

Common conditions –

Prescribed environmentally relevant activities

Version history

Version	Date	Description of changes
7.00	28 November 2014	External publication
8.00	13 July 2015	Change to measurement units and minimum frequency for TSP (total suspended particulates) in condition G8. Removal of averaging period and change to Australian Standard reference in conditions A2 and A3 respectively. Change to time on Sunday and Public holidays in condition N2 and insertion of fixed noise limits for max LpA, 1 hr. Changes to the intent section of conditions A2, A4 and N2, and the definition of sensitive place.
9.00	21 March 2016	Change to condition A3 to correct reference to Australian Standards and change to condition N2 to correct noise descriptor.
10.00	07 September 2017	Condition numbers updated to reflect the DES condition library numbering (Connect conditions). Minor amendments made to some conditions for consistency with other model conditions.
10.01	29 September 2017	Minor formatting changes.
10.02	25 June 2018	Document rebranded to align with machinery of government changes.
11.00	01 April 2019	Update of conditions relating to financial assurance to reflect the introduction of the <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018</i> and the subsequent changes to the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
12.00	01 July 2019	Change to intent and how to comply sections of condition G2 to reflect the Environmental Protection (Waste ERA Framework) Amendment Regulation 2018
12.01	08 October 2019	Updated to reflect the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 remake
12.02	22 November 2019	Error on title page corrected

Prepared by: Industry Sector Regulation and Support, Department of Environment and Science

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July 2019

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Context

This document provides advice to potential environmental authority (EA) holders on the common conditions that will be applied to their EA if a site-specific application is made. In addition to these common conditions the **administering authority** has developed:

1. model operating conditions for some prescribed environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) and resource activities
2. ERA standards (which include eligibility criteria and standard conditions) for some lower risk ERAs that are suitable for the standard application process.

The model operating conditions and ERA standards are all specific to particular prescribed ERAs or resource activities. A full list of **activities** which have model operating conditions or ERA standards can be found at <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/>

Where model or standard conditions have not yet been developed for an **activity**, the common conditions in this document will be applied, however there may be other conditions applied to EAs that are not found within this guideline. The common conditions in this document may also apply:

- If **you** cannot meet the eligibility criteria in a standard application process and therefore make a site specific application.
- If **you** cannot fully comply with the standard conditions of an ERA standard and apply for a variation application.
- If the model operating conditions for your particular ERA do not adequately address an environmental risk specific to your operation or site.

When applying for an EA, **you** can use common conditions to predict the conditions likely to be imposed on your EA and also tailor the content of your application (e.g. your business may want to propose environmental protection commitments to assist in the development of appropriate release limits).

Key terms and/or phrases used in this document are defined in the definitions section and are in **bold font** throughout this document.

For each condition **you** will find guidance on the intent and how to comply. These sections provide basic information on the reason for inclusion of a condition and what compliance may or may not look like. **You** may find this information helpful in managing your **activity** to ensure that you remain in compliance with your approval conditions. However, this additional information will not form part of your final approval conditions and is provided in this document as guidance only. **You** must decide on the level of risk associated with your **activity** and ensure that the **measures** implemented are appropriate to manage the environmental outcome or particular requirement set out within each condition of your approval.

1 Introduction

An EA authorises carrying out an **activity** and the conditions in your EA will generally state what is and what is not permitted as part of carrying out that **activity**. An EA does not authorise any environmental harm unless a condition stated by the authority specifically authorises environmental harm.

EA conditions relate to the operation of the **activity** and may also cover rehabilitation requirements. In most cases, the conditions in your EA will set the environmental outcomes that **you** must achieve. Where there is a high risk that something associated with your **activity** will cause serious environmental harm if it is not managed appropriately, your EA may include conditions that prescribe how that risk must be managed.

Where **you** also require a development permit for your **activity**, the conditions in your EA will not deal with land use issues, as these will have been assessed and conditioned in your development approval.

The **administering authority** may amend the conditions in this guideline to ensure that they are current and appropriate (although conditions in your approval will only change under the circumstances set out in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act)).

2 How to use this guideline

2.1 New site-specific applications

These common conditions provide a framework of common conditions that will be applicable to all new EAs when a site-specific application is made. The common conditions in this guideline have been developed for prescribed ERAs. The common conditions are separated into the 'interests' of general, acoustic, air, water, and land. Where an ERA is identified as having a potential impact on an interest the relevant common conditions may apply.

The common conditions in this guideline include general conditions and location specific conditions. The general conditions will apply to most if not all EAs and must be used where appropriate without amendment. The specific conditions are identified by a 'location specific condition symbol' and are a set of common conditions which may apply to higher risk sites or sites that due to a proposed release cannot achieve the environmental outcome set by the relevant general condition. The specific conditions are more prescriptive than general conditions and may be appropriate in the following situations:

1. Where the environmental risks posed by the **activity** are assessed as extreme, very high or high. Such that a specific condition is warranted to adequately address the risk of environmental harm being caused by the **activity**. It is up to the discretion of the **administering authority** after completing a risk assessment of the **activity** to determine whether these conditions are necessary to manage the environmental risks posed by the **activity**. An example of this is the **financial assurance** conditions PCG008 (G12) and PCG009 (G13). The **administering authority** may apply these conditions to sites that pose a high level of risk to the environment if the site is abandoned or unsatisfactorily rehabilitated. This might include **activities** that have a high potential for environmental contamination to occur or sites with a large disturbance footprint.
2. Where the application indicates that the **activity** cannot comply with an environmental outcome set in a general condition, the listed alternate condition may be applied. For example, the outcome to be achieved by the first part of condition PCW014 (WT1) is that contaminants must not be released to **waters**. If your **activity** is not proposing to have a release of contaminants to **waters**, **you** will get this condition and so **you** must not release contaminants to **waters**. Where **you** cannot achieve this outcome due to a proposed contaminant release to **waters**, **you** may be given condition PCW013 (G8) that sets limits on contaminants to ensure that the **environmental values** are protected.

It is your responsibility to assess the most efficient and effective way to achieve the environmental outcomes required by the conditions of your EA. This guideline outlines each common condition and provides guidance on the intent of the condition and gives examples of what compliance with each condition may entail.

There may be other conditions applied to EAs which are not found within this guideline. Other conditions may be appropriate to address environmental risks of a particular industry or site and will be drafted by the **administering authority** as necessary. The **administering authority** may also choose to omit specific common conditions if they are not considered relevant to the **activity** being carried out. The conditions within this guideline will not generally apply to mining or coal seam gas approvals. Conditions for these resource activities are set out in separate

guidelines.

2.2 Amendments

When making an amendment to alter **activities** that were approved prior to the release of these common conditions **you** are strongly encouraged to also request to update your EA with these conditions. If **you** do not wish to align your whole EA with these conditions your amendment application will only change any conditions relevant to the extent of your amendment request. Any changes made to replace existing conditions with common conditions during the amendment process will be done in consultation with **you** and must be agreed to by **you**.

2.3 References to other documents

References in this document to laws, regulations, standards, policies, programs, guidelines and similar documents and instruments are to the current version of those documents and instruments, as amended or replaced from time to time.

3 Obligations under the EP Act

At all times **you** must meet your obligations under the EP Act. The following information is provided to help **you** understand some of the key environmental obligations under the EP Act which may relate to the operation of your **activity**. This is not an exhaustive list of all of the environmental obligations. Environmental obligations which **you** must comply with include:

1. general environmental duty—s. 319
2. duty to notify of environmental harm—ss. 320–320G.

3.1 General environmental duty

A person must not carry out any activity that causes, or is likely to cause, environmental harm unless the person takes all reasonable and practicable **measures** to prevent or minimise the harm¹. This is a person's general environmental duty.

You have the responsibility to work out what **you** need to do to make sure that **you** manage your environmental risk and achieve the outcomes set out in your EA.

Failure to comply with the general environmental duty is not, itself, an offence. However causing an **environmental nuisance** or causing serious or material environmental harm is an offence. It is a defence if **you** can prove:

- that the environmental harm was not unlawful
- **you** have complied with the general environmental duty.

3.2 Duty to notify of environmental harm

The duty to notify requires a person to give notice where serious or material environmental harm is caused or there is a risk of such harm, and that harm is not authorised by the **administering authority**.

For more information on the duty to notify requirements—including who must be notified, and how and when to notify—refer to the guideline, The duty to notify of environmental harm which can be located on the **administering authority's** website at www.des.qld.gov.au (search for ESR/2016/2271). Section 4.2 of this guideline includes further information about serious or material environmental harm.

¹ Extract from section 319 (1) of the EP Act.

4 Offences under the legislation

This section sets out some of the offences that **you** should be aware of as **you** are carrying out your **activity**. If **you** commit one of these offences, **you** could be fined, prosecuted, or required by the **administering authority** to take a particular action. This list does not include all of the environmental offences under the legislation.

If **you** do commit an offence while carrying out your **activity**, the **administering authority** will take enforcement action in accordance with its [enforcement guidelines](#).

4.1 Contravention of a condition of an environmental authority

It is a legal requirement that **you** comply with the conditions in your EA. **You** must also ensure that anyone operating under the EA also complies with the conditions. This might include contractors visiting the site temporarily or transport operators loading and unloading materials on site, and all staff employed at the site. Multiple people may be prosecuted if an offence is committed.

If **you** think that **you** have contravened a condition of your EA, it is your responsibility to correct the problem and bring yourself back into compliance with the condition. **You** should not wait for the **administering authority** to tell **you** what to do. **You** may also be legally required to contact the **administering authority** by the conditions in your EA or the duty to notify requirements under the EP Act.

Penalties for a breach of a condition of an EA vary from penalty infringement notices for one-off offences that are easily rectified, through to the issuing of statutory notices—such as an environmental evaluation, transitional environmental program or an environmental protection order. In serious cases the **administering authority** may initiate legal proceedings for restraint orders or to prosecute those responsible for the contravention.

4.2 Causing material or serious environmental harm

Material environmental harm has the meaning as defined in section 16 of the EP Act. In summary it is environmental harm, that is not trivial or negligible in nature, extent or context; or that costs more than \$5000 to clean up; or that causes (or has the potential to cause) more than \$5000 worth of damage to property.

Serious environmental harm has the meaning as defined in section 17 of the EP Act. In summary, it is harm that is irreversible; has a high impact or widespread effects to the environment; is caused to an area of high conservation significance; or causes clean-up costs or property damage worth more than \$50,000.

4.3 Causing environmental nuisance

Environmental harm includes **environmental nuisance**. **Environmental nuisance** has the meaning as defined in section 14 of the EP Act. In summary it is unreasonable interference with an **environmental value** caused by aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke, or an unhealthy, **offensive** or unsightly condition because of contamination. For activities that need an EA, the most common causes of **environmental nuisance** are dust, noise and odour.

4.4 Depositing a prescribed contaminant in waters

Prescribed water contaminants includes a wide variety of contaminants, for example earth, clay, gravel, sediment, chemicals, contaminants with a high or low pH, construction and building waste, gas, oil and sewage. For a full list of **prescribed water contaminants** see Schedule 10 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.

It is your responsibility to ensure that **prescribed water contaminants** do not enter a waterway, roadside gutter or stormwater drain. This includes making sure that the **prescribed water contaminants** are not left in a position where they could enter one of those places. **You** also need to ensure that stormwater falling on, or running across your site does not leave the site contaminated. Where stormwater contamination occurs, **you** must ensure that it is treated to remove contaminants. **You** should also consider where and how **you** store material used in your **activity** onsite to reduce the chance of water contamination.

5 Common conditions

General																						
PMG007 (G1)	Any breach of a condition of this environmental authority must be reported to the administering authority as soon as practicable within 24 hours of becoming aware of the breach. Records must be kept including full details of the breach and any subsequent actions taken.																					
PMG010 (G2)	Activities under this environmental authority must be conducted in accordance with the following limitations: a) <INSERT extent, nature or limitations of the activity approved and if relevant the maximum limit> b) <REPEAT for all relevant activities approved>.																					
PMG008 (G3)	All reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to prevent or minimise environmental harm caused by the activities .																					
PCG010 (G4)	The activity must be undertaken in accordance with written procedures that: a) identify potential risks to the environment from the activity during routine operations and emergencies; and b) establish and maintain control measures that minimise the potential for environmental harm; and c) ensure plant, equipment and measures are maintained in a proper and effective condition; and d) ensure plant, equipment and measures are operated in a proper and effective manner; and e) ensure that staff are trained and aware of their obligations under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> ; and f) ensure that reviews of environmental performance are undertaken at least annually.																					
PCG011 (G5)	All records must be kept for a period of at least five years and provided to the administering authority upon request.																					
PCG012 (G6)	Chemicals and fuels in containers of greater than 15 litres must be stored within a secondary containment system .																					
PMG011 (G7)	All analyses required under this environmental authority must be carried out by a laboratory that has National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) certification, or an equivalent certification, for such analyses. <The only exception to this condition is for <i>in situ</i> monitoring of <INSERT relevant parameters>.																					
PCG013 (G8)	An appropriately qualified person(s) must monitor and record all indicator(s) required by and in accordance with <Table – Monitoring> and the associated monitoring requirements.																					
	<p style="text-align: right;">Location specific condition </p> <p style="text-align: right;">Location specific condition </p> <p>Table – Monitoring</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Indicator(s)</th> <th rowspan="2">Measurement (units) and averaging period</th> <th rowspan="2">Minimum frequency</th> <th colspan="3">Monitoring location GDA94, Zone <INSERT> Decimal degrees*</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Ref</th> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Longitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6">Air</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Particulate Matter less than 10 µm in aerodynamic diameter (PM10)</td> <td>(µm/Nm3), 24hr rolling average</td> <td>Continuous</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicator(s)	Measurement (units) and averaging period	Minimum frequency	Monitoring location GDA94, Zone <INSERT> Decimal degrees*			Ref	Latitude	Longitude	Air						Particulate Matter less than 10 µm in aerodynamic diameter (PM10)	(µm/Nm3), 24hr rolling average	Continuous			
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Dust deposition (insoluble solids)	(mg/m ² /day, 30 day average)	Monthly			
Temperature	(degrees Celsius),	Continuous			
TSP (total suspended particulates)	(µg/Nm ³), annual	1 in 6 days			
Noise					
Water					
pH	pH, 1 min rolling average	Continuous			
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	mg/L	Daily upon discharge			
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	mg/L	Daily upon discharge			
Volume	m ³ /day	Continuous			
Waste					
Land					

* Decimal degrees to be provided to a minimum of 4 decimal places

Associated monitoring requirements

<INSERT the following as relevant>

1. Release locations must be in accordance with plan <INSERT plan title, version and date> attached.
2. Monitoring must be undertaken any time the **activity** is in operation.
3. Monitoring must be undertaken during a release.
4. All monitoring devices must be effectively calibrated and maintained in accordance with the <INSERT which is applicable(s) manufacturer's instructions, Australian Standard xxx>.
5. Monitoring must be taken when emissions are expected to be representative of actual operating conditions for the sample frequency period.
6. Water quality monitoring must be in accordance with the methods prescribed in the current edition of the **administering authority's** Monitoring and Sampling Manual.
7. Air monitoring must be in accordance with the current edition of the **administering authority's** Air Quality Sampling Manual.
8. Noise monitoring must be in accordance with the most recent version of the **administering authority's** Noise Measurement Manual.
9. All **groundwater** monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the current edition of the **administering authority's** Monitoring and Sampling Manual. Measurements and recording of standing **groundwater** levels must be in metres, accurate to 0.1 metre. The elevation of the reference point, relative to Australian Height Datum, for use in any **groundwater** level measurement must be determined to an accuracy of 0.05 metre.
10. Measurement of **groundwater** levels must be undertaken prior to any disturbance by sampling, and must be reported as the depth in metres from the established reference point to the water surface within the bore.
11. Each **groundwater** monitoring bore must be fitted with a locked cap at all times other than when sampling is being undertaken.
12. All determinations of the quality of the **groundwater** must employ analytical practical quantification limits sufficiently low enough to enable comparisons to be made against water quality objectives/limits relevant to the particular water quality characteristic.
13. Samples must be representative of the release.
14. Monitoring must be in accordance with the most recent edition of: <INSERT relevant guidelines, delete if not applicable>.
 - a) AS/NZS 3580 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air.
 - b) AS 4323.1 Stationary source emissions method 1: Selection of sampling positions
 - c) AS/NZS 5667 (parts 1,4-8, 10-12):1998 water quality – sampling

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Prescribed environmentally relevant activities

PMG009 (G9)	When required by the administering authority , monitoring must be undertaken in the manner prescribed by the administering authority to investigate a complaint of environmental nuisance arising from the activity . The monitoring results must be provided within 10 business days to the administering authority upon its request.	Location specific condition 																																													
PMG012 (G10)	A receiving environment monitoring program must be designed and implemented by an appropriately qualified person(s) to monitor the effects of the activity on <INSERT environment, waters, groundwater , air shed, noise sensitive place, land etc.>	Location specific condition 																																													
PMG013 (G11)	The receiving environment monitoring program must include at least the following: <INSERT detail depending on the receiving environment and the nature of the release.>	Location specific condition 																																													
PCG008 (G12)	The activity must not be carried out until you have given financial assurance to the administering authority .	Location specific condition 																																													
PCG013 (G13)	If the administering authority increases the amount of financial assurance you must give the additional financial assurance to the administering authority within 28 days of receiving written notice of the increase.	Location specific condition 																																													
PCG037 (W1)	All waste generated in carrying out the activity must be lawfully reused, recycled or removed to a facility that can lawfully accept the waste.																																														
PCG038 (W2)	Incompatible wastes must not be mixed in the same container or waste storage area.	Location specific condition 																																													
PCG039 (W3)	Waste being treated must be lawfully treated to render it less hazardous and be fit for its intended use or disposal.	Location specific condition 																																													
Acoustic																																															
PCN006 (N1)	INSERT if a site specific condition permits the release of noise. Other than as permitted within this environmental authority, noise generated by the activity must not cause environmental nuisance to any sensitive place or commercial place .																																														
PCN007 (N2)	Noise from the activity must not include substantial low frequency noise components and must not exceed the levels identified in <Table – Noise limits> and the associated requirements at any nuisance sensitive place or commercial place .	Location specific condition 																																													
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	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="width: 15%;">Noise level measured in <INSERT units></th> <th colspan="3" style="width: 45%;">Monday to Saturday</th> <th colspan="3" style="width: 40%;">Sunday and Public Holidays</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">7am–6pm</th> <th style="width: 15%;">6pm–10pm</th> <th style="width: 15%;">10pm–7am</th> <th style="width: 15%;">9am–6pm</th> <th style="width: 15%;">6pm–10pm</th> <th style="width: 15%;">10pm–9am</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Noise measured at the nearest sensitive place</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LAeq adj, 1 hr</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>LAm_{ax}, 1 hr</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>49 dB(A)</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>49 dB(A)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Noise measured at a commercial place</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Noise level measured in <INSERT units>	Monday to Saturday			Sunday and Public Holidays			7am–6pm	6pm–10pm	10pm–7am	9am–6pm	6pm–10pm	10pm–9am		Noise measured at the nearest sensitive place						LAeq adj, 1 hr							LAm_{ax}, 1 hr	N/A	N/A	49 dB(A)	N/A	N/A	49 dB(A)		Noise measured at a commercial place					
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Air																																				
PMA001 (A1)	Other than as permitted within this environmental authority , odours or airborne contaminants must not cause environmental nuisance to any sensitive place or commercial place .																																			
PCA002 (A2)	<p>Contaminants must only be released to air from the point source(s) in accordance with <Table – Point source air release limits> and the associated requirements. Location specific condition </p> <p>Table – Point source air release limits</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Authorised release point GDA94, Zone <INSERT> Decimal degrees*</th> <th rowspan="2">Contaminant</th> <th rowspan="2">Minimum release height (m) <delete if not applicable></th> <th rowspan="2">Minimum velocity (m/sec) <delete if not applicable></th> <th rowspan="2">Minimum temperature (°C) <delete if not applicable></th> <th rowspan="2">Maximum release limit</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Ref</th> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Longitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>TSP (total suspended particulates)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>mass emission (g/sec or min) concentration (mg/Nm³)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Decimal degrees to be provided to a minimum of 4 decimal places</p> <p>Associated requirements <INSERT the following as relevant ></p>	Authorised release point GDA94, Zone <INSERT> Decimal degrees*			Contaminant	Minimum release height (m) <delete if not applicable>	Minimum velocity (m/sec) <delete if not applicable>	Minimum temperature (°C) <delete if not applicable>	Maximum release limit	Ref	Latitude	Longitude				TSP (total suspended particulates)				mass emission (g/sec or min) concentration (mg/Nm ³)																
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PCA003 (A3)	<p>Dust and particulate matter emissions must not exceed the following concentrations at any sensitive place or commercial place: Location specific condition </p> <p>a) dust deposition of 120 milligrams per square metre per day, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.10.1 (or more recent editions), or</p> <p>b) a concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometre (µm) (PM₁₀) suspended in the atmosphere of 50 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24 hour averaging time, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.9.6 (or more recent editions) or any other method approved by the administering authority.</p>																																			
PCA004 (A4)	<p>Dust and particulate matter monitoring must: Location specific condition </p> <p>a) be undertaken a frequency of <INSERT frequency> for <INSERT monitoring type>; and</p> <p>b) be carried out at places relevant to the potentially affected sensitive place or commercial place and at suitable representative reference site(s) unlikely to be affected by the activity; and</p> <p>c) be carried out at a sufficient number of monitoring points to enable compliance assessment with condition PCA003; and</p> <p>d) take into account:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. locations of dust and particulate sources; and ii. locations of persons or sites potentially affected by any release of dust or particulate matter from the activity; and 																																			

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	<p>e) be carried out in accordance with the latest edition of the administering authority's Air Quality Sampling Manual; and</p> <p>f) be undertaken in conjunction with the recording of precipitation, wind speed and direction in accordance with the requirements of the relevant standards within AS3580.</p>																																											
Land																																												
PCL005 (L1)	<p>INSERT if a site specific condition permits the release of a contaminant to land. <Other than as permitted within this environmental authority,> contaminants must not be released to land.</p>																																											
PCL006 (L2)	<p>Contaminants must only be released to land in accordance with <Table – Land release limits > and the associated requirements. Location specific condition </p> <p>Table – Land release limits</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Authorised Release Location GDA94, Zone <INSERT> Decimal degrees*</th> <th rowspan="2">Contaminant</th> <th rowspan="2">Minimum</th> <th rowspan="2">20th percentile <delete if not applicable></th> <th rowspan="2">50th percentile (median) <delete if not applicable></th> <th rowspan="2">80th percentile <delete if not applicable></th> <th rowspan="2">90th percentile <delete if not applicable></th> <th rowspan="2">Maximum release limit <and averaging period></th> </tr> <tr> <th>Ref</th> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Longitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>pH</td> <td>6.5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8.5, 1 min rolling average</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Decimal degrees to be provided to a minimum of 4 decimal places.</p> <p>Associated requirements</p> <p><INSERT the following as relevant ></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The irrigation areas of <INSERT amount of irrigation area with units (e.g. 2 hectares)> must be in accordance with <INSERT plan for irrigation area>. 2. Releases of contaminants must not be outside of the <INSERT name of areas> indicated on <INSERT details of the irrigation area including maps and plans which show the full extent of the irrigation area including coordinates for the release area>. 3. Volume of release must be calculated based on the total irrigation area when irrigating the maximum volume or the worked out for the area of application based on the actual volume irrigated. 	Authorised Release Location GDA94, Zone <INSERT> Decimal degrees*			Contaminant	Minimum	20 th percentile <delete if not applicable>	50 th percentile (median) <delete if not applicable>	80 th percentile <delete if not applicable>	90 th percentile <delete if not applicable>	Maximum release limit <and averaging period>	Ref	Latitude	Longitude				pH	6.5					8.5, 1 min rolling average																				
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Ref	Latitude	Longitude																																										
			pH	6.5					8.5, 1 min rolling average																																			
PML003 (L3)	<p>Treatment and management of acid sulfate soils must comply with the latest edition of the <i>Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual</i>. Location specific condition </p>																																											
PCL007 (L4)	<p>Before applying to surrender this environmental authority, the site must be rehabilitated to achieve a safe, stable, non-polluting landform and <INSERT the relevant final land use.> Location specific condition </p>																																											

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Water									
PCW014 (WT1)	Other than as permitted within this environmental authority, contaminants must not be released to any waters .								
OR									
PCW013 (WT1)	Contaminants must only be released to surface waters in accordance with < Table – Contaminant release points and release limits> and the associated requirements. Location specific condition 								
Table – Contaminant release points and release limits									
Authorised Release Location GDA94, Zone <INSERT> Decimal degrees*			Contaminant	Minimum	20 th percentile <delete if not applicable >	50 th percentile (median) <delete if not applicable>	80 th percentile <delete if not applicable >	90 th percentile <delete if not applicable >	Maximum release limit <and averaging period>
Ref	Latitude	Longitude							
			pH	6.5, 1 min rolling average					8.5, 1 min rolling average
* Decimal degrees to be provided to a minimum of 4 decimal places.									
Associated requirements									
<INSERT the following as relevant >									
1. <INSERT timeframes for which each percentile is to be calculated. For example, it might be calculated weekly as a rolling median over 6 weeks (short-term), or in blocks defined by designated dates, such as a 52-week median (long-term) for a calendar or financial year, or defined by the commencement (start date) of the environmental authority>									
PCW015 (WT2)	Contaminants must not be released to groundwater or at a location where they are likely to release to groundwater .								
PCW016 (WT3)	A groundwater monitoring system must: Location specific condition  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) be designed and installed by an appropriately qualified person(s) with experience and qualifications in hydrology and groundwater monitoring; and b) include a sufficient number of bores installed at locations and depths which yield representative groundwater samples from at least the uppermost aquifer so as to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. detect any seepage of contaminants to groundwater from the site; and ii. establish the quality of groundwater affected by any seepage of contaminants; and c) include monitoring of background groundwater quality, with both hydraulically up-gradient bore(s) or background bore(s) that have not been affected by any release of contaminants to groundwater from the activity and hydraulically down gradient bore(s) of the activity. 								
PMW008 (WT4)	The stormwater runoff from disturbed areas , generated by a storm event up to and including a 24 hour storm event with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 10 years must be retained on site or managed to remove contaminants before released offsite. Location specific condition 								

6 Guidance on common conditions

General	
PMG007 (G1)	Any breach of a condition of this environmental authority must be reported to the administering authority as soon as practicable within 24 hours of becoming aware of the breach. Records must be kept including full details of the breach and any subsequent actions taken.
	<p>Intent</p> <p>This condition will ensure that all instances of non-compliances are promptly made known to the administering authority, even those which are considered to be minor in nature. This will help capture non-compliances that may result in environmental nuisance, or ongoing minor non-compliances which may pose longer term risks to the environment. This will allow action to be taken as necessary to protect the environment. The record keeping requirement will ensure that these non-compliances are documented.</p>
	<p>How to comply</p> <p>You must report any breach of a condition of your approval to the administering authority as soon as practicable within 24 hours of becoming aware of the breach. In most instances, this can be done by contacting the DES local office or the pollution hotline. Depending on the breach, the administering authority may require further detail in a follow up email. Records of the event including full details of the release or event, any potential environmental risks resulting from the release and any actions taken to rectify the event must be kept.</p> <p>This reporting requirement does not replace the statutory obligations to provide information on releases that threaten or cause environmental harm to the administering authority. However, if a breach is reported under the statutory duty to notify, within 24 hours of you becoming aware of it, you will also have complied with this condition. There is no need to provide this information twice.</p> <p>To demonstrate that you have met your general environmental duty you may want to consider the following options in relation to this condition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report possible breaches to the administering authority as soon as you are made aware them, even if you are unsure if a condition of the EA has been breached. • Have alarms systems or identification procedures in place to ensure that any breaches of conditions are identified swiftly. • Ensure communication systems or procedures are in place to allow staff members to communicate breaches to site managers quickly. <p>Note: If you have uploaded water quality data to the Waste Tracking and Electronic Reporting System (WaTERS) database you will still be required to notify the administering authority of any breach of condition.</p>
PMG010 (G2)	<p>Activities under this environmental authority must be conducted in accordance with the following limitations:</p> <p>a) <INSERT extent, nature or limitations of the activity approved and if relevant the maximum limit></p> <p>b) <REPEAT for all relevant activities approved>.</p>
	<p>Intent</p> <p>This condition will ensure that the level of risk posed by the activity according to the application is not exceeded. For example, incinerating up to 12000t of general waste in a year may be included on an EA for thermal waste reprocessing and treatment. This limits both the activity and the volume by excluding other forms of thermal treatment and setting a maximum limit on an otherwise limitless threshold (i.e. more than 10,000t).</p>

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	<p>Certain activities are excluded from being listed on the EA where they are ancillary to the primary activity being conducted. An example of this would be fuel burning. Where these activities are being conducted they will also be listed within this condition to the extent that they are proposed within the application. For example, fuel burning using natural gas in association with the approved activity.</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>You must not conduct the activity outside the limit that this condition sets out, even if the threshold for the activity or the activity by definition is broader than this condition. Continuing with the example above, if this condition limits the annual volume of waste being incinerated to 12,000t then incinerating 13,000t in a year would be a breach of this condition, even though the threshold for the activity under Schedule 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 is '10,000t or more'.</p>
PMG008 (G3)	<p>All reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to prevent or minimise environmental harm caused by the activities.</p> <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition is considered necessary and desirable for all activities. It is intended to ensure that all of the activities and all operational and management actions are done in a way which does not cause or threaten to cause environmental harm.</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>You must ensure that all actions taken and equipment used to undertake the activity is conducted in a way that minimises risk to the environment. For example, if you are storing chemicals onsite, you must store them in a way that minimises the chance of any release of those chemicals to the surrounding environment. This may include things like storing the chemicals away from busy trafficable areas where they are more likely to be punctured or knocked over, keeping the chemicals in an appropriately bunded area and complying with any best practice or Australian standards relevant to chemical storage. If you had a release of chemicals which resulted in environmental nuisance or harm and you had not taken all reasonable and practicable measures to reduce the potential for the release, you will be in non-compliance with this condition.</p>
PCG010 (G4)	<p>The activity must be undertaken in accordance with written procedures that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) identify potential risks to the environment from the activity during routine operations and emergencies; and b) establish and maintain control measures that minimise the potential for environmental harm; and c) ensure plant, equipment and measures are maintained in a proper and effective condition; and d) ensure plant, equipment and measures are operated in a proper and effective manner; and e) ensure that staff are trained and aware of their obligations under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>; and f) ensure that reviews of environmental performance are undertaken at least annually. <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition is considered necessary and desirable for all activities to ensure procedures are established which detail how you will manage the environmental risk associated with carrying out the activity on the site.</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>It's recommended that an environmental risk assessment be conducted of the activity and site prior to</p>

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	<p>commencement of the activity. This assessment should identify the environmental risks that need to be managed and control measures to be employed. An example would be identifying that there is a potential risk for soil erosion into the surrounding waterways in heavy rainfall events. An acceptable control measure would be to develop a storm water management plan which may include the construction of a drainage pond, installation of sediment barriers along the boundary of the site and regular monitoring of any receiving waterways.</p> <p>You must have written operational procedures that detail how and when to calibrate equipment to ensure they are regularly serviced and maintained. This includes all equipment such as onsite vehicles to monitoring equipment. Written operational procedures should form the basis for staff training during activities such as induction programs, on the job mentoring and ‘toolbox talks’.</p> <p>Environmental performance must be reviewed at least annually however the frequency of review should be dependent on the risk of the activity. For example, if the activity has the potential to cause dust and the site is in close proximity to a sensitive place or commercial place such as a residential area, the monitoring program could be reviewed every three months to ensure it is adequate. This review could include conducting an audit of compliance against the EA.</p> <p>For further guidance on conducting a risk assessment refer to SA/SNZ Handbook 89-2013 Risk management – Guidelines on risk assessment techniques.</p>
PCG011 (G5)	<p>All records must be kept for a period of at least five years and provided to the administering authority upon request.</p> <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition will ensure that all documentation held in relation to the EA is available if required by the administering authority. This may be necessary to identify or resolve any environmental issues which may arise as a result of the ongoing operation of the activity.</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>All information and records required by the conditions of your EA must be kept for at least five years. This includes monitoring reports, details of releases and any other necessary information you keep to comply with and to demonstrate compliance with the conditions of your EA.</p> <p>The administering authority can require this information to be provided upon request. If electronic data is provided through systems such as the WaTERS, data will need to be provided in the required electronic format.</p>
PCG012 (G6)	<p>Chemicals and fuels in containers of greater than 15 litres must be stored within a secondary containment system.</p> <p>Intent</p> <p>The inclusion of this condition is to ensure that chemicals and fuels are contained in an adequate manner which prevents the risk of environmental harm.</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>Containment systems should be bunded, impervious, large enough to contain a potential spill and roofed wherever possible to prevent ingress of rain that may fill up containment bunds. Australian Standard (AS) 1940:2004 (Storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) sets out the requirements for safe storage and handling of fuel and chemicals and should be considered when designing and building fuel and chemical storage areas on site.</p>
PMG011	<p>All analyses required under this environmental authority must be carried out by a Location specific condition </p>

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(G7)	<p>laboratory that has National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) certification, or an equivalent certification, for such analyses. <The only exception to this condition is for <i>in situ</i> monitoring of <INSERT relevant parameters>.</p>
	<p>Intent</p> <p>This condition will ensure that monitoring collected within any monitoring program will be reliable.</p>
	<p>How to comply</p> <p>All testing must be taken to a NATA certified laboratory or equivalent. There are a few exceptions to this requirement for monitoring which can be conducted <i>in-situ</i>. This may include monitoring for pH, dissolved oxygen and turbidity. Where these exceptions apply to your particular monitoring this condition will expressly state this.</p>

PCG013 (G8)	<p>An appropriately qualified person(s) must monitor and record all indicator(s) required by and in accordance with <Table – Monitoring> and the associated monitoring requirements.</p>	<p>Location specific condition </p>																																																																																							
	<p>Table – Monitoring</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Indicator(s)</th> <th rowspan="2">Measurement (units) and averaging period</th> <th rowspan="2">Minimum frequency</th> <th colspan="3">Monitoring location GDA94, Zone <INSERT> Decimal degrees*</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Ref</th> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Longitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6">Air</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Particulate Matter less than 10 µm in aerodynamic diameter (PM10)</td> <td>(µm/Nm3), 24hr rolling average</td> <td>Continuous</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dust deposition (insoluble solids)</td> <td>(mg/m2/day, 30 day average)</td> <td>Monthly</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Temperature</td> <td>(degrees Celsius),</td> <td>Continuous</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TSP (total suspended particulates)</td> <td>(µg/Nm3), annual</td> <td>1 in 6 days</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Noise</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pH</td> <td>pH, 1 min rolling average</td> <td>Continuous</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TSS (Total Suspended Solids)</td> <td>mg/L</td> <td>Daily upon discharge</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)</td> <td>mg/L</td> <td>Daily upon discharge</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Volume</td> <td>m3/day</td> <td>Continuous</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Waste</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Land</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicator(s)	Measurement (units) and averaging period	Minimum frequency	Monitoring location GDA94, Zone <INSERT> Decimal degrees*			Ref	Latitude	Longitude	Air						Particulate Matter less than 10 µm in aerodynamic diameter (PM10)	(µm/Nm3), 24hr rolling average	Continuous				Dust deposition (insoluble solids)	(mg/m2/day, 30 day average)	Monthly				Temperature	(degrees Celsius),	Continuous				TSP (total suspended particulates)	(µg/Nm3), annual	1 in 6 days				Noise						Water						pH	pH, 1 min rolling average	Continuous				TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	mg/L	Daily upon discharge				Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	mg/L	Daily upon discharge				Volume	m3/day	Continuous				Waste						Land						
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	<p>* Decimal degrees to be provided to a minimum of 4 decimal places</p> <p>Associated monitoring requirements</p> <p><INSERT the following as relevant></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Release locations must be in accordance with plan <INSERT plan title, version and date> attached. 2. Monitoring must be undertaken any time the activity is in operation. 																																																																																								

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Monitoring must be undertaken during a release. 4. All monitoring devices must be effectively calibrated and maintained in accordance with the <INSERT which is applicable(s) manufacturer's instructions, Australian Standard xxx>. 5. Monitoring must be taken when emissions are expected to be representative of actual operating conditions for the sample frequency period. 6. Water quality monitoring must be in accordance with the methods prescribed in the current edition of the administering authority's Monitoring and Sampling Manual. 7. Air monitoring must be in accordance with the current edition of the administering authority's Air Quality Sampling Manual. 8. Noise monitoring must be in accordance with the most recent version of the administering authority's Noise Measurement Manual. 9. All groundwater monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the current edition of the administering authority's Monitoring and Sampling Manual. Measurements and recording of standing groundwater levels must be in metres, accurate to 0.1 metre. The elevation of the reference point, relative to Australian Height Datum, for use in any groundwater level measurement must be determined to an accuracy of 0.05 metre. 10. Measurement of groundwater levels must be undertaken prior to any disturbance by sampling, and must be reported as the depth in metres from the established reference point to the water surface within the bore. 11. Each groundwater monitoring bore must be fitted with a locked cap at all times other than when sampling is being undertaken. 12. All determinations of the quality of the groundwater must employ analytical practical quantification limits sufficiently low enough to enable comparisons to be made against water quality objectives/limits relevant to the particular water quality characteristic. 13. Samples must be representative of the release. 14. Monitoring must be in accordance with the most recent edition of: <INSERT relevant guidelines, delete if not applicable>. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) AS/NZS 3580 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air. b) AS 4323.1 Stationary source emissions method 1: Selection of sampling positions c) AS/NZS 5667 (parts 1,4-8, 10-12):1998 water quality – sampling
	<p>Intent</p> <p>This condition may be necessary and desirable where an activity involves one or more releases of contaminants to the environment and monitoring of the release(s) is necessary to ensure that the environment isn't being harmed. This condition will specify the parameters to be monitored, units of measurement, the locations where monitoring must take place and required monitoring frequency.</p> <p>This information will be used to determine if the release(s) permitted by this EA were compliant with the specified release limits.</p> <p>To be clear, all contaminants that are generated by the activity and could pose a risk to the environment if they were to be released may be included in this monitoring table, even if they are not permitted to be released. However, they may require monitoring at a lesser frequency. Other monitoring requirements, other than contaminants, may also be included here as necessary. This may include for example temperature or other key environmental indicators required for assessment.</p> <p>The requirement that an appropriately qualified person(s) undertake the monitoring is intended to ensure that monitoring is carried out by people with relevant experience and expertise and that monitoring results are reliable. Relevant guidelines, Australian standards, or other documents relating to the monitoring will be listed and the associated monitoring protocols (such as instrumentation requirements and sampling techniques) must also be adhered to.</p>
	<p>How to comply</p> <p>You must ensure that appropriately qualified person(s) undertake the monitoring, records the results and undertakes any interpretation of the results. You should check the qualifications and experience of the person(s), and satisfy yourself that they are qualified to carry out the monitoring, recording and interpretation. In regards to laboratory analyses, it can be assumed that an appropriately qualified</p>

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	<p>person(s) is performing the analyses where NATA accreditation for the required tests is current.</p> <p>You must ensure that an appropriately qualified person(s) monitors the parameters at the specific monitoring locations listed in the table. When undertaking the monitoring, you must ensure that the appropriately qualified person(s) conducts the sampling at the correct location, records the results in the correct unit of measurement, and calculates the test values over the correct averaging period (where relevant). For example, dust deposition (insoluble solids) must be sampled in mg/m²/day units and be based on a 30 day average. You must ensure that the monitoring is undertaken at the frequency prescribed in the table.</p> <p>Any monitoring should be carried out in accordance with any relevant best practice guideline or other relevant standards as per the associated monitoring requirements listed. Monitoring includes sampling that also extends to the handling, storage, transportation, verification and quality assurance of the condition of the samples upon arrival at the testing laboratory.</p>
<p>PMG009 (G9)</p>	<p>When required by the administering authority, monitoring must be undertaken in the manner prescribed by the administering authority to investigate a complaint of environmental nuisance arising from the activity. The monitoring results must be provided within 10 business days to the administering authority upon its request. Location specific condition </p> <hr/> <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition may be necessary and desirable for activities that have a high risk of causing nuisance to a sensitive place or commercial place. This condition will ensure that you carry out monitoring to investigate a complaint of environmental nuisance.</p> <hr/> <p>How to comply</p> <p>You must carry out monitoring when requested by the administering authority. The requested by the administering authority will be in writing and require specified monitoring within a reasonable timeframe to be undertaken. An example may include carrying out dust monitoring to investigate whether dust from your activity is causing a nuisance to a nearby resident. Another example will be carrying out noise monitoring to investigate whether your activity is causing a nuisance at a noise sensitive place.</p>
<p>PMG012 (G10)</p>	<p>A receiving environment monitoring program must be designed and implemented by appropriately qualified persons to monitor the effects of the activity on <INSERT environment, waters, groundwater, air shed, noise sensitive place, land etc.>. Location specific condition </p> <hr/> <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition may be necessary and desirable for activities that have a high potential to result in impacts on a receiving environment (including where release limits are based on modelling). Long term or highly contaminated releases to waters, air or land will likely require this condition to be imposed.</p> <p>Not all activities will require this condition. It would be unnecessary for lower risk sites to develop a program and implement this (sometimes extensive and expensive) monitoring as the release limits and release monitoring conditions would be sufficient in managing the potential environmental risk.</p> <p>If this condition is included, conditions PMG013 (G11) would also be applied to the EA.</p> <hr/> <p>How to comply</p> <p>It is essential that any monitoring program be designed and implemented by an appropriately qualified person(s). The monitoring program must monitor for all of the contaminants from the activity which have the potential to cause environmental harm to the receiving environment. The monitoring frequency must be sufficient to determine if the activity is having an impact on the receiving environment. Background levels of the relevant contaminants must be understood prior to conducting the activity.</p>

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<p>PMG013 (G11)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Location specific condition </p> <p>The receiving environment monitoring program must include at least the following:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><INSERT detail depending on the receiving environment and the nature of the release>.</p> <hr/> <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition will ensure that the receiving environment monitoring program satisfies certain minimum requirements to ensure that the values of the receiving environment will be appropriately monitored. The requirements may vary from site to site.</p> <hr/> <p>How to comply</p> <p>To comply with this condition an appropriately qualified person(s) drafting the receiving environment monitoring program must include all of the information specified under this condition, as a minimum requirement.</p>
<p>PCG008 (G12)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Location specific condition </p> <p>The activity must not be carried out until you have given financial assurance to the administering authority.</p> <hr/> <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition will ensure that financial assurance is paid as security for compliance with the EA and for costs or expenses which the administering authority might incur for rehabilitation or minimising environmental harm if the site is abandoned.</p> <p>Not all activities will require financial assurance to be provided. In accordance with s308(3) of the EP Act, the activities which may require financial assurance are those which pose a certain level of risk to the environment if, for example, the site is abandoned or unsatisfactorily rehabilitated. This might include activities that have a high potential for environmental contamination to occur or sites with a large disturbance footprint. This might include chemical manufacturing, oil refining or processing, electricity generation, metal smelting and refining, mineral processing, pulp or paper manufacturing, cement manufacturing, regulated waste treatment, waste disposal, or sewage treatment. The administering authority will decide if financial assurance is required on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Where the condition applies, if the EA is transferred, the new holder must also comply with this requirement.</p> <hr/> <p>How to comply</p> <p>You must not conduct the activities permitted within your EA in relation to the activity, until financial assurance has been paid to the administering authority. You will need to initiate a request with the department for a decision about the amount and form of financial assurance. Once the amount and form is decided and you have paid it you may begin your activity.</p> <p>For more information on calculating financial assurance refer to the latest version of the guideline Financial assurance under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (ESR/2015/1758), which can be located at www.qld.gov.au using the search term ESR/2015/1758.</p>
<p>PCG013 (G13)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Location specific condition </p> <p>If the administering authority increases the amount of financial assurance you must give the additional financial assurance to the administering authority within 28 days of receiving written notice of the increase.</p> <hr/> <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition will ensure that if the administering authority requires future changes to the financial assurance amount, it is paid within 28 days.</p>

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	<p>How to comply</p> <p>If the administering authority sends you a notice requiring additional financial assurance you are required to pay this amount within 28 days of receiving written notice. For more information on calculating financial assurance refer to the latest version of the guideline Financial assurance under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (ESR/2015/1758), which can be located on the administering authority's website at www.des.qld.gov.au (search for ESR/2015/1758).</p> <p>When financial assurance has been given for an EA, under section 315 (1) of the EP Act the administering authority may, at any time, require the holder of the EA to change the amount of financial assurance. The following is a list of examples where the department may review the amount of financial assurance and decide to require a change to the amount of financial assurance held. It may be in response to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an amended EA resulting in a change in disturbance • changes in activities which would result in an increase to the maximum significant disturbance since financial assurance was last given to the administering authority • the amount of financial assurance held by the administering authority has been discounted and either the nominated period of financial assurance has ended, or an event or change in circumstance has resulted in the holder of the EA no longer being able to meet one or more of the mandatory pre-requisites or applicable discount criteria • a <i>progressive rehabilitation</i> report associated with an application for progressive certification • a report from a compliance inspection, annual return, environmental audit or similar • information that has identified materially false or misleading declarations were made.
PCG037 (W1)	<p>All waste generated in carrying out the activity must be lawfully reused, recycled or removed to a facility that can lawfully accept the waste.</p> <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition is necessary and desirable for any activity which generates or deals with waste as part of the activity. It will ensure that the removal and disposal of waste is undertaken in a way which is lawful.</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>'Waste' is defined under section 13 the EP Act as including any thing, other than an end of waste resource approved under the <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>, that is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. left over, or an unwanted by-product, from an industrial, commercial, domestic or other activity, or 2. surplus to the industrial, commercial, domestic or other activity generating the waste. <p>Wastes can be in the form of a gas, liquid, solid or energy, or a combination of any of these forms. Wastes can be highly hazardous or relatively benign. Something can be generated as a waste from one process and also be considered to be a resource of value for another process.</p> <p>The management of all wastes (not just regulated wastes) can be viewed as a series of responsibilities, beginning with the waste generator and followed by other subsequent waste handlers including those that reuse or dispose of the waste. Everyone in this waste chain has a responsibility to ensure that the reuse, recycle, transport, storage, treatment and disposal of waste is undertaken appropriately and to ensure that environmental harm is not caused.</p> <p>This condition requires that any type of waste is transported and disposed of or reprocessed in a lawful manner. You should note that regulated wastes have increased requirements under the EP Act in relation to their handling, transport, storage and disposal. Generally it is good practice to reduce, reuse and recycle prior to disposing waste. However, if you do need to remove waste from your site to reuse, recycle or dispose of it, you must ensure that it is done in a lawful manner. Certain regulated wastes may be recycled</p>

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	or reprocessed as long as they have the necessary approvals. General waste disposal must be taken to a licenced landfill or waste disposal facility.
PCG038 (W2)	<p>Incompatible wastes must not be mixed in the same container or waste storage area. Location specific condition </p>
	<p>Intent</p> <p>Some wastes have the potential to react with each other (e.g. exploding, catching on fire) if mixed or stored incorrectly. This condition is necessary and desirable for any activity which generates multiples wastes that if mixed pose an environmental risk.</p>
	<p>How to comply</p> <p>To comply with this condition you will need to identify incompatible waste streams and ensure that they are not mixed or placed in the same container.</p> <p>Incompatible waste streams can be identified through waste characterisation. Once a waste is generated, it should be characterised, before you place the waste in a container or storage area. Waste characterisation can be done by either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> sampling and analysing the waste, or <p>identifying the waste based on process knowledge (you know the constituents in the process and therefore you can use that knowledge to determine if the resulting waste has characteristics that could make the waste hazardous) the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for each chemical you use in the process may help you to determine the resultant waste</p>
PCG039 (W3)	<p>Waste being treated must be lawfully treated to render it less hazardous and be fit for its intended use or disposal. Location specific condition </p>
	<p>Intent</p> <p>This condition is necessary and desirable for any activity which generates waste that is treated for reuse or disposal. This condition will ensure that waste is treated appropriately so as to protect environmental values when disposed of or reused.</p>
	<p>How to comply</p> <p>To comply with this condition you will need to ensure wastes undergoing treatment prior to disposal or reuse are treated effectively to render them less hazardous so as to protect environmental values unless the location of their disposal can lawfully accept the untreated waste.</p> <p>If the waste undergoes significant chemical change during the process then it may be necessary to perform an investigative analysis on the resulting waste. This may include identifying the toxicity of the resulting waste. This can be important when determining a suitable disposal method for the waste or if it is going to be reused for a specific purpose ensuring it fit for reuse.</p>
Acoustic	
PCN006 (N1)	<p>Other than as permitted within this environmental authority, noise generated by the activity must not cause environmental nuisance to any sensitive place or commercial place.</p>
	<p>Intent</p> <p>This condition will ensure that noise caused by or resulting from the activity does not cause nuisance to the community or the environment. This condition will be necessary and desirable for activities which have a</p>

potential to generate noise.

How to comply

You must ensure that the release of noise resulting from the **activities** do not cause an **environmental nuisance** to any **sensitive place** or **commercial place**. **Environmental nuisance** is unreasonable interference (or likely interference) with an **environmental value**. **Environmental value** of noise include the qualities of the acoustic environment that are conducive to protecting health and biodiversity of ecosystems, the community and human health and wellbeing including by ensuring a suitable acoustic environment for individuals to sleep, study or learn, be involved in recreation, including relaxation and conversation.

Unreasonable interference might include creating an unhealthy, **offensive** or unsightly condition because of your release. If noise emissions are unreasonable and make it difficult for you to lead your life, it's probably an environmental nuisance.

The term 'noise' is a subjective quality and is often used to refer to unwanted or intrusive sound. Noise becomes a nuisance when there is an unreasonable interference with an acoustic value. Nuisance noise can be continuous or intermittent, but the effect is such that there is a material interference with property or the personal comfort or quality of life of persons. Noise includes vibration of any frequency, whether emitted through air or another medium.

Factors that may increase the risk of noise impacts from a development include:

- development particularly close to a noise **sensitive place** or **commercial place**
- existing land use with a very low background noise level
- conducting noise-generating activities outside standard business hours
- conducting **blasting**
- particularly intrusive noises being generated by the activity (e.g. tonal or impulsive noises).

To comply with this condition you will need to identify and manage the potential sources of noise emissions from your **activity** if there is potential for **environmental nuisance** to occur. The **administering authority** guideline – Application requirements for activities with impacts to noise (ESR/2015/1838) will help **you** to accurately identify the **environmental values** of the site and surrounding areas including any nearby sensitive places and to identify the potential impacts which are likely to arise due to your **activity**.

Determining the likely impact of noise emissions on **environmental values** can be complex. As a result, the impact of noise on environmental values is often undertaken using a risk-based approach. For example, measuring noise at a **sensitive place** or **commercial place**, where the impact of noise would be noticeable is preferred. All **activities** involving noise impacts are expected to incorporate all reasonable and practicable **measures** to avoid or minimise potentially harmful releases or actions. These **measures** can include physical works, processes or treatments. Similarly, they could include management strategies and practices.

Rather than prescribing how companies should plan activities to ensure noise nuisance is not created, this condition simply states the outcome that must be achieved. However, in order to achieve this outcome it is strongly recommended that noise and nuisance management planning and control procedures are developed.

The following list identifies some of the ways that emissions can be managed. It is not exhaustive, and **you** are responsible for working out which **measures** are necessary to adequately manage the risk from your **activity**.

- Consider the location and design of noise generating activities onsite to minimise the potential for noise (i.e. avoid constructing tracks or roads on severe gradients or where speed changes are required, route onsite roads as far away from **sensitive place(s)** or **commercial place(s)** as possible, use existing screens or features to advantage and if the noise is directional point the source away from noise-sensitive locations).
- Engage an acoustic consultant to conduct a noise impact assessment before commencing a new noise generating operation on a site to help determine if **sensitive place(s)** or **commercial place(s)** might be impacted.
- Avoid work involving noise at times when it is most likely to cause nuisance, such as night time,

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	<p>Sundays or public holidays.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select the quietest machinery and equipment available and find quieter processes or ways of performing tasks (i.e. investigate whether there are suitable alternatives to reversing alarms on vehicles and select vehicles with low noise emissions). • Install appropriate acoustic screens or noise reduction barriers. • Reduce noise from onsite roads or tracks (i.e. ensuring that roads have a suitable and well-maintained surface and by limiting the amount, type, times and speed of vehicle movements). • Minimise the distance that materials need to be moved (e.g. by conveyor or trucks). • Minimise the height from which materials are dropped into storage bins or trucks. • Use rubber linings in chutes, trucks, or transfer points. • Start plant and vehicles sequentially rather than all at once. • Investigate whether it is possible to fit noise reduction features onto equipment (i.e. noise absorbent panelling or rubber lining). • Use enclosures around noisy plant such as pumps or generators. • Ensure that management is committed to running the site as quietly as possible. • Ensure that each staff member is aware of his/her responsibilities to reduce noise emissions, and how this can be achieved (i.e. avoid placing staff lunch areas or vehicle queuing areas near noise sensitive place(s) or commercial place(s)). • Switch off equipment when not in use, or limit the hours of operation. • Ensure that plant, vehicles and acoustic screens or other noise mitigation devices are properly maintained. • Periodically monitor noise at the sensitive place(s) and commercial place(s) impacted by the activity to ensure that noise mitigation strategies are effective. • Undertake monitoring, at a sufficient frequency, to demonstrate that the activity is not causing or likely to cause environmental harm. This may include background monitoring of a sufficient period to demonstrate a background level, taking into consideration natural and seasonal variations. Choose monitoring parameters that are relevant to the potential environmental impacts of the activity.
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PCN007 (N2)	<p>Noise from the activity must not include substantial low frequency noise components and must not exceed the levels identified in <Table – Noise limits> and the associated requirements at any nuisance sensitive place or commercial place.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Location specific condition </p> <p>Table – Noise limits</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Noise level measured in <INSERT units></th> <th colspan="3">Monday to Saturday</th> <th colspan="3">Sunday and Public Holidays</th> </tr> <tr> <th>7am–6pm</th> <th>6pm–10pm</th> <th>10pm–7am</th> <th>9am–6pm</th> <th>6pm–10pm</th> <th>10pm–9am</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Noise measured at the nearest sensitive place</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LAeq adj, 1 hr</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>LAmx , 1 hr</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>49 dB(A)</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>49 dB(A)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Noise measured at a commercial place</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LAeq adj, 1 hr</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Associated requirements <INSERT as relevant></p> <p>Intent This condition will ensure that noise made as a result of the activity does not cause nuisance to the community or the environment. This condition relates to both low and high level noise generating activities. It does not adequately identify short term, intermittent, low frequency noise or vibrations. Further specific requirements may be included in your licence in relation to the relevant activities which generate these low</p>	Noise level measured in <INSERT units>	Monday to Saturday			Sunday and Public Holidays			7am–6pm	6pm–10pm	10pm–7am	9am–6pm	6pm–10pm	10pm–9am		Noise measured at the nearest sensitive place						LAeq adj, 1 hr							LAmx , 1 hr	N/A	N/A	49 dB(A)	N/A	N/A	49 dB(A)		Noise measured at a commercial place						LAeq adj, 1 hr						
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	<p>frequency, vibrational, or short term, intermittent noises.</p> <p>A fixed limit of 49 dB(A) has been specified for max L_{Amax}, 1hr. This limit is based on a World Health Organisation sleep disturbance publication which states 42 dB(A) for indoor noise. The limit of 49 dB(A) is based on 7 dB attenuation from outdoor to indoor. In order to preserve the environmental value of health and wellbeing, the outdoor value of 49 dB(A) should provide protection to sleep disturbance from transient noise.</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>To comply with this condition you will need to identify and manage the potential sources of noise from your activity. To comply with this condition you will need to ensure that the noise made from the operation of your activity does not exceed the limits set out within the relevant table.</p> <p>Monitoring undertaken in line with condition PCG013 (G8) must demonstrate that compliance with the release limits has been achieved.</p> <p>The setting of limits at the nearest noise sensitive place(s) or commercial place(s) (ie based on Table 3 – Noise limits) should be calculated in accordance with the methodology in the administering authority's latest version of the Planning For Noise Control Guideline.</p> <p>N/A in the table means not applicable as L_{Amax}, 1 hr is a criteria specifically related to sleep disturbance.</p>
Air	
PMA001 (A1)	<p>Other than as permitted within this environmental authority, Odours or airborne contaminants must not cause environmental nuisance to any sensitive place or commercial place.</p> <p>Intent</p> <p>To ensure that contaminants released to air as a result of the activity do not cause environmental nuisance to the community or the environment.</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>You must ensure that the release of dust, light, odour or any other airborne contaminants resulting from the activities do not cause an environmental nuisance to any sensitive receptor. Environmental nuisance is unreasonable interference (or likely interference) with an environmental value caused by emissions of aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles (including dust) or smoke; or unhealthy, offensive or unsightly conditions caused by contamination.</p> <p>Examples of environmental value are listed in the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019 and include the qualities of the air environment that are conducive to protecting health and biodiversity of ecosystems, human health and wellbeing, the aesthetics of the environment (including the appearance of buildings, structures and other property) and agricultural use of the environment.</p> <p>Unreasonable interference might include creating an unhealthy, offensive or unsightly condition because of your release. The most common environmental nuisance complaints resulting from releases to air are in relation to odour and dust. An example of an environmental value is the amenity of a place, such as a house, that make it suitable for anyone to sleep, study or relax there. These values can be affected by dust, odour or light. If dust, odour or emissions are unreasonable and make it difficult for you to lead your life, it's probably an environmental nuisance.</p> <p>To comply with this condition you will need to identify and manage the potential sources of air emissions from your site if there is potential for nuisance to occur. The administering authority guideline – 'Application requirements for activities with impacts to air' (ESR/2015/1840) will help you to accurately identify the environmental values of the site and surrounding areas including any nearby sensitive places and to identify the potential impacts which are likely to arise due to your activity.</p> <p>The following list identifies some of the ways that emissions can be managed. It is not exhaustive, and you</p>

are responsible for working out which **measures** are necessary to adequately manage the risk from your **activity**.

- Plan activities to limit the amount of exposed soil (e.g. sealing road surfaces, trafficable areas, holding pens, parking areas etc.).
- Stabilise areas of exposed soil (e.g. mulching and spreading cleared vegetation, re-establishing ground cover, establishing a cover crop, undertaking progressive rehabilitation of disturbed ground).
- Minimise the potential for dust to be released (e.g. use water sprays or dust suppressants on unsealed areas and stockpiles, keep stockpiles to low heights, align them parallel to the predominant wind direction to reduce the surface area exposed to prevailing winds and cover dust generating areas including trucks transporting material offsite).
- Enclose equipment or activities which produce dust or emissions (e.g. spray painting, screening or abrasive blasting).
- Consider the wind speed and direction prior to undertaking work that is likely to generate dust (i.e. blasting, earthworks) and rescheduling work if wind is likely to transport contaminants to a **sensitive place** or **commercial place**.
- Design, create and maintain wind breaks.
- Use management techniques to avoid creating odours (e.g. using less odorous materials, regularly turning compost windrows to prevent anaerobic conditions, ensuring that the biological balance of certain odour generating systems is not disturbed, processing materials quickly).
- Minimise the frequency and duration of odour generating activities.
- Implement **measures** to reduce impacts of odour being generated (e.g. prompt clean-up of spilled odorous materials; appropriate storage and regular disposal of odorous wastes and reducing the area or source of the odour).
- Conduct odour-generating activities within an enclosed space and prevent fugitive emissions (i.e. keep external doors closed and keep building under negative pressure).
- Implement and maintain odour collection and treatment systems.
- Schedule activities for times when they will have least impact (i.e. avoid undertaking odour-generating activities such as turning windrows of compost at times when it is windy and the odour might carry to a nuisance **sensitive place** or **commercial place** or beyond the boundary of the site).
- Install and maintain pollution control equipment and technologies (e.g. bag filters, cyclones electrostatic precipitators, wet/chemical scrubbers, carbon adsorption, thermal oxidation/afterburners, bio filtration etc.).
- Periodically and proactively check that emission control devices and management practices are working.
- Install back-up systems and devices to indicate any failures of the pollution control equipment.
- Do not burn wastes, particularly wastes that will give rise to toxic air contaminants (e.g. chemically treated timber offcuts or plastics).
- Design and operate fuel burning equipment for efficient combustion of fuels (e.g. burning at the optimum temperature).

<p>PCA002 (A2)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Location specific condition </p> <p>Contaminants must only be released to air from the point source(s) in accordance with <Table Point source air release limits> and the associated requirements.</p> <p>Table Point source air release limits</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="276 479 1520 954"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Authorised release point GDA94, Zone <INSERT> Decimal degrees*</th> <th rowspan="2">Contaminant</th> <th rowspan="2">Minimum release height (m) <delete if not applicable></th> <th rowspan="2">Minimum velocity (m/sec) <delete if not applicable></th> <th rowspan="2">Minimum temperature (°C) <delete if not applicable></th> <th rowspan="2">Maximum release limit</th> </tr> <tr> <th>name/Ref</th> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Longitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>TSP (total suspended particulates)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>mass emission (g/sec or min) concentration (mg/Nm3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Decimal degrees to be provided to a minimum of 4 decimal places</p> <p>Associated requirements <INSERT the following as relevant></p>	Authorised release point GDA94, Zone <INSERT> Decimal degrees*			Contaminant	Minimum release height (m) <delete if not applicable>	Minimum velocity (m/sec) <delete if not applicable>	Minimum temperature (°C) <delete if not applicable>	Maximum release limit	name/Ref	Latitude	Longitude				TSP (total suspended particulates)				mass emission (g/sec or min) concentration (mg/Nm3)																
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			TSP (total suspended particulates)				mass emission (g/sec or min) concentration (mg/Nm3)																													
	<p>Intent</p> <p>Where a release of contaminants to air from a point source is mentioned in <i>Table – Point source air release limits</i>, limits are set on contaminants to ensure that the environmental values are protected. This condition relates to point source discharges and will be applied in addition to the air nuisance condition PMA001 (A1).</p>																																			
	<p>How to comply</p> <p>The only contaminants authorised to be released to air are those listed in <i>Table – Point source air release limits</i>.</p> <p>Industries that release contaminants from point sources include major industrial facilities like oil storage facilities, chemical plants/ manufacturer/smelters, steel and paper mills, refineries, power plants, and hazardous waste incinerators, electricity generation and fuel burning, metal foundry operation, mineral processing, surface coating and incinerators.</p> <p>If you are proposing to release contaminants to air, you must not exceed the release limits for the relevant contaminants as set out within <i>Table – Point source air release limits</i>.</p> <p>You must also comply with any other release requirements set out in the table including meeting any velocities, temperatures and release heights specified and ensuring the releases occur at the specified locations. Where your activity will involve higher levels of emissions during start up or shut down there may be separate limits set within this table for those periods of your operation.</p> <p>This table will be developed in consultation with the administering authority's experts on air emissions based on your specific activity. Generally, you will be advised of the proposed table prior to receiving the EA.</p> <p>Monitoring undertaken in line with condition PMG013 (G8) must demonstrate that compliance with the release limits has been achieved.</p> <p>Fugitive emissions are not considered to be direct releases to air for the purpose of this condition as they are unable to be captured and controlled and as such appropriately monitored. If you are unsure if a proposed release might be considered a point source release you should contact the administering</p>																																			

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	<p>authority.</p>
<p>PCA003 (A3)</p>	<div style="text-align: right;">Location specific condition </div> <p>Dust and particulate matter emissions must not exceed the following concentrations at any sensitive place or commercial place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) dust deposition of 120 milligrams per square metre per day, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.10.1 (or more recent editions); or b) a concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometre (μm) (PM10) suspended in the atmosphere of 50 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24 hour averaging time, when monitored in accordance with the most recent edition of Australian Standard AS 3580.9.6 or any other method approved by the administering authority. <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition may be appropriate where the risk of dust and air particulate emissions causing environmental harm are assessed as extreme, very high or high. These conditions set the limits for dust and particulate matter to be generated from an activity as well as the requirements for monitoring compliance with these limits. This condition would not be necessary for small operations which generate little dust or those in remote areas where risk of impacting upon any existing or future sensitive place or commercial place is low. This condition will be applied in addition to the dust and particulate matter monitoring condition PCA004 (A4).</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>You must not exceed the dust and particulate matter emission limits as specified.</p> <p>The monitoring of compliance against the limits specified must be undertaken in accordance with relevant Australian standard.</p>
<p>PCA004 (A4)</p>	<div style="text-align: right;">Location specific condition </div> <p>Dust and particulate matter monitoring must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) be undertaken a frequency of <INSERT frequency> for <INSERT monitoring type>; and b) be carried out at places relevant to the potentially affected sensitive place or commercial place and at suitable representative reference site(s) unlikely to be affected by the activity; and c) be carried out at a sufficient number of monitoring points to enable compliance assessment with condition PCA003; and d) take into account: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. locations of dust and particulate sources; and ii. locations of persons or sites potentially affected by any release of dust or particulate matter from the activity; and e) be carried out in accordance with the latest edition of the administering authority's Air Quality Sampling Manual; and f) be undertaken in conjunction with the recording of precipitation, wind speed and direction in accordance with the requirements of the relevant standards within AS3580. <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition may be appropriate where there is a risk of dust and air particulate emissions causing environmental harm. This condition requires dust and particulate matter to be monitored in a particular way. This condition would not be necessary for small operations which generate little dust or those in remote areas where risk of impacting upon any existing or future sensitive place or commercial place is low. This condition will be applied in addition to the dust and particulate matter emission limits condition PCA003 (A3).</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>You must undertake an appropriate monitoring program which meets the requirements of condition PCA004 (A4). Some relevant sections of Australian Standards AS 3580 are listed below however other sections may</p>

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	<p>also be relevant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) AS/NZ 3580.14: Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air. Part 14: Meteorological monitoring for ambient air quality applications. b) AS/NZS 3580.1.1: Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air. Part 1.1: Guide to siting air monitoring equipment. c) AS/NZS 3580.9.8: Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air- Determination of suspended particulate matter – PM10 continuous direct mass method using a tapered element oscillating microbalance analyser. d) AS/NZS 3580.9.3: Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Determination of suspended particulate matter – Total suspended particulate matter (TSP) – High volume sampler gravimetric method. e) AS/NZS 3580.10.1: Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Determination of particulate matter – Deposited matter – Gravimetric method.
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Land	
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PCL005 (L1)	<p>Other than as permitted within this environmental authority, contaminants must not be released to land.</p>
	<p>Intent</p> <p>This condition will be necessary and desirable for all activities to ensure that contaminants are not released to land, other than as specifically permitted through the conditions of the EA. Any permitted releases to land will have been assessed by the administering authority and listed in condition PCL006 (L2) to ensure that environmental values of land are protected.</p>
	<p>How to comply</p> <p>Land includes characteristics of the landscape, such as the topography or vegetation and ecosystems that it supports, as well as the chemical and physical properties of soils. Impacts are typically associated with the release (intentional or otherwise) of contaminants from the activity to land, or land disturbance caused by the activity.</p> <p>You must not release contaminants to land, either directly or indirectly unless the release of contaminants are authorised by condition PCL006 (L2). This will require you to take measures to minimise the potential for spills to occur both onsite and offsite. You also must not irrigate waste water to land or allow any release involving contaminants, including contaminated stormwaters to land.</p> <p>The following list identifies some of the ways that releases of contaminants to land can be managed. It is not exhaustive, and you are responsible for working out which measures are necessary to adequately manage the risk from your activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing bunding for containers containing liquid contaminants. • Providing roofing for any contaminants stored on the site. • Containing contaminated stormwater onsite. • Removing contaminants from contained stormwater prior to release offsite. • Hard surfacing areas of the site used for storing contaminants. • Leak detection systems, high level alarm systems and regular maintenance of infrastructure. • Emergency procedures and contingency plans for accidental contaminant releases. • Maintaining adequate freeboard for contaminated water storages.

PCL006 (L2)	<p>Contaminants must only be released to land in accordance with <Table – Land release limits > and the associated requirements.</p>	<p>Location specific condition</p> 
	<p>Table – Land release limits</p>	

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Authorised release location GDA94, Zone <INSERT> Decimal degrees*			Contaminant	Minimum	20 th percentile <delete if not applicable>	50 th percentile (median) <delete if not applicable>	80 th percentile <delete if not applicable>	90 th percentile <delete if not applicable>	Maximum release limit and averaging period
Ref	Latitude	Longitude							
			pH	6.5, 1 min rolling average					8.5, 1 min rolling average

* Decimal degrees to be provided to a minimum of 4 decimal places.

Associated requirements

<INSERT the following as relevant >

1. The irrigation areas of <INSERT amount of irrigation area with units (e.g. 2 hectares)> must be in accordance with <INSERT plan for irrigation area>.
2. Releases of contaminants must not be outside of the <INSERT name of areas> indicated on <INSERT details of the irrigation area including maps and plans which show the full extent of the irrigation area including coordinates for the release area>.
3. Volume of release must be calculated based on the total irrigation area when irrigating the maximum volume or the worked out for the area of application based on the actual volume irrigated.

Intent

Where a release of contaminants to land (such as treated wastewater or sewage effluent) is proposed, limits are set on contaminants to ensure that the **environmental values** are protected.

How to comply

If **you** are proposing to release contaminants to **land**, **you** must not exceed the release limits for the relevant contaminants that are set out in the table. All of the contaminants that could potentially be generated by your **activity** may be included in this table. Maximum daily release volumes may also be included as well as contaminant levels.

The associated requirements of the condition may also include map(s) of the authorised release location which you must comply with.

This table will be developed by the **administering authority** based on your application for the specific **activity**. **You** are encouraged to provide a Management Plan with your application to demonstrate how any proposed releases to land will be managed to prevent environmental harm. The **administering authority's** guideline 'Application requirements for activities with impacts to land' (ESR/2015/1839) includes a number of management documents which may be relevant to your **activity** and used by the **administering authority** to assess your application and develop the table. **You** will be advised of the proposed table prior to receiving any EA in relation to your application.

Monitoring undertaken under condition PCG013 (G8) must demonstrate compliance with the relevant release limits.

PML003 (L3)	Treatment and management of acid sulfate soils must comply with the current edition of the Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual.	Location specific condition 
	<p>Intent</p> <p>Acid sulfate soils are managed in accordance with current best practice methods to minimise the potential for environmental harm or nuisance to occur.</p> <p>This is a location specific condition and may be applied if the activity has the potential to disturb acid</p>	

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	<p>sulfate soils based on the type of activity and the location of the activity. This condition is intended to be used for activities which may involve acid sulfate soil disturbance, but the level of disturbance poses a relatively low risk to the environment. For high-risk activities involving large volumes of disturbance or strategic reburial of acid sulfate soils a more detailed assessment will be required and site specific conditions will apply. Activities that do not involve the disturbance of acid sulfate soils will not require this condition.</p> <p>While this condition does require certain treatment to be adopted, it is not meant to restrict innovative approaches to acid sulfate soil management.</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>The Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual sets out clear requirements which must be complied with if this condition is applied. The Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual also provides guidance on various aspects of managing acid sulfate soils which can be implemented to help reduce the potential for environmental harm or nuisance to occur. Importantly, you must meet the verification requirements following the treatment of acid sulfate soils in order to comply with this condition.</p>
<p>PCL007 (L4)</p>	<div style="text-align: right;"> <p>Location specific condition </p> </div> <p>Before applying to surrender this environmental authority the site must be rehabilitated to achieve a safe, stable, non-polluting landform and <INSERT the relevant final land use>.</p> <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition aims to ensure that sites requiring rehabilitation will achieve a safe, stable and non-polluting landform upon completion of the activity. It may be imposed if your activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • involves a large area of disturbance to the site (e.g. mining, extraction, dredging or waste disposal operations) • has a high risk of contaminating the site (e.g. metal smelting and refining, mineral processing, regulated waste treatment, chemical manufacturing, and oil refining or processing). <p>This condition may not be imposed for activities that involve minimal disturbance or risk of contamination of the site.</p> <p>In some instances sites which require very specific rehabilitation requirements (usually in relation to the final land use, design and vegetation) will have site specific conditions developed by the assessing officer in relation to rehabilitation.</p> <p>Note also that for contaminated land, the contaminated land provisions (Chapter 7, Part 8) of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> may apply.</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>Where this rehabilitation condition applies to your EA, you must ensure that rehabilitation is undertaken. It is important that the rehabilitation is done correctly to ensure that it will achieve a safe, stable and non-polluting landform and meet any final land use requirements.</p> <p>If you do not substantially complete the necessary rehabilitation works before applying to surrender your EA you will be in breach of this condition. While rehabilitation will often take time to achieve a finished state, where rehabilitation efforts are clearly unable to achieve a safe, stable or non-polluting landform you will be in breach of this condition.</p> <p>In demonstrating that you have met your general environmental duty in relation to this condition you may consider the following options in relation to this condition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove all waste material from the site. • Have a rehabilitation plan developed by a suitably qualified person and implement this plan through to completion. • The plan should include final and milestone success criteria for successful rehabilitation and must also

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	<p>include contingency measures for not meeting success criteria, unforeseen storm events and other scenarios such as fire, vandalism etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remediate any contaminated land (i.e. contaminated soils or decommissioned dams containing salt or other contaminants). Reshape and re-profile significantly disturbed land to a stable landform and in line with the original contours of the land. Prevent access to disturbed areas undergoing rehabilitation. Re-establish surface drainage lines. Reinststate the top layer of the soil profile. Establish groundcover to ensure that erosion is minimised. Establish native vegetation of floristic species composition found in nearby sites. Undertake weed management. Undertake rehabilitation in a manner such that any actual and potential acid sulfate soils in or on the site are either not disturbed, or submerged, or are treated to prevent and/or minimise environmental harm. Install and maintain appropriate sediment and erosion controls until such time as the site is sufficiently stable and sediment loss is minimised. Progressively monitor the rehabilitation and undertake maintenance to ensure that the site will achieve a safe, stable and non-polluting landform.
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Water

PCW014 (WT1)	<p>Other than as permitted within this environmental authority, contaminants must not be released to waters.</p> <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition will be necessary and desirable for all activities to ensure that contaminants are not released to waters, other than as specifically permitted through the conditions of the EA.</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>Other than as specifically authorised within your EA, you must not release contaminants to waters. This includes, but is not limited to: surface waters, stormwaters, groundwaters, tidal waters, the bed and banks of waters and the ocean.</p>																																											
OR																																												
PCW013 (WT1)	<p>Contaminants must only be released to surface waters in accordance with <Table – Contaminant release points and release limits> and the associated requirements.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Location specific condition </p> <p>Table – Contaminant release points and release limits</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Authorised release location GDA94, Zone <INSERT> Decimal degrees*</th> <th rowspan="2">Contaminant</th> <th rowspan="2">Minimum</th> <th rowspan="2">20th percentile <delete if not applicable></th> <th rowspan="2">50th percentile (median) <delete if not applicable></th> <th rowspan="2">80th percentile <delete if not applicable></th> <th rowspan="2">90th percentile <delete if not applicable></th> <th rowspan="2">Maximum release limit <and averaging period></th> </tr> <tr> <th>Ref</th> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Longitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>pH</td> <td>6.5, 1 min rolling average</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8.5, 1 min rolling average</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Decimal degrees to be provided to a minimum of 4 decimal places.</p> <p>Associated requirements</p>	Authorised release location GDA94, Zone <INSERT> Decimal degrees*			Contaminant	Minimum	20 th percentile <delete if not applicable>	50 th percentile (median) <delete if not applicable>	80 th percentile <delete if not applicable>	90 th percentile <delete if not applicable>	Maximum release limit <and averaging period>	Ref	Latitude	Longitude				pH	6.5, 1 min rolling average					8.5, 1 min rolling average																				
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	<p><INSERT the following as relevant ></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <INSERT timeframes for which each percentile is to be calculated. For example, it might be calculated weekly as a rolling median over six weeks (short-term), or in blocks defined by designated dates, such as a 52-week median (long-term) for a calendar or financial year, or defined by the commencement (start date) of the environmental authority> <p>Intent</p> <p>Where a release of contaminants to surface waters is proposed, limits are set on contaminants to ensure that the environmental values are protected.</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>If you are proposing to release contaminants to surface waters, your EA will include the second part of this condition and so you must not exceed the release limits for the relevant contaminants as set out within the conditions of your EA.</p> <p>Monitoring undertaken in line with condition PCG013 (G8) must demonstrate compliance with the release limits.</p> <p>This table will be developed in consultation with the administering authority's experts on surface waters based on your specific activity and the administering authority's Technical guideline-Licensing Wastewater release to Queensland waters (ESR/2015/1654). You will be advised of the proposed table prior to receiving the EA.</p> <p>Where the proposed release is set to achieve certain dilution and mixing rates within the receiving waters based on the modelling estimates, particulars of the methodology may be set in this table. For example, if the release location is tidal, achieving the minimum required dilution may depend on the outfall pipe being submerged below the lowest astronomical tide at a set depth, or the release occurring by way of using a diffuser.</p>
PCW015 (WT2)	<p>Contaminants must not be released to groundwater or at a location where they are likely to release to groundwater.</p> <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition will ensure there is no authorised release of contaminants to groundwater.</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>You must not release contaminants to groundwater either directly or indirectly.</p>
PCW016 (WT3)	<p>A groundwater monitoring system must:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Location specific condition </p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> be designed and installed by an appropriately qualified person(s) with experience and qualifications in hydrology and groundwater monitoring; and include a sufficient number of bores installed at locations and depths which yield representative groundwater samples from at least the uppermost aquifer so as to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> detect any seepage of contaminants to groundwater from the site; and establish the quality of groundwater affected by any seepage of contaminants; and include monitoring of background groundwater quality, with both hydraulically up-gradient bore(s) or background bore(s) that have not been affected by any release of contaminants to groundwater from the activity and hydraulically down gradient bore(s) of the activity. <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition will be necessary and desirable for all activities that pose a risk of impacting groundwater.</p>

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	<p>This condition is likely to be required in order to collect sufficient baseline information, as well as at regular intervals during the life of the activity to determine if there are any adverse impacts to groundwater as a result of the operation.</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>To comply with this condition you will need to establish a groundwater monitoring system for the site that meets each of the requirements of the condition. The monitoring program must be able to identify if the activity is impacting on groundwater. The appropriately qualified person(s) must provide you with recommendations of the indicators to be monitored hydraulically up-gradient bore(s) or background bore(s) and hydraulically down gradient bore(s) of the approved activity. You must ensure these recommended indicator(s) are monitored to detect any seepage of contaminants to groundwater from the site and to establish the quality of groundwater affected by any seepage of contaminants. In some circumstance, the administering authority may list in condition G8 some of the key indicator(s) to be monitored such as common anions and cations that can be used to discriminate groundwater influences.</p> <p>The groundwater monitoring system design must be completed by an appropriately qualified person(s). The appropriately qualified person(s) must oversee the installation of these bores to ensure they have been constructed correctly and in the right location. The bores should be constructed and sampled in accordance with the requirements of Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.11 Water Quality Sampling: Guidance on Sampling Groundwaters.</p> <p>You should keep records that confirm that the proposed groundwater monitoring network will be installed, sampled and maintained by an appropriately qualified person(s).</p> <p>When collecting reference data for background information seasonal influences should be taken into account. The latest version of the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC Water Quality Guidelines) provides the methodology to collect such reference data.</p>
<p>PMW008 (WT4)</p>	<p>The stormwater runoff from disturbed areas, generated by a storm event up to and including a 24 hour storm event with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 10 years must be retained on site or managed to remove contaminants before released offsite. Location specific condition </p> <p>Intent</p> <p>This condition will be necessary and desirable for all high erosion hazard sites and is intended to prevent contaminated releases impacting on the receiving environment at sites identified in accordance with the administering authority's Stormwater Guideline (ESR/2015/1653).</p> <p>High erosion hazard sites are detailed in the administering authority's Stormwater Guideline (ESR/2015/1653). High erosion hazard sites have limited hardstand or protective groundcover and soil erosion is expected. Low erosion hazard sites do not require this condition. Sites will only be considered low erosion hazard sites if they contain significant areas of hardstand or protective groundcover (i.e. greater than 95% of the site is effectively stabilised and the area that is not stabilised does not exceed 2500m²) and soil erosion is not expected to exceed 10 tonnes per hectare per year from disturbed areas.</p> <p>How to comply</p> <p>This condition requires that for events up to and including a 24-hour storm event with an ARI of 1 in 10 years a sediment basin must be designed, constructed and operated to retain the runoff at the site(s). For events larger than those stated above, all reasonable and practical measures must be taken to minimise the release of prescribed water contaminants.</p> <p>This condition also allows you to release from these sediment basin when either of the following is achieved:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A rain event larger than a 24-hour storm event with an ARI of 1 in 10 years has been received and as a consequence your sediment basin overflows. In this case, you are required to ensure all reasonable and practical measures are taken to minimise the release of prescribed contaminants. Part 1, 'High erosion hazard sites' of the administering authorities Stormwater Guideline

	<p>(ESR/2015/1653) lists reasonable and practical measures to assist in meeting your general environmental duty.</p> <p>2. Contaminants are removed from the sediment basin before release. You can achieve this by installing treatment process that ensures the release has a total suspended solids (TSS) concentration of no more than 50mg/L for events up to and including 24-hour storm event with an ARI of 1 in 10 years. Contaminants may also be removed by other means such as a high efficiency basin. It is up to you to decide how best to ensure contaminants are not released.</p>
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7 Definitions²

Note that where a term is not defined, the definition in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its regulations or environmental protection policies must be used. If a word remains undefined it has its ordinary meaning.

NOTE: Where the prefix 'PD' accompanies a definition (e.g. PD077), this code refers to a Connect business key. Where there is no Connect business key, the definition provided below is not included in a condition rather the definition relates to the supporting text in this document.

PD075 - 24 hour storm event with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 10 years means the maximum rainfall depth from a 24-hour duration precipitation event with an average recurrence interval of once in 10 years. For example, an Intensity–Frequency–Duration table for a 24-hour duration event with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 10 years, identifies a rainfall intensity of 8.2mm/hour. The rainfall depth for this event is therefore 24 hour x 8.2mm/hour = 196.8mm.

PD077 - Activity means the environmentally relevant activities, whether resource activities or prescribed activities, to which the environmental authority relates.

PD078 - Administering authority means the Department of Environment and Science or its successors or predecessors.

PD085 - Appropriately qualified person(s) means a person or persons who has professional qualifications, training, skills and experience relevant to the EA requirement and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis in relation to the EA requirement using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.

PD087 - Background means noise, measured in the absence of the noise under investigation, as $L_{A90,T}$ being the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 90% of the time period of not less than 15 minutes, using Fast response.

PD089 - Background bore means **groundwater** monitoring bore, constructed in accordance with the <insert relevant standard>, and used to sample **groundwater** from an aquifer the water quality of which may be potentially affected by the **activity**. This may be an **up-gradient bore**, **down-gradient bore** or bore in the same aquifer in a nearby location unaffected by the **activity**.

PD091 - Blasting is the use of explosives to fracture:

- (a) rock, coal and other minerals for later recovery; or
- (b) structural components or other items to facilitate removal from a site or for reuse.

PD093 - Boundary means within 1m of the cadastral **boundary** of the approved place.

² Note to administering authority officers: These definitions have been developed for consistent use across the State. However it is recognised that in rare circumstances, a definition might need to be amended to fit a particular type of operation. Delete this footnote once the definition has been added into the environmental authority. For sewage treatment activities you may need to remove **noxious** and **offensive** definitions when issuing an environmental authority as these relate to the 'how to comply' text. You should also carefully consider the definitions of **sensitive place** and **commercial place** when issuing an environmental authority and if both definitions are appropriate to be included in condition PMA001 (A1) given the proposed location of the **activity**.

PD099 - Commercial place means a place used as a workplace, an office or for business or commercial purposes and includes a place within the curtilage of such a place reasonably used by persons at that place.

Compliance bore means a bore, constructed in accordance with the <insert relevant standard>, and used to monitor compliance with the groundwater quality limits.

PD110 - Disturbed areas includes areas:

1. that are susceptible to erosion;
2. that are contaminated by the **activity**; and/or
3. upon which stockpiles of soil or other materials are located.

PD112 - Down-gradient bore means a **background bore** in a location hydraulically down gradient of those aspects of the **activity** that may affect groundwater quality.

Dredging includes extraction of mud, sand, coral, ballast, shingle, gravel, clay, earth and other material from the bed of Queensland tidal and non-tidal **waters**. Dredging does not include the banks of a waterway.

Early warning bore means a down-gradient bore located between the landfilled waste or other contamination risk and compliance bore(s) to provide early warning of contaminant release.

PD123 - Environmental nuisance as defined in Chapter 1 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

PD124 - Environmental value as defined in Chapter 1 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

PD126 - Financial assurance as defined in Chapter 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

General waste means waste other than regulated waste.

PD129 - Groundwater means water that occurs naturally in, or is introduced artificially into, an aquifer.

PD130 - Groundwater monitoring system means a system of **groundwater** monitoring devices, such as monitoring bores, used to provide data in respect to the level and quality of **groundwater** in the uppermost aquifer where the location of the **groundwater** monitoring devices is such that comparisons of **groundwater** quality and **groundwater** level can be made between **groundwater** flowing from beneath the site (down-gradient flow) of the **activity** and **groundwater** flowing towards the site of the **activity** (up-gradient flow).

PD133 - Incompatible waste means waste that may chemically react when:

1. placed in proximity to other wastes; and/or
2. mixed with other wastes.

PD134 - $L_{Aeq,adj,T}$ means the adjusted A weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level measures on fast response, adjusted for tonality and impulsiveness, during the time period T, where T is measured for a period no less than 15 minutes when the **activity** is causing a steady state noise, and no shorter than one hour when the approved **activity** is causing an intermittent noise.

PD135 - $L_{Amax,T}$ means the maximum A-weighted sound pressure level measured over a time period T of not less than 15 minutes, using Fast response.

PD136 - Land does not include **waters**.

PD141 - Liquid means any substance that:

1. has an angle of repose of less than five degrees; or
2. becomes free flowing at or below 60 degrees Celsius or when it is transported; or
3. is not generally capable of being picked up by a spade or shovel.

PD144 - Measures have the broadest interpretation and includes plant, equipment, physical objects, monitoring, procedures, actions, directions and competency.

PD147 - NATA means National Association of Testing Authorities.

Noxious means harmful or injurious to health or physical well-being.

Offensive means causing offence or displeasure, is unreasonably disagreeable to the sense, disgusting, nauseous or repulsive.

Prescribed water contaminants means contaminants listed within Schedule 10 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.

PD161 - Receiving environment monitoring program means a monitoring program designed to monitor and assess the potential impacts of controlled and/or uncontrolled releases of contaminants to the environment from the **activity**.

PD163 - Records include breach notifications, written procedures, analysis results, monitoring reports and monitoring programs required under a condition of this authority.

PD172 - Secondary containment system means a system designed, installed and operated to prevent any release of contaminants from the system, or containers within the system, to land, **groundwater**, or surface waters.

PD176 - Sensitive place includes the following and includes a place within the curtilage of such a place reasonably used by persons at that place:

1. a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises; or
2. a motel, hotel or hostel; or
3. a kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution; or
4. a medical centre or hospital; or
5. a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the *Marine Parks Act 2004* or a World Heritage Area; or
6. a public park or garden; or
7. for noise, a place defined as a sensitive receptor for the purposes of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019.

PD185 - Substantial low frequency noise means a noise emission that has an unbalanced frequency spectrum shown in a one-third octave band measurements, with a predominant component within the frequency range 10 to 200 Hz. It includes any noise emission likely to cause an overall sound pressure level at a noise sensitive place exceeding 55 dB(Z).

PD195 - Up-gradient bore means a **background bore**, in a location hydraulically up gradient of all potential influences of the **activity** that may affect **groundwater** quality.

PD197 - Vibration is the oscillating or periodic motion of a particle, group of particles, or solid object about its equilibrium position.

PD199 - Waters includes river, stream, lake, lagoon, pond, swamp, wetland, unconfined surface water, unconfined water, natural or artificial watercourse, bed and bank of any waters, dams, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and **groundwater** and any part thereof.

WaTERS is the Wastewater Tracking and Electronic Reporting System (WaTERS) database formally known as the Point Source Database (PSD).

PD202 - You means the holder of the environmental authority.