Environmental Enforcement Order

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Pursuant to section 362

ORDER ID	**STAT-E-101070296**
Date of issue	30 April 2026
Issued to (you)	Michael Andrew Martin AND Melissa Beryl Martin. *For the purpose of this Environmental Enforcement Order (EEO), 'you' means the recipients of this EEO.*
Registered address	11 MANTON STREET, BILOELA, QLD, 4715
Land reference and Site address (the premises)	Lot 17 on Plan RP612749 situated at 146 Callide Street, Biloela QLD 4715 (the premises).
Issued by (the delegate)	 Paul Butcher, Manager (Compliance) **Delegate of the Administering Authority** Chief Executive of the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (the department)
Relevant Grounds	Pursuant to section 362 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (the Act) this EEO is issued on the following grounds: • s359(c) To secure compliance with the general environmental duty. • s359(f)(iv) The person is contravening or has contravened s440ZG in circumstances that make it likely the contravention will continue or be repeated. • s362(2)(a) The person is believed to be a prescribed person for a contamination incident.
Service method	☒ Express post ☐ Hand delivered ☒ Also by email ☐ Orally (s369(2))
Contact	If you have any questions about this EEO, please contact: Natalie Wheeler, Team Leader, Gladstone Compliance Centre Email: CWES_Gladstone@detsi.qld.gov.au Telephone: (07) 4971 6500 Postal address: PO Box 5065 GLADSTONE QLD 4680
Further information	Please read the Information Sheet - Recipient of an Environmental Enforcement Order (detsi.qld.gov.au) for further information (search for ESR/2024/6802 on www.detsi.qld.gov.au). Terms used in this EEO have the meaning defined in the *Definitions* section of the EEO or, if not defined, in the Act.

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Why are we writing to you?

You have a proactive **general environmental duty** to prevent and minimise any environmental harm.

The department has responsibility for enforcing the Act.

The delegate for the department is issuing this EEO to you, pursuant to section 362 of the Act, to secure compliance with the Act in relation to waste stored at the premises.

What are you required to do?

Please read this EEO carefully and carry out all the required actions listed below by the required dates.

Required actions

In accordance with this EEO, you are required to do the following:

Requirement 1 By **5:00pm on 15 May 2026** you must:

a) engage an appropriately qualified person (AQP) and submit evidence of the AQP's qualifications and experience to the department;

b) provide to the department evidence that you have permission to access any properties that will be required to complete the requirements of this notice;

c) provide to the department a list, prepared by the AQP, of the liquid and solid chemicals stored on the premises;

d) submit to the department a preliminary plan, prepared by the AQP, that details how to safely remove and lawfully dispose of the liquid and solid chemicals stored on the premises;

e) engage an AQP and / or contractor who will remove, transport and dispose of all hazardous and regulated waste within Area 1 as depicted in Figure 1 below.

Requirement 2 **While carrying out the requirements of this notice,** all waste that is removed from the premises and/or disposed of must be removed and disposed of by the AQP, or by another person (such as a contractor) at the direction or under the supervision of the AQP.

Requirement 3 By **5:00pm on 21 May 2026** you must have commenced:

a) the removal from the premises and lawful transport and disposal of all hazardous and regulated waste within Area 1, as depicted in Figure 1 below; and

a) the removal from the premises of all other wastes, materials and objects within Area 1, e.g. boat, roller door within Area 1.

Requirement 4 By **5:00pm on 28 May 2026**, you must have completed:

a) the removal from the premises and lawful transport and disposal of all hazardous and regulated waste within Area 1; and

b) the removal from the premises of all other wastes, materials and objects within Area 1, e.g. boat, roller door, such that Area 1 has been fully cleared to facilitate access and further requirements of the EEO.

Requirement 5 By **5:00pm on 29 May 2026**, you must have:

a) engaged an AQP and / or contractor who will remove, transport and dispose of all hazardous and regulated waste within Area 2 as depicted in Figure 1 below; and

b) commenced the removal from the premises and lawful transport and disposal of all hazardous and regulated waste within Area 2.

Requirement 6 By **5:00pm on 19 June 2026**, you must have completed the removal from the premises, and lawful transport and disposal of all hazardous and regulated waste within Area 2.

Requirement 7 By **5:00pm on 22 June 2026**, you must have:

a) engaged an AQP and / or contractor who will remove, transport and dispose of all hazardous and regulated waste within Area 3 as depicted in Figure 1 below; and

b) commenced the removal from the premises and lawful transport and disposal of all hazardous and regulated waste within Area 3.

Requirement 8 By **5:00pm on 13 July 2026**, you must have completed the removal from the premises, and lawful transport and disposal of all hazardous and regulated waste within Area 3.

Requirement 9 By **5:00pm on 20 July 2026**, you must commence the clean-up of surface contamination areas on the premises, including removing any waste liquid from exposed unsealed ground and hardstand work areas. Any disturbed soils must be reinstated to pre-existing levels.

Requirement 10 By **5:00pm on 3 August 2026**, you must have completed the clean-up of surface contamination areas, including removing any waste liquid from exposed unsealed ground and hardstand work areas. Any disturbed soils must be reinstated to pre-existing levels.



Figure 1: 146 Callide Street, Biloela, Central Queensland (Lot 17 on Plan RP612749)

Definitions

Appropriately Qualified Person(s) (AQP) means a person or persons who has professional qualifications, training, skills and experience relevant to be able to advise on and carry out the requirements of this EEO, including:

- identify and characterise hazardous and regulated wastes, chemistry knowledge, complete in-situ sampling to identify compatibility of waste for handling, decanting, transport, and disposal.
- give related authoritative assessment, advice and analysis using the relevant protocols, standards, methods and/or literature.

Hazardous waste means waste that consists of materials that are toxic, flammable, corrosive, or reactive

Regulated waste has the same meaning as in section 42 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019*.

Surface contamination areas means any areas where liquid hazardous or regulated waste has pooled, spilled, travelled or infiltrated into the ground.

Any submissions required by this EEO are to be sent via email: CWES_Gladstone@detsi.qld.gov.au or via mail to Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, PO Box 5065 GLADSTONE QLD 4680

Background and relevant matters:

1. Since 31 July 2012, you have been the registered owners of the premises.
2. You, as owners of the premises and as directors of Essential Spill Products Pty Ltd, permitted Essential Spill Products Pty Ltd to trade from the premises.
3. You, as owners of the premises and as directors of Essential Spill Products Pty Ltd, were aware of and responsible for the placement and storage of waste on the premises.
4. The department has engaged with you since 2022, and you are aware that the department has taken previous enforcement action against Essential Spill Products Pty Ltd in relation to the storage of waste on the premises. This includes issuing a Direction Notice, Infringement Notice and an Environmental Protection Order, none of which were complied with.
5. Essential Spill Products Pty Ltd went into liquidation with Joint and Several Liquidators appointed on 16 April 2025.
6. You have advised liquidators that the company ceased trading in approximately April 2024.
7. Since Essential Spill Products Pty Ltd ceased trading, you, as the owners of the premises, have been responsible for the waste stored at the premises.
8. The department is satisfied that you are responsible for the maintenance of the premises, including the waste materials stored.
9. On 25 February 2026, the department received a notification from Banana Shire Council regarding the release of contaminants from the site entering the adjacent premises.
10. On 27 February 2026, the department contacted you to discuss the release of contaminants from the site and subsequently, on 2 March 2026, you confirmed that you had visited the site and observed contaminants leaving the site.
11. On 9 March 2026, the department received a notification from a community reporter following a significant rain event, regarding a large volume of discoloured oily water flowing from the premises and releasing onto a nearby roadside.

12. On 10 March 2026, authorised persons of the department inspected the perimeter of the premises, collected samples and made the following observations:
    a. There was a significant number of un-bunded drums and intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) stored inside the premises, known to the department to contain waste oil.
    b. The premises was overcrowded with uncovered storage of waste materials, with many containers degraded and exposed to the weather.
    c. Liquid (which appeared to be oil/hydrocarbons) was discharging from the premises via a flow path towards a grated stormwater drain located on Callide Street.
    d. Liquid (which appeared to be oil/hydrocarbons) was observed in the stormwater drain which was dark in colour with a rainbow-like sheen on the surface. A pungent, oily odour was also noted.
    e. Liquid (which appeared to be oil/hydrocarbons) was also observed on the grassy area across the road, opposite the premises.
13. Laboratory analysis of samples collected on 10 March 2026 at the fence line of the premises and in the roadside gutter confirmed the presence of oil and grease, at levels of 40,400mg/L and 1,980mg/L respectively.
14. On 12 March 2026, authorised persons of the department inspected the premises and made the following observations:
    a. The site is almost completely covered (extremely crowded) in waste containers of varying sizes in open areas and in the two sheds (Figure 1).
    b. A large proportion of the materials on the site are classed as regulated wastes with the potential to cause environmental harm from existing and potential spillages and releases as the containers deteriorate or are possibly vandalised.
    c. The majority of the wastes on the site are stored inappropriately, placed out in the open exposed to the weather, mostly unmarked and many in degrading and leaking containers. The risks of releases into the environment include:
        i. leaks from rusting or degrading drums and 1,000L plastic IBCs;
        ii. free product such as oily wastes on the hardstand and on surrounding soil margins from containers that have already leaked;
        iii. sudden major spills from degraded containers that collapse or fail containment;
        iv. mobilisation of spills/leaks of oil, fuel and chemicals in stormwater runoff;
        v. overtopping of open containers such as degraded IBCs, pallet bunds and drums during rainfall;
        vi. spills leaving the site to adjacent businesses, the roadway, roadside gutters and parkland by overland flow and in stormwater drains;
        vii. there is the additional risk of vandalism and/or fire that could release contaminants off site given that the site is not well secured, with large quantities of wastes, some combustible or flammable, in fragile containers.
    d. Oily water from damaged waste containers was actively leaking and flowing from the premises to an adjacent business and into the stormwater drains located on Callide Street.

e. Oily water observed in the stormwater drain was dark in colour with a rainbow-like sheen on the surface. A pungent, oily odour was also noted.

f. Oil contamination was observed on the grassy area across the road opposite the premises, on Callide Street where the stormwater drain ultimately releases to tributaries of Callide Creek.

g. Signage at the adjacent electrical contractor which stated 'Danger – No Hot Work, No Smoking, No Open Light'.

15. On 12 March 2026, authorised persons of the department conducted a Remotely Piloted Aerial System (RPAS) flight at the premises and downstream drainage line. RPAS images identified the following:

    a. Significant quantities of unbunded drums, IBCs, aerosol cans, fire extinguishers, used oil filters (both crushed and intact) and miscellaneous scrap metal stored inside the premises.

    b. Oil/hydrocarbon mixtures actively leaking from a large quantity of drums and IBCs.

    c. A significant volume of a black liquid which appeared to be oil/hydrocarbons ponding in the centre of the premises.

    d. Oil/Hydrocarbon staining was observed on the grassy area across the road opposite the premises, on Callide Street.

16. Water sampling undertaken on 12 March 2026 at the fence line of the premises and in a roadside gutter adjacent to the premises, identified very high petroleum hydrocarbon contamination, dominated by diesel range and heavier oils including, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) at a concentration of 479,000 µg/L.

17. During the site inspections authorised officers identified a wide variety of regulated and hazardous wastes at the premises including:

    a. Acids (propionic, acetic, phosphoric, oxalic, sulfuric, nitric).
    b. Pesticides (2,000L chlorothalonil fungicide).
    c. Solvents (glycol ether, propylene glycol, ethoxy alcohols) BOD inducing organics.
    d. Flammable hydrocarbons (white spirit, paint thinners, degreaser, terpene, ethanol).
    e. Insulating oil (Phenyl-o-xylylethane, a combustible neurotoxic substance).
    f. Combustible hydrocarbons (engine oil, hydraulic oil, grease, nitrobenzene).
    g. Oily hydraulic hoses (large).
    h. Heavy metals and PAHs will occur in engine and hydraulic hydrocarbon wastes.
    i. Mercury, small amounts of metal in a box of spill recovery kits.
    j. Oxygen scavenger (sodium bisulfite possibly in a glycol ether solvent).
    k. Fracking fluid (glycol ether, ammonium persulfate, biocide, acetic acid, surfactants).
    l. DG Class 1.4 S 1 small explosive cartridges (hazardous in the case of a fire).
    m. Hydrocarbon-based paints and residues in drums to about 20L.
    n. Batteries, discharged alkaline and nicad (100,000s in open-topped IBCs in 2nd shed).
    o. Fire extinguishers (ammonium phosphate dry power, AFFF PFAS foam, mostly empty).
    p. Epoxy resin hardener (Isophoronediamine, potential severe skin and eye damage).
    q. Gas cylinders (argon and LPG).
    r. Aerosol cans (many thousands in bulka bags and IBCs).
    s. Oil filter units (large quantities crushed to remove oil).
    t. Oil filters (large and small, intact).
    u. Oily rags and other absorbent materials.
    v. Various inert wastes such as packing materials, scrap metals, damaged equipment.

18. On 19 March 2026, the department advised you that following a significant rain event and the mobilisation of contaminants onto the adjacent property and into the stormwater drain, it would be acting under emergency powers to stabilise the premises, to prevent or minimise further environmental harm.
19. Between 23 and 28 March 2026, the department took emergency actions to stabilise the premises, reducing the immediate risk of further contamination releases. These actions included:
    a. removal of parts of the boundary fence between the premises and the property on the northwest side to access the premises where releases had occurred and for access to allow placement of a continuous line of absorbents and contaminant barriers inside the premises' boundary on the north-west side;
    b. placement of a collection sump, pumping infrastructure and emergency collection drums close to the contamination source;
    c. distribution of absorbent hessian material salvaged from the premises placed on pools of released contaminants to limit potential movement of free-standing hydrocarbons and other chemicals;
    d. installation of absorbents and sandbag bunding along the northwest boundary extending around to the front of the premises to limit potential overland flow during further rainfall events;
    e. removal of fence panels on the southwest boundary of the site to access areas of free oil on the concrete hardstand and placement of absorbent materials on areas of oil to limit movement.

General Environmental Duty

20. Section 319 of the Act states: *A person must not carry out any activity that causes, or is likely to cause, environmental harm unless the person takes all reasonably practicable measures to prevent or minimise the harm (the general environmental duty).*
21. Environmental harm is defined under section 14 of the Act as, *'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.'
22. Environmental value is defined under section 9 of the Act as:

    '(a) a quality or physical characteristic of the environment that is conducive to ecological health; or

    (b) a quality or physical characteristic of the environment that is conducive to public health, safety or amenity; or

    (c) a quality or physical characteristic of the environment that contributes to its biological diversity and integrity, intrinsic or attributed scientific value or interest, amenity harmony and sense of community; or

    (d) another quality of the environment identified and declared to be an environmental value under an environmental protection policy or regulation.',

23. Under the *Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019* (**EPP Water**), all Queensland waters, including surface waters, have prescribed environmental values and water quality objectives, which are listed in Schedule 1 of the EPP Water.
24. The premises is located within the Callide Creek catchment of the Callide Basin in the upper Fitzroy Basin, which is in the Great Barrier Reef Catchment Area. Environmental values prescribed for the premises under the 'Callide Creek Catchment Environmental Values and Water Quality Objectives' include aquatic ecosystems, irrigation, farm supply/use, primary, secondary and visual recreation.
25. From the location of the premises, contaminated stormwater flowed through stormwater drains and into a local drainage channel which flows into tributaries of Callide Creek, approximately 1-2 km away from the premises.
26. Contaminated stormwater released from the premises has the potential to impact environmental values, such as water quality, aquatic ecosystems, and land usability.
27. A significant quantity of the regulated and hazardous wastes at the premises, as listed above, have the potential to cause adverse effects on the environmental value of aquatic ecosystems, in this instance ephemeral drainage lines which ultimately report to Washpool Gully and Callide Creek. Release of these contaminants to waters can cause toxic effects on fish, aquatic invertebrates, aquatic plants and have the potential to alter or severely degrade riparian and aquatic habitats.
28. In addition, the release and improper storage of the wastes listed above have the potential to impact environmental values in relation to public health, safety and amenity, as they pose a fire risk, and a risk of adverse effects from inhalation of fumes or directly coming into contact with the wastes.
29. The department is satisfied that the improper storage and release of contaminants at and from the premises has caused, and is likely to further cause, environmental harm.
30. You were aware of the degradation of waste containers at the premises and previous contaminants being released from the premises to the adjacent premises and did not take any action to mitigate the contaminant releases.
31. Reasonably practicable measures that could have been taken to prevent or minimise environmental harm include:
    a. removing the wastes from the premises;
    b. taking action in response to the degradation of the storage containers;
    c. taking action in response to the release of contaminants from the containers;
    d. taking action in response to the release of contaminants to the adjacent premises; and
    e. taking action in response to the release of contaminants to offsite stormwater.
32. The department is satisfied that you have failed to comply with the general environmental duty in relation to the improper storage and release of contaminants at and from the premises.
33. Although the department has exercised emergency powers in order to stabilise the premises, the ongoing storage of wastes at the premises continues to pose a risk of environmental harm, particularly as containers exposed to the elements continue to degrade. The department therefore considers it necessary to issue this EEO to secure your compliance with the general environmental duty.

Contravention of section 440ZG

34. Section 440ZG of the Act states that a person must not:

'(a) unlawfully deposit a prescribed water contaminant—

(i) in waters; or

(ii) in a roadside gutter or stormwater drainage; or

(iii) at another place, and in a way, so that the contaminant could reasonably be expected to wash, blow, fall or otherwise move into waters, a roadside gutter or stormwater drainage.'

35. Section 440ZE(1)(b) of the Act states that a person deposits a contaminant in waters or at another place if the person *releases the contaminant, or otherwise causes it to move, into the waters or onto the place*.
36. The Act's definition of 'release' of a contaminant into the environment includes:
    a. to cause or allow the contaminant to be deposited, discharged, emitted or disturbed;
    b. to fail to prevent the contaminant from being deposited, discharged, emitted or disturbed;
    c. to allow the contaminant to escape; and
    d. to fail to prevent the contaminant from escaping.
37. As detailed above, oil, grease, and TPH contaminants were released from the premises into a roadside gutter and the stormwater drainage system (See Appendix A).
38. Oil, grease, and TPH are prescribed water contaminants in accordance with Schedule 10 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019*.
39. You did not take any action to prevent those contaminants from being released.
40. The department has determined that you are in contravention of section 440ZG of the Act by unlawfully depositing oil, grease and TPH —being prescribed water contaminants—into the stormwater drainage which flows into the waters of Callide Creek.
41. It is likely the contravention will continue or be repeated, as you have taken no steps to remove the waste from the premises or prevent the waste from being released, and in the department's engagement with you, you have indicated no intention to take any such steps.

Prescribed person for a contamination incident

42. Section 10 of the Act states:

    'Contamination of the environment is the release (whether by act or omission) of a contaminant into the environment.'

43. Section 11 of the Act states:

    'A contaminant can be—

    a. a gas, liquid or solid; or
    b. an odour; or
    c. an organism (whether alive or dead), including a virus; or
    d. energy, including noise, heat, radioactivity and electromagnetic radiation; or
    e. a combination of contaminants.'

44. The hydrocarbons and other liquid wastes that spilled at the premises and released from the premises to the neighbouring property, roadside, stormwater drains and adjacent land across the road and ephemeral watercourses, as described in the background section above, are contaminants that were released into the environment.

45. Section 360(a) of the Act states that a contamination incident is '*an incident involving contamination of the environment that the administering authority is satisfied has caused or is likely to cause serious or material environmental harm'.*

46. Material environmental harm is defined under section 16 of the Act as environmental harm:

    a. *'that is not trivial or negligible in nature, extent or context; or*
    b. *that causes actual or potential loss or damage to property of an amount of, or amounts totalling, more than the threshold amount but less than the maximum amount; or*
    c. *that results in costs of more than the threshold amount but less than the maximum amount being incurred in taking appropriate action to—*
        i. *prevent or minimise the harm; and*
        ii. *rehabilitate or restore the environment to its condition before the harm.'*

47. The threshold amount for material environmental harm (1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026) is $11,265.00. The maximum amount (1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026) is $112,657.00.

48. The works completed by the department to stabilise the premises, in order to prevent or minimise environmental harm, exceeded the threshold amount for preventing or minimising the material environmental harm.

49. In addition, the release of the contaminants has the potential to cause adverse effects on environmental values, as described above in relation to the general environmental duty. These adverse effects are not trivial or negligible in nature, extent or context.

50. The works completed under emergency powers to stabilise the site have mitigated the risk of releases from the premises in minor rainfall events. However, these works are of a temporary nature. Further actions are necessary to prevent or mitigate the risks of environmental harm in the event of significant rainfall or further deterioration of the storage containers.

51. In addition to works already done, the works required by this EEO to prevent or minimise the environmental harm will likely cost more than the threshold amount for material environment harm, and may cost more than the maximum amount (being the threshold amount for serious environmental harm).

52. The Department is satisfied that the incident has, at a minimum, caused material environmental harm.

53. Section 361(a) of the Act states that a prescribed person for a contamination incident is *'a person causing or permitting, or who caused or permitted, the incident to happen'.*

54. Section 361(b)(ii) of the Act states that a prescribed person for a contamination incident is *'the owner, or person in control, of a contaminant involved in the incident'.*

55. As the owners of the premises, you stored or permitted the regulated waste to be stored at the premises. You were therefore the owners or were in control of the contaminants involved in the contamination incident.

56. As described above in relation to the general environmental duty, you did not take any action to prevent the contaminant releases from occurring, and through this inaction, you caused or permitted the contamination incident to happen.

57. The department is satisfied that you are a prescribed person for the contamination incident.

Considerations

The standard criteria and human rights were considered prior to issuing this EEO.

Under 369F of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994,* if the recipient of an Environmental Enforcement Order fails to take an action stated in the order within the time stated in the order, an authorised person, or person acting under the direction of an authorised person (the contractor), may take the action stated in the order.

Offences

Failure to comply with this EEO is an offence unless you have a reasonable excuse. The maximum penalties are significant and are provided in s369A of the Act.

Appendix A:



Figure 2: Pooled oily liquid waste between containers stored on the premises



Figure 3: Broken and damaged storage containers stored improperly on the premises.



Figure 4: Damaged storage containers stored improperly on the premises.



Figure 5: Storage containers and other wastes improperly stored on the premises



Figure 6: Hydrocarbons observed in stormwater adjacent to the premises on 10 March 2026.



Figure 7: Hydrocarbons observed on 10 March 2026 seeping from the premises to a neighbouring commercial property.



Figure 8: On 10 March 2026, the stormwater system culvert downstream from the premises was observed to contain hydrocarbons with an oily rainbow sheen.

Penalties and obligations

It is important that you know the impact to you personally as an individual or as a corporation for not meeting your obligations.

- If you propose to dispose of the place or business to which the EEO relates, you must advise the buyer of the existence of this EEO. **Failure to provide a written notice to the buyer of the existence of the order is an offence.** The maximum penalty is provided in s369C of the Act.
- If you cease to carry out the activity to which this EEO relates, you must give written notice of ceasing to carry out the activity to the department within 10 days of ceasing the activity. **Failure to provide written notice to the department within 10 business days of ceasing the activity to which an EEO relates is an offence.** The maximum penalty is provided in s369D of the Act.

Right of review and appeal

The provisions regarding reviews of decisions and appeals are found in s519 to s539 of the Act.

A person who is dissatisfied with an original decision made by the department may apply to have that decision internally reviewed. Information about initiating an appeal in relation to this notice is contained within the Internal Reviews and Appeals Information Sheet (available at www.qld.gov.au using the publication number ESR/2015/1742 as a search term). A request for review or appeal is to be made using the approved form Application for review of original decision (available at www.qld.gov.au using the publication number ESR/2015/1573 as a search term).

Applications for reviews are to be sent to Permits and Licensing, Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation via email at palm@detsi.qld.gov.au, or by mail to the following address: GPO Box 2454, BRISBANE QLD 4001.

Where an application has been made for a decision to be reviewed, the applicant may also apply to the relevant court for a stay of the decision to secure the effectiveness of the review.

Once the original decision has been reviewed, a person who is dissatisfied with the review decision may be able to appeal against that decision to the relevant court within 22 business days after receiving notice of the review decision.

For a decision that is not an original decision, there are no formal review and appeal rights for a person who is dissatisfied with the decision made by the administering authority. The person may have other legal rights and may wish to seek legal advice.

Privacy statement

Section 540 of the Act requires the department to maintain a register of certain documents and information authorised under the Act. A copy of this document will be kept on the public register. The register is available for inspection by members of the public who are able take extracts or copies of the documents from the register.

Documents that are required to be kept on the register are published in their entirety unless redaction in part is required by the Act. There is no general discretion allowing the department to withhold documents or information required to be kept on the public register.

For more information on the department's public register, search 'public register' at www.qld.gov.au. For queries about privacy matters, please email privacy@detsi.qld.gov.au or telephone 13 74 68.

Accessibility

Contact us if you need this information in an accessible format such as large print or audio.

Interpreter assistance

If you need interpreter assistance or want this document translated, please contact us and advise your preferred language. If you are deaf, or have a hearing or speech impairment, contact us through the National Relay Service

