BHP Nickel West Kwinana Licence L8437/2010/3

Licence Amendment Application Supplementary Information

Chloride Brine Storage Tanks (CBST) 70ML and 40 ML
13 June 2025

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1 Purpose of Document

BHP NiW operates the Kwinana Nickel refinery **(NKW)** which consists of the Kwinana Refinery and associated Baldivis Facility (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

BHP Nickel West Pty Ltd (BHP NiW) is the licence holder for Licence L8437/2010/3, granted under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA) (EP Act) for the NKW Facility.

In July 2024 BHP announced BHP NiW operations will be temporarily suspended from October 2024.

During the temporary suspension:

- BHP NiW's mining and processing operations will be suspended; and
- A care and maintenance program of work will be implemented to ensure the ongoing safety and integrity of BHP NiW's sites and related infrastructure

All processing operations at NKW have ceased.

Under Division 3 of Part V of the EP Act, section 59(2) makes provisions for a licence to be amended on application by the licence holder. The purpose of this document is to meet the requirements of section 59B(1)(c) of the EP Act by providing further information in support of a request to amend Licence L8437/2010/3 for the following:

- Operation of Chloride Brine Storage Tanks (CBST) 70 Mega litres (ML) and 40 Mega litres (ML), constructed under Works Approval W6788/2023/1.

1.1.1 Kwinana Refinery

The NKW site sits on freehold land Lot 100 on Deposited Plan 423540 (formerly Lot 89 on Deposited Plan 411084). The registered proprietor of the NKW site is BHP Nickel West Pty Ltd. The CBSTs are located on the Northwestern corner of this lot, refer Figure 3.

The NKW has an area of approximately 36.7ha. The certificate of title lists 20 limitations, interests, encumbrances and notifications. The majority of these relate to access easements affecting the NKW site; others relate to services easements, contaminated sites memorials and various lease arrangements. Refer to Appendix A for the Certificate of Title, and figure 1 and figure 2.

1.1.2 Baldivis Facility

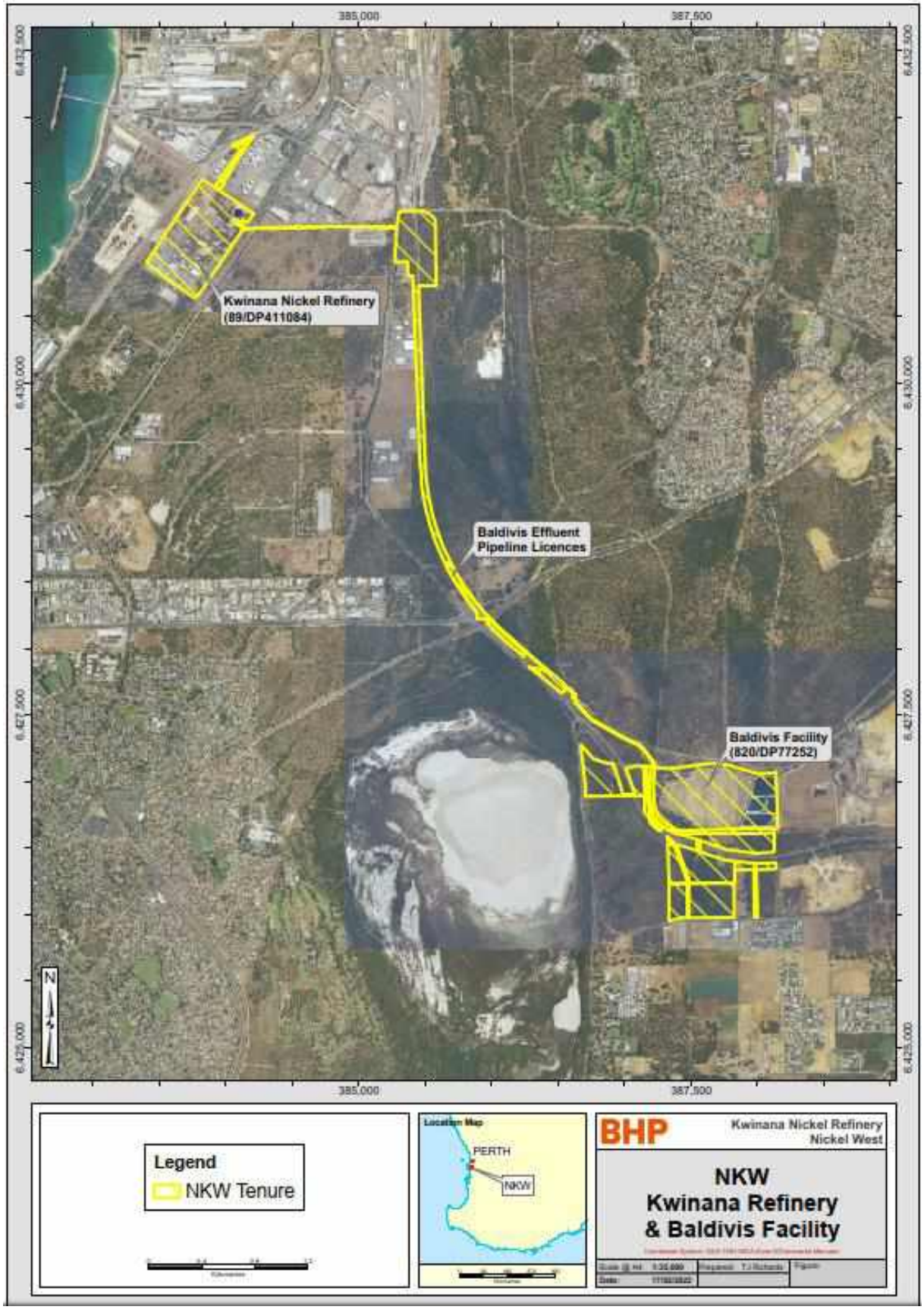
During normal operations the Baldivis Facility accepts waste process liquor (effluent) from the Refinery for subsequent storage and evaporation. It is located approximately 5km south-east of the Refinery at Lot 820 on Deposited Plan 77252 (refer to figure 2). The following infrastructure is located within the Baldivis Facility premises boundary:

- Evaporation ponds 1-3, including leak detection and sprinkler system
- Staging Pond
- Decommissioned Tailings Storage Facility
- Tanks
- Pumps and pipelines to support return flow back to the Refinery

During normal operations wastewater from the Refinery is transported to the Baldivis Facility via a series of pipelines for storage in the staging pond or one of three evaporation ponds. The wastewater can be returned to the Refinery if the quality is sufficient for reuse.

Figure 1: Regional View NKW

Figure 2: NiW Tenure NKW and Baldivis



1.2 Prescribed Premises Category

The prescribed premises categories included on the current licence (L8437/2010/3) are as described in Table 1.

The operation of the CBSTs relates to Category 44 activities. The prescribed premises categories and throughputs will not change due to the operation of the CBST, or the proposed change to category 62.

Table 1: Prescribed Premises Categories under Current Licence

Category Number	Description	Assessed Production Capacity
12	Screening, etc of material	280 tonnes per hour
31	Chemical manufacturing	2,701 tonnes per annum of Hydrogen Sulphide Gas 100,000 tonnes per annum (nickel sulphate)
34	Oil or gas refining	6150 tonnes per annum of Hydrogen Gas
44	Metal smelting or refining	90,000 tonnes per annum of Nickel metal
62	Solid waste depot	27,000 tonnes (dry) of Residue per annum
67	Fuel burning	8,600 kilogram per hour

1.3 Other approvals, legislation and guidance

1.3.1 State Agreement

The NKW was constructed in 1970 and operated in accordance with the *Nickel Refinery (Western Mining Corporation Limited) Agreement Act 1968* (WA) (State Agreement). The State Agreement was terminated in 2008 under the agreement ratified by the *Nickel Refinery (BHP Billiton Nickel West Pty Ltd) (Termination of Agreements) Agreement Act 2008* (WA).

1.3.2 Part IV of the EP Act

Ministerial Statement (MS) 377 (as amended) was published on 18 January 1995 and applies to the Baldivis Facility. The proposal covered by MS 377 is the Tailing Pond Rehabilitation Project and effluent Management System Upgrade, Baldivis. Conditions of this approval required BHP NiW to comply with a series of environmental commitments for the Baldivis Facility. The EPA advised in May 2019 that the commitments set out in MS 377 had been met and are no longer required.

1.3.3 Other Approvals

The approvals in Table 2 apply to operations at the Kwinana and Baldivis facilities.

Table 2: NKW approvals

Legislation	Approval	Expiry	Details
***Environmental Protection Act 1986* (Part V)**	W6788/2023/1	19/06/2026	Works Approval authorising the Construction of the Chlorine Brine Storage Tanks
***Environmental Protection Act 1986* (Part V)**	W6882/2024/1	11/06/2029	Works Approval authorising relining of the Baldivis evaporation cells. Works involve removal of the nickel salts, storage of effluent, and replacement of the lining in the ponds.

Environmental Protection Act 1986 **(Part V)**	W6117/2018/1	12/07/2025	Works Approval authorising construction and commissioning of a Powder Leach Nickel Sulphate Plant on southern portion of NKW Refinery.
Environmental Protection Act 1986 **(Part V)**	W6275/2019/1	24/09/2025	Works Approval authorising the capacity uplift project.
Environmental Protection Act 1986 **(Part V)**	CPS9105/2	19/06/2042	Strategic clearing permit for Kwinana nickel refinery and Baldivis.
Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 **(Section 5C)**	GWL64889(6)	20/3/23*	Authorises groundwater recovery for environmental purposes from the Baldivis Facility. Maximum recovery of up to 800,000kL per annum.
Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 **(Section 5C)**	GWL95474(6)	20/3/23*	Authorises groundwater recovery for industrial purposes from the Refinery. Maximum abstraction of up to 100,000kL per annum.
Planning and Development Act 2005	D21/189160	2/11/2025	Development approval for the installation of new thickeners at the NKW
Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004	DGS000169	31/03/2027	Licence to store Dangerous Goods at the Refinery. Site will be declassified as a Major Hazard Facility.

** Application to renew GWL 64889 was submitted in March 2023, however DWER have advised that BHP NiW that it can continue to operate under expired 20/03/2023 until the renewal of the updated GWOS and associated GWLs in December 2023.*

2 Description of Proposed Activities

2.1 CBST Current Operation - 70ML and 40ML

BHP NiW constructed two Chlorine Brine Storage Tanks, a 40ML and 70 ML during 2023 and 2024 at the Northern end of the NKW site, under works approval W6788/2023/1. This licence amendment relates to the operational use of both the 70ML and 40ML tanks. Refer to Figure 3.

The initial use of the CBST after construction is to enable the relining of the Baldivis evaporation ponds (under works approval W6882/2023/1), and thereafter, for the ongoing management of water across the site, both during normal and temporary suspension operations.

As per condition 6 and 7, an Environmental Compliance Report was submitted to DWER on 24 June 2024, initiating time limited operations for the 70ML CBST. Due to the technical setbacks with the tanks, an extension to the time-limited operations phase (TLOP) was sought from and granted by DWER in December 2024 with the TLOP ending on 24 June 2025.

On the 19 November 2024, in accordance with section 72 of the EP Act 1986, BHP NiW reported a discharge of waste from the CBSTs. Repairs were undertaken and successfully completed. Repairs included:

- Primary liner on walls up to toe weld on ring beam fully removed and replaced white side out to eliminate solar radiation failure mode.
- After the primary liner was fully removed, a leak was identified in the secondary liner. This leak was repaired, and no further leaks were identified in the secondary liner.
- Geonet drainage strips installed between primary and secondary liners on walls to improve primary liner leak detection / drainage system.
- Additional floor ballast added at toe of wall to improve ability of lining system to resist bridging.

The operation of the CBST will be managed in accordance with the CBST Facility Operations Surveillance and Maintenance Manual (OSM), refer Attachment 1.

BHP NiW notes both tanks are currently operating under Time Limited Operations as per condition 8 and 9 of W6788, which will expire on 19 June 2026. The “repair” Construction Quality Assurance (Repair CQA) report for both tanks is being compiled by an independent consultant and will be provided to DWER upon receipt of the final document, which is expected to be no later than submission of the Time Limited Operations Report

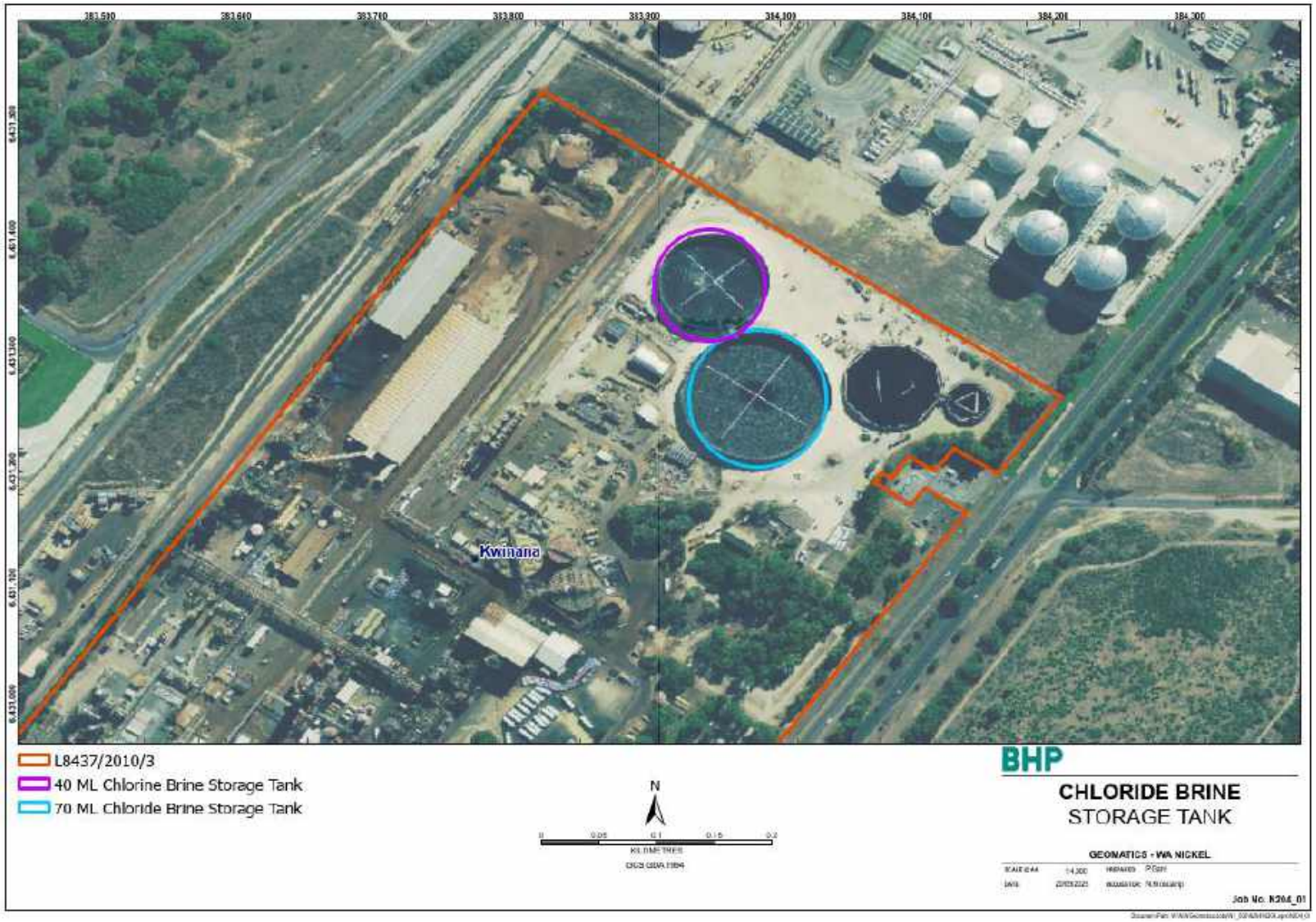
2.2 Scope of Works

The two CBST have been constructed at the northern end of the NKW site. The 40 ML tank is 82m in diameter and the 70 ML tank is 109m in diameter respectively, both will have a wall height of 8 m.. The tank is constructed on a pad of compacted limestone, the top of the tank wall being approximately 8.5 m above ground level. A 4 m wide access platform has been constructed between the two tanks to allow inspection access to the tanks and the leak detection inspection pits.

The tank is an engineered modular construction comprising concrete panels supported by steel galvanised posts and restrained by circumferential post-tensioned cables. The tank walls and support posts were prefabricated off site and transported to site by truck.

The tank lining system (wall and floor), leak detection system and associated pipework has been constructed as per conditions in works approval W6788/2023/1.

Figure 3: Location of the 70ML and 40ML CBST and Nickel Salt Storage Shed



3 Emissions and Discharges

3.1 CBST

The NKW refinery and proposed CBSTs will be a closed system. Effluent will be pumped from the Baldivis Evaporation Ponds to the CBSTs for storage during the Baldivis relining project and then pumped back to the relevant pond. The CBSTs do not create any additional discharge points and will be connected to existing pipelines.

The key emissions and proposed controls associated with the CBSTs are outlined below.

3.1.1 Odour

Ammonia is used in the refining process and minimal amounts have been found to be present in the liquors stored at Baldivis. Ammonia present in the liquors stored at Baldivis are bound in the liquid as Ammonia Sulphate.

Ammonia odour in the current Baldivis liquors is negligible with no impacts or complaints registered at the Baldivis facility to date. It is therefore not anticipated that the transfer and storage of these liquors to the CBSTs will cause any emissions of odour at the tank site.

Post relining project, the tank will be used to sustain normal plant operations by holding effluent and the management of water across the site.

In the case that a complaint or detection of odour occurs, consultation with impacted stakeholders will be undertaken and NiW will investigate various mitigation measures to reduce the severity and longevity of odour generated, these include:

- The use of a positional ambient air monitor that will continuously monitor effluent transfers and
- Procedural controls to allow for stoppage and diversion of ammonia bearing liquors.

3.1.2 Discharge to ground

Over topping

A freeboard assessment was undertaken by Golders, as part of the tank design process, to estimate the storm event storage capacity of the proposed CBSTs throughout the various stages of operation. The following guidelines were used to estimate the required storage allowances for the design storm events:

- Water Quality Protection Note 26 (WQPN-26) published by the DWER; and
- Victoria Best Practice Environmental Management (BPEM) guidelines.

In accordance with the WQPN-26 the Effluent Storage Tanks are required to be designed with sufficient freeboard to contain a rainfall event resulting from:

- 1 in 20 (5%) AEP rainfall event; and
- the 90th percentile wet season, after allowance for any evaporative water loss and the effects of any water reuse recovery system, or
- a minimum freeboard of 500mm, whichever is the greater.

Design rainfall depths were derived based on rainfall intensity-frequency duration (IFD) data for the study area. These were developed using BOM's "Computerised Design IFD Rainfall System" (CDIRS), which allows automatic determination of a full set of IFD data and associated data for any location in Australia. This approach is consistent with the recommendations outlined in the 2019 edition of Australian Rainfall and Runoff (ARR 2019) published by Geoscience Australia. The expected total rainfall for the 1% AEP 72-hour storm event equates to about 161 mm. Total rainfall for the 1 in 20 (5%) AEP 72-hour storm (based on BOM IFD data) equates to about 127 mm. The rainfall depth for the 90th percentile wet season (after allowance for any evaporative water loss) registered at Kwinana BP Refinery (BOM station 09064) for the years 1972 to 2022 equates to approximately 528 mm. A pan evaporation coefficient of 0.7 has been considered when estimating net rainfall (rainfall – evaporation) to account for stored liquid type (effluent) and shielding effect from vertical tank wall panels.

The CBSTs have been designed with a freeboard of 655 mm from below the invert level of the emergency overflow weir to the MOL (maximum operating level).

The CBST OSM (refer Appendix A Section 6.4.2) details the controls, including level alarms and routine inspections, that will be implemented during the operation of the tanks to ensure levels always remain below this capacity.

Pipelines

All pipelines associated with the CBSTs have been installed as per the requirements of the W6788/2023/1. All pipelines will be inspected and maintained in accordance with Section 7 and 8 of the CBST OSM.

3.1.3 Seepage

As detailed in the application of W6788/2023/1 the CBSTs are comprised of concrete tilt up panels with a multiple layer lining system on the walls and floor.

The lining systems vary slightly between floor and tank walls as follows:

Floor lining system consists of

- A primary liner of 1mm LLDPE (linear low density polyethylene);
- Electrically conductive geotextile (to enable testing of fusion welded joints during installation);
- Geonet flow / drainage layer (for leak detection system);

- Secondary liner 1mm LLDPE; and
- Geosynthetic Clay Liner (GCL) underlying whole tank.

Wall lining system consists of

- A primary liner of 1mm LLDPE (linear low-density polyethylene);
- Electrically conductive geotextile (to enable testing of fusion welded joints during installation);
- Secondary liner 1mm LLDPE; and
- Electrically conductive geotextile (to enable testing of fusion welded joints during installation and to protect secondary liner from abrasion against concrete walls).

The original design was modified slightly based on the outcomes of investigation of the section 72 incident (refer to Section 2.2). Changes incorporated included an installation of flow net drains vertically in every alternating wall panel to prevent hydraulic lock between the primary and secondary liners.

In the event of a leak occurring in the primary LLDPE layer, the drainage layer will channel any liquids, via a connecting sump pipe, into an external and adjacent witness tank. Each storage tank has its own dedicated witness tank.

Each witness tank has been fabricated from stainless steel pipe with an internal and external skin (secondary containment). Liquid will be detected by a level switch installed in the detection pits that will be connected into a remote alarm system. The detection pits have also been equipped with a sump pump capable of automatic operation when liquid is detected. All leak detection equipment and pumps are retractable for maintenance and repairs.

It is the nature of all liners to have minimal leakage rate. The estimated design leakage rate for the primary liner into the leak detection system is 8,340 L/ha/day, this equates to 7750 L/day in the 70 ML tank and 4,420 L/day in the 40ML tank. As such, under normal operating conditions, the leak detection system will have a small amount of liquor present.

The operation of the leak detection pumps will draw the liquor from the between the primary and secondary liners into the witness pit and return it into the CBST from which it originated. The geotextile / space between the two liners will ensure that no leakage passes through the secondary liner into the environment.

Instrumentation within the witness tanks will allow levels to be monitored remotely in real time, to ensure any leaks are immediately detected and mitigation measures are undertaken.

If both the primary and secondary liners fail, the tertiary floor layer of GCL will retard the leakage rate into the underlying sands whilst the tanks are being emptied. Wall panels incorporate ‘tell tale’ pipes at their base which will allow any fugitive leakage to seep out and be immediately identified allowing prompt action to rectify the issue and mitigate against further ingress of leakage to ground. The CBSTs leak detection system will be operated in accordance with Section 5 of the CBST OSM.

BHP Nickel West will undertake liner inspection and integrity testing during the life of the asset, in accordance with Section 7 of the CBST OSM, to determine the level of degradation in the line is within the design limits.

Refer to attachment

4 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment of the ongoing operation of CBSTs was undertaken in accordance with the *DWER Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments*. Potential environmental risks associated with the operation of the CBSTs is summarised in table 4. BHP NiW considers that with the existing and proposed management controls, the residual environmental risks associated with the operation of the CBSTs are acceptable.

Table 3: Risk Assessment

	Risk identification			Risk Analysis (prior to management/control measure)			Risk management	Residual risk analysis (after management/control measure)			
	Risk	***Possible Result***	***Environmental receptors and exposure pathways***	***Consequence***	***Likelihood***	***Risk rating***	***Management / control measures***	***Consequence***	***Likelihood***	***Risk rating***	***Detailed Risk Assessment Required***
Chlorine Brine Tanks	Odour emissions from tanks during operation	Odour Impacts of surrounding properties and employees	Air dispersion Human health and amenity	Minor	Possible	Medium	Implementation of controls detailed in Section 4.1	Minor	Unlikely	Medium	No – implementation of controls outlined in Section 4.1 is sufficient to address the potential impact
	Loss of containment causing discharge to lands	Groundwater or soil contamination	Soil via direct discharge Groundwater via infiltration	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium	Operation of automated and monitored leak detection system on both CBSTs Liner inspected routinely in accordance with Section 7 of the CBST OSM Tanks and pipelines inspected and maintained in accordance with Section 7 & 8 of the CBST OSM	Moderate	Rare	Medium	No – implementation of the controls detailed in the CBST Facility OSM is sufficient to address the potential impact
	Over topping	Groundwater or soil contamination	Soil via direct discharge Groundwater via infiltration	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium	A minimum freeboard of 655mm will be maintained. Freeboard will be managed in accordance with Section 6.4.2 CBST Facility OSM	Moderate	Rare	Medium	No – implementation of minimum freeboard requirements and CBST Facility OSM is sufficient to address the potential risk of overtopping.

Consequence		
The department will use the following criteria to assess the consequences of a risk event occurring.		
	Environment	Public health* and amenity (such as air and water quality, noise and odour)
Severe	• Onsite impacts: **catastrophic** • Offsite impacts local scale: **high level or above** • Offsite impacts wider scale: **mid level or above** • **Mid to long-term or permanent impact to an area of high conservation value or special significance^** • **Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) are significantly exceeded**	• **Loss of life** • Adverse health effects: **high level or ongoing medical treatment** • **Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are significantly exceeded** • Local scale impacts: **permanent loss of amenity**
Major	• Onsite impacts: **high level** • Offsite impacts local scale: **mid level** • Offsite impacts wider scale: **low level** • **Short-term impact to an area of high conservation value or special significance^** • **Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) are exceeded**	• Adverse health effects: **mid level or frequent medical treatment** • **Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are exceeded** • Local scale impacts: **high level impact to amenity**
Moderate	• Onsite impacts: **mid level** • Offsite impacts local scale: **low level** • Offsite impacts wider scale: **minimal** • **Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) are at risk of not being met**	• Adverse health effects: **low level or occasional medical treatment** • **Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are at risk of not being met** • Local scale impacts: **mid level impact to amenity**
Minor	• Onsite impacts: **low level** • Offsite impacts local scale: **minimal** • Offsite impacts wider scale: **not detectable** • **Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) likely to be met**	• **Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are likely to be met** • Local scale impacts: **low level impact to amenity**
Slight	• Onsite impact: **minimal** • **Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) met**	• Local scale: **minimal impacts to amenity** • **Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) criteria met**

Likelihood	
The department will use the following criteria to assess the likelihood of a risk event occurring.	
Almost certain	**The risk event is expected to occur in most circumstances**
Likely	**The risk event will probably occur in most circumstances**
Possible	**The risk event could occur at some time**
Unlikely	**The risk event will probably not occur in most circumstances**
Rare	**The risk event may only occur in exceptional circumstances**

^ For areas of high conservation value or special significance, we will use the *Guideline: Environmental siting* to inform our decision

* In applying public health criteria, we may use the Department of Health's *Health risk assessment (scoping) guidelines*

'Onsite' means within the prescribed premises boundary

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Slight	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Almost certain	Medium	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
Likely	Medium	Medium	High	High	Extreme
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme
Unlikely	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Rare	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High

6 APPENDIX A: Certificate of Title

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER NUMBER	
100/DP423540	
DUPLICATE EDITION	DATE DUPLICATE ISSUED
N/A	N/A

VOLUME 4029 FOLIO 430

RECORD OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE
UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1893

The person described in the first schedule is the registered proprietor of an estate in fee simple in the land described below subject to the reservations, conditions and depth limit contained in the original grant (if a grant issued) and to the limitations, interests, encumbrances and notifications shown in the second schedule.

BGRoberts
REGISTRAR OF TITLES

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOT 100 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 423540

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR:
(FIRST SCHEDULE)

BHP NICKEL WEST PTY LTD OF PO BOX 8301 PERTH BUSINESS CENTRE WA 6849
(AF P293410) REGISTERED 21/9/2022

LIMITATIONS, INTERESTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND NOTIFICATIONS:
(SECOND SCHEDULE)

1. THE RIGHT TO MINES OF COAL OR OTHER MINERALS BEING EXCLUDED FROM PORTION OF THE SAID LAND
2. *E924171 EASEMENT BENEFIT SEE INSTRUMENT E924171. REGISTERED 1/7/1992.
3. *E924172 EASEMENT BENEFIT SEE INSTRUMENT E924172. REGISTERED 1/1/1992.
4. *C959055 EASEMENT BENEFIT AS TO PORTION ONLY SEE SKETCH ON VOL 2210 FOL 520. REGISTERED 15/2/1985.
5. *D050560 EASEMENT BENEFIT AS TO PORTION ONLY SEE SKETCH ON VOL 2210 FOL 520. REGISTERED 24/6/1985.
6. *D050561 EASEMENT BENEFIT AS TO PORTION ONLY SEE SKETCH ON VOL 2210 FOL 520. REGISTERED 24/6/1985.
7. *D050562 EASEMENT BENEFIT AS TO PORTION ONLY SEE SKETCH ON VOL 2210 FOL 520. REGISTERED 24/6/1985.
8. *E036174 EASEMENT BENEFIT AS TO PORTION ONLY SEE SKETCH ON VOL 2210 FOL 520. REGISTERED 2/3/1989.
9. *E629099 EASEMENT BENEFIT AS TO PORTION ONLY SEE INSTRUMENT E629099 AND VOL 2210 FOL 520. REGISTERED 13/6/1991.
10. *E629101 EASEMENT BENEFIT AS TO PORTION ONLY SEE INSTRUMENT E629101 AND VOL 2210 FOL 520. REGISTERED 13/6/1991.
11. *E629102 EASEMENT BENEFIT AS TO PORTION ONLY SEE INSTRUMENT E629102 AND VOL 2210 FOL 520. REGISTERED 13/6/1991.
12. *B862303 EASEMENT TO AMPOL EXPLORATION PTY LTD, SHELL DEVELOPMENT (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD, TEXACO OVERSEAS PETROLIUM COMPANY, CALIFORNIA ASIATIC OIL COMPANY SEE DEPOSITED PLAN 423540. REGISTERED 12/2/1980.

*K395712 NOTIFICATION. THE GRANTEES OF EASEMENT B862303 ARE NOW APT PARMELIA PTY LTD PURSUANT TO SECTION 20(5) OF THE PETROLEUM PIPELINES ACT 1969.

END OF PAGE 1 - CONTINUED OVER

RECORDED 31/10/2007.

13. *D328716 EASEMENT TO THE STATE ENERGY COMMISSION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA. SEE DEPOSITED PLAN 423540. REGISTERED 23/9/1986.
*H626072 SUNDRY. THE GRANTEE OF TRANSFER D328716 IS NOW THE DBNGP LAND ACCESS MINISTER PURSUANT TO THE DAMPIER TO BUNBURY PIPELINE ACT 1997. DBNGP LAND ACCESS MINISTER. REGISTERED 18/12/2000.
14. *E227233 EASEMENT BENEFIT SEE INSTRUMENT E227233. REGISTERED 6/11/1989.
15. *E227234 EASEMENT BENEFIT SEE INSTRUMENT E227234. REGISTERED 6/11/1989.
16. *H700988 LEASE TO OPTUS MOBILE PTY LTD OF OPTUS CENTRE, 101 MILLER STREET, NORTH SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES EXPIRES: SEE LEASE. REGISTERED 23/5/2001.
*I460406 TRANSFER OF LEASE H700988, LESSEE NOW CROWN CASTLE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD OF LEVEL 1, 754 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, CHATSWOOD, NEW SOUTH WALES REGISTERED 28/4/2003.
*I984703 SUB-LEASE OF LEASE H700988 TO HUTCHISON 3G AUSTRALIA PTY LTD OF BUILDING A, 207 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, ST LEONARDS, NEW SOUTH WALES EXPIRES: SEE SUB LEASE. AS TO PORTION ONLY. REGISTERED 13/8/2004.
*L351334 EXTENSION OF LEASE H700988. REGISTERED 22/6/2010.
17. *K080145 MEMORIAL. CONTAMINATED SITES ACT 2003 (CONTAMINATED SITE - REMEDIATION REQUIRED) REGISTERED 6/2/2007.
18. *L351335 LEASE TO CROWN CASTLE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD OF LEVEL 1, 754 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, CHATSWOOD, NEW SOUTH WALES EXPIRES: SEE LEASE. AS TO PORTION ONLY REGISTERED 22/6/2010.
19. *L670049 EASEMENT BENEFIT FOR PIPELINE PURPOSES - SEE SKETCH ON DEPOSITED PLAN 70995 REGISTERED 30/6/2011.
20. *N448752 LEASE TO AXICOM PTY LTD OF LEVEL 1 110 PACIFIC HIGHWAY ST LEONARDS NSW 2065 EXPIRES: SEE LEASE. AS TO PORTION ONLY REGISTERED 21/12/2016.
21. *N448753 LEASE TO AXICOM PTY LTD OF LEVEL 1 110 PACIFIC HIGHWAY ST LEONARDS NSW 2065 EXPIRES: SEE LEASE. AS TO PORTION ONLY REGISTERED 21/12/2016.

Warning: A current search of the sketch of the land should be obtained where detail of position, dimensions or area of the lot is required.
* Any entries preceded by an asterisk may not appear on the current edition of the duplicate certificate of title.
Lot as described in the land description may be a lot or location.

----------END OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE----------

STATEMENTS:

The statements set out below are not intended to be nor should they be relied on as substitutes for inspection of the land and the relevant documents or for local government, legal, surveying or other professional advice.

SKETCH OF LAND: DP423540
PREVIOUS TITLE: 2958-292
PROPERTY STREET ADDRESS: 270 PATTERSON RD, EAST ROCKINGHAM
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY: CITY OF KWINANA, CITY OF ROCKINGHAM

NOTE 1: P293410 THIS LOT/TITLE CREATED AFTER CROWN LAND INCLUDED INTO THE FREEHOLD ESTATE WITHOUT PRODUCTION OF THE DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE. CURRENT DUPLICATE FOR THE WITHIN LAND IS STILL VOLUME 2958 FOLIO 292 EDITION 2.

7 ATTACHMENT 1: CHLORIDE BRINE STORAGE TANKS CBST FACILITY OPERATIONS SURVEILLANCE AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL OSM

8 ATTACHMENT 2: RFI RESPONSE AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (Included in drop box due to size limits)