



Report and recommendations of the Environmental Protection Authority



**Orebody 29/30/35
mining below watertable**

BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd

Report 1501

January 2014

Assessment on Proponent Information Environmental Impact Assessment Process Timelines

Date	Progress stages	Time (weeks)
21/10/13	Level of assessment set	
15/01/14	Provision of EPA Report to Minister	12
20/01/14	Publication of EPA report	5 days
03/02/14	Close of appeals period	2

Timelines for an assessment may vary according to the complexity of the project and are usually agreed with the proponent soon after the level of assessment is determined.

In this case, the Environmental Protection Authority met its timeline objective in the completion of the assessment and provision of a report to the Minister, noting that an additional two weeks was added to the timeline to allow for consultation on the draft conditions over the Christmas holiday period (consistent with Environmental Assessment Guideline 6 *Timelines for Environmental Impact Assessment of Proposals* (EPA, 2010)).



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Chairman
15 January 2014

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1. Introduction and background

This report provides the Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA's) advice and recommendations to the Minister for Environment on the proposal by BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd (BHP Billiton) to extend the mining of the existing approved Orebody 29, 30, and 35 operations located approximately seven kilometres west-south-west of Newman, in the Shire of East Pilbara, to below the watertable (Figures 1 and 2).

BHP Billiton referred the proposal to the EPA on 2 September 2013. The EPA Chairman (under delegation) set the level of assessment at Assessment on Proponent Information – Category A (API-A) on 21 October 2013. The proponent submitted an Environmental Referral Supporting Information document setting out the details of the proposal, potential environmental impacts and proposed measures to manage those impacts (BHP Billiton, 2013).

The EPA determined that no scoping guideline was required as there was sufficient information provided in the referral documentation (and in the subsequent response from the proponent to the request by the Office of the EPA for more information during the referral stage) to complete the assessment.

Further details of the proposal are presented in Section 2 of this report and the consultation undertaken by BHP Billiton is briefly discussed in Section 3. Section 4 discusses the key environmental factors and principles for the proposal. The conditions to which the proposal should be subject, if the Minister determines that it may be implemented, are referred to in Section 5.

2. The proposal

BHP Billiton proposes to extend the mining of the existing approved Orebody 29, 30, and 35 mines located approximately seven kilometres west-south-west of Newman, in the Shire of East Pilbara, to below the watertable and discharge any excess dewatering from these orebodies into Ophthalmia Dam (Figures 1 and 2).

The Orebody 29, 30, and 35 above watertable mining operations were approved under, and are subject to, the *Iron Ore (Mount Newman) Agreement Act 1964*. The Orebody 29 above watertable mining operations commenced in 1974 and further development of Orebody 29 was approved under a State Agreement Act Development Proposal in 1988. The Orebody 30 and Orebody 35 above watertable mining operations were approved under a State Agreement Act Project Proposal in 1999. The Orebody 35 above watertable mining operation was referred to the Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) in 2011 and the level of assessment was set at Not Assessed - Public Advice Given.

No clearing is proposed for this proposal. All clearing for the three orebodies will be undertaken under existing approvals for the above watertable projects.

Dewatering of up to eight gigalitres per annum (GL/a) of groundwater will be required, with an average of between two and five GL/a. Surplus water will be discharged to Ophthalmia Dam at a rate of up to eight GL/a depending on use in production. The pits will extend up to 90 metres below the current watertable.

Existing approved facilities at the Mt Whaleback mine to the north will be used to support the proposal, including processing facilities, machinery fleet, support services and facilities and overburden storage areas for waste rock.

The main characteristics of the proposal are summarised in the table below.

Table 1: Summary of key proposal characteristics

Proposal Title	Orebody 29/30/35 Mining Below Watertable
Short Description	<p>The proposal is to extend the mining of the existing approved Orebody 29, 30, and 35 mines to below the watertable and discharge any excess dewatering from the three orebodies into Ophthalmia Dam.</p> <p>Existing approved facilities at Mt Whaleback will be used to support the proposal, including processing facilities, machinery fleet, support services and facilities and overburden storage areas for waste rock.</p>
Element	Proposed Extent
Dewatering	Groundwater abstraction up to 8 GL/a.
Dewater disposal	Discharge into Ophthalmia Dam up to 8 GL/a.

The potential impacts of the proposal are discussed by the proponent in the Environmental Referral Supporting Information document (BHP Billiton, 2013a).

3. Consultation

The proponent has undertaken consultation with government agencies and key stakeholders. The agencies, groups and organisations consulted, the comments received and the proponent's response are detailed in the proponent's Environmental Referral Supporting Information document (BHP Billiton, 2013a).

The EPA considers that the consultation process has been appropriate and that reasonable steps have been taken to inform the community and stakeholders on the proposed development.

4. Key environmental factors

Section 44 of the EP Act requires the EPA to report to the Minister for Environment on the outcome of its assessment of a proposal. The report must set out:

- the key environmental factors identified in the course of the assessment; and
- the EPA's recommendations as to whether or not the proposal may be implemented, and, if the EPA recommends that implementation be allowed, the conditions and procedures to which implementation should be subject.

The EPA may include in the report any other advice and recommendations as it sees fit.

It is the EPA's opinion that the following key environmental factors relevant to the proposal require evaluation in this report:

- (a) Inland waters environmental quality - potential impacts on the quality of the water within the Priority 1 Newman Water Reserve Public Drinking Water Source Area; and
- (b) Rehabilitation and closure (integrating factor) - potential impacts of mine void pit lakes on water quality.

The above key factors were identified from the EPA's consideration and review of all environmental factors generated from the proponent's Environmental Referral Supporting Information document, in conjunction with the proposal characteristics set out in Table 1.

The key environmental factors are discussed in Section 4.1. The discussion of each factor shows why it is relevant to the proposal, how it will be impacted by the proposal and the EPA's assessment of whether or not a proposal meets the environmental objective set for that factor.

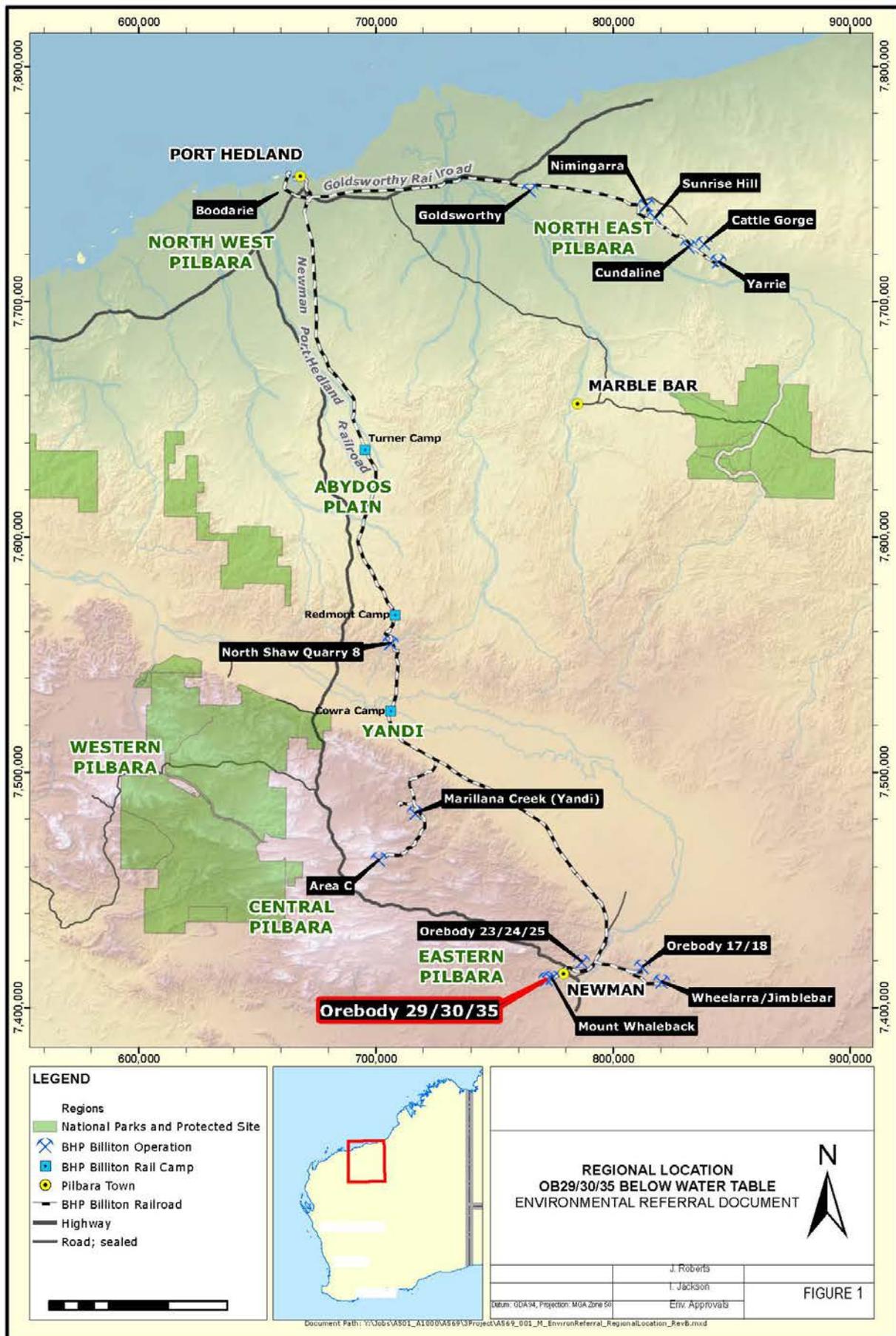


Figure 1: Regional location

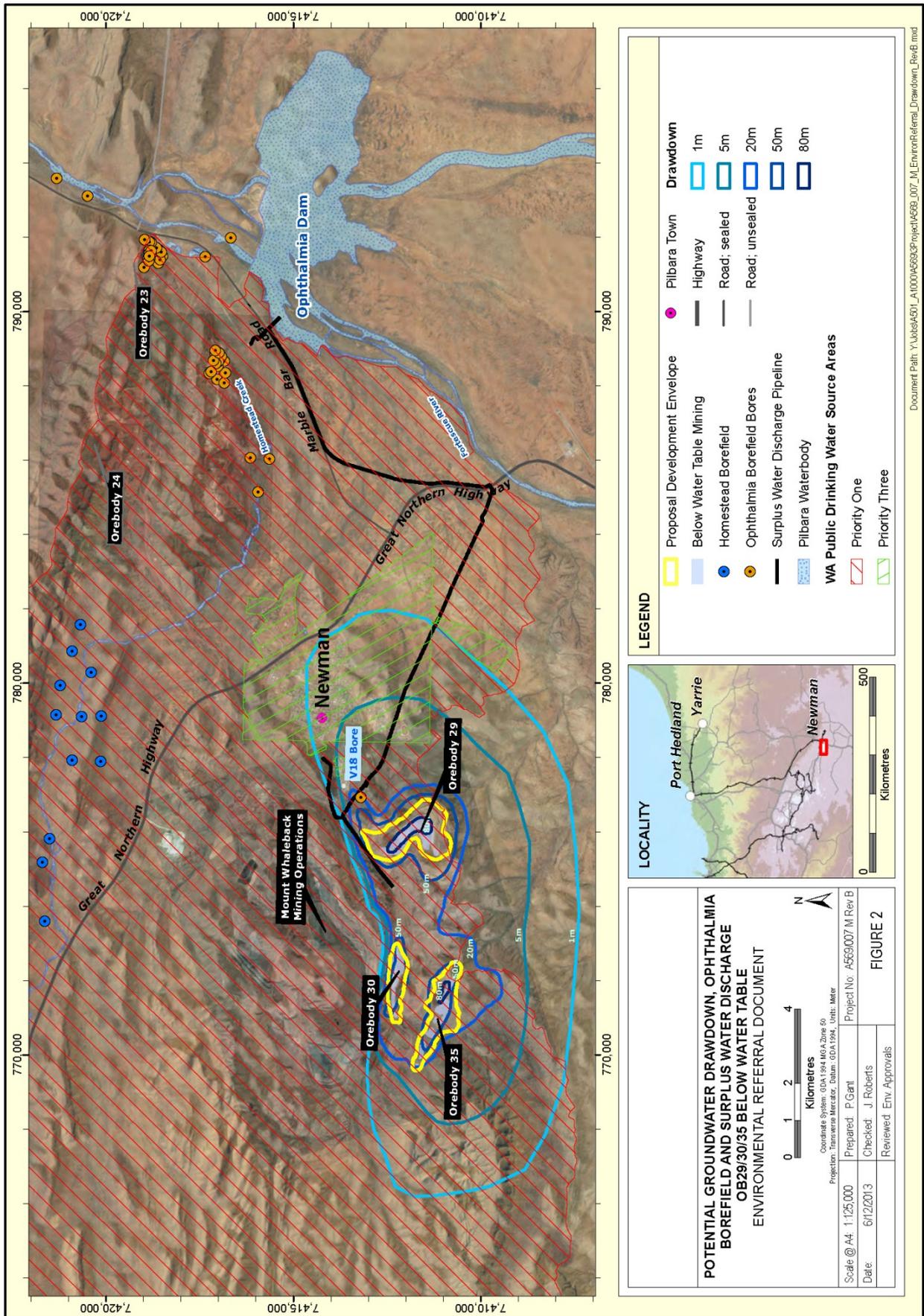


Figure 2: Proposal development envelope

In assessing the proposal, the EPA notes that BHP Billiton has sought to avoid, minimise and rectify environmental impacts through the design of the proposal by:

- avoiding the need for additional clearing;
- minimising potential impacts of surplus dewater by using surplus water to supplement water supply at Mount Whaleback and disposal into Ophthalmia Dam rather than surface discharge to creeks; and
- rehabilitating overburden storage areas and infrastructure and roads to enable low intensity grazing as the provisional post mining land use.

4.1 Inland waters environmental quality and Rehabilitation and closure (integrating factor)

The EPA's environmental objectives for these factors are:

- Inland waters environmental quality - *to maintain the quality of groundwater and surface water, sediment and biota so that the environmental values, both ecological and social, are protected.*
- Rehabilitation and closure - *to ensure that premises are closed, decommissioned and rehabilitated in an ecologically sustainable manner, consistent with agreed outcomes and land uses, and without unacceptable liability to the State.*

There are potential significant impacts from rehabilitation and mine closure associated with this proposal, relating to the environmental factor of inland waters environmental quality, as the proposal is located within the Priority 1 Newman Water Reserve Public Drinking Water Source Area (Figure 2), which is the key environmental receptor for the proposal. Mine void pit lakes and acid and metalliferous drainage may have long term impacts on groundwater quality following mine closure, if not managed appropriately. The main risk is the potential for poor quality water from pit lakes to leak into the groundwater or acidic drainage from waste material to leach into surface water or groundwater.

Priority 1 (P1) areas have the fundamental water quality objective of risk avoidance. Water from the Newman Water Reserve is the sole source for the Newman water supply, so it should be afforded the highest feasible level of protection. The groundwater is also vulnerable to contamination from inappropriate land uses because the aquifer is unconfined. Mining is compatible with conditions in a P1 area, although some land uses or activities associated with mining are considered to be incompatible (Department of Water, 2009).

BHP Billiton's closure objective is *rehabilitation must be safe and stable, and, within the limits of the altered post-mining environment, establish a native Pilbara ecosystem that provides for low intensity grazing, protection of water quality, and conservation* (BHP Billiton, 2013b). Rehabilitation of overburden storage areas and infrastructure and roads will enable low intensity grazing to be undertaken as the provisional post-mining land use.

The proposal includes options for full, partial (to reduce pit lake surface area) or no backfilling of the pits. Backfilling of the pits to above the pre-mining watertable level is unlikely to result in any long term impacts on groundwater quality. However, if there is no backfilling then mine pit lakes will form once dewatering ceases and groundwater levels rise. The proponent intends to undertake further studies to determine the mine pit closure strategy (including the consideration of backfilling) to manage the potential risks to groundwater quality.

The pit lakes are expected to become saline over time, with the predicted rate of increase expected to be a maximum of 5,000 mg/L total dissolved solids (TDS) every 100 years up until around a thousand years when the rate of increase tapers off as the pits become hypersaline (greater than 35,000 TDS). Initial predictions by the proponent are that the pits are likely to behave as groundwater sinks and the pit voids are unlikely to create any contaminated plumes (BHP Billiton, 2013b). Consultation with the Department of Water (DoW) has suggested that this is likely to be the case. The nearby Orebody 18 and Orebody 23 are also predicted to be groundwater sinks (Johnson and Wright, 2003). All these orebodies sit in a similar geological setting. However, the proponent has predicted that when the pit lakes become hypersaline there may be some density-driven flow of hypersaline water from the base of the pit into the surrounding aquifer.

The studies undertaken to date indicate that if the pits are left as open voids (and fill with water over time after dewatering ceases), the impacts on groundwater and surface water will be localised and there will be no significant impacts on regional groundwater or surface water and no significant impacts on key environmental receptors (BHP Billiton, 2013a). However, the drinking water supply for Newman needs to be considered as a local groundwater resource and closure will need to be managed to ensure that it does not impact the long term viability of the source.

The drawdown to the north, towards the Mount Whaleback pit is anticipated to be minimal due to limited hydraulic connection in this direction (through the low-permeability Mount Sylvia and McRae Shale Formations). This is supported by the evidence that there has been minimal drawdown in the Orebodies 29, 30, and 35 areas in response to the significant Mount Whaleback dewatering to date. There are expected to be no direct impacts of dewatering of Orebodies 29, 30, and 35 on groundwater levels in the Ophthalmia Dam/Ethel Gorge area to the east as drawdown is expected to be confined to the immediate area of the pits by low-permeability basement rocks. The potential drawdown from the proposed Orebodies 29, 30, and 35 dewatering is not anticipated to extend anywhere near the identified environmental receptors or water supply schemes in the region (RPS Aquaterra, 2013).

A preliminary waste characterisation was undertaken by SRK Consulting in 2013 to determine the risk of acid and metalliferous drainage (AMD). The preliminary assessment concluded that the potential for AMD is low due to the oxidised nature of the ore. The assessment found that material mined from

below the watertable generally contained less sulphur than the materials being mined from above the watertable. However, small amounts of potentially acid forming (PAF) material will be encountered as a result of this proposal.

Waste rock from the project will be stored and managed at existing approved overburden storage areas at BHP Billiton's Newman operations. Potentially acid forming (PAF) material for this project will be managed in the same manner as for the neighbouring Mount Whaleback mine. Should any PAF material be encountered the long-term AMD management strategy for the Orebodies 29, 30, and 35 operations is to develop encapsulation cells within out-of-pit or in-pit overburden storage areas. The encapsulation area will be developed such that the potential for surface water and or ground water interaction with the PAF material will be minimised (BHP Billiton, 2013b).

Newman's connection with the mining industry has meant the development of a water supply system that is part of the mining activities. This has resulted in mining-related land uses occurring in closer proximity to the drinking water supply production bores than would otherwise be recommended. This is an unusual situation in Western Australia, however it can be managed to supply safe drinking water to consumers (DoW, 2009). Where necessary, the DoW will assess whether bores are appropriately located and constructed to prevent contamination impacts on the Newman drinking water source, through the water licensing process under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*.

The new Homestead potable borefield (Figure 2) was commissioned in 2013 to deliver additional drinking water supplies to Newman. This borefield is located north of Mount Whaleback and Newman, where there is limited hydraulic connection with Orebodies 29, 30, and 35. Bore V18 which is located within one kilometre of Orebody 29 is due to be transferred to the operational process water supply for the power station within a few months of the Homestead borefield coming online.

The EPA notes that BHP Billiton has prepared a draft Mine Closure Plan which outlines the management of risks to groundwater quality and possible management approaches. Studies indicate that if pit lakes form, they are likely to be groundwater sinks and the risk of contamination to surrounding groundwater aquifers is low. The EPA also notes that studies show there is limited hydraulic connection between the proposal area and the aquifers to the north (where the new Homestead Borefield is located) and that there are low-permeability rocks to the east (where the Ophthalmia Borefield is located). BHP Billiton is also decommissioning the public drinking water supply bore closest to the proposal.

As the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) and the Department of State Development (DSD) do not have the regulatory powers to require the preparation of a mine closure plan for this proposal, the EPA has recommended a Rehabilitation and Closure condition (Condition 6) which requires the proponent to prepare a (final) mine closure plan that is consistent with the DMP/EPA *Guidelines for Preparing Mine Closure Plans* (DMP/EPA, 2011) and is satisfactory to the EPA, on advice of the DMP and the DoW. The EPA

considers that this condition, together with existing regulatory controls for the Newman water supply means that closure will not compromise the quality of the water supply.

The EPA is concerned about the potential for a significant legacy of pit lakes in the future, due to the increase in mining below the watertable operations in the Pilbara over the last decade. The EPA expects that BHP Billiton will describe how they plan to manage the risk associated with pit lakes and the potential to impact groundwater, through the regular reviews to the mine closure plan in accordance with the *Guidelines for Preparing Mine Closure Plans* (DMP/EPA, 2011). The EPA also encourages BHP Billiton to backfill the pits to avoid pit lakes, and to ensure that the timing of mine closure planning does not preclude this preferred option of the EPA.

Summary

Having particular regard to:

- studies that indicate that if pit lakes form they will be groundwater sinks;
- siting of water supply bores to minimise potential impacts from mining activities;
- the proponent's commitment to undertake rehabilitation and closure according to best-practice industry standards;
- the proponent's commitment to closure improvement activities to fill knowledge gaps; and
- the Newman Water Reserve drinking water source protection plan (DoW, 2009) which allows mining within the Priority 1 area subject to conditions;

the EPA considers that the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA's objectives for Inland Waters Environmental Quality and Rehabilitation and Closure provided that Condition 6 is imposed requiring the proponent to develop and implement a mine closure plan to meet outcomes appropriate for a Priority 1 Public Drinking Water Source Area.

5. Recommended conditions

Having considered the information provided in this report, the EPA has developed a set of conditions that the EPA recommends be imposed if the proposal by BHP Billiton to extend the mining of the existing approved Orebody 29, 30, and 35 mines to below the watertable and discharge any excess dewatering from these orebodies into Ophthalmia Dam, is approved for implementation. These conditions are presented in Appendix 2.

6. Conclusions

The EPA has considered the proposal by BHP Billiton to extend the mining of the existing approved Orebody 29, 30, and 35 mines located approximately seven kilometres west of Newman, in the Shire of East Pilbara, to below the watertable and discharge any excess dewatering from these orebodies into Ophthalmia Dam.

The EPA has concluded that the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA's environmental objectives, provided there is satisfactory implementation by the proponent of the recommended conditions set out in Appendix 2.

7. Recommendations

The EPA submits the following recommendations to the Minister for Environment.

That the Minister:

1. notes that the proposal being assessed is to extend the mining of the existing approved Orebody 29, 30, and 35 mines located approximately seven kilometres west-south-west of Newman, in the Shire of East Pilbara, to below the watertable and discharge any excess dewatering from these orebodies into Ophthalmia Dam;
2. considers the report on the key environmental factors as set out in Section 4;
3. notes the proponent's application of avoidance and minimisation principles identified in this report;
4. notes that the EPA has concluded that the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA's environmental objectives, provided there is satisfactory implementation by the proponent of the recommended conditions set out in Appendix 2; and
5. imposes the conditions and procedures recommended in Appendix 2 of this report.

Appendix 1

References

BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd (2013a). *OB29/30/35 Below Watertable Mining Environmental Referral Supporting Information document*. BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd, August 2013.

BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd (2013b). *Mine Closure Plan (draft)*. September 2013.

Department of Water (2009). *Newman Water Reserve drinking water source protection plan - Newman town water supply*. Department of Water - Water resource protection series, Report No. 97, June 2009.

DMP/EPA (2011). *Guidelines for preparing mine closure plans*. Department of Mines and Petroleum and Environmental Protection Authority, Government of Western Australia, June 2011.

EPA (2013). *Environmental Protection Authority Annual Report 2012-13*. Environmental Protection Authority, October 2013.

Johnson, S.L and Wright, A.H. (2003). *Mine Void Water Resource Issues in Western Australia*. Water and Rivers Commission, Hydrogeological Record Series, Report HG9, 93p.

RPS Aquaterra (2013). *Hydrogeological Assessment of Orebodies 29,30 & 35 for Mining Below Watertable Approvals*. Report prepared for BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd. July 2013.

Appendix 2

Identified Decision-making Authorities and Recommended Environmental Conditions

Identified Decision-making Authorities

Section 44(2) of the EP Act specifies that the EPA's report must set out (if it recommends that implementation be allowed) the conditions and procedures, if any, to which implementation should be subject. This Appendix contains the EPA's recommended conditions and procedures.

Section 45(1) requires the Minister for Environment to consult with decision-making authorities, and if possible, agree on whether or not the proposal may be implemented, and if so, to what conditions and procedures, if any, that implementation should be subject.

The following decision-making authorities have been identified for this consultation:

Decision-making Authority	Approval
1. Minister for Water	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 - Water extraction licence</i>
2. Minister for State Development	<i>Iron Ore (Mount Newman) Agreement Act 1964</i>
3. Department of Environment Regulation	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 - Works approval and licence</i>

Note: In this instance, agreement is only required with DMAs 1 and 2 since these DMAs are Ministers.

RECOMMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS
**STATEMENT THAT A PROPOSAL MAY BE IMPLEMENTED
(PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1986)**

OREBODY 29/30/35 MINING BELOW WATERTABLE

Proposal: The proposal is to extend the mining of the existing approved above watertable Orebody 29, 30, and 35 mines located approximately 7 km west-south-west of Newman, in the Shire of East Pilbara, to below the watertable and discharge any excess dewatering from these three orebodies into Ophthalmia Dam.

Proponent: BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd
Australian Company Number 008 700 981

Proponent Address: Level 1
125 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

Assessment Number: 1982

Report of the Environmental Protection Authority Number: 1501

This Statement authorises the implementation of the Proposal described and documented in Columns 1 and 2 of Table 2 of Schedule 1. The implementation of the Proposal is subject to the following implementation conditions and procedures and Schedule 2 details definitions of terms and phrases used in the implementation conditions and procedures.

1 Proposal Implementation

1-1 When implementing the proposal, the proponent shall not exceed the authorised extent of the proposal as defined in Column 3 of Table 2 in Schedule 1, unless amendments to the proposal and the authorised extent of the Proposal has been approved under the EP Act.

2 Contact Details

2-1 The proponent shall notify the CEO of any change of its name, physical address or postal address for the serving of notices or other correspondence within 28 days of such change. Where the proponent is a corporation or an association of persons, whether incorporated or not, the postal address is that of the principal place of business or of the principal office in the State.

3 Time Limit for Proposal Implementation

- 3-1 The proponent shall not commence implementation of the proposal after the expiration of 5 years from the date of this statement, and any commencement, within this 5 year period, must be substantial.
- 3-2 Any commencement of implementation of the proposal, within 5 years from the date of this statement, must be demonstrated as substantial by providing the CEO with written evidence, on or before the expiration of 5 years from the date of this statement.

4 Compliance Reporting

- 4-1 The proponent shall prepare and maintain a compliance assessment plan to the satisfaction of the CEO.
- 4-2 The proponent shall submit to the CEO the compliance assessment plan required by Condition 4-1 at least six months prior to the first compliance assessment report required by Condition 4-6, or prior to implementation, whichever is sooner.

The compliance assessment plan shall indicate:

- (1) the frequency of compliance reporting;
 - (2) the approach and timing of compliance assessments;
 - (3) the retention of compliance assessments;
 - (4) the method of reporting of potential non-compliances and corrective actions taken;
 - (5) the table of contents of compliance assessment reports; and
 - (6) public availability of compliance assessment reports.
- 4-3 The proponent shall assess compliance with conditions in accordance with the compliance assessment plan required by Condition 4-1.
- 4-4 The proponent shall retain reports of all compliance assessments described in the compliance assessment plan required by Condition 4-1 and shall make those reports available when requested by the CEO.
- 4-5 The proponent shall advise the CEO of any potential non-compliance within seven days of that non-compliance being known.
- 4-6 The proponent shall submit to the CEO the first compliance assessment report 15 months from the date of issue of this Statement addressing the 12 month period from the date of issue of this Statement and then annually from the date of submission of the first compliance assessment report.

The compliance assessment report shall:

- (1) be endorsed by the proponent's General Manager or a person delegated to sign on the General Manager's behalf;
- (2) include a statement as to whether the proponent has complied with the conditions;
- (3) identify all potential non-compliances and describe corrective and preventative actions taken;

- (4) be made publicly available in accordance with the approved compliance assessment plan; and
- (5) indicate any proposed changes to the compliance assessment plan required by Condition 4-1.

5 Public Availability of Data

5-1 Subject to Condition 5-2, within a reasonable time period approved by the CEO of the issue of this statement and for the remainder of the life of the proposal the proponent shall make publicly available, in a manner approved by the CEO, all validated environmental data (including sampling design, sampling methodologies, empirical data and derived information products (e.g. maps)) relevant to the assessment of this proposal and implementation of this Statement.

5-2 If any data referred to in Condition 5-1 contains particulars of:

- (1) a secret formula or process; or
- (2) confidential commercially sensitive information;

the proponent may submit a request for approval from the CEO to not make this data publically available. In making such a request the proponent shall provide the CEO with an explanation and reasons why the data should not be made publically available.

6 Rehabilitation and Closure

6-1 The proponent shall ensure that the mines are closed, decommissioned and rehabilitated in an ecologically sustainable manner, consistent with agreed post-mining outcomes and land uses for a Priority 1 Public Drinking Water Source Area, and without unacceptable liability to the State of Western Australia.

6-2 The proponent shall prepare a Mine Closure Plan for the Orebody 29/30/35 Mining Below Watertable proposal.

6-3 The Mine Closure Plan required by condition 6-2 shall:

- (1) when implemented, manage the implementation of the proposal to meet the requirements of condition 6-1;
- (2) be prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for Preparing Mine Closure Plans, June 2011* (Department of Mines and Petroleum and Environmental Protection Authority) or its revisions; and
- (3) be to the requirements of the CEO on advice of the Department of Mines and Petroleum and the Department of Water.

6-4 Within 12 months of commissioning of the first below watertable mine pit or as otherwise agreed by the CEO the proponent shall implement the approved Mine Closure Plan and continue implementation until otherwise agreed by the CEO.

6-5 Revisions to the Mine Closure Plan may be approved by the CEO on the advice of the Department of Mines and Petroleum and the Department of Water.

6-6 The proponent shall implement revisions of the Mine Closure Plan required by condition 6-5.

Table 1: Summary of the Proposal

Proposal Title	Orebody 29/30/35 Mining Below Watertable
Short Description	<p>The proposal is to extend the mining of the existing approved above watertable Orebody 29, 30, and 35 mines located approximately 7 km west-south-west of Newman, in the Shire of East Pilbara, to below the watertable and discharge any excess dewatering from these three orebodies into Ophthalmia Dam.</p> <p>Existing approved facilities at Mt Whaleback will be used to support the proposal, including processing facilities, machinery fleet, support services and facilities and overburden storage areas for waste rock.</p>

Table 2: Location and authorised extent of physical and operational elements

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Element	Location	Authorised Extent
Dewatering	Figure 2	Groundwater abstraction up to 8 GL/a.
Dewater disposal	Figure 2	Discharge into Ophthalmia Dam up to 8 GL/a.

Table 3: Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term	Abbreviation	Term
GL/a	Gigalitres per annum	km	Kilometres

Figures (attached)

Figure 1: Regional location.

Figure 2: Proposal development envelope.

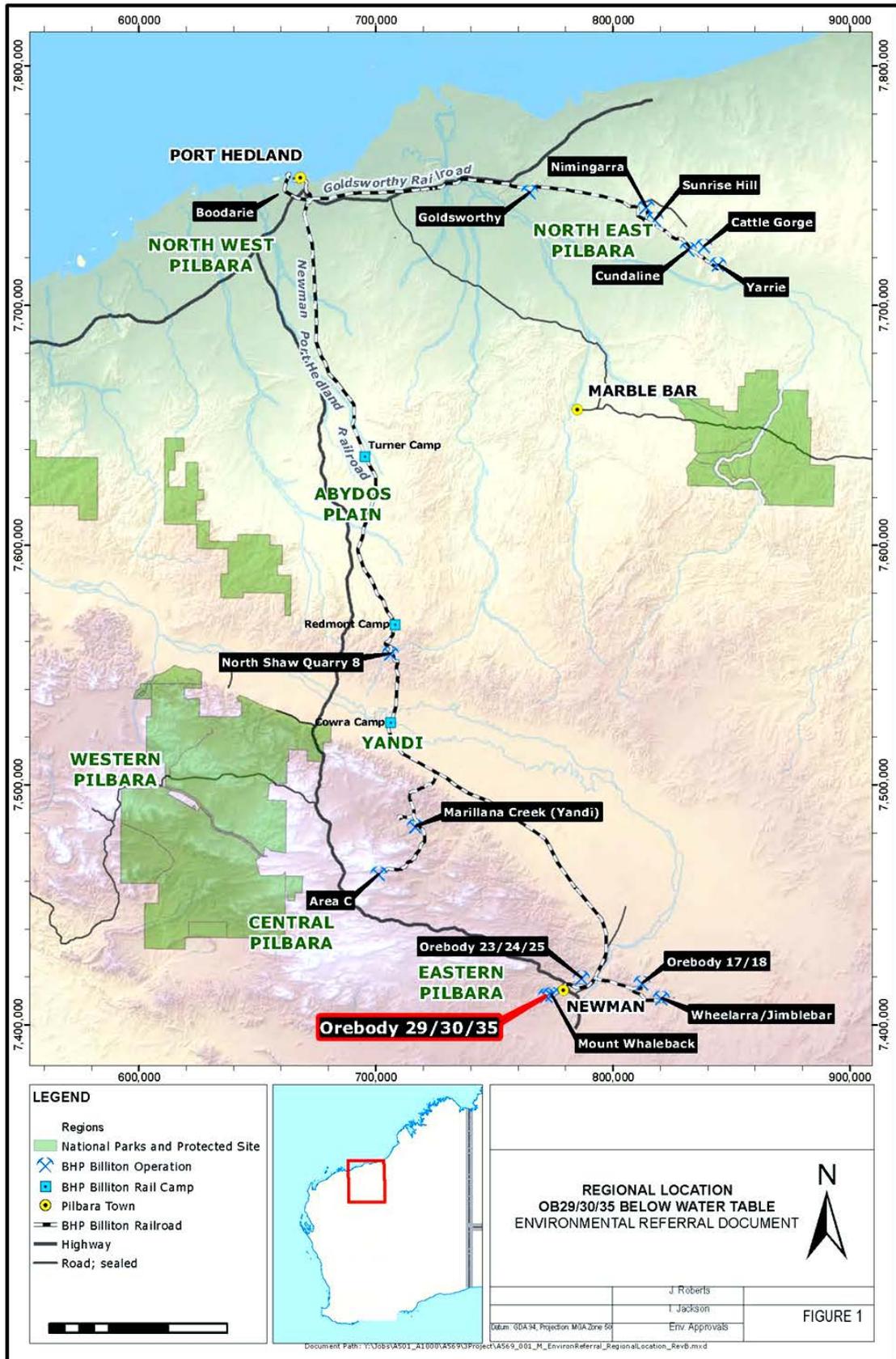


Figure 1: Regional location

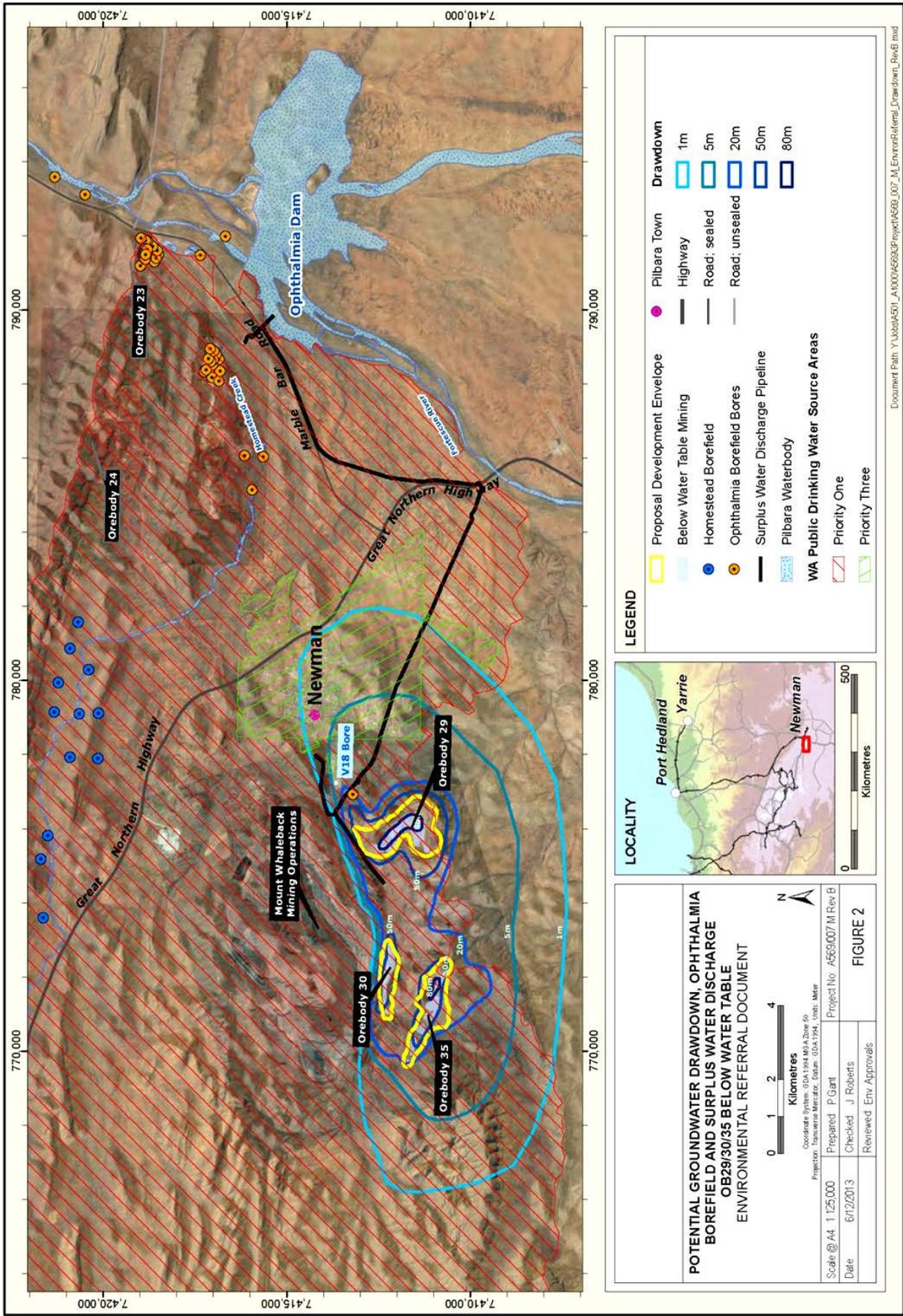


Figure 2: Proposal development envelope

Schedule 2

Term or Phrase	Definition
CEO	The Chief Executive Officer of the Department of the Public Service of the State responsible for the administration of section 48 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , or his delegate.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>

OREBODY 29/30/35 MINING BELOW WATERTABLE

Coordinates that define the Development Envelopes

Coordinates defining the Development Envelopes as shown in Figure 2 of the Ministerial Statement are held by the Office of the EPA dated 30 August 2013.

Notes

The following notes are provided for information and do not form a part of the implementation conditions of the Statement:

- The proponent for the time being nominated by the Minister for Environment under section 38(6) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* is responsible for the implementation of the proposal unless and until that nomination has been revoked and another person is nominated.
- If the person nominated by the Minister, ceases to have responsibility for the proposal, that person is required to provide written notice to the Environmental Protection Authority of its intention to relinquish responsibility for the proposal and the name of the person to whom responsibility for the proposal will pass or has passed. The Minister for Environment may revoke a nomination made under section 38(6) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and nominate another person.
- To initiate a change of proponent, the nominated proponent and proposed proponent are required to complete and submit *Post Assessment Form 1 – Application to Change Nominated Proponent*.
- The General Manager of the Office of the Environmental Protection Authority was the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of the Public Service of the State responsible for the administration of section 48 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* at the time the Statement was signed by the Minister for Environment.