Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Amendment Report

Application for Licence Amendment

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

Licence Number	L8561/2011/1
Licence Holder	GMA Garnet Pty Ltd
ACN	009 344 227
File Number	DER2015/001679-1~4
Premises	Port Gregory Garnet Mine 1420 George Grey Drive YALLABATHARRA WA 6535 Legal description – Mining tenements M70/856, M70/204, M70/259, M70/926, M70/927, M70/968, G70/171, M70/1330 and M70/1331 (excluding Lot 58 on Plan 65334) As defined by the Premises map attached to the Revised Licence
Date of Report	15 February 2024
Decision	Revised licence granted

Christine Pustkuchen
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Date: 2024.02.15 11:59:34 +08'00'

A/MANAGER, RESOURCE INDUSTRIES REGULATORY SERVICES

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

Table of Contents

1. Decision summary

Licence L8561/2011/1 is held by GMA Garnet Pty Ltd (Licence Holder) for the Port Gregory Garnet Mine (the Premises), located at 1420 George Grey Drive, Yallabatharra, WA 6535.

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 operation of the Premises. As a result of this assessment, Revised Licence L8561/2011/1 has been granted.

The Revised Licence issued as a result of this amendment consolidates and supersedes the existing Licence 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 Amendment summary

On 9/10/2023, the Licence Holder submitted an application to the department to amend Licence L8561/2011/1 under section 59 and 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The following amendments are being sought:

- To include into the licence, the Bioremediation Facility constructed under works approval W6584/2021/1;
- Amend the parameters that require testing for the treated material from the Bioremediation Facility prior to it's reuse on the premises to backfill mine voids;
- Inclusion of coagulant used within the wet plant processing, approved under works approval W6584/2021/1; and
- Include a Brackish Water Reverse Osmosis Plant (BWRO).

Bioremediation Facility

The Bioremediation Facility at the Port Gregory Garnet Mine was approved for construction on 21 December 2021 under works approval W6584/2021/1. Construction was completed in mid-2023 and a Critical Containment Infrastructure Report (CCIR) was submitted to DWER on 13 June 2023. DWER assessed the CCIR and found it to be compliant with conditions in W6584/2021/1 on 7 November 2023.

The bioremediation facility is a partially excavated waste storage facility 53.5m in width and 78.98m in length, consisting of a bioremediation pad and two sumps on either side. The sumps design allows them to capture any potential contaminated runoff from the pads. The bioremediation pad is sloped 5% towards the sumps and split into two sections with an 8m wide traffic compacted access road in between the two cells. The access road is sloped down into the bioremediation pad with a slope of 1:7 (V:H). The two sumps on either side of the bioremediation pads are 15m in width and 53.5m in length, with cut-slopes of 1:3 on both sides (V:H). The sumps are 2m deep from the top of the embankment and 1m from the natural ground level. When operational, the sumps are designed to contain a 1-in-100-year 72-hour storm event rainfall. The bioremediation pad and access track are raised approximately one

metre above the ground and a one-metre bund surrounds the entire facility. The facility has a maximum storage capacity of 1,360 tonnes. An aerial photograph of the completed facility is shown below in figure 1.

Figure 1: Completed Bioremediation facility

Works Approval W6584/2021/1 requires the licence holder to undertake sampling of soils treated at the Bioremediation facility to ensure that they meet the uncontaminated fill criteria

as described in the *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 2019* prior to the treated material being used for backfilling of mined voids. The criteria includes a comprehensive suite of parameters for metals, metalloids, other inorganics, organic compounds, pesticides and physical attributes.

Due to the facility being designed for the rehabilitation of hydrocarbon-contaminated soils only, the licence holder has requested when adding the bioremediation facility to the licence that the suite of parameters to be tested be reduced to those parameters relevant only to hydrocarbon contaminated soils. Table 1 outlines below the modified list of parameters for testing.

Table 1: Licence requirement for clean fill sampling

Parameter	Maximum Concentration[5] mg/kg, dry weight	Leaching test[5] ASLP, µg/L
Lead	300	3
Benzene	0.5	1
Toluene	85	25
Ethyl benzene	55	5
Xylene (total)	40	20 (sum)
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (C6-C10) [1, 2]	45	-
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (>C10-C16) [1]	110	-
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (>C16-C34) [1]	300	-
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (>C34-C40) [1]	2800	-
Total PAHs[3] (16 species)	300	-
pH (pH units)[4]	5.5-8.5	-

Notes: General – all thresholds consider ecological and human toxicity

1. Thresholds for total recoverable hydrocarbons are applicable to petrogenic hydrocarbons (such as from petrol, diesel, crude oil, etc.). Additional analytical Landfill waste classification and waste definitions (December 2019) Department of Water and Environmental Regulation 21 methods, such as silica gel clean-up and chromatographic interpretation, may be applied to differentiate between petrogenic and biogenic hydrocarbon sources. Refer to Schedule B3 of National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (ASC NEPM).
2. Threshold applies to 'F1' fraction, comprising total recoverable hydrocarbons (C6-C10) not including the sum of BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes). Refer to Schedule B1 of the ASC NEPM.
3. Carcinogenic PAHs (as B(a)P TEQ): is based on the eight carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) listed below and their potency relative to benzo(a)pyrene. The B(a)P toxicity equivalence quotient (TEQ) is calculated by multiplying the concentration of each carcinogenic PAH in the sample by its B(a)P Total Equivalent Factor (TEF), given below, and summing these products.

PAH species	TEF	PAH species	TEF
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.1	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.1
Benzo(a)pyrene	1	Chrysene	0.1
Benzo(b+j)fluoranthene	0.1	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.1	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	0.1

4. Waste acid sulfate soils can be treated/neutralised before comparison against the thresholds.

5. Refer AS 4439 using reagent water. Both total concentration and leaching analyses are required to assess the quality of the fill material unless no value is included .

Coagulant

Works Approval W6584/2021/1 was amended to include *Floerger AN 900 series* anionic polyacrylamide (Floerger) into the process as a flocculant. Two environmental risk assessments concluded that anionic polyacrylamide does not represent a danger to the environment. *STOWA*, the Netherlands Waste-Water Authority concluded that their use in waste-water treatment does not constitute a risk to the natural environment. Another review of polyelectrolytes by Environment Agency of the United Kingdom concluded that anionic polyacrylmide is not a priority for the setting of environmental quality standards (EQS) and of little environmental concern.

The usage of Floerger at the Port Gregory Garnet Mine will result in all discharges being recirculated back into the process plant or discharged to the tailings dam.

As anionic polyacrylamide is of minor concern when introduced into a natural environment, the Delegate Officer is satisfied that the Floerger emissions at the Port Gregory Garnet Mine are adequately managed under general provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

Reverse Osmosis Plant

The Licence Holder has requested approval to install and operate a Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant. The proposed RO plant is a modular plant to be installed at the Hose Plant with a capacity to treat up to 500 m^3 of water per day. Water treated at the RO plant will be sourced from the licenced groundwater bore and supply treated water to the Wet Plant Concentrate Facility to allow for high quality garnet. The maximum throughput capacity of the proposed RO plant is 0.18 giga-litres (GL) per year and is below the threshold for Category 85B of 0.5 GL per year.

The expected maximum amount of rejection water from the RO plant is 7 m^3/hour (168 m^3/day). All reject water is to be diluted with groundwater then added to the plant recycle water, which will form part of the fine tailings released into the solar drying ponds.

An analysis of the RO process water was undertaken by Makwater shows the rejection water (pre-dilution) that is discharged into the plant recycle water is considered ‘brackish’ and with dilution, will not make any significant impact on the environment once discharged. The result of the Makwater sampling is shown below in Figure 2.

The construction of additional solar drying ponds and the groundwater monitoring wells are still being completed under W6584/2021/1. Once the construction of the solar drying ponds has been completed, the licence will be amended again to include a monitoring requirement at the groundwater wells to locate any potential elevation of contaminants in the groundwater under the solar drying ponds.

Parameters	Unit	Raw Water	Feed Water	Permeate Water	Rejection Water
Hardness, as CaCO3	mg/l	288	288	0.13	1,157
Calcium	mg/l	50	50	0.02	200
Magnesium	mg/l	40	40	0.02	160
Sodium	mg/l	280	290	1.3	1161
Potassium	mg/l	7.80	7.8	0.04	31
Ba	mg/l	0.11	0.1	0	0.4
Sr	mg/l	0.81	0.8	0	3.2
Aluminium	mg/l	0.06	0.06	0	0.24
Carbonate	mg/l	0.08	1.5	0	30
HCO3	mg/l	120	145.7	0.7	559
SO4	mg/l	83	83	0.05	333
Chloride	mg/l	560	560	1.5	2,240
NO3	mg/l	21	21	0.4	83
PO4	mg/l	0.0	0.0	0	0
OH	mg/l	0	0.02	0	0.1
SiO2	mg/l	14	14	0.03	56
Carbon Dioxide	mg/l	21.22	1.63	1.6	1.6
Ammonium	mg/l	0	0	0	0
Br1	mg/l	1.4	1.4	0.005	5.6
TDS	mg/l	1,178	1,216	4.0	4,864
pH	Value	6.9	8.1	5.8	8.6

Figure 2: RO plant water sampling data

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 operation which have been considered in this Amendment Report are detailed in Table 2 below. Table 2 also details the proposed control measures the Licence Holder has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Table 2: Licence Holder controls

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Hydrocarbon-contaminated leachate	Bioremediation facility	Seepage to soils and groundwater	Facility is HDPE lined and designed to contain a 1-in-100-year 72-hour rainfall event. No liquid waste will be stored at the facility – contaminated soils only.
Dust	Bioremediation facility	Air/windborne pathway	All soil stored within the facility will be maintained damp to sustain microbial activity. Workers will undertake a weekly inspection for dust lift-off and appropriate dust management controls will be implemented. Covering will be placed over the soil if other controls fail to mitigate dust lift-off.
Contaminated stormwater runoff	Bioremediation facility	Direct discharge of hydrocarbon contaminated water	Management will undertake an inspection of the facility after any rainfall event over 20 mm in 24 hours. Earthern bunds have been constructed to direct any stormwater from the facility into stormwater sumps
Changed chemistry of seepage from tailings	Addition of Magnafloc 1425 Coagulant to process	Seepage from unlined solar drying ponds	Non-hazardous, flocculant recirculated through the plant. Remaining Flocculent will be absorbed onto suspended solids and removed from the water phase.
	Addition of RO reject water to plant recycle water	Seepage from solar drying ponds	RO reject water to be diluted with groundwater and fed into the plant recycle water.

3.1.2 Receptors

In accordance with the *Guideline: Risk assessments* (DWER 2020), the Delegated Officer has excluded employees, visitors and contractors of the Licence 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 3 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 3: Sensitive human and environmental receptors and distance from prescribed activity

Human receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Town of Port Gregory	Approximately 3 km south-west of the Premises
Residential Premises	5.4 km north-east of premises
Lynton Station homestead and Caravan Park	Approximately 250 m south-east of premises boundary
Lucky Bay campground	Approximately 8 km north-west of the premises

Environmental receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Utcha Well Nature Reserve – (microscale elongate sump land, Registered Aboriginal Heritage Site)	Approximately 1000m north of the proposed Bioremediation facility and approximately 1800m northwest of the proposed solar drying ponds
Hutt Lagoon system (Specified ecosystem: Important wetlands, Western Australia; Environmental Sensitive Area)	Approximately 1000m west of the proposed solar drying ponds and approximately 2300m southwest of the proposed bioremediation facility. During winter, the lagoon is partly or wholly filled with hypersaline water and during summer the lagoon is mostly empty.
Groundwater Area – *RIWI Act 1914* proclaimed area	Gascoyne Groundwater Area - Intersects the premises Groundwater levels within the proposed project area is approximately 35 mbgl. The salinity within the project area generally varies from about 800 mg/L to 1500 mg/L. Groundwater flows south-westwards and discharges into Hutt Lagoon, the adjoining wetlands, or the ocean.

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 in-complete they have not been considered further in the risk assessment.

Where the Licence 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 Licence Holder's proposed controls to be critical to maintaining an acceptable level of risk, these will be incorporated into the licence as regulatory controls.

Additional regulatory controls may be imposed where the Licence Holder's controls are not deemed sufficient. Where this is the case the need for additional controls will be documented and justified in Table 4.

The Revised Licence L8561/2011/1 that accompanies this Amendment Report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the Premises i.e. mineral sands processing activities.

The conditions in the Revised Licence have been determined in accordance with *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions* (DER 2015).

Table 4: Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the Premises during operation

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Licence Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Source/Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Licence Holder's controls**				
Bioremediation facility	Dust	Air/windborne pathway causing impacts to health and amenity	Town of Port Gregory 3 km South West	Refer to Section 3.1.1	C = Slight L = Possible **Low Risk**	Y	Condition 4 Condition 10	The applicant controls have been conditioned within the licence in accordance with Guidance statement: Risk Assessments (DER 2017).
	Hydrocarbon-contaminated leachate	Seepage from facility into groundwater	groundwater	Refer to Section 3.1.1	C = Moderate L= Unlikely **Medium risk**	Y		
	Contaminated Stormwater runoff	Overtopping or escape of stormwater from facility resulting in direct discharge of hydrocarbon contaminated water to land	Soil and native vegetation adjacent to the facility	Refer to Section 3.1.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 10	
	Use of remediated soil as backfill for mined voids	Direct discharge to land of remediated soil. Impacts to soil and groundwater quality may occur if soil is not free of hydrocarbons	Soil and groundwater	-	C= Minor L=Unlikely **Medium risk**	Y	**Conditions 11 and 12**	The addition of conditions 11 and 12 will ensure that soils are treated to remove hydrocarbons to background levels prior to being deposited within mined voids. The sampling regime in Table 7 of the Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 2019 allows for testing for substances based on land use history of the site of origin for uncontaminated fill. Only substances likely to be present are

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Licence Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Source/Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Licence Holder's controls**				
								to be tested for, which will reduce the cost and complexity of the testing regime. The licence holder's request to reduce the suite of parameters to be tested to those parameters relevant only to hydrocarbon contaminated soils has been accepted.
Addition of Magnafloc 1425 Coagulant to process	Magnafloc 1425 Coagulant	Seepage from unlined solar drying ponds	Groundwater	Refer to Section 3.1.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	N/A	N/A
Addition of RO reject water to plant recycle water	Change in water chemistry used in the plant	Seepage from unlined solar drying ponds	Groundwater	Refer to Section 3.1.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	N/A	All reject water is to be diluted with groundwater then added to the plant recycle water, which will form part of the fine tailings released into the solar drying ponds. The expected change in tailings decant water/seepage is minimal due to dilution and therefore is unlikely to have any impact on groundwater. No additional regulatory controls required.

Note 1: Consequence ratings, likelihood ratings and risk descriptions are detailed in the *Guideline: Risk assessments* (DWER 2020).
Note 2: Proposed Licence Holder's controls are depicted by standard text. **Bold and underline text** depicts additional regulatory controls imposed by department.

4. Consultation

Table 5 provides a summary of the consultation undertaken by the department.

Table 5: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Local Government Authority advised of proposal 22/11/2023	The Shire of Northampton replied to the draft licence on 14/12/2023 with the following concerns: • *While GMA have stated in their support information that their taking of ground water has not affected the water supply for Utcha Swamp, which is good, I am concerned that the continued taking of underground water will reduce the water level in the aquifer(s) and affect nearby farming properties that use underground water for their farm water supply, as well as native vegetation growth. The volume of underground water taken needs to be monitored and the effect on the water level in the aquifers needs to be monitored. Maybe periodic monitoring should be carried out by an independent company and reported to DWER.* • *The wastewater from the DWRO unit needs to be collected and disposed of in one of the existing evaporative ponds or as per DWER's requirements. It should not be returned to the aquifer or allowed to seep onto the ground. This includes the wastewater from the cleaning and maintenance work carried out on the DWRO unit.* • *GMA is moving a lot of soil at present and creating new dumps/hills, some of which are close to the George Grey Drive road. While I know waste material/soils need to go somewhere, I hope these new dumps are as per the approved plan.*	Groundwater extraction is regulated under groundwater licence number GWL62130(4) and is not relevant to Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. All reject water from the operation of the proposed reverse osmosis plant will be required to be included in the plant recycle water and ultimately, the solar drying cells. Mining operations are managed through Mining Proposal Registration ID 115648, issued by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) under the *Mining Act 1978*.
Licence Holder was provided with draft amendment on 8/02/2024	Licence Holder replied with no comments waiving the 21 day period on 14/02/2024	Noted.

5. Conclusion

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

5.1 Summary of amendments

Table 6 provides a summary of the proposed amendments and will act as record of implemented changes. All proposed changes have been incorporated into the Revised Licence as part of the amendment process.

Table 6: Summary of licence amendments

Condition no.	Proposed amendments
Cover page	Include the Date of Issue to the licence.
4. Table 1	Inclusion of the Bioremediation facility into the listed containment infrastructure. Limiting the soils to be treated within the facility to ensure a solids fraction is >13%.
Condition 10	Included to ensure the correct operation of the Bioremediation facility.
Condition 12	Include to meet requirements in Schedule 2 prior to disposal on site.
Condition 13	Include to meet the requirements in Schedule 3 while undertaking testing of soils within the Bioremediation facility.
Condition 29	Include the requirement to demonstrate compliance with conditions 11, 12 and 13.
Definitions	Including the following terms into Table 9: *AS 4439, ASC NEPM*
Schedule 1: Maps	Including the location of the Bioremediation facility within the Premises map. Include Figure 2: Site map
Schedule 2: Uncontaminated fill threshold	Include to ensure that soils treated at the bioremediation facility meet a maximum concentration of hydrocarbons before being discharged on-site. The parameters and limits are set within the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure.
Schedule 3: sampling and testing standards	Include to ensure the sampling and testing of treated soils within the Bioremediation facility meet the *Australian Standard 1141 Methods for sampling and testing aggregates*.

References

1. Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2015, *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*, Perth, Western Australia.
2. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020, *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
3. DWER 2020, *Guideline: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia.
4. GMA Garnet 2023, *Bioremediation Farm Management – Port Gregory Procedure (Revision 3),* Perth, Western Australia.
5. Makwater 2019, *Product Data Sheet – Brackish Water Reverse Osmosis (BWRO) Desalination*, Malaga 6090.

Appendix 1: Application validation summary

SECTION 1: APPLICATION SUMMARY					
Application type					
Amendment to licence	☒	Current licence number:	L8561/2011/1		
		Relevant works approval number:	W6584/2021/1	N/A	☐
Date application received		9/10/2023			
Applicant and Premises details					
Applicant name/s (full legal name/s)		GMA Garnet Pty Ltd			
Premises name		Port Gregory Garnet Mine			
Premises location		M70/856, M70/204, M70/259, M70/926, M70/927, M70/968, G70/171, M70/1330 and M70/1331			
Local Government Authority		Shire of Northampton			
Application documents					
HPCM file reference number:		DER2015/001679-1~4			
Key application documents (additional to application form):		Application form with supporting document only.			
Scope of application/assessment					
Summary of proposed activities or changes to existing operations.		Licence amendment Operation of Bioremediation facility constructed under works approval W6584.			

Category number/s (activities that cause the premises to become prescribed premises)

Table 1: Prescribed premises categories

Prescribed premises category and description	Assessed production or design capacity
Category 8: Mineral sands mining	3,000,000 tonnes per annual period

Legislative context and other approvals		
Has the applicant referred, or do they intend to refer, their proposal to the EPA under Part IV of the EP Act as a significant proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Referral decision No: Managed under Part V ☐ Assessed under Part IV ☐
Does the applicant hold any existing Part IV Ministerial Statements relevant to the application?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Ministerial statement No: EPA Report No:
Has the proposal been referred and/or assessed under the EPBC Act?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Reference No:

Has the applicant demonstrated occupancy (proof of occupier status)?	Yes ☒ No ☐	Certificate of title ☐ General lease ☐ Expiry: Mining lease / tenement ☐ Expiry: Other evidence ☐ Expiry:
Has the applicant obtained all relevant planning approvals?	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☒	Mining lease
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing EP Act clearing permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒	No clearing is proposed.
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing CAWS Act clearing licence in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Application reference No: N/A Licence/permit No: N/A No clearing is proposed.
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing RIWI Act licence or permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☒ No ☒	Licence/permit No: GWL62130(4)
Does the proposal involve a discharge of waste into a designated area (as defined in section 57 of the EP Act)?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Name: N/A Type: Has Regulatory Services (Water) been consulted? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☒ Regional office:
Is the Premises situated in a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA)?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Name: N/A Priority: N/A Are the proposed activities/ landuse compatible with the PDWSA (refer to WQPN 25)? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☒
Is the Premises subject to any other Acts or subsidiary regulations (e.g. *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004, Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004, State Agreement Act xxxx*)	Yes ☒ No ☐	*Mining Act 1978* Reg. ID 115648
Is the Premises within an Environmental Protection Policy (EPP) Area?	Yes ☐ No ☒	

Is the Premises subject to any EPP requirements?	Yes ☐ No ☒	
Is the Premises a known or suspected contaminated site under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*?	Yes ☐ No ☐	Classification: Possibly Contaminated DMO 12070 Date of classification: N/A