

Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EA0001401

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

Environmental authority number: EA0001401

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

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
ARROW CSG (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	Level 39 111 Eagle Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000 Australia

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Resource Activity, Schedule 2A, 06: A petroleum activity carried out on a site containing a high hazard dam or a significant hazard dam	PL253

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

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

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

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

Contaminated land

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

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

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

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

Take effect

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

- a) if the authority is for a prescribed ERA and it states that it takes effect on the day nominated by the holder of the authority in a written notice given to the administering authority-on the nominated day; or
- b) if the authority states a day or an event for it to take effect-on the stated day or when the stated event happens; or
- c) otherwise-on the day the authority is issued.

However, if the EA is authorising an activity that requires an additional authorisation (a relevant tenure for a resource activity, a development permit under the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 or an SDA Approval under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971), this EA will not take effect until the additional authorisation has taken effect.

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

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

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

Enquiries:
Petroleum and Gas Unit
Department of Environment and Science
Phone: 3330 5715
Email: petroleumandgas@des.qld.gov.au

Date issued: 08 August 2018

Conditions of environmental authority

General conditions																																		
Condition number	Condition																																	
General 1	<p>This environmental authority authorises the carrying out of the following resource activities:</p> <p>(a) The petroleum activities and specified relevant activities listed in <i>General, Table 1 - Authorised Petroleum Activities</i> to the extent they are carried out in accordance with the activity's corresponding intensity or maximum number or both (where applicable); and</p> <p>(b) The following specified relevant activities:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(i) Resource Activity, Schedule 2A 06: A petroleum activity carried out on a site containing a high hazard dam or a significant hazard dam;</p> <p>(c) <u>Incidental activities</u> that are not otherwise specified relevant activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">General, Table 1 – Authorised Petroleum Activities</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: left;">Petroleum activities and infrastructure</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Scale</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Intensity</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> Wells Hopeland 5, Hopeland 5T, Hopeland 6, Hopeland 7, Hopeland 8 & Hopeland 9 </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> 1 ha per single well site 1.5 ha per multiple well site </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: center;"> 6 </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> Existing water monitoring wells Shallow Hopeland 11, Hopeland 12, Hopeland 13, Hopeland 14, Hopeland 16 Deep Hopeland 17 </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> 0.03 ha for shallow monitoring bores 1 ha for deep monitoring bores </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: center;"> 6 </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Additional water monitoring wells</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> 0.03 ha for shallow monitoring bores 1 ha for deep monitoring bores </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: center;"> 14 </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Gathering pipeline</td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: center;">1.542 ha</td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: center;">N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Raw water pipeline</td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: center;">2.178 ha</td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: center;">N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Access tracks</td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: center;">8 ha</td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: center;">N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Borrow pit</td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: center;">0.47 ha</td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: center;">1 borrow pit</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Sediment pond</td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: center;">0.76 ha</td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: center;">2 sediment ponds</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Hopeland Water Dam (regulated structure)</td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: center;">21 ha</td> <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: center;">1 dam</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Petroleum activities and infrastructure	Scale		Intensity	Maximum	Wells Hopeland 5, Hopeland 5T, Hopeland 6, Hopeland 7, Hopeland 8 & Hopeland 9	1 ha per single well site 1.5 ha per multiple well site	6	Existing water monitoring wells Shallow Hopeland 11, Hopeland 12, Hopeland 13, Hopeland 14, Hopeland 16 Deep Hopeland 17	0.03 ha for shallow monitoring bores 1 ha for deep monitoring bores	6	Additional water monitoring wells	0.03 ha for shallow monitoring bores 1 ha for deep monitoring bores	14	Gathering pipeline	1.542 ha	N/A	Raw water pipeline	2.178 ha	N/A	Access tracks	8 ha	N/A	Borrow pit	0.47 ha	1 borrow pit	Sediment pond	0.76 ha	2 sediment ponds	Hopeland Water Dam (regulated structure)	21 ha	1 dam
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General 2	This environmental authority does not authorise environmental harm unless a condition contained in this environmental authority explicitly authorises that harm. Where there is no condition, the lack of a condition shall not be construed as authorising harm.
General 7	All monitoring must be undertaken by a <u>suitably qualified person</u> .
General 8	If requested by the <u>administering authority</u> in relation to investigating a complaint, monitoring must be commenced within 10 business days.
General 9	All laboratory analyses and tests must be undertaken by a laboratory that has <u>NATA accreditation</u> for such analyses and tests.
General 10	Notwithstanding condition (General 9), where there are no NATA accredited laboratories for a specific analyte or substance, then duplicate samples must be sent to at least two separate laboratories for independent testing or evaluation.
General 11	Monitoring and sampling must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the following documents (as relevant to the sampling being undertaken), as amended from time to time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for <u>waters</u> and aquatic environments, the Queensland Government's Monitoring and Sampling Manual 2009 – <i>Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009</i> (b) for groundwater, <i>Groundwater Sampling and Analysis – A Field Guide</i> (2009:27 GeoCat #6890.1) (c) for noise, the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 (d) for dust, <u>Australian Standard AS3580</u>.
General 12	In addition to the requirements under Chapter 7, Part 1, Division 2 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> , the administering authority must be notified through the Pollution Hotline and in writing, as soon as possible, but within 48 hours of becoming aware of any of the following events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any unauthorised <u>significant disturbance to land</u> (b) potential or actual loss of structural or <u>hydraulic integrity</u> of a <u>dam</u> (c) when the level of the contents of any <u>regulated dam</u> reaches the mandatory reporting level (d) when a regulated dam will not have available storage to meet the <u>design storage allowance</u> on 1 November of any year (e) likely or actual loss of <u>well integrity</u> (f) when the seepage trigger action response procedure required under condition (Water 13(g)) is or should be implemented (g) unauthorised releases of any volume of <u>prescribed contaminants</u> to waters (h) unauthorised releases of volumes of contaminants, in any mixture, to land greater than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 200 L of hydrocarbons; or ii. 5 000 L of untreated coal seam gas water; or

	(i) monitoring results where two out of any five consecutive samples do not comply with the relevant limits in the environmental authority.
General 13	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 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
General 14	Prior to any changes in petroleum activities which would result in an increase to the maximum significant disturbance since financial assurance was last given to the administering authority, the holder of the environmental authority must amend the financial assurance and give the administering authority the increased amount of financial assurance.
General 15	If the amount of financial assurance held by the administering authority has been discounted and either the nominated period of financial assurance has ended, or an event or change in circumstance has resulted in the holder of the environmental authority no longer being able to meet one or more of the mandatory pre-requisites or applicable discount criteria, the holder of the environmental authority must amend the financial assurance and give the administering authority the increased amount of financial assurance as soon as practicable.
General 16	<p>Petroleum activities involving significant disturbance to land cannot commence until the development of written contingency procedures for emergency environmental incidents which include, but are not necessarily limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a clear definition of what constitutes an environmental emergency incident or near miss for the petroleum activity. (b) consideration of the risks caused by the petroleum activity including the impact of flooding and other natural events on the petroleum activity. (c) response procedures to be implemented to prevent or minimise the risks of environmental harm occurring. (d) the practices and procedures to be employed to restore the environment or mitigate any environmental harm caused. (e) procedures to investigate causes and impacts including impact monitoring programs for releases to waters and/or land. (f) training of staff to enable them to effectively respond. (g) procedures to notify the administering authority, local government and any potentially impacted landholder.
General 17	All plant and equipment must be maintained and operated in their proper and effective condition.
General 18	<p>The following infrastructure must be signed with a unique reference name or number in such a way that it is clearly observable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) regulated dams and <u>low consequence dams</u> (b) <u>exploration, appraisal and development wells</u>

General 19	Measures to prevent fauna being harmed from entrapment must be implemented during the construction and operation of well infrastructure, dams and pipeline trenches.
General 20	<p>For activities involving significant disturbance to land, <u>control measures</u> that are commensurate to the site-specific risk of erosion, and risk of sediment release to waters must be implemented to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) allow stormwater to pass through the site in a controlled manner and at non-erosive flow velocities (b) minimise soil erosion resulting from wind, rain, and flowing water (c) minimise the duration that disturbed soils are exposed to the erosive forces of wind, rain, and flowing water (d) minimise work-related soil erosion and sediment runoff; and (e) minimise negative impacts to land or properties adjacent to the activities (including roads).
General 21	Petroleum activities must not cause <u>environmental nuisance</u> at a <u>sensitive place</u> , other than where an <u>alternative arrangement</u> is in place.
General 22	<p>A <u>certification</u> must be prepared by a suitably qualified person within 30 business days of completing every plan, procedure, program and report required to be developed under this environmental authority, which demonstrates that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) relevant material, including current published guidelines (where available) have been considered in the written document (b) the content of the written document is accurate and true; and (c) the document meets the requirements of the relevant conditions of the environmental authority.
General 23	All plans, procedures, programs, reports and methodologies required under this environmental authority must be written and implemented.
General 24	All <u>documents</u> required to be developed under this environmental authority must be kept for five years.
General 25	All documents required to be prepared, held or kept under this environmental authority must be provided to the administering authority upon written request within the requested timeframe.
General 26	A record of all complaints must be kept including the date, complainant's details, source, reason for the complaint, description of investigations and actions undertaken in resolving the complaint.

Waste conditions	
Condition number	Condition
Waste 1	Measures must be implemented so that waste is managed in accordance with the <u>waste and resource management hierarchy</u> and the <u>waste and resource management principles</u> .
Waste 2	Waste, including waste fluids, but excluding waste used in <u>closed-loop systems</u> , must be transported off-site for lawful re-use, remediation, recycling or disposal, unless the waste is specifically authorised by condition Waste 3, Waste 4, Waste 8 and Waste 16 to be disposed of or used on site.
Waste 3	<u>Waste fluids</u> other than <u>residual drilling material</u> or drilling fluids stored in <u>sumps</u> , must be contained in either: (a) an above ground container; or (b) a <u>structure</u> which contains the wetting front.
Waste 4	<u>Green waste</u> may be used on-site for either rehabilitation or sediment and erosion control, or both.
Waste 7	Produced water may be re-used in: (a) drilling and well hole activities.
Waste 8	Produced water may be used for dust suppression provided the following criteria are met: (a) the amount applied does not exceed the amount required to effectively suppress dust; and (b) the application: i. does not cause on-site ponding or runoff ii. is directly applied to the area being dust suppressed iii. does not harm vegetation surrounding the area being dust suppressed; and iv. does not cause visible salting.
Waste 9	Produced water may be used for construction purposes provided the use: (a) does not result in negative impacts on the composition and structure of soil or subsoils (b) is not directly or indirectly released to waters (c) does not result in runoff from the construction site; and (d) does not harm vegetation surrounding the construction site.
Waste 10	If there is any indication that any of the circumstances in condition (Waste 8)(b)(i) to (Waste 8)(b)(iv)) or (Waste 9)(a) to (Waste 9)(d)) is occurring the use must cease immediately and the affected area must be remediated without delay.
Waste 15	If sumps are used to store residual drilling material or drilling fluids, they must only be used for the duration of drilling activities.

Waste 16	Residual drilling material can only be disposed of on-site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) by mix-bury-cover method if the residual drilling material meets the <u>approved quality criteria</u>; or (b) if it is certified by a suitably qualified third party as being of acceptable quality for disposal to land by the proposed method and that environmental harm will not result from the proposed disposal.
Waste 17	Records must be kept to demonstrate compliance with condition (Waste 15) and (Waste 16).

Noise conditions

Condition number	Condition
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Noise 1	<p>Notwithstanding condition (General 21), emission of noise from the petroleum activity(ies) at levels less than those specified in Protecting acoustic values, Table 1—Noise nuisance limits are not considered to be environmental nuisance.</p> <p>Protecting acoustic values, Table 1—Noise nuisance limits</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time period</th> <th>Metric</th> <th><u>Short term noise event</u></th> <th><u>Medium term noise event</u></th> <th><u>Long term noise event</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>7:00am—6:00pm</td> <td>$L_{Aeq,adj,15\ min}$</td> <td>45 dBA</td> <td>43 dBA</td> <td>40 dBA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6:00pm—10:00pm</td> <td>$L_{Aeq,adj,15\ min}$</td> <td>40 dBA</td> <td>38 dBA</td> <td>35 dBA</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">10:00pm—6:00am</td> <td>$L_{Aeq,adj,15\ min}$</td> <td>28 dBA</td> <td>28 dBA</td> <td>28 dBA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Max $L_{pA, 15\ mins}$</u></td> <td>55 dBA</td> <td>55 dBA</td> <td>55 dBA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6:00am—7:00am</td> <td>$L_{Aeq,adj,15\ min}$</td> <td>40 dBA</td> <td>38 dBA</td> <td>35 dBA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1. The noise limits in Table 1 have been set based on the following deemed <u>background noise levels</u> (L_{ABG}):</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>7:00am—6:00 pm: 35 dBA</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>6:00pm—10:00 pm: 30 dBA</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>10:00pm—6:00 am: 25 dBA</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>6:00am—7:00 am: 30 dBA</i></p>	Time period	Metric	<u>Short term noise event</u>	<u>Medium term noise event</u>	<u>Long term noise event</u>	7:00am—6:00pm	$L_{Aeq,adj,15\ min}$	45 dBA	43 dBA	40 dBA	6:00pm—10:00pm	$L_{Aeq,adj,15\ min}$	40 dBA	38 dBA	35 dBA	10:00pm—6:00am	$L_{Aeq,adj,15\ min}$	28 dBA	28 dBA	28 dBA	<u>Max $L_{pA, 15\ mins}$</u>	55 dBA	55 dBA	55 dBA	6:00am—7:00am	$L_{Aeq,adj,15\ min}$	40 dBA	38 dBA	35 dBA
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Noise 2	<p>If the noise subject to a <u>valid complaint</u> is tonal or <u>impulsive</u>, the adjustments detailed in Protecting acoustic values, Table 2—Adjustments to be added to noise levels at sensitive receptors are to be added to the measured noise level(s) to derive $L_{Aeq, adj, 15\ min}$.</p> <p>Protecting acoustic values, Table 2—Adjustments to be added to noise levels at sensitive receptors</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Noise characteristic</th> <th>Adjustment to noise</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tonal characteristic is just audible</td> <td>+ 2 dBA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Noise characteristic	Adjustment to noise	Tonal characteristic is just audible	+ 2 dBA
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Noise 3	<p>Notwithstanding condition (Noise 1), emission of any low frequency noise must not exceed either (Noise 3(a)) and (Noise 3(b)), or (Noise 3(c)) and (Noise 3(d)) in the event of a valid complaint about low frequency noise being made to the administering authority:</p> <p>(a) 60 dB(C) measured outside the sensitive receptor; and</p> <p>(b) the difference between the external A-weighted and C-weighted noise levels is no greater than 20 dB; or</p> <p>(c) 50 dB(Z) measured inside the sensitive receptor; and</p> <p>(d) the difference between the internal A-weighted and Z-weighted (<u>Max L_{pZ, 15 min}</u>) noise levels is no greater than 15 dB.</p>				
Air conditions					
Condition number	Condition				
Air 1	<p>Unless venting is authorised under the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> or the <i>Petroleum Act 1923</i>, waste gas must be flared in a manner that complies with all of (Air 1(a)) and (Air 1(b)) and (Air 1(c)), or with (Air 1(d)):</p> <p>(a) an automatic ignition system is used, and</p> <p>(b) a flame is visible at all times while the waste gas is being flared, and</p> <p>(c) there are no visible smoke emissions other than for a total period of no more than 5 minutes in any 2 hours, or</p> <p>(d) it uses an <u>enclosed flare</u>.</p>				
Land conditions					
Condition number	Condition				
Land 1	Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to land except for those releases authorised by condition Waste 3, Waste 4, Waste 8 and Waste 16.				
Land 2	<u>Top soil</u> must be managed in a manner that preserves its biological and chemical properties.				
Land 3	Land that has been significantly disturbed by the petroleum activities must be managed to ensure that mass movement, gully erosion, rill erosion, sheet erosion and tunnel erosion do not occur on that land.				
Land 5	Chemicals and fuels stored, must be effectively contained and where relevant, meet Australian Standards, where such a standard is applicable.				

Land 6	Pipeline operation and maintenance must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APGA Code of Practice for Upstream Polyethylene Gathering Networks in the Coal Seam Gas Industry (2017).
Land 9	Backfilled, reinstated and revegetated pipeline trenches and right of ways must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a <u>stable</u> landform (b) re-profiled to a level consistent with surrounding soils (c) re-profiled to original contours and established drainage lines; and (d) vegetated with groundcover which is not a <u>declared pest species</u>, and which is established and growing.
Biodiversity conditions	
Condition number	Condition
Biodiversity 6	Petroleum activities are not permitted in <u>Category A</u> , B or C environmentally sensitive areas.
Biodiversity 7	Essential petroleum activities may be undertaken in areas of pre-existing disturbance in the primary protection zones of <u>Category B environmentally sensitive areas</u> that are 'endangered' regional ecosystems and <u>Category C environmentally sensitive areas</u> other than 'nature refuges' or 'koala habitat' areas, providing those activities do not have a measurable negative impact on the adjacent environmentally sensitive area.
Biodiversity 10	<u>Significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters</u> are not authorised under this environmental authority or the <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i> .
Biodiversity 11	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) completed by an <u>appropriately qualified person</u>; and (b) kept for the life of the environmental authority.
Water conditions	
Condition number	Condition
Water 1A	<p>Groundwater Characteristics Monitoring Program</p> <p>The holder must develop and submit to the administering authority by 30 October 2018, a comprehensive Groundwater Characteristics Monitoring Program that will provide early notification of changes in groundwater flow direction and quality in relation to groundwater conditions on Lot 40 DY85. The Groundwater Characteristics Monitoring Program must include (but should not be limited to):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) An assessment of the potential for the activity to impact on groundwater flow within the Springbok Sandstone and Walloon Coal Measures or any other relevant aquifers;

	<p>2) A relevant groundwater model particularly in relation to the Springbok Sandstone and Walloon Coal Measures;</p> <p>3) Monitoring program of groundwater level and quality in accordance with condition Water 1F for all relevant aquifers including the Springbok Sandstone and shallow Walloon Coal Measures;</p> <p>4) Monitoring of groundwater flow direction;</p> <p>5) Details (location, depth and aquifer) of all existing and proposed groundwater monitoring bores; and</p> <p>6) Details of notification and investigation procedures in accordance with condition Water 1G.</p>														
Water 1B	All groundwater monitoring required by condition Water 1F must be conducted quarterly (at a minimum).														
Water 1C	The environmental authority holder must annually calibrate the relevant groundwater model with the data collected as part of the Groundwater Characteristics Monitoring Program required under condition Water 1A .														
Water 1D	<p>The environmental authority holder must submit to the department on an annual basis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A report of all data collected in accordance with Water 1A, and Water 1C; 2) An interpretation of the potential for the activities to impact on groundwater conditions on Lot 40 DY85 based on the data collected; and 3) Details of any amendments to the Groundwater Characteristics Monitoring Program required under condition Water 1A. 														
Water 1E	The environmental authority holder must notify the administering authority within forty-eight (48) hours of becoming aware of any dewatering activities that may significantly increase the potential for groundwater impacts in the Springbok Sandstone and shallow Walloon Coal Measures on Lot 40 DY85.														
Water 1F	<p>Monitoring and reporting</p> <p>All groundwater monitoring points identified in condition Water 1A(5), must be monitored for the quality characteristics identified in Water conditions, Table 1 – Groundwater quality triggers and limits.</p> <p>Water conditions, Table 1 - Groundwater quality triggers and limits</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Chemical Group</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Analyte</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Contaminant triggers (mg/L)</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Contaminant limits</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4"></td> <td>Water level</td> <td>N/A</td> <td rowspan="4">To be provided as a result of the outcome of an investigation under Water 1H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isotopes of carbon and hydrogen in methane</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pH (Springbok Sandstone)</td> <td>7.5 – 8.1 Unit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pH (Walloon Coal Measures)</td> <td>8.0 - 9.2 Unit</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Chemical Group	Analyte	Contaminant triggers (mg/L)	Contaminant limits		Water level	N/A	To be provided as a result of the outcome of an investigation under Water 1H	Isotopes of carbon and hydrogen in methane	N/A	pH (Springbok Sandstone)	7.5 – 8.1 Unit	pH (Walloon Coal Measures)	8.0 - 9.2 Unit
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	pH (Springbok Sandstone)	7.5 – 8.1 Unit													
	pH (Walloon Coal Measures)	8.0 - 9.2 Unit													

	EC (Springbok Sandstone)	12,500 - 14,500 μS/cm	
	EC (Walloon Coal Measures)	5,800 – 9,400 μS/cm	
Total and dissolved metals	Arsenic	0.01	To be advised as a result of the outcome of an investigation under Water 1H
	Barium	2	
	Cadmium	0.002	
	Chromium VI	0.05	
	Chromium (total)	0.1	
	Cobalt	0.05	
	Copper	0.0013	
	Mercury	0.0004	
	Manganese	0.5	
	Nickel	0.02	
	Lead	0.0044	
	Vanadium	0.1	
	Zinc	2	
	Beryllium	0.06	
Boron	4		
Selenium	0.01		
Phenolic compounds		>LOR	To be advised as a result of the outcome of any investigation under Water 1H
Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)		>LOR	To be advised as a result of the outcome of any investigation under Water 1H
Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)		>LOR	To be advised as a result of the outcome of any investigation under Water 1H
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (TRH)		>LOR	To be advised as a result of the outcome of any investigation under Water 1H

	BTEXN		>LOR	To be advised as a result of the outcome of any investigation under Water 1H
Water 1G	<p>Exceedance Investigation</p> <p>If groundwater quality monitoring results exceed any of the trigger levels specified in Water conditions, Table1 - Groundwater quality triggers and limits, the environmental authority holder must notify the department within 48 hours of receiving the results and complete an investigation in accordance with condition Water 1H.</p>			
Water 1H	<p>If required by conditions Water 1G or Water 1I of this environmental authority, the environmental authority holder must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Complete an investigation into the potential for environmental harm and provide a written report to the administering authority within 90 days of receiving the result, outlining: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. details of the investigations carried out; and ii. actions taken to prevent environmental harm. 			
Water 1I	<p>Other Investigations</p> <p>The administering authority may, if it receives information that could indicate the potential for environmental harm to occur either directly or indirectly as a result of the environmental authority holder's activities, require the environmental authority holder to complete an investigation in accordance with condition Water 1H.</p>			
Water 2	<p>The extraction of groundwater as part of the petroleum activity(ies) from underground aquifers must not directly or indirectly cause environmental harm to a <u>wetland</u>.</p>			
Water 3	<p>Petroleum activities must not occur in or within 200m of a:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <u>wetland of high ecological significance</u> adjacent land use(s) (b) <u>Great Artesian Basin Spring</u> (c) <u>subterranean cave GDE</u>. 			
Water 4	<p>Only construction or maintenance of <u>linear infrastructure</u> is permitted in or within any <u>wetland of other environmental value</u> or in a watercourse.</p>			
Water 5A	<p>The construction or maintenance of linear infrastructure in a wetland of other environmental value must not result in the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) clearing of riparian vegetation outside of the minimum area practicable to carry out the works; or (b) ingress of saline water into freshwater aquifers; or (c) draining or filling of the wetland beyond the minimum area practicable to carry out the works. 			
Water 5B	<p>After the construction or maintenance works for linear infrastructure in a wetland of other environmental value are completed, the linear infrastructure must not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) drain or fill the wetland (b) prohibit the flow of surface water in or out of the wetland (c) lower or raise the water table and hydrostatic pressure outside the bounds of natural variability that existed before the activities commenced 			

	<p>(d) result in ongoing negative impacts to water quality (e) result in bank instability; or (f) result in fauna ceasing to use adjacent areas for habitat, feeding, roosting or nesting.</p>											
Water 6	<p>The construction or maintenance of linear infrastructure activities in a watercourse must be conducted in the following preferential order:</p> <p>(a) firstly, in times where there is no water present (b) secondly, in times of no flow (c) thirdly, in times of flow, providing a bankfull situation is not expected and that flow is maintained.</p>											
Water 7	<p>The construction or maintenance of linear infrastructure authorised under condition (Water 4) must comply with the water quality limits as specified in Protecting water values, Table 1—Release limits for construction or maintenance of linear infrastructure.</p> <p>Protecting water values, Table 1—Release limits for construction or maintenance of linear infrastructure</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Water quality parameters</th> <th>Units</th> <th>Water quality limits</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Turbidity</td> <td rowspan="2">Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)</td> <td>For a wetland of other environmental value, if background water turbidity is above 45 NTU, no greater than 25% above background water turbidity measured within a 50m radius of the construction or maintenance activity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For a watercourse, if background water turbidity is above 45 NTU, no greater than 25% above background water turbidity measured within 50m downstream of the construction or maintenance activity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Hydrocarbons</td> <td rowspan="2">-</td> <td>For a wetland of other environmental value, if background water turbidity is equal to, or below 45 NTU, a turbidity limit of no greater than 55 NTU applies, measured within a 50m radius of the construction or maintenance activity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For a watercourse, if background water turbidity is equal to, or below 45 NTU, a turbidity limit of no greater than 55 NTU applies, measured within 50m downstream of the construction or maintenance activity.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Water quality parameters	Units	Water quality limits	Turbidity	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)	For a wetland of other environmental value, if background water turbidity is above 45 NTU, no greater than 25% above background water turbidity measured within a 50m radius of the construction or maintenance activity.	For a watercourse, if background water turbidity is above 45 NTU, no greater than 25% above background water turbidity measured within 50m downstream of the construction or maintenance activity.	Hydrocarbons	-	For a wetland of other environmental value, if background water turbidity is equal to, or below 45 NTU, a turbidity limit of no greater than 55 NTU applies, measured within a 50m radius of the construction or maintenance activity.	For a watercourse, if background water turbidity is equal to, or below 45 NTU, a turbidity limit of no greater than 55 NTU applies, measured within 50m downstream of the construction or maintenance activity.
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Water 8	<p>Monitoring must be undertaken at a frequency that is appropriate to demonstrate compliance with condition (Water 7).</p>											
Water 9	<p>Register of activities in wetlands and watercourses</p> <p>A register must be kept of all linear infrastructure construction and maintenance activities in a wetland of other environmental value and watercourses, which must include:</p> <p>(a) location of the activity (e.g. GPS coordinates (GDA94) and watercourse name) (b) estimated flow rate of surface water at the time of the activity (c) duration of works, and (d) results of impact monitoring carried out under condition (Water 8).</p>											
Water 12	<p>A seepage monitoring program must be developed by a suitably qualified person which is commensurate with the site-specific risks of contaminant seepage from containment facilities, and which requires and plans for detection of any seepage of contaminants to groundwater as a result of storing contaminants within three months of the environmental authority taking effect.</p>											

Water 13	<p>The seepage monitoring program required by condition (Water 12) must include but not necessarily be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) identification of the containment facilities for which seepage will be monitored (b) identification of trigger parameters that are associated with the potential or actual contaminants held in the containment facilities (c) identification of trigger concentration levels that are suitable for early detection of contaminant releases at the containment facilities (d) installation of background seepage monitoring bores where groundwater quality will not have been affected by the petroleum activities authorised under this environmental authority to use as reference sites for determining impacts (e) installation of seepage monitoring bores that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. are within formations potentially affected by the containment facilities authorised under this environmental authority (i.e. within the potential area of impact) ii. provide for the early detection of negative impacts prior to reaching <u>groundwater dependent ecosystems</u>, landholder's active groundwater bores, or water supply bores iii. provide for the early detection of negative impacts prior to reaching migration pathways to other formations (i.e. faults, areas of unconformities known to connect two or more formations) (f) monitoring of groundwater at each background and seepage monitoring bore at least biannually for the trigger parameters identified in condition (Water 13(b)) (g) seepage trigger action response procedures for when trigger parameters and trigger levels identified in conditions (Water 13(b)) and (Water 13(c)) trigger the early detection of seepage, or upon becoming aware of any monitoring results that indicate potential groundwater contamination (h) a rationale detailing the program conceptualisation including assumptions, determinations, monitoring equipment, sampling methods and data analysis; and (i) provides for annual updates to the program for new containment facilities constructed in each annual return period.
Water 14	<p>A bore drill log must be completed for each seepage monitoring bore in condition (Water 13) which must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) bore identification reference and geographical coordinate location (b) specific construction information including but not limited to depth of bore, depth and length of casing, depth and length of screening and bore sealing details (c) standing groundwater level and water quality parameters including physical parameter and results of laboratory analysis for the possible trigger parameters (d) lithological data, preferably a stratigraphic interpretation to identify the important features including the identification of any aquifers; and (e) target formation of the bore.

Rehabilitation conditions	
Condition number	Condition
Rehabilitation 1	<p>A Rehabilitation Plan must be developed by a suitably qualified person and must include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <u>rehabilitation</u> goals; and (b) procedures to be undertaken for rehabilitation that will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. achieve the requirements of conditions (Rehabilitation 2) to (Rehabilitation 8), inclusive; and ii. provide for appropriate monitoring and maintenance.
Rehabilitation 2	<p><u>Significantly disturbed areas</u> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) contaminated land resulting from petroleum activities is remediated and rehabilitated (b) the areas are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. non-polluting ii. a <u>stable</u> landform iii. re-profiled to contours consistent with the surrounding landform (c) surface drainage lines are re-established consistent with natural flow patterns and self-sustaining (d) top soil is reinstated; and (e) either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. groundcover, that is not a <u>declared pest species</u>, is growing; or ii. an alternative soil stabilisation methodology that achieves effective stabilisation is implemented and maintained.
Rehabilitation 3	<p>All significantly disturbed areas caused by petroleum activities which are not <u>being or intended to be utilised by the landholder or overlapping tenure holder</u>, must be rehabilitated to meet the following final acceptance criteria measured either against the highest ecological value <u>adjacent land use</u> or the <u>pre-disturbed land use</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) greater than or equal to 70% of native ground cover <u>species richness</u> (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 <u>declared plant pest species</u>; and (d) where the adjacent land use contains, or the pre-clearing land use contained, one or more <u>regional ecosystem(s)</u>, 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.

Rehabilitation 5	Conditions (Rehabilitation 2) and (Rehabilitation 3) continue to apply after this environmental authority has ended or ceased to have effect.
Rehabilitation 8	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.
Well construction, maintenance and stimulation activities conditions	
Condition number	Condition
Well activities 1	Oil based or synthetic based drilling muds must not be used in the carrying out of the petroleum activity(ies).
Well activities 3	Practices and procedures must be in place to detect, as soon as practicable, any fractures that have or may result in the connection of a target formation and another aquifer as a result of drilling activities.
Well activities 4	Stimulation activities are not permitted.
Regulated Dam conditions	
Condition number	Condition
Dams 1	<p>Assessment of Consequence Category</p> <p>The <u>consequence category</u> of any structure must be <u>assessed by a suitably qualified and experienced person</u> in accordance with the Manual for assessing consequence categories and hydraulic performance of structures (ESR/2016/1933) at the following times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) prior to the design and construction of the structure, if it is not an existing structure; or b) prior to any change in its purpose or the nature of its stored contents.
Dams 2	A <u>consequence assessment</u> report and <u>certification</u> must be prepared for each <u>structure assessed</u> and the report may include a consequence assessment for more than one structure.
Dams 3	Certification must be provided by the suitably qualified and experienced person who undertook the assessment, in the form set out in the <i>Manual for assessing consequence categories and hydraulic performance of structures (ESR/2016/1933)</i> .
Dams 4	<p>Operation of a regulated structure</p> <p>For existing structures that are regulated structures:</p>

	<p>a) where the existing structure that is a regulated structure is to be managed as part of an <u>integrated containment system</u> for the purpose of sharing the DSA volume across the system, the holder must submit to the administering authority within 12 months of the commencement of this condition a copy of the certified system design plan including that structure; and</p> <p>b) there must be a current operational plan for the existing structures.</p>
Dams 5	Each regulated structure must be maintained and operated, for the duration of its operational life until decommissioned and rehabilitated, in compliance with the current operational plan and, if applicable, the current design plan and associated certified 'as constructed' drawings.
Dam 6	<p>Mandatory reporting level</p> <p>Conditions Dams 7 to Dams 8 inclusive only apply to Regulated Structures which have not been certified as low consequence category for 'failure to contain – overtopping'.</p>
Dams 7	The <u>Mandatory Reporting Level</u> (the <u>MRL</u>) must be marked on a regulated dam in such a way that during routine inspections of that dam, it is clearly observable.
Dams 8	The holder must, as soon as practicable but within forty-eight (48) hours of becoming aware, notify the administering authority when the level of the contents of a regulated dam reaches the MRL.
Dams 9	The holder must, immediately on becoming aware that the MRL has been reached, act to prevent the occurrence of any unauthorised discharge from the regulated dam.
Dams 10	The holder must record any changes to the MRL in the Register of Regulated Structures.
Dams 11	<p>Design storage allowance</p> <p>The holder must assess the performance of each regulated dam or linked containment system over the preceding November to May period based on actual observations of the available storage in each regulated dam or linked containment system taken prior to 1 July of each year.</p>
Dams 12	By 1 November of each year, storage capacity must be available in each regulated dam (or network of linked containment systems with a shared DSA volume), to meet the <u>Design Storage Allowance (DSA)</u> volume for the <u>dam</u> (or network of linked containment systems).
Dams 13	The holder must, as soon as practicable but within forty-eight (48) hours of becoming aware that the regulated dam (or network of linked containment systems) will not have the available storage to meet the DSA volume on 1 November of any year, notify the administering authority.
Dams 14	The holder must, immediately on becoming aware that a regulated dam (or network of linked containment systems) will not have the available storage to meet the DSA volume on 1 November of any year, act to prevent the occurrence of any unauthorised discharge from the regulated dam or linked containment systems.
Dams 15	<p>Annual inspection report</p> <p>Each regulated structure must be inspected each calendar year by a suitably qualified and experienced person.</p>
Dams 16	At each annual inspection, the condition and adequacy of all components of the <u>regulated structure</u> must be assessed and a suitably qualified and experienced person must prepare an <u>annual inspection report</u> containing details of the assessment and include a

	recommendations section, with any recommended actions to ensure the integrity of the regulated structure or a positive statement that no recommendations are required.
Dams 17	The suitably qualified and experienced person who prepared the annual inspection report must certify the report in accordance with the <i>Manual for assessing consequence categories and hydraulic performance of structures (ESR/2016/1933)</i> .
Dams 18	The holder must within 20 business days of receipt of the annual inspection report, provide to the administering authority: a) The recommendations section of the annual inspection report; and b) If applicable, any actions being taken in response to those recommendations; and c) If, following receipt of the recommendations and (if applicable) recommended actions, the administering authority requests a copy of the annual inspection report from the holder, provide this to the administering authority within 10 business days ⁶ of receipt of the request.
Dams 19	Transfer arrangements The holder must provide a copy of any reports, documentation and certifications prepared under this authority, including but not limited to any Register of Regulated Structures, consequence assessment, design plan and other supporting documentation, to a new holder on transfer of this authority.
Dams 20	Register of Regulated Structures A <u>Register of Regulated Structures</u> must be established and maintained by the <u>holder</u> for each <u>regulated structure</u> .
Dams 21	The holder must provisionally enter the required information in the Register of Regulated Structures when a design plan for a regulated dam is submitted to the administering authority.
Dams 22	The holder must make a final entry of the required information in the Register of Regulated Structures once compliance with Dams 4 has been achieved.
Dams 23	The holder must ensure that the information contained in the Register of Regulated Structures is current and complete on any given day.
Dams 24	All entries in the Register of Regulated Structures must be approved by the chief executive officer for the holder of this authority, or their delegate, as being accurate and correct.
Dams 25	The holder must, at the same time as providing the annual return, supply to the administering authority a copy of the records contained in the Register of Regulated Structures, in the electronic format required by the administering authority.
Dams 26	Transitional arrangements All existing structures that have not been assessed in accordance with either the Manual or the former Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams must be assessed and certified in accordance with the Manual within 6 months of amendment of the authority adopting this schedule.
Dams 27	All existing structures must subsequently comply with the timetable for any further assessments in accordance with the Manual specified in Table 1 (Transitional hydraulic performance requirements for existing structures), depending on the consequence category for each existing structure assessed in the most recent previous certification for that structure.

Dams 28	<p>Table 1 ceases to apply for a structure once any of the following events has occurred:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) it has been brought into compliance with the hydraulic performance criteria applicable to the structure under the Manual; or b) it has been decommissioned; or c) it has been certified as no longer being assessed as a regulated structure. 																												
Dams 29	<p>Certification of the transitional assessment required by Dams 26 and Dams 27 (as applicable) must be provided to the administering authority within 6 months of amendment of the authority adopting this schedule.</p> <p>Regulated Dam conditions, Table 1 – Transitional hydraulic performance requirements for existing structures</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">Transition period required for existing structures to achieve the requirements of the <i>Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams</i></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Compliance with criteria</th> <th style="width: 25%;">High consequence</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Significant consequence</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Low consequence</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>>90% and a history of good compliance performance in last 5 years</td> <td>No transition required</td> <td>No transition required</td> <td>No transitional conditions apply. Review consequence assessment every 7 years.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>70%-≤90%</td> <td>Within 7 years, unless otherwise agreed with the administering authority, based on no history of unauthorised releases.</td> <td>Within 10 years, unless otherwise agreed with the administering authority, based on no history of unauthorised releases.</td> <td>No transitional conditions apply. Review consequence assessment every 7 years.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>50-≤70%</td> <td>Within 5 years unless otherwise agreed with the administering authority, based on no history of unauthorised releases.</td> <td>Within 7 years unless otherwise agreed with the administering authority, based on no history of unauthorised releases.</td> <td>Review consequence assessment every 7 years.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≤50%</td> <td>Within 5 years or as per compliance requirements (e.g. TEP timing).</td> <td>Within 5 years or as per compliance requirements (e.g. TEP timing).</td> <td>Review consequence assessment every 5 years.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regulated levee designed to prevent the ingress of clean flood water <100% compliant¹</td> <td colspan="3">Within 5 years unless otherwise agreed with the administering authority.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>¹ Levees designed for the diversion of contaminated waters or protection of the structural integrity of a dam are not to be considered as part of this provision. These levees are considered a key design element of the relevant dam and transitional periods should as such align to that relevant compliance criteria and consequence category.</p>	Transition period required for existing structures to achieve the requirements of the <i>Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams</i>				Compliance with criteria	High consequence	Significant consequence	Low consequence	>90% and a history of good compliance performance in last 5 years	No transition required	No transition required	No transitional conditions apply. Review consequence assessment every 7 years.	>70%-≤90%	Within 7 years, unless otherwise agreed with the administering authority, based on no history of unauthorised releases.	Within 10 years, unless otherwise agreed with the administering authority, based on no history of unauthorised releases.	No transitional conditions apply. Review consequence assessment every 7 years.	>50-≤70%	Within 5 years unless otherwise agreed with the administering authority, based on no history of unauthorised releases.	Within 7 years unless otherwise agreed with the administering authority, based on no history of unauthorised releases.	Review consequence assessment every 7 years.	≤50%	Within 5 years or as per compliance requirements (e.g. TEP timing).	Within 5 years or as per compliance requirements (e.g. TEP timing).	Review consequence assessment every 5 years.	Regulated levee designed to prevent the ingress of clean flood water <100% compliant ¹	Within 5 years unless otherwise agreed with the administering authority.		
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Definitions

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

Term	Definition
acid sulfate soil(s)	means a soil or soil horizon which contains sulfides or an acid soil horizon affected by oxidation of sulfides.
administering authority	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for a matter, the administration and enforcement of which has been devolved to a local government under section 514 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>—the local government; or (b) for all other matters—the Chief Executive of the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection; or (c) another State Government Department, Authority, Storage Operator, Board or Trust, whose role is to administer provisions under other enacted legislation.
alternative arrangement	means a written agreement about the way in which a particular environmental nuisance impact will be dealt with at a sensitive place, and may include an agreed period of time for which the arrangement is in place. An alternative arrangement may include, but is not limited to, a range of nuisance abatement measures to be installed at the sensitive place, or provision of alternative accommodation for the duration of the relevant nuisance impact.
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, vegetation community attributes 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.
annual inspection report	means an assessment prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person containing details of the assessment against the most recent consequence assessment report and design plan (or system design plan); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) against recommendations contained in previous annual inspections reports; (b) against recognised dam safety deficiency indicators; (c) for changes in circumstances potentially leading to a change in consequence category; (d) for conformance with the conditions of this authority; (e) for conformance with the 'as constructed' drawings; (f) for the adequacy of the available storage in each regulated dam, based on an actual observation or observations taken after 31 May each year but prior to 1 November of that year, of accumulated sediment, state of the containment barrier and the level of liquids in the dam (or network of linked containment systems); (g) for evidence of conformance with the current operational plan.
annual return period	means the most current 12-month period between two anniversary dates.
appraisal well	means a petroleum well to test the potential of one (1) or more natural underground reservoirs for producing or storing petroleum. For clarity, an appraisal well does not include an exploration well.

appropriately qualified person / suitably qualified person	means a person who has professional qualifications, training or skills or experience relevant to the nominated subject matters and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis about performance relevant to the subject matters using relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.																
approved quality criteria	for the purposes of residual drilling materials, means the residual drilling material meet the following quality standards: Part A In all cases:																
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	*Chloride analysis is only required if an additive containing chloride was used in the drilling process The limits in Part A must be measured in the clarified filtrate of oversaturated solids prior to mixing.																
	<u>Part B</u> If any of the following metals are a component of the drilling fluids, then for that metal:																
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The limits in Part B and Part C refer to the post soil/by-product mix.																	
<u>Part C</u> If a hydrocarbon sheen is visible, the following hydrocarbon fractions:																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;">TPH</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Maximum concentration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>C6-C10</td> <td>170mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C10-C16</td> <td>150mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C16-C34</td> <td>1300mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C34-C40</td> <td>5600mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)</td> <td>20mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phenols (halogenated)</td> <td>1mg/kg</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TPH	Maximum concentration	C6-C10	170mg/kg	C10-C16	150mg/kg	C16-C34	1300mg/kg	C34-C40	5600mg/kg	Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	20mg/kg	Phenols (halogenated)	1mg/kg			
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Phenols (halogenated)	1mg/kg																

	Phenols (non-halogenated)	60mg/kg
	Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons <i>(Total sum of benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylenes (includes ortho, para and meta xylenes) and styrene)</i>	7mg/kg
	Benzene	1mg/kg
areas of pre-existing disturbance	means areas where environmental values have been negatively impacted as a result of anthropogenic activity and these impacts are still evident. Areas of pre-disturbance may include areas where legal clearing, logging, timber harvesting, or grazing activities have previously occurred, where high densities of weed or pest species are present which have inhibited re-colonisation of native regrowth, or where there is existing infrastructure (regardless of whether the infrastructure is associated with the authorised petroleum activities). The term 'areas of pre-disturbance' does not include areas that have been impacted by wildfire/s, controlled burning, flood or natural vegetation die-back.	
assessed or assessment	<p>by a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to a 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) exactly what has been assessed and the precise nature of that determination; (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. 	
Australian Standard 3580	<p>means any of the following publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AS3580.10.1 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air—Determination of particulate matter—Deposited matter—Gravimetric method. • AS3580.9.6 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air—Determination of suspended particulate matter—PM10 high volume sampler with size-selective inlet—Gravimetric method • AS3580.9.9 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air—Determination of suspended particulate matter— PM10 low volume sampler—Gravimetric sampler. 	
background noise level	means the sound pressure level, measured in the absence of the noise under investigation, as the $L_{A90,T}$ being the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 90% of the measurement time period T of not less than 15 minutes (or $L_{A90,adj,15 mins}$), using Fast response.	
being or intended to be utilised by the landholder or overlapping tenure holder	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	

	has a preferred use for the dam such that rehabilitation standards for revegetation by the holder of the environmental authority are not required.
BTEX	means benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, ortho-xylene, para-xylene, meta-xylene and total xylene.
Category A Environmentally Sensitive Area	means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area	means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
Category C Environmentally Sensitive Area	means any of the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nature refuges as defined in the conservation agreement for that refuge under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> • koala habitat areas as defined under the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006 • state forests or timber reserves as defined under the <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> • regional parks (previously known as resource reserves) under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> • an area validated as 'essential habitat' from ground-truthing surveys in accordance with the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> for a species of wildlife listed as endangered or vulnerable under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> • 'of concern regional ecosystems' that are remnant vegetation and identified in the database called 'RE description database' containing regional ecosystem numbers and descriptions.
certified or certification	in relation to any matter other than a design plan, 'as constructed' drawings or an annual report regarding dams means, a Statutory Declaration by a suitably qualified person or suitably qualified third party accompanying the written document stating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
certification	in relation to regulated dam conditions 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)).
clearing	has the meaning in the dictionary of the <i>Vegetation Management Act 2000</i> and for vegetation—

	<p>(a) means remove, cut down, ringbark, push over, poison or destroy in any way including by burning, flooding or draining; but</p> <p>(b) does not include destroying standing vegetation by stock, or lopping a tree.</p>
closed-loop systems	means using waste on site in a way that does not release waste or contaminants in the waste to the environment.
consequence	in relation to a structure as defined, means the potential for environmental harm resulting from the collapse or failure of the structure to perform its primary purpose of containing, diverting or controlling flowable substances.
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 <i>Manual for assessing consequence categories and hydraulic performance of structures (ESR/2016/1933)</i> .
control measure	has the meaning in section 47 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 and means a device, equipment, structure, or management strategy used to prevent or control the release of a contaminant or waste to the environment.
coal seam gas water	means underground water brought to the surface of the earth, or moved underground in connection with exploring for, or producing coal seam gas.
dam(s)	means a land-based structure or a <u>void</u> that contains, diverts or controls <u>flowable substances</u> , and includes any substances that are thereby contained, diverted or controlled by that land-based structure or void and <u>associated works</u> .
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.
design storage allowance or DSA	means an available volume, estimated in accordance with the <i>Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (ESR/2016/1933)</i> , published by the administering authority, as amended from time to time, that must be provided in a dam to an annual exceedance probability specified in that Manual.
development wells	means a petroleum well which produces or stores petroleum. For clarity, a development well does not include an appraisal well.
document	<p>has the meaning in the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> and means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any paper or other material on which there is writing; and • any paper or other material on which there are marks; and • figures, symbols or perforations having a meaning for a person qualified to interpret them; and • any disc, tape or other article or any material from which sounds, images, writings or messages are capable of being produced or reproduced (with or without the aid of another article or device).

enclosed flare	means a device where the residual gas is burned in a cylindrical or rectilinear enclosure that includes a burning system and a damper where air for the combustion reaction is admitted.
environmental harm	has the meaning in section 14 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> and means any adverse effect, or potential adverse effect (whether temporary or permanent and of whatever magnitude, duration or frequency) on an environmental value, and includes environmental nuisance. Environmental harm may be caused by an activity— (a) whether the harm is a direct or indirect result of the activity; or (b) whether the harm results from the activity alone or from the combined effects of the activity and other activities or factors.
environmental nuisance	has the meaning in section 15 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> and means unreasonable interference or likely interference with an environmental value caused by— (a) aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke; or (b) an unhealthy, offensive or unsightly condition because of contamination; or (c) another way prescribed by regulation.
environmentally sensitive area	means Category A, B or C environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs)
essential petroleum activities	means activities that are essential to bringing the resource to the surface and are only the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>low impact</u> petroleum activities • geophysical, geotechnical, geological, topographic and cadastral surveys (including seismic, sample /test / geotechnical pits, core holes) • single well sites not exceeding 1 hectare disturbance and multi-well sites not exceeding 1.5 hectare disturbance • well sites with monitoring equipment (including monitoring bores): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ for single well sites, not exceeding 1.25 hectares disturbance ○ for multi-well sites, not exceeding 1.75 hectares disturbance • well sites with monitoring equipment (including monitoring bores) and tanks (minimum 1 ML) for above ground fluid storage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ for single well sites, not exceeding 1.5 hectares disturbance ○ for multi-well sites, not exceeding 2.0 hectares disturbance • associated infrastructure located on a well site necessary for the construction and operations of wells: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ water pumps and generators ○ flares ○ flare pits ○ chemical / fuel storages ○ sumps for residual drilling material and drilling fluids ○ tanks, or dams which are not significant or high consequence dams to contain wastewater (e.g. stimulation flow back waters, produced water)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ pipe laydown areas ○ soil and vegetation stockpile areas ○ a temporary camp associated with a drilling rig that may involve sewage treatment works that are no release works ○ temporary administration sites and warehouses ○ dust suppression activities using water that meets the quality and operational standards approved under the environmental authority • communication and power lines that are necessary for the undertaking of petroleum activities and that are located within well sites, well pads and pipeline right of ways without increasing the disturbance area of petroleum activities • supporting access tracks • gathering / flow pipelines from a well head to the initial compression facility • activities necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the environmental authority in relation to another essential petroleum activity (e.g. sediment and erosion control measures, rehabilitation, disposal of residual drilling material).
exploration well	<p>means a petroleum well that is drilled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explore for the presence of petroleum or natural underground reservoirs suitable for storing petroleum; or • obtain stratigraphic information for the purpose of exploring for petroleum. <p>For clarity, an exploration well does not include an appraisal or development well.</p>
flare pit	<p>has the meaning in the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635), and means containment area where any hydrocarbon that is discovered in an over-pressured reservoir during a drilling operation is diverted to, and combusted, The flare pit is only used during the drilling and work over process on a petroleum well.</p>
flare precipitant	<p>means waste fluids which result from the operation of a flare.</p>
flowable substance	<p>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.</p>
GDA	<p>means Geocentric Datum of Australia.</p>
Great Artesian Basin (GAB) spring	<p>means an area protected under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> because it is considered to be a Matter of National Environmental Significance and identified as a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin; or • Great Artesian Basin spring; or • Great Artesian Basin discharge spring wetland. <p>A GAB spring includes a spring vent, spring complex or watercourse spring and includes the land to which water rises naturally from below the ground and the land over which the water then flows.</p>

	<p><i>Note: The Australian Government's Protected Matters Search Tool should be used to get an indication of whether the area of interest may contain an MNES spring.</i></p> <p><i>Note: The GAB springs dataset can be requested from the Queensland Government Herbarium</i></p>
green waste	means waste that is grass cuttings, trees, bushes, shrubs, material lopped from trees, untreated timber or other waste that is similar in nature but does not include declared pest species.
groundwater dependent ecosystem (GDE)	<p>means ecosystems which require access to groundwater on a permanent or intermittent basis to meet all or some of their water requirements so as to maintain their communities of plants and animals, ecological processes and ecosystem services.</p> <p>For the purposes of the environmental authority, groundwater dependent ecosystems do not include those mapped as "unknown".</p>
growing	means to increase by natural development, as any living organism or part thereof by assimilation of nutriment; increase in size or substance.
holder	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) where this document is an environmental authority, any person who is the holder of, or is acting under, that environmental authority; or (b) where this document is a development approval, any person who is the registered operator for that development approval.
hydraulic integrity	refers to the capacity of a dam to contain or safely pass <u>flowable substances</u> based on its design.
impulsive (for noise)	means sound characterised by brief excursions of sound pressure (acoustic impulses) that significantly exceed the background sound pressure. The duration of a single impulsive sound is usually less than one second.
incidental activity	for this environmental authority means an activity that is not a specified relevant activity and is necessary to carry out the activities listed in <i>General, Table 1 – Authorised Petroleum Activities</i> .
LA 90, adj, 15 mins	means the A-weighted sound pressure level, adjusted for tonal character that is equal to or exceeded for 90% of any 15 minutes sample period equal, using Fast response.
LAeq, adj, 15 mins	means the A-weighted sound pressure level of a continuous steady sound, adjusted for tonal character, that within any 15 minute period has the same square sound pressure as a sound level that varies with time.
linear infrastructure	means powerlines, pipelines, flowlines, roads and access tracks.
liquid	means a substance which is flowing and offers no permanent resistance to changes of shape.
long term noise event	means a noise exposure, when perceived at a sensitive receptor, persists for a period of greater than five (5) days, even when there are respite periods when the noise is inaudible within those five (5) days.
low consequence dam	means any dam that is not classified as high or significant as assessed using the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures, published by the administering authority, as amended from time to time.

low impact petroleum activities	means petroleum activities which do not result in the clearing of native vegetation, cause disruption to soil profiles through earthworks or excavation or result in significant disturbance to land which cannot be rehabilitated immediately using hand tools after the activity is completed. Examples of such activities include but are not necessarily limited to soil surveys (excluding test pits), topographic surveys, cadastral surveys and ecological surveys, may include installation of monitoring equipment provided that it is within the meaning of low impact and traversing land by car or foot via existing access tracks or routes or in such a way that does not result in permanent damage to vegetation.
Mandatory reporting level or MRL	means a warning and reporting level determined in accordance with the criteria in the <i>Manual for assessing consequence categories and hydraulic performance of structures (ESR/2016/1933)</i> published by the administering authority.
Max L _{pA} , 15 min	means the absolute maximum instantaneous A-weighted sound pressure level, measured over 15 minutes.
Max L _{pZ} , 15 min	means the maximum value of the Z-weighted sound pressure level measured over 15 minutes.
maximum extent of impact	means the total, cumulative, residual extent and duration of impact to a prescribed environmental matter that will occur over a project's life after all reasonable avoidance and reasonable on-site mitigation measures have been, or will be, undertaken.
medium term noise event	is a noise exposure, when perceived at a sensitive receptor, persists for an aggregate period not greater than five (5) days and does not re-occur for a period of at least four (4) weeks. Re-occurrence is deemed to apply where a noise of comparable level is observed at the same receptor location for a period of one hour or more, even if it originates from a different source or source location.
methodology	means the science of method, especially dealing with the logical principles underlying the organisation of the various special sciences, and the conduct of scientific inquiry.
month	has the meaning in the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> and means a calendar month and is a period starting at the beginning of any day of one (1) of the 12 named months and ending— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immediately before the beginning of the corresponding day of the next named month; or • if there is no such corresponding day—at the end of the next named month.
NATA accreditation	means accreditation by the National Association of Testing Authorities Australia.
prescribed environmental matters	has the meaning in section 10 of the <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i> , limited to the matters of State environmental significance listed in schedule 2 of the Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014.
pre-disturbed land use	means the function or use of the land as documented prior to significant disturbance occurring at that location.
prescribed contaminants	has the meaning in section 440ZD of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> and means:
primary protection zone	means an area within 200m from the boundary of any Category A, B or C ESA.

produced water	has the meaning in Section 15A of the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> and means CSG water or <u>associated water</u> for a petroleum tenure.
protection zone	means the primary protection zone of any Category A, B or C ESA or the secondary protection zone of any Category A or B ESA.
regional ecosystem	has the meaning in the Methodology for Surveying and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems and Vegetation Communities in Queensland (Version 3.2 August 2012) and means a vegetation community in a bioregion that is consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. Regional ecosystems of Queensland were originally described in Sattler and Williams (1999). The Regional Ecosystem Description Database (Queensland Herbarium 2013) is maintained by Queensland Herbarium and contains the current descriptions of regional ecosystems.
Register of regulated structures	<p>includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Date of entry in the register; (b) Name of the structure, its purpose and intended/actual contents; (c) The consequence category of the dam as assessed using the Manual for assessing consequence categories and hydraulic performance of structures (ESR/2016/1933); (d) Dates, names, and reference for the design plan plus dates, names, and reference numbers of all document(s) lodged as part of a design plan for the dam; (e) Name and qualifications of the suitably qualified and experienced person who certified the design plan and 'as constructed' drawings; (f) For the regulated dam, other than in relation to any levees – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The dimensions (metres) and surface area (hectares) of the dam measured at the footprint of the dam; ii. Coordinates (latitude and longitude in GDA94) within five metres at any point from the outside of the dam including its storage area iii. Dam crest volume (megalitres); iv. Spillway crest level (metres AHD). v. Maximum operating level (metres AHD); vi. Storage rating table of stored volume versus level (metres AHD); vii. Design storage allowance (megalitres) and associated level of the dam (metres AHD); viii. Mandatory reporting level (metres AHD); (g) The design plan title and reference relevant to the dam; (h) The date construction was certified as compliant with the design plan; (i) The name and details of the suitably qualified and experienced person who certified that the constructed dam was compliant with the design plan; (j) Details of the composition and construction of any liner; (k) The system for the detection of any leakage through the floor and sides of the dam; (l) Dates when the regulated dam underwent an annual inspection for structural and operational adequacy, and to ascertain the available storage volume for 1 November of any year; (m) Dates when recommendations and actions arising from the annual inspection were provided to the administering authority; (n) Dam water quality as obtained from any monitoring required under this authority as at 1 November of each year.
regulated dam	means any dam in the significant or high consequence category as assessed using the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635), published by the administering authority, as amended from time to time.

regulated structure	<p>means any structure in the significant or high consequence category as assessed using the Manual for assessing consequence categories and hydraulic performance of structures (ESR/2016/1933) published by the administering authority. A regulated structure does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • a sump or earthen pit used to store residual drilling material and drilling fluid only for the duration of drilling and well completion activities • a flare pit.
rehabilitation or rehabilitated	<p>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.</p>
reinstate or reinstatement	<p>for steel pipelines, means the process of bulk earth works and structural replacement of pre-existing conditions of a site (i.e. soil surface topography, watercourses, culverts, fences and gates and other landscape(d) features) and is detailed in the Australian Pipeline Industry Association (APIA) Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines (2013).</p>
reporting limit	<p>means the lowest concentration that can be reliably measured within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions. For many analytes, the reporting limit is selected as the lowest non-zero standard in the calibration curve. Results that fall below the reporting limit will be reported as “less than” the value of the reporting limit. The reporting limit is also referred to as the practical quantitation limit or the limit of quantitation. For polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, the reporting limit must be based on super-ultra trace methods and, depending on the specific polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon, will range between 0.005 ug/L–0.02 ug/L.</p>
residual drilling material	<p>means waste drilling materials including muds and cuttings or cement returns from well holes and which have been left behind after the drilling fluids are pumped out.</p>
restoration	<p>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 <u>analogue</u> site. For the purposes of pipelines, restoration applies to final rehabilitation after pipeline decommissioning.</p>
revegetation or revegetating or revegetate	<p>means to actively re-establish vegetation through seeding or planting techniques in accordance with site specific management plans.</p>
sensitive place	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

	<p>part of the petroleum activity(ies) and does not include employees accommodation or public roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for noise, a place defined as a sensitive receptor for the purposes of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
sensitive receptor	is defined in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008, and means an area or place where noise is measured.
short term noise event	is a noise exposure, when perceived at a sensitive receptor, persists for an aggregate period not greater than eight hours and does not re-occur for a period of at least seven (7) days. Re-occurrence is deemed to apply where a noise of comparable level is observed at the same receptor location for a period of one hour or more, even if it originates from a different source or source location.
significant residual impact	has the meaning in section 8 <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i> .
significantly disturbed or significant disturbance or significant disturbance to land or areas	<p>has the meaning in Schedule 12, section 4 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008. Land is significantly disturbed if—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to a condition required under the relevant environmental authority; or (ii) if the environmental authority does not require the land to be rehabilitated to a particular condition—to the condition it was in immediately before the disturbance.
species richness	means the number of different species in a given area.
stable	has the meaning in Schedule 5 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 and, for a site, means the rehabilitation and <u>restoration</u> of the site is enduring or permanent so that the site is unlikely to collapse, erode or subside.
statement of compliance	<p>for a condition in an environmental authority has the meaning in section 208 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> and is a condition that requires the holder to give the administering authority a statement of compliance about a document or work relating to a relevant activity. The condition must also state—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the criteria (the compliance criteria) the document or work must comply with; and (b) that the statement of compliance must state whether the document or work complies with the compliance criteria; and (c) the information (the supporting information) that must be provided to the administering authority to demonstrate compliance with the compliance criteria; and (d) when the statement of compliance and supporting information must be given to the administering authority.
stimulation	<p>means a technique used to increase the permeability of natural underground reservoir that is undertaken above the formation pressure and involves the addition of chemicals. It includes hydraulic fracturing / hydrofracking, fracture acidizing and the use of proppant treatments.</p> <p>Explanatory note: This definition is restricted from that in the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> in order to only capture the types of stimulation activities that pose a risk to environmental values of water quality in aquifers.</p>
structure	means a dam or levee.

<p>subterranean cave GDE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • means an area identified as a subterranean cave in the mapping produced by the Queensland Government and identified in the Queensland Government Information System, as amended from time to time; and • means a cave ecosystem which requires access to groundwater on a permanent or intermittent basis to meet all or some of their water requirements so as to maintain its communities of plants and animals, ecological processes and ecosystem services. Subterranean cave GDEs are caves dependent on the subterranean presence of groundwater. Subterranean cave GDEs have some degree of groundwater connectivity and are indicated by either high moisture levels or the presence of stygofauna, or both, referred to in the Queensland Government WetlandsInfo mapping program, as amended from time to time. <p><i>Note: the Subterranean GDE (caves) dataset can be displayed through the Queensland Government WetlandInfo mapping program.</i></p> <p><i>Note: the Subterranean GDE (caves) dataset can be obtained from the Queensland Government Information System.</i></p>
<p>suitably qualified and experienced person</p>	<p>in relation to regulated structures means a person who is a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) under the provisions of the Professional Engineers Act 2002, and has demonstrated competency and relevant experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for regulated dams, an RPEQ who is a civil engineer with the required qualifications in dam safety and dam design • for regulated levees, an RPEQ who is a civil engineer with the required qualifications in the design of flood protection embankments. <p><i>Note: It is permissible that a suitably qualified and experienced person obtain subsidiary certification from an RPEQ who has demonstrated competence and relevant experience in either geomechanics, hydraulic design or engineering hydrology.</i></p>
<p>suitably qualified person</p>	<p>means a person who has professional qualifications, training or skills or experience relevant to the nominated subject matters and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis about performance relevant to the subject matters using relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.</p>
<p>suitably qualified third party</p>	<p>means a person who:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has qualifications and experience relevant to performing the function including but not limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. a bachelor's degree in science or engineering; and ii. 3 years' experience in undertaking soil contamination assessments; and (b) is a member of at least one organisation prescribed in Schedule 8 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008; and (c) not be an employee of, nor have a financial interest or any involvement which would lead to a conflict of interest with the holder(s) of the environmental authority.
<p>sump</p>	<p>means a pit in which waste residual drilling material or drilling fluids are stored only for the duration of drilling activities.</p>
<p>top soil</p>	<p>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.</p>

valid complaint	means all complaints unless considered by the administering authority to be frivolous, vexatious or based on mistaken belief.
waste and resource management hierarchy	<p>has the meaning provided in section 9 of the <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i> and is the following precepts, listed in the preferred order in which waste and resource management options should be considered—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) AVOID unnecessary resource consumption (b) REDUCE waste generation and disposal (c) RE-USE waste resources without further manufacturing (d) RECYCLE waste resources to make the same or different products (e) RECOVER waste resources, including the recovery of energy (f) TREAT waste before disposal, including reducing the hazardous nature of waste (g) DISPOSE of waste only if there is no viable alternative.
waste and resource management principles	<p>has the meaning provided in section 4(2)(b) of the <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i> and means the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) polluter pays principle (b) user pays principle (c) proximity principle (d) product stewardship principle.
waste fluids	has the meaning in section 13 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> in conjunction with the common meaning of “fluid” which is “a substance which is capable of flowing and offers no permanent resistance to changes of shape”. Accordingly, to be a waste fluid, the waste must be a substance which is capable of flowing and offers no permanent resistance to changes of shape.
watercourse	<p>has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> and means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a river, creek or stream in which water flows permanently or intermittently— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in a natural channel, whether artificially improved or not; or (b) in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the watercourse. 2) Watercourse includes the bed and banks and any other element of a river, creek or stream confining or containing water.
waters	includes all or any part of a creek, river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetland, spring, unconfined surface water, unconfined water in natural or artificial watercourses, bed and bank of any waters, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and underground water.
well integrity	the ability of a well to contain the substances flowing through it.
wetland	<p>for the purpose of this environmental authority, wetland means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • areas shown on the Map of referable wetlands which is a document approved by the chief executive on 4 November 2011 and published by the department, as amended from time to time by the chief executive under section 144D of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008; and • areas defined under the Queensland Wetlands Program as permanent or periodic / intermittent inundation, with water that is static or flowing fresh, brackish or salt,

	<p>including areas of marine water, the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six (6) metres, and possess one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. <p>The term wetland includes riverine, lacustrine, estuarine, marine and palustrine wetlands; and it does not include a Great Artesian Basin Spring or a subterranean wetland that is a cave or aquifer.</p>
<p>wetland of high ecological significance</p>	<p>means a wetland that meets the definition of a wetland and that is shown as a wetland of 'high ecological significance' or wetland of 'high ecological value' on the Map of referable wetlands.</p>
<p>wetland of other environmental value</p>	<p>means a wetland that meets the definition of a wetland and that is shown as a wetland of 'general environmental significance' or wetland of 'other environmental value' on the Map of referable wetlands.</p>

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY