

Queensland



GEO THERMAL EXPLORATION BILL 2004

Queensland



GEOHERMALEXPLOATIONBILL2004

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2004

A BILL

FOR

**An Act to enable and facilitate exploration for geothermal energy, and
for other purposes**

The Parliament of Queensland enacts— 1

CHAPTER 1—INTRODUCTION 2

PART 1—PRELIMINARY 3

1 Short title 4

This Act may be cited as the *Geothermal Exploration Act 2004*. 5

2 Commencement 6

This Act commences on a day to be fixed by proclamation. 7

3 Purpose of Act 8

The purpose of this Act is to do the following— 9

- (a) manage access to the State’s geothermal resources for the benefit of all Queenslanders; 10
11
- (b) encourage and facilitate the efficient and responsible exploration for the State’s geothermal resources; 12
13
- (c) provide an effective and efficient regulatory system for geothermal exploration; 14
15
- (d) enhance knowledge of the State’s geothermal resources; 16
- (e) ensure geothermal exploration is carried out in a way that minimises land use conflict; 17
18
- (f) facilitate constructive consultation with, and appropriate compensation for, persons adversely affected by geothermal exploration; 19
20
21
- (g) encourage an appropriate level of competition in geothermal exploration; 22
23
- (h) encourage responsible land care management in the carrying out of geothermal exploration; 24
25

- (i) promote the safety of persons involved in geothermal exploration. 1
2

PART 2—APPLICATION OF ACT 3

4 Act binds all persons 4

(1) This Act binds all persons, including the State, and, to the extent the legislative power of the Parliament permits, the Commonwealth and the other States. 5
6
7

(2) However, the Commonwealth or a State can not be prosecuted for an offence against this Act. 8
9

5 Application of Act to land covered by water 10

(1) This Act applies to land covered by water only if the land is— 11

(a) beneath the internal waters of the State; or 12

(b) landward of the territorial sea baseline. 13

(2) In this section— 14

“**territorial sea baseline**” has the meaning given under the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973* (Cwlth) by proclamation in Gazette No. S 29 (Cwlth) dated 9 February 1983 at pages 2 to 14 as amended by proclamation in Gazette No. S 57 (Cwlth) dated on 31 March 1987 at page 35. 15
16
17
18
19

6 Relationship with Mineral Resources Act 1989 20

(1) This Act does not limit or otherwise affect the power under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* to grant or renew a mining tenement under that Act over land in the area of a geothermal exploration permit. 21
22
23

(2) However, if the mining tenement is a prospecting permit, mineral development licence or exploration permit, an activity can not be carried out under the tenement if— 24
25
26

(a) carrying out the activity adversely affects the carrying out of geothermal exploration under this Act; and	1 2
(b) the geothermal exploration has already started. ¹	3
7 Relationship with Petroleum Act 1923	4
(1) This Act does not limit or otherwise affect the power under the <i>Petroleum Act 1923</i> to grant or renew an authority to prospect, petroleum lease or pipeline licence under that Act over land in the area of a geothermal exploration permit.	5 6 7 8
(2) However, an activity can not be carried out under an authority to prospect or on land subject to a pipeline licence that is not also land subject to an easement granted for the pipeline if—	9 10 11
(a) carrying out the activity adversely affects the carrying out of geothermal exploration under this Act; and	12 13
(b) the geothermal exploration has already started.	14
8 Act does not affect other rights or remedies	15
(1) This Act does not affect or limit a civil right or remedy that exists apart from this Act, whether at common law or otherwise.	16 17
(2) Without limiting subsection (1), compliance with this Act does not necessarily show that a civil obligation that exists apart from this Act has been satisfied or has not been breached.	18 19 20
(3) In addition, a breach of an obligation under this Act does not, of itself, give rise to an action for breach of statutory duty or another civil right or remedy.	21 22 23
(4) This Act does not limit a court's powers under the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> or another law.	24 25

1 For restrictions relating to the granting of mining claims and mining leases over land in the area of a geothermal exploration permit, see the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*, sections 51 (Land for which mining claim not to be granted) and 248 (Consent of certain parties with registered interests to be obtained).

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9 Definitions	2
The dictionary in the schedule defines particular words used in this Act.	3
10 Graticulation of earth’s surface into “blocks” and “sub-blocks”	4
(1) For identifying areas of land for this Act, the surface of the earth is taken to be divided into “ blocks ” and “ sub-blocks ”.	5 6
(2) The blocks are the parcels of land contained within each—	7
(a) 2 meridians of longitude 5 minutes apart; and	8
(b) 2 parallels of latitude 5 minutes apart.	9
(3) Each block is divided into 25 sub-blocks each being bounded by 2 meridians of longitude 1 minute apart and 2 parallels of latitude 1 minute apart.	10 11 12
(4) Each block and sub-block must be located and described in the way prescribed under a regulation.	13 14
CHAPTER 2—STATE OWNERSHIP OF GEOHERMAL ENERGY	15 16
11 State ownership of geothermal energy	17
(1) All geothermal energy on or below the surface of any land in the State is, and is taken always to have been, the property of the State.	18 19
(2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that—	20
(a) a person does not acquire any property in geothermal energy merely because the person discovers it or discovers geothermal material from which geothermal energy may be extracted; and	21 22 23
(b) subsection (1) applies whether or not the land is freehold or other land.	24 25
(3) This section applies despite any other Act, grant, title or other document.	26 27

12 Geothermal energy reservation in land grants	1
(1) This section applies to each grant under another Act of a right relating to land.	2 3
(2) This section applies whether the grant was made before or after the commencement of this section.	4 5
(3) The grant is taken to contain a reservation to the State of—	6
(a) all geothermal energy on or below the surface of the land; and	7
(b) the exclusive right do the following in relation to the land—	8
(i) authorise, under the provisions of this Act, persons to carry out exploration for geothermal energy;	9 10
(ii) authorise persons to carry out any activity related to the exploration for, or extraction of, geothermal energy;	11 12
(iii) regulate, under this Act, the exploration for, or extraction of, geothermal energy.	13 14
(4) In this section—	15
“grant”, of a right, includes an authority, lease, licence, permit or other instrument of tenure, however called.	16 17
13 Prohibition on geothermal exploration without permit	18
A person must not carry out geothermal exploration unless—	19
(a) a geothermal exploration permit for the exploration is in force; and	20 21
(b) the person may, under section 35, ² carry out the exploration.	22
Maximum penalty—1 500 penalty units.	23
14 Prohibition on geothermal extraction	24
(1) A person must not extract, or carry out an activity related to the extraction of, geothermal energy unless the extracting or carrying out of the activity is—	25 26 27
(a) authorised under this Act; or	28

2 Section 35 (Geothermal exploration)

(b) an activity prescribed under a regulation.	1
Maximum penalty—1 500 penalty units.	2
(2) An activity may be prescribed under subsection (1)(b) only if it is—	3
(a) related to the use of hot water for domestic or associated purposes; or	4
(b) for remote area power generation of no more than 250 kW.	5
(b) for remote area power generation of no more than 250 kW.	6
15 Geothermal exploration permit does not create an interest in land	7
The granting of a geothermal exploration permit does not create an interest in any land.	8
	9

CHAPTER 3—TENDER PROCESS 10

PART 1—PRELIMINARY 11

16 Operation of ch 3	12
(1) This chapter provides for a process for the granting of geothermal exploration permits by competitive tender.	13
	14
(2) A geothermal exploration permit can only be granted under this chapter.	15
	16

PART 2—CALLS FOR TENDERS 17

Division 1—Calling for tenders 18

17 Power to call for tenders	19
(1) The Minister may invite tenders for a geothermal exploration permit for an area of land (a “call for tenders”).	20
	21

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- (2) The land the subject of a call for tenders is the “**tender release area**”. 1
2
- (3) A call for tenders must be gazetted and state each of the following— 3
- (a) the tender release area; 4
 - (b) the closing time for the call; 5
 - (c) the place at which tenders must be made; 6
 - (d) that any person as follows (an “**affected person**”) in relation to 7
land in the tender release area may make submissions to the 8
Minister about the call for tenders— 9
 - (i) a landholder of the land; 10
 - (ii) a person who has an interest in the land; 11
 - (iii) a local government whose local government area includes 12
the land; 13
 - (iv) a native title body for the land; 14
 - (v) a person who has a mining interest in the land; 15
 - (e) the place at which submissions under paragraph (d) must be 16
made; 17
 - (f) details about any of the following that are likely to impact 18
significantly on geothermal exploration in the tender release 19
area— 20
 - (i) proposed tenure conditions that may apply to any permit 21
granted;³ 22
 - (ii) minimum requirements for any proposed work program; 23
 - (g) what parts of the tender release area will, if the permit is granted, 24
be embargoed land for the permit;⁴ 25
 - (h) any other specific requirements to which the tender may be 26
subject. 27

3 See section 29 (Power to impose tenure conditions).

4 See section 84 (Minister’s power to decide embargoed land).

18 Area requirements for tender release area	1
(1) This section applies if the Minister is deciding a tender release area. ⁵	2
(2) The area must not include the following land (“ excluded land ”)—	3
(a) land in a forest reserve or protected area under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> ;	4
(b) other land, or a stated type of land, prescribed under a regulation.	5
(3) The area may include a part of a sub-block (a “ residual sub-block ”) only if the part is the result of the non-inclusion of excluded land.	6
(4) The area must not be more than 200 sub-blocks or residual sub-blocks, in any combination.	7
(5) The area must not include sub-blocks or residual sub-blocks—	8
(a) that consist entirely of embargoed land; or	9
(b) in the area of an existing geothermal exploration permit.	10
19 Changes to excluded land do not affect existing permits	11
(1) This section applies if—	12
(a) a geothermal exploration permit is granted; and	13
(b) the excluded land for tender release areas changes after the grant.	14
(2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the change does not affect the area of the permit.	15
	16
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Division 2—Tendering 20

20 Right to tender	21
(1) Any person may, under section 21, tender for a proposed geothermal exploration permit for all or part of the tender release area stated in a call for tenders. ⁶	22
(2) However—	23
(a) a tender can not be made after the closing time for the call; and	24
	25
	26

5 See also section 84 (Minister’s power to decide embargoed land).

6 See however section 31 (Restrictions on grant).

(b)	a tender for only part of the tender release area must be for whole sub-blocks or residual sub-blocks.	1 2
21	Requirements for making tender	3
(1)	A tender for a proposed geothermal exploration permit must—	4
(a)	be made to the Minister in the approved form; and	5
(b)	be lodged at the place stated in the call for tenders; and	6
(c)	describe the area of the proposed permit; and	7
(d)	include a proposed work program that complies with section 22; and	8 9
(e)	meet any requirements stated in the relevant call for tenders; and	10
(f)	state the financial and technical resources the tenderer proposes to commit to geothermal exploration under the proposed permit; and	11 12 13
(g)	state the tenderer's access to relevant financial and technical resources; and	14 15
(h)	state—	16
(i)	the tenderer's address for service; and	17
(ii)	the person to whom service of notices under this Act on the tenderer or the holder of the proposed permit may be given; and	18 19 20
(i)	be accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.	21
(2)	The area described under subsection (1)(c) can not include land not within the tender release area for the call for tenders.	22 23
22	Requirements for proposed work program	24
(1)	For section 21(1)(d), a proposed work program must—	25
(a)	identify for each year of the proposed geothermal exploration permit—	26 27
(i)	the proposed specific objectives for the year; and	28
(ii)	the means by which it is proposed to achieve the proposed specific objectives; and	29 30

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(iii) an estimate of the cost of the proposed means; and	1
(b) demonstrate that it is appropriate for the proposed area of the permit; and	2 3
(c) include evidence that the tenderer has access to the financial and technical resources necessary to carry out the proposed work; and	4 5 6
(d) meet any minimum requirements stated in the relevant call for tenders.	7 8
(2) The proposed specific objectives must—	9
(a) be reasonably achievable before the end of the year for which each objective is proposed; and	10 11
(b) be able to be achieved in a way that can be clearly demonstrated; and	12 13
(c) require the permit holder to—	14
(i) carry out efficient and responsible geothermal exploration; and	15 16
(ii) enhance knowledge of the State’s geothermal resources.	17
(3) In this section—	18
“year” of a work program means each period of 12 months starting on the day, or the anniversary of the day, the geothermal exploration permit takes effect.	19 20 21
23 Right to terminate call for tenders	22
(1) The Minister may, by gazette notice, terminate a call for tenders at any time before deciding to grant a geothermal exploration permit to a person who has made a tender in response to the call.	23 24 25
(2) All tenders in response to the call lapse when the call is terminated.	26
24 Amending tenders	27
A tenderer for a geothermal exploration permit may, by a notice to the Minister, amend the tender at any time before the closing time for the relevant call for tenders.	28 29 30

PART 3—SUBMISSIONS BY AFFECTED PARTIES**25 Right of affected person to make submissions**

(1) An affected person for land in a tender release area for a call for tenders may make submissions to the Minister about the call for tenders.

(2) The submissions must—

(a) state—

(i) the name, address and contact details for the affected person; and

(ii) the land the subject of the submissions; and

(iii) details of any issue relating to the call for tenders the affected person wishes the Minister to consider; and

(b) be made—

(i) at the place stated in the call for tenders; and

(ii) before the closing time for the call.

(3) The submissions must relate to all or part of the tender release area.

(4) Submissions made under this section are “**properly made submissions**” for the call for tenders.

PART 4—DECIDING TENDERS**26 Deciding whether to grant permit**

(1) The Minister must, after the closing time for a call for tenders, consider all tenders made in response to the call and decide—

(a) if there is only 1 tender—whether to grant a geothermal exploration permit to the tenderer over all or part of the land applied for; or

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(b) if there is more than 1 tender, whether to grant a geothermal exploration permit to 1 or more of the tenderers over all or part of the land applied for; ⁷ or	1 2 3
(c) not to grant a geothermal exploration permit to any tenderer.	4
(2) However—	5
(a) before the Minister makes a decision under subsection (1), the Minister must consider all properly made submissions for the call for tenders; and	6 7 8
(b) the Minister can not decide to grant a tenderer a geothermal exploration permit unless the tenderer is an eligible person; and	9 10
(c) the Minister can not grant more than 1 geothermal exploration permit over the same area.	11 12
(3) If there is more than 1 tenderer, the Minister may use any process to make the decision under subsection (1) the Minister considers appropriate, including, for example, a process appointing a preferred tenderer.	13 14 15
(4) In this section—	16
“eligible person”, to hold a geothermal exploration permit, means—	17
(a) an adult who is not an insolvent under administration; or	18
(b) a company or a registered body under the Corporations Act, other than a company or a registered body that is an externally-administered corporation under that Act; or	19 20 21
(c) a government owned corporation; or	22
(d) the State; or	23
(e) a local government.	24
27 Restriction on removal of approved tenderer	25
If the Minister has, under section 26(3), appointed a preferred tenderer, the Minister may cancel the appointment only if the Minister has given the preferred tenderer a reasonable opportunity to be heard in relation to the cancellation.	26 27 28 29

7 See also section 84 (Minister’s power to decide embargoed land).

28 Criteria for deciding whether to grant permit

(1) The matters the Minister must consider in making the decision under section 26 include whether—

- (a) the granting of the permit is in the interests of the State; and
- (b) the tenderer is seeking the permit to genuinely carry out geothermal exploration under the permit.

(2) In considering whether the grant is in the interests of the State, the Minister must have regard to—

- (a) the extent to which the tenderer is capable of carrying out geothermal exploration under the permit, having regard to the tenderer's access to financial and technical resources; and
- (b) the tenderer's history of compliance with this Act or other legislation related to resource exploration of the State or elsewhere, of which the Minister is aware.

(3) For subsection (2)(a), the Minister may have regard to—

- (a) if the tenderer is a corporation—whether any action has been taken by or against it or any holding company of the tenderer that may result in it becoming an externally-administered body corporate; or
- (b) if the tenderer is an individual—whether any action has been taken by or against the individual that may result in the individual becoming an insolvent under administration; or
- (c) the tenderer's existing and proposed commitments of financial and technical resources to resource exploration in the State or elsewhere.

(4) The matters mentioned in this section are the “**suitability criteria**”.

(5) The suitability criteria do not limit the matters the Minister may have regard to in deciding whether to grant the permit.

29 Power to impose tenure conditions

(1) The Minister may, in deciding to grant a geothermal exploration permit, impose conditions (“**tenure conditions**”) on the permit that are not inconsistent with the mandatory conditions.

(2) However, a tenure condition can not be imposed if it—

(a)	relates to the management of environmental impacts; or	1
(b)	authorises unlawful environmental harm as defined under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .	2 3
(3)	Before imposing a tenure condition under this section, the Minister must consider all properly made submissions for the call for tenders.	4 5
30	Requirement to obtain relevant authority, licence or approval	6
	The Minister may, before deciding whether to grant a geothermal exploration permit, require the tenderer to obtain a relevant licence, approval or authority under another Act.	7 8 9
	<i>Examples—</i>	10
•	An environmental authority for an environmentally relevant activity under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> the carrying out of which is authorised under this Act	11 12 13
•	A water entitlement under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> that is needed to carry out an activity authorised under this Act, other than under section 39 ⁸	14 15
31	Restrictions on grant	16
	If the Minister decides to grant the permit, it must not be granted unless—	17 18
(a)	the annual rent for the first year of the permit has been paid; and	19
(b)	the tenderer has given the State security for the permit in the form and amount prescribed under a regulation; and	20 21
(c)	the tenderer has agreed in writing to the tenure conditions and the term of the permit as decided by the Minister; ⁹ and	22 23
(d)	the Minister and the tenderer have agreed about the specific objectives for the permit; and	24 25
(e)	if the Minister has made a requirement under section 30—the requirement has been complied with.	26 27

8 Section 39 (Taking, interfering with and using water for geothermal exploration)

9 For the term, see section 33 (Term of permit).

32 Grant of permit

1

(1) This section applies only if the Minister decides to grant a geothermal exploration permit and any restrictions under section 31 do not apply or have ceased to apply.

2

3

4

(2) The Minister is taken to have granted the permit on the first day of the next month.

5

6

(3) The chief executive must—

7

(a) to record the permit—create and keep in the geothermal register an instrument for the permit in the approved form; and

8

9

(b) give the permit holder a copy.

10

33 Term of permit

11

(1) The term of the permit is the term decided by the Minister.

12

(2) However, the term of the permit must be only for 1 year, 2 years or 3 years after it is granted.

13

14

34 Notice to unsuccessful tenderers

15

If the Minister decides not to grant a geothermal exploration permit to a tenderer, the chief executive must, as soon as practicable, give the tenderer a notice of the decision.¹⁰

16

17

18

¹⁰ See also the *Judicial Review Act 1991*, section 32 (Request for statement of reasons).

CHAPTER 4—GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATION PERMITS	1 2
PART 1—RIGHTS UNDER GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATION PERMITS	3 4
35 Geothermal exploration	5
(1) A permit holder may, subject to this Act and the conditions of the permit, carry out geothermal exploration in any part of the area of the permit to which access is provided under chapter 5. ¹¹	6 7 8
(2) However, if land in the area of the permit is also subject to a mining interest, geothermal exploration can not be carried out on the land if—	9 10
(a) carrying out the exploration adversely affects the carrying out of an activity under the mining interest; and	11 12
(b) the activity under the mining interest has already started.	13
(3) Also, if a bore in the area of the permit is being used by someone else under another Act, the bore may be used by the holder only if, under chapter 7, part 5, ¹² control of the bore is transferred to the permit holder.	14 15 16
36 Geothermal exploration rights may be exercised by authorised persons	17 18
(1) Section 35 also applies for any of the following persons (an “authorised person” for the permit) acting within the scope of the person’s authority from the holder—	19 20 21
(a) if the holder is a corporation—its officers and employees;	22
(b) the holder’s employees or partners who are individuals;	23
(c) agents of, or contractors for, the holder;	24

11 Chapter 5 (Access)

See, in particular, sections 85 (Effect of embargoed land for permit) and chapter 5, part 2 (Restricted land).

12 Chapter 7, part 5 (Transfers in relation to bores)

(d) officers and employees of, or agents of, or contractors for, agents or contractors mentioned in paragraph (c).	1 2
(2) The authority may be express, or implied from—	3
(a) the nature of the relationship between the authorised person and the holder; or	4 5
(b) the duties the person performs for the holder; or	6
(c) the duties a person mentioned in subsection (1) customarily performs.	7 8
37 Access to permit area	9
Subject to chapter 5, ¹³ a permit holder or an authorised person for the permit may enter the area of the permit to exercise the right under section 35(1). ¹⁴	10 11 12
38 No obstruction of access right	13
A person who—	14
(a) has a right to enter the area of a geothermal exploration permit; and	15 16
(b) is not the permit holder or an authorised person for the permit;	17
must not unreasonably obstruct the permit holder or the authorised person from exercising the right under section 37.	18 19
Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.	20
39 Taking, interfering with and using water for geothermal exploration	21 22
(1) A permit holder or an authorised person for the permit may take, interfere with and use underground water for geothermal exploration if the water is necessarily taken during the carrying out of geothermal exploration in the area of the permit.	23 24 25 26

13 Chapter 5 (Access)

14 See also section 97 (Entry authority to comply with requirement after permit ceases or area reduced).

(2) The holder or authorised person is not required to hold an authority under the *Water Act 2000* for the taking or interference. 1
2

PART 2—MANDATORY CONDITIONS 3

40 Operation of pt 2 4

(1) This part imposes particular conditions on each geothermal exploration permit. 5
6

(2) The imposed conditions, and any other conditions imposed under this Act (other than a tenure condition) on a geothermal exploration permit are “**mandatory conditions**”.¹⁵ 7
8
9

(3) If a mandatory condition conflicts with a tenure condition, the mandatory condition prevails to the extent of the inconsistency. 10
11

(4) As well as imposing a condition, sections 45, 47 and 50 also impose a penalty.¹⁶ 12
13

41 Compliance with agreed specific objectives 14

(1) The permit holder must achieve the agreed specific objectives for the permit on or before the time provided for in the objectives.¹⁷ 15
16

(2) Subsection (1) does not stop the holder from carrying out geothermal exploration not provided for in the specific objectives if this Act and the other conditions of the permit are complied with. 17
18
19

42 No unauthorised activities 20

The permit holder must not carry out, or authorise the carrying out of, an activity in the area of the permit unless it is authorised or provided for under this Act or another Act. 21
22
23

15 See also section 96 (Requirement to give chief executive copy of notice of entry).

16 Sections 45 (No obstruction of other access rights), 47 (Obligation to remove equipment and plant) and 50 (Notice of significant discovery)

17 For the agreed specific objectives see section 31(d) (Restrictions on grant).

43 Annual rent and interest	1
(1) The permit holder must pay the State the annual rent for the permit, as prescribed under a regulation.	2 3
(2) The annual rent must be paid in the way, and on or before the day prescribed under a regulation.	4 5
(3) If the permit holder does not pay the annual rent, the holder must also pay the State interest at the rate prescribed under a regulation on the amount of the unpaid rent, starting on the day immediately after the amount became payable and ending on the day the unpaid rent is paid in full, both days inclusive.	6 7 8 9 10
44 Notice of significant change in membership of permit holder or holding company	11 12
If the permit holder is a company and there is a significant change in the membership of the holder or any holding company of the holder, the holder must, as soon as practicable, give the Minister a notice of the change.	13 14 15
45 No obstruction of other access rights	16
If someone else has the right to enter the area of the permit, the permit holder or an authorised person for the permit must not unreasonably obstruct the person from exercising that right. ¹⁸	17 18 19
Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.	20
46 Improvement restoration	21
(1) If an activity carried out by the permit holder or an authorised person for the permit causes damage to an improvement on, or attached to, land in the area of the permit, the holder must, within a reasonable period—	22 23 24
(a) restore the improvement at least to the same, or substantially the same, condition that it was in before the damage happened; or	25 26
(b) replace it with another improvement in the condition mentioned in paragraph (a); or	27 28

18 See also section 100 (Right to compensation).

(c) pay an agreed amount of compensation to the owner of the improvement. ¹⁹	1 2
(2) For subsection (1), damage does not include damage to which a requirement under another Act applies.	3 4
47 Obligation to remove equipment and plant	5
(1) If the permit holder or an authorised person for the permit brings equipment or plant on to land in the area of the permit, the holder or person must remove it from the land before the required time, unless its continued presence on the land—	6 7 8 9
(a) has been agreed to in writing by the landholder of the land; or	10
(b) is authorised under another Act.	11
Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.	12
(2) In this section—	13
“ equipment or plant ” does not include equipment for a geothermal exploration bore if it is not reasonably practicable to remove it from the bore.	14 15 16
“ required time ” means the later of the following—	17
(a) when the land ceases to be in the area of the permit;	18
(b) if an entry authority under section 97 ²⁰ has been given for the land—the end of the period stated in the authority.	19 20
48 Notice of change of address for service	21
(1) This section applies if any of the following change—	22
(a) the permit holder’s address for service;	23
(b) the person to whom service of notices under this Act on the holder may be given.	24 25
(2) The holder must give the chief executive a notice of the change within 20 business days.	26 27

19 See also section 100 (Right to compensation).

20 Section 97 (Entry authority to comply with requirement after permit ceases or area reduced)

(3) The notice must be in the approved form and accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.	1 2
49 Reporting	3
A permit holder must report to the chief executive about the following, in the way and at the times or intervals prescribed under a regulation—	4 5
(a) geothermal exploration carried out in the area of the permit;	6
(b) the results of the exploration.	7
50 Notice of significant discovery	8
If a permit holder or an authorised person for the permit discovers a significant occurrence of any of the following in the area, the holder must, as soon as practicable, give the chief executive a notice of the discovery—	9 10 11
(a) geothermal material;	12
(b) petroleum, as defined under the <i>Petroleum Act 1923</i> ;	13
(c) a mineral, as defined under the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> .	14
Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.	15
51 Compliance with directions	16
The permit holder must comply with any direction given to the holder under this Act. ²¹	17 18
52 Conditions imposed under a regulation	19
The permit holder must comply with any conditions for the permit prescribed under a regulation.	20 21

21 See sections 55 (Replenishment of security) and chapter 7, part 1 (Directions).

PART 3—SECURITY**53 Power to use security**

(1) Subject to section 54, security for a geothermal exploration permit²² may be used to pay the costs of remedying a contravention of the permit or of this Act in relation to the permit, including, for example, for a purpose as follows—

- (a) to rectify loss or damage to improvements;
- (b) to remove plant or equipment;
- (c) to close a borehole;
- (d) to satisfy a debt, other than a penalty, owing to the State under this Act;
- (e) to rectify a breach of a mandatory condition or tenure condition of the permit.
- (f) to pay compensation payable to anyone under this Act.²³

(2) In this section—

“**geothermal exploration permit**” includes a geothermal exploration permit that has ended the security for which is still being kept under section 56.

54 Notice of claim on security

(1) Before security for a geothermal exploration permit may be used, the Minister must—

- (a) give the permit holder a notice stating each of the following—
 - (i) the purpose for which the security is proposed to be used;
 - (ii) the amount of the security proposed to be used;
 - (iii) that the holder may make submissions to the Minister about the proposed use;
 - (iv) a reasonable period for the submissions to be made; and

²² For the requirement to give security before grant, see section 31 (Restrictions on grant).

²³ See section 100 (Right to compensation).

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(b) consider any submissions made by the holder within the stated period.	1 2
(2) In this section—	3
“holder”, for a geothermal exploration permit that has ended, means the person who held the permit immediately before it ended.	4 5
55 Replenishment of security	6
(1) This section applies, if—	7
(a) under this part, all or part of the security for a geothermal exploration permit has been used; and	8 9
(b) the permit is still in force.	10
(2) The Minister must give the permit holder a notice—	11
(a) stating how much of the security has been used; and	12
(b) directing the holder to, within 20 business days after the giving of the notice, replenish the security for the permit up to the amount prescribed under section 31. ²⁴	13 14 15
56 Retention of security	16
(1) The security, or part of the security, for a geothermal exploration permit may be kept for no more than 6 months after the permit has ended.	17 18
(2) However, if—	19
(a) a claim has been made before the end of the 6 month period for an amount for which the security may, under section 53, be used to pay; and	20 21 22
(b) the amount has not been assessed;	23
an appropriate amount of the security to meet the claim may be kept until the amount has been assessed.	24 25

24 Section 31 (Restrictions on grant)

**PART 4—AMENDMENTS, DEFERRALS,
CANCELLATION, SURRENDERS AND TRANSFERS**

Division 1—Applications

Subdivision 1—General provisions

- 57 Right to apply**
- (1) A permit holder may apply to the Minister to—
- (a) amend a tenure condition of the permit, other than a call for tender condition; or
 - (b) defer compliance with section 49 or 107²⁵ in relation to the giving of a particular report or samples; or
 - (c) defer the time provided for achievement of an agreed specific objective for the permit; or
 - (d) surrender all or part of the permit; or
 - (e) transfer the holder’s interest in the permit as a holder of the permit.
- (2) The application must—
- (a) be in the approved form; and
 - (b) comply with any additional requirements under subdivisions 2 to 6 that apply to the making of the application; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.
- (3) In this section—
- “call for tender condition”** means a tenure condition of the permit that is the same, or substantially the same, as a condition that, under section 17(3)(f)(i),²⁶ was proposed for the permit.

25 Section 49 (Reporting) or 107 (Direction to give samples)

26 Section 17 (Power to call for tenders)

58 Deciding application	1
(1) This section applies subject to any additional requirements under subdivisions 2 to 6 for the deciding of the application or the taking effect of the decision.	2 3 4
(2) The Minister must decide whether to grant or refuse all or part of the application.	5 6
(3) If the decision is to grant all or part of the application, the chief executive must, as soon as practicable—	7 8
(a) amend the instrument for the permit to reflect the decision; and	9
(b) give the applicant a notice of the decision.	10
(4) If the decision is to refuse all or part of the application, the chief executive must, as soon as practicable after the decision is made, give the applicant an information notice about the decision.	11 12 13
<i>Subdivision 2—Additional provisions for amendment of tenure conditions</i>	14 15
59 Making application	16
An application to amend a tenure condition must state sufficient grounds to justify why the Minister should make the amendment.	17 18
60 Deciding application	19
The Minister must, in deciding the application, have regard to the suitability criteria as if a reference in the criteria to a tenderer were a reference to the applicant.	20 21 22
<i>Subdivision 3—Additional provisions for deferral of agreed specific objective</i>	23 24
61 Making application	25
(1) An application to defer the time provided for achievement of an agreed specific objective for a geothermal exploration permit can not be made if—	26 27 28

(a)	a previous application has been made to defer achievement of that agreed specific objective; or	1 2
(b)	the deferral sought is more than 12 months; or	3
(c)	the deferral, if granted, would extend the period beyond the current term of the permit.	4 5
(2)	The application must state sufficient grounds to justify why the Minister should consider the deferral sought.	6 7
(3)	The deferral sought must be a multiple of whole months.	8
62	Deciding application	9
(1)	The Minister may grant the application only if satisfied events beyond the holder's control justify the deferral.	10 11
(2)	For subsection (1), events beyond the holder's control—	12
(a)	do not include a failure to obtain enough financial resources; but	13
(b)	may include a failure to obtain enough technical resources if the Minister is satisfied there is clear evidence that reasonable endeavours have been made to obtain the resources.	14 15 16
	<i>Subdivision 4—Additional provisions for deferral of giving of reports and samples</i>	17 18
63	Making application	19
(1)	An application to defer compliance with section 49 or 107 ²⁷ in relation to the giving of a particular report or samples can not be made if—	20 21
(a)	an application to defer the compliance for the giving of the report or samples has previously been made; or	22 23
(b)	the extension sought is more than 3 months.	24
(2)	The application must state sufficient grounds to justify why the Minister should consider the deferral sought.	25 26
(3)	The deferral sought must be a multiple of whole months.	27

27 Sections 49 (Reporting) and 107 (Direction to give samples)

64 Deciding application	1
The Minister may grant the application only if satisfied events beyond the holder's control justify the deferral.	2 3
<i>Subdivision 5—Additional provisions for surrenders</i>	
65 Making application	5
An application to surrender a geothermal exploration permit must be accompanied by—	6 7
(a) a report under section 49 for the surrender; and	8
(b) evidence the holder has complied with sections 46 and 47. ²⁸	9
66 Deciding application	10
(1) The Minister may decide to grant the application only if the applicant has complied with sections 46, 47 and 49 ²⁹ in relation to the proposed surrender.	11 12 13
(2) If the decision is to accept all or part of the surrender—	14
(a) the surrender takes effect on the last day of the month in which the acceptance was made; and	15 16
(b) the Minister must refund the applicant any annual rent overpaid because of the surrender, worked out proportionately for the whole months remaining until the end of the year for which the rent was paid.	17 18 19 20

28 Sections 46 (Improvement restoration) and 47 (Obligation to remove equipment and plant) and 49 (Reporting)

29 Sections 46 (Improvement restoration), 47 (Obligation to remove equipment and plant) and 49 (Reporting)

<i>Subdivision 6—Additional provisions for transfers</i>	1
67 Transfer only by application	2
A purported transfer of a geothermal exploration permit, or of a holder's interest in a geothermal exploration permit, not made under this part is of no effect.	3 4 5
68 Additional requirements for making application	6
(1) An application to transfer a geothermal exploration permit or a holder's interest in a geothermal exploration permit can only be made by all holders of the permit and all proposed transferees.	7 8 9
(2) The application may be made only if—	10
(a) more than 1 year has passed since the permit took effect; and	11
(b) either—	12
(i) no condition of the permit has been contravened; or	13
(ii) if a condition has been contravened—the contravention has been remedied or addressed; and	14 15
(c) either—	16
(i) no proposed action notice has been given in relation to the permit; or	17 18
(ii) if a proposed action notice has been given—the chief executive has given the permit holder a notice that the proposed action will not be taken or that the action has been resolved.	19 20 21 22
(3) The application must show the proposed transferee's ability to comply with the suitability criteria as if the application were a tender for the permit.	23 24 25
69 Deciding application	26
The Minister must, in deciding the application, have regard to the suitability criteria as if a reference in the criteria to a tenderer were a reference to the proposed transferee.	27 28 29

70 Steps after approval	1
(1) If the decision is to grant the application, the chief executive must, as soon as practicable, give the applicants a notice of the decision.	2 3
(2) The transfer takes effect on a day fixed by a notice from the applicants to the chief executive.	4 5
(3) However, the decision has no effect and the transfer does not take effect if a notice under subsection (2) is not given within 3 months after the giving of the notice under subsection (1).	6 7 8
 <i>Division 2—Amendment and cancellation by Minister or chief executive</i>	9
 <i>Subdivision 1—Amendment and cancellation powers</i>	10
 71 Chief executive’s power to correct error	11
The chief executive may amend a geothermal exploration permit to correct an error. ³⁰	12 13
 72 Minister’s power to amend permit area or tenure conditions	14
(1) The Minister may amend a geothermal exploration permit by—	15
(a) amending any of its tenure conditions; or	16
(b) reducing its area.	17
(2) However, the amendment or reduction may be made only if—	18
(a) the permit holder has, in writing, agreed to the amendment or reduction; or	19 20
(b) the Minister considers the amendment necessary or desirable because of a ground mentioned in section 73 or 74 and the procedure under subdivision 2 is followed.	21 22 23
(3) This section does not limit or otherwise affect a power under another provision of this Act to amend a geothermal exploration permit. ³¹	24 25

30 See also section 123 (Maintaining register).

31 See division 1 (Applications) and sections 71 (Chief executive’s power to correct error) and 86 (Release of embargoed land).

73	Grounds for amending tenure condition	1
	For section 72(2)(b), the grounds for amending a tenure condition are any of the following—	2 3
	(a) a contravention of this Act or a tenure condition by the permit holder or an authorised person for the permit;	4 5
	(b) a reduction of area of the permit;	6
	(c) a release of embargoed land for the permit;	7
	(d) if there is more than 1 holder of the permit—the interest of all of the holders in the permit changes by more than 10%;	8 9
	(e) if the holder is a company—there is a significant change in its membership.	10 11
74	Grounds for reducing permit area	12
	(1) For section 72(2)(b), the grounds for reducing the area of a permit are any of the following—	13 14
	(a) a contravention of this Act or a tenure condition by the permit holder or an authorised person for the permit;	15 16
	(b) the Minister is of the opinion that a holder of the permit is no longer suitable to be a holder of the permit;	17 18
	(c) the permit or a holder's interest in the permit was obtained because of a materially false or misleading declaration or representation, made orally or in writing.	19 20 21
	(2) In considering whether the holder is suitable to hold the permit, the Minister must have regard to the suitability criteria as if a reference in the criteria to a tenderer were a reference to the holder.	22 23 24
75	Minister's power to cancel or suspend	25
	(1) The Minister may, if the conditions under subsection (3) have been complied with, cancel or suspend a geothermal exploration permit.	26 27
	(2) The suspension must be a suspension of one of the following types—	28

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(a)	a suspension (a “ complete suspension ”) that does not allow the exercise of any of the rights under chapter 4, part 1, ³² in relation to the permit in any part of area of the permit;	1 2 3
(b)	a suspension (a “ limited suspension ”) of particular rights under chapter 4, part 1, in relation to the permit for all or part of its area.	4 5 6
(3)	For subsection (1), the conditions are that—	7
(a)	the Minister considers the cancellation or suspension necessary or desirable; and	8 9
(b)	for cancellation—the Minister may, under section 72, reduce the area of the permit; and	10 11
(c)	for suspension—a ground under section 76 exists; and	12
(d)	the following provision is complied with—	13
(i)	for cancellation or suspension without immediate suspension—subdivision 2;	14 15
(ii)	for immediate suspension—subdivisions 2 and 3.	16
76	Grounds for suspension	17
(1)	For section 75(3)(c), the grounds for suspension are any of the following—	18 19
(a)	a contravention of this Act or a tenure condition by the permit holder or an authorised person for the permit;	20 21
(b)	the Minister is of the opinion that the holder is no longer suitable to hold the permit;	22 23
(c)	the giving of a direction under section 102 or 103; ³³	24
(d)	security for the permit is, or may be, insufficient to remedy the contravention and any other contravention of this Act or condition of the permit by the permit holder or an authorised person for the permit;	25 26 27 28

32 Chapter 4, part 1 (Rights under geothermal exploration permits)

33 Section 102 (Direction to ease landholder concerns) or 103 (Direction to close exploration bore)

(e) the permit or a holder's interest in the permit was obtained because of a materially false or misleading declaration or representation, made orally or in writing.	1 2 3
(2) In considering whether the holder is suitable to hold the permit, the Minister must have regard to the suitability criteria as if a reference in the criteria to a tenderer were a reference to the holder.	4 5 6
<i>Subdivision 2—General procedure for amendment, cancellation and suspension by Minister</i>	7 8
77 Application of sdiv 2	9
This subdivision applies if the Minister proposes—	10
(a) under section 72, ³⁴ to amend a tenure condition, or reduce the area, of a geothermal exploration permit other than with the written agreement of its holder; or	11 12 13
(b) to cancel or suspend a geothermal exploration permit.	14
78 Notice of proposed action	15
(1) The Minister must give the permit holder a notice (a “ proposed action notice ”) stating each of the following—	16 17
(a) the action (the “ proposed action ”) the Minister proposes to take under this division;	18 19
(b) the grounds for the proposed action;	20
(c) the facts and circumstances that are the basis for the grounds;	21
(d) if the proposed action is to amend—the proposed amendment;	22
(e) if the proposed action is to suspend—	23
(i) the proposed suspension period; and	24
(ii) whether the proposed suspension is a complete suspension or a limited suspension; and	25 26
(iii) if the proposed suspension is a limited suspension—	27

34 Section 72 (Minister's power to amend permit area or tenure conditions)

(A) the rights under chapter 4, part 1, that are proposed to be suspended; and	1 2
(B) whether the suspension is for all or part of the area of the permit; and	3 4
(C) if the suspension is for part of the area—that part;	5
(f) that the holder may, within a stated period (the “ submission period ”), make submissions to show why the proposed action should not be taken.	6 7 8
(2) The submission period must end at least 20, but no more than 40, business days after the proposed action notice is given.	9 10
(3) The proposed suspension period may be fixed by reference to a stated event.	11 12
79 Minister may seek submissions from others	13
The Minister may, before or during the submission period, seek submissions about the proposed action from an affected person for land in the area of the permit or from other relevant persons.	14 15 16
80 Considering submissions	17
The Minister must consider any submissions under section 78(1)(f) or 79 made within the submission period.	18 19
81 Decision on proposed action	20
(1) If, after complying with section 80, the Minister still believes a ground exists to take the proposed action, the Minister may decide to take all or part of the proposed action.	21 22 23
(2) The decision takes effect on the later of the following—	24
(a) the day the chief executive gives the permit holder an information notice about the decision;	25 26
(b) a later day stated in the notice.	27
(3) If the Minister at any time decides not to take the proposed action, the chief executive must give the permit holder a notice of the decision.	28 29

Subdivision 3—Immediate suspension**82 Power of and procedure for immediate suspension**

(1) The Minister may, by a notice (an “**immediate suspension notice**”) to the permit holder, impose a limited suspension on the permit if—

- (a) the Minister has given the holder a proposed action notice; and
- (b) a ground under section 83 exists.

(2) The immediate suspension notice may include, or be accompanied by, a proposed action notice.

(3) The immediate suspension notice must state each of the following—

- (a) whether the suspension is a complete suspension or a limited suspension;
- (b) if the suspension is a limited suspension—
 - (i) the rights under chapter 4, part 1, that are suspended; and
 - (ii) whether the suspension is for all or part of the area of the permit; and
 - (iii) if the suspension is for part of the area—that part;
- (c) that the suspension takes effect immediately and continues until the Minister gives the holder a notice—
 - (i) of the Minister’s decision under section 81; or
 - (ii) that the Minister has decided not to take the proposed action;
- (d) the grounds for the suspension;
- (e) the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds;
- (f) that the permit holder may make submissions to the Minister to show why the suspension should end.

(4) The suspension has effect when the permit holder is given the immediate suspension notice.

(5) Each of the stated rights do not apply for the stated area in relation to the permit during the suspension period.

83	Grounds for immediate suspension	1
	For section 82(1)(b), the grounds are that—	2
	(a) the Minister reasonably believes the permit holder or an authorised person for the permit has contravened, is contravening or may contravene this Act or a condition of the permit and—	3 4 5
	(i) the contravention has caused, is causing, or will probably cause, a risk to health or safety; or	6 7
	(ii) the contravention has caused, is causing, or will probably cause, a private or public nuisance at common law; or	8 9
	(iii) security for the permit is, or may be, insufficient to remedy the contravention and any other contravention of this Act or condition of the permit by the permit holder or an authorised person for the permit; or	10 11 12 13
	(b) the Minister has given the permit holder a proposed action notice for a proposed direction under section 102 and the landholder's concern for which the direction is proposed relates to a matter mentioned in paragraph (a); or	14 15 16 17
	(c) the Minister has given the permit holder a proposed action notice for a proposed direction under section 103 and the direction is proposed to be given on a ground mentioned in section 103(1)(a), (c) or (d). ³⁵	18 19 20 21

CHAPTER 5—ACCESS

PART 1—EMBARGOED LAND

84	Minister's power to decide embargoed land	24
	(1) The Minister may, in deciding a tender release area or the area of a geothermal exploration permit, decide that land is embargoed land for the tender release area or area of the permit.	25 26 27

35 Sections 102 (Direction to ease landholder concerns) and 103 (Direction to close exploration bore)

(2) Embargoed land may be described in a way the Minister considers appropriate, including, for example, by area or by reference to a stated type of land. 1
2
3

85 Effect of embargoed land for permit 4

(1) Embargoed land for a geothermal exploration permit still forms part of the area of the permit. 5
6

(2) However, while the land is embargoed land for the permit, the rights under sections 35 and 37, can not be exercised in relation to the land.³⁶ 7
8

86 Release of embargoed land 9

(1) The Minister may amend a geothermal exploration permit to release embargoed land in its area if— 10
11

(a) the permit holder consents; and 12

(b) the Minister considers the circumstances leading to the land becoming embargoed land no longer apply. 13
14

(2) The Minister may amend a tenure condition for the permit that relates to the former embargoed land. 15
16

PART 2—RESTRICTED LAND 17

87 Requirements for access to restricted land 18

(1) A permit holder or an authorised person for the permit may enter restricted land for the permit and carry out geothermal exploration only if— 19
20
21

(a) either of the following give written consent (“**access consent**”) to the entry and the carrying out of the activities— 22
23

(i) each landholder of, or person who has a production interest in, the land for which the entry is sought; 24
25

36 Sections 35 (Geothermal exploration) and 37 (Access to permit area)
See also section 86 (Release of embargoed land).

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(ii) the tribunal, under section 89; ³⁷ and	1
(b) the chief executive has been given a copy of the access consent.	2
(2) In this section—	3
“restricted land” means any of the following land in the area of the permit—	4 5
(a) land, other than a road reserve under the <i>Land Act 1994</i> used only for access, in any of the following—	6 7
(i) land over which there is a production interest;	8
(ii) a reserve under the <i>Land Act 1994</i> ;	9
(iii) a State forest or timber reserve under the <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> ;	10
(b) land within 100 m laterally of a permanent building used—	11
(i) mainly as accommodation or for business purposes; or	12
(ii) for community, sporting or recreational purposes or as a place of worship;	13 14
(c) land within 50 m laterally of any of the following features—	15
(i) a principal stockyard;	16
(ii) a water bore from which water is regularly being taken;	17
(iii) a dam;	18
(iv) another artificial water storage connected to a water supply;	19
(v) a cemetery or burial place;	20
(vi) a significant Aboriginal area under the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> ;	21 22
(vii) a significant Torres Strait Islander area under the <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> ;	23 24
(viii) a place listed on the heritage register under the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i> .	25 26

37 Section 89 (Power of tribunal to give or vary access consent)

88 Provisions for access consent	1
(1) An access consent must state the land and the period to which it applies.	2 3
(2) The period can not end after the later of the following—	4
(a) the remaining current term of the permit;	5
(b) if an entry authority under section 97 ³⁸ has been given for the land—the end of the period stated in the authority.	6 7
(3) The consent may be given subject to written conditions attached to the consent.	8 9
89 Power of tribunal to give or vary access consent	10
(1) A permit holder may apply to the tribunal—	11
(a) if a landholder of, or a person who has a production interest in, land in the area of the permit has not given access consent for the land—for the access consent; or	12 13 14
(b) to vary an access consent, or conditions of the consent, for land in the area of the permit.	15 16
(2) The tribunal may give or vary the access consent only if satisfied—	17
(a) the consent is effectively unobtainable from the landholder or person who has the production interest; or	18 19
(b) the permit holder has used reasonable attempts over a period of at least 3 months to negotiate the access consent and the landholder or person who has the production interest has—	20 21 22
(i) unreasonably refused to give the consent; or	23
(ii) imposed, or sought to impose, unreasonable conditions on the consent.	24 25
(3) For subsection (2)(a) access consent is effectively unobtainable if, after making reasonable attempts, the permit holder has not been able to contact the landholder or person who has the production interest.	26 27 28

38 Section 97 (Entry authority to comply with requirement after permit ceases or area reduced)

PART 3—NOTICE OF ENTRY	1
90 Application of pt 3	2
(1) This part applies to a permit holder for an entry under this Act to land in the area of the permit.	3 4
(2) However, this part does not apply if the entry is—	5
(a) merely access along a road reserve under the <i>Land Act 1994</i> ; or	6
(b) needed to preserve life or property because of an emergency that exists, or may exist.	7 8
91 Requirement for notice of entry	9
(1) Subject to sections 92 and 93, the permit holder or an authorised person for the permit may enter the land only—	10 11
(a) if the holder has, at least 5 business days before the entry, given a notice under this part to—	12 13
(i) each landholder of the land; and	14
(ii) each native title body for the land; and	15
(b) the period to which the notice applies has not ended.	16
(2) A notice under subsection (1) is a “ notice of entry ”.	17
92 Waiver by chief executive of requirement	18
(1) The permit holder may, in the approved form, apply to the chief executive to waive the requirement under section 91(1) to give a notice of entry for an entry to the land to a particular landholder or native title body.	19 20 21
(2) The application must—	22
(a) be in the approved form; and	23
(b) state efforts made to contact the landholder or native title body; and	24 25
(c) be accompanied by—	26
(i) a proposed notice of entry for the entry; and	27
(ii) the fee prescribed under a regulation.	28

- (3) The chief executive must consider and decide whether to waive the requirement. 1
2
- (4) However, the chief executive may waive the requirement only if the chief executive considers the landholder or native title body is effectively uncontactable. 3
4
5
- (5) The chief executive may, before waiving the requirement, require the permit holder to carry out stated steps, including, for example, publishing, in a stated way, a notice of the proposed entry. 6
7
8
- (6) If the chief executive decides to refuse to waive the requirement, the chief executive must, as soon as practicable, give the applicant a notice of the decision, and the reasons for it. 9
10
11
- (7) A waiver under subsection (3) has effect only for 3 months after it is granted. 12
13

93 Waiver by landholder or native title body of requirement 14

- (1) A landholder or native title body of or for the land may waive the requirement under section 91(1) to be notified by the holder, for any period. 15
16
- (2) However, the waiver has effect only if it is written and given to the chief executive. 17
18

94 Requirements for notice of entry 19

- (1) A notice of entry must— 20
- (a) describe— 21
- (i) the land proposed to be entered, in a way that will allow the recipient to identify it; and 22
23
- (ii) the activities proposed to be carried out on the land; and 24
- (b) state— 25
- (i) when the activities are proposed to be carried out; and 26
- (ii) the period to which the notice of entry applies. 27
- (2) Also, for the first notice of entry given by the permit holder to a particular landholder or native title body of or for the land, a copy of the following must be attached to the notice— 28
29
30
- (a) any codes of conduct to which the permit is subject; 31

(b) any environmental authority for an activity that may be carried out under the permit.	1 2
95 Expiry of notice of entry	3
(1) A notice of entry ceases to have force at the end of the period for which the notice of entry applies.	4 5
(2) This section does not prevent the giving of a subsequent notice of entry for the land at any time.	6 7
96 Requirement to give chief executive copy of notice of entry	8
(1) It is a mandatory condition of the permit that the holder must, before entering land, give the chief executive a copy of the notice of entry for the entry.	9 10 11
(2) A contravention of subsection (1) does not invalidate or otherwise affect the entry.	12 13
 PART 4—ACCESS AFTER PERMIT CEASES OR PERMIT AREA REDUCED	 14 15
97 Entry authority to comply with requirement after permit ceases or area reduced	16 17
(1) This section applies if—	18
(a) the holder of a geothermal exploration permit, or the former holder of a former geothermal exploration permit, wishes to enter land (the “ primary land ”) that is, or is no longer, in the area of the permit or former permit; and	19 20 21 22
(b) the proposed entry is to comply with a requirement under this Act or a condition of the permit or former permit.	23 24
(2) The Minister may give a following person (the “ entering person ”), an entry authority to enter the primary land or any other land necessary or desirable to cross for access to the primary land—	25 26 27
(a) the holder or former holder;	28

(b) a person authorised by the holder or former holder.	1
(3) The entry authority—	2
(a) must—	3
(i) be written; and	4
(ii) describe the land the subject of the authority; and	5
(iii) state the purpose for which the entry is authorised; and	6
(iv) state a period during which the entering person is authorised to enter the land; and	7
(b) may be given subject to conditions.	9
(4) The stated period must not be longer than 3 months from when the authority is issued.	10
(5) The entering person may enter the land the subject of the authority only if the person has, at least 5 business days before the entry, given each landholder of, or person who has a production interest in, the land a notice of entry for the entry and a copy of the entry authority.	11
(6) This Act applies to the entering person for the entry and the carrying out of the stated purpose as if the permit or former permit were still in force in relation to the land being entered.	12
(7) In making the entry, the entering person may bring on the land being entered equipment necessary to carry out the stated purpose.	13
	14
	15
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CHAPTER 6—DAMAGE AND COMPENSATION 21

98 Duty to avoid damage 22

In exercising a power under section 35, 37 or 97,³⁹ a person must take all reasonable steps to ensure the person causes as little inconvenience, and does as little damage, as is practicable. 23

24

25

39 Section 35 (Geothermal exploration), 37 (Access to permit area) or 97 (Entry authority to comply with requirement after permit ceases or area reduced)

99 Notice of damage

(1) This section applies to a person (the “**entering person**”) who, under section 35, 37 or 97, enters or purports to enter land.

(2) If the entering person damages the land or an item on the land, the entering person must, as soon as practicable, give a notice of the damage to—

- (a) each relevant landholder of, or other person who has a production interest in, the land on which the damage happened; and
- (b) the owner of the item.

(3) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (2), the entering person must—

- (a) leave the notice at the place where the damage happened; and
- (b) ensure it is left in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way.

(4) The notice must state—

- (a) particulars of the damage; and
- (b) that a person who suffered the damage may, under section 100, claim compensation from the relevant permit holder; and
- (c) if the entering person is not the holder—the holder’s name.

100 Right to compensation

(1) This section applies if a person as follows (a “**claimant**”) suffers a compensatable effect because of the exercise, or purported exercise, by someone else of a right under 35, 37 or 97—

- (a) a landholder;
- (b) a person who has a production interest;
- (c) the owner of an item.

Example of loss—

inability or interference with the lawful enjoyment or use of the landholder’s land

(2) Compensation is payable to the claimant by the holder of the geothermal exploration permit for which the power was exercised or purportedly exercised.

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(3) However, the compensation is not payable for action taken if the person who took the action was not authorised by the holder to do the activity that resulted in the compensatable effect. 1
2
3

(4) In this section— 4

“compensatable effect” means— 5

(a) all or any of the following in relation to the claimant’s land— 6

(i) deprivation of possession of its surface; 7

(ii) diminution of its value; 8

(iii) diminution of the use made, or that may be made, of the land or any improvement on it; 9
10

(iv) severance of any part of the land from other parts of the land or from other land that the claimant owns; and 11
12

(b) any cost or loss arising from the carrying out of activities under the geothermal exploration permit or the exercise of access rights under this Act on the claimant’s land or of the item. 13
14
15

“geothermal exploration permit” includes a former geothermal exploration permit. 16
17

101 How compensation may be claimed 18

(1) Compensation under section 100 may be claimed and ordered in a proceeding brought by the claimant in the tribunal. 19
20

(2) The tribunal may order the payment of the compensation only if it is satisfied it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case. 21
22
23

CHAPTER 7—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS 1**PART 1—DIRECTIONS** 2**102 Direction to ease landholder concerns** 3

(1) This section applies if the Minister reasonably believes that, to ease a valid concern of a landholder of land in the area of a geothermal exploration permit, the permit holder ought reasonably to take action, or cease taking action. 4
5
6
7

(2) The Minister may, by a notice, direct the permit holder to, within a stated reasonable period, take the action, or cease taking the action. 8
9

(3) However, before giving the notice, the Minister must comply with chapter 4, part 4, division 2, subdivision 2⁴⁰— 10
11

(a) as if the giving of the direction were a proposed action notice; and 12
13

(b) as if the decision on the proposed action is a decision whether to give the direction; and 14
15

(c) with other necessary changes. 16

103 Direction to close exploration bore 17

(1) Subject to subsection (3), the Minister may direct the responsible person for an exploration bore (the “**subject bore**”) to close it, if the Minister considers that the subject bore— 18
19
20

(a) is dangerous to persons, or may damage property; or 21

(b) is adversely affecting any of the following— 22

(i) another exploration bore or another type of bore; 23

(ii) an aquifer or mineral or petroleum deposit; 24

(iii) a natural spring; or 25

(c) is causing a private or public nuisance at common law; or 26

40 Chapter 4, part 4, division 2, subdivision 2 (General procedure for amendment, cancellation and suspension by Minister)

(d) has been abandoned or discontinued.	1
(2) The direction may require the subject bore to be closed—	2
(a) in a stated way or to a stated extent; and	3
(b) either permanently or for a stated period.	4
(3) Before giving the notice, the Minister must comply with chapter 4, part 4, division 2, subdivision 2—	5 6
(a) as if the giving of the direction were a proposed action notice; and	7 8
(b) as if the decision on the proposed action is a decision whether to give the direction; and	9 10
(c) with other necessary changes.	11
(4) Generally, for subsection (1), the responsible person for the subject bore is the holder, or former holder, of the relevant geothermal exploration permit.	12 13 14
(5) However, if under chapter 7, part 5, ⁴¹ control of and responsibility for the subject bore has been transferred to someone else, the other person is the responsible person for the subject bore.	15 16 17
(6) Also, if the subject bore has been re-opened by anyone, that person is the responsible person for the bore.	18 19
104 Compliance with direction to close exploration bore	20
A person to whom a direction under section 103 has been given must comply with the direction.	21 22
Maximum penalty—1200 penalty units. ⁴²	23
105 Direction to survey	24
(1) The Minister may, by a notice, direct a permit holder to survey the location of a stated bore or other activity carried out by the holder in the area of the permit.	25 26 27

41 Chapter 7, part 5 (Transfers in relation to bores)

42 See also section 51 (Compliance with directions).

(2) The holder must cause the survey to be carried out by a cadastral surveyor under the <i>Surveyors Act 2003</i> .	1 2
(3) The holder must pay any costs incurred in complying with the notice.	3
106 Direction to give statement of financial and technical resources	4
(1) This section applies if the chief executive reasonably believes a change in circumstances relating to a permit holder may affect the holder's financial or technical ability to carry out work required under the work program for the permit.	5 6 7 8
<i>Examples of a change in circumstances—</i>	9
1. A notice of significant change in membership given under section 44	10
2. The entering into of an agreement to transfer, or application for approval to transfer, the permit	11 12
3. Any holder of the permit, a holding company or a person who, under the Corporations Act, has a substantial holding in any holder of the permit, becoming an externally-administered body corporate or an insolvent under administration	13 14 15 16
4. The taking of action by or against a person mentioned in example 3 that may result in the person becoming an externally-administered body corporate or an insolvent under administration	17 18 19
5. A proposed significant increase in activities to be carried out under the permit.	20
(2) The chief executive may, by a notice, direct the permit holder to give the chief executive a revised statement of the holder's financial or technical resources within a stated reasonable period.	21 22 23
107 Direction to give samples	24
The chief executive may, by a notice, direct a permit holder to give the chief executive samples of materials obtained in the carrying out of geothermal exploration in the area of the permit, in the way and at the times or intervals required by the chief executive.	25 26 27 28
108 Direction to give additional information for requirement under Act	29 30
(1) This section applies if—	31
(a) a permit holder is required under this Act to give the Minister or chief executive (the “official”) a notice a document or information; and	32 33 34

- (b) the person gives the notice, document or information. 1
- (2) The official may, by a notice, require the person to give, within the 2
reasonable time stated in the notice, further information or documents 3
about the matter for which the notice, document or information was given. 4

PART 2—APPEALS 5

109 Who may appeal 6

A person who has been given, or is entitled to be given, an information 7
notice about a decision of the Minister or chief executive (the “**decider**”) 8
may appeal against the decision to the tribunal. 9

110 Period to appeal 10

- (1) The appeal must be started within 20 business days after— 11
- (a) if the person has been given an information notice about the 12
decision—the day the person is given the notice; or 13
- (b) if paragraph (a) does not apply—the day the person otherwise 14
becomes aware of the decision. 15
- (2) However, the tribunal may, at any time within the 20 business days, 16
extend the period for making an appeal. 17

111 Starting appeal 18

- (1) The appeal is started by filing a written notice of appeal with the 19
tribunal. 20
- (2) A copy of the notice must be served on the decider. 21

112 Stay of operation of decision 22

- (1) The tribunal may grant a stay of the decision to secure the 23
effectiveness of the appeal. 24
- (2) A stay— 25

-
- (a) may be given on the conditions the tribunal considers appropriate; and 1
2
- (b) operates for the period fixed by the tribunal; and 3
- (c) may be amended or cancelled by the tribunal. 4
- (3) The period of a stay under this section must not extend past the time when the tribunal decides the appeal. 5
6
- (4) The appeal affects the decision, or carrying out of the decision, only if the decision is stayed under this section. 7
8

113 Hearing procedures 9

- (1) In deciding an appeal, the tribunal— 10
- (a) has the same powers as the decider; and 11
- (b) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and 12
- (c) must comply with natural justice; and 13
- (d) may hear the appeal in court or in chambers. 14
- (2) An appeal is by way of rehearing, unaffected by the decision. 15
- (3) Subject to subsections (1) and (2), the procedure for the appeal is— 16
- (a) in accordance with the rules for the tribunal; or 17
- (b) in the absence of relevant rules, as directed by the tribunal. 18
- (4) A power under an Act to make rules for the tribunal includes power to make rules for appeals under this part. 19
20

114 Tribunal's powers on appeal 21

- (1) In deciding an appeal, the tribunal may— 22
- (a) confirm the decision; or 23
- (b) set aside the decision and substitute another decision; or 24
- (c) set aside the decision and return the issue to the decider with the directions the tribunal considers appropriate. 25
26

(2) If the tribunal substitutes another decision, the substituted decision is, for this Act, other than this part, taken to be the decision of the decider.⁴³

PART 3—PROCEEDINGS

Division 1—Offence proceedings

115 Offences under Act are summary

(1) An offence against this Act is a summary offence.

(2) A proceeding for an offence against this Act must start within the later of the following periods to end—

(a) 1 year after the commission of the offence;

(b) 6 months after the offence comes to the complainant's knowledge, but within 2 years after the commission of the offence.

116 Statement of complainant's knowledge

In a complaint starting a proceeding for an offence against this Act, a statement that the matter of the complaint came to the complainant's knowledge on a stated day is evidence the matter came to the complainant's knowledge on that day.

117 Allegations of false or misleading matters

(1) This section applies to a proceeding for an offence against section 135.⁴⁴

(2) It is enough for the complaint starting the proceeding to state the relevant document or statement was 'false or misleading' to the defendant's knowledge, without specifying which.

⁴³ For appeals from the tribunal, see the *Land and Resources Tribunal Act 1999* section 67 (Appeal only on question of law).

⁴⁴ Section 135 (False or misleading information)

(3) In the proceeding, evidence that the document or statement was given or made recklessly is evidence that it was given or made so as to be false or misleading.

Division 2—Evidentiary provisions for proceedings

118 Application of div 2

This division applies to a proceeding under or in relation to this Act.

119 Appointments and authority

The power of the Minister or the chief executive to do anything under this Act must be presumed unless a party to the proceeding, by reasonable notice, requires proof of it.

120 Signatures

A signature purporting to be the signature of the Minister or the chief executive is evidence of the signature it purports to be.

121 Other evidentiary aids

A certificate purporting to be signed by the chief executive stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter—

- (a) a stated document is a thing as follows given, issued, kept or made under this Act—
 - (i) an instrument for a geothermal exploration permit;
 - (ii) a direction, notice or requirement;
 - (iii) the geothermal register;
 - (iv) another record;
- (b) a stated document is another document kept under this Act;
- (c) a stated document is a copy of, or an extract from or part of, a thing mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b);
- (d) that, on a stated day—

-
- | | |
|---|----------|
| (i) a stated person was given a stated decision, direction or notice under this Act; or | 1
2 |
| (ii) a stated requirement under this Act was made of a stated person; | 3
4 |
| (e) on a stated day, or during a stated period, a geothermal exploration permit— | 5
6 |
| (i) was, or was not, in force; or | 7 |
| (ii) was, or was not, subject to a stated condition; or | 8 |
| (iii) was, or was not, cancelled; | 9 |
| (f) a stated amount is payable under this Act by a stated person and has not been paid. | 10
11 |

PART 4—THE GEOTHERMAL REGISTER

122 Chief executive must keep register

(1) The chief executive must keep a register for geothermal exploration permits (the “**geothermal register**”).

(2) The geothermal register must—

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (a) contain— | 17 |
| (i) the instrument for each geothermal exploration permit; and | 18 |
| (ii) each access consent given for each geothermal exploration permit; and | 19
20 |
| (iii) any waiver, under section 92 or 93, ⁴⁵ of a notice of entry; and | 21
22 |
| (b) record the following information for each geothermal exploration permit— | 23
24 |
| (i) any embargoed land for the permit; | 25 |
| (ii) the permit holder’s address for service; | 26 |

45 Sections 92 (Waiver by chief executive of requirement) and 93 (Waiver by landholder or native title body of requirement)

- (iii) the person to whom service of notices under this Act on the permit holder may be given; and 1
2
- (c) include any other document or information prescribed under a regulation. 3
4
- (3) The geothermal register may contain other information the chief executive considers appropriate. 5
6
- (4) The geothermal register may take any form approved by the chief executive. 7
8

123 Maintaining register 9

- (1) The chief executive must maintain the geothermal register. 10
- (2) The chief executive may copy, correct or replace any item in the geothermal register. 11
12
- (3) If under this Act there is a change relating to a document or information kept in the geothermal register the chief executive must— 13
14
- (a) amend the register to reflect the change; and 15
- (b) record in the register when the information was amended. 16

124 Access to register 17

- (1) The chief executive must give a person who asks, a copy of all or part of a notice, a document or information held on the geothermal register, on payment of the fee prescribed under a regulation. 18
19
20
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply to any part of the geothermal register that is exempt matter under the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*. 21
22

PART 5—TRANSFERS IN RELATION TO BORES 23

125 What is the “transfer” of a bore 24

- A “transfer” of a bore is a transfer of— 25
- (a) control of, and responsibility for, the bore; and 26

(b) ownership of any works constructed in connection with the bore. ⁴⁶	1 2
126 Transfer of bore to permit holder	3
(1) A person (the “ transferor ”) who, under another Act, has control of, or may lawfully take water from, a bore in the area of a geothermal exploration permit, may apply to the Minister for approval to transfer the bore to the permit holder for use as an exploration bore.	4 5 6 7
(2) The transfer has no effect unless the approval is given.	8
(3) The application must be—	9
(a) in the approved form; and	10
(b) made by the transferor and each proposed transferee; and	11
(c) accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.	12
(4) The Minister must decide whether to grant or refuse the application.	13
(5) If the Minister decides to grant the application, a development approval under the <i>Integrated Planning Act 1997</i> in relation to the bore for operational work for the taking of, or interfering with, water under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> ceases to have effect.	14 15 16 17
(6) If the Minister decides to refuse the application, the chief executive must give the applicants an information notice about the decision.	18 19
127 Transfer of exploration bore from permit holder to landholder or mining interest holder	20 21
(1) A permit holder may apply to the Minister for approval to transfer an exploration bore in the area of the permit to—	22 23
(a) a landholder of the land in which the exploration bore is located; or	24 25
(b) a person who has a mining interest in that land.	26
(2) The transfer has no effect unless the approval is given.	27
(3) However, the application may be made only if—	28

46 See section 35(3) (Geothermal exploration).

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-
- (a) the construction of the exploration bore or its conversion for the taking of water was carried out by an individual who holds a water bore driller's licence under the *Water Act 2000*; and
- (b) if the proposed transferee is a landholder—
- (i) if the *Water Act 2000* requires the proposed transferee to hold a water licence under that Act to take or interfere with water from the exploration bore—the proposed transferee holds that licence; and
- (ii) if the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* requires a development approval under that Act in relation to the bore for operational work for the taking of, or interfering with, water under the *Water Act 2000*—that approval has been granted.
- (4) The application must be—
- (a) in the approved form; and
- (b) made by the permit holder and each proposed transferee; and
- (c) accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.
- (5) The Minister must decide whether to grant or refuse the application.
- (6) If the Minister decides to refuse the application, the chief executive must give the applicants an information notice about the decision.

128 Transfer of exploration bores from permit holder or former permit holder to the State

- (1) This section applies to exploration bores in the area of a geothermal exploration permit or former geothermal exploration permit.
- (2) However, this section only applies to any of the exploration bores that have not been transferred under section 127.
- (3) The permit holder or former permit holder may apply to the Minister for approval to transfer the exploration bores to the State.
- (4) The transfer has no effect unless the approval is given.
- (5) The application must be—
- (a) in the approved form; and
- (b) accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.
- (6) The Minister must decide whether to grant or refuse the application.

(7) Without limiting subsection (6), the Minister may refuse the application if the exploration bore has not been decommissioned in a way prescribed under a regulation. 1
2
3

(8) If the Minister decides to refuse the application, the chief executive must give the applicant an information notice about the decision. 4
5

129 Effect of transfer to the State 6

(1) This section applies if a transfer to the State of an exploration bore has been agreed to under section 128 and has taken effect. 7
8

(2) Any obligation that the person who transferred the exploration bore to the State has under this Act or another law in relation to the exploration bore ends. 9
10
11

(3) However, subsection (2) does not apply to the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. 12
13

(4) Subsection (2) applies despite— 14

(a) the exploration bore being on or part of land owned by someone else; or 15
16

(b) the sale or other disposal of the land. 17

(5) The State can only transfer the exploration bore to an eligible transferee who has agreed in writing to the transfer. 18
19

(6) The transfer from the State and the use of the exploration bore by the eligible transferee is subject to this Act any other relevant Act or law. 20
21

(7) In this section— 22

“eligible transferee” means any of the following— 23

(a) a landholder of the land in which the exploration bore is located; 24

(b) a person who has a mining interest in that land; 25

(c) a holder of a geothermal exploration permit the area of which includes that land. 26
27

130 Notice to regulator under Water Act 2000 of transfers to landholder 28 29

(1) If— 30

(a) a transfer of a bore is approved under section 127 or 129; and 31

- (b) the proposed transferee is a landholder who proposes to take water from the bore; 1
2
- the chief executive must give the regulator under the *Water Act 2000* a notice of the transfer. 3
4
- (2) A failure to comply with subsection (1) does not invalidate or otherwise affect the transfer. 5
6

PART 6—DELEGATIONS

 7

131 Delegation by Minister

 8

The Minister may delegate the Minister’s powers under this Act to an appropriately qualified public service officer or employee. 9
10

132 Delegation by chief executive

 11

The chief executive may delegate the chief executive’s powers under this Act to an appropriately qualified public service officer or employee. 12
13

PART 7—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

 14

133 Giving of documents or samples to the Minister or chief executive

 15

If, under this Act, a document or sample must be made or given to the Minister or chief executive, it must be lodged at the location prescribed under a regulation. 16
17
18

134 Additional information may be required about application

 19

(1) This section applies if the Minister or chief executive (the “official”) is deciding, or is required to decide, an application under this Act. 20
21

(2) The official may, by a notice, require the applicant to give the person within a stated reasonable period, additional information about, or a document relevant to, the application. 22
23
24

(3) If the applicant does not give the additional information or document by the stated day, the official may refuse the application.	1 2
(4) In this section—	3
“application” includes tender.	4
135 False or misleading information	5
A person of whom a direction or requirement under this Act has been made must not state anything or give a document or thing in response to the direction or requirement that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.	6 7 8 9
Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.	10
136 Recovery of unpaid amounts	11
If a provision of this Act requires a permit holder to pay the State an amount (including interest) the State may recover the amount from the holder as a debt.	12 13 14
137 Tribunal may award costs	15
Despite the <i>Land and Resources Tribunal Act 1999</i> , section 50(1), the tribunal may award costs in a proceeding started before it under this Act.	16 17
138 Approved forms	18
The chief executive may approve forms for use under this Act.	19
139 Regulation-making power	20
(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.	21
(2) A regulation may be made about the following—	22
(a) fees payable under this Act;	23
(b) how information and materials must be given under this Act;	24
(c) imposing a penalty of no more than 20 penalty units for a contravention of a provision of a regulation.	25 26

CHAPTER 8—AMENDMENT OF OTHER ACTS	1
PART 1—AMENDMENT OF ABORIGINAL LAND ACT 1991	2 3
140 Act amended in pt 1	4
This part amends the <i>Aboriginal Land Act 1991</i> .	5
141 Amendment of s 3 (Definitions)	6
Section 3, definition “interest”—	7
<i>insert—</i>	8
‘(e) a geothermal exploration permit under the <i>Geothermal Exploration Act 2004</i> .’	9 10
142 Amendment of s 131 (Creation of interests in transferable and claimable land)	11 12
Section 131(1)(a) and (3)(a), after ‘mining interest’—	13
<i>insert—</i>	14
‘or a geothermal exploration permit under the <i>Geothermal Exploration Act 2004</i> ’.	15 16
PART 2—AMENDMENT OF INTEGRATED PLANNING ACT 1997	17 18
143 Act amended in pt 2	19
This part amends the <i>Integrated Planning Act 1997</i> .	20

144 Amendment of sch 8 (Assessable, self-assessable and exempt development)	1
	2
(1) Schedule 8, part 3—	3
<i>insert—</i>	4
‘10D. Any aspect of development for geothermal exploration carried out under a geothermal exploration permit under the <i>Geothermal Exploration Act 2004</i> .’	5
	6
	7
(2) Schedule 8, part 4, definition “specified activity”—	8
<i>insert—</i>	9
‘(ca) any aspect of development for geothermal exploration carried out under a geothermal exploration permit under the <i>Geothermal Exploration Act 2004</i> ; or’.	10
	11
	12

PART 3—AMENDMENT OF INTEGRATED PLANNING AND OTHER LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2003	13
	14

145 Act amended in pt 3	15
This part amends the <i>Integrated Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003</i> .	16
	17

146 Amendment of s 109 (Replacement of sch 8 (Assessable, self-assessable and exempt development))	18
	19
Section 109, inserted schedule 9, table 5, after item 3—	20
<i>insert—</i>	21

‘Geothermal exploration	
‘3A	Any aspect of development for geothermal exploration carried out under a geothermal exploration permit under the <i>Geothermal Exploration Act 2004</i> .’

147 Amendment of s 110 (Amendment of sch 10 (Dictionary))	22
Section 110, inserted definition “specified activity”—	23

<i>insert—</i>	1
‘(ca) any aspect of development for geothermal exploration carried out under a geothermal exploration permit under the <i>Geothermal Exploration Act 2004</i> ; or’.	2 3 4
PART 4—AMENDMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES TRIBUNAL ACT 1999	5 6
148 Act amended in pt 4	7
This part amends the <i>Land and Resources Tribunal Act 1999</i> .	8
149 Amendment of sch 1 (Requirements for constituting tribunal)	9
Schedule 1—	10
<i>insert—</i>	11
‘GEOHERMAL EXPLORATION ACT 2004	12
‘For all matters within the tribunal’s jurisdiction, the tribunal is to be constituted by a presiding member.’.	13 14
PART 5—AMENDMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES ACT 1989	15 16
150 Act amended in pt 5	17
This part amends the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> .	18
151 Amendment of s 51 (Land for which mining claim not to be granted)	19 20
Section 51(1)—	21

<i>insert—</i>	1
‘(f) a geothermal exploration permit, unless the applicant gives the mining registrar the written consent of the holder of the permit on or before the last objection day.’.	2 3 4
152 Amendment of s 248 (Consent of certain parties with registered interests to be obtained)	5 6
(1) Section 248(1), after ‘exploration permit’—	7
<i>insert—</i>	8
‘, geothermal exploration permit’.	9
(2) Section 248(2), after ‘covered by’—	10
<i>insert—</i>	11
‘, or that is in the area of,’.	12
(3) Section 248(2), after ‘exploration permit’—	13
<i>insert—</i>	14
‘, geothermal exploration permit’.	15
(4) Section 248 (5) and (6)—	16
<i>renumber</i> as section 248(6) and (7).	17
(5) Section 248—	18
<i>insert—</i>	19
‘(5) If the land is in the area of a geothermal exploration permit, the applicant must obtain the authority holder’s written views on the application.’.	20 21 22
(6) Section 248(7), after ‘subsection (4)’—	23
<i>insert—</i>	24
‘or (5)’.	25
153 Amendment of s 403 (Offences regarding land subject to mining claim or mining lease)	26 27
Section 403(1)(d), ‘or any other Act relating to mining’—	28
<i>omit, insert—</i>	29

‘, any other Act relating to mining or the <i>Geothermal Exploration Act 2004</i> ’.	1 2
154 Amendment of schedule (Dictionary)	3
Schedule—	4
<i>insert</i> —	5
‘ “geothermal exploration permit” means a geothermal exploration permit under the <i>Geothermal Exploration Act 2004</i> .’.	6 7
PART 6—AMENDMENT OF PETROLEUM ACT 1923	8
155 Act amended in pt 6	9
This part amends the <i>Petroleum Act 1923</i> .	10
156 Insertion of new s 24A	11
After section 24—	12
<i>insert</i> —	13
‘24A Prohibition on carrying out activities prohibited under Geothermal Exploration Act 2003	14 15
‘An authority to prospect holder must not carry out an activity authorised under the authority or this Act if, under the <i>Geothermal Exploration Act 2003</i> , section 7(2) ⁴⁷ the activity can not be carried out.	16 17 18
Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.’.	19
157 Insertion of new s 69A	20
After section 69—	21
<i>insert</i> —	22

⁴⁷ *Geothermal Exploration Act 2004*, section 7 (Relationship with Petroleum Act 1923)

‘69A Prohibition on carrying out activities prohibited under Geothermal Exploration Act 2003	1 2
‘A licence holder must not carry out an activity authorised under the licence or this Act if, under the <i>Geothermal Exploration Act 2004</i> , section 7(2), ⁴⁸ the activity can not be carried out.	3 4 5
Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.’	6
PART 7—AMENDMENT OF STATE DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS ORGANISATION ACT 1971	7 8
158 Act amended in pt 7	9
This part amends the <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i> .	10 11
159 Amendment of s 26 (Declaration of significant project)	12
Section 26—	13
<i>insert—</i>	14
‘(5) If the project involves the proposed use of geothermal energy, as defined under the <i>Geothermal Exploration Act 2004</i> , the Coordinator-General must also give a copy of the gazette notice to the Minister administering that Act.’	15 16 17 18
PART 8—AMENDMENT OF TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER LAND ACT 1991	19 20
160 Act amended in pt 8	21
This part amends the <i>Torres Strait Islander Land Act 1991</i> .	22

48 *Geothermal Exploration Act 2004*, section 7 (Relationship with Petroleum Act 1923)

161 Amendment of s 3 (Definitions)	1
Section 3, definition “interest”—	2
<i>insert—</i>	3
‘(e) a geothermal exploration permit under the <i>Geothermal Exploration Act 2004</i> .’	4 5
162 Amendment of s 128 (Creation of interests in transferable and claimable land)	6 7
Section 128(1)(a) and (3)(a), after ‘mining interest’—	8
<i>insert—</i>	9
‘or a geothermal exploration permit under the <i>Geothermal Exploration Act 2004</i> ’.	10 11
 PART 9—AMENDMENT OF WATER ACT 2000	 12
163 Act amended in pt 9	13
This part amends the <i>Water Act 2000</i> .	14
164 Amendment of s 203 (Definition for pt 6)	15
Section 203, definition “owner”—	16
<i>insert—</i>	17
‘(e) the holder of a geothermal exploration permit under the <i>Geothermal Exploration Act 2004</i> .’	18 19

SCHEDULE	1
DICTIONARY	2
section 9	3
“access consent” see section 87(1)(a).	4
“affected person” , for land, see section 17(3)(d).	5
“agreed specific objectives” , for a geothermal exploration permit, means the specific objectives agreed under section 31(d).	6 7
“appropriately qualified” , for the performance of a function or exercise of a power, includes having the qualifications, experience and competence to perform the function or exercise the power.	8 9 10
“approved form” means the form approved by the chief executive, under section 138.	11 12
“area” , of a geothermal exploration permit, means the land subject to the permit, as recorded in the instrument for the permit kept in the geothermal register.	13 14 15
“authorised” means authorised in writing.	16
“authorised person” , for a geothermal exploration permit, see section 36(1).	17 18
“blocks” see section 10.	19
“call for tenders” see section 17(1).	20
“closing time” , for a call for tenders, means the day and time stated in the call by which tenders in response to it must be made.	21 22
“company” means a company registered under the Corporations Act.	23
“complete suspension” see section 75(2)(a).	24
“conditions” , for a geothermal exploration permit, means its mandatory conditions and tenure conditions.	25 26
“decider” , for an appeal, see section 109.	27
“embargoed land” means land that is embargoed land under section 84.	28

SCHEDULE (continued)

“environmental authority” means an environmental authority under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .	1 2
“excluded land” , for a tender release area, see section 18(2).	3
“exploration bore” means a bore—	4
(a) drilled or reopened for geothermal exploration under a geothermal exploration permit or former geothermal exploration permit; or	5 6 7
(b) to which control of and responsibility for has, under chapter 7, part 5, been transferred to a permit holder.	8 9
“externally-administered body corporate” means an externally-administered body corporate under the Corporations Act.	10 11
“geothermal energy” means heat energy derived from natural geological processes.	12 13
“geothermal exploration” means—	14
(a) exploring for, and quantifying, geothermal material; and	15
(b) carrying out investigations and other activities associated with exploring for, or quantifying, geothermal material.	16 17
“geothermal exploration permit” —	18
1. A “geothermal exploration permit” is a form of tenure, issued under chapter 3, that is still in force.	19 20
2. A reference to a geothermal exploration permit includes a reference to—	21 22
(a) the mandatory conditions; and	23
(b) any tenure conditions of the permit; and	24
(c) the area and any other provision of the permit. ⁴⁹	25
“geothermal material” is geological strata and associated material in which elevated levels of geothermal energy exist.	26 27

49 For the mandatory conditions, see chapter 4, part 2 (Mandatory conditions).
For tenure conditions, see section 29 (Power to impose tenure conditions).

SCHEDULE (continued)

<i>Examples of associated material—</i>	1
groundwater, other fluids and gases that may fill fractures or voids in geological strata	2 3
“geothermal register” see section 122(1).	4
“geothermal resource” means a quantification of the amount of geothermal energy contained in an identified volume of geothermal material.	5 6 7
“holding company” , of a corporation, means any body corporate that, under the Corporations Act, is a holding company of the corporation.	8 9
“information notice” , for a decision, means a notice stating each of the following—	10 11
(a) the decision, and the reasons for it;	12
(b) the right of appeal under this Act against the decision;	13
(c) the period in which any appeal under this Act must be started;	14
(d) how the right must be exercised;	15
(e) that a stay of the decision the subject of an appeal may be applied for under this Act.	16 17
“insolvent under administration” means an insolvent under administration under the Corporations Act.	18 19
“instrument” , for a geothermal exploration permit, means the tenure instrument for the permit created under section 32(3)(a) and kept in the geothermal register.	20 21 22
“land” includes any of the following—	23
(a) land within the beds and banks of all streams, watercourses and inundated land;	24 25
(b) land beneath the internal waters of Queensland;	26
(c) the sea bed and subsoil to which this Act applies;	27
(d) waters in, on and above land. ⁵⁰	28
“landholder” , of land in the area of a geothermal exploration permit, means any of the following—	29 30

⁵⁰ See however, section 5 (Application of Act to land covered by water).

SCHEDULE (continued)

(a) a person who is an owner of, or has the right to occupy, the land under any Act or law other than under—	1 2
(i) the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> ; or	3
(ii) the <i>Petroleum Act 1923</i> ;	4
(b) if, under an Act, a department, local government or public authority is charged with the control of the land—the department, local government or public authority;	5 6 7
(c) a person who, under the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cwlth), section 224, is a native title holder in relation to the land.	8 9
“limited suspension” see section 75(2)(b).	10
“mandatory conditions” see section 40(2).	11
“mining interest” , in land, means—	12
(a) a mining tenement under the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> ; or	13
(b) an authority to prospect, entry permission, refinery permission, permit or petroleum lease under the <i>Petroleum Act 1923</i> .	14 15
“native title body” , for land, means a representative body under the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cwlth) that relates to the land.	16 17
“notice” means a written notice.	18
“notice of entry” see section 91(2).	19
“obstruct” includes unlawfully assault, hinder, interfere with, resist, and attempt or threaten to hinder, interfere with or resist.	20 21
“permit” means a geothermal exploration permit.	22
“permit holder” means the holder of a geothermal exploration permit.	23
“production interest” , in land, means—	24
(a) a mining claim or mining lease under the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> ; or	25 26
(b) a petroleum lease under the <i>Petroleum Act 1923</i> ; or	27
(c) an easement granted for a pipeline the subject of a pipeline licence under the <i>Petroleum Act 1923</i> .	28 29
“properly made submissions” see section 25(4).	30
“proposed action” see section 78(1)(a).	31

SCHEDULE (continued)

“ proposed action notice ” see section 78(1).	1
“ reasonably believes ” means to believe on grounds that are reasonable in all the circumstances.	2 3
“ residual sub-block ” see section 18(3).	4
“ security ”, for a geothermal exploration permit, means security for the permit given under section 31(b), as replenished from time to time under section 55.	5 6 7
“ significant change ”, in the membership of a company, means a change in its membership of 10% or more during any 12 month period.	8 9
“ sub-blocks ” see section 10.	10
“ submission period ” see section 78(1)(f).	11
“ submissions ” means written submissions.	12
“ suitability criteria ” see section 28(4).	13
“ tender release area ” see section 17(2).	14
“ tenure conditions ”, for a geothermal exploration permit, see section 29(1).	15 16
“ transfer ”, of a bore, see section 125.	17
“ tribunal ” means the Land and Resources Tribunal.	18