

Guideline

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Powers of Authorised Persons

This guideline sets out the powers of authorised persons in undertaking functions of the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (the department) under the Environmental Protection Act 1994 (the Act).

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Essential points

- An authorised person is a person who has been appointed by the chief executive of the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (the department) under the [Environmental Protection Act 1994](#) (the Act), enabling them to perform certain functions and exercise particular powers under the Act. An authorised person may be an appropriately qualified public service officer, an employee of the department, or a person declared by regulation. Appointments are only made if the chief executive is of the opinion that the person has the necessary expertise or experience.
- The powers of an authorised person under the Act can be limited by the person's instrument of appointment. Authorised persons must perform their duties genuinely and without any ulterior motive.
- In addition to any powers granted by the Act, authorised persons have the same rights as an ordinary member of the public.
- Authorised persons are issued with identity cards. Before exercising a power in relation to someone else, the authorised person must first produce their identity card for the person's inspection or have their identity card displayed so that it is clearly visible to the person. If, for any reason, it is not practicable to produce or display their identity card, the authorised person must produce the identity card for inspection by the person at the first reasonable opportunity.
- An authorised person (or another person acting under an authorised person's direction) is protected from civil liability provided they act honestly and without negligence under the Act.

Powers of an authorised person generally

Outside the provisions of the Act, an authorised person retains the same rights as a member of the public, including liberty to go where a member of the public can go and the freedom to speak to people. In terms of an authorised person's right to enter upon premises other than under the Act, the public has the right to enter and be on public land. In relation to private land where a business is being conducted which is open to the public (e.g. a shopping centre), it is lawful for people to enter. In relation to private premises, in the absence of an indication (e.g. a sign) that the public are not to enter, persons can lawfully enter upon the property, but not enter any dwelling, in order to contact the occupiers of the property.

Powers of entry for places or vehicles

Under the Act, powers are granted to authorised persons (and other specified persons) to enter a place or a vehicle in certain circumstances. If an authorised person suspects on reasonable grounds that a person may be present at a place or vehicle, and that person presents an unacceptable level of risk to the authorised person's safety, the department can ask the Police Commissioner for a criminal history report about the person. The criminal history report includes a brief description of the circumstances of the conviction/s. The authorised person will then be given a report summarising the offences involving conduct, behaviour or circumstances that may endanger the authorised person's safety. The department must ensure the criminal history report and any subsequent briefing material given to an authorised person is destroyed as soon as practical.

Public place means any place the public is entitled to use or is open to, or used by, the public (whether or not on payment of an admission fee).

A premise includes a building and the land on which a building is situated.

Land includes:

- the airspace above the land;
- land that is, or is at any time, covered by waters; and

- waters.

Vehicle includes a train, boat and an aircraft.

Please see Annexure A for a table outlining powers of entry under the Act.

Consent to enter

If an authorised person intends to seek the consent of an occupier to enter a place, before seeking the consent, the authorised person must inform the occupier:

- of the purpose of the entry;
- that anything found and seized may be used in evidence in court; and
- that the occupier is not required to consent.

For the purpose of asking the occupier of a place for consent to enter, an authorised person may, without consent or a warrant:

- enter land around the premises at the place to the extent that it is reasonable to contact the occupier; or
- enter part of the place that members of the public would ordinarily be allowed to enter.

Reasonable efforts to contact the occupier is governed by common law to ensure that the entry is lawful, and trespass does not occur. If the consent is given, the authorised person may ask the occupier to sign an acknowledgment of the consent. The authorised officer should then photograph the signed consent form and send an electronic copy to the occupier via sms or email and retain the original copy for departmental records.

What an authorised person can do when they enter a place or vehicle

What an authorised person is authorised to do following entry depends on the particular sections of the Act, and if powers are authorised by a warrant, what the warrant says. Please see Annexure A for what an authorised person can do after they have lawfully entered a place or vehicle under the Act.

It is a criminal offence under section 482 of the Act for a person to obstruct an authorised person in the exercise of their powers under the Act, without a reasonable excuse.

Power to seize evidence

An authorised person who enters a place with a warrant may seize the evidence for which the warrant was issued.

An authorised person who enters a place with the occupier's consent may seize the particular thing for which the entry was made if the authorised person believes on reasonable grounds that the thing is evidence of an offence against the Act.

An authorised person who enters a place with a warrant or the occupier's consent may also seize another thing if the authorised person believes on reasonable grounds the:

- thing is evidence of an offence against the Act (including an offence that was not the subject of a reasonable suspicion prior to entry)
- seizure is necessary to prevent the thing being:
 - concealed, lost or destroyed
 - used to commit, continue or repeat the offence.

If an authorised person enters a place without a warrant or the occupier's consent, or enters or boards a vehicle,

the authorised person may seize a thing if the authorised person believes on reasonable grounds the:

- thing is evidence of an offence against the Act; and
- seizure is necessary to prevent the thing being:
 - concealed, lost or destroyed; or
 - used to commit, continue or repeat the offence.

Procedure after seizure of evidence

As soon as practicable after a thing is seized by an authorised person, the authorised person must give a receipt to the person the thing was seized from, describing each thing that was seized and its condition. If it is not practicable to give a receipt to the person at the time of seizure, the authorised person must leave the receipt at the place of seizure and ensure the receipt is reasonably secured and in an obvious position. The Act also requires that the authorised person immediately give written notice of seizure to the person the thing was seized from. If it is not practical to comply with this requirement, the authorised person must leave the notice at the place of seizure and ensure it is reasonably secure and in an obvious position.

After seizure, the authorised person must allow a relevant person (a person who would be entitled to the seized thing if it were not in the authorised person's possession) to inspect the seized thing. If it is a document, the person must be allowed to take extracts from it, make copies or take photos of it.

The authorised person must return the seized thing to its owner at the end of:

- a) 1 year from the date of seizure; or
- b) if a prosecution for an offence involving it is started within the one year – the prosecution for the offence and any appeal from the prosecution.

If the authorised person stops being satisfied that the retention of the seized thing as evidence is necessary, the authorised person must return the seized thing to its owner immediately. However, an authorised person may keep the seized thing if the authorised person believes, on reasonable grounds, it is necessary to continue to keep it to prevent its use in committing an offence.

If the owner of the seized thing is convicted of an offence against the Act, the Court may order that the thing is forfeited to the state or local government.

Damage to property and compensation

Where damage is caused to someone's property during the exercise of power to enter a place or vehicle, authorised persons must ensure that the damage is fully documented (including photographs and notes).

The Act requires that the authorised person immediately give written notice of the particulars of the damage to the person who appears to be the owner of the thing. If it is not practical to comply with this requirement, the authorised person must leave the notice at the place where the damage happened and ensure it is reasonably secure and in an obvious position.

Payment of compensation may be claimed in court proceedings other than for a contamination incident. A court may only order compensation for the loss or expense if it satisfied it is just to make the order, in the circumstances of that case.

Powers to require name and address, answer questions and produce documents

The Act gives an authorised person the power to require the person to state their name and address, if a person is found to be committing an offence against the Act or the authorised person suspects on reasonable grounds

that the person has committed an offence against the Act. When making the requirement, the authorised person must warn the person that it is an offence to fail to state the person's name and address unless the person has a reasonable excuse. If an authorised person suspects that the name and address given are false, they may require the person to provide evidence of the correctness of the name and address given i.e. drivers licence.

If an authorised person suspects on reasonable grounds that an offence has been committed under this Act and a person may be able to give information about the offence, the authorised person can require a person to answer questions about the suspected offence. In exercising this power an authorised person may -

- require a person to answer questions about the suspected offence; or
- issue a written notice (a Requirement to Answer Questions Notice) requiring a person to attend an interview to answer questions about the suspected offence; or
- issue a written notice (a Corporation's Representative Notice) to a corporation requiring them to nominate a representative (the corporation's representative); and
- subsequently issue a Requirement to Answer Questions Notice requiring the corporation's representative to attend an interview to answer questions about the suspected offence*.

**Note – the Act states that an answer given by a corporation's representative binds the corporation.*

An authorised person also has the power under the Act to require a person to produce documents that are required to be held or kept under the Act, a development approval, an agricultural ERA standard or a recognised accreditation program for an agricultural ERA. The authorised person may take the document into their possession to make a copy of the document but must then return the document to the person as soon as practical.

A person must not give the department or an authorised person a document containing information that the person knows, or ought reasonably to know:

- is false or misleading in a material particular; or
- contains incomplete information in a material particular.

A person must also not state anything to an authorised person that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular or omit anything from a statement made to an authorised person, without which the statement is, to the person's knowledge, misleading in a material particular.

Penalties for failing to give name and address, answer questions or produce documents

- It is a criminal offence under section 475 of the Act to fail to comply with a requirement to give name and address or fail to give evidence of the correctness of a name or address, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying.
- It is a criminal offence under section 476 of the Act to fail to answer questions, nominate a corporation's representative or fail to attend a stated place at a stated time, to answer questions, if required by an authorised person under section 465 of the Act, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- It is a criminal offence under section 477 of the Act to fail to comply with a requirement to produce a document under section 466 of the Act, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- It is a criminal offence under section 480 of the Act to give the department or an authorised person a document containing information that the person knows, or ought reasonably to know is false or misleading in a material particular; or contains incomplete information in a material particular. Penalties for this offence may include a term of imprisonment.

- It is a criminal offence under section 481 of the Act to state anything to an authorised person that a person knows is false or misleading in a material particular, or omit anything from a statement made to an authorised person which makes the statement false or misleading in a material particular. Penalties for this offence may include a term of imprisonment.

Other enforcement powers of authorised persons

Authorised persons have additional powers in an emergency.

An authorised person may direct any person to take specified reasonable action within a specified reasonable time, or take the action, or authorise another person to take the action if they are satisfied on reasonable grounds that an emergency exists.

It is a criminal offence under section 478 of the Act to fail to comply with an authorised persons direction in an emergency (including a condition of the direction), unless the person has a reasonable excuse. Penalties for this offence may include a term of imprisonment.

Annexure A

Powers of an authorised person under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>	
Under what circumstances	Powers after entry
<p>General power of entry</p> <p>An authorised person may enter a place if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the occupier consents to the entry and, if the entry is for exercising a power under chapter 7, part 5 environmental enforcement orders or 8 (contaminated land) of the Act, its owner consents; • it is a public place and the entry is made when the place is open to the public; • it is a place to which an environmental authority (EA) relates and the entry is made when the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ activity to which the authority relates is being carried out; ○ place is open for conduct of business; ○ place is otherwise open for entry; <p>This includes a place relating to a suspended EA if there is any form of activity or industry occurring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is a place to which an environmental authority or PRCP schedule relates and an authorised person has given at least 5 business days written notice to the owner and occupier of the place stating— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the authorised person intends to enter the place; and ○ the purpose of the entry; and ○ the day and time when the entry is to be made; <p>This includes a place relating to a suspended EA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is a place to which an agricultural environmentally relevant activity (ERA) relates and the entry is made when the— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ activity is being carried out; ○ place is open for conduct of business; ○ place is otherwise open for entry; • it is a place to which a recognised accreditation program for an agricultural ERA relates and entry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search any part of the place or vehicle • inspect, examine, test, measure, photograph or film the place or vehicle or anything in or on the place or vehicle • take samples (including extracting a sample for further analysis) of any contaminant, substance or thing • record, measure, test or analyse the release of contaminants into the environment from the place or vehicle • take extracts from or make copies of any documents (this power does not apply for a preliminary investigation or site investigation) • take into or onto the place any persons, equipment and materials that are reasonably required to exercise the powers (including an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) or other remotely controlled device that can recording images, video, sounds or data) • install or maintain any equipment and materials in or on the place or vehicle that is reasonably required to conduct a monitoring program for the release of contaminants • require the occupier of the place, or any person to give reasonable help for the exercise of the powers mentioned above • by notice to a person in control of a vehicle, require the person to take the vehicle to a stated reasonable place by a stated reasonable time and if necessary, to remain in control of the vehicle at the place for a reasonable time to enable the exercise of the powers above.

Powers of an authorised person under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>	
Under what circumstances	Powers after entry
<p>is made when—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the place is open for conduct of business; or ○ the place is otherwise open for entry; ● it is a place to which a prescribed condition for a small scale mining activity relates and the entry is made when— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the activity to which the condition relates is being carried out; or ○ the place is open for conduct of business; or ○ the place is otherwise open for entry; ● it is a place to which an enforceable undertaking relates and the entry is made when— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the activity to which the undertaking relates is being carried out; or ○ the place is open for conduct of business; ○ the place is otherwise open for entry; ● it is a place where an industry is conducted and the entry is made when— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the place is open for conduct of business; ○ is otherwise open for entry; <p>This provision is not subject to whether there is an EA in effect or in force and therefore includes a place related to a suspended EA. This provision includes any industry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the entry is authorised by a warrant where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is evidence proving the commission of an offence ● for land mentioned in chapter 7, part 5 environmental enforcement orders or 8 (contaminated land)—the entry is authorised by an order of a magistrate under section 458 to carry out work on the land to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ prevent or minimise environmental harm or rehabilitate or restore the land because of an activity carried out under an EA, transitional environmental program (TEP) or site management plan 	

Powers of an authorised person under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>	
Under what circumstances	Powers after entry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ remediate land managed under a site management plan ○ secure compliance with an accredited ERMP, EA, TEP, site management plan or any conditions of the authority, program or plan or development conditions of a development approval (DA) or prescribed condition for carrying out a small scale mining activity. Where an order is obtained under section 458 then departmental staff can enter the place but only to carry out the work themselves; ● an authorised person may enter the place under section 453 (entry to search, test, sample etc. for release of contaminant), 454 (entry of land for preliminary investigation) or 455 (entry of land for access); ● an authorised person may enter a place if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ it was a place to which an environmental authority or PRCP schedule related but the environmental authority or PRCP schedule no longer operates at the place by operation of a law other than this Act; and ○ the place is not used for residential purposes; and ○ an authorised person has given at least 2 business days written notice to the owner and occupier of the place stating— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – an authorised person intends to enter the place; and – the purpose of the entry; and – the day and time when the entry is to be made. <p>Entry or boarding of vehicles</p> <p>An authorised person may enter or board a vehicle if they have reasonable grounds for suspecting it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● is being or has been used in the commission of an offence against the Act; ● is or a thing in it may provide evidence of an offence; or 	

Powers of an authorised person under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>	
Under what circumstances	Powers after entry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relates to the transporting of waste. 	
<p>Environmental harm</p> <p>An authorised person may enter land if the authorised person reasonably believes that unlawful environmental harm has been caused by the release of a contaminant.</p> <p>Land for this section means a parcel of land other than any part on which a building is erected.</p>	<p>An authorised person may enter land for the purpose of finding out or confirming the source of the release of the contaminant. For example, to search, test or sample for the release of a contaminant.</p>
<p>Contaminated land</p> <p>An authorised person may enter land if the department believes on reasonable grounds land is contaminated land.</p> <p>Entry under this power does not authorise an authorised person to enter a building used for residential purposes.</p>	<p>Conduct a preliminary investigation with the agreement of the owner and occupier or if the department has given at least five days written notice to the owner and occupier.</p> <p>The general power to take extracts from, or make copies of, any documents on the place or vehicle does not apply to preliminary investigations.</p>
<p>Entry of land for access</p> <p>An authorised person may enter land if it is necessary or desirable in order to cross the land (access land) to enter the primary land under sections 452 (general entry of place), 453 (entry to search, test, sample etc. for release of contaminant) and 454 (entry of land for preliminary investigation)</p> <p>An authorised person may enter the place under section 369F if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the recipient of an environmental enforcement order fails to perform the action stated in the environmental enforcement order within the specified timeframe set out under 369A when the enforcement order's execution is delayed under the specific sections of the law. Entry can occur in two ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> With the consent of the landowner By providing written notice to the land owner and occupier and giving at least 2 business days before entry. 	<p>Enter the access land and take into or over it anything reasonably required to exercise the general powers for places and vehicles under section 460 of the Act.</p> <p>Prior to entry, must either have the consent of the owner of the access land or have given the occupier at least five business days written notice.</p> <p>Consent or notice is not required if the authorised person reasonably believes that there is imminent risk of environmental harm being caused to or from the primary land and the authorised person has told or attempted to tell the occupier that they are permitted to enter.</p> <p>Section 369G applies to the actions taken by an authorised person who enters land under section 369F. The authorised person must make reasonable efforts to minimise the inconvenience and damage to neighbouring properties while performing the required actions. If the neighbouring properties suffer any loss or damage, such as damage to fencing, they are entitled to receive reasonable compensation from the authorised person. If an agreement on</p>

Powers of an authorised person under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>	
Under what circumstances	Powers after entry
	compensation cannot be reached, the matter can be taken to court for resolution. The court has the authority to issue orders regarding costs, ensuring a fair resolution of the compensation dispute.
<p>Warrant for entry to a place in relation to evidence</p> <p>An authorised person may enter a place if the entry is permitted via a warrant from a magistrate under sections 456 or 457.</p>	Subject to the conditions of the warrant.
<p>Order to enter land to conduct investigation or conduct work</p> <p>An authorised person may apply to a magistrate for an order to enter land.</p>	<p>Enter the land to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry out work on the land to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ prevent or minimise environmental harm or rehabilitation or restore the land; ○ remediate land managed under a Site Management Plan; ○ secure compliance with a statutory instrument or compliance tool; • take actions required under an environmental enforcement order; • conduct a site investigation of contaminated land; or • conduct work to remediate land on the contaminated land register.

Approved:

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11 June 2024

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