Amendment Report

Application for Works Approval Amendment

Part V Division 3 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*

Works Approval Number	W6772/2023/1
Works Approval Holder	Chevron Australia Pty Ltd
ACN	086 197 757
File Number	DER2022/000691
Premises	Gorgon LNG Project Legal description – Part of Crown Lease L077431, Certificate of Title Volume LR3168 Folio 315, Site 1 on Deposited Plan 409277; Part of Crown Lease L077428, Certificate of Title LR3158 Folio 476, Site 5 on Deposited Plan 64220; Temporary Wastewater Injection Facilities Licence LIC00554/2009_1_43; Part of Revised Service Corridor Easement L641372, Certificate of Title Volume LR3142 Folio 58, Deposited Plan 91514 and; Onshore Feed Gas Pipeline Right of Way Easement L466759, Certificate of Title Volume LR3142 Folio 58, Deposited Plan 91514.
Date of Report	06/11/2025
Decision	Revised licence granted

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1. Decision summary

Works Approval W6772/2023/1 is held by Chevron Australia Pty Ltd (Chevron, works approval holder) for the Gorgon LNG Project (the premises), located on Barrow Island.

This Amendment Report documents the assessment of potential risks to the environment and public health from proposed changes to the emissions and discharges during the construction and operation of the Premises. As a result of this assessment, Revised Works Approval W6772/2023/1 has been granted. The Revised Works Approval issued as a result of this amendment supersedes the existing Works Approval previously granted in relation to the Premises.

2. Scope of assessment

2.1 Regulatory framework

In completing the assessment documented in this Amendment Report, the department has considered and given due regard to its Regulatory Framework and relevant policy documents which are available at https://dwer.wa.gov.au/regulatory-documents.

2.2 Application summary

On 24 September 2024, Chevron submitted an application to the department to amend Works Approval W6772/2023/1 under section 59 and 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The following amendments are being sought:

- Expansion of Drill Centre A (DC-A), including pad extension and construction of two new CO_2 injection wells and associated infrastructure (no operation).
- Construction, commissioning and time-limited operation (up to three years) of a new evaporation pond to receive waste from drilling and well activities, with an approximate footprint of 60 m × 120 m and a maximum capacity of 8,000 m³.
- Amendment of the premises boundary to incorporate the expanded DC-A area and the Dangerous Goods Storage Yard and the Bridging Utilities Area to align with the operational licence.

Table 1 below outlines the proposed changes to the design / throughput capacity to the existing Works Approval

Table 1: Proposed design / throughput capacity changes

Category	Current design / throughput capacity	Proposed design / throughput capacity	Description of proposed amendment
61	70,000 tonnes per year	+ 19,000 tonnes 89,000 tonnes/year	Construction and operation of temporary evaporation pond to process liquid waste.

2.2.1 Proposed temporary evaporation pond

Chevron proposes to construct a temporary evaporation pond, with a footprint of approximately 120 m long and 60 m wide, located south-west of the Gas Treatment Plant (GTP), as shown in Figure 1 below. The pond will manage waste from drilling and well activities associated with the Gorgon Project via solar evaporation to separate the aqueous phase from the solid phase.

Figure 1: Proposed evaporation pond location

Evaporation pond design

Design specifications for the pond as per the application form are summarised in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Evaporation design specification

Design Feature	Specification
Footprint	Approximately 60 m × 120 m, covering an area of approximately 7,200 m^2
Crest width	1.5 m
Embankment height	Between 1.6 m and 2.6 m high.
Operating volume	Approximately 9500 m^3 (inclusive of 1 in 20 year (5% AEP) rain event and excluding 500mm freeboard)
Throughput	Approximately 19,000 MT of waste per year (i.e. 9,450 MT of cuttings, cement and other solids; 9,550 MT of fluids)
Total pond volume	Approximately 12,900m^3
Freeboard	500 mm.

The pond embankments and foundation will be constructed from in situ material and the works approval holder expects the pond to be cut/fill neutral. Pond batters will be formed using material excavated from the centre and compacted to meet specified density and moisture criteria. The foundations and embankments will be lined with double HDPE liners, separated by a drainage layer, and have an underlying cushion geotextile, while the liner system will be

anchored at the embankment crest. The pond is designed to slope towards low points at the northern end, where two leak detection ports will be installed between the two HDPE liners in a sump, allowing leaks in the upper liner to be detected by inserting a water detection probe into the leak detection ports. Figure 2 below illustrates the proposed liner system arrangement.

Figure 2: Liner and membrane arrangement and details

Evaporation pond operation

The pond will include a graded concrete ramp to allow two trucks to transfer waste simultaneously. Adjacent to this ramp, a flat pad will be constructed to house a small diesel-driven washdown pump, which will be fed from portable water tanks. The water tanks will predominately contain clean water, although recycled pond water may be used. The pump will be used to wash down any residual wastes following transfers into the evaporation pond (via the ramp). Waste transfer operations are proposed to occur 24 hours a day, year-round.

Sludge, including drill cuttings, cement, and other solids, will be periodically removed from the pond during operations and at the end of the facility's life. An estimated 10,500 metric tonnes of sludge is expected to be generated annually. Sludge removal will be conducted using an excavator or similar equipment, and packaged in plastic-lined half-height containers (or equivalent) for transport off Barrow Island in accordance with the approved Solid and Liquid Waste Management Plan (SLWMP).

Water balance

Chevron has undertaken water balance modelling to determine the required dimensions of the proposed evaporation pond. The modelling approach follows the volume equalisation method based on the Rippl diagram, as described in Section 4 of *Water Corporation Design Guideline DS231 – Evaporation Ponds*. Model inputs were selected in accordance with Clause 7 of Water Quality Protection Note (WQPN) 26, which requires consideration of median dry-season rainfall, 90th percentile wet-season rainfall, and a 5% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) rainfall event, with allowance for evaporative water loss.

Model inputs included:

- **Liquid inflows**: 25,000 L/day of drilling slurry with 20% solids content. Solids were assumed to accumulate in the pond over time. Removal of solids was not accounted for.
- **Rainfall inflow**: Based on 1999–2022 rainfall data from BoM Station 005094 on Barrow Island. 90th percentile rainfall values were used for the wet season (December to June), and median values for the dry season. A 5% AEP (1-in-20 year) 72-hour storm event of 287 mm was also applied.
- **Evaporation**: Based on BoM average annual pan evaporation data from 1975 – 2006 for the Barrow Island region (2,800 mm/year), with a conversion factor of 0.81 applied to represent lake evaporation, consistent with guidance within the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) technical report *Evaporation Data for Western Australia*.

The model calculated daily net inflows and tracked the resulting pond volume over the duration of the activity. The 5% AEP rainfall event was applied at the time when the modelled

pond volume was at its peak, ensuring that the design accounts for a high rainfall event occurring during maximum operational loading. A 500 mm freeboard was then added to determine the total required pond depth.

Modelling determined a maximum operating depth of 0.993 m, which accounts for drilling slurry inflows, seasonal rainfall, and a 5% AEP (1-in-20 year) storm event, minus evaporation losses. A 500 mm freeboard was added, resulting in a total required pond depth of 1.493 m. A 1% internal grade to the pond's low point provides additional unaccounted volume.

2.3 Part IV of the EP Act

Ministerial Approval for the revised and expanded Gorgon Gas Development was granted on 10 August 2009 subject to conditions outlined in Ministerial Statement 800 (MS 800). MS 800 superseded Ministerial Statement 748 (MS 748) for the initial proposal, providing approval for both the initial, and the revised and expanded Gorgon Gas Development. The approval authorises the construction and operation of three 5 mtpa LNG processing trains, associated infrastructure and a CO2 injection system to inject reservoir CO2 into the Dupuy Formation on Barrow Island. Since the revised and expanded Gorgon Gas Development was approved, further minor changes have also been made and/or approved and updates to MS 800 made as necessary. The most recent amendment, approved on 28 September 2024 under section 45C of the EP Act, allows for the addition of a new pressure management drill centre (DC-F), as well as additional wells for pressure management, pressure management water injection, anode installation, and reservoir surveillance at existing drill centres (DC-A and DC-C).

MS 800 contains conditions that need to be considered in the assessment of emissions and discharges from the premises and the imposition of regulatory controls. The relevant Ministerial conditions are detailed in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Consideration of MS 800 conditions relevant to this amendment

Overview	Delegated Officer considerations
Condition 7 Requires the submission and implementation of a Terrestrial and Subterranean Environment Protection Plan (TSEPP). The objectives of the Plan are to: i. To reduce the adverse impacts from the construction and operation of the terrestrial facilities as far as practicable; and ii. To ensure that construction and operation of the terrestrial facilities does not cause Material or Serious Environmental Harm outside the Terrestrial Disturbance Footprint, including below the surface of the land. It is also specified that the plan shall address procedures to avoid secondary impacts to fauna as a consequence of risks such as animals being trapped in construction trenches or subject to vehicle strike (7.6 iii)	The delegated officer has reviewed the TSEPP and noted that the plan sets out management measures to minimise environmental impacts including but not limited to solid and liquid waste management, surface water management, leak and spill management, and light, noise and vibration management. The Plan identifies that the management and monitoring of noise, vibration and light are detailed in the Long Term Marine Turtle Management Plan (LTMTMP). The following management measures are relevant to the assessment of this works approval: • Bunding or curbing is intended to be provided around hazardous liquid material storage, including in chemical, hydrocarbon, and hazardous waste storage areas and areas where spills of hazardous liquids could occur. The plan includes key design requirements for temporary and permanent bunds. • Spill prevention and response measures include the use of fit-for-purpose dry break couplings on bulk transfer lines (within design life and regularly inspected), pre-transfer training for personnel in roles and emergency response, spill response training for relevant personnel, and the availability and maintenance of appropriate equipment and materials to respond to spill incidents. • Fauna protection measures include covering open

	pits with a grating or solid plate, where reasonably practicable, to prevent fauna ingress, and providing means of escape from sumps, basins, gutters, trenches, or drains that may trap fauna, where practicable. A Fauna Handling Common User Procedure is in place to satisfy condition 7.6iii of MS800. The plan has been reviewed and the delegated officer notes the following management measures to reduce fauna access and entrapment to open water: • Requirements for fauna exclusion fencing; • Requirements for fauna exit ramps or fauna ladders; and • Regular inspections of open drains and stormwater ponds at the GTP site and trenches. The delegated officer has considered these plans, in addition to the outcome of the risk assessment in determining regulatory controls relating to potential impacts to the terrestrial and subterranean environment.
Condition 16 Requires the submission and implementation of a Long-term Marine Turtle Management Plan (LTMTMP)	The delegated officer has reviewed the Long-term Marine Turtle Management Plan and noted that the plan specifies design features, management measures and operating controls to minimise lighting, noise and vibration emissions as far as practicable to prevent adverse impact on marine turtles. The plan also specifies an annual monitoring program to detect impacts on turtle populations as well as management triggers and reporting requirements. The delegated officer considers the primary instrument for regulating the impacts on marine turtles from light, noise and vibration emissions is MS 800 and the Long-term Marine Turtle Management Plan. As such, to avoid regulatory duplication, no further assessment or management is required under Part V of the EP Act.

2.4 Barrow Island Act 2003

The *Barrow Island Act* 2003 (BI Act) and the Gorgon Gas Processing and Infrastructure Project Agreement (Schedule 1 to the BW Act) allows for the implementation of the Gorgon Gas Development and makes provision for land within the Barrow Island Nature Reserve to be used for gas processing purposes under the *Land Administration Act* 1997.

Chevron indicated in the application that this proposal required additional land tenure approvals under the BW Act. Comment was sought from the Department of Energy and Economic Diversification (DEED, formerly Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation) to confirm whether the amendment application was consistent with any applications they had received. The DEED confirmed that a request had been submitted to vary the Carbon Dioxide Injection Wells Licence and the Construction and Operations Support Infrastructure Licence, in line with the proposed amendment application. During consultation per Appendix 1, Chevron provided the executed deeds of variation for both licences, confirming consistency with the proposed amendment.

2.5 Petroleum Pipeline Act 1967

The Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE, formerly Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety) regulates pipeline operations under the *Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969* (PP Act) and associated regulations. Under section 11 of the *Barrow Island Act 2003* (BI Act), the provisions of the PP Act apply to pipelines located on Barrow Island that are used for the conveyance of carbon dioxide (CO_2). Pipeline Licence PL 93 was granted to Chevron (and its joint venturers) on 1 December 2011 under the PP Act, authorising the construction and operation of the Gorgon CO_2 pipeline for the conveyance and disposal of CO_2 via injection into the subsurface Dupuy Formation, subject to the terms and conditions of the licence. Conditions of Pipeline Licence PL 93 require the Licensee to comply with the requirements of the BI Act Approved Proposal and the Section 13 Approval, including those relating to construction, operation, repair, maintenance and decommissioning of the licensed pipeline and associated CO_2 disposal facilities.

Chevron indicated that the proposed expansion of Drill Centre A (DC-A) scope requires additional approvals under the PP Act and associated regulations, including the submission of an Environment Plan that addresses all aspects of the DC-A upgrade (construction, drilling, and operation). As part of this assessment, comment was sought from DMPE regarding whether the necessary approvals had been obtained or applied for. DMPE confirmed that a petroleum pipeline variation application for Pipeline Licence PL 93 had been received, consistent with the DC-A scope of this amendment application. DMPE also confirmed that Chevron had submitted a proposed *Gorgon CO_2 Injection Additional Optimisation – Drilling and Construction Environment Plan*, which includes details on the construction and drilling of the two proposed CO_2 injection wells, and that this Environment Plan is currently under assessment. DMPE advised that the Environment Plan must identify and evaluate all of the environmental risks and impacts of the activity, including those related to planned emissions and discharges and unplanned emission and discharge events. The Plan will be assessed against the *Petroleum Pipelines (Environment) Regulations 2012*, and DMPE considers that the construction/drilling of the wells can continue to be managed under the PP Act and associated regulations.

During consultation per Appendix 1, Chevron provided an extract of the variation document to Pipeline Licence PL 93 and evidence of associated Environmental Plan approval, demonstrating that the necessary approvals had been obtained.

3. Risk assessment

The department assesses the risks of emissions from prescribed premises and identifies the potential source, pathway and impact to receptors in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk assessments* (DWER 2020).

To establish a Risk Event there must be an emission, a receptor which may be exposed to that emission through an identified actual or likely pathway, and a potential adverse effect to the receptor from exposure to that emission.

3.1 Source-pathways and receptors

3.1.1 Emissions and controls

The key emissions and associated actual or likely pathway during premises construction and operation which have been considered in this Amendment Report are detailed in Table 4 below. Table 4 also details the proposed control measures the Works Approval Holder has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Table 4: Works Approval Holder controls

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Construction			
Dust Noise	Construction of evaporation ponds via cut and fill and placement of liner and leak detection system	Air/windborne pathway	None proposed.
Noise and vibrations	Construction of extended DC-A pad Drilling of two new CO_2 injection wells Operation of diesel generator		
Diesel Chemicals Generated solid and liquid waste (containing drill cuttings, cement, sediment)	Storage, transfer or use of chemicals during drilling activities	Containment breach causing direct discharge to land and infiltration to groundwater or overland flow.	Management of fuel and other hazardous materials will be as per the TSEPP This includes the following: • Compliance with relevant DGSA requirements and Australian Standard AS 1940:2017 (The Storage and handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids) • Bulk diesel transfer lines fitted with dry break couplings. • Hazardous liquids stored within secondary containment. • Legal requirements pertaining to hazardous materials and substances adhered to for packaging, segregating, storing, transporting, transferring and handling. • Sufficient and appropriate equipment, materials and resources are available and maintained to respond to a spill incident.
Operations (including time limited operations)			

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Wastewater (containing drill cuttings, cement, sediment)	Storage of wastewater within evaporation pond	Loss of containment from the pond due to overtopping causing direct discharge to ground, overland flow and/or infiltration to groundwater.	• A freeboard of not less than 500 mm will be maintained in the evaporation pond. • Pond capacity was designed to meet the requirements of Clause 7 of Water Quality Protection Note 26 (WQPN 26) • Weekly visual inspections of ponds freeboard (against freeboard markers) • If pond capacity needs to be managed, fluids may be removed as a contingency action and either treated at the Dewatering Facility for disposal via injection wells, reused at the active drill centre for new drilling fluids, or transferred to the GTP for downhole disposal (in accordance with L9102/2017/1).

		Seepage/infiltration from ponds	• Pond to be lined with two HDPE liners, each ≥1.5 mm thick, meeting design and installation requirements within WQPN 26 minimum requirements and with hydraulic conductivity $<1 \times 10^{-9}$ m/s.
			• Following installation, the liner will be subject to a review of raw product quality control documentation and integrity testing by the installer, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and, at a minimum, the requirements of WQPN 26.
			• Subbase construction will be carried out in accordance with the Gorgon Project design standard *Gorgon Site Preparation Specification – G1-TE-C-0000-SPC5004*, which includes the following requirements:
			  • pond foundations and embankments will be constructed using soil material graded as either 'Basecourse' (AS 1726 Table A1: GW-GC, GC) or 'Sub-base' (AS 1726 Table A1: GP-GC, GW-GC, or GC with cobbles).
			  • material will be compacted in uniform layers to at least 95% of Maximum Modified Dry Density (MMDD) in accordance with AS 1289, with a minimum compacted layer thickness of 100 mm; and
			  • inspections, sampling and MMDD verification will be undertaken in accordance with an Inspection Test Plan and AS 3798, at a frequency of

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
			1 test per 500 m³ of material. • A leak detection system will be installed between the two HDPE liner layers of the evaporation pond • Weekly visual inspection of pond integrity (liner damage or liner anchor slippage). • Weekly inspection of leak detection ports for fluid contents. • Reporting and investigation of any detected leaks and any recovery seepage volumes will be pumped out via a vacuum truck or similar. • Construction of four groundwater monitoring wells immediately adjacent to the pond to facilitate biannual monitoring of physical parameters (alkalinity, hardness, pH, electrical conductivity, total dissolved solids) and chemical parameters (anions and cations, BTEX, petroleum hydrocarbons, sulfates, and metals).
		Ingestion of, or interactions with wastewater	• A perimeter fence engineered to withstand cyclonic conditions will be installed around the pond, standing 1800 mm above ground level (with minor adjustments to accommodate surface variations). The lower section of the fence will include a finer mesh, which will be buried approximately 300 mm below ground to deter burrowing animals. • Fauna scramble nets will be positioned at regular intervals around the perimeter of the pond • Visual bird deterrents are to be installed consisting of high contrast tape or similar strung over the pond • Daily inspections of the pond will occur to detect any fauna within the fence boundary
	Transfers of wastewater into the evaporation pond	Loss of containment from transfer trucks causing direct discharge to ground, overland flow and/or infiltration to groundwater.	• A graded concrete ramp will be constructed for transfers with backstops • Residual wastes will be washed down via a diesel driven wash down pump fed from either IBC's or other storage tanks. Water is likely to be sourced from the RO plant although may be recycled from the pond (will be located to

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
			ensure any water leaks don't drain to bare ground).
	Removal and storage of solid waste (sludge) from the evaporation pond	Loss of containment from the pond due to compromised liner integrity	• Low point area (where excavation of solids will occur) will have additional protection placed on top the upper HDPE liner (i.e. *a concrete canvas geosynthetic cementitious composite mat, or equivalent)* to prevent damage to the liner during removal of solids/sludge
Solid waste (sludge)		Containment breach causing direct discharge to land and infiltration to groundwater or overland flow	• Handling and disposal of sludges will be managed in accordance with the approved Solid and Liquid Waste Management Plan (Chevron, 2016). • Sludge will be packaged in plastic lined half height containers (or similar) prior to removal off Barrow Island, disposal will be to an appropriate licensed waste disposal facility. • Waste receptacles that may attract fauna or generate windblown rubbish will be covered or closed.

3.1.2 Receptors

In accordance with the *Guideline: Risk assessments* (DWER 2020), the delegated officer has excluded employees, visitors and contractors of the works approval holder's from its assessment. Protection of these parties often involves different exposure risks and prevention strategies, and is provided for under other state legislation.

Table 5 below provides a summary of potential human and environmental receptors that may be impacted as a result of activities upon or emission and discharges from the prescribed premises *(Guideline: Environmental siting* (DWER 2020)).

Table 5: Sensitive environmental receptors and distance from prescribed activity

Environmental receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Managed Lands and Waters	The Gorgon Gas Project is located within the Barrow Island Nature Reserve (BINR), a Class A Nature Reserve. Marine waters surrounding the north, west and south sides of Barrow Island form part of the Barrow Island Marine Management Area (including the Bandicoot Bay Conservation Area ~13 km to the south of the GTP). An exclusion zone exists on the east side of the island adjacent to the GTP for the Barrow Island Port Area. The Barrow Island Marine Park is located on the west side of the island (~10 km from the GTP) and incorporates the Western Barrow Island Sanctuary Area.
Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities	Priority Ecological Communities for Triodia angusta dominated creekline vegetation and Coastal dune native tussock grassland dominated by Whiteochloa airoides are located in smaller areas to the north, south and west of the premises.
Threatened / priority flora	Three species of priority flora are located on Barrow Island west of the premises.
Threatened / priority fauna (terrestrial and marine)	A considerable number of threatened and priority fauna are known to occur on Barrow Island including a number species that are listed under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA) (BC Act) and the Threatened (Vulnerable) Species list of the EPBC Act. Some of these species are known to occur within or adjacent to the premises. Green and flatback turtles (both listed as vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act) nest on Barrow Island. Flatback turtle rookies are recorded near the premises (300 m away).
Threatened / priority fauna (subterranean)	Barrow Island is recognized as being of high conservation significance for subterranean fauna communities at state, national and international levels. The subterranean fauna demonstrates high level of endemicity and species diversity and includes one of only two stygal vertebrate species occurring in Australia (Barrow Cave Gudgeon, Mileringa justitia, previously listed as M. veritas). Twelve of the species are listed under the BC Act and the Barrow Cave Gudgeonis listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act. 13 stygofauna taxa were recorded in monitoring bores at the terminal tanks (approximately 1 km north of the GTP and 2.5 km north of the PWD wells). The karstic limestone layer which is believed to be Giralia Calcarenite is known to contain many cavities and solution tubes that provide habitat for stygofauna. It is located beneath the surficial soil layer at the premises. Beneath this layer is a band of siliceous silty sand which creates a barrier for subterranean fauna as there are no cavities or large pore spaces to allow movement. It is considered unlikely to encounter populations of subterranean fauna beneath this layer.

Groundwater	There is one shallow unconfined freshwater aquifer predominantly within Tertiary limestone on Barrow Island. This freshwater aquifer forms a lens of relatively fresher groundwater floating upon denser, saline ground water at depths between 9 m and 53 m and supports subterranean fauna. The groundwater system is linked to the marine ecosystem (<100 m from the premises boundary)

3.2 Risk ratings

Risk ratings have been assessed in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020) for those emission sources which are proposed to change and takes into account potential source-pathway and receptor linkages as identified in Section 3.1. Where linkages are incomplete they have not been considered further in the risk assessment.

Where the Works Approval Holder has proposed mitigation measures/controls (as detailed in Section 3.1), these have been considered when determining the final risk rating. Where the delegated officer considers the Works Approval Holder's proposed controls to be critical to maintaining an acceptable level of risk, these will be incorporated into the works approval as regulatory controls.

Additional regulatory controls may be imposed where the Works Approval Holder's controls are not deemed sufficient. Where this is the case the need for additional controls will be documented and justified in Table 6.

The Revised Works Approval W6772/2023/1 that accompanies this Amendment Report authorises construction and time-limited operations. The conditions in the Revised Works Approval have been determined in accordance with *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions* (DER 2015).

The delegated officer has previously considered the risk of impacts to receptors associated with odour and light emissions from the premises activities when assessing the application for the operational licence L9102/2017/1 (DER, 2018). The delegated officer determined that potential light impacts on marine turtles are sufficiently regulated under MS 800 through the Long-Term Marine Turtle Management Plan. These emissions have therefore not been considered further in Table 5.

Table 6. Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the Premises during construction, commissioning and operation

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Works Approval Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of works approval	Justification for regulatory controls
Source/Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Works Approval Holder's controls**				
Construction								
Construction of evaporation ponds via cut and fill and placement of liner and leak detection system	Dust	Air/windborne pathway causing Health impacts	Flora within the A class nature reserve	None proposed.	C = Minor L = Rare **Low Risk**	N/A	Conditio0n 1	Given the nature and scale of the required construction works for the evaporation pond which will be constructed over ~3 months in a pre-disturbed area south west of the GTP the delegated officer does not reasonably foresee sensitive receptors being impacted by noise and dust emissions associated with the works required.
	Noise	Air/windborne pathway causing disturbance impacts	Fauna within the A class nature reserve		C = Moderate L = Rare **Low Risk**	N/A		
Construction of extended DC-A pad Drilling of two new CO_2 injection wells Storage, transfer or use of chemicals during drilling activities Operation of a diesel generator	Dust	Air/windborne pathway causing Health impacts	Flora within the A class nature reserve	None proposed	C = Minor L = Rare **Low Risk**	N/A	Condition 1	The delegated officer notes that the drilling of the two additional CO_2 injection wells is already subject to assessment under the PP Act and regulated through Pipeline Licence PL 93 and its associated Environmental Plan. On this basis, and consistent with DMPE advice (section 2.5), the delegated officer has determined not to include construction requirements for these wells in the amended works approval to avoid regulatory duplication. The delegated officer considers that the risk of leaks and spills of hydrocarbons and hazardous chemicals during the construction of the wells to be adequately managed under the Terrestrial and Subterranean Environment Protection Plan (Chevron, 2022). As per Table 2 management measures included in the plan cover bunding
	Noise and Vibration	Air/windborne pathway causing disturbance impacts	Fauna within the A class nature reserve		C = Moderate L = Rare **Low Risk**	N/A		
	Air emissions (Gaseous Nitrogen and Hydrocarbon				C = Moderate L = Rare **Low Risk**	N/A		

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Works Approval Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of works approval	Justification for regulatory controls
Source/Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Works Approval Holder's controls**				
	gas)							and curbing requirements for hydrocarbon storage areas, spills and leak protection devices and clean up protocols. Additional construction requirements within the works approval are therefore not considered necessary, as these risks are already addressed through existing regulatory instruments. The delegated officer has, however, included the expansion of Drill Centre A within Condition 1 to authorise the associated construction works under the works approval
	Diesel Chemicals Generated solid and liquid waste (containing drill cuttings, cement, sediment)	Containment breach causing direct discharge to land and infiltration to groundwater or overland flow, leading to contamination of soil, groundwater, and/or health impacts to flora and fauna.	Fauna within the A class nature reserve Soils Groundwater Subterranean fauna	Refer to section 5.1	C = Major L = Rare **Medium Risk**	Y		
Operation (including time-limited-operations operations)								
Storage of wastewater within evaporation pond	Wastewater (containing drill cuttings, cement, sediment)	Loss of containment from the pond due to overtopping or embankment failure causing direct discharge to ground, overland flow and/or infiltration to groundwater.	Fauna and Flora within the A class nature reserve Groundwater	Refer to section 5.1	C = Major L = Rare **Medium Risk**	N	Condition 1 Condition 15 Condition 16 Condition 17 **Condition 18**	There is a risk of overtopping resulting in the discharge of large volumes of contaminated water and sludges to the surrounding environment associated with the operation of the evaporation pond. As outlined in section 2.2.1, the pond has been designed to meet the requirements of Clause 7 of Water Quality Protection Note 26 (WQPN 26), and the works approval holder has undertaken water balance modelling to demonstrate the pond's capacity and appropriate maximum operating volume. The delegated officer considers that the water balance is appropriately conservative and meets the minimum requirements of Clause 7 of

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Works Approval Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of works approval	Justification for regulatory controls
Source/Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Works Approval Holder's controls**				
		Resulting in soil and groundwater contamination						WQPN 26. Construction and operation of the pond in accordance with the design is critical to mitigating the risk of loss of containment and subsequent impacts to surrounding water and ecosystems. Accordingly, the delegated officer has applied the design details as construction requirements, inclusive of compaction requirements and verification testing as to AS 1289. The maintenance of a minimum 500 mm freeboard, together with weekly visual inspections of freeboard markers and embankment integrity as proposed by the works approval holder, have also been applied as operational requirements. In addition, Condition 18 has been included to require reporting and investigation in the event of a freeboard exceedance and notes that the works approval holder has planned contingency actions per Table 3 if the ponds water level requires management. The delegated officer considers that with these design and operational controls in place, the likelihood of overtopping or embankment failure and subsequent environmental impact is rare.
		Seepage/infiltration from ponds leading to soil and groundwater contamination.	Fauna within the A class nature reserve Groundwater	Refer to Section 5.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	N	**Condition 1** Condition 17 **Condition 18**	There is a risk of seepage from the ponds causing contamination of groundwater due to the nature of the wastewater. To mitigate this risk, the works approval holder has proposed to line the evaporation pond foundations and embankments with a dual HDPE liner system, separated by a geocomposite drainage layer that will enable detection and collection of

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Works Approval Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of works approval	Justification for regulatory controls
Source/Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Works Approval Holder's controls				
								leakage through the upper liner if it occurs. The ponds are designed to drain towards a sump at the northern end so that any leakage entering the drainage layer will report to the sump, where it can be recovered. To ensure an acceptable level of risk from seepage is maintained, the delegated officer has applied the proposed design requirements for the liners, geocomposite drainage layer and recovery sumps with leak detection ports as construction requirements in the works approval. These specifications align with the requirements of WQPN 26 for HDPE liners. Operational requirements relating to maintaining liner permeability, conducting freeboard inspections, and monitoring for leakage from the sumps were also included, consistent with the controls proposed in section 5.1 of the application. In addition, the presence of water in a recovery sump of above 500L/day has been included as a reportable event to ensure the department is notified of any unexpected leaking and can maintain regulatory oversight. This figure has been calculated as a conservative value based on the pond size and water depth, noting that sump is further contained by the lower liner. The department may review the appropriateness of this figure following information collected during commissioning. The works approval holder additionally proposed biannual monitoring of groundwater surrounding the evaporation pond. Accordingly, the delegated officer has determined to include requirements for the monitoring wells to ensure they are constructed to the appropriate

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Works Approval Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of works approval	Justification for regulatory controls
Source/Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Works Approval Holder's controls**				
								standards to facilitate the proposed program. The conditioned monitoring suite is designed to detect changes in groundwater quality to detect any loss of containment from the lower HDPE liner and includes physical and chemical parameters relevant to the expected composition of drilling wastes With these construction and operational controls in place, the delegated officer considers the risk of seepage leading to groundwater contamination to be unlikely and therefore acceptable.
		Ingestion of, or interactions with wastewater (including entrapment) causing fauna injury, illness or death	Fauna within the Class A Nature reserve (notably birds)	Refer to section 5.1	C = Moderate L = Rare **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 1 **<u>Condition 16</u>** Condition 17	The delegated officer considers that management plans under MS 800, including the TSEPP and the Fauna Handling Common Use Procedure, are the primary instruments for managing secondary impacts to fauna. However, the delegated officer notes that the requirements of these plans primarily relate to excavations, trenching, and stormwater ponds, and do not specifically address an evaporation pond of this size. Accordingly, the delegated officer considers it appropriate to condition the works approval holder's proposed fauna exclusion controls. These include: • Installation of a perimeter fence. Specification details have not been included in the works approval, as standards for permanent and temporary fences are provided within the TSEPP. • Daily inspections for the presence of fauna within the fenced area. • Provision of fauna exit ramps within the

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Works Approval Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of works approval	Justification for regulatory controls
Source/Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Works Approval Holder's controls**				
								pond. • Implementation of a bird deterrent system. These measures are considered appropriate to mitigate potential impacts to fauna associated with the operation of the evaporation pond. Additionally, the delegated officer has included the operational control requiring that access gates remain closed at all times, except during waste transfers or when access by authorised personnel is required.
Transfer of wastewater into evaporation pond via truck	Wastewater containing drill cuttings, cement and sediment	Loss of containment from transfer trucks causing direct discharge to ground, overland flow and/or infiltration to groundwater. Resulting in soil and groundwater contamination	Flora and Fauna within the A class nature reserve	Refer to section 5.1	C = Moderate L = Rare **Low Risk**	Y	Condition 1 Condition 16	The transfer of wastewater containing drill cuttings, cement, and sediment poses a risk of loss of containment, potentially causing soil and groundwater contamination and impacting flora and fauna within the Class A nature reserve. The works approval holder has proposed engineering controls to mitigate this risk, including a graded concrete ramp with backstops for transfers and a diesel-driven washdown pump, fed from IBCs or other storage tanks, to direct residual wastes into the pond following transfers. The delegated officer considers these controls appropriate and has specified them in the works approval as construction and operational requirements to ensure the risk of wastewater discharge to the environment following transfers is adequately managed.
Removal and storage of solid waste (sludge) from the	Solid waste sludge	Containment breach causing direct discharge to	Flora and Fauna within the A class nature	Refer to section 5.1	C = Moderate	Y	Condition 1 Condition	The removal of accumulated solid waste (sludge) from the evaporation pond presents a risk of damage to the upper HDPE liner system, which could compromise containment. To

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Works Approval Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of works approval	Justification for regulatory controls
Source/Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Works Approval Holder's controls**				
evaporation pond		land and infiltration to groundwater or overland flow, leading to contamination of soil, groundwater, and/or health impacts to flora and fauna. Interactions with fauna	reserve Groundwater		L = Unlikely **Low Risk**		16	manage this risk, the works approval holder has proposed placing additional protection over the upper liner, such as a concrete canvas, along the embankment and sump at the northern end of the pond where excavations will occur. As the works approval holder has not specified the type of protective material, the delegated officer has determined that it must be **trafficable** to adequately safeguard the liner during operations. An operational requirement has also been included that sludge removal may only be undertaken on trafficable areas to maintain liner integrity. The delegated officer has also included the works approval holder's proposed requirement that solid waste/sludge must be stored and transported in plastic-lined, fully enclosed receptacles to ensure containment during handling and transport. The delegated officer considers these integrated design and operational controls sufficient to reduce the likelihood of liner damage during sludge removal and to manage the risk of contamination from the pond.

Note 1: Consequence ratings, likelihood ratings and risk descriptions are detailed in the *Guideline: Risk assessments* (DWER 2020).

Note 2: Proposed works approval holder's controls are depicted by standard text. **Bold and underline text** depicts additional regulatory controls imposed by department.

4. Consultation

Table 7 provides a summary of the consultation undertaken by the department.

Table 7: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Local Government Authority advised of proposal on 18 February 2025	No comments were received from the LGA.	N/A
Department of Mines, Energy, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS, now DEED) advised of proposal on 18 February 2025	Comments are summarised in section 2.5.	The delegated officer noted this advice.
Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) advised of proposal on 18 February 2025	No comments were received from the DBCA.	N/A
Department of Jobs Tourism and Scientific Innovation (DJTSI, now DEED) advised of proposal on 18 February 2025	Comments are summarised in section 2.4.	The delegated officer noted this advice.
Conservation Council of Western Australia (CCWA) advised of proposal on 18 February 2025	No comments were received from CCWA.	N/A
Works Approval Holder was provided with draft amendment on 25 September 2025	The works approval holder provided a response on 15 October 2025, with a summary of their comments included in Appendix 1.	See Appendix 1.

5. Decision

Based on the assessment in this amendment report, the Delegated Officer has determined that the proposed works, comprising the construction and time-limited operation of an evaporation pond and the construction of an expanded Drill Centre A, will not pose an unacceptable risk to the environment. This determination is based on the following considerations:

Evaporation Pond

- The proposed evaporation pond has been designed in accordance with Clause 7 of Water Quality Protection Note 26 (WQPN 26), with a maximum operating volume determined through water balance modelling to account for drilling wastewater inflows,

seasonal rainfall, and a 5% AEP storm event.

- The pond will include a minimum 500 mm freeboard, with weekly inspections to confirm freeboard and embankment integrity.
- A dual HDPE liner system, separated by a drainage layer, has been specified to minimise the risk of seepage, with recovery sumps and leak detection ports with inspection requirements to allow early identification and recovery of any leakage.
- Fauna controls proposed by the works approval holder have been specified, comprising perimeter fencing, daily inspections for fauna, fauna exit ramps, and a bird deterrent system.

The Delegated Officer considers that with this design, operational, and inspection controls in place, the works approval sufficiently mitigates the risks to the environment associated with the operation of the pond.

Drill Centre A Expansion

- The expansion works for Drill Centre A are limited to construction only, comprising the construction of an expanded pad, installation of two new CO_2 injection wells, and operation of a diesel generator. Construction requirements for the wells have not been specified in the works approval as they are regulated under Pipeline Licence PL 93 and associated Environmental Plan.

The Delegated Officer notes that a subsequent amendment will be required to authorise commissioning and operation of the two CO_2 injection wells at Drill Centre A, anticipated to commence in 2027.

Additionally, the Delegated Officer has amended the premises boundary to encompass the three proposed areas, the expanded Drill Centre A, the Bridging Utilities area and the Dangerous Goods Storage Yard, to align with operational licence L9102/2017/1 and accommodate the pad expansion.

6. Conclusion

Based on the assessment in this Amendment Report, the Delegated Officer has determined that a Revised Works Approval will be granted, subject to conditions commensurate with the determined controls and necessary for administration and reporting requirements.

6.1 Summary of amendments

Table 8 provides a summary of the proposed amendments and will act as record of implemented changes. All proposed changes have been incorporated into the Revised Works Approval as part of the amendment process.

Table 8: Summary of works approval amendments

Condition no.	Proposed amendments
Cover page	Premises details updated and category 61 assessed production capacity increased.
Condition 1 Table 1	Infrastructure and requirements added for: Evaporation pond HDPE liners Groundwater wells Drill Centre A expansion

15	New condition to authorise time limited operations of the Evaporation pond
Condition 16 Table 4	Inclusion of Operating requirements for the evaporation pond for time limited operations
Condition 17 Table 5	New condition for inspection of infrastructure requirements applicable to the evaporation pond
Condition 18 Table 6	New condition for reportable events and subsequent management actions in relation to the evaporation pond
Condition 22 Table 9	New condition for groundwater monitoring during time limited operations of the evaporation pond
23, 25	Condition amended to include groundwater monitoring in recording and reporting requirements
Definitions	Definitions added for; AS 1289.5.1.1, AS 1726, ASTM D5092/D5092M-16 and AS/NZS 5667.11
Schedule 1	Figures 1 and 10 have been updated, and Figures 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 have been added

References

1. Chevron Australia Pty Ltd (Chevron) 2022, *Gorgon Gas Development and Jansz Feed Gas Pipeline Terrestrial and Subterranean Environment Protection Plan v3.2, Perth Western Australia.*
2. Chevron Australia Pty Ltd (Chevron) 2022, *Application for an Amendment under the Environmental Protection Act 1986* (including application form, supporting document and RFI response), Perth, Western Australia.
3. Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2015, *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*, Perth, Western Australia.
4. Department of Water 2013, Water Quality Protection Note No.26 – Liners for containing pollutants, using synthetic membranes, Perth, Western Australia
5. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020, *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
6. DWER 2020, *Guideline: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia

Appendix 1: Summary of Works Approval Holder's comments on risk assessment and draft conditions

Draft Conditions		
Condition	**Summary of Works Approval Holder's comment**	**Department's response**
1, Table 1 Item 4	Updated construction drawings have been provided to update evaporation pond figures within the licence. The works approval holder noted that final engineered designs may undergo minor on-site modifications through the Red Line Mark Up (RLMU) process, which is described as a managed process allowing for adjustments to address site conditions, constructability constraints, or similar factors, without affecting the pond's performance standards. Any variations will be detailed in the required compliance documentation.	Figures 6 and 7 have been updated, and Figure 8 has been removed, with its content now incorporated into Figure 6. The department acknowledges that minor design changes occur during the construction period which do not affect the infrastructure performance. Any changes will be assessed upon submission of the Environmental compliance report as per condition 2.
	Request that the specification that the pond be constructed with in-situ material (d) be removed. The works approval holder stated that the pond will be constructed from Barrow Island material, with the vast majority sourced from the evaporation pond excavations, and any minor additional material required would be tested for contamination and geotechnical properties prior to being endorsed for use.	Noting that operational licence L9102/2017/1 includes conditions restricting certain soil movements and requires a soil movement register to be maintained the delegated officer does not consider that minor use of other materials sourced outside of the pond site will materially alter the environmental risk profile of the works and has therefore removed the requirement.
	Request the trafficability requirement of the sump be reworded to better reflect the nature of bog out (sludge removal) activities. As Chevron note that the sump will not be subject to light or heavy vehicle traffic. Request to change the requirement to "(ii) contain a layer of puncture resistant material(s) along the base and internal embankment to the crest to protect the upper liner during mechanical bog out activities".	The delegated officer has amended the requirement to require puncture resistant material following the clarification the sump will not be subject to light or heavy vehicles, noting this meets the original intent of the requirement to prevent damage to the liner system during sludge removal.
	Request to remove or reword the requirement for a diesel driven bunded washdown pump, noting the washdown pumps will likely be diesel driven with small (<5 L) bunded tank, although could be electric powered. A bunded diesel driven washdown pump would pose negligible environmental risk. CAPL suggests rewording to align with the Liquid Waste Facility condition for bulk diesel storage within secondary containment.	The requirement was included as written in the application form. The requirement for a washdown pump has been retained but reworded to provide flexibility of the type of pump. The delegated officer does not consider this to be any change to the risk profile.
	Requests to amend wording of fauna exit ramp requirement (p) to "fauna exit structures" as fauna mesh/netting structures will be used as an alternative.	The delegated officer has amended the requirement to reflect this change as it is considered appropriate in this setting.
16 Table 4	Requests removal of the daily wastewater discharge limit, noting that the condition is overly restrictive and unnecessary given existing conservatism and operational controls. If a limit is retained, Chevron requests it be increased to 75,000 L/day (30-day moving	Based on the justification provided, the delegated officer considers removal of the daily wastewater discharge limit acceptable, as the likelihood of overtopping remains rare given

Draft Conditions		
Condition	**Summary of Works Approval Holder's comment**	**Department's response**
	average). Noting the following reasoning: • The pond water balance and rainfall assumptions are highly conservative, with modelled rainfall inputs exceeding historical maxima by more than 150 mm. • The 500 mm freeboard provides over 3,000 m³ (approximately 3 million litres) of additional capacity, offering a substantial buffer against overtopping. • At an assumed 25,000 L per truck, this equates to the theoretical capacity of more than 120 truckloads; however, it is not feasible for more than eight truckloads (around 200,000 L) to be discharged per day. • Restricting daily inflow could lead to inefficient and higher-risk practices, such as temporary fluid storage and multiple transfers between tanks and the pond..	the pond design, operational controls (including the maintained freeboard), and the additional information provided on pond operations.
	Requests removal or re-wording of requirement to wash down of residual wastes following fluid transfer, noting that the pond has a 30 m concrete ramp graded towards the pond with a 50 mm kerb to prevent offsite migration, and any residual wastes would naturally drain into the pond with rainfall. Suggests rewording to: "Following fluid transfers, any residual liquid waste must be washed down into the pond."	Considering the provided information, the delegated officer has determined to remove the requirement for the ramp to be washed down following transfers considering there is a low risk of any residual wastewater/ solid waste entering the environment from transfers on the graded concrete ramp. The delegated officer has included the requirement for the concrete ramp to be kerbed in condition 1. Note that despite this the requirement for there to be a wash-down pump has been retained.
	Requests rewording of the condition to reflect bog-out activities as per comment on Condition 1, noting that the sump will not be subject to light or heavy vehicle traffic during operation, and suggesting: "Sludge removal must only be undertaken on areas of the pond that contain a layer of puncture resistant material(s)."	Requirement has been updated accordingly.
	Requests inclusion of "or equivalent alternatives" in requirement (g) for storage and transportation of solid wastes/sludge noting that improvements are being investigated for alternative transport receptacles where liners would not be required for to ensure impermeability. Note that this aligns with proposed controls and section 2.2.1 of the amendment report.	To avoid ambiguity the delegated officer has determined to amend the requirement to read 'or equivalent impermeable receptacle' to allow for flexibility.
18 Table 6	Requests an extension of the timeframe for notifying the CEO of a freeboard exceedance and associated management actions to 7 days. The pond has a freeboard capacity of over three million litres, in addition to rainfall inputs (including a 1-in-20-year, 72-hour event), making overtopping highly unlikely. Extending the notification period from 24 hours to 7 days allows Chevron to provide a considered response and aligns	The delegated officer accepts the requested extension of the reporting timeframe for the freeboard exceedance. Following the justification provided, including the pond's large freeboard capacity, and alignment with the Gorgon Licence L9102/2017/1 requirements, the notification period for this reportable event is

Draft Conditions		
Condition	**Summary of Works Approval Holder's comment**	**Department's response**
	with the Gorgon Licence L9102/2017/1 freeboard notification requirements.	amended from 24 hours to 7 days.
	Requests removal or amendment of the condition requiring reporting when water is detected in the low-point sump, noting that some water transmission through the HDPE upper liner is expected and does not indicate a leak. The pond design includes a flownet, sump, lower liner, and leak detection/recovery ports to manage any accumulation. Chevron proposes, if necessary, to notify DWER within 7 days of volumes exceeding expected levels and report investigation results within 14 days.	The delegated officer acknowledges that some moisture may accumulate in the system which does not indicate a leak and does not require immediate notification to the department. Upon further consultation with the works approval holder, the delegated officer has determined to require notification and investigation of any water in exceedance of 500L/day, monitored over a weekly basis. This reflects a conservative value based on the size and depth of the pond and ensures that conditions are commensurate with risk.
Condition 22 Table 9	Chevron notes that the monitoring parameter 'standing water level' has no associated NATA accredited procedure or licence holder approved internal laboratory procedure. Typically, standard methods for measuring water levels involve a dip meter with an incorporated graduated measuring tape.	The table has been amended to correct this error.
Amendment Report		
Section 2.2.2 Table 2	Chevron have provided design specifications as the final engineering design for the pond is complete, and the pond volume has increased since the application was made. Chevron note that this reduces the need for active management to maintain the 500mm freeboard, and reflects the 1% gradient slope across the base of the pond.	Table 2 has been updated with updated specifications. The delegated officer notes that this additional capacity does not alter the assessment of overtopping risk or the validity of the original modelling.
Section 2.2.2 Pond operations	Chevron provided additional details as requested, providing the specifications for the discharge ramp (per provided Figures) and noted the washdown pump and tank specifications are yet to be finalised; however, potable water tanks (typically ~10,000 L polyethylene) may be placed on compacted hardstand as leaks pose no environmental risk, while any recycled water tank will be located on the concrete ramp to ensure containment and drainage into the pond.	Figures have been included within the licence. An operational requirement for recovered wastewater to be stored only in tanks on the discharge ramp for reuse for washdown activities has been included as proposed.
Section 2.3 and 2.4	Chevron provided documentation from DPLH and DMIRS, as requested by the department, demonstrating that the required approvals/ required changes to approvals and licences from those agencies had been obtained.	The delegated officer has reviewed the provided documentation and has confirmed they demonstrate Chevron have obtained the relevant approvals, associated sections of this decision report have been updated to reflect this.