

A4. PROJECT RELEVANT LEGISLATION

The approvals framework and key legislation, policies and codes relevant to the Surat Gas Project are described in the project environmental impact statement (EIS) in Chapter 2, Project Approvals. Further identification of relevant legislative context is also provided in the EIS chapters particular to each subject and the Planning Assessment conducted for the project by Harrison Grierson Consultants (Appendix A of the EIS).

It is recognised that the extent of applicable legislation for the project is extensive and all attempts to identify relevant legislation have been made. This attachment seeks to supplement the abovementioned EIS chapters by presenting additional detail where required. Australian and state government legislation is described in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Supplementary information on relevant legislation

Legislation	Description
Commonwealth	
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>	The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act is administered by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPAC). 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. Only Indigenous people or their agents are able to make use of the provisions of this act.
<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.
<i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i>	The Telecommunications Act establishes a scheme for the regulation of overhead cables and mobile phone towers. It is considered unlikely that this act will be relevant to activities associated with the project. However, if construction of facilities was to occur in an area where it could potentially affect telecommunications, it would be necessary to assess impacts and whether telecommunications-related approvals were required.
<i>Radiocommunications Act 1992</i>	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. A carrier licence and facilities installation permit, notices and agreements with public utilities and agreements with landowners may also be required for the establishment and use of telecommunications facilities.
Queensland	
<i>Building Act 1975</i>	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.

Table 1.1 Supplementary information on relevant legislation (cont'd)

Legislation	Description
Queensland (cont'd)	
<i>Electricity Act 1994</i>	Notice is required for proposed works if work is likely to come into contact with or disturb overhead power lines, soil or other material. Notice is required of proposed electricity works if that work is likely to interfere with soil, vegetation, sewer etc., of the relevant entity. Written approval from the relevant road authority must be obtained prior to carrying out electricity works on a public road.
<i>Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990</i>	Consideration of the Fire and Rescue Service Act is required to prepare for potential emergencies with the aim of protecting project personnel.
<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	The Forestry Act provides 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, and for other purposes.
<i>Health Act 1937</i>	Compliance with the Health Act is required to take into consideration and protect the health of project personnel during all phases of the project.
<i>Land Act 1994</i>	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 council roads, Arrow will apply to convert the status of affected roads to unallocated state land under this act.
<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>	<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).</p> <p>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); these will be managed throughout construction, operations and during decommissioning of project facilities.</p> <p>There are a number of designated stock routes throughout the project development area. Measures to avoid the stock routes include providing appropriate buffers from the proposed infrastructure required for the project. EIS Chapter 19, Roads and Transport, provides more details.</p>
<i>Liquor Act 1992</i>	Consideration of the Liquor Act is necessary. Staff are not allowed to consume alcohol during working hours, however; this act requires consideration for personnel at accommodation camps outside of working hours.
<i>Mineral Resource Act 1989</i>	The objectives of the Mineral Resource Act will be considered if operations are within the vicinity of mineral tenements.
<i>Food Act 2006</i>	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. Accommodation camps with kitchen facilities will need to comply with the act.
<i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002</i>	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.
<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992 p</i>	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.

Table 1.1 Supplementary information on relevant legislation (cont'd)

Legislation	Description
Queensland (cont'd)	
<i>Soil Conservation Act 1986</i>	The main object of the Soil Conservation Act is to consolidate and amend the law relating to the conservation of soil resources and to facilitate the implementation of soil conservation measures by landholders for the mitigation of soil erosion.
<i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i>	<p>The Sustainable Planning Act was passed by Parliament on 16 September 2009, with a commencement date of 18 December 2009. This piece of legislation repeals the <i>Integrated Planning Act 1997</i> (Qld) from this date.</p> <p>The new system attempts to streamline planning and development assessment in Queensland and proposes changes including standard planning scheme provisions, the introduction of new assessment processes and approvals, and increased court powers for determination of development applications.</p> <p>The Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS) has been transferred from the Integrated Planning Act to the Sustainable Planning Act, with some changes to referral triggers and timescales. Essentially, the system of performance-based planning assessment for development applications remains in place and this function continues to be administered by local governments. The new system is called Qplan.</p> <p>The provisions of the Integrated Planning Act that make petroleum activities exempt from assessment have also been continued in the Sustainable Planning Act. These are contained within schedule 4, table 5 of the Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009.</p>
<i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>	<p>Section 146 of the Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act provides for regulating vehicle operations and road rules. This is further expanded in the Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Road Rules) Regulation 1995 (Queensland Road Rules). The object of this regulation is to provide road rules in Queensland that are substantially uniform with road rules elsewhere in Australia.</p> <p>Sections 103 and 104 of the Queensland Road Rules and s. 62D of the Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act stipulate that load limit signs are to be placed on a bridge/culvert or a length of road to prohibit access by heavy vehicles weighing above the signed load limits. Limits may apply to specific bridges, culverts, roads or areas, which may cause safety or infrastructure damage risks.</p>
<i>Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995</i>	The Workplace Health and Safety 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. Arrow adheres to health and safety legislation in all areas of operation.