Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority P-EA-100744621

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

Environmental authority number: P-EA-100744621

Environmental authority takes effect on 26 November 2024 **.**

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is 16 July each year.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
JEMENA ROMA NORTH PIPELINE PTY LTD	Level 16 567 Collins St MELBOURNE VIC 3000

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
ERA 15 - Fuel burning - Using fuel burning equipment that is capable of burning at least 500kg of fuel in an hour	PFL34
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	PFL34

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).

ABN 46 640 294 485

Queensland Government

Mobile and temporary activities

If you operate a mobile and temporary environmentally relevant activity (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 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
- 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. 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.



Signature

26 November 2024

Date

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

Enquiries:

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

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

SCHEDULE A - GENERAL

Authorised activities

(A1) This environmental authority authorises the carrying out of the following resource activities:

(a) The petroleum activities and specified environmentally relevant activities listed in *Schedule A, Table 1 - Authorised Petroleum Activities* to the extent they are carried out in accordance with the activity's corresponding scale or maximum disturbance or both (where applicable); and

(b) The following specified environmentally relevant activities:

(i) Fuel Burning - using fuel burning equipment that is capable of burning at least 500kg of fuel in an hour; and

(c) **Incidental activities** that are not otherwise specified environmentally relevant activities.

Schedule A, Table 1 – Authorised Activities

Petroleum activities and infrastructure	Scale (number of activities)	Maximum disturbance (ha)
Compression facility	1	4.0 ha

(A2) 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.

(A3) Non-linear infrastructure is permitted within the secondary protection zone of ESAs provided the location is justified given other constraints and cannot be avoided and it can be demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the ESA.

SCHEDULE B - ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

(B1) 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.

(B2) Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to land or air except for those releases authorised by conditions (C11), (C12), (C13), (C14), (E2), (E4), (F2), (H1) and (H2).

(B3) Petroleum activities must:
- (a) firstly, avoid, then minimise, then mitigate any negative impacts on areas of vegetation or other areas of ecological value;
- (b) minimise disturbance to land that may otherwise result in land degradation;
- (c) minimise isolation, fragmentation or dissection of tracts of vegetation that would lead to a reduction in the current level of ecosystem functioning or ecological connectivity; and
- (d) minimise clearing of mature or hollow bearing trees.

(B4) Where significant disturbance to land is to occur, records demonstrating compliance with condition (B3) must be kept.

SCHEDULE C - GENERAL CONDITIONS

Documentation

(C1) All plans, procedures and reports must:
(a) be certified by a suitably qualified person
(b) be kept on record for a minimum of 5 years.

(C2) All plans and procedures required to be developed must be implemented.

Plant and equipment

(C3) All plant and equipment reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of the environmental authority must be installed.

(C4) All plant and equipment must be maintained and operated in their proper and effective condition.

(C5) All measures reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of the environmental authority must be implemented.

Contingency and emergency response

(C6) 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 – Environmental Values*.

(C7) The contingency procedures must include, but not necessarily be limited to:
(a) environmental nuisance and complaint management procedures including:
(i) a description of the petroleum activities that might result in non-compliance with *Schedule B – Environmental Values* 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 – Environmental Values*.

Erosion and sediment control

(C8) 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).

Chemical storage

(C9) 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

(C10) 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.

(C11) For waste fluids that can be stored in a container that is other than a low consequence dam, the container must either be an above ground container or a structure which contains the wetting front.

(C12) Waste, including waste fluids, must be transported off-site for lawful re-use, remediation, recycling or disposal unless the waste is specifically authorised by conditions (C13), (C14), (E4) and (F2) to be disposed of or used on-site.

(C13) Green waste may be used on-site for rehabilitation and/or sediment and erosion control purposes.

Treated sewage effluent

(C14) Treated sewage effluent or greywater can be released to land provided it:
- (a) meets or exceeds secondary treated class B standards for a treatment system with a daily peak design capacity of between 150 EP and 1500 EP; or
- (b) meets or exceeds secondary treated class C standards for a treatment system with a daily peak design capacity of less than 150 EP; and
- (c) is released within fenced and signed contaminant release area(s) and does not result in pooling or run-off or aerosols or spray drift or vegetation die-off.

SCHEDULE D –PLANNING

(D1) Prior to any significant disturbance to land:

(a) an ecological assessment of areas with native vegetation that are to be significantly disturbed, must be conducted in accordance with the Queensland Government's *Biocondition, a Condition Assessment Framework for Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland, Assessment Manual*; and

(b) an assessment of the impacts that will occur as a result of significant disturbance to land must be undertaken.

SCHEDULE E - CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS

Activities in watercourses, wetlands, lakes and springs

(E1) Unless otherwise authorised under a condition of the environmental authority, the activity must not occur in or within:
(a) 200 metres of any wetland, lake or spring; or
(b) 100 metres of the outer bank of any other watercourse.

(E2) Petroleum activities must not result in water turbidity increases of more than 10% in high ecological value waters outside contained construction or maintenance areas.

Fauna management

(E3) Measures to prevent fauna entrapment must be implemented during the operation of dams.

Waste

(E4) Trench water, hydrostatic testing water or water from low point drains, may be released to land provided that it:
(a) can be demonstrated to meet the acceptable standards for release to land; and
(b) is released in a way that does not cause visible scouring or erosion.

(E5) If hydrostatic testing water quality does not or cannot be treated to meet the requirements of condition (E4), it must be managed in accordance with conditions (C11) or (C12).

Structures that are dams or levees

(E6) The consequence category of any dam or levee to be used in carrying out petroleum activities must be assessed in accordance with the Queensland Government *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures*.

(E7) Low consequence dams must be:
(a) constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with accepted engineering standards currently appropriate for the purpose for which the dam is intended to be used; and
(b) designed with a floor and sides made of material that will contain the wetting front and any entrained contaminants within the bounds of the containment system during both its operational life and including any period of decommissioning and rehabilitation.

(E8) All low consequence dams must be monitored for early signs of loss of structural or hydraulic integrity as specified in the initial consequence assessment

(E9) When no longer required all low consequence dams must be decommissioned to no longer accept inflow from the petroleum activities and be either:

(a) rehabilitated; or

(b) agreed to in writing by the administering authority and the landholder to remain in situ following the cessation of the petroleum activity(ies) associated with the dam, with the contained water of a quality suitable for the intended ongoing uses(s) by that landholder.

SCHEDULE F - POST-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS AND REHABILITATION

(F1) Written procedures must be developed to ensure operations and maintenance of the petroleum activities complies with the conditions of the environmental authority.

(F2) Flush water may be released to land provided that it meets the requirements of condition (E4).

Rehabilitation planning

(F3) 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 (F4 to F7), inclusive; and
  - (ii) provide for appropriate monitoring and maintenance.

Transitional rehabilitation

(F4) Significantly disturbed areas that are no longer required for the on-going petroleum activities, must be rehabilitated within 12 months (unless an 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

(F5) 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 per cent of native ground cover species richness
- (b) greater than or equal to the total per cent ground cover
- (c) less than or equal to the per cent species richness of declared plant pest species
- (d) where the adjacent land use contains, or the pre-clearing land use contained, one or more regional ecosystem(s), then:
  - (i) at least one regional ecosystem(s) from the same broad vegetation group, as demonstrated by the predominant species in the ecologically dominant layer, must be present; and
  - (ii) the regional ecosystem present in (F5)(d)(i) must possess an equivalent or higher conservation value (biodiversity status) than the regional ecosystem(s) in either the adjacent land or pre-disturbed land.

Continuing conditions

(F6) Conditions (F4) and (F5) continue to apply after this environmental authority has ended or ceased to have effect.

Remaining dams

(F7) Where there is a dam, (including a low consequence dam) that is being or intended to be used by the landholder or overlapping tenure holder, the dam must be decommissioned to no longer accept inflow from the petroleum activity(ies) and the contained water must be of a quality suitable for the intended on-going uses(s) by the landholder or overlapping tenure holder.

SCHEDULE G - MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring

(G1) All monitoring must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.

(G2) If requested by the administering authority in relation to investigating a valid complaint, monitoring must be undertaken within 10 business days.

(G3) 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.

(G4) Notwithstanding condition (G3), 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

(G5) 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*.

(G6) The methods of groundwater sampling must comply with the Australian *Government's Groundwater Sampling and Analysis – A Field Guide* (2009:27 GeoCat #6890.1).

(G7) Noise must be measured in accordance with the prescribed standards in the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*.

(G8) 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

(G9) 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 conditions (C6) and (C7) being activated.

Reporting

(G10) The annual return must include an Update Report detailing activities during the annual return period, demonstrating:
- (a) significant disturbance during the period
- (b) rehabilitation undertaken
- (c) a list of all valid complaints relating to environmental issues made including the date, source, reason for the complaint and a description of investigations undertaken in resolving the complaint
- (d) the results of all monitoring undertaken.

SCHEDULE H – AIR

(H1) Unless venting is authorised under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004* or the *Petroleum Act 1923*, waste gas must be flared in a manner that complies with all of (Condition (H1)(a) and (H1)(b) and (H1)(c), or with Condition (H1)(d):

(a) an automatic ignition system is used, and
(b) a flame is visible at all times while the waste gas is being flared, and
(c) there are no visible smoke emissions other than for a total period of no more than 5 minutes in any 2 hours, or
(d) it uses an enclosed flare.

(H2) A fuel burning or combustion facility must not be operated unless it is listed in *Protecting air values, Table 1– Authorised point sources.*

(H3) If a fuel burning or combustion facility is listed in *Protecting air values, Table 1—Authorised point sources*, the fuel burning or combustion facility must be operated so that the releases to air do not exceed the limits specified in *Protecting air values, Table 1—Authorised point sources* at the specified release point reference.

Protecting air values, Table 1—Authorised point sources

Release Point Reference	Equipment Description	Minimum Release Height (m)	Minimum Efflux Velocity (m / sec)	NOx as Nitrogen Dioxide Maximum Mass emission rate (g / sec)	Carbon Monoxide Maximum Mass emission rate (g / sec)
A1	Compressor 1	8	20	2.0	2.0
A2	Compressor 2	8	20	2.0	2.0
A3	Compressor 3	8	20	2.0	2.0
A4	Compressor 4	8	20	2.0	2.0
A5	Compressor 5	8	20	2.0	2.0
A6	Compressor 6	8	20	2.0	2.0
A7	Generator 1	7	10	1.0	1.0
A8	Generator 2	7	10	1.0	1.0

(H4) Point source air monitoring for each fuel burning or combustion facility listed in *Protecting air values, Table 1– Authorised point sources* 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 *Protecting air values, Table 1– Authorised point sources* at each release point reference.

SCHEDULE I – NOISE

(I1) Notwithstanding condition (B2), emission of noise from the petroleum activity(ies) at levels less than those specified in *Schedule I, Table 1—Noise nuisance limits* are not considered to be environmental nuisance.

Schedule I, Table 1 – Noise nuisance limits

Time period	Metric	Short term noise event	Medium term noise event	Long term noise event
7:00am—6:00pm	LAeq,adj,15 min	45 dBA	43 dBA	40 dBA
6:00pm—10:00pm	LAeq,adj,15 min	40 dBA	38 dBA	35 dBA
10:00pm—6:00am	LAeq,adj,15 min	28 dBA	28 dBA	28 dBA
	Max LpA, 15 min	55 dBA	55 dBA	55 dBA
6:00am—7:00am	LAeq,adj,15 min	40 dBA	38 dBA	35 dBA

The noise limits in *Schedule I, Table 1 – Noise nuisance limits* have been set based on the following deemed background noise levels (L_{ABG})*: 7:00am—6:00 pm: 35 dBA*
6:00pm—10:00 pm: 30 dBA
10:00pm—6:00 am: 25 dBA
6:00am—7:00 am: 30 dBA

(I2) If the noise subject to a valid complaint is tonal or impulsive, the adjustments detailed in *Schedule I, Table 2—Adjustments to be added to noise levels at sensitive receptors* are to be added to the measured noise level(s) to derive $L_{Aeq, adj, 15 min}$.

Schedule I, Table 2 – Adjustments to be added to noise levels at sensitive receptors

Noise characteristic	Adjustment to noise
Tonal characteristic is just audible	+ 2 dBA
Tonal characteristic is clearly audible	+ 5 dBA
Impulsive characteristic is detectable	+ 2 to + 5 dBA

(I3) Notwithstanding condition (I1), emission of any low frequency noise must not exceed either (I3(a)) and (I3(b)), or (I3(c)) and (I3(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 LpZ, 15 min) noise levels is no greater than 15 dB.

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.

acceptable standards for release to land is defined as:

a) electrical conductivity (EC) not exceeding 3000µS/cm
b) sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) not exceeding 8
c) and for hydrostatic testing water, water from low point drains and flush water, total heavy metals for each element listed meets the respective short term trigger value in Table 4.2.6. – Heavy metals and metalloids in Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC) 2000.

accepted engineering standards in relation to dams, means those standards of design, construction, operation and maintenance that are broadly accepted within the profession of engineering as being good practice for the purpose and application being considered. In the case of dams, the most relevant documents would be publications of the Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD), guidelines published by Queensland government departments and relevant Australian and New Zealand Standards.

acid sulfate soil(s) means a soil or soil horizon which contains sulfides or an acid soil horizon affected by oxidation of sulfides.

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.

analogue site(s) means an area of land which contains values and characteristics representative of an area to be rehabilitated prior to disturbance. Such values must encompass land use, topographic, soil, vegetation and other ecological characteristics. Analogue sites can be the pre-disturbed site of interest where significant surveying effort has been undertaken to establish benchmark parameters.

analyte(s) means a chemical parameter determined by either physical measurement in the field or by laboratory analysis.

annual return period means the most current 12-month period between 2 anniversary dates.

aquifer means an identifiable stratigraphic formation that has the potential to produce useful flows of water.

Australian Standard 2187 means Australian Standard 2187.0:1998 Explosives—Storage, transport and use, Part 0, Australian Standard 2187.1:1998 Explosives—Storage, transport and use Part 1 and Australian Standard 2187.2:2006 Explosives—Storage and use, Part 2 or any updated versions that becomes available from time to time

Australian Standard 2885 means Australian Standard 2885.0:2008 Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum General Requirements, Australian Standard 2885.0- 2008/Amd 1-2012 Pipelines - Gas and Liquid Petroleum General Requirements, Australian Standard 2885.1:2012 Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum Design and Construction and Australian Standard 2885.3:2012 Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum Operation and Maintenance, or any updated versions that become available from time to time

bed of any waters, has the meaning in Schedule 19 Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.

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.

business day has the meaning in section 36 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*.

Category A ESA means any area listed in Schedule 19, Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.

Category B ESA 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 *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- koala habitat areas as defined under the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006
- state forests or timber reserves as defined under the *Forestry Act 1959*
- regional parks (previously known as resource 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 or vulnerable under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- '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:

i. the person's qualifications and experience relevant to the function
ii. that the person has not knowingly included false, misleading or incomplete information in the document
iii. that the person has not knowingly failed to reveal any relevant information or document to the administering authority
iv. that the document addresses the relevant matters for the function and is factually correct; and
v. 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* 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.

consequence category means a category, either low, significant or high, into which a dam is assessed as a result of the application of tables and other criteria in Manual for assessing consequence categories and hydraulic performance of structures, published by the Queensland Government, as amended from time to time.

control measure has the meaning in Chapter 4 Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 and means a device, equipment, structure, or management strategy used to prevent or control the release of a contaminant or waste to the environment.

cultivated means used for cropping or gardening.

coastal waters has the meaning in section 440ZH of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and means the coastal waters of the state, and includes other waters within the limits of the state that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

dam(s) means a land-based structure or a void that is designed to contain, divert or control flowable substances, and includes any substances that are thereby contained, diverted or controlled by that land-based structure or void and associated works. A dam does not mean a fabricated or manufactured tank or container, designed and constructed to an Australian Standard that deals with strength and structural integrity of that tank or container.

daily peak design capacity for sewage treatment works, has the meaning in Schedule 2, section 63(4) of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 as the higher equivalent person (EP) for the works calculated using each of the formulae found in the definition for EP.

declared pest species has the meaning in the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003 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.

decommissioning in relation to pipelines means the actions undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Australian Standard 2885, as amended from time to time, to prepare the pipeline and peripheral facilities for pending suspension or abandonment.

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
- for 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.

document has the meaning in section 36 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*.

ecological connectivity is a measure of ecological condition and means the flow or connection of organisms and ecological processes across landscapes at multiple scales. Ecological connectivity has a positive relationship with landscape connectivity and habitat connectivity and effects vary between species. It includes connectivity by stepping stone or contiguous bioregional/local corridor networks.

ecosystem functioning 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 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* 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 value(s) has the meaning in section 9 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

environmental nuisance has the meaning in section 15 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

equivalent person or EP has the meaning under section 3 of the Planning Guidelines For Water Supply and Sewerage, 2005, published by the Queensland Government. It is calculated in accordance with Schedule 2, Section 63(4) of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 where:

- EP = V/200 where V is the volume, in litres, of the average dry weather flow of sewage that can be treated at the works in a day; or
- EP = M/2.5 where M is the mass, in grams, of phosphorus in the influent that the works are designed to treat as the inlet load in a day.

environmentally relevant activity or ERA has the meaning in section 18 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

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. greywater means wastewater generated from domestic activities such as laundry, dishwashing, and bathing. Greywater does not include sewage.

high ecological value waters means Queensland waters that are scheduled waters under the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009 as high value ecological waters.

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.

incidental activity for this environmental authority means an activity that is not a specified relevant activity and is necessary to carry out the activities listed in Schedule A, Table 1 – Authorised Petroleum Activities.

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.

levee means an embankment that only provides for the containment and diversion of stormwater or flood flows from a contributing catchment, or containment and diversion of flowable materials resulting from releases from other works, during the progress of those stormwater or flood flows or those releases; and does not store any significant volume of water or flowable substances at any other times.

linear infrastructure means powerlines, pipelines, roads and access tracks.

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

low consequence dam means any dam that is not classified as high or significant as assessed using the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures, published by the administering authority, as amended from time to time.

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.

Max LpA, 15 min means the absolute maximum instantaneous A-weighted sound pressure level, measured over 15 minutes.

Max LpZ, 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.

month has the meaning in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* 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.

non-linear infrastructure means infrastructure that is other than a powerline, a pipeline, a road, an access track and includes only the following:

- workers camps
- maintenance facilities
- no-release sewage treatment plants
- laydown areas
- structures (i.e. dams or levees)
- tanks

- sediment and erosion control measures
- above ground containers and chemical / fuel storages
- water pumps and generators
- stockpiles.

outer bank has the meaning in section 5A of the Water Act 2000.

performance indicator(s) means a quantitative measure against which success can be assessed and audited in a consistent, objective and repeatable manner.

primary protection zone means an area within 200m from the boundary of any Category A, B or C ESA.

regulated dam means any dam in the significant or high consequence category as assessed using the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635), published by the administering authority, as amended from time to time.

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 typography, 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).

release, releases, released has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

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 state. 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.

right of way means the linear construction footprint required to install pipelines.

secondary protection zone in relation to a Category A or Category B environmentally sensitive area means an area within 100 metres from the boundary of the primary protection zone.

secondary treated class B standards means treated sewage effluent or greywater which meets the following standards:

- total phosphorous as P, maximum 20mg/L
- total nitrogen as N, maximum 30mg/L
- 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (inhibited) (e.g. release pipe from sewage treatment plant), maximum 20mg/L
- suspended solids, maximum 30mg/L
- pH, range 6.0 to 8.5
- e-coli, 80th percentile based on at least 5 samples with not less than 30 minutes between samples, 1000cfu per 100mL, maximum 10 000cfu per 100mL.

secondary treated class C standards means treated sewage effluent or greywater which meets the following standards:

- total phosphorous as P, maximum 20mg/L
- total nitrogen as N, maximum 30mg/L
- 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (inhibited) (e.g. Release pipe from sewage treatment plant), maximum 20mg/L
- suspended solids, maximum 30mg/L
- pH, range 6.0 to 8.5

- e-Coli, 80th percentile based on at least 5 samples with not less than 30 minutes between samples, 10 000cfu per 100mL, maximum 100 000cfu per 100mL.

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.

sensitive receptor is defined in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008, 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.

significantly disturbed or significant disturbance or significant disturbance to land or areas means disturbance to land as defined in Schedule 12, section 4 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

species richness means the number of different species in a given area.

species diversity means the diversity within an ecological community that incorporates both species richness and the evenness of species' abundances.

spring(s) has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Water Act 2000*

stable has the meaning in Schedule 5 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 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.

statement of compliance for a condition in an environmental authority has the meaning in section 208 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and is a condition that requires the holder to give the administering authority a statement of compliance about a document or work relating to a relevant activity. The condition must also state—

a) the criteria (the compliance criteria) the document or work must comply with; and
b) that the statement of compliance must state whether the document or work complies with the compliance criteria; and
c) the information (the supporting information) that must be provided to the administering authority to demonstrate compliance with the compliance criteria; and
d) when the statement of compliance and supporting information must be given to the administering authority.

strategic environmental area has the meaning in section 11(2) of the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014*.

structure means a dam or levee.

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.

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.

trench spoil means soil from the pipeline trench.

valid complaint means all complaints unless considered by the administering 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* 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 *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* and means the:

a) polluter pays principle
b) user pays principle
c) proximity principle
d) product stewardship principle.

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 s36 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*.

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY