Attachment 16

Infrastructure and Mining Report

Local Area Mining Permit Report

132FD700
All resources

Queensland Government

Queensland's permit administration

This local area mining permit report has been prepared for the following area:

Selected area:	**T32FD700**
	All resources
Information valid as at:	**Wednesday, January 21, 2026**
Search radius:	**2**

If you require more up-to-date information, please refer to the department's GeoResGlobe system.

The Queensland Government manages the allocation of land and resources through key legislation and permits that provide an administrative framework to regulate exploring for and mining of minerals, petroleum and gas under permits.

All permits are issued for a set period. Approval is conditional on applicants demonstrating a planned and structured program of activity and acceptance of environmental conditions.

Permit types are scaled according to the life cycle of resource development. Typically, large areas are made available for exploration and only once a defined and commercially viable resource is found can an explorer apply for a production permit. Currently, less than 1 per cent of exploration permits for minerals or coal discover economic deposits that lead to a mining lease.

Typical rights and obligations under a permit include:

- the right to explore for, or extract, the mineral, petroleum or energy resource in a safe and responsible manner
- the obligation to manage the resource/s appropriately, including compensation to landholders and native title holders as appropriate
- the obligation to pay royalties to the state for the mineral, petroleum or energy produced
- the obligation to rehabilitate or restore areas disturbed by operations.

Permits are issued under the following Acts (and regulations):

- *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*
- *Geothermal Energy Act 2010*
- *Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2009*
- *Mineral Resources Act 1989*
- *Petroleum Act 1923.*

Permits can be divided into four types reflecting the differing levels of approved activity:

- exploration permits
- production permits
- infrastructure permits
- information permits.

Constrained areas

The industry is regulated under a variety of different Acts that pull together to form the regulatory framework for the sector. This regulatory framework limits, conditions or prohibits certain activities. An area where the activity may be limited is generally referred to as constrained. Generally, it is the Environmental Authority (EA), which is issued under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act), will impose conditions on the holder after having regard to the impact the proposed activity may have in the area.

Right to access land

Land access laws set out a framework for permit holders to engage with landholders about resource activities that may be authorised on private land. A Land Access Code sets best practice guidance for communication between landholders and permit holders and outlines mandatory conditions that permit holders must comply with when undertaking activities on private land. Affected landholders are entitled to know what activities are being undertaken, have input and receive compensation for impacts associated with those activities. Further information about land access laws and the Land Access Code is available on the department website.

Version 0.26

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1.0 CURRENT EXPLORATION PERMITS

Current exploration permit - summary

	Number of permits		
Resource	**Application**	**Granted**	**Total**
Minerals	0	1	1
Coal	0	0	0
Petroleum & gas	0	0	0
Geothermal	0	0	0
Greenhouse gas	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**1**	**1**

Exploration permits explained

Exploration permits are issued for finding out what minerals and gases exist in a particular area of land and the quality and quantity of the deposits, to improve the state's knowledge and understanding of the resource base and to determine if it is economically viable to extract and commercialise the resource.

These permits allow a holder to undertake exploration activities including prospecting and surveying, sampling (water, rock and soil), drilling, ancillary environmental studies, conducting geophysical surveys and soil testing. The grant of an exploration permit does not always result in "on ground" exploration activities being undertaken on all land comprising the permit; exploration results may result in the holder deciding to focus activities in only certain parts of the permit area.

Generally, exploration permits **do not** allow holders to carry out production activities or make permanent changes to the landscape. At advanced exploration stage, production testing or bulk sampling may be permitted. Additional approvals will generally be required.

Exploration activities are regulated by the resource Act under which the permit was issued and the environmental authority issued under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. Exploration activities are also regulated under various safety and health Acts so as to protect the safety and health of persons at exploration sites and persons that may be affected by exploration activities.

A permit holder must provide a detailed work program for the activities they are intending to carry out under the permit. This allows the government to assess the appropriateness of the proposed activities, based on the geology, and to minimise land use conflict. Holders must also submit reports of what activity has taken place, to demonstrate compliance with the conditions of their permit and with the conditions under the issued environmental authority. The frequency and type of report varies under the different resource Acts.

Relinquishment applies to all exploration permits and means that land portions are relinquished (given up) periodically over the life of the permit. The rate of relinquishment varies under each resource Act.

Types of exploration permits:

- **Exploration permits for mineral** (EPM is all minerals and EPS is for a specified mineral) and **exploration permits for coal** (EPC) are generally granted for a period of up to 5 years and can be renewed.
- Exploration permits for petroleum (including coal seam gas) are referred to as **authorities to prospect** (ATP) and may be granted for a period of up to 12 years. An ATP generally cannot be renewed for a term ending more than 12 years after the ATP originally took effect.
- **Exploration permits for geothermal** (EPG) are generally granted for a period of up to 5 years. The renewed permit's term cannot be more than 5 years or for a term ending more than 15 years after the permit originally took effect.
- **Exploration permits for greenhouse gas** (EPQ) are generally granted for a period of up to 12 years. If granted for a lesser term, the term of a renewed permit must not end more than 12 years from when it originally

took effect.

- A **mineral development licence** (MDL) is considered an advanced exploration permit, and allows the holder to further evaluate the potential for economic development of the mineral or coal resource. An MDL also provides for environmental, mining and marketing studies. It is granted for a period of up to 5 years and can be renewed
- A **potential commercial area** (PCA) is similar to an MDL in concept and is for petroleum, coal seam gas and geothermal resources. A PCA is a declaration made within a granted ATP, EPG or EPQ.

Key
EPM = exploration permit for minerals EPS = exploration permit for specified minerals. EPC = exploration permits for coal. MDL = mineral development licence. ATP = authority to prospect. EPG = exploration permit for geothermal. EPQ = greenhouse gas exploration permit.

1.1 Current application permits

Mineral exploration permit - applications

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date lodged
	No Records Found		

Coal exploration permit - applications

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date lodged
	No Records Found		

Petroleum and gas exploration permit - applications

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date lodged
	No Records Found		

Geothermal exploration permit - applications

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date lodged
	No Records Found		

Greenhouse gas exploration permit - applications

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date lodged
	No Records Found		

1.2 Current granted permits

Mineral exploration permit - granted

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date granted	Date expired
EPM29097	DART EXPLORATION (QLD) PTY LTD	5 years	01/09/2025	31/08/2030

Coal exploration permit - granted

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date granted	Date expired
	No Records Found			

Petroleum and gas exploration permit - granted

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date granted	Date expired
	No Records Found			

Geothermal exploration permit - granted

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date granted	Date expired
	No Records Found			

Greenhouse gas exploration permit - granted

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date granted	Date expired
	No Records Found			

2.0 CURRENT PRODUCTION PERMITS

Current production permit - summary

	Number of Permits		
Resource	**Application**	**Granted**	**Total**
Minerals	0	0	0
Coal	0	0	0
Petroleum & Gas	0	0	0
Geothermal	0	0	0
Greenhouse Gas	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**

Production permits explained

A prerequisite permit is generally required before an application may be made for a production permit. The prerequisite permit would generally be an exploration permit or a prospecting permit.

Production permits authorise the extraction and recovery of resources. Royalties will generally be collected by the state calculated on the value of the resource extracted. Production activities are regulated by the resource Act under which the permit was issued, and by the Environmental Authority issued under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Mining and petroleum operations are also regulated under various safety and health Acts so as to protect the safety and health of persons at mines and persons that may be affected by mining operations.

These permits allow a holder to undertake a wide range of mining and petroleum activities, including high-impact mining, building of infrastructure and construction of temporary accommodation; restrictions exist on some machinery under a mining claim.

A permit holder must provide a detailed plan for the project describing how the site will operate. More onerous compliance obligations for permit holders exist with this type of permit, driven by the particular resource being targeted and the scale of the production operation. Obligations may include submission of development plans and social impact management plans, and environmental impact assessments. There may also be more detailed reporting requirements and regular site inspections.

All resource Acts provide for landholders to be compensated for impacts of approved resource activity on their land. All holders have an obligation to rehabilitate and restore land as a condition of their permit, and address any requirements under the Native Title Act 1993.

Production permits are renewable and the holder of a permit may continue to produce from the area until a decision on the renewal application is made. A production lease will generally remain current to provide the holder with access rights to decommission the operation and provide for rehabilitation and restoration works.

Types of Production Permits:

- Production permits for mineral and coal are called **mining leases** (ML)
- For small hand mining of minerals, the production permit is called a **mining claim** (MC). Mining claims have not been included in this report.
- Production permits for petroleum (including coal seam gas) are called **petroleum leases** (PL).
- Other types of production permits are **geothermal lease** (GL) and **greenhouse gas storage lease** (QL).

Key

MC = mining claims. ML = mining lease for minerals / coal. PL = petroleum lease. GL = geothermal lease. QL = greenhouse gas storage lease

2.1 Current application permits

Mineral production permit - applications

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date lodged
	No Records Found		

Coal production permit - applications

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date lodged
	No Records Found		

Petroleum and gas production permit - applications

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date lodged
	No Records Found		

Geothermal production permit - applications

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date lodged
	No Records Found		

Greenhouse gas production permit - applications

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date lodged
	No Records Found		

2.2 Current granted permits

Mineral production permit - granted

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date granted	Date expired
	No Records Found			

Coal production permit - granted

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date granted	Date expired
	No Records Found			

Petroleum and gas production permit - granted

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date granted	Date expired
	No Records Found			

Geothermal production permit - granted

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date granted	Date expired
	No Records Found			

Greenhouse gas production permit - granted

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date granted	Date expired
	No Records Found			

3.0 CURRENT INFORMATION PERMITS

Information permits are issued for accessing land in the vicinity of an existing petroleum exploration permit or production permit, or for undertaking surveying activities for a petroleum pipeline or petroleum facility.

These permits allow a holder to undertake a range of activities to gather additional information about an area.

A permit holder must only undertake activities authorised by the information permits. Production activities are not permitted under an information permit.

Types of Information Permits:

- A **data acquisition authority** (DAA) allows access to vacant land contiguous to a petroleum permit or a greenhouse gas permit for the purpose of acquiring geophysical data relevant to the permit.
- A **water monitoring authority** (WMA) provides access to land outside a petroleum permit to allow the holder to comply with underground water monitoring obligations for the permit.
- A **petroleum survey licence** (PSL) allows the holder to access land to determine if it is suitable for a petroleum pipeline or petroleum facility
- An environmental authority is required prior to the approval of an information permit.

Key

DAA = data acquisition authority. WMA = water monitoring authority. PSL = petroleum survey licence.

Information permit - applications

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date lodged
	No Records Found		

Information permit - granted

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date granted	Date expired
	No Records Found			

4.0 CURRENT INFRASTRUCTURE PERMITS

Infrastructure permits are issued for the construction of infrastructure to support production permits

These permits allow a holder to access land to enable construction of infrastructure such as a pipeline, conveyors, storage depot, processing plant or refinery.

A permit holders must not carry out any production activities on an infrastructure permit.
Types of Infrastructure Permits:

- For petroleum there are two types of infrastructure-related permits, a **petroleum pipeline licence** (PPL) and a **petroleum facility licence** (PFL).
- For coal- and mineral-related developments, a **mining lease** can be issued for infrastructure purposes only, as required to support an existing production's operations

Key
PPL = petroleum pipeline licence . PFL = petroleum facility licence. ML = for infrastructure purposes

Infrastructure permit - applications

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date lodged
	No Records Found		

Infrastructure permit - granted

Number	Authorised holder	Term sought	Date granted	Date expired
	No Records Found			

5.0 CURRENT CONSTRAINED AREAS

The industry is regulated under a variety of different Acts that pull together to form the regulatory framework for the sector. Generally, this is done through an environmental authority (EA) that is issued under the *Environmental Protection Act 1993* (EP Act). Under an EA, land is categorised based on the environmental sensitivity of the area and may be conditioned or constrained accordingly. The three categories, as defined in the Code of Environmental Compliance under the EP Act, are summarised below:

- **Category A—environmentally sensitive area**. Mining has been excluded from these areas. An environmental impact statement (EIS) could be triggered for a mining project that may have a significant impact on one of these areas.
- **Category B—environmentally sensitive area**. Standard mining and exploration activities are excluded from within 1 km of these areas, but non-standard mining activities may occur within these areas after an appropriate level of assessment. An EIS could be triggered for a mining project that may have significant impact on one of these areas.
- **Category C—environmentally sensitive area**. The holder of an EA must consult with the environmental regulator prior to conducting activities within this area. Access for mining activities may require the issuing of a permit, the imposition of additional conditions, the assessment of an EIS or environmental management plan in some cases.

The *Mineral Resources Act 1989* and the *Geothermal Energy Act 2010* also provide for conditions or limitations under a restricted area designation. Restricted areas are for specific purposes and are limited in operation to the Act they are made under. The majority of restricted areas are made under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* and therefore only apply to mineral-related permits including coal.

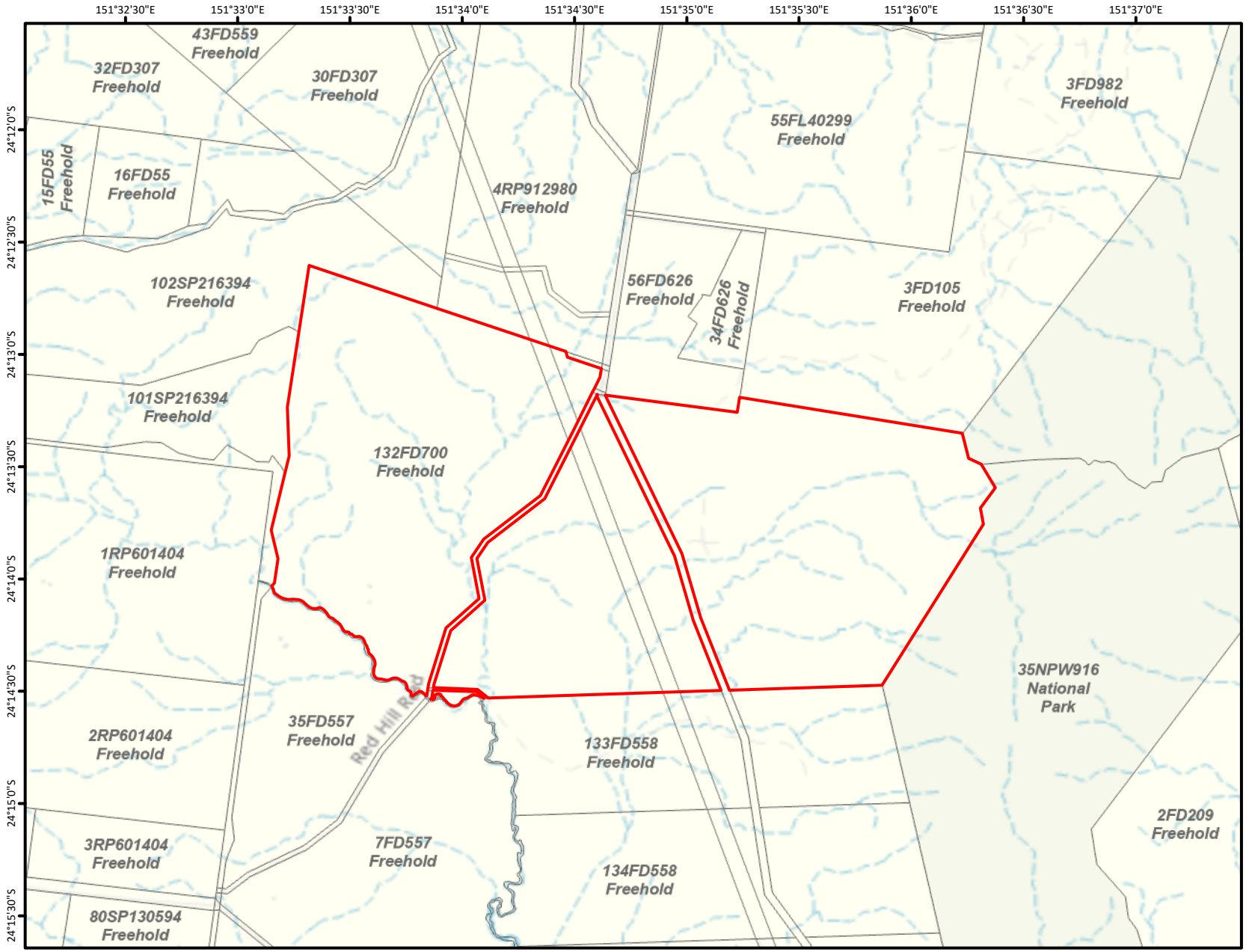
Below is a list of additional regulatory obligations or constraints that may have been considered in assessing resource permits within the designated area.

Constrained land

Type	Brief definition	Details on constraint
Endangered Regional Ecosystems	Where the application overlaps with a regional ecosystem that is endangered, additional requirements for the Environmental Authority may be required. Remnant 2019 regional ecosystems are vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil.	For more information please contact the Queensland Herbarium, Department of Environment and Science, Brisbane Botanic Gardens.
National Park	A National Park is a place where unique natural features have been identified for preservation by the Federal Government. These areas may not be used for resource activities.	Regulated under EA as a Category A Environmentally Sensitive Area
RVM category A - vegetation offsets	This layer provides information about vegetation management activities within Queensland for landholders.	For more information please contact Department of Environment and Science.
Strategic Cropping-Criteria Sub-Zone	The sub-zones for strategic cropping land mitigation rates is the map that identifies subzones that define relevant SCL mitigation rates for areas as specified in the RPIR.	Land that is parts of a criteria zone under the Strategic Cropping Land Act 2011.
Strategic Cropping-Criteria Zone	This land has been identified as having a majority of a particular crop, but may include sub-zones	Land that, under the SCL Act is defined as a zone, each zone may have a sub zone.

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Selected Area Map





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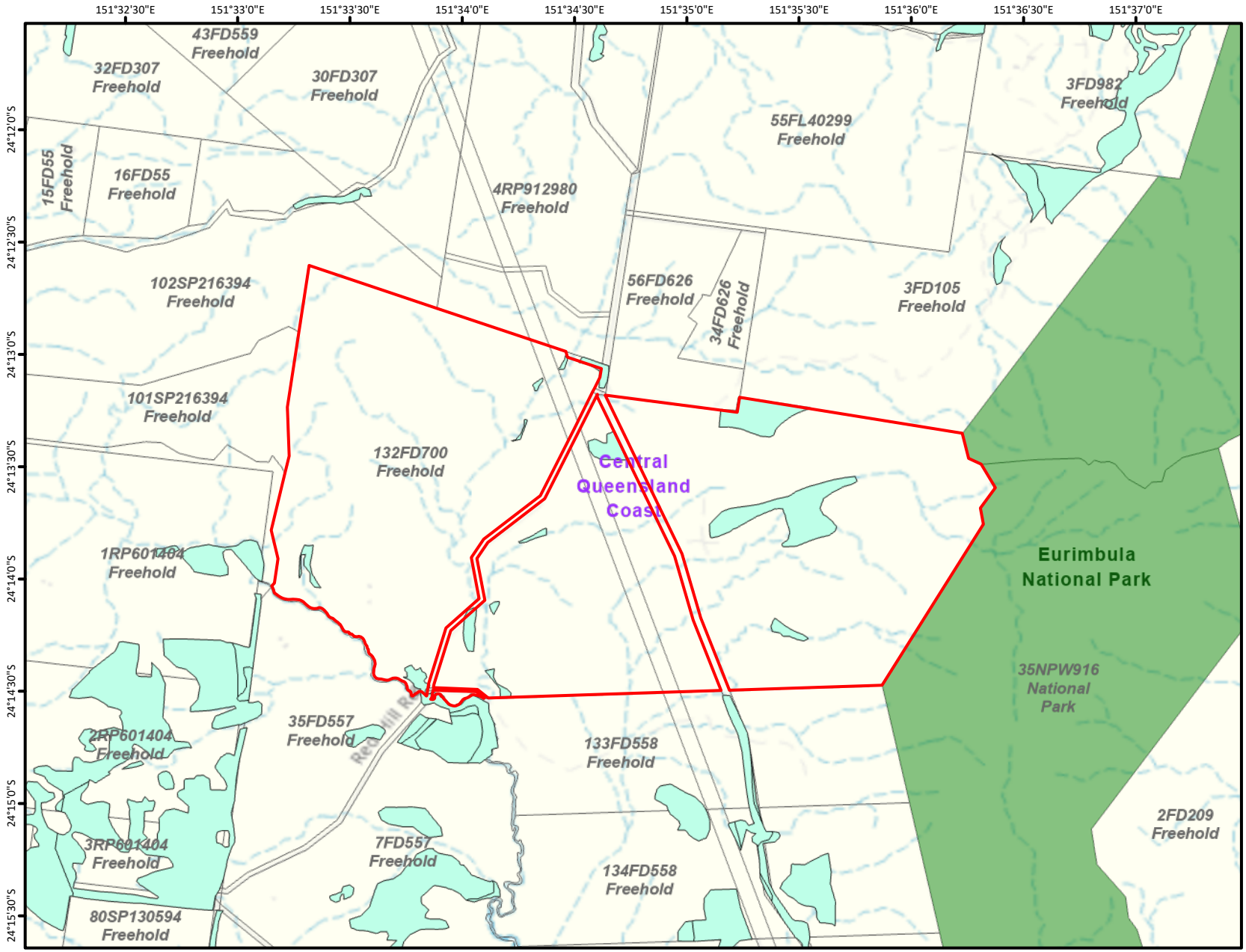
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0 0.29 0.58 1.16 1.74 2.32 km

LEGEND

Cadastre (DCDB) parcel

Constrained Land





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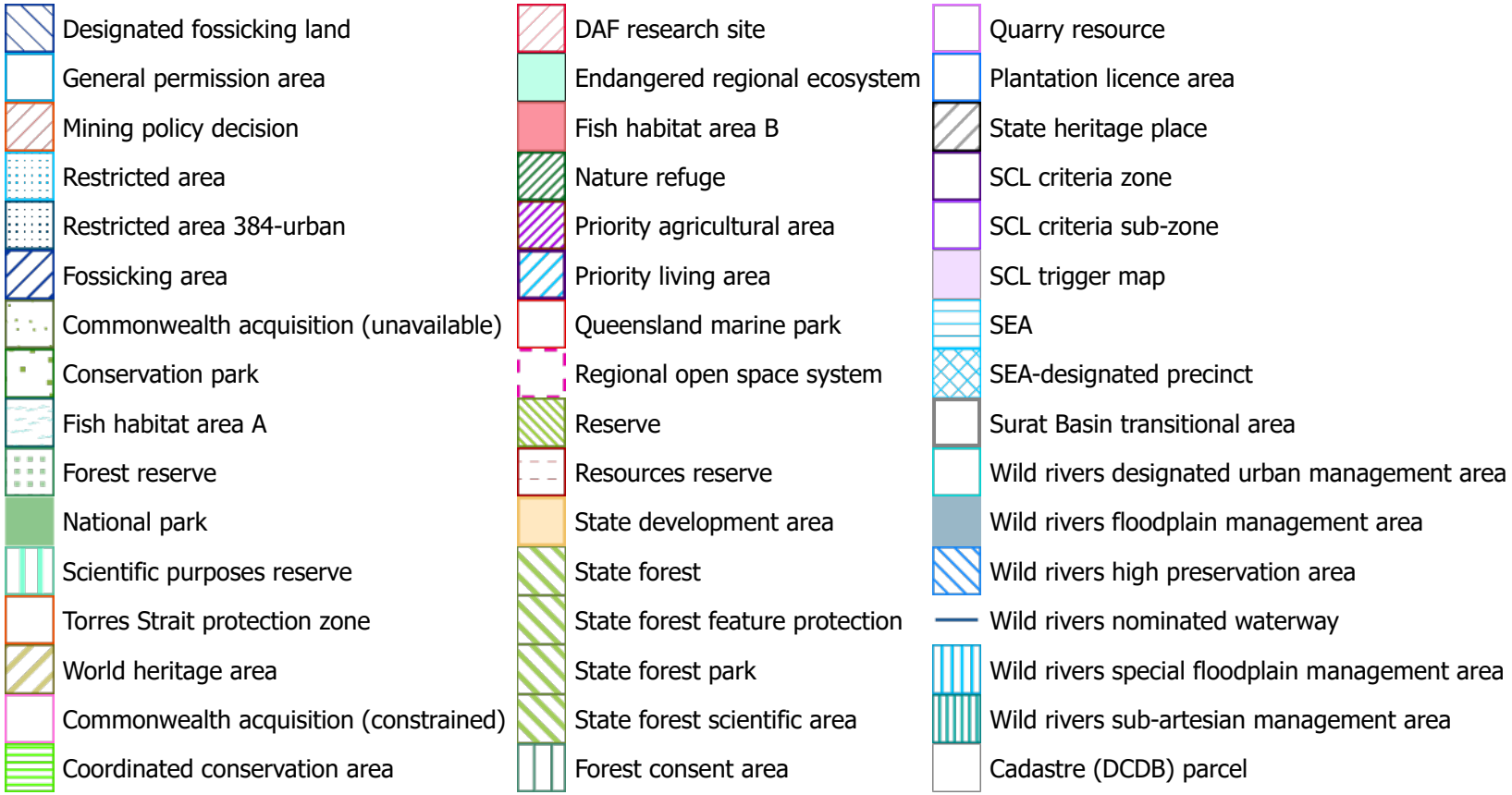
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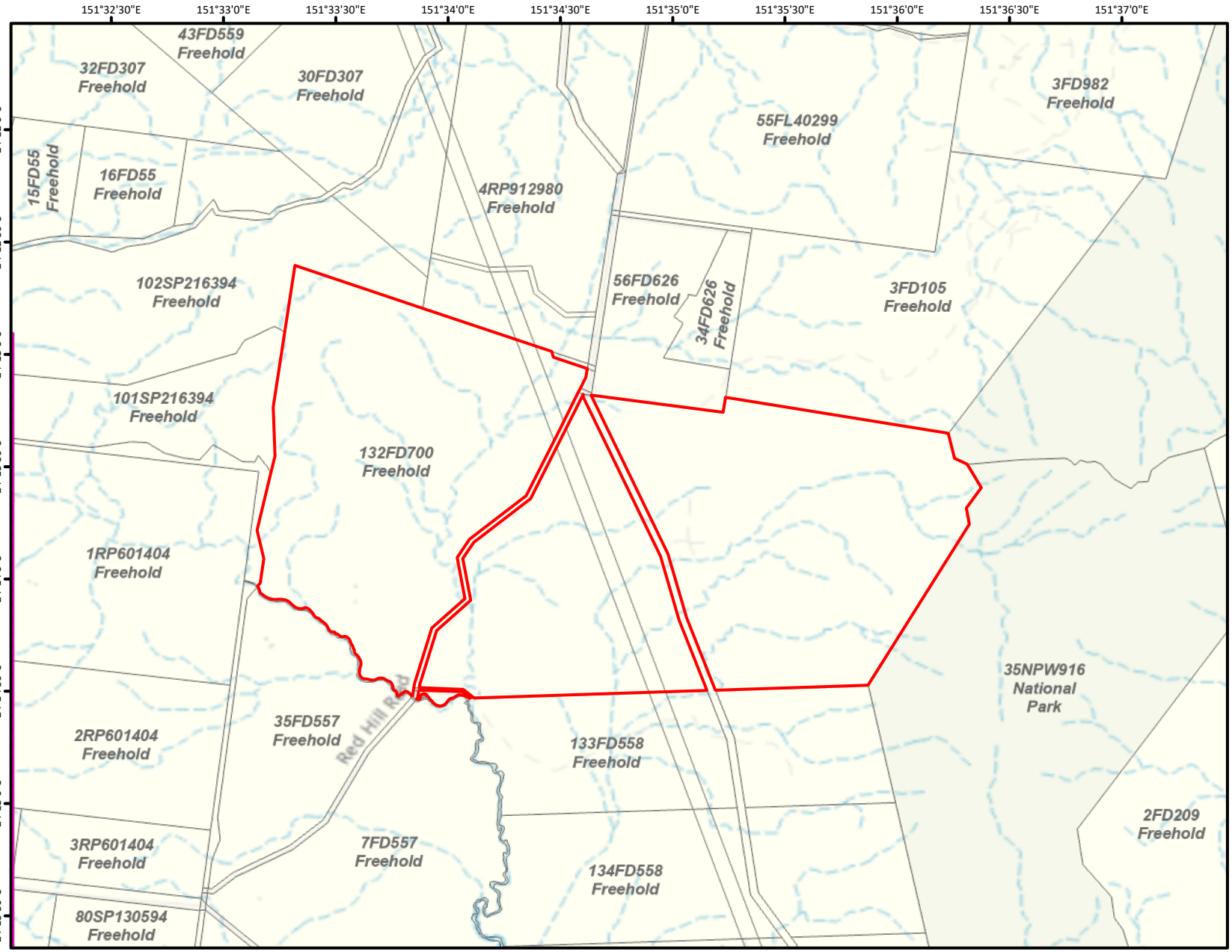
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0 0.29 0.58 1.16 1.74 2.32 km

LEGEND


Designated fossicking land
General permission area
Mining policy decision
Restricted area
Restricted area 384-urban
Fossicking area
Commonwealth acquisition (unavailable)
Conservation park
Fish habitat area A
Forest reserve
National park
Scientific purposes reserve
Torres Strait protection zone
World heritage area
Commonwealth acquisition (constrained)
Coordinated conservation area
DAF research site
Endangered regional ecosystem
Fish habitat area B
Nature refuge
Priority agricultural area
Priority living area
Queensland marine park
Regional open space system
Reserve
Resources reserve
State development area
State forest
State forest feature protection
State forest park
State forest scientific area
Forest consent area
Quarry resource
Plantation licence area
State heritage place
SCL criteria zone
SCL criteria sub-zone
SCL trigger map
SEA
SEA-designated precinct
Surat Basin transitional area
Wild rivers designated urban management area
Wild rivers floodplain management area
Wild rivers high preservation area
Wild rivers nominated waterway
Wild rivers special floodplain management area
Wild rivers sub-artesian management area
Cadastre (DCDB) parcel

Exploration Permits





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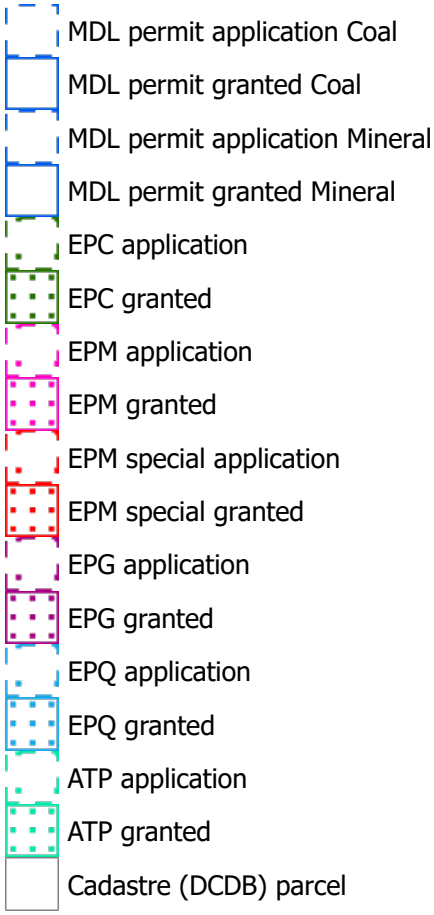
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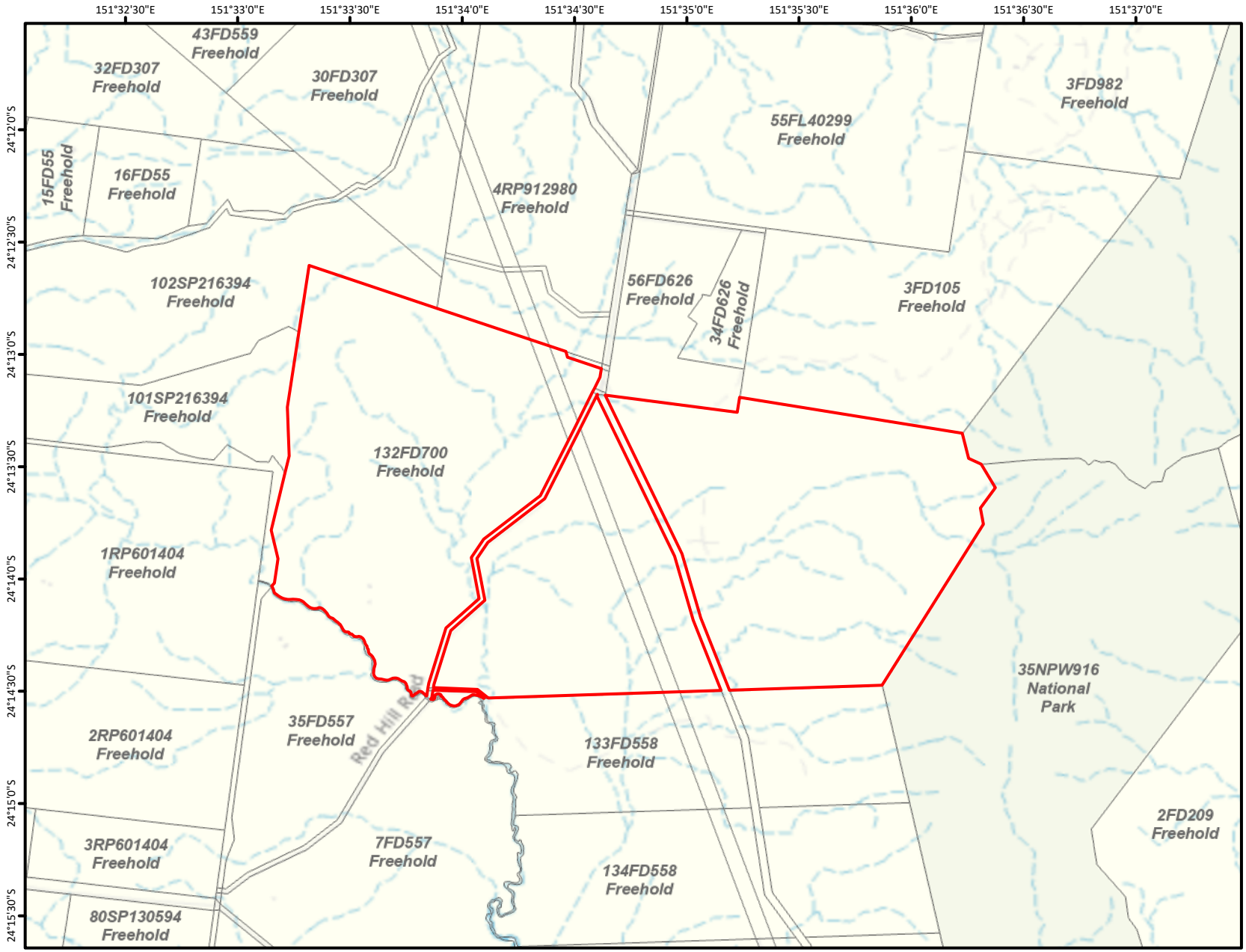
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0 0.29 0.58 1.16 1.74 2.32 km

LEGEND


MDL permit application Coal
MDL permit granted Coal
MDL permit application Mineral
MDL permit granted Mineral
EPC application
EPC granted
EPM application
EPM granted
EPM special application
EPM special granted
EPG application
EPG granted
EPQ application
EPQ granted
ATP application
ATP granted
Cadastre (DCDB) parcel

Production Permits





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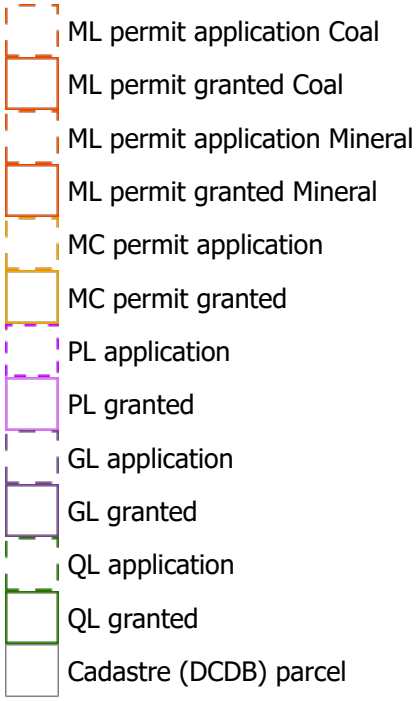
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Scale: 1:46,727

0 0.29 0.58 1.16 1.74 2.32 km

LEGEND


ML permit application Coal
ML permit granted Coal
ML permit application Mineral
ML permit granted Mineral
MC permit application
MC permit granted
PL application
PL granted
GL application
GL granted
QL application
QL granted
Cadastre (DCDB) parcel