

Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental Authority P-EA-100316985

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

Environmental authority number: P-EA-100316985

Environmental authority takes effect on 24 April 2026.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is 14 April each year.

An annual return will be due each year on 1 April.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
SENEX COMPRESSION FACILITY PTY LTD	L30/180 Ann St BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Schedule 3 - 08 - A petroleum or GHG storage activity, other than items 1 to 7, that includes an activity from Schedule 2 with an AES	PFL31
Ancillary 14 - Electricity generation - 1 - Generating electricity by using gas at a rated capacity of 10MW electrical or more	PFL31
Ancillary 15 - Fuel burning - Using fuel burning equipment that is capable of burning at least 500kg of fuel in an hour	PFL31

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).

Mobile and temporary activities

If you operate a mobile and temporary ERA, other than regulated waste transport, you are required to maintain a work diary. You must:

- use the approved form for a work diary (ESR/2015/1696);
- keep the work diary records for 2 years after the last entry;
- inform the administering authority within 7 days of the work diary being lost or stolen;
- record the information required in the work diary for each location within 1 day of leaving the location.

Contaminated land

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

- the presence of, or happening of an event involving, a hazardous contaminant on the land that is causing, or is reasonably likely to cause, serious or material environmental harm (notice must be given within 24 hours); or
- if the land is contaminated land – a change in the condition of the land that is causing, or is reasonably likely to cause, serious or material environmental harm (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 land (notice must be given within 20 business days).

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(1) 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, in accordance with section 200(2) of the EP Act, the day that the EA takes effect may not be before:

- (a) if the authority is for a resource activity—the day the relevant tenure is granted to the applicant; or
- (b) if a development permit for a material change of use of premises under the *Planning Act 2016* is necessary for carrying out an activity that related to the authority—the day the development permit takes effect; or
- (c) if an SDA Approval under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* is necessary for carrying out an activity that relates to the authority—the day the approval takes 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.

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 EA.

Permit

Environmental Authority P-EA-100316985



Signature

Amelia Sellars

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

24 April 2026

Date

Enquiries:

Energy and Extractive Resources
Business Centre
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001
Phone: (07) 3330 5715
Email:
EnergyandExtractive@detsi.qld.gov.au

Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

In addition to the requirements found in the conditions of this EA, 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 restore the environment (section 319C)
- 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 EP Act. 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 and Federal Government agencies prior to commencing any activity at the site. For example, this may include permits or approvals with your local Council (for planning approval), the Department of Transport and Main Roads (to access State controlled roads), the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development (to clear vegetation), and the Department of Primary Industries (to clear marine plants or to obtain a quarry material allocation).

Obligations under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*

Matters of national environmental significance (MNES) are regulated under the Commonwealth EPBC Act rather than under state legislation. You may need to submit a referral if your project potentially impacts any matters protected under the EPBC Act. For more information on self-assessments, and referral and assessment processes, please visit the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water's website at www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/advice.

Obligations under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (the Cultural Heritage Acts)

The Cultural Heritage Acts require anyone who carries out a land-use activity to exercise a duty of care. This 'duty of care' means land users must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure their activity does not harm Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage, and applies to any activity where Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage is located. For more information on your obligations under this legislation, please visit the Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism webpage at, www.dwatsipm.qld.gov.au.

Conditions of environmental authority

Agency interest: General																			
Condition number	Condition																		
A1	This environmental authority authorises the carrying out of the following resource activities: (a) The petroleum activities and specified relevant activities listed in <i>Table – Authorised Petroleum Activities</i> to the extent they are carried out in accordance with the activity’s corresponding scale and intensity (or both, where applicable); and (b) Incidental activities that are not otherwise specified relevant activities. Table – Authorised Petroleum Activities <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Petroleum Activities and Infrastructure</th><th colspan="2">Scale</th></tr><tr><th>Total Number of Authorised Petroleum Activities</th><th>Maximum Disturbance Area</th></tr><tr><td>Gas Compression Facility</td><td>1</td><td>6.1 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Power Station</td><td>1</td><td>1 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Laydown</td><td>1</td><td>2.5 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Topsoil Storage Area</td><td>1</td><td>0.55 ha</td></tr></table>		Petroleum Activities and Infrastructure	Scale		Total Number of Authorised Petroleum Activities	Maximum Disturbance Area	Gas Compression Facility	1	6.1 ha	Power Station	1	1 ha	Laydown	1	2.5 ha	Topsoil Storage Area	1	0.55 ha
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Laydown	1	2.5 ha																	
Topsoil Storage Area	1	0.55 ha																	
A2	This environmental authority does not authorise environmental harm unless a condition contained in this environmental authority explicitly authorises that harm. Where there is no condition, the lack of a condition shall not be construed as authorising harm.																		
Monitoring standards																			
A3	All monitoring must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.																		
A4	If requested by the administering authority in relation to investigating a complaint, monitoring must be commenced within 10 business days.																		
A5	All laboratory analyses and tests must be undertaken by a laboratory that has NATA accreditation for such analyses and tests.																		
A6	Notwithstanding condition G5, where there are no NATA accredited laboratories for a specific analyte or substance, then duplicate samples must be sent to at least two separate laboratories for independent testing or evaluation.																		

A7	Monitoring and sampling must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the following documents (as relevant to the sampling being undertaken), as amended from time to time: (a) For waters and aquatic environments, the Queensland Government's Monitoring and Sampling Manual 2018 and the Australian and New Zealand guidelines for fresh and marine water quality, published in 2018 – <i>Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019</i>; (b) For groundwater, <i>Groundwater Sampling and Analysis – A Field Guide</i> (2009:27 GeoCat #6890.1); (c) For noise, the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>; (d) For air, the <i>Queensland Air Quality Sampling Manual</i> and/or Australian Standard 4323.1:1995 <i>Stationary source emissions method 1: Selection of sampling positions</i>, as appropriate for the relevant measurement; (e) For soil, the <i>Guidelines for Surveying Soil and Land Resources, 2nd edition</i> (McKenzie <i>et al.</i> 2008), and/or the <i>Australian Soil and Land Survey Handbook, 3rd edition</i> (National Committee on Soil and Terrain, 2009); (f) For dust, Australian Standard AS3580.
Notification	
A8	In addition to the requirements under Chapter 7, Part 1, Division 2 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>, the administering authority must be notified through the Pollution Hotline and in writing, as soon as possible, but within 48 hours of becoming aware of any of the following events: (a) Any unauthorised significant disturbance to land; (b) Unauthorised releases of any volume of prescribed contaminants to waters; (c) Unauthorised releases of volumes of contaminants, in any mixture, to land greater than: (i) 200 L of hydrocarbons. (d) Monitoring results where two out of any five consecutive samples do not comply with the relevant limits in the environmental authority.
Contingency procedures for emergency environmental incidents	

A9	Petroleum activities involving significant disturbance to land cannot commence until the development of written contingency procedures for emergency environmental incidents which include, but are not necessarily limited to: (a) A clear definition of what constitutes an environmental emergency incident or near miss for the petroleum activity. (b) Consideration of the risks caused by the petroleum activity including the impact of flooding and other natural events on the petroleum activity. (c) Response procedures to be implemented to prevent or minimise the risks of environmental harm occurring. (d) The practices and procedures to be employed to restore the environment or mitigate any environmental harm caused. (e) Procedures to investigate causes and impacts including impact monitoring programs for releases to waters and/or land. (f) Training of staff to enable them to effectively respond. (g) Procedures to notify the administering authority, local government and any potentially impacted landholder.
Maintenance of plant and equipment	
A10	All plant and equipment must be maintained and operated in their proper and effective condition.
A11	The following infrastructure must be signed with a unique reference name or number in such a way that it is clearly observable: (a) Water treatment facilities including the oily water treatment system; (b) Specifically authorised discharge points to air and waters; (c) Any chemical storage facility associated with the environmentally relevant activity of chemical storage; and (d) Compressor stations.
A12	Measures to prevent fauna being harmed from entrapment must be implemented during the construction and operation of well infrastructure, dams and pipelines trenches.
Erosion and sediment control	

A13	For activities involving significant disturbance to land, control measures that are commensurate to the site-specific risk of erosion, and risk of sediment release to waters must be implemented to: (a) Allow stormwater to pass through the site in a controlled manner and at non-erosive flow velocities; (b) Minimise soil erosion resulting from wind, rain, and flowing water; (c) Minimise the duration that disturbed soils are exposed to the erosive forces of wind, rain, and flowing water; (d) Minimise work-related soil erosion and sediment runoff; and (e) Minimise negative impacts to land or properties adjacent to the activities (including roads).
Complaints	
A14	Petroleum activities must not cause environmental nuisance at a sensitive place, other than where an alternative arrangement is in place.
Documentation	
A15	A certification must be prepared by a suitably qualified person within 30 business days of completing every plan, procedure, program and report required to be developed under this environmental authority, which demonstrates that: (a) Relevant material, including current published guidelines (where available) have been considered in the written document; (b) The content of the written document is accurate and true; and (c) The document meets the requirements of the relevant conditions of the environmental authority.
A16	All plans, procedures, programs, reports and methodologies required under this environmental authority must be written and implemented.
A17	All documents required to be developed under this environmental authority must be kept for five years.
A18	All documents required to be prepared, held or kept under this environmental authority must be provided to the administering authority upon written request within the requested timeframe.
A19	A record of all complaints must be kept including the date, complainant's details, source, reason for the complaint, description of investigations and actions undertaken in resolving the complaint.
Environmental harm	
A20	Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to land, air or waters except for those releases authorised by this environmental authority.

Agency interest: Waste	
Condition number	Condition
General waste management	
B1	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.
B2	Waste, including waste fluids, but excluding waste used in closed-loop systems, must be transported off-site for lawful re-use, remediation, recycling or disposal, unless the waste is specifically authorised to be disposed of or used on-site under this environmental authority.
B3	Waste fluids, other than flare precipitant stored in flare pits, must be contained in either: (a) An above ground container; or (b) A structure which contains the wetting front.
B4	Green waste may be used on-site for either rehabilitation or sediment and erosion control, or both.
B5	Vegetation waste may be burned if it relates to a state forest, timber reserve or forest entitlement area administered by the <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> and a permit has been obtained under the <i>Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990</i> .
Pipeline wastewater	
B6	Pipeline waste water, may be released to land provided that it: (a) Can be demonstrated it meets the acceptable standards for release to land; and (b) Is released in a way that does not result in visible scouring or erosion or pooling or run-off or vegetation die-off.
Authorised uses of treated water for petroleum activities	
B7	Treated water may be used for dust suppression provided the following criteria are met: (a) The amount applied does not exceed the amount required to effectively suppress dust; and (b) The application: (i) Does not cause on-site ponding or runoff; (ii) Is directly applied to the area being dust suppressed; (iii) Does not harm vegetation surrounding the area being dust suppressed; and (iv) Does not cause visible salting.
B8	Treated water may be used for construction purposes provided the use:

	(a) Does not result in negative impacts on the composition and structure of soil or subsoils; (b) Is not directly or indirectly released to waters; (c) Does not result in runoff from the construction site; and (d) Does not harm vegetation surrounding the construction site.																													
B9	If there is any indication that any of the circumstances in condition B7(b)(i) to B7(b)(iv) or B8(a) to B8(d) is occurring the use must cease immediately and the affected area must be rehabilitated without delay.																													
Agency interest: Noise																														
Condition number	Condition																													
C1	Notwithstanding condition G14, emission of noise from the petroleum activity(ies) at levels less than those specified in <i>Table – Noise nuisance limits</i> are not considered to be environmental nuisance. Table – Noise nuisance limits <table><tr><th>Time period</th><th>Metric</th><th>Short term noise event¹</th><th>Medium term noise event¹</th><th>Long term noise event¹</th></tr><tr><td>7:00am – 6:00pm</td><td>L_{Aeq,adj,15min}</td><td>45 dBA</td><td>43 dBA</td><td>40 dBA</td></tr><tr><td>6:00pm – 10:00pm</td><td>L_{Aeq,adj,15 min}</td><td>40 dBA</td><td>38 dBA</td><td>35 dBA</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">10:00pm – 6:00am</td><td>L_{Aeq,adj,15min}</td><td>28 dBA</td><td>28 dBA</td><td>28 dBA</td></tr><tr><td>Max L_{pA,15min}</td><td>55 dBA</td><td>55 dBA</td><td>55 dBA</td></tr><tr><td>6:00am – 7:00am</td><td>L_{Aeq,adj,15min}</td><td>40 dBA</td><td>38 dBA</td><td>35 dBA</td></tr></table> ¹ The noise limits in Table – Noise nuisance limits have been set based on the following deemed background noise levels (L_{ABG}): 7:00am – 6:00pm: 35 dBA 6:00pm – 10:00pm: 30 dBA 10:00pm – 6:00am: 25 dBA 6:00am – 7:00am: 30 dBA	Time period	Metric	Short term noise event ¹	Medium term noise event ¹	Long term noise event ¹	7:00am – 6:00pm	L _{Aeq,adj,15min}	45 dBA	43 dBA	40 dBA	6:00pm – 10:00pm	L _{Aeq,adj,15 min}	40 dBA	38 dBA	35 dBA	10:00pm – 6:00am	L _{Aeq,adj,15min}	28 dBA	28 dBA	28 dBA	Max L _{pA,15min}	55 dBA	55 dBA	55 dBA	6:00am – 7:00am	L _{Aeq,adj,15min}	40 dBA	38 dBA	35 dBA
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C2	If the noise subject to a valid complaint is tonal or impulsive, the adjustments detailed in <i>Table – Adjustments to be added to noise levels at sensitive receptors</i> are to be added to the measured noise level(s) to derive L_{Aeq,adj,15min}. Table – Adjustments to be added to noise levels at sensitive receptors <table><tr><th>Noise characteristic</th><th>Adjustment to noise</th></tr><tr><td>Tonal characteristic is just audible</td><td>+ 2 dBA</td></tr><tr><td>Tonal characteristic is clearly audible</td><td>+ 5 dBA</td></tr></table>	Noise characteristic	Adjustment to noise	Tonal characteristic is just audible	+ 2 dBA	Tonal characteristic is clearly audible	+ 5 dBA																							
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	Impulsive characteristic is detectable	+ 2 to + 5 dBA																																						
C3	Notwithstanding condition N1, emission of any low frequency noise must not exceed either C3(a) and C3(b), or C3(c) and C3(d) in the event of a valid complaint about low frequency noise being made to the administering authority: (a) 60 dB(C) measured outside the sensitive receptor; and (b) The difference between the external A-weighted and C-weighted noise levels is no greater than 20 dB; or (c) 50 dB(Z) measured inside the sensitive receptor; and (d) The difference between the internal A-weighted and Z-weighted (Max L _{pZ,15min}) noise levels is no greater than 15 dB.																																							
C4	Blasting is not authorised as part of this petroleum activity.																																							
Agency interest: Air																																								
Condition number	Condition																																							
Venting and flaring																																								
D1	Unless venting is authorised under the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> or the <i>Petroleum Act 1923</i> , waste gas must be flared in a manner that complies with all of D1(a): (a) It uses an enclosed flare.																																							
Fuel burning and combustion facilities – authorised point sources																																								
D2	A fuel burning or combustion facility must not be operated unless it is listed in <i>Table – Authorised point sources</i> . Table – Authorised point sources <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Release Point Reference</th><th rowspan="2">Equipment Description</th><th rowspan="2">Minimum Release Height (m)</th><th rowspan="2">Minimum Efflux Velocity (m/sec)</th><th colspan="2">Maximum Mass Emission Rate (g/sec)</th></tr><tr><th>NO_x as NO₂</th><th>Carbon Monoxide</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Gas Generator 1</td><td>12.45</td><td>30</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Gas Generator 2</td><td>12.45</td><td>30</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Gas Generator 3</td><td>12.45</td><td>30</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Gas Generator 4</td><td>12.45</td><td>30</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Gas Generator 5</td><td>12.45</td><td>30</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.0</td></tr></table>		Release Point Reference	Equipment Description	Minimum Release Height (m)	Minimum Efflux Velocity (m/sec)	Maximum Mass Emission Rate (g/sec)		NO _x as NO ₂	Carbon Monoxide	1	Gas Generator 1	12.45	30	2.0	2.0	2	Gas Generator 2	12.45	30	2.0	2.0	3	Gas Generator 3	12.45	30	2.0	2.0	4	Gas Generator 4	12.45	30	2.0	2.0	5	Gas Generator 5	12.45	30	2.0	2.0
Release Point Reference	Equipment Description	Minimum Release Height (m)					Minimum Efflux Velocity (m/sec)	Maximum Mass Emission Rate (g/sec)																																
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2	Gas Generator 2	12.45	30	2.0	2.0																																			
3	Gas Generator 3	12.45	30	2.0	2.0																																			
4	Gas Generator 4	12.45	30	2.0	2.0																																			
5	Gas Generator 5	12.45	30	2.0	2.0																																			

	6	Gas Generator 6	12.45	30	2.0	2.0
	7	Gas Generator 7	12.45	30	2.0	2.0
D3	If a fuel burning or combustion facility is listed in <i>Table – Authorised point sources</i> , the fuel burning or combustion facility must be operated so that the releases to air do not exceed the limits specified in <i>Table – Authorised point sources</i> at the specified release point reference.					
Point source air monitoring						
D4	Point source air monitoring for each fuel burning or combustion facility listed in <i>Table – Authorised point sources</i> must: (a) Be undertaken once: (i) In the first three months after each facility is first commissioned, and then (ii) Every year thereafter. (b) Be carried out when the facility the subject of the sampling is operating under maximum operating conditions for the annual period; and (c) Demonstrate compliance with the limits listed in <i>Table – Authorised point sources</i> at each release point reference.					
Agency interest: Land						
Condition number	Condition					
General						
E1	Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to land except as permitted under this environmental authority.					
Top soil management						
E2	Top soil must be managed in a manner that preserves its biological and chemical properties.					
Land management						
E3	Land that has been significantly disturbed by the petroleum activities must be managed to ensure that mass movement, gully erosion, rill erosion, sheet erosion and tunnel erosion do not occur on that land.					
Chemical storage						
E4	Chemicals and fuels stored, must be effectively contained and where relevant, meet Australian Standards, where such a standard is applicable.					

Agency interest: Biodiversity	
Condition number	Condition
Confirming biodiversity values	
F1	Prior to undertaking activities that result in significant disturbance to land in areas of native vegetation, confirmation of on-the-ground biodiversity values of the native vegetation communities at that location must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.
F2	A suitably qualified person must develop and certify a methodology so that condition F1 can be complied with and which is appropriate to confirm on-the-ground biodiversity values.
F3	For conditions F4 to F6, where mapped biodiversity values differ from those confirmed under conditions F1 and F2, petroleum activities may proceed in accordance with the conditions of the environmental authority based on the confirmed on-the-ground biodiversity value.
Planning for land disturbance	
F4	The location of the petroleum activity(ies) must be selected in accordance with the following site planning principles: (a) Maximise the use of areas of pre-existing disturbance; (b) In order of preference, avoid, minimise or mitigate any impacts, including cumulative impacts, on areas of native vegetation or other areas of ecological value; (c) Minimise disturbance to land that may result in land degradation; (d) In order of preference, avoid then minimise isolation, fragmentation, edge effects or dissection of tracts of native vegetation; and (e) In order of preference, avoid then minimise clearing of native mature trees.
Authorised disturbance to Environmentally Sensitive Areas	
F5	Petroleum activities are not permitted in Category A, B or C environmentally sensitive areas or their protection zones.
Impacts to prescribed environmental matters	
F6	Significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters are not authorised under this environmental authority or the <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i> .
F7	Records demonstrating that each impact to a prescribed environmental matter did not, or is not likely to, result in a significant residual impact to that matter must be: (a) Completed by an appropriately qualified person; and (b) Kept for the life of the environmental authority.

Agency interest: Water	
Condition number	Condition
Authorised impacts to waters	
G1	Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to any waters.
Authorised activities to waters	
G2	Petroleum activities must not occur in or within 200m of a: (a) Wetland of high ecological significance; (b) Great Artesian Basin Spring; (c) Subterranean cave GDE.
G3	Only construction or maintenance of linear infrastructure is permitted in or within any wetland of other environmental value or in a watercourse.
Agency interest: Rehabilitation	
Condition number	Condition
Rehabilitation planning	
H1	A Rehabilitation Plan must be developed by a suitably qualified person and must include the: (a) Rehabilitation goals; and (b) Procedures to be undertaken for rehabilitation that will: (i) Achieve the requirements of conditions H2 to H3, inclusive; and (ii) Provide for appropriate monitoring and maintenance.
Transitional rehabilitation	
H2	Significantly disturbed areas that are no longer required for the on-going petroleum activities, must be rehabilitated within 12 months (unless exceptional circumstance in the area to be rehabilitated (e.g. a flood event) prevents this timeframe being met) and be maintained to meet the following acceptance criteria: (a) Contaminated land resulting from petroleum activities is remediated and rehabilitated (b) The areas are: (i) Non-polluting; (ii) A stable landform; (iii) Re-profiled to contours consistent with the surrounding landform; (c) Surface drainage lines are re-established

	(d) Top soil is reinstated; and (e) Either: (i) Groundcover, that is not a declared pest species, is growing; or (ii) An alternative soil stabilisation methodology that achieves effective stabilisation is implemented and maintained.
Final rehabilitation acceptance criteria	
H3	All significantly disturbed areas caused by petroleum activities which are not being or intended to be utilised by the landholder or overlapping tenure holder, must be rehabilitated to meet the following final acceptance criteria measured either against the highest ecological value adjacent land use or the pre-disturbed land use: (a) Greater than or equal to 70% of native ground cover species richness; (b) Greater than or equal to the total per cent of ground cover; (c) Less than or equal to the per cent species richness of declared plant pest species; and (d) Where the adjacent land use contains, or the pre-clearing land use contained, one or more regional ecosystem(s), then at least one regional ecosystem(s) from the same broad vegetation group, and with the equivalent biodiversity status or a biodiversity status with a higher conservation value as any of the regional ecosystem(s) in either the adjacent land or pre-disturbed land, must be present.
Continuing conditions	
H4	Conditions H2 and H3 continue to apply after this environmental authority has ended or ceased to have effect.

Definitions

Key terms and/or phrases used in this document are defined in this section. Where a term is not defined, the definition in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its regulations or environmental protection policies must be used. If a word remains undefined it has its ordinary meaning.

Term	Definition
acceptable standards for release to land	means wastewater of the following quality as determined by monitoring results or by characterisation: (a) electrical conductivity (EC) not exceeding 3000µS/cm (b) sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) not exceeding 8 (c) pH between 6.0 and 9.0 (d) heavy metals (measured as total) meets the respective short term trigger value in section 4.2.6, Table 4.2.10—Heavy metals and metalloids in Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (e) does not contain biocides.
adjacent land use(s)	means the ecosystem function adjacent to an area of significant disturbance, or where there is no ecosystem function, the use of the land. An adjacent land use does not include an adjacent area that shows evidence of edge effect.
administering authority	means: (a) for a matter, the administration and enforcement of which has been devolved to a local government under section 514 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994—the local government; or (b) for all other matters—the Chief Executive of the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation; or (c) another State Government Department, Authority, Storage Operator, Board or Trust, whose role is to administer provisions under other enacted legislation.
alternative arrangement	means a written agreement about the way in which a particular environmental 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.
annual return period	means the most current 12-month period between two anniversary dates.
appropriately qualified person / suitably qualified person	means a person who has professional qualifications, training or skills or experience relevant to the nominated subject matters and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis about performance relevant to the subject matters using relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.
areas of pre-existing disturbance	means areas where environmental values have been negatively impacted as a result of anthropogenic activity and these impacts are still evident. Areas of pre-disturbance may include areas where legal clearing, logging, timber harvesting, or grazing activities have previously occurred, where high densities of weed or pest species are present which have inhibited re-colonisation of native regrowth, or where there is

	existing infrastructure (regardless of whether the infrastructure is associated with the authorised petroleum activities). The term 'areas of pre-disturbance' does not include areas that have been impacted by wildfire/s, controlled burning, flood or natural vegetation die-back.
Australian Standard 3580	means any of the following publications: - AS3580.10.1 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air—Determination of particulate matter—Deposited matter—Gravimetric method. - AS3580.9.6 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air—Determination of suspended particulate matter—PM10 high volume sampler with size-selective inlet—Gravimetric method - AS3580.9.9 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air—Determination of suspended particulate matter—PM10 low volume sampler—Gravimetric sampler.
background noise level	means the sound pressure level, measured in the absence of the noise under investigation, as the $L_{A90,T}$ being the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 90% of the measurement time period T of not less than 15 minutes (or $L_{A90, adj, 15 mins}$), using Fast response.
being or intended to be utilised by the landholder or overlapping tenure holder	for significantly disturbed land, means there is a written agreement (e.g. land and compensation agreement) between the landholder or the overlapping tenure holder and the holder of the environmental authority identifying that the landholder or the overlapping tenure holder has a preferred use of the land such that rehabilitation standards for revegetation by the holder of the environmental authority are not required. For dams, means there is a written agreement (e.g. land and compensation agreement) between the landholder or the overlapping tenure holder and the holder of the environmental authority identifying that the landholder or the overlapping tenure holder has a preferred use for the dam such that rehabilitation standards for revegetation by the holder of the environmental authority are not required.
biodiversity values	for the purposes of this environmental authority, means environmentally sensitive areas, prescribed environmental matters and wetlands.
Category A Environmentally Sensitive Area	means any area listed in Schedule 19, Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.
Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area	means any area listed in Schedule 19, Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.
Category C Environmentally Sensitive Area	means any of the following areas: - nature refuges as defined in the conservation agreement for that refuge under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> - koala habitat areas as defined under the <i>Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006</i> - state forests or timber reserves as defined under the <i>Forestry Act 1959</i>

	- regional parks (previously known as resource reserves) under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> - an area validated as 'essential habitat' from ground-truthing surveys in accordance with the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> for a species of wildlife listed as endangered or vulnerable under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> 'of concern regional ecosystems' that are remnant vegetation and identified in the database called 'RE description database' containing regional ecosystem numbers and descriptions.
certified or certification	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 <i>Vegetation Management Act 2000</i> and for vegetation— (a) means remove, cut down, ringbark, push over, poison or destroy in any way including by burning, flooding or draining; but (b) does not include destroying standing vegetation by stock, or lopping a tree.
closed-loop systems	means using waste on site in a way that does not release waste or contaminants in the waste to the environment.
control measure	has the meaning in section 31 of the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i> and means a device, equipment, structure, or management strategy used to prevent or control the release of a contaminant or waste to the environment.
dam(s)	means a land-based structure or a void that contains, diverts or controls flowable substances, and includes any substances that are thereby contained, diverted or controlled by that land-based structure or void and associated works.
declared pest species	has the meaning in the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003</i> and is a live animal or plant declared to be a declared pest under section 36 (Declaring Pests by Regulation) or section 37(2) (Declaring Pest under Emergency Pest Notice) of that Act and includes reproductive material of the animal or plant.
document	has the meaning in the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> and means: any paper or other material on which there is writing; and

	- any paper or other material on which there are marks; and - figures, symbols or perforations having a meaning for a person qualified to interpret them; and - any disc, tape or other article or any material from which sounds, images, writings or messages are capable of being produced or reproduced (with or without the aid of another article or device).
ecosystem function	means the interactions between and within living and nonliving components of an ecosystem and generally correlates with the size, shape and location of the vegetation community.
enclosed flare	means a device where the residual gas is burned in a cylindrical or rectilinear enclosure that includes a burning system and a damper where air for the combustion reaction is admitted.
environmental harm	has the meaning in section 14 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> and means any adverse effect, or potential adverse effect (whether temporary or permanent and of whatever magnitude, duration or frequency) on an environmental value, and includes environmental nuisance. Environmental harm may be caused by an activity— (a) whether the harm is a direct or indirect result of the activity; or (b) whether the harm results from the activity alone or from the combined effects of the activity and other activities or factors.
environmental nuisance	has the meaning in section 15 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> and means unreasonable interference or likely interference with an environmental value caused by— (a) aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke; or (b) an unhealthy, offensive or unsightly condition because of contamination; or (c) another way prescribed by regulation.
environmental offset	has the meaning in section 7 of the <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i> .
environmentally sensitive area	means Category A, B or C environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs)
flare pit	has the meaning in the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (ESR/2016/19338), and means containment area where any hydrocarbon that is discovered in an over-pressured reservoir during a drilling operation is diverted to, and combusted, The flare pit is only used during the drilling and work over process on a petroleum well.
flare precipitant	means waste fluids which result from the operation of a flare.
floodplains	has the meaning in the <i>Water Act 2000</i> and means an area of reasonably flat land adjacent to a watercourse that— - is covered from time to time by floodwater overflowing from the watercourse; and - does not, other than in an upper valley reach, confine floodwater to generally follow the path of the watercourse; and

	has finer sediment deposits than the sediment deposits of any bench, bar or in-stream island of the watercourse.
flowable substance	means matter or a mixture of materials which can flow under any conditions potentially affecting that substance. Constituents of a flowable substance can include water, other liquids fluids or solids, or a mixture that includes water and any other liquids fluids or solids either in solution or suspension.
fuel burning or combustion facility	means a permanent fuel burning or combustion equipment which in isolation, or combined in operation, or which are interconnected, is, or are capable of burning more than 500 kg of fuel in an hour.
Great Artesian Basin (GAB) spring	means an area protected under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> because it is considered to be a Matter of National Environmental Significance and identified as a: - community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin; or - Great Artesian Basin spring; or - Great Artesian Basin discharge spring wetland. A GAB spring includes a spring vent, spring complex or watercourse spring and includes the land to which water rises naturally from below the ground and the land over which the water then flows. <i>Note: The Australian Government's Protected Matters Search Tool should be used to get an indication of whether the area of interest may contain an MNES spring.</i> <i>Note: The GAB springs dataset can be requested from the Queensland Government Herbarium</i>
green waste	means waste that is grass cuttings, trees, bushes, shrubs, material lopped from trees, untreated timber or other waste that is similar in nature but does not include declared pest species.
groundwater dependent ecosystem (GDE)	means ecosystems which require access to groundwater on a permanent or intermittent basis to meet all or some of their water requirements so as to maintain their communities of plants and animals, ecological processes and ecosystem services. For the purposes of the environmental authority, groundwater dependent ecosystems do not include those mapped as "unknown".
growing	means to increase by natural development, as any living organism or part thereof by assimilation of nutriment; increase in size or substance.
impulsive (for noise)	means sound characterised by brief excursions of sound pressure (acoustic impulses) that significantly exceed the background sound pressure. The duration of a single impulsive sound is usually less than one second.
L _A 90, adj, 15 mins	means the A-weighted sound pressure level, adjusted for tonal character that is equal to or exceeded for 90% of any 15 minutes sample period equal, using Fast response.
L _{Aeq} , adj, 15 mins	means the A-weighted sound pressure level of a continuous steady sound, adjusted for tonal character, that within any 15 minute period has the same square sound pressure as a sound level that varies with time.

land degradation	has the meaning in the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> and means the following: • soil erosion • rising water tables • the expression of salinity • mass movement by gravity of soil or rock • stream bank instability • a process that results in declining water quality.
landholder's active groundwater bore	means bores that are able to continue to provide a reasonable yield of water in terms of quantity for the bores authorised purpose or use. This term does not include monitoring bores owned by the administering authority of the <i>Water Act 2000</i> .
long term noise event	means a noise exposure, when perceived at a sensitive receptor, persists for a period of greater than five (5) days, even when there are respite periods when the noise is inaudible within those five (5) days.
Max L _{pA} , 15 min	means the absolute maximum instantaneous A-weighted sound pressure level, measured over 15 minutes.
Max L _{pZ} , 15 min	means the maximum value of the Z-weighted sound pressure level measured over 15 minutes.
medium term noise event	is a noise exposure, when perceived at a sensitive receptor, persists for an aggregate period not greater than five (5) days and does not re-occur for a period of at least four (4) weeks. Re-occurrence is deemed to apply where a noise of comparable level is observed at the same receptor location for a period of one hour or more, even if it originates from a difference source or source location.
methodology	means the science of method, especially dealing with the logical principles underlying the organisation of the various special sciences, and the conduct of scientific inquiry.
month	has the meaning in the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> and means a calendar month and is a period starting at the beginning of any day of one (1) of the 12 named months and ending— • immediately before the beginning of the corresponding day of the next named month; or • if there is no such corresponding day—at the end of the next named month.
NATA accreditation	means accreditation by the National Association of Testing Authorities Australia.
prescribed environmental matters	has the meaning in section 10 of the <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i> , limited to the matters of State environmental significant listed in schedule 2 of the <i>Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014</i> .
pipeline waste water	means hydrostatic testing water, flush water or water from low point drains.
pre-disturbed land use	means the function or use of the land as documented prior to significant disturbance occurring at that location.
prescribed contaminants	has the meaning in section 440ZD of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .

primary protection zone	means an area within 200m from the boundary of any Category A, B or C ESA.
protection zone	means the primary protection zone of any Category A, B or C ESA or the secondary protection zone of any Category A or B ESA.
regional ecosystem	has the meaning in the Methodology for Surveying and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems and Vegetation Communities in Queensland (Version 3.2 August 2012) and means a vegetation community in a bioregion that is consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. Regional ecosystems of Queensland were originally described in Sattler and Williams (1999). The Regional Ecosystem Description Database (Queensland Herbarium 2013) is maintained by Queensland Herbarium and contains the current descriptions of regional ecosystems.
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. For the purposes of pipeline rehabilitation, rehabilitation includes reinstatement, revegetation and restoration.
reinstate or reinstatement	for pipelines, means the process of bulk earth works and structural replacement of pre-existing conditions of a site (i.e. soil surface topography, watercourses, culverts, fences and gates and other landscape(d) features) and is detailed in the Australian Pipeline Industry Association (APIA) Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines (2013).
restoration	means the replacement of structural habitat complexity, ecosystem processes, services and function from a disturbed or degraded site to that of a pre-determined or analogue site. For the purposes of pipelines, restoration applies to final rehabilitation after pipeline decommissioning.
revegetation or revegetating or revegetate	means to actively re-establish vegetation through seeding or planting techniques in accordance with site specific management plans.
secondary protection zone	in relation to a Category A or Category B ESA means an area within 100 metres from the boundary of the primary protection zone.
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 <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019</i>.

sensitive receptor	is defined in Schedule 2 of the <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019</i> , and means an area or place where noise is measured.
short term noise event	is a noise exposure, when perceived at a sensitive receptor, persists for an aggregate period not greater than eight hours and does not re-occur for a period of at least seven (7) days. Re-occurrence is deemed to apply where a noise of comparable level is observed at the same receptor location for a period of one hour or more, even if it originates from a different source or source location.
significant residual impact	has the meaning in section 8 <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i> .
significantly disturbed or significant disturbance or significant disturbance to land or areas	Means land is <i>significantly disturbed</i> if— (a) it is contaminated land; or (b) it has been disturbed and human intervention is needed to rehabilitate it: (i) to a condition required under the relevant environmental authority; or (ii) if the environmental authority does not require the land to be rehabilitated to a particular condition—to the condition it was in immediately before the disturbance.
species richness	means the number of different species in a given area.
stable	has the meaning in Schedule 8 of the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i> and, for a site, means the rehabilitation and restoration of the site is enduring or permanent so that the site is unlikely to collapse, erode or subside.
structure	means a dam or levee.
subterranean cave GDE	- means an area identified as a subterranean cave in the mapping produced by the Queensland Government and identified in the Queensland Government Information System, as amended from time to time; and - means a cave ecosystem which requires access to groundwater on a permanent or intermittent basis to meet all or some of their water requirements so as to maintain its communities of plants and animals, ecological processes and ecosystem services. Subterranean cave GDEs are caves dependent on the subterranean presence of groundwater. Subterranean cave GDEs have some degree of groundwater connectivity and are indicated by either high moisture levels or the presence of stygofauna, or both, referred to in the Queensland Government WetlandsInfo mapping program, as amended from time to time. <i>Note: the Subterranean GDE (caves) dataset can be displayed through the Queensland Government WetlandInfo mapping program.</i> <i>Note: the Subterranean GDE (caves) dataset can be obtained from the Queensland Government Information System.</i>
suitably qualified person	means a person who has professional qualifications, training or skills or experience relevant to the nominated subject matters and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis about performance relevant to the subject matters using relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.

suitably qualified third party	means a person who: (a) has qualifications and experience relevant to performing the function including but not limited to: (i) a bachelor's degree in science or engineering; and (ii) 3 years' experience in undertaking soil contamination assessments; and (b) is a member of at least one organisation prescribed in Schedule 14 of the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>; and (c) not be an employee of, nor have a financial interest or any involvement which would lead to a conflict of interest with the holder(s) of the environmental authority.
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 all complaints unless considered by the administering authority to be frivolous, vexatious or based on mistaken belief.
void	means any constructed, open excavation in the ground.
waste and resource management hierarchy	has the meaning provided in section 9 of the <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i> and is the following precepts, listed in the preferred order in which waste and resource management options should be considered— (a) AVOID unnecessary resource consumption (b) REDUCE waste generation and disposal (c) RE-USE waste resources without further manufacturing (d) RECYCLE waste resources to make the same or different products (e) RECOVER waste resources, including the recovery of energy (f) TREAT waste before disposal, including reducing the hazardous nature of waste (g) DISPOSE of waste only if there is no viable alternative.
waste and resource management principles	has the meaning provided in section 4(2)(b) of the <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i> and means the: (a) polluter pays principle (b) user pays principle (c) proximity principle (d) product stewardship principle.
waste fluids	has the meaning in section 13 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> in conjunction with the common meaning of "fluid" which is "a substance which is capable of flowing and offers no permanent resistance to changes of shape".

	Accordingly, to be a waste fluid, the waste must be a substance which is capable of flowing and offers no permanent resistance to changes of shape.
watercourse	has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> and means: 1) a river, creek or stream in which water flows permanently or intermittently— (a) in a natural channel, whether artificially improved or not; or (b) in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the watercourse. 2) Watercourse includes the bed and banks and any other element of a river, creek or stream confining or containing water.
waters	includes 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.
wetland	for the purpose of this environmental authority, wetland means: <i>an area shown as a wetland on the Map of Queensland wetland environmental values.</i> <i>Note: The Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019 Schedule 2, Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values means the document 'Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values' made by the Chief Executive and published on the website.</i> <i>Environmental values in section 8 of the Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019 apply to wetland areas on the map, which are categorised as wetlands of high or general ecological significance.</i>
wetland of high ecological significance	means a wetland that meets the definition of a wetland and that is shown as a wetland of 'high ecological significance' or wetland of 'high ecological value' on the Map of Queensland wetland environmental values.

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY