

Legislation	Activity and Potential Approvals	Agency	Applicability / Required Action
Commonwealth			
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>	Permission to disturb/ destroy archaeological areas or objects.	DSEWP&C	Applicability needs to be assessed by archaeologist. Negotiation of Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) to be undertaken by Arrow for ABP.
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)</i>	The Commonwealth Minister will decide if the project constitutes a controlled action under relevant controlling provisions (s.68 and s.133). Proposed projects may be referred under the EPBC Act if the development has the potential to significantly impact on matters of national environmental significance (NES). Matters of NES include world heritage properties, national heritage places, wetlands of international importance, listed threatened species and ecological communities, migratory species, Commonwealth marine areas and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWP&C)	The current alignment is not considered to have a significant impact on matters of NES, however the development will be referred to DSEWP&C. It is considered unlikely to be assessed as a controlled action requiring more detailed Commonwealth assessment.
<i>Native Title Act 1993 (NTA)</i>	The NTA must be complied with prior to granting of the appropriate tenure, except on land where NT has been extinguished.	National Native Title Tribunal	Possible processes for compliance include an ILUA and the use of the s.125 process under the <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971 (SDPWO Act)</i> .
State			
<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	The mechanisms for meeting duty of care obligations are specified in s.23. Cultural Heritage management plans (CHMPs) are required for certain high-level impact activities (e.g. where an environmental impact statement is required under legislation). Alternatively, the duty of care for cultural heritage can be addressed in a native title agreement (e.g. Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) or by use of the Native Title Protection Conditions) prior to project approval being granted.	DERM	CHMPs must be developed and approved prior to any land disturbance if an ILUA is not in place.

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<i>Building Act 1975 and Regulations</i>	Development permit for building work considered to be 'Assessable Development' may be required. Application may be assessed by a private certifier if the building work is the only assessable development under application.	Local Authority or private certifier.	Building approval may be required for permanent structures regardless of location within or outside of PPL. Exempt activities include those authorised under the P&G Act and Self-assessable / Exempt building work under s.2 and s.3 of <i>Building Regulation 2006</i> .
<i>Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001</i>	Notice is required of: A major facility that could be classified as a major hazard facility (s.35) or The location for storing or handling dangerous (including flammable or combustible) goods (s.49).	All other aspects administered by the Department of Emergency Services	Needs to be addressed for the camp / laydown locations with the relevant local authorities. Can only be finalised upon completion of the site selection for the camps, and finalisation of the quantities of diesel that will be stored. Premises that exceed the thresholds for Environmentally Relevant Activities (ERAs) may need an approval or licence from Local Government or DERM. If diesel (Combustible Class C1) is stored in quantities equal to or greater than listed below, then the premises is classified as a 'dangerous goods location' (DGL) ² : 10,000 L in a tank, or 50,000 L in packages or 50,000 L in tanks and packages combined provided the quantity of C1s in tanks does not exceed 10,000 L If these limits are exceeded then the premises is considered to be a Large Dangerous Goods Location (LDGL) and requires notification to the Department of Emergency Services. If storages are below these limits then the premises is considered a minor storage workplace (MSW). A MSW, DGL and LDGL all have specific compliance requirements under the Act and AS 1940-2004
	A Flammable and Combustible Liquids (FCL)	Relevant Local	A Flammable and Combustible Liquids (FCL) licence is

² http://www.emergency.qld.gov.au/chem/publications/pdf/dgsm_infopaper5_prem_classif.pdf

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	licence is required to store flammable or combustible liquids on the premises (regs 82 and 84).	Government	required for fuel storage in quantities greater than 10,000 L.
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994 and Environmental Protection Regulation 2008</i>	An environmental authority (EA) is required to carry out a Chapter 5A Activity (s.309A).	DERM	Level 1 Chapter 5A activities are listed in the EP Regulation Schedule 5 and includes constructing a new pipeline of more than 150 km under a petroleum authority
	A Chapter 4 environmentally relevant activity (ERA) (i.e. for activities other than a petroleum activity undertaken on areas other than those subject to a petroleum authority (P&G Act), requires a development application under SPA.	DERM	<p>Development Application only applies to activities that are not authorised under the PPL.</p> <p>This may apply to, but is not limited to, activities that may be undertaken at the construction camp (if the camp is not located within the PPL area, and the ERAs are not included on the relevant EA) for example:</p> <p>ERA 8 (1)(a) (3)(1)– Chemical storage 50t or more of chemicals of dangerous goods class 1 (explosives) or class2, division 2.3 (toxic gases) in containers of at least 10m³</p> <p>Aggregated Environmental Score (AES) – 51</p> <p>ERA 8 (1)(c) (3)(3)(a) / (b)– Chemical storage volume 10 m³ - 500 m³ OR more than 500 m³ class C1 or C2 combustible liquids under AS 1940 or dangerous goods Class 3). Example - Storage of crude oil and diesel products</p> <p>AES – 85 (total capacity of more than 500 m³; no score for 10 m³ - 500 m³)</p> <p>ERA 15 (1) – Fuel burning consists of using fuel burning equipment that is capable of burning at least 500 kg of fuel in an hour. Example - a standby power generator/s capable of burning at least 500 kg of fuel an hour in aggregate) or operating a stand-by generator > 200 hours/year.</p> <p>AES - 35</p> <p>ERA 63 (1)(a) (3)(2)(b) – Sewage treatment consists of operating 1 or more sewage treatment works at a site, other than no-release works, with a total peak design capacity of</p>

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			more than 100 to 1,500 equivalent persons (EP) AES – 53 ERA 64 (1)(b) (3)(3) – Water treatment consists of treating 10 ML or more of water in a day AES – 26
	Similarly, a development approval under SPA may be required in relation to contaminated land under the EP Act if activities are conducted outside of the pipeline licence area on land that is listed on the Environmental Management Register (EMR) or Contaminated Land Register (CLR) ³ , or currently used for a notifiable activity. Contaminated soil must not be removed from sites listed on the EMR or CLR, or determined by analysis of soil samples to be contaminated, without a disposal permit (s.424 of EP Act).	DERM Contaminated Land Unit	Only possibly applicable if works are undertaken outside pipeline licence area. Unlikely to be triggered.
	Registration certificate required to be held by the operator of Abrasive Blasting (ERA 17 – AES: 16) where the activity is on a commercial basis.	DERM	Typically devolved to a specialist subcontractor who would undertake this activity.
	Notification of ‘notifiable activities’ may be required for activities that meet the threshold levels under Schedule 3 of the EP Act (e.g. abrasive blasting, chemical storage, waste storage). Any such notifications may result in the subject property being listed on the EMR.	DERM Contaminated Land Unit	Applicable for storage of more than 10 m ³ of dangerous goods
<i>Environmental Protection (Waste)</i>	Approval for beneficial use of a waste as a resource (Part 6A) may be required if water used	DERM	Hydrotest source water and end location of disposal to be confirmed.

³ Under SPA, making a material change to the use (MCU) of premises is not assessable against the requirements of the EP Act in relation to contaminated land if the land that is listed on the EMR or CLR is used for a petroleum activity (SPA, s.232 and *Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009* Schedule 4, Table 5).

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<i>Management) Regulation 2000</i>	for hydrostatic testing is intended for offsite re-use by another party. May also apply if wastewater from third party is used for hydrotesting		
<i>Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990</i>	A Permit to Light Fire is required for open fires larger than 2 m in any direction or for any fire during a Fire Danger Period. Lighting of fires is prohibited if a local fire ban is in place under this Act. Certain fires may not be permitted under a local law.	Dept of Emergency Services / Rural Fire Service	Construction Contractor to obtain permit if necessary.
<i>Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990 and Building Fire Safety Regulation 1991</i>	Buildings to comply with the Act and Regulation in relation to fire safety, including for example evacuation plans.	Fire Service Authority	Construction Contractor to obtain decision notice / development approval if necessary.
<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>	Waterway barriers are required for open-cut watercourse crossings in a wet / flowing watercourse. Development Approval under SPA is required to raise or construct waterway barriers placed for open-cut watercourse crossings with a stream order greater than 2. As a consequence, barriers placed on large watercourses are likely to require development approval. Some works are classed as self assessable development ⁴ .	Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPIF), part of DEEDI	Crossing technique to be evaluated for each watercourse. Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) crossings do not require waterways barriers or, therefore, the associated permits.
	An approval is required to remove, destroy or damage a marine plant.	DPIF	To be determined
<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	Sales Permit to extract material (e.g. quarry material) from State land is required under s.56 of the Act.	DERM	To be confirmed. May be required for any borrow pits created on State land. Not exempt in PPL area.

⁴ Development approval is not required if the barrier works are considered self assessable development under SPA.

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<i>Land Act 1994</i>	Approval is required to realign road cadastral boundary and secure long term tenure for pipeline where it traverses freehold or non-freehold land	DERM	Registering the pipeline easement
<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>	<p>The Act identifies declared pest categories and penalties for introduction of such pests.</p> <p>A person must not move or transport a vehicle on a road if the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, soil or other organic material in or on the vehicle is likely to contain the reproductive material of a declared pest plant unless the person has taken reasonable steps to restrict the release of the reproductive material when the vehicle is moved or transported; or to ensure the vehicle is free of the reproductive material (s.46).</p>	DEEDI	Weed wash down facilities will be established.
<i>Local Government Act 2009 (and other relevant acts e.g. Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002)</i>	<p>Potentially may include:</p> <p>Approval for water or sewerage connections to local authority utilities.</p> <p>Permit / consents to carry out blasting.</p> <p>Permits /consents for works on local government road or reserve.</p>	Local Authority	<p>Temporary construction camp sewage treatment systems will be approved and conditioned under the EA if constructed within the PPL area. Once the camp location is known, the local council should be advised and consulted about their requirements including discussions about, for example, any storm water management or building permit requirements.</p> <p>Discussions regarding engineering requirements for burial of the pipe under local roads, working in local road reserves and traffic impacts / control measures should be addressed with Council directly by the Construction Contractor. Council should be advised of blasting and request information on any specific requirements or consents. Advice should be provided re camp locations.</p>
<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992 and Regulations</i>	Any person taking, using or interfering with protected fauna is required to have an appropriate	DERM Queensland Parks	Construction Contractor to employ people who hold or will obtain an appropriate permit.

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	permit, and have the training and skills to do this activity. A Wildlife Rehabilitation Permit ⁵ (spotter - catcher) is typically required during construction.	and Wildlife (QPW)	
	Any person taking, using or interfering with protected flora (plants prescribed as 'threatened, near threatened, rare or least concern') is required to have an appropriate permit, and have the training and skills to do this activity. A clearing permit is likely to apply.	DERM	Construction Contractor to obtain permit if necessary.
	Permit required to drive a vehicle in a protected area (national park, conservation part, resources reserve, nature refuges, coordinated conservation areas, wilderness areas, World Heritage management areas and international agreement areas)	DERM	Applicability to be determined prior to field mobilisation.
	Take or interfere with cultural or natural resources of a protected place	DERM	Applicability to be determined prior to field mobilisation.
<i>Petroleum and Gas (Safety and Production) Act 2004</i>	<p>The mandatory Land Access Code forms part of the conditions of all tenements issued under mining, petroleum, greenhouse gas storage and geothermal legislation. A breach of a provision of the Land Access Code may result in a pecuniary penalty, and can also potentially lead to forfeiture of a tenement.</p> <p>The amendments, on the whole, ensure consistency in definitions of the 'compensatable effects' for which tenement holders must compensate landholders.</p>	DEEDI	<p>For preliminary activities:</p> <p>An entry notice must be given, and if the landholder agrees, entry can occur immediately</p> <p>Compensation must be determined and paid</p> <p>For advanced activities:</p> <p>In the absence of agreement, a negotiation notice must be given and a minimum of 20 business days must pass between the time when the negotiation notice is given and when entry occurs before advanced activities can commence, even if the landholder agrees to allow entry earlier.</p>

⁵ A Rehabilitation Permit (spotter/catcher) for animals is to allow a person to rescue and release: (a) a sick, injured or orphaned protected animal; or (b) a protected animal whose habitat has been, or will be, destroyed by human activity or a natural disaster.

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			Assuming the tenement holder complies with all of the necessary steps along the way and that it does not reach agreement with the landholder on a conduct and compensation agreement, deferral agreement or reduction in the entry notice period, entry for an advanced activity can be delayed by 50 business days or more after the tenement holder gives a negotiation notice.
	<p>Pipeline Survey Licence (PSL) to be obtained prior to conducting survey activities.</p> <p>Enter an area to investigate possible pipeline routes or otherwise investigate and survey an area's potential and suitability for the construction and operation of a pipeline.</p>	DEEDI	<p>Petroleum Authority is required.</p> <p>Voluntary Access Agreements void the need for issuing Entry Notices under PSL</p>
	<p>Petroleum Pipeline Licence (PPL) to be obtained prior to commencing construction and operation of a point-to-point transmission pipeline.</p> <p>Construct a gas pipeline and conduct incidental activities (e.g. constructing bridges, roads, trenches, operating plant / works; constructing industrial / technical structures (including mobile and temporary camps); removing vegetation for pipeline construction / operation (including for safety).</p>	DEEDI	Petroleum Authority is required
	<p>A number of notices are to be issued under the P&G Act.</p> <p>Example: Notice to the relevant public road authority is required at least 10 business days before a notifiable road use⁶ commences,</p>	Local Authority (local roads) or Department of Main Roads (state-controlled roads)	Need to determine if haulage required for construction exceeds threshold for a notifiable road use.

⁶A notifiable road use is the use of a public road for the haulage of mineral produced from the tenement or construction of a pipeline at more than the threshold rate for haulage associated with pipeline construction (s.515 of P&G Act). The threshold rate for state controlled roads is 50,000 T/yr and other public roads is 10,000 T/yr.

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	whether the road is within the area of the pipeline licence or not (s.516 P&G Act).		
<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	Protects places of cultural heritage significance. Approval is required to enter or interfere with a protected area (s.104).	DERM	Place of cultural heritage significance are to be avoided.
<i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009 and Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009</i>	Under SPA, all aspects of development for activities not authorised under the pipeline licence (outside of the pipeline licence area) will be assessable against the local planning scheme, where relevant. Works within local government area subject to local area planning schemes - Assessable Development / Operational Work / MCU / Reconfiguring a lot / Chapter 4 Activities (ERA) Development Applications under SPA and Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS) trigger payment of Portable Long Service Leave Levy for the project (equates to 0.3% of total project cost with QLeave collecting 0.525% on all building and construction work costing \$80,000 or more.	Local Authority	Relevant Development Authority / Permits as discussed in this table (e.g. camps, vegetation clearing, ERAs, excavation in a watercourse).
<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>	Approval (for ancillary works and encroachment) to work on or interfere with State Owned roads or railways. Activities or infrastructure enter an intersecting area. Access to State-controlled Roads. Construction of intersection upgrades, water and gas supply lines traversing highways, main roads	Dept of Transport and Main Roads / Qld Transport / Qld Rail	Impact on State-controlled Roads to be confirmed.
<i>Vegetation Management</i>	Clear native vegetation on land of relevant tenure.	DERM	Only applicable if works are undertaken outside pipeline

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<i>Act 1999 (and Land Act 1994)</i>	<p>Clear remnant assessable vegetation off (petroleum) lease.</p> <p>Clearing of native vegetation on freehold and most leasehold land (under the <i>Land Act 1994</i>) requires a development approval under SPA. However, petroleum activities approved under the pipeline licence are exempt from requiring a development approval for vegetation clearing⁷. If clearing related to incidental activities (such as camps and borrow pits which involve vegetation clearing) occur outside of the pipeline licence area, a development approval will be required.</p>		licence area. Recommend that such clearing activities be avoided.
<i>Water Act 2000 and Regulations</i>	<p>A Development Permit is required to take water from a watercourse, artesian water, overland flow or sub-artesian water for an activity which has a reasonably foreseeable conclusion date (s.237) (separate to SPA and regardless of the pipeline licence).</p>	DERM	<p>A Development Permit is required to take water for HDD, hydrotesting or potable camp water.</p> <p>The permit relates to the location or locations stated on the permit, must be granted for a stated period, can not be transferred, amended, renewed or suspended, and must be for a stated activity.</p>
	<p>Activities involving vegetation destruction, excavation and fill in a watercourse are exempt under s.49, s.50 and s.51 of the <i>Water Regulation 2002</i>, as long as they are conducted within a petroleum authority pursuant to the P&G Act. Development Approval under SPA will be required if these activities are undertaken outside the pipeline licence area.</p>	DERM	<p>Only applicable if works are undertaken outside pipeline licence area.</p> <p>Excavation and removal of material (e.g. for padding) from watercourses may require a Riverine Protection Permit under the Act, if works are outside the pipeline licence area. Riverine Protection requires written consent of the registered owners of all relevant adjacent landowners.</p>
Local			
Local Planning Scheme	Under SPA, aspects of development authorised under a Pipeline Licence are exempt from	Local Authority	Relevant permits / applications discussed below.

⁷ The proposed pipeline can not be declared to be development of a particular type (s.232(2) SPA) as listed in Schedule 4, Table 5 of SP Reg, making it exempt from assessment against the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*

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	<p>approval under a local planning scheme. However activities not authorised under the pipeline licence (or outside of the pipeline licence area) will be assessable against the local planning scheme, where relevant.</p>		
<p>State Development Areas</p>	<p>State Development Areas (SDAs) are created under s.77 of the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971 (SDPWO Act). The Coordinator-General (CoG) is responsible for the planning and ongoing management of SDAs throughout Queensland.</p> <p>Under s.79 of the Act, all SDAs require a development scheme which overrides local council and state planning instruments relating to the use of the land. The development scheme is a land use control instrument, administered by the CoG to guide future development in SDAs.</p>	<p>Coordinator General</p>	<p>Stanwell-Gladstone Infrastructure Corridor</p>