



ATTACHMENT 1

ARROW LNG PLANT

Legislation Update

CONTENTS

1.	LEGISLATION UPDATE	1-1
1.1	Principal Approvals	1-1
1.1.1	Petroleum Facility Licence	1-1
1.1.2	Petroleum Pipeline Licence	1-1
1.1.3	Petroleum Survey Licence	1-1
1.1.4	Environmental Authority	1-2
1.1.5	Material Change of Use Development Permit	1-4
1.1.6	Major Hazard Facility Development Permit and Licence	1-5
1.1.7	Controlled Action Approval	1-5
1.2	EIS Process	1-5
1.2.1	Need for an EIS	1-5
1.2.2	Scoping and Preparation of the EIS	1-7
1.2.3	Document Submission, Public Exhibition and Supplementary Report to the EIS	1-8
1.2.4	EIS Assessment Report	1-8
1.2.5	Project Approval and Conditions	1-8
1.3	Additional Environmental Permits and Approvals	1-9
1.4	Relevant Acts, Regulations and Approvals	1-10
1.5	Key Plans, Policies and Guidelines	1-20
1.5.1	International	1-20
1.5.2	Commonwealth	1-21
1.5.3	Queensland	1-22
1.5.4	Regional and Local	1-24

Figures

1.1	Environmental impact statement assessment process	1-6
-----	---	-----

Tables

1.1	Environmentally relevant activities that may be applicable to the project	1-2
1.2	Principal legislation and project approvals	1-11

Supplementary Report to the Arrow LNG Plant EIS
Arrow LNG Plant

1. LEGISLATION UPDATE

This attachment updates and revises the summary of the principal approvals required by Arrow CSG (Australia) Pty Ltd (Arrow Energy) to construct, operate and decommission the Arrow LNG Plant, including the role of the environmental impact statement (EIS) in gaining the approvals. It also contains revised information on the applicable Australian, Queensland and local government legislation, plans, policies, strategies, guidelines and other documents that will guide and direct the approval and implementation of the project.

The attachment updates, revises and consolidates information contained in the Arrow LNG Plant EIS, Chapter 2, Project Approvals, and Attachment 1, Relevant Legislation, Policies and Approvals.

The principal approvals required to undertake the project include the following:

- Petroleum facility licence.
- Petroleum pipeline licence.
- Petroleum survey licence.
- Environmental authority.
- Material change of use development permit.
- Major hazard facility development permit and licence.
- Controlled action approval.

1.1 Principal Approvals

The following section details the principal project approvals required for the construction and operation of the LNG Plant and ancillary facilities.

1.1.1 Petroleum Facility Licence

The project requires a petroleum facility licence under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004* (Qld) (P&G Act) for the proposed LNG Plant. The licence will allow for the construction and operation of the LNG Plant, as well as for 'incidental activities', which include but are not limited to the construction of plant works such as trenches, roads and tunnels, and the construction of mobile or temporary work camps. A petroleum facility licence does not allow for the construction and use of permanent office or residential accommodation; additional development permits will be required for structures of this nature.

1.1.2 Petroleum Pipeline Licence

The project requires a petroleum pipeline licence under the P&G Act for the construction and operation of the proposed feed gas pipeline and tunnel. The licence also allows for 'incidental activities' related to pipeline construction and operation, which include but are not limited to roadworks, mobile and temporary camps and materials storage located within the licence area.

1.1.3 Petroleum Survey Licence

The project requires a petroleum survey licence under the P&G Act to provide for investigative survey work to be conducted in relation to the petroleum facility and petroleum pipeline. A pipeline survey licence provides for access to land to investigate, survey and identify a pipeline route associated with a petroleum pipeline licence or the likely site of a petroleum facility associated with a petroleum facility licence (see Section 1.1.4 Environmental Authority about the requirement

for a level 2 environmental authority required under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act) for the survey work).

Preliminary geotechnical investigations were undertaken on site in 2008 and 2010 and more detailed investigations were commenced in 2012 in accordance with issued Petroleum Survey Licences PSL55, PSL67 and PSL76.

1.1.4 Environmental Authority

Under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (Qld) (EP Act), 'petroleum activities' are 'environmentally relevant activities' (ERA) for which an environmental authority' (EA) is required and are specifically classed as either level 1 or level 2 chapter 5A activities depending on the risk of environmental harm.

The project (with the exception of the EA to support the petroleum survey licence) requires a level 1 chapter 5A EA for petroleum activities to provide for the proposed LNG Plant and feed gas pipeline along with other environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) associated with the project. Table 1.1 details the environmentally relevant activities that may be applicable to the project.

Table 1.1 Environmentally relevant activities that may be applicable to the project

ERAs	Description	Applicable Project Activities
Level 1 chapter 5 activity	Petroleum activities to provide for the proposed LNG Plant and feed gas pipeline.	Petroleum activities
ERA 8 – Chemical storage	Storing 10 m ³ or more of chemicals of class C1 or C2 combustible liquids under AS 1940 or dangerous goods class 3.	Storage of chemicals.
ERA 9 – Hydrocarbon gas refining	Refining natural gas or coal seam methane gas.	Hydrocarbon gas refining at the LNG Plant.
ERA 10 – Gas producing	Manufacturing, processing or refining of 200 t or more of hydrocarbon gas in a year.	Processing production of gas at the LNG Plant or other relevant equipment.
ERA 14 – Electricity generation	Generating electricity by using gas at a rated capacity of 10 megawatt (MW) electrical or more.	Power generation to supply the LNG Plant.
ERA 15 – Fuel burning	Using fuel burning equipment that is capable of burning at least 500 kg of fuel in an hour.	Fuel burning required to operate gas turbines at the LNG Plant.
ERA 16 – Extractive and screening (dredging)	Extracting and screening (dredging) of material.	Dredging of project areas outside the Western Basin Dredging and Disposal Project. This will include construction dredging for the materials offloading facility (MOF) on Curtis Island, LNG jetty and mainland launch site.
ERA 17 – Abrasive blasting	Cleaning equipment or structures on a commercial basis using a stream of abrasives in either a wet or dry pressure stream.	Abrasive blasting will be necessary during construction and operation of the project.
ERA 18 – Boiler making or engineering	Boiler making, assembling or manufacturing a total of 200 t or more of metal products a year.	Boiler making or engineering will be required LNG Plant during construction of the.
ERA 43 – Concrete batching	Producing 200 t or more of concrete or concrete products in a year, by mixing cement with sand, rock, aggregate or other similar materials.	May be required where concrete for facility construction is produced at a batching plant.

**Table 1.1 Environmentally relevant activities that may be applicable to the project
(cont'd)**

ERAs	Description	Applicable Project Activities
ERA 50 – Bulk material handling	Loading or unloading bulk materials at a port in connection with operations at a port. It also entails stockpiling bulk materials in connection with operations at a port.	Coordination of materials handling from the port on the mainland to the MOF on Curtis Island.
ERA 56 – Regulated waste storage	Operating a facility for receiving and storing regulated waste for more than 24 hours.	Storage of regulated waste prior to treatment or transportation to licensed disposal facility.
ERA 57 – Regulated waste transport	Transporting on a non-commercial basis any quantity of regulated waste in a vehicle.	Transportation of waste to a licensed waste disposal facility.
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.	Treatment of regulated waste.
ERA 60 – Waste disposal	Operating a facility for disposing of regulated waste and general waste.	Disposal of waste generated at LNG Plant and ancillary facilities.
ERA 63 – Sewage treatment	Operating one or more sewage treatment works at a site that has a total daily peak design capacity of more than 21 equivalent persons.	Sewage treatment during construction of the LNG Plant project and ancillary facilities.
ERA 64 – Water treatment	Carrying out a number of activities in a way that allows waste, whether treated or untreated, to be released into the environment.	Desalination of water at a reverse osmosis facility during construction and operation.
ERA 21 – Motor vehicle workshop	Operating a workshop on a commercial basis or in the course of carrying on a commercial enterprise involving any one of the following relating to motor vehicles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintaining mechanical components, engine cooling radiators or body panels spray-painting body panels detailing or washing. 	It is assumed that some vehicle servicing will occur on site due to the duration and extent of construction site works, and operations.
ERA 38 – Surface coating	Using, in a year, 1t or more of surface coating materials for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> anodising, electroplating, enamelling or galvanising coating or painting or powder coating. 	It is assumed that some pipe coating activities may need to be conducted on site.

The survey work conducted under the petroleum survey licence is considered to involve minimal or low impact activities under both the EP Act and P&G Act so a level 2 EA is required under the EP Act for the survey work. Preliminary geotechnical investigations were undertaken on site in 2008 and 2010 and more detailed investigations were commenced in 2012 in accordance with issued Petroleum Survey Licences. The level 2 environmental authority conditions only those activities associated with the survey work.

Under the EP Act, an application for an environmental authority for a level 1 chapter 5A activity is required to be accompanied an environmental management plan (EM Plan) that complies with the act. The purpose of the EM Plan is to propose environmental protection commitments to assist the administering authority to develop the conditions of the environmental authority. The EM Plan identifies and describes the environmental values that will be impacted by project activities and sets out how the environmental management measures identified in an EIS will be implemented.

The Coordinator-General of the State of Queensland's (Coordinator-General's) EIS evaluation report may state conditions for the level 1 environmental authority for the project. Arrow Energy must comply with the conditions of its environmental authorities, or have them amended prior to undertaking any significant new works not identified in the project description.

A 'strategic environmental management plan' (Strategic EMP) has been developed as part of the Arrow LNG Plant environmental impact statement. The Strategic EMP, that differs in purpose and content from the EM Plan required under the EP Act, meets the terms of reference for the Arrow LNG Plant EIS and was presented in Attachment 7, Strategic Environmental Management Plan. The Strategic EMP summarises the mitigation, inspection and monitoring measures identified in the EIS and will be used to develop the EM Plan that will accompany the environmental authority application for the project. The Strategic EMP has been revised for the Supplementary Report to the EIS and is included as Attachment 3.

1.1.5 Material Change of Use Development Permit

Development within the Gladstone State Development Area requires a development permit for material change of use from the Coordinator-General assessed against the Development Scheme for the Gladstone State Development Area in accordance with the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* (Qld) (SDPWO Act).

The LNG Plant will be constructed on land within the Curtis Island Industry Precinct of the Gladstone State Development Area. The Curtis Island Industry Precinct was established in 2008 to:

- Provide for the establishment of LNG facilities for processing operations (including liquefaction and storage) of a national, state or regional significance requiring access to export wharf facilities.
- Provide for the establishment of infrastructure associated with LNG facilities, including transport linkages to wharf facilities.

The Gladstone State Development Area Development Scheme defines the processing of natural gas (liquefaction and storage) as a 'high impact industry' that is highly likely to meet the objectives for the Curtis Island Industry Precinct.

Mainland facilities associated with the LNG Plant, including the proposed feed gas pipeline tunnel launch site and tunnel spoil disposal area, and marine craft launch site, are also to be included in the development permit.

In order to assess the material change of use development application, the Coordinator-General requires a copy of the EIS and the EIS evaluation report. The Coordinator-General may take into consideration any relevant supporting material, including any advisory agency submissions and any properly made submissions by the public or stakeholders about the project. The Coordinator-General may state conditions upon the development permit, such as defining how long the Arrow LNG Plant may remain in place and any requirements for restoration of the site or decommissioning of the works.

Additional development permits may be required for other facilities as specified under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and the SDPWO Act. Further details regarding the Gladstone State Development Area and the Curtis Island Industry Precinct are provided in Chapter 30, Land Use and Planning of the EIS.

1.1.6 Major Hazard Facility Development Permit and Licence

The project requires a major hazard facility development permit as specified under the Sustainable Planning Act and the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (Qld). The chief executive of the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General will classify the facility as a major hazard facility if a hazardous materials emergency at the facility could pose a risk to persons, property or the environment outside the facility, or if the quantity of hazardous materials stored or handled at the facility is more than the quantity prescribed under the Work Health and Safety Act.

In addition to the development permit, the major hazard facility requires a licence issued under the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011.

1.1.7 Controlled Action Approval

The project has been determined to be a 'controlled action' under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) (EPBC Act) requiring a decision on approval from the Australian Government Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (the Australian Government Environment Minister) before the project can proceed (see Section 1.2.1 Need for an EIS).

1.2 EIS Process

The EIS will provide information to support the evaluation of several of the principal approvals, notable the development permit for material change of use within the Gladstone State Development Area required by the SDPWO Act, the environmental authority required by the EP Act, and the approval for the controlled action required by the EPBC Act. This process is described in the following sections and Figure 1.1.

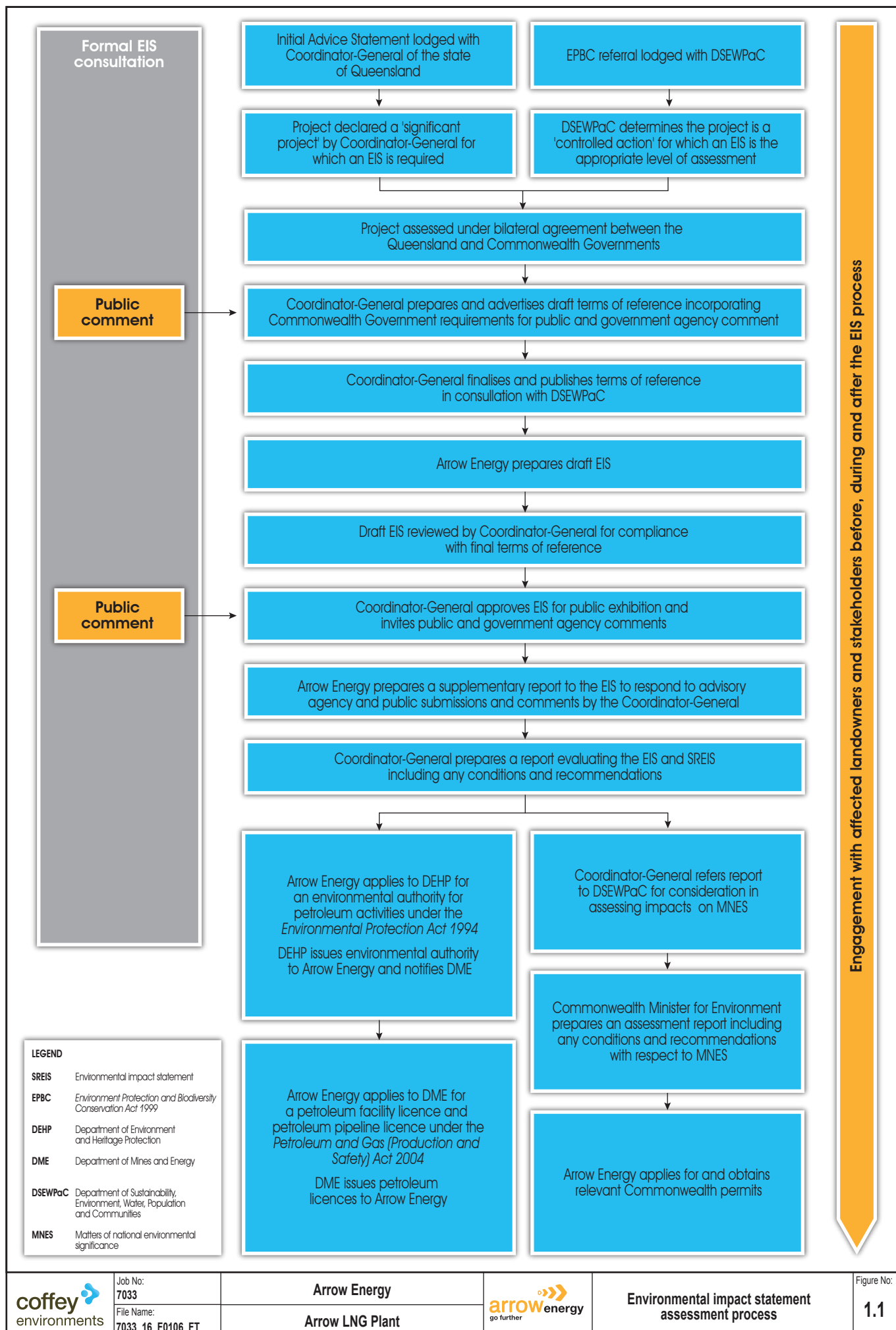
1.2.1 Need for an EIS

In May 2009, the then project proponent, Shell CSG (Australia) Pty Ltd, submitted an initial advice statement to the Coordinator-General and requested the project, then called the Shell Australia LNG Project, be declared a 'significant project' for which an EIS is required under the SDPWO Act. On 12 June 2009, the Coordinator-General declared the project a 'significant project'.

The Coordinator-General based the decision on:

- Details of the project provided in the initial advice statement.
- Relevant planning schemes or policies as specified by local, state or Australian governments.
- The project's potential effects on the environment and on relevant infrastructure.
- The employment opportunities that will be provided by the project.
- Investment necessary for Arrow Energy to carry out the project.
- The local, regional and state strategic significance of the project.

The project proponent (now known as Arrow CSG (Australia) Pty Ltd), also submitted two referrals in July 2009 to the then Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. The referrals were made for the Australian Government Environment Minister to determine whether the project constituted a controlled action under s. 75 of the EPBC Act. The referrals were for the LNG facility on Curtis Island (Referral No. EPBC 2009/5007) and the high-pressure feed gas pipeline from Gladstone City Gate to Curtis Island (Referral No. EPBC 2009/5008).



On 21 August 2009, the Minister's delegate's determined that the two referrals were each a 'controlled action' that will require assessment and approval under the EPBC Act before the project can proceed. The assessment and approval of a 'controlled action' involves the evaluation of the impacts the project may have on matters of national environmental significance. The relevant controlling provisions (that is, matters of national environmental significance) for both referrals that are addressed in the EIS include:

- World Heritage Properties (s.12 and s. 15A).
- National Heritage places (s. 15B and s. 15C).
- Listed threatened species and communities (s. 18 and s. 18A).
- Listed migratory species (s. 20 and s. 20A).

In accordance with the decision, the Arrow LNG Plant will be assessed under the bilateral agreement between the Queensland and Australian Governments. Under this agreement, the Australian Government has accredited the Queensland state EIS process coordinated under the SPDWO Act to meet the impact assessment requirements under Australian Government legislation.

Pursuant to the bilateral agreement, the EIS is coordinated by the Queensland Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning on behalf of the Coordinator-General. Relevant Australian, Queensland and local government authorities have been invited to participate in the EIS process as advisory agencies. Since 14 December 2010, the Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPoC) has administered the EPBC Act.

On 22 December 2011, variations to the scope of the referrals were accepted by the Minister's delegate to include an increase in the capacity of the LNG facility, infrastructure associated with the establishment and operation of mainland facilities (Referral No. EPBC 2009/5007) and the nature of activities associated with installation of the feed gas pipeline (Referral No. EPBC 2009/5008).

1.2.2 Scoping and Preparation of the EIS

The SDPWO Act requires draft terms of reference to be developed for the EIS. The terms of reference establish the scope of potential impacts, environmental issues and requirements that need to be investigated and addressed within the EIS. The process begins with the Coordinator-General preparing a draft terms of reference based on the project-specific information provided in the initial advice statement. The draft terms of reference were then released for 31 calendar days (from 3 October 2009 to 2 November 2009), and advisory agencies and the public were invited to properly make submissions to the Coordinator-General on the relevance of the draft terms of reference to the project. The draft terms of reference were advertised for comment in local, state and national newspapers and were posted on the then Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation's website. Advisory agency briefings were held in Brisbane on 13 October 2009 and in Gladstone on 14 October 2009 to provide information about the proposed development and the environmental impact assessment process.

The Coordinator-General then finalised the terms of reference, taking into consideration comments received, as well as recommendations put forward by the Australian Government. The final terms of reference for the Arrow LNG Plant were completed, provided to the project proponent and released to the public in January 2010. The terms of reference can be found on the Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning's website and in the EIS Attachment 2, Terms of Reference.

The EIS Attachment 3, Terms of Reference Cross Reference Table, shows where each item in the terms of reference was addressed in the EIS.

The terms of reference were used to set the scope for a range of supporting studies that were undertaken by specialist consultants engaged by Arrow Energy. The specialist studies provided detailed information on the environmental, social and economic aspects of the project area to identify and assess the potential impacts the project may have on the environment of the area, as well as the potential effects on the local community. The main report of the EIS was prepared based on these studies and summarised the key findings of the assessments. The specialist studies completed for the EIS were included in appendices 1 to 30 of the EIS.

1.2.3 Document Submission, Public Exhibition and Supplementary Report to the EIS

The draft EIS was submitted to the Coordinator-General for review of its adequacy in addressing the terms of reference. The Coordinator-General approved the EIS for public consultation for 45 calendar days (from 14 April 2012 to 28 May 2012), and advisory agencies and the public were invited to make submissions to the Coordinator-General. A public notice was placed in local, state and national newspapers advising where the EIS could be viewed or purchased, details of the submission period, how to properly make a submission and where submissions should be sent.

Following completion of the public review period, the Coordinator-General instructed Arrow Energy to prepare a Supplementary Report to the EIS to address specific comments in submissions made by advisory agencies and members of the public. The supplementary report must also respond to any additional matters raised by the Coordinator-General, such as omissions or uncertainties about potential impacts.

1.2.4 EIS Assessment Report

Once the EIS and Supplementary Report to the EIS have been submitted, the Coordinator-General will prepare a report evaluating the EIS in accordance with the SDPWO Act. The Coordinator-General's report will evaluate how well the EIS has addressed the terms of reference and evaluate whether sufficient information has been provided to enable a proper consideration of the potential impacts attributable to the project. The report will also state conditions that will be considered when issuing the material change of use development permit and environmental authority and recommend conditions for other applicable project approvals.

1.2.5 Project Approval and Conditions

On receipt of the Coordinator-General's report, the following administering authorities will decide whether or not to issue the principal project approvals and, if so, under what conditions:

- Queensland Minister for Natural Resources and Mines. The Minister will decide if a petroleum facility licence and petroleum pipeline licence should be issued under the P&G Act. The petroleum survey licence will have been granted prior to the completion of the EIS.
- Queensland Minister for Environment and Heritage Protection. The Minister will decide whether to issue the environmental authority under the EP Act.
- Coordinator-General will decide whether to grant the material change of use development permit under the SDPWO Act for the LNG Plant and associated mainland facilities proposed to be located within the Gladstone State Development Area.
- The Queensland Attorney-General and Minister for Justice will decide whether to grant the development permit under the Sustainable Planning Act and the Work Health and Safety Act

and licence under the Work Health and Safety Regulation for a major hazard facility for the LNG Plant and associated mainland facilities.

- Australian Government Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. The Minister or their delegate will assess whether the Australian Government's requirements in relation to the matters of national environmental significance have been met and decide whether to approve the proposed action under the EPBC Act.

1.3 Additional Environmental Permits and Approvals

In addition to the principal project approvals, other environmental permits and approvals are needed before certain aspects the project can proceed. These will include but are not limited to:

- A native title agreement may be required under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)*. The act, administered by the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department, provides for the recognition and protection of native title. If a petroleum tenement is to be granted over land where native title has not been extinguished, Native Title Act requirements must be met before the petroleum tenement can be granted. In respect of a proponent who may wish to secure an interest (lease, licence, title or the like) in land over which native title may exist, the Native Title Act provides valid statutory processes to allow the parties to reach agreement and for state and territory governments to grant interests over that land. Arrow Energy will need to seek agreements with relevant Indigenous parties to conduct petroleum activities on land where native title may exist.
- The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)* requires an approved cultural heritage management plan (CHMP) for any project that also requires completion of an EIS process. The act binds all persons to meet duty of care provisions and to take all reasonable and practical measures to avoid harming cultural heritage. The act also provides an exemption from the requirement of a cultural heritage management plan where the project is the subject of either an existing Indigenous land use agreement (ILUA) or a native title agreement (unless Aboriginal cultural heritage is expressly excluded from being subject to the agreement).
- In addition to the material change of use development permit and a major hazard facility development permit under the SDPWO Act, a number of operational works development permits may be required under Sustainable Planning Act in conjunction with other legislation including:
 - *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995 (Qld)*, administered by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, for tidal works, including dredging and the disposal of dredge spoil from tidal water, and operational works within a coastal management district.
 - *Fisheries Act 1994 (Qld)*, administered by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, to remove, destroy or damage marine plants, or to construct or raise waterway barrier works.
 - *Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld)*, administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, for the clearing of native vegetation. Under the Sustainable Planning Regulation, exemptions to the permit requirements for clearing native vegetation may apply to listed level 1 chapter 5A petroleum activities under the EP Act.
 - *Water Act 2000 (Qld)*, administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, to take or interfere with surface water, groundwater or overland flow, or to remove quarry material from a watercourse or lake.

- A number of additional approvals will be required under the Coastal Protection and Management Act. This may include approval to damage or remove vegetation on, or damage a dune forming part of, state coastal land above the high-water mark, as well as an allocation notice for the removal of quarry material from tidal water.
- Capital and maintenance dredging and the disposal of dredged material, that is the subject of ERA 16 and/or a tidal operational works development permit, is to be undertaken according to an approved dredge management plan. Dredged material disposed of within the Western Basin Reclamation Area will be covered under existing approvals held by the Gladstone Ports Corporation and will be carried out in accordance with the approved dredge management plan for Port of Gladstone Western Basin Dredging and Disposal Project. Additional approval will be required under either the Coastal Protection and Management Act or *Environmental Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981 (Cwlth)* for disposal of dredged material at alternative locations.
- A licence, permit or other authority is required for the disturbance of native wildlife (that is, plants and animals) protected under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld)*. Protected native wildlife includes any plant or animal prescribed under the act or regulation as extinct in the wild, endangered, vulnerable, rare, near threatened or least concern. A clearing permit is also required under the Nature Conservation Act to take or destroy certain classes of protected plants in the wild.
- A licence, permit or other authority is required under the *Water Act 2000 (Qld)* to take or interfere with water, destroy native vegetation, excavate or place fill, or to remove and re-use quarry material from or in a watercourse, lake or spring.
- Approval is required under the *Forestry Act 1959* to take, destroy or interfere with forest products, including timber materials and quarry materials, on state land above the high water mark (apart from land within a lake or watercourse).
- The use, handling, storage or generation of certain hazardous chemicals (such as flammable and combustible liquids) must now comply with the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011. Notification to Work Health and Safety Queensland is required if the quantity of flammable and combustible liquids exceeds the thresholds prescribed in the regulation.
- A rehabilitation permit under Division 6 of the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 may be required to allow the movement of wildlife in instances not otherwise authorised under the Nature Conservation Act. Such a permit may be required to allow relocation of wildlife, including marine fauna accidentally trapped during construction.

1.4 Relevant Acts, Regulations and Approvals

Principal pieces of Australian and Queensland Government legislation, along with relevant project approvals are described in Table 1.2.

In addition to the principal legislation and project approvals outlined in Table 1.2, it is likely that a number of additional project approvals will need to be obtained prior to the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project, many of which are outside the scope of the EIS. Arrow Energy will continue to consult with relevant Australian and state government agencies on the approvals required under Australian and Queensland government legislation during implementation of the project.

Table 1.2 Principal legislation and project approvals

Description	Relevance to project	Likely approvals
Commonwealth		
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>		
The act provides for the protection of significant Aboriginal areas and objects, both on land and in Australian waters, in accordance with Aboriginal tradition.	Under this act, Indigenous people have an avenue of recourse should they believe significant Indigenous cultural heritage sites are at risk from the project.	Not applicable.
<i>Civil Aviation Act 1998 and Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998</i>		
The act and associated regulations require that proponents notify the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) of any intention to build a structure that is 110 m or more in height or which will produce exhaust plumes with a plume height over 4.3 m/s in the vicinity of an airport.	The project is likely to have structures 110 m in height and exhaust plumes with a vertical height over 4.3 m/s. The LNG Plant is approximately 9 km from Gladstone airport.	Approvals are likely to include an application for an operational assessment of a proposed plume rise, and notification of tall structures.
<i>Customs Act 1901</i>		
The act regulates the importation and exportation of goods to and from Australia.	The project will involve the export of LNG.	An export declaration will be required for LNG intended for export.
<i>Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981</i>		
The act provides for the protection of the environment by regulating dumping into the sea, incineration at sea and artificial reef placements, and for related purposes. The purpose of this act is to prohibit ocean disposal of waste considered too harmful to be released into the marine environment, and to regulate permitted waste disposal (including dredged material).	Construction and operation of the Arrow LNG Plant will require dredging to provide (and maintain) shipping access to marine infrastructure sites on Curtis Island and the mainland.	A sea dumping permit would be required for any disposal of excavated material (including dredged material) at sea.
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>		
The act provides for the protection and management of nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places as defined in the act as matters of national environmental significance.	The project has been identified as a 'controlled action' under the act. The matters of national environmental significance that are considered in the EIS include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Properties (sections 12 & 15A). • National Heritage places (sections 15B & 15C). • Listed threatened species and communities (sections 18 & 18A). • Listed migratory species (sections 20 & 20A). 	The project will be assessed under the <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i> (Qld) and EIS process in accordance with the bilateral agreement between the Australian and Queensland Governments which accredits the state process. Under this agreement, the Australian Government Environment Minister will decide whether to approve the controlled action following completion of the Coordinator-General's EIS evaluation report.

Table 1.2 Principal legislation and project approvals (cont'd)

Description	Relevance to project	Likely approvals
Commonwealth (cont'd)		
<i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 and Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983</i>		
The act provides for implementation of a management framework for the ecologically sustainable use of the Great Barrier Reef region, and promotes and enforces the long-term protection and conservation of environmental, biodiversity and heritage values of the Great Barrier Reef region. The regulations outline offence provisions, compulsory pilotage requirements, details of an environmental management charge and plans for management and review rights of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.	The project is located in Port Curtis adjacent to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.	An approval under this act would be required for any disposal of excavated material (including dredged material) within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.
<i>Maritime Transport and Offshore Facilities Security Act 2003 and Maritime Transport and Offshore Facilities Security Regulations 2003</i>		
The act and associated regulation, aim to safeguard against unlawful interference with maritime transport and offshore facilities and reduce the vulnerability of ships to terrorist attacks and other unlawful activities.	The Port of Gladstone is a security operated port and Arrow Energy may be a port facility operator.	A maritime security plan will need to be developed but is outside the scope of the EIS.
<i>National Greenhouse Energy Reporting Act 2007</i>		
The act and associated regulations provide a national framework for reporting greenhouse gas emissions, as well as triggers for corporate and facility reporting thresholds for greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption or energy production.	Arrow Energy currently triggers the corporate reporting threshold requirements.	No specific approvals. Arrow Energy will meet reporting requirements under the act.
<i>Native Title Act 1993</i>		
The act provides for the recognition and protection of native title.	If native title has not yet been extinguished in the project area, the requirements of the Native Title Act will need to be met before a petroleum tenement can be granted.	Arrow Energy will need to seek agreements with relevant Indigenous groups to conduct petroleum activities on land where native title may exist.
<i>Navigation Act 1912 and Navigation (Collision) Regulations 1982</i>		
The act and associated regulation set out the measures to be observed to prevent collisions at sea in accordance with the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea.	Marine vessels will be used during construction and operation of the project to transport personnel and materials, undertake dredging and transport LNG.	A notice of intention to ship may need to be obtained prior to the shipment of any dangerous goods.

Table 1.2 Principal legislation and project approvals (cont'd)

Description	Relevance to project	Likely approvals
Commonwealth (cont'd)		
<i>Radiocommunications Act 1992</i>		
The act provides for the management of the radiofrequency spectrum.	Radio or satellite communication systems may be utilised on the project.	A licence for an apparatus or spectrum may be required should radio or satellite communication systems be utilised.
Queensland		
<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>		
The act recognises and protects significant Aboriginal cultural heritage in Queensland. The act places a 'duty of care' on any person or company whose activities may harm or threaten Aboriginal cultural heritage.	The act requires an approved cultural heritage management plan (CHMP) for any project that also requires completion of an EIS process. An Indigenous land use agreement (ILUA), registered in accordance with the <i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)</i> that addresses cultural heritage management also satisfies this requirement.	A CHMP or ILUA may be required.
<i>Building Act 1975</i>		
The act regulates building work and building development applications.	A number of built structures will be constructed as a part of the project.	A certificate of classification will be required for buildings constructed as a part of the project.
<i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>		
The act aims to protect, conserve, rehabilitate and manage coastal resources and biological diversity.	The project and ancillary facilities are based in or adjacent to the coastal environment.	<p>In conjunction with the Sustainable Planning Act, a number of development permits may be required for the project. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development approval for operational works that are tidal works. • Development approval for operational works within a coastal management district. <p>A number of other approvals may be required for the project under this act. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval for the removal or placement of quarry material below high water mark. • Approval to damage vegetation on state coastal land. • Approval for dredging. <p>Capital and maintenance dredging and the disposal of dredged material is to be undertaken according to a management plan prepared for the activity.</p>

Table 1.2 Principal legislation and project approvals (cont'd)

Description	Relevance to project	Likely approvals
Queensland (cont'd)		
<i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995 (cont'd)</i>		
		Draft Coastal Protection State Planning Regulatory Provision: Protecting the coastal environment, instructs the information for inclusion in a dredge management plan.
<i>Electricity Act 1994 and Electricity Regulation 2006</i>		
The act regulates the electricity industry and electricity use in Queensland.	Onsite gas turbine generators or power taken from the Queensland electricity grid (grid power) will supply electricity to the LNG Plant, utilities and ancillary facilities.	A number of approvals may be required under this act, including approval to carry out electricity generation, and install and operate electricity infrastructure including lines, gas turbine and power cables. A notice may also be required for electricity works or works likely to come into contact with overhead powerlines.
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994 and Environmental Protection Regulation 2008</i>		
The act is the principal legislation for setting environmental conditions on petroleum activities in Queensland. The objective of the act is to protect Queensland's environment by promoting ecologically sustainable development. It also specifies environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) for which environmental authorities (EA) are required.	Most petroleum activities are categorised as an ERA under chapter 5A of the EP Act and therefore require an EA. ERAs are potentially contaminating activities, industries or land uses that may cause environmental harm. ERAs that may be of relevance to the project are detailed in Table 1.1.	A level 1 chapter 5 EA for petroleum activities will be required before the project can proceed. The EA will also include the ERAs that are detailed in Table 1.1. The EA application is assessed following completion of the Coordinator-General's EIS evaluation report. Survey work required for the petroleum survey licence requires a level 2 EA issued prior to the LNG plan level 1 EA.
<i>Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000</i>		
The regulation aims to protect the environment through the minimisation of waste and its effect on the environment and human health.	Arrow Energy will comply with the regulations when disposing of project related waste.	Approval from local government to deposit/dispose of waste may be required.
<i>Explosives Act 1999 and Explosives Regulation 2003</i>		
The purpose of this act and associated regulation is to regulate the handling, storage, transportation and manufacturing of explosives in Queensland.	The project will require handling, storage and transportation of explosive material.	A licence may be required to use, possess, store and transport explosives.
<i>Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990</i>		
The act provides for the prevention of, and response to, fires and other incidents endangering people, property or the environment.	The Arrow Energy Plant will need to be designed and operated in accordance with the act.	A certificate of compliance is required for workplaces located more than one floor above ground level.

Table 1.2 Principal legislation and project approvals (cont'd)

Description	Relevance to project	Likely approvals
Queensland (cont'd)		
<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> and Fisheries Regulation 2008		
The act and associated regulation provides for the management, use and protection of fisheries resources and fish habitat (including marine plants) in a way that is ecologically sustainable and provides a management framework to regulate community aquaculture and other commercial activities.	The project includes marine infrastructure in or adjacent to the marine environment.	In conjunction with the Sustainable Planning Act, an operational works development permit will be required if any marine plants are removed, destroyed or damaged in connection with the construction of the LNG facility, jetty, haul roads, pipelines and other infrastructure, or to construct or raise waterway barrier works such as freshwater stream crossings.
<i>Food Act 2006</i>		
The act contains requirements for the handling and selling of food.	Food will be provided at workers' accommodation facilities.	A licence is required for a licensable food business. Camp kitchens are also required to comply with the food safety provisions of the act.
<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>		
The act provides for the protection of state forests, and the sale and disposal of forest products and quarry material.	The act will regulate the sourcing and use of any quarrying material required for construction.	Approval may be required to interfere with any forest product, including timber and quarry material, on state land above the high water mark (apart from within a lake or watercourse).
<i>Health Act 1937</i> , Health Regulation 1996 and Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996		
The act and associated regulations relate to the protection of public health and regulation of certain substances.	A medical services facility may be provided for personnel on Curtis Island.	Approval may be required to establish or operate a medical services facility on site.
<i>Land Act 1994</i>		
The act provides the framework for the administration and management of state land (that is, non-freehold land) and deeds of grant in trust, and the creation of freehold land.	The act will apply if the project requires the amendment of land tenure or the permanent closure of any state-controlled roads.	Amendments to easements, leases or subleases may be required within some areas of the mainland or on Curtis Island in accordance with this act.
<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>		
The act regulates the use of the stock route network in Queensland and provides a framework for the management of pest plants and animals.	Construction, operations and decommissioning activities have the potential to introduce or spread pest plant and animal species.	Weed and seed wash-down conditions as part of the environmental authority for the project may be required.

Table 1.2 Principal legislation and project approvals (cont'd)

Description	Relevance to project	Likely approvals
Queensland (cont'd)		
<i>Local Government Act 1993</i>		
The act provides local governments with the authority to make certain local laws that are relevant to their local government area.	There may be certain project components, such as temporary worker's accommodation and potential laydown and staging areas, located within the Gladstone Regional Council local government area.	Approval may be required for a connection to local stormwater system or to make an alteration or improvement to a local government-controlled road or road reserve.
<i>Marine Parks Act 2004 and Marine Parks Regulation 2006</i>		
The act and associated regulation aim to support the conservation of Queensland's marine environment through the establishment of state marine parks and their associated zoning and management plans.	The project and ancillary facilities are based adjacent to the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park.	Approval may be required to enter or use the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park.
<i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>		
The act provides the legislative framework for exploration, development and mining tenure in Queensland. The act also encourages environmental responsibility and responsible land care management in prospecting, exploring and mining.	Several entitlements under the Mineral Resources Act (MRA) are currently held by Queensland Energy Resources Ltd (QER, the proponent of the Stuart Oil Shale project) over the mainland area proposed for the tunnel launch site and tunnel spoil disposal area.	Under the MRA, mining tenure holder's consent is required to access or develop the land under the MDLs and ML areas. Consultation with tenure holders will need to be in accordance with the requirements of the MRA.
<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992, Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006, Nature Conservation (Protected Areas) Regulation 1994 and Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006</i>		
The act and associated regulations provide for the dedication, declaration and management of protected areas, and the protection of wildlife and its habitat in association with ecologically sustainable use of such wildlife.	The project has the potential to interfere with native wildlife and its habitat, and natural or cultural resources of a protected area.	A permit may be required to take or move protected plants, move wildlife, conduct a commercial activity in a protected area and erect a structure in a protected area.
<i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 and Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Regulation 2004</i>		
The purpose of the act is to regulate responsible petroleum activities and develop a safe and viable petroleum and gas industry.	The project includes the construction and operation of an LNG Plant, feed gas pipeline and tunnel.	A petroleum facility licence, pipeline licence and petroleum survey licence will be required for the project. Consultation with tenure holders will need to be in accordance with the requirements of ss. 807-808 of the P&G Act.

Table 1.2 Principal legislation and project approvals (cont'd)

Description	Relevance to project	Likely approvals
Queensland (cont'd)		
<i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002</i>		
The act sets out requirements for plumbing and drainage, the licensing of plumbers and drainers, and onsite sewerage facilities.	The Arrow LNG Plant will need to be designed and operated in accordance with the act.	A compliance permit may be required for plumbing or drainage works undertaken. An approval may also be required should an onsite sewage treatment plant be installed.
<i>Public Health Act 2005 and Public Health Regulation 2005</i>		
The act provides to protect and promote the health of the Queensland public.	The project may require the management of designated pests such as mosquitoes. The project may require the management of wastes that have potential human health risks.	Arrow Energy is responsible for undertaking treatment to ensure designated pests and wastes do not present a risk of disease to workers or other persons.
<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>		
The act provides for the conservation and protection of places and items of historic or non-Indigenous cultural heritage significance in Queensland.	The project will involve significant ground disturbance during construction and has the potential to uncover non-Indigenous heritage sites.	A permit may be required to enter or interfere with a protected site (although none is currently identified in the project area).
<i>Radiation Safety Act 1999</i>		
The act aims to safeguard people and the environment from the harmful effects of radiation.	The Arrow LNG Plant will need to be designed and operated in accordance with the act.	A licence will be required to possess and use a radiation source and transport radioactive substances (although none is currently identified for the project).
<i>Soil Conservation Act 1986</i>		
The objective of the act is to consolidate and amend the law relating to conservation of soil resources and to facilitate the implementation of soil conservation measures by landholders to control erosion.	Although a permit is not required under the act for the project, the act facilitates environmental outcomes through soil conservation measures.	Not applicable.
<i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1999</i>		
The act establishes the environmental assessment framework for significant projects in Queensland and the declaration of State Development Areas. It also provides for the coordination of environmental approvals linked to other legislation such as the Sustainable Planning Act and the Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act.	The Arrow Energy LNG Plant project has been declared a 'significant project' for which an EIS is required. The LNG Plant will be constructed on land within the Curtis Island Industry Precinct as identified in the Development Scheme for the Gladstone State Development Area. Mainland facilities associated with the LNG Plant are also sited within the Gladstone State Development Area.	The EIS for the Arrow LNG Plant project is required to be approved by the Coordinator-General. A development permit will be required for a material change of use under the development scheme for the Gladstone State Development Area.

Table 1.2 Principal legislation and project approvals (cont'd)

Description	Relevance to project	Likely approvals
Queensland (cont'd)		
<i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i>		
The act has been designed to coordinate planning at the local, regional and state levels within Queensland, and manage the processes by which development occurs.	In addition to approvals required in association with other legislation identified elsewhere in this table, development permits may be required for other defined development.	Development permits may be required for a major hazard facility, building works, tidal works (including dredging), works in a coastal management district, vegetation clearing, disturbance of marine plants, interference with water and watercourses, and removal of quarry material.
<i>Transportation Infrastructure Act 1994</i>		
The act provides a regime that allows for effective integrated planning and efficient management of transport infrastructure within Queensland, including provisions for roads, railways, air travel and ports.	The feed gas pipeline is likely to cross state-controlled roads and railways.	Approval may be required for any infrastructure that will cross or interfere with a state-controlled road or railway. Approval is also required for a 'permitted road access location' at which access between project site land and a state-controlled road is permitted.
<i>Transport Operations (Marine Pollution) Act 1995 and Transport Operations (Marine Pollution) Regulation 1998</i>		
The purpose of this act is to protect Queensland's marine and coastal environment by minimising deliberate and negligent discharges of ship-sourced pollutants into coastal waters.	The project will involve the transport of sewage and other potential ship-sourced pollution from Curtis Island and other mainland facilities.	Ship-sourced pollution management strategies for Curtis Island and mainland facilities must comply with the act.
<i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995 and Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Dangerous Goods) Regulation 2008</i>		
The act establishes a scheme to control access to the state-controlled road network and ensure the management of traffic in order to enhance transport safety and efficiency. The regulation establishes the obligations of persons involved in the transport of dangerous goods by road and seeks to reduce the risks associated with the transport of dangerous goods by road.	Temporary road closures may be required during project construction. The project will involve the transport of dangerous goods.	Approval may be required under this act for the temporary or permanent closure of a state-controlled road. Approval may be required under this regulation for the transport of dangerous goods by road.
<i>Transportation Planning and Coordination Act 1994</i>		
The act provides for the planning and coordination of transport through strategic planning and management of transport resources. The objective is to improve overall transport effectiveness and efficiency.	Road upgrades required for the project may impact on road access during construction.	Approval may be required to interfere with a railway or road.

Table 1.2 Principal legislation and project approvals (cont'd)

Description	Relevance to project	Likely approvals
Queensland (cont'd)		
<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> and <i>Vegetation Management Regulation 2000</i>		
This act and associated regulation manage the clearance of native vegetation on freehold and leasehold land, and seek to maintain the ecological function in these areas.	The project will require the clearing of native vegetation.	In conjunction with the Sustainable Planning Act, a development permit may be required for the clearing of native vegetation; and a notice to DNRM may be required to clear regulated regrowth under a regrowth vegetation code. Under the Sustainable Planning Regulation, exemptions to the permit requirements for clearing native vegetation may apply to level 1 chapter 5A petroleum activities under the EP Act. The EA for the project may include provisions for vegetation clearing.
<i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i> and <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011</i>		
The act encourages the proper use of resources by improving ways of reducing and dealing with waste.	The project includes a number of activities involving the management of wastes, many of which are regulated as ERAs.	The act establishes the hierarchy for management of wastes and resources adopted by the environmental management plan.
<i>Water Act 2000</i>		
The act provides the framework to deliver sustainable water planning, allocation management and supply processes to ensure the improved security of water resources.	The act enables the granting of water licences and permits, including any required by the project. Any water use will be taken in consideration of the act.	The following approvals may be required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licence or permit to take or interfere with water from a watercourse, lake or spring. • Riverine protection permit to destroy native vegetation, excavate or place fill in a watercourse, lake or spring. • Allocation notice to remove quarry material from a lake or watercourse and re-use it. In conjunction with the Sustainable Planning Act, a development permit for operational works to take or interfere with surface water or ground water may be required or to remove quarry material from a watercourse or lake.
<i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>		
The aim of the act is to strengthen the safety and reliability of Queensland's water supplies.	The desalination plant will produce water for the project.	Registration as a supplier of water services may be required.

Table 1.2 Principal legislation and project approvals (cont'd)

Description	Relevance to project	Likely approvals
Queensland (cont'd)		
<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>		
The act provides comprehensively for work health and safety in Queensland. The act outlines the requirements for major hazard facilities.	The act provides comprehensively for work health and safety in Queensland. The act outlines the requirements for major hazard facilities.	The act provides comprehensively for work health and safety in Queensland. The act outlines the requirements for major hazard facilities.

1.5 Key Plans, Policies and Guidelines

This section describes the key conventions, protocols, codes of practice, plans, policies, strategies, guidelines and other documents relevant to the project. A number of other policies and guidelines apply to various aspects of the project and are identified and described in detail in chapters 10 to 32.

A summary of the key plans, policies and guidelines and other documents that are relevant to the project are identified below.

1.5.1 International

International policies, guidelines and other documents relevant to the project include:

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Kyoto Protocol (United Nations, 1998).
- World Health Organization Guidelines for Community Noise (WHO, 1999).
- The Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP, 1993).
- The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (the World Heritage Convention) (UNESCO, 1971).
- Migratory species:
 - China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA, 1986).
 - Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA, 1974).
 - Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA, 2007).
 - Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention, 1979).
- Marine shipping:
 - United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UN, 1982).
 - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (also called MARPOL 73/78; IMO, 1973).
 - Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Protocol; IMO, 1972).

1.5.2 Commonwealth

Australian Government plans, policies, guidelines and other documents relevant to the project include:

- Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1: Matters of National Environmental Significance (Australian Government, 2009).
- Draft EPBC Act Policy Statement: Use of Environmental Offsets under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Australian Government, 2007).
- Use of Environmental Offsets under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, Discussion Paper (Australian Government, 2007).
- EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy, Consultation Draft (Australian Government, 2011).
- Environmental Offsets Assessment Guide (Australian Government, 2011).
- National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (Australian Government, 1992)
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan (GBRMPA, 2003).
- Water quality:
 - Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC, 2000).
 - Drinking Water Guidelines (NHMRC and Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council, 2004).
 - Urban Stormwater: Best Practice Environmental Management Guidelines (CSIRO, 1999).
- Climate change:
 - National Greenhouse Strategy (Australian Government, 1998).
 - National Climate Change Adaptation Framework (Council of Australian Governments, 2007).
 - Climate Change Risks to Australia's Coast (DCC, 2009).
 - Climate Change Risks to Coastal Buildings and Infrastructure—A Supplement to the First Pass National Assessment (DCCEE, 2011).
- Fauna, flora and ecological communities:
 - Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030 (Australian Government, 2010).
 - Australian Government Biodiversity Policy, Consultation Draft (Australian Government, 2011).
 - Recovery Plans (for fauna, flora and ecological communities) (Australian Government).
 - Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (Australian Government, 2003).
 - Draft EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.20: Significant Impact Guideline for the Vulnerable Water Mouse (Australian Government, 2009).

- Draft EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.21: Significant Impact Guidelines for 36 Migratory Shorebird Species (Australian Government, 2009).
- EPBC Act Policy Statement 2.1 Interactions between offshore seismic exploration and whales (Australian Government, 2008).
- EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.2: Grey-headed flying-fox (Australian Government, 2003).
- Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (Australian Government, 2006).
- A Directory of Important Wetlands of Australia (Australian Government, 2001).
- Dredging:
 - National Assessment Guidelines for Dredging 2009 (DEWHA, 2009a).
- National environmental protection measures:
 - National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (NEPC, 1999).
 - National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure (NEPC, 1998).
 - National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure 2004 (NEPC, 2010).
 - National Environment Protection (National Pollutant Inventory) Measure 1998 (NEPC, 2008).
- National Biofouling Management Guidance for Non-Trading Vessels (Australian Government, 2009).
- Australian Pipeline Industry Association (APIA) Code of Environmental Practice – Onshore Pipelines (APIA, 2009).
- Core Environmental Indicators for Reporting on the State of the Environment (ANZECC, 2000).
- The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999 with Associated Guidelines and Code on the Ethics of Co-existence (Australia ICOMOS, 2000).

1.5.3 Queensland

Queensland state plans, policies, guidelines and other documents relevant to the project include:

- State planning policies and their supporting guidelines:
 - State Planning Policy 1/92: Development and the Conservation of Agricultural Land (Queensland Government, 1992).
 - State Planning Policy for Healthy Waters 4/10 (Queensland Government, 2010).
 - State Planning Policy 2/02: Planning and Managing Development Involving Acid Sulfate Soils (Queensland Government, 2002b).
 - State Planning Policy 1/03: Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of Flood, Bushfire and Landslide (Queensland Government, 2003).

- State Planning Policy 4/11: Protecting Wetlands of High Ecological Significance in Great Barrier Reef Catchments (Queensland Government, 2011).
- Temporary State Planning Policy 2/12: Planning for Prosperity (Queensland Government, 2012).
- Environmental protection policies:
 - Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008 (Queensland Government, 2009).
 - Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy (Queensland Government, 2008).
 - Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2008 (Queensland Government, 2009).
- Queensland Coastal Plan:
 - State Policy: Coastal Management (Queensland Government 2011).
 - Draft Coastal Protection State Planning Regulatory Provision: Protecting the coastal environment (Queensland Government, 2012).
- Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning Plan (Queensland Government, 2004).
- Vegetation and offsets:
 - State Policy for Vegetation Management, Version 2 (DERM, 2009a).
 - Queensland Government Environmental Offset Policy (Environmental Protection Agency, 2008).
 - Policy for Vegetation Management Offsets, Version 3 (DERM, 2011c).
 - Queensland Biodiversity Offset Policy, Version 1 (DERM, 2011b).
 - Marine Fish Habitat Offset Policy (Queensland Fisheries, 2012).
 - Management and Protection of Marine Plants and Other Tidal Fish Habitats, Fish Habitat Management Operational Policy FHMOP001 (Queensland Fisheries, 2007).
- Strategy for the Conservation and Management of Queensland's Wetlands (Environmental Protection Agency, 1999)
- Wildlife conservation:
 - Nature Conservation (Dugong) Conservation Plan 1999 (Queensland Government, 2010).
 - Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006 (Queensland Government, 2010).
 - Nature Conservation (Protected Plants) Conservation Plan 2000 (Queensland Government, 2010).
- Climate change:
 - Climate Q, Towards a Greener Queensland – (DERM, 2009j).
- Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual (Queensland Government).
- Maritime Safety Queensland Guidelines for Major Development Proposals (Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2010).
- Noise and Vibration from Blasting Guideline (DERM, 2006).
- Odour Impact Assessment from Developments Guideline (Queensland Government, 2004).

- Draft Guidelines for the Assessment and Management of Contaminated Land in Queensland (Queensland Government, 1998).
- Queensland's Waste Reduction and Recycling Strategy 2010–2020 (DERM, 2010d).
- Queensland Water Quality Guidelines (Queensland Government, 2009).

1.5.4 Regional and Local

Regional policies, guidelines and other documents relevant to the project include:

- Calliope Shire Council Planning Scheme (Calliope Shire Council, 2007).
- Central Queensland Regional Growth Management Framework (Queensland Government, 2002).
- Central Queensland Strategy for Sustainability – 2004 and Beyond (Fitzroy Basin Association, 2004).
- Development Scheme for the Gladstone State Development Area (Coordinator-General, 2010).
- Gladstone Integrated Regional Transport Plan (2001–2030) (Department of Transport, 2001).
- Port of Gladstone Land Use Plan (Gladstone Ports Corporation, 2012).
- Port of Gladstone Western Basin Master Plan (Coordinator-General, 2010).
- Regional Vegetation Management Code for South East Queensland Bioregion, Version 2 (DERM, 2009k).
- The Gladstone Plan – Planning Scheme for the City of Gladstone (Gladstone City Council, 2006).
- Western Basin Dredging and Disposal Project, Coordinator-General's Report for an Environmental Impact Statement (Coordinator-General, 2010).