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Grange Resources

Cape Riche Seawater Desalination Plant

Brine Discharge Management Plan

February 2012

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Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms

1.	Introduction	1
1.1	Management Plan Purpose and Scope	1
1.2	Proponent Commitments	1
1.3	Background/Project Description	2
1.4	Cape Riche Seawater Desalination Plant Description	4
1.5	Key Environmental Legislation and Guidelines	7
2.	Receiving Environment	9
2.1	Regional Overview	9
2.2	Water Quality	9
3.	Potential Environmental Impacts	11
3.1	Overview	11
4.	Management	12
5.	Environmental Values, Objectives and Criteria	13
5.1	Environmental Values	13
5.2	Environmental Quality Objectives and Levels of Ecological Protection	13
5.3	Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC)	14
5.4	Achieving the EQOs – Implementation Strategy	14
6.	Monitoring	16
6.1	Marine Water Quality Monitoring Program (MWQMP)	16
6.2	Whole of Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing	25
6.3	Final Brine Discharge Monitoring	26
6.4	Benthic Habitat Monitoring Program (BHMP)	27
7.	Reporting	33
8.	BDMP Auditing and Review	35
9.	References	36

Table Index

Table 1	Typical seawater intake and brine discharge characteristics of the seawater desalination plant	4
Table 2	Typical Dosing Rates of Water Treatment Chemicals	5
Table 3	Key Environmental Legislation and Guidelines	7
Table 4	Key Management Actions	12
Table 5	Site specific Environmental Quality Criteria based on biological effects data	15
Table 6	Coordinates of Sampling Locations	17
Table 7	Marine water quality monitoring program actions	21
Table 8	Benthic habitat monitoring contingency actions	31
Table 9	Reporting requirements for the desalination plant monitoring program	33
Table A2	Comparison between 2009 and February 2011 water quality monitoring	40

Figure Index

Figure 1	Project Location	3
Figure 2	Brine discharge layout and boundary of Low Ecological Protection Area around the discharge point	6
Figure 3	Decision scheme for applying the EQC for salinity and temperature	20
Figure 4	Marine Water Quality Monitoring and Reference Sites	24
Figure 5	Wave Cut Platform Indicative Monitoring Locations	32

Appendices

- A Water Quality Data

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Shortened Form	Full Title
AER	Annual Environmental Review
AHD	Australian Height Datum
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council
ARMCANZ	Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand
BDMP	Brine Discharge Management Plan
BHMP	Benthic Habitat Monitoring Program
BPPH	Benthic Primary Producer Habitat
°C	Degrees Celsius
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation (formerly CALM and DoE)
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority (Western Australia)
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity conservation Act 1999
EQC	Environmental Quality Criteria
EQG	Environmental Quality Guidelines
EQO	Environmental Quality Objective
EQMF	Environmental Quality Management Framework
EV	Environmental Values
GL/y	Gigalitres per year
ha	Hectares
HEPA	High Ecological Protection Area
km	Kilometres
LEPA	Low Ecological Protection Area
m	Metres
mg/L	milligrams per litre

Shortened Form	Full Title
ML	Megalitres
ML/day	Megalitres per day
MWQMP	Marine Water Quality Monitoring Program
NWQMS	National Water Quality Management Strategy
OEPA	Office of Environmental Protection Authority
PER	Public Environmental Review
pH	Measure of the acidity or basicity in an aqueous solution
ppt	parts per thousand
PSU	Practical Salinity Units
RO	Reverse Osmosis
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
WET	Whole of Effluent Toxicity

1. Introduction

This Brine Discharge Management Plan (BDMP) has been prepared on behalf of the Southdown Joint Venture (SDJV) involving Grange Resources Ltd and Sojitz Resources and Technology Pty Ltd to manage the ongoing operation of the Cape Riche Seawater Desalination Plant (the Project), which will supply desalinated water to the Southdown Magnetite mine site. The desalination plant will discharge brine that has different salinity and temperature to the receiving environment, both of which could potentially have an adverse effect on the local marine environment at Cape Riche if not managed appropriately.

1.1 Management Plan Purpose and Scope

The BDMP focuses on managing potential impacts to the receiving marine environment associated with brine discharge from the desalination plant.

Specifically, this management plan will:

- ▶ Identify project related stressors (causes of environmental impacts) and potential impacts to the receiving environment;
- ▶ Outline management strategies that will be adopted to mitigate the identified potential impacts associated with the operation of the desalination plant; and
- ▶ Provide a management framework to enable Grange and its contractors to detect and mitigate any impact on the receiving marine environment from the desalination plant.

1.2 Proponent Commitments

The following commitments from the Project's Public Environmental Review (PER) are addressed in this BDMP.

Management Strategy	Section of BDMP
Prepare and implement a Brine Discharge Environmental Management Plan to manage ongoing operation of the brine discharge from the Cape Riche Seawater Desalination Plant.	Current Document
Prepare and implement a Marine Water Monitoring Program to monitor seawater in the High Ecological Protection Area (HEPA) and reference site to confirm that temperature and salinity do not exceed site specific Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC). Any monitoring of the marine environment will be subject to safe operating conditions.	Section 6.1
Identify the chemicals to be used in the Reverse Osmosis (RO) process and undertake Whole of Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing of actual brine discharge prior commissioning, to confirm the findings from the tests done with simulated brine. Once the chemicals in the brine have been determined, assess their toxicity on the marine environment consistent with the water quality recommendations of ANZECC/ARMCANZ (2000).	Section 6.2

Management Strategy	Section of BDMP
Prepare and implement a Benthic Habitat Monitoring Program.	Section 6.4
Prepare and implement a visual monitoring program of communities on the wave-cut platform adjacent the outfall.	Section 6.4.3
Undertake further studies related to the local coral species and their spawning cycles to verify that there is insignificant entrainment of coral spawn associated with the seawater intake.	Section 6.4.5

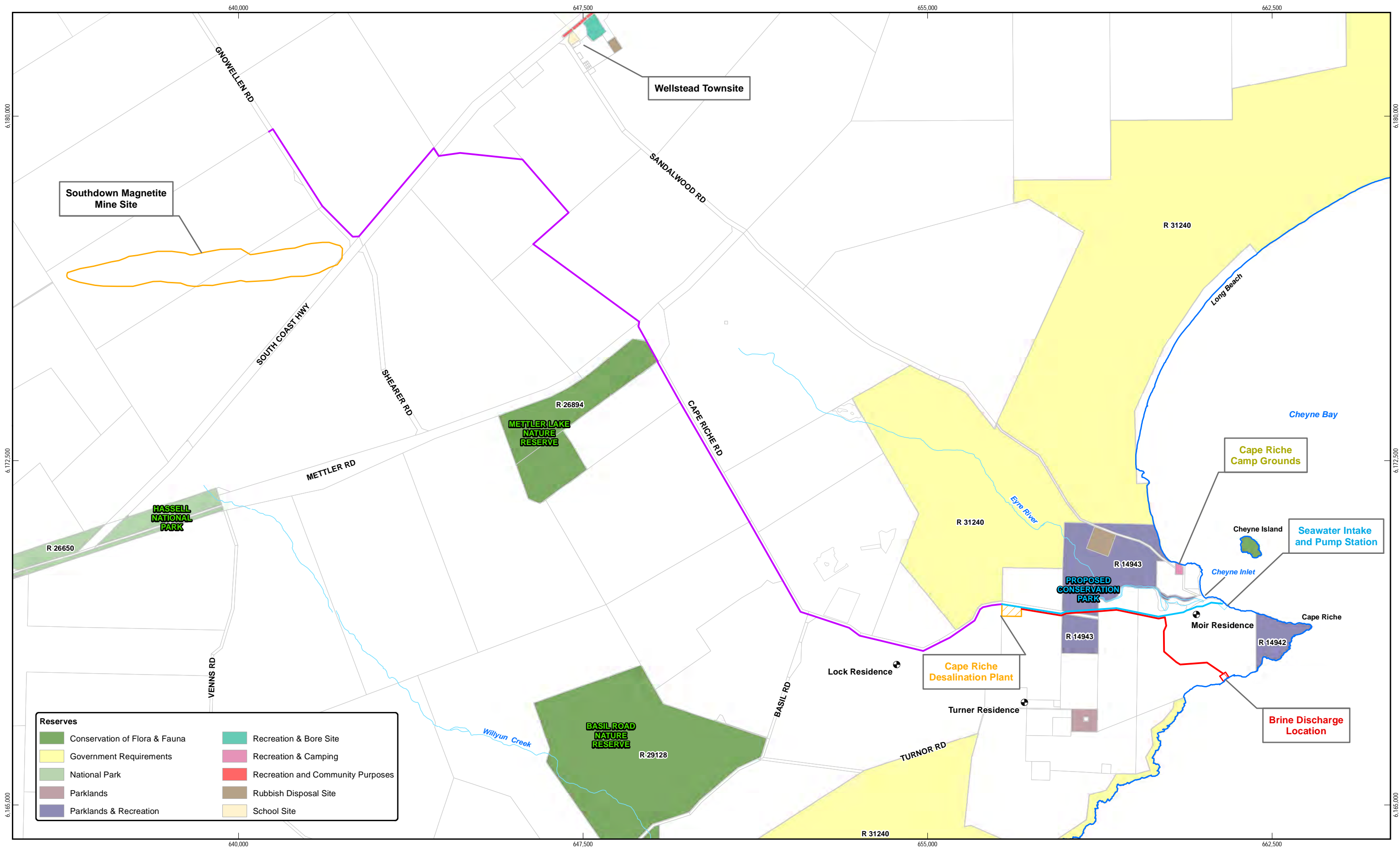
In addition to the commitments highlighted above, this BDMP includes a monitoring program aimed at demonstrating recovery of the BPPH impacted during the construction of the seawater intake. This component is addressed within Section 6.4.4.

1.3 Background/Project Description

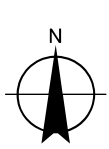
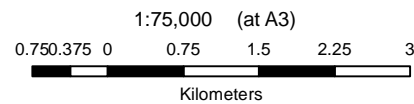
The SDJV proposes to develop the Project in order to provide a reliable, independent water supply to its Southdown Magnetite mine site (**Figure 1**). The Project will supply 12 Gigalitres per year (GL/y) of treated water to the Southdown mine site via a pipeline from the proposed Cape Riche Seawater Desalination Plant.

Major components of the Project include:

- ▶ Pipelines for seawater intake, outfall and treated water supply;
- ▶ Open channel seawater intake on the north side of Cape Riche;
- ▶ Desalination plant; and
- ▶ Brine discharge on the south side of Cape Riche.



Reserves	
	Conservation of Flora & Fauna
	Government Requirements
	National Park
	Parklands
	Parklands & Recreation
	Recreation & Bore Site
	Recreation & Camping
	Recreation and Community Purposes
	Rubbish Disposal Site
	School Site



LEGEND

	Residence		Brine Discharge Pipeline		Brine Discharge Location
	Seawater Transfer Pipeline and Buried Power Line		Named Watercourse		Pump Station
	Treated Water Transfer Pipeline and Power Line		Coastline		Approved Pit Boundary
			Desalination Plant		Cadastre



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Cape Riche
Seawater Desalination Plant

Job Number | 61-26005
Revision | 1
Date | 05 Oct 2011

Project Location

Figure 1

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Data source: Landgate: Cadastre - 20101018, Reserves - 20110525; Coastline - 20110628; DoW: Water Courses - 2011; Grange Resources: Approved Pit Boundary - 20100812; Harley Global: Treated Water Transfer Pipeline and Powerline, Seawater Pipeline and Powerline, Brine Discharge Pipeline - 20110704; GHD: Desalination Plant, Brine Discharge Location - 20110527, Pump Station - 20110826 Residences - 20110623 Created by: tgoad, mczeckaj

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1.4 Cape Riche Seawater Desalination Plant Description

The desalination plant has a nominal design capacity of 35 ML/day. This is based on producing 12 GL/y of treated water with a plant availability of 95%. The Project will use RO desalination technology which is the standard technology adopted for all the large desalination plants either constructed in Australia over the past seven years or currently being constructed in Australia. Best practices for RO desalination plants derived from the recent desalination projects around Australia will be incorporated into the Project.

The plant will consist of two main processes:

- ▶ A pre-treatment plant to remove suspended solids from the seawater; and
- ▶ A RO desalination plant to remove salt from the seawater.

Both the pre-treatment and RO plants will be configured as multiple trains (modules) to provide operational flexibility while at the same time maintaining peak production.

Table 1 provides an indication of the typical intake and brine discharge characteristics of the desalination plant.

Table 1 Typical seawater intake and brine discharge characteristics of the seawater desalination plant

Parameter	Discharge Characteristic ¹
Intake	87 ML/day
Discharge	52 ML/day
Salinity ppt ²	Up to 70 ppt
pH	6 to 8
Temperature (°C)	± 5 °C above ambient [#]
Typical water treatment chemicals	Listed in Table 2

estimated brine temperature changes due to seasonal diurnal heating and cooling of buried brine discharge pipe

The nominal annual production from the desalination plant (12 GL) translates to an annual seawater intake of 30 GL and an annual brine discharge of 18 GL. To meet the annual production target the desalination plant will be required to operate at or close to its nominal capacity of 35 ML/day for most days of the year. During certain times, governed by demand from the Southdown mine site, production rates will be lower, which will result in lower seawater inflow and brine discharge rates.

A number of chemicals are required for the efficient and effective operation of the desalination plant. These may include the chemicals listed below in **Table 2** which shows the potential maximum dosing rates and frequencies. These chemicals are in common use at all currently operating seawater desalination plants within Australia.

¹ All discharge characteristics are subject to final design

² A practical relationship between common salinity units is: 1 PSU (Practical Salinity Unit) ~ 1 ppt (part per thousand).

Table 2 Typical Dosing Rates of Water Treatment Chemicals

Chemical	Dosing Frequency – Potential Maximum	Dosing Rate – Potential Maximum
Sulphuric Acid	continuous	10 mg/L
Ferric Sulphate/Chloride	continuous	≤ 5 mg/L
Polyelectrolyte	continuous	≤ 1 mg/L
Antiscalant	continuous	≤ 1.5 mg/L
Sodium Hypochlorite	Intermittent (0.5h per week)	5 mg/L
Sodium Metabisulphite	Intermittent (0.5h per week)	12 mg/L

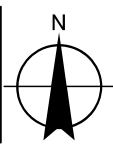
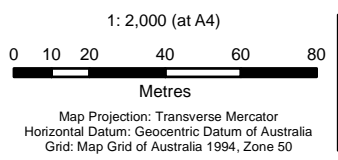
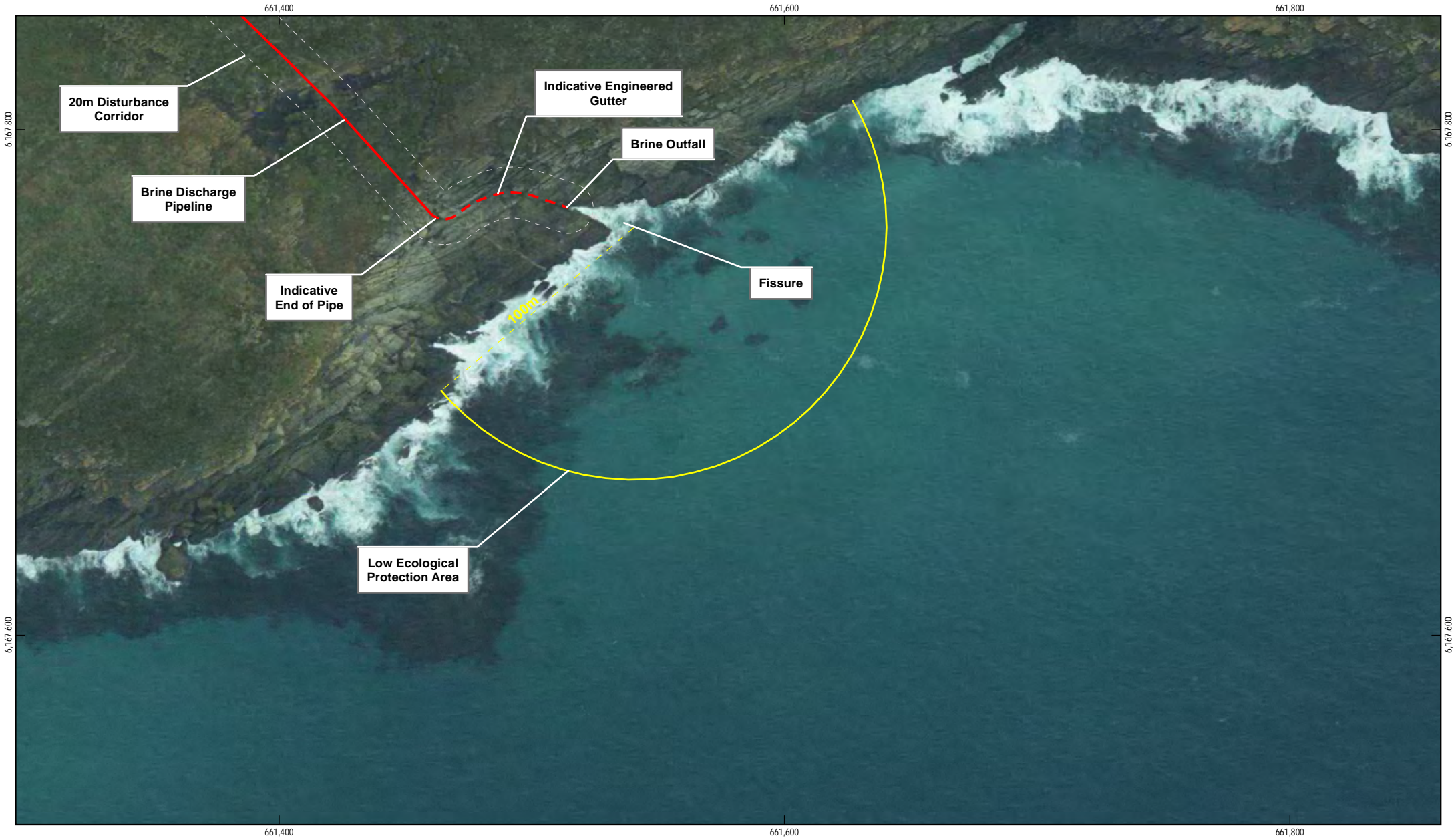
Brine will be pumped from the plant to the end of the brine discharge pipeline and discharged to the ocean via an engineered rock gutter and natural fissure in a wave cut platform on the south side of Cape Riche (**Figure 1**). The layout of the brine discharge arrangements is shown in **Figure 2**.

Towards the seaward end of this gutter the bottom deepens from approximately 2 m above Australian Height Datum (+2 m AHD) to -3 m AHD and broadens into a substantial fissure approximately 15 m wide at the entrance to the sea. Swell and wind waves propagating from the Southern Ocean enter the fissure and often over-top the wave cut platform.

The pipeline will direct brine into the drainage engineered rock gutter up to 100 m back from the shoreline at approximately 15 m AHD. During construction, the gutter will be cleared of loose rocks and deepened.

An engineered gutter is used to transport the brine across the rock platform to the fissure for a number of reasons, including the following:

- ▶ The shoreline up to 15 m AHD is exposed to significant wave forces which have the potential to damage the pipeline and, in some circumstances, could destroy the pipeline;
- ▶ Debris in the form of large boulders may be dislodged in the area and could be thrown against the pipe by waves with the potential to damage and block the pipeline;
- ▶ Debris may enter the end of the pipe during a storm event, blocking the end of the pipeline and interfering with discharge flow in a situation where access to unblock the pipeline may be too dangerous and supply could be interrupted for some time;
- ▶ In heavy seas the performance of the discharge system may be affected by pressure surges in the pipe caused by the large swells impacting the shoreline; and
- ▶ Construction and fixing of a pipe in the high impact wave zone will be a higher safety risk to workers than the creation of an engineered channel on the upper sections of the wave cut platform, away from breaking waves.



- LEGEND**
- Indicative Engineered Gutter
 - Brine Discharge Pipeline
 - 20m Disturbance Corridor
 - Low Ecological Protection Area



Cape Riche
Seawater Desalination Plant

Job Number 61-26005
Revision 6
Date 06 Feb 2012

Brine Discharge Layout and Boundary
of Low Ecological Protection Area
Around the Discharge Point

Figure 2

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Data source: Grange Resources: 20cm Aerial Mosaic - 20100901; GHD: Indicative Engineered Gutter - 20110623, Low Ecological Protection Area - 20120123, 20m Disturbance Corridor - 20110629, Brine Discharge Pipeline - 20110623. Created by: mczecka
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1.5 Key Environmental Legislation and Guidelines

The SDJV, its employees and contractors will comply with all Commonwealth and State legislation that applies to the Project. Legislation relevant to effluent discharge and water management is summarised in **Table 3**.

Table 3 Key Environmental Legislation and Guidelines

Legislation	Responsible Government Authority	Aspect
Commonwealth Government Legislation		
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Community	<p>Matters of National Environmental Significance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Listed threatened species and ecological communities ▶ Migratory species
State Government Legislation		
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>	Office of the Environmental Protection Authority (OEPA), Western Australia	Primary environmental legislation within Western Australia, relating to the prevention, control and abatement of pollution and environmental harm, for the conservation, preservation, protection, enhancement and management of the environment.
<i>Western Australian Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004</i>	Western Australia Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC)	<p>These regulations prohibit commercial activities from discharging certain wastes into the environment. The prohibited wastes include petrol, sewage, degreasers, detergents and food wastes.</p> <p>Specifically, it is an offence to discharge sediment into the marine environment, and to discharge brine in which are: acid with a pH less than 4; alkali with a pH more than 10; animal oil, fat or grease; compounds of solutions of cyanide, chromium, cadmium, lead, arsenic, mercury, nickel, zinc, copper; degreaser; detergent; dye; engine coolant or engine corrosion inhibitor; mineral oil; organic solvent; paint; petrol, diesel or other hydrocarbon; pesticide; vegetable oil, fat or grease.</p>
<i>Environment Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004</i>	DEC, Western Australia	<p>These regulations list the types of controlled waste which must be stored, treated, transported and disposed of as set out in the regulations.</p> <p>DEC have developed a series of guidelines in support of the regulations for appropriate transport and disposal of controlled waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Guideline for Controlled Waste Carriers (DEC, 2004a); ▶ Guideline for Controlled Waste Treatment or

Disposal Sites (DEC, 2004b);

- User Guide: Controlled Waste Tracking System (DEC, 2006); and
 - Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions (DEC, 1996).
-

Guidelines

National Water Quality Management Strategy – the Environmental Quality Management Framework (EQMF)	DEC, Western Australia	The EQMF is underpinned by the principles of the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD Steering Committee 1992). The State Government has endorsed the progressive implementation of the EQMF for all of the State’s marine waters on a priority basis. Consistent with the National Water Quality Management Strategy (NWQMS), a tiered approach has been adopted for the Environmental Management Framework. To this end, the State Government has developed a set of Environmental Values (EV) and Environmental Quality Objectives (EQO) for use in Western Australia’s coastal waters. The intent is that Proponents will agree to maintain the EVs and EQOs through adherence to appropriate Environmental Quality Guidelines (EQG) and Environmental Quality Standards (EQS).
Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC/ARMCANZ 2000)	Commonwealth Australia	The ANZECC/ARMCANZ (2000) guidelines “provide an authoritative guide for setting water quality objectives required to sustain current, or likely future, environmental values [uses] for natural and semi natural water resources in Australia and New Zealand.” The Water Quality Guidelines were prepared as part of Australia’s NWQMS.

2. Receiving Environment

2.1 Regional Overview

The Project is located in the South Coast region of Western Australia, approximately 90 kilometres (km) east north-east of Albany and approximately 19 km from the nearest town of Wellstead.

The brine discharge is located along the south side of Cape Riche. The brine discharge location is categorised as having high granite or gneissic headland exposed to the open ocean swells with wave-swept slopes, steep to shores, cliff and small lunate bays between projecting elements of headland (Colman 1998). This is a typical feature of the southwest coast and is a high energy environment with steep slopes, particularly around the headlands.

The marine setting can be summarised as follows:

- ▶ Rock platform, with a natural fissure, highly exposed to seas and winds;
- ▶ Benthic habitat comprising bare boulders and sand, with occasional strands of brown macroalgae within metres of the rock platform; and
- ▶ Sloping seabed transitioning within several metres of the wave cut platform to a barren sand plane.

The marine ecosystem in the regional vicinity of the outfall supports both commercial and recreational uses.

2.2 Water Quality

The water quality along the south west coast receives only limited influence from land-derived water sources because of the relatively small number of significant streams in the region. Further, these streams tend to flow intermittently and typically only have a short-term transient influence on local marine water quality (DEWHA 2007). The marine water quality is most strongly influenced by the character of the major coastal oceanographic currents (e.g. Leeuwin, Cresswell).

To improve the limited understanding of the marine water quality in the Cape Riche area, Grange commenced a monitoring program within Cheyne Bay, north of Cape Riche, in 2009. Baseline water quality surveys of the Cape Riche region were undertaken during the seasonal periods of 2009, 2010 (autumn only) and 2011 (360 Environmental 2010; GHD 2011a).

Comparison of the water quality data at Cape Riche with the ANZECC/ARMCANZ (2000) default water quality guidelines indicates that the water quality of the coastal waters is good from both an ecological and desalination source water perspective.

Water quality data from the GHD (2011a) survey, as well as comparisons of this data with the 360 Environmental (2010) data, are presented in Appendix A.

Water Temperature

The water temperatures surrounding Cape Riche vary seasonally, with a range of approximately 15 to 22 °C (360 Environmental 2010). An anomalous increase in water temperature in Cheyne Bay over a two-month logging period from mid-February to mid-March 2011 was the result of an unusually warm March and April, and a cool February (GHD 2011b). Further, a strong La Niña event may have led to the Leeuwin Current penetrating further east than it might during typical years.

Salinity

Salinity measurements, as taken from continuous loggers in Cheyne Bay, ranged from approximately 35.6 to 35.7 ppt³ from mid-February to mid-March 2011 (GHD 2011b), similar to SLOCUM Seaglider measurements during the November-December 2010 and February-March 2011 deployments of 35.6 to 35.8 ppt (GHD 2011b), and within the 2009 seasonal range of 35.5 to 36.3 PSU (360 Environmental 2010).

Dissolved Oxygen

It is unlikely that prolonged stratification events will occur in the energetic coastal waters adjacent the brine outfall on the south side of Cape Riche. The percentage saturation of dissolved oxygen (DO) within the marine waters of Cape Riche was recorded during 2009 (360 Environmental 2010) and 2011 (GHD 2011a). Measurements were within a range of 91.5% to 113.9% DO saturation, thus within the ANZECC/ARMCANZ (2000) guideline ranges for inshore marine waters of south Western Australia (GHD 2011a).

³ For the practical purposes of this report it is assumed that 1 PSU = 1 ppt.

3. Potential Environmental Impacts

3.1 Overview

The main potential source of impacts to the marine environment from the Project is the discharge of brine from the desalination plant. The brine from the desalination plant will be returned to the sea on the south side of Cape Riche via a pipeline and engineered gutter flowing naturally into a high energy seawater fissure. This location will enable mixing of the brine stream in a high energy wave environment with good water exchange.

Potential impacts from brine discharge may occur if the brine plume does not mix adequately with the receiving environment and this leads to changes in the physical and chemical properties of the receiving waters beyond those normally experienced. Physical impacts may include increases in salinity and temperature and decreases in DO concentration of the receiving marine water. Chemical impacts may include increases in the concentration of metals and introduction of other chemicals such as antiscalants and biocides.

There is potential for brine discharge to lead to chronic effects on the distribution, abundance and health of marine fauna and benthic primary producers if the discharge is uncontrolled.

4. Management

The objective of this BDMP is to protect ecosystem integrity around Cape Riche from potential impacts from the desalination plant brine discharge.

To achieve this objective a series of management actions have been identified and are summarised in **Table 4**. The monitoring program outlined in Section 6 provides the methods for assessing compliance of the desalination plant against the Environmental Quality Objectives defined in Section 5.

Table 4 Key Management Actions

Action	Accountability	Timing
Prepare a Brine Discharge Management Plan.	Grange Environment Manager	Completed – current document
Undertake WET testing of simulated brine to determine dilution required to meet high level of ecological protection.	Grange Environment Manager	Completed PER (2011)
Undertake desalination plant discharge modelling to demonstrate that the required dilution (as determined by WET testing) will be met.	Grange Environment Manager	Completed PER (2011)
Conduct WET testing of actual brine discharge to confirm the findings from initial tests undertaken with simulated brine.	Grange Environment Manager	During commissioning and prior to discharge
Prepare and implement a water quality monitoring program to confirm that the desalination plant discharge is meeting modelling predictions (subject to calm weather, state safety laws and company policies) and that the discharge is compliant with the proposed HEPA requirements.	Grange Environment Manager	Baseline monitoring. During operation, four times per annum.
Prepare and implement a Benthic Habitat Monitoring Program to demonstrate that the brine discharge has no significant effect on the biological communities within safely accessible areas of the wave cut platform.	Grange Environment Manager	Baseline monitoring. During operation, four times per annum during operation, and limited to the first three years of operation.

5. Environmental Values, Objectives and Criteria

5.1 Environmental Values

An environmental value (EV) is a “particular value or use of the environment that is important for ecosystem health or public use, welfare, safety or health which requires protection from the effects of pollution, waste discharges and deposit” (ANZECC/ARMCANZ 2000). The most stringent EV of relevance to the Project is Ecosystem Health.

5.2 Environmental Quality Objectives and Levels of Ecological Protection

Environmental Quality Objectives (EQO) represent the management goals needed to protect the EV identified in Section 5.1 and are aligned with the EPA marine water quality objectives.

For the Project’s brine discharge, the EQO is the maintenance of ecosystem integrity.

Assessment of monitoring data will provide insight into whether the EQO is being achieved. The environmental quality indicators selected for monitoring will correlate to the EQO and the stressor (e.g. brine input) which threatens its achievement. For each of the environmental indicators monitored, Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC), either descriptive or quantitative, have been provided as benchmarks against which the monitoring data can be compared to determine whether the EQO has been met. If the EQO is deemed not to be met, then this signals the need for corrective management actions (e.g. reduction or alteration of waste discharge) in order to achieve the desired management goal.

To achieve the EQO of maintenance of ecosystem integrity, it is necessary to provide a high level of ecological protection to the marine waters around Cape Riche beyond an initial mixing zone, in which lower ecological protection may occur. Although the design and operation of the brine discharge will minimise changes to water quality, it is recognised that some change will be detectable in the near-field area immediately surrounding the point of discharge.

A low level of ecological protection has been set for an area that extends 100 m from the point where the Fissure discharges to the Southern Ocean, as shown in **Figure 2**. This area is defined as the Low Ecological Protection Area (LEPA). Outside of the LEPA, all water will be assigned a high level of ecological protection. This area will be managed as a High Ecological Protection Area (HEPA)

The levels of protection provided within the LEPA and HEPA are described by EPA (2005) as follows:

Low ecological protection area (LEPA)

LEPA will allow for large changes in contaminant concentrations causing large changes beyond natural variation in the natural diversity of species and biological communities, rates of ecosystems processes and abundance of marine life, but does not result in bioaccumulation in nearby high ecological protection areas.

High ecological protection area (HEPA)

HEPA will allow for small changes in contaminant concentrates with no resultant detectable changes beyond natural variation in diversity of species and biological communities, ecosystems processes and abundance of marine life.

5.3 Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC)

EQC are established to provide benchmarks against which environmental quality and environmental performance can be measured. The BDMP has adopted a tiered approach whereby environmental quality is assessed against two levels of quantitative environmental protection: Environmental Quality Guidelines (EQGs) and Environmental Quality Standards (EQSs). EQC have been developed for explicit use within the HEPA, as outlined below.

Environmental Quality Guidelines (EQGs)

EQGs are quantitative criteria which, if exceeded, indicate that there is a risk that the EQO is not being met. If an EQG is exceeded, a more detailed assessment is triggered.

Environmental Quality Standards (EQSs)

EQSs are quantitative criteria which, if exceeded, indicate a significant risk that the EQO is not being met. If an EQS is exceeded a management response is triggered.

EQCs have been determined for measurable stressors relevant to the brine discharge: salinity and temperature using the dilution requirements of the WET testing in order to achieve a high level of ecological protection (i.e. 99% species protection as per ANZECC/ARMCANZ 2000).

5.4 Achieving the EQOs – Implementation Strategy

For this BDMP, EQGs have been developed such that exceedance of an EQG is a 'trigger' for further investigation against the corresponding EQS.

If an EQS is exceeded, it is considered that there is a significant risk that the associated EQO is not being achieved and an immediate investigation into the cause is needed as well as management actions to remedy the loss in quality and meet the EQO.

A summary of the EQC established as part of the PER process is provided in **Table 5**. Section 6 includes the monitoring, management and contingency management responses should the EQC be exceeded.

Table 5 Site specific Environmental Quality Criteria based on biological effects data

Environmental Quality Indicator	Environmental Quality Criteria	Measurement Method
Salinity (as an indicator for whole of effluent toxicity)	<p><u>Environmental Quality Guideline:</u> Salinity shall not exceed +0.4 ppt above background salinity (measured at the reference sites).</p> <p><u>Environmental Quality Standard:</u> Salinity shall not exceed +0.6 ppt above background salinity (measured at the reference sites).</p>	<p>Salinity measurement at surface and bottom (nominally 0.5 m from surface and 0.5 m from bottom) at three putative impact sites located as close as safely practical to the LEPA-HEPA boundary and at reference sites at locations unlikely to be affected by the brine discharge.</p> <p>Monitoring program is discussed in Section 6.</p>
Temperature	<p><u>Environmental Quality Guideline:</u> Temperature shall not exceed +1 °C above background temperature (measured at the reference sites).</p> <p><u>Initial Environmental Quality Standard:</u> Temperature shall not exceed +2 °C above background temperature (measured at the reference sites).</p>	<p>Temperature measurement at surface and bottom (nominally 0.5 m from surface and 0.5 m from bottom) at three putative impact sites located as close as safely practical to the LEPA-HEPA boundary and at reference sites at locations unlikely to be affected by the brine discharge.</p> <p>Monitoring program is discussed in Section 6.</p>

6. Monitoring

The monitoring program described in the following sections has been developed to identify any significant changes to the coastal waters around Cape Riche that may be attributable to the brine discharge.

The SDJV will use a tiered approach to determine whether or not the brine discharge is operating within the EQC. The HEPA is the critical area of assessment given it is not safe to monitor within the LEPA due to dangerous swell and backwash closer to the cliffs. Water quality monitoring will be undertaken as close as safely practical to the HEPA-LEPA boundary, which is likely to be at a distance of 100 m from the shoreline.

The monitoring program comprises of four components to enable ongoing assessment of performance against the EQO outlined in Section 5. These four components include:

1. Conducting WET testing to confirm the toxicity of the discharge and number of dilutions required to achieve a high level of ecological protection;
2. Final brine discharge monitoring of primary contaminants of concern, to ensure constituents of the brine are within range determined during WET testing and hence predicted concentrations of constituents will continue to meet HEPA ECQ at the boundary of the LEPA;
3. Water quality monitoring four times per annum to verify that actual dilution is sufficient and EQC are being met within the HEPA; and
4. Benthic habitat monitoring at the wave cut platform, four times per annum for a period of three years, to demonstrate no impact from the discharge.

The initial three stages of monitoring have been developed to assess whether the plant is operating in accordance with design specifications and that the desalination plume modelling has accurately described the plume behaviour and dispersion. Compliance with the targets and objectives of these three stages of monitoring will provide sufficient confidence in the accuracy of modelling and performance of the natural mixing within the Fissure. Following three years of monitoring with favourable results, it is anticipated that this monitoring program will be reviewed and potentially reduced, in consultation with the OEPA and DEC through its Operating Licence required under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

The benthic habitat monitoring program will be conducted four times per annum for a period of at least three years, to demonstrate that the brine discharge has no effect on the biological communities on the wave cut platform outside of the area consistent with the size of the LEPA. Following three years of monitoring with favourable results, it is anticipated that this monitoring program will be scaled back, or ceased.

6.1 Marine Water Quality Monitoring Program (MWQMP)

6.1.1 Objective

The objective of the MWQMP is to monitor the water quality of the receiving environment and detect if the EQC are maintained at designated HEPA sites.

In addition to the EQC indicators of salinity and temperature, a broad suite of parameters (including pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), nutrients and metals) will be monitored to develop a baseline of water quality in the Cape Riche area for potential use in any future studies relevant to the brine discharge. It is noted that there is currently no cause/effect pathway identified for the additional water quality parameters. These parameters are being monitored at SDJV's discretion to better understand the environment and to provide additional baseline data should it be necessary to set EQCs for new parameters when the final brine discharge is tested.

6.1.2 Methodology

Monitoring locations

Six monitoring locations will be established for the MWQMP, including:

- ▶ Three putative impact locations within the HEPA, positioned as close as safely practical to the HEPA-LEPA boundary. Based on existing site experience, these locations have been positioned approximately 100 m offshore; and
- ▶ Three reference locations within the greater HEPA. One site approximately 1 km west of the LEPA, one site approximately 1 km east of the LEPA and one site within Cheyne Bay.

Proposed sampling locations are illustrated in **Figure 4** with further detail listed in **Table 6**.

Table 6 Coordinates of Sampling Locations

Sampling ID	Site description	Easting	Northing
CR-A	Cape Riche Impact Site HEPA	661551	6167653
CR-B	Cape Riche Impact Site HEPA	661639	6167676
CR-C	Cape Riche Impact Site HEPA	661594	6167699
CR-RW	Cape Riche Reference Site West	660778	6167085
CR-RE	Cape Riche Reference Site East	662928	6168185
CR-RN	Cape Riche Reference Site North (Cheyne Bay)	662922	6169204

Survey Timing

Due to risks associated with accessing and working in the vicinity of Cape Riche, sampling activities associated with water quality monitoring will only take place when all safety requirements of both SDJV and the monitoring contractor are met.

Baseline monitoring will be undertaken on a quarterly basis for 12 months prior to commissioning of the plant and continue quarterly thereafter. Should adverse conditions inhibit or delay the prescribed quarterly monitoring schedule, sampling efforts will be rescheduled to take place at the earliest opportunity in which it is safe to do so, such that a minimum of four sampling events are undertaken each year of the program.

Following three years of monitoring with favourable results, it is anticipated that this monitoring program will be reviewed and potentially reduced, in consultation with DEC through its Operating Licence required under Part V of the EP Act.

Survey Parameters

Vertical Profiling

Vessel-based vertical profiles of the water column will be undertaken at each site by using a calibrated water quality meter. As a minimum, target parameters will be:

- ▶ Temperature;
- ▶ Salinity;
- ▶ pH; and
- ▶ Dissolved Oxygen.

Laboratory Analysis

In addition to vertical profiling of the water column, 'grab' samples will be collected at each monitoring site for the quantitative assessment of:

- ▶ Nutrients: total nitrogen, ammonium, nitrite, nitrate, total phosphorus and ortho-phosphorus;
- ▶ Dissolved metals: Al, As, B, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Mn, Hg, Mo, Ni, Se, Ag, V, Zn; and
- ▶ Those chemicals / compounds identified within the brine matrix as being chemicals of concern following commissioning analysis.

Water samples will be collected at the near surface (-1 m) and near bottom (+1 m) of the water column using a Niskin-type water sampler. Samples will be stored in a chilled cooler aboard the vessel and refrigerated overnight prior to transfer to a NATA accredited laboratory for analysis.

6.1.3 QA/QC

All samples are to be collected following quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) measures as recommended in AS/NZS 5667.1 and the *Australian Guidelines for Water Quality Monitoring and Reporting* (ANZECC & ARMCANZ 2000). Strict sample hygiene protocols will be established in discussion with the analytical laboratory for the collection and treatment of dissolved metals samples to avoid potential contamination.

All samples are to be accompanied by completed Chain of Custody (CoC) documentation and analysed at a suitable NATA accredited laboratory.

Two duplicate samples will be collected during each sampling event from sites and water depths randomly selected prior to each survey. Results from these samples will be utilised to verify internal laboratory procedures and subsequent accuracy of analysis.

No 'field split' samples or third party laboratory analysis for inter-laboratory comparison is proposed as part of this monitoring program.

6.1.4 Compliance Assessment

Following each monitoring event the salinity and temperature data from the impact sites will be compared to EQG and EQS values and to the reference site data.

Salinity

The surface and bottom salinity for each monitoring site will be taken as a point from the salinity profile approximately 0.5 m from surface and 0.5 m from bottom respectively.

A reference surface salinity will be calculated using the mean of the surface salinities of the three reference sites. A reference bottom salinity will be calculated using the mean of the bottom salinities of the three reference sites.

To assess compliance against the salinity EQG and EQS, the surface salinity for each impact site will be compared with the reference surface salinity and the bottom salinity for each impact site will be compared with the reference bottom salinity.

Temperature

The surface and bottom temperature for each monitoring site will be taken as a point from the temperature profile approximately 0.5 m from surface and 0.5 m from bottom respectively.

A reference surface temperature will then be calculated using the mean of the surface temperatures of the three reference sites. A reference bottom temperature will be calculated using the mean of the bottom temperatures of the three reference sites.

To assess compliance against the temperature EQG and EQS, the surface temperature for each impact site will be compared with the reference surface temperature and the bottom temperature for each impact site will be compared with the reference bottom temperature.

6.1.5 Environmental Quality Criteria Decision Scheme and Actions

Once a level of compliance has been established following water quality monitoring, the decision scheme shown in **Figure 3** will be used to select the appropriate actions listed in **Table 7**.

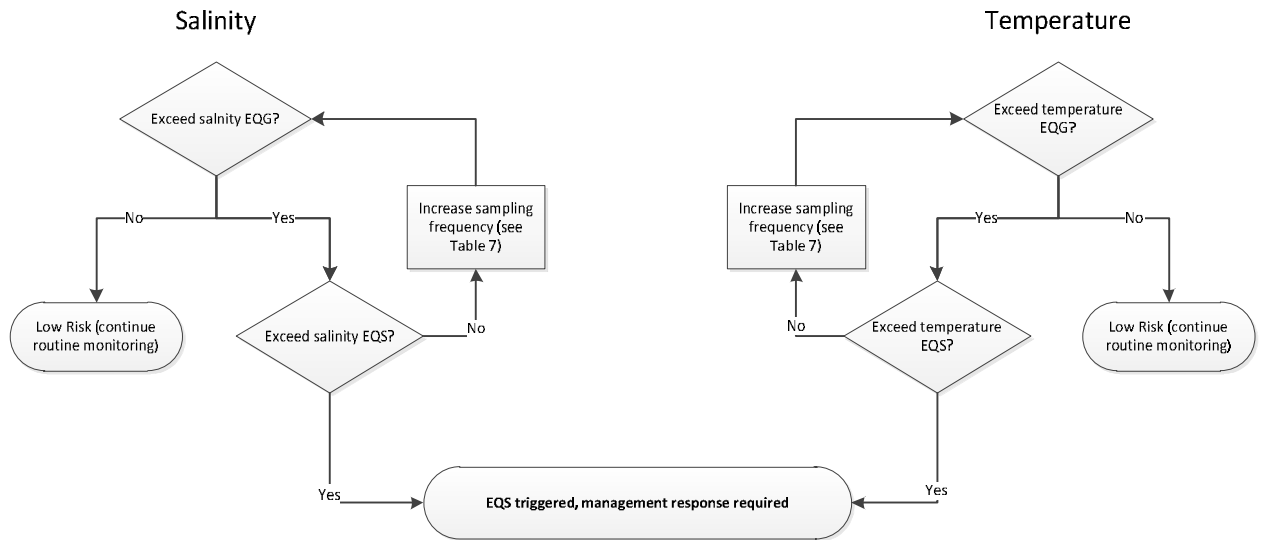


Figure 3 Decision scheme for applying the EQC for salinity and temperature

Table 7 Marine water quality monitoring program actions

Trigger	Action	Responsibility
EQG for salinity in Table 5 is exceeded	<p>The following more detailed assessments will be triggered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A more detailed assessment of salinity in the HEPA and reference sites, including additional measurements, to confirm EQS is being met. ▶ Increased sampling frequency to monthly until below EQG. 	Site Environmental Coordinator
EQG for temperature in Table 5 is exceeded	<p>The following more detailed assessments will be triggered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A more detailed assessment of water temperature in the HEPA and reference sites, including additional measurements, to confirm EQS is being met. ▶ Increased sampling frequency to monthly until below EQG. 	Site Environmental Coordinator
An EQS in Table 5 is exceeded.	<p>The following management responses will be triggered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inform the OEPA and DEC as soon as practicable. ▶ Re-analyse brine discharge and review the current plant operations to identify if brine discharge composition has changed. ▶ Assess possibility of altering process to re-achieve design standard discharge. ▶ Undertake Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) tests to identify contaminants of concern and review management required to reduce to acceptable levels (see Section 6.1.6). ▶ Assess and implement alternate options to aid brine dilution, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ‘Shandying’ of the brine with untreated intake water prior to discharge; or – Introducing a second discharge point on the opposite end of the 	Site Environmental Coordinator

wave cut platform (utilising a 2nd existing fissure) to halve the quantity of brine being discharged at each point, thereby significantly increasing initial dilution.

- ▶ Continue increased water quality monitoring within the HEPA and reference sites during implementation of contingency strategies to demonstrate the efficacy of the management measures.
-

6.1.6 Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

In the event an EQS is exceeded, a step-wise TRE will be undertaken which will include:

1. Identification of the contaminant(s) of concern and the management required to reduce them to acceptable levels. This would include a detailed examination of the waste stream and potentially include a Stage 1 Toxicity Identification Evaluation.
2. Management measures to reduce the contaminant(s) of concern will be implemented, along with monitoring to confirm that the required results are being achieved. The monitoring could include brine characterisation, further WET tests and/or in situ monitoring, subject to further consultation with EPA.
3. Management actions may include (a) the option of introducing a second discharge fissure to increase dilution and/or (b) identifying the source of the major contaminant with the intention of reducing its input and/or neutralising the toxicity of the contaminant chemically and/or (c) 'shandy' the brine with untreated intake water to provide dilution prior to discharge.

If required, additional management actions will be discussed and implemented with advice from the OEPA.

6.1.7 Reporting

Compliance and performance reporting to the OEPA will be undertaken in accordance with applicable and relevant legislative requirements, including any requirements of the Ministerial Statement.

Quarterly Reporting

Within 5 working days of the completion of water quality monitoring, survey data obtained from the vertical profiling component of works will be assessed for compliance with the prescribed EQC.

A brief Quarterly Report, summarising the activities undertaken, general observations, data analysis and any issues, hazards or opportunities identified will be submitted to the SDJV Environment Manager within 10 working days of receiving the results from the laboratory.

Should EQC levels be exceeded, however, the SDJV Environment Manager will be contacted by telephone (within 24 hours of data analysis), followed by written correspondence (Exceedance Report) including the data obtained, analysis performed and type of exceedance(s) identified (within 5 working

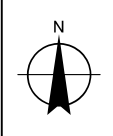
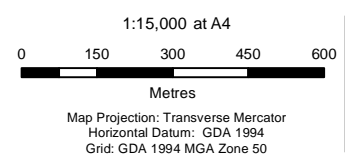
days). Given the relatively rapid turnaround timeframes required of this Exceedance Report, no information obtained from the laboratory analysis component of the sampling program is required. However, these data will be incorporated into the reporting associated with the next scheduled quarterly survey.

The SDJV Environment Manager will report EQC exceedances to the CEO of the OEPA and DEC as soon as practicable, in accordance with the requirements of the Ministerial Statement and Operating Licence required under Part V of the EP Act. The exceedance report will be accompanied by a description of the management measures that will be implemented in response to the exceedance and associated timelines.

Annual Reporting

An Annual Report summarising all results from the previous four quarterly monitoring surveys will be prepared. This report will provide a general description of the water quality monitoring program to date, results obtained and conclusions based on their analysis and interpretation. Actions taken to address any issues, hazards or opportunities will also be included.

The Annual Report will be completed in accordance with the requirements and timing to be detailed in the Ministerial Statement, when approved. The Annual Report will include all raw data, photographs and other relevant information (e.g. CoC forms) associated with the previous four quarterly surveys in suitable electronic format.



LEGEND	
● Water Quality Impact Sites	Seawater Transfer Pipeline and Buried Power Line
● Water Quality Reference Sites	Pump Station Area
Brine Discharge Pipeline	Cadastre
LEPA	



Cape Riche
Seawater Desalination Plant

Job Number	61-26005
Revision	5
Date	02 Feb 2012

Marine Water Quality Monitoring
and Reference Sites

Figure 4

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 © 2012. Whilst every care has been taken to prepare this map, GHD, Grange Resources and Landgate make no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and cannot accept liability and responsibility of any kind (whether in contract, tort or otherwise) for any expenses, losses, damages and/or costs (including indirect or consequential damage) which are or may be incurred by any party as a result of the map being inaccurate, incomplete or unsuitable in any way and for any reason.
 Data source: Landgate: Cadastre - 20101210, Mosaic 2008 Cheyne - 20110927; GHD: Water Quality Impact Sites - 20111212, Water Quality Reference Sites - 20111212, Brine Discharge Pipeline - 20110623, Seawater Transfer Pipeline and Buried Power Line - 20110704, LEPA - 20120123, Pump Station Area - 20110826. Created by: vdnh, mczejaj

6.2 Whole of Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

6.2.1 Objective

During commissioning of the desalination plant and other select times (detailed below), WET testing of the brine to be discharged will be undertaken to confirm the findings of the WET testing done with simulated brine (as reported in the 2011 PER) and to confirm the number of dilutions required to achieve a high level of species protection within the HEPA. This dilution requirement (i.e. number of dilutions required to achieve 99% species protection) will then form the basis for the salinity EQS.

As with the WET testing completed for the PER (2011), chemical measurements will be compared to the ANZECC/ARMCANZ (2000) water quality guideline trigger values to identify any adverse changes in water quality and contaminants of potential concern. Both acute and chronic species protection trigger values at 99, 95, 90 and 80% species protection levels will be derived using the Effect Concentration 10⁴ (EC10) data.

6.2.2 Performance Indicator

As a high level of protection is required within the HEPA, the performance indicator is for the WET testing to show that the dilution required for a high level of species protection is less than the minimum dilution predicted within the LEPA (i.e. <60 times dilution, see Section 8.8 of the PER).

6.2.3 Methodology

Sampling design

The WET testing will comprise the following tests:

- ▶ 48 hour macroalgal germination test using the marine brown kelp *Ecklonia radiata*;
- ▶ 72 hour sea urchin zygote development into pluteus larvae using the marine echinoderm *Helicidaris erythrogramma*;
- ▶ 48 hour brine survival and larval development of fertilised larvae using the blue mussel *Mytilus edulis*;
- ▶ 21 Day copepod survival and reproduction using the estuarine copepod *Gladioferens imparipes*; and
- ▶ 7 day larval fish growth test using the marine fish pink snapper *Pagrus auratus*.

Monitoring requirements

The WET testing will be undertaken under the following circumstances:

- ▶ During commissioning;
- ▶ Within one year of full operation; and
- ▶ Upon change in the desalination treatment process or the chemical additives used in the water treatment process.

⁴ Effect Concentration that causes an observable adverse effect in 10% of the test organisms.

6.2.4 Reporting

Following receipt of WET testing results, a summary report will be prepared that records and describes the testing results. Dilution requirements will be compared to the dilution predicted in the hydrodynamic modelling undertaken for the PER (2011), or to actual water quality monitoring data, to confirm that a high level of protection can be expected within the HEPA.

The SDJV Environment Manager will report EQC exceedances to the CEO of the OEPA and DEC as soon as practicable, in accordance with the requirements of the Ministerial Statement and Operating Licence required under Part V of the EP Act. The exceedance report will be accompanied by a description of the management measures that will be implemented in response to the exceedance and associated timelines.

6.3 Final Brine Discharge Monitoring

6.3.1 Overview

Following analysis of the actual brine to be discharged and the receipt of WET testing results obtained during commissioning, the primary contaminants of concern within the final brine effluent will be identified and EQCs developed.

6.3.2 Objective

The objective of the final brine discharge monitoring is to monitor the composition of the brine to demonstrate that the chemical composition of the brine being discharged is within the range considered by the WET testing, and hence that the salinity EQC (as an indicator of whole of effluent toxicity) is still valid.

The salinity of the brine is also required for comparison with reference site and impact site salinity levels recorded as part of the MWQMP for determination of compliance with the salinity EQS.

6.3.3 Methodology

Identification of Contaminants of Concern

As part of the WET testing to be undertaken during commissioning of the plant, chemical measurements of the brine to be discharged will be compared to the ANZECC/ARMCANZ (2000) water quality guideline trigger values to identify contaminants of potential concern.

During this stage, the analytical laboratory will be consulted with to determine appropriate contaminants of concern and corresponding trigger levels at which WET testing should be re-done.

In addition, real-time measurements of the following parameters will be taken at the plant immediately prior to the brine entering the outfall pipeline:

- ▶ Temperature;
- ▶ Salinity;
- ▶ pH; and
- ▶ Dissolved Oxygen.

Final Brine Discharge Sampling

Samples of the final brine discharge will be taken at a sampling point located at the plant immediately prior to the brine entering the outfall pipeline.

Samples will be refrigerated prior to transfer to a NATA accredited laboratory for analysis.

6.3.4 Compliance Assessment

Results of the final brine discharge analysis will be assessed against the determined EQC (when developed). It is anticipated that the:

- ▶ The EQG will be a concentration determined in consultation with the analytical laboratory, which if met, may affect the findings of the original WET testing; and
- ▶ EQS will be for WET testing (triggered by exceedance of the EQG) and actual dilution calculations to confirm 99% of species are likely to be protected at LEPA-HEPA boundary.

6.3.5 Reporting

Reporting for this component of the BDMP will be undertaken in conjunction with the quarterly and annual reports discussed in Section 6.1.7.

The SDJV Environment Manager will report EQC exceedances to the CEO of the OEPA and DEC as soon as practicable, in accordance with the requirements of the Ministerial Statement and Operating Licence required under Part V of the EP Act. The exceedance report will be accompanied by a description of the management measures that will be implemented in response to the exceedance and associated timelines.

6.4 Benthic Habitat Monitoring Program (BHMP)

6.4.1 Overview

Similar to that of the MWQMP, the purpose of the BHMP is to undertake a regular assessment of the receiving environment of the desalination plant brine discharge and ensure the 'maintenance of ecosystem integrity', the primary EQO commitment of Grange.

In order to achieve this EQO, the EQC to be measured for this component of the program is to demonstrate no detectable effect from the brine discharge on dominant benthic habitat types within the HEPA.

Dominant habitats within the HEPA include relatively large areas of seagrass meadows and small hard coral outcrops within Cheyne Bay on the north side of Cape Riche (several kilometres from the discharge location and well outside the modelled area of influence) and various intertidal communities along the rocky wave-cut platform, including macro algae, coralline algae, crustaceans and gastropods.

The BHMP focuses on the safely accessible areas of the rocky wave-cut platform at the brine discharge location.

Monitoring of the seagrass and coral communities on the north side of Cape Riche is not included in the BDMP, as modelling undertaken during the PER process demonstrates that there is a negligible risk of impact to the seagrass and coral communities. Monitoring of these components will be undertaken at the discretion of SDJV to provide information for their on-going stakeholder engagement process.

Also included in the BHMP, but unrelated to brine discharge management, is the benthic habitat recovery monitoring of the temporary rockfill platform footprint to be used during construction of the seawater intake and a coral spawn assessment to verify that there is an insignificant risk of entrainment of coral spawn associated with the seawater intake.

6.4.2 Objective

Wave Cut Platform Monitoring

The objective of wave cut platform monitoring is to monitor the sensitive biological communities within safely accessible areas of the wave cut platform to demonstrate that ecosystem integrity is being maintained.

Seawater Intake Construction Footprint Recovery Monitoring

The objective of the seawater intake construction footprint recovery monitoring is to assess the extent of initial impact (if any) and monitor the benthic habitat recovery in the subtidal area impacted by the construction of the seawater intake.

Coral Spawn Entrainment Assessment

The objective of the coral spawn entrainment assessment is to verify the PER assumption that there is an insignificant risk of entrainment of coral spawn associated with the operation of the seawater intake.

6.4.3 Wave Cut Platform Monitoring Methodology

The wave-cut platform adjacent the discharge fissure will be monitored by comparing percentage cover of biota, species presence/absence and counts of individuals in quadrats adjacent the fissure, with quadrats from a reference site, located at the western end of the wave cut platform. This is a land-based assessment of safely accessible areas on the wave cut platform and no subtidal surveys within the LEPA are proposed.

Specifically, a 1 x 1 m permanent quadrat will be installed on the wave cut platform starting at approximately 40 m from the edge of the fissure. Additional quadrats will then be installed at approximately 10 m intervals across the wave cut platform heading west. It is anticipated that up to six quadrats will be monitored, however this will be determined based on available space on the wave cut platform. If possible, sites will continue beyond 100 m from the fissure (i.e. extending beyond the distance corresponding to the 100 m LEPA). The quadrats to be located on the far eastern end of the wave cut platform will act as reference sites as they are at the furthest accessible point from the discharge. An indicative layout of the sampling sites is provided in **Figure 5**.

No monitoring is required to the east of the fissure as the area is dominated by cliffs and is not accessible. Similarly, further west beyond the extent of the wave cut platform is dominated by cliffs and no further monitoring is required. Monitoring of the lower seaward extent of the platform is not safely possible due to the exposed nature of the wave cut platform. Specific monitoring locations will be determined by appropriately qualified scientists and will be heavily dependent on safe access, given the exposed nature of the location. The quadrats will be established by installing four steel pegs into the rocky substrates, or another appropriate method as determined on site.

During monitoring events, tape will be placed around the steel pegs (to be used as a reference in the analysis of percentage cover) and photographs taken at a height sufficient to include the whole quadrat area. Monitoring will only be undertaken if all safety requirements are met in the field.

Percentage biological cover within each quadrat will be determined using suitable photographic software and species presence/absence and counts of individuals will be recorded. This assessment is to be repeated on a quarterly basis and comparative analysis is to be undertaken to detect any significant change between study and reference sites over time.

This survey will be undertaken in conjunction with the water quality monitoring program, including baseline surveys for one year prior to operation. After three years of monitoring, it is anticipated that the program will be reviewed and a decision made in conjunction with the regulatory authorities on its continuance.

6.4.4 Seawater Intake Construction Footprint Recovery Monitoring Methodology

A baseline assessment of the proposed subtidal impact area at the seawater intake channel location will be undertaken prior to any habitat disturbance by use of diver video transects and/or quadrat photography. A marked transect will be installed through the centre of the proposed construction footprint within the rocky reef macro-algae habitat, running parallel to the shoreline extending to 20 m either side of the footprint. To ensure the survey is repeatable, the transect end markers will be left in place. As the markers will be outside the footprint area, they will not be lost during the construction process. During post construction surveys, the tapes will be re-laid between the endpoints, providing a repeatable measures survey.

Divers will film and/or photograph quadrats from the beginning of the transect, noting the start location. The diver will aim to capture 0.5 m either side of the marked transect in the video process or a 0.5 x 0.5 quadrat photograph every five metres along the transect. The transect line will be marked at regular intervals to provide reference and scale for the video footage and/or photo quadrats.

A still photographic survey will also be conducted by divers throughout the footprint prior to disturbance to catalogue existing species. These images will be used to assist with identifying species from the video transect survey and as a reference for future surveys.

The transect footage and/or photo quadrats will be analysed by estimating percentage cover of algae for each metre of video footage or each photo quadrat. This data will subsequently be compared with baseline data to provide an indication of algal recovery on the rocky substrate. The appropriate statistical analysis for this comparison will be determined by the monitoring consultant prior to commencement of the program.

After the removal of the rockfill platform, the transect survey should be repeated on a biannual basis for three years, or until it can be established that algal recovery is occurring. A nominal full-recovery period of five years has been adopted, with measureable recovery period of two years (i.e. visual evidence of re-colonisation and increasing percentage cover). Contingencies for the absence of recovery are covered in **Table 8**.

6.4.5 Coral Spawn Entrainment Assessment Methodology

Coral spawn dispersion modelling will be undertaken to verify that there is an insignificant risk of entrainment of coral spawn associated with the seawater intake.

An initial desktop study will aim to estimate the spawning characteristics of local coral species by considering likely:

- ▶ Timing of spawn;
- ▶ Dates of spawn;
- ▶ Density of spawn; and
- ▶ Spawn buoyancy characteristics.

The information derived from the desktop study will be used as inputs into the dispersion modelling.

A particle model will be setup utilising the existing Cape Riche numerical model. Several scenarios, including 'normal and expected' and 'worst case', will be run with the model to determine the likelihood of coral spawn entrainment occurring under differing conditions.

Percentages of estimated coral spawn entrainment will be reported for several scenarios and outputs will include areal graphics of snapshot and probability distributions, time series of entrainment into the seawater intake and animations.

The report will provide a conclusion of the likelihood of the seawater intake impacting on the spawning of the coral formations on the northern side of Cape Riche.

6.4.6 Reporting

Compliance and performance reporting to the OEPA will be undertaken in accordance with applicable and relevant legislative requirements, including any requirements of the Ministerial Statement.

Post-construction Report

A post-construction report will be issued to the CEO of the OEPA reporting to findings of the post construction Seawater Intake Construction Footprint Survey.

Quarterly Reporting

A brief Quarterly Report, summarising the activities undertaken, general observations, data analysis and any issues, hazards or opportunities identified relative to the benthic habitat monitoring will be submitted to the Grange Environment Manager in coordination with the submission of the Quarterly MWQMP report (Section 6.1.4).

Annual Reporting

As with the MWQMP, an Annual Report summarising all results from the previous four quarterly monitoring surveys will be prepared. This report will provide a general description of the benthic habitat monitoring program to date, results obtained and conclusions based on their analysis and interpretation. Actions taken to address any issues, hazards or opportunities will also be included.

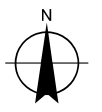
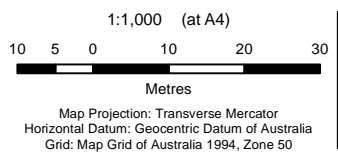
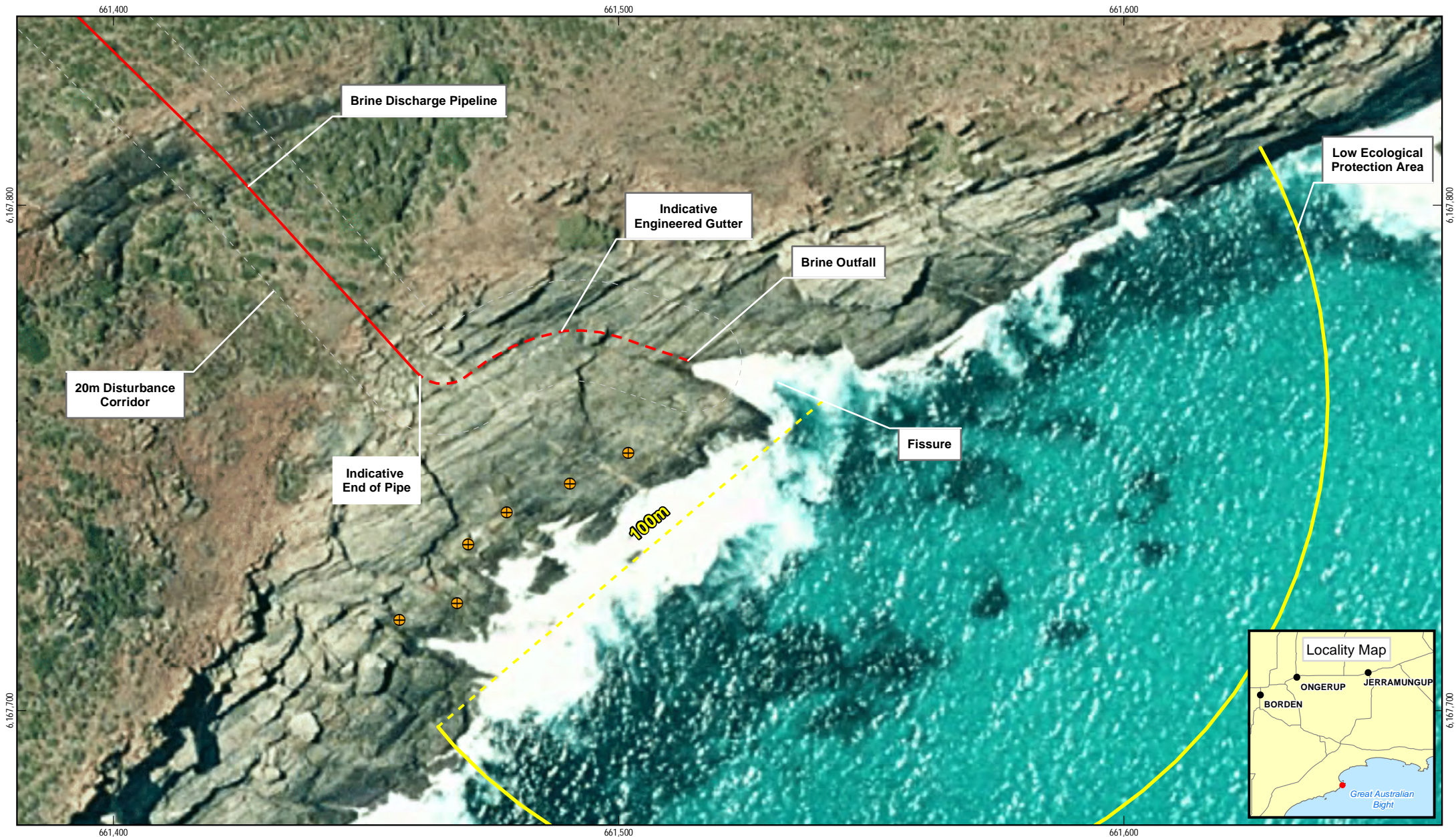
The Annual Report will be completed in accordance with the requirements and timing to be detailed in the Ministerial Statement, when approved. The Annual Report will include all raw data, photographs and other relevant information (e.g. CoC forms) associated with the previous four quarterly surveys in suitable electronic format.

6.4.7 Actions

The following actions, outlined in **Table 8**, will be implemented should significant loss or change in sensitive habitat occur as a result of the brine discharge.

Table 8 Benthic habitat monitoring contingency actions

Trigger	Action	Responsibility
No re-colonisation of benthic primary producer habitat within the Seawater Intake Construction Footprint after two years of monitoring	Consult with OEPA and/or DEC and appropriate industry specialists to determine potential rehabilitation options to aid recovery. Implement rehabilitation and recovery actions.	Environment Manager
Percentage cover impacts on the wave cut platform attributable to the brine discharge are recorded at 100 m from the discharge fissure.	The following management responses will be triggered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Review water final brine discharge water quality data to assess for changes in quality. ▶ Assess adequacy of the engineered channel (prior to the fissure) to contain brine and direct into fissure. ▶ Undertake additional work on engineered channel to prevent overflow. 	Environment Manager



LEGEND	
	Indicative Monitoring Locations
	Indicative Engineered Gutter
	Brine Discharge Pipeline
	20m Disturbance Corridor
	Low Ecological Protection Area



Cape Riche Seawater Desalination Plant

Job Number	61-26005
Revision	1
Date	06 Feb 2012

Wave Cut Platform
Indicative Monitoring Location

Figure 5

G:\61\26005\GIS\Maps\MXD\6126005_G088_Fig05_Rev1.mxd
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 Data source: Landgate: Kalbarr and Bremer Bay Coastline - 20110817; GHD: Indicative Monitoring Location - 20120202, Low Ecological Protection Area - 20120123, 20m Disturbance Corridor - 20110527, Indicative Engineered Gutter - 20110623, Brine Discharge Pipeline - 20110623; GA - Topo 250k series III - 2006. Created by: mczekaj
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7. Reporting

Reporting associated with the monitoring programs discussed in the previous sections will be conducted in accordance with **Table 9**.

Table 9 Reporting requirements for the desalination plant monitoring program

Key Management Action	Performance Indicator	Reporting Evidence	Responsibility	Status (update in reporting)
Desalination plant discharge modelling to provide an indication of the dilution achieved within the LEPA	Brine stream achieves a dilution of at least 60:1 within the LEPA.	Report summarised in the Public Environmental Review (GHD, 2011c). The report provides evidence from hydrodynamic modelling that the dilution is likely to be achieved in practice.	Environment Manager	Completed
WET testing of actual brine to be discharged.	WET testing confirms that dilution required for high level of species protection is <60 times.	WET testing summary report will be provided to the OEPA.	Environment Manager	To be completed during commissioning.
MWQMP to confirm that the desalination brine discharge is compliant within the HEPA zone.	EQC met within the HEPA.	Results summarised in Annual Environment Report (AER) to be provided to OEPA / DEC. Exceedance of EQC to be reported to CEO of OEPA as soon as practicable.	Environment Manager	Baseline report and annually during operation. As soon as practicable following exceedance.
BHMP to demonstrate that the brine discharge has no significant effect on the biological communities within safely accessible areas of the wave cut platform.	No changes to the biological communities on the wave cut platform outside of the area consistent with the size of the LEPA.	Results summarised in AER to be provided to OEPA / DEC. Photographic displays to be shown at the Grange office in Albany for public interest.	Environment Manager	Baseline report and annually during operation.

Key Management Action	Performance Indicator	Reporting Evidence	Responsibility	Status (update in reporting)
BHMP to demonstrate recovery of the benthic habitat associated with the rockfill platform.	Recovery / Recolonisation of algae on the rocky substrate.	Post-construction report will be issued to the CEO of the OEPA reporting the findings of the post construction survey. Results of recovery monitoring to be summarised in AER to be provided to OEPA / DEC.	Environment Manager	Baseline report, post construction report and annually during operation
Compliance and performance reporting to the OEPA in accordance with applicable and relevant legislative requirements, including any requirements of the Ministerial Statement.	Compliance with BDMP performance indicators and relevant conditions within the Ministerial Statement	Report to be provided to OEPA in accordance with requirements of the Ministerial Statement	Environment Manager	During operation

8. BDMP Auditing and Review

This BDMP will be audited annually for the first three years. Future audit timing would be agreed with the OEPA and DEC based on compliance achieved in the first three years.

The Audits will consider whether the:

- ▶ Monitoring programs have been implemented in accordance with the BDMP;
- ▶ Results of the monitoring programs indicate that the EQC have been met and the EV protected, as documented within the BDMP;
- ▶ All required actions have been taken as specified in Sections 6 and 7;
- ▶ Reporting has been completed and distributed to all relevant parties as stipulated in the BDMP; and
- ▶ The BDMP has been subject to adequate review in accordance with requirements specified in the BDMP.

This BDMP will be reviewed at a minimum after five years of operation to confirm it is performing to expectations. The plan may be reviewed within the first five years to accommodate operation/design/capacity changes and changing standards, or if the monitoring results indicate that the BDMP should be reviewed to address the outcomes from those results.

9. References

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Kohler, K.E. and S.M. Gill (2006) Coral Point Count with Excel Extensions (CPCe): A Visual Basic program for the determination of coral and substrate coverage using random point count methodology. *Computers and Geosciences*. 32(9):1259-1269.

Appendix A

Water Quality Data

Table A1 - February 2011 (GHD 2011a)

Table A2 - Comparison between 2009 and 2011 (360 Environmental 2010; GHD 2011a)

Table A1 February 2011 water quality monitoring results. Pink shading indicates exceedance of ANZECC (2000) guidelines.

Parameters	Units	LOR	ANZECC (2000) Marine	ANZECC (2000) Estuarine	E1	E2	R1-SRF	R1-BOT	R2-SRF	R2-BOT	R3-SRF	R3-BOT	S1-SRF	S1-BOT	S2-SRF	S2-BOT	S3-SRF	S3-BOT	S4-SRF	S4-BOT
Date	---	---			13-2-11	13-2-11	15-2-11	15-2-11	16-2-11	16-2-11	16-2-11	16-2-11	15-2-11	15-2-11	15-2-11	15-2-11	15-2-2011	15-2-2011	16-2-2011	16-2-2011
Time	---	---			12:40:22	12:53:42	13:45:48	13:44:01	9:41:49	9:36:39	9:10:25	9:06:38	14:10:43	14:09:15	14:30:19	14:29:06	14:53:19	14:50:49	9:25:28	9:18:56
Depth	m				0.2	8.6	0.3	16.5	0.2	4.1	0.2	7.4	0.9	8.5	0.4	10.1	0.4	10.0		9.9
Water Position	---	---			Surface	Surface	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Bottom
Physico-chemical																				
Temperature	°C	---			20.45	21.77	21.23	20.96	21.04	21.01	21.08	21.02	21.29	21.19		21.28	21.26	20.95	21.06	21.05
Turbidity	NTU	---	1-2	1-2	4.4	8.4	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	2
DO	mg/L	---			11.14	10.56	7.57	7.82	7.53	7.42	7.34	7.35	7.22	7.32	7.45	7.45	7.59	7.7	7.41	7.34
DO Sat	% Sat	---	>90	90-110	140.6	136.4	100.9	103.6	101.4	99.5	99.4	96.7	96.2	97.5	99.3	99.0	100.7	101.8	99.6	98.6
Conductivity	µS/cm	---			36162	35728	43269	43149	47176	46967	41898	41887	42765	43328	42280	42249	41977	42747	46730	46778
TDS	mg/L	-			31400	31500	45400	42000	40700	42400	41800	42200	42500	41200	42000	43300	42000	41700	42700	41900
PAR (Average)	µE/m ² /s						540	173	241	150	259	148	505	134	478	169	201	114	356	152
LAC (calculated)	1/m	---	0.09-0.13	0.3-1.0	---	---	0.07	---	0.12	---	0.08	---	0.17	---	0.11	---	0.06	---	0.09	---
Nutrients																				
NH _x -N	mg/L	0.1 ⁵	0.005	0.04	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
NO ₃ -N	mg/L	0.01			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
NO ₂ -N	mg/L	0.01			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
NO _x -N	mg/L	0.01	0.005	0.045	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
TKN-N	mg/L	1 ⁵			NR ⁶	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TN-N	mg/L	1 ⁵	0.23	0.75	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TP-P	mg/L	0.1 ⁵	0.02	0.02	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
FRP-P	mg/L	0.01	0.005	0.005	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Metals																				
Arsenic	µg/L	10			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	<10	<10	---	---	---	---
Cadmium	µg/L	1	0.7	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	<1	<1	---	---	---	---
Chromium	µg/L	10	4.4	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	<10	<10	---	---	---	---
Copper	µg/L	10	1.3	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22 ⁷	22	---	---	---	---
Nickel	µg/L	10	7	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	<10	<10	---	---	---	---
Lead	µg/L	10	4.4	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	<10	<10	---	---	---	---
Zinc	µg/L	50	15	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	<50	<50	---	---	---	---
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.1	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	<0.1	<0.1	---	---	---	---
Other																				
TSS	mg/L	<0.5			5.7	9.7	1.4	<0.5	0.6	0.5	<0.5	0.7	1	1.5	0.6	0.8	<0.5	1.5	<0.5	<0.5
Chlorophyll a	µg/L	<1	0.7	3	3	6	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	---

⁵ LOR raised due to possible matrix effect from 0.01 to 0.1 mg/L for NH_x and TP and from 0.1 to 1 mg/L for TN and TKN.

⁶ Not reported because of matrix effects from marine salinity levels not accounted for by the laboratory.

⁷ March 2010 copper values at S2 from alternative labs (NMI, MAFRL) indicate copper results from primary lab are suspect.

Table A2 Comparison between 2009 and February 2011 water quality monitoring

	Period	All 2009		16 February 2009		15-16 February 2011		15-16 February 2011	
	Stations	Marine		Marine		Marine		Inlet	
	Source	360 Environmental		360 Environmental		GHD		GHD	
Parameter	Units	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Physico-Chemical									
Temp	°C	15.52	21.64	21.09	21.64	20.95	21.29	20.45	21.77
Turb	NTU	0	10.3	0	10.3	0.5	2	4.4	8.4
DO Sat	% Sat	91.5	113.9	91.5	103.2	96.2	103.6	136.4	140.6
TDS	mg/L	31200	64000	41800	45000	41887	47176	35728	36162
LAC	1/m	0.04	0.16	0.07	0.16	0.06	0.17	NA	NA
Nutrients									
TN	mg/L	0.07	0.17	0.09	0.17	NR ⁸	NR	NR	NR
TP	mg/L	<0.005	0.017	0.01	0.017	NR	NR	NR	NR
Dissolved Metals									
Cu	ug/L	7	21	17	21	22	22	NA	NA
Other Parameters									
TSS	mg/L	0.5	9.1	2.4	9.1	<0.5	1.5	5.7	9.7
Chla	µg/L	0.1	1.2	0.4	1.2	<1	<1	3	6

⁸ Not reported because of matrix effects from marine salinity levels not accounted for by the laboratory.

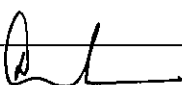
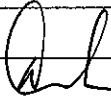
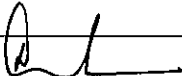
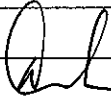
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