HALING Narelle

From: 73(2) ecoz.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 25 September 2015 3:07 PM
To: PALM
Cc: 73(2)
Subject: Application 20150925 AR079113
Attachments: Cover Letter Environmental Authority.pdf; Environmental Authority Application Form.pdf; Environmental Authority payment details.pdf; Environmental Authority Supporting Information.pdf

To whom it may concern,

Application for Environmental Authority – Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd (Jemena)

Please find attached the application for an Environmental Authority (EA) and Supporting Information for Jemena's proposed petroleum pipeline.

An application for a Petroleum Pipeline Licence (PPL) was submitted on 17 September 2015 to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM). Following submittal Jemena was provided with a reference number: PPL2015.

Details of payment are provided in the attached purchase order and attached email. Please provide a reference code/number to 73(2) details within email) so that payment can be completed via EFT.

A hard copy of this application has been posted to Permit and Licence Management.

Regards

73(2)
EcOz Environmental Consultants
GPO Box 381
Third Floor Winlow House, 75 Woods Street, Darwin, NT 0801
T
E 73(2)
W http://www.ecoz.com.au

EHP RTI DL Release

25 September 2015

Jemena Queensland Gas
Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd
ABN 97 083 050 284
Jemena Queensland Gas
Pipeline (2) Pty Ltd
ABN 70 083 050 104

321 Ferntree Gully Road
Mount Waverley VIC 3149
Locked Bag 7000
Mount Waverley VIC 3149
T +61 3 8544 9000
F +61 3 8541 8465
www.jemena.com.au

Assessment Officer
Permit and Licence Management
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
GPO Box 2454
BRISBANE QLD 4001

Dear Assessment Officer

Application for Environmental Authority – Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd (Jemena)

Please find attached the application for an Environmental Authority (EA) and Supporting Information for Jemena's proposed petroleum pipeline.

An application for a Petroleum Pipeline Licence (PPL) was submitted on 17 September 2015 to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM). Following submittal Jemena was provided with a reference number: PPL2015.

Details of payment are provided in the attached purchase order and associated email. Please provide a reference code/number to 73(2) (details within email) so that payment can be completed via EFT.

Yours sincerely,

49-Sch4 - Signature

For and on behalf of Jemena

73(2)

Jemena

EHP RTI DL Release

73(2)

Subject: Payment Fees: EA Application Form

To Whom it may concern,

Please find attached Jemena's payment fee for the application for the Environmental Authority for the NEGI pipeline of $24,819.25
In discussion with Walter Schwegler of the DEHP I have been advised that Jemena can make EFT payment for the application as Jemena hold an existing account with the DEHP and make regular payments by this method.
I was advised to request a reference code / number for the EFT payment so that the payment can be identified by the DEHP accounts when it is submitted.
Please note that the payment will be made upon receipt of the reference code / number and not in 30 days as stated on the attached purchase order.
Can you please provide a reference code / number for this Purchase and confirm that this payment can be made.

Thank you in advance,

Jemena
Level 3, 321 Ferntree Gully Road, Mount Waverley, VIC 3149

www.jemena.com.au

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HALING Narelle

From: YOUNG Jenny
Sent: Tuesday, 13 October 2015 3:56 PM
To: 73(2) jemena.com.au
Cc: ecoz.com.au; RAO Radhika
Subject: Application fee receipt
Attachments: receipt.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Queensland Government

Good afternoon Jonathan,

Thank you for your payment of the application fee for the EA application described below. The receipt is attached.

Applicant	Permit number	Tenure	Description of Assessment or Amendment Sought
Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd	EPPG03497815	PPL2015	New site specific pipeline PPL EA

Kind regards,

Jenny Young
Environmental Support Officer
Petroleum & Gas | Environmental Services and Regulation
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

P 07 3330 5715
Level 7, 400 George Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001

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Queensland Government ABN: 46 640 294 485

Dept of Environment & Heritage Protection

RECEIPT

Received from: 73(2) No.: 4225843

ABN/Address:

Description	Qty	Unit Val	Extended	Discount	Ext Value	GST	Total Price
APP AMEND ENV AUTH MAJOR MINING RES ACT	1	24819.25	24819.25	0.00	24819.25		24819.25

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Date: 13/10/15 Time: 13:28		DVISA	24819.25	Tot Value:	24819.25
				GST:	0.00
Brch: dnrbris SPer: lxp				Tot Price:	24819.25
				Tendered:	24819.25
CYC: 181387 Reg: 92		Tendered	24819.25	Change:	0.00

Cheques or other negotiable instruments accepted subject to clearance.

HALING Narelle

From: RAO Radhika
Sent: Thursday, 3 December 2015 4:57 PM
To: 73(2) ecoz.com.au
Cc: BREAKER Kylie
Subject: Draft EA - Jemena PPL2015
Attachments: 151203_Draft EA_PPL2015.docx

Importance: High

Dear

Please find attached the draft environmental authority (EA) EPPG03339515, North East Gas Interconnector (NEGI), for PPL2015.

A scoping table outlining petroleum activities has been included in draft condition (A1), however, EHP require further clarification on some activities as outlined below:

1. Section 1.9 of the application supporting information states that the accommodation camp will be removed and relocated as the pipeline construction progresses along the proposed route.
    i. Provide information on the number of locations where the temporary construction camp will be constructed in Queensland. Please note that Financial Assurance (FA) is required to be calculated for the maximum disturbance authorised by the EA.
2. Section 1.9 of the application supporting information states that there will be a maximum of 140 people in the Queensland camp.
    i. EHP is uncertain why a 300EP capacity sewage treatment plant is required for a camp with 140 people. Clarify why the proposed 300EP STP is required.
    ii. Provide the maximum disturbance (in hectares) from operation of the six sewage treatment plants units and the release to land irrigation areas.

EHP also require further clarification on the required width of the proposed ROW, in regards to draft conditions (A4) and (D2) as outlined below:

3. The department has authorised a ROW width of 30m on the draft EA based on the information provided in the application. However, the standard conditions for petroleum pipeline activities authorise a ROW width of 40m and Figure 2 in the Application Supporting Information states a ROW width of 30-40m.
    i. If Jemena require a ROW width of 40m as per the standard conditions for petroleum pipeline activities (PPSCD2) , please advise as such in writing. Please note that Financial Assurance (FA) is required to be calculated for the maximum disturbance authorised by the EA.

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<u>Biodiversity and Environmental Offsets</u>
Please note that the draft EA does not authorise disturbance (other than low impact petroleum activities) to category A, B and C environmentally sensitive areas and their primary protection zones as per draft condition (A3). However, the EA authorises linear infrastructure, pipeline construction corridor, turn around and work areas within the Royton Timber Reserve as per draft condition (A4). Additionally, the draft EA does not authorise significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters as per draft conditions (D6) and (D7), and as such, environmental offset conditions have not been applied to the EA.

Pursuant to section 207(1)(c) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, the administering authority is required to consider imposing conditions on an EA that may require or otherwise relate to an environmental offset (environmental offset condition). Section 5.1 of the supporting information provided with the environmental authority application for PPL 2015 proposes disturbance within category B and C environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) and states that the final pipeline alignment is likely to intersect multiple areas of regional ecosystems (REs)

with 'endangered' and 'of concern' biodiversity statuses. The application states that impacts to ESAs will be minimised, rehabilitated and offset where required. However, the supporting information does not provide sufficient information to enable the administering authority to determine whether any offset requirements for PPL 2015 should be required through a condition imposed on the EA.

The administered authority recognises that Jemena has carried out desk based assessment of the proposed project area and that the final pipeline alignment will be determined following completion of land based surveys. As such, the actual scale and extent of disturbance to ESAs and to Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) are unknown at this stage. The information described below (once known) will be required by the administering authority before disturbance to prescribed environmental matters are authorised and environmental offset conditions are imposed:

1. Identify all prescribed environmental matters that are MSES that may potentially be impacted by PPL2015;

   Note – The Landscape Fragmentation and Connectivity Tool, available at the website listed below, may assist in determining the significance of any proposed impacts on connectivity areas containing remnant vegetation;

2. Describe the likely significance of proposed impacts to each MSES and determine whether there will be any significant residual impacts;
3. Provide a maximum extent of significant residual impact (in hectares) for each proposed MSES to be impacted;
4. Describe if an environmental offset is likely to be available to counterbalance any significant residual impacts to a MSES as described above; and
5. Provide a GIS shapefile for PPL2015.

To assist you in providing the above information, the following documents are linked from the Queensland Government's website (http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/pollution/management/offsets):

- Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy – General guide
- *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*
- Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014
- Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.1
- Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy – Significant Residual Impact Guideline

As discussed earlier, please advise whether Jemena agrees to the proposed conditions in the draft EA or has any comments by 4pm **8 December 2015**.

Should you require any further information, please contact me on the details below.

Kind Regards,

Radhika Rao
Senior Environmental Officer
Petroleum & Gas (Assessment) | Environmental Services and Regulation
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

P 07 3330 6188
Level 7, 400 George Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001

Please note that I work part-time (Mon - Thurs)

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

Permit[1] number: EPPG03497815

Project Name: North East Gas Interconnector (NEGI)

Environmental authority takes effect when the relevant tenure is granted.

The first annual fee is payable within 20 business days of the effective date.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is the same day each year as the effective date. An annual return and the payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day.

The environmental authority is subject to the attached schedules of conditions.

Environmental authority holder(s)	**Registered address**
Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd ACN: 083 050 284	321 Ferntree Gully Road, Mount Waverley, VIC 3149

Environmentally Relevant Activity(ies)	**Relevant Tenure**
Resource activity that is a petroleum activity and which includes the following: Item 5, Schedule 2A of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 - constructing a new pipeline of more than 150km under a petroleum authority; and Item 8, Schedule 2A of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 - a petroleum activity or GHG storage activity, other than an activity mentioned in items 1 to 7, that includes 1 or more activities mentioned in schedule 2 for which an aggregate environmental score is stated.	Petroleum Pipeline Licence (PPL): 2015

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Queensland Government

Signature	Date

Jackie McKeay
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:
Petroleum and Gas
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Level 7, 400 George Street, BRISBANE QLD 4000
GPO Box 2454, BRISBANE QLD 4001
Phone: (07) 3330 5715
Fax: (07) 3330 5634

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Additional Information for Applicants

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

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

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

Contaminated land and notifiable activities
It is a requirement of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* that if an owner or occupier of land becomes aware a notifiable activity (as defined in Schedule 3 and Schedule 4) is being carried out on the land, or that the land has been, or is being, contaminated by a hazardous contaminant, the owner or occupier must, within 22 business days after becoming so aware, give written notice to the chief executive.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) an act that contravenes a noise standard

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

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

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

The duty to notify arises where:

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

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

Some Relevant Offences under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Causing environmental nuisance (section 440)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Some Relevant Offences under the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*

Littering (section 103)

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

Illegal dumping of waste (section 104)

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

Responsibilities under Other Legislation

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

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

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

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

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Environmental Authority Conditions

This environmental authority consists of the following Schedules:

Schedule A – Authorised activities **7**
Schedule B – Protecting environmental values **9**
Schedule C – General conditions **10**
Schedule D – Pipeline planning **13**
Schedule E – Construction conditions **14**
Schedule F – Post-construction conditions including operations, maintenance and decommissioning **17**
Schedule G – Monitoring and reporting conditions **19**
Schedule H – Definitions **21**

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Schedule A – Authorised activities

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

(a) the petroleum activities listed in *Schedule A, Table 1 – Scale and Intensity for the Activities* to the extent they are carried out in accordance with the activity's corresponding scale and intensity; and

(b) the following specified relevant activities when carried out as an incidental activity**:**

i. Sewage treatment– operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of less than 300 equivalent persons (EP).

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

Schedule A, Table 1 – Scale and Intensity for the Activities

Tenure	Petroleum Activity	Scale (number of activities)	Intensity (Maximum Disturbance)
PPL2015	Pipeline right of way (ROW)	165km	495ha
	Temporary construction camp	Applicant to provide	8.75ha
	Access tracks (new - temporary)	-	25.90ha
	Access tracks (new – permanent)	-	8ha
	Access track turn-off Barkly Highway	30m	0.53ha
	Access track turn-off to ROW	30m	0.81ha
	Vehicle turnarounds	33	3.96
	Explosives storage area	1	0.02ha
	Existing access tracks	-	1.74ha
	Major watercourse crossings	-	0.83ha
	Minor watercourse crossings	-	0.88ha
	Buried pipeline crossing	-	0.13ha
	Low consequence dams	2 x 3ML	0.5ha
		2 x 8ML	0.6ha
	Sewage Treatment Plant(s) that discharge treated effluent to an infiltration trench or through an irrigation scheme	6 x 50EP	Applicant to provide
	Compressor station	1	9ha
	Mainline Valve	1	4ha
	Cathodic protection station	1	0.04ha

Comment [RR1]: Applicant to provide information on the number of locations the construction camp will be set up.

Comment [RR2]: Applicant to clarify why a 300EP STP is required for a camp with140 people and provide maximum disturbance from operation of 6 STPs

(A2) The following types of petroleum activities are not authorised:

(a) processing or storing petroleum or petroleum by-products that are not necessarily associated with pipeline construction or operation;

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(b) extracting earthen materials (other than drilling waste rock or trench spoil) of more than 100,000t/year;

(c) extracting by dredging more than 1000t/year of material from the bed of naturally occurring surface waters;

(d) construction of power lines (either above or below ground) outside the right of way necessary for the pipeline, except where authorised in this EA.

(A3) Only low impact petroleum activities can be undertaken within category A environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) or category B ESAs or category C ESAs or within the ESAs' primary protection zone.

(A4) Notwithstanding condition (A3), the following petroleum activities are permitted within state forests or timber reserves and within the primary protection zone of state forests or timber reserves:

(a) linear infrastructure;

(b) pipeline construction corridor not exceeding 30m in width; and

(c) turn around and work areas associated with pipeline construction not exceeding 50m in width.

(A5) 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.

(A6) Records demonstrating compliance with condition (A5) must be kept.

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Schedule B – Protecting environmental values

(B1) Petroleum activities that cause significant disturbance to land must not be carried out until financial assurance has been given to the administering authority as security for compliance with the environmental authority and any costs or expenses, or likely costs or expenses, mentioned in section 298 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

(B2) This environmental authority does not authorise petroleum activities to cause environmental nuisance at a sensitive place other than where an alternative arrangement is in place for noise.

(B3) Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to land or air except for those releases specifically authorised by conditions of the environmental authority.

(B4) 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

(d) minimise clearing of mature or hollow bearing trees.

(B5) Where significant disturbance to land is to occur, records demonstrating compliance with condition (B4) must be kept.

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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 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 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 conditions of the environmental authority.

(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 conditions of the environmental authority standard conditions and what mitigation measures are required to be implemented; and

ii. the action that will be undertaken when a member of the public makes a valid complaint.

(b) management procedures including details of what actions will be taken to protect environmental values and minimise potential environmental harm from petroleum activities as a result of floods, severe storms and fires.

(c) environmental emergency management procedures including details of the response and mitigation measures that will be actioned to reduce negative impacts to environmental values in the event of a non-compliance with conditions of the environmental authority.

Soil management

(C8) Measures must be implemented and maintained to minimise stormwater entry onto significantly disturbed land.

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(C9) Sediment and erosion control measures to prevent soil loss and deposition beyond significantly disturbed land must be implemented and maintained.

(C10) The measures required by conditions (C8) and (C9) must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the International Erosion Control Association (IECA) *Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (BPESC) document* and/or the Australian Pipeline Industry Association (APIA) *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009).

Chemical storage

(C11) 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

(C12) 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.

(C13) 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.

(C14) 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 of the environmental authority to be disposed of or used on-site.

(C15) Green waste may be used on-site for rehabilitation and/or sediment and erosion control purposes.

Treated sewage effluent

(C16) 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.

(C17) The release of treated sewage effluent or greywater authorised in condition (C16) must:

(a) be to a fenced and signed contaminant release area(s);

(b) not contain any properties nor contain any organisms or other contaminants in concentrations that are capable of causing environmental harm;

(c) not result in pooling or run-off or aerosols or spray drift or vegetation die-off

(d) minimise deep drainage below the root zone of any vegetation;

(e) not adversely affect the quality of shallow aquifers;

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(f) not adversely impact soil quality;

(g) be to a contaminant release area(s) that is kept vegetated with groundcover, that is:

i. not a declared pest species;

ii. kept in a viable state for transpiration and nutrient uptake; and

iii. grazed or harvested and removed from the contaminant release area as needed, but not less than every three months.

(h) be operated for less than six (6) months at any one location.

Financial assurance

(C18) Prior to any changes in petroleum activities which would result in an increase to the maximum disturbance since the last financial assurance calculation was submitted, the holder of the environmental authority must submit, and the administering authority must have approved, an application to amend the financial assurance.

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Schedule D – Pipeline planning

Site planning

(D1) Pipeline planning must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APIA *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009) and/or AS 2885.1:2012.

Planning for land disturbance

(D2) Notwithstanding condition (D1), the pipeline construction corridor must:

(a) be minimised in width to the greatest practicable extent

(b) not exceed 30m in width

(c) not include turn around and work areas associated with pipeline construction that exceed 50m in width.

(d) be preferentially located alongside existing linear infrastructure.

Comment [RR3]: Applicant to clarify whether they want 30 or 40m ROW

Biodiversity

(D3) 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.

(D4) A suitably qualified person must develop and certify a methodology so that condition (D3) can be complied with and which is appropriate to confirm on-the-ground biodiversity values.

(D5) Where mapped biodiversity values differ from those confirmed under conditions (D3) and (D4), petroleum activities may proceed in accordance with the conditions of the environmental authority based on the confirmed on-the-ground biodiversity value.

(D6) Significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters are not authorised under this environmental authority.

(D7) 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 a suitably qualified person; and

(b) kept for the life of the environmental authority.

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Schedule E – Construction conditions

(E1) Pipeline construction must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APIA *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009) and/or AS 2885.1:2012.

Activities in watercourses, wetlands, lakes and springs

(E2) Petroleum activities that require earthworks, vegetation clearing and/or placing fill, other than that associated with the construction of linear infrastructure, are not permitted in or within:

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

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

(E3) The construction and/or maintenance for linear infrastructure that will result in significant disturbance to a wetland, lake, spring or watercourse must be conducted in accordance with the following order of preference. Conducting works:

(c) firstly, in times where there is no water present.

(d) secondly, in times of no flow.

(e) thirdly, in times of flow, but in a way that does not impede low flow.

(E4) Petroleum activities must not result in water turbidity increases of more than 10% in high ecological value waters outside contained construction or maintenance areas.

(E5) The construction and/or maintenance for linear infrastructure that will result in significant disturbance to a lake, spring or watercourse must be designed and undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the guideline *Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations.*

(E6) The construction and/or maintenance for linear infrastructure that will result in significant disturbance to a wetland must be designed and undertaken by a suitably qualified person taking into consideration sections 5 and 6 of the guideline *Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations.*

Fauna management

(E7) Measures to prevent fauna entrapment must be implemented during the construction of pipelines in pipe sections and pipeline trenches and operation of dams.

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Waste

(E8) Pipeline waste water may be released to land provided that it:

(a) can be demonstrated to meet the acceptable standards for release to land.

(b) is released in a way that does not cause visible scouring or erosion.

(E9) If hydrostatic testing water quality does not or cannot be treated to meet the requirements of condition (E8), it must be managed in accordance with conditions (C13) or (C14).

Blasting

(E10) A Blast Management Plan must be developed for each blasting activity in accordance with Australian Standard 2187.

(E11) Blasting operations must be designed to not exceed an airblast overpressure level of 120dB (linear peak) at any time, when measured at or extrapolated to any sensitive place.

(E12) Blasting operations must be designed to not exceed a ground-borne vibration peak particle velocity of 10mm/s at any time, when measured at or extrapolated to any sensitive place.

Structures that are dams or levees

(E13) Regulated structures are not permitted.

(E14) The consequence category of any structure to be used in carrying out petroleum activities must be assessed in accordance with the Queensland Government *Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams* prior to the design and construction of the structure.

(E15) A consequence assessment report and certification must be prepared for each structure assessed and the report may include a consequence assessment for more than one structure.

(E16) Certification must be provided by the suitably qualified and experienced person who undertook the assessment, in the form set out in the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures*.

(E17) 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.

(E18) All low consequence dams must be monitored for early signs of loss of structural or hydraulic integrity as specified in the initial hazard assessment.

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(E19) 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.

Pipeline reinstatement and revegetation

(E20) Pipeline trenches must be backfilled and topsoils reinstated within 3 months after pipe laying.

(E21) Reinstatement and revegetation of the pipeline right of way must commence within 6 months after completion of petroleum activities for the purpose of pipeline construction.

(E22) Backfilled, reinstated and revegetated pipeline trenches and right of way must be:

(a) a stable landform.

(b) re-profiled to a level consistent with surrounding soils.

(c) re-profiled to original contours and established drainage lines.

(d) vegetated with groundcover which is not a declared pest species, and which is established and self- sustaining.

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Schedule F – Post-construction conditions including operations, maintenance and decommissioning

(F1) Pipeline operation and maintenance must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APIA *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009) and/or AS2885.3:2012.

(F2) Written procedures must be developed to ensure operations and maintenance of the pipeline complies with the conditions of the environmental authority.

(F3) Pipeline waste water may be released to land provided that it meets the requirements of condition (E8).

Rehabilitation planning

(F4) 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 (F5) to (F8), inclusive; and

ii. provide for appropriate monitoring and maintenance.

Transitional rehabilitation

(F5) 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

(F6) 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:

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(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

(F7) Conditions (F5) and (F6) continue to apply after this environmental authority has ended or ceased to have effect.

Remaining dams

(F8) Where there is a dam (including a low consequence dam) that is being or intended to be utilised 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.

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Schedule G – Monitoring and reporting conditions

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 Chapter 7, Part 1, Division 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994, 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) potential or actual loss of structural or hydraulic integrity of a dam.

(c) unauthorised releases of any volume of prescribed contaminants to waters.

(d) unauthorised releases of volumes of contaminants, in any mixture, to land greater than:

i. 200 L of hydrocarbons; or

ii. 5 000 L of raw sewage; or

iii. 10 000 L of treated sewage effluent.

(e) monitoring results where two out of any five consecutive samples do not comply with the relevant limits in the environmental authority.

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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.

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Schedule H – Definitions

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

"**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 (ANZECC) 2000
(e) does not contain biocides.

"**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.

"**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**" has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

"**alternative arrangement**" means a written agreement between the holder of this environmental authority and an affected or potentially affected person at a sensitive receptor for a defined noise nuisance impact and may include an agreed period of time for which the arrangement is in place. An agreement for alternative arrangements may include, but not necessarily be limited to a range of noise abatement measures to be installed at a sensitive receptor and / or provision of alternative accommodation for the duration of the defined noise 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/Amdt 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.

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"**bed**" of any waters, has the meaning in Schedule 12 Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

"**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, areas of State significant biodiversity value and wetlands.

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

"**category A ESA**" means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

"**category B ESA**" means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

"**category C ESA**" means any of the following areas:
- nature refuges as defined in the conservation agreement for that refuge under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- 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.

"**certification**" means assessment and approval must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to any assessment or documentation required by this Manual, including design plans, 'as constructed' drawings and specifications, construction, operation or an annual report regarding regulated structures, undertaken in accordance with the Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland Policy Certification by RPEQs (ID: 1.4 (2A)).

"**certified**" in relation to any matter other than a design plan, 'as constructed' drawings or an annual report regarding dams means, a Statutory Declaration by a suitably qualified person or suitably qualified third party accompanying the written document stating:
- the person's qualifications and experience relevant to the function
- that the person has not knowingly included false, misleading or incomplete information in the document
- that the person has not knowingly failed to reveal any relevant information or document to the administering authority
- that the document addresses the relevant matters for the function and is factually correct; and
- that the opinions expressed in the document are honestly and reasonably held.

"**clearing**" has the meaning in the dictionary of the *Vegetation Management Act 2000*.

"**consequence assessment**" of a dam, means that a statutory declaration has been made by that person and, when taken together with any attached or appended documents referenced in that declaration, all of the following aspects are addressed and are sufficient to allow an independent audit of the assessment:
(a) exactly what has been assessed and the precise nature of that determination;

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(b) the relevant legislative, regulatory and technical criteria on which the assessment has been based;
(c) the relevant data and facts on which the assessment has been based, the source of that material, and the efforts made to obtain all relevant data and facts; and
(d) the reasoning on which the assessment has been based using the relevant data and facts, and the relevant criteria.

"**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 the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635).

"**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.

"**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.

"**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.

"**declared plant pest species**" has the meaning in the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003 and is a 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 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.

"**documents**" 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 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.

"**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.

"**environmental harm**" has the meaning in section 14 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

"**environmental nuisance**" has the meaning in section 15 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994 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 value(s)**" has the meaning in section 9 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

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"**environmentally relevant activity or ERA**" has the meaning in section 18 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.

"**financial assurance**" for an environmental authority, means financial assurance given for the authority under Chapter 5, part 12, division 2 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

"**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.

"**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.

"**hydraulic integrity**" refers to the capacity of a dam to contain or safely pass flowable substances based on its design.

"**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 – Scale and Intensity for the 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.

"**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.

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

"**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
- compressor station capable of burning less than 500kg/hr of fuel

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

"**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 *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and means:

(a) earth; or

(b) a contaminant prescribed under section 440ZF.

"**prescribed environmental matters**" has the meaning in section 10 of the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*, limited to the matters of State environmental significance listed in schedule 2 of the Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014.

"**primary protection zone**" means an area within 200 metres from the boundary of any Category A, B or C environmentally sensitive area.

"**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.

"**regulated structure"** includes land-based containment structures, levees, bunds and voids, but not a tank or container designed and constructed to an Australian Standard that deals with strength and structural integrity.

"**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.

"**reinstated or reinstatement**" 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

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landscape(d) features) and is detailed in the APIA Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines (2009).

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

"resource activity(ies)" has the meaning in section 107(d) 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 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.

"**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

"**sensitive receptor**" means an area or place where noise (including low frequency, vibration and blasting) is measured investigate whether nuisance impacts are occurring and includes:

- 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

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- 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.

"**significant residual impact**" has the meaning in section 8 of the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*.

"**significantly disturbed or significant disturbance or significant disturbance to land or areas**" has the meaning in Schedule 12, section 4 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008. Land is significantly disturbed 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.

"**specified relevant activities**" for this environmental authority means an activity that:
(a) but for being carried out as a resource activity, would otherwise be an activity prescribed under section 19 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* as an environmentally relevant activity; or
(b) stimulation activities; or
(c) extracting material other than by dredging.

"**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.

"**structure**" means a dam or levee.

"**suitably qualified person**" means a person who has qualifications, training, skills and experience relevant to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis to performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.

"**top soil**" means the surface (top) layer of a soil profile, which is more fertile, darker in colour, better structured and supports greater biological activity than underlying layers. The surface layer may vary in depth depending on soil forming factors, including parent material, location and slope, but generally is not greater than about 300mm in depth from the natural surface.

"**trench spoil**" means soil from the pipeline trench.

"**valid complaint**" means a complaint that is not considered by the administering authority or holder of the environmental authority to be frivolous, vexatious or based on mistaken belief.

"**waste and resource management hierarchy**" has the meaning provided in section 9 of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

"**waste and resource management principles**" has the meaning provided in section 4(2)(b) of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

"**waters**" means all or any part of a creek, river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetland, spring, unconfined surface water, unconfined water in natural or artificial watercourses, bed and bank of any waters, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and underground water.

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"**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 CONDITIONS

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HALING Narelle

From: RAO Radhika
Sent: Tuesday, 8 December 2015 3:37 PM
To: 73(2) ecoz.com.au
Cc: BREAKER Kylie;
Subject: Draft EA - Jemena PPL2015
Attachments: PPL2015_Draft_EA.docx

Importance: High

Dear

Please find attached the revised draft environmental authority (EA) EPPG03339515, North East Gas Interconnector (NEGI), for PPL2015.

The following items/conditions were discussed during our phone conversation this afternoon:

- Page 4: Jemena proposed to reword the standard text regarding depositing of prescribed contaminants to waters. The Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) advised that this text was not a condition and that it refers back to the EA holder's obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.* EHP also stated that EA holders are responsible for any contaminants exiting their site.
- Conditions (A1): The scoping table was updated with the information provided by Jemena regarding the scale of the temporary construction camp and the maximum disturbance for STPs and the mainline valve.
- Condition (C17)(h): prescribing that the STPs are authorised to only be operated at one location for less than 6 months has been deleted. Jemena advised that construction of the project will be weather dependent and the camp may be demobilised until weather conditions permit construction activities to resume.
- Condition (D2): Jemena confirmed that a ROW width of 30m is required. EHP also clarified Jemena's query that turn around and work areas authorised are 50m in width in addition to the 30m wide ROW.
- Condition (G3): Jemena had reservations with their ability to meet condition (G3) due to the remoteness of the project but accepted that condition (G4) was satisfactory.

Please advise whether Jemena agrees to the proposed conditions in the draft EA by 10am **9 December 2015**.

Should you require any further information, please contact me on the details below.

Kind Regards,

Radhika Rao
Senior Environmental Officer
Petroleum & Gas (Assessment) | Environmental Services and Regulation
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

P 07 3330 6188
Level 7, 400 George Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001

Please note that I work part-time (Mon - Thurs)

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

Permit[1] number: EPPG03497815

Project Name: North East Gas Interconnector (NEGI)

Environmental authority takes effect when the relevant tenure is granted.

The first annual fee is payable within 20 business days of the effective date.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is the same day each year as the effective date. An annual return and the payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day.

The environmental authority is subject to the attached schedules of conditions.

Environmental authority holder(s)	**Registered address**
Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd ACN: 083 050 284	321 Ferntree Gully Road, Mount Waverley, VIC 3149

Environmentally Relevant Activity(ies)	**Relevant Tenure**
Resource activity that is a petroleum activity and which includes the following: Item 5, Schedule 2A of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 - constructing a new pipeline of more than 150km under a petroleum authority; and Item 8, Schedule 2A of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 - a petroleum activity or GHG storage activity, other than an activity mentioned in items 1 to 7, that includes 1 or more activities mentioned in schedule 2 for which an aggregate environmental score is stated.	Petroleum Pipeline Licence (PPL): 2015

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Signature	Date

Jackie McKeay
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:
Petroleum and Gas
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Level 7, 400 George Street, BRISBANE QLD 4000
GPO Box 2454, BRISBANE QLD 4001
Phone: (07) 3330 5715
Fax: (07) 3330 5634

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Additional Information for Applicants

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

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

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

Contaminated land and notifiable activities
It is a requirement of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* that if an owner or occupier of land becomes aware a notifiable activity (as defined in Schedule 3 and Schedule 4) is being carried out on the land, or that the land has been, or is being, contaminated by a hazardous contaminant, the owner or occupier must, within 22 business days after becoming so aware, give written notice to the chief executive.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) an act that contravenes a noise standard

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

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

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

The duty to notify arises where:

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

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

Some Relevant Offences under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Causing environmental nuisance (section 440)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Some Relevant Offences under the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*

Littering (section 103)

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

Illegal dumping of waste (section 104)

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

Responsibilities under Other Legislation

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

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

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

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

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Environmental Authority Conditions

This environmental authority consists of the following Schedules:

Schedule A – Authorised activities 7
Schedule B – Protecting environmental values 9
Schedule C – General conditions 10
Schedule D – Pipeline planning 13
Schedule E – Construction conditions 14
Schedule F – Post-construction conditions including operations, maintenance and decommissioning 17
Schedule G – Monitoring and reporting conditions 19
Schedule H – Definitions 21

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Schedule A – Authorised activities

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

(a) the petroleum activities listed in *Schedule A, Table 1 – Scale and Intensity for the Activities* to the extent they are carried out in accordance with the activity's corresponding scale and intensity; and

(b) the following specified relevant activities when carried out as an incidental activity**:**

i. Sewage treatment– operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of less than 300 equivalent persons (EP).

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

Schedule A, Table 1 – Scale and Intensity for the Activities

Tenure	Petroleum Activity	Scale (number of activities)	Intensity (Maximum Disturbance)
PPL2015	Pipeline right of way (ROW)	165km	495ha
	Temporary construction camp	1	8.75ha
	Access tracks (new - temporary)	-	25.90ha
	Access tracks (new – permanent)	-	8ha
	Access track turn-off Barkly Highway	30m	0.53ha
	Access track turn-off to ROW	30m	0.81ha
	Vehicle turnarounds	33	3.96
	Explosives storage area	1	0.02ha
	Existing access tracks	-	1.74ha
	Major watercourse crossings	-	0.83ha
	Minor watercourse crossings	-	0.88ha
	Buried pipeline crossing	-	0.13ha
	Low consequence dams	2 x 3ML	0.5ha
		2 x 8ML	0.6ha
	Sewage Treatment Plant(s) that discharge treated effluent to an infiltration trench or through an irrigation scheme	300EP	4ha
	Compressor station	1	9ha
	Mainline Valve	1	0.25ha
	Cathodic protection station	1	0.04ha

(A2) The following types of petroleum activities are not authorised:

(a) processing or storing petroleum or petroleum by-products that are not necessarily associated with pipeline construction or operation;

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(b) extracting earthen materials (other than drilling waste rock or trench spoil) of more than 100,000t/year;

(c) extracting by dredging more than 1000t/year of material from the bed of naturally occurring surface waters;

(d) construction of power lines (either above or below ground) outside the right of way necessary for the pipeline, except where authorised in this EA.

(A3) Only low impact petroleum activities can be undertaken within category A environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) or category B ESAs or category C ESAs or within the ESAs' primary protection zone.

(A4) Notwithstanding condition (A3), the following petroleum activities are permitted within state forests or timber reserves and within the primary protection zone of state forests or timber reserves:

(a) linear infrastructure;

(b) pipeline construction corridor not exceeding 30m in width; and

(c) turn around and work areas associated with pipeline construction not exceeding 50m in width.

(A5) 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.

(A6) Records demonstrating compliance with condition (A5) must be kept.

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Schedule B – Protecting environmental values

(B1) Petroleum activities that cause significant disturbance to land must not be carried out until financial assurance has been given to the administering authority as security for compliance with the environmental authority and any costs or expenses, or likely costs or expenses, mentioned in section 298 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

(B2) This environmental authority does not authorise petroleum activities to cause environmental nuisance at a sensitive place other than where an alternative arrangement is in place for noise.

(B3) Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to land or air except for those releases specifically authorised by conditions of the environmental authority.

(B4) 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

(d) minimise clearing of mature or hollow bearing trees.

(B5) Where significant disturbance to land is to occur, records demonstrating compliance with condition (B4) must be kept.

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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 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 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 conditions of the environmental authority.

(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 conditions of the environmental authority standard conditions and what mitigation measures are required to be implemented; and

ii. the action that will be undertaken when a member of the public makes a valid complaint.

(b) management procedures including details of what actions will be taken to protect environmental values and minimise potential environmental harm from petroleum activities as a result of floods, severe storms and fires.

(c) environmental emergency management procedures including details of the response and mitigation measures that will be actioned to reduce negative impacts to environmental values in the event of a non-compliance with conditions of the environmental authority.

Soil management

(C8) Measures must be implemented and maintained to minimise stormwater entry onto significantly disturbed land.

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(C9) Sediment and erosion control measures to prevent soil loss and deposition beyond significantly disturbed land must be implemented and maintained.

(C10) The measures required by conditions (C8) and (C9) must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the International Erosion Control Association (IECA) *Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (BPESC) document* and/or the Australian Pipeline Industry Association (APIA) *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009).

Chemical storage

(C11) 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

(C12) 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.

(C13) 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.

(C14) 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 of the environmental authority to be disposed of or used on-site.

(C15) Green waste may be used on-site for rehabilitation and/or sediment and erosion control purposes.

Treated sewage effluent

(C16) 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.

(C17) The release of treated sewage effluent or greywater authorised in condition (C16) must:

(a) be to a fenced and signed contaminant release area(s);

(b) not contain any properties nor contain any organisms or other contaminants in concentrations that are capable of causing environmental harm;

(c) not result in pooling or run-off or aerosols or spray drift or vegetation die-off

(d) minimise deep drainage below the root zone of any vegetation;

(e) not adversely affect the quality of shallow aquifers;

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(f) not adversely impact soil quality;

(g) be to a contaminant release area(s) that is kept vegetated with groundcover, that is:

i. not a declared pest species;

ii. kept in a viable state for transpiration and nutrient uptake; and

iii. grazed or harvested and removed from the contaminant release area as needed, but not less than every three months.

Financial assurance

(C18) Prior to any changes in petroleum activities which would result in an increase to the maximum disturbance since the last financial assurance calculation was submitted, the holder of the environmental authority must submit, and the administering authority must have approved, an application to amend the financial assurance.

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Schedule D – Pipeline planning

Site planning

(D1) Pipeline planning must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APIA *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009) and/or AS 2885.1:2012.

Planning for land disturbance

(D2) Notwithstanding condition (D1), the pipeline construction corridor must:

(a) be minimised in width to the greatest practicable extent

(b) not exceed 30m in width

(c) not include turn around and work areas associated with pipeline construction that exceed 50m in width.

(d) be preferentially located alongside existing linear infrastructure.

Biodiversity

(D3) 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.

(D4) A suitably qualified person must develop and certify a methodology so that condition (D3) can be complied with and which is appropriate to confirm on-the-ground biodiversity values.

(D5) Where mapped biodiversity values differ from those confirmed under conditions (D3) and (D4), petroleum activities may proceed in accordance with the conditions of the environmental authority based on the confirmed on-the-ground biodiversity value.

(D6) Significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters are not authorised under this environmental authority.

(D7) 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 a suitably qualified person; and

(b) kept for the life of the environmental authority.

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Schedule E – Construction conditions

(E1) Pipeline construction must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APIA *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009) and/or AS 2885.1:2012.

Activities in watercourses, wetlands, lakes and springs

(E2) Petroleum activities that require earthworks, vegetation clearing and/or placing fill, other than that associated with the construction of linear infrastructure, are not permitted in or within:

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

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

(E3) The construction and/or maintenance for linear infrastructure that will result in significant disturbance to a wetland, lake, spring or watercourse must be conducted in accordance with the following order of preference. Conducting works:

(a) firstly, in times where there is no water present.

(b) secondly, in times of no flow.

(c) thirdly, in times of flow, but in a way that does not impede low flow.

(E4) Petroleum activities must not result in water turbidity increases of more than 10% in high ecological value waters outside contained construction or maintenance areas.

(E5) The construction and/or maintenance for linear infrastructure that will result in significant disturbance to a lake, spring or watercourse must be designed and undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the guideline *Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations.*

(E6) The construction and/or maintenance for linear infrastructure that will result in significant disturbance to a wetland must be designed and undertaken by a suitably qualified person taking into consideration sections 5 and 6 of the guideline *Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations.*

Fauna management

(E7) Measures to prevent fauna entrapment must be implemented during the construction of pipelines in pipe sections and pipeline trenches and operation of dams.

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Waste

(E8) Pipeline waste water may be released to land provided that it:

(a) can be demonstrated to meet the acceptable standards for release to land.

(b) is released in a way that does not cause visible scouring or erosion.

(E9) If hydrostatic testing water quality does not or cannot be treated to meet the requirements of condition (E8), it must be managed in accordance with conditions (C13) or (C14).

Blasting

(E10) A Blast Management Plan must be developed for each blasting activity in accordance with Australian Standard 2187.

(E11) Blasting operations must be designed to not exceed an airblast overpressure level of 120dB (linear peak) at any time, when measured at or extrapolated to any sensitive place.

(E12) Blasting operations must be designed to not exceed a ground-borne vibration peak particle velocity of 10mm/s at any time, when measured at or extrapolated to any sensitive place.

Structures that are dams or levees

(E13) Regulated structures are not permitted.

(E14) The consequence category of any structure to be used in carrying out petroleum activities must be assessed in accordance with the Queensland Government *Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams* prior to the design and construction of the structure.

(E15) A consequence assessment report and certification must be prepared for each structure assessed and the report may include a consequence assessment for more than one structure.

(E16) Certification must be provided by the suitably qualified and experienced person who undertook the assessment, in the form set out in the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures*.

(E17) 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.

(E18) All low consequence dams must be monitored for early signs of loss of structural or hydraulic integrity as specified in the initial hazard assessment.

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(E19) 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.

Pipeline reinstatement and revegetation

(E20) Pipeline trenches must be backfilled and topsoils reinstated within 3 months after pipe laying.

(E21) Reinstatement and revegetation of the pipeline right of way must commence within 6 months after completion of petroleum activities for the purpose of pipeline construction.

(E22) Backfilled, reinstated and revegetated pipeline trenches and right of way must be:

(a) a stable landform.

(b) re-profiled to a level consistent with surrounding soils.

(c) re-profiled to original contours and established drainage lines.

(d) vegetated with groundcover which is not a declared pest species, and which is established and self- sustaining.

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Schedule F – Post-construction conditions including operations, maintenance and decommissioning

(F1) Pipeline operation and maintenance must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APIA *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009) and/or AS2885.3:2012.

(F2) Written procedures must be developed to ensure operations and maintenance of the pipeline complies with the conditions of the environmental authority.

(F3) Pipeline waste water may be released to land provided that it meets the requirements of condition (E8).

Rehabilitation planning

(F4) 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 (F5) to (F8), inclusive; and

ii. provide for appropriate monitoring and maintenance.

Transitional rehabilitation

(F5) 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

(F6) 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:

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(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

(F7) Conditions (F5) and (F6) continue to apply after this environmental authority has ended or ceased to have effect.

Remaining dams

(F8) Where there is a dam (including a low consequence dam) that is being or intended to be utilised 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.

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Schedule G – Monitoring and reporting conditions

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 Chapter 7, Part 1, Division 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994, 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) potential or actual loss of structural or hydraulic integrity of a dam.

(c) unauthorised releases of any volume of prescribed contaminants to waters.

(d) unauthorised releases of volumes of contaminants, in any mixture, to land greater than:

i. 200 L of hydrocarbons; or

ii. 5 000 L of raw sewage; or

iii. 10 000 L of treated sewage effluent.

(e) monitoring results where two out of any five consecutive samples do not comply with the relevant limits in the environmental authority.

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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.

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Schedule H – Definitions

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

"**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 (ANZECC) 2000
(e) does not contain biocides.

"**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.

"**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**" has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

"**alternative arrangement**" means a written agreement between the holder of this environmental authority and an affected or potentially affected person at a sensitive receptor for a defined noise nuisance impact and may include an agreed period of time for which the arrangement is in place. An agreement for alternative arrangements may include, but not necessarily be limited to a range of noise abatement measures to be installed at a sensitive receptor and / or provision of alternative accommodation for the duration of the defined noise 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/Amdt 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.

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"**bed**" of any waters, has the meaning in Schedule 12 Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

"**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, areas of State significant biodiversity value and wetlands.

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

"**category A ESA**" means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

"**category B ESA**" means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

"**category C ESA**" means any of the following areas:
- nature refuges as defined in the conservation agreement for that refuge under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- 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.

"**certification**" means assessment and approval must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to any assessment or documentation required by this Manual, including design plans, 'as constructed' drawings and specifications, construction, operation or an annual report regarding regulated structures, undertaken in accordance with the Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland Policy Certification by RPEQs (ID: 1.4 (2A)).

"**certified**" in relation to any matter other than a design plan, 'as constructed' drawings or an annual report regarding dams means, a Statutory Declaration by a suitably qualified person or suitably qualified third party accompanying the written document stating:
- the person's qualifications and experience relevant to the function
- that the person has not knowingly included false, misleading or incomplete information in the document
- that the person has not knowingly failed to reveal any relevant information or document to the administering authority
- that the document addresses the relevant matters for the function and is factually correct; and
- that the opinions expressed in the document are honestly and reasonably held.

"**clearing**" has the meaning in the dictionary of the *Vegetation Management Act 2000*.

"**consequence assessment**" of a dam, means that a statutory declaration has been made by that person and, when taken together with any attached or appended documents referenced in that declaration, all of the following aspects are addressed and are sufficient to allow an independent audit of the assessment:
(a) exactly what has been assessed and the precise nature of that determination;

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(b) the relevant legislative, regulatory and technical criteria on which the assessment has been based;
(c) the relevant data and facts on which the assessment has been based, the source of that material, and the efforts made to obtain all relevant data and facts; and
(d) the reasoning on which the assessment has been based using the relevant data and facts, and the relevant criteria.

"**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 the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635).

"**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.

"**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.

"**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.

"**declared plant pest species**" has the meaning in the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003 and is a 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 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.

"**documents**" 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 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.

"**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.

"**environmental harm**" has the meaning in section 14 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

"**environmental nuisance**" has the meaning in section 15 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994 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 value(s)**" has the meaning in section 9 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

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

"**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.

"**financial assurance**" for an environmental authority, means financial assurance given for the authority under Chapter 5, part 12, division 2 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

"**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.

"**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.

"**hydraulic integrity**" refers to the capacity of a dam to contain or safely pass flowable substances based on its design.

"**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 – Scale and Intensity for the 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.

"**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.

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

"**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
- compressor station capable of burning less than 500kg/hr of fuel

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

"**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 *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and means:

(a) earth; or

(b) a contaminant prescribed under section 440ZF.

"**prescribed environmental matters**" has the meaning in section 10 of the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*, limited to the matters of State environmental significance listed in schedule 2 of the Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014.

"**primary protection zone**" means an area within 200 metres from the boundary of any Category A, B or C environmentally sensitive area.

"**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.

"**regulated structure"** includes land-based containment structures, levees, bunds and voids, but not a tank or container designed and constructed to an Australian Standard that deals with strength and structural integrity.

"**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.

"**reinstated or reinstatement**" 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

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landscape(d) features) and is detailed in the APIA Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines (2009).

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

"resource activity(ies)" has the meaning in section 107(d) 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 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.

"**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

"**sensitive receptor**" means an area or place where noise (including low frequency, vibration and blasting) is measured investigate whether nuisance impacts are occurring and includes:

- 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

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- 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.

"**significant residual impact**" has the meaning in section 8 of the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*.

"**significantly disturbed or significant disturbance or significant disturbance to land or areas**" has the meaning in Schedule 12, section 4 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008. Land is significantly disturbed 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.

"**specified relevant activities**" for this environmental authority means an activity that:
(a) but for being carried out as a resource activity, would otherwise be an activity prescribed under section 19 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* as an environmentally relevant activity; or
(b) stimulation activities; or
(c) extracting material other than by dredging.

"**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.

"**structure**" means a dam or levee.

"**suitably qualified person**" means a person who has qualifications, training, skills and experience relevant to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis to performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.

"**top soil**" means the surface (top) layer of a soil profile, which is more fertile, darker in colour, better structured and supports greater biological activity than underlying layers. The surface layer may vary in depth depending on soil forming factors, including parent material, location and slope, but generally is not greater than about 300mm in depth from the natural surface.

"**trench spoil**" means soil from the pipeline trench.

"**valid complaint**" means a complaint that is not considered by the administering authority or holder of the environmental authority to be frivolous, vexatious or based on mistaken belief.

"**waste and resource management hierarchy**" has the meaning provided in section 9 of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

"**waste and resource management principles**" has the meaning provided in section 4(2)(b) of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

"**waters**" means all or any part of a creek, river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetland, spring, unconfined surface water, unconfined water in natural or artificial watercourses, bed and bank of any waters, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and underground water.

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"**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 CONDITIONS

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From: RAO Radhika
Sent: Wednesday, 23 December 2015 2:54 PM
To: 73(2)
Cc: ecoz.com.au; coz.com.au'; Petroleum and Gas EA Applications; BREAKER Kylie
Subject: EA EPPG03497815 correction
Attachments: 151223_Decision_Stage_Decision_Notice_s211 Correction.pdf; 151223 _Decision_Stage_PPL2015_Final_EA.pdf

Tracking:

Recipient	Delivery
coz.com.au	
coz.com.au'	
Petroleum and Gas EA Applications	Delivered: 23/12/2015 2:55 PM
BREAKER Kylie	Delivered: 23/12/2015 2:55 PM

Hi

Please find attached environmental authority (EA) EPPG03497815 for the North East Gas Interconnector (NEGI) pipeline dated 23 December 2015.

The EA has been amended under s211 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* to correct the EA number shown on pages 6-28 of the document. A decision notice regarding the amendment is also attached.

Should you require any further information, please contact me on the details below.

Kind Regards,

Radhika Rao
Senior Environmental Officer
Petroleum & Gas (Assessment) | Environmental Services and Regulation
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

P 07 3330 6188
Level 7, 400 George Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001

Please note that I work part-time (Mon - Thurs)

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Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

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

Permit[1] number: EPPG03497815

Project Name: North East Gas Interconnector (NEGI)

Environmental authority takes effect when the relevant tenure is granted.

The first annual fee is payable within 20 business days of the effective date.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is the same day each year as the effective date. An annual return and the payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day.

The environmental authority is subject to the attached schedules of conditions.

Environmental authority holder(s)	Registered address
Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd ACN: 083 050 284	321 Ferntree Gully Road, Mount Waverley, VIC 3149

Environmentally Relevant Activity(ies)	Relevant Tenure
Resource activity that is a petroleum activity and which includes the following: Item 5, Schedule 2A of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 - constructing a new pipeline of more than 150km under a petroleum authority; and Item 8, Schedule 2A of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 - a petroleum activity or GHG storage activity, other than an activity mentioned in items 1 to 7, that includes 1 or more activities mentioned in schedule 2 for which an aggregate environmental score is stated.	Petroleum Pipeline Licence (PPL): 2015

EHP RTI Disclosure

49-Sch4 - Signature

Signature

23/12/15

Date

Jackie McKeay
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:
Petroleum and Gas
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Level 7, 400 George Street, BRISBANE QLD 4000
GPO Box 2454, BRISBANE QLD 4001
Phone: (07) 3330 5715
Fax: (07) 3330 5634

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Additional Information for Applicants

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

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

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

Contaminated land and notifiable activities
It is a requirement of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* that if an owner or occupier of land becomes aware a notifiable activity (as defined in Schedule 3 and Schedule 4) is being carried out on the land, or that the land has been, or is being, contaminated by a hazardous contaminant, the owner or occupier must, within 22 business days after becoming so aware, give written notice to the chief executive.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) an act that contravenes a noise standard

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

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

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

The duty to notify arises where:

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

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

Some Relevant Offences under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Causing environmental nuisance (section 440)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Some Relevant Offences under the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*

Littering (section 103)

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

Illegal dumping of waste (section 104)

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

Responsibilities under Other Legislation

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

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

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

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

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Environmental Authority Conditions

This environmental authority consists of the following Schedules:

Schedule A – Authorised activities 7
Schedule B – Protecting environmental values 9
Schedule C – General conditions 10
Schedule D – Pipeline planning 13
Schedule E – Construction conditions 14
Schedule F – Post-construction conditions including operations, maintenance and decommissioning 17
Schedule G – Monitoring and reporting conditions 19
Schedule H – Definitions 21

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Schedule A – Authorised activities

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

(a) the petroleum activities listed in *Schedule A, Table 1 – Scale and Intensity for the Activities* to the extent they are carried out in accordance with the activity's corresponding scale and intensity; and

(b) the following specified relevant activities when carried out as an incidental activity:

i. Sewage treatment– operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of less than 300 equivalent persons (EP).

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

Schedule A, Table 1 – Scale and Intensity for the Activities

Tenure	Petroleum Activity	Scale (number of activities)	Intensity (Maximum Disturbance)
PPL2015	Pipeline right of way (ROW)	165km	495ha
	Temporary construction camp	1	8.75ha
	Access tracks (new - temporary)	-	25.90ha
	Access tracks (new – permanent)	-	8ha
	Access track turn-off Barkly Highway	30m	0.53ha
	Access track turn-off to ROW	30m	0.81ha
	Vehicle turnarounds	33	3.96
	Explosives storage area	1	0.02ha
	Existing access tracks	-	1.74ha
	Major watercourse crossings	-	0.83ha
	Minor watercourse crossings	-	0.88ha
	Buried pipeline crossing	-	0.13ha
	Low consequence dams	2 x 3ML	0.5ha
		2 x 8ML	0.6ha
	Sewage Treatment Plant(s) that discharge treated effluent to an infiltration trench or through an irrigation scheme	300EP	4ha
	Compressor station	1	9ha
	Mainline Valve	1	0.25ha
	Cathodic protection station	1	0.04ha

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(A2) The following types of petroleum activities are not authorised:

(a) processing or storing petroleum or petroleum by-products that are not necessarily associated with pipeline construction or operation;

(b) extracting earthen materials (other than drilling waste rock or trench spoil) of more than 100,000t/year;

(c) extracting by dredging more than 1000t/year of material from the bed of naturally occurring surface waters;

(d) construction of power lines (either above or below ground) outside the right of way necessary for the pipeline, except where authorised in this EA.

(A3) Only low impact petroleum activities can be undertaken within category A environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) or category B ESAs or category C ESAs or within the ESAs' primary protection zone.

(A4) Notwithstanding condition (A3), the following petroleum activities are permitted within state forests or timber reserves and within the primary protection zone of state forests or timber reserves:

(a) linear infrastructure;
(b) pipeline construction corridor not exceeding 30m in width; and
(c) turn around and work areas associated with pipeline construction not exceeding 50m in width.

(A5) 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.

(A6) Records demonstrating compliance with condition (A5) must be kept.

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Schedule B – Protecting environmental values

(B1) Petroleum activities that cause significant disturbance to land must not be carried out until financial assurance has been given to the administering authority as security for compliance with the environmental authority and any costs or expenses, or likely costs or expenses, mentioned in section 298 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

(B2) This environmental authority does not authorise petroleum activities to cause environmental nuisance at a sensitive place other than where an alternative arrangement is in place for noise.

(B3) Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to land or air except for those releases specifically authorised by conditions of the environmental authority.

(B4) 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

(d) minimise clearing of mature or hollow bearing trees.

(B5) Where significant disturbance to land is to occur, records demonstrating compliance with condition (B4) must be kept.

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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 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 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 conditions of the environmental authority.

(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 conditions of the environmental authority standard conditions and what mitigation measures are required to be implemented; and

ii. the action that will be undertaken when a member of the public makes a valid complaint.

(b) management procedures including details of what actions will be taken to protect environmental values and minimise potential environmental harm from petroleum activities as a result of floods, severe storms and fires.

(c) environmental emergency management procedures including details of the response and mitigation measures that will be actioned to reduce negative impacts to environmental values in the event of a non-compliance with conditions of the environmental authority.

Soil management

(C8) Measures must be implemented and maintained to minimise stormwater entry onto significantly disturbed land.

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(C9) Sediment and erosion control measures to prevent soil loss and deposition beyond significantly disturbed land must be implemented and maintained.

(C10) The measures required by conditions (C8) and (C9) must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the International Erosion Control Association (IECA) *Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (BPESC) document* and/or the Australian Pipeline Industry Association (APIA) *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009).

Chemical storage

(C11) 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

(C12) 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.

(C13) 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.

(C14) 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 of the environmental authority to be disposed of or used on-site.

(C15) Green waste may be used on-site for rehabilitation and/or sediment and erosion control purposes.

Treated sewage effluent

(C16) 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.

(C17) The release of treated sewage effluent or greywater authorised in condition (C16) must:

(a) be to a fenced and signed contaminant release area(s);

(b) not contain any properties nor contain any organisms or other contaminants in concentrations that are capable of causing environmental harm;

(c) not result in pooling or run-off or aerosols or spray drift or vegetation die-off

(d) minimise deep drainage below the root zone of any vegetation;

(e) not adversely affect the quality of shallow aquifers;

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(f) not adversely impact soil quality;

(g) be to a contaminant release area(s) that is kept vegetated with groundcover, that is:

i. not a declared pest species;

ii. kept in a viable state for transpiration and nutrient uptake; and

iii. grazed or harvested and removed from the contaminant release area as needed, but not less than every three months.

Financial assurance

(C18) Prior to any changes in petroleum activities which would result in an increase to the maximum disturbance since the last financial assurance calculation was submitted, the holder of the environmental authority must submit, and the administering authority must have approved, an application to amend the financial assurance.

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Schedule D – Pipeline planning

Site planning

(D1) Pipeline planning must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APIA *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009) and/or AS 2885.1:2012.

Planning for land disturbance

(D2) Notwithstanding condition (D1), the pipeline construction corridor must:

(a) be minimised in width to the greatest practicable extent

(b) not exceed 30m in width

(c) not include turn around and work areas associated with pipeline construction that exceed 50m in width.

(d) be preferentially located alongside existing linear infrastructure.

Biodiversity

(D3) 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.

(D4) A suitably qualified person must develop and certify a methodology so that condition (D3) can be complied with and which is appropriate to confirm on-the-ground biodiversity values.

(D5) Where mapped biodiversity values differ from those confirmed under conditions (D3) and (D4), petroleum activities may proceed in accordance with the conditions of the environmental authority based on the confirmed on-the-ground biodiversity value.

(D6) Significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters are not authorised under this environmental authority.

(D7) 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 a suitably qualified person; and

(b) kept for the life of the environmental authority.

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Schedule E – Construction conditions

(E1) Pipeline construction must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APIA *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009) and/or AS 2885.1:2012.

Activities in watercourses, wetlands, lakes and springs

(E2) Petroleum activities that require earthworks, vegetation clearing and/or placing fill, other than that associated with the construction of linear infrastructure, are not permitted in or within:

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

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

(E3) The construction and/or maintenance for linear infrastructure that will result in significant disturbance to a wetland, lake, spring or watercourse must be conducted in accordance with the following order of preference. Conducting works:

(a) firstly, in times where there is no water present.

(b) secondly, in times of no flow.

(c) thirdly, in times of flow, but in a way that does not impede low flow.

(E4) Petroleum activities must not result in water turbidity increases of more than 10% in high ecological value waters outside contained construction or maintenance areas.

(E5) The construction and/or maintenance for linear infrastructure that will result in significant disturbance to a lake, spring or watercourse must be designed and undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the guideline *Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations*.

(E6) The construction and/or maintenance for linear infrastructure that will result in significant disturbance to a wetland must be designed and undertaken by a suitably qualified person taking into consideration sections 5 and 6 of the guideline *Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations.*

Fauna management

(E7) Measures to prevent fauna entrapment must be implemented during the construction of pipelines in pipe sections and pipeline trenches and operation of dams.

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Waste

(E8) Pipeline waste water may be released to land provided that it:

(a) can be demonstrated to meet the acceptable standards for release to land.

(b) is released in a way that does not cause visible scouring or erosion.

(E9) If hydrostatic testing water quality does not or cannot be treated to meet the requirements of condition (E8), it must be managed in accordance with conditions (C13) or (C14).

Blasting

(E10) A Blast Management Plan must be developed for each blasting activity in accordance with Australian Standard 2187.

(E11) Blasting operations must be designed to not exceed an airblast overpressure level of 120dB (linear peak) at any time, when measured at or extrapolated to any sensitive place.

(E12) Blasting operations must be designed to not exceed a ground-borne vibration peak particle velocity of 10mm/s at any time, when measured at or extrapolated to any sensitive place.

Structures that are dams or levees

(E13) Regulated structures are not permitted.

(E14) The consequence category of any structure to be used in carrying out petroleum activities must be assessed in accordance with the Queensland Government *Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams* prior to the design and construction of the structure.

(E15) A consequence assessment report and certification must be prepared for each structure assessed and the report may include a consequence assessment for more than one structure.

(E16) Certification must be provided by the suitably qualified and experienced person who undertook the assessment, in the form set out in the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures.*

(E17) 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.

(E18) All low consequence dams must be monitored for early signs of loss of structural or hydraulic integrity as specified in the initial hazard assessment.

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(E19) 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.

Pipeline reinstatement and revegetation

(E20) Pipeline trenches must be backfilled and topsoils reinstated within 3 months after pipe laying.

(E21) Reinstatement and revegetation of the pipeline right of way must commence within 6 months after completion of petroleum activities for the purpose of pipeline construction.

(E22) Backfilled, reinstated and revegetated pipeline trenches and right of way must be:

(a) a stable landform.

(b) re-profiled to a level consistent with surrounding soils.

(c) re-profiled to original contours and established drainage lines.

(d) vegetated with groundcover which is not a declared pest species, and which is established and self- sustaining.

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Schedule F – Post-construction conditions including operations, maintenance and decommissioning

(F1) Pipeline operation and maintenance must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APIA *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009) and/or AS2885.3:2012.

(F2) Written procedures must be developed to ensure operations and maintenance of the pipeline complies with the conditions of the environmental authority.

(F3) Pipeline waste water may be released to land provided that it meets the requirements of condition (E8).

Rehabilitation planning

(F4) 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 (F5) to (F8), inclusive; and

ii. provide for appropriate monitoring and maintenance.

Transitional rehabilitation

(F5) 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

(F6) 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:

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(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

(F7) Conditions (F5) and (F6) continue to apply after this environmental authority has ended or ceased to have effect.

Remaining dams

(F8) Where there is a dam (including a low consequence dam) that is being or intended to be utilised 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.

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Schedule G – Monitoring and reporting conditions

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 Chapter 7, Part 1, Division 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994, 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) potential or actual loss of structural or hydraulic integrity of a dam.

(c) unauthorised releases of any volume of prescribed contaminants to waters.

(d) unauthorised releases of volumes of contaminants, in any mixture, to land greater than:

i. 200 L of hydrocarbons; or

ii. 5 000 L of raw sewage; or

iii. 10 000 L of treated sewage effluent.

(e) monitoring results where two out of any five consecutive samples do not comply with the relevant limits in the environmental authority.

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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.

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Schedule H – Definitions

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

"**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 (ANZECC) 2000
(e) does not contain biocides.

"**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.

"**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**" has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

"**alternative arrangement**" means a written agreement between the holder of this environmental authority and an affected or potentially affected person at a sensitive receptor for a defined noise nuisance impact and may include an agreed period of time for which the arrangement is in place. An agreement for alternative arrangements may include, but not necessarily be limited to a range of noise abatement measures to be installed at a sensitive receptor and / or provision of alternative accommodation for the duration of the defined noise 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/Amdt 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.

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"**bed**" of any waters, has the meaning in Schedule 12 Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

"**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.

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

"**category A ESA**" means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

"**category B ESA**" means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

"**category C ESA**" means any of the following areas:
- nature refuges as defined in the conservation agreement for that refuge under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- 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.

"**certification**" means assessment and approval must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to any assessment or documentation required by this Manual, including design plans, 'as constructed' drawings and specifications, construction, operation or an annual report regarding regulated structures, undertaken in accordance with the Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland Policy Certification by RPEQs (ID: 1.4 (2A)).

"**certified**" in relation to any matter other than a design plan, 'as constructed' drawings or an annual report regarding dams means, a Statutory Declaration by a suitably qualified person or suitably qualified third party accompanying the written document stating:
- the person's qualifications and experience relevant to the function
- that the person has not knowingly included false, misleading or incomplete information in the document
- that the person has not knowingly failed to reveal any relevant information or document to the administering authority
- that the document addresses the relevant matters for the function and is factually correct; and
- that the opinions expressed in the document are honestly and reasonably held.

"**clearing**" has the meaning in the dictionary of the *Vegetation Management Act 2000*.

"**consequence assessment**" of a dam, means that a statutory declaration has been made by that person and, when taken together with any attached or appended documents referenced in that declaration, all of the following aspects are addressed and are sufficient to allow an independent audit of the assessment:
(a) exactly what has been assessed and the precise nature of that determination;

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(b) the relevant legislative, regulatory and technical criteria on which the assessment has been based;
(c) the relevant data and facts on which the assessment has been based, the source of that material, and the efforts made to obtain all relevant data and facts; and
(d) the reasoning on which the assessment has been based using the relevant data and facts, and the relevant criteria.

"**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 the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635).

"**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.

"**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.

"**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.

"**declared plant pest species**" has the meaning in the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003 and is a 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 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.

"**documents**" 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 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.

"**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.

"**environmental harm**" has the meaning in section 14 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*

"**environmental nuisance**" has the meaning in section 15 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994 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 value(s)**" has the meaning in section 9 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*

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"**environmentally relevant activity or ERA**" has the meaning in section 18 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.

"**financial assurance**" for an environmental authority, means financial assurance given for the authority under Chapter 5, part 12, division 2 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

"**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.

"**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.

"**hydraulic integrity**" refers to the capacity of a dam to contain or safely pass flowable substances based on its design.

"**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 – Scale and Intensity for the 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.

"**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.

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

"**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
- compressor station capable of burning less than 500kg/hr of fuel

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

"**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 *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and means:

(a) earth; or

(b) a contaminant prescribed under section 440ZF.

"**prescribed environmental matters**" has the meaning in section 10 of the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*, limited to the matters of State environmental significance listed in schedule 2 of the Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014.

"**primary protection zone**" means an area within 200 metres from the boundary of any Category A, B or C environmentally sensitive area.

"**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.

"**regulated structure**" includes land-based containment structures, levees, bunds and voids, but not a tank or container designed and constructed to an Australian Standard that deals with strength and structural integrity.

"**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.

"**reinstated or reinstatement**" 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

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landscape(d) features) and is detailed in the APIA Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines (2009).

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

"resource activity(ies)" has the meaning in section 107(d) 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 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.

"**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

"**sensitive receptor**" means an area or place where noise (including low frequency, vibration and blasting) is measured investigate whether nuisance impacts are occurring and includes:

- 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

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- 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.

"**significant residual impact**" has the meaning in section 8 of the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*.

"**significantly disturbed or significant disturbance or significant disturbance to land or areas**" has the meaning in Schedule 12, section 4 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008. Land is significantly disturbed 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.

"**specified relevant activities**" for this environmental authority means an activity that:
(a) but for being carried out as a resource activity, would otherwise be an activity prescribed under section 19 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* as an environmentally relevant activity; or
(b) stimulation activities; or
(c) extracting material other than by dredging.

"**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.

"**structure**" means a dam or levee.

"**suitably qualified person**" means a person who has qualifications, training, skills and experience relevant to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis to performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.

"**top soil**" means the surface (top) layer of a soil profile, which is more fertile, darker in colour, better structured and supports greater biological activity than underlying layers. The surface layer may vary in depth depending on soil forming factors, including parent material, location and slope, but generally is not greater than about 300mm in depth from the natural surface.

"**trench spoil**" means soil from the pipeline trench.

"**valid complaint**" means a complaint that is not considered by the administering authority or holder of the environmental authority to be frivolous, vexatious or based on mistaken belief.

"**waste and resource management hierarchy**" has the meaning provided in section 9 of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

"**waste and resource management principles**" has the meaning provided in section 4(2)(b) of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

"**waters**" means all or any part of a creek, river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetland, spring, unconfined surface water, unconfined water in natural or artificial watercourses, bed and bank of any waters, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and underground water.

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"**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 CONDITIONS

EHP RTI DL Release

Notice

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Amendment of an environmental authority by the administering authority

This notice is issued by the administering authority[1], pursuant to section 211 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 *to advise that an environmental authority is being amended.*

Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd
321 Ferntree Gully Road
Mount Waverley VIC 3149

Email: 73(2) ecoz.com.au

Your reference: EPPG03497815
Our reference: 433413 / 1016335-001

EHP RTI DL Release

Amendment of an environmental authority to correct a clerical error

1. **Environmental authority details**

   Environmental authority (EA) number EPPG03497815 dated 9 December 2015.

   Land description: Petroleum Pipeline Licence (PPL) 2015.

   Project Name: North East Gas Interconnector (NEGI).

2. **Amendment**

   The administering authority has become aware that there is a clerical error in the abovementioned EA that requires correction. This correction is minor in nature and will not adversely impact your interests or anyone else. As a result, the following amendment will be made to your EA:

   - The EA number displayed in the header on pages 6-28 will be corrected to refer to EPPG03497815.

   The amended EA is enclosed with this notice.

49-Sch4 - Signature

Signature

23/12/15

Date

Jackie McKeay
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:
Radhika Rao
Petroleum and Gas
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
GPO Box 2454
BRISBANE QLD 4001
Phone: (07) 3330 6188
Email: radhika.rao@ehp.qld.gov.au

[1] The Department of Environment and Heritage Protection is the administering authority under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*

HALING Narelle

From: 73(2) ecoz.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 20 November 2015 10:13 AM
To: RAO Radhika
Cc: BREAKER Kylie
Subject: EA EPPG03497815 Declaration of compliance for public notice requirements
Attachments: EA Declaration of compliance.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Gday Radhika and Kylie,

Attached (this time!) is the declaration of compliance for the above EA.

I will send the hard copy via registered post today marked for Radhika's attention (hope that is appropriate).

Thanks again for your assistance with this project.

Regards,

73(2)

EcOz Environmental Consultants
GPO Box 381
Third Floor Winlow House
75 Woods Street, Darwin, NT 0801

W http://www.ecoz.com.au

EHP RTI DisRelease

HALING Narelle

From: 73(2) ecoz.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 20 November 2015 10:11 AM
To: RAO Radhika
Cc: BREAKER Kylie
Subject: EA EPPG03497815 Declaration of compliance for public notice requirements

Gday Radhika and Kylie,
Attached is the declaration of compliance for the above EA.

I will send the hard copy via registered post today marked for Radhika's attention (hope that is appropriate).

Thanks again for your assistance with this project.

Regards,

73(2)
EcOz Environmental Consultants
GPO Box 381
Third Floor Winlow House
75 Woods Street, Darwin, NT 0801

W http://www.ecoz.com.au

EHP RTI DL Release

HALING Narelle

From: ecoz.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 13 October 2015 2:56 PM
To: RAO Radhika
Subject: EA reference # EPPG03497815 Public notification
Attachments: EZ15214-C0301-DA-R-0014 EA application public notice.docx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Good afternoon Radhika,
As discussed earlier today, please find our draft notification.

You will notice that we have not filled out the period commencement and end dates.

As per s.152 of the EP Act, we intend to publish the notification at the same time (and in the same newspaper) as the PPL notification.

I am sending the draft PPL notification to DNRM today for them to confirm its content.

I understand that you will:

- Let me know if the application is sufficient
- Confirm where we need to advertise and how many times we need to advertise

Thanks again for your assistance

Regards,

73(2)

EcOz Environmental Consultants
GPO Box 381
Third Floor Winlow House
75 Woods Street, Darwin, NT 0801

W http://www.ecoz.com.au

EHP RTI DL Release

Application notice—public notice of an application for an environmental authority or major amendment to an environmental authority

This notice contains the approved form that an applicant must use to give public notice of an application (an application notice) for an environmental authority or a major amendment to an environmental authority for a mining activity relating to a mining lease, or of an application for a site-specific geothermal, greenhouse gas storage, or petroleum activity pursuant to sections 152 or 233 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act).

How to use an application notice

For applications for a mining activity relating to a mining lease or site specific applications involving a geothermal activity, GHG storage activity or petroleum activity (unless an EIS has already been completed), this notice must be:

- given and published simultaneously or together with, and in the same way as, any public notice for an application under resource legislation for a relevant tenure for the application; or
- if public notice is not required to be given for an application under resource legislation for a relevant tenure, publish this notice in a newspaper in circulation within the locality of the project site, within 10 business days after the end of the information stage.

Note: If an applicant for an environmental authority (mining lease) has also been issued a certificate of public notice under the Mineral Resources Act (MRA), the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM) will work with the applicant to coordinate publication of a combined public notice that addresses the requirements of both the MRA and the EP Act. In this circumstance, the notice template provided by DNRM may be used rather than the notice template provided on page 2.

For amendment applications for a mining activity authorised under a mining lease where there is no certificate of public notice under the Mineral Resource Act (section 252A) for a relevant mining lease, this notice must, within 10 business days after the end of the information stage, be:

- given to each owner of land to which the amendment relates and any other land necessary for access to the land
- given to each holder, or applicant, for an exploration permit or mineral development licence over the relevant land for a mineral other than a mineral to which the proposed amendment relates;
- given to the relevant local government;
- published in a newspaper circulation in the locality of the project site
- published in any other way specified by the administering authority or as prescribed under a regulation.

EHP RTI DL Release

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 152 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1994

Resource activity: Site specific petroleum activity

It is advised that Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd (**JQGP1**) ACN 083 050 284 has lodged an application for an environmental authority in accordance with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*

The application relates to construction of a point to point pipeline of 165 km in length running west-east from the Queensland-Northern Territory border (approximate Lat/Long coordinates -20.61/138.00) to meet the Carpentarian gas pipeline approximately seven km south of Mount Isa (approximate Lat/Long coordinates -20.79/139.48).

The environmental authority would provide approval for the construction and operation of a natural gas pipeline. This pipeline is part of the North East Gas Interconnector tender process which will be assessed by the Northern Territory Government (**NTG**). Tender submissions closed 30 September 2015 with the successful applicant to be announced by 31 December 2015. If unsuccessful in the tender process, JQGP1 will withdraw the application for PPL2015.

The resource activity is proposed to occur on the following tenure(s) and will involve: Constructing a new pipeline of more than 150 km under a petroleum authority which will pass through the tenures listed below.

Land Parcel	Registered Proprietor/ Controlling Agency
Lot 2799 Survey Plan 276507	Waxahachie Pty Ltd
Lot 42 Crown Plan 847157	Australian Cattle and Beef Company Pty Ltd
Lot 3 Survey Plan 117500	Venlock Pty Ltd
Lot 24 Survey Plan 265794	James Lyne Lord & Marjorie Annette Lord
Lot 1 Crown Plan RD243	Argylla Mountains Pastoral Pty Ltd as Trustee for Campbell Family Trust
Lot 265 Crown Plan FTY1762	The State of Queensland (represented by Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport & Racing)
Lots 572, 574 and 575 Crown Plan 857742, Lot 573 Survey Plan 110102	Argylla Mountains Pastoral Pty Ltd as Trustee for Campbell Family Trust
Lot 10 Survey Plan 240553	The State of Queensland (represented by Department of Natural Resources & Mines - Land Act)
1/CPMPH4518	Patrick Denis Donovan & Yvonne Hagglund

EHP RTI DC Release

The application documents for the project consist of:

- Environmental Authority Application
- Environmental Authority Application Supporting Information.

Application documents may be inspected or accessed at:

Queensland Government's Brisbane Office: Level 7, 400 George Street, Brisbane Qld 4000

Jemena's website: http://jemena.com.au/industry/pipelines/north-east-gas-interconnector

It is advised that any person may make a submission about the application during the submission period, which is from <INSERT period commencement date> to <INSERT period end date>. **Submission must be received on or before 4.30pm on the last day of the submission period**.

Submissions must be sent to:

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Petroleum and Gas
Attention: Manager (Assessment), Petroleum and Gas
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001

PetroleumandGas@ehp.qld.gov.au

The Department of Environment and Heritage Protection as administering authority shall accept all properly

made submissions and may accept written submissions even if they are not properly made. A properly made submission must meet all of the following requirements:

- be written or made electronically
- state the name and address of each submitter
- be made to the administering authority stated above
- be received on or before the last day of the submission period
- state the grounds of the submission and the facts and circumstances relied on in support of the grounds

Further details about the application can be obtained by contacting:

73(2)

Tel: 73(2)
Email: NEGI.Enquiry@jemena.com.au

EHP RTI DL Release

HALING Narelle

From: 73(2) ecoz.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 8 December 2015 1:37 PM
To: RAO Radhika; BREAKER Kylie
Cc:
Subject: for discussion this afternoon
Attachments: Draft EA_PPL2015 proponent comments.docx

Gday Radhika and Kylie,

Thanks again for your time.

We are broadly happy with the EA content but we'd like to discuss/clarify a few issues.

Attached is the draft EA with some comments/questions added.

Besides the attached document we'd also like to discuss:

- Potential change in compressor station from what is proposed in the EA
- Clarification of the approvals for disturbing ESAs
- Clarification of paying FA and annual fee

Regards,

73(2)
EcOz Environmental Consultants
GPO Box 381
Third Floor Winlow House
75 Woods Street, Darwin, NT 0801

W http://www.ecoz.com.au

EHP RTI DE Release

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

Permit[1] number: EPPG03497815

Project Name: North East Gas Interconnector (NEGI)

Environmental authority takes effect when the relevant tenure is granted.

The first annual fee is payable within 20 business days of the effective date.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is the same day each year as the effective date. An annual return and the payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day.

The environmental authority is subject to the attached schedules of conditions.

Environmental authority holder(s)	**Registered address**
Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd ACN: 083 050 284	321 Ferntree Gully Road, Mount Waverley, VIC 3149

Environmentally Relevant Activity(ies)	**Relevant Tenure**
Resource activity that is a petroleum activity and which includes the following: Item 5, Schedule 2A of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 - constructing a new pipeline of more than 150km under a petroleum authority; and Item 8, Schedule 2A of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 - a petroleum activity or GHG storage activity, other than an activity mentioned in items 1 to 7, that includes 1 or more activities mentioned in schedule 2 for which an aggregate environmental score is stated.	Petroleum Pipeline Licence (PPL): 2015

BHP RTI DL Release

Queensland Government

Signature	Date

Jackie McKeay
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:
Petroleum and Gas
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Level 7, 400 George Street, BRISBANE QLD 4000
GPO Box 2454, BRISBANE QLD 4001
Phone: (07) 3330 5715
Fax: (07) 3330 5634

EHP RTI DL Release

Additional Information for Applicants

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

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

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

Contaminated land and notifiable activities
It is a requirement of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* that if an owner or occupier of land becomes aware a notifiable activity (as defined in Schedule 3 and Schedule 4) is being carried out on the land, or that the land has been, or is being, contaminated by a hazardous contaminant, the owner or occupier must, within 22 business days after becoming so aware, give written notice to the chief executive.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) an act that contravenes a noise standard

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

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

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

The duty to notify arises where:

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

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

Some Relevant Offences under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Causing environmental nuisance (section 440)

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

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

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

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

Comment [JR1]: As currently written this paragraph could be read to mean that the proponent is responsible for contaminated water flowing onto their site. Could we rewrite this to say: that stormwater leaving the site is of the same quality as entering the site

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

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

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Some Relevant Offences under the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*

Littering (section 103)

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

Illegal dumping of waste (section 104)

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

Responsibilities under Other Legislation

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

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

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

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

EHP RTI DL Release

Environmental Authority Conditions

This environmental authority consists of the following Schedules:

Schedule A – Authorised activities **7**
Schedule B – Protecting environmental values **9**
Schedule C – General conditions **10**
Schedule D – Pipeline planning **13**
Schedule E – Construction conditions **14**
Schedule F – Post-construction conditions including operations, maintenance and decommissioning **17**
Schedule G – Monitoring and reporting conditions **19**
Schedule H – Definitions **21**

EHP RTI DL Release

Schedule A – Authorised activities

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

(a) the petroleum activities listed in *Schedule A, Table 1 – Scale and Intensity for the Activities* to the extent they are carried out in accordance with the activity's corresponding scale and intensity; and

(b) the following specified relevant activities when carried out as an incidental activity**:**

i. Sewage treatment– operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of less than 300 equivalent persons (EP).

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

Schedule A, Table 1 – Scale and Intensity for the Activities

Tenure	Petroleum Activity	Scale (number of activities)	Intensity (Maximum Disturbance)
PPL2015	Pipeline right of way (ROW)	165km	495ha
	Temporary construction camp	Applicant to provide	8.75ha
	Access tracks (new - temporary)	-	25.90ha
	Access tracks (new – permanent)	-	8ha
	Access track turn-off Barkly Highway	30m	0.53ha
	Access track turn-off to ROW	30m	0.81ha
	Vehicle turnarounds	33	3.96ha
	Explosives storage area	1	0.02ha
	Existing access tracks	-	1.74ha
	Major watercourse crossings	-	0.83ha
	Minor watercourse crossings	-	0.88ha
	Buried pipeline crossing	-	0.13ha
	Low consequence dams	2 x 3ML	0.5ha
		2 x 8ML	0.6ha
	Sewage Treatment Plant(s) that discharge treated effluent to an infiltration trench or through an irrigation scheme	6 x 50EP	~~Applicant to provide~~4ha
	Compressor station	1	9ha
	Mainline Valve	1	0.254ha
	Cathodic protection station	1	0.04ha

Comment [JR2]: As the final alignment or area to be disturbed is unknown at this stage do we change the name of this table to proposed or, at a date when we know the final alignment, submit an amendment.

Comment [RR3]: Applicant to provide information on the number of locations the construction camp will be set up.

Comment [JR4]: One camp only

Comment [RR5]: Applicant to clarify why a 300EP STP is required for a camp with140 people and provide maximum disturbance from operation of 6 STPs

Comment [JR6]: The supporting information with the EA application talks of 300EP

Comment [JR7]: This should be .25ha as per application

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(A2) The following types of petroleum activities are not authorised:

(a) processing or storing petroleum or petroleum by-products that are not necessarily associated with pipeline construction or operation;

(b) extracting earthen materials (other than drilling waste rock or trench spoil) of more than 100,000t/year;

(c) extracting by dredging more than 1000t/year of material from the bed of naturally occurring surface waters;

(d) construction of power lines (either above or below ground) outside the right of way necessary for the pipeline, except where authorised in this EA.

(A3) Only low impact petroleum activities can be undertaken within category A environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) or category B ESAs or category C ESAs or within the ESAs' primary protection zone.

(A4) Notwithstanding condition (A3), the following petroleum activities are permitted within state forests or timber reserves and within the primary protection zone of state forests or timber reserves:

(a) linear infrastructure;

(b) pipeline construction corridor not exceeding 30m in width; and

(c) turn around and work areas associated with pipeline construction not exceeding 50m in width.

(A5) 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.

(A6) Records demonstrating compliance with condition (A5) must be kept.

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Schedule B – Protecting environmental values

(B1) Petroleum activities that cause significant disturbance to land must not be carried out until financial assurance has been given to the administering authority as security for compliance with the environmental authority and any costs or expenses, or likely costs or expenses, mentioned in section 298 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

(B2) This environmental authority does not authorise petroleum activities to cause environmental nuisance at a sensitive place other than where an alternative arrangement is in place for noise.

(B3) Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to land or air except for those releases specifically authorised by conditions of the environmental authority.

(B4) 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

(d) minimise clearing of mature or hollow bearing trees.

(B5) Where significant disturbance to land is to occur, records demonstrating compliance with condition (B4) must be kept.

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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 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 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 conditions of the environmental authority.

(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 conditions of the environmental authority standard conditions and what mitigation measures are required to be implemented; and

ii. the action that will be undertaken when a member of the public makes a valid complaint.

(b) management procedures including details of what actions will be taken to protect environmental values and minimise potential environmental harm from petroleum activities as a result of floods, severe storms and fires.

(c) environmental emergency management procedures including details of the response and mitigation measures that will be actioned to reduce negative impacts to environmental values in the event of a non-compliance with conditions of the environmental authority.

Soil management

(C8) Measures must be implemented and maintained to minimise stormwater entry onto significantly disturbed land.

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(C9) Sediment and erosion control measures to prevent soil loss and deposition beyond significantly disturbed land must be implemented and maintained.

(C10) The measures required by conditions (C8) and (C9) must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the International Erosion Control Association (IECA) *Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (BPESC) document* and/or the Australian Pipeline Industry Association (APIA) *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009).

Chemical storage

(C11) 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

(C12) 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.

(C13) 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.

(C14) 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 of the environmental authority to be disposed of or used on-site.

(C15) Green waste may be used on-site for rehabilitation and/or sediment and erosion control purposes.

Treated sewage effluent

(C16) 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.

(C17) The release of treated sewage effluent or greywater authorised in condition (C16) must:

(a) be to a fenced and signed contaminant release area(s);

(b) not contain any properties nor contain any organisms or other contaminants in concentrations that are capable of causing environmental harm;

(c) not result in pooling or run-off or aerosols or spray drift or vegetation die-off

(d) minimise deep drainage below the root zone of any vegetation;

(e) not adversely affect the quality of shallow aquifers;

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(f) not adversely impact soil quality;

(g) be to a contaminant release area(s) that is kept vegetated with groundcover, that is:

i. not a declared pest species;

ii. kept in a viable state for transpiration and nutrient uptake; and

iii. grazed or harvested and removed from the contaminant release area as needed, but not less than every three months.

(h) be operated for less than six (6) months at any one location unless agreed by the administering authority.

Comment [JR8]: To discuss

Financial assurance

(C18) Prior to any changes in petroleum activities which would result in an increase to the maximum disturbance since the last financial assurance calculation was submitted, the holder of the environmental authority must submit, and the administering authority must have approved, an application to amend the financial assurance.

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Schedule D – Pipeline planning

Site planning

(D1) Pipeline planning must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APIA *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009) and/or AS 2885.1:2012.

Planning for land disturbance

(D2) Notwithstanding condition (D1), the pipeline construction corridor must:

(a) be minimised in width to the greatest practicable extent

(b) not exceed 30m in width

(c) not include turn around and work areas associated with pipeline construction that exceed 50m in width.

(d) be preferentially located alongside existing linear infrastructure.

Comment [RR9]: Applicant to clarify whether they want 30 or 40m ROW

Comment [RB10]: 30m confirmed, the confusion stems from Figure 2 in the EA which is a generic diagram and talks of typical row being 30-40m. It will be 30m.

Comment [JR11]: We'd like to discuss this. At turnarounds, for instance, we will need an extra 50 m (ie 80 wide including ROW)

Biodiversity

(D3) 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.

(D4) A suitably qualified person must develop and certify a methodology so that condition (D3) can be complied with and which is appropriate to confirm on-the-ground biodiversity values.

(D5) Where mapped biodiversity values differ from those confirmed under conditions (D3) and (D4), petroleum activities may proceed in accordance with the conditions of the environmental authority based on the confirmed on-the-ground biodiversity value.

(D6) Significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters are not authorised under this environmental authority.

(D7) 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 a suitably qualified person; and

(b) kept for the life of the environmental authority.

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Schedule E – Construction conditions

(E1) Pipeline construction must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APIA *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009) and/or AS 2885.1:2012.

Activities in watercourses, wetlands, lakes and springs

(E2) Petroleum activities that require earthworks, vegetation clearing and/or placing fill, other than that associated with the construction of linear infrastructure, are not permitted in or within:

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

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

(E3) The construction and/or maintenance for linear infrastructure that will result in significant disturbance to a wetland, lake, spring or watercourse must be conducted in accordance with the following order of preference. Conducting works:

(c) firstly, in times where there is no water present.

(d) secondly, in times of no flow.

(e) thirdly, in times of flow, but in a way that does not impede low flow.

(E4) Petroleum activities must not result in water turbidity increases of more than 10% in high ecological value waters outside contained construction or maintenance areas.

(E5) The construction and/or maintenance for linear infrastructure that will result in significant disturbance to a lake, spring or watercourse must be designed and undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the guideline *Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations.*

(E6) The construction and/or maintenance for linear infrastructure that will result in significant disturbance to a wetland must be designed and undertaken by a suitably qualified person taking into consideration sections 5 and 6 of the guideline *Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations.*

Fauna management

(E7) Measures to prevent fauna entrapment must be implemented during the construction of pipelines in pipe sections and pipeline trenches and operation of dams.

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Waste

(E8) Pipeline waste water may be released to land provided that it:

(a) can be demonstrated to meet the acceptable standards for release to land.

(b) is released in a way that does not cause visible scouring or erosion.

(E9) If hydrostatic testing water quality does not or cannot be treated to meet the requirements of condition (E8), it must be managed in accordance with conditions (C13) or (C14).

Blasting

(E10) A Blast Management Plan must be developed for each blasting activity in accordance with Australian Standard 2187.

(E11) Blasting operations must be designed to not exceed an airblast overpressure level of 120dB (linear peak) at any time, when measured at or extrapolated to any sensitive place.

(E12) Blasting operations must be designed to not exceed a ground-borne vibration peak particle velocity of 10mm/s at any time, when measured at or extrapolated to any sensitive place.

Structures that are dams or levees

(E13) Regulated structures are not permitted.

(E14) The consequence category of any structure to be used in carrying out petroleum activities must be assessed in accordance with the Queensland Government *Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams* prior to the design and construction of the structure.

(E15) A consequence assessment report and certification must be prepared for each structure assessed and the report may include a consequence assessment for more than one structure.

(E16) Certification must be provided by the suitably qualified and experienced person who undertook the assessment, in the form set out in the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures*.

(E17) 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.

(E18) All low consequence dams must be monitored for early signs of loss of structural or hydraulic integrity as specified in the initial hazard assessment.

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(E19) 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.

Pipeline reinstatement and revegetation

(E20) Pipeline trenches must be backfilled and topsoils reinstated within 3 months after pipe laying.

(E21) Reinstatement and revegetation of the pipeline right of way must commence within 6 months after completion of petroleum activities for the purpose of pipeline construction.

(E22) Backfilled, reinstated and revegetated pipeline trenches and right of way must be:

(a) a stable landform.

(b) re-profiled to a level consistent with surrounding soils.

(c) re-profiled to original contours and established drainage lines.

(d) vegetated with groundcover which is not a declared pest species, and which is established and self- sustaining.

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Schedule F – Post-construction conditions including operations, maintenance and decommissioning

(F1) Pipeline operation and maintenance must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APIA *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009) and/or AS2885.3:2012.

(F2) Written procedures must be developed to ensure operations and maintenance of the pipeline complies with the conditions of the environmental authority.

(F3) Pipeline waste water may be released to land provided that it meets the requirements of condition (E8).

Rehabilitation planning

(F4) 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 (F5) to (F8), inclusive; and

ii. provide for appropriate monitoring and maintenance.

Transitional rehabilitation

(F5) 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

(F6) 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:

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(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

(F7) Conditions (F5) and (F6) continue to apply after this environmental authority has ended or ceased to have effect.

Remaining dams

(F8) Where there is a dam (including a low consequence dam) that is being or intended to be utilised 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.

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Schedule G – Monitoring and reporting conditions

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.

Comment [RB12]: This may be problematic due to the remoteness of the site, is there some flexibility around the type of samples that go to a NATA accredited lab?

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 Chapter 7, Part 1, Division 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994, 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) potential or actual loss of structural or hydraulic integrity of a dam.

(c) unauthorised releases of any volume of prescribed contaminants to waters.

(d) unauthorised releases of volumes of contaminants, in any mixture, to land greater than:

i. 200 L of hydrocarbons; or

ii. 5 000 L of raw sewage; or

iii. 10 000 L of treated sewage effluent.

(e) monitoring results where two out of any five consecutive samples do not comply with the relevant limits in the environmental authority.

EHP RTI DL Release

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.

EHP RTI DL Release

Schedule H – Definitions

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

"**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 (ANZECC) 2000
(e) does not contain biocides.

"**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.

"**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**" has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

"**alternative arrangement**" means a written agreement between the holder of this environmental authority and an affected or potentially affected person at a sensitive receptor for a defined noise nuisance impact and may include an agreed period of time for which the arrangement is in place. An agreement for alternative arrangements may include, but not necessarily be limited to a range of noise abatement measures to be installed at a sensitive receptor and / or provision of alternative accommodation for the duration of the defined noise 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/Amdt 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.

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"**bed**" of any waters, has the meaning in Schedule 12 Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

"**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, areas of State significant biodiversity value and wetlands.

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

"**category A ESA**" means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

"**category B ESA**" means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

"**category C ESA**" means any of the following areas:
- nature refuges as defined in the conservation agreement for that refuge under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- 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.

"**certification**" means assessment and approval must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to any assessment or documentation required by this Manual, including design plans, 'as constructed' drawings and specifications, construction, operation or an annual report regarding regulated structures, undertaken in accordance with the Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland Policy Certification by RPEQs (ID: 1.4 (2A)).

"**certified**" in relation to any matter other than a design plan, 'as constructed' drawings or an annual report regarding dams means, a Statutory Declaration by a suitably qualified person or suitably qualified third party accompanying the written document stating:
- the person's qualifications and experience relevant to the function
- that the person has not knowingly included false, misleading or incomplete information in the document
- that the person has not knowingly failed to reveal any relevant information or document to the administering authority
- that the document addresses the relevant matters for the function and is factually correct; and
- that the opinions expressed in the document are honestly and reasonably held.

"**clearing**" has the meaning in the dictionary of the *Vegetation Management Act 2000*.

"**consequence assessment**" of a dam, means that a statutory declaration has been made by that person and, when taken together with any attached or appended documents referenced in that declaration, all of the following aspects are addressed and are sufficient to allow an independent audit of the assessment:
(a) exactly what has been assessed and the precise nature of that determination;

EXPIRY DL Release

(b) the relevant legislative, regulatory and technical criteria on which the assessment has been based;
(c) the relevant data and facts on which the assessment has been based, the source of that material, and the efforts made to obtain all relevant data and facts; and
(d) the reasoning on which the assessment has been based using the relevant data and facts, and the relevant criteria.

"**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 the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635).

"**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.

"**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.

"**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.

"**declared plant pest species**" has the meaning in the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003 and is a 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 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.

"**documents**" 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 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.

"**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.

"**environmental harm**" has the meaning in section 14 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

"**environmental nuisance**" has the meaning in section 15 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994 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 value(s)**" has the meaning in section 9 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

EIP RFI Dr. Release

"**environmentally relevant activity or ERA**" has the meaning in section 18 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.

"**financial assurance**" for an environmental authority, means financial assurance given for the authority under Chapter 5, part 12, division 2 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

"**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.

"**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.

"**hydraulic integrity**" refers to the capacity of a dam to contain or safely pass flowable substances based on its design.

"**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 – Scale and Intensity for the 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.

"**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.

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

"**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
- compressor station capable of burning less than 500kg/hr of fuel

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

"**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 *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and means:

(a) earth; or

(b) a contaminant prescribed under section 440ZF.

"**prescribed environmental matters**" has the meaning in section 10 of the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*, limited to the matters of State environmental significance listed in schedule 2 of the Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014.

"**primary protection zone**" means an area within 200 metres from the boundary of any Category A, B or C environmentally sensitive area.

"**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.

"**regulated structure"** includes land-based containment structures, levees, bunds and voids, but not a tank or container designed and constructed to an Australian Standard that deals with strength and structural integrity.

"**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.

"**reinstated or reinstatement**" 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

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landscape(d) features) and is detailed in the APIA Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines (2009).

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

"resource activity(ies)" has the meaning in section 107(d) 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 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.

"**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

"**sensitive receptor**" means an area or place where noise (including low frequency, vibration and blasting) is measured investigate whether nuisance impacts are occurring and includes:

- 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

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- 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.

"**significant residual impact**" has the meaning in section 8 of the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*.

"**significantly disturbed or significant disturbance or significant disturbance to land or areas**" has the meaning in Schedule 12, section 4 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008. Land is significantly disturbed 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.

"**specified relevant activities**" for this environmental authority means an activity that:
(a) but for being carried out as a resource activity, would otherwise be an activity prescribed under section 19 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* as an environmentally relevant activity; or
(b) stimulation activities; or
(c) extracting material other than by dredging.

"**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.

"**structure**" means a dam or levee.

"**suitably qualified person**" means a person who has qualifications, training, skills and experience relevant to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis to performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.

"**top soil**" means the surface (top) layer of a soil profile, which is more fertile, darker in colour, better structured and supports greater biological activity than underlying layers. The surface layer may vary in depth depending on soil forming factors, including parent material, location and slope, but generally is not greater than about 300mm in depth from the natural surface.

"**trench spoil**" means soil from the pipeline trench.

"**valid complaint**" means a complaint that is not considered by the administering authority or holder of the environmental authority to be frivolous, vexatious or based on mistaken belief.

"**waste and resource management hierarchy**" has the meaning provided in section 9 of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

"**waste and resource management principles**" has the meaning provided in section 4(2)(b) of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

"**waters**" means all or any part of a creek, river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetland, spring, unconfined surface water, unconfined water in natural or artificial watercourses, bed and bank of any waters, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and underground water.

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"**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 CONDITIONS

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HALING Narelle

From: BREAKER Kylie
Sent: Friday, 2 October 2015 1:46 PM
To: RAO Radhika
Subject: FW: AR079113
Attachments: Application 20150925 AR079113; AR079113 Application for Environmental Authority – Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd (Jemena) email 2 of 2

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hi Radhika,

This application has been allocated to you for assessment. Once you have done an initial review can you please set up some time in my diary for us to discuss.

Thanks,

Kylie Breaker
Team Leader (Assessment)
Petroleum & Gas | Petroleum, Gas and Compliance
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

P 07 3330 6071
Level 7, 400 George Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001

EHP RTI DL Release

From: YOUNG Jenny
Sent: Thursday, 1 October 2015 11:21 AM
To: BREAKER Kylie; LANGFORD Andrew
Cc: OTTENS Phillip
Subject: FW: AR079113

Hi Kylie, Andrew,

A new site-specific EA for a PPL has been received from Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd. I have the idea that Jemena is one of the few smaller companies dealt with by the QGC/Santos team? I think Lawson dealt with Jemena in the past… In any case this is in the tracker 'not yet allocated'. There is no hardcopy but I have attached the application documents. They can also be found by search 'applications received' in Ecotrack using the AR number AR079113.

Applicant	Permit number	Tenure	Description of Assessment or Amendment Sought
Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd	EPPG03497815	PPL2015	New site specific pipeline PPL EA

Thank you,

Jenny Young
Environmental Support Officer
Petroleum & Gas | Environmental Services and Regulation

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

P 07 3330 5715

Level 7, 400 George Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001

From: PALM
Sent: Thursday, 1 October 2015 11:03 AM
To: Petroleum and Gas EA Applications
Cc: YOUNG Jenny
Subject: AR079113

No hard copy

An application has been received by the Customer Service Team (PaLM) and requires your assessment.

Type: New Site-specific application
AR: AR079113
Project: 433413
Client: Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd
Permit: EPPG03497815
Appl ID: 587049

All application documents have been attached to Ecotrack/eDocs and can be searched by the AR number.

If you have any questions regarding this application please contact Kathryn Burdett or send an email to palm@ehp.qld.gov.au
Regards

Liz Patu
Administration Officer
Customer Service Team | Regulatory Capability and Customer Service
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

P 1300 130 372 **F** 07 3330 5875 **E** palm@ehp.qld.gov.au
Level 9 – 400 George Street BRISBANE QLD 4000
GPO Box 2454, BRISBANE QLD 4001

EHP RTI DL Release

HALING Narelle

From: 73(2) ecoz.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 25 September 2015 3:07 PM
To: PALM
Cc:
Subject: AR079113 Application for Environmental Authority – Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd (Jemena) email 2 of 2
Attachments: EA Appendix B - EPBC referral Jemena NEGI pipeline.pdf; EPBC Appendix A1 - Project Maps.pdf; EPBC Appendix A2 - Project Maps.pdf; EPBC Appendix A3 - Project Maps.pdf; EPBC Appendix B - Protected Matters Search Report.pdf; EPBC Appendix C - Threatened species likelihood analysis.pdf; EPBC Appendix D - Migratory Species Likelihood Analysis.pdf; EPBC Appendix E - NT NRM Report.pdf; EPBC Appendix F - Wildlife Online Search Results.pdf

Application for Environmental Authority – Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd (Jemena)

Email 2 of 2

73(2)

EcOz Environmental Consultants
GPO Box 381
Third Floor Winlow House, 75 Woods Street, Darwin, NT 0801

W http://www.ecoz.com.au

EHP RTI DL Release

HALING Narelle

From: 73(2) ecoz.com.au>
Sent: Saturday, 21 November 2015 5:10 PM
To: RAO Radhika; BREAKER Kylie
Cc:
Subject: FW: EA EPPG03497815 Declaration of compliance for public notice requirements
Attachments: EA Declaration of compliance.pdf; image001.jpg; image002.png; image003.png; Jemena public notice tearsheet.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Gday Radhika and Kylie,
It dawned on me this morning that I forgot to attach the application notice to the declaration of compliance sent yesterday (Friday), I apologise for the oversight and attached is both the deceleration of compliance and the application notice.

I sent by registered post the declaration of compliance yesterday, probably also without the application notice, I will resend with a note to disregard the previous.

Apologies again,

From:
Sent: Friday, 20 November 2015 9:43 AM
To: RAO Radhika (Radhika.Rao@ehp.qld.gov.au)
Cc: BREAKER Kylie (Kylie.Breaker@ehp.qld.gov.au)
Subject: EA EPPG03497815 Declaration of compliance for public notice requirements

Gday Radhika and Kylie,

Attached (this time!) is the declaration of compliance for the above EA.

I will send the hard copy via registered post today marked for Radhika's attention (hope that is appropriate).

Thanks again for your assistance with this project.

Regards,
[EcOz_Logo_Red_2]

EcOz Environmental Consultants
GPO Box 381
Third Floor Winlow House
75 Woods Street, Darwin, NT 0801
T
E 73(2)
W http://www.ecoz.com.au<http://www.ecoz.com.au/>

[cid:image009.png@01D0F461.77609DD0]

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[cid:image010.png@01D0F461.77609DD0]

EHP RTI DL Release

Statutory Declaration

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Declaration of compliance with public notice requirements (resource activities)

A statutory declaration is a written statement of facts that is sworn or declared under the Oaths Act 1867. *This statutory declaration should be completed in accordance with s. 158 of the* Environmental Protection Act 1994 *(EP Act). A copy of the published application notice must be attached to this document.*

Please complete the below table to identify the activity that public notification was undertaken for.

Please tick 1 of the following		Declaration requirements
Environmental authority application	☒	This statutory declaration must be completed and forwarded to the administering authority within 5 business days after the submission period ends. A copy of the application notice must also be attached to the declaration. EP Act reference: • ss. 152 and 153 (standard or variation application for a mining activity relating to a mining lease) • ss. 152, 153 and 156(3) (site specific application for a resource activity).
Amendment application for an environmental authority	☐	This statutory declaration must be completed and forwarded to the administering authority within 5 business days after the submission period ends. A copy of the application notice must also be attached to the declaration. EP Act reference: • ss. 153, 156(3) and 233.

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Information about public notice requirements and public submissions relating to site-specific applications and amendment applications for resource activities other than mining is contained in the guideline *Public notices and submissions about site-specific applications for environmental authorities for resource activities other than mining*, which is available at **www.qld.gov.au** using EM877 as a search term.

Forward this statutory declaration to:

For address details on where to forward this statutory declaration, please refer to Appendix A.

ABN 46 640 294 485

Great state. Great opportunity.

Declaration of compliance for public notice requirements (resource activities)

Oaths Act 1867

QUEENSLAND
TO WIT

For an application for: Environmental Authority (EPPG03497815)

(Type of application (e.g 'an environmental authority' or 'an amendment to an environmental authority'), and reference number (e.g. application reference or environmental authority number))

I, 73(2)

(Name of person making this declaration)

of, 75 Woods Street Darwin

(Street address of the person making this declaration)

in the State of Queensland do solemnly and sincerely declare that in accordance with section 158 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, in relation to the above mentioned application, the applicant

EcOz Environmental Consultanst (for Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd)

(Applicant name e.g. proponent or company name)

has *(please tick only 1 of the following):*

☒ Fully complied with the public notice requirements of either (tick applicable box):

- ☐ ss. 152-153 of the EP Act, in the case of an application for an environmental authority where the application is a standard or variation application
- ☒ ss. 152-153 and 156(3) of the EP Act, in the case of an application for an environmental authority where the application is a site specific application
- ☐ ss. 153, 156(3) and 233 of the EP Act, in the case of an application to amend an environmental authority.

or

☐ Not fully complied with the public notification requirements of either *(please tick only one of the following):*

- ☐ ss. 152-153 of the EP Act, in the case of an application for an environmental authority where the application is a standard or variation application
- ☐ ss. 152-153 and 156(3) of theEP Act, in the case of an application for an environmental authority where the application is a site specific application
- ☐ ss. 153, 156(3) and 233 of theEP Act, in the case of an application to amend an environmental authority.

If you have stated that the applicant **has not** fully complied with the public notification requirements please provide details of and the reasons for the non-compliance in the table below (or provide attachment):

EHP RTI DL Release

Statutory Declaration

Declaration of compliance for public notice requirements (resource activities)

The application notice (attached) was published in the following media:

	Insert publication name	Insert publication date
1.	Courier Mail	22nd October
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

☒ tick to indicate the attachment of the application notice.

If more space is required to provide any information required by this statutory declaration, please attach the required information to the back of this statutory declaration.

☐ tick to indicate if there is an attachment.

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the *Oaths Act 1867*.

Taken and declared before me, at DARWIN N.T.
Insert location

this 19TH day of November in the year 2015
Insert day (e.g. 19th) Insert month Insert year

49-Sch4 - Signature
Signed
(Person making this declaration)

49-Sch4 - Signature
Signed
Deborah Josling
Commissioner of Oaths (NT)
Ph: 49-Sch4 - Mobile phone
(Cross out whichever is not applicable) Justice of the Peace / Commissioner for Declarations / Solicitor / Barrister

Deborah Josling
Print name and registration number (if applicable)

EHP RTI DL Release

Declaration of compliance for public notice requirements (resource activities)

Enquiries:

Permit and Licence Management
Phone: 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
Fax: (07) 3330 5875
Email: **palm@ehp.qld.gov.au**

Privacy statement

The Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) is collecting the information on this form to decide compliance with public notice requirements. This collection is authorised under s. 158 of the EP Act Some information may be given to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM) for the purposes of assessing the application or amendment application for an environmental authority. Your personal information will only be accessed by authorised employees within these departments and will not be disclosed to any other parties unless authorised or required by law.
For queries about privacy matters please email **privacy@ehp.qld.gov.au** or telephone: (07) 3330 5436.

EHP RTI DL Release

Appendix A—where to send the statutory declaration

Mining activity relating to a mining lease

Where there is a Certificate of Public Notice under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*

Forward this document to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM) if the statutory declaration is being made for either an environmental authority application or an amendment application that is for a mining activity relating to a mining lease.

DNRM have a list of office locations for mining registrars on their website **www.dnrm.qld.gov.au**. Forward this document to the DNRM office in the district in which the mining tenement is located.

Where there is no Certificate of Public Notice under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*

Forward this document to the local Department of Environment and Heritage Protection office, in which your activity is located.

For a list of office locations, please go to **www.ehp.qld.gov.au** and use 'business centres' as a search term.

Non mining resource activity (i.e. petroleum activity, geothermal activity or greenhouse gas storage activity)

Forward this document to:

Regular or registered post:
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001
Attention: Energy Regulation and Implementation Unit (Level 7, 400 George Street)

Courier or hand delivery:
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Level 3, 400 George Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
Attention: Energy Regulation and Implementation Unit (Level 7, 400 George Street)

EHP RTI DL Release

public notices

Notification under Section 411 of the Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004

Notice is hereby given that on 16 September 2015 Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd (**JQGP1**) ACN 083 050 284 made an application for a new point to point Petroleum Pipeline Licence (**PPL**). This application was received by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines and given the reference number PPL2015. The purpose of PPL2015 is to transport natural gas between the following terminal points:

- The Northern Territory- Queensland border pipeline terminal point located within Queensland Block ALIC576 (approximate Lat/Long coordinates -20.61/138.00) within Lot 2799 of Parcel SP276507 and approximately 77 km south of the Barkly Highway, and
- The Mica Creek Meter Station located within Queensland Block CLON666 (approximate Lat/Long coordinates -20.79/139.48) within Lot 10 of Parcel SP240553 and approximately seven km south of Mount Isa off the Diamantina Developmental Road.

Pipeline length:
The approximate length of the pipeline (Queensland section) is 165 km.

PPL2015 would licence the construction and operation of a natural gas pipeline between the points detailed above. This pipeline is part of the North East Gas Interconnector tender process which will be assessed by the Northern Territory Government. Tender submissions closed 30 September 2015 with the successful applicant to be announced by 31 December 2015. If unsuccessful in the tender process, JQGP1 will withdraw the application for PPL2015.

Block identification Map:
ALICE SPRINGS
All Sub-blocks of:

432	504	576

CLONCURRY
All Sub-blocks of:

361	448	520	592
362	449	521	653
433	505	577	654
434	506	578	655
435	507	579	656
436	508	580	657
437	509	581	658
438	510	582	659
439	511	583	660
440	512	584	661
441	513	585	662
442	514	586	663
443	515	587	664
444	516	588	734
445	517	589	735
446	518	590	736
447	519	591	

CLONCURRY
593 Excluding Sub-blocks: E, K, P, U, Z
665 Excluding Sub-blocks: E, K, P
666 Excluding Sub-blocks: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, M, U, Z
737 Excluding Sub-blocks: T, U, Y, Z

Further details about the application can be obtained by contacting:
Rob Magennis
Community Relations Advisor
Tel: 0402 060 702
Email: NEGI.Enquiry@jemena.com.au
Submissions regarding this application may be lodged with the Registrar, Petroleum and Gas, at the offices of the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, at PO Box 15216, City East, QLD 4002.
Submissions will be received for up to 30 business days from the date of this notice.

Jemena

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1994 - Section 152

Application Notice

North East Gas Interconnector (NEGI) Pipeline Resource activity:
Site specific petroleum activity relating to a Petroleum Pipeline Licence

It is advised that Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd (**JQGP1**) (ACN 083 050 284) has lodged an application for an environmental authority in accordance with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*

The application relates to construction of a point to point pipeline, 165 km in length, running west-east from the Queensland-Northern Territory border (approximate Latitude/Longitude coordinates -20.61/ 138.00) to meet the Carpentarian gas pipeline approximately seven km south of Mount Isa (approximate Latitude/Longitude coordinates -20.79 / 139.48).

The environmental authority would provide approval for the construction and operation of a natural gas pipeline. This pipeline is part of the North East Gas Interconnector tender process which will be assessed by the Northern Territory Government. Tender submissions closed 30 September 2015 with the successful applicant to be announced by 31 December 2015. If unsuccessful in the tender process, JQGP1 will surrender the Environmental Authority.

The resource activity is proposed to occur on the following land and will involve: Constructing a new pipeline of more than 150 km under a petroleum authority which will pass through the land listed below.

Land Parcel Registered
Lot 2799 Survey Plan 276507
Lot 42 Crown Plan 847157
Lot 3 Survey Plan 117500
Lot 24 Survey Plan 265794
Lot 1 Crown Plan RD243
Lot 265 Crown Plan FTY1762
Lot 575 Crown Plan 857742
Lot 10 Survey Plan 240553

The application documents for the project consist of:
• Environmental Authority Application;
• Environmental Authority Application Supporting Information; and
• Further Information Request Response.

Application documents may be inspected or accessed and copies and extracts may be taken at:
• Queensland Government's Brisbane Office: Level 3, 400 George Street, Brisbane QLD 4000;
• Queensland Government's website: http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/management/non-mining/current-ea-applications.html#petroleum_and_gas_lease_applications; or
• Jemena's website: http://jemena.com.au/industry/pipelines/north-east-gas-interconnector.

It is advised that any person may make a submission about the application during the submission period, which is from 23 October 2015 to 19 November 2015. **Submissions must be received on or before 4.30pm on the last day of the submission period.**

Submissions must be sent to:
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Petroleum and Gas
Attention: Manager (Assessment), Petroleum and Gas
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001
PetroleumandGas@ehp.qld.gov.au

The Department of Environment and Heritage Protection as administering authority shall accept all properly made submissions and may accept written submissions even if they are not properly made. A properly made submission must meet all of the following requirements:
• be written or made electronically
• state the name and address of each submitter
• be made to the administering authority stated above
• be received on or before the last day of the submission period
• state the grounds of the submission and the facts and circumstances relied on in support of the grounds

Further details about the application can be obtained by contacting:
Rob Magennis
Jemena
Community Relations Advisor
Tel: 0402 060 702
Email: NEGI.Enquiry@jemena.com.au

Jemena

EHP RTI DISCLOSURE

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR GRANT

After 14 days from today, an application for a grant of probate of the will dated 14 May 1999 of **Kevin John Cook**, late of 401 Sunrise Road, Tinbeerwah in the State of Queensland, deceased will be made by **Margaret Mary Cook** and **Gary Thomas Chilcott** to the Supreme Court at Brisbane.

You may object to the grant by lodging a caveat in that registry.

All creditors in the estate of the deceased are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned within six weeks from the date hereof at the expiration of which time pursuant to s. 67 of the *Trusts Act 1973*, the applicant will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the applicant shall then have had notice.

Lodged by **Barry.Nilsson. Lawyers,** Level 21, 215 Adelaide Street, Brisbane QLD 4000

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR GRANT

After 14 days from today an application for a grant of Letters of Administration on Intestacy of **IAN KENNETH SHEPHERD** late of Murray Lodge, 7 Murray Street, Wilston in the State of Queensland deceased will be made by **SUZANNE SHIRLEY MITCHELL** to the Supreme Court at Townsville.

You may object to the grant by lodging a caveat in that registry.

Creditors Notice: ALL creditors in the estate of the Deceased are hereby required to send in particulars of their claim to the undersigned within six weeks from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Sole Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the Testator amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Sole Administrator shall then have had notice.

Lodged by **MACROSSAN & AMIET**, Solicitors, 55 Gordon Street, Mackay Qld 4740

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR GRANT

After 14 days from today an application for a grant of Probate of the Will dated 14 May 2010 of **MARIANNE KISKUNAS** late of Arcare, 8 Janice Street, Slacks Creek, in the State of Queensland, formerly of 31 Thornburgh Street, Oxley in the State of Queensland, will be made by **MARIANNE TOMLINSON** to the Supreme Court at Brisbane.

You may object to the grant by lodging a caveat in that registry.

All creditors of the Estate are required to send particulars of their claim to the Applicant's Solicitors no later than six weeks after publication of this notice.

Lodged by:
Campbells Legal Services
6B/46 Mt Gravatt Capalaba Road
UPPER MT GRAVATT, QLD, 4122
Ph: (07) 3849 3066
Fax: (07) 3849 3067
Email:
solicitors@campbellslegal.com.au

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR GRANT

After 14 days from today an application for a grant of Probate of the will dated 11 February 2004 of **GLORIA JEAN RUSSELL** late of 299 Mount Glorious Road, Samford in the State of Queensland deceased will be made by **GEOFFREY RAYMOND RUSSELL** to the Supreme Court at Brisbane. You may object to the grant by lodging a caveat in that registry. Any person having any claim whether as creditor or beneficiary or otherwise must send particulars of the person's claim to the Applicant's Solicitors (identified below) not later than the date which is 6 weeks after the date of publication of this Notice, after which date, pursuant to s.67 of the *Trusts Act 1973*, the Applicant will distribute the Estate of the Deceased having regard only to the claims of which the Applicant has notice.
Lodged by **Bennett & Philp Lawyers**
Level 13, 15 Adelaide Street,
Brisbane QLD 4000
Ref: MS:tw:151453

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR GRANT

After 14 days from today an application for a grant of Probate of the Will dated 2 June 1994 of **LUIGI STEFANO FOSSA** (also known as **LOUIS STEPHEN FOSSA**) late 1863A Mount Nebo Road, Mount Nebo in the State of Queensland deceased will be made by **ROSEMARY FOSSA** to the Supreme Court at Brisbane. You may object to the grant by lodging a caveat in that registry. All creditors and beneficiaries in the estate of the deceased are hereby required to send in particulars of their claim to the undersigned within six (6) weeks of the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will proceed to distribute the estate of the testator among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have had notice.
Lodged by
Craig Ray & Associates
8/996 Waterworks Road The Gap 4061

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR GRANT

After 14 days from today an application for a grant of Probate of the Will dated 16 December 1998 of **ENID MAY MANDERSON** late of Arcare Logan, 8 Janice Street, Slacks Creek, in the State of Queensland, formerly of 34 Lavinia Street, Sunnybank, in the State of Queensland, will be made by **BERYL JUNE ANDREWS** to the Supreme Court at Brisbane.
You may object to the grant by lodging a caveat in that registry.
All creditors of the Estate are required to send particulars of their claim to the Applicants Solicitors no later than six weeks after publication of this notice.
Lodged by:
Campbells Legal Services
6B/46 Mt Gravatt Capalaba Road
UPPER MT GRAVATT, QLD, 4122
Ph: (07) 3849 3066
Fax (07) 3849 3067
Email:
solicitors@campbellslegal.com.au

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR GRANT

After 14 days from today an application for a grant of Letters of Administration of Intestacy of **NATHAN PAUL HIBBERT** late of 16 Claudia Street, Kingston in the State of Queensland deceased will be made by Sandra Jan Hibbert to the Supreme Court at Brisbane. You may object to the grant by lodging a caveat in that Registry. All creditors or others having a claim against the estate are hereby required to send particulars of their claim to the applicant's solicitors no later than six weeks from the date of publication of this notice.
Lodged by
Allan R de Brenni & Co. Solicitors, PO Box 33, Rochedale 4123

PROPOSED PERMANENT ROAD CLOSURE

Attention is directed to an application for permanent road closure of an area of about 77m² being part of the Unnamed Road off Lilley Street separating Lot 4 on RP10210 from Lot 5 on RP10210 (parish North Brisbane, locality of Spring Hill) and shown as road proposed to be permanently closed on drawing DWG 15/130 in the manner specified in the Government Gazette of 16 October 2015.

The applicant intends to open as roads the areas shown on drawing DWG 15/130 as a separate action.

A copy of the notification and of the drawing in illustration may be viewed on the public notice board of the Brisbane City Council located in the Customer Service Centre, 266 George Street, Brisbane Qld 4001 and the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM) Brisbane office, Level 2, Landcentre, 867 Main Street, Woolloongabba QLD.

Objections to the application must be in writing and submitted to Department's DNRM Brisbane Office, GPO Box 2771, Brisbane QLD 4001, no later than 26 November 2015.

Any objections received may be viewed by other parties interested in the proposed road closure under the provisions of the *Right to Information Act 2009.*

If you lodge an objection, please include in your objection letter whether you would like to be consulted if this issues becomes the subject of an access request under the *Right to Information Act 2009.*

For further details contact the DNRM Brisbane Office, on 07 3330 4398 quoting reference number 2014/006258

Town Planning Advertising:
ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS
Ph. 07 3342 4869

REQUEST FOR WITNESSES TO A MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT WHICH OCCURRED AT 5:40AM ON 22 JULY 2015

On 22 July 2015, a gold Holden Commodore sedan was allegedly cut off by an unidentified vehicle on the Bruce Highway, Beerburrum. The near collision caused the commodore to veer off the roadway and crash into trees. Would any witnesses to the incident described above or the driver of the unidentified vehicle please contact Kaine Shanahan of Gouldson Legal of Level 15, 116 Adelaide Street, Brisbane on (07) 3009 7003, who is representing the driver of the commodore who was injured in the accident.

Rule 5.11
FORM 11
NOTICE OF WINDING UP ORDER AND OF APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATOR
IN THE FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
AT THE BRISBANE REGISTRY
IN THE MATTER OF AUSTRALIAN VEHICLE WHOLESALE PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION)
ACN: 117 304 300
On 15 October 2015, the Federal Court of Australia in Proceeding No. 808 of 2015, ordered the winding up of Australian Vehicle Wholesale Pty Ltd and I was appointed Official Liquidator of the company.
DATED this 22nd day of October 2015.
Name and address of Official Liquidator:
John Lethbridge Greig
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Level 25 Riverside Centre
123 Eagle Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000

Rule 5.11
FORM 11
NOTICE OF WINDING UP ORDER AND OF APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATOR
IN THE FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA
AT THE BRISBANE REGISTRY
IN THE MATTER OF WALL FINANCIAL SERVICES PTY LTD (IN LIQUIDATION)
ACN: 106 661 385
On 15 October 2015, the Federal Court of Australia in Proceeding No. 707 of 2015, ordered the winding up of Wall Financial Services Pty Ltd and I was appointed Official Liquidator of the company.
DATED this 22nd day of October 2015.
Name and address of Official Liquidator:
John Lethbridge Greig
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Level 25 Riverside Centre
123 Eagle Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000

Rule 5.11 **Form 11**
NOTICE OF WINDING UP ORDER AND OF APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATORS
In the matter of:
Combined Fasteners Pty Ltd (In Liquidation)
ACN: 134 841 491

On 16 October 2015 the Federal Court of Australia, in Proceeding No.QUD 72 4/2015, ordered the winding up of Combined Fasteners Pty Ltd and we were appointed as Joint and Several Liquidators of the company.

Dated: 21 October 2015

David James Hambleton and
James Marc Imray
Rodges Reidy
www.rodgersreidy.com.au

ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

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No guarantee is given regarding the positioning of advertisements and credits will not be given for advertisements appearing out of alphabetical sequence.

CLASSIFIED CANCELLATIONS will be given a CANCELLATION NUMBER. Credits on cancellations will not be given unless the number can be quoted.

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If we can't see you, we can't save you.
Please swim between the flags
www.lifesaving.com.au

Use a logo and draw attention to your advertisement. For more information call The Courier-Mail Classifieds on 132 202.

Lifeline
13 11 14
We're never too far away
Lifeline relies on the support of donors to run its vital 24 hour telephone counselling service.
To donate visit www.lifeline.org.au or call 1800 800 768
Lifeline

Buying a car? carsGuide

HALING Narelle

From: SIMONUTTI Anna
Sent: Wednesday, 25 November 2015 4:03 PM
To: RAO Radhika
Cc: MCKEAY Jackie
Subject: FW: EPPG03497815

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hi Radhika .
Palm have received the Stat Dec of Compliance with Public notice requirements for resource activities and a copy is attached to AR079113.
This relates to Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline EPPG03497815.
Regards
A

Anna Simonutti
Environmental Support Officer
Petroleum & Gas | Environmental Services and Regulation
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

P 07 3330 5715
Level 7, 400 George Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001

EHP RTI DL Release

From: PALM
Sent: Wednesday, 25 November 2015 11:05 AM
To: SIMONUTTI Anna
Subject: EPPG03497815

Good morning

The statutory declaration for EPPG03497815 has been received and attached to AR079113.

Kind regards

Margaret Jones
Customer Service Officer
Customer Service team/Regulatory Capability and Customer Service
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

P 1300 130 372 F07 3330 5875 E Palm@ehp.qld.gov.au
Level 9 – 400 George Street BRISBANE QLD 4000
GPO Box 2454, BRISBANE QLD 4001

HALING Narelle

From: BREAKER Kylie
Sent: Tuesday, 22 December 2015 11:40 AM
To: RAO Radhika
Subject: FW: FW: AR082299 Re: Request for information re Jemena pipeline

Hi Radhika,

Please see email trail below and information request regarding the Jemena decision.

Firstly, can you please confirm if this would be regarded as an RTI. If so we will need to advise the requester of the process and requirements.

Can you also look at the timeframe in which we are required to make a response.

Thanks,

Kylie Breaker
Team Leader (Assessment)
Petroleum & Gas | Petroleum, Gas and Compliance
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

P 07 3330 6071
Level 7, 400 George Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001

EHP RTI DL Release

From: MCKEAY Jackie
Sent: Tuesday, 22 December 2015 11:33 AM
To: YOUNG Jenny
Cc: BREAKER Kylie
Subject: RE: FW: AR082299 Re: Request for information re Jemena pipeline

Thanks Jenny, yes you can leave this with us.

Kylie, perhaps one for Rad?

Cheers,
Jackie

Jackie McKeay | Manager (Assessment) |Petroleum and Gas | Department of Environment and Heritage Protection | **P** 07 3330 5609 **M** 49-Sch4 - Mobile phone

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From: YOUNG Jenny **On Behalf Of** Public Register
Sent: Tuesday, 22 December 2015 11:29 AM
To: BREAKER Kylie; MCKEAY Jackie
Subject: FW: FW: AR082299 Re: Request for information re Jemena pipeline

Hi Kylie, Jackie,

I am monitoring the Public Register inbox while Anna is on leave and a request has been received for information about the Jemena PPL EA, PPL2015, which I think was assessed by Radhika. I forwarded the EA to the person making the request, and advised when it was granted and issued.

She has asked for additional information, please see below.

Hoping I can leave this one with you guys.

Thank you,

Jenny Young
Business Analyst
Project Unify I Strategic Compliance
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

P 07 3330 6003
Lvl 7 400 George St Brisbane Qld 4000
GPO Box 2454 Brisbane Qld 4001

From: Naomi Hogan [mailto:naomihogan@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, 22 December 2015 11:05 AM
To: Public Register
Subject: Re: FW: AR082299 Re: Request for information re Jemena pipeline

Thanks so much for you prompt reply Jenny,

I am still interested in the rationale for the decision as part of the public register search, including emails and briefing notes.

I would also like to request a copy of correspondence between the Federal EPBC assessments team and the QLD Government regarding potential significant impacts on matters of national environmental significance. The date for that correspondence would be between beginning October 2015 and 9 December 2015.

Could you also send through the declaration of compliance from Jemena in relation to their public notification requirements for the EA? I'm interested to know what the time period was for public submissions on the application.

Thanks very much for your assistance,

Happy Christmas,

Naomi

EHP RTI DL Release

On Mon, Dec 21, 2015 at 3:05 PM, Public Register <Public.Register@ehp.qld.gov.au> wrote:

Dear Naomi,

I no longer work for the area responsible for assessing petroleum EA applications but I am currently monitoring this inbox. I can confirm that the EA in question has been granted and issued. The tenure (PPL2015) has not yet been granted by DNRM's tenures unit, as such, no activities can occur under the EA as of yet. For DNRM to grant a tenure (a PPL) there must be a current EA in place, which there is, but the tenure has not yet been granted.

The EA is attached and was granted on 09/12/2015 and issued to the EA holder on 10/09/2015.

I am not able to provide any information with regard to the rationale for the decision, other than that application stages and statutory timeframes apply to all EA applications as per the Environmental Protection Act 1994. If you have any other specific questions I am happy to forward to the Petroleum and Gas Business Centres.

Kind regards,

Jenny Young

Business Analyst

Project Unify I Strategic Compliance

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

P 07 3330 6003

Lvl 7 400 George St Brisbane Qld 4000

GPO Box 2454 Brisbane Qld 4001

EHP RTI DL Release

From: PALM
Sent: Monday, 21 December 2015 11:07 AM
To: Public Register
Subject: FW: AR082299 Re: Request for information re Jemena pipeline

Hi Team,

Please find attached a Public Register Search.

Please quote **AR082299** in any correspondence with the client and PaLM.

The emails have also been attached to the Integrated Documents on Ecotrack.

Kind Regards

Carlee Oster

Administration Officer

Regulatory Capability and Customer Service Branch | Environmental Services Regulation

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

P 1300 130 372 **F** 07 3330 5875 **E** palm@ehp.qld.gov.au

Lvl 9, 400 George Street, Brisbane Q 4001

GPO Box 2454, Brisbane Q 4001

www.ehp.qld.gov.au

EHP RTI DL Release

From: Naomi Hogan [mailto:naomihogan@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, 18 December 2015 4:47 PM
To: PALM
Subject: AR082299 Re: Request for information re Jemena pipeline

Hi there,

Here are the reference numbers also. Thanks for your help.

Application number	Applicant	Primary activity	LGA	Tenure number	Date access period begins	Application documents
433413	Jemena Queensland Gas	Gas and petroleum	Mount Isa City	PPL2015	13 October 2015	Application documents

Application number	Applicant	Primary activity	LGA	Tenure number	Date access period begins	Application documents
	Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd		Council			available in multiple parts: Part 1 (PDF, 362K)* Part 2 (PDF, 5.4M)*

On Fri, Dec 18, 2015 at 4:14 PM, Naomi Hogan <naomihogan@gmail.com> wrote:

Dear EHP team,

In October 2015, Jemena lodged an application for an Environmental Authority for Jemena's North East Gas Interconnector (NEGI) project to the QLD Government.

I am seeking more information about this process and what decision has been made by the QLD Govt.

The application documents by Jemena are on your website.

Doc 1: http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/management/non-mining/documents/433413part-1.pdf

and 2: http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/management/non-mining/documents/433413part-2.pdf

Can you please let me know, has the QLD Government made a decision on whether this pipeline will be a assessed via an EA, or if it will go to a full EIS?

Please provide me with the details of any decision by the QLD Government, and if it has been made, when the decision was made, and the rationale for the decision.

EHP RTI DL Release

I understand that this may include a public register search, which I am happy to pay for.

Kind regards and best wishes for the Christmas period,

Naomi Hogan

49-Sch4 - Mobile phone

FOR RTI DL Release

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HALING Narelle

From: 73(2) ecoz.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 18 November 2015 12:01 PM
To: RAO Radhika
Subject: FW: NT announces Jemena to build gas pipeline to east coast

As promised have a great break

Regards,

EcOz Environmental Consultants
GPO Box 381
Third Floor Winlow House
75 Woods Street, Darwin, NT 0801

73(2)

W http://www.ecoz.com.au

EPA RTI DL Release

From: NTGNewsroom@nt.gov.au [mailto:NTGNewsroom@nt.gov.au]
Sent: Tuesday, 17 November 2015 1:07 PM
Subject: NT announces Jemena to build gas pipeline to east coast

Media Release

Adam Giles
Chief Minister of the Northern Territory

NT announces Jemena to build gas pipeline to east coast

17 November 2015

The Northern Territory Government has selected Jemena Northern Gas Pipeline Pty Ltd to construct and operate the North East Gas Interconnector (NEGI) Pipeline to connect NT gas to eastern gas markets.

The pipeline will cost $800 million to construct and will run for 622 kilometres between Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory and Mount Isa in Queensland.

Northern Territory Chief Minister Adam Giles said the project would not require any underwriting from taxpayers.

“This nation-building project will generate investment in regional infrastructure and deliver real jobs with no financial commitment from taxpayers. This is a great outcome and shows Governments can deliver major infrastructure projects through a robust competitive process,” Mr Giles said.

“Make no mistake, this is, and always has been, about jobs for Territorians.

“The pipeline connects the ever-increasing energy needs of the east coast with the vast gas reserves in the Territory. Without this pipeline, the populated parts of Australia would have huge difficulty securing their energy needs.”

It is estimated the Territory has more than 200 trillion cubic feet of gas – potentially enough to power Australia for more than 200 years.

All royalties from the onshore oil and gas industry will go towards the vocational education and training and other areas of the education sector.

Mr Giles said the market had responded extremely positively to the challenge issued by the Northern Territory Government to connect the NT to the eastern gas markets and take another step to a truly national gas grid.

“Since I launched the process in Alice Springs at the end of October last year, the interest in and competition for the pipeline has been strong. The level of interest from international and domestic pipeliners indicates the government’s decision to conduct a competitive process was the right one,” Mr Giles said.

Construction of the NEGI will create more than 900 jobs during construction, 600 of which will be for locals and offer up to 100 contracts for local businesses worth about $112 million. There will be ongoing maintenance and operations teams based in Tennant Creek and Mt Isa.

Jemena expects construction of its 14 inch pipeline to be completed by 2018. Proponents to the NEGI competitive process made their own evaluation of two potential routes to connect the existing gas pipeline in the NT with the east coast gas network.

Mr Giles said the proposal from Jemena was compelling as it offered cheaper tariffs, cheaper gas processing costs and the option to increase the capacity of the pipeline prior to the laying of the first pipe if market conditions support increased capacity.

Jemena Managing Director Paul Adams said the pipeline would fast-track development of the NT’s gas industry.

“Building the NEGI will drive commercial exploration and development of currently untapped gas reserves, unlocking the next phase of economic growth for the Territory and helping build a stronger Northern Australia,” Mr Adams said.

“The pipeline is cost-effective and relatively quick to build, so it will support a strong gas industry for the Territory by getting gas to market at a competitive price, accelerating development of NT gas fields and helping create jobs and opportunities in the gas industry.

“As further reserves in the NT are proved up, we can expand our scalable pipeline to meet strong demand from east coast customers.”

Mr Adams said routing the pipeline to Mt Isa was the most efficient way to get gas to the east coast, as it reduced potential construction risks and required lower volumes of gas to be contracted to be viable.

“As soon as sufficient gas is proven in the NT, Jemena will seek to build a further link connecting Mt Isa to the Wallumbilla hub in Queensland. This will vastly improve the reliability of the gas transmission network by reducing sole reliance on Moomba as the hub for supplies. It will also introduce some much-needed competition into the east coast market, while accelerating the growth of the NT gas sector.

“By linking the Territory’s vast resources into the east coast network, NEGI will be the foundation of a more robust, competitive Australian gas market.”

Mr Adams said Jemena had been working closely with communities and businesses along the proposed route from the start of the bidding process, to harness as much local and Indigenous participation as possible in the delivery and ongoing management of the pipeline.

To ensure remote communities benefit as much as possible from the NEGI project in the long-term, Jemena is also investing in training programs, Indigenous apprenticeships and a new Indigenous social enterprise in Tennant Creek to provide support services for construction and road maintenance projects in the area.

Mr Giles said the first supplies of gas to sustain the pipeline will come from existing offshore and onshore gas reserves.

The previous Territory Government entered into a gas supply contract which binds the Territory into buying gas it currently doesn’t use and won’t need to meet future demand.

The NT Government’s Power and Water Corporation (PWC) will supply gas to the NEGI from its contracted suppliers. The quantity of gas PWC is entitled to under its contracts far exceeds the amount needed to meet the

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NT's energy needs.

PWC will use a gas sales agreement with Incitec Pivot Ltd to lock in a guaranteed gas supply for approximately 10 years from the completion of the NEGI to 2028.

"This makes it an attractive commercial proposition for PWC and this commercial opportunity helps support the NEGI, and in turn, will lead to more competitive gas supplies for all users," Mr Giles said.

Incitec Pivot Chairman, Paul Brasher said the long term gas supply agreement with Power and Water Corporation and pipeline development is a step change in the continuing development of Northern Australia.

"It will underpin existing regional jobs and create opportunities for many future investments," Mr Brasher said.

"IPL's fertiliser operation in North West Queensland is a major contributor to agriculture and is well placed to be part of Northern Australia's long term development.

"The importance of this agreement will not be lost on those people whose employment revolves around the Phosphate Hill plant.

"This project will play a major role in the future development of Northern Australian agriculture, and in continuing to build a food source for Australia and Asia over the next decade.

"The Chief Minister of the Northern Territory has been true to his word on developing infrastructure for Northern Australia."

Mr Giles said the new pipeline sets up a long term framework to increase gas supply, create a more competitive energy market and provide increased access to clean energy for local industry, Territory electricity generation and the eastern Australian gas market more generally.

"The combination of the NEGI pipeline, the PWC gas sale and a more efficient restructured PWC will promote development and competition in the Territory energy sector, create employment and reduce energy costs," Mr Giles said.

"The Northern Territory will be significantly better off as a result and Government is currently looking at ways to pass on this benefit to every Territory household.

"The NEGI also further enhances the Territory's reputation for leading the development of Northern Australia and will have positive flow on effects for Government's ability to deliver better roads, schools and hospitals for Territorians."

Media Contact: Scott Whitby **(Chief Minister Giles)**

73(2) **(Jemena Northern Gas Pipeline Pty Ltd)**

73(2) **(Incitec Pivot)**

For further information, visit www.onshoregas.nt.gov.au for a range of factsheets on the NEGI pipeline, the competitive process run by the Northern Territory Government and the PWC Gas sale.

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HALING Narelle

From: RAO Radhika
Sent: Thursday, 8 October 2015 10:56 AM
To: 73(2) coz.com.au'
Cc: YOUNG Jenny; BREAKER Kylie
Subject: Jemena NEGI Pipeline - PPL2015

Hi

Thank you for speaking with me over the phone in relation to your environmental authority (EA) application for Petroleum Pipeline Licence (PPL) 2015.

As discussed, the first stage of the EA application assessment process is the *Application Stage* where the administering authority decides whether the application is a *Properly Made Application* under s127 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act). This decision is due on 12 October 2015.

The EA application for PPL2015 is currently not a *Properly Made Application* as the following requirements of s125 of the EP Act have not been met:

- descriptions of proposed environmentally relevant activities (electricity generation, fuel burning and sewage treatment) have not been provided as required by section 125(1)(c) of the EP Act;
- the application was not accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation as required by section 125(1)(e) of the EP Act; and
- an assessment of the likely impact of each environmentally relevant activity (electricity generation, fuel burning and sewage treatment) on the environmental values has not been provided as required by section 125(1)(l) of the EP Act.

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Environmentally relevant activities
To make your EA application for PPL2015 a *Properly Made Application*, please provide details around the environmentally relevant activities (electricity generation, fuel burning and sewage treatment) proposed in the EA application. Also provide information on the likely impacts of each of these activities on the environmental values.

To enable the administering authority to make a decision whether the application is a *Properly Made Application* it is requested that the information is submitted via email by **12pm on October 2015**.

Fees
Payment for the application fee can be made by cheque, money order or credit card. You may use the EA number EPPG03497815 as a reference number for your application. For payment via credit card, please call Jenny Young (Environmental Support Officer) on (07) 3330 5715. Alternatively you may send a money order or cheque to:

Attention: Jenny Young
"L7, 400G"
Petroleum and Gas Unit
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4000

For your information, once the application has been deemed a *Properly Made Application*, the Information Stage will commence where the administering authority will have 20 business days to request any further information in relation to your application. As discussed, the *Notification Stage* can commence as soon as the *Application Stage* ends (s151 EP Act).

Should you require any further information, please contact me on the details below.

Kind Regards,

Radhika Rao
Senior Environmental Officer
Petroleum & Gas (Assessment) | Environmental Services and Regulation
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

P 07 3330 6188
Level 7, 400 George Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001

Please note that I work part-time (Mon - Thurs)

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HALING Narelle

From: coz.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 21 October 2015 3:23 PM
To: RAO Radhika
Cc: 73(2)
Subject: Jemena NEGI Pipeline - PPL2015_ Public Notification
Attachments: NEGI EA Notification Qld - Brisbane Courier Mail 2015-10-22 39408.QNPX10....pdf

Hi Radhika,

Please find attached a copy of the public notice for Jemena's EA application for the NEGI project (PPL2015). The notice will appear in tomorrow's (22/10/2015) edition of the Courier Mail.

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact either myself or

Kind Regards,

73(2)

EcOz Environmental Consultants
GPO Box 381
Third Floor Winlow House,
75 Woods Street, Darwin, NT 0801
T
E
W http://www.ecoz.com.au

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1994 - Section 152

Application Notice

North East Gas Interconnector (NEGI) Pipeline Resource activity: Site specific petroleum activity relating to a Petroleum Pipeline Licence

It is advised that Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd (**JQGP1**) (ACN 083 050 284) has lodged an application for an environmental authority in accordance with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*

The application relates to construction of a point to point pipeline, 165 km in length, running west-east from the Queensland-Northern Territory border (approximate Latitude/Longitude coordinates -20.61/ 138.00) to meet the Carpentarian gas pipeline approximately seven km south of Mount Isa (approximate Latitude/Longitude coordinates -20.79 / 139.48).

The environmental authority would provide approval for the construction and operation of a natural gas pipeline. This pipeline is part of the North East Gas Interconnector tender process which will be assessed by the Northern Territory Government. Tender submissions closed 30 September 2015 with the successful applicant to be announced by 31 December 2015. If unsuccessful in the tender process, JQGP1 will surrender the Environmental Authority.

The resource activity is proposed to occur on the following land and will involve: Constructing a new pipeline of more than 150 km under a petroleum authority which will pass through the land listed below.

Land Parcel Registered
Lot 2799 Survey Plan 276507
Lot 42 Crown Plan 847157
Lot 3 Survey Plan 117500
Lot 24 Survey Plan 265794
Lot 1 Crown Plan RD243
Lot 265 Crown Plan FTY1762
Lot 575 Crown Plan 857742
Lot 10 Survey Plan 240553

The application documents for the project consist of:
- Environmental Authority Application;
- Environmental Authority Application Supporting Information; and
- Further Information Request Response.

Application documents may be inspected or accessed and copies and extracts may be taken at:
- Queensland Government's Brisbane Office: Level 3, 400 George Street, Brisbane QLD 4000;
- Queensland Government's website: http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/management/non-mining/current-ea-applications.html#petroleum_and_gas_lease_applications; or
- Jemena's website: http://jemena.com.au/industry/pipelines/north-east-gas-interconnector.

It is advised that any person may make a submission about the application during the submission period, which is from 23 October 2015 to 19 November 2015. **Submissions must be received on or before 4.30pm on the last day of the submission period.**

Submissions must be sent to:
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Petroleum and Gas
Attention: Manager (Assessment), Petroleum and Gas
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001
PetroleumandGas@ehp.qld.gov.au

The Department of Environment and Heritage Protection as administering authority shall accept all properly made submissions and may accept written submissions even if they are not properly made. A properly made submission must meet all of the following requirements:
- be written or made electronically
- state the name and address of each submitter
- be made to the administering authority stated above
- be received on or before the last day of the submission period
- state the grounds of the submission and the facts and circumstances relied on in support of the grounds

Further details about the application can be obtained by contacting:
Rob Magennis
Jemena
Community Relations Advisor
Tel: 0402 060 702
Email: NEGI.Enquiries@jemena.com.au

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