

APPENDIX 1-3 APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND INTERPRETATION

The range of applicable legislation has been summarised in this appendix for more detailed reference. Project approvals will be required under various legislations; the impacts will be assessed in recognition of federal, state and local planning policy contexts.

This appendix is divided into federal, state and local content, by project component and also by timing within the project, namely construction or operation phases.

1-3.1 COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION

Table 1-3.1 Principal Legislation (Commonwealth)

Legislation	Objective	Project Components	Government Agency
Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)	The objectives of the Act include: to provide for the protection of the environment, especially those aspects of the environment that are matters of national environmental significance; to promote ecologically sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources; and to promote the conservation of biodiversity; and to provide for the protection and conservation of heritage; and to promote a co-operative approach to the protection and management of the environment involving governments, the community, land-holders and indigenous peoples; and to assist in the co-operative implementation of Australia’s international environmental responsibilities. The EPBC Act states that an action which has, will have or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance may not be undertaken without the prior approval of the Commonwealth Minister.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA)
Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)	The main objects of the Commonwealth Native Title Act are— (a) to provide for the recognition and protection of native title; and (b) to establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed and to set standards for the dealings; and (c) to establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title; and (d) to provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts, and intermediate period acts, invalidated because of the existence of native title.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	National Native Title Tribunal
Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981 (Cth)	This Act prohibits dumping of waste or other matter from any vessel, aircraft or platform in Australian waters unless a permit has been issued.	LNG Facility	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts

Legislation	Objective	Project Components	Government Agency
Foreign Investment Review Board Act 1975 (Cth)	The Foreign Investment Review Board ("FIRB") is a Federal Government body which examines proposals by foreign people who undertake direct investment in Australia, and makes recommendations to the Government under this Foreign Investment Policy.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Foreign Investment Review Board supported by the Treasury
National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007(Cth)	This Act establishes a mandatory reporting system for corporate greenhouse gas emissions and energy production and consumption. The first reporting period under the Act commenced on 1 July 2008.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Department of Climate Change
Commonwealth Civil Aviation Regulations 1988 and Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1988 (Cth)	CASA aims to enhance and promote aviation safety through effective safety regulation and by encouraging industry to deliver high standards of safety.	LNG Facility	Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA)
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth)	The Act aims to provide for the long term protection and conservation of the environment, biodiversity and heritage values of the Great Barrier Reef Region.	LNG Facility, Pipeline,	GBRMPA

Table 1-3.2 Principal Legislation - State

Legislation	Objective	Project Components	Government Agency
State Development & Public Works Organisation Act 1971 (Qld)	The Act provides for state planning and development through a coordinated system of public works organisation, for environmental coordination, and for related purposes. It provides the Coordinator-General with significant powers to manage major projects on a whole-of-government basis. The Act provides the head of power for the Coordinator-General to declare a project to be a significant project for the purpose of requiring the proponent to prepare an Environment Impact Statement.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Coordinator General - Department of Infrastructure and Planning
Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)	The EP Act is the primary piece of environmental legislation in Queensland. An object of this Act is to promote the principles of ecologically sustainable development - to protect Queensland's environment while allowing development that improves quality of life, both now and in the future. The EP Regulations assist in the administration of the EP Act and the licensing of Environmentally Relevant Activities (ERAs). The EP Act legislates that further, more detailed policies may be created with regard to aspects of the environment. These provide the framework under which the EPA can operate in governing each aspect of environmental management. In this regard there are policies in relation to water, air, noise and waste. All studies conducted in respect of these components must reference the guiding principles associated with the policies.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)

Legislation	Objective	Project Components	Government Agency
Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld)	The purpose of this Act is the conservation of nature. The conservation of nature is achieved by: (a) Gathering of information and community education etc., (b) Dedication and declaration of protected areas, (c) Management of protected areas, (d) Protection of native wildlife and its habitat, (e) Use of protected wildlife and areas to be ecologically sustainable, (f) Recognition of interest of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders in nature and their cooperative involvement in its conservation, and (g) Cooperative involvement of landholders.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)
Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 (Qld)	The purpose of this Act is to facilitate and regulate the carrying out of responsible petroleum activities and the development of a safe, efficient and viable petroleum and fuel gas industry, in a way that— (a) manages the State’s petroleum resources— (i) in a way that has regard to the need for ecologically sustainable development; and (ii) for the benefit of all Queenslanders; and (b) enhances knowledge of the State’s petroleum resources; and (c) creates an effective and efficient regulatory system for the carrying out of petroleum activities and the use of petroleum and fuel gas; and (d) encourages and maintains an appropriate level of competition in the carrying out of petroleum activities; and (e) creates an effective and efficient regulatory system for the construction and operation of transmission pipelines; and (f) ensures petroleum activities are carried on in a way that minimises conflict with other land uses; and (g) optimises coal seam gas production and coal or oil shale mining in a safe and efficient way; and (h) appropriately compensates owners or occupiers of land; and (i) encourages responsible land management in the carrying out of petroleum activities; and (j) facilitates constructive consultation with people affected by activities authorised under this Act; and (k) regulates and promotes the safety of persons in relation to operating plants.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI)
Water Act 2000 (Qld)	This Act provides for the sustainable management of water and other resources, a regulatory framework for providing water and sewerage services and the establishment and operation of water authorities. The Act establishes a system of planning, allocation and use of water in an ecologically sustainable manner. It confirms all rights to the use, flow and control of water rest with the State, through the use of regulation of declared areas and water licensing.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)
Land Act 1994 (Qld)	In the administration of this Act, land to which this Act applies must be managed for the benefit of the people of Queensland by having regard to the following principles—	LNG Facility, Pipeline,	Relevant Department responsible for land type

Legislation	Objective	Project Components	Government Agency
	Sustainability Evaluation Development Community purpose Protection Consultation Administration	CSG Fields	(DERM, DEEDI)
Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993 (Qld)	The main objects of the Act are— (a) in accordance with the Commonwealth Native Title Act, to validate past acts, and intermediate period acts, invalidated because of the existence of native title and to confirm certain rights; and (b) to ensure that Queensland law is consistent with standards set by the Commonwealth Native Title Act for future dealings affecting native title.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) – Indigenous Services
Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (Qld)	The Queensland Heritage Council and a register of places significant to Queensland’s Heritage are established under this Act. Development of registered places and excavation of sites that contain or may contain objects of cultural significance is regulated. The Act provides protection and conservation of submerged objects of significance.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)	This Act provides recognition protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage by: Recognising Aboriginal ownership of: human remains, secret or sacred objects, and Aboriginal heritage lawfully taken away from an area; and Involving Aboriginal people in processes for managing Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)
Integrated Planning Act 1997 (Qld)	The purpose of this Act is to seek to achieve ecological sustainability by: (a) coordinating and integrating planning at local, regional and State levels; and (b) managing the process by which development occurs; and (c) managing the effects of development on the environment (including managing the use of premises). The Integrated Planning Act 1997 defines development as any of the following: (a) carrying out building work; (b) carrying out plumbing or drainage work; (c) carrying out operational work; (d) reconfiguring a lot; (e) making a material change of use of premises. Under the Act, all development is exempt development, including authorised activities under the P&G Act, unless it is assessable or self assessable development.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Relevant Assessment Manager (e.g. DERM, DEEDI)
Soil Conservation Act 1986 (Qld)	This Act consolidates and amends the law relating to the conservation of soil resources and facilitates the implementation of soil conservation measures by landholders for the mitigation of soil erosion.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)
Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld)	This Act regulates the clearing of vegetation to: conserve remnant “endangered”, “of concern”, and “not of concern” region ecosystems; conserve vegetation in declared area; and	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)

Legislation	Objective	Project Components	Government Agency
	<p>prevent land degradation. Applications for clearing of vegetation are assessed under the Integrated Planning Act 1997, through codes provided by the Vegetation Management Act 1999. The VM Regulations describes REs, of which 'endangered' REs are classified as a Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ERAs) under the EP Regs. 'Of concern' REs are classified as Category C under the EPA Draft Code of Environmental Compliance for Level 2 Petroleum Activities. Petroleum activities are exempt from the need to apply to clear vegetation.</p>		
Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 (Qld)	The Act provides a framework and powers for improved management of weeds, pest animals and the stock route network.	Pipeline, CSG Fields	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI)
Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 (Qld) Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994 (Qld) Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995(Qld)	The overall objective of these Acts is to provide a regime that allows for and encourages effective integrated planning and efficient management of a system of transport infrastructure.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads
Transport Operations (Marine Pollution) Act 1995 (Qld)	The overall 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.	LNG Facility	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads
Mineral Resources Act 1989 (Qld)	<p>The Mineral Resources Act 1989 legislates the State's mining and exploration industry. Applicants must detail areas to be exploited (and justification thereof), work programmes to be conducted and the financial and technical resources available to them. All applications must be accompanied by an Environmental Authority application detailing the environmental impacts and management strategies required. The Act requires applicants to comply with its licensing conditions, complete reporting requirements as appropriate, pay applicable annual fees (such as rent, rates and royalty) and obtain written consent from affected landholders over restricted or reserve lands. Compensation provisions for affected landholders are also addressed under this Act. Portions of QGC CSG tenure and the proposed Pipeline route overlap mineral tenements. The Act complements the P&G Act for regulation of overlapping tenures.</p>	CSG Fields, Pipeline	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI)
Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001(Qld)	<p>The objective of this Act is to protect the safety of persons, and prevent harm to property and the environment, from hazardous materials. The Act:</p> <p>(a) establishes requirements for— (i) the safe storage and handling of dangerous goods and combustible liquids; and (ii) the safe operation of major hazard facilities; and (b) authorises the giving of advice and help in hazardous materials emergencies.</p>	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Department Community Safety (DCS)

Legislation	Objective	Project Components	Government Agency
Explosives Act 1999 (Qld)	This Act regulates the manufacture, possession, sale, storage, transport and use of authorised, unauthorised or prohibited explosives.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI)
Food Act 2006 (Qld) Public Health Act 2005 (Qld)	The aim of these Acts is to protect and promote the health of the Queensland public.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Queensland Health
Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995 (Qld)	The Act sets out the laws about health and safety requirements affecting most workplaces, work activities and specified high risk plants in Queensland.	LNG Facility, Pipeline, CSG Fields	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI)
Fisheries Act 1994 (Qld)	The main purpose of this Act is to provide for the use, conservation and enhancement of the community's fisheries resources and fish habitats in a way that seeks to— (a) apply and balance the principles of ecologically sustainable development; and (b) promote ecologically sustainable development.	LNG Facility, Pipeline	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI)
Marine Parks Act 2004 (Qld)	The main purpose of this Act is to provide for conservation of the marine environment. (2) The purpose is to be achieved by a comprehensive and integrated strategy that involves, among other things, the following— (a) the declaration of marine parks; (b) the establishment of— (i) zones, designated areas and highly protected areas within marine parks; and (ii) zoning plans and management plans;	LNG Facility, Pipeline	Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)
Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995 (Qld)	The main objects of this Act are to— (a) provide for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and management of the coast, including its resources and biological diversity	LNG Facility, Pipeline	Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)
Forestry Act 1959 (Qld)	The objectives of the Act are to provide for forest reservations, the management, silvicultural treatment and protection of State forests, and the sale and disposal of forest products and quarry material, the property of the Crown on State forests, timber reserves and on other lands.	CSG Fields	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI)
Electricity Act 1994 (Qld)	The objects of this Act are to— (a) set a framework for all electricity industry participants that promotes efficient, economical and environmentally sound electricity supply and use; and (b) regulate the electricity industry and electricity use.	CSG Fields	Powerlink
Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982 (Qld)	The Act relates to the exploration for and the exploitation of the petroleum resources, and certain other resources of, and to conveying petroleum resources (wherever recovered) across, certain submerged lands adjacent to the coasts of Queensland, and for other purposes.	Pipeline	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI)

1-3.1.1 National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007(Cth)

No permits or approvals are required under the Act to emit greenhouse gases. An annual report on greenhouse gas emissions, energy used and energy consumed may be required to be submitted to the Department of Climate Change (DCC).

1-3.1.2 Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld)

Authority is required to move, disturb or destroy protected plants, if required. A permit is required to rescue or rehabilitate protected animals.

A Clearing Permit may be required if a proposed activity involves the taking or destruction of protected plants. A Clearing Permit may be required for Plants of Least Concern (i.e. any plant indigenous to Australia and is not classified as threatened, rare or near threatened).

If activities require interference with protected areas or animals under the NCA it will be necessary to obtain a permit.

1-3.1.3 Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (Qld)

A Permit is required to undertake a historic cultural heritage survey of the CSG field, pipeline corridor and LNG site.

1-3.1.4 Vegetation Management Act 1999

Vegetation clearing for a Petroleum Activity (as defined under the Environmental Protection Act 1994) is exempt development under Schedule 8 Table 4 Item 1A of the Integrated Planning Act 1997.

Therefore, approval for vegetation clearing proposed as part of the Project is not required under the Integrated Planning Act 1997, and therefore the Vegetation Management Act 1999.

1-3.1.5 Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 (Qld), Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994 (Qld) and Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995

A Development Permit for a Material Change of Use on Strategic Port Land relating the mainland construction dock, laydown / car park area, and operation phase facilities.

A permit is required to work on or interfere with State owned Roads or Railways.

Approval is required for any temporary road access.

Approval is required for ancillary works and encroachments.

An Excess Mass Permit is required for all movements for load carrying vehicles carrying items above 49.5 t, special purpose vehicles (e.g. mobile cranes, earthmoving equipment, drilling rigs, etc) above 40 t and for those movements above regulation masses that do not comply with the Excess Mass Guideline.

Approval in the form of a Letter of No Objection for any movement where the width of the oversize movement exceeds 4.6 m.

1-3.1.6 *Transport Operations (Marine Pollution) Act 1995 (Qld)*

The Act imposes obligations on all commercial ship owners and masters, and owners and operators of recreational vessels to exercise responsibility for the marine environment by ensuring the containment of all specified pollutants on board and their proper disposal. Pollution entering the marine environment from sources other than ships is dealt with under the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

1-3.1.7 *Mineral Resources Act 1989 (Qld)*

Applicable Permits and Notices may be required in relation to the siting of the pipeline through a Key Resource Area (eg: Notice of Intention of Entry on Occupied Land).

1-3.1.8 *Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001(Qld)*

Permits are required for the storage of dangerous goods.

A Development Permit for a Material Change of Use for Major Hazard Facility is required for the LNG facility.

1-3.2 *EXPLOSIVES ACT 1999 (QLD)*

Permit will be required for explosive blasting along pipeline corridor and shot blasting where required on the LNG Facility site.

1-3.2.1 *Food Act 2006(Qld) & Public Health Act 2005 (Qld)*

Campsite food preparation areas must comply with the provisions of the Food Safety Standards.

Campsites must conform to the requirements of the Public Health Act.

1-3.2.2 *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995 (Qld)*

No approvals are required, but the Proponent will liaise with the relevant authorities on a regular basis and provide information relating to project activities.

1-3.2.3 *Integrated Planning Act 1997 (Qld)*

In accordance with Schedule 9, Table 5, of the IPA all aspects of development authorised under the P&G Act (other than an activity relating to the construction and operation of an oil refinery) are exempt from assessment against a planning scheme. Notwithstanding this exemption, State based approvals under Schedule 8 of IPA apply as follows:

Table 1-3.3 Assessable Development under Schedule 8 of the IPA (where not exempted under P&G Act authorities)

Type of Assessable Development (IPA Sch. 8)* Note: * where not exempted under P&G Act authorities.	Referral Agencies
All aspects of development on a Queensland heritage place, other than development— (a) for which an exemption certificate under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 has been issued; or (b) that, under section 78 of that Act, is liturgical development; or (c) carried out by the State; or (d) in an urban development area.	Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)
All aspects of development on a local heritage place, other than development mentioned in schedule 9.	Relevant Local Government
Making a Material Change of Use (MCU) for any of the following ERAs (unless defined as part of a petroleum activity defined in the EP Act): ERA 8 Chemical Storage ERA 9 Hydrocarbon Gas Refining ERA 10 Gas Producing ERA 14 Electricity Generation ERA 15 Fuel Burning ERA 16 Extractive and Screening Activities ERA 17 Abrasive Blasting ERA 18 Boiler Making or Engineering ERA 33 Crushing, Milling, Grinding or Screening ERA 38 Surface Coating ERA 43 Concrete Batching ERA 47 Timber Milling and Woodchipping ERA 50 Bulk Material Handling ERA 55 Regulated Waste Recycling or Reprocessing ERA 56 Regulated Waste Storage ERA 57 Regulated Waste Transport ERA 58 Regulated Waste Treatment ERA 60 Waste Disposal ERA 61 Waste Incineration and Thermal Treatment ERA 63 Sewage Treatment ERA 64 Water Treatment	Administering Authority (i.e. varies between DERM and relevant Local Government depending on ERA type as defined in the Environmental Protection Regulations 2008 (Qld))
Making a MCU if all or part of the land is on the EMR or CLR, and/ or if land was last used for a notifiable activity	Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)
Making a material change of use of premises, other than premises in an urban development area, if all or part of the land forming part of the premises is used for, or if there is no existing use was last used for— (a) a notifiable activity; or (b) an industrial activity (other than for a mining activity or petroleum activity), and the proposed use is for child care, educational, recreational or residential purposes, including a caretaker residence on industrial land; unless for paragraph (a)—	Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)

<p style="text-align: center;">Type of Assessable Development (IPA Sch. 8)* Note: * where not exempted under P&G Act authorities.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Referral Agencies</p>
<p>(c) a suitability statement, removing the land from the environmental management register, has been given under the Environmental Protection Act 1994 for the existing use, or if there is no existing use, the last use, and the following both apply— (i) no new notifiable activity has occurred on the land since the suitability statement was issued; (ii) the land is not otherwise contaminated by a hazardous contaminant; or (d) a suitability statement has been given, and a site management plan has been approved, for the land for the intended use, and the application involves only— (i) the fit-out of a building on the land; or (ii) minor site excavation, including, for example, post holes for open-sided non-habitable structures; or (e) the land is used for a mining activity or petroleum activity.</p>	
<p>For assessing operational work against the Fisheries Act 1994, operational work that is the removal, destruction or damage of a marine plant if it is not self-assessable development and not in an urban development area.</p>	<p>Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI)</p>
<p>Operational work, other than excluded work, that is— (a) tidal work; or (b) any of the following carried out completely or partly within a coastal management district— (i) interfering with quarry material on State coastal land above high-water mark; (ii) disposing of dredge spoil or other solid waste material in tidal water; (iii) draining or allowing drainage or flow of water or other matter across State coastal land above high-water mark; (iv) constructing or installing works in a watercourse and not assessable under item 3 or 4; (v) reclaiming land under tidal water; (vi) constructing an artificial waterway associated with the reconfiguration of a lot; (vii) constructing an artificial waterway not associated with the reconfiguring of a lot on land, other than State coastal land, above high-water mark if the maximum surface area of water on the waterway is at least 5000m²; (viii) constructing a bank or bund wall to establish a ponded pasture on land, other than State coastal land, above high-water mark; (ix) removing or interfering with coastal dunes on land, other than State coastal land, that is in a erosion prone area and above high-water mark; or (c) carried out in an urban development area.</p>	<p>Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)</p>
<p>Quarry material on Crown Land (Borrow Pits)</p>	<p>Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)</p>
<p>Interfering with Forest Product on State Land</p>	<p>Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)</p>
<p>Building work that is not— (a) self-assessable; and (b) declared under the Building Act 1975 to be exempt development.</p>	<p>Private certifier</p>
<p>Reconfiguring a lot (ROL) under the Land Title Act 1994, unless the plan of subdivision necessary for the reconfiguration— (a) is a building format plan of subdivision that does not subdivide land on or below the surface of the land; or (b) is for the amalgamation of 2 or more lots; or (c) is for the incorporation, under the Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997, section 41, of a lot with common property for</p>	<p>Relevant Local Government</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Type of Assessable Development (IPA Sch. 8)* Note: * where not exempted under P&G Act authorities.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Referral Agencies</p>
<p>a community titles scheme; or (d) is for the conversion, under the Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997, section 43, of lessee common property within the meaning of that Act to a lot in a community titles scheme; or (e) is in relation to the acquisition, including by agreement, under the Acquisition of Land Act 1967 or otherwise, of land by— (i) a constructing authority, as defined under that Act, for a purpose set out in paragraph (a) of the schedule to that Act; or (ii) an authorised electricity entity; or (f) is in relation to land held by the State, or a statutory body representing the State and the land is being subdivided for a purpose set out in the Acquisition of Land Act 1967, schedule, paragraph (a) whether or not the land relates to an acquisition; or (g) is for the reconfiguration of a lot comprising strategic port land as defined in the Transport Infrastructure Act 1994; or (h) is for the reconfiguration of a South Bank lot within the corporation area under the South Bank Corporation Act 1989; or (i) is for the Transport Infrastructure Act 1994, section 240; or (j) is in relation to the acquisition of land for a water infrastructure facility; or (k) is in relation to land in an urban development area.</p>	
<p>Operational works for the reconfiguration of a lot, other than a lot in an urban development area, if the reconfiguration is also assessable development.</p>	<p>Relevant Local Government</p>
<p>Operational work of any kind, other than in an urban development area, and for all things constructed or installed that allow the taking, or interfering with, water (other than using a water truck to pump water) under the Water Act 2000, if the operations allow, under that Act— (a) taking or interfering with, water from a watercourse, lake or spring (other than under the Water Act 2000, section 20(2), (3) or (5)) or from a dam constructed on a watercourse or lake if it is not self-assessable development; (b) taking, or interfering with, artesian water under the Water Act 2000; or (c) taking, or interfering with— (i) overland flow water, if the operations are mentioned as assessable development in a water resource plan under the Water Act 2000, a wild river declaration or prescribed under a regulation under this Act or the Water Act 2000; (ii) subartesian water, if the operations are mentioned as assessable development in a water resource plan under the Water Act 2000, a wild river declaration or prescribed under a regulation under this Act or the Water Act 2000; (d) interfering with overland flow water in an area declared under the Water Act 2000 to be a drainage and embankment area if the operations are declared under that Act or a wild river declaration to be assessable development.</p>	<p>Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)</p>
<p>Operational work that— (a) is the construction of a referable dam as defined under the Water Supply Act; or (b) will increase the storage capacity of a referable dam by more than 10%.</p>	<p>Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)</p>

1-3.2.4 Fisheries Act 1994 (Qld)

A permit will be required for disturbing marine plants.

1-3.2.5 Marine Parks Act 2004 (Qld)

A Marine Parks Permit is required before certain activities may be undertaken in Marine Parks.

1-3.2.6 Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995 (Qld)

The Project is required to comply with the requirements of the applicable State Coastal Management Plan, the Curtis Coast Regional Management Plan. A Permit will be required for works in a Coastal Management District.

1-3.2.7 Forestry Act 1959 (Qld)

A permit may be required for the use of forest products such as timber on all State land including State forests, leasehold land and unallocated State land or for interference, or taking of quarry material on Crown land for road construction.

Permission may be required to enter a State forest and clear vegetation for the purpose of establishing CSG wells.

1-3.2.8 Electricity Act 1994 (Qld)

Permission is required to construct transmission lines and connect to the national grid.

1-3.2.9 Local Government Act 1993 (Qld)

Local Law Permits under relevant Local Government Local Laws will be sourced via Local Government, where required.

1-3.2.10 Soil Conservation Act 1986 (Qld)

No approvals required.

1-3.2.11 Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 (Qld)

No approvals required.

1-3.3 PLANNING PROCESSES AND STANDARDS

International, Commonwealth, State, Regional and Local planning processes and standards that are relevant to the Project have been identified below, and the consistency of the Project with the primary goals of the planning processes or standards has been described.

1-3.3.1 *International Agreements*

The following international agreements have been taken into consideration to ensure that the Project does not conflict with these agreements:

- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Birds in Danger of Extinction and their Environment (JAMBA);
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of People's Republic of China for the Protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment (CAMBA);
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Republic of Korea with respect to migratory bird conservation and the protection of migratory shorebirds and their habitat (ROKAMBA);
- Convention of the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention)
- International Convention for the Protection of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78);
- International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response, and Co-operation 1990 ;
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982;
- Kyoto Protocol; and
- London (Dumping) Convention 1972.

1-3.4 *EQUATOR PRINCIPLES*

The Equator Principles are the “financial industry benchmark for determining, assessing and managing social and environmental risk in project financing”¹. The Principles state that in order to obtain loans and ongoing covenants from adopting banks, the project proponent will need to follow certain procedures. While the majority of these relate primarily to environmental and social assessment and commitments that are not directly applicable at a site selection stage, the Equator Principles do state that Equator Principle Financial Institutions (EPFIs) will “utilise the appropriate environmental, health and safety (EHS) guidelines used by IFC which are now in place, and as may be amended from time-to-time.”

Equator Principle Financial Institutions (EPFIs) will only provide loans to projects that conform to Principles 1-10 below:

Principle 1: Review and Categorisation

When a project is proposed for financing, the EPFI will, as part of its internal social and environmental review and due diligence, categorise such project

¹ <http://www.equator-principles.com/principles.shtml>

based on the magnitude of its potential impacts and risks in accordance with the environmental and social screening criteria of the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

Principle 2: Social and Environmental Assessment

For each project assessed as being either Category A or Category B, the borrower has conducted a Social and Environmental Assessment (“Assessment”) process to address, as appropriate and to the EPFI’s satisfaction, the relevant social and environmental impacts and risks of the proposed project. The Assessment should also propose mitigation and management measures relevant and appropriate to the nature and scale of the proposed project.

Principle 3: Applicable Social and Environmental Standards

For projects located in non-OECD countries, and those located in OECD countries not designated as High-Income, as defined by the World Bank Development Indicators Database, the Assessment will refer to the then applicable IFC Performance Standards and the then applicable Industry Specific EHS Guidelines (“EHS Guidelines”). The Assessment will establish to a participating EPFI’s satisfaction the project’s overall compliance with, or justified deviation from, the respective Performance Standards and EHS Guidelines.

The regulatory, permitting and public comment process requirements in High-Income OECD Countries, as defined by the World Bank Development Indicators Database, generally meet or exceed the requirements of the IFC Performance Standards and EHS Guidelines. Consequently, to avoid duplication and streamline EPFI’s review of these projects, successful completion of an Assessment (or its equivalent) process under and in compliance with local or national law in High-Income OECD Countries is considered to be an acceptable substitute for the IFC Performance Standards, EHS Guidelines and further requirements as detailed in Principles 4, 5 and 6 below. For these projects, however, the EPFI still categorises and reviews the project in accordance with Principles 1 and 2 above. The Assessment process in both cases should address compliance with relevant host country laws, regulations and permits that pertain to social and environmental matters.

Principle 4: Action Plan and Management System

For all Category A and Category B projects located in non-OECD countries, and those located in OECD countries not designated as High-Income, as defined by the World Bank Development Indicators Database, the borrower has prepared an Action Plan (AP)³ which addresses the relevant findings, and draws on the conclusions of the Assessment. The AP will describe and prioritise the actions needed to implement mitigation measures, corrective actions and monitoring measures necessary to manage the impacts and risks identified in the Assessment. Borrowers will build on, maintain or establish a Social and Environmental Management System that addresses the management of these impacts, risks, and corrective actions required to comply with applicable host country social and environmental laws and regulations, and requirements of the applicable Performance Standards and EHS Guidelines, as defined in the AP. For projects located in High-Income

OECD countries, EPFIs may require development of an Action Plan based on relevant permitting and regulatory requirements, and as defined by host-country law.

Principle 5: Consultation and Disclosure

For all Category A and, as appropriate, Category B projects located in non-OECD countries, and those located in OECD countries not designated as High-Income, as defined by the World Bank Development Indicators Database, the government, borrower or third party expert has consulted with project affected communities in a structured and culturally appropriate manner. For projects with significant adverse impacts on affected communities, the process will ensure their free, prior and informed consultation and facilitate their informed participation as a means to establish, to the satisfaction of the EPFI, whether a project has adequately incorporated affected communities' concerns.

In order to accomplish this, the Assessment documentation and AP, or non-technical summaries thereof, will be made available to the public by the borrower for a reasonable minimum period in the relevant local language and in a culturally appropriate manner. The borrower will take account of and document the process and results of the consultation, including any actions agreed resulting from the consultation. For projects with adverse social or environmental impacts, disclosure should occur early in the Assessment process and in any event before the project construction commences, and on an ongoing basis.

Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism

For all Category A and, as appropriate, Category B projects located in non-OECD countries, and those located in OECD countries not designated as High-Income, as defined by the World Bank Development Indicators Database, to ensure that consultation, disclosure and community engagement continues throughout construction and operation of the project, the borrower will, scaled to the risks and adverse impacts of the project, establish a grievance mechanism as part of the management system. This will allow the borrower to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances about the project's social and environmental performance raised by individuals or groups from among project-affected communities. The borrower will inform the affected communities about the mechanism in the course of its community engagement process and ensure that the mechanism addresses concerns promptly and transparently, in a culturally appropriate manner, and is readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities.

Principle 7: Independent Review

For all Category A projects and, as appropriate, for Category B projects, an independent social or environmental expert not directly associated with the borrower will review the Assessment, AP and consultation process documentation in order to assist EPFI's due diligence, and assess Equator Principles compliance.

Principle 8: Covenants

An important strength of the Principles is the incorporation of covenants linked to compliance. For Category A and B projects, the borrower will covenant in financing documentation:

- a) to comply with all relevant host country social and environmental laws, regulations and permits in all material respects;
- b) to comply with the Action Plan (AP) (where applicable) during the construction and operation of the project in all material respects;
- c) to provide periodic reports in a format agreed with EPFIs (with the frequency of these reports proportionate to the severity of impacts, or as required by law, but not less than annually), prepared by in-house staff or third party experts, that i) document compliance with the AP (where applicable), and ii) provide representation of compliance with relevant local, state and host country social and environmental laws, regulations and permits; and
- d) to decommission the facilities, where applicable and appropriate, in accordance with an agreed decommissioning plan.

Where a borrower is not in compliance with its social and environmental covenants, EPFIs will work with the borrower to bring it back into compliance to the extent feasible, and if the borrower fails to re-establish compliance within an agreed grace period, EPFIs reserve the right to exercise remedies, as they consider appropriate.

Principle 9: Independent Monitoring and Reporting

To ensure ongoing monitoring and reporting over the life of the loan, EPFIs will, for all Category A projects, and as appropriate, for Category B projects, require appointment of an independent environmental and/or social expert, or require that the borrower retain qualified and experienced external experts to verify its monitoring information which would be shared with EPFIs.

Principle 10: EPFI Reporting

Each EPFI adopting the Equator Principles commits to report publicly at least annually about its Equator Principles implementation processes and experience, taking into account appropriate confidentiality considerations.

C-1.1***Project Categorisation***

The following definitions are used to categorise projects.

- Category A – Projects with potential significant adverse social or environmental impacts that are diverse, irreversible or unprecedented;
- Category B – Projects with potential limited adverse social or environmental impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible and readily addressed through mitigation measures; and
- Category C – Projects with minimal or no social or environmental impacts.

On the basis of these definitions the Project is probably a Category A project, possibly a Category B project and not a Category C project.

Table 1-3.4 details the impact of the Equator Principles on the Project.

Table 1-3.4 Equator Principles

Equator Principle	Project Impact
Principle 1: Review and Categorisation	Determination of Category Type of the Project affecting how the Project will be treated under other principles.
Principle 2: Social and Environmental Assessment	An EIS will be prepared that will address social and environmental impacts, mitigation and management measures.
Principle 3: Applicable Social and Environmental Standards	As the Project is located in a High-Income OECD Countries, the Project must comply with all local and national country laws.
Principle 4: Action Plan and Management System	For projects located in High-Income OECD countries, EPFIs may require development of an Action Plan based on relevant permitting and regulatory requirements, and as defined by host-country law.
Principle 5: Consultation and Disclosure	Does not apply to projects located in High-Income OECD countries.
Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism	Does not apply to projects located in High-Income OECD countries.
Principle 7: Independent Review	The EIS will need to be reviewed by an independent social or environmental expert not directly associated with the borrower. This may preclude the organisations responsible for drafting the EIS from reviewing the EIS. An independent consultancy firm may need to be engaged to undertake this review.
Principle 8: Covenants	The borrower must covenant in financing documents that the borrower will comply with the principles. Failure to comply allows the EPFIs the right to "exercise remedies".
Principle 9: Independent Monitoring and Reporting	An independent environmental and/or social expert must be appointed to verify the monitoring information which would be shared with EPFIs.
Principle 10: EPFI Reporting	Annual public reports about the Projects compliance with the equator principles must be published.

1-3.4.2 IFC Guidelines and Standards

IFC is the private sector arm of the World Bank Group. IFC strives for positive development outcomes in the private sector projects it finances in emerging markets. An important component of positive development outcomes is the social and environmental sustainability of projects, which IFC expects to achieve by applying a comprehensive set of social and environmental performance standards.

As of April 2007, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) (a member of the World Bank Group) promulgated new versions of the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHS). These new IFC EHS Guidelines² are technical reference with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), as defined in IFC's Performance Standard 3 on Pollution Prevention and Abatement.

The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are

² <http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/Content/EnvironmentalGuidelines>

normally acceptable to IFC and are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology.

The following IFC EHS Guidelines were considered applicable to the Site Selection Studies:

- the General EHS Guidelines: Environmental, Community Health and Safety³;
- the Industry Sector Guidelines: Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Facilities⁴; and
- the Industry Sector Guidelines: Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Ports, Harbors and Terminals⁵, which is referenced under the EHS Guidelines for LNG Facilities as applicable “for coastal LNG facilities including harbors, jetties and in general coastal facilities (e.g. coastal terminals marine supply bases, loading / offloading terminals)”.

These guidelines are of particular relevance during the Environmental Impact Assessment, Construction, and Operations phases of the Project.

1-3.5 COMMONWEALTH

1-3.5.1 A National Plan for Water Security (NPWS)

A NPWS aims to improve water efficiency and address over-allocation of water in rural Australia, especially the Murray Darling Basin. The NPWS aims to improve the sustainability of irrigators, nationally, by providing them with incentives to adopt more modern and efficient practices.

The Plan includes proposals for the Great Artesian Basin (GAB), namely

- a bore-capping and piping programme;
- establishing an agreed minimum pressure surface target; and
- seeking ongoing commitments from participating state and territory governments and pastoral bore owners.

Consistency of Project with NPWS

A Water Management Strategy is being developed by QGC for the management of associated water.

3 [http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/gui_EHSGuidelines2007_GeneralEHS/\\$FILE/Final+-+General+EHS+Guidelines.pdf](http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/gui_EHSGuidelines2007_GeneralEHS/$FILE/Final+-+General+EHS+Guidelines.pdf)

4 [http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/gui_EHSGuidelines2007_LNG/\\$FILE/Final+-+LNG.pdf](http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/gui_EHSGuidelines2007_LNG/$FILE/Final+-+LNG.pdf)

5 [http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/gui_EHSGuidelines2007_PortsHarborsTerminals/\\$FILE/Final+-+Ports%2C+Harbors+and+Terminals.pdf](http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/gui_EHSGuidelines2007_PortsHarborsTerminals/$FILE/Final+-+Ports%2C+Harbors+and+Terminals.pdf)

1-3.6 STATE**1-3.6.1 Queensland's National Water Initiative (NWI) State Implementation Plan**

The NWI focuses around eight key areas for surface water and groundwater including:

- Securing water access entitlements for water users and the environment and better water planning;
- Establishing water markets and trading;
- Implementing best practice water pricing;
- Implementing water management for the environment and other community outcomes;
- Undertaking water resource accounting;
- Pushing on with urban water reform;
- Implementing programs for knowledge building; and
- Building community partnerships.

Consistency of Project with NWI

A Water Management Strategy is being developed by QGC for the management of associated water.

1-3.6.2 Gladstone State Development Area (GSDA)

The SDPWO Act ensures there are adequate land stocks for industrial development at the same time as urban sprawl and agricultural interests take up available land close to key transport and export links.

The GSDA was established with 6,800 hectares available for industrial development with direct links to road, rail, energy and port facilities. The Gladstone State Development Area has been amended several times and now comprises approximately 28,000 hectares. Amendments include:

- 1997: inclusion of the existing Yarwun Industrial Estate and a materials transportation and services corridor linking the Aldoga and Yarwun areas to Fisherman's Landing and the proposed Wiggins Island wharves;
- 2001: inclusion of 4,600 hectares of state owned land adjacent to the Aldoga and Yarwun areas;
- 2002: inclusion of 7,355 hectares of land at Targinie;
- 2007: inclusion of three areas to facilitate more effective management, planning and control over industrial and infrastructure development (both existing and proposed) within the state development area; and
- July 2008: the inclusion of three new areas.

The three new areas are as follows:

- The Curtis Island Industry Precinct provides for the establishment of liquefied natural gas facilities on the west coast of southern Curtis Island;
- The Restricted Development Precinct has been applied to the area of Kangaroo Island and is intended to provide for the establishment of essential transportation infrastructure within the GSDA; and
- The Environmental Management Precinct has been applied to the area east of the range on southern Curtis Island to recognise, protect and maintain areas of high ecological significance.

Figure 1-3.1 shows the GSDA in relation to proposed Project infrastructure.

The pipeline corridor passes through the GSDA. This area is strategically positioned to be of state economic importance through the development of major industry.

The GSDA has its own Development Scheme which overrides any Local Government planning schemes.

Consistency of Project with GSDA

The pipeline route proposed through the GSDA has been negotiated with officers of the CG so that the pipeline is strategically placed to service industry whilst not compromising the future development of the GSDA. The pipeline will potentially pass through the following precincts:

- Aldoga;
- Targinie;
- Restricted Development; and
- Curtis Island Industry.

The gas pipeline is key infrastructure for supplying energy and is beneficial to the objectives of the Development Scheme. The pipeline provides an essential service by providing an economically viable energy source for industrial users of regional, State or national significance which may establish in the GSDA. The selected route may provide a future opportunity for gas supply to the GSDA.

The LNG facility is consistent with the intent of the Curtis Island Industry Precinct.

1-3.6.3

Relevant State Planning Policies

State Planning Policies (SPP) are statutory planning instruments that relate to matters of Queensland State interest and must be considered as part of the assessment process. Relevant SPPs are:

SPP 1/92 Development and conservation of agricultural land

This SPP seeks to protect good quality agricultural land (GQAL) from

subdivision into uneconomic units and to minimise the potential for land use conflicts between agricultural and non-agricultural land uses.

Consistency of Project with State Planning Policy

GQAL is discussed in *Volume 3, Chapters 4 and 5*, *Volume 4, Chapters 4 and 5* and *Volume 5, Chapters 4 and 5*. The proposed development would not create any long-term adverse impact upon good quality agricultural land.

SPP 1/03: Mitigating the adverse impacts of flood, bushfire and landslide

This State Planning Policy ('the SPP') sets out the State's interest in ensuring that the natural hazards of flood, bushfire, and landslide are adequately considered when making decisions about development.

Consistency of Project with State Planning Policy

Natural hazards are considered in *Volume 3, Chapter 17*, *Volume 4, Chapter 16* and *Volume 5, Chapter 18* and *Volume 4*.

SPP 2/02: Planning and managing development involving acid sulphate soils

The Queensland Government considers that development involving acid sulfate soils in low-lying coastal areas should be planned and managed to avoid potential adverse effects on the natural and built environment (including infrastructure) and human health. This SPP applies to areas of Queensland below 5m Australian Height Datum (AHD).

Consistency of Project with State Planning Policy

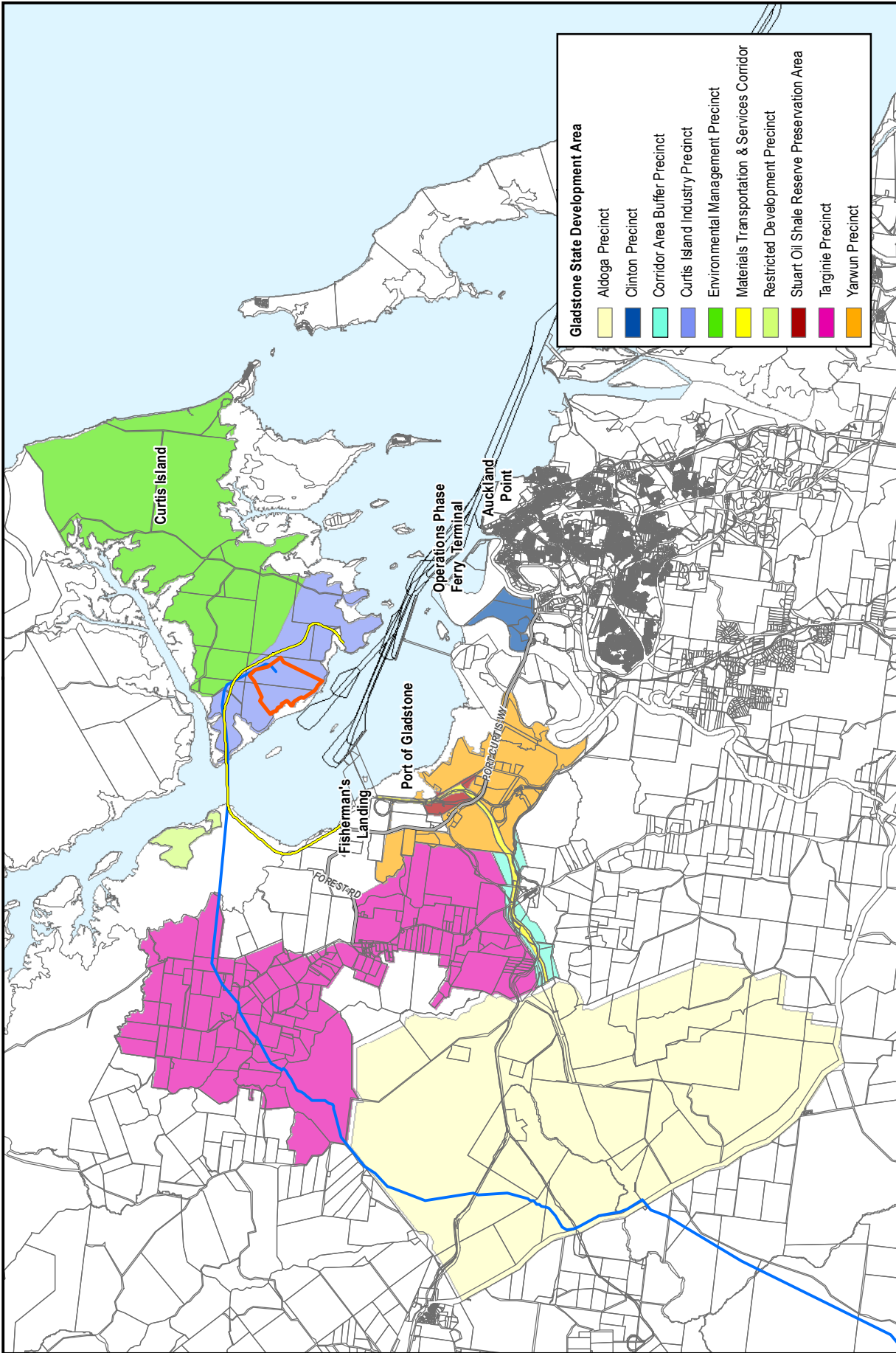
Although the majority of the pipeline route is expected to be undertaken at elevations exceeding 5m AHD, this SPP needs to be considered (specifically related to excavation) in areas close to the coast including the LNG Facility site, and testing during the geotechnical investigations will be undertaken as discussed in *Volume 4, Chapter 4*. It is not expected that acid sulphate soils will limit the land use of the ROW post construction. Special measures to deal with ASS during construction are discussed in *Volume 4, Chapter 4*, *Volume 5 Chapter 4*, and *Volume 11*.

SPP 2/07: Protection of Extractive Resources

SPP 2/07 identifies those extractive resources of State or regional significance where extractive industry development is appropriate in principle, and aims to protect those resources from developments that might prevent or severely constrain current or future extraction when the need for the resource arises. The Policy identifies the location of such extractive resources as Key Resource Areas (KRAs).

Consistency of Project with State Planning Policy

The only Key Resource Area with the potential to be impacted by the Project is KRA number 20, Yarwun, which may be along the pipeline route. The Proponents will either avoid KRA 20 or minimise the impact of the pipeline construction and operation on this area.



Legend

- Proposed QCLNG Site Boundary
- Proposed Export Pipeline
- Proposed Export Pipeline
- Existing and Proposed Swing Basin & Shipping Channel

Source Note:
 Cadastral Currency: August 2008,
 Department of Natural Resource and Water
 Curtis Island Road/Bridge Corridor - Connell Wagner
 Gladstone State Development Area (Designation map),
 Department of Natural Resource and Water

Projection: UTM/MGA Zone 96
 Datum: GDA 94
 0 1.25 2.5 5 km



QUEENSLAND CURTIS LNG
 A BG Group business



Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd

Project	Queensland Curtis LNG Project		
Client	QGC - A BG Group business		
Drawn	JB	Appendix 1.3	Figure 1
Approved	RS	File No:	0086165b_EIS_GIS001_F1.3
Date	23.07.09	Revision	0

Title **Location of QCLNG Project Infrastructure in relation to the Gladstone State Development Area**

Disclaimer:
 Maps and Figures contained in this Report may be based on Third Party Data, may not be to scale and are intended as Guides only.
 ERM does not warrant the accuracy of any such Maps and Figures.

SPP 1/02: Development in the Vicinity of Certain Airports and Aviation

The objective of the policy is to protect State significant airports and aviation facilities from new development that would adversely impact on their future operations. The SPP is supported by a SPP 1/02 Guideline.

There are 25 state significant airports identified in the policy. Protected aviation facilities include navigation, communication or surveillance installations that are used to assist the safe and efficient movement of aircraft. Specifically, the policy objectives:

- ensure state significant airports and aviation facilities are protected from incompatible uses or works that may adversely effect their long-term safety and operational efficiency;
- protect the amenity of communities in the vicinity of these airports by ensuring uses are compatible with predicted long-term noise levels; and
- ensure uses or works proposed near the ends of runways are compatible with public safety.

Consistency of Project with State Planning Policy

SPP considerations are addressed in *Volume 3, Chapters 12, 14, and 17, Volume 4 Chapters 11, 13 and 16 and Volume 5 Chapters 12 and 14.*

State Coastal Management Plan (SCMP) - Queensland's Coastal Policy

Under the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* (Qld), the State Coastal Management Plan (SCMP) and subsequent Regional Management Plans have the status of a SPP for the purposes of making and amending Planning Schemes and assessing and deciding development applications. The SCMP provides a framework to address and manage pressures on the coastal zone and as part of its core topics, emphasises that development should occur in an ecologically sustainable manner. The Curtis Coast Regional Coastal Management Plan (CCRMP), developed under the Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995 (Coastal Act), describes how the coastal zone of the Curtis Coast region is to be managed.

Curtis Coast Regional Coastal Management Plan

Figure 1-3.2 shows the area managed under the CCRMP.

The CCRMP identifies key land uses in the Curtis Coast region, including:

- the Port of Gladstone;
- the Gladstone State Development Area and associated major infrastructure;
- major industrial development along the coast north and south of the Gladstone urban area;
- forestry on Curtis Island and in the Rundle Range area;
- national parks in the Capricorn Group, Curtis Island, Wild Cattle Island and

in the Rundle Range area; and

- various areas of State owned lands (including some protected areas) on Curtis Island, Facing Island.

The Curtis Coast region contains a wide range of coastal resources. The resources were identified by both the CCRMP and the SCMP. *Table 1-3.5* identifies how the management of these regional resources has been addressed in the EIS.

Figure 1-3.2 Area under CCRMP

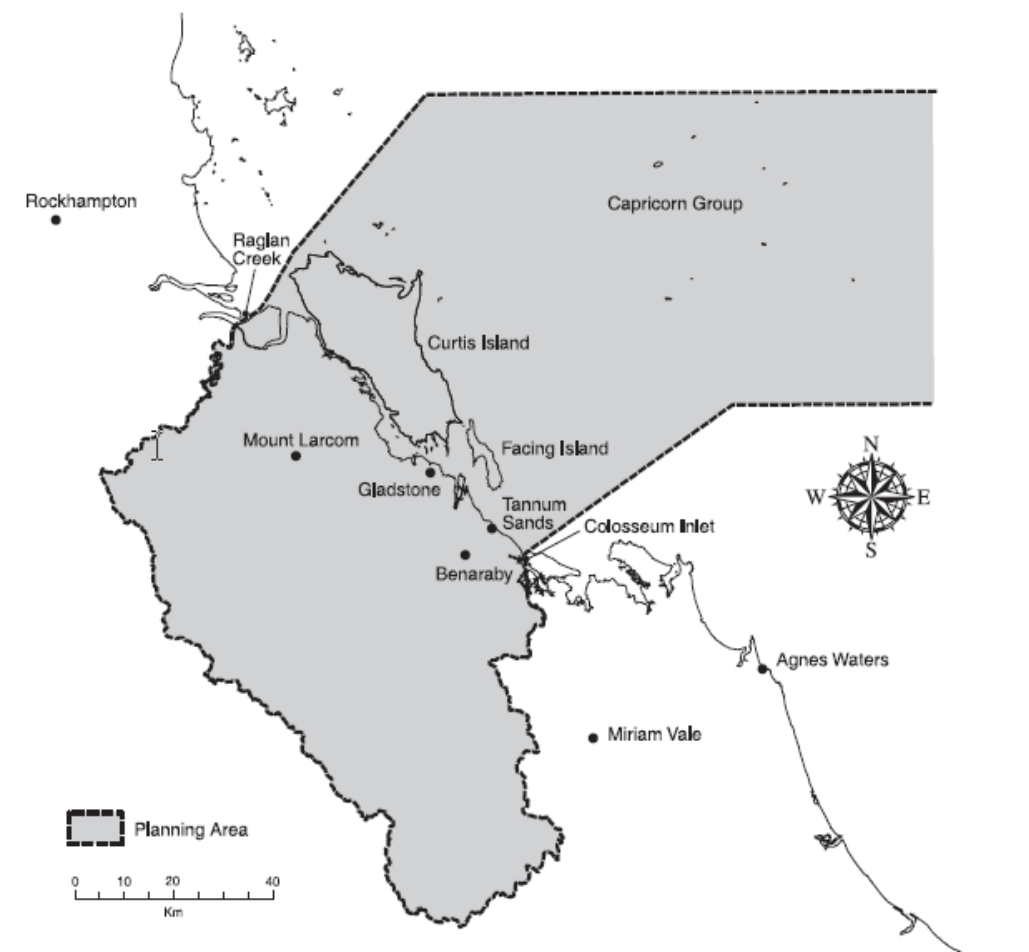


Table 1-3.5 Management of Project Impacts on Regional Resources

Regional Resource	Project Impact	EIS Section in which addressed
Natural Resources and Conserving Nature	Disturbance of terrestrial and marine environments	Vol 4, Ch7 & 8; Vol 5, Ch 7 & 8; Vol 6, Ch 4
Indigenous Owners and Cultural Resources	Possible overlap of Project footprint (Pipeline and LNG Facility) with cultural heritage sites and resources.	Vol 8
Economic and Social Resources	Project will have economic and social consequences in Curtis Coast Region.	Vol 8
Pressures on the coast	Development will impact coastal areas	Vol 5, Ch 11
Coastal use and development	Project likely to result in further development along the coast.	Vol 8

Regional Resource	Project Impact	EIS Section in which addressed
Physical coastal processes	Development will result in disturbance of coastal processes.	Vol 5, Ch 11
Public access to the coast	Project will not limit public access to the coast.	n/a
Water quality	Surface water and groundwater resources will be impacted.	Vol 5, Ch 9 &10
Coordinated management	Project will be managed in consultation with relevant government departments.	Vol 1
Research and information.	This EIS contains the full reports of environmental and social impact research conducted	Appendices

1-3.6.4 **Water Resource (Great Artesian Basin) Plan (WRGABP) 2006**

The WRGABP is a statutory document under the Water Act 2000.

The following are the purposes of the WRGABP:

- to define the availability of water in the plan area;
- to provide a framework for sustainably managing water and the taking of water; and
- to identify priorities and mechanisms for dealing with future water requirements.

The following sections of the WRGABP are considered to be particularly relevant:

S25 Limitation on purpose for granting unallocated water

(1) Unallocated water may be granted from the State reserve only for the following purposes—

- (a) a project of State significance;
- (b) a project of regional significance;
- (c) for water granted to a local government—town water supply purposes.

(2) Water granted for a project is granted only for the life of the project and the right to take the water returns to the State on the conclusion of the project.

S26 Limitation on volume of unallocated water granted

The total of the volumetric limits, for water licences for water granted from the State reserve, is 10000ML.

Consistency of Project with WRGABP

Refer to *Volume 4, Chapter 10*.

1-3.6.5 **Great Artesian Basin Resource Operations Plan (GABROP)**

This GABROP implements the WRGABP 2006.

The GABROP specifies a process for making up to 23400 ML of unallocated water available across the Basin from the general reserve. In addition, 10000 ML of unallocated water for projects of state or regional significance, or for future town water supply, has been reserved to provide for further economic opportunity in the Basin.

The GABROP subdivides the GAB into management areas. QGC's CSG Fields activities fall within the following management areas:

- Surat;
- Surat North;
- Surat East; and
- Eastern Downs.
- Consistency of Project with GABROP

Refer to *Volume 4, Chapter 10*.

1-3.7 REGIONAL PLANS

In late 2006, the state government commenced implementing a strategy to accelerate regional planning in regional and rural Queensland. This was supported through an accelerated regional planning program following a three point plan:

- developing and implementing a consistent and contemporary framework for effective regional planning across Queensland;
- accelerating implementation of the existing regional plans; and
- delivering regional plans in rural Queensland.

The Project is located within the boundaries of the following regional plans:

- Eastern Downs Regional Planning Advisory Committee's (EDRPAC) – New Horizons;
- Draft Maranoa and Districts Regional Plan;
- Central Queensland - A New Millennium (CQ ANM); and
- Wide Bay Burnett Regional Plan (WBBRP) shows the boundaries of the relevant regional plans.

1-3.7.1 Eastern Downs Regional Planning Advisory Committee's (EDRPAC) – New Horizons

A strategic regional planning framework for the Eastern Downs has not been finalised. As such it is not possible to address the consistency of the Project with the regional plan.

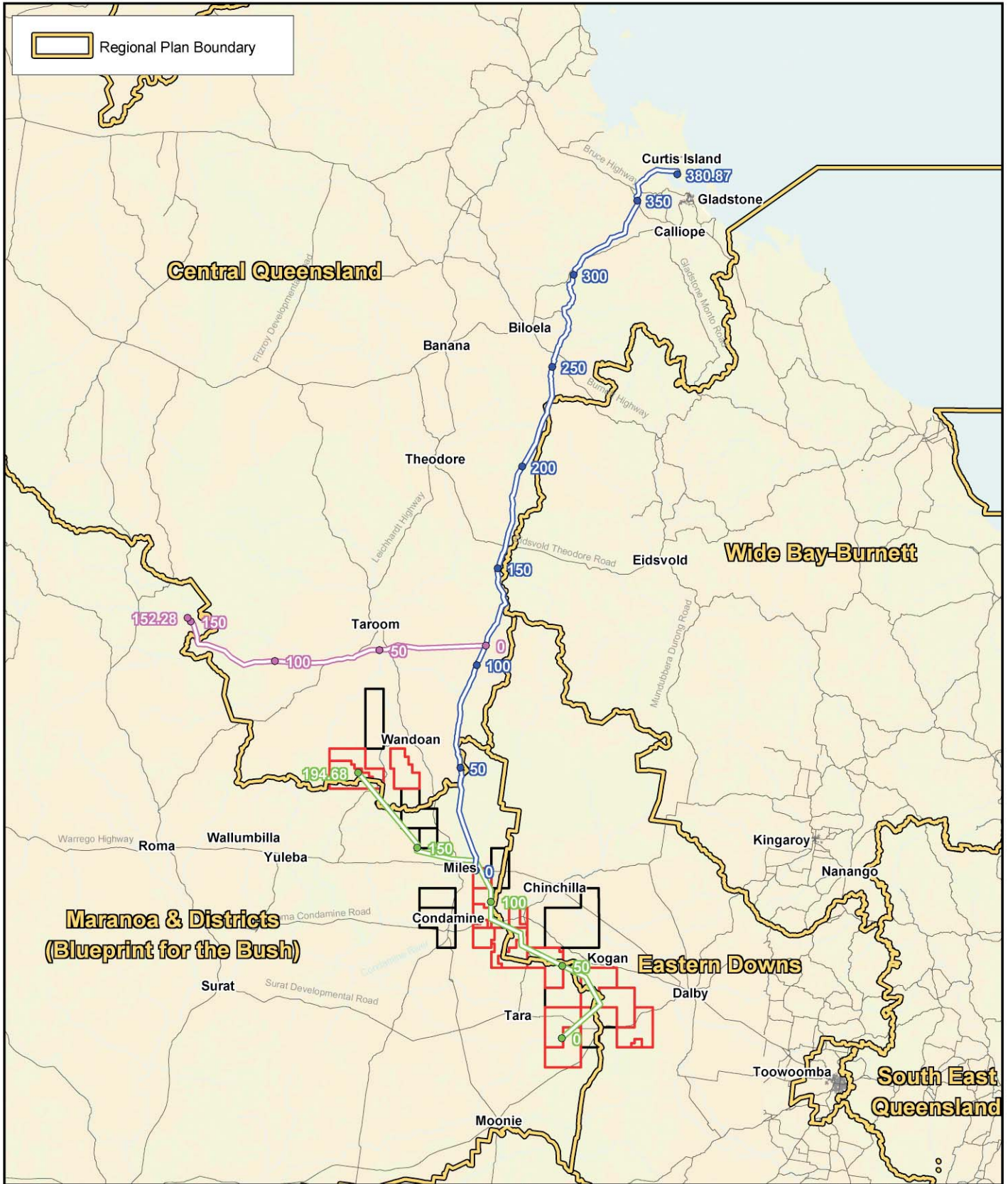
1-3.7.2 Draft Maranoa and Districts Regional Plan (DMDRP)

The Draft Maranoa and Districts Regional Plan is a draft statutory document prepared under the *Integrated Planning Act, 1997* (Qld) which provides guidelines, policies and strategies to ensure the key elements of sustainability within the Surat Basin region are upheld.

This plan focuses on the key elements of sustainability including social well being, economic prosperity and a healthy environment. Strategically, the development of energy reserves, the concentration on traditional strengths including agriculture and primary production industries and lifestyle are important factors, with climate change and oil vulnerability rating as significant concerns.

The DMDRP acknowledges that “the development of the energy resources in the Surat Basin and, to a lesser extent, the underlying Bowen Basin is anticipated to be the primary driver of economic and social change in Maranoa and Districts over the next 20 years and beyond”, and that this provides both opportunities and significant challenges. Associated land use policies centre on facilitating the growth of extractive industries.

Table 1-3.6 lists the key policies and strategies for the regions relevant to the Project, identifies how the Project may impact on these policies and strategies and lists the section of the EIS in which the impact is addressed.

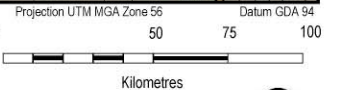


Legend:

- Export Pipeline & Kilometre Point
- Lateral Pipeline & Kilometre Point
- Upstream Infrastructure Corridor & Kilometre Point
- Gas Fields - PL & PLA
- Gas Fields - ATP

Source Note:

1:250,000 Topographic vector copyright Geoscience Australia



 A BG Group business	Project Queensland Curtis LNG Project		Title Regional Plan Boundaries
	Client QGC - A BG Group business		
 Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd	Drawn Mipela	Appendix 1.3 Figure 3	Disclaimer: Maps and Figures contained in this Report may be based on Third Party Data, may not be to scale and are intended as Guides only. ERM does not warrant the accuracy of any such Maps and Figures.
	Approved CDP	File No: E05-P-MA-96211	
	Date 10.07.09	Revision A	

Table 1-3.6 Key Policies and Strategies for Relevant Regions

Policies and Strategies	Project Impact	Section in which addressed
Natural environment – protecting biodiversity and ecological processes	Land and soils disturbance, vegetation clearing and surface water and groundwater impacts.	Vol 3, Ch 3,4, 7, 8, 9 & 10 Vol 4, Ch 3,4, 7, 8, 9 & 10
Water – access and sustainable use	Large volumes of associated water will be produced.	Vol 3, Ch 11
Primary production – sustainability & prosperity	CSG Field development will remove some land from agricultural production.	Vol 3, Ch 4 & 5
Strong communities, including health, education and governance	Project will impact local communities.	Vol 3, Ch 5; Vol 4, Ch 5 Vol 8
Recognition and protection of cultural heritage	Project footprint will overlap areas of cultural heritage.	Vol 8
Urban development – housing, accommodation, lifestyle and quality of life	Project may impact urban development through influx of workers to the region.	Vol 8
Gas, mineral and petroleum extraction and industry development, including production of associated water.	In the Region, the Project is for ‘Gas extraction’, and will result in production of associated water.	Vol 2, Ch 7,8, 12 & 13 Vol 3, Ch 11
Regional business encouragement, opportunities and investment	Project is likely to stimulate economy in the Region.	Vol 8
Delivering regional and transport infrastructure	Increase in traffic volumes to support the Project development	Vol 3, Ch 14; Vol 4, Ch 13

1-3.7.3 Central Queensland - A New Millennium (CQ ANM)

Central Queensland – A New Millennium (CQ ANM) is a joint initiative between the Queensland Government and the local governments of Central Queensland to establish a process of regional governance for the implementation and review of the Regional Growth Management Framework for Central Queensland.

The Central Queensland Regional Growth Management Framework (CQRGMF) was endorsed by State Cabinet in July 2002 as the principal, long-term, broad-based, integrated regional planning strategy to guide the management, growth and development in the region over the next 20 years.

Table 1-3.7 lists the core themes of the CQRGMF relevant to the Project, identifies how the Project may impact on these cores themes and lists the section of the EIS in which the impact is addressed.

Table 1-3.7 Project Impacts on the Core Themes of the CQRGMF

Core Themes	Project Impact	Section in which addressed
Resource use, conservation and management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use planning • Pests and disease • Water use planning & management • Waste management • Air quality • Climate change • Biodiversity conservation • Coastal planning & management 	Within the Region the Project impacts include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land and soils disturbance • vegetation clearing • surface water and groundwater impacts • possible pest and disease increases • waste generation • pollutant releases to the atmosphere, including greenhouse gases • coastal impacts 	Vol 3, Ch 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 & 16; Vol 4, Ch 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 15; Vol 5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 17; Vol 7
Economic development: Existing and emerging industries (i.e. LNG) Labour market Export development Mining, Mineral Processing/Metal Manufacturing and Chemical Processing	Project will impact economies within the Region as an emerging industry (LNG) and demand for labour.	Vol 8
Infrastructure: Transport Energy Waste	Project will result in increased traffic volumes, energy use and waste production.	Vol 3, Ch 14 & 16 Vol 4, Ch 13 & 15 Vol 5, Ch 5, 14, 15 & 17 Vol 7
Social and cultural development Housing Workforce changes Cultural heritage	Project development will impact housing, workforce and cultural heritage	Vol 8
Education, training and research	This EIS contains the full reports of environmental and social impact research conducted	Appendices
Planning and governance	Project will be managed in consultation with relevant government departments.	Vol 1

1-3.7.4 Wide Bay Burnett Regional Plan (WBBRP) 2007 – 2026

The Wide Bay-Burnett Regional Plan is a non statutory document which provides essential policy principles and actions to guide all government agencies and peak community bodies with future land-use planning, economic development, infrastructure provision and environmental protection within the Wide Bay-Burnett region.

The WBBRP has been designed to assist in achieving the desired regional vision and key regional outcomes, including:

- an ongoing coordination and focus across and between all levels of government to deal with regional planning and development issues;
- an integrated set of strategies and policies for guiding and managing the sustainable development of the region;
- a preferred regional development pattern and associated infrastructure program; and
- development of regional information systems to support decision-making.

The only aspect of the Project that is potentially contained within the WBBRP area is a section the main pipeline that is considered to be a secondary option to the preferred pipeline route. The preferred pipeline route does not lie within the WBBRP area. The impact of the Project on the region will be either nil or relatively minor. As such the consistency of the Project with the WBBRP has not been addressed.

1-3.7.5 Regional Natural Resource Management Plans

Across Australia, 56 natural resource management (NRM) regions have been identified. Each region has produced integrated regional NRM plans and investment strategies, which help identify and coordinate actions that address natural resource management issues specific to a particular region.

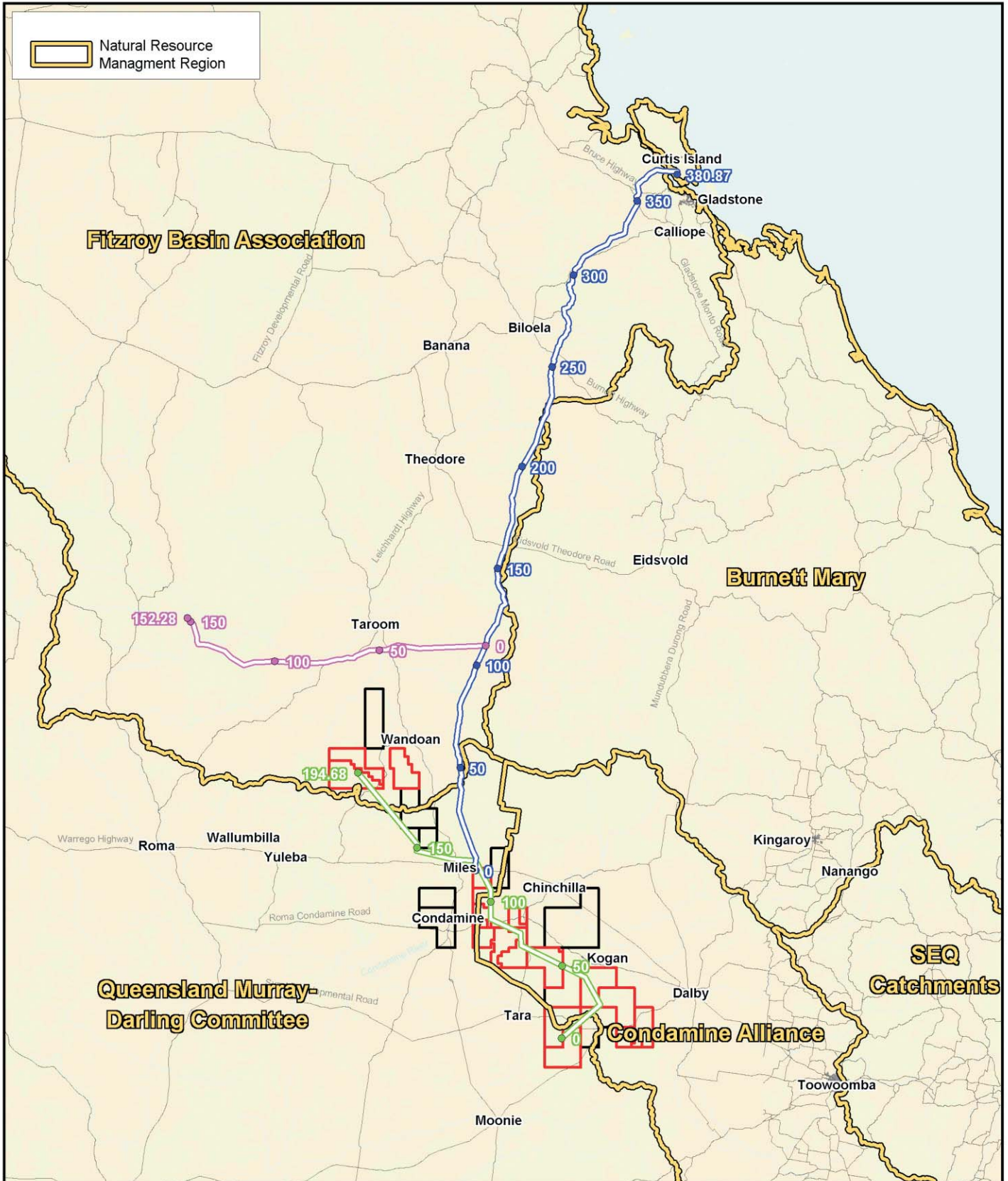
The Project is located within the boundaries of the following NRM regions:

- Queensland Murray Darling Committee;
- Condamine Alliance;
- Fitzroy Basin Association; and
- Burnett Mary Regional Group.

Figure 1-3.4 shows the boundaries of the relevant NRM regions.

1-3.7.6 Queensland Murray Darling Committee (QMDC)

The QMDC NRM Plan deals with regionally significant natural resource assets, issues and processes, while supporting the planning processes of catchment and sub-catchment groups.



Legend:

- Export Pipeline & Kilometre Point
- Lateral Pipeline & Kilometre Point
- Upstream Infrastructure Corridor & Kilometre Point
- Gas Fields - PL & PLA
- Gas Fields - ATP

Source Note:
1:250,000 Topographic vector copyright Geoscience Australia



Project **Queensland Curtis LNG Project**

Title **Boundaries of Relevant Natural Resource Management Regions**

Client **QGC - A BG Group business**



Drawn Mipela **Appendix 1.3 Figure 4**

Approved CDP File No: E05-P-MA-96212

Date 10.07.09 Revision A

Disclaimer:
Maps and Figures contained in this Report may be based on Third Party Data, may not be to scale and are intended as Guides only.
ERM does not warrant the accuracy of any such Maps and Figures.

The NRM Plan addresses management of the following regional assets:

- Land and soils;
- Rivers, floodplains and wetlands;
- Vegetation and biodiversity;
- Weeds and pests;
- Energy and waste;
- Institutional assets;
- Community capital;
- Water; and
- Aboriginal interests and cultural assets.

CSG Fields and Pipeline components of the Project are located in the north east corner of the QMDC region. Kp 0 to Kp 20 of the UIC, Kp 130 to Kp 210 of the UIC and Kp 0 to Kp 40 of the Mainline are located in the QMDC region.

Table 1-3.8 identifies how the management of regional assets has been addressed in the EIS.

Table 1-3.8 Management of Regional Assets

Regional Asset	Project Impact	EIS Section in which addressed
Land and soils	Project may cause loss of productive farmland and disturbance to soils.	Vol 3, Ch 3, 4 & 5 Vol 4, Ch 3, 4 & 5
Rivers, floodplains and wetlands	Possible impacts on surface water flows.	Vol 3, Ch 9; Vol 4, Ch 9
Vegetation and biodiversity	Clearance of regional ecosystems with potential loss of fauna.	Vol 3, Ch 7 & 8 Vol 4, Ch 7 & 8
Weeds and pests	Introduction of weeds and pests.	Vol 3, Ch 7 & 8 Vol 4, Ch 7 & 8
Energy and waste	Energy requirements largely supplied through CSG. Project will generate waste.	Vol 7 Vol 3, Ch 16; Vol 4, Ch 15
Institutional assets	Possible impact on local government and community organisations	Vol 8
Community capital	Disruption of community through Project development.	Vol 8
Water	Extraction of large volumes groundwater resources with possible impacts on groundwater aquifers. Project will seek sustainable uses of associated water.	Vol 3, Ch 10 & 11
Aboriginal interests and cultural assets	Disruption of aboriginal interests and possible disturbance of cultural of assets.	Vol 8

1-3.7.7 Condamine Alliance (CA)

CSG Fields and Pipeline components of the Project are located in the northwest corner of the Condamine Alliance region. Kp 30 to Kp130 of the UIC

is located in the CA region.

The Condamine Alliance has identified 13 key issues. *Table 1-3.9* identifies how the management of key issues has been addressed in the EIS.

Table 1-3.9 Condamine Alliance Key Issues

Key Issue	Project Impact	EIS Section in which addressed
Communication, Education and Awareness	Project has involved a stakeholder consultation process.	Vol 1, Ch 5
Nature Conservation, Biodiversity, Pest Animals and Weeds	Clearance of regional ecosystems with potential loss of fauna. Introduction of weeds and pests.	Vol 3, Ch 7 & 8 Vol 4, Ch 7 & 8
Cultural Heritage	Possible impacts on cultural heritage.	Vol 8
Riverine and Floodplain Management	Possible impacts on surface water flows.	Vol 3, Ch 9; Vol 4, Ch 9
Economic and Social Capacity	Project will impact local economies and social structures.	Vol 8
Tourism and Recreation	Not applicable	Not applicable
Waste Management	Project will generate waste	Vol 3, Ch 16; Vol 4 Ch 15
Land Use and Management	Potential loss of productive agricultural land	Vol 3, Ch 3,4 & 5
Water Quality, Access, Use and Management	Extraction of large volumes groundwater resources with possible impacts on groundwater aquifers. Project will seek sustainable uses of associated water.	Vol 3, Ch 10 & 11
Minerals and Energy	Project is for CSG extraction in the Region.	Vol 2, Ch 7,8, 12 & 13

1-3.7.8 FITZROY BASIN ASSOCIATION (FBA) - CENTRAL QUEENSLAND'S STRATEGY FOR Sustainability (CQSS)

The CSG Field component of the Project is located in the southern most section of the FBA region. The majority of the Pipeline components of the Project pass through the FBA. The collection lateral runs east-west from KP 0 to KP 160 along the southern section of the FBA region. The main pipeline runs from KP 40 to KP 380 (Curtis Island) along the western side of the boundary of the FBA and Burnett Mary Region. KP 210 to KP 230 of the UIC is located in the FBA region.

The FBA has produced the CQSS. The CQSS identifies the regional assets of the region. *Table 1-3.10* identifies how the management of regional assets has been addressed in the EIS.

Table 1-3.10 Management of Regional Assets

Regional Asset	Project Impact	Section in which addressed
Land	Project may cause loss of productive farmland and disturbance to soils.	Vol 3, Ch 3, 4 & 5 Vol 4, Ch 3, 4 & 5 Vol 5, Ch 3, 4 & 5
Ecosystem Health and Biodiversity	Clearance of regional ecosystems with potential loss of fauna. Introduction of weeds and pests.	Vol 3, Ch 7 & 8 Vol 4, Ch 7 & 8 Vol 5, Ch 7 & 8
Water	Possible impacts on surface water flows. Extraction of large volumes groundwater resources with possible impacts on groundwater aquifers. Project will seek sustainable uses of associated water.	Vol 3, Ch 9; Vol 4, Ch 9 Vol 3, Ch 10 & 11 Vol 5, Ch 9 & 10
Great Barrier Reef	Project occurs with the GBRWHA.	Vol 5, Ch 8 & 11
Air	Pollutant releases to the atmosphere, including greenhouse gases	Vol 3, Ch 12; Vol 4, Ch 11; Vol 5 Ch 12 Vol 7
Cultural Heritage	Possible overlap of Project footprint with cultural resources.	Vol 8
Economic	Project will impact local, regional and State economies.	Vol 8
Social	Project will impact local communities.	Vol 8

1-3.7.9 Burnett Mary Regional Group (BMRG) for NRM

There is potential for the export pipeline to pass through the BMRG region along the eastern side of the boundary of the FBA and BMRG regions. Under the alternate mainline scenario, the majority of the mainline between KP 50 to KP 240 would be located in the BMRG region.

The BMRG Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan identifies five primary assets or resources. *Table 1-3.11* identifies how the management of regional resources has been addressed in the EIS.

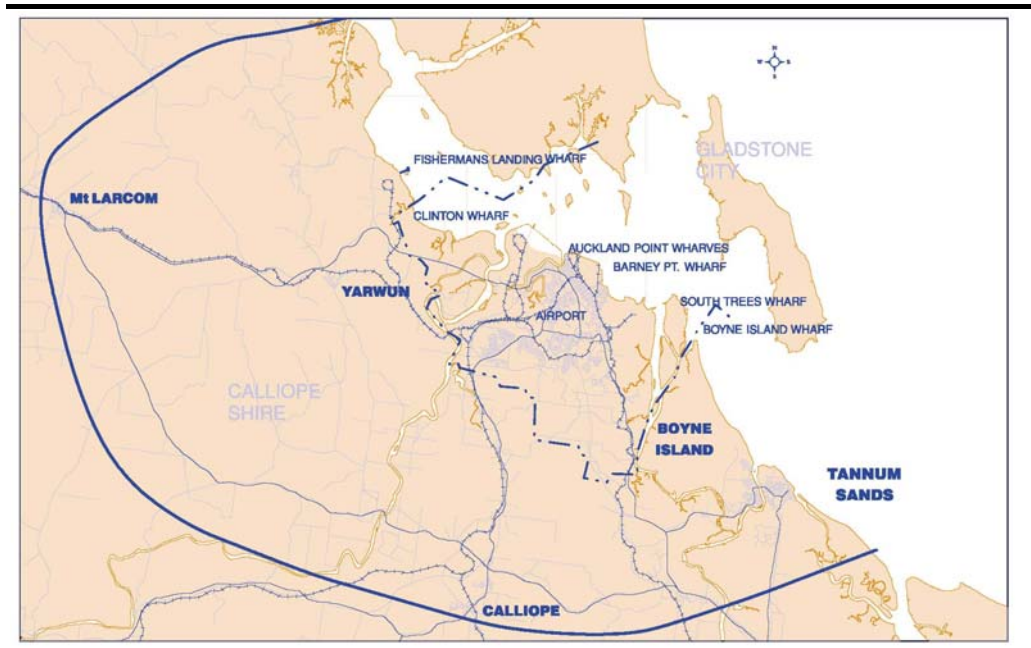
Table 1-3.11 Management of Regional Resources

Regional Resource	Project Impact	Section in which addressed
Biodiversity	Clearance of regional ecosystems with potential loss of fauna. Introduction of weeds and pests.	Vol 4, Ch 7 & 8
Coastal and Marine	Project has no impact on coastal or marine areas within the Region	Not applicable
Land	Project may cause loss of productive farmland and disturbance to soils.	Vol 4, Ch 3, 4 & 5
Lifestyle and People	Project will impact local communities during the construction of the Pipeline	Vol 8
Water	Limited impact of the Pipeline on water resources	Vol 4, Ch 9 & 10

1-3.8 OTHER REGIONAL PLANS**1-3.8.1 Gladstone Integrated Regional Transport Plan (GIRTP)**

GIRTP is a jointly prepared plan with the aim to provide a strategic framework for the development of a high quality, safe and efficient transport system for the Gladstone region that considers the needs of the residential population and the economic requirements of major industry and the port in a sustainable manner. shows the extent of the Gladstone Region study area relevant to this plan.

Figure 1-3.5 Extent of Gladstone Region Study Area



The transport system is considered alongside broader land use development needs and the lifestyle choices of residents – with the better integration of transport and land use as a key goal.

The GIRTP steps through eight action plans aimed at improving the transport system of the Gladstone Region. These are as follows:

- Action Plan 1: Industrial Land;
- Action Plan 2: Rail Network & Services;
- Action Plan 3: Port & Marine;
- Action Plan 4: Road Network;
- Action Plan 5: Cross-Modal Issues;
- Action Plan 6: Aviation;
- Action Plan 7: Passenger & Public Transport; and
- Action Plan 8: Cycling & Walking.

Consistency of the Project with the GIRTP

The Project is generally consistent with GIRTP. Refer to *Volume 4, Chapter 14* and *Volume 5, Chapter 14*.

1-3.8.2***Gladstone Ports Corporation Land Use Plan***

The GPC 50-year Strategic Plan indicates that the harbour will be able to accommodate up to 300 million tonnes of export product in the next 50 years. This will be accomplished through a number of expansions to existing terminals. In addition to the Port of Gladstone, a new Coal terminal is proposed to be constructed on Wiggins Island. Its export capacity is earmarked to be in the order of 70 million tonnes per annum. It is proposed to be developed in 3 stages.

Consistency of the Project with the GIRTP

The Project is generally consistent with Gladstone Ports Corporation Land Use Plan. Refer to *Volume 5, Chapter 5* and *15*.

Water Resource (Condamine and Balonne) Plan 2004 (Water Act 2000) and Condamine and Balonne Draft Resource Operations Plan

The following are the purposes of the Water Resource (Condamine and Balonne) Plan (WRCBP):

- to define the availability of water in the plan area;
- to provide a framework for sustainably managing water and the taking of water;
- to identify priorities and mechanisms for dealing with
- future water requirements;
- to provide a framework for establishing water;
- allocations;
- to provide a framework for reversing, where practicable,
- degradation that has occurred in natural ecosystems,
- including, for example, stressed rivers; and
- to regulate the taking of overland flow water.

The Condamine and Balonne Draft Resource Operations Plan (CBDROP) implements the WRCMP 2004.

Of relevance to the CSG Field operations under the CBDROP are the:

- Chinchilla Weir Water Supply Scheme; and
- Condamine and Balonne Water Management Area.

Under the Chinchilla Weir Water Supply Scheme, QGC is allocated 126ML per annum for any purpose.

In the Condamine and Balonne Water Management Area, QGC have an allocated volumetric limit of 29 ML per annum.

Consistency of the Project with the WRCBP

Volume 4, Chapters 9 and 10 discuss the WRCBP and CMDROP in detail.

1-3.9

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND THE PIPELINE ROUTE

The pipeline passes through the Regional Council areas of Dalby, Banana and Gladstone.

The Strategic Plans for the various shires identify the area around the pipeline as being principally for 'Rural' land use. This designation has various meanings but is principally about protecting primary industry and the people supported by such industry (e.g. agricultural land uses including cropping, mixed farming and grazing).

The methods of constructing the gas pipeline will ensure that the ongoing rural uses of the adjoining areas are not adversely affected and are able to continue operations. During alignment selection, construction and ongoing maintenance, significant effort has been made in working with land holders so as to minimise disruption to normal rural activities on each property.

In addition to the 'Rural' designation the Shires have areas designated for extractive industry or for protection of natural resources within the vicinity of the pipeline. The intent of these designations is to accommodate activities appropriate to the rural landscape whilst providing adequate protection of mineral resources. Route selection has involved extensive consultation with all extractive industries to ensure long term use of the land by all parties.

The Calliope Strategic Plan identifies the area around the pipeline as being in the rural preferred dominant land use whilst passing through future industrial areas which appear to coincide with parts of the GSDA. There is an Open Space designation in close proximity (i.e. Mt Larcom) and the areas designated 'Residential Farmlet' are being purchased for inclusion in the GSDA.

1-3.9.1

Standards, Codes and Guidelines

Guidelines to Minimise Mosquito and Biting Midge Problems in New Development Areas

These guidelines provide advice on measures to prevent or minimise the impact on the community of mosquitoes and biting midges. They should assist developers and engineers, during the design of development proposals, to minimise the effects of mosquitoes and biting midges.

Also included are measures recommended for reducing the impacts of biting insect populations resulting from construction of recreational lakes, dams, stormwater drains, sewerage effluent and artificial wetlands.

Consistency of Project with Guideline

A Strategy will be developed to minimise Mosquito and Biting Midge Problems (refer *Volume 11*).

AS2885 Pipelines—Gas and liquid petroleum

The purpose of the AS 2885 series of Standards is to ensure the protection of the general public, pipeline operating personnel and the environment, and to ensure safe operation of pipelines that carry petroleum fluids at high pressures.

The AS 2885 series of Standards achieve their purpose by defining important principles for the design, construction and operation of petroleum pipelines. The principles are expressed in practical rules and guidelines for use by competent persons and organizations. The five fundamental principles on which the AS 2885 series of Standards are based are as follows:

- (a) A pipeline shall be designed and constructed to have sufficient strength and ductility to withstand all identifiable forces to which it may be subjected during construction, testing and operation.
- (b) Before a pipeline is placed into operation it shall be inspected and tested to prove its integrity.
- (c) Important matters relating to safety, engineering design, materials, testing and inspection shall be reviewed and approved by a responsible entity, referred to as the operating authority. The responsible entity shall, in each case, be defined.
- (d) Operations and maintenance shall provide for continued monitoring and safe operation of the pipeline.
- (e) Where changes occur in or to a pipeline, which alter the design assumptions or affect the original integrity, appropriate steps shall be taken to assess the changes, to ensure continued safe operation of the pipeline.

Consistency of Project with Guideline

All activities involving the design, construction and operation of petroleum pipelines will be conducted in accordance with AS 2885.

AS4360 Risk Management

AS 4360 identifies sound risk management principles. Risk management is an interactive process consisting of well-defined steps which, taken in sequence, support better decision-making by contributing to a greater insight into adverse events and their impacts.

Consistency of Project with Guideline

A Hazard and risk assessment has been performed as part of this EIS. In addition, the Proponents ongoing internal processes continually seek to identify risks and mitigate the potential impacts of risks.

APIA Code of Environmental Practice – Onshore Pipelines

The purpose of the Code is to provide minimum environmental management standards for the Australian onshore pipeline industry, encouraging the adoption and integration of appropriate environmental management systems and procedures. Consequently, it forms the basis for the environmental management guidelines required for project approvals, contributing to the improved efficiency of regulatory approvals processes. In so doing, the Code allows Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) to focus on project specific management issues.

Consistency of Project with Guideline

Project EMPs will consider the APIA Code of Environmental Practice in their development.

APPEA Code of Environmental Practice

The Proponent is a member of APPEA. The Code of Practice makes three basic recommendations to APPEA members:

- environmental planning should be an integral part of the planning process;
- industry should ensure minimum impact on the environment, public health and safety by using the best practical technology; and
- the industry should consult with communities about their concerns regarding industry activities.

The Code includes guidance on the development and application of environmental management systems, consistent with the emerging ISO14000 Standards and a comprehensive checklist to be considered when conducting petroleum exploration and production activities.

Consistency of Project with Guideline

This EIS is consistent with the recommendations of APPEA, in that it considers environmental planning, seeks to minimise its impacts on the environment, public health and safety and includes community consultation.

Australia and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZGFMWQ)

The main objective of the ANZGFMWQ is to provide an authoritative guide for setting water quality objectives required to sustain current, or likely future, environmental values for natural and semi-natural water resources in Australia and New Zealand.

Environmental values' is the term applied to particular values or uses of the environment. The Water Quality Guidelines recognise the following environmental values:

- aquatic ecosystems,
- primary industries (irrigation and general water uses, stock drinking water, aquaculture and human consumers of aquatic foods),

- recreation and aesthetics,
- drinking water,
- industrial water (no water quality guidelines are provided for this environmental value), and
- cultural and spiritual values (no water quality guidelines are provided for this environmental value).

Associated with each environmental value are 'guidelines' or 'trigger values' for substances that might potentially impair water quality (e.g. pesticides, metals or nutrients).

Consistency of Project with Guideline

Refer to *Volume 4, Chapters 9 and 10 and Appendices 3.3 and 3.4.*

Queensland Water Quality Guidelines

The Queensland Water Quality Guidelines (QWQG) are intended to address the need identified in the ANZGFMWQ Guidelines by:

- providing guideline values (numbers) that are tailored to Queensland regions and water types; and
- providing a process/framework for deriving and applying local guidelines for waters in Queensland (i.e. more specific guidelines than those in the QWQG).

Consistency of Project with Guideline

Refer to *Volume 4, Chapter 9 and 10 and Appendices 3.3 and 3.4.*

Management of Water Produced in Association with Petroleum Activities (Associated Water)

Addressed in *Volume 4, Chapter 10.*