

The responsible person for the holder should ensure that all agents, contractors and field personnel:

- carry the required authorisation to be on the land
- are aware of and adhere to:
- the holder's policies and procedures relevant to field activities
- the holder's responsibilities under the Land Access Code, any agreement in place and any other relevant statutory requirements
- potential compliance and enforcement actions associated with non-compliance with the Land Access Code.

Where practicable, the responsible person for the holder should maintain contact with the responsible person for the landholder throughout the work program, particularly:

- before commencing a new operational phase of a work program
- to obtain feedback from the landholder about the carrying out of the work program and any unforeseen impacts that the program is having on the landholder.

8 After completion of activities

Upon completion of the work program, the responsible person for the holder should inform the landholder about:

- the potential use of incidental infrastructure following completion of any activities (e.g. drill pads, access tracks, borrow pits, casing etc)
- the likelihood of any subsequent activities occurring (e.g. seismic program, further drilling etc).

The responsible person for the holder should invite the landholder to inspect the work area when the project is finished so that any problems can be discussed. The *Environmental Protection Act 1994* provides for landholder sign-off for rehabilitation. The responsible person for the landholder is encouraged to participate in this process.

PART 3 – MANDATORY CONDITIONS FOR RESOURCES AUTHORITIES²

9 What this part is about

This part provides for the mandatory conditions for the following (each a *resource authority*) under the following Acts (each a *resource Act*)—

- (a) geothermal tenures under the *Geothermal Energy Act 2010*;
- (b) GHG authorities under the *Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2009*;
- (c) petroleum authorities under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*;
- (d) 1923 Act petroleum tenures under the *Petroleum Act 1923*;
- (e) exploration permits and mineral development licences under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*.

10 Giving notice

A relevant person who is required to notify a landholder under this part must give the notice—

- (a) orally in person; or
- (b) if oral notice is impractical—by written notice.

Example of it being impractical to give oral notice—

The landholder has migrated to a place outside of Queensland.

11 Definitions

In this part—

access land, for a resource authority—

- (a) for a geothermal tenure—see the *Geothermal Energy Act 2010*, section 220(3); or
- (b) for a GHG authority—see the *Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2009*, section 287(3); or
- (c) for a petroleum authority—see the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*, section 502(3); or
- (d) for any other resource authority—means land it is reasonably necessary to cross for access to land under the resource authority.

authorised activity, for a resource authority, means an activity that its holder is, under the authority of the relevant resource Act, entitled to carry out in relation to the resource authority.

holder means a person who, under a resource Act, holds a resource authority.

landholder means an owner or occupier of private or public land in the area of, or access land for, a resource authority.

relevant person means—

- (a) the holder of a resource authority; or
- (b) a person acting for a holder under a resource authority.

resource Act see section 9.

resource authority see section 9.

² See the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Regulation 2004*, schedule 1A.

12 Induction training

- (1) A holder must ensure each person acting for the holder, under the holder's resource authority, receives information and training specific to the obligations of the holder and the person under each of the following for authorised activities that will be carried out by the person on a landholder's land—
 - (a) the resource Acts;
 - (b) the land access code;
 - (c) an agreement between the holder and the landholder.
- (2) A holder must give each person mentioned in subsection (1) a document to show the person has received the appropriate information and training.
- (3) A holder must, if asked by the landholder, give the landholder a copy of the document.

13 Access points, roads and tracks

- (1) A relevant person must, if practicable, use an existing access point, road or track to enter a landholder's land.
- (2) If it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), any new access points, roads or tracks, made by the relevant person, must be located at a place and in a way that minimises the impact of the access point, road or track on the landholder's business or land use activities.
- (3) A relevant person must, for the period the access points, roads or tracks are used by the person, ensure the access points, roads or tracks are kept in good repair.
- (4) For subsection (3), the relevant person must have regard to the condition of the access point, road or track when the person started using them.
- (5) A relevant person must operate vehicles on a landholder's land at speeds that—
 - (a) are appropriate for the landholder's land; and
 - (b) minimise noise, dust and disturbance to the land.
- (6) A relevant person may operate a vehicle in wet conditions on a landholder's land only in a way that minimises damage to access points, roads and tracks on the land.
- (7) If a relevant person has caused damage to access points, roads or tracks on a landholder's land, the relevant person must, as soon as practicable—
 - (a) notify the landholder of the damage; and
 - (b) repair the damage.

14 Livestock and property

- (1) A relevant person must use a landholder's land in a way that minimises disturbance to people, livestock and property.
- (2) If, in carrying out authorised activities, a relevant person becomes aware of any potential adverse impact, caused by the activities, on a landholder's livestock or property, the relevant person must immediately notify the landholder of the potential impact.
- (3) If a relevant person injures or kills a landholder's livestock, the relevant person must immediately notify the landholder of the injury or death of the livestock.
- (4) If a relevant person damages a landholder's property, the relevant person must—
 - (a) immediately notify the landholder of the damage; and
 - (b) repair the damage as soon as practicable.