Key achievements
South East Queensland Water Grid

The SEQ Water Grid is a network of pipelines to connect all major water sources in the region. It includes links to existing dams, the use of recycled water, two new dams, work on several existing dams and a desalination plant at the Gold Coast. Once complete, the grid will mean water can be moved from areas with water to areas without.

This map was produced in June 2007 and is indicative only.
The South East Queensland (SEQ) Water Grid is a vital link in our water infrastructure plan, providing a network of two-way pipelines to connect all major bulk water sources in the region. The $9 billion project includes more than 450 kilometres of pipeline, two new dams, upgrades of existing dams, a desalination plant and three advanced water treatment plants.

The water grid will allow the coordinated use of all major bulk water sources in the region including the Wivenhoe/Somerset system, Hinze Dam, the proposed Traveston Crossing and Wyaralong dams, the desalination plant at Tugun on the Gold Coast and the Western Corridor Recycled Water Project.

On completion, the SEQ Water Grid will have the capacity to deliver an additional 350 000 megalitres of water a year to the region’s supply. The grid will secure water supply for South East Queensland now and for the future.

Projects to be delivered as part of the SEQ Water Grid include:

- the Western Corridor Recycled Water Project which will provide recycled water to power stations, industry and agriculture, as well as to the Wivenhoe system to supplement our drinking supplies. It is the largest recycled water scheme to be constructed in Australia and the third largest advanced water treatment project in the world. By the end of December 2007, the project will have the capacity to produce 232 megalitres of purified recycled water per day

- the South East Queensland (Gold Coast) Desalination Project, a joint initiative between the Queensland Government and Gold Coast City Council is the first large-scale water desalination plant on the eastern seaboard. Located at Tugun, the plant will provide 125 megalitres/day of new drinking water to residents and businesses in South East Queensland. Investigations are currently underway to increase the capacity of the plant by a further 47 megalitres/day

- the Southern Regional Water Pipeline Project a 100 kilometre link that will move water between the Gold Coast, Logan and Brisbane. The pipeline will transport potable water from Wivenhoe Dam, Hinze Dam, the Gold Coast Desalination Plant and future water sources, to where it is most needed in South East Queensland

- the Northern Pipeline Interconnector which will have the capacity to transport 65 megalitres/day between Sunshine Coast water supplies and the SEQ Water Grid. In addition to supporting the emergency drought provisions, the new pipeline will have the capacity to move surplus water to support the demand from growing residential suburbs. This project will allow for future reverse flow capacity

- the Eastern Pipeline Interconnector, a bulk water transfer network with the potential to deliver 22 megalitres/day from a new central borefield on North Stradbroke Island to Logan through new and existing infrastructure.
Water is already being drawn from North Stradbroke Island for the use of residents in the Redland Shire. The new pipeline will connect underground water at North Stradbroke Island with the SEQ Water Grid, deliver a new reservoir and pumping stations, and upgrade the existing water treatment plant.

- The Traveston Crossing Dam, located about 16 kilometres south of Gympie in the Mary River catchment, is proposed to be built in two stages. Stage 1 will deliver an additional 70,000 megalitres per year when completed in 2011. Stage 2 of the project is due for completion in 2035 (should it be required) and will see the dam yielding up to 150,000 megalitres per year.

- The proposed Wyaralong Dam, which will be located on Teviot Brook, approximately 14 kilometres north-west of Beaudesert in the Logan River catchment. The proposed dam will yield up to 21,000 megalitres per year, when operated in conjunction with Cedar Grove Weir on the Logan River.

- The Cedar Grove Weir, which is located on the Logan River and will have the storage capacity of about 1,000 megalitres. Construction is expected to be completed by December 2007.

- The Bromelton Off-stream Storage, which involves the construction of an 8,000 megalitre storage adjacent to the Logan River at Bromelton. Construction is expected to be completed by mid-2009.

For more information on the SEQ Water Grid, please visit our website www.water.qld.gov.au
The Coal Infrastructure Taskforce was established in the Department of Infrastructure to lead whole-of-Government planning and development of coal-related infrastructure to ensure the needs of Queensland’s fast growing coal industry are met in a timely way. Primarily, the Taskforce has government-wide responsibility for overseeing implementation of the $4.2 billion Coal Infrastructure Program of Actions and developing the Queensland Coal Infrastructure Strategic Plan (QCISP).

The Program of Actions comprises the suite of infrastructure projects, rolling stock procurements and skills development initiatives required to meet the medium-term needs of the Queensland coal industry to 2009/10. Central to the task of implementing the Program of Actions is a requirement for the Taskforce to work with infrastructure providers, mining companies and other government agencies to identify impediments to infrastructure development.

The QCISP commenced in early 2007 and will be completed in October 2007. Once completed, the QCISP will identify the coal-related infrastructure (including social infrastructure) required to meet the industry’s needs over the medium to long term (30 years). To date the Taskforce has completed extensive consultation with stakeholders including government departments, infrastructure owners and operators, coal mining companies and industry peak bodies. The outcomes of this consultation will assist in determining coal demand and production forecasts, identifying individual and regional coal infrastructure requirements, and development and staging triggers for infrastructure provision across regions.

The department is currently working with coal seam gas (CSG) producers, local governments and other state agencies to identify beneficial re-use options for CSG water. To assist in this task the department has commissioned a CSG water supply and demand study to better understand the likely availability of CSG water for beneficial re-use and the level and type of demand from potential users. The department is also working with other state agencies to identify and, if necessary, reduce regulatory impediments to increased re-use of CSG water.

The Coal Infrastructure Taskforce also facilitated approval for the granting of a Conditional Exclusive Mandate to the Surat Basin Rail Consortium for the development of the Surat Basin Railway between Toowoomba and Gladstone; facilitated ’works’ approvals under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1997 for the investigation of transport options for Tarong Power Station coal supply; and commenced a coal seam gas market evaluation and regulatory assessment.
In December 2006, the Premier announced the preparation of a development strategy for the ‘Northern Economic Triangle’ (the NET). The strategy will identify the key initiatives to enable the Mount Isa, Townsville and Bowen regions to realise their full industrial development and mineral processing potential over the course of the next half century.

The NET integrates the activities of each economic centre through the development of strategies to support stronger regional linkages as well as enhance mining, mineral processing and industrial development in individual economic centres.

Through the first quarter of 2007, extensive public and government consultation was undertaken on future strategy options in the regional centres of Mount Isa, Townsville and Bowen. The consultation confirmed strong support for the initiative and agreement on the challenges to address within the NET. Consultation is currently occurring within government agencies and relevant government owned enterprises to ensure action plans which have been developed to date are achievable.

Major achievements in the NET so far include the completion of the Port of Townsville Master Plan, Bowen and Abbot Point Industrial Land Concept Plan and Infrastructure Plan, and the Abbot Point Multi-Purpose Port Concept Plan.
Growth in the Gladstone region is increasing demand for essential services and in turn placing pressure on existing infrastructure. The Coordinator-General recognised the need for a designated corridor from Stanwell Industrial Park to Gladstone to accommodate pipelines for multiple service providers, facilitating coordinated sustainable planning for industry services and limiting uncoordinated infrastructure development by individual service providers.

A Stakeholder Engagement Program was developed to undertake public consultation with landowners, as it was considered an essential step in the identification of a designated corridor. The program led by the State Development Areas unit involved a number of key stages:

- Stakeholders were identified and early contact was made
- Open communication developed effective relationships with key stakeholders
- Comprehensive consultation communication materials were prepared
- Multiple feedback opportunities and mechanisms were utilised
- Extensive recording and reporting mechanisms provided useful tools for effective decision making.

The outcomes of the program included the building of awareness and understanding of the purpose of the corridor, and the provision of feedback and identification of important concerns about the proposed corridor alignment. In particular, landowners were provided an opportunity to provide input into the decision making process by highlighting contentious issues, and environmental and safety concerns.

As a result of the program, the Coordinator-General is cognisant of the concerns and issues raised by affected landowners and other key stakeholders. The proactive information sharing will enable the Coordinator-General to make confident decisions on a final route for the corridor, and draft legal documents to address concerns and minimise impacts on landowners and the environment.
The Major Projects, Aurukun team won a ‘Highly Commended award for Strengthening Regional and International Relations’ in the Department of Premier and Cabinet Achievement Awards 2006 for securing the signing of the Development Agreement with the Aluminum Corporation of China (CHALCO). The team subsequently coordinated the Aurukun Bauxite Indigenous Land Use Agreement with the Aurukun Community to allow the full feasibility study to commence on the estimated $2.92 billion bauxite and alumina refinery project.

The Indigenous Land Use Agreement includes a plan for the sustainable development of the Aurukun region, with CHALCO committing more than $2 million a year to work with the community to ensure their ongoing involvement in the project. Comprehensive planning will ensure the project meets world’s best practice in managing social, economic and environmental impacts and preserving the cultural heritage of the Wik and Wik Way peoples.

The Aurukun Bauxite Project has enormous job-creation potential in the region, with a mine having a construction workforce of 700 people and an additional 100 full-time jobs created once operational. The agreement places the community in the best possible position to take advantage of employment and business opportunities that will flow from the feasibility study and subsequent mine development.
The Queensland Government is committed to ensuring the SEQ Infrastructure Plan is delivered on time and on budget. Covering transport, water, energy, health and education infrastructure, the plan is designed to support the SEQ Regional Plan – a framework for managing growth in one of the fastest-growing regions in Australia.

There is a large program of projects underway, including more than 90 projects over $100 million in value and 12 projects worth over $1 billion each. The Program Management Office has developed clear pipelines of projects to ensure state agencies and the industry have the capacity to deliver the plan.

These pipelines indicate which projects are due to reach the market over the coming four year period and are then issued for use by industry on a six monthly basis, assisting in making better use of the skilled labour force, managing the impacts on industry and the community, and ensuring value for money.

The SEQ Infrastructure Industry Taskforce was established to support sequencing and resourcing and has agreed to work on three key issues:

- developing principles and agreement between government and industry for infrastructure procurement
- developing strategies to ensure agencies and industry are resourced so they have the capacity to deliver the program
- looking at ways to help achieve more effective training outcomes by ensuring that training programs are matched to specific project delivery outcomes.

Since the commencement of the SEQ Infrastructure Plan and Program two years ago, the number of construction workers in Queensland has increased by more than 44,800 people across the State. These activities support the Queensland Government’s $1.1 billion Skills Plan which has seen the development of more than 170 government and industry skills initiatives to build capacity. The Skills Plan will generate an additional 17,000 trade training places by 2010.

Of the 600 projects identified in the SEQ Infrastructure Plan, 130 are already completed, at a total investment of around $1.3 billion (as at 30 June 2007).

There are also in excess of 400 projects currently underway at a total investment of around $50 billion, including the Gateway Bridge duplication (as part of the $1.88 billion Gateway Upgrade), for which initial construction has begun, and the $543 million Tugun Bypass project, which is six months ahead of schedule. Work is also progressing on the Queensland Government’s $9 billion SEQ Water Grid.

In total, around $5.9 billion had been invested in SEQ infrastructure as at 30 June 2007.
The South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005–2026 (SEQ Regional Plan) and related South East Queensland Infrastructure Plan and Program 2006–2026 (SEQ Infrastructure Plan) has introduced a stronger framework for coordinating the timely delivery of infrastructure to support urban growth. While the SEQ Infrastructure Plan establishes long-term commitments by the Queensland Government for regional health and education infrastructure, other facilities and services are planned at the local and district level through a combination of local government, state government and community agency processes.

To provide agencies with non-statutory social infrastructure planning guidelines, the Office of Urban Management released Implementation Guideline No. 5 – Social Infrastructure Planning in June 2007. The publication is designed to provide agencies with guidelines including:

- the process of planning social infrastructure
- considerations for different communities
- needs analysis frameworks, including community profiling and comparative rates of provision
- specific delivery mechanisms under the SEQ Regional Plan.

The guidelines are the first of their kind to be released in Australia.
A key component of the South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005–2026 (SEQ Regional Plan) was the establishment of a regional land monitoring program for SEQ. The Office of Urban Management, in conjunction with the Department of Local Government, Planning, Sport and Recreation, is developing the program in three stages:

- **Stage 1 (current)** – focuses on dwelling activity, lot production/consumption/registration/approvals, and median house, unit/townhouse and vacant land sales

- **Stage 2 (anticipated in 2007)** – will monitor commercial and industrial development

- **Stage 3 (anticipated in 2008, following release of Local Growth Management Strategies)** – will investigate and monitor land supply and availability.

Urban Development Monitoring Reports are prepared on a quarterly basis, with an Annual Report produced after the fourth quarter. This Annual Report is an assessment of the elements monitored with respect to the SEQ Regional Plan policies and objectives. The monitoring reports are a continual work in progress. Information contained within the reports may be updated from time to time to ensure the most accurate and appropriate information is available.
The Sunshine Coast Industrial Park near the Corbould Park Raceway in Caloundra is a major development designed to meet the demand for high-quality industrial land on the Sunshine Coast. The project is an important part of the Sunshine Coast Regional Economic development strategy.

The park is being constructed on a 215 hectare site with Stage 1 of the development comprising 73 lots ranging in size from 2,500 square metres to over five hectares. When completed, the park will be the largest industrial estate on the Sunshine Coast.

Features of the park include:

- excellent access to the regional road network via an upgraded Racecourse Road and a major interchange with Caloundra Road currently under construction by the Department of Main Roads
- infrastructure for reticulated recycled water from the Caloundra City Council treatment facilities
- 70 hectares (32%) of the site retained as open space or conservation area
- extensive rehabilitation of green areas
- extensive landscaping with native flora
- a site for a local business centre.

In conjunction with Caloundra City Council a detailed environmental management plan has been prepared for the retention and enhancement of open space, which will provide ongoing habitat monitoring and stringent stormwater management measures. The open space within the development also forms an ecological corridor linking with adjacent conservation areas. Measures to protect fauna within this corridor will include barrier fencing and the provision of a fauna underpass.

Construction of the Sunshine Coast Industrial Park commenced in February 2007. A 12 month construction period (weather permitting) is planned for lots in Stage 1. Lots on the estate are available for sale through the Property Services Group of the Department of Infrastructure.
The Brisbane Cruise Terminal has been developed by Multiplex Limited as part of a $750 million integrated residential and retail development, known as Portside Wharf, on land at Hamilton owned by the Queensland Government. The Brisbane Cruise Terminal is capable of operating as a base port or transit stop for cruise ships and naval vessels.

During construction the Brisbane Cruise Terminal created an estimated 750 jobs and creates an additional 450 jobs during the operation of the terminal and in the broader Queensland tourism industry.

Stage 1 of Portside Wharf, which includes the cruise terminal, 171 residential apartments, a cinema complex and also a restaurant and shopping precinct, is now fully complete. On 19 August 2006, the first cruise ship, the Pacific Star, commenced operating from the Brisbane Cruise Terminal. Since the commencement of operations the Brisbane Cruise Terminal has been very popular with over 50 cruise ships visiting in the first year of operation. Cruise ship bookings are strong with over 160 bookings at the terminal for 2007, 2008 and 2009.
During 2006–07, a total of 17 new declarations were made for 17 significant projects totalling $9.3 billion in value. Terms of Reference for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) were produced for 15 projects valued at approximately $9.4 billion. These projects were: AGL Townsville Power Station, Eastern Pipeline Interconnector, Emu Swamp Dam, Hummock Hill Island Development, Jilalan Rail Yard, Linc Energy Underground Coal Gasification, Moranbah and Nebo Power Stations, Moranbah Ammonium Nitrate, New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 Expansion, Northern Pipeline Interconnector, Pinkenba Ethanol Bio-Refinery, Shute Harbour Marina, Wandoan Coal Mine, Water-for-Bowen, Hinze Dam Raising, Traveston Crossing Dam and Wyaralong Dam.

Once a project is declared significant; an EIS is usually required to ensure the project’s environmental, social and economic impacts are appropriately considered.

During the year, EIS documents were produced for 13 Projects worth $17.3 billion, Coordinator-General’s EIS Assessment or Change Reports were produced for eight projects ($13.7 billion), four projects ($6.5 billion) proceeded to construction and five projects ($4.9 billion) were placed on hold.

Environmental Impact Statements

The EIS Process

Under Part 4 of the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971
## Performance Measures 2006–07

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2006-07 Target/Est.</th>
<th>2006-07 Actual</th>
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<td>Number of Regional Coordination Committee meetings held per year</td>
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<td>Number of sub-regional planning and infrastructure forums per year</td>
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<td>Number of major private sector infrastructure project proposals being evaluated or facilitated</td>
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## Quality

- Key stakeholder satisfaction with the quality of implementation processes: 70% (2006-07 Target) 70% (2006-07 Actual)
- Estimated number of jobs generated through successful land sale applications: 8 (2006-07 Target) 600 (2006-07 Actual)
- Estimated value of capital investment created through successful land sale applications: 8 (2006-07 Target) $100 million (2006-07 Actual)
- % of satisfaction ratings greater than or equal to 3 (on a 1 to 5 scale) of key stakeholders with Infrastructure Planning services: 90% (2006-07 Target) 93% (2006-07 Actual)
- Estimated number of jobs generated:
  - Proposed projects: 9 (2006-07 Target) 10,000 (2006-07 Actual)
  - Committed projects: 10 (2006-07 Target) 20,606 (2006-07 Actual)

## Timeliness

- Concurrence agency responses provided within required timeframes: 100% (2006-07 Target) 100% (2006-07 Actual)
- % of committed major projects on schedule to agreed milestones: 90% (2006-07 Target) 95% (2006-07 Actual)

## Cost

- Value of land settlements: 8 (2006-07 Target) $76.9 million (2006-07 Actual) $50.7 million

## Location

- % of total number of land sales in regional Queensland: 69% (2006-07 Target) 70% (2006-07 Actual)
- % of area of land secured for economic development located in regional Queensland: 90% (2006-07 Target) 100% (2006-07 Actual)
- % of major land use planning studies and projects located in regional Queensland: 88% (2006-07 Target) 85% (2006-07 Actual)
- % of estimated number of jobs generated by projects located in regional Queensland: 12 (2006-07 Target) 77% (2006-07 Actual) 50%

### Notes

1. A number sub regional infrastructure and planning forum issues were resolved during other planning meetings held during the year resulting in the need for only five sub regional planning forums.
2. The decrease between the 2006–07 Target and the 2006–07 Actual reflects the delays met in gaining development approval for the 5 lot Nandroya Industrial Estate and Yandina Industrial Estate.
3. 300 hectares relates to land purchased at Ipswich. Planning is well advanced in relation to 4,300 hectares for a proposed state development area at Bromelton.
4. The 2006–07 Actual is higher than anticipated due to a larger number of water, coal and energy projects being referred for coordination than was anticipated. The 2006–07 actual is higher than the estimate due to a larger number of projects being referred for coordination, and the individual value of new proposed projects.
5. The 2006–07 Actual is higher than the estimate due to proposed projects progressing to committed sooner than anticipated, and the individual value of projects.
6. The Actual 2006–07 is higher than anticipated due the individual capital value of committed projects.
7. The construction of the Water Grid in South East Queensland has resulted in an increase in the number of infrastructure development and planning projects being developed.
8. The decrease between the 2006–07 Target and the 2006–07 Actual relates to the reduced value of sales experienced during the year.
9. The 2006–07 Actual is higher than the estimate due to the number of jobs associated with each proposed project.
10. The 2006–07 Actual is higher than the estimate due to the number of jobs associated with each committed project.
11. The SEQ Infrastructure Plan and Program is updated and released on a regular basis.
12. The 2006–07 Actual is less than anticipated due to an increase in the number of committed infrastructure projects in the Brisbane Metropolitan area and due to some regional projects not progressing to the committed stage. It is expected that these regional projects will commit during 2007–08.