Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority P-EA-100251715

This environmental authority is issued by the administering authority under Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

Environmental authority number: P-EA-100251715

Environmental authority takes effect on a date to be decided later.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
SENEX ASSETS 2 PTY LTD	Level 30, 180 Ann St BRISBANE QUEENSLAND 4001

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Non-Scheduled - Petroleum Activity - Petroleum Survey Licence (PSL)	PSL2055

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

The description of any environmentally relevant activity (ERA) for which an environmental authority (EA) is issued is a restatement of the ERA as defined by legislation at the time the EA is issued. Where there is any inconsistency between that description of an ERA and the conditions stated by an EA as to the scale, intensity or manner of carrying out an ERA, the conditions prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

An EA authorises the carrying out of an ERA and does not authorise any environmental harm unless a condition stated by the EA specifically authorises environmental harm.

A person carrying out an ERA must also be a registered suitable operator under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act).

Contaminated land

It is a requirement of the EP Act that an owner or occupier of contaminated land give written notice to the administering authority if they become aware of the following:

- the happening of an event involving a hazardous contaminant on the contaminated land (notice must be given within 24 hours); or

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- a change in the condition of the contaminated land (notice must be given within 24 hours); or
- a notifiable activity (as defined in Schedule 3) having been carried out, or is being carried out, on the contaminated land (notice must be given within 20 business days)

that is causing, or is reasonably likely to cause, serious or material environmental harm.

For further information, including the form for giving written notice, refer to the Queensland Government website www.qld.gov.au, using the search term 'duty to notify'.

Take effect

Please note that, in accordance with section 200 of the EP Act, an EA has effect:

a) if the authority is for a prescribed ERA and it states that it takes effect on the day nominated by the holder of the authority in a written notice given to the administering authority - on the nominated day; or

b) if the authority states a day or an event for it to take effect-on the stated day or when the stated event happens; or

c) otherwise on the day the authority is issued.

However, if the EA is authorising an activity that requires an additional authorisation (a relevant tenure for a resource activity, a development permit under the *Planning Act 2016* or an SDA Approval under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*), this EA will not take effect until the additional authorisation has taken effect.

If this EA takes effect when the additional authorisation takes effect, you must provide the administering authority written notice within 5 business days of receiving notification of the related additional authorisation taking effect.

The anniversary day of this environmental authority is the same day each year as the original take effect date unless you apply to change the anniversary day. The payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day.An annual return will be due each year on 01 April.

If you have incorrectly claimed that an additional authorisation is not required, carrying out the ERA without the additional authorisation is not legal and could result in your prosecution for providing false or misleading information or operating without a valid environmental authority.

Department of Environment and Science
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Permit and Licence Management
Department of Environment and Science
GPO Box 2454 BRISBANE QLD 4001
Phone: 1300 130 372 (option 4)
Email: palm@des.qld.gov.au

Privacy statement

Pursuant to section 540 of the EP Act, the Department is required to maintain a register of certain documents and information authorised under the EP Act. A copy of this document will be kept on the public register. The register is available for inspection by members of the public who are able take extracts, or copies of the documents from the register. Documents that are required to be kept on the register are published in their entirety, unless alteration is required by the EP Act. There is no general discretion allowing the Department to withhold documents or information required to be kept on the public register. For more information on the Department's public register, search 'public register' at www.qld.gov.au. For queries about privacy matters please email privacy@des.qld.gov.au or telephone 13 74 68.

Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

In addition to the requirements found in the conditions of this environmental authority, the holder must also meet their obligations under the EP Act, and the regulations made under the EP Act. For example, the holder must comply with the following provisions of the Act:

- general environmental duty (section 319)
- duty to notify environmental harm (section 320-320G)
- offence of causing serious or material environmental harm (sections 437-439)
- offence of causing environmental nuisance (section 440)
- offence of depositing prescribed water contaminants in waters and related matters (section 440ZG)
- offence to place contaminant where environmental harm or nuisance may be caused (section 443)

Other permits required

This permit only provides an approval under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. In order to lawfully operate you may also require permits / approvals from your local government authority, other business units within the department and other State Government agencies prior to commencing any activity at the site. For example, this may include permits / approvals with your local Council (for planning approval), the Department of Transport and Main Roads (to access state controlled roads), the Department of Resources (to clear vegetation), and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (to clear marine plants or to obtain a quarry material allocation).

Conditions of environmental authority

Conditions of approval for this environmental authority are:

- All reasonable steps must be taken to ensure the activity complies with the eligibility criteria.
- The eligibility criteria and standard conditions contained within the attached document(s) entitled:
  - Eligibility criteria and standard conditions . Petroleum survey activities – Version 2

End of conditions.

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

Eligibility criteria and standard conditions

Petroleum survey activities – Version 2

This document provides eligibility criteria and standard conditions for petroleum survey activities. Eligibility criteria are to be used for making a standard or variation application for an environmental authority. Standard conditions are to be used in an environmental authority (standard or variation application) and where necessary and desirable, in an environmental authority (site specific application).

Eligibility criteria

Eligibility criteria are constraints set to ensure environmental risks associated with the operation of the environmentally relevant activity (ERA) are able to be managed by the standard conditions.

Standard conditions

Schedule A – Authorised activities

The purpose of Schedule A is to outline that while certain activities are authorised under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*, a number of activities are not authorised or are otherwise restricted under the standard conditions in Schedule A (i.e. the 'PSSCA' conditions). This is because the process followed for a standard application does not require a formal assessment by the administering authority.

Schedule B – Protecting environmental values

The purpose of the conditions in Schedule B is to outline the environmental values to be protected or enhanced to minimise environmental harm resulting from the petroleum activities. Negative impacts to these environmental values beyond the authorisations in the standard conditions in Schedule B (i.e. the 'PSSCB' conditions) are considered unlawful environmental harm.

Schedule C – Operating standards

Conditions in Schedule C are the operating requirements considered by the administering authority to be acceptable performance standards. In complying with the standard conditions in Schedule C (i.e. the 'PSSCC' conditions), the holder will be carrying out the petroleum activities in a way that reduces the risk of environmental harm. Industry is encouraged to exceed these performance standards.

Schedule D – Monitoring and reporting conditions

The standard conditions in Schedule D (i.e. the 'PSSCD' conditions) relate to monitoring and reporting which are necessary and desirable to ensure the activities are being undertaken in compliance with the standard conditions in Schedule B and Schedule C.

Standard applications

If an applicant can meet all of the eligibility criteria and standard conditions, then they may make a standard application. Applicants are required to complete a 'Standard application form'. The form can be downloaded from www.business.qld.gov.au.

Variation applications

If an applicant can comply with all the eligibility criteria but not all of the standard conditions, then the applicant may make a variation application. Applicants are required to complete a 'Variation application form'. The form can be downloaded from www.business.qld.gov.au.

Site specific applications

Applicants who cannot meet the eligibility criteria must make a site specific application. Applicants are required to complete a 'Site specific application form'. The form can be downloaded from www.business.qld.gov.au.

Amendment applications

If the holder of an environmental authority (standard application) needs to amend a standard condition in the issued environmental authority, then the holder must submit an ‘Amendment application form’. The form can be downloaded from www.business.qld.gov.au.

For details on how to make an amendment application, see Chapter 5, Part 7, Division 2, sections 224 to 227 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*

Definitions

Some terms used in this document are underlined the first time they appear. They are defined in Appendix 2.

References to other documents

References in this document to laws, regulations, standards, policies, programs, guidelines and similar documents and instruments are to the current version of those documents and instruments, as amended or replaced from time to time.

Version history

Version	Date	Description of changes
1	31 May 2013	Eligibility criteria and standard conditions take effect
2	30 September 2015	Amended for repeal of wild river provisions (as allowed in section 715C of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*), updated definitions, and version history added

Eligibility criteria

PSEC 1.

The applicant for the environmental authority is the holder of, or an applicant for a petroleum survey licence(s) (PSL) issued under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*.

PSEC 2.

The petroleum activities are authorised petroleum activities for the purposes of the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*.

Standard conditions

Schedule A – Authorised activities

PSSCA 1.

All reasonable steps must be taken to ensure the petroleum activities comply with the eligibility criteria for the activity.

PSSCA 2.

The total area of significant disturbance from the petroleum activities must not exceed 1 hectare at any one point in time.

PSSCA 3.

There must be no more than 10 test pits open at any one time.

PSCCA 4.

The equivalent dimensions of each test pit must be no greater than 10 cubic metres.

PSCCA 5.

Test pits must not be located in acid sulphate soils.

PSSCA 6.

Only low impact petroleum activities can be undertaken within Category A Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs), or Category B ESAs, or Category C ESAs other than state forests or timber reserves, or within the ESAs' primary protection zone.

Schedule B – Protecting environmental values

PSSCB 1.

Petroleum activities must not cause environmental nuisance from dust, odour, light, smoke or noise at a sensitive place, other than where an alternative arrangement is in place.

PSSCB 2.

Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to land or air except for that authorised by standard condition (PSSCC 9) or (PSSCC 14).

PSSCB 3.

Only low impact petroleum activities are permitted in a designated precinct of a Strategic Environmental Area.

PSSCB 4.

Prior to carrying out petroleum activities, the location of petroleum activities must be selected to:

(a) firstly avoid, then minimise, then mitigate any negative impacts on areas of vegetation or other areas of ecological value.
(b) minimise clearing of mature or hollow bearing trees.

Schedule C – Operating standards

Plant and equipment

PSSCC 1.

All plant and equipment reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the standard conditions must be installed.

PSSCC 2.

All plant and equipment must be maintained and operated in their proper and effective condition.

PSSCC 3.

All measures reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the standard conditions must be implemented.

Contingency and emergency response

PSSCC 4.

Petroleum activities involving significant disturbance to land or which have the potential to cause environmental harm can only commence after the development of written contingency procedures which address the risks of non-compliance with Schedule B standard conditions.

PSSCC 5.

The contingency procedures must include, but not necessarily be limited to:

(a) environmental nuisance and complaint management procedures including:
    i. a description of petroleum activities that might result in non-compliance with Schedule B standard conditions and what mitigation measures are required to be implemented; and
    ii. the action that will be undertaken when a member of the public makes a valid complaint
(b) management procedures including details of what actions will be taken to protect environmental values and minimise potential environmental harm from petroleum activities as a result of floods, severe storms and fires
(c) environmental emergency management procedures including details of the response and mitigation measures that will be actioned to reduce negative impacts to environmental values in the event of a non-compliance with Schedule B standard conditions.

PSSCC 6.

The contingency procedures required by standard conditions (PSSCC 4) and (PSSCC 5) must:

(a) be certified by a suitably qualified person
(b) be kept on record for a minimum of 5 years
(c) be implemented as relevant.

Explanatory note: *The contingency procedures may incorporate other documents by reference.*

Activities in wetlands, lakes, springs and watercourses

PSSCC 7.

Petroleum activities that require earthworks, vegetation clearing and/or placing fill are not permitted in or within:

(a) 200 metres of any wetland, lake or spring; or

(b) 100 metres of the outer bank of any other watercourse.

Soil management

PSSCC 8.

Measures to minimise stormwater entry onto significantly disturbed land must be implemented and maintained.

PSSCC 9.

Sediment and erosion control measures to prevent soil loss and deposition beyond significantly disturbed land must be implemented and maintained.

PSSCC 10.

Soils removed for test pits must be protected from erosion, with top soils stored separately to subsoils.

Chemical storage

PSSCC 11.

Chemicals and fuels on the relevant tenures must be stored in, or serviced by, an effective containment system that meets Australian Standards, where such a standard is relevant.

Waste management

PSSCC 12.

Measures must be implemented so that waste is managed in accordance with the waste and resource management hierarchy and the waste and resource management principles.

PSSCC 13.

Waste, including waste fluids, must be transported off-site for lawful re-use, remediation, recycling or disposal unless the waste is specifically authorised by standard condition (PSSCC 14) to be disposed of or used on-site.

PSSCC 14.

Green waste may be used on-site for rehabilitation and/or sediment and erosion control purposes.

Rehabilitation

PSSCC 15.

Auger holes and boreholes must be filled in and tamped down immediately upon completion of soil sample collection.

PSSCC 16.

Test pits must be backfilled within 48 hours of excavation.

PSSCC 17.

Areas of significant disturbance must be backfilled as soon as the relevant sampling and documentation has taken place with:

(a) subsoil and top soil replaced in correct order.

(b) the area reshaped to a stable landform.

(c) the area re-profiled to contours consistent with the surrounding landform.

(d) surface drainage lines re-established.

Schedule D – Monitoring and reporting conditions

Monitoring

PSSCD 1.

All monitoring must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.

PSSCD 2.

If requested by the administering authority in relation to investigating a valid complaint, monitoring must be undertaken within 10 business days.

PSSCD 3.

All laboratory analyses and tests must be undertaken by a laboratory that has NATA accreditation for such analyses and tests, except as otherwise authorised in writing by the administering authority.

PSSCD 4.

Notwithstanding standard condition (PSSCD 3), where there are no NATA accredited laboratories available to test for a specific analyte or substance, then duplicate samples must be sent to separate laboratories for independent testing or evaluation.

Sampling

PSSCD 5.

The methods of surface water sampling must comply with that set out in the Queensland Government's *Monitoring and Sampling Manual 2009 – Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009*.

PSSCD 6.

Noise must be measured in accordance with the prescribed standards in the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*.

PSSCD 7.

The method of measurement of ambient air quality or point source contaminant releases to air must comply with the *Queensland Air Quality Sampling Manual* and/or Australian Standard 4323.1:1995 *Stationary source emissions method 1: Selection of sampling positions*, whichever is appropriate for the relevant measurement.

Notification

PSSCD 8.

In addition to the requirements under section 320A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, the administering authority must be notified in writing within 5 business days of any event which has resulted in the contingency procedures required by standard conditions (PESCC 4) and (PESCC 5) being activated.

***Explanatory note**: Notification under standard condition (PESCD 8) should occur using the form,* Incident notification for resource activities other than mining (EM706) *available from the administering authority's website.*

PSSCD 9.

Twenty business days prior to the tenure(s) ending, the administering authority is to be notified that areas of significant disturbance have been rehabilitated via a statement of compliance against standard conditions (PSSCC 15), (PSSCC 16) and (PSSCC 17).

Appendix 1: General obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

Responsibilities under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

Separate to the requirements of standard conditions, the holder of the environmental authority must also meet their obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, and the regulations made under that Act. For example, the holder must be aware of the following provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*

General environmental duty

Section 319 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* states that we all have a general environmental duty. This means that we are all responsible for the actions we take that affect the environment. We must not carry out any activity that causes or is likely to cause environmental harm unless we take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise the harm. To decide what meets your general environmental duty, you need to think about these issues:

- the nature of the harm or potential harm
- the sensitivity of the receiving environment
- the current state of technical knowledge for the activity
- the likelihood of the successful application of the different measures to prevent or minimise environmental harm that might be taken
- the financial implications of the different measures as they would relate to the type of activity.

It is not an offence not to comply with the general environmental duty however maintaining your general environmental duty is a defence against the following acts:

(a) an act that causes serious or material environmental harm or an environmental nuisance

(b) an act that contravenes a noise standard

(c) a deposit of a contaminant, or release of stormwater run-off, mentioned in section 440ZG.

More information is available on the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection website www.ehp.qld.gov.au.

Duty to notify

Section 320 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* explains the duty to notify. The duty to notify applies to all persons and requires a person or company to give notice where serious or material environmental harm is caused or threatened. Notice must be given of the event, its nature and the circumstances in which the event happened. Notification can be verbal, written or by public notice depending on who is notifying and being notified.

The duty to notify arises where:

- a person carries out activities or becomes aware of an act of another person arising from or connected to those activities which causes or threatens serious or material environmental harm
- while carrying out activities a person becomes aware of the happening of 1 or both of the following events:
    - the activity negatively affects (or is reasonably likely to negatively affect) the water quality of an aquifer
    - the activity has caused the unauthorised connection of 2 or more aquifers.

For more information on the duty to notify requirements refer to the guideline *Duty to notify of environmental harm (EM467)*.

Notifiable activities

It is a requirement under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* that if an owner or occupier of land becomes aware that a Notifiable Activity (as defined by Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*) is being carried out on the land or that the land has been affected by a hazardous contaminant, they must, within 22 business days after becoming so aware, give notice to the administering authority.

Some relevant offences under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

Non-compliance with a condition of an environmental authority (section 430)

Section 430 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* requires that a person who is the holder of, or is acting under, an environmental authority must not wilfully contravene, or contravene a condition of the authority.

Environmental authority holder responsible for ensuring conditions complied with (section 431)

Section 431 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* requires that the holder of an environmental authority must ensure everyone acting under the authority complies with the conditions of the authority. If another person acting under the authority commits an offence against section 430, the holder also commits an offence, namely, the offence of failing to ensure the other person complies with the conditions.

Causing serious or material environmental harm (sections 437–39)

Material environmental harm is environmental harm that is not trivial or negligible in nature. It may be great in extent or context or it may cause actual or potential loss or damage to property. The difference between material and serious harm relates to the costs of damages or the costs required to either prevent or minimise the harm or to rehabilitate the environment. Serious environmental harm may have irreversible or widespread effects or it may be caused in an area of high conservation significance. Serious or material environmental harm excludes environmental nuisance.

Causing environmental nuisance (section 440)

Environmental nuisance is unreasonable interference with an environmental value caused by aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke. It may also include an unhealthy, offensive or unsightly condition because of contamination.

Depositing a prescribed water contaminant in waters (section 440ZG)

Prescribed contaminants include a wide variety of contaminants listed in Schedule 9 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

It is your responsibility to ensure that prescribed contaminants are not left in a place where they may or do enter a waterway, the ocean or a stormwater drain. This includes making sure that stormwater falling on or running across your site does not leave the site contaminated. Where stormwater contamination occurs you must ensure that it is treated to remove contaminants. You should also consider where and how you store material used in your processes onsite to reduce the chance of water contamination.

Placing a contaminant where environmental harm or nuisance may be caused (section 443)

A person must not cause or allow a contaminant to be placed in a position where it could reasonably be expected to cause serious or material environmental harm or environmental nuisance.

Some relevant offences under the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*

Littering (section 103)

Litter is any domestic or commercial waste and any material a person might reasonably believe is refuse, debris or rubbish. Litter can be almost any material that is disposed of incorrectly. Litter includes cigarette butts and drink bottles dropped on the ground, fast food wrappers thrown out of the car window, poorly secured material from a trailer or grass clippings swept into the gutter. However, litter does not include any gas, dust, smoke or material emitted or produced during, or because of, the normal operations of a building, manufacturing, mining or primary industry.

Illegal dumping of waste (section 104)

Illegal dumping is the dumping of large volumes of litter (200L or more) at a place. Illegal dumping can also include abandoned vehicles.

Responsibilities under other legislation

An environmental authority pursuant to the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* does not remove the need to obtain any additional approval for the activity that might be required by other State and/or Commonwealth legislation. Other legislation for which a permit may be required includes but is not limited to the:

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*
- contaminated land provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Fisheries Act 1994*
- *Forestry Act 1959*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 / Petroleum Act 1923*
- *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
- *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*
- *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*
- *Water Act 2000*

Applicants are advised to check with all relevant statutory authorities and comply with all relevant legislation.

An environmental authority for petroleum activities is not an authority to negatively impact on water levels or pressure heads in groundwater aquifers in or surrounding formations. There are obligations to minimise or mitigate any such negative impact under other Queensland Government and Commonwealth Government legislation.

Appendix 2: Definitions

Explanatory note: *Where a term is not defined in this document, the definition in the* Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its regulations and* environmental protection policies*, then the* Acts Interpretation Act 1954 *then the Macquarie Dictionary should be used in that order.*

Term	Definition
administering authority	has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
alternative arrangement	means a written agreement about the way in which a particular nuisance impact will be dealt with at a sensitive place, and may include an agreed period of time for which the arrangement is in place. An alternative arrangement may include, but is not limited to, a range of nuisance abatement measures to be installed at the sensitive place, or provision of alternative accommodation for the duration of the relevant nuisance impact.
analyte	means a chemical parameter determined by either physical measurement in the field or by laboratory analysis.
aquifer	means an identifiable stratigraphic formation that has the potential to produce useful flows of water.
business day	has the meaning in section 36 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*.
Category A ESA	means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
Category B ESA	means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
Category C ESA	means any of the following areas: • nature refuges as defined in the conservation agreement for that refuge under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* • State forests or timber reserves as defined under the *Forestry Act 1959* • resources reserves under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* • an area validated as 'essential habitat' or 'essential regrowth habitat' from ground-truthing surveys in accordance with the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* for a species of wildlife listed as endangered, vulnerable, rare or near threatened under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* • 'of concern regional ecosystems' identified in the database called 'RE description database' containing regional ecosystem numbers and descriptions • threshold regional ecosystems as defined and listed in Appendix 6 of the *Queensland Biodiversity Offsets Policy* • critically limited regional ecosystems as defined and listed in Appendix 5 of the *Queensland Biodiversity Offsets Policy*.

Term	Definition
certified	in relation to any matter other than a design plan, 'as constructed' drawings or an annual report regarding dams means, a Statutory Declaration by a suitably qualified person or suitably qualified third party accompanying the written document stating: • the person's qualifications and experience relevant to the function • that the person has not knowingly included false, misleading or incomplete information in the document • that the person has not knowingly failed to reveal any relevant information or document to the administering authority • that the document addresses the relevant matters for the function and is factually correct; and • that the opinions expressed in the document are honestly and reasonably held.
clearing	has the meaning in the dictionary of the *Vegetation Management Act 2000*.
designated precinct	has the meaning in Part 5 section 15(3) of the Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014: • for a strategic environmental area mentioned in section 4(1)—the area identified as a designated precinct on the strategic environmental area map for the strategic environmental area; or • if a strategic environmental area is shown on a map in a regional plan – the area identified on the map as a designated precinct for the strategic environmental area.
documents	has the meaning in section 36 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*.
eligibility criteria	for an environmentally relevant activity, has the meaning in section 112 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
environmental attribute	has the meaning in section 11(2) of the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014*
environmental harm	has the meaning in section 14 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
environmental nuisance	has the meaning in section 15 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
environmental value(s)	has the meaning in section 9 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
environmentally relevant activity or ERA	has the meaning in section 18 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
lake	means: • a lagoon, swamp or other natural collection of water, whether permanent or intermittent; and • the bed and banks and any other element confining or containing the water.

low impact petroleum activities	means petroleum activities which do not result in the clearing of native vegetation, cause disruption to soil profiles through earthworks or excavation or result in significant disturbance to land which cannot be rehabilitated immediately using hand tools after the activity is completed. Examples of such activities include but are not necessarily limited to soil surveys (excluding test pits), topographic surveys, cadastral surveys and ecological surveys, may include installation of monitoring equipment provided that it is within the meaning of low impact and traversing land by car or foot via existing access tracks or routes or in such a way that does not result in permanent damage to vegetation.
NATA accreditation	means accreditation by the National Association of Testing Authorities Australia.
outer bank	has the meaning in section 5A of the *Water Act 2000*.
primary protection zone	means an area within 200 metres from the boundary of any Category A, B or C environmentally sensitive area.
rehabilitation or rehabilitated	means the process of reshaping and revegetating land to restore it to a stable landform and in accordance with acceptance criteria and, where relevant, includes remediation of contaminated land.
release, releases or released	has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
sensitive place	means: • a dwelling (including residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises, motel, hotel or hostel) • a library, childcare centre, kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution • a medical centre, surgery or hospital • a protected area • a public park or garden that is open to the public (whether or not on payment of money) for use other than for sport or organised entertainment • a work place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes, which is not part of the petroleum activity(ies) and does not include employees accommodation or public roads • for noise, a place defined as a sensitive receptor for the purposes of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
significantly disturbed or significant disturbance or significant disturbance to land or areas	has the meaning in Schedule 12, section 4 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
spring(s)	has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Water Act 2000*
stable	in relation to land, means landform dimensions are or will be stable within tolerable limits now and in the foreseeable future. Stability includes consideration of geotechnical stability, settlement and consolidation allowances, bearing capacity (trafficability), erosion resistance and geochemical stability with respect to seepage, leachate and related contaminant generation.

statement of compliance	the administrating authority may impose a condition(s) requiring a statement of compliance about a document or work relating to a relevant activity. For more information, see section 208 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
strategic environmental area	has the meaning in section 11(2) of the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014*
suitably qualified person	means a person who has qualifications, training, skills and experience relevant to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis to performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.
top soil	means the surface (top) layer of a soil profile, which is more fertile, darker in colour, better structured and supports greater biological activity than underlying layers. The surface layer may vary in depth depending on soil forming factors, including parent material, location and slope, but generally is not greater than about 300mm in depth from the natural surface.
valid complaint	means a complaint that is not considered by the administering authority or the holder of the environmental authority to be frivolous, vexatious or based on mistaken belief.
waste and resource management hierarchy	has the meaning provided in section 9 of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.
waste and resource management principles	has the meaning provided in section 4(2)(b) of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.
waters	means all or any part of a creek, river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetland, spring, unconfined surface water, unconfined water in natural or artificial watercourses, bed and bank of any waters, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and underground water.
watercourse	has the meaning provided in Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

wetland	means a wetland as defined under the Queensland Wetlands Program and are areas of permanent or periodic/intermittent inundation, with water that is static or flowing fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water, the depth of which at low tide does not exceed 6 metres. To be classified as a wetland, the area must have one or more of the following attributes: • at least periodically, the land supports plants or animals that are adapted to and dependent on living in wet conditions for at least part of their life cycle; or • the substratum is predominantly undrained soils that are saturated, flooded or ponded long enough to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper layers; or • the substratum is not soil and is saturated with water, or covered by water at some time. For the purposes of petroleum activities, wetlands do not include springs and watercourses and those wetlands that are defined in the *Wetland Mapping and Classification Methodology* (2005) published by the Queensland Government as: • H2M1 Riverine or ex-riverine (lacustrine) water bodies associated with dams and weirs located in a channel • H2M3p Ponded pastures • H2M5 Palustrine/lacustrine water bodies where ecological character has changed due to gross mechanical disturbance (e.g. cropping) • H2M6 Palustrine/lacustrine water bodies that have been converted, completely or mostly, to a ring tank or other controlled storage • H2M7 Riverine water bodies that have been converted mostly to canals or irrigation channels • H3C1 Artificial stand-alone water storages not within a natural water body or channel; or • H3C2 Artificial Channel drain/canal –bore drains, swales, bores and irrigation channel overflows/ponding. ***Explanatory note:*** *This definition has been amended from the Queensland Wetlands Program definition so that low value wetlands and man-made water bodies are excluded.*
year(s)	has the meaning in section 36 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954.*

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