

Project approvals 2

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2 Project approvals

Approval of this EIS will trigger a number of subsequent approvals required for the GFD Project to proceed.

This section summarises the key approvals necessary for the planning, construction, operations and decommissioning of the GFD Project. The triggers for each approval, the relevant administering authority and application details are provided.

Appendix C: Regulatory framework provides a detailed discussion on the wider application of policies, regulations and legislation to the GFD Project.

Table 2-1 GFD Project approvals

| Approval | Trigger and exemptions | Administering authority ¹ | Approval application details |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| EIS approvals | | | |
| <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i> | | | |
| Approval from the Commonwealth Minister for Environment for an action that has the potential to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance. | The Commonwealth Minister for Environment determined the GFD Project to be a controlled action for which an EIS is required. The controlling provisions for the GFD Project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetlands of international importance • Listed threatened species and communities • Listed migratory species • Impact of coal seam gas development on water resources. The Minister determined that the GFD Project would be assessed under the bilateral agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. | DOTE | This EIS includes an assessment of the GFD Project's impacts on the controlling provisions. It will be submitted to the Minister who, following public review and comment, will make a decision on whether to approve the GFD Project with or without conditions. |
| <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Approval from the Queensland Coordinator-General | In November 2012, the Coordinator-General declared the GFD Project to be a 'significant project' for which an EIS is required. Terms of reference for this EIS were released in March 2013. | DSDIP | This EIS addresses the requirements of the Terms of Reference. It will be submitted to the Coordinator-General who will, following public review and comment, make a decision on whether to approve the GFD Project with or without conditions. |

| Approval | Trigger and exemptions | Administering authority ¹ | Approval application details |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Petroleum and gas approvals | | | |
| <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Authority to prospect (ATP) | An ATP is required to carry out any gas exploration activities (such as geological and geophysical surveys), chemical or other analyses and environmental, engineering and design studies to evaluate the development potential of a gas resource. | NRM | An application for an ATP is made in response to the Minister publishing a 'call for tenders'. |
| Petroleum lease (PL) | A PL is required to permit the conduct of specified petroleum activities for the exploration, production and the commercial sale of gas within the lease area. An activity authorised under the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 (Qld)</i> is exempt from assessment under the relevant local government planning scheme. | NRM | The PL application process consists of two parts – the tenure application and the environmental approval process. The PL is only approved after the granting of an environmental authority under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)</i> and agreement with the Native Title holders. |
| Petroleum pipeline licence (PPL) | A PPL is required for the construction and operation of a pipeline (and incidental activities) for transport of 'petroleum' (which includes gas) outside the area of a PL. PPLs may also be required to transport gas between non-contiguous PLs in the gas fields for further processing before transmission. | NRM | Once a PPL application has been made, notice must be given to each local government in which the activity is to be undertaken within 10 business days, and notice of the PPL application must be printed in a State-circulated newspaper advertising a public submission period of at least 30 business days. |
| Petroleum facility licence (PFL) | A PFL is required to construct and/or operate a petroleum facility for the processing, storage or transport of gas where not authorised beneath a PL or PPL. The granting of the PFL does not, of itself, create an easement for the construction or operation of the petroleum facility. | NRM | A petroleum facility can only be constructed on 'petroleum facility land', which includes land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that the licence holder owns, or • over which the holder <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) holds an appropriate easement for the construction or operation of a petroleum facility, or (ii) has obtained the owner's written permission to enter to construct or operate a petroleum facility, or (iii) holds a <i>part 5 permission</i> to enter to construct or operate a petroleum facility. <p>On submitting an application to NRM, notice must be given to each local government in which the activity is to be constructed within 10 business days.</p> |

| Approval | Trigger and exemptions | Administering authority ¹ | Approval application details |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Land access code | <p>A land access code was established under the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> (Qld); however it applies to all resource activities in Queensland.</p> <p>Entities undertaking exploration and extractive activities in Queensland must comply with conditions set out in the code. The code identifies two types of access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary activities, which require an entry notice only • Advanced activities, which require the negotiation of a conduct and compensation or deferral agreement. | NRM | Parts 2 and 3 of the code set out the requirements for good relations and mandatory conditions. |
| <i>Petroleum Act 1923 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| ATP | <p>An ATP grants the holder the right to undertake exploration or prospecting, or geological and geophysical investigation or testing, of favourable geological structures, or generally to do things in respect of the search for and discovery of petroleum.</p> | NRM | ATPs can no longer be applied for under the 1923 Act. ATPs will not be renewed under this Act after 1 November 2021 and will be replaced by tenure under the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> . |
| PL | <p>A PL granted under the <i>Petroleum Act 1923</i> (Qld) (Petroleum Act) gives its holder the right to explore for, test for production, and produce petroleum within the area of the PL.</p> <p>The Petroleum Act has no requirements with respect to the content of the program for development and production; however the program should be similar to the requirements for initial development plans lodged under the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> (Qld).</p> | NRM | <p>While a PL may be granted under the Petroleum Act in certain circumstances, it will only be granted to the holder of an ATP administered under the Petroleum Act. There is no approved form to be used when requesting amendments to a PL granted under the Petroleum Act. However information to accompany the application is detailed in section 40 of the Petroleum Act.</p> <p>PLs cannot be applied for or renewed under the Petroleum Act after 1 November 2021.</p> |
| <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Environmental authority (EA) | <p>Petroleum activities are a Chapter 5 resource activity under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (Qld). The Act requires such activities and associated environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) to have an EA prior to commencement.</p> <p>A list of ERAs likely to be applicable to the GFD Project are listed in Table 2-2.</p> | EHP | <p>EA application is accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting information • Public notice of the application. <p>Compliance with environmental protection policy indicators and objectives (including offset conditions) will also be relevant to the grant of the EA.</p> |

| Approval | Trigger and exemptions | Administering authority ¹ | Approval application details |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Coal seam gas statement | A PL application for an area that overlaps a coal or oil shale mining tenement (either exploration or production tenements) is required to be accompanied by a coal seam gas statement. | NRM | Section 306 of the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> sets out the content requirements for a coal seam gas statement. |
| Construction and operations approvals | | | |
| <i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)</i> | | | |
| A relevant agreement (Indigenous land use agreement (ILUA) or future acts agreement) with Native Title claimants | The GFD Project area is subject to Native Title claims and hence agreements with relevant Indigenous groups will be required. Santos GLNG has six ancillary agreements which are private agreements with the Native Title parties. | NNTT | Santos GLNG follows appropriate procedures and processes under the Native Title Act. Santos GLNG will seek agreements, as necessary, with relevant Indigenous groups to conduct activities within the GFD Project area on land where Native Title may exist. |
| <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Notification to EHP of notifiable activities (activities that are likely to cause land contamination) | Notification to EHP is required when land has been or is to be used for a notifiable activity. | EHP | EHP will be notified should notifiable activities be undertaken as part of the GFD Project. |
| Contaminated soil disposal permit | Approval is required for the removal of contaminated soil from land listed on the Contaminated Land Register (CLR) or the Environmental Management Register (EMR). In the instance where it is not necessary or practical to remove the contaminated soil, a site management plan is required. An exemption applies where approval for 'on-lease' contaminated soil disposal is included in the EA issued under the Environmental Protection Act. | EHP | If required, an application will be lodged with EHP. |

| Approval | Trigger and exemptions | Administering authority ¹ | Approval application details |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Development application permits may be required for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material change of use Operational works Building works Plumbing and drainage works Reconfiguring a lot | Development application permits will be required for GFD Project infrastructure that is not located on a granted PL. Activities are exempt from assessment against a planning scheme if they are authorised under the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety Act) 2004 (Qld)</i> or development is for a petroleum activity defined under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)</i> . However, they may still trigger the requirements for a development approval under Schedule 3 of the <i>Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009 (Qld)</i> . | DSDIP CHRC BSC MRC WDRC | Development applications will require the following supporting information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covering letter, application form, prescribed fee and evidence of owners' consent Applicant details Details on the location and surrounding area (including site plans and drawings) Mandatory supporting material (e.g. stormwater, erosion, waste management). |
| <i>Building Act 1975 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Building approvals | Approval for any building works is assessable under the <i>Building Act 1975</i> unless the works are considered 'incidental activities' under the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety Act) 2004</i> which are not assessable development under the <i>Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009</i> . | DHPW CHRC BSC MRC WDRC | A certificate of compliance is required for the construction of each building or structure. This would require assessment against the Building Code of Australia by a private certifier, local council or the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service. A certificate of classification is required for each building or structure. |
| <i>Electricity Act 1994 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Notification of work affecting electricity entities works | Where the GFD Project may interfere with an electricity entity works, then notice is required. | Relevant energy entity | The person proposing to do the works must give the relevant energy entity at least 14 days written notice. |
| Approval for connection of supply/load increase under the <i>National Electricity Code, Section 5</i> | Application for connection of electrical supply or increase in connected load for the GFD Project. | Relevant energy entity | The person proposing to do the works must give the relevant energy entity at least 14 days written notice. |
| <i>Explosives Act 1999 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Licence to use explosives. | In the unlikely event that explosives are required for construction activities, a licence is required to use, possess, store and transport explosives. | NRM | No statutory timeframes. |

| Approval | Trigger and exemptions | Administering authority ¹ | Approval application details |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Other</i> | | | |
| Authorisation to relocate or interfere with utilities | Required to protect the integrity of infrastructure and service delivery. Further approvals would need to be determined based on the specific circumstances encountered. | Infrastructure owners/ operators | Timeframes vary depending on specific approval requirements. |
| Environment, planning and safety approvals | | | |
| <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Cultural heritage management plan | A cultural heritage management plan (CHMP) is required to ensure that matters of Indigenous cultural heritage are protected and respected. The CHMPs set out the agreed process for the identification and management of Indigenous cultural heritage on relevant land within the GFD Project area. Santos GLNG has eight existing CHMPs in place with Indigenous parties in the GFD Project area. | DATSIMA | Santos GLNG has approved CHMPs with the relevant Indigenous parties. Depending on the level of GFD Project activity intensity, some minor amendments to the CHMPs may be required. Further engagement with the Indigenous parties will be undertaken during the detailed design phase once works and infrastructure locations have been determined. |
| <i>Fisheries Act 1994 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Development permit (operational works) for water barrier works | A development permit is required to establish a barrier across a waterway (including partial barrier) that may affect fish passage through the waterway. An exemption applies where fish movement is not necessary or desirable for the best management of fisheries resources or fish habitat at a given site as under the <i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009 (Qld)</i> . In this case Santos GLNG may apply for a fish movement exemption notice. | DSDIP | Indicative approval timing is one to three months after lodgement of application. An application will require the following supporting information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covering letter, IDAS application form, prescribed fee and evidence of owner's consent Details on the proposed activity Details on the source, location and amount of water used Plans and diagrams of proposed activities. |
| <i>Forestry Act 1959 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Approval for vegetation clearance in a State forest or forest reserve | A permit is required to interfere with forest products on State forest, timber reserve or forest entitlement area. | DAFF DNPRSR | No statutory timeframes. Santos GLNG will comply with the Act. |

| Approval | Trigger and exemptions | Administering authority ¹ | Approval application details |
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| Use of quarry material by a leaseholder outside of a State land area | A permit is required to extract quarry material and remove the product from a State land area. However, quarry material may be used by Santos GLNG (as the leaseholder) provided the quarry material is not removed from a State land area, and is used for the construction of infrastructure consistent with the purpose of the PL. | DAFF | No statutory timeframes. Santos GLNG will comply with the Act. |
| <i>Land Act 1994 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Temporary road closure permit | An application is required to permanently or temporarily close State-controlled roads under section 99(2) of the <i>Land Act 1994</i> . | NRM | An application will require the following supporting information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covering letter, TMR application forms and evidence of owners' consent • Applicant details • Required duration of approval • Details on the proposed activity and any impacts to road infrastructure • Location and extent of proposed activities • Traffic management plan. |
| Permit to occupy | A permit to occupy is required where works or infrastructure is to be constructed on unallocated land, a reserve or a road. | NRM | Assessment and decision time is 42 working days for a permit to occupy. Timeframe is dependent on the research required to be undertaken by the department to ascertain any Native Title implications. |
| <i>Local Government Act 2009 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Compliance with relevant local laws | The GFD Project will be required to comply with local laws which are likely to involve matters including local roads, noise, light, waste, vegetation, animals, fencing, etc. | DLG | Local laws will be taken into consideration once the GFD Project engineering design and location of final GFD Project works are determined. |
| <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Protected animals movement permit (section 88(2)) | A protected animals movement permit is required if the GFD Project will impact a protected animal species listed under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld)</i> or relevant subordinate regulations. | EHP | Indicative approvals timing is one to three months after lodgement of application. Permits associated with the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld)</i> will require the preparation of a threatened species management plan. This plan is required to be submitted with the application. |

| Approval | Trigger and exemptions | Administering authority ¹ | Approval application details |
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| Protected plants clearing permit (section 89) | A protected plants clearing permit is required if the GFD Project will interfere with plant species listed under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (Qld) or relevant subordinate regulations. However, Santos GLNG will not require a permit if it has been granted a class exemption under the <i>Nature Conservation (Protected Plants) Conservation Plan 2000</i> (Qld) for the clearing of 'least concern' plants as a result of authorised petroleum activities. | EHP | Indicative approvals timing is one to three months after lodgement of application. |
| Wildlife movement permit (section 97) | A wildlife movement permit is required if the GFD Project will impact upon native wildlife (other than protected wildlife) in an area that is identified under a conservation plan. | EHP | Indicative approvals timing is one to three months after lodgement of the application. Permits associated with the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (Qld) will require the preparation of a threatened species management plan. This plan is required to be submitted with the application. |
| Other permits that may be required include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking or interfering with cultural and natural resources of a protected area • Species management plan • Rehabilitation permit (spotter catcher endorsement) • Damage mitigation permit (removal and relocation) | Required if the relevant action is to be undertaken. | EHP | Indicative approvals timing is one to three months after lodgement of the application. |
| <i>Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993</i> | | | |
| The <i>Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993</i> ensures that State based actions in relation to Native Title reflect and correspond to those occurring under the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cth). No specific approval required. | The <i>Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993</i> (Qld) will apply to the GFD Project should a search of the National Native Title Tribunal database identify a new Native Title claimant in the GFD Project area. | NRM | 'Right to Negotiate' process to be initiated under section 29 of the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cth). |

| Approval | Trigger and exemptions | Administering authority ¹ | Approval application details |
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| <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i> | | | |
| Permit to enter a protected area | <p>A person must not, without reasonable excuse, destroy, damage, excavate or disturb a protected area except in accordance with a permit.</p> <p>Entry into or interference with a protected area is forbidden unless under a 'reasonable excuse'.</p> <p>A reasonable excuse includes if the person is the landholder, or if the person is conducting business within the area that does not interfere with the cultural heritage significance of the area.</p> | QHC EHP | <p>An application will require the following supporting information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covering letter, application form, prescribed fee and evidence of owners' consent Applicant details, name of protected area and purpose for entering Details on the protected area and surrounding area (including site plans and drawings) A description of the methodology of operations to occur after entry to protected area Management plans (e.g. CHMP) which detail the arrangements for the storage and conservation of objects recovered (if necessary). <p>Indicative approval timing is three months after lodgement of the application.</p> |
| <i>Regional Planning Interests Act 2014 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Regional interests development approval | <p>Required where Santos GLNG proposes to undertake regulated or resource activities in an area of regional interest, This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A priority agricultural area (PAA) A priority living area (PLA) The strategic cropping area (SCA) A strategic environmental area (SEA). <p>A regulated activity includes the construction of water storage. A resource activity includes an activity for which a resource authority (petroleum tenure) is required.</p> <p>Resource activities are exempt from seeking a regional interests development approval for activities in a PAA or a SCA where the land owner agrees, and the activity is not likely to result in a regional impact and will be carried out for less than 12 months.</p> <p>An approval is not required for pre-existing activities.</p> | DSDIP Referral agencies: DAFF(PAA, PALU) NRM (SCA) Local government (PLA) EHP (SEA) | <p>An assessment application for a regional interests development approval is lodged to DSDIP. The application must include a report that details the location, nature, extent and duration of the surface impacts of the proposed activity</p> <p>The requirements differ depending on the area of regional interest.</p> <p>In a SCA, the report must assess the activity's impact on SCA and identify any constraints to the activity. The activity's impact will be assessed against the SCA <i>Assessment Criteria</i>. Different or additional requirements might apply for activities located within SCA as well as another area of regional interest (e.g. PAA).</p> <p>In a PAA, the activity's impact will be assessed against the PAA <i>Assessment Criteria</i>.</p> <p>In a PLA, or a SEA, the application must address the criteria prescribed in Schedule 2 of the <i>Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014</i>.</p> |

| Approval | Trigger and exemptions | Administering authority ¹ | Approval application details |
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| <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Ancillary works and encroachment permit (road corridor permit) on State-controlled roads (under section 50 of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> (Qld)) | Undertaking any construction works within a State-controlled road reserve. | TMR | <p>Allow a minimum of four weeks processing time.</p> <p>An application will require the following supporting information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covering letter, TMR application form and evidence of owners' consent • Applicant details • The length of time the approval is required • Details on the proposed activity • Assessment of any impacts to road infrastructure or existing structures • Detailed description of location • Map showing the location and extent of proposed activities • Traffic management plan. |
| <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Permit/approval for over-dimension load | Required for operators of road trains or B-double combinations that exceed regulated height and width dimensions when loaded with indivisible articles. | TMR | <p>Approval requirements will depend on the load dimension/mass. An application should contain details of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name and address of the owner of the vehicle being used • The type of indivisible load being transported (if applicable) • The overall dimensions of the vehicle and load • The registration numbers, or other identifying numbers, of all vehicles for which the permit is sought • All roads to be used during the trip. <p>No timeframes are specified.</p> |

| Approval | Trigger and exemptions | Administering authority ¹ | Approval application details |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Development permits to clear native vegetation | Approval for the clearing of remnant vegetation on freehold and leasehold land outside the area of tenure. | DSDIP NRM | An application will require the following supporting information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covering letter, IDAS application form, prescribed fee and evidence of owners' consent Details on the proposed activity including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written confirmation that the chief executive of the NRM is satisfied the proposed clearing is for a relevant purpose under <i>the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld)</i>, or Information identifying the relevant purpose under <i>the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld)</i>, and demonstrating how the proposed clearing is for that purpose (where NRM is the assessment manager). |
| <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Approval of a resource for a beneficial use (general or specific) | Approval for beneficial use of a waste (coal seam water) as a resource where the use of the water is not authorised by the PL or EA conditions. Approval of a resource for beneficial use can be included in the petroleum authority issued under the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 (Qld)</i> or the EA under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)</i> . | EHP | No statutory timeframes. |

| Approval | Trigger and exemptions | Administering authority ¹ | Approval application details |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Water Act 2000 (Qld)</i> | | | |
| Water licence | A licence is required to take or interfere with water from a watercourse (surface water) for an 'on-lease' activity. | NRM | <p>An application will require the following supporting information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covering letter, application form, prescribed fee and evidence of owners' consent/resource entitlement • Applicant details • Details on the site and surrounding area • Source and location of water to be used • Plans or figures depicting proposed works to extract the subject water • Water usage, requirements and amount to be taken. <p>Indicative approval timing is 90 business days after lodgement of application.</p> <p>The proponent will discuss water requirements for the project under the <i>Water Resource (Fitzroy Basin) Plan 2011</i> with the administering authority.</p> |
| Development permit (water licence) to take underground water | <p>A licence is required to take or interfere with underground water from a sub-artesian basin.</p> <p>However, water produced or released during the extraction of gas is permitted and regulated by the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 (Qld)</i>; it permits the use of coal seam water to carry out authorised activities (i.e. take or interfere with the water if taking or interference happens during the course of, or results from, the carrying out of another authorised activity for the tenure or using this water for carrying out of another authorised activity for the tenure).</p> <p>A petroleum tenure holder may also supply coal seam water for stock and domestic purposes within the tenure and adjoining areas owned by the same person or for use by the holder.</p> | NRM | <p>An application will require the following supporting information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covering letter, application form, prescribed fee and evidence of owners' consent/resource entitlement • Applicant details • Details on the site and surrounding area • Nature of the proposed works including bore details, pump details, subject formation targeted for extraction, and any other supporting information as required for the particular location. <p>Indicative approval timing is 90 days after lodgement of application.</p> |

| Approval | Trigger and exemptions | Administering authority ¹ | Approval application details |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Riverine protection permit | <p>Under section 266 of the <i>Water Act 2000</i> (Qld), a riverine protection permit is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavate in a watercourse, lake or spring Place fill in a watercourse, lake or spring. <p>A riverine protection permit is not required for activities authorised under an environmental authority undertaken in accordance with the guideline: <i>Riverine protection permit exemption requirements WSS/2013/726</i> (NRM, 2014).</p> | NRM | <p>An application will require the following supporting information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of the scope of the works proposed The measures necessary to mitigate the impacts of the proposed activities The identity and location of each watercourse, lake or spring that will be subjected to activities The location within the watercourse, lake or spring that may be impacted by the proposed activities The proposed project including details of its purpose, activities involved their timing The type and area of vegetation to be destroyed, and the method of destruction at each activity location Estimated volumes of material to be excavated from, or fill to be placed at each activity location. <p>Indicative approval timing is 60 business days after lodgement of application.</p> |
| State Planning Policy | | | |
| State Planning Policy (SPP) | The single SPP introduced in December 2013 defines Queensland Government policies about matters of State interest in land use planning and development. | CHRC BSC MRC WDRC | <p>The SPP is a statutory instrument under the SP Act that identifies the State's interests in planning and development and how they must be dealt with in planning schemes, council development assessment processes and in designating land for community infrastructure. The State interests covered by the SPP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liveable communities and housing Economic growth Environment and heritage Hazards and safety Infrastructure. <p>Appendix J: Land use and tenure provides details of the GFD Project's compliance with the SPP.</p> |

| Approval | Trigger and exemptions | Administering authority ¹ | Approval application details |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Regional planning | | | |
| <p><i>Central Queensland Regional Plan</i> (statutory)</p> <p>The objectives of the <i>Central Queensland Regional Plan</i> include resolving land use conflicts arising from agricultural and mining activities.</p> | <p>The plan aims to protect Priority Agricultural Land Uses (PALU) while supporting co-existence opportunities for the resources sector. Priority Agricultural Areas (PAA) are identified in the plan and include areas containing highly productive agricultural land uses. In these areas, PALUs are the land use priority. PAA co-existence criteria are to be developed to enable compatible resource activities to co-exist with high-value agricultural land uses within PAAs.</p> <p>The plan also aims to increase certainty for towns in the region through the identification of important towns as Priority Living Areas (PLAs). PLA classification will enable towns to expand through the establishment of a town buffer which is protected from incompatible land uses.</p> | <p>BRC CHRC</p> | <p>Should GFD Project activities be proposed in areas of PALU within PAA, they will be designed to comply with the co-existence criteria which are to be developed to enable compatible resource activities to co-exist with PALUs within PAAs.</p> <p>Should a GFD Project activity be planned within a PLA, Santos GLNG will consult with the council and consider relevant requirements of the planning scheme.</p> <p>No statutory timeframes are specified.</p> <p>Appendix J: Land use and tenure provides details of the GFD Project's compliance with this plan.</p> |
| <p><i>Darling Downs Regional Plan</i> (statutory)</p> <p>The objectives of the <i>Darling Downs Regional Plan</i> include resolving land use conflicts arising from agricultural and mining activities.</p> | <p>The plan aims to protect Priority Agricultural Land Uses (PALU) while supporting co-existence opportunities for the resources sector. Priority Agricultural Areas (PAA) are identified in the plan and include areas containing highly productive agricultural land uses. In these areas, PALUs are the land use priority. PAA co-existence criteria are to be developed to enable compatible resource activities to co-exist with high-value agricultural land uses within PAAs.</p> <p>The plan also aims to increase certainty for towns in the region through the identification of important towns as Priority Living Areas (PLAs). PLA classification will enable towns to expand through the establishment of a town buffer which is protected from incompatible land uses.</p> | <p>MRC WDRC</p> | <p>Should GFD Project activities be proposed in areas of PALU within PAA, they will be designed to comply with the co-existence criteria which are to be developed to enable compatible resource activities to co-exist with PALUs within PAAs.</p> <p>Should a GFD Project activity be planned within a PLA, Santos GLNG will consult with the council and consider relevant requirements of the planning scheme.</p> <p>No statutory timeframes are specified.</p> <p>Appendix J: Land use and tenure provides details of the GFD Project's compliance with this plan.</p> |

| Approval | Trigger and exemptions | Administering authority ¹ | Approval application details |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Local planning | | | |
| Various development approvals under the relevant planning scheme | Where development does not occur within the area of a PL, development approval may be required for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material change of use • Operational works • Building works • Plumbing and drainage works • Reconfiguring a lot. Activities approved under the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> (Qld) are exempt from assessment under the relevant planning schemes. | CHRC BSC MRC WDRC | Refer to prerequisites and/or requirements listed for approvals under the <i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i> (Qld). |

¹Administering authorities:

BSC – Banana Shire Council

DAFF – Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

DHPW – Department of Housing and Public Works

DNPRSR – Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing

DSDIP – Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning

MRC – Maranoa Regional Council

NRM – Department of Natural Resources and Mines

TMR – Department of Transport and Main Roads

CHRC – Central Highlands Regional Council

DEWS – Department for Energy and Water Supply

DLG – Department of Local Government

DOTE – Department of the Environment

EHP – Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

NNTT – National Native Title Tribunal

QHC – Queensland Heritage Council

WDRC – Western Downs Regional Council.

Table 2-2 lists the ERAs that may be required as part of the construction, operations, decommissioning and rehabilitation of the GFD Project.

Table 2-2 Potential environmentally relevant activities

| ERA | Activity | Description | Relevant GFD Project activities |
|--------|------------------------|--|---|
| ERA 8 | Chemical storage | Storing: (c) 500 m ³ or more of chemicals of class C1 or C2 combustible liquids under AS 1940 or dangerous goods class 3 subsection (1)(c). (d) the following quantities of other chemicals in containers of at least 10 m ³ (i) 200 t or more, if they are solids or gases; (ii) 200 m ³ or more, if they are liquids. | The GFD Project is likely to store relevant chemicals for construction of wells and operation of gas compression and water management facilities. The chemicals that are expected to be used by the GFD Project are covered in Section 12: Waste and Section 24: Preliminary hazard and risk. This ERA however does not apply to transporting petroleum under the <i>Petroleum Act 1923</i> (Qld) or the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> (Qld), or if it is associated with carrying out an activity to which ERAs 55, 56, 57 or 58 applies. |
| ERA 10 | Gas producing | Manufacturing, processing or reforming 200 t or more of hydrocarbon gas in a year. | Operation phase of the GFD Project will involve compression and treatment of gas for transmission to market. |
| ERA 14 | Electricity generation | Generating electricity by using gas at a rated capacity of 10 MW electrical or more. | Power for the gas field operations may be generated by gas-fired generators. |

| ERA | Activity | Description | Relevant GFD Project activities |
|--------|---|--|---|
| ERA 15 | Fuel burning | Using fuel burning equipment that is capable of burning at least 500 kg of fuel in an hour. | Power for the gas field operations may be generated by burning gas, and flares may be used to safely burn gas that cannot be recovered or recycled. |
| ERA 16 | Extractive industries | Extracting, other than by dredging, a total of 5000 t or more of material, in a year, from an area. | Borrow pits may be established off-lease to recover materials (e.g. sand and gravel) for construction activities and maintenance activities during operations phase, and require a separate ERA. This ERA does not apply if it is associated with carrying out an activity on petroleum tenure. |
| ERA 33 | Crushing, milling, grinding or screening | Crushing, grinding, milling or screening more than 5,000 t of material in a year, including waste to extract materials (e.g. concrete) for reuse or recycling. | Borrow pits will be established to recover materials (e.g. sand and gravel) for construction activities and maintenance activities during operations phase. However, this ERA does not apply if it is associated with carrying out an activity to which ERA 16, 55 or 61 applies. |
| ERA 41 | Cement manufacture | Manufacturing 200 t or more of cement. | Santos GLNG or its contractors may manufacture cement for construction activities. |
| ERA 53 | Composting and soil conditioner manufacturing | Manufacturing, from organic material or organic waste, 200 t or more of compost or soil conditioners in a year. | Santos GLNG or its contractors may apply for authority to compost or condition soil for reuse and/or rehabilitation purposes. |
| ERA 55 | Regulated waste recycling or reprocessing | Operating a facility for receiving, and recycling or reprocessing, regulated waste to produce saleable products. | The Queensland Coal Seam Water Management Policy (EHP, 2012) prioritises treatment of brine or salt residues to create useable products whenever feasible. |
| ERA 56 | Regulated waste storage | Operating a facility for receiving and storing regulated waste for more than 24 hours. | Regulated waste may need to be stored temporarily before transfer. This ERA does not apply to storing tyres, storing regulated waste in transit, storing not more than 5,000 L of waste oil, or if it is associated with carrying out an activity to which ERA 55, 58 or 60 would apply. |
| ERA 57 | Regulated waste transport | Transporting on a non-commercial basis 250 kg or more of regulated waste in a vehicle | Regulated waste may be transported between facilities, between petroleum leases or gas fields, or to external waste management facilities. During the decommissioning phase, components of the GFD Project that are classified as regulated waste will be removed and transported for recycling or disposal as appropriate. |

| ERA | Activity | Description | Relevant GFD Project activities |
|--------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| ERA 58 | Regulated waste treatment | Operating a facility for receiving and treating regulated waste or contaminated soil to render the waste or soil non-hazardous or less hazardous. | Regulated waste treatment will apply to water management facilities treating coal seam water or concentrated brine classified as regulated waste under the <i>Environment Protection Regulation 2008</i> (Qld) i.e. where it: (a) has a pH of at least 6 but not more than 10.5 (b) has an electrical conductivity of less than 15,000 micro-siemens a centimetre. However, this ERA does not apply to remediation of contaminated soil at the site of contamination, or if it is associated with carrying out an activity to which ERA 53 or 61 would apply. |
| ERA 60 | Waste disposal | Operating a facility for disposing of: (a) regulated waste or any combination of regulated waste, general waste and limited regulated waste and <5 t of untreated clinical waste (if in a scheduled area) in a year. (b) only general waste or general waste and either, or a combination, of a quantity of limited regulated waste (no more than 10% of the total amount of waste received at the facility in a year) and <5 t of untreated clinical waste (if in a scheduled area) in a year. | Solid waste that cannot be reused or recycled will be transported to a facility licensed to accept waste for disposal i.e. ERA 60. Should Santos GLNG or its contractors seek to develop and/or operate a facility for waste disposal, this facility would need to be authorised to accept waste for disposal via ERA 60. |
| ERA 62 | Waste transfer station operation | Operating, on a commercial basis or in the course of carrying on a commercial enterprise, a waste transfer station that receives a total quantity of at least 30 t or 30 m ³ of waste on any day. | Some waste may need to be stored temporarily before transfer. This ERA does not include operating a waste transfer station at a location if an activity to which ERA 60 applies and is carried out at the location. |
| ERA 63 | Sewage treatment | Operating sewage treatment works, other than no release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of more than 21 equivalent persons. | The GFD Project accommodation facilities will use package sewage treatment plants or require the construction and operation of sewage treatment works. |
| ERA 64 | Water treatment | Carrying out any of the following activities in a way that allows waste, whether treated or untreated, to be released into the environment— (a) desalinating 0.5 ML or more of water in a day (b) treating 10 ML or more of raw water in a day (c) carrying out advanced treatment of 5 ML or more of water in a day. | This ERA may be required for water management facilities where treatment is undertaken. This ERA does not apply if it is associated with carrying out an activity to which ERA 55, 56, 60, 61 or 63 applies. |