



Queensland

Queensland Space Industry Corporation and Nuclear Space Technology Youth Act 2022

Youth Act No. 66 of 2022

A Youth Bill for a Youth Act to establish the Queensland Space Industry Corporation and to establish a regime for future research and investment into Nuclear and Space Technologies in Queensland, and for related purposes.

[Assented to 20 October 2022]



Queensland

Queensland Space Industry Corporation and Nuclear Space Technology Youth Act 2022

Contents

		Page
Part 1	Preliminary	
1	Short title	5
2	Commencement	5
3	Main purpose of Youth Act	5
4	Definitions	5
Part 2	Establishment, functions and powers of corporation	
Division 1	Establishment	
5	Establishment	7
6	Legal status	7
7	Application of other Acts	7
Division 2	Functions and powers	
8	Functions	8
9	Requirements for performance of functions	9
10	Powers	9
11	Performing functions and exercising powers inside and outside Queensland	9
Part 3	Board of directors and staff of corporation	
Division 1	Establishment, functions and powers	
12	Establishment	10
13	Functions	10
14	Powers	10
Division 2	Composition	
15	Composition	10
15A	Affirmative measures	11
16	Nomination of independent directors	11

Contents

17	Conditions of appointment	12
18	President appointment and term	12
Division 3	Staff of corporation	
19	Chief executive officer appointment and term	13
20	Corporation’s staff	14
20A	Affirmative measures for staffing	14
Division 4	Miscellaneous	
21	Corporation to enter into funding agreement	14
22	Ministerial directions	15
23	Duty to act honestly	16
24	Use or disclosure of confidential information	16
Part 4	Nuclear research and development	
Division 1	Nuclear energy and waste public works	
25	Development and commercialisation	17
Division 2	General provisions	
26	Corporation to fund research and expand industry	18
27	Technical focus of research centre	19
28	Uses of technical research and development	19
Division 3	Policies and procedures	
29	Staff qualifications for space technology development	20
30	Identity card	20
Division 4	Register of space objects	
31	Register	21
32	Information on register	21
Division 5	Monitoring and compliance	
33	Facility Licensing	22
34	Regulator established	22
35	Creation of the regulator	22
36	Regulator must not issue the license unless satisfied as to risk management	23
36A	Appealing an action by the Regulator	23
37	Appointment of inspectors	23
38	Powers available to inspectors for monitoring compliance	23
39	Monitoring Powers	24
40	Searches and seizures related to offences	25
Part 5	Rules and regulations	

41	Locations where spacecraft can take off, launch, or land	26
42	Noise restrictions for spacecraft	27
43	Restricted areas in relation to take off, launch, or landing sites	28
44	Staffing in relation to businesses involved in the operation or development of spacecraft in Queensland	29
Part 6	Sustainability and waste management	
Division 1	Disposal of nuclear waste materials	
45	Designation of nuclear waste facilities	29
46	Office of the waste manager	31
Division 2	Sustainability	
47	Onus on the corporation	31

The Youth Parliament of Queensland enacts—

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Queensland Space Industry Corporation and Nuclear Space Technology Youth Act 2022*.

2 Commencement

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

3 Main purpose of Youth Act

The main purpose of this Youth Act is to establish a constitutional corporation responsible for enhancing the Queensland Space Industry through research, development and support of nuclear and bio-fuel space propulsion technologies.

4 Definitions

In this Youth Act—

authorisation certificate means a certificate that is issued under section 46U of the *Space (Launches and Returns) Act 2018* (Cwlth).

Australian launch permit means a permit that is issued under section 28 of the *Space (Launches and Returns) Act 2018* (Cwlth).

Bio-fuel means fuel utilised in the operations of the Queensland Space Industry and any other industries, which

[s 4]

are sourced from sugarcane planted, harvested and processed in regional Queensland.

cis-lunar means the region in space that is located between the Earth and Earth's Moon.

chief executive officer means the person appointed under section 19.

deep space means the region in space that is located beyond Earth's Moon.

Drop-in bio-fuel means any fuel which is derived from sugarcane in regional Queensland, and can be substituted for either petroleum or diesel engines with minimal performance detractions.

Regional Queensland means any part of Queensland that is not South East Queensland or Toowoomba.

renewable energy means energy generated by solar power or wind power.

elected officer holder means any individual who holds an elected office in any level of government.

interplanetary research means scientific research on the regions in space that are located between planets.

overseas payload permit means a permit that is issued under section 46B of the *Space (Launches and Returns) Act 2018* (Cwlth).

recent photograph means a professionally taken portrait of the employee's face that is no older than 12 months.

space industry includes all economic activities undertaken for a space-related purpose including research, the manufacturing and/or development of technologies and components, the delivery of services, and the creation and maintenance of launch facilities.

space qualified products means products that are produced to function within a space environment.

the Department, unless otherwise stated, refers to the Department of Energy & Public Works

the Minister, unless otherwise stated, means the Minister for Energy, Renewables and Hydrogen

Part 2 Establishment, functions and powers of corporation

Division 1 Establishment

5 Establishment

The Queensland Space Industry Corporation (the *corporation*) is established.

6 Legal status

- (1) The corporation—
 - (a) is a body corporate; and
 - (b) has a seal; and
 - (c) may sue and be sued in its corporate name.
- (2) The corporation does not represent the State.

7 Application of other Acts

- (1) The corporation is a—
 - (a) statutory body under the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*; and
 - (b) statutory body under the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*; and
 - (c) unit of public administration under the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001*.
- (2) However, the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001* does not apply in relation to a director who is a Member of Parliament of the Commonwealth to the extent a matter under that Act—

[s 8]

- (a) involves conduct of, or in relation to, that director, or another director, in their capacity as a director of the corporation; or
- (b) otherwise relates to the corporation or the board.

Division 2 Functions and powers

8 Functions

- (1) The main function of the corporation is to undertake and facilitate the following functions—
 - (a) space industry innovation, research and development; and
 - (b) sugar cane bio-fuel industry innovation, research and development; and
 - (c) nuclear technology industry innovation, research, and development.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the corporation has the following functions—
 - (a) to enable industry to develop space qualified products;
 - (b) to support the establishment and enforcement of rules that enable industry growth through responsible access to space;
 - (c) to support and enable the creation and maintenance of relevant employment opportunities in regional, rural, and remote areas;
 - (d) to support the safe research of nuclear power technology and its potential for use in space technology in accordance with the *Nuclear Facilities Prohibition Act 2007*; and
 - (e) to invest in bio-fuel technology derived from sugar cane which can be utilised to fuel all vehicles and machinery throughout the organisation;

- (f) to ensure that a bio-fuel technology derived from sugar cane is developed and supported for public use;
- (g) to ensure that this fuel would be drop-in bio-fuel; and
- (h) to develop a regional manufacturing strategy within the organisation and invest into communities where infrastructure relevant to the organisation is developed; and
- (i) contribute to the national space strategy.

9 Requirements for performance of functions

In performing its functions, the corporation must—

- (a) have regard to the financial resources of the corporation and the State available for scientific research and development; and
- (b) have regard to, and comply with any relevant requirements in the following documents—
 - (i) the Queensland Space Industry Corporation Charter; and
 - (ii) the most recent Australian Civil Space Strategy or equivalent.

10 Powers

- (1) The corporation has all the powers of an individual.
- (2) The corporation also has any other power given to it by the Minister.

11 Performing functions and exercising powers inside and outside Queensland

The corporation may perform its functions, and exercise its powers, inside or outside Queensland.

[s 12]

Part 3 Board of directors and staff of corporation

Division 1 Establishment, functions and powers

12 Establishment

There is a board of directors of the corporation (the *board*).

13 Functions

The functions of the board are—

- (a) to ensure the corporation performs its functions in a proper, effective and efficient way; and
- (b) any other function given to the board under this Act.

14 Powers

- (1) The board has the power to do anything necessary or convenient to be done in performing its functions.
- (2) Anything done in the name of, or for, or with the authority of, the board is taken to have been done by the corporation.

Division 2 Composition

15 Composition

The board consists of the following persons (each a *director*)—

- (a) 8 persons who are nominated by the Minister as independent directors in accordance with Section 16;
- (b) 3 persons who are nominated by the Minister for Science & Youth Affairs;

- (c) 2 persons nominated by the Premier;
- (d) 2 persons nominated by the Prime Minister; and

15A Affirmative measures

- (1) At least—
 - (a) 8 of the boards members must identify as women.
 - (b) 3 of the boards members must be connected to regional Queensland; and
 - (c) 2 of the boards members must identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.
- (2) An individual who has two or more of the traits described in (1) only counts as fulfilling one of the quotas for the purposes of this section.

Example—

an individual who identifies as a woman and identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander heritage may only count as either a woman or a Torres Strait Islander for the purposes of these affirmative measures.

16 Nomination of independent directors

- (1) This section applies in relation to the nomination of a person by the Minister for section 15(e).
- (2) The person must be appropriately qualified.
- (3) The person must not be any of the following—
 - (a) a current or former elected office holder;
 - (b) a public service employee;
 - (c) an employee of a local government;
 - (d) an employee or member of a lobby group.
- (4) The Minister may nominate the person only if the Minister has acted in accordance with a joint nomination process.

[s 17]

- (5) In considering the proposed nomination, the Minister and each person consulted or notified under this section must have regard to—
- (a) the person’s skills, knowledge and experience in areas relevant to the performance of the board’s functions; and
 - (b) the diversity of skills, knowledge and experience of the board’s directors relevant to the board’s functions; and
 - (c) subsection (2).

17 Conditions of appointment

- (1) A nominated director holds office for the term stated in the director’s instrument of appointment.
- (2) The stated term must be no longer than 4 years.
- (3) A nominated director may be reappointed.
- (4) In this section—
- public servant* means—
- (a) a public service employee; or
 - (b) an APS employee under the *Public Service Act 1999* (Cwlth).

18 President appointment and term

- (1) The Governor in Council may, on recommendation of the Minister, appoint a nominated director as president, holding office under section 15(e).
- (2) The Minister may recommend the nominated director for appointment as president only if the director is appropriately qualified.
- (3) The president’s role includes—
- (a) acting as chairperson for board meetings at which the president is present; and

-
- (b) working with, and providing leadership to, the chief executive officer; and
 - (c) participating on particular committees of the board as a member or the chairperson; and
 - (d) representing the corporation, and developing relationships, with the corporation's national and international stakeholders.

Division 3 Staff of corporation

19 Chief executive officer appointment and term

- (1) The Department may appoint a chief executive officer.
- (2) For subsection (3)(a) and (b), the Department must give the Premier and the Prime Minister sufficient information obtained by the board to establish the suitability of the proposed appointee.
- (3) The chief executive officer is—
 - (a) an employee of the corporation; and
 - (b) appointed under this Act and not the *Public Service Act 2008*.
- (4) The chief executive officer is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the corporation's operations in accordance with the priorities set by the board.
- (5) The chief executive officer is appointed for the term stated in the officer's instrument of employment.
- (6) The stated term must not be longer than 4 years.
- (7) The chief executive officer may be reappointed.
- (8) The chief executive officer is to be paid the remuneration and allowances decided by the board with written approval of the Minister.

[s 20]

- (9) The chief executive officer holds office on the terms and conditions, not provided for by this Act, decided by the board with the written approval of the Minister.

20 Corporation's staff

- (1) The corporation may employ staff it considers appropriate for performing its functions.
- (2) Staff are employed under this Act and not the *Public Service Act 2008*.

20A Affirmative measures for staffing

- (1) When hiring staff, the Corporation must give priority to applicants that identify as—
 - (a) being connected to rural or regional Queensland;
 - (b) a woman; or
 - (c) Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander
- (2) For the purposes of clarity, individuals with multiple characteristics are to be given higher priority.

Division 4 Miscellaneous

21 Corporation to enter into funding agreement

- (1) The corporation must, within 6 months after commencement, enter into an agreement (the *funding agreement*) with the Minister.
- (2) The funding agreement must provide for the financial monitoring of the corporation by the Minister, including monitoring requirements.
- (3) The corporation must comply with its obligations under the funding agreement.

- (4) This section does not limit the corporation's obligations under the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*.

22 Ministerial directions

- (1) The Minister may give the corporation a written direction about the performance of its functions or the exercise of its powers if the Minister is satisfied it is reasonably necessary to give the direction.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Minister may give the corporation a direction under that subsection—
- (a) to give the Minister information held or controlled by the corporation; or
 - (b) to submit a document to the Minister for the Minister's approval; or
 - (c) to give the Minister a report about a matter relevant to the corporation's functions.
- (3) In deciding whether to give a direction under subsection (1), the Minister must consider the corporation's obligations under the host contract.
- (4) Before a direction is given under subsection (1), the Minister is to give the Commonwealth Government notice of its proposed direction.
- (5) If a direction is given under subsection (1), the corporation—
- (a) must ensure the direction is complied with; and
 - (b) must include details of the direction in its annual report, prepared under the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, section 63, for the financial year during which the direction is given; and
 - (c) may include in the annual report a comment about the effect on the corporation's activities of complying with the direction.

[s 23]

23 Duty to act honestly

- (1) This section applies to a person who is—
 - (a) a director; or
 - (b) the chief executive officer.
- (2) The person must act honestly in the performance of the person's functions and the exercise of the persons powers under this Act.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.
- (3) If a person is in violation of this Act, they must be permanently expelled from their position.

24 Use or disclosure of confidential information

- (1) This section applies to a person who is, or has been, any of the following persons—
 - (a) member of the board of the corporation;
 - (b) any and all employees of the corporation;
 - (c) any person not employed by this corporation who, through legal or illegal means, obtain confidential information.
- (2) The person must not disclose the confidential information to anyone, or use the confidential information, other than under this section.
- (3) In this section—

confidential information means information any details about the corporation deemed to be confidential by the CEO.

Part 4 Nuclear research and development

Division 1 Nuclear energy and waste public works

25 Development and commercialisation

The department must—

- (a) promote the development of downstream nuclear energy and waste value-chain through grants and subsidies;
- (b) undertake the development of nuclear energy facilities and related infrastructure and public works in Queensland, including—
 - (i) boiling-water nuclear reactors;
 - (ii) pressurised-water nuclear reactors;
 - (iii) small modular reactors; and
 - (iv) uranium enrichment facilities;
- (c) promote the development and commercialisation of nuclear propulsion systems for space propulsion systems and space-related applications, including—
 - (i) radioisotope thermoelectric generators;
 - (ii) radioisotope heater units;
 - (iii) radioisotope piezoelectric generators;
 - (iv) radioisotope rockets;
 - (v) nuclear thermal rockets;
 - (vi) nuclear pulse propulsion;
 - (vii) nuclear electric rockets;
- (d) promote the development of maritime nuclear reactors, principally pressurised water reactors;

[s 26]

- (e) facilitate partnerships between space, agricultural and nuclear-related organisations with one another, such as—
 - (i) ANTSO;
 - (ii) Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA);
 - (iii) Australian universities;
 - (iv) Mercurius Australia;
 - (v) Queensland Canegrowers Association;
 - (vi) related State Government departments;
- (f) coordinate closely with the Australian Defence Force on the necessary expertise that needs to be developed to support the AUKUS nuclear submarine initiative;
- (g) coordinate and partner with international agencies and organisations to develop skills;
- (h) partner with universities to promote nuclear as a STEM pathway;
- (i) coordinate with established nuclear mining companies that operate in Australia to re-skill workers from diminishing industries into the nuclear mining industry; and
- (j) support a transition to an energy grid which relies on stable fossil fuels, sugar cane cogeneration plants, hydro energy generation and nuclear generation rather than renewable energy generation.

Division 2 General provisions

26 Corporation to fund research and expand industry

The corporation must—

-
- (a) fund technological research, analyses, and engineering support related to cis-lunar and deep space missions and interplanetary research;
 - (b) expand Queensland's space industry and increase the availability of equipment and knowledge in relation to development of space technologies.

27 Technical focus of research centre

- (1) The research centre must focus on technology which enables space exploration including—
 - (a) probes;
 - (b) satellites;
 - (c) nuclear thermal propulsion;
 - (d) nanosatellite networks; and
 - (e) fission surface power.
- (2) The research centre's general focus is to be on—
 - (a) remote sensing of Earth;
 - (b) communications systems;
 - (c) scientific exploration; and
 - (d) adaptation of nuclear power technology to enable spacecraft to operate for prolonged periods with less intervention.

28 Uses of technical research and development

- (1) Information gained from space technologies and services connected to the research centre may be repurposed for activities including—
 - (a) weather forecasting;
 - (b) emergency management;
 - (c) internet access;

[s 29]

- (d) online banking;
 - (e) GPS services;
 - (f) crop health monitoring;
 - (g) bushfire and natural disaster tracking;
 - (h) intelligence gathering and police surveillance for the purposes of—
 - (i) preventing domestic terrorism;
 - (ii) illegal immigration; or
 - (iii) threats to national security.
- (2) In the repurposing of data, the corporation must not breach any privacy or security standards and laws that apply to it.

Division 3 Policies and procedures

29 Staff qualifications for space technology development

The technical capabilities required for employment and field specialisation must be determined by the chief executive officer.

30 Identity card

- (1) All staff members must be issued with identity cards that—
 - (a) are in a form prescribed by the board; and
 - (b) contain a recent photograph of the staff member.
- (2) Staff members must carry their identity card at all times when accessing facilities, exercising powers, or performing functions as a member of staff.
- (3) Failure to carry an ID card may result in the staff member being subject to disciplinary action, as decided by the board.

Division 4 Register of space objects

31 Register

- (1) The corporation must develop and maintain a Register of Space Objects that is be publicly available on the corporation's website.
- (2) The register must include details for space objects launched under an—
 - (a) Australian launch permit;
 - (b) overseas payload permit; or
 - (c) authorisation certificate.

32 Information on register

For space objects registered under section 31, the corporation must provide the—

- (a) registration number given to the space object;
- (b) launch facility;
- (c) date of the launch;
- (d) space object's basic orbital parameters, including—
 - (i) the nodal period;
 - (ii) its inclination; and
 - (iii) its apogee and perigee;
- (e) space object's general functions;
- (f) if a country other than Australia is also a launching State for the space object—name of that country;
- (g) any other particulars prescribed by regulation.

[s 33]

Division 5 Monitoring and compliance

33 Facility Licensing

- (1) Facilities undertaking actions in relation to this Bill must be licensed by the corporation.
- (2) A license may be issued to a research facility if—
 - (a) it has been approved by the board of directors; and
 - (b) it has been fully assessed and approved for operation in accordance with risk mitigation strategies and management of public health and safety.
- (3) A license continues in force until—
 - (a) if the license is expressed to be in force for a particular period—the end of that period;
 - (b) otherwise—it is cancelled or surrendered.
- (4) A license is not in force throughout any period of suspension.

34 Regulator established

The Research Regulator (the *regulator*) is established.

35 Creation of the regulator

- (1) The regulator has the power to—
 - (a) assess applicants for licenses under section 39; and
 - (b) monitor compliance of license holders in line with this Act.
- (2) The regulator's commissioner (the *commissioner*) must be appointed by the board and serves until such time at which they are dismissed by the board of directors.

36 Regulator must not issue the license unless satisfied as to risk management

The regulator must only issue a license if they are satisfied that any risks posed by the dealings proposed to be authorised by the license are able to be managed in such a way as to protect—

- (a) the health and safety of people; and
- (b) the environment.

36A Appealing an action by the Regulator

- (1) Any unsuccessful applicant for a licence may appeal the Regulators decision to not issue them a licence.
- (2) Any appeal will be heard in the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

37 Appointment of inspectors

- (1) The regulator may, by instrument in writing, appoint any of the following persons as inspectors—
 - (a) a person who is appointed or employed by the Commonwealth;
 - (b) a person who is appointed or employed by a State or Territory.
- (2) Inspectors must comply with any directions of the regulator.

38 Powers available to inspectors for monitoring compliance

- (1) An inspector, for the purpose of monitoring compliance with this Act, may—
 - (a) enter any licensed facility that falls under the jurisdiction of the regulator; or
 - (b) exercise the monitoring powers in section 44.
- (2) An inspector is not authorised to enter premises under subsection (1) unless—

[s 39]

- (a) the occupier of the premises has consented to the entry;
- (b) the entry is made under a warrant; or
- (c) the inspector is entering for the purpose of conducting an inspection with the written approval of the Minister, and the occupier of the premises is a licence holder as specified in section 35, or a person covered by a license, and the entry is at a reasonable time.

39 Monitoring Powers

- (1) Inspectors, for the purposes of conducting inspections and with the written consent of the Minister and with reasonable notice have the power to—
 - (a) search a premises and any thing on a premises;
 - (b) inspect, examine, take measurements of, conduct tests on, or take samples of, any thing on the premises that relates to space technologies research;
 - (c) with the consent of any persons appearing in them, take photographs, make video or audio recordings or make sketches of the premises or any thing on the premises;
 - (d) if the inspector was authorised to enter the premises by a warrant—to require any person in or on the premises to—
 - (i) answer any questions put by the inspector; and
 - (ii) produce any book, record or document requested by the inspector;
 - (e) secure a thing, until a warrant is obtained to seize it, being a thing that the inspector—
 - (i) finds during the exercise of monitoring powers on the premises; and
 - (ii) believes on reasonable grounds is evidential material; and

-
- (iii) believes on reasonable grounds would be lost, destroyed or tampered with before the warrant can be obtained.
- (2) The Minister may grant any other power to an Inspector.
- (3) Also, a court may grant any other power it sees necessary within a warrant or other order.

Example—

the Minister may make an order giving an Inspector the temporary power to take extracts or make copies of a document.

- (4) For the purposes of this part, monitoring powers include the power to operate equipment at premises to see whether a disk, tape or other storage device contains information that is relevant to determining whether there has been compliance with the Act or the regulations.

40 Searches and seizures related to offences

- (1) This section applies if an inspector has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there may be evidential material relating to the commission of a regulatory offence on any premises.
- (2) With the consent of the occupier, the inspector may—
- (a) enter the premises; and
 - (b) stay for a reasonable time on the place to inquire into or investigate a matter;
 - (c) if the entry is under a warrant, and that warrant permits—ensure material does not leave the premise and is barred off from further use for no more than 12 hours.
- (3) If—
- (a) in the course of searching for a particular thing in accordance with a warrant, an inspector finds another thing that the inspector believes on reasonable grounds to be evidential material; and
 - (b) the inspector believes, on reasonable grounds, that it is necessary to seize that other thing in order to prevent its—

[s 41]

- (i) concealment;
- (ii) loss;
- (iii) destruction; or
- (iv) use in committing, continuing or repeating an offence against this Act or the regulations;

the warrant is taken to authorise the inspector to ensure that thing does not leave the premise and is barred off from further use for no more than 12 hours

Part 5 Rules and regulations

41 Locations where spacecraft can take off, launch, or land

- (1) A spacecraft may use an airport or airfield if it is able to take off or land using an airport or airfield runway subject to any other restrictions under this Act.
- (2) A spacecraft which is a rocket must not be launched from any location where—
 - (a) below the altitude of 20,000 feet above ground level—its flight path would take it over a populous area; and
 - (b) equal to or above the altitude of 20,000 feet above ground level—the flight could be safely terminated without a reasonably foreseeable risk to human life on the ground.
- (3) Any spacecraft with a design such that it can not use an airport or airfield runway to take off or land must seek written permission for take-off from an airport or airfield from the Minister.
- (4) In deciding whether to grant permission, the Minister must have regard to—
 - (a) the safety of human life;

-
- (b) any other restrictions that apply to spacecraft under this act; and
 - (c) any other factors the minister deems relevant.
- (5) For this part, a *populous area* means an area where if the spacecraft were to suffer any failure, there would be a substantial foreseeable risk to person, property, animals, or the environment.
- (6) Areas which are designated by the corporation for the sole purpose of spacecraft operation, may be used by the Department at the discretion of the Minister.

42 Noise restrictions for spacecraft

- (1) This section does not limit any other legislation dealing with aircraft noise.
- (2) It is an offence for an operator of a spacecraft to—
- (a) produce more than 80 decibels audible to people in a populous area; or
 - (b) where the launch site is an airport or airfield and it would be impractical to restrict the noise to 80 decibels—produce up to 90 decibels in the first five minutes of flight, then more than 80 decibels onwards, audible to people in a populous area.

Maximum penalty—10,000 penalty units.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if an operator has written permission from the Minister.
- (4) It is an offence to operate a spacecraft that interferes with livestock or crops, where the livestock or crops are part of a commercial farm.

Maximum penalty—10,000 penalty units.

[s 43]

43 Restricted areas in relation to take off, launch, or landing sites

- (1) A person not involved in the operation of a spacecraft must not—
 - (a) be within 3 kilometres of the launch site; or
 - (b) if the corporation has deemed it safe—be within 1.5 kilometres of the launch site.
- (2) Appropriate signage must be erected around the perimeter of any restricted areas to inform people of the area.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply where the launch site is an airport or airfield.
- (4) For any spacecraft launch, a secure boundary must be established to ensure people not involved in the operation of a spacecraft are unable to gain access to the restricted area.
- (5) Any people involved in the operation of a spacecraft must be in possession of photo identification issued by the corporation.
- (6) Subsection (5) applies in addition to any identification which is required for entry to the location where the spacecraft operation is taking place.
- (7) The corporation may impose additional requirement in restricted areas upon—
 - (a) people involved in the operation of a spacecraft; or
 - (b) people not involved in the operation of a spacecraft, where the reason for the restriction is the safety of human life.
- (8) Police may use reasonable force to remove persons who fail to comply with this section.
- (9) A person who fails to comply with any requirement either in this section or made under a power of this section commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—3 years imprisonment or 2,000 penalty units.

44 Staffing in relation to businesses involved in the operation or development of spacecraft in Queensland

- (1) Businesses involved in the operation or development of spacecraft in Queensland must preference Queensland residents when deciding which candidate to employ.
- (2) The corporation must establish and maintain a vetting procedure for critical employees of businesses involved in the operation or development of spacecraft in Queensland.
- (3) For subsection (2), *critical employees* means employees directly involved in the creation, operation, or maintenance of—
 - (a) critical systems or procedures relating to the operation of spacecraft; and
 - (b) the production of spacecraft.
- (4) The corporation may introduce any other vetting procedures for the employees of businesses involved in the operation or development of spacecraft in Queensland.

Part 6 Sustainability and waste management

Division 1 Disposal of nuclear waste materials

45 Designation of nuclear waste facilities

- (1) The corporation must designate an appropriate number of sites to safely house all nuclear waste materials.
- (2) These sites are subject to the same monitoring procedures outlined in this Act.
- (3) The corporation must undertake extensive consultation with local communities and be reasonably satisfied that the community supports the project.

[s 45]

- (4) The corporation may not place any nuclear waste facility within 100 kilometres of a place, town or city with a population of over 5,000 people
- (5) The corporation must undertake education programs within local communities where a site is to be established.
- (6) Sites must not having an impact on the population by causing—
 - (a) a significant reduction in employment, education or the health of fields or livestock used as a form of income;
 - (b) a public health risk; or
 - (c) destruction of property or loss of land without adequate and consensual compensation.
- (7) Sites may only be established after the corporation has gained permission from the traditional owners of the land on which the site is to be created, with express permission of the Aboriginal elders.
- (8) When establishing sites the corporation must take into account the long-term effects the presence of contaminants or uncontained nuclear waste may have on—
 - (a) the activities of any person or communities in the surrounding areas with special consideration given to Aboriginal peoples' cultural, agricultural, and harvestable activities in the affected area; and
 - (b) the health of the surrounding environment, including—
 - (i) the waterways;
 - (ii) contained ecosystems;
 - (iii) flora and fauna;
 - (iv) land; and
 - (v) surrounding air, in terms of potentially released air pollutants.

46 Office of the waste manager

- (1) The chief executive officer may appoint a waste management officer.
- (2) The waste management officer is—
 - (a) an employee of the corporation; and
 - (b) appointed under this Act and not the *Public Service Act 2008*.
- (3) The waste management officer is accountable to the board.
- (4) The waste management officer has oversight of—
 - (a) the running and management of nuclear waste facilities;
 - (b) ongoing management of all waste by the corporation both nuclear and other;
 - (c) organisation and management of the safe and responsible transport and disposal of waste produced by the corporation;
 - (d) management of any and all community concerns arising from nuclear waste facilities; and
 - (e) management of all environmental concerns that arise from community or non-community groups.

Division 2 Sustainability

47 Onus on the corporation

Without limiting the functions of the corporation as set out in section 8 the corporation must—

- (a) endeavour to cause the least possible amount of environmental harm in its undertakings;
- (b) take actions which may serve no other purpose but to benefit the environment; and
- (c) ensure that sustainability is built into any and all technologies or projects developed by the corporation.