



# Report and recommendations of the Environmental Protection Authority



## Blue Hills Mungada East Expansion

**Sinosteel Midwest Corporation Limited**

Report 1532

November 2014

## Assessment on Proponent Information – Category B Environmental Impact Assessment Process Timelines

Date	Progress stages	Time (weeks)
02/09/13	Referral received	
10/04/14	Notification of preliminary view and draft Statement of Reasons to proponent	31
30/09/14	Final proponent response to Statement of Reasons	24
16/10/14	EPA Meeting	2
5/11/14	Set level of assessment and provision of EPA report to Minister for Environment	3
10/11/14	Publication of level of assessment and EPA report	3 days
24/11/14	Close of appeals period	2

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.



Dr Paul Vogel  
Chairman

5 November 2014

ISSN 1836-0483 (Print)  
ISSN 1836-0491 (Online)  
Assessment No. 2028

# Contents

	<b>Page</b>
1. Introduction and background .....	1
2. Assessment context .....	2
3. The proposal.....	3
4. Key environmental factor .....	8
4.1 Landforms .....	8
4.2 Environmental principles .....	11
5. Recommendations.....	11

## **Tables**

Table 1: Summary of key proposal characteristics .....	4
Table 2: Physical elements .....	4
Table 3: Operational elements .....	4

## **Figures**

Figure 1: Regional location.....	5
Figure 2: Karara / Mungada / Blue Hills development .....	6
Figure 3: Conceptual mine layout.....	7

## **Appendices**

1. References
2. Principles of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*
3. Identified decision-making authorities
4. Final Proponent Information.

*This page is intentionally blank*

# 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 Sinosteel Midwest Corporation Limited (SMC) for the expansion of mining development on the Mungada Ridge. The development includes a new mine pit, waste rock dump, processing plant and roads.

Section 44 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (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.

The aims of the environmental impact assessment and the principles of environmental impact assessment considered by the EPA in its assessment of this proposal are set out in the *Environmental Impact Assessment (Part IV Divisions 1 and 2) Administrative Procedures 2012*.

## 2. Assessment context

SMC is seeking to expand its current operations in the Blue Hills area. The Blue Hills area is located in the Midwest Region of Western Australia and is comprised of a series of banded iron formation (BIF) landform units (Figure 1). For the purposes of this assessment, the landform units are defined as: Mt Karara, central Blue Hills, and Mungada Ridge (Figure 2).

BIF Ranges are isolated ancient ranges, set in a predominately flat landscape, that provide specialised habitats for plants, animals and ecological communities. These environments have high levels of plant endemism and host rare and geographically restricted species.

The importance of the BIF landforms in the Blue Hills area is reflected in the 2007 Strategic Review of the Conservation and Resource Values of Banded Iron Formation of the Yilgarn Craton (BIF Strategic Review), which identified four areas as having the highest biodiversity and landscape values in the Yilgarn Craton, and which were intact and protectable at the time of publication. Those four areas are Diemals/Die Hardy Range, Helena and Aurora Range, Mt Karara/Mungada Ridge (Blue Hills), and Mt Manning.

The BIF Strategic Review provides valuable assistance to the EPA and government agencies through the availability of background information and guidance for environmental assessment. While some of the information within this document is now dated, the information on the biodiversity of BIF ranges released since 2007 largely reinforces the basic understanding of the distribution of key BIF range values reported in the BIF Strategic Review. Gibson *et al.* 2012 provides a more recent synthesis of scientific data from surveys of BIF ranges in the Yilgarn Craton. This paper confirms the Mt Karara/Mungada Ridge (Blue Hills) area as being one of the two major hotspots for significant conservation values in the Yilgarn Craton (the other being the Mount Manning area).

The EPA has considerable experience in assessing significant proposals having potentially adverse impacts to BIF landforms and the environmental values these landforms support. In 2009 the EPA recognised the environmental values of the Blue Hills area in the assessment of the Karara Iron Ore Project, Mungada Iron Ore Project and Koolanooka/Blue Hills Direct Shipping Iron Ore Mining Project proposals (EPA Reports, 1321, 1322 and 1328 respectively).

SMC's current mining developments in the Blue Hills area were assessed as part of EPA Report 1328, released in June 2009. The Blue Hills component of SMC's approved project involved mining from two pits; one located on the Mungada Ridge known as Mungada East, and the other located immediately west in the central Blue Hills, but referred to as Mungada West.

In its report to the then Minister for Environment, the EPA recommended against development of the Mungada East pit as it would impact significant landscape and biodiversity values of the Mungada Ridge. Following the appeals process and the consultation with decision making authorities, mining of Mungada East pit was

approved. Notwithstanding this context, the EPA considered this proposal on its merit including taking account of the approved proposal.

On 2 September 2013, SMC submitted a section 38 referral to the EPA for increased mining and infrastructure at the Mungada West and Mungada East pit areas (M59/595 and M59/596). The proposal was advertised for public comment from 16 – 22 September 2013. One comment was received, requesting the proposal be assessed at an Assessment on Proponent Information (API) category B (environmentally unacceptable) level of assessment.

The EPA undertook consultation with SMC about the proposal, and in June 2014 SMC requested that the increased mining at the Mungada West area be removed from the referral. SMC is currently pursuing increased development of Mungada West through other regulatory means.

Final proponent information describing the proposed mine expansion was provided to the EPA in September 2014 (Ecological Australia, 2014 see Appendix 4). This information identified one new pit to be located on the Mungada Ridge adjacent to the existing Mungada East pit; referred to as the Mungada East Expansion, which also includes new mine infrastructure (Figure 3).

It is this proposal provided to the EPA by SMC in September 2014 that is the subject of the EPA's assessment.

### **3. The proposal**

The proposed mining expansion would be located in the Blue Hills area approximately 66 kilometres (km) north-east of the town of Perenjori in the Midwest Region of Western Australia (Figure 1). The expansion proposal includes one new pit, known as Mungada East Expansion, to be located on the Mungada Ridge immediately east of the existing Mungada East mining area (Figure 2).

The expansion proposal also includes a large waste dump at the heel of the Mungada Ridge, a processing plant, haul roads and access roads connecting to the existing mine operations (Figure 3).

The expansion proposal would provide an additional 4.4 million tonnes of hematite over a three-year life of mine. The expansion proposal would disturb an additional 53.5 hectares (ha) of native vegetation on and adjacent to the Mungada Ridge. SMC intends to use conventional mining methods including drilling, blasting, excavation, stockpiling, loading and hauling.

The main characteristics of the proposal are summarised in Table 1. A description of the proposal is provided in Section 1.3 of Appendix 4 (*Blue Hills Mungada East Expansion – Further Information*).

**Table 1: Summary of key proposal characteristics**

<b>Proposal Title</b>	Blue Hills Mungada East Expansion Project
<b>Proponent Name</b>	Sinosteel Midwest Corporation Limited
<b>Short Description</b>	This proposal is to construct and operate one new mine pit (adjacent to the current Mungada East pit), one waste rock dump, a processing plant, haul roads and access road.

**Table 2: Physical elements**

<b>Element</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Proposed extent</b>
Mine, including bund	Figure 3	Disturbance of no more than 18.6 ha within a 172.56 ha development envelope.
Associated infrastructure	Figure 3	Disturbance of no more than 23.9 ha within a 172.56 ha development envelope.
Waste Dump	Figure 3	Disturbance of no more than 11 ha within a 172.56 ha development envelope.

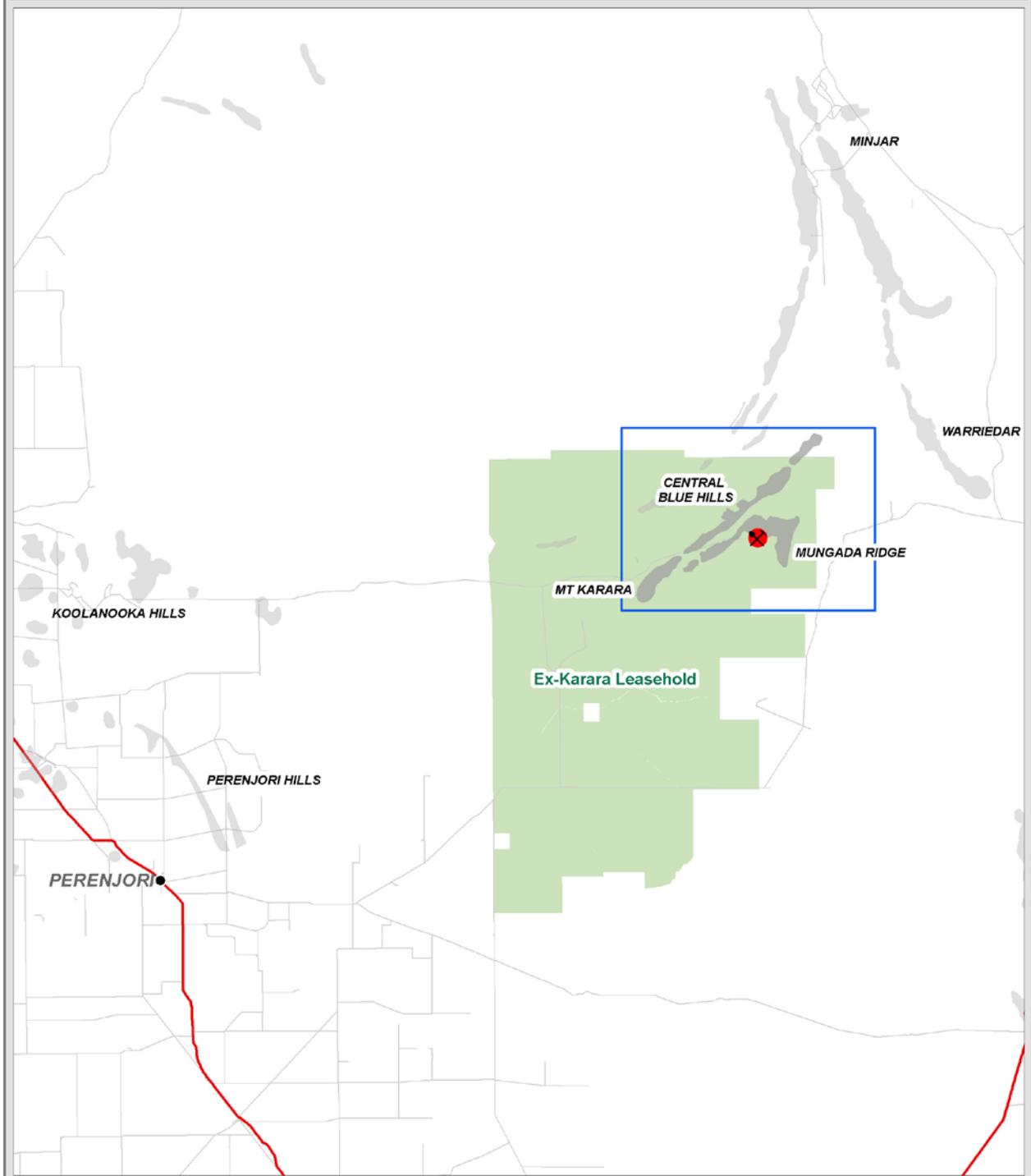
**Table 3: Operational elements**

<b>Element</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Proposed extent</b>
Ore Processing	Waste Dump, Figure 3	Disposal of 1.6 million tonnes of waste per annum
Ore Processing	Mungada East Pit, Figure 3	Disposal of 3 million tonnes of waste per annum

The potential impacts of the proposal are discussed by the proponent in the *Blue Hills Mungada East Expansion – Further Information* (Appendix 4).

Figure 1: Regional Location

Map Version: 1.14  
Date: 03/11/2014  
OEPA GIS Section



**LEGEND**

- Refer to Figure 2
- ✕ Mungada East Extension (MEE)
- BIF Ranges
- Town
- Major Roads
- Minor Roads
- ex-Karara Leasehold

**SOURCE DATA**  
 DMP: Mine Location, BIF Ranges  
 DPaW: ex-Karara Leasehold  
 OEPA: BIF Ranges  
 Landgate: Major / Minor Roads, Towns

Location Path: I:\Projects\lepa\minor\_projects\leia\20141017\_Blue\_Hills\_Expansion\_API-B

Disclaimer:  
 This map is intended as a generalised interpretation of environmental issues. The information contained on this map is to be considered indicative only and in no event shall the Environmental Protection Authority be liable for any accident or consequential damages resulting from use of the material.  
 Copyright Environmental Protection Authority, 2014. All rights reserved.  
 All works and information displayed are subject to Copyright. For the reproduction or publication of this map please contact the Commonwealth Copyright Clearance Centre for permission to be sought from the Authority.

  
 GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA  
 Office of the EPA

N

  
 0 6 12 24  
 Kilometres

Projection: Map Grid of Australia Zone 50  
 Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia, 1994  
 Scale: 1:500,000 at A4

**LOCALITY MAP**

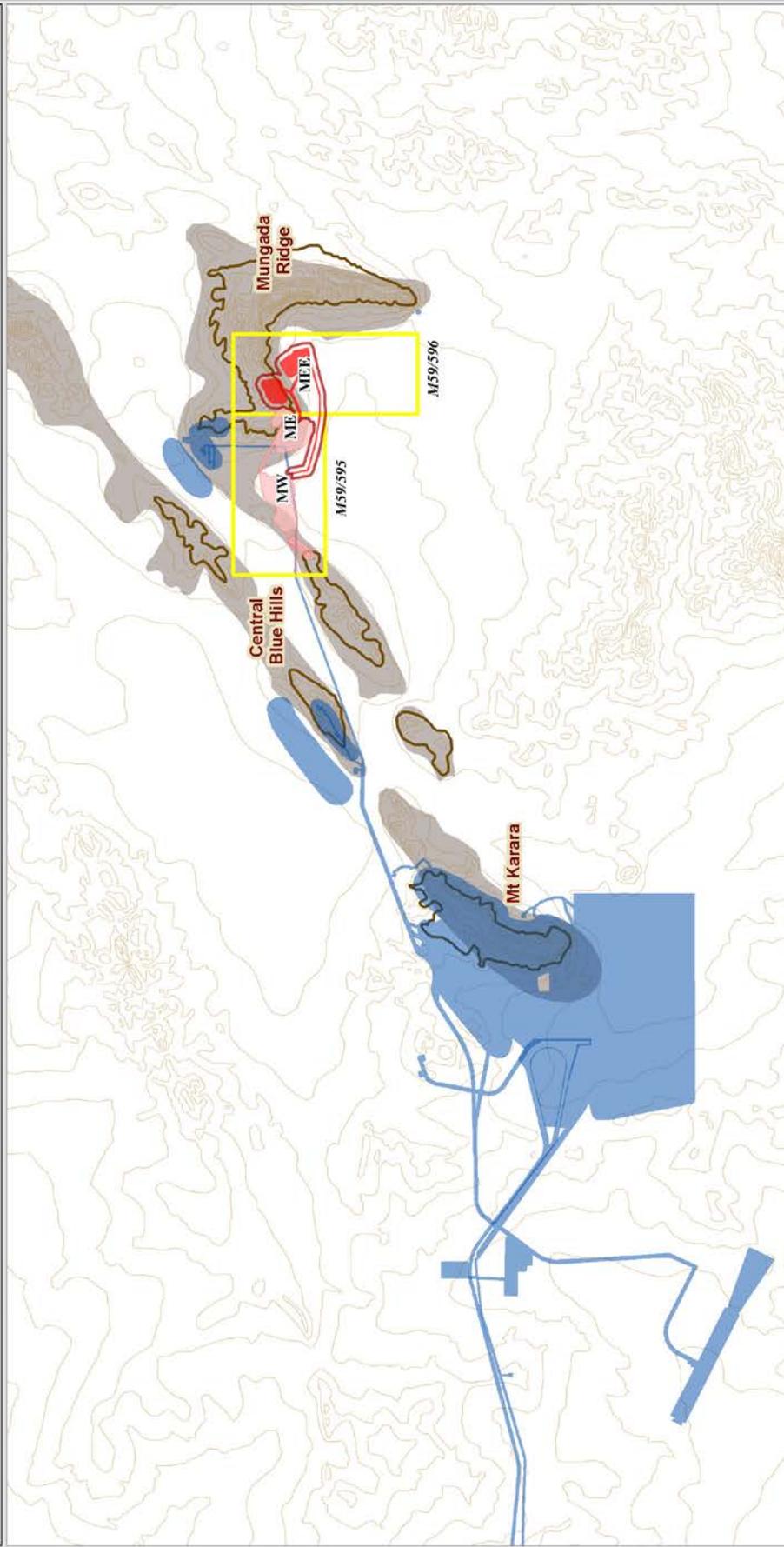


GERALTON  
KALGOORLIE  
PERTH

Figure 1: Regional location

Map Version: 1.15  
 Date: 04/11/2014  
 OEPA GIS Section

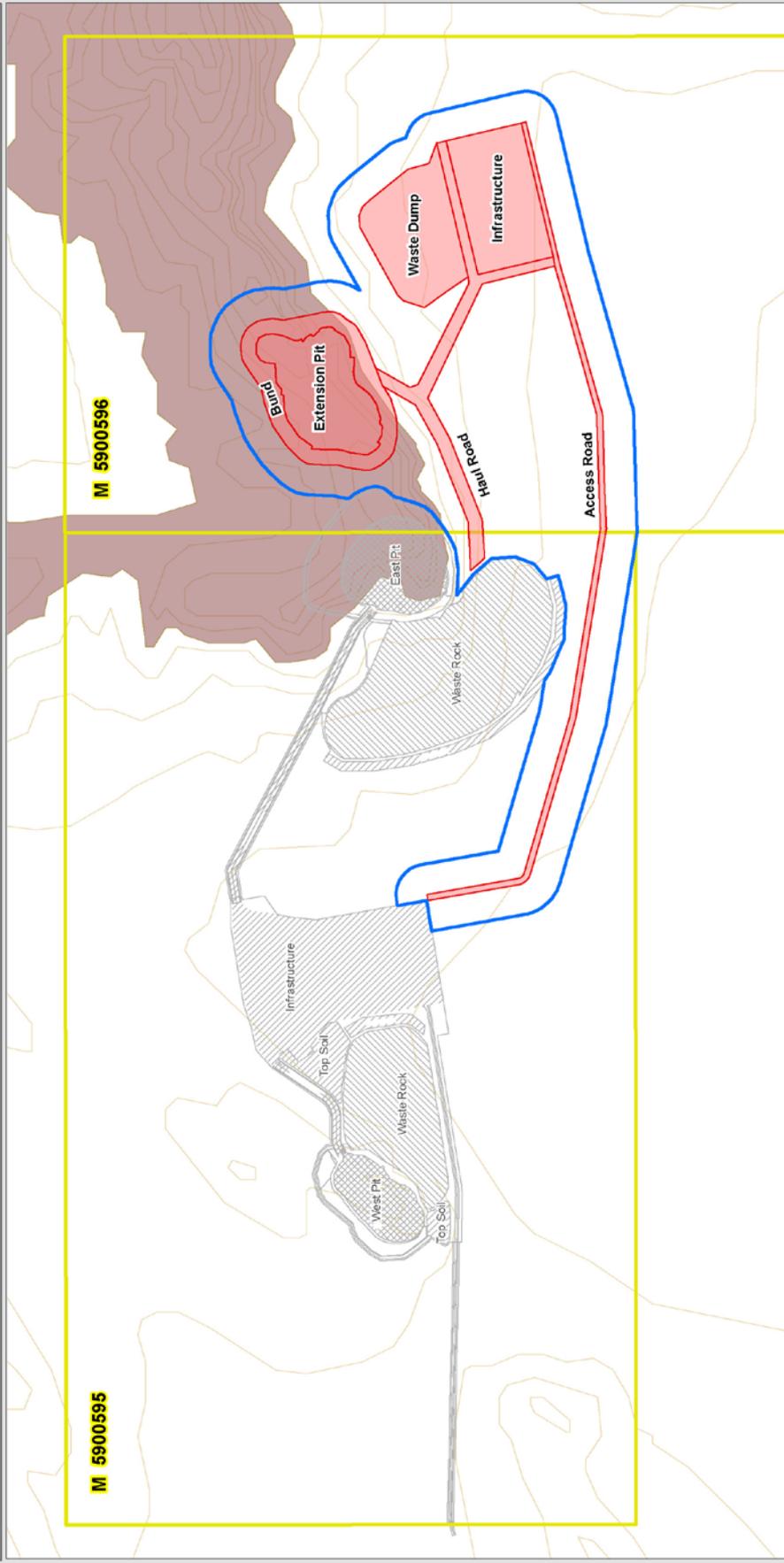
Figure 2: Karara / Mungada / Blue Hills Development



<p><b>Legend</b></p> <p><b>SMC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposed Development Envelope</li> <li>Proposed Mungada East Extension (MEE)</li> <li>Existing Development (Mungada West, Mungada East)</li> <li>SMC Mining Tenements</li> </ul>	<p><b>KML</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KML Development</li> </ul>	<p><b>Land features</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contours</li> <li>BIF Landforms</li> </ul>	<p><b>SOURCE DATA</b></p> <p>SMC: Existing Development, Proposed Mungada East Expansion (2014)        KML: KML Development (2010)        DMP: Mining tenements (2014)        Location Path: I:\Projects\pasasum\proj\proj_eia\2014\10\17_Blue_Hills_Expansion_API-E</p> <p><small>Disclaimer: This map is intended as a generalised indication of proposed mine layouts. The information contained on this map is to be considered indicative only, and its use in any event shall be the responsibility of the user. The Government of Western Australia and its officers and employees do not accept any liability for the reproduction or publication of this map or any information derived therefrom. Copyright for the reproduction of this map is reserved by the Government of Western Australia.</small></p>
<p><b>LOCALITY MAP</b></p>		<p><b>Scale:</b> 1:110,000 at A4</p> <p><b>Projection:</b> Map Grid of Australia Zone 50  <b>Datum:</b> Geocentric Datum of Australia, 1994</p>	<p><b>Government of Western Australia</b>        Office of the EPA</p> <p><b>Scale:</b> 0 1.5 3 6 Kilometres</p>

Figure 2: Karara / Mungada / Blue Hills development

Figure 3: Blue Hills Mungada East Extension - Conceptual Mine Layout



**LEGEND**

- Existing Development (Mungada West, Mungada East)
- SMC Tenements
- Proposed:
  - Proposed Development Envelope
  - Proposed Mine Layout (MEE)
- Mungada Ridge
- Contours (10m)

**SOURCE DATA**

SMC: Existing Development, Proposal Development  
 Envelope, Proposed Mine Layout (2014)  
 Landgate: Contours  
 DMP: Tenements (2014)

Location Path: I:\Projects\epasumino\_projects\eia\2014\1017\_Blue\_Hills\_Expansion\_API.B

**DISCLAIMER:**  
 This map is intended as a generalised interpretation of environmental issues. The information contained on this map is to be considered indicative only and in no way represents the Environmental Protection Authority or liable for any errors or omissions. It is not intended to be used for legal purposes. The information is provided for general information only and should not be used for any other purpose without the prior approval of the Environmental Protection Authority. The map is not intended to be used for any other purpose without the prior approval of the Environmental Protection Authority.

**LOCALITY MAP**

Map showing the location of the project area in Western Australia, with labels for Kalbarri, Cue, Geraldton, Yalgoo, Perenjori, Juirien, Perth, and Merredin.

**Scale:** 1:18,000 at A4

**Projection:** Map Grid of Australia Zone 50  
**Datum:** Geocentric Datum of Australia, 1984

**Scale:** 1:18,000 at A4

**Metres**

0 150 300 450 900

**GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA**  
 Office of the EPA

Figure 3: Conceptual mine layout

## 4. Key environmental factor

In the course of its assessment of the expansion proposal, the EPA identified Landforms as the key environmental factor.

This key environmental factor is discussed in Section 4.1. The assessment of the factor is where the EPA demonstrates that the proposal cannot meet the environmental objectives and could not be reasonably modified or mitigated so as to ameliorate the issues raised.

### 4.1 Landforms

#### Objective

The EPA's objective for Landforms is *to maintain the variety, integrity, ecological functions and environmental values of landforms and soils.*

In the context of the proposal for the Blue Hills Mungada East Expansion, the EPA's objective for Landforms is being applied to the landform units of the Blue Hills area; Mt Karara, central Blue Hills, and Mungada Ridge (Figure 2).

An important element of the EPA's assessment for this proposal is the maintenance of 'integrity' of landforms; in this case, the Mungada Ridge as a landform unit. In this regard, the proposed mining development was assessed in terms of the impact of mining on:

1. intactness of the structure of significant landforms; and
2. the associated environmental values it supports.

In the Blue Hills area, the EPA considers that to meet its environmental objective for landforms there should be no loss to the integrity of the Mungada Ridge landform as a result of being impacted by the proposal. In this context, integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the landform, and its integrally linked ecological functions and environmental values.

SMC has presented information to the EPA to support its view that, with additional investigations, impact to BIF landforms could be managed. The EPA considered this information in its assessment.

The proposed mine expansion, would be located to the east of the existing Mungada East mining area on the Mungada Ridge, pushing further towards the main Mungada 'ridgeline'. The EPA has determined that the proposed Mungada East Expansion pit would further compromise the integrity of the Mungada Ridge landform.

The co-occurrence of the mineral resources and this landform means that mining of the resource results in permanent irreversible loss of the physical structure of landform features, and direct impact to the aggregation of environmental values that the landform supports. The loss of physical structure and the aggregation of

environmental values would result in serious and irreversible impact to the integrity of the Mungada Ridge.

SMC has stated that the Mungada East Expansion pit would only impact a small percentage (~3.2%) of the 'total area' of the Mungada Ridge. This line of reasoning suggests that a small mine footprint equates to a small overall environmental impact. This assertion does not fully address the EPA's objective to maintain the integrity of landforms. Furthermore, SMC's view does not consider the significance of the associated values that would be lost.

SMC advised that it has considered integrity of landforms as "*... the expression of processes acting on the landscape, integrity and ecological function can be assessed in reference to the integrity of those processes and how they influence ecological function*". This approach does not have regard to the impact/loss of the physical structure of landforms, or consider the consequence of the losses; for example, the creation of mine voids, and the subsequent effects on the intrinsically linked environmental values of landforms.

SMC presented the view that the EPA's objective for landforms does not prevent modification to landforms, and that no existing policy requires the restoration of landforms to pre-impact conditions. SMC noted that mining in BIF ranges has been approved and is presently being undertaken. SMC also suggests that the EPA, in raising the issue of restoration of landforms, has taken a position that any mining of BIF landforms is unmanageable, which is contrary to the history of development in these areas. SMC's position does not consider landform(s) and its aggregation of environmental values on its individual merits; rather it generalises all BIF landforms as being the same. The environmental impact assessment process considers the likely impacts a proposal would have on the values of the receiving environment, including rarity, uniqueness and representation of that receiving environment.

## **Assessment**

Landforms in the Blue Hills area are presently being mined, with extensive magnetite mining underway at Mt Karara, and pits developed for hematite extraction in the central Blue Hills and on the western extremities of the Mungada Ridge (Figure 2). During formal assessment of these current mining operations (EPA Reports 1321, 1322 and 1328), the Mungada Ridge was identified as possessing the greatest landscape and biodiversity values in the Blue Hills area, due to its aggregation of values, scale, relief and position in the region. Due to the concentration of mining in this area, the Mungada Ridge is the last large, substantively intact landform remaining in the Blue Hills area (Figure 2).

The Mungada Ridge in its own right may be considered as one of the most outstanding examples of BIF landforms in the western Midwest Region, however it now assumes even greater importance for conservation given the extent of mining impact to the surrounding BIF landforms within the region.

The EPA is of the opinion that there is sufficient, publicly available information on the significance of the Mungada Ridge landform, and the aggregation of values supported by that landform to gain an informed understanding of the significant impacts on the

environment if this proposal is implemented. The high landscape and biodiversity values of the Mungada Ridge landform are well documented by the EPA (EPA Reports 1321, 1322 and 1328) and have been published in peer reviewed scientific journals. (Gibson et al. 2012).

As the proposed Blue Hills Mungada East Expansion is for the expansion of mining of an environmentally significant BIF landform, impacts cannot be avoided, and landforms cannot be restored to have the same aggregation of environmental values as pre-mined areas. The proposal, if implemented, would result in serious and irreversible impact to the integrity of the Mungada Ridge.

Given that the Mungada Ridge is the last large, substantively intact landform remaining in the Blue Hills area, protection of the Mungada Ridge from any further development is supported by the EPA.

## **Summary**

Having particular regard to:

- (a) the findings in previous EPA assessments and published peer reviewed research which identifies landform units in the Blue Hills area, specifically the Mungada Ridge, as one of the most important Yilgarn BIF landforms;
- (b) other high value landform units comprising the Blue Hills area (Mt Karara) being extensively mined;
- (c) the Mungada Ridge being the last, substantively intact landform in the Blue Hills area;
- (d) the Mungada Ridge landform possessing the most significant landscape and biodiversity values in the Blue Hills area;
- (e) any further mining of the Mungada Ridge would result in serious and irreversible impacts to the integrity of this landform and the environmental values it supports;
- (f) the proposal cannot be reasonably modified or mitigated to ameliorate the impacts on the Mungada Ridge,

it is the EPA's opinion that the proposal cannot be managed to meet the EPA's objective for Landforms and the proposal is environmentally unacceptable and should not be implemented. Protection of the Mungada Ridge from any further development is required in order to meet the EPA's objective to maintain variety and integrity of significant landforms in an important BIF area (Blue Hills).

The EPA continues to support the establishment of a class 'A' reserve on Mungada Ridge in recognition of its high environmental and landscape values and the cumulative impacts of development on the surrounding BIF ranges.

## **4.2 Environmental principles**

In preparing this report and recommendations, the EPA has had regard for the object and principles contained in s4A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. Appendix 2 contains a summary of the EPA's consideration of the principles.

## **5. Recommendations**

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

That the Minister:

1. considers the report on the key environmental factor of Landforms as set out in Section 4;
2. notes that the EPA has concluded that the proposal cannot be managed to meet the EPA's objective for Landforms and the proposal is environmentally unacceptable and should not be implemented; and
3. notes that the EPA has not included in this report conditions and procedures to which the proposal should be subject, if implemented, because the EPA has concluded that the proposal should not be implemented.

*This page is intentionally blank*

# **Appendix 1**

## **References**

Ecological Australia (2014) *Environmental Review Blue Hills Expansion – Further Information*, Perth WA.

Environmental Protection Authority (2009a) *Report No. 1321: Karara Iron Ore Project*, Perth WA.

Environmental Protection Authority (2009b) *Report No. 1322: Mungada Iron Ore Project*, Perth WA.

Environmental Protection Authority (2009c) *Report No. 1328: Koolonooka/Blue Hills Direct Shipping Iron Ore Mining Project, Shires of Morawa and Perenjori*, Perth WA.

Environmental Protection Authority (2013) *Environmental Protection Authority 2013—14 Annual Report*, EPA, Perth, WA.

Gibson, N, Meissner, R, Markey, AS and Thompson, WA (2012) *Patterns of plant diversity in ironstone ranges in arid south western Australia*, *Journal of Arid Environments* 77: 25-31.

Government of Western Australia (2007) *Strategic review of the conservation and resource values of the banded iron formation of the Yilgarn Craton*, Perth, WA.

## **Appendix 2**

**Principles of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986***

<b>PRINCIPLES</b>		
<b>Principle</b>	<b>Relevant Yes/No</b>	<b>If yes, Consideration</b>
<p>1. The precautionary principle</p> <p><i>Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.</i></p> <p><i>In application of this precautionary principle, decisions should be guided by –</i></p> <p><i>(a) careful evaluation to avoid, where practicable, serious or irreversible damage to the environment; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) an assessment of the risk-weighted consequences of various options.</i></p>	Yes	<p>Due to the co-occurrence of mineral resources with significant BIF landform features, impacts cannot be avoided and landforms cannot be restored to have the same aggregation of environmental values as pre-mined areas.</p> <p>The expansion proposal would result in serious and irreversible impact to the integrity of the Mungada Ridge.</p>
<p>2. The principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity</p> <p><i>Conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration.</i></p>	Yes	<p>The Mungada Ridge may be considered as one of the most outstanding examples of BIF landforms in the western Midwest region.</p> <p>The Mungada Ridge is the last large, substantively intact landform remaining in the Blue Hills area.</p> <p>Due to the concentration of mining presently being undertaken in the Blue Hills area, the Mungada Ridge has even greater importance for conservation of significant BIF landforms.</p>
<p>3. The principle of intergenerational equity</p> <p><i>The present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained and enhanced for</i></p>	Yes	<p>The Mungada Ridge is the last large, substantively intact BIF landform which possesses the highest landscape and biodiversity values in the Blue Hills area, and should be conserved for the benefit of future generations.</p>

<i>the benefit of future generations.</i>		
<p>4. Principles relating to improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms</p> <p><i>a. Environmental factors should be included in the valuation of assets and services.</i></p> <p><i>b. The polluter pays principles – those who generate pollution and waste should bear the cost of containment, avoidance and abatement.</i></p> <p><i>c. The users of goods and services should pay prices based on the full life-cycle costs of providing goods and services, including the use of natural resources and assets and the ultimate disposal of any waste.</i></p> <p><i>d. Environmental goals, having been established, should be pursued in the most cost effective way, by establishing incentive structure, including market mechanisms, which enable those best placed to maximize benefits and/or minimize costs to develop their own solution and responses to environmental problems.</i></p>	No	
<p>5. The principle of waste minimisation</p> <p><i>All reasonable and practicable measures should be taken to minimize the generation of waste and its discharge into the environment.</i></p>	No	

# **Appendix 3**

## **Identified Decision-making Authorities**

### Identified Decision-making Authorities

Section 45(1) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) 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</i> Water extraction licence
2. Minister for Aboriginal Affairs	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i> s18 approval
3. Minister for Environment	<i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> Taking of protected flora and fauna
4. Minister for Mines and Petroleum	<i>Mining Act 1978</i>
5. Director General, Department of Environment Regulation	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> Works approval and licence
6. Director General, Department of Mines and Petroleum	Dangerous Goods <i>Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004</i> ; Storage and handling of hazardous materials Chief Dangerous Goods Officer  Mine Safety <i>Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994</i> District Inspector, Resources Safety Branch
7. Director Environment Division, Department of Mines and Petroleum	<i>Mining Act 1978</i> Approval of mining proposal

Note: In this instance, agreement is only required with DMAs 1, 2, 3 and 4 since these DMAs are Ministers.

## **Appendix 4**

**Proponent's documents on CD in hardcopies of this report  
and on the EPA's website at [www.epa.wa.gov.au](http://www.epa.wa.gov.au)**

