



Amendment Notice 2

Licence Number	L7184/1997/11
Licence Holder	Shark Bay Resources Pty Ltd
ACN	079 088 636
File Number:	DER2014/001472
Premises	Shark Bay Resources M260SA, G9/1 and G9/2 USELESS LOOP WA 6537
Date of Amendment	14 May 2018

Amendment

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) has amended the above Licence in accordance with section 59 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) as set out in this Amendment Notice. This Amendment Notice constitutes written notice of the amendment in accordance with section 59B(9) of the EP Act.

Date signed: 14 May 2018

Louise Lavery

A/Manager, Licensing (Resource Industries)

an officer delegated under section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

Definitions and interpretation

Definitions

In this Amendment Notice, the terms in Table 1 have the meanings defined.

Table 1: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACN	Australian Company Number
AER	Annual Environment Report
Amendment Notice	refers to this document
Category/ Categories/ Cat.	categories of Prescribed Premises as set out in Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer. CEO for the purposes of notification means: Director General Department Administering the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> Locked Bag 33 Cloisters Square PERTH WA 6850 info@dwer.wa.gov.au
Delegated Officer	an officer under section 20 of the EP Act
Department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> and designated as responsible for the administration of Part V, Division 3 of the EP Act.
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)</i>
EP Regulations	<i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 (WA)</i>
Existing Licence	The Licence issued under Part V, Division 3 of the EP Act and in force prior to the commencement of and during this Review
Licence Holder	Shark Bay Resources Pty Ltd
m ³	cubic metres
Minister	the Minister responsible for the EP Act and associated regulations
MS	Ministerial Statement
Mt	million tonnes

NEPM	National Environmental Protection Measure
Noise Regulations	<i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 (WA)</i>
Occupier	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Prescribed Premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Premises	refers to the premises to which this Decision Report applies, as specified at the front of this Decision Report.
Risk Event	as described in <i>Guidance Statement: Risk Assessment</i>
SBR	Shark Bay Resources Pty Ltd
SBWHA	Shark Bay World Heritage Area
UDR	<i>Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004 (WA)</i>

Amendment Notice

This amendment is made pursuant to section 59 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) to amend the Licence issued under the EP Act for a prescribed premises as set out below. This notice of amendment is given under section 59B(9) of the EP Act.

This notice is limited only to an amendment for Categories 14 and 58A. No changes to the aspects of the existing Licence relating to Category 89 have been made.

The following guidance statements have informed the decision made on this amendment

- *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions (October 2015)*
- *Guidance Statement: Decision Making (February 2017)*
- *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessment (February 2017)*
- *Guidance Statement: Environmental Siting (November 2016)*

Shark Bay Resources Pty Ltd (SBR) submitted an application to amend the Licence on 10 January 2018, to enable burning of green waste on M260SA under controlled conditions as part of Emergency Response Team Fire training.

On 21 March 2018, SBR submitted an additional application to amend the Licence to increase the approved production and loading of salt from 1.4 million tonnes per year (Mt/year) to 1.6 Mt/year.

SBR confirmed the two applications could be amalgamated into the one amendment.

Background

Shark Bay Resources Pty Ltd operates a solar salt mine at Useless Loop and Useless Inlet, south of Shark Bay, Western Australia. Salt is produced by a series of solar salt water concentration ponds, brine concentration ponds and salt crystallisation ponds. Once washed, the salt runs along a conveyor to a stockpile on Slope Island where it awaits transfer to ships. The production process is conceptualised in Figure 1 below.

Inert and putrescible wastes are disposed on site at two landfill locations.

The premises is a prescribed premises by the following categories as set out in Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (EP Regulations):

- 14 - Solar salt manufacturing
- 58A - Bulk material loading or unloading
- 89 - Putrescible landfill site

Amendment description

Ignition of fire for fire training purposes – green waste.

SBR has applied to amend the licence to allow burning of green waste on M260SA under controlled conditions as part of Emergency Response Team Fire training.

The existing license restricts fire training to the burning of the following materials:

- (i) Two light vehicles;
- (ii) 800 litres of diesel;
- (iii) 50 litres of unleaded fuels; and
- (iv) Non-treated pallets.

Shark Bay Resources has stated that no clearing will be undertaken, though Clearing Permit 5893/1 Purpose Permit allows clearing at the location.

Salt production and salt loaded

SBR has applied to amend the Licence in order to increase the approved production and loading of salt from 1.4 Mt/year to 1.6 Mt/year. The mine site footprint will remain the same and no additional clearing will be required. The increase in throughput will be achieved by utilising more efficient practices in brine generation at the condenser field. The location of the condenser field is shown in Figure 2 below.

The management of brine in the condenser system currently occurs passively. Water enters the condenser system through condenser P1A and works its way south via condensers on the western side of the map. When water reaches the southernmost condenser it then moves north via a series of condensers on the eastern side. Upon reaching the desired density levels it is then pumped into the flume and on to concentration ponds and bitterns disposal ponds at Useless Loop (as identified in Figure 3 below).

SBR intends to implement a more active approach in the management of this system. The series of gates that separate each condenser will be opened or closed depending on density levels. Typically the flume pump is turned off during winter months. Having greater control and a better understanding of the density level in each condenser will ultimately allow for extraction via the flume to resume a few weeks earlier each year.

Over the last five years an average of 15,000,000 cubic meters of brine is pumped from the condensers to the flume on an annual basis. If the flume pump is able to operate 4 weeks earlier each year that annual figure would increase to 116,153,846 cubic meters of brine. This is an additional 7.69% of brine entering the pond system on an annual basis which means that there will be an additional 7.69% of bitterns produced each year.

Historically, from late 1960's until 1989, bitterns waste was discharged directly to the ocean - immediately adjacent to the final crystalliser ponds in the near shore environment at the mouth of Useless Loop. This resulted in progressive loss of seagrass. From 1989 bitterns was no longer directly discharged but instead allowed to infiltrate into groundwater underneath the bitterns ponds.

Groundwater monitoring bores located within the salt production ponds system have shown evidence of seepage from brine and bitterns ponds into the superficial aquifer. Hydrological concept models indicated the seepage would migrate downwards and flow along the upper boundary of the sandy clay aquitard at approximately 45 metres (m) depth out to an unknown deep marine discharge point (MBS, 2015).

In 2015, SBR commissioned MBS Environmental (MBS) to review the water monitoring at the premises. MBS reviewed data from deep monitoring wells installed in 2013 and concluded that the data supported the hydrological model that bitterns is flowing out at depths (40 m to 45 m) well below that of Shark Bay (average 9 m) to a deep ocean discharge point well offshore outside the Shark Bay World Heritage Area (MBS, 2015).

In 2017, SBR undertook maintenance which involved a two stage ripping of the bitterns ponds floors. MBS reviewed the data from monitoring results before and after the ripping. Results were interpreted that salinity/conductivity layers encountered after ripping remained of the same type and sequence as before ripping, but with fluctuations in the position of intruded seawater and groundwater layers. A solid curtain of increased high density bitterns seepage was recorded at monitoring bores BW1 and BW2 immediately after the ripping (Figures 4 and 5 below). The change was noted as being essentially still up-gradient groundwater with

seawater intrusion. At BW1, EC rises consistent with the start of a bitterns layer approximately 25 to 30 m, and at BW2 approximately 21 m. Bitterns intrusion was concluded to remain at depth relative to Shark Bay (MBS, 2018).

The MBS review in 2015 included analysis of groundwater monitoring data from 2001 to 2008, and found a very low natural groundwater gradient with evidence of mounding from seepage beneath the ponds, but with very little lateral movement of brine (MBS, 2015).

MBS also reviewed foreshore monitoring data for 2004 – 2014. MBS noted that all foreshore parameters measured (calcium, magnesium and density) closely matched seawater reference monitoring sites for the period with little variation between monitoring sites. From this observation and the observed regrowth of seagrass adjacent to the seawall indicate, MBS found no observable impact in the near shore marine area from bittern seepage for the ten year period (MBS, 2015).

Proposed throughput capacity changes

Table 2 below outlines SBR's proposed throughput capacity changes to the Licence.

Table 2: Proposed throughput capacity changes

Category	Current throughput capacity	Proposed throughput capacity
14: Solar salt manufacturing	1.4 million tonnes per year	1.6 million tonnes per year
58A: Bulk material loading or unloading	1.4 million tonnes per year	1.6 million tonnes per year

Other approvals

Other approvals applicable to the premises include the following listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Other approvals

Legislation	Approval
<i>Shark Bay Solar Salt Industry Agreement Act 1983.</i>	Agreement made on 16/11/1983
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986, Part IV</i>	Ministerial Statements (MS) 277, 425 and 513 MS 513 Schedule 1 key characteristics table lists salt export as expected to increase from ~0.9 Mt to 1.6 Mt per annum.
<i>Mining Act 1978</i>	Mining Proposal Reg. Id 16348 Shark Bay Salt: Additional Crystallisers decided 14/06/1999 Mining Proposal Reg. Id 14023 Shark Bay Solar Salt Project Expansion decided 07/09/1990

EP Act Part V instrument history

Table 4 provides the instrument history for L7184/1997/11 since 2 September 2013.

Table 4: Instrument history

Instrument	Issued	Reason
L7184/1997/11	2/09/2013	Licence reissue.
L7184/1997/11	29/04/2016	Notice of Amendment Of Licence Expiry Dates - licence expiry extended to 1 September 2028.
L7184/1997/11	22/12/2016	Amendment Notice 1 - Licence amendment requested by the Licensee to change the foreshore and groundwater monitoring regime.
L7184/1997/11	14/05/2018	Amendment Notice 2 – conditions relating to burning for fire training purposes removed and increase Categories 14 and 58A production from 1.4 Mt/year to 1.6Mt/year.

Location and receptors

Table 5 below lists the relevant sensitive land uses in the vicinity of the Prescribed Premises.

Table 5: Receptors and distance from the premises

Residential and sensitive premises	Distance from the proposed activity
Town Of Useless Loop (company town and currently closed)	Adjacent to the premises
Carrarang Station	15 km south
Denham	25 km northeast
Tamala Station	55 km south

Table 6 below lists the relevant environmental receptors in the vicinity of the Prescribed Premises which may be receptors relevant to the proposed amendment.

Table 6: Environmental receptors and distance from premises

Environmental receptors	Distance from the proposed activity
Shark Bay World Heritage Area including seagrasses and marine organisms.	The premises is excised from the Shark Bay World Heritage Area. Bitterns ponds are adjacent to seawater walls.
P4 Priority flora	Located as shown in Figure 6 below
P3 Priority Fauna (Reptiles)	Located as shown in Figure 7 below
Threatened Ecological Community - Hamelin Stromatolite	Approximately 30 km east of the premises
Vegetation – low coastal scrub	Within the premises and surrounding lands.
RIWI Act Gascoyne Groundwater Area	Premises is within the Area

Hydrogeology and Hydrology

Tamala limestone and near surface sands form a single aquifer at the premises and extends to a depth of approximately 45 m (sandy clay layer). This superficial aquifer is underlain by an aquitard 45 m to 480 m (MBS, 2015).

Natural ground water flow is interpreted as being towards the coast. Investigations by Aurora Environmental around the north east facilities indicated that groundwater in this area is approximately 1.5 to 8 metres below ground level with a very low hydraulic gradient and more strongly influenced by tidal movement (MBS, 2015).

Consultation

A letter of referral for the application to burn green waste was sent to the Shire of Shark Bay on 9 March 2018 for comment. The Shire of Shark Bay responded they had no objection to the proposal and that any amendment should also include reference to and compliance with the restricted and prohibited burning periods imposed by the Shire of Shark Bay. The Shire of Shark Bay will be notified of the amendment and informed of relevant changes to the Licence.

Figure 1: Shark Bay Resources Production Process

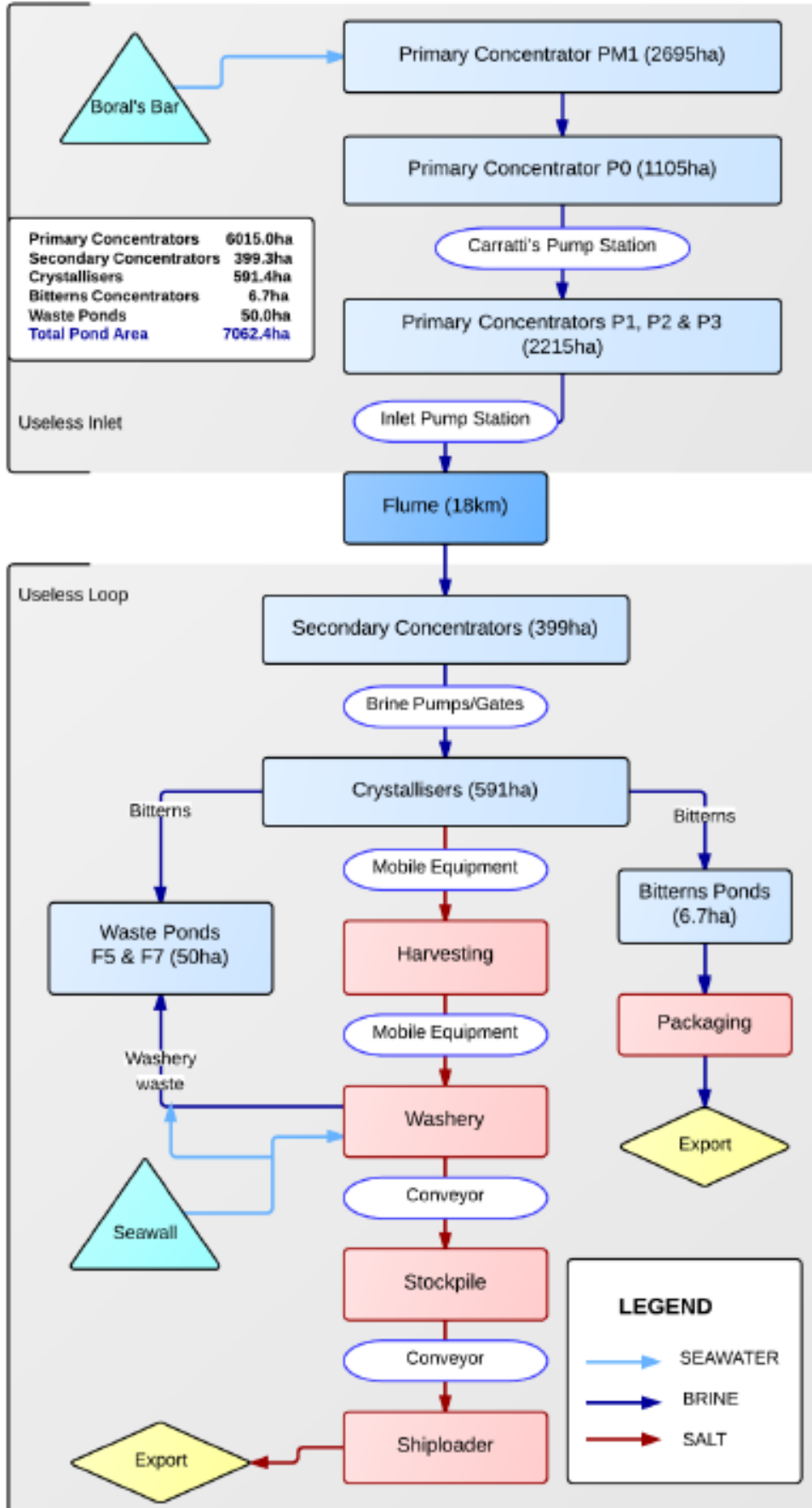


Figure 2: Condenser field (southern)

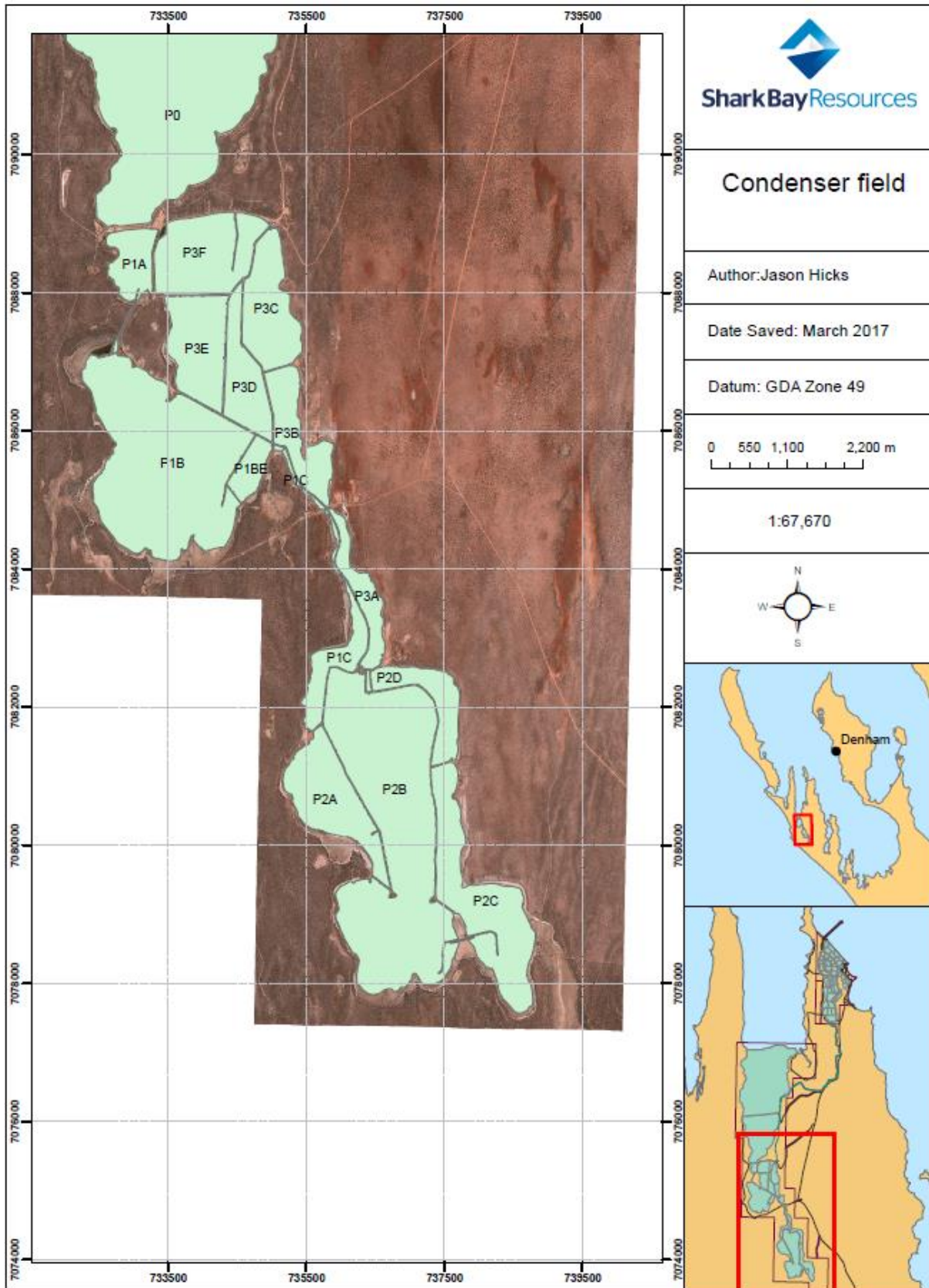


Figure 3: Useless Loop pond layout

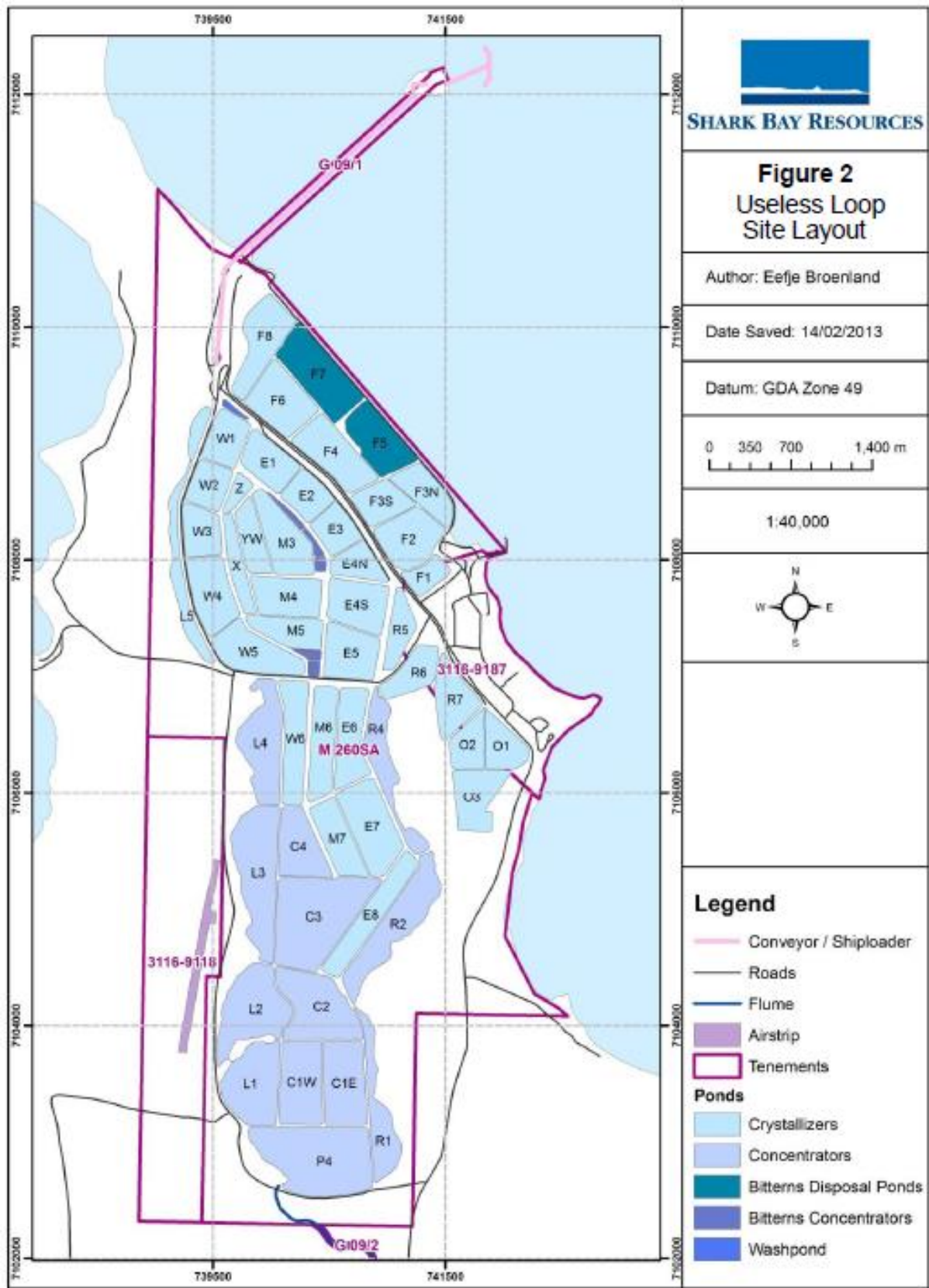


Figure 4: Licence monitoring bore locations

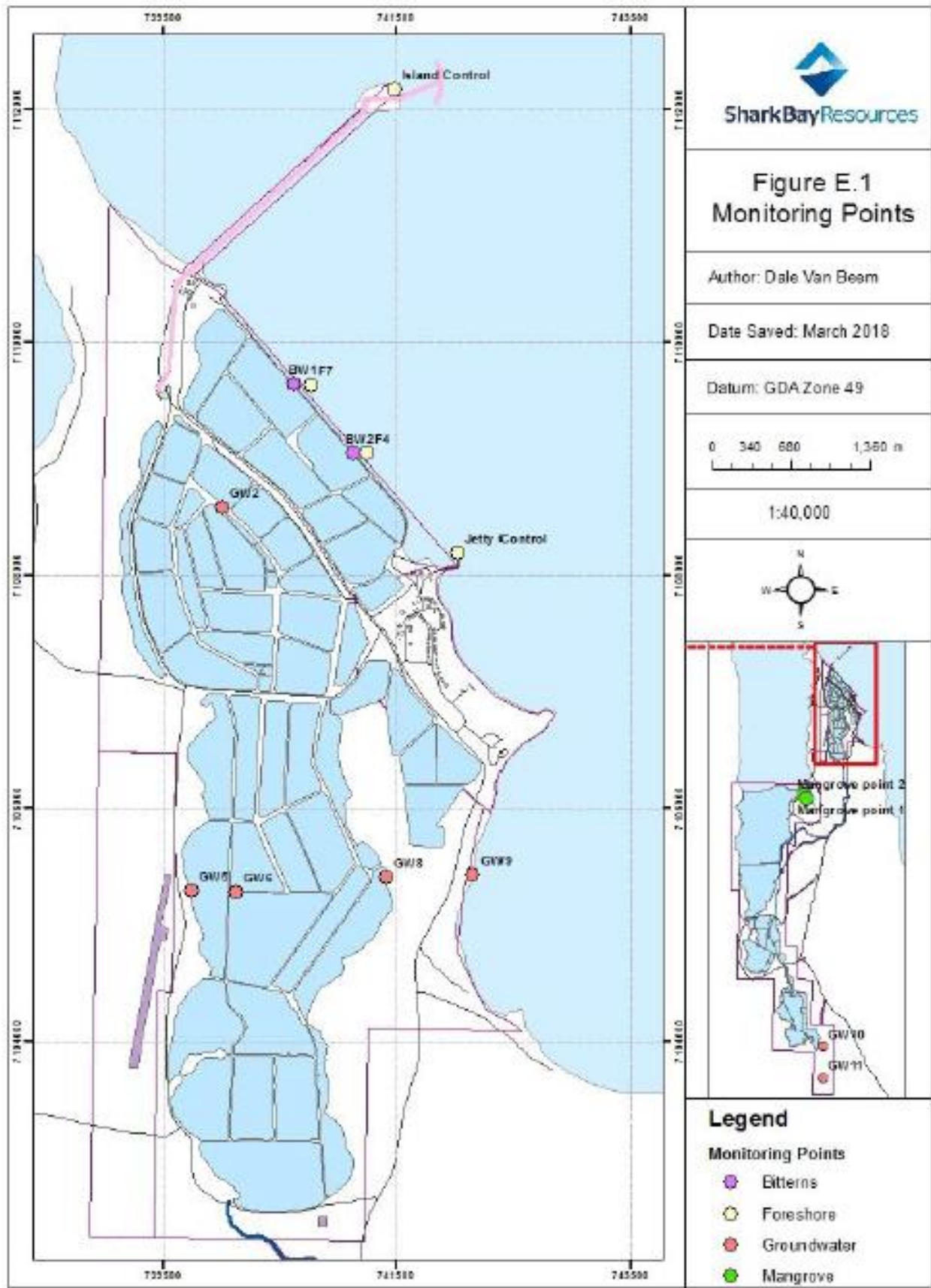


Figure 5: Conductivity vs depth - seawall monitoring wells (from MBS, 2018)

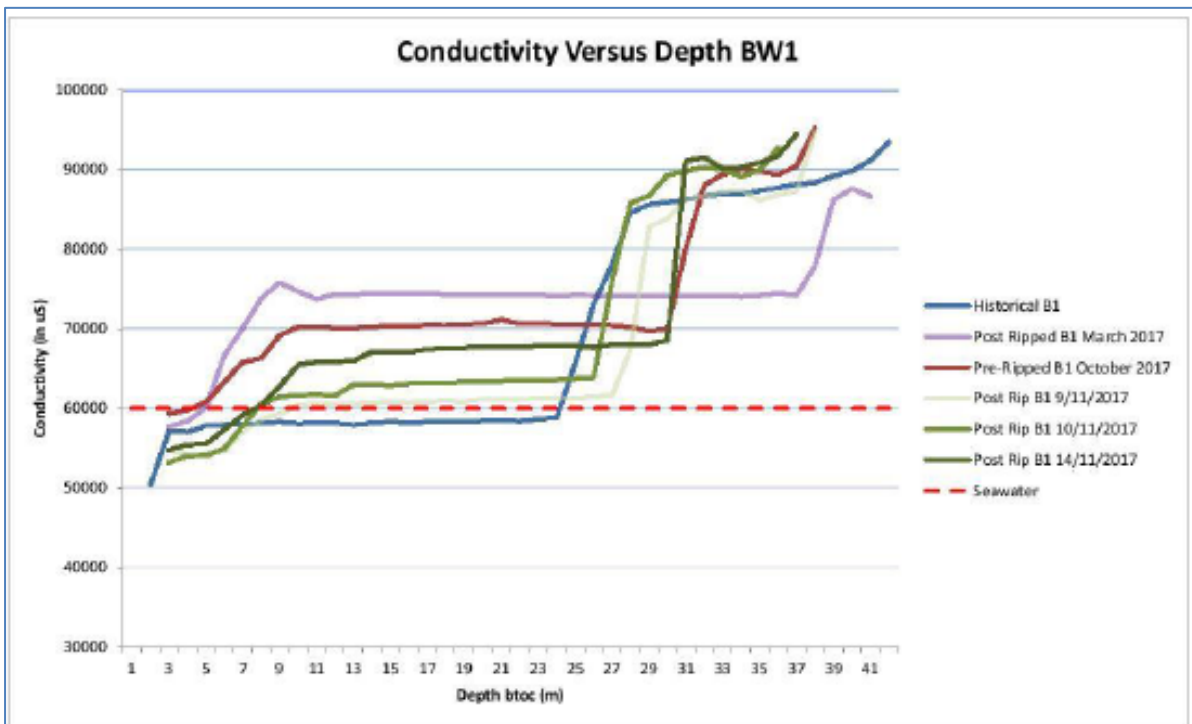


Chart 1: Average Conductivity of Seawall Well BW1 (µS/cm)

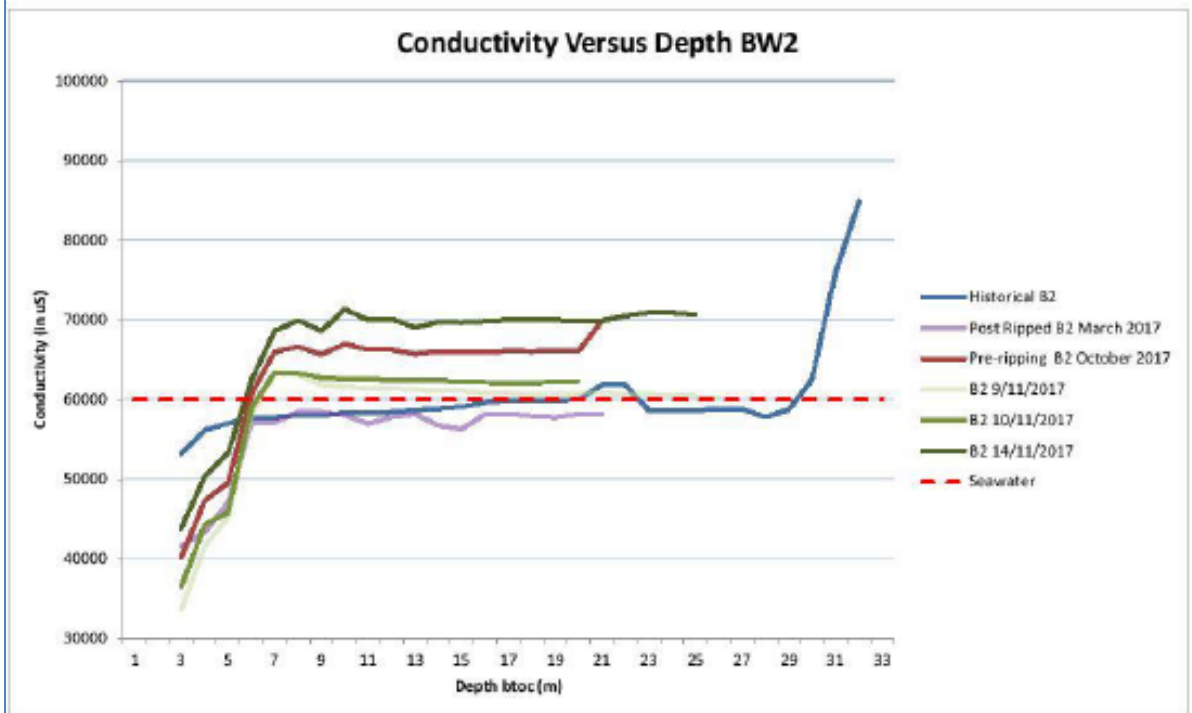


Chart 2: Average Conductivity of Seawall Well BW2 (µS/cm)

Figure 6: Threatened flora

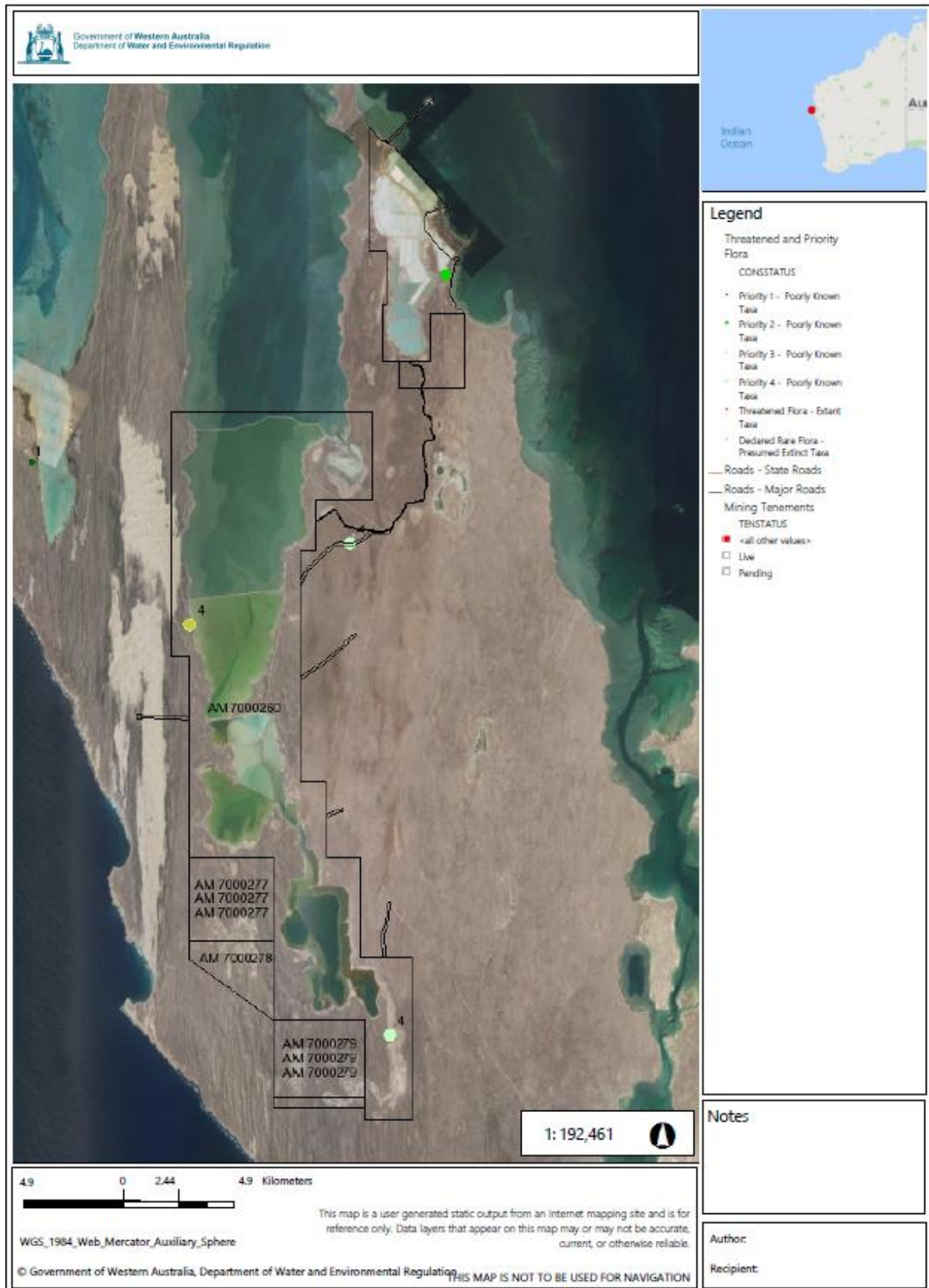
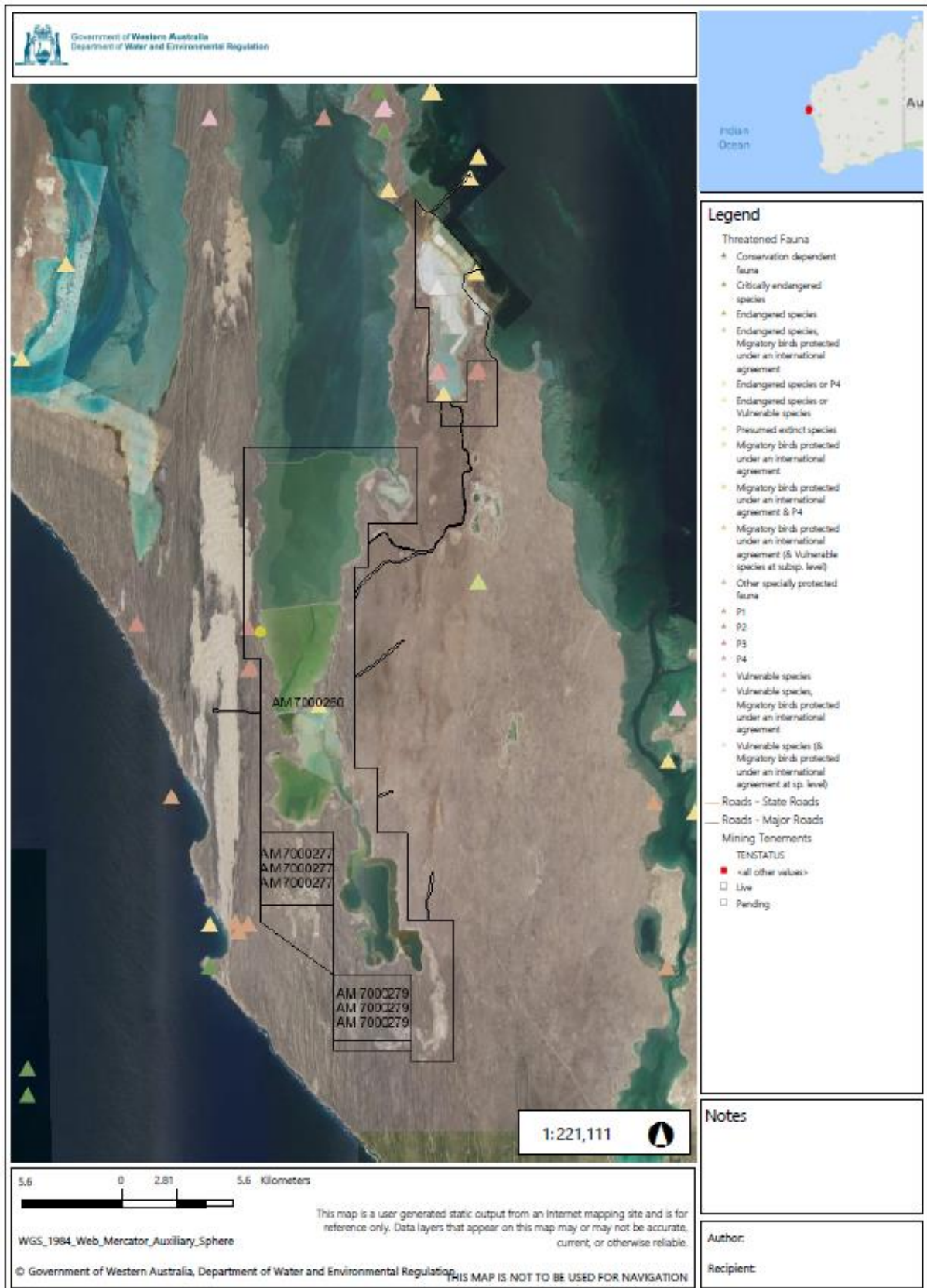


Figure 7: Threatened fauna



Risk assessment

Table 7 below describes the Risk Events associated with the amendment consistent with the *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments*. Both tables identify whether the emissions present a material risk to public health or the environment, requiring regulatory controls

Table 7: Risk assessment for proposed amendments during operation

Risk Event					Consequence rating	Likelihood rating	Risk	Reasoning
Source/Activities	Potential emissions	Potential receptors	Potential pathway	Potential adverse impacts				
Cat 14 Solar Salt Manufacturing	Increase in production of solar salt manufacturing from 1.4 MT/year to 1.6 MT/year.	<p>Bitterns - high levels of certain salts (in particular potassium) in bitterns relative to normal seawater may cause an ionic toxicity.</p> <p>Saline water from concentrator ponds.</p>	Groundwater and marine organisms.	Seepage from ponds through the ground and to seawater.	<p>Rise in salinity of groundwater and seawater with adverse effects to marine organisms and ecosystems (including but not limited to seagrass) including within a world heritage area.</p>	<p>Severe</p> <p>Mid to long term or permanent impact to an area of high conservation value or special significance</p>	<p>Unlikely</p> <p>The risk event will probably not occur in most circumstances</p>	<p>High</p> <p>The premises is excised from, but is within the Shark Bay World Heritage Area.</p> <p>Bitterns is a marine toxicant over and above expected toxicity based on high salinity.</p> <p>Groundwater monitoring bores located within the salt production ponds system show evidence of brine seepage into the superficial aquifer.</p> <p>Groundwater monitoring has provided evidence to support the hydrological model that seepage from the bitterns storage ponds (and concentrator ponds) moves down and outwards at depths below that of Shark Bay to an ocean discharge point offshore outside the Shark Bay World Heritage Area (MBS, 2015).</p> <p>Monitoring results of sea water at the seawall and the</p>

									<p>observed regrowth of seagrass adjacent to the seawall since the discharge of bitterns directly to the ocean at the mouth of Useless Loop Inlet ceased, indicate no observable impact in the near shore marine area from bittern seepage for a ten year period (MBS, 2015).</p> <p>Condenser field floors have been in place for over thirty years. During this time, natural processes are expected to have occurred within the condenser field floor to decrease its permeability.</p> <p>Risk is essentially unchanged.</p>
			Vegetation – low coastal scrub	Mounding of shallow aquifer groundwater due to seepage from ponds.	Impact to health of and viability of vegetation including priority flora due to saline groundwater taken up by roots.	Minor Low level on site impacts	Unlikely The risk event will probably not occur in most circumstances	Medium	<p>Priority flora exists in close vicinity to the pond system (Figure 6).</p> <p>Groundwater monitoring from 2001 to 2008 showed evidence of mounding beneath the brine ponds but with very little lateral movement and was recorded 3 m below top of casing (MBS, 2015).</p> <p>Vegetation is shallow rooted.</p> <p>Risk is essentially unchanged.</p>

Category 58A – Bulk loading or unloading (salt)	Increase in loading of salt from 1.4 MT/year to 1.6 MT/year.	Crystallised salt (NaCl)	Marine organisms and seagrass	Stormwater direct to seawater	Rise in salinity of Useless Loop seawater with adverse effects to marine organisms and ecosystems (including but not limited to seagrass)	Minor Low level on site impacts	Unlikely The risk event will probably not occur in most circumstances	Medium	<p>Crystallised NaCl washed into the ocean may increase salinity in the vicinity of the loading facility.</p> <p>Salt is being loaded as a product for sale, with implications for SBR to prevent the product being contaminated or washed away. SBR has a <i>Quality Control Plan</i> and a <i>Ship Loading Procedure</i> in place.</p> <p>Risk is essentially unchanged.</p>
No applicable category identified	Burning of green waste	Smoke and windblown ash	Town of Useless Loop (currently closed) is 5 km away. Visitors to the Shark Bay World Heritage Area may be in the vicinity of the premises. Flora and Fauna.	Air	Health and amenity impacts Reduced health of flora and fauna.	Not continued to detailed risk assessment			<p>Not within scope of Part V of the EP Act.</p> <p>The <i>Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004</i> are applicable.</p> <p>The <i>Bush Fires Act 1954</i> is applicable.</p> <p>The general provisions of the EP Act are applicable.</p>

Decision

Burning for fire training purposes

The Delegated Officer has considered that burning of materials for emergency response training, including burning of green waste:

- is not a prescribed activity as set out in Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (EP Regulations);
- does not occur within a prescribed landfill; and
- is not “fairly and reasonably related to the activities within the category of prescribed premises the subject of the licence” (from Guidance Statement – Setting Conditions, October 2015).

The Delegated Officer has determined that the conditions relating to burning of fire for fire response training purposes is not within the scope of Part V of the EP Act. The conditions relating to burning for fire training purposes are removed.

Increase in salt manufactured, stockpiled and loaded

The Delegated Officer has considered the following:

- Risk due to the production and loading of salt is not essentially changed with an increase of throughput from 1.4 MT to 1.6 MT.
- Bitterns seepage is understood to flow out at depths below that of Shark Bay to a deep ocean discharge point offshore and outside the Shark Bay World Heritage Area (MBS, 2015).
- Mounding beneath the ponds recorded between 2001 and 2008 was considered below the shallow roots of vegetation in the vicinity.
- Monitoring of foreshore seawater, and groundwater across the premises including at the bitterns ponds, is required by licence conditions 6(a) and 6(b) to enable detection of changes to groundwater and foreshore water quality that could impact on environmental values. The monitoring regime was reviewed and amended on 22 December 2016. Standing water levels of groundwater bores are not included as a parameter required to be measured.
- The MS 513 Schedule 1 key characteristics table lists salt export as “*expected to increase from ~0.9 Mt to 1.6 Mt per annum*”. This amendment is not contrary to or not otherwise in accordance with MS 513, as required by EP Act s.54 (4)(b).
- The existing licence includes a preamble which includes a Nominal Rated Throughput for the quantity of salt stockpiled and loaded as 1.4 million tonnes per year, and a statement that any increase greater than 10% of the nominal rated throughput shall not occur unless approved by the Director under the provisions of the EP Act. The increase in salt storage (and production) and bulk loading of salt is less than 10%, but the preamble is not a condition and is not enforceable.

The Delegated Officer has determined the Licence is amended to:

- Include a limit of throughput/production for categories 14 and 58A of 1.6 Mt/year as an enforceable condition.
- Include measurement of ground water bore standing water levels to enable detection of potential impact from mounding.

1.1.1 Administrative changes

Definitions in the existing licence are updated.

Attachment 3 – Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR) Proforma is removed. The current AACR form is downloadable from DWER’s website.

Licence Holder’s comments

The Licence Holder was provided with the draft Amendment Notice on 9 May 2018. The Licence Holder had no comments and waived the 21 day comment period.

Amendment

1. Definitions of the Licence is amended by the deletion of the text shown in strikethrough below and the insertion of the red text shown in bold underline below:

“Annual Audit Compliance Report” is a form downloadable from www.dwer.wa.gov.au

“Director” for the purpose of correspondence means:

~~Chief Executive Officer
Department Div.3 Pt V EP Act
Locked Bag Cloisters Square
Perth WA 6850
info@der.wa.gov.au;~~

Director General

Department Administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*

Locked Bag 33 Cloisters Square

PERTH WA 6850

info@dwer.wa.gov.au

~~“DER” means Department of Environment Regulation;~~

“DWER” means Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

2. Condition 3 of the Licence is amended by the deletion of the text shown in strikethrough below:
 - 3 The licensee shall by **30 March in each year**, provide to the Director an Annual Audit Compliance Report ~~in the form in Attachment 3 to this licence, signed and certified in the manner required by Section C of the form,~~ indicating the extent to which the licensee has complied with the conditions of this licence, and any previous licence issued under Part V of the Act for the Premises, during the period beginning **1 January** the previous year and ending on **31 December** in that year.
3. Condition 7(a) Table 3 of the licence is amended by the insertion of the following text shown in shown in bold underline.

Table 3

Monitoring sites	Sampling Frequency	Parameters to be measured	Units
BW1 BW2 (as depicted in Attachment 2)	Quarterly	Electrical conductivity ¹ at intervals of 1 metre to 20 metres.	µS/cm
GW2 GW5 GW6 GW8 GW9 GW10 GW11 (as depicted in Attachment 2)	Quarterly	<u>Standing water level</u> ¹	<u>metres below ground level</u>
		Specific gravity	-
		pH ¹	-
		Electrical conductivity ¹	µS/cm
		Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L
		Sodium	
		Potassium	
		Magnesium	
		Boron	
		Chloride	
		Bromide	
		Sulfate (calculated by S by ICP-MS)	
GW2 GW5 GW6 GW8 GW9 (as depicted in Attachment 2)	Annually	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/L

Note 1: In-field non-NATA accredited analysis permitted.

4. Conditions 18, 19(a), 19(b), 19(c) and 19(d) of the Licence are removed from the licence as shown by the deletion of the text shown in strikethrough below:

~~BURNING OF WASTE~~

~~18 The licensee shall not ignite any fires at the premises, except for fire training purposes in accordance with condition 19.~~

~~EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM FIRE TRAINING~~

~~19(a) The licensee shall ensure that the ignition of fires at the premises occurs four times per year only.~~

~~19(b) The licensee shall ensure that the ignition of fires occurs at the premises for training purposes only.~~

~~19(c) The licensee shall burn annually only the following materials in the quantities stipulated:~~

- ~~(i) Two light vehicles;~~
- ~~(ii) 800 litres of diesel;~~
- ~~(v) 50 litres of unleaded fuels; and~~

(vi) ~~Non-treated pallets; and~~

19(d) ~~The licensee shall:~~

(i) ~~advise the Director and the Bush Fire Control officer at the Shire of Shark Bay (and FESA during prohibited and restricted burning times) by facsimile at least 24 hours prior to commencement of burning.~~

(ii) ~~ensure that fires are ignited in designated burning areas only;~~

(iii) ~~provide an adequate water supply and distribution system to prevent fires from escaping beyond the boundary of the burning area;~~

(iv) ~~extinguish all fires completely before sunset, to ensure that fires only occur during daylight hours; and~~

(vii) ~~attend the fire until it is extinguished.~~

5. The Licence is amended by the insertion of Condition 21 as shown in bold underline below:

21 The Licensee shall ensure the limits specified in Table 4 are not exceeded.

Table 4: Production or design capacity limits

<u>Category¹</u>	<u>Category description¹</u>	<u>Premises production or design capacity limit</u>
<u>14</u>	<u>Solar salt manufacturing: premises on which salt is produced by solar evaporation.</u>	<u>1.6 million tonnes per year</u>
<u>58(A)</u>	<u>Bulk material loading or unloading: premises on which salt is loaded onto or unloaded from vessels by open materials loading system.</u>	<u>1.6 million tonnes per year</u>
<u>89</u>	<u>Putrescible landfill site</u>	<u>Less than 5,000 tonnes per year¹</u>

Note 1: Environmental Protection Regulations 1987, Schedule 1.

6. Attachment 3 is removed from the licence as shown by the deletion of text shown in strikethrough below:

ATTACHMENT 3 – ANNUAL AUDIT COMPLIANCE REPORT

Appendix 1: Key documents

	Document title	In text ref	Availability
1	Licence L7184/1997/11 Amendment Notice 1.	L7184/1997/11	accessed at www.dwer.wa.gov.au
2	Application form and email attachments submitted by SBR, 10/01/2018 2:43PM	Application	DWER records (A1595836)
3	Application form and attachments submitted by SBR 21/03/2018 4:14 PM		DWER records (A1640117)
4	Email: subject: RE: <i>L7184 additional amendment - fee remains applicable</i> (with attachments). From Jason Hicks, 5/04/2018 7:45AM		DWER records (A1645092)
5	Email: subject: RE: <i>L7184 additional amendment - confirm combine amendments and query brine</i> . From Jason Hicks 6/04/2018 4:52PM		DWER records (A1649613)
6	<i>Bitterns Well Investigation</i> in Section E.3 of the AER, from 2017 annual period, letter <i>Re: November 2017 Bitterns Monitoring Results Review</i> , from Dr Michael North, MBS Environmental, 15 November 2018		MBS 2018
7	<i>Shark Bay Operations Water Monitoring Review</i> , MBS Environmental, March 2015	MBS 2015	DWER records (A980900)
8	Ministerial Statement 277	MS 277	accessed at www.epa.wa.gov.au/
9	Ministerial Statement 425	MS 425	
10	Ministerial Statement 513	MS 513	
11	<i>Guidance Statement: Setting conditions</i> . Department of Environment Regulation, Perth, October 2015	-	accessed at www.dwer.wa.gov.au
12	<i>Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments</i> . Department of Environment Regulation, Perth, February 2017.	-	
13	<i>Guidance Statement: Decision Making</i> . Department of Environment	-	

	Regulation, Perth, February 2017.		
14	<i>Guidance Statement: Environmental Siting</i> , Department of Environment Regulation, Perth, November 2016	-	