

DOCUMENT TYPE **Supporting Information**

DOCUMENT TITLE **Regional Interest Development
Approval Application for the Moura
Priority Living Area – Assessment
Report**

APPROVAL

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Glossary

<i>ACH Act</i>	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)</i>
<i>Applicant</i>	Westside CSG A Pty Ltd Westside CSG D Pty Ltd Mitsui E&P Australia Pty Ltd Westside Corporation Pty Ltd
<i>ATP</i>	Authority to Prospect
<i>ATP564 JV</i>	The unincorporated joint venture comprised of the following parties: Westside Mungi Pty Ltd (33.56%) Harcourt (Queensland) LLC (17.44%) Mitsui E&P Australia Pty Ltd (49%)
<i>BSC</i>	Banana Shire Council
<i>CHIMA</i>	Cultural Heritage Investigation and Management Agreement
<i>CHMP</i>	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
<i>Community Plan 2017-2027</i>	<i>Banana Shire Community Plan 2017-2027</i>
<i>CSG</i>	Coal Seam Gas
<i>DES</i>	Department of Environment and Science (Qld)
<i>DSDILGP</i>	Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (Qld)
<i>EA</i>	Environmental Authority
<i>EMS</i>	Environmental Management System
<i>EP Act</i>	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)</i>
<i>EPC</i>	Mining Exploration Permit
<i>GNP</i>	Gaangalu Nation People
<i>Ha</i>	Hectare
<i>HPV</i>	High Point Vent
<i>JV</i>	Joint venture
<i>Land Access Code</i>	Land Access Code – Department of Natural Resources and Mines September 2016 (Version 2)
<i>LGA</i>	Local Government Area
<i>LPD</i>	Low Point Drain
<i>Meridian JV</i>	The unincorporated joint venture comprised of the following parties: Westside CSG A Pty Ltd (25.5%) Westside CSG D Pty Ltd (25.5%) Mitsui E&P Australia Pty Ltd (49%)
<i>ML</i>	Mining Lease
<i>Mungi North</i>	The area of PL1048
<i>Mungi West</i>	The area of PL1049
<i>Operator</i>	Westside Corporation Pty Ltd
<i>PJ</i>	Petajoule
<i>PL</i>	Petroleum Lease
<i>PLA</i>	Priority Living Area
<i>PL Application</i>	Petroleum Lease Application
<i>Place Based Plan</i>	<i>Moura & District 2017/2027 Place Based Plan</i>
<i>PPL</i>	Petroleum Pipeline Licence
<i>Planning Scheme</i>	<i>Banana Shire Council Planning Scheme 2021</i>
<i>Qld</i>	Queensland
<i>Regional Plan</i>	<i>Central Queensland Regional Plan 2013</i>
<i>RIDA</i>	Regional Interests Development Approval
<i>ROW</i>	Right of Way

<i>RPI Act</i>	<i>Regional Planning Interests Act 2014 (Qld)</i>
<i>RPI Regulation</i>	<i>Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014 (Qld)</i>
<i>Theodore</i>	The area currently subject to PL Application 1050
<i>Timmy</i>	The area currently subject to PL Application 1061
<i>Westside</i>	Westside Corporation Pty Ltd

1.0 Introduction

Westside Corporation Pty Ltd (**Westside**) is a Queensland-based oil and gas producer which has been successfully exploring, developing, and operating in Queensland since 2005 and New Zealand since 2016.

Westside is the operator of coal seam gas (**CSG**) assets in Queensland's Bowen Basin, west of Gladstone in the Moura/Theodore area, on behalf of the Meridian Joint Venture and ATP564 Joint Venture.

The focus of Westside's production activities has predominantly been Petroleum Lease (**PL**) 94 and a number of adjacent Mining Leases (**ML**) developed by Westside under a commercial co-development agreement with the owners of the Anglo American Dawson mine.

The Joint Ventures have both PLs granted and in application form over the underlying Authority to Prospect (**ATP**) 2027 and ATP602. PL1048 (**Mungi North**) was granted in April 2020 and PL1049 (**Mungi West**) was granted in September 2020. Petroleum Lease Applications 1050 (**Theodore**) and 1061 (**Timmy**) are still in the application phase.

Westside also holds three Petroleum Pipelines Licences (**PPLs**), namely point to point pipeline licences PPL26 and PPL61 and an Area Pipeline Licence, PPL182. Westside has recently submitted an application to extend the area of PPL182.

All of these permits are collectively referred to as the 'Greater Meridian Project' (the **Project** – see Figure 1).

Several Westside tenements intersect a Priority Living Area (**PLA**) surrounding the town of Moura within the Banana Shire Council (**BSC**) (Figure 2).

Moura is located approximately 200km south-west of Rockhampton and is a small township with an estimated resident population of 3,326 (as at June 2017) (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2019).

Westside proposes to install approximately 1.4km of gas and water gathering lines (also referred to as pipelines) within an area of the Moura PLA (Figure 2). Activities include:

- Walking through areas for scouting and surveying purposes;
- Installation of buried gas and water gathering lines and associated infrastructure within a single trench;
- Installation of low point drains (**LPDs**) and high point vents (**HPVs**) as required;
- Rehabilitation of the pipeline right of way (**ROW**);
- Maintenance of the pipeline ROW;
- Access to LPDs, HPVs and the pipelines for the life of the Project;
- Track construction for access to LPDs, HPVs and gathering lines.

A description of the specific activities is detailed in Section 6. Given the location and the low-impact nature of the activity, the resource activity is compatible with, and will not adversely impact on, development certainty in the PLA.

Westside has prepared this report to support an assessment application for a Regional Interests Development Approval (**RIDA**) as required under section 29 of the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014* (Qld) (**RPI Act**) to carry out resource activities within the PLA.

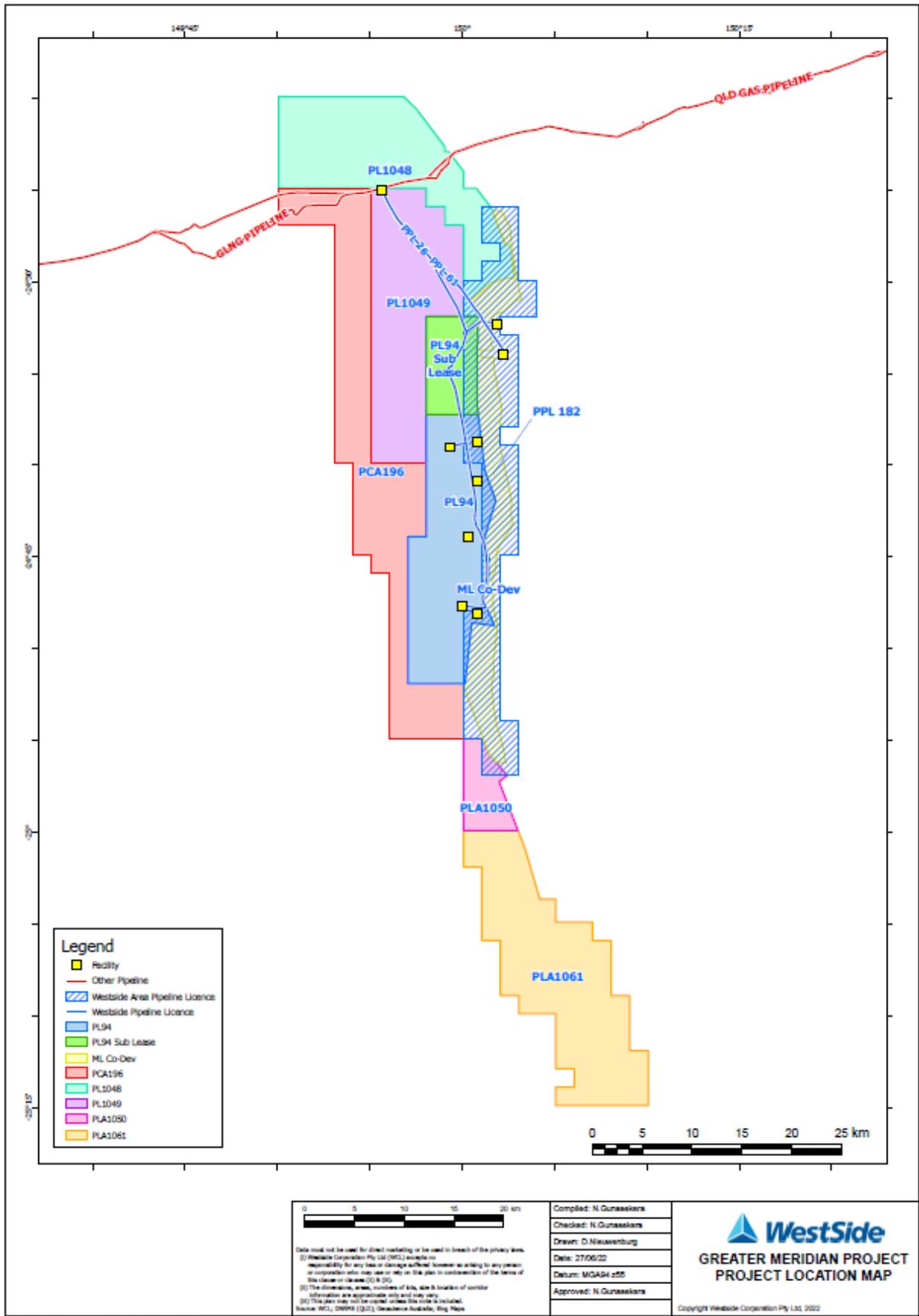


Figure 1 Greater Meridian Seam Gas Project

2.0 Priority Living Area

A PLA is “an area of regional interest” under the RPI Act. The purpose of establishing PLAs as areas of regional interest is to provide greater certainty for investment in the development of a region’s towns or urban growth areas.

The *Central Queensland Regional Plan 2013 (Regional Plan)* gazetted in October 2013 established a PLA over and around the town of Moura that included portions over existing permits PL94, ATP2027 and PPL26 (Figure 2).

Westside subsequently applied for and was granted PPL182 in 2015. In 2018 Westside submitted a Petroleum Lease application over a portion of ATP2027 and was granted PL1049 in September 2020. Both PPL182 and PL1049 overlap the PLA.

Moura is known as the ‘cradle of Coal Seam Gas’ in Australia as it is the location of where the viability of CSG was first proven. CSG has been part of the Moura region since the 1970s. Westside has been developing the Project from its Moura-based field office since 2010 when it, along with its joint venture partner Mitsui E&P Australia Pty Ltd, acquired interests in the Meridian Gas Fields.

There are existing resource activities within the Moura PLA that pre-date the Regional Plan and Westside’s operatorship of the permits, including 10 CSG wells and associated gathering and access within the PLA (see Figure 3). Along with PL94, PL1049, PPL26 and PPL182, there are also three Mining Exploration Permits (EPCs) held by Anglo American that overlap the PLA with a number of coal exploration wells drilled.

Figure 3 also shows current CSG activity in the area surrounding the PLA immediately south of Queensland Cotton’s Moura Cotton Gin.

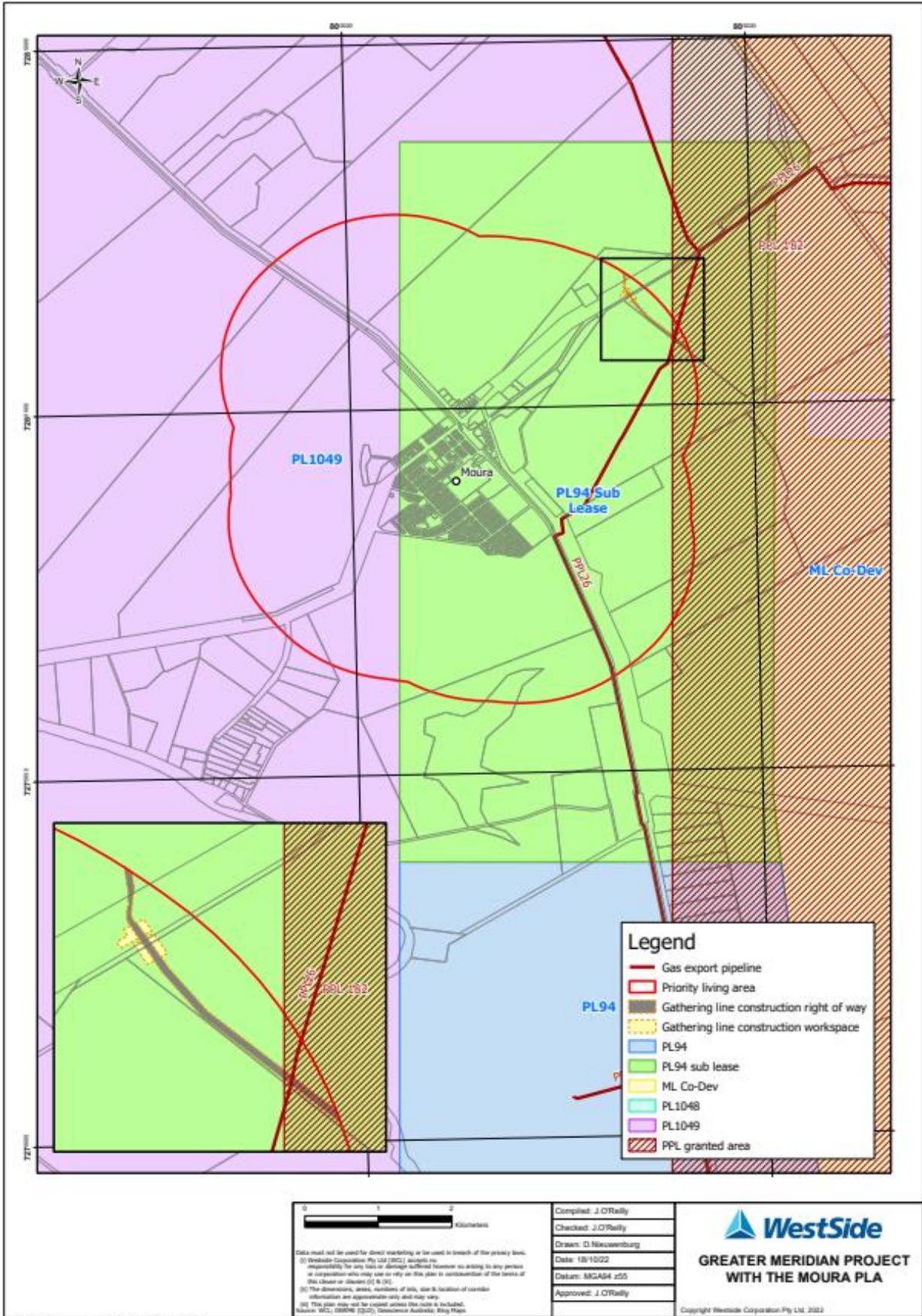


Figure 2 Moura PLA Boundary and Westside-Operated Tenements

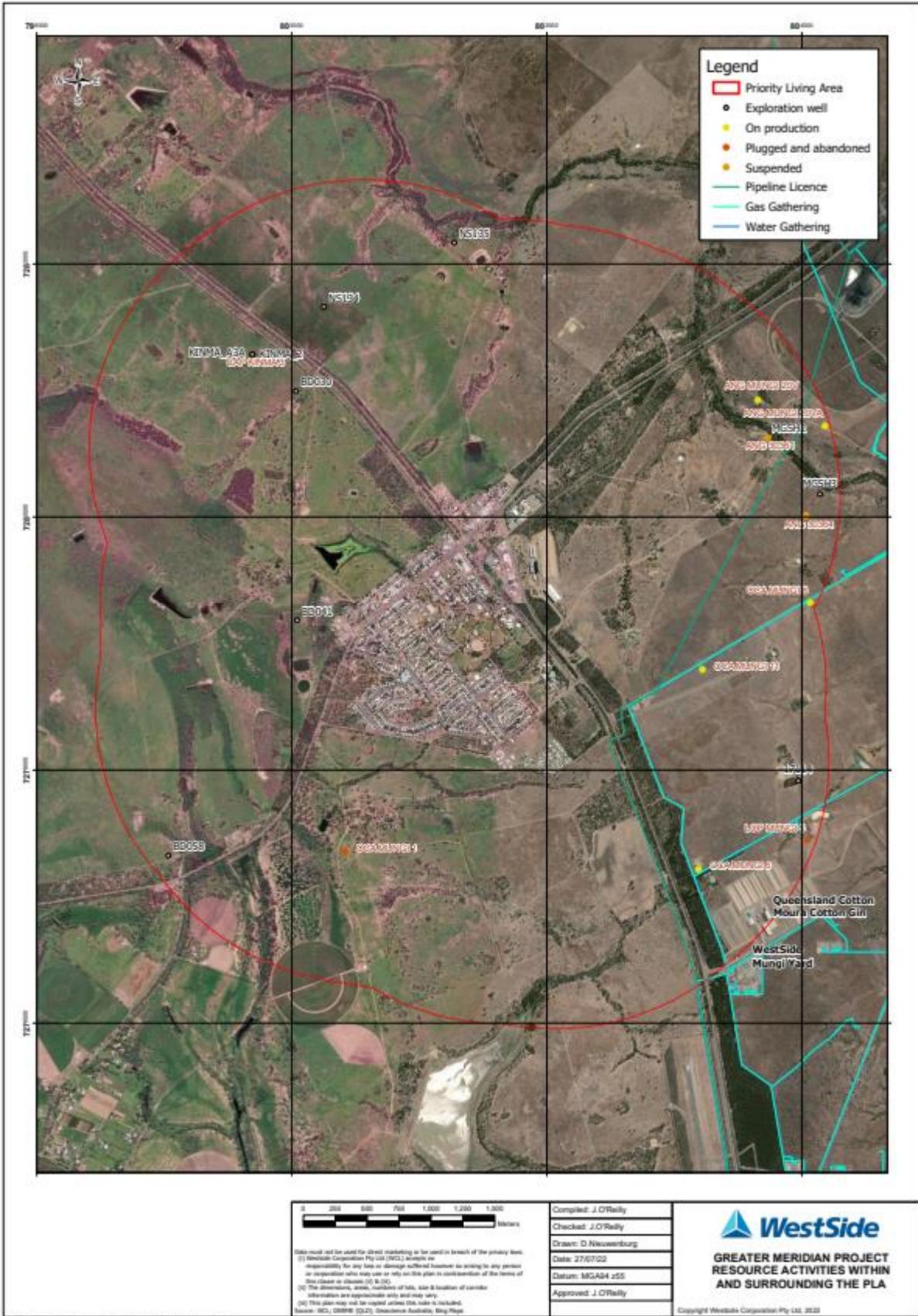


Figure 3 Resource Activities within and surrounding the Moura PLA

3.0 Regional Interest Development Approval

The Applicant, as detailed in Section 3.1, is making an assessment application to the Chief Executive of the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (**DSDILGP**) for a Regional Interests Development Approval (**RIDA**) under section 29(a) of the RPI Act to undertake a resource activity (namely, pipeline installation) on PPL182 within the PLA surrounding the township of Moura.

In accordance with Schedule 1 of the *Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014* (Qld) (**RPI Regulation**), the assessing agency for the Moura PLA is the Banana Shire Council, being the local government authority (**LGA**) for Moura.

This application's scope details petroleum activities within the PLA which supports the Project that will be undertaken in compliance with the relevant EAs, permits and regulatory requirements.

This Assessment Report has been prepared as per section 29(b) of the RPI Act and provides the supporting information for a RIDA application which meets the following required outcome for the PLA assessment criteria described in regulation 6 of the RPI Regulations:

The location, nature and conduct of the activity is compatible with the planned future for the priority living area stated in a planning instrument under the Planning Act.

The Assessment Report follows the RPI Act Statutory Guideline 01/14: *How to make an assessment application for a regional interests development approval under the Regional Planning Interests Act 2014* and the RPI Act Statutory Guideline 04/14 - *Carrying out activities in a Priority Living Area*.

3.1. Applicant

Westside CSG A Pty Ltd (25.5%), Westside CSG D Pty Ltd (25.5%) and Mitsui E&P Australia Pty Ltd (49%) are all participants in the Meridian Joint Venture (**Meridian JV**) that hold PPL182.

Westside operates PPL182 on behalf of the Meridian JV.

Table 1 Authority subject of this RIDA application within the Moura PLA

Tenure	Tenure Granted	Tenure Holder	Environmental Authority
PPL182	Yes. An application has been submitted to amend the area of the PPL.	Westside CSG A Pty Ltd (25.5%) Westside CSG D Pty Ltd (25.5%) Mitsui E&P Australia Pty Ltd (49%) <i>(collectively, the Meridian Joint Venture)</i>	EPSX01908114

3.2. Resource Activities

Resource activities are defined in section 12(2) of the RPI Act and include:

1. An activity for which a resource authority is required; or
2. An activity that is authorised under a resource authority or proposed resource authority.

The resource activities that the Applicant proposes to carry out within the PLA are:

- Walking through areas for scouting and surveying purposes;
- Installation of buried gas and water gathering lines and associated pipeline infrastructure;
- Installation of low point drains (**LPDs**) and high point vents (**HPVs**) as required;
- Rehabilitation of the pipeline right of way (**ROW**);

- Maintenance of the pipeline ROW;
- Track construction for access to LPDs, HPVs and gathering line ROW.

3.3. Location of Activities

The extent of the activity within the PLA will be limited to land parcels outside of the “General Residential” and “Centre” zones with activities concentrated within “Rural” zoned parcels as per the *Banana Shire Council Planning Scheme 2021 (Planning Scheme)* – see Figure 4.

The properties within the PLA that the Applicant is intending to conduct the proposed activities on are listed in Table 2. The conduct of the proposed resource activities on these properties will remain subject to reaching agreement with the relevant landholders for the pipeline installation and operation to occur. Title searches for each land parcel are provided in Appendix B.

There are a range of surface constraints that must be determined through discussions with relevant stakeholders including landholders around existing infrastructure, land uses, future property plans and amenities as well as ground truthing to determine environmental and cultural heritage values.

The Applicant applies a range of constraints when assessing a location for its developmental suitability which are described in the Westside “Development Planning Process” (Section 5).

EA conditions require permit holders to consider noise, dust, odour, light and smoke at a sensitive place, including for example a dwelling, library, childcare centre, medical centre or a public park.

Table 2 Land parcels within the PLA intended for proposed activities

Lot 110 on CP895858
Lot 1 on SP252890
Road Reserve (Dawson Highway)
Lot 66 on FN342 (Moura Short Railway)

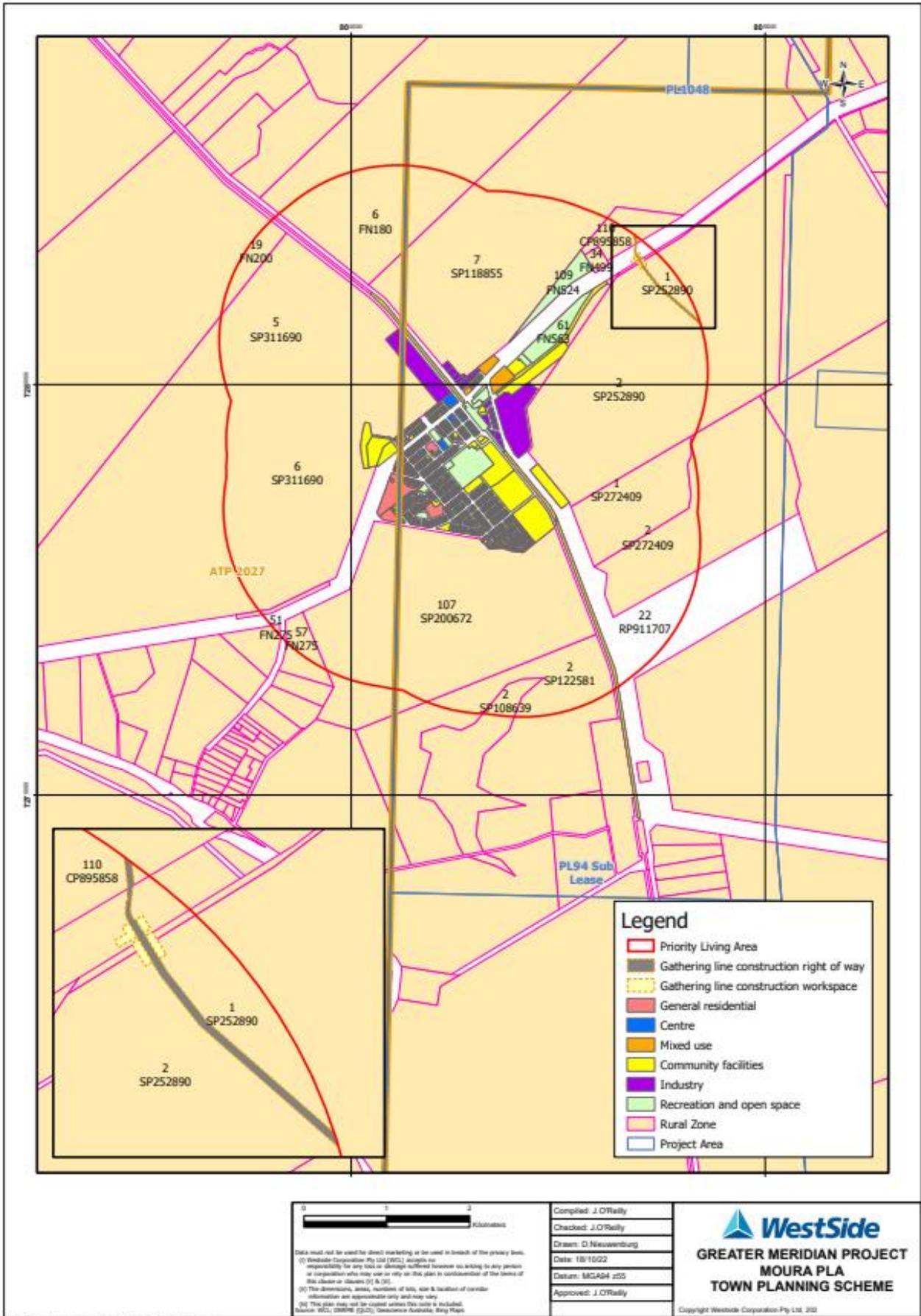


Figure 4 Moura PLA Town Planning Scheme

3.4. Extent of Activities within the PLA

A summary of the estimated maximum surface disturbance within the PLA is detailed in 3 below.

Section 6 describes in detail the nature of the resource activities that may be undertaken within the PLA. This detail is provided to support the responses given to the Prescribed Solutions in Section 4 of this report.

Table 3 Summary of Estimated Surface Disturbance within the PLA

Activity	Surface Disturbance
<p>Gathering, ancillary infrastructure and access tracks</p>	<p>Surface Disturbance: a maximum of 5.1ha of temporary surface disturbance and 0.5ha on an ongoing basis</p> <p>To collect gas and water from well pads in the surrounding area, the development within the PLA will require the installation of a 1.4km buried pipeline gathering system to deliver gas and water to a compression station outside of the PLA. Above ground infrastructure, such as LPDs and HPVs may also be installed within the PLA as required.</p> <p>An access track is also required to access the construction zone during development and to access infrastructure during the operations phase for inspection and maintenance. Access tracks and gathering lines are co-located, meaning they will be in the same ROW to decrease overall disturbance.</p> <p>An additional area is required temporarily during the construction phase alongside the Dawson Highway to facilitate the installation of buried infrastructure below the road pavement. This area is included in the 5.1ha disturbance area calculation. A construction ROW of a maximum of 30m will be utilised and rehabilitated immediately after construction activities are completed, leaving an access track along the pipeline ROW. Construction activities are anticipated to be complete within 18 months of all relevant approvals being granted.</p> <p>Westside’s gathering line and access track construction method is described in Section 6.</p> <p>The ongoing surface impact associated with the gathering lines, HPVs, LPDs and access is a maximum of 0.5ha over the life of the Project.</p>

4.0 Prescribed Solution

Prescribed Solution 1 for a PLA is:

The activity

- a) *is unlikely to adversely impact on development certainty—*
 - i) *for the land in the immediate vicinity of the activity; and*
 - ii) *in the PLA generally.*

Prescribed Solution 2 for a PLA is:

Carrying out the activity in the priority living area, and in the location stated in the application, is likely to result in community benefits and opportunities, including, for example, financial and social benefits and opportunities.

(Regulations 6 & 7, RPI Regulation).

The following documents were considered when responding to the Prescribed Solution criteria:

1. *Banana Shire Council Planning Scheme 2021 (Planning Scheme);*
2. *Banana Shire Community Plan 2017-2027 (Community Plan 2017-2027);*
3. *Central Queensland Regional Plan 2013 (Regional Plan); and*
4. *Moura & District 2017/2027 Place Based Plan (Place Based Plan).*

The Applicant has liaised with the local government, the Banana Shire Council (BSC), to understand how best to minimise the community impacts and maximise benefits at a local level.

Westside began liaising with the BSC about a RIDA in 2020. There were a number of teleconferences, face to face meetings, phone calls and emails exchanges.

BSC representatives seemed interested in the proposed activities and appreciative of the engagement with the Council, landholders and general community. Some key points are summarised below:

- **Local Spend** – the Applicant has provided the Council with information on its current local spend and community investment. We discussed the possibility of the Applicant contributing more to the annual Coal & Country Festival in terms of funding and volunteering. As a result of these discussions, in 2022 Westside significantly increased its funding and volunteering support, and was one of the two main sponsors for the event.
- **Employment** - BSC have shared the results of their latest round of community engagement to provide an understanding of the topics that concern Moura residents. The key focus areas were full time employment, training and upskilling for locals and finding opportunities for local youth. The Applicant employs locals and works closely with the community and local suppliers, and as its projects develop it is naturally expected that this will increase.
- **Social Performance** – We have discussed with Council future community/social performance plans such as willingness to engage with schools/STEM programs, further participation in local events and communication information sessions. As development activities progress, the Applicant is interested in running various school and educational tours/excursions.

Further details in relation to the Prescribed Solutions are provided below.

4.1. Addressing Prescribed Solution 1

This table addresses Prescribed Solution 1 for PLAs and follows the guidance provided in the RPI Act *Statutory Guideline 04/14 - Carrying out activities in a Priority Living Area*.

Table 4 Response to Prescribed Solution 1

a) Understanding whether an activity may adversely impact on development certainty	
<p>1. <i>Analysis that demonstrates the extent to which the activity would or would not result in the loss of land available for urban development</i></p>	<p>Activities within the PLA will be undertaken within petroleum pipeline licence PPL182 and will be an extension of activities that are currently being undertaken outside of the PLA within PPL182 and other Westside permits.</p> <p>The Planning Scheme identifies that Moura continues to service its surrounding rural area, existing major industry, and mining activities. Residential growth is directed away from mining and industrial activities to the north and north-west of the town. The Scheme also intends for urban expansion to avoid areas of viable natural resources extraction.</p> <p>The Applicant does not propose to carry out activities on land parcels within the “General Residential”, “Centre”, “Community Facilities”, or “Mixed Use” Zones as identified in the Planning Scheme which are reserved for urban development. These areas will not be impacted by the proposed activities.</p> <p>The Applicant proposes to carry out the resource activities on land zoned as “Rural” in the Planning Scheme.</p> <p>The Planning Scheme seeks to ensure that the rural character of agricultural land, mining resources and natural areas are protected and maintained for their production, landscape and environmental values.</p> <p>Moura’s rural areas support a diverse rural sector including mining and resources activity. Activities and land uses occurring in rural areas are managed to provide for the development of the rural and resources sectors while ensuring that the amenity of existing residents, towns and small settlements and the landscape and environmental values of rural areas are not compromised.</p> <p>While the Applicant’s proposed pipeline installation is not intensive or large-scale, the Planning Scheme states that rural areas can provide suitable locations for intensive or large-scale development that cannot be located in urban areas.</p> <p>Westside’s Development Planning Process (see Figure 5) will be utilised when planning activities around</p>

	<p>existing or planned infrastructure and this will occur in conjunction with consultation and negotiation with the relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that the proposed activities will result in the loss of land available for urban development within and surrounding the Moura PLA, considering the location of the proposed gathering lines and that the gathering lines will be buried underground with limited above-ground surface infrastructure such as HPVs, LPDs and an access track.</p> <p>The Place Based Plan identifies potential future development plans for Moura and includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A multi-staged Moura Memorial project in the Industrial Zone including a new Council Office, Museum, Library and Cultural Education Centre and a concept study to commence redevelopment of a disused railway corridor; - Creation of a redevelopment plan for the precinct from Rotary Park in the Recreational Zone to Gillespie Street and installing pathways linking Theodore Road and Gillespie Street in town; - Improvements to the Moura River Park located outside of the PLA, including a walking/cycling track from town to the River Park and from town to the Meridian site which is also located outside the of PLA; - Improvement of existing parks, gardens, main roads and relocating/screening of the town refusal transfer facility; and - Improvement of local facilities such as Lions Park, Moura Recreation Reserve, Youth Centre Precinct and Retirement Village. <p>The Applicant’s activities within the PLA will be outside of the areas planned to be utilised for the above-mentioned future town development activities which are identified as being located within the urban area which the Applicant is actively avoiding.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Applicant’s proposed development within the PLA, focused within “Rural” Zoned land, will not result in the loss of land available for urban development as identified in the Planning Scheme.</p>
<p>2. <i>Analysis that demonstrates the extent to which the activity would or would not prevent or delay the orderly expansion of planned urban development</i></p>	<p>It is not anticipated that the proposed activities would prevent or delay the orderly expansion of planned urban development. The pipeline installation is proposed to be undertaken approximately 2km outside of the urban area and the activities will have minimal disturbance given that the gathering lines will be underground with limited above-ground surface infrastructure.</p> <p>Pipeline installation is a low-impact construction activity that will leave minimal surface disturbance post completion and rehabilitation. According to the Planning Scheme and Regional Plan, there are no planned</p>

	<p>urban developments that will be restricted by the proposed activities on properties zoned as “Rural” within the PLA.</p> <p>As per the Planning Scheme, one of the overall outcomes for the Rural Zone is that Rural Uses which are likely to generate significant odour, noise or other impacts are located away from the town to protect the amenity of the town, which indicates that no urban development is currently planned within the Rural Zone in the PLA.</p>
<p>3. <i>Analysis that demonstrates the extent to which the activity would or would not result in the discontinuation of an activity that is lawfully in existence under a local government planning scheme, development scheme or other applicable statutory planning instrument</i></p>	<p>There are no activities identified in the Planning Scheme or other planning instruments within the PLA that would need to discontinue due to the proposed activities.</p> <p>As demonstrated elsewhere within the Meridian field, the Applicant’s activities within rural properties are undertaken in consultation and negotiation with landholders to minimise impacts to their existing/planned enterprises and maintain rural amenity and character as desired.</p> <p>All activities are sited using “Westside’s Development Planning Process” (see section 5) which ranks locations of preference according to likely impacts on land use values such as agriculture and grazing.</p> <p>Any activities and infrastructure proposed to be located on land that is used for these purposes require written agreement from the landholders in accordance with the relevant legislative requirements.</p> <p>As detailed in this report, any activities undertaken in the identified areas of the PLA will be conducted in such a manner as to ensure compliance with all environmental legislative requirements and will not adversely impact natural features such as water quality, watercourses, soil landscapes, vegetation or the management of weeds and pest animals.</p> <p>The proposed resource activities will be located and conducted in such a way that primary land uses will not need to discontinue as a consequence of the activities.</p> <p>There are also other regulatory requirements that effectively require any land used for resource activities to be returned to its original land use (or otherwise in consultation with the landholder) once resource activities have ceased.</p>
<p>4. <i>Analysis that demonstrates the extent to which the activity would or would not increase the cost of planned development</i></p>	<p>The proposed activities have been planned with consideration given to urban development, environmental values and existing, as well as future, landholder property development plans using the Development Planning Process.</p> <p>Pipeline installation is a low-impact construction activity that will leave minimal surface disturbance post-</p>

	<p>completion as the gathering lines will be underground, and rehabilitation will occur once construction activities are completed.</p> <p>Due to the location of the proposed pipeline, the resource activities will not encroach on the urban area or its immediate surrounds.</p>
<p>5. <i>Analysis that demonstrates the extent to which the activity would or would not damage or otherwise affect existing infrastructure</i></p>	<p>The planned activities will not affect existing infrastructure as the intention is to only conduct activities within properties classified as “Rural”.</p> <p>The Planning Scheme also identifies that one of the overall outcomes sought for all Rural Zoned land in Moura is that the land is not provided with urban services. As such, proposed activities within the Rural Zone are also unlikely to impact on future urban infrastructure.</p> <p>All activities will be located in discussion and negotiation with landholders using Westside’s Development Planning Process which considers potential impacts to existing infrastructure and land uses. The land access regulatory regime also applies a restricted land framework imposing mandatory buffers around rural and residential infrastructure that can only be waived with landholder consent.</p>
<p>6. <i>Analysis that demonstrates the extent to which the activity would or would not result in additional demand on existing infrastructure or services</i></p>	<p>The resource activity will not result in an additional demand on existing infrastructure or services.</p> <p><u>Accommodation</u></p> <p>The proposed activities within the PLA will not require any additional workforce from what is currently required for operating the other areas of the Applicant’s Greater Meridian field. As such, there will be no extra demand on housing or accommodation (rental as well as motels/caravan park) as a result of the planned activities within the PLA.</p> <p><u>Road Use</u></p> <p>There may be a slight increase in the use of Dawson Highway during the pipeline installation within the PLA. However, this is not expected to be significant as the activity is temporary, and the area within the PLA proposed to be accessed for the activities is only a small percentage of the Greater Meridian field and the Applicant’s other existing and planned operations within the region.</p> <p>Additionally, the Planning Scheme identifies an outcome for Mining Resources areas that <i>‘roads used for the haulage of agricultural products, extractive and mining resources including major highways, key resource area transport routes and the coal train load-out facility haul route in Moura are protected from incompatible land uses and works’</i>. This suggests that the Planning Scheme anticipates resource activity</p>

	<p>dependence on road infrastructure. However, as noted above there will only be a slight increase in the use of the local roads on a temporary basis as a result of the proposed activities.</p> <p><u>Washdown Facility</u></p> <p>The Applicant uses the Moura Machinery Wash Down Facilities. There is no additional use foreseen outside of the current use volumes when undertaking the proposed activities within the PLA.</p> <p><u>Town Water</u></p> <p>Additional town water will not be required for the proposed activities within the identified areas of the PLA. The Applicant has adequate sources of water available to it from its existing produced water storages and other sources. Town water is currently supplied to the Westside office site on Okano Street for drinking and emergency wash down purposes and this usage is not expected to increase due to proposed activities within the PLA.</p> <p><u>Emergency Services</u></p> <p>The Applicant relies on the Moura hospital and emergency services for staff injuries and illnesses. However, the reliance on these services is not expected to increase due to the proposed activities within the PLA, given the low-impact, temporary nature of the activities.</p>
<p>7. <i>Analysis that demonstrates the extent to which the activity would or would not negatively impact on the amenity of the PLA in general and on land in the immediate vicinity of the activity</i></p>	<p><u>Noise</u></p> <p>Noise will be generated by the use of vehicles, generators, machinery and other relevant equipment utilised for the proposed activities. However, the Applicant is subject to stringent noise limits contained in its EA which must be complied with when conducting resource activities.</p> <p>The Applicant will not conduct activities within the identified areas of the PLA that will result in exceeding the prescribed noise limits for any resident within the urban area.</p> <p>The Applicant is also required to adhere to the EA prescribed noise limits for residents of rural properties and other dwellings outside of the urban area.</p> <p><u>Visual</u></p> <p>Impacts to visual amenity will be temporary, limited and localised to the areas in which the activities will occur, namely trucks, equipment and 4WD vehicles which will temporarily traverse local roads and properties.</p>

	<p><u>Dust</u></p> <p>Dust suppression activities are conducted on a regular basis for the Applicant’s current operations, and this will continue for activities proposed within the PLA. This generally involves the application of water to access roads tracks and construction ROWs during the pipeline installation as required to effectively suppress dust.</p> <p>Under the Land Access Code, vehicles must be operated on a landholder’s property at speeds that are appropriate for the landholder’s land and minimise noise, dust and disturbance to the land. Westside’s vehicle speeds are restricted to 40km/hr on all access tracks and site roads (unless a slower speed is necessary). Dust suppression activities (currently using water trucks) are carried out on an as-required basis to minimise the potential for environmental nuisance due to dust. Watering frequency will be increased as required (e.g. due to high winds or dry conditions).</p> <p><u>Traffic</u></p> <p>As previously mentioned, it is expected there may be a slight increase in the use of Dawson Highway during the pipeline installation within the PLA. However, this is not expected to cause a negative impact on the amenity of the PLA and surrounds as increased road use is expected to be minimal and will be temporary.</p> <p>Work shifts and activities are to occur during daylight hours and are also scheduled to avoid excessive vehicle movements during sensitive times of the day, such as school drop off and pickup times and main business hours.</p>
<p><i>b) Determine the impact on amenity, the proposed activity should be evaluated against the following factors:</i></p>	
<p>1. <i>The compatibility of the activity with surrounding activities</i></p>	<p>The Planning Scheme identifies much of the subject land within the PLA as a “Key Resource Area” which includes land covered by Petroleum Leases.</p> <p>There is a significant amount of existing CSG activity within proximity to the PLA and between the urban area and Anglo’s Dawson Mine complex. There are also CSG wells (capped and shut in), gathering lines and a steel gas pipeline that have been previously constructed within (but prior to establishment of) the PLA which indicates the ability for these activities to occur without significant impact to the town (see Figure 3).</p> <p>The co-existence of CSG activities with existing and prior land uses has also been the subject of</p>

	<p>considerable focus in recent years with many legislative changes and advisory and statutory bodies formed as a result (such as the Land Access Ombudsman and GasFields Commission Queensland). By its very nature, CSG activities must co-exist with existing land uses as the activity generally occurs on land owned by third-party landowners as opposed to an activity such as mining, in which the land is generally purchased by the mine operator. As a result of its current and previous activity in the area, the Applicant has considerable experience in the coordination of its CSG activities with rural enterprises and nearby townships.</p> <p>The compatibility of CSG activities with surrounding activities near a town is probably best demonstrated by the fact that similar development to that proposed by the Applicant has successfully occurred in comparable proximity to other towns (such as Miles) by other CSG proponents. In these instances, the existing legislative requirements in relation to environmental and other impacts, as well as the need to negotiate access and the location of activities with landowners, has ensured that any potential impacts to the neighbouring townships was minimised and managed appropriately.</p>
<p>2. <i>The nature and scale of the proposed activity and the extent of its intrusion on the predominant character of the surrounding area</i></p>	<p>The maximum ongoing surface disturbance within the PLA will be approximately 0.5ha (approximately 0.015% of the 3,273ha area of the PLA).</p> <p>It is acknowledged that a larger disturbed area is required during construction of the gathering lines however this disturbance is expected to be for a period of less than 18 months and is reduced significantly through progressive rehabilitation once the construction has occurred. An indication of the surface impact during construction for various infrastructure is provided in Section 6 of this report.</p> <p>As evident in the Applicant's proposed activities as detailed in Section 6, and other proponents' development within a similar distance to other townships, resource activities such as pipeline installation can successfully be undertaken within rural land uses such as agriculture and grazing in proximity to towns and residential areas. The gathering lines will be permanently buried underground so post-construction they will not intrude on the surrounding area, and surface infrastructure will be minimal.</p>
<p>3. <i>The extent of change to the volume or nature of traffic on the roads in the PLA</i></p>	<p>Please refer to item #6 in the previous table.</p>
<p>4. <i>The effect on the existing linkages between various parts of the PLA (for</i></p>	<p>The Zoning Code aims to ensure that the availability of land, the amenity, and the operational needs of different uses in each Zone are not compromised by the inclusion or encroachment of inappropriate</p>

<p><i>example, between residential areas and employment areas)</i></p>	<p>development and that land on the boundaries of each of the Zones is of a nature, design and appearance that respects the scale and nature of uses in the adjoining Zone.</p> <p>As discussed previously, the Applicant only proposes to conduct the activities within land outside of the urban areas of the PLA. Aside from the use of existing roads that link the various Zones (which is not expected to have any negative effects), the Applicant’s activities will have no other effect on the linkages between the various parts of the PLA.</p>
<p>5. <i>Changes to the outlook from key vistas, nearby sensitive uses (for example, residential areas) or public facilities (for example, parks) and tourist attractions</i></p>	<p>Please refer to item #7 in the previous table.</p>
<p>6. <i>The effect on the sense of place, local cultural heritage values and perceptions of safety</i></p>	<p>The Moura area has a long history of settlement and agriculture development spanning over one hundred years. By the 1960s, mining had played a prominent role in the Moura area, along with grain, cotton and cattle grazing. The CSG industry has been present in various forms since the 1970s and an industry in its own right in the region since the early 2000s. The nearby nitrate plant has also been in operation since 2000. Moura is therefore an economically diverse community, albeit largely dominated by the neighbouring Dawson coal mine.¹</p> <p>The mining sector, including CSG exploration and development, is a part of the social fabric of Moura and the surrounding region. This is reflected in Banana Shire Council’s future direction for the town of Moura as outlined in the 2017-2027 Moura and District Place Based Plan as well as the Banana Shire Community Plan 2017 – 2027, which state that the vision for Moura in 2031 is to have <i>‘strong and positive ties to both the mining and rural sectors and provide a sustainable economic and social base that enables growth in business and light-to-medium industry sectors’</i>.</p> <p>The residents of Moura live in close proximity to the Dawson Mine, and it is a prominent feature of the community. The mine tragedies in 1975, 1986 and 1994 are defining moments in the community and very much a part of the social fabric today. As such, the community has a pragmatic and well understood relationship with the historical risks and opportunities of resource development.</p>

¹ www.moura.net.au.

	<p>In terms of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage, surveys within the Moura region have found many links with history such as stone artefact scatters, flakes, grinding stones, shell middens, scarred trees, and places of significance, to name a few.</p> <p>The Applicant's activities within the PLA will be assessed by the traditional owners, the Gaangalu Nation People (GNP), prior to any activities in accordance with the existing Cultural Heritage Investigation and Management Agreement (CHIMA) between the parties. This agreement ensures the careful management and protection of items and places of heritage value. Westside and the GNP have entered into several CHIMAs and have a relationship spanning over ten years.</p>
7. <i>The visual prominence of the site</i>	Please refer to item #7 in the previous table.
8. <i>Proposed landscaping and enhancements</i>	<p>There are no proposed landscaping and enhancements identified in the Planning Schemes within the PLA where the Applicant intends to conduct activities that would be impacted by the proposed resource activities.</p> <p>Further, in relation to existing landscaping features in the PLA, the gathering installation will cause no impacts given that the gathering lines will be buried underground as well as the general low-impact nature of the activities.</p>
9. <i>Explain how any impacts will be managed or mitigated.</i>	See Section 6 of this report and above.

4.2. Addressing Prescribed Solution 2

This table addresses Prescribed Solution 2 for PLAs by following the guidance provided in the RPI Act *Statutory Guideline 04/14 - Carrying out activities in a Priority Living Area*.

Table 5 Response to Prescribed Solution 2

Carrying out the activity in the PLA, and in the location stated in the application, is likely to result in community benefits and opportunities:	
1. <i>Analysis of the economic and social benefits that will be associated with the additional workforce (during both the construction and operation</i>	Activities within the PLA will form part of the Applicant's ongoing operations, which contribute to the local, regional, and State economies through employment and other economic contributions such as payment of rates and rents, local and regional procurement, use of service industries and payment of royalties and taxes. Between 2020-2022, the Meridian Joint Venture also delivered 42 PJ of gas to the

<p>phases)</p>	<p>market, including the domestic market.</p> <p>As at the date of this application, the Applicant employs nine staff who permanently reside in the Moura area and two others who live within the Banana Shire. In addition to this, the Applicant employs a further 30 staff and contractors as part of its workforce who live in Moura while on shift. This represents 75% of Westside’s total field-based workforce. As the Applicant continues to develop its tenements within the PLA and surrounding region, these figures are expected to increase.</p> <p>The Place Based Plan 2017 – 2027 states that its future direction includes <i>“encouraging a shift from barracks/single man quarters to having resource workers live in Moura”</i> to <i>“help increase the population of the town and improve the economy”</i>.</p> <p>A key feature of the Applicant’s operations in the Moura community is that it does not use camps for the housing of staff. The Applicant currently rents 13 properties in Moura, and staff regularly use local businesses in Moura and the surrounding area to supply household furniture and equipment for the rental properties.</p> <p>Two of the local accommodation providers in Moura also host large contingents of travelling workers who often attend site in addition to the abovementioned staff and contractors. The Applicant will continue to utilise local accommodation providers for this purpose. Discussions with the motel and caravan park operators in Moura revealed that the primary driver of the motel and caravan park industry in Moura is the resources industry with an estimated 80-95% of their business coming from the resources industry.</p> <p>The Applicant is committed to utilising and supporting local services. On average, the Applicant spends approximately \$4million within Moura and the BSC annually however, in the first six months of 2022 alone, the Applicant has spent \$3.3 million with BSC. This figure will increase as the Applicant continues to develop within the PLA and other areas of the Moura and BSC region.</p> <p>The Applicant uses local tradespeople such as plumbers, electricians, and mechanics and as activities increase, there will be a higher demand for these services. The Applicant has a fleet of 35 vehicles that are predominantly serviced and repaired in Moura with the occasional trip to Biloela for specialist services.</p> <p>The Applicant patronises local businesses such as IGA, Mitre 10, the pharmacy, cafés, hotels, and motels and uses local suppliers in Moura and surrounding areas for personal protective equipment and logo embroidery. It is expected that these services will see an increase in spend as the Applicant further develops its tenures in the area.</p>
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<p>2. <i>Analysis of direct contributions (monetary or in-kind work) towards:</i></p>	<p><i>Trunk infrastructure (whether it be the capacity or the quality of the infrastructure)</i></p> <p>Operations within the PLA will rely on the use of existing roads.</p> <p>Any required road upgrades will be subject to discussions with the relevant road authority being the State or the BSC. In the past, the Applicant has contributed to the upgrade of Three Chain Road.</p>
	<p><i>Public infrastructure (including public transport, health, and education services)</i></p> <p>There are promising opportunities to work with Moura State High School and Moura State School on STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) learning with technical experts and guided field trips to the gas fields during the conduct of the activities within the PLA.</p> <p>The Applicant will also look to provide career sessions for high school students advising them of the Applicant's involvement in the resources sector locally, its operations and the careers that can be obtained in the sector.</p> <p>There is also interest from local high school students wanting work experience and work placement in the resources sector, especially those completing Certificates in Resources and Infrastructure. Local schools are also interested in industry-based tutors for those students undertaking online learning in extension maths, physics, and pre-university courses in engineering.</p> <p>There may also be opportunities to increase the oil and gas component of the tourism story for Moura through additional support of the BSC and the tourism industry. The Applicant's long history with the area and proximity to the township itself make it ideally placed to assist in this regard.</p>
	<p><i>A community initiative or facility (for example public artwork, community notice board, community centre)</i></p> <p>Over the past twelve years, the Applicant has established itself as a valued member of the local Moura community. The Applicant's operational team are actively involved by supporting and attending community functions and events, and hosting landholder meetings and community consultation sessions.</p> <p>The Applicant has provided sponsorship and donation funding to local community organisations and festivals, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coal & Country Festival - Moura Primary and High School's P&C Fundraisers - NAIDOC Week - Moura Hospital Auxiliary

- Moura Child Care and Play Group
- Moura Muddy Water Classic Fishing Competition
- Moura Golf Competition
- Moura Sportsmen Night
- Moura Junior Tigers Rugby League
- Moura Christmas Street Party
- Moura Blue Care
- Moura Men's Shed
- Moura Camp draft

This provides connectivity between the Applicant and the local community. The Applicant intends to continue to expand its sponsorships and partnerships with local community events and organisations and is looking to grow both its direct contribution (such as monetary contributions) as well as its indirect support through provision of personnel, equipment, and services to assist and aid in the preparation and delivery of successful community events and outcomes.

5.0 Development Planning Process

All proposed activities are assessed and planned using the Operator's (Westside's) Development Planning Process (see Figure 5).

In addition to the mandatory requirements embedded in legislation and the land access framework, the Development Planning Process involves the consideration of constraints and landholder and cultural heritage party input in its planning phases.

Accordingly, early consideration is given to potential co-existence matters such as existing/competing land uses, landholder preferences, noise/visual amenity impacts, future property plans, urban development and potential impacts to landholders, cultural heritage parties, the community, and the environment.

The Applicant considers that this process goes over and above the mandatory requirements and ensures that potential future impacts from development are considered in the early stages of planning so that any potential issues are avoided, mitigated, or minimised.

Landholders

The Applicant's existing operations are currently situated in and around dryland and irrigated cropping land as well as existing grazing enterprises. Westside co-exists with these land use activities.

The Applicant understands how important each property is to the landholder and works in consultation with landholders to ensure farming/grazing activities can co-exist with the Applicant's projects now and into the future on those properties.

Westside has successfully negotiated over a hundred land access agreements and has dedicated on-site land access coordinators who regularly communicate with landholders and the broader community. The Applicant conducts its operations with a view to maintaining long and collaborative relationships with the owners and occupiers of the land where its activities are conducted.

Environment

There is an EA in place for PPL182, which has been issued by the administering authority under Chapter 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (Qld) (**EP Act**). The EA authorises resource activities subject to certain conditions which are designed to promote good environmental management, minimise any potential impacts, prevent any environmental harm and ensure that the Applicant meets its general environmental duty.

The Applicant has an Environmental Management System (**EMS**) in place which governs its general environmental obligations. The key elements of the EMS are:

- Planning;
- Implementation;
- Monitoring programs; and
- Formal review processes.

The Applicant targets full compliance with legislative and operating permit conditions and the relevant regulatory authorities conduct regular on-site compliance audits.

Cultural Heritage

The traditional owners within the PLA are the Gaangalu Nation People (**GNP**).

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Qld) (**ACH Act**) the Applicant undertakes all practicable measures to identify and to avoid or minimise impacts to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

Westside has a number of voluntary Cultural Heritage Investigation and Management Agreements (**CHIMAs**) with the GNP over parts of the Greater Meridian field. These CHIMA's have been approved

as Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs) in accordance with Part 7 of the ACH Act by the Cultural Heritage Unit of the Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (previously the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships).

The CHIMAs provide the framework through which the parties to the agreements protect and manage Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in a culturally appropriate manner while complying with all necessary legislative requirements.

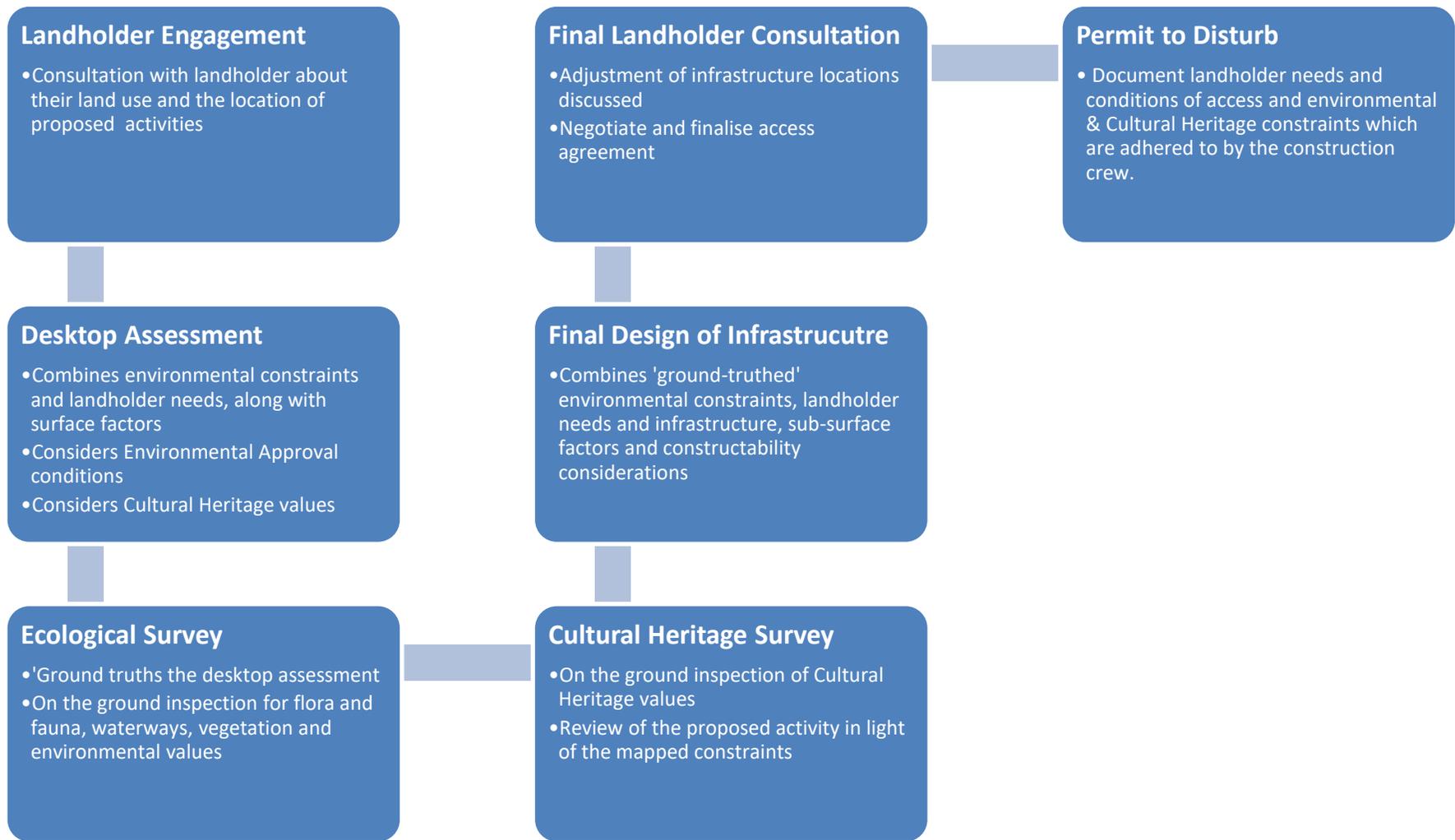


Figure 5 Westside Development Planning Process

6.0 Proposed Works – a general description of activities and methodologies

6.1. Gathering Lines

There will be approx. 1.4km of gas and water gathering lines within the PLA with a construction ROW of a maximum of 30m during the construction phase which will be rehabilitated immediately after construction is completed.

Westside's gathering and access construction method is described below.

Where possible, the gathering network is located in pre-disturbed areas and co-located with existing infrastructure, access roads/tracks, property boundaries or fence lines so that environmental and landholder impacts are minimised.

Prior to installing gathering lines, vegetation is cleared and topsoil is removed and stockpiled on the edge of the ROW where possible. Once a trench is excavated, the pipe is strung and lowered into the trench, the trench is backfilled and then re-profiled consistent with the surrounding area. The topsoil and vegetation stockpiles are then respread over the ROW to promote natural regeneration.

Where required, LPDs will be placed in the low points of the gas gathering network to capture and expel water in the pipeline due to condensate dropping out of the gas. Typically, an LPD footprint is 2.5m x 2.5m. HPVs, which are valves installed along the highest points of a water gathering network may also be installed to remove gas that may be present in the water pipeline. A typical HPV footprint is 2.5m x 5m.

All gathering pipelines are buried underground to a standard minimum depth of cover of 750mm and deeper where required by road and rail operators. Disturbance is minimal following construction and rehabilitation as the gathering lines are buried underground. Ongoing activities will include monitoring of weeds and landform on the ROW. Seeding will occur as required.

An access track is also required to access the construction zone. It is Westside's preference to upgrade and utilise landholders' existing access tracks where possible in order to reduce the overall disturbance footprint and subsequent impacts. Otherwise, new access tracks are co-located with the gathering lines.

6.2. Operations

Once construction has concluded and the equipment/infrastructure has been commissioned, the ROW for the gathering lines and the access tracks are then utilised for ongoing operations.

It is anticipated that there will be minimal surface activity other than monitoring, maintenance and environmental checks of the gathering line ROWs, access tracks and the LPDs and HPVs. This will involve an operator walking or driving along the ROW as required for such monitoring and maintenance activities.

6.2.1 Infrastructure Maintenance

The pipeline gathering network is inspected regularly to ensure integrity of the system and to identify potential maintenance requirements. Pipelines only require ongoing access for checks and maintenance as required and the level of disturbance is minimal – as above, it involves an operator walking or driving along the ROW as required.

6.2.2 Weed Management

Weed management is undertaken in close consultation and negotiation with landholders to ensure

Westside's activities are consistent with landholders own activities.

Sites are managed in accordance with conditions negotiated with landholders, internal procedures and relevant regulatory requirements.

In addition, measures are undertaken to minimise the spread of weeds from vehicles and machinery. All vehicles and machinery must have a valid weed hygiene certificate (sometimes known as a washdown inspection and certificate) prior to access of any properties for operational or development activities.

6.2.3 Dust Suppression

Dust suppression activities are carried out on an as-required basis to minimise the potential for environmental nuisance due to dust. Watering frequency is increased during periods of higher risk (e.g. high winds and dry times). If water produced from Westside's CSG activities is used for dust suppression, this activity is undertaken in accordance with the Queensland Government's legislative requirements and end of waste codes.

6.3. Rehabilitation and Decommissioning

Rehabilitation is undertaken in accordance with the conditions of the relevant EAs. The activities undertaken by Westside to meet its obligations and ensure successful rehabilitation include the following:

- Topsoil is managed in a manner that preserves its biological and chemical properties.
- Land is reinstated so as to create a stable surface consistent with the surrounding land. This ensures surface water flow over the surface is consistent with the surrounding landscape and minimises the risk of erosion.
- Revegetation of the disturbance area is undertaken in order to achieve a similar mix of vegetation to that which existed pre-disturbance. Often plants and seeds are collected during clearing activities and used during reinstatement.
- The methods used to rehabilitate and re-vegetate an area are tailored to each specific location and will depend on the disturbance type, infrastructure, maintenance and final or existing land use.

Following rehabilitation, access to infrastructure will be limited to essential activities only to minimise future impacts to the land. Maintenance of rehabilitated areas will take place as required following monitoring to ensure the following objectives are met:

- landforms remain stable with no significant subsidence or erosion;
- erosion control measures remain effective;
- stormwater runoff and seepage from reinstated areas do not negatively affect the environmental values of any waters;
- plants show healthy growth and recruitment is occurring, and;
- pest and weed species are managed in accordance with the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Monitoring will be undertaken to confirm that the final rehabilitation acceptance criteria, as detailed in the EAs, has been achieved.

Where a landholder wishes to retain certain infrastructure, such as access tracks or gathering lines, an agreement will be put in place to transfer the infrastructure to the landholder.



Figure 6 Site immediately following rehabilitation



Figure 7 Land returned to its pre-disturbance form

6.4. Duration of Activities

Westside seeks to commence the activities within the PLA in 2023.

The timeline for the activities will depend on several factors such as land access negotiations, cultural heritage and environmental assessments and economic conditions.

Construction activities will be phased over an 18-month period and ongoing operations are likely to continue for the life of the Project.

Appendix A – Resource Authority

Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004



QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT

PIPELINE LICENCE

No. 182

"AREA - PIPELINE LICENCE"

PETROLEUM AND GAS (PRODUCTION AND SAFETY) ACT 2004

Section 410

Pipeline Licence No. 182

I grant this area pipeline licence under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004* (the Act) to the holder, authorising the holder to carry out authorised activities for a pipeline licence in accordance with the Act and this licence. Any schedules or endorsements to this licence form part of the licence.

1. HOLDER(S):

Mitsui E&P Australia Pty Limited	ACN: 108 437 529	49.0%
Westside CSG A Pty Ltd	ACN: 138 989 358	25.5%
Westside CSG D Pty Ltd	ACN: 140 474 362	25.5%

2. DATE OF EFFECT: 18 February 2015

3. TERM: 30 years

4. EXPIRY DATE: 17 February 2045

5. PIPELINE AREA: As per Schedule 1.

6. TERMINAL POINTS: As per Schedule 2.

7. PIPELINE LENGTH: 11 km

8. CONDITIONS AND PROVISIONS (OTHER THAN MANDATORY CONDITIONS):
Nil

9. EXCLUSIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON AUTHORISED ACTIVITIES: None

11. REVIEW DAYS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 434 OF THE ACT:

Initial review day 2 years after date of effect and every five years thereafter.

Mark Kelly

MARK KELLY

Regional Director

Petroleum and Gas Operations

Delegate of the Minister for Natural Resources and Mines

Department of Natural Resources and Mines

Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) (Ministerial) Delegation (No 1) 2014

Date Granted: *18 / 02 / 2015*

SCHEDULE 1 – PIPELINE AREA

Area of Licence (Total): (69 sub-blocks)

That part of the State of Queensland within the boundaries of the blocks and sub-blocks as defined and shown on the Queensland Mines and Energy Block Identification Map (BIM) - Series B and set out below.

BIM	Block(s)	Sub-Block(s)
BRIS	361	g, h, m, n, s, w, x
BRIS	433	a, b, c, d, f, g, h, j, l, m, q, r, s, v, w, x
BRIS	505	a, b, c, f, g, h, l, m, n, q, r, v, w, x
BRIS	577	b, c, g, h, m, n, r, s, w, x
BRIS	649	b, g, m, q, r, v, w
BRIS	721	a, b, f, g, l, m, q, r, v, w, x
BRIS	793	b, c, g, h

SCHEDULE 2 – TERMINAL POINTS

Pipeline Section 1

Start Point

Longitude: 150.036126

Latitude: -24.566087

End Point

Longitude: 150.018267

Latitude: -24.612

Pipeline Section 2

Start Point

Longitude: 150.036217

Latitude: -24.566034

End Point

Longitude: 150.013477

Latitude: -24.564459

Pipeline Section 3

Start Point

Longitude: 150.013443

Latitude: -24.591551

End Point

Longitude: 150.014485

Latitude: -24.591486

Pipeline Section 4

Start Point

Longitude: 150.013428

Latitude: -24.60598

End Point

Longitude: 150.01395

Latitude: -24.605451

Pipeline Section 5

Start Point

Longitude: 150.017139

Latitude: -24.644563

End Point

Longitude: 150.017626

Latitude: -24.644484

Pipeline Section 6

Start Point

Longitude: 150.026099

Latitude: -24.687848

End Point

Longitude: 150.026562

Latitude: -24.687689

Ref PPL 182

15/03/2016

Westside CSG A Pty Ltd
GPO Box 1121
BRISBANE QLD 4001

Dear Sir/Madam,

I refer to your application to amend Pipeline Licence Number 182 received on 30 September 2015.

Your application has been assessed, pursuant to section 477 of the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*, as to whether it complies with the requirements for granting an amendment.

Your application to amend the licence the subject of the application has been granted.

Please find enclosed the endorsement for the amendment.

Should you have any further enquiries, please contact Mr John McCormack, Registrar, Petroleum Assessment Hub of Petroleum and Gas Operations on telephone number 3199 8116.

Yours sincerely



MARK KELLY
Regional Director
Mining and Petroleum Operations

PETROLEUM AND GAS (PRODUCTION AND SAFETY) ACT 2004

AMENDMENT TO PIPELINE LICENCE NO. 182

Pursuant to section 477(1) of the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*, Pipeline Licence No. 182 is amended as follows:

DELETE:

SCHEDULE 2 – TERMINAL POINTS

INSERT:

SCHEDULE 2 – TERMINAL POINTS

Pipeline Section 1

Start Point

Longitude: 150.036126

Latitude: -24.566087

End Point

Longitude: 150.018267

Latitude: -24.612

Pipeline Section 2

Start Point

Longitude: 150.036217

Latitude: -24.566034

End Point

Longitude: 150.013477

Latitude: -24.564459

Pipeline Section 3

Start Point

Longitude: 150.013443

Latitude: -24.591551

End Point

Longitude: 150.014485

Latitude: -24.591486

Pipeline Section 4

Start Point

Longitude: 150.013428

Latitude: -24.60598

End Point

Longitude: 150.01395

Latitude: -24.605451

Pipeline Section 5

Start Point

Longitude: 150.017139

Latitude: -24.644563

End Point

Longitude: 150.017626

Latitude: -24.644484

Pipeline Section 6

Start Point

Longitude: 150.026099

Latitude: -24.687848

End Point

Longitude: 150.026562

Latitude: -24.687689

Pipeline Section 7

Start Point (Tie-In near MER29, End Cap)

Longitude: 150° 1' 5.76"E

Latitude: 24° 36' 43.20"S

Start Point (Tie-In near MER30, End Cap)

Longitude: 150° 1' 26.45"E

Latitude: 24° 36' 47.76"S

18 inch Tie-in (Flange Face)

Longitude: 150° 1' 10.87"E

Latitude: 24° 36' 41.59"S

End Point (Outlet near PP04, Flange Face)

Longitude: 150° 1' 19.66"E

Latitude: 24° 35' 31.91"

Mark Kelly

Mark Kelly

Regional Director

Mining and Petroleum Operations

Delegate of the Minister for State Development and

Minister for Natural Resources and Mines

Department of Natural Resources and Mines

Petroleum and Gas (Production & Safety) Delegation (No.1) 2015

Date Granted: 15 / 3 / 2016

Appendix B – Environmental Authority

Permit¹

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority

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

Permit¹ number: EPSX01908114

Environmental authority takes effect when the relevant tenure is granted.

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

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is the same day each year as the effective date.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name	Registered address
Westside CSG A Pty Ltd	C/- Westside Corporation Limited Level 8, 300 Queen Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000
Mitsui E&P Australia Pty Limited	Level 22, Exchange Plaza 2 The Esplanade PERTH WA 6000
Westside CSG D Pty Ltd	C/- Westside Corporation Limited Level 8, 300 Queen Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity	Location
Petroleum - PPL	PPL182

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

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

¹ Permit includes licences, approvals, permits, authorisations, certificates, sanctions or equivalent/similar as required by legislation



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

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

Contaminated land

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



Signature

11/02/2014

Date

Anthony Schmid
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
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Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

In addition to the requirements found in the conditions of this environmental authority, the holder must also meet their obligations under the EP Act, and the regulations made under the EP Act. For example, the holder must comply with the following provisions of the Act:

- general environmental duty (section 319)
- duty to notify environmental harm (section 320-320G)
- offence of causing serious or material environmental harm (sections 437-439)
- offence of causing environmental nuisance (section 440)
- offence of depositing prescribed water contaminants in waters and related matters (section 440ZG)
- offence to place contaminant where environmental harm or nuisance may be caused (section 443)

Conditions of environmental authority

The conditions of approval for this environmental authority are standard conditions contained within the attached document entitled:

- Eligibility criteria and standard conditions Petroleum pipeline activities

END OF PERMIT

Eligibility criteria and standard conditions

Petroleum pipeline activities

This document provides eligibility criteria and standard conditions for petroleum pipeline activities. Eligibility criteria are to be used for making a standard or variation application for an environmental authority. Standard conditions are to be used in an environmental authority (standard or variation application) or where necessary and desirable on an environmental authority (site specific application).

Eligibility criteria

Eligibility criteria are constraints set to ensure environmental risks associated with the operation of the environmentally relevant activity (ERA) are able to be managed by the standard conditions.

Standard conditions

Schedule A – Authorised activities

Conditions in Schedule A apply in addition to those in all other schedules. The purpose of Schedule A is to outline that while certain activities are authorised under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*, a number of activities are not authorised or are otherwise restricted under the standard conditions in Schedule A (i.e. the 'PPSCA' conditions). This is because the process followed for a standard application does not require a formal assessment by the administering authority.

Schedule B – Protecting environmental values

Conditions in Schedule B apply in addition to those in all other schedules. The purpose of the conditions in Schedule B is to outline the environmental values to be protected or enhanced to minimise environmental harm resulting from the petroleum activities. Negative impacts to these environmental values beyond the authorisations in the standard conditions in Schedule B (i.e. the 'PPSCB' conditions) are considered unlawful environmental harm.

Schedule C – General conditions

Conditions in Schedule C apply in addition to those in all other and apply to all the phases of the petroleum activities including pipeline planning, construction, post-construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning. Conditions in Schedule C are the operating requirements considered by the administering authority to be acceptable performance standards. In complying with the standard conditions in Schedule C (i.e. the 'PPSCC' conditions), the holder will be carrying out the petroleum activities in a way that reduces the risk of environmental harm. Industry is encouraged to exceed these performance standards.

Schedule D – Pipeline planning

The conditions in Schedule D apply in addition to those in Schedules A, B, C and G and apply to the pipeline planning phase. In complying with the standard conditions in Schedule D (i.e. the 'PPSCD' conditions), the holder will be carrying out the petroleum activities in a way that reduces the risk of environmental harm. Industry is encouraged to exceed these performance standards.

Schedule E – Construction conditions

The conditions in Schedule E apply in addition to those in Schedules A, B, C and G and apply to the construction phase of the pipeline. Under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*, a holder of a pipeline licence must comply with [Australian Standard 2885](#) which requires that a construction environmental management plan (CEMP) be developed and implemented. In complying with the CEMP and the standard conditions in Schedule E (i.e. the 'PPSCE' conditions), the holder will be carrying out the petroleum activities in a way that reduces the risk of environmental harm. Industry is encouraged to exceed these performance standards.

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

The conditions in Schedule F apply in addition to those in Schedules A, B, C and G and apply to the post-construction phase of the pipeline. The post construction phase includes operations, maintenance and decommissioning. Under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*, a holder of a pipeline licence must comply with Australian Standard 2885.3 which requires that an operations environmental management plan (OEMP) be developed and implemented. In complying with the OEMP and the standard conditions in Schedule F (i.e. the 'PPSCF' conditions), the holder will be carrying out the petroleum activities in a way that reduces the risk of environmental harm. Industry is encouraged to exceed these performance standards.

Schedule G – Monitoring and reporting conditions

The standard conditions in Schedule G (i.e. the 'PPSCG' conditions) apply in addition to all other schedules throughout the life of the petroleum activities. The conditions in Schedule G relate to monitoring and reporting which are necessary and desirable to ensure the activities are being undertaken in compliance with the standard conditions under Schedule B and Schedule C.

Standard applications

If an applicant can meet all of the eligibility criteria and standard conditions, then they may make a standard application. Applicants are required to complete a 'Standard application form'. The form can be downloaded from www.business.qld.gov.au.

Variation applications

If an applicant can comply with all the eligibility criteria but not all of the standard conditions, then the applicant may make a variation application. Applicants are required to complete a 'Variation application form'. The form can be downloaded from www.business.qld.gov.au.

Site specific applications

Applicants who cannot meet the eligibility criteria must make a site specific application. Applicants are required to complete a 'Site specific application form'. The form can be downloaded from www.business.qld.gov.au.

Amendment applications

If the holder of an environmental authority (standard application) needs to amend a standard condition in the issued environmental authority, then the holder must submit an 'Amendment application form'. The form can be downloaded from www.business.qld.gov.au.

For details on how to make an amendment application, see Chapter 5, Part 7, Division 2, sections 224 to 227 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Definitions

Some terms used in this document are underlined the first time they appear. They are defined in Appendix 2.

References to other documents

References in this document to laws, regulations, standards, policies, programs, guidelines and similar documents and instruments are to the current version of those documents and instruments, as amended or replaced from time to time.

Eligibility criteria

PPEC 1.

The applicant for the environmental authority is the holder of, or an applicant for a Pipeline Licence (PPL) tenure type issued under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*.

PPEC 2.

The petroleum activities are authorised petroleum activities for the purposes of the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*.

PPEC 3.

The petroleum activity does not include extending an existing pipeline by more than 150 kilometres under a petroleum authority.

PPEC 4.

The petroleum activity does not include constructing a new pipeline of more than 150 kilometres under a petroleum authority.

PPEC 5.

The petroleum activities do not occur in coastal waters of Queensland.

PPEC 6.

The petroleum activity is not, or will not be, carried out under an environmental authority under which any of the following is, or is to be, authorised:

- (a) the injection of a waste fluid or gas for gas storage into a natural underground reservoir or aquifer
- (b) a regulated dam
- (c) the carrying out of the following environmentally relevant activities (ERAs):
 - i. ERA 8 – Chemical Storage
 - ii. ERA 60(1a) – (1d) – Regulated waste disposal
 - iii. ERA 60(2d) – (2h) – General waste disposal > 10,000t/year
 - iv. ERA 63(1a)(ii) – (1b)(ii), (1c) – (1g) – Sewage treatment with a total daily peak design capacity of greater than 21 equivalent persons (EP) which releases to other than an infiltration trench or irrigation scheme or where the sewage treatment activities have a total combined daily peak design capacity exceeding 1500 equivalent persons (EP)
 - v. ERA 64(2a) and (2b) and (4a) and (4b) – Water treatment where desalination of more than 0.5ML of water is treated, allowing the release of waste to waters other than seawater; or carrying out, in a day, advanced treatment of 5ML or more of water, allowing the release of waste only to seawater; or to waters other than seawater.

Standard conditions

Schedule A – Authorised activities

PPSCA 1.

All reasonable steps must be taken to ensure the petroleum activities comply with the eligibility criteria for the activity.

PPSCA 2.

The following types of petroleum activities are not authorised:

- (a) processing or storing petroleum or petroleum by-products that are not necessarily associated with pipeline construction or operation
- (b) extracting earthen materials (other than drilling waste rock or trench spoil) of more than 100,000t/year
- (c) extracting by dredging more than 1000t/year of material from the bed of naturally occurring surface waters
- (d) construction of power lines (either above or below ground) outside the right of way necessary for the pipeline.

Explanatory Note: Standard Condition PPSCA 2(d) does not authorise additional significant disturbance to land. The construction of power lines must be within the pipeline's right of way.

PPSCA 3.

Only low impact petroleum activities can be undertaken within Category A Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs), or Category B ESAs or Category C ESAs other than state forests or timber reserves, or within the ESAs' primary protection zone.

Explanatory Note: Standard condition (PPSCA 3) does not allow for petroleum activities other than low impact petroleum activities within the mentioned ESAs, therefore negative impacts are not authorised to environmental or biodiversity values that are required to be offset under any relevant Queensland Offset Policy. In the event that standard condition (PPSCA 3) needs to be varied to allow for such impacts, offsets under any relevant Queensland Offset Policy may be required.

PPSCA 4.

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

PPSCA 5.

Records demonstrating compliance with standard condition (PPSCA 4) must be kept.

Explanatory Note: A risk assessment of the environmental values, impacts and mitigation measures can be developed to help demonstrate compliance with standard conditions (PPSCA 4) and (PPSCA 5).

Schedule B – Protecting environmental values

PPSCB 1.

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

PPSCB 2.

Petroleum activities must not cause environmental nuisance from dust, odour, light, smoke or noise at a sensitive place, other than where an alternative arrangement is in place.

PPSCB 3.

Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to land or air except for those releases authorised by standard conditions (PPSCC 9), (PPSCC 13), (PPSCC 14), (PPSCC 15), (PPSCC 16), (PPSCE 4), (PPSCE 8), (PPSCE 11), (PPSCE 12) and (PPSCF 3).

PPSCB 4.

For petroleum activities to be carried out in a wild river area, the activities must comply with the conditions stated for relevant petroleum activities in the wild river declaration for that area.

PPSCB 5.

Petroleum activities must:

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

Explanatory Note: A written route selection report or CEMP or OEMP or decommissioning plan for the different stages of pipeline petroleum activities can be developed to demonstrate compliance with standard condition (PPSCB 5).

PPSCB 6.

Where significant disturbance to land is to occur, records demonstrating compliance with standard condition (PPSCB 5) must be kept.

Schedule C – General conditions

Documentation

PPSCC 1.

All plans, procedures and reports must:

- (a) be certified by a suitably qualified person
- (b) be kept on record for a minimum of 5 years.

PPSCC 2.

All plans and procedures required to be developed must be implemented.

Plant and equipment

PPSCC 3.

All plant and equipment reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the standard conditions must be installed.

PPSCC 4.

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

PPSCC 5.

All measures reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the standard conditions must be implemented.

Contingency and emergency response

PPSCC 6.

Petroleum activities involving significant disturbance to land or which have the potential to cause environmental harm can only commence after the development of written contingency procedures which address the risks of non-compliance with Schedule B standard conditions.

PPSCC 7.

The contingency procedures must include, but not necessarily be limited to:

- (a) environmental nuisance and complaint management procedures including:
 - i. a description of the petroleum activities that might result in non-compliance with Schedule B standard conditions and what mitigation measures are required to be implemented; and
 - ii. the action that will be undertaken when a member of the public makes a valid complaint.
- (b) management procedures including details of what actions will be taken to protect environmental values and minimise potential environmental harm from petroleum activities as a result of floods, severe storms and fires
- (c) environmental emergency management procedures including details of the response and mitigation measures that will be actioned to reduce negative impacts to environmental values in the event of a non-compliance with Schedule B standard conditions.

Explanatory note: The contingency procedures may incorporate other documents by reference and may include the emergency response procedures required under the Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004.

Soil management

PPSCC 8.

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

PPSCC 9.

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

PPSCC 10.

The measures required by standard conditions (PPSCC 8) and (PPSCC 9) must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the International Erosion Control Association (IECA) *Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (BPESC) document* and/or the Australian Pipeline Industry Association (APIA) *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009).

Chemical storage

PPSCC 11.

Chemicals and fuels on the relevant tenures must be stored in, or serviced by, an effective containment system that meets Australian Standards, where such a standard is relevant.

Waste management

PPSCC 12.

Measures must be implemented so that waste is managed in accordance with the waste and resource management hierarchy and the waste and resource management principles.

PPSCC 13.

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

PPSCC 14.

Waste, including waste fluids, must be transported off-site for lawful re-use, remediation, recycling or disposal unless the waste is specifically authorised by standard conditions (PPSCC 15), (PPSCC 16), (PPSCE 8) and (PPSCF 3) to be disposed of or used on-site.

PPSCC 15.

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

Treated sewage effluent

PPSCC 16.

Treated sewage effluent or greywater can be released to land provided it:

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

Financial assurance

PPSCC 17.

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

Schedule D – Pipeline planning

Site planning

PPSCD 1.

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

Planning for land disturbance

PPSCD 2.

Notwithstanding condition (PPSCD 1), pipeline construction corridors must:

- (a) be minimised in width to the greatest practicable extent
- (b) not exceed 40m in width
- (c) not include turn around and work areas associated with pipeline construction that exceed 50m in width
- (d) be preferentially located alongside existing linear infrastructure.

PPSCD 3.

Prior to any significant disturbance to land:

- (a) an ecological assessment of areas with native vegetation that are to be significantly disturbed, must be conducted in accordance with the Queensland Government's *Biocondition, a Condition Assessment Framework for Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland, Assessment Manual*; and
- (b) an assessment of the impacts that will occur as a result of significant disturbance to land must be undertaken.

Schedule E – Construction conditions

PPSCE 1.

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

Activities in watercourses, wetlands, lakes and springs

PPSCE 2.

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

- (a) 200 metres of any wetland, lake or spring; or
- (b) 100 metres of the outer bank of any other watercourse.

PPSCE 3.

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

1. firstly, in times where there is no water present
2. secondly, in times of no flow
3. thirdly, in times of flow, but in a way that does not impede low flow.

PPSCE 4.

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

PPSCE 5.

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

PPSCE 6.

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

Fauna management

PPSCE 7.

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

Waste

PPSCE 8.

Trench water, hydrostatic testing water or water from low point drains, may be released to land provided that it:

- (a) can be demonstrated to meet the acceptable standards for release to land
- (b) is released in a way that does not cause visible scouring or erosion.

PPSCE 9.

If hydrostatic testing water quality does not or can not be treated to meet the requirements of standard condition (PPSCE 8), it must be managed in accordance with standard conditions (PPSCC 13) or (PPSCC 14).

Blasting

PPSCE 10.

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

PPSCE 11.

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

PPSCE 12.

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

Structures that are dams or levees

PPSCE 13.

The hazard category of any dam or levee to be used in carrying out petroleum activities must be assessed in accordance with the Queensland Government *Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams*.

PPSCE 14.

Low hazard dams must be:

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

PPSCE 15.

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

PPSCE 16.

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

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

Pipeline reinstatement and revegetation

PPSCE 17.

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

PPSCE 18.

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

PPSCE 19.

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

- (a) a stable landform
- (b) re-profiled to a level consistent with surrounding soils
- (c) re-profiled to original contours and established drainage lines
- (d) vegetated with groundcover which is not a declared pest species, and which is established and self-sustaining.

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

PPSCF1.

Pipeline operation and maintenance must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APIA *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009) and/or AS 2885.3:2012.

PPSCF 2.

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

PPSCF 3.

Flush water may be released to land provided that it meets the requirements of standard condition (PPSCE 8).

Final acceptance criteria for rehabilitation

PPSCF 4.

After decommissioning, all significantly disturbed land caused by the carrying out of the petroleum activity(ies) must be rehabilitated to meet the following final acceptance criteria:

- (a) any contaminated land (e.g. contaminated soils) is remediated and rehabilitated
- (b) rehabilitation is undertaken in a manner such that any actual or potential acid sulfate soils on the area of significant disturbance are treated to prevent or minimise environmental harm in accordance with the *Instructions for the treatment and management of acid sulfate soils* (2001)
- (c) for land that is not being cultivated by the landholder:
 - i. groundcover, that is not a declared pest species is established and self-sustaining
 - ii. vegetation of similar species richness and species diversity to pre-selected analogue sites is established and self-sustaining
- (d) for land that is to be cultivated by the landholder, cover crop is revegetated, unless the landholder will be preparing the site for cropping within 3 months of petroleum activities being completed.

PPSCF 5.

Monitoring of performance indicators must be carried out on rehabilitation activities until final acceptance criteria in standard condition (PPSCF 4) have been met for the rehabilitated area.

Schedule G – Monitoring and reporting conditions

Monitoring

PPSCG 1.

All monitoring must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.

PPSCG 2.

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

PPSCG 3.

All laboratory analyses and tests must be undertaken by a laboratory that has NATA accreditation for such analyses and tests, except as otherwise authorised in writing by the administering authority.

PPSCG 4.

Notwithstanding standard condition (PPSCG 3), where there are no NATA accredited laboratories available to test for a specific analyte or substance, then duplicate samples must be sent to separate laboratories for independent testing or evaluation.

Sampling

PPSCG 5.

The methods of surface water sampling must comply with that set out in the Queensland Government's *Monitoring and Sampling Manual 2009 – Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009*.

PPSCG 6.

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

PPSCG 7.

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

PPSCG 8.

The method of measurement of ambient air quality or point source contaminant releases to air must comply with the *Queensland Air Quality Sampling Manual* and/or Australian Standard 4323.1:1995 *Stationary source emissions method 1: Selection of sampling positions*, whichever is appropriate for the relevant measurement.

Notification

PPSCG 9.

In addition to the requirements under section 320A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, the administering authority must be notified in writing within 5 business days of any event which has resulted in the contingency procedures required by standard conditions (PPSCC 6) and (PPSCC 7) being activated.

Explanatory note: Notification under standard condition (PPSCG 9) should occur using the form, Incident notification for resource activities other than mining (EM706) available from the administering authority's website.

Reporting

PPSCG 10.

The annual return must include an Update Report detailing activities during the annual return period, demonstrating:

- (a) significant disturbance during the period
- (b) rehabilitation undertaken
- (c) a list of all valid complaints relating to environmental issues made including the date, source, reason for the complaint and a description of investigations undertaken in resolving the complaint
- (d) the results of all monitoring undertaken.

Appendix 1: General obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

Responsibilities under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

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

General environmental duty

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

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

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

- (a) an act that causes serious or material environmental harm or an environmental nuisance
- (b) an act that contravenes a noise standard
- (c) a deposit of a contaminant, or release of stormwater run-off, mentioned in section 440ZG.

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

Duty to notify

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

The duty to notify arises where:

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

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

Notifiable activities

It is a requirement under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* that if an owner or occupier of land becomes aware that a Notifiable Activity (as defined by Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*) is being carried out on the land or that the land has been affected by a hazardous contaminant, they must, within 22 business days after becoming so aware, give notice to the administering authority.

Some relevant offences under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Causing environmental nuisance (section 440)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some relevant offences under the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*

Littering (section 103)

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

building, manufacturing, mining or primary industry.

Illegal dumping of waste (section 104)

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

Responsibilities under other legislation

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2: Definitions

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

Term	Definition
acceptable standards for release to land	is defined as: (a) electrical conductivity (EC) not exceeding 3000 μ S/cm (b) sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) not exceeding 8 (c) and for hydrostatic testing water, water from low point drains and flush water, total heavy metals for each element listed meets the respective short term trigger value in Table 4.2.6. – Heavy metals and metalloids in Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC) 2000.
accepted engineering standards	in relation to dams, means those standards of design, construction, operation and maintenance that are broadly accepted within the profession of engineering as being good practice for the purpose and application being considered. In the case of dams, the most relevant documents would be publications of the <i>Australian National Committee on Large Dams</i> (ANCOLD), guidelines published by Queensland government departments and relevant Australian and New Zealand Standards.
acid sulfate soil(s)	means a soil or soil horizon which contains sulfides or an acid soil horizon affected by oxidation of sulfides.
administering authority	has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
alternative arrangement	means a written agreement about the way in which a particular nuisance impact will be dealt with at a sensitive place, and may include an agreed period of time for which the arrangement is in place. An alternative arrangement may include, but is not limited to, a range of nuisance abatement measures to be installed at the sensitive place, or provision of alternative accommodation for the duration of the relevant nuisance impact.
analogue site(s)	means an area of land which contains values and characteristics representative of an area to be rehabilitated prior to disturbance. Such values must encompass land use, topographic, soil, vegetation and other ecological characteristics. Analogue sites can be the pre-disturbed site of interest where significant surveying effort has been undertaken to establish benchmark parameters.
analyte(s)	means a chemical parameter determined by either physical measurement in the field or by laboratory analysis.
annual return period	means the most current 12-month period between 2 anniversary dates.
aquifer	means an identifiable stratigraphic formation that has the potential to produce useful flows of water.

Term	Definition
Australian Standard 2187	means Australian Standard 2187.0:1998 Explosives—Storage, transport and use, Part 0, Australian Standard 2187.1:1998 Explosives—Storage, transport and use Part 1 and Australian Standard 2187.2:2006 Explosives—Storage and use, Part 2 or any updated versions that becomes available from time to time.
Australian Standard 2885	means Australian Standard 2885.0:2008 Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum General Requirements, Australian Standard 2885.0-2008/Amdt 1-2012 Pipelines - Gas and Liquid Petroleum General Requirements, Australian Standard 2885.1:2012 Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum Design and Construction and Australian Standard 2885.3:2012 Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum Operation and Maintenance, or any updated versions that become available from time to time.
bed	of any waters, has the meaning in Schedule 12 Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
business day	has the meaning in section 36 of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> .
Category A ESA	means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
Category B ESA	means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
Category C ESA	<p>means any of the following areas:</p> <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> • State forests or timber reserves as defined under the <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> • resources reserves under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> • an area validated as 'essential habitat' or 'essential regrowth habitat' from ground-truthing surveys in accordance with the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> for a species of wildlife listed as endangered, vulnerable, rare or near threatened under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> • 'of concern regional ecosystems' identified in the database called 'RE description database' containing regional ecosystem numbers and descriptions • threshold regional ecosystems as defined and listed in Appendix 6 of the <i>Queensland Biodiversity Offsets Policy</i> • critically limited regional ecosystems as defined and listed in Appendix 5 of the <i>Queensland Biodiversity Offsets Policy</i>.

Term	Definition
certified	<p>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:</p> <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.
clearing	has the meaning in the dictionary of the <i>Vegetation Management Act 2000</i> .
cultivated	means used for cropping or gardening.
coastal waters	has the meaning in section 440ZH of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> and means the coastal waters of the state, and includes other waters within the limits of the state that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.
dam(s)	means a land-based structure or a void that is designed to contain, divert or control flowable substances, and includes any substances that are thereby contained, diverted or controlled by that land-based structure or void and associated works. A dam does not mean a fabricated or manufactured tank or container, designed and constructed to an Australian Standard that deals with strength and structural integrity of that tank or container.
daily peak design capacity	for sewage treatment works, has the meaning in Schedule 2, section 63(4) of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 as the higher equivalent person (EP) for the works calculated using each of the formulae found in the definition for EP.
declared pest species	has the meaning in the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003 and is a live animal or plant declared to be a declared pest under section 36 (Declaring Pests by Regulation) or section 37(2) (Declaring Pest under Emergency Pest Notice) of that Act and includes reproductive material of the animal or plant.
decommissioning	in relation to pipelines means the actions undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Australian Standard 2885, as amended from time to time, to prepare the pipeline and peripheral facilities for pending suspension or abandonment.
documents	has the meaning in section 36 of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> .

Term	Definition
ecological connectivity	is a measure of ecological condition and means the flow or connection of organisms and ecological processes across landscapes at multiple scales. Ecological connectivity has a positive relationship with landscape connectivity and habitat connectivity and effects vary between species. It includes connectivity by stepping stone or contiguous bioregional/local corridor networks.
ecosystem functioning	means the interactions between and within living and nonliving components of an ecosystem and generally correlates with the size, shape and location of the vegetation community.
eligibility criteria	for an environmentally relevant activity, has the meaning in section 112 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
environmental harm	has the meaning in section 14 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
environmental value(s)	has the meaning in section 9 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
environmental nuisance	has the meaning in section 15 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
equivalent person or EP	<p>has the meaning under section 3 of the Planning Guidelines For Water Supply and Sewerage, 2005, published by the Queensland Government. It is calculated in accordance with Schedule 2, Section 63(4) of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $EP = V/200$ where V is the volume, in litres, of the average dry weather flow of sewage that can be treated at the works in a day; or • $EP = M/2.5$ where M is the mass, in grams, of phosphorus in the influent that the works are designed to treat as the inlet load in a day.
environmentally relevant activity or ERA	has the meaning in section 18 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
financial assurance	for an environmental authority, means financial assurance given for the authority under Chapter 5, part 12, division 2 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
green waste	means waste that is grass cuttings, trees, bushes, shrubs, material lopped from trees, untreated timber or other waste that is similar in nature but does not include declared pest species.
greywater	means wastewater generated from domestic activities such as laundry, dishwashing, and bathing. Greywater does not include sewage.
hazard 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 <i>Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams</i> , published by the Queensland Government, as amended from time to time.
high ecological value waters	means Queensland waters that are scheduled waters under the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009 as high value ecological waters.

Term	Definition
lake	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a lagoon, swamp or other natural collection of water, whether permanent or intermittent; and • the bed and banks and any other element confining or containing the water.
levee	<p>means an embankment that only provides for the containment and diversion of stormwater or flood flows from a contributing catchment, or containment and diversion of flowable materials resulting from releases from other works, during the progress of those stormwater or flood flows or those releases; and does not store any significant volume of water or flowable substances at any other times.</p>
linear infrastructure	<p>means powerlines, pipelines, roads and access tracks.</p>
low hazard dam	<p>means any dam that is not classified as high or significant as assessed using the <i>Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams</i>, published by the Queensland Government and which contains contaminants in concentrations which exceed or will exceed, during the dam's operational life, the values or range shown in Table 3 of the manual.</p>
low impact petroleum activities	<p>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.</p>
month	<p>has the meaning in section 36 of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i>.</p>
NATA accreditation	<p>means accreditation by the National Association of Testing Authorities Australia.</p>
non-linear infrastructure	<p>means infrastructure that is other than a powerline, a pipeline, a road, an access track and includes only the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • workers camps • maintenance facilities • no-release sewage treatment plants • laydown areas • structures (i.e. dams or levees) • tanks • sediment and erosion control measures • above ground containers and chemical / fuel storages

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water pumps and generators • stockpiles.
outer bank	has the meaning in section 5A of the <i>Water Act 2000</i> .
performance indicator(s)	means a quantitative measure against which success can be assessed and audited in a consistent, objective and repeatable manner.
primary protection zone	means an area within 200 metres from the boundary of any Category A, B or C environmentally sensitive area.
regulated dam(s)	means any dam in the significant or high hazard category as assessed using the <i>Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams</i> , published by the Queensland Government, as amended from time to time.
rehabilitation or rehabilitated	means the process of reshaping and revegetating land to restore it to a stable landform and in accordance with acceptance criteria and, where relevant, includes remediation of contaminated land. For the purposes of pipeline rehabilitation, rehabilitation includes reinstatement, revegetation and restoration.
reinstated or reinstatement	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 <i>APIA Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines</i> (2009).
release, releases , released	has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
restoration	means the replacement of structural habitat complexity, ecosystem processes, services and function from a disturbed or degraded site to that of a pre-determined or analogue state. For the purposes of pipelines, restoration applies to final rehabilitation after pipeline decommissioning.
revegetation or revegetating or revegetate	means to actively re-establish vegetation through seeding or planting techniques in accordance with site specific management plans.
right of way	means the linear construction footprint required to install pipelines.
secondary protection zone	in relation to a Category A or Category B environmentally sensitive area means an area within 100 metres from the boundary of the primary protection zone.
secondary treated class B standards	<p>means treated sewage effluent or greywater which meets the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total phosphorous as P, maximum 20mg/L • total nitrogen as N, maximum 30mg/L • 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (inhibited) (e.g. release pipe from

Term	Definition
	<p>sewage treatment plant), maximum 20mg/L</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suspended solids, maximum 30mg/L • pH, range 6.0 to 8.5 • e-coli, 80th percentile based on at least 5 samples with not less than 30 minutes between samples, 1000cfu per 100mL, maximum 10000cfu per 100mL.
<p>secondary treated class C standards</p>	<p>means treated sewage effluent or greywater which meets the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total Phosphorous as P, maximum 20mg/L • total Nitrogen as N, maximum 30mg/L • 5-day Biochemical oxygen demand (inhibited) (e.g. Release pipe from sewage treatment plant), maximum 20mg/L • suspended solids, maximum 30mg/L • pH, range 6.0 to 8.5 • e-Coli, 80th percentile based on at least 5 samples with not less than 30 minutes between samples, 10000cfu per 100mL, maximum 100000cfu per 100mL.
<p>sensitive place</p>	<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 part of the petroleum activity(ies) and does not include employees accommodation or public roads • for noise, a place defined as a sensitive receptor for the purposes of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
<p>significantly disturbed or significant disturbance or significant disturbance to land or areas</p>	<p>means disturbance to land as defined in Schedule 12, section 4 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.</p>
<p>species richness</p>	<p>means the number of different species in a given area.</p>
<p>species diversity</p>	<p>means the diversity within an ecological community that incorporates both species richness and the evenness of species' abundances.</p>

Term	Definition
spring(s)	has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the <i>Water Act 2000</i>
stable	in relation to land, means landform dimensions are or will be stable within tolerable limits now and in the foreseeable future. Stability includes consideration of geotechnical stability, settlement and consolidation allowances, bearing capacity (trafficability), erosion resistance and geochemical stability with respect to seepage, leachate and related contaminant generation.
structure	means a dam or levee.
suitably qualified person	means a person who has qualifications, training, skills and experience relevant to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis to performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.
top soil	means the surface (top) layer of a soil profile, which is more fertile, darker in colour, better structured and supports greater biological activity than underlying layers. The surface layer may vary in depth depending on soil forming factors, including parent material, location and slope, but generally is not greater than about 300mm in depth from the natural surface.
trench spoil	means soil from the pipeline trench.
valid complaint	means a complaint that is not considered by the administering authority or holder of the environmental authority to be frivolous, vexatious or based on mistaken belief.
waste and resource management hierarchy	has the meaning provided in section 9 of the <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i> .
waste and resource management principles	has the meaning provided in section 4(2)(b) of the <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i> .
waters	means all or any part of a creek, river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetland, spring, unconfined surface water, unconfined water in natural or artificial watercourses, bed and bank of any waters, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and underground water.
watercourse	has the meaning provided in Schedule 4 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
wetland	<p>means a wetland as defined under the Queensland Wetlands Program and are areas of permanent or periodic/intermittent inundation, with water that is static or flowing fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water, the depth of which at low tide does not exceed 6 metres. To be classified as a wetland, the area must have one or more of the following attributes:</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

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>For the purposes of petroleum activities, wetlands do not include springs and watercourses and those wetlands that are defined in the <i>Wetland Mapping and Classification Methodology</i> (2005) published by the Queensland Government as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H2M1 Riverine or ex-riverine (lacustrine) water bodies associated with dams and weirs located in a channel • H2M3p Ponded pastures • H2M5 Palustrine/lacustrine water bodies where ecological character has changed due to gross mechanical disturbance (e.g. cropping) • H2M6 Palustrine/lacustrine water bodies that have been converted, completely or mostly, to a ring tank or other controlled storage • H2M7 Riverine water bodies that have been converted mostly to canals or irrigation channels • H3C1 Artificial stand-alone water storages not within a natural water body or channel; or • H3C2 Artificial Channel drain/canal – bore drains, swales, bores and irrigation channel overflows/ponding. <p>Explanatory note: <i>This definition has been amended from the Queensland Wetlands Program definition so that low value wetlands and man-made water bodies are excluded.</i></p>
year(s)	has the meaning in s36 of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> .

Prepared by: Energy Regulation and Implementation, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

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May 2013

Appendix C – Title Searches

Queensland Titles Registry Pty Ltd
ABN 23 648 568 101

Title Reference: 48006925	Search Date: 22/11/2022 13:57
Date State Tenure Created: 12/03/2010	Request No: 42904801
Previous Title: 40008706	

LAND DESCRIPTION

Estate in PERPETUITY

LOT 66 CROWN PLAN FN342

Local Government: BANANA

REGISTERED LESSEE

Dealing No: 713106627 12/03/2010

THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND

(REPRESENTED BY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND MAIN ROADS)

PERPETUAL TENURE INFORMATION

For Conditions, Primary Tenure information including Purpose and Term of Tenure, refer to title reference 40008706

ENCUMBRANCES, EASEMENTS AND INTERESTS

- SUB LEASE No 701720343 18/12/1996 at 15:28
TO
QUEENSLAND RAIL
OF THE WHOLE OF THE LAND
TERM COMMENCING 01/07/1995
TERMINATING 30/06/2095
- AMENDMENT OF LEASE No 713429413 26/08/2010 at 11:15
SUB LEASE: 701720343
TERM: 01/07/1995 TO 30/06/2109 OPTION AS THEREIN STATED
- AMENDMENT OF LEASE No 713836456 05/05/2011 at 11:05
SUB LEASE: 701720343
TERM: 01/07/1995 TO 30/06/2109 OPTION AS THEREIN STATED
- CHANGE OF NAME No 714964808 04/03/2013 at 16:05
SUB LEASE: 701720343
AURIZON NETWORK PTY LTD A.C.N. 132 181 116
- AMENDMENT OF LEASE No 711947329 26/09/2008 at 09:55
SUB LEASE: 701720343
TERM: 01/07/1995 TO 30/06/2095 OPTION 100 YEARS
- TRANSFER No 711997496 21/10/2008 at 11:17
SUB LEASE: 701720343
QR NETWORK PTY LTD A.C.N. 132 181 116

ADMINISTRATIVE ADVICES

NIL

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS

NIL

Corrections have occurred - Refer to Historical Search
Caution - Charges do not necessarily appear in order of priority

Title Reference:	48006925
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** End of Current State Tenure Search **

Information provided under section 34 Land Title Act (1994) or section 281 Land Act (1994)

Queensland Titles Registry Pty Ltd
 ABN 23 648 568 101

Title Reference:	50128373	Search Date:	22/11/2022 13:57
Date Title Created:	14/06/1996	Request No:	42904801
Previous Title:	40005205		

ESTATE AND LAND

Estate in Fee Simple
 LOT 110 CROWN PLAN 895858
 Local Government: BANANA

REGISTERED OWNER

Dealing No: 706676964 05/06/2003
 GREGORY STEPHEN LANG

EASEMENTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND INTERESTS

- Rights and interests reserved to the Crown by Deed of Grant No. 40005205 (Lot 110 on CP 895858)
- MORTGAGE No 706676965 05/06/2003 at 16:55 AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP LIMITED A.C.N. 005 357 522

ADMINISTRATIVE ADVICES

Dealing	Type	Lodgement Date	Status
717923224	CON COM AGMT MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES (COMMON PROVISIONS) ACT 2014	27/03/2017 12:19	CURRENT
721407790	CON COM AGMT MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES (COMMON PROVISIONS) ACT 2014	14/01/2022 12:02	CURRENT

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS

NIL

Caution - Charges do not necessarily appear in order of priority

** End of Current Title Search **

Queensland Titles Registry Pty Ltd
 ABN 23 648 568 101

Title Reference:	50931867	Search Date:	22/11/2022 13:57
Date Title Created:	25/11/2013	Request No:	42904801
Previous Title:	50572417		

ESTATE AND LAND

Estate in Fee Simple

LOT 1 SURVEY PLAN 252890

Local Government: BANANA

REGISTERED OWNER

Dealing No: 715513640 23/12/2013

WONBINDI COAL PTY LTD A.C.N. 114 668 941

EASEMENTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND INTERESTS

1. Rights and interests reserved to the Crown by
Deed of Grant No. 30557026 (Lot 1 on CP FN523)
2. EASEMENT IN GROSS No 702360776 27/11/1997 at 09:51
burdening the land
CONOCO AUSTRALIA PIPELINES PTY LIMITED A.C.N. 072 109 865
over
EASEMENT R ON RP908022
3. TRANSFER No 713551928 04/11/2010 at 10:20
EASEMENT IN GROSS: 702360776
WESTSIDE CSG A PTY LTD A.C.N. 138 989 358
TENANT IN COMMON 51/200
WESTSIDE CSG D PTY LTD A.C.N. 140 474 362
TENANT IN COMMON 51/200
MITSUI MOURA INVESTMENT PTY LTD A.C.N. 088 091 356
TENANT IN COMMON 49/100
4. TRANSFER No 713620044 10/12/2010 at 14:29
EASEMENT IN GROSS: 702360776
WESTSIDE CSG A PTY LTD A.C.N. 138 989 358
TENANT IN COMMON 51/200
WESTSIDE CSG D PTY LTD A.C.N. 140 474 362
TENANT IN COMMON 51/200
MITSUI E&P AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED A.C.N. 108 437 529
TENANT IN COMMON 49/100
5. EASEMENT IN GROSS No 708536972 29/03/2005 at 11:10
burdening the land
OIL COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA (MOURA) TRANSMISSIONS PTY LIMITED
A.C.N. 072 109 865
over
EASEMENT A ON SP143678
6. TRANSFER No 713551908 04/11/2010 at 10:19
EASEMENT IN GROSS: 708536972
WESTSIDE CSG A PTY LTD A.C.N. 138 989 358
TENANT IN COMMON 51/200
WESTSIDE CSG D PTY LTD A.C.N. 140 474 362
TENANT IN COMMON 51/200
MITSUI MOURA INVESTMENT PTY LTD A.C.N. 088 091 356
TENANT IN COMMON 49/100

Queensland Titles Registry Pty Ltd
ABN 23 648 568 101

Title Reference: 50931867

EASEMENTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND INTERESTS (Continued)

7. TRANSFER No 713620061 10/12/2010 at 14:32
EASEMENT IN GROSS: 708536972
WESTSIDE CSG A PTY LTD A.C.N. 138 989 358
TENANT IN COMMON 51/200
WESTSIDE CSG D PTY LTD A.C.N. 140 474 362
TENANT IN COMMON 51/200
MITSUI E&P AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED A.C.N. 108 437 529
TENANT IN COMMON 49/100
8. EASEMENT IN GROSS No 716474258 05/05/2015 at 15:55
burdening the land
ERGON ENERGY CORPORATION LIMITED A.C.N. 087 646 062
over
EASEMENT B ON SP273662
9. MORTGAGE No 717282072 31/05/2016 at 08:57
LIBERTY METALS & MINING HOLDINGS LLC

ADMINISTRATIVE ADVICES

Dealing	Type	Lodgement Date	Status
712820773	VEG NOTICE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ACT 1999	26/10/2009 16:08	CURRENT

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS

NIL

Caution - Charges do not necessarily appear in order of priority

** End of Current Title Search **

Appendix D – Landholder Names and Postal Addresses

Lot/Plan	Landholder Name	Postal Address
Lot 110 CP895858	Gregory Stephen Lang	PO Box 156 Moura Qld 4718
Lot 1 SP252890	Wonbindi Coal Pty Ltd	Level 8, 10 Eagle St, Brisbane Qld 4000
Road Reserve (Dawson Highway)	Department of Transport and Main Roads	GPO Box 1549 Brisbane QLD 4001
Lot 66 FN342 (Moura Rail System)	Aurizon	GPO Box 456, Brisbane QLD 4001

Appendix E – GIS Data Files