



# ATTACHMENT 7

## SURAT GAS PROJECT

Legislation and Policy

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# 1. LEGISLATION AND POLICY UPDATE

This attachment presents an update to the Surat Gas Project environmental impact statement (EIS) since its publication in 2012, on applicable legislation and policy frameworks that influence the project. Specific legislation and policy updates applicable to the technical studies that support the EIS (and the subsequent supplementary report to the EIS (SREIS)), are discussed in the relevant chapters within Part A of the SREIS. It is recognised that the extent of applicable legislation for the project is extensive and all attempts to identify relevant legislation have been made.

## 1.1 Summary of Relevant Legislative Changes

Updates to the relevant Commonwealth and state legislation are described below in Table 1.1. Updates described in Chapter 2, Project Approvals Update are not presented again in this attachment.

**Table 1.1 Summary of changes to relevant legislation since EIS publication**

Description	Relevance to project	Amendments to the act since the preparation of the EIS
<b>Commonwealth</b>		
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>		
The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act provides for the protection of significant Aboriginal areas and objects, both on land and in Australian waters, in accordance with Aboriginal tradition. This act provides Indigenous people with the right to request the Australian Government minister to intervene where matters of traditional cultural heritage interests of Indigenous people are considered to be at risk.	Under this act, Indigenous people have an avenue of recourse should they believe significant Indigenous cultural heritage sites are at risk from the project.	No updates.
<i>Civil Aviation Act 1988</i>		
The Civil Aviation Act establishes a regulatory framework for maintaining, enhancing and promoting the safety of civil aviation.	It is considered unlikely that this act will be relevant to activities associated with the project. However, if construction of facilities was to occur near an airfield, it would be necessary to assess impacts with regard to aviation and to assess whether approvals were required, e.g., in relation to height limits and flaring.	Amendments relating to the appointment and procedures carried out by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority. These amendments are not likely to impact the Surat Gas Project development activities.

**Table 1.1 Summary of changes to relevant legislation since EIS publication (cont'd)**

Description	Relevance to project	Amendments to the act since the preparation of the EIS
<b>Commonwealth (cont'd)</b>		
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)</i>		
<p>The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act provides for the protection and management of nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places as defined in the act as matters of national environmental significance.</p>	<p>The project has been identified as a 'controlled action' under the act. The matters of national environmental significance that are considered in the EIS include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Heritage Properties (sections 12 &amp; 15A).</li> <li>• National Heritage places (sections 15B &amp; 15C).</li> <li>• Listed threatened species and communities (sections 18 &amp; 18A).</li> <li>• Listed migratory species (sections 20 &amp; 20A).</li> </ul>	<p>Amendments are in relation to environmental assessments and approvals – timing of decisions and considerations for approvals and conditions; declared commercial fishing activities – civil penalties, offences interim declarations, consultation and final declaration, revoking declarations and establishment of expert panels; establishment and function of the independent expert scientific committee on coal seam gas and large coal mining development and the general list of definitions. An amendment to Australia's national environment law, the EPBC Act is being introduced into Federal Parliament to provide that water resources are a matter of national environmental significance, in relation to coal seam gas and large coal mining development. Specific details of the proposed amendment is presented in the SREIS, Chapter 2, Project Approvals, Section 2.4.4. Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.</p>
<i>National Greenhouse Energy Reporting Act 2007</i>		
<p>The National Greenhouse Energy Reporting Act and associated regulations provide a national framework for reporting greenhouse gas emissions, as well as triggers for corporate and facility reporting thresholds for greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption or energy production.</p>	<p>Arrow currently triggers the corporate reporting threshold requirements and prepares the required reports.</p>	<p>Amendments relating to Clean Energy and liquefied natural gas provisions commences on 1 July 2013. Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.</p>
<i>Native Title Act 1993</i>		
<p>The Native Title Act provides for the recognition and protection of native title.</p>	<p>If native title has not yet been extinguished in the project area, the requirements of the Native Title Act will need to be met before a petroleum tenement can be granted.</p>	<p>Amendments relating to the administration of certain federal courts and the National Native Title Tribunal. These amendments are not likely to impact the Surat Gas Project development activities.</p>

**Table 1.1 Summary of changes to relevant legislation since EIS publication (cont'd)**

Description	Relevance to project	Amendments to the act since the preparation of the EIS
<b>Commonwealth (cont'd)</b>		
<i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i>		
The Telecommunications Act establishes a scheme for the regulation of overhead cables and mobile phone towers.	If construction of facilities was to occur in an area where it could potentially affect telecommunications, it will be necessary to assess impacts and whether telecommunications related approvals are required.	Amendments are in relation to the making and replacement of industry codes for telecommunications. These amendments are not likely to impact the Surat Gas Project development activities.
<i>Radiocommunications Act 1992</i>		
The Radiocommunications Act provides for the management of the radiofrequency spectrum.	The Radiocommunications Act may be required for the installation and operation licence for an apparatus or spectrum (range of frequencies within which radiocommunications are capable of being made), and use of existing allocated spectrum and approved technology.	Amendments are in relation to the definitions. These amendments are not likely to impact the Surat Gas Project development activities.
<b>Queensland</b>		
<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>		
The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act recognises and protects significant Aboriginal cultural heritage in Queensland. The act places a 'duty of care' on any person or company whose activities may harm or threaten Aboriginal cultural heritage.	The act requires an approved cultural heritage management plan (CHMP) for any project that also requires completion of an EIS process. An Indigenous land use agreement (ILUA), registered in accordance with the <i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)</i> that addresses cultural heritage management, also satisfies this requirement.	No updates.
<i>Building Act 1975</i>		
The Building Act regulates building work and building development applications.	A certificate of classification is required for buildings under the Building Act including buildings, structures, warehouses and temporary camps. An approval for connection to a local government stormwater system is required in the event that there is to be a connection of a stormwater installation or sewage facility to the local government stormwater system.	Amendments relating to temporary building or structures, alterations, inspection documents and certification, private certifiers and pool safety. Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.
<i>Electricity Act 1994 and Electricity Regulation 2006</i>		
The Electricity Act regulates the electricity industry and electricity use in Queensland.	Onsite gas turbine generators or power taken from the Queensland electricity grid (grid power) will supply electricity to the gas and water processing facilities, utilities and ancillary facilities.	Amendments relating to conditions of small photovoltaic generators. Whilst detailed design has not been finalised for electricity supply, Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.

**Table 1.1 Summary of changes to relevant legislation since EIS publication (cont'd)**

Description	Relevance to project	Amendments to the act since the preparation of the EIS
<b>Queensland (cont'd)</b>		
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (EP Act) and Environmental Protection Regulation 2008		
<p>The EP Act is the principal legislation for setting environmental conditions on petroleum activities in Queensland.</p> <p>The objective of the act is to protect Queensland's environment by promoting ecologically sustainable development. It also specifies environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) for which environmental authorities (EA) are required.</p>	<p>Most petroleum activities are categorised as an ERA under chapter 5A of the EP Act and therefore require an EA. ERAs are potentially contaminating activities, industries or land uses that may cause environmental harm. ERAs that may be of relevance to the project are detailed in SREIS Chapter 2, Project Approvals Update, Table 2.1.</p>	<p>The EP Act and regulation was amended under the <i>Environmental Protection (Greentape Reduction) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2012</i> (Greentape Reduction Act) in March 2013.</p> <p>The Greentape Reduction Act was implemented by the Queensland Government to streamline approvals for environmentally relevant activities.</p> <p>Under the new amendments, the amendment of the Dalby Expansion Project EA will be deemed a major amendment for resource activities, requiring specific conditioning by the administering authority. Specific details of the amendments and the impacts to the EA are presented in the SREIS, Chapter 2, Project Approvals Update, Section 2.3.</p> <p>Other amendments to the act include meaning of environmentally relevant activity, environmentally relevant activity can be prescribed, prescribed conditions, who is an effected person, other definitions, public notification. Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.</p>
<i>Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990</i>		
<p>The Fire and Rescue Service Act provides for the prevention of, and response to, fires and other incidents endangering people, property or the environment.</p>	<p>Consideration of the Fire and Rescue Service Act is required to prepare for potential emergencies with the aim of protecting project personnel.</p>	<p>Amendments relating to offsite plans for dangerous goods, use of buildings, definitions. These amendments are not likely to impact the Surat Gas Project development activities.</p>
<i>Food Act 2006</i>		
<p>The main objective of the Food Act is to provide for matters relating to handling food, securing the safety and suitability of food and fixing standards for food.</p>	<p>Accommodation camps with kitchen facilities will need to comply with the act.</p>	<p>No updates.</p>

**Table 1.1 Summary of changes to relevant legislation since EIS publication (cont'd)**

Description	Relevance to project	Amendments to the act since the preparation of the EIS
<b>Queensland (cont'd)</b>		
<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>		
<p>The Forestry Act provides for the protection of state forests, and the sale and disposal of forest products and quarry material.</p>	<p>The act will regulate the sourcing and use of any quarrying material required for construction.</p> <p>Sections 45 and 46 of the Forestry Act gives the State ownership of forest products and quarry materials, and the right to sell.</p> <p>Section 35 of the Forestry Act requires occupiers of State forest to hold an authority to occupy (including P&amp;G tenement holders).</p> <p>Section 55 grants licences to get forest products on Crown owned land.</p>	<p>Amendments relating to the owner of quarry material and definitions. These amendments are not likely to impact the Surat Gas Project development activities.</p>
<i>Health Act 1937</i>		
<p>The Health Act and associated regulations relate to the protection of public health and regulation of certain substances.</p>	<p>Compliance with the Health Act is required to take into consideration and protect the health of project personnel during all phases of the project.</p>	<p>Amendments are in relation to definitions, chief executive to give notice to boards and regulations about drugs, articles, substances, appliances etc. These amendments are not likely to impact the Surat Gas Project development activities.</p>
<i>Heritage Act 1992</i>		
<p>The Heritage Act provides for the conservation and protection of places and items of historic or non-Indigenous cultural heritage significance in Queensland.</p>	<p>The Queensland Heritage Act provides for the conservation and protection of places and items of historic or non-Indigenous cultural heritage. Section 44 of the act requires approval from the Queensland Heritage Council to develop or change a registered place.</p> <p>A permit may be required to enter or interfere with a protected site (although none is currently identified in the project area).</p>	<p>No updates.</p>



**Table 1.1 Summary of changes to relevant legislation since EIS publication (cont'd)**

Description	Relevance to project	Amendments to the act since the preparation of the EIS
<b>Queensland (cont'd)</b>		
<i>Land Act 1994</i>		
<p>The Land Act provides the framework for the administration and management of state land (that is, non-freehold land) and deeds of grant in trust, and the creation of freehold land.</p>	<p>The main objective of the Land Act is to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration and management of non-freehold land and deeds of grant in trust and the creation of freehold land. If the project requires the permanent legal closure of any roads, a proposal in relation to road closures/alterations must be referred to DNRM for consideration, in consultation with the relevant road manager. In the event that a decision is made to support a proposed permanent road closure, the resulting land is required to be included in the adjoining land parcel/s.</p> <p>Works for supporting infrastructure, may require approval under the Land Act if the proposed works are to be located on State owned land.</p> <p>Furthermore, the provision of evidence of resource entitlement (where a General Authority does not apply) to the lodgement of a proposed development application to satisfy section 264 of the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 (SPA) is required to be obtained in accordance with Item 2 of Schedule 14 State Resources of the Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009 in relation to State owned land. Written agreement of the Chief Executive administering the <i>Land Act 1994</i> (or his authorised delegate) is required from DNRM to accompany a Request to Change an Existing Approval Application to be assessed in terms of section 383, 369 or 379 of the SPA.</p>	<p>Amendments are in relation to deciding tenure, revocation of reserves, cancelling a deed of grant in trust, deeds of grant for unallocated state land, effect of resumption, requirements for registration of plans of subdivision, definitions and carbon abatement interests. If Arrow wish to create a carbon abatement interest on their land in the project development area, they will register that land under the new amendments to the Land Act.</p> <p>Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.</p>

**Table 1.1 Summary of changes to relevant legislation since EIS publication (cont'd)**

Description	Relevance to project	Amendments to the act since the preparation of the EIS
<b>Queensland (cont'd)</b>		
<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>		
<p>The Land Protection Act regulates the use of the stock route network in Queensland and provides a framework for the management of pest plants and animals.</p>	<p>The Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act lists declared plants and provides a framework for the management of pest animals and weeds. The species targeted for control by this act are those with the potential to cause serious economic, environmental or social impacts. This act also provides for the management of Queensland's stock route network (pathways for travelling stock on roads, reserves, unallocated state land and pastoral leases). A number of listed pest species have been recorded or are likely to be present within the project development area (see EIS Chapter 17, Terrestrial Ecology). There are a number of designated stock routes throughout the project development area (see EIS Chapter 19, Roads and Transport).</p>	<p>No updates.</p>
<i>Local Government Act 2009</i>		
<p>The Local Government Act provides local governments with the authority to make certain local laws that are relevant to their local government area.</p>	<p>There may be certain project components, such as pest management, gates and grids, parking, local government controlled areas and roads that are subject to local laws.</p>	<p>Numerous amendments relating to local government responsibility and powers, local laws, beneficial enterprises, roads, financial planning etc. Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.</p>
<i>Liquor Act 1992</i>		
<p>The Liquor Act regulates the liquor industry and areas in the vicinity of licensed premises to minimise adverse effects on the amenity of the community.</p>	<p>This act requires consideration for personnel at accommodation camps outside of working hours.</p>	<p>Amendments relating to ordinary trading hours. This amendment is not likely to impact the Surat Gas Project development activities.</p>

**Table 1.1 Summary of changes to relevant legislation since EIS publication (cont'd)**

Description	Relevance to project	Amendments to the act since the preparation of the EIS
<b>Queensland (cont'd)</b>		
<i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>		
<p>The Mineral Resources Act provides the legislative framework for exploration, development and mining tenure in Queensland. The act also encourages environmental responsibility and responsible land care management in prospecting, exploring and mining.</p>	<p>The objectives of the Mineral Resource Act will be considered, if operations are within the vicinity of mineral tenements.</p>	<p>Numerous amendments to the act include definitions, type of authority under the act, crown's property in minerals, extinguishing mining tenements, joint holders of mining tenements, land excluded from prospecting permits, provisions about consent to enter land, application, grant and conditions of prospecting permits, provision of security, compensation, notice of entry under prospecting permit, mining claims, referral to the Land Court, Land courts determination on hearing, caveats, obtaining exploration permits for coal, other provisions about exploration permits, mineral development licenses, mineral development license for the Arukun Project, mining leases, dealings and transfer affect applications for mining leases, recording associated agreements, appeals about approvals of assessable transfers, provisions for coal seam gas, obtaining coal or oil shale mining lease over land in area of authority to prospect or petroleum lease, obtaining mining leases if overlapping tenure, notifiable road use, payment of royalties, records and information, wild river areas. The Mining and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2012 primary objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve consistency with other resources legislation to standardise statutory roles.</li> </ul>
<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992 and Nature Conservation (Protected Areas) Regulation 1994</i>		
<p>The Nature Conservation Act and associated regulations provide for the dedication, declaration and management of protected areas, and the protection of wildlife and its habitat in association with ecologically sustainable use of such wildlife.</p>	<p>The project has the potential to interfere with native wildlife and its habitat, and natural or cultural resources of a protected area.</p>	<p>Amendment to the act is in relation to the Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders right to take protected wildlife.</p> <p>Amendments to the Nature Conservation (Protected Areas) Regulation 1994 are in relation to National Parks, Conservation Parks and Nature Refuges. Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.</p>

**Table 1.1 Summary of changes to relevant legislation since EIS publication (cont'd)**

Description	Relevance to project	Amendments to the act since the preparation of the EIS
<b>Queensland (cont'd)</b>		
<i>Petroleum Act 1923</i>		
<p>The Petroleum Act is the original act regulating the petroleum industry and was not repealed by the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> (P&amp;G Act).</p>	<p>The two pieces of legislation govern groundwater management in relation to proposed gas field developments.</p>	<p>Amendments are in relation to definitions, authority to prospect, amending work programs, renewals, provisions relating to leases, development plans, mandatory conditions, authorised activities, commercial viability, conversions, permitted transfers, decommissioning, reporting, provisions for coal seam gas, public land, access to land, ownership of pipelines, equipment and improvements, petroleum register, dealings, noncompliance, appeals and transitional provisions for other acts. Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.</p>
<i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> (P&G Act) and <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Regulation 2004</i>		
<p>The purpose of the P&amp;G Act is to regulate responsible petroleum activities and develop a safe and viable petroleum and gas industry.</p>	<p>A petroleum facility licence, pipeline licence and petroleum survey licence will be required for the project. Consultation with tenure holders will need to be in accordance with the requirements of s. 807 and s. 808 of the P&amp;G Act.</p>	<p>Numerous amendments to the act include the relationship with the Mineral Resources Act, produced water, land access code, authorities to prospect, standard relinquishment condition and related provisions, terms of declaration, petroleum leases, data acquisition authorities, water monitoring authority, notice of conversion, transfer of water observation bore or water supply bore to landowner, obligation to decommission, provisions for coal seam gas, obtaining petroleum lease over land in area of coal or oil shale exploration tenement, suspension of authorised activities for authority to prospect, requirements for consultation, licenses and related matters pipeline licenses, petroleum facility licenses, security, private land, public land, reporting, dealings, caveats, royalties, petroleum and fuel gas measurement, safety management plans, noncompliance, general offences and appeals.</p>

**Table 1.1 Summary of changes to relevant legislation since EIS publication (cont'd)**

Description	Relevance to project	Amendments to the act since the preparation of the EIS
<b>Queensland (cont'd)</b>		
<i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 (P&amp;G Act) and Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Regulation 2004 (cont'd)</i>		
		<p>The Mining and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2012 primary objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To allow co-location of infrastructure on pipeline licences that will reduce the impact from, and support, petroleum and gas projects.</li> <li>• To remove potential ambiguity in relation to the definition of occupier.</li> <li>• To improve the regime of competitive tendering in the P&amp;G Act.</li> </ul> <p>Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.</p>
<i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002</i>		
<p>The Plumbing and Drainage Act sets out requirements for plumbing and drainage, the licensing of plumbers and drainers, and onsite sewerage facilities.</p>	<p>The project will need to be designed and operated in accordance with the act. Approval under the Plumbing and Drainage Act is required for online sewage treatment plants, regardless if a sewage plant is an environmentally relevant activity. Compliance permits are also required for plumbing and drainage work including permanent toilet facilities, showers, temporary camps, etc.</p>	<p>Amendments are in relation to the Plumbing Industry Council, council audit programs and obligations for record keeping, compliance assessment and notifiable works. Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.</p>
<i>Public Health Act 2005 and Public Health Regulation 2005</i>		
<p>The Public Health Act provides to protect and promote the health of the Queensland public.</p>	<p>The project may require the management of designated pests such as mosquitoes. The project may require the management of wastes that have potential human health risks.</p>	<p>Amendments are in relation to information, definitions, research, transitional arrangements for hospitals and health boards. These amendments are not likely to impact the Surat Gas Project development activities.</p>
<i>Soil Conservation Act 1986</i>		
<p>The Soil Conservation Act consolidates and amends the law relating to conservation of soil resources and facilitates the implementation of soil conservation measures by landholders to control erosion.</p>	<p>Although a permit is not required under the act for the project, the act facilitates environmental outcomes through soil conservation measures.</p>	<p>No updates.</p>

**Table 1.1 Summary of changes to relevant legislation since EIS publication (cont'd)**

Description	Relevance to project	Amendments to the act since the preparation of the EIS
<b>Queensland (cont'd)</b>		
<i>Strategic Cropping Land Act 2011</i>		
<p>The purpose of the Strategic Cropping Land Act is to protect land that is highly suitable for cropping and manage the impacts of development on land to preserve the productive capacity of the land for future generations.</p>	<p>Project development where proposed in declared and potential areas of SCL.</p>	<p>Amendments are in relation to the amendments of legislation (EP Act and the Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009) and the definition for coordinated project. These amendments are not likely to impact the Surat Gas Project development activities.</p>
<i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009 and Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009</i>		
<p>The Sustainable Planning Act has been designed to coordinate planning at the local, regional and state levels within Queensland, and manage the processes by which development occurs.</p>	<p>In addition to approvals required in association with other legislation identified elsewhere in this table, development permits may be required for other development.</p>	<p>The act and regulation have been amended by the Greentape Reduction Act, <i>Sustainable Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2012</i>, <i>Economic Development Act 2012</i>, and the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land Holding Act 2013</i>.</p> <p>Key elements of planning reform are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA).</li> <li>• A single State Planning Policy.</li> <li>• Changes to the local infrastructure contributions framework.</li> <li>• Removing of ineffective structure planning and master planning arrangements for declared master planned areas.</li> <li>• Reducing the regulatory red tape for development applications involving state resources, by removing the requirement for evidence of the resource entitlement or allocation to be submitted with applications.</li> <li>• Giving assessment managers, in particular local governments, discretion to accept development applications as properly made, despite non-compliance with the provision of mandatory supporting information.</li> </ul>

**Table 1.1 Summary of changes to relevant legislation since EIS publication (cont'd)**

Description	Relevance to project	Amendments to the act since the preparation of the EIS
<b>Queensland (cont'd)</b>		
<i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009 and Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009 (cont'd)</i>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing for the Queensland Planning Provisions to apply across all local governments to enable consistency in assessment levels for certain low risk developments, such as landscaping and car-parking.</li> </ul> <p>Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.</p>
<i>Transportation Infrastructure Act 1994</i>		
<p>The Transport Infrastructure Act provides a regime that allows for effective integrated planning and efficient management of transport infrastructure within Queensland, including provisions for roads, railways, air travel and ports. The Transport Infrastructure Act includes the powers with respect to protection of rail corridors.</p>	<p>The project gathering systems may cross state-controlled roads and railways.</p>	<p>Amendments are in relation to transport infrastructure strategies, transport government-owned corporations, management of state controlled roads, rateability of land, definitions, restrictions on application of master plans, development applications, public marine facilities, authorised persons and general provisions. Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.</p>
<i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>		
<p>The Transport Operations Act establishes a scheme to control access to the state-controlled road network and ensure the management of traffic in order to enhance transport safety and efficiency. The Transport Operations Act provides broad powers for signage placed on roads.</p> <p>The regulation establishes the obligations of persons involved in the transport of dangerous goods by road and seeks to reduce the risks associated with the transport of dangerous goods by road.</p>	<p>Temporary road closures may be required during project construction.</p> <p>The project may require signage to be placed on roads.</p> <p>The project may require the transport of dangerous goods.</p>	<p>Amendments are in relation to definitions, contents of strategies. These amendments are not likely to impact the Surat Gas Project development activities. Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.</p>

**Table 1.1 Summary of changes to relevant legislation since EIS publication (cont'd)**

Description	Relevance to project	Amendments to the act since the preparation of the EIS
<b>Queensland (cont'd)</b>		
<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> and <i>Vegetation Management Regulation 2000</i>		
<p>This <i>Vegetation Management Act</i> and associated regulation manage the clearance of native vegetation on freehold and leasehold land, and seek to maintain the ecological function in these areas.</p>	<p>The project will require the clearing of native vegetation.</p>	<p>The act has been amended by the <i>Economic Development Act 2012</i> and the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land Holding Act 2013</i>. Amendments are in relation to vegetation clearing, existing applications (post the <i>Vegetation Application for Clearing Act 2003</i>). Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under applicable legislation.</p> <p>On 20 March 2013, the Minister for Natural Resources and Mines introduced the <i>Vegetation Management Framework Amendment Bill 2013</i> to the Queensland State Parliament. The purpose of the proposed legislation is to amend the existing vegetation management framework, reduce red tape and regulatory burden on stakeholders, and maintain the protection and management of Queensland's native vegetation resources. It is expected that the legislation will come before State Parliament to be passed by the end of 2013.</p>
<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>		
<p>The <i>Work Health and Safety Act</i> provides comprehensively for work health and safety in Queensland. The act outlines the requirements for major hazard facilities.</p>	<p>The act must be complied with at all times during project activities related to each phase of the Surat Gas Project. This act is designed to protect the health and safety of project personnel.</p>	<p>Under the national changes to workplace health and safety laws, from 1 January 2012 the <i>Work Health and Safety Act</i> will regulate dangerous goods and major hazard facilities. The Queensland <i>Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001</i> (the DGSM Act) has been repealed.</p>
<i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i> and <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011</i>		
<p>The <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act</i> encourages the proper use of resources by improving ways of reducing and dealing with waste.</p>	<p>The project includes a number of activities involving the management of wastes, many of which are regulated as ERAs.</p>	<p>The act has been amended by the <i>Greentape Reduction Act</i> and the <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2013</i>. Amendments are in relation to waste management strategy, exempt waste, waste levy, transitional provisions. Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.</p>



**Table 1.1 Summary of changes to relevant legislation since EIS publication (cont'd)**

Description	Relevance to project	Amendments to the act since the preparation of the EIS
<b>Queensland (cont'd)</b>		
<i>Water Act 2000</i>		
The Water Act provides the framework to deliver sustainable water planning, allocation management and supply processes to ensure the improved security of water resources.	The act enables the granting of water licences and permits, including any required by the project. Any water use will be taken in consideration of the act.	Amendments are in relation to definitions, temporary full supply levels, obligations of operators, water use plans, water licenses, water security planning and programs. Arrow will be required to hold all relevant permits and approvals under the act.

## 1.2 Queensland Planning Reforms

### 1.2.1 State Planning Policy

At the time the SREIS was being prepared, the Queensland Government was reviewing all state interests and in the process of preparing a single state planning policy (SPP) which will outline the state's position about matters of state interests. The new approach means that one single state planning policy will be developed to replace the various current state planning policies in existence. The SPP is a statutory instrument and has effect throughout the state. Arrow will review this material in 2013 once the SPP takes effect and this may have implications for the conduct of Arrow's activities. Arrow will comply with state planning instruments that are triggered by the proposed project.

Current State Planning Policies which will be superseded by the SPP include:

- State Planning Policy 1/92: Development and the Conservation of Agricultural Land.
- State Planning Policy 1/02: Development in the Vicinity of Certain Airports and Aviation.
- State Planning Policy 2/02: Planning and Managing Development Involving Acid Sulfate Soils.
- State Planning Policy 1/03: Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of Flood, Bushfire and Landslide.
- State Planning Policy 1/07: Housing and Residential Development.
- State Planning Policy 2/07: Protection of Extractive Resources.
- State Planning Policy 2/10: Koala Conservation in South East Queensland.
- State Planning Policy 3/10: Acceleration of compliance assessment.
- State Planning Policy 4/10: Healthy Waters.
- State Planning Policy 5/10: Air, Noise and Hazardous Materials.
- State Planning Policy 1/12: Protection of Queensland's strategic cropping land.
- Temporary State Planning Policy 2/12: Planning for Prosperity.
- State Planning Policy 4/11: Protecting wetlands of high ecological significance in Great Barrier Reef catchments.

The Queensland Government will prepare guidelines to assist with the interpretation of the new SPP. A state interest is defined in Sustainable Planning Act as an interest that the Minister considers affects an economic or environmental interest of the state or part of the state including sustainable development or an interest that the Minister considers affects the interest of ensuring an efficient, effective and accountable planning and development system.

A number of state interests are listed for consultation in the draft SPP dated April 2013 (DSDIP, 2013). These include:

- Agriculture.
- Tourism industry.
- Mining and extractive resources.
- Development and construction.
- Amenity and community wellbeing.
- Land development and housing supply.
- Biodiversity.
- Koala conservation.
- Cultural heritage.
- Coastal environment.
- Healthy waters.
- Natural hazards.
- Hazardous material and developments.
- Air, noise and other emissions.
- State transport infrastructure and networks.
- Strategic airports and aviation facilities.
- Managing nuisance and adverse impacts.
- Water supply catchments and water supply.
- State infrastructure and services.
- Strategic ports.

### **1.2.2 Darling Downs Regional Plan**

The Darling Downs Regional Plan is being prepared by the Queensland Government to; resolve land use conflicts arising from agricultural and mining activities; plan and prioritise infrastructure and manage impacts on the environment. This statutory regional plan will provide improved certainty for communities and business through specific land use mapping. In the Darling Downs, the regional plan will provide direction for the competing demands associated with the resources and agricultural industries. The regional plan will foster economic opportunities, address land use conflicts and build strong regional communities.

The Darling Downs region includes the six local government areas of:

- Toowoomba Regional Council.
- Southern Downs Regional Council.
- Goondiwindi Regional Council.
- Western Downs Regional Council.
- Maranoa Regional Council.
- Balonne Shire Council.

Outcomes sought for the Darling Downs Regional Plan are discussed under eight themes, as follows:

- Liveability – support economic prosperity, social development and infrastructure investment, and ensure a balance between environmental sustainability, the growth of industries, and the provision of vital infrastructure.
- Economic development – enable the region to achieve its economic potential, and support long-term productive growth in the Darling Downs.

- Agriculture – support a highly productive and successful agricultural sector that will thrive for the long term and help double food production in Queensland by 2040.
- Resources – support a strong resource sector helping to drive the state’s economic growth and security, and balance resource and energy industry development with agricultural, community and industry needs.
- Tourism – recognise and support the importance of tourism to the state’s economy and the fundamental role it plays in providing regional services and jobs.
- Infrastructure – support efficient infrastructure networks and strategic investment decisions to support and facilitate growth in the Darling Downs region.
- Natural environment – contribute to the protection of Queensland’s outstanding natural heritage for all Queenslanders to enjoy into the future.
- Flooding – recognise the government’s response to the Queensland Floods Commission of Inquiry Final Report.

The Queensland Government is committed to preparing a draft version of the Darling Downs Regional Plan and making it available for public comment in mid-2013. The final Darling Downs Regional Plan is scheduled for release late 2013.

Table 1.2 provides an update to key Queensland policies.

**Table 1.2 Supplementary information on relevant Queensland policies**

Description	Relevance to project	Variation
Coal Seam Gas Water Management Policy 2012		
The objective of the Coal Seam Gas Water Management Policy is to encourage the beneficial use of coal seam gas water in a way that protects the environment and maximises its productive use as a valuable resource.	The policy was developed to give direction for the treatment and disposal of coal seam gas water, and the role the government wishes to play in facilitating greater beneficial use. The policy guides coal seam gas operators in managing coal seam gas water under their EA and ensures community understanding about the government’s preferred approach to managing coal seam gas water.	This policy supersedes the Coal Seam Gas Water Management Policy 2010.
Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008 (EPP (Air))		
The purpose of the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy is to achieve the object of the act in relation to the air environment.	The policy aims to achieve the objectives of the EP Act in relation to Queensland’s air quality environment by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing and protecting identified environmental values.</li> <li>• Involving the community.</li> <li>• Ensuring the consistency of management decisions.</li> </ul> Arrow proposes to meet the objectives of the EPP (Air) as outlined in EIS Chapter 9, Air Quality.	Amendments in relation to the <i>Workplace Health and Safety Act</i> commenced on 1 January 2012. These amendments are not likely to impact the Surat Gas Project development activities.

**Table 1.2 Supplementary information on relevant Queensland policies (cont'd)**

Description	Relevance to project	Variation
Waste Water Discharge to Queensland Waters Operational Policy		
The Waste Water Discharge Policy summarises and explains the policies that apply when assessing applications under the EP Act that may involve discharge of waste water to Queensland waters, including to waters of high ecological value (HEV).	The policy provides information for the assessment of development applications or environmental authority applications for ERAs discharging residual wastewater to Queensland waters. It includes the consideration of mixing zones, assimilative capacity, environmental offsets and environmental values and water quality objectives. EIS Chapter 15, Surface Water, describes water quality objectives.	This operational policy has been removed from the EHP website and is being reviewed.

### 1.3 Local Government Planning Schemes

Since the EIS was prepared, Toowoomba Regional Council has adopted the Toowoomba Regional Planning Scheme. This planning scheme replaces eight previous planning schemes. The planning scheme has been made under the Sustainable Planning Act, and in accordance with the Queensland Planning Provisions. The Queensland Planning Provisions provide a consistent format and structure for local government planning schemes across Queensland.

The planning scheme contains the following elements:

- Strategic Framework. Sets out the policy direction for the planning scheme through a set of inter-related themes. The themes identify strategic outcomes and land use strategies sought for development in the planning scheme area. There are seven themes which are:
  1. Settlement pattern.
  2. Natural environment.
  3. Community identity and diversity.
  4. Natural resources and landscape.
  5. Access and mobility.
  6. Infrastructure and services.
  7. Economic development.
- Priority Infrastructure Plan. Integrates land use planning and infrastructure planning, ensuring that trunk infrastructure is planned and provided in an efficient and orderly manner. The Priority Infrastructure Plan contains maps that identify the Priority Infrastructure Areas and tables that define the desired level of service for the infrastructure networks including water, wastewater, stormwater, transport, and public parks and land for community facilities.
- Assessment Tables. The tables identify if a development application is needed, and the level of assessment and assessment criteria for development.
- Zones and Precincts. Zones describe the intended land uses for various areas and may be further divided into Precincts that have special characteristics.

- **Overlays.** Identify areas that may be sensitive to the effects of development, constrained land or development, are a valuable resource, or present development opportunities. Overlays may apply across zones and local plans and are identified on maps.
- **Local Plans.** Provide more detailed planning for the land at a local or district level.
- **Codes.** Contain the criteria against which development is assessed and detail the outcomes sought for particular areas and forms of development. Codes may relate to zones, overlays, Local Plans, uses, works, and specific purposes. There are also State-wide codes that address matters of state interest.
- **Planning Scheme Policies.** Support the interpretation and implementation of the planning scheme by providing further information, standards and requirements needed to be addressed when submitting a development application.
- **Definitions.** Explain the meaning of terms used in the planning scheme.
- **Maps.** Identify zones, overlays, Local Plans, and major infrastructure contained in the planning scheme.

Western Downs Regional Council is currently preparing a planning scheme under Sustainable Planning Act, and in accordance with the Queensland Planning Provisions. It is expected that the draft planning scheme will be publically notified in 2013. This planning scheme when adopted, will replace the following schemes: Chinchilla, Dalby, Murilla, Tara, Taroom and Wambo.

Planning schemes direct the assessment of applications for development approvals within a local government area. While petroleum activities conducted within the proponent's petroleum tenure are exempt under schedule 4 of the Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009, approval for associated activities that may be conducted outside the petroleum tenures including the establishment of depots—will require development approval. Arrow will comply with the requirements of planning schemes where applicable.

Supplementary Report to the Surat Gas Project EIS  
Surat Gas Project



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