Referral Document

South Erregulla Conventional Gas Development

EPA Part IV Section 38

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Executive Summary

Strike South Pty Ltd (the **Proponent**) (ABN 40 667 147 526) proposes to construct and operate the South Erregulla Conventional Gas Development (the **Proposal**), a gathering network of flowlines, a processing facility, and the South Erregulla Gas Pipeline to the third-party operated Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline (DBNGP). The Proposal is located approximately 45 km southeast of Dongara (Figure ES.1) in the Shire of Three Springs and the Shire of Irwin in Western Australia (WA). The Proponent has sited the Proposal on previously cleared land used for agricultural and fire break purposes. The majority of the Proposal will be located within exploration permit EP 503 (EP 503) registered to the Proponent with the exception of the export pipeline which will be located within a future Pipeline Licence area.

Overview of the Proposal

An overview of the Proposal is provided in Table ES.1. The Proposal will be implemented within a Development Envelope of 283.46 ha (Figure ES.1); Table ES.2 outlines the proposal content.

Table ES.1: General proposal content description

Proposal title	South Erregulla Conventional Gas Development
Proponent name	Strike South Pty Ltd (ABN 40 667 147 526)
Short description	The Proposal includes all activities associated with production of gas from conventional gas wells through the South Erregulla Processing Facility to the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline via the South Erregulla Gas Pipeline. The proposed Development Envelope is 283.46 ha with an area of disturbance of 111.82 ha. There is no native vegetation clearing associated with the proposal.

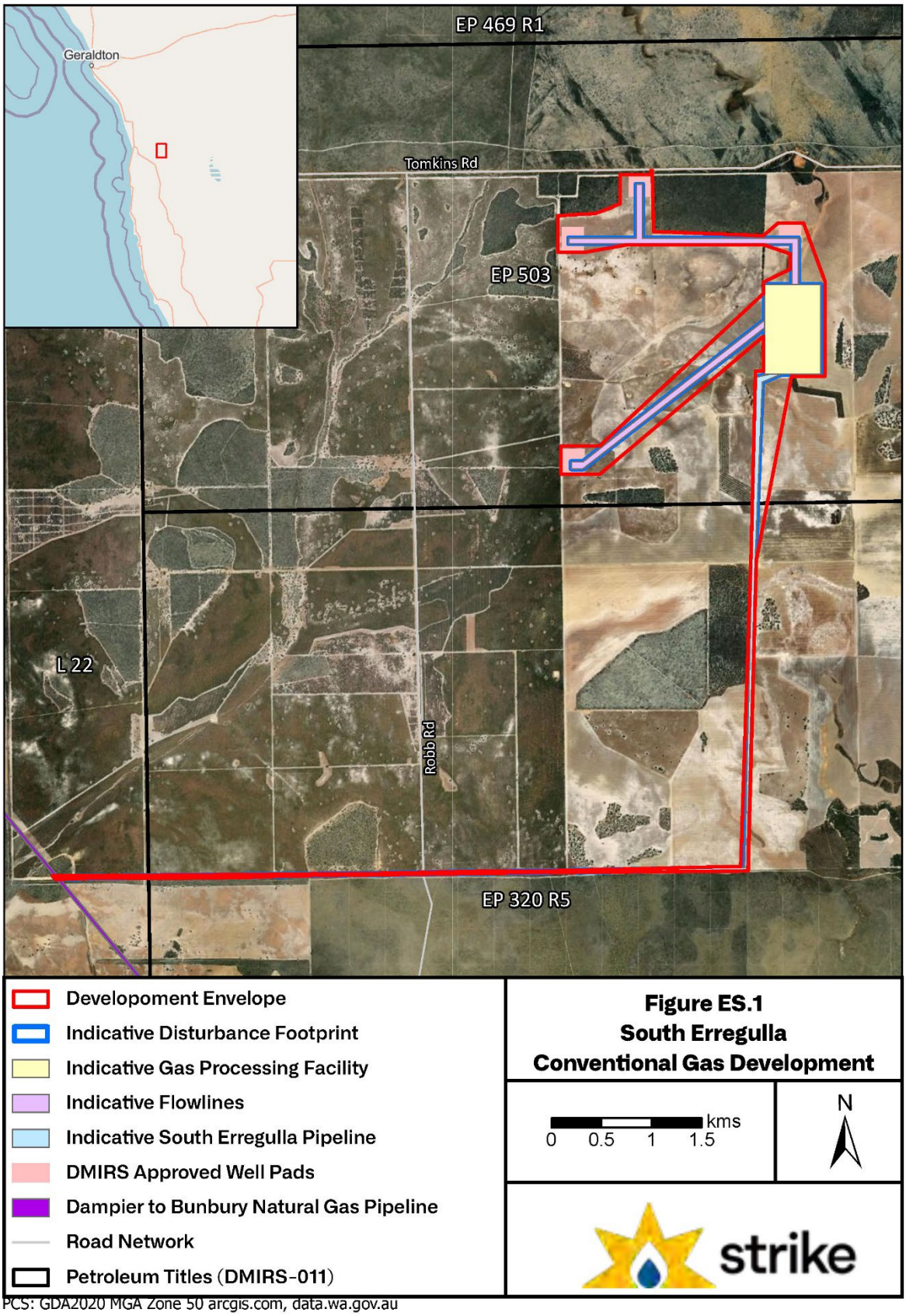

Figure ES.1: South Erregulla Conventional Gas Development

Table ES.2: General proposal content elements

Proposal element	Location / description	Proposed extent, capacity or range
Physical elements		
Development Envelope	Figure ES.1	283.46 ha
Indicative Disturbance Footprint: • Gas Processing Facility	Indicative location shown in Figure ES.1	50.44 ha within the Development Envelope, of which no disturbance of native vegetation is required.
Indicative Disturbance Footprint: • Gathering network flowlines	Indicative location shown in Figure ES.1	32.77 ha within the Development Envelope, of which no disturbance of native vegetation is required.
Indicative Disturbance Footprint: • Gas Pipeline	Indicative location shown in Figure ES.1	28.61 ha within the Development Envelope, of which no disturbance of native vegetation is required.
Construction elements		
Not applicable		
Operational elements		
Processing Facility	Indicative location shown in Figure ES.1	40 Terajoules (TJ) per day annualised
Proposal elements with greenhouse gas emissions		
Construction elements		
Scope 1	Approximately 4,000 tonnes CO_2-e derived from diesel fuel used for temporary power generation and vehicles/equipment associated with construction and commissioning activities	
Scope 2	Zero (electrical power is provided by on-site generation and included in Scope 1 emissions)	
Operation elements		
Scope 1	Approximately 63,040 tonnes CO_2-e	
Scope 2	Zero (electrical power is provided by on-site generation and included in Scope 1 emissions)	
Scope 3	754,000 tonnes CO_2-e	
Rehabilitation		
The Proposal does not require the disturbance of native vegetation (and its resulting flora and/or fauna habitat) or hydraulic fracture stimulation: therefore, this aspect is not applicable.		
Commissioning		
Environmental commissioning will be implemented in stages under an Environment Plan approved by DMIRS and an Environmental Commissioning Plan that will be developed as a requirement of the works approval process (Part V of the EP Act).		
Decommissioning		
Decommissioning will be implemented under an environmental plan approved by DMIRS. The objective of the plan will be to ensure that all proposal related equipment and infrastructure is decommissioned, removed, and land rehabilitated in an ecologically sustainable manner that is suitable to the future use.		
Other elements which affect extent of effects on the environment		
Proposal time	Expected project life	Approximately thirty-three (33) years
	Construction phase	Approximately six (6) months
	Operations phase	From April 2025 to April 2055 thirty (30) years
	Decommissioning phase	Approximately three (3) years

Environmental Factor Consideration

The Proponent has assessed the Proposal against relevant EPA environmental factors. It was determined that potential environmental impacts can be managed using established management techniques to a level wherein the Proposal is not environmentally significant. One (1) environmental factor was considered potentially significant by the Proponent, Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Section 6.1).

Table ES.3: Summary of potential impacts, proposed mitigation and environmental outcomes

Environmental Factor – Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
EPA Objective	*To minimise the risk of environmental harm associated with climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions as far as practicable.*
EPA Guidance	Environmental Factor Guidance – Greenhouse Gas Emissions (EPA 2023)
Potential Impacts	The Proposal's GHG emissions are not predicted to exceed 63,040 t CO_2-e per annum. Potential impacts should therefore be considered cumulatively in the area. The proposal will contribute approximately: • 5.46% of the reasonably foreseeable cumulative GHG emissions for those projects in the Mid West region on the EPA website with GHG identified as a relevant environmental factor. • 0.03% of Australia's emissions, based on Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification emissions data in 2015/16 for construction and electricity, gas, water and waste services divisions (187,049 kt CO_2-e per annum in total) (Australian Government Clean Energy Regulator, 2021); and • 0.02% of the national total emissions, based on 2020 sectoral emissions data (December 2020 – December 2021) for the stationary energy, transport and fugitive sectors (244.3 Mt CO_2-e per annum in total) (Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, 2022).
Mitigation	• Installation of solar powered remote terminal unit at the wellheads, to power well head services and well and flowline chemical injection; • Flowline corrosion management plans to ensure flowline/pipeline integrity; • Regular inspection and maintenance of infrastructure; and • Vehicles and machinery will be maintained regularly according to recommended maintenance schedules.
Environmental Outcomes	As a result of design and mitigations strategies, the Proposal has minimal (63,040 t CO_2-e) Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions relative to the state and national emission profiles of Western Australia and Australia.

Regulatory Assessment

The Proponent has concluded that the Proposal and all its aspects are able to be managed via best-practice environmental management and assessment through the established regulatory process as per Section 1.4.

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Abbreviations

Term	Definition
°C	Celsius
3D	Three-dimensional
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
DWMP	Dieback and Weed Management Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EP	Environmental Plan
EP 503	Exploration Permit 503
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPA Services	Environmental Protection Authority Services
EPBC Act	*Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (C'th)
ha	hectares
km	kilometres
kt CO_{2-e}	kilo-tonnes of CO_2 equivalence
L	metre
LTS	Low Temperature Separator
m	metres
mm	millimetres
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NGER Act	*National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (WA)
OSCP	Oil Spill Contingency Plan
PGER Act	*Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967* (WA)
PGER(E)R	Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources (Environment) Regulations
PP Act	*Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969* (WA)
RTU	Remote Terminal Unit
Strike	Strike Energy Limited and subsidiaries, including Strike South Pty Ltd
t CO_{2-e}	tonnes of CO_2 equivalence
TJ	Terajoules
WA	Western Australia

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose & Scope

Strike South Pty Ltd (the **Proponent**) (ABN 40 667 147 526) proposes to construct and operate the South Erregulla Conventional Gas Development (the **Proposal**). The Proposal will comprise a gathering network of flowlines, a processing facility, and the South Erregulla Gas Pipeline to the third-party operated Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline (DBNGP). No exploratory drilling or hydraulic fracture stimulation are proposed.

The Proposal is located on freehold land used for agricultural purposes approximately 280 km north of Perth CBD, 45 km southeast of Dongara and 35 km southwest of Mingenew (Figure 1.1) in the Shire of Three Springs and Shire of Irwin in Western Australia (WA). The Proposal is wholly located on previously cleared land. No clearing of native vegetation is required.

This report has been prepared to support the formal referral of the Proposal under Section 38 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). It describes the Proposal, potential environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures associated with the construction and operation of the Proposal. Further, this report has been prepared in accordance with Environmental Impact Assessment (Part IV Divisions 1 and 2) Administrative Procedures 2021.

1.2 Proponent

A summary of the Proponent details is shown in Table 1-1 below.

Table 1-1 Proponent details

Proponent	Strike South Pty Ltd (ABN 40 667 147 526)
Registered address	Level 1, 40 Kings Park Rd, West Perth WA 6005
Postal address	PO Box 569, West Perth, WA 6005
Corporate contact	Amanda Emery, HSEC Manager – Operations
Phone	+61 (0)8 7099 7400
Email	Amanda.emery@strikeenergy.com.au

1.3 Project Description

1.3.1 Key Components

The proposal involves the following key components:

- The construction and operation of a processing facility with a maximum export capacity of 40 terajoules (TJ) per day/ annualised;
- The construction and operation of a gathering network comprising flowlines to convey the extracted dry natural gas from South Erregulla 1, 2, 3 and 4 wells[1] to the processing facility; and
- The construction and operation of the South Erregulla Gas Pipeline to convey sales quality gas to the Dampier Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline (DBNGP) for export to the domestic market.

Upon completion, the Proposal is expected to have an operational life of approximately thirty (30) years once commissioning is complete.

1.3.2 Gas Supply

Dry natural gas will be extracted from four (4) South Erregulla wells and conveyed through flowlines to the proposed South Erregulla Processing Facility.

No hydraulic fracture stimulation is proposed given the free-flowing nature of the South Erregulla Gas Field.

1.3.3 Gathering Network

The gathering network for the Proposal will comprise four (4) flowlines that will convey gas from the wells to the processing facility. The gathering network will consist of approximately 10 kilometres (km) of flowlines.

1.3.4 Processing Facility

Dry natural gas extracted from the wells will be conveyed via the gathering network to the South Erregulla Processing Facility. The South Erregulla Processing Facility comprises of the following components:

- Well site chemical injection skids;
- Slug-catcher;
- Liquids separation;

[1] Exploration / appraisal drilling, well testing and completion activities associated with the South Erregulla 1, 2, 3 and 4 wells do not form part of this proposal. However, the footprint of the well leases has been included in the development envelope to accommodate production related wellsite infrastructure.

- Mercury removal unit;
- Carbon dioxide removal;
- Hydrocarbon dewpoint control;
- Flare system (planned maintenance and emergency shut down);
- Gas metering;
- Gas export filtration;
- Condensate stabilisation and storage;
- Produced water treatment and disposal;
- Truck offtake facilities;
- Waste gas incineration; and
- Support utilities (including power generation).

1.3.5 Connection to the DBNGP

The Proposal's gas processing facility will connect to the DBNGP tie-in point via the South Erregulla Gas Pipeline.

The South Erregulla Gas Pipeline is proposed to be approximately 12 km. A flange connection will mark the end of the South Erregulla Gas Pipeline and the start of the DBNGP.

The proposed South Erregulla Gas Pipeline route has prioritised the use of cleared areas and existing fire breaks and therefore does not require native vegetation clearing.

1.4 Legislative Framework

1.4.1 State (Western Australia)

1.4.1.1 Environmental Protection Act 1986

The EP Act is the primary environmental legislation governing environmental protection and impact assessment in WA.

Part IV of the EP Act provides for the consideration and assessment of proposals that may, or will, have a significant impact on the environment. The Part IV process is administered by the Environmental Protection Authority Services (EPA Services) of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER).

The Proposal has been referred to the EPA for a decision on whether or not formal assessment is required under Section 38 of the EP Act.

Part V of the EP Act requires a works approval to be obtained before constructing a prescribed industrial premise. The Part V process is administered by DWER to regulate emissions and discharges to prevent unacceptable impacts to public health or the environment. The Proposal will require a Part V works approval licence prior to construction and during operations.

1.4.1.2 Petroleum Legislation

The Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) is responsible for the administration of various acts including the *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967* (PGER Act), *Petroleum Pipeline Act 1969* (PP Act) and *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004*. Under these acts and various subsidiary legislation that has been enacted, the Proponent will be required to seek additional approvals from DMIRS relating to the construction and operation of the Proposal.

Under the Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources (Environment) Regulations 2012 and the Petroleum Pipelines (Environment) Regulations 2012 (the Regulations), an Environment Plan (EP) must be accepted by DMIRS for petroleum related activities (including decommissioning) before such activities can commence. The EP must evaluate all impacts and risks that are associated with an activity, and demonstrate that with the control measures identified, the impacts and risks are reduced to levels that are as low a reasonably practicable (ALARP). Further to this, the EP must demonstrate that the environmental impacts and risks are acceptable. Included as part of an EP is the requirement to submit an Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP) for approval. An EP cannot be approved without an approved OSCP. The OSCP covers all spill scenarios associated with the activity.

Under the Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources (PGER) (Resource Management and Administration) Regulations 2015, a well management plan must be accepted by DMIRS that describes the history of all well activities relating to the planning, design, construction and management of a well throughout its life cycle.

1.4.1.3 Work Health and Safety Act 2020

The WorkSafe Commissioner, an independent statutory office reporting directly to the Minister for Industrial Relations, is responsible for performing the functions and exercising the powers of the regulator under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* (WHS Act). Under the Work Health and Safety (Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Operations) Regulations 2022, a safety case that covers the design, construction, operation and decommissioning stages of a facility must be accepted by DMIRS for these activities prior to their commencement.

1.4.2 Commonwealth

1.4.2.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

A Proposal may be deemed a 'Controlled Action' under *the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) if it impacts on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES). No significant impacts on MNES have been identified, therefore the Proponent will not be referring this Proposal to the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEW) [formerly the Department of Agriculture. Water and the Environment (DAWE)] under the EPBC Act.

1.5 Approvals & Regulations

A summary of the relevant regulatory approvals required for this Proposal are detailed in Table 1-2, in the context of the EP Act considerations are:

- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER); and
- Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS).

All activities, environmental factors, potential impacts and mitigations detailed in this Proposal must be detailed in the suite of approvals proposed. The Proponent has completed a gap analysis as to whether all potential significant impacts can be addressed by other decision-making authority processes and whether there are any restrictions within those processes being relied on. This assessment is included in Table 1-2. In consideration of this, the Proponent has determined that the South Erregulla Conventional Gas Development can be managed under the DWER and DMIRS assessment and approval framework without the need for formal environmental impact assessment under the EP Act.

Table 1-2 Relevant Regulatory Approvals

Decision-making authority	Legislation or Agreement Regulating the Activity	Approval Required	Whether and how statutory decision-making process can mitigate impacts on the environment:					
			Ability	Process	Relevant Considerations	Conditions	Likely Outcomes	Overall Conclusion
Greenhouse Gas, Social Surroundings								
Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of DWER	EP Act (Part V, Division 3) Environmental Protection Regulations 1987	Prescribed premises works approvals; and Prescribed Premise Licence	The works approval application process administered by DWER can mitigate the following potential impacts of the Proposal on the environment: • Emissions to air causing health and amenity impacts to nearby sensitive receptors; • Emissions of noise causing impacts to nearby sensitive receptors; and • Discharges of environmentally hazardous liquids causing contamination. Noise emissions are regulated under the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 (Noise Regulations) Unauthorised discharges to land are managed under the Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004	The Proposal will be a prescribed premises regulated by DWER under Part V of the EP Act. Section 52 of the EP Act specifies that *"The occupier of a premises who carries out any work on or in relation to the premises, which causes the premises to become, or to become capable of being, a prescribed premises, commits an offence unless [the occupier] does so in accordance with a works approval."* Therefore, the Proponent will apply to DWER for a works approval before constructing relevant aspects of the Proposal. Works approval applications will be supported by detailed information regarding the premises, including: • Infrastructure, equipment, and activities (construction, environmental commissioning and operation); • Emissions, discharges and waste; and • Siting and location. This information will be supported by specific plans and assessments, including, but not limited to, air quality and noise assessments and an environmental commissioning plan. The EP Act requires applications for works approvals that meet DWER's requirements and are accepted for assessment to be advertised for public comment. DWER advertises applications including publication of supporting documentation on its website for a period of 21 days. DWER can also seek comments from any public authority or person who is considered to have a direct interest in the subject matter of the application. Post decision, appeals can be lodged by third parties against granted works approvals within 21 days of the applicant being notified of the decision.	DWER regulates to ensure that there is not an unacceptable risk of harm to public health or the environment, consistent with the EPA's objectives for environmental factors. The DWER assessment and decision-making processes are governed by relevant legislation and DWER policies, guidelines and procedures. Consistent with the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process under Part IV of the EP Act, DWER's regulatory functions under Part V of the EP Act are guided by the statutory object and principles of the EP Act and the following principles of good regulatory practice: • Risk-based regulation; • Evidence-based decision making; • Application of Environmental Standards; • Appropriate conditions; • Fair and equitable decision-making processes; • Engagement, consultation and transparency; and • Competitive neutrality. DWER uses the following risk assessment process, which has been mapped to the relevant elements of the EIA process to demonstrate consistency: • Establish the context of the risk (receiving environment); • Identify emissions (proposal content); • Identify risk events through source-pathway-receptor analysis (potential environmental impacts) and applicant controls (mitigation); • Apply a risk rating using consequence and likelihood criteria (assessment and significance of residual impact); • Determine the risk rating (assessment and significance of residual impact); and • Determine the regulatory controls (EPA report on assessment and Ministerial statement). The assessment criteria used to determine the risk rating (consequence) will be the same as those identified for the EIA of the Proposal, including air	Section 62 of the EP Act allows the CEO of DWER to apply conditions to works approvals and licences that are considered to be necessary or convenient for the prevention, control, abatement or mitigation of pollution or environmental harm. DWER will set conditions to give effect to determined regulatory controls in accordance with its regulatory guidance. It is expected that granted works approvals for the Proposal will specify the infrastructure (works) that the Proponent can construct and will regulate emissions and discharges associated with construction and commissioning, including dust, noise, emissions to air and discharges of wastewater and potentially contaminated stormwater. The works approval can also apply conditions to regulate the time limited operation of the premises while DWER assess the application for a licence. The works approvals may include conditions relating to compliance and commissioning reporting, atmospheric discharge points, air emission monitoring requirements, stack emission limits, emissions abatement equipment, and secondary containment of environmentally hazardous liquids. DWER undertakes proactive compliance inspections of activities regulated under the EP Act to ensure that they do not pose unacceptable risks to water, the environment and public health. Compliance inspections of prescribed premises also focus on determining whether emissions and discharges are managed appropriately by the current instrument and assessing compliance with the instrument and relevant associated legislation.	The EPA's objectives for the identified environmental factors are likely to be met through this decision-making process. While GHG emissions are not specifically regulated under Part V of the EP Act, the works approval will ensure that infrastructure is constructed such that it can be operated in an environmentally acceptable manner and in accordance with predicted emissions and discharges. Emissions from the facility can be regulated through the works approval and licence process. Other aspects of the proposal (e.g., noise, unauthorised discharges) can be regulated under specific regulations.	The works approval process administered by DWER can mitigate the potential impacts associated with the construction, commissioning and time limited operation of the Proposal. The estimated GHG emissions from the Proposal are below the EIA threshold and are therefore not considered to be significant. However, the works approval will ensure that infrastructure is constructed such that it can be operated in an environmentally acceptable manner and in accordance with predicted emissions and discharges.

Decision-making authority	Legislation or Agreement Regulating the Activity	Approval Required	Whether and how statutory decision-making process can mitigate impacts on the environment:					
			Ability	Process	Relevant Considerations	Conditions	Likely Outcomes	Overall Conclusion
					quality guideline values, health standards, and assigned noise levels. In most cases, the technical experts providing advice for the assessments will be the same for DWER as for the EPA.			
Minister for Mines and Petroleum, Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS)	*Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969* (WA) (PPA); *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967* (WA) (PGER Act); and associated Regulations.	Environment Plan Oil Spill Contingency Plan Groundwater Management Plan Field Management Plan Pipeline Licence Well Management Plan	The approvals and licences issued by DMIRS can mitigate and regulate: • Emissions to air causing health and amenity impacts to nearby sensitive receptors; • Emissions of noise causing impacts to nearby sensitive receptors; • Discharges of environmentally hazardous liquids causing contamination; and • Impacts to terrestrial fauna resulting from temporary construction activities and ongoing production operations.	Onshore petroleum exploration and development activity is also subject to the PGER Act and associated regulations, administered by the State Government through DMIRS. All petroleum activities are to be undertaken in accordance with an approved environment plan that has appropriate risk based environmental performance objectives (EPOs) and standards (EPSs), and that provides measurement criteria for determining whether the objectives and standards are met. The management measures outlined in this referral will be documented in the environment plan. An Environment Plan Summary is required to be made publicly available.	An environment plan is required to ensure that petroleum and geothermal activities are carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development, and to provide a management tool to identify and manage potential risks and impacts associated with the activity. Environment plans are required to outline appropriate risk-based EPOs and EPSs and provide criteria for determining whether the objectives and standards are met. The management measures outlined in this referral will be documented in the EP.	Environment plans are required to provide criteria for determining whether the approved EPOs and EPSs are met. Compliance with EP's are assessed via regular audits, reviews and reporting processes. The Regulations require that an environment plan include arrangements for the monitoring and recording of information about the petroleum activity that is sufficient to enable DMIRS to determine whether the EPOs and EPSs in the environmental plan have been met, and the implementation strategy complied with. Reports must be provided to DMIRS not less often than annually (i.e., Annual Environmental Reports). Annual reporting must continue until the operator can demonstrate that all closure objectives and completion criteria for the petroleum activity have been met. DMIRS undertakes proactive compliance of activities ensure they do not pose unacceptable risks to the environment and public health.	The EPA's objectives for the identified environmental factors are likely to be met through this decision-making process. Environmental plans are also required to address storage and handling of hazardous materials, management of spills and groundwater monitoring which can effectively manage additional factors identified which may be relevant to the Proposal.	The DMIRS assessment and approval can mitigate the potential impacts of the Proposal.
Minister for Mines and Petroleum, Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS)	Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007	Dangerous Goods Storage and Handling Licence	The regulations outline the statutory requirements for the manufacture, processing, storage, use and disposal of dangerous goods. Adequate risk control measures must be applied to dangerous goods facilities storing or handling. There are specific control requirements, such as: • separating dangerous goods from protected places (e.g., offices, warehouses) • segregating incompatible dangerous goods; • spillage containment; and • fire protection.	Applications must be signed by the intended licensee and lodged with: • supporting documentation, which is the original or the original certified document (where a copy is requested this does not apply); • site plan and manifest; • risk assessment; and • if applicable, FES emergency response guide (FES-ERG) For a dangerous goods site, a risk assessment is a document that: • identifies all hazards relating to the dangerous goods at the site; • for each hazard: ○ assesses the probability of the hazard causing a dangerous goods incident;	Any storage of fuels and hydrocarbons associated with the Proposal will be subject to the requirements of the Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007. These regulations ensure a detailed risk assessment process for any hazardous materials stored and handled to minimise the risks to people, property and the environment and the measure to be undertaken to mitigate those risks.		Risks associated with the storage and handling of chemical and hazardous materials can be regulated and managed under the Dangerous Goods Regulation.	The DMIRS issued Dangerous Good licence can mitigate the potential impacts of the proposal.

Decision-making authority	Legislation or Agreement Regulating the Activity	Approval Required	Whether and how statutory decision-making process can mitigate impacts on the environment:					
			Ability	Process	Relevant Considerations	Conditions	Likely Outcomes	Overall Conclusion
				○ assesses the consequences of the incident to people, property and the environment; and ○ identifies the risk control measure(s); and • explains the rationale behind the judgements made.				

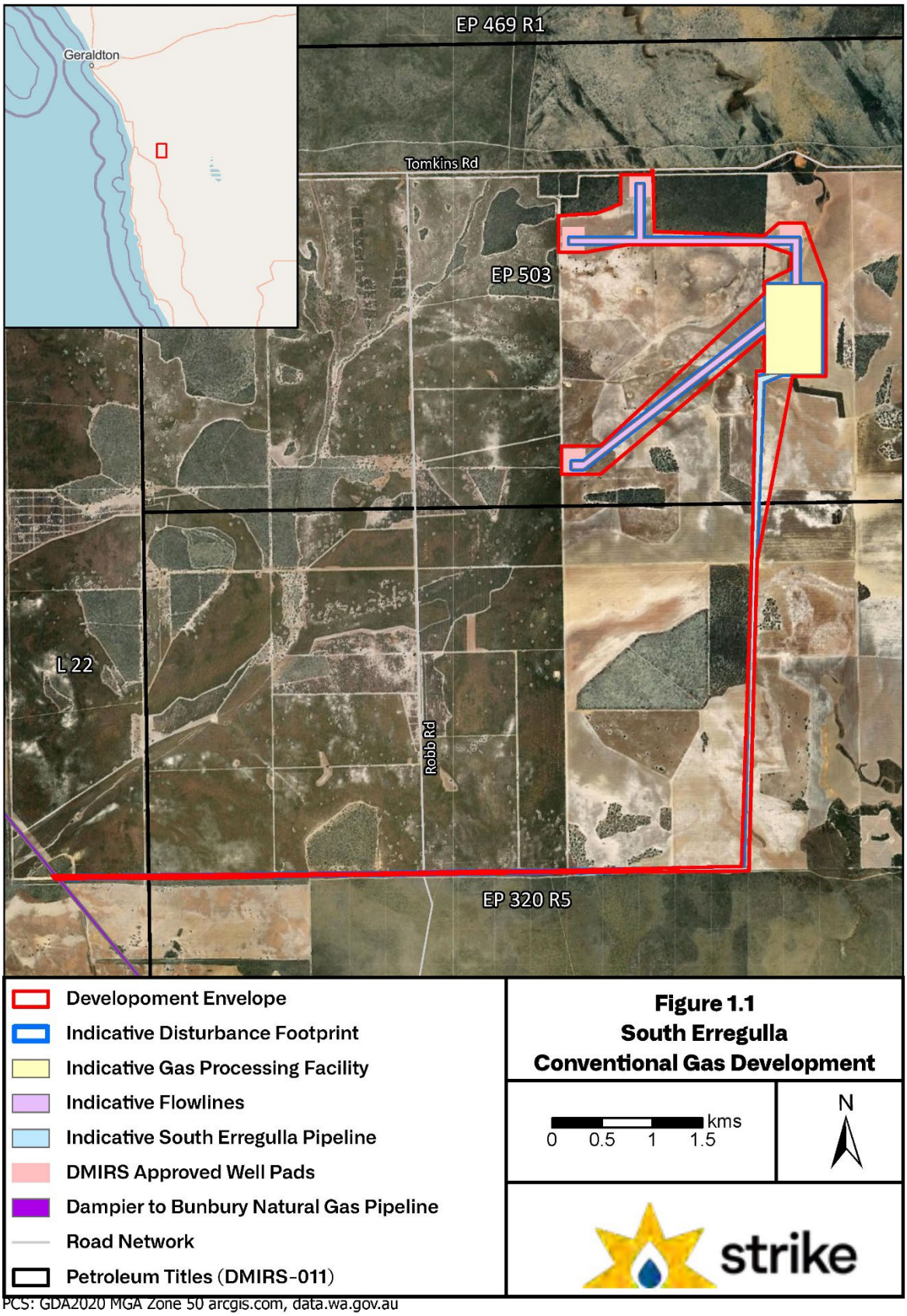

Figure 1.1 South Erregulla Conventional Gas Development

2 PROPOSAL

Coordinates of the Development Envelope (the maximum area within which the Proposal is located) are provided in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Proposal Coordinates

Point	Easting	Northing	Point	Easting	Northing
1	329598.3	6731850	19	335007.4	6738453
2	329619.8	6731812	20	334633.8	6738436
3	336533.6	6731904	21	334633.1	6738073
4	336455.2	6731951	22	334904.7	6738071
5	336613	6735004	23	335324.3	6738150
6	336558	6735002	24	336680.5	6738150
7	336965.2	6736836	25	336950.1	6738055
8	337299.3	6736837	26	336952.1	6737907
9	337310.7	6737786	27	336684.5	6737773
10	337078.7	6738373	28	336679.3	6737659
11	336839	6738373	29	335051.6	6736146
12	336684.4	6738234	30	334673.3	6736137
13	335594	6738296	31	334664.5	6735873
14	335576.9	6738892	32	335034	6735855
15	335561.4	6738892	33	336670.5	6737228
16	335560.1	6738851	34	336679.3	6736902
17	335252.6	6738846	35	336591.3	6736867
18	335250	6738557			

Note: Coordinate system is Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 UTM Zone 50.

The Development Envelope is located within freehold land as identified in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Land Tenure within the Development Envelope

Property Identifier				
Land Parcel	Lot Number	Volume	Folio	Allocation
DP209764	10710	1644	605	Freehold
DP209764	10711	1639	921	Freehold
DP210435	10796	1659	651	Freehold

2.1 Proposal Description

The Proposal will allow for the recovery of extracted dry natural gas from the conventional gas wells from the South Erregulla Gas Field (South Erregulla 1, 2, 3 and 4) for processing via the South Erregulla Processing Facility followed by conveyance of the processed gas to the DBNGP via the South Erregulla Gas Pipeline (Figure 1.1).

A summary of the key aspects of the proposal has been provided in Section 1.3

The Proposal comprises a Development Envelope of 283.46 ha, which incorporates existing/proposed well sites and access tracks. Of the Proposal's Development Envelope, a maximum of 111.82 ha will be utilised by the Proposal as the Indicative Disturbance

Footprint. The entire Development Envelope is locally within existing cleared areas. No clearing of native vegetation is required.

The Proposal terminates at the tie-in point to the DBNGP.

The key components of the Development Envelope are outlined in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Development Envelope Components

Existing and Proposed Disturbance	Area (ha)
Development Envelope South Erregulla Conventional Gas Development	283.46 ha
Indicative Disturbance Footprint (within Development Envelope) • 10 km buried flowlines • South Erregulla Processing Facility • 12 km buried South Erregulla Gas Pipeline	111.82 ha

2.2 Proposal Content

Table 2-4 Proposal content elements

Proposal title	South Erregulla Conventional Gas
Proponent name	Strike South Pty Ltd (ABN 40 667 147 526)
Short description	The Proposal includes all activities associated with production of gas from conventional gas wells through the South Erregulla Processing Facility to the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline. The proposed Development Envelope is 283.46 ha with an area of disturbance of 111.82 ha. There is no native vegetation clearing associated with the proposal.

Table 2-5 Proposal content summary

Proposal element	Location / description	Proposed extent, capacity or range
Physical elements		
Development Envelope	Figure 1.1	283.46 ha
Indicative Disturbance Footprint: • Gas Processing Facility	Indicative location shown in Figure 1.1	50.44 ha within the Development Envelope, of which no disturbance of native vegetation is required.
Indicative Disturbance Footprint: • Gathering network flowlines	Indicative location shown in Figure 1.1	32.77 ha within the Development Envelope, of which no disturbance of native vegetation is required.
Indicative Disturbance Footprint: • Gas Pipeline	Indicative location shown in Figure 1.1	28.61 ha within the Development Envelope, of which no disturbance of native vegetation is required.
Construction elements		
Not applicable		
Operational elements		
Processing Facility	Indicative location shown in Figure 1.1	40 Terajoules (TJ) per day annualised
Proposal elements with greenhouse gas emissions		
Construction elements		
Scope 1	Approximately 4,000 tonnes CO_2-e derived from diesel fuel used for temporary power generation and vehicles/equipment associated with construction and commissioning activities	
Scope 2	Zero (electrical power is provided by on-site generation and included in Scope 1 emissions)	
Operation elements		
Scope 1	Approximately 63,040 tonnes CO_2-e	
Scope 2	Zero (electrical power is provided by on-site generation and included in Scope 1 emissions)	
Scope 3	754,000 tonnes CO_2-e	

Rehabilitation		
The Proposal does not require the disturbance of native vegetation (and its resulting flora and/or fauna habitat) or hydraulic fracture stimulation: therefore, this aspect is not applicable.		
Commissioning		
Environmental commissioning will be implemented in stages under an Environment Plan approved by DMIRS and an Environmental Commissioning Plan that will be developed as a requirement of the works approval process (Part V of the EP Act).		
Decommissioning		
Decommissioning will be implemented under an environmental plan approved by DMIRS. The objective of the plan will be to ensure that all proposal related equipment and infrastructure is decommissioned, removed, and land rehabilitated in an ecologically sustainable manner that is suitable to the future use.		
Other elements which affect extent of effects on the environment		
Proposal time	Expected project life	Approximately thirty-three (33) years
	Construction phase	Approximately six (6) months
	Operations phase	From April 2025 to April 2055 thirty (30) years
	Decommissioning phase	Approximately three (3) years

2.3 Construction

2.3.1 Gathering Network

The gathering network for the Proposal comprises four flowlines that will convey dry natural gas from the South Erregulla gas wells to the manifold at the South Erregulla Processing Facility.

The gathering network will require the installation of flowlines, manifold and other associated equipment to connect the gas wells to the manifold. Safety control measures and pressure relief valving will be included in the gathering network design.

All pipework from the wellheads will be designed to allow for the installation of pigging. A pigging header is installed to facilitate routine pigging of gathering lines with provision for the installation of pig receiving equipment to service all gathering mains.

Pipe corrosion management incorporates both initial pipe wall thickness, routine corrosion inhibitor dosing strategies and ongoing measurement of the remaining pipe wall thickness throughout the field's production life. Chemical injection stations are required at each operating well and the reliability of the dosing system is designed to ensure pipe wall thickness is adequately maintained.

2.3.2 Flowline and Pipeline Construction

Construction of flowlines involves open trenching and installing flowlines from the wells to the South Erregulla Processing Facility; construction of the pipeline from the South Erregulla Processing Facility to the DBNGP will be completed in a similar manner to the flowlines. The flowlines and pipeline will be installed within existing cleared areas. The flowlines and pipeline installation will involve excavating trenches, laying the pipe, backfilling the trench and returning topsoil. An indicative flowline right of way is provided as Figure 2.1. Where practicable, trenching, installation and backfill will be conducted in a staged approach to minimise the length of time that any portion of trench is left open.

All flowline or pipeline construction activities, apart from hydrostatic pressure testing, will generally occur during daylight hours. Construction activities will take place over a seven-day working week with appropriate crew rostering. Typical night works expected would be limited to temperature and pressure monitoring during hydrostatic testing.

The flowline installation process in these areas will be as follows:

- Sequential corridor topsoil removal will occur ahead of construction. The construction right of-way will be arranged to allow for construction equipment access, pipe layout areas, trench excavation and separate topsoil/subsoil windrow stockpiles;
- The construction widths for individual flowline installation are expected to be approximately 30 m for most of the route and only deviated if sub-surface obstructions require flowline deviations. Where multiple flowlines are installed in parallel, the construction width will be expanded by the minimum separation distance required under AS 2885;

- All excavated spoil will be stockpiled alongside the trench on previously cleared agricultural land. Stockpiles will be separated into a stockpile for topsoil and a stockpile for subsurface soil. Fauna escape ramps will be utilised when a trench is unattended. Trenches will be checked daily for native fauna and other animals prior to commencement of works;
- The flowlines and pipeline will be carbon steel, externally coated line pipe, constructed and installed in accordance with AS 2885 between 900 mm and 1,200 mm below natural ground level on average (and deeper where required by AS 2885). The top width of the trench whilst open will be approximately 2,000 mm and typically 750 mm at its base. Lengths of pipe will be placed alongside the trench prior to use. Pipe will have end caps in place until it is required for use;
- When the field joint coating is applied ground drop sheets will be used to prevent environmental contamination of surrounding soil. The field joints will be completed via grit blasting, followed by the application of suitably specified primer and application of an inner and outer tape wrap system;
- Bedding (where applicable) and padding of trenches will be undertaken with clean sand (either via screening of trench spoil or sand from a locally sourced and approved existing borrow pit);
- On completion of padding over the installed pipeline, the trench will be backfilled with the remainder of the excavated spoil and compacted; and
- Hydrostatic testing of the flowlines and pipeline will be undertaken to ensure compliance with design requirements and in accordance with AS 2885.5. Hydrostatic testing will occur over limited duration (i.e., approximately 48-hours).

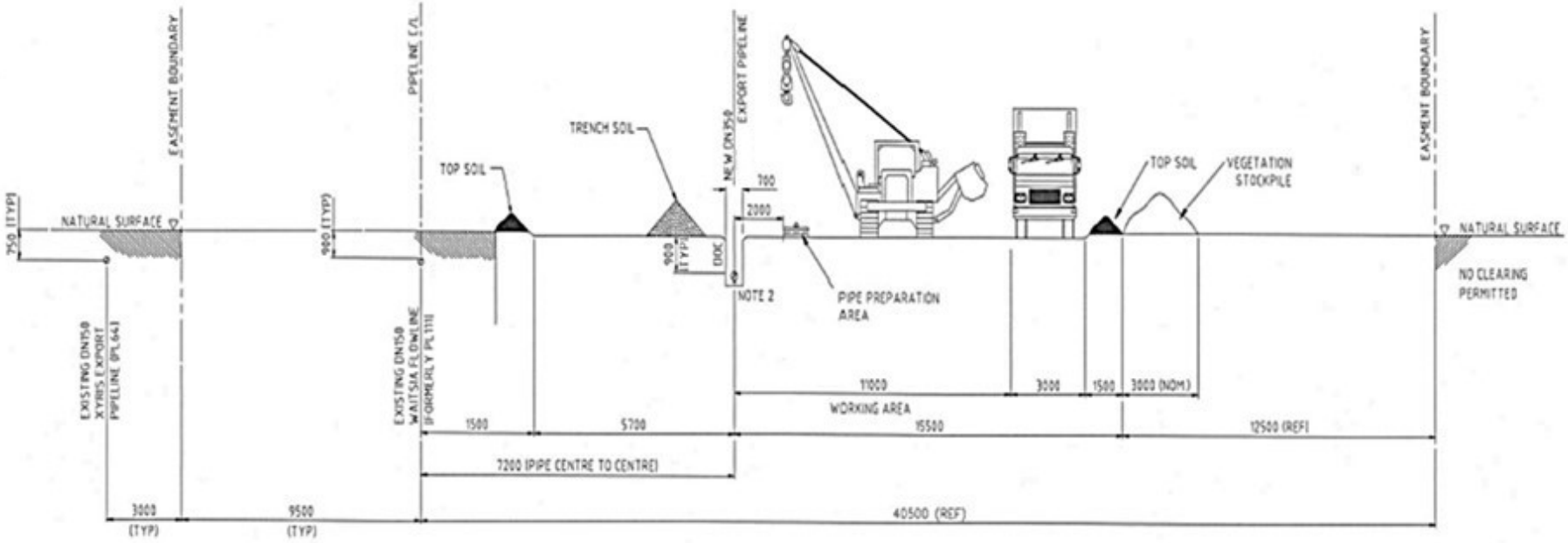

Figure 2.1 Flowline Right-of-Way Indicative Layout

2.3.3 Flowline and Pipeline Operation

The proposed flowlines and pipeline are designed to operate unmanned, 24 hours per day with routine inspection and maintenance. The proposed flowlines and pipeline are designed to operate for 30 years. Dry natural gas will be transported via flowline to the processing facility; pipeline specification gas will be transported via the pipeline from the processing facility to the DBNGP.

The flowlines will be operated in accordance with an environmental plan, which will be submitted under the PGER Act (and other required approvals) for assessment and approval by DMIRS and a Part V licence regulated by DWER. The South Erregulla Gas Pipeline will be operated in accordance with an EP which will be submitted under the PP Act for assessment and approval by DMIRS.

2.3.4 Processing Facility

Dry natural gas extracted from the wells will be conveyed via the gathering network to the South Erregulla Processing Facility prior to conveyance via he South Erregulla Gas Pipeline to the nearby DBNGP. The proposed South Erregulla Processing comprises the following components:

- Chemical injection (Corrosion inhibitor and methanol);
- Slug-catcher;
- Liquids separation;
- Mercury removal unit;
- Carbon dioxide removal;
- Hydrocarbon dewpoint control;
- Flare system (planned maintenance and emergency shut down);
- Gas metering;
- Gas export filtration;
- Condensate stabilisation and storage;
- Produced water treatment and disposal;
- Truck offtake facilities;
- Waste gas incineration; and
- Support utilities (including power generation).

2.3.4.1 Power Supply

Construction and commissioning electricity will be supplied through generators and serviced via third party contractors.

During operations, the power supply for the facilities will be a provided by off-grid power system. The energy storage system will be charged with the following order of preference:

- Solar panels and battery system; and
- Installed gas/diesel engine powered electrical generator set.

The Control and Safety systems will be powered by intermediate batteries charged by the main system. Black start provision will be provided with a plug & socket arrangement to allow plugging in of an externally sourced temporary generator to charge the batteries.

Electrical equipment will be housed using outdoor kiosk arrangements.

Lightning protection will be included.

The Facility lighting will use stand-alone solar LED based lighting units to reduce the power demand.

Minimal lighting will be installed for night-time security observation requirements using the CCTV.

2.3.4.2 Water Supply

An existing licenced production bore will be utilized; therefore, abstraction volumes will occur within the licenced allocation. The anticipated water requirement is approximately 8,000 kL during construction activities and 2,000 kL per annum during operations.

2.4 Waste Management

2.4.1 Solid Waste (Construction)

Solid wastes generated during construction and operation of the Proposal will be segregated and stored at an appropriately designed facility for collection and treatment/disposal by suitably licenced external contractors, who will be engaged by the Proponent.

The following design principles shall be followed by contractor(s) when designing facilities where solid waste may be stored before disposal:

- Waste stations will be established around the site and shall include areas with enough bins to facilitate segregation (e.g., controlled waste, general rubbish, green waste, recycling, etc.);
- Waste stations shall be located and designed to limit the potential for surface water and groundwater contamination;
- All controlled wastes (e.g., empty chemical/hydrocarbon containers, etc.) shall be stored in bunded areas prior to disposal by licenced controlled waste contractors; and
- Putrescible waste receptacles will be covered.

2.4.2 Solid Waste (Operations)

The waste management for solid waste during the operational phase for this Proposal are listed in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6 Waste Management

Waste Type	Source	Handling and Storage	Disposal Method
Domestic wastes: food scraps, light paper, cardboard, putrescible and plastic waste.	General workforce activity.	Stored within sealed bins onsite.	Non-recyclables in accordance with local requirements (Shire of Three Springs); and Recyclables to be sent to an approved recycling facility.
Industrial wastes: wood, scrap metals (non-toxic), scrap tyres, rubber and synthetic materials, and other inert, mixed industrial wastes.	Site preparation (scrap from construction and establishment of Proposal infrastructure); Vehicle and Equipment maintenance; and Demobilisation (scrap from Decommissioning and dismantling Proposal infrastructure).	Stored within skip bins or in a designated storage area on the well site if too large for skip bins.	Non-recyclables in accordance with local requirements (Shire of Three Springs); and Recyclables to be sent to an approved recycling facility.
Hazardous material wastes: diesel fuel, hydraulic fluids, lubricants (oils and greases), batteries, battery acid and other chemicals.	Vehicle and Equipment maintenance. Cleaned up spills. Sumps, turkey's nests and flare pit.	Hazardous materials to be stored separately and in accordance with *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004* and Regulations where applicable. Onsite handling of dangerous goods will be managed by a contractor.	Hazardous materials to be disposed of offsite in accordance with Shire of Three Springs requirements.
Septic wastes: sewage and greywater.	Ablutions. Domestic activities.	Effluent will be treated onsite using an approved wastewater treatment system. Septic sludge will be trucked from site and disposed of by a licensed contractor.	Treated wastewater will be disposed of via an onsite irrigation system. Septic sludge will be disposed of off-site by a licensed contractor.

2.5 Utilities & Services

The South Erregulla Processing Facility will adopt a minimum manning philosophy as such the proposal is intended to be manned during operation with essential personnel only. A septic tank and leach drain system will be installed at the site office to allow for personnel conveniences. The septic tank and leach drain system will be designed and constructed to meet WA Department of Health and Public Health Act 2016 requirements, including AS/NZS 1546.1 On-site Domestic Wastewater Treatment Units - Septic Tanks.

2.6 Water Management

Minor volumes of water may be required during all phases of the Proposal lifecycle (e.g., construction, production and decommissioning, etc.).

The sources of site water will be:

- Groundwater abstracted from the licensed water production bore to a suitable storage vessel at the South Erregulla Processing Facility; or
- Potable water sourced from off-site which will be stored in a suitable potable water storage tank the facility.

2.6.1 Produced Formation Water

The South Erregulla Processing Facility will generate produced formation water which will be treated prior to disposal via a purposed built evaporation pond located within the footprint of the facility.

2.6.2 Stormwater Disposal

Drainage sumps will be installed from bunds at the processing facility and drained in accordance with the Stormwater Management Procedure. Other areas are sloped to allow stormwater to runoff the site for infiltration to the surrounding area. Water ponding in the well cellar requiring removal will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Stormwater Management Procedure.

2.7 Chemical Management

A chemical injection point will be implemented at the South Erregulla wellheads. Chemical injection will comprise a corrosion inhibitor and methanol for hydrate mitigation.

2.8 Road Access

The Proposal is located within the Shire of Three Springs and the Shire of Irwin in the Mid West region of WA. The nearest towns are Mingenew, Three Springs and Dongara, which are located approximately 32 km north-northeast, 40 km east-southeast and 43 km northwest of the Development Envelope. The main access is Brand Highway to Mt Adams Road then to Tompkins Road. A private road approximately 40 km from Brand Highway via Mt Adams Road to Tompkins Road, which is not available for general public access, will be the main point of access to and from the Proposal.

2.9 Decommissioning

Decommissioning is an established industry practice undertaken at the end of life for a facility, using a decommissioning plan approved by the government regulator. Decommissioning is subject to additional environmental approvals under the PGER(E)R. The Proponent is required to describe these decommissioning activities within an environmental plan that includes Environmental Performance Objectives and describes how these objectives and criteria are achieved. The environmental plan is required to be accepted by DMIRS prior to implementation of a Proposal.

Decommissioning and rehabilitation activities as described in a future DMIRS approved decommissioning environmental plan will include:

- Isolation, purging and flushing of all infrastructure to remove all traces of hydrocarbon, chemicals or other substances associated with the production and processing activities;

- Removal of wellhead and surface facilities and in-situ abandonment of the flowline and pipeline; and
- Remediation and restoration of all disturbed sites by a restoration contractor.

Decommissioning activities will require an Environment Plan and Safety Case which will be assessed and approved by DMIRS as required under the PGER Act, PGER(E)R, WHS Act and Work Health Safety (Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Operations) Regulations.

2.10 Proposal Justification

Natural gas is a cleaner, more efficient natural resource that is contemporarily available. In the shift toward a 'low carbon' future, natural gas plays an increasingly vital role as a comparatively cleaner partner fuel for renewable energy. It is integral as a transitional energy resource where there is global shift from traditional energy generation to greater reliance on renewable energy.

The South Erregulla Conventional Gas Development will enable the Proponent to deliver to the domestic market some of Australia's lowest cost onshore gas, and support Australia's transition to a lower carbon future.

2.11 Exclusions

The following aspects are excluded from the scope of this referral:

- DMIRS approved exploration appraisal wells; and
- Construction of the metering station and tie in point to the DBNGP.

3 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

The Proponent maintains a comprehensive stakeholder consultation program with key stakeholders in relation to its operations in the Perth Basin. The Proponent has engaged with key stakeholders from the initial planning of their regional gas exploration program and continued with the South Erregulla exploration activities and gas discovery.

The Proponent has and will continue to consult with landholders, traditional owners, local government, state and federal government agencies and other stakeholders.

3.1 Principles of Stakeholder Engagement

The key objective of the Proponent's consultation program are to:

- Identify relevant stakeholders;
- Initiate and maintain communication;
- Develop tools for ongoing communication;
- Provide for two-way communication on management/mitigation strategies to minimise impacts of the Proposal on the environment and potentially affected stakeholders; and
- Record consultation activity, key issues and outcomes

Strike will continue to maintain effective communication throughout the life of the Proposal.

Table 3-1 Principles of Stakeholder Engagement

Principle	Description	Overview of Consistency with Engagement Principles
Communication	Communication will be open, accessible, clearly defined, two-way and appropriate.	Strike's consultation includes open and two-way communication which is honest and appropriate to the stakeholder and the activity being discussed. Clearly defined communication channels were established, which have demonstrated a positive consultation strategy with all stakeholders to date and enabled direct access by stakeholders to key nominated Company representatives to enable two way communication and effective and appropriate timeframes for consultation and understanding of the planned activities.
Transparency	The process and outcomes of community and stakeholder engagement should, wherever possible, be made open and transparent, agreed upon and documented.	Strike's stakeholder consultation processes ensure that all communication is transparent and open to ensure that both the Company and the stakeholder understand the planned activity, the proposed timeframe for the activities, potential risks and benefits, the processes required for the activity to occur, how it will be conducted and the rehabilitation or close-out of that activity. All outcomes of consultation are recorded and made available to the stakeholder to ensure that the information being captured from the consultation is accurate and reflective of both parties understanding of the discussion and any queries or outcomes.
Collaboration	A co-operative and collaborative approach to seek mutually beneficial outcomes is considered key to effective engagement.	In accordance with the Stakeholder Management Plan identification of potential mutually beneficial outcomes and approaches to activities is a key aspect of the consultation approach. The cooperative and collaborative approach has enabled strong stakeholder relationships to continue throughout the various phases of the exploration activities and will continue. This collaboration has enabled opportunities to be identified for positive or mutually beneficial outcomes and subsequently implemented.
Inclusiveness	Inclusiveness involves identifying and involving communities and stakeholders early and throughout the process, in an appropriate manner.	The inclusion of the stakeholders in the planning and preparation for activities and keeping the stakeholders informed during the entire Project life cycle has been and is a critical aspect of effective stakeholder consultation. Early engagement with stakeholders in the infancy of Project phases and the continuation of that engagement and consultation has enabled string stakeholder relationships to be developed.
Integrity	Community and stakeholder engagement should establish and foster mutual trust and respect.	Strike's established stakeholder relationships have clearly demonstrated that integrity is a critical aspect and is important to Strike and all the Strike representatives. Demonstration of ongoing effective, open, honest and respectful communication, engagement and consultation assist with developing and maintaining good stakeholder relationships for the long term. Ensuring the Strike representatives engaging with stakeholders maintain an open and honest approach with integrity enables the development and maintenance of a mutual respect and trust.

3.2 Stakeholders

Stakeholders relevant to the Proposal were identified based on the following:

- Departments or agencies that administer the required approval(s) to develop the Proposal;
- Landowners in proximity to Development Envelope;
- Any person or organisation whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the Proposal; and
- Any other person or organisation with a potential interest in the Proposal.

The stakeholders identified for this Proposal are listed in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Identified Stakeholders

Project Stakeholder
Commonwealth and State Government Agencies and Local Government Authorities
Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
Department of Planning, Land and Heritage
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Environmental Protection Authority Services
Shire of Three Springs
Shire of Irwin
Community Stakeholder(s)
Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation
Landholders
Private Landholder(s)
Australian Gas Infrastructure Group

3.3 Proposal Stakeholder Engagement

A summary of consultation undertaken in relation to the Proposal is provided in Appendix A.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The Proponent has considered the environmental protection principles of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) listed in Section 4A of the EP Act and in accordance with the EPA's Statement of Environmental Principles, Factors and Objectives and Aims of Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA, 2021a).

The Proponent's consideration of the EP Act principles of environmental protection in relation to the Proposal is outlined in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Environmental Protection Principles

Principle	Consideration
1. The Precautionary Principle	
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. In application of this precautionary principle, decisions should be guided by: • Careful evaluation to avoid, where practicable, serious or irreversible damage to the environment; and • An assessment of the risk-weighted consequences of various options.	The Proposal has been developed through a detailed process of review to ensure that impacts to the environment are minimised to the extent possible; therefore, pre-existing cleared land will be utilised, avoiding the necessity to impact on any environmental sensitivities. The Proponent has used existing environmental data for the local area and the region and has supplemented this information with additional site-specific studies to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the environmental values and the potential impacts of the Proposal which are described in this referral document. The Development Envelope is well understood. Risk assessment of environmental aspects and impacts of all stages of activity has been undertaken
2. The Principle of Intergenerational Equity	
The present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained and enhanced for the benefit of future generations.	The Proposal meets the principle of intergenerational equity by ensuring the health of the environmental values, maintaining ecological functions for future generations, whilst minimising any impacts on the environment. The Proposal has been designed to address the EPA's objectives for the key environmental factors, with mitigation measures to reduce residual environmental impacts for any impacts including significant residual impacts. The Proposal supports the growing demand for natural gas and will contribute significantly to economic growth, employment and infrastructure development in the Mid West region. The Proposal can be implemented without significant impacts on the health, diversity or productivity of the environment.

3. The Principle of the Conservation of Biological Diversity and Ecological Integrity	
The conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration.	The conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity was a fundamental consideration in the assessment of this proposal. Comprehensive desktop surveys have been undertaken to understand existing biological diversity in the surrounding area(s). The results of these surveys have informed the assessment of the potential impacts to biological diversity and ecological integrity. Clearing of flora and vegetation, including conservation significant flora, has been avoided completely, including the location of the flowlines. Furthermore, management measures will be implemented to ensure that impacts are minimise to the extent possible during construction activities which are described in this referral document.
4. Principles Relating to Improved Valuation, Pricing and Incentive Mechanisms	
a. Environmental factors should be included in the valuation of assets and services. b. The polluter pays principles – those who generate pollution and waste should bear the cost of containment, avoidance and abatement. 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. 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 maximise benefits and/or minimise costs to develop their own solution and responses to environmental problems.	The Proponent is responsible for the cost of waste management. The Proposal has considered the principles relating to the improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms as appropriate for the activity. Environmental factors have been included in the decision making throughout the proposal planning. Environmental factors have been included in the planning valuation criteria for assets and services (e.g., infrastructure layout and infrastructure selection, etc.). The Proponent will implement a DMIRS approved Construction Environment Plan (in place during construction) and an Operations Environment Plan (in place during operations) for the Proposal and adhere to all Objectives and Standards outlined within the plans including strict auditing. The Proponent is committed to continually improving environmental management over the full lifecycle of the project. Costs associated with environmental technical studies, approvals and ongoing environmental management have been considered at the planning phase. As the generator of the waste, the Proponent is responsible for the costs to contain, avoid and abate the cost of those wastes. Waste products resulting from the Proposal have been identified and cost association with waste management has been considered at the planning phase. The Proponent acknowledges the polluter pays principle. The Proposal is an integral part of WA's energy transition facilitating a move in the Australian economy towards net zero emissions.

5. The Principle of Waste Minimisation	
All reasonable and practicable measures should be taken to minimise the generation of waste and its discharge into the environment.	The Proponent commits to minimising waste as far as practicable during construction, operation, and closure by adopting the hierarchy of waste controls: • Avoid, • Reduce, • Reuse, • Recycle; and • Safe disposal

5 IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

This section identifies the environmental factors relevant to the Proposal, outlines the overall assessment methodology presented in this document and the detailed environmental impact assessment undertaken for each preliminary key environmental factor.

Environmental factors are those parts of the environment that may be impacted by an aspect of a Proposal. The EPA has fourteen (14) environmental factors as shown in the table below. The Proponent considered the following when evaluating if the factor is likely to have a potential significance for the proposal:

A) Values, sensitivity and quality of the environment which is likely to be impacted;

B) Extent (intensity, duration, magnitude and geographic footprint) of the likely impacts;

C) Consequence of the likely impacts (or change);

D) Resilience of the environment to cope with the impacts or change;

E) Cumulative impact with other existing or reasonably foreseeable activities, developments and land uses;

F) Connections and interactions between parts of the environment to inform a holistic view of impacts to the whole environment;

G) Level of confidence in the prediction of impacts and the success of proposed mitigation; and

H) Public interest about the likely effect of the proposal or scheme, if implemented, on the environment, and public information that informs the EPA's assessment.

Of the environmental factors listed, none were considered key environmental factors. Greenhouse gas (Section 6.1) was considered the most likely to have potential for significant impact. Factors that were less likely to have potential for significant impact are labelled as 'Other' (Section 6.2).

Table 5-1 Environmental Protection Authority Key Environmental Factors

Theme	Factor	Objective	Consideration	Section
Sea	Benthic Communities and Habitats	*To protect benthic communities and habitats so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.*	Not relevant	NA
	Coastal Processes	*To maintain the geophysical processes that shape coastal morphology so that the environmental values of the coast are protected.*		
	Marine Environmental Quality	*To maintain the quality of water, sediment and biota so that environmental values are protected.*		
	Marine Fauna	*To protect marine fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.*		
Land	Flora and Vegetation	*To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.*	Not significant	Other
	Subterranean Fauna	*To protect subterranean fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.*	Not significant	NA
	Landforms	*To maintain the variety and integrity of distinctive physical landforms so that environmental values are protected*	Not significant	NA
	Terrestrial Environmental Quality	*To maintain the quality of land and soils so that environmental values are protected.*	Not significant	Other
	Terrestrial Fauna	*To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.*	Not significant	Other
Water	Inland Waters	*To maintain the hydrological regimes and quality of groundwater and surface water so that environmental values are protected.*	Not significant	Other
People	Air Quality	*To maintain air quality and minimise emissions so that environmental values are protected.*	Not significant	Other
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	*To reduce net greenhouse gas emissions in order to minimise the risk of environmental harm associated with climate change.*	Potentially significant	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
	Social Surroundings	*To protect social surroundings from significant harm.*	Not significant	Other
	Human Health	*To protect human health from significant harm.*	Not significant	NA

The environmental factors associated with the Proposal are addressed in this referral supporting document in the following format:

- Statement of EPA objective;
- Relevant policy and guidance, and summary of how this guidance has been addressed;
- Description of the receiving environment relevant to the factor;
- Definition of potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on the environmental values for this factor;
- Assessment of the extent and significance of impacts to the environmental values for this factor;
- Description of mitigation, including application of the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, rehabilitate); and
- Description of the predicted environmental outcome as assessed against the EPA objective for this factor.

6 CONSIDERATION OF POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

A total of one (1) potentially significant environmental factors ('Greenhouse Gas Emissions') was determined by the Proponent to be relevant to the Proposal and are discussed further in-depth below.

6.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

6.1.1 Environmental Protection Authority Objective

The EPA's objective for Greenhouse Gas Emissions is to '*minimise the risk of environmental harm associated with climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions as far as practicable*'.

6.1.2 Policy and Guidance

The following policies and guidance are relevant to Greenhouse Gas Emissions:

- Environmental Factor Guideline: Greenhouse Gas Emissions (EPA, 2023);
- Western Australian Climate Policy (DWER, 2020);
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions Policy for Major Projects (Government of WA, 2019);
- *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (WA) (NGER Act);
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008; and
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Safeguard Mechanism) Rule 2015.

6.1.3 Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimates

National and international greenhouse gas reporting standards delineate sources and associated responsibilities by apportioning emissions to distinct scopes (Australian Government Clean Energy Regulator, 2021). The scopes are:

- Scope 1 – Emissions released to the atmosphere as a direct result of an activity, or a series of activities at a facility level;
- Scope 2 – Emissions from the consumption of an energy product from a third party supplier; and
- Scope 3 – Indirect greenhouse gas emissions, other than Scope 2 emissions, generated in the wider community as a consequence of the activities of a facility, but from sources not owned or controlled by that facility's business.

Greenhouse gas emissions for the construction and production phases of the Proposal have been determined using the methodologies described in the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008.

6.1.4 Receiving Environment

Western Australia is experiencing changing climate, including warming trends and extreme weather events (CSIRO 2021). Specifically, the impacts of climate change already experienced in WA include:

- Increase average temperature of 1.3 °C since 1910;
- A decline in rainfall since 1900 in the far west and southwest, while an increase has been recorded over most of Western Australia;
- An increase in the number of days with dangerous weather conditions for bushfires in nearly all locations; and
- A decline in the number of tropical cyclones over the period 1981/82-2017/18.

Future climate change impacts predicted for WA by the mid-twenty-first century include:

- A continued rise in temperatures (exact projections dependent on the global GHG emissions scenario utilised);
- A projected increase in the number of very hot days (>40°C) in Perth from 1.5 to 5 a year;
- A more extended fire season with 40% more 'very high' fire danger days;
- A rise in sea level of 24 cm;
- Increased intensity of extreme rainfall events;
- The State is likely to become drier – rainfall change is unclear in the monsoonal north, but ongoing significant declines in the southwest are likely; and
- A projected 12% decrease in tropical cyclones.

As of 2021, the region experiences a mean annual maximum temperature of 25.9° C and minimum temperature of 11.9° C. The warmest period experienced in the region typically occurs between December to February, whereas the coolest period is experienced between June to August. Furthermore, the region experiences mean annual rainfall of 537.6 mm. The driest period typically occurs between December to February, and the wettest period is experienced between June to August (Bureau of Meteorology 2021).

6.1.5 Potential Impacts

The estimated emissions for the construction and operations phase of the Proposal have been determined using the methodologies described by the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008.

Generally, GHG emissions from a proposal will be assessed where they exceed 100,000 tonnes of Scope 1 emissions each year measured in CO_2-e. This is currently the same as the threshold criteria for designation of a large facility under the Australian Government's

Safeguard Mechanism. The predicted Scope 1 emissions for each year of the Proposal are well below the EPA's threshold for assessment.

6.1.5.1 Construction Phase Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Construction emissions result from the combustion of energy by vehicles and equipment and well workovers. These emissions are estimated to be ≤ 4,000 t CO_2-e for the construction period.

The Proposal involves no clearing of native vegetation.

6.1.5.2 Production Phase Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions, as a result of the Proposal, are expected to be ≤ 63,040 t CO_2-e per annum (≤ 1,891,200 t CO_2-e over the 30-year life of the Proposal) achieved via the following:

- Low CO_2 content of natural gas, thereby requiring a relatively low CO_2 stripping prior to meet the pipeline specification;
- Only stripping CO_2 to the requirement of maximum CO_2 content of the pipeline due to the low content of other inert gases;
- Utilisation of the waste gas and flash gas from the amine package within the Hot Oil / Thermal Oxidiser Package, which reduces fuel gas usage and destroying pollutants in the waste gases;
- Integration of solar power generation into the power system of the plant; and
- Use of a flare system as a measure to avoid cold venting to facilitate GHG emission reduction by minimising methane emissions.

All power required for the plant is generated onsite, and therefore will be no Scope 2 emissions associated with the proposal.

The Scope 3 emissions associated with the Proposal are predominantly associated with the combustion of the sales gas to customers. The nature of the product intent involves the emission of greenhouse gases. These Scope 3 emissions are approximately 754 kt CO_2-e per year.

6.1.6 Cumulative Impacts

In determining the significance of an impact, it is important to consider the impacts at the regional scale. The cumulative impact assessment process considers both direct and indirect impacts that may combine over time and/or space, for example the potential for multiple projects to affect environmental values within a region. In isolation, a project may not be considered to have a significant impact, however, when considered along with other projects, activities and threats in the region, the cumulative impacts may be significant. The Proposal will contribute to regional cumulative impacts to greenhouse gas emissions.

There are multiple existing and reasonably foreseeable projects listed on the EPA's website in the Mid West region, where greenhouse gas was identified as a relevant environmental factor, that have been considered in the assessment of cumulative impacts, as outlined in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Cumulative Impact Assessment - Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Proponent	Proposal	Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1, operations) t CO_2-e
Strike	South Erregulla Conventional Gas Development	63,040
Strike	Walyering Conventional Gas Development	18,000
Strike	Project Haber	761,000
Strike	West Erregulla Field Development Proposal	16,529
Australian Gas Infrastructure Group	West Erregulla Gas Processing Facility	96,319
VRX Silica	Arrowsmith North Silica Sand Project	<100,000[1]
APA Northern Goldfields Interconnect Pty Ltd	Northern Goldfields Interconnect Pipeline	<100,000[1]
TOTAL		**1,154,888**

[1] Not estimated given less than 100,000 t/yr threshold. Assumed to be 100,000t/yr for the purpose of the cumulative assessment.

Based on the above predicted impacts, the Proposal will contribute to approximately 5.46% of the reasonably foreseeable cumulative GHG emissions for those projects with GHG identified as a relevant environmental factor, in the Mid West region.

To provide a context for the estimated emissions (Scope 1 and 2 only), the Proposal represents:

- Approximately 0.03% of Australia's emissions, based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification emissions data in 2015/16 for the construction and electricity, gas, water and waste services divisions (187,049 kt CO_2-e per annum in total) (Australian Government Clean Energy Regulator, 2021); and
- Approximately 0.02% of the national total emissions, based on 2020 sectoral emissions data (December 2020 – December 2021) for the stationary energy, transport and fugitive sectors (244.3 Megatonnes (Mt) CO_2-e per annum in total) (Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, 2022).

As such, the Proposal represents a very minor increase to GHG emissions.

6.1.7 Mitigation

Management and mitigation measures to be used to manage greenhouse gas emissions from the Proposal will be detailed in the DMIRS approved EP and OSCP.

The management and mitigation measures will include:

- Installation of solar powered remote terminal unit at the wellheads, to power well head services and well and flowline chemical injection;
- Flowline corrosion management plans to ensure flowline/pipeline integrity;
- Regular inspection and maintenance of wellheads and flowline/pipeline infrastructure;
- Integration of solar power generation into the gas processing facility power system to reduce fuel gas use; and
- Vehicles and machinery will be maintained regularly according to recommended maintenance schedules.

6.1.8 Predicted Outcome

There will be no significant scope 1 or 2 greenhouse gas emissions (< 100,000 t CO_2-e per year) as a result of this Proposal. The contribution of the Proposal to the reported total greenhouse gas emissions for WA (State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2019) is small and no significant residual impact is identified. Greenhouse gas emissions have been reduced in order to minimise the risk of environmental harm associated with climate change.

Through the implementation of the EPA's mitigation hierarchy, the residual impacts of the Proposal are unlikely to contribute significantly to local or regional greenhouse gas emissions.

In consideration of the anticipated low greenhouse gas emissions from the Proposal, and with emissions measurement and reporting through other legislative processes, it is considered the EPA's objective for 'Greenhouse Gas Emissions' is met.

6.2 Other Environmental Factors

Table 6-2 outlines potential activities and impacts and their management associated with Other Environmental Factors relevant to the proposal but not considered Key Environmental Factors. The significance of these Environmental Factors are considered in accordance with:

A) Values, sensitivity and quality of the environment which is likely to be impacted;

B) Extent (intensity, duration, magnitude and geographic footprint) of the likely impacts;

C) Consequence of the likely impacts (or change);

D) Resilience of the environment to cope with the impacts or change

E) Cumulative impact with other existing or reasonably foreseeable activities, developments and land uses;

F) Connections and interactions between parts of the environment to inform a holistic view of impacts to the whole environment;

G) Level of confidence in the prediction of impacts and the success of proposed mitigation; and

H) Public interest about the likely effect of the proposal or scheme, if implemented, on the environment, and public information that informs the EPA's assessment.

Table 6-2 Other environmental factors and proposed management

Factor	Objective	Potential Impact(s)	Statute(s)	Regulator(s)	Proposed Management	Outcome(s)
Flora and Vegetation	"*To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained*"	Generation of dust emissions during site preparation and operation.	*Environmental Protection Act 1986*; Environmental Factor Guideline – Flora and Vegetation (EPA 2016a); and *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967* (DMIRS-approved Environment Plan).	DWER; and DMIRS	• The Proposal has been sited to avoid clearing native vegetation; • Dust suppression practices will be implemented to minimize significant dust-liftoff during construction; • Vehicle speeds will be restricted to minimize dust-liftoff created by vehicular movement; and • The duration between site preparation and construction will be minimized.	No clearing of native vegetation will be undertaken for the Proposal. With the proposed management to avoid and mitigate secondary risks, biological diversity and ecological integrity will be maintained to protect flora and vegetation; therefore, no significant impact on flora and vegetation will occur as a result of the Proposal. No indirect impacts on areas of nearby native vegetation are expected.
		Introduction or promotion of weeds and/or disease, and temporary impacts such as fire.			• The Proposal has been sited to avoid clearing native vegetation; • Equipment, machinery, and vehicles will be restricted to designated roads, access tracks and cleared areas; • Weeds will be monitored throughout the project, and weed management will be implemented when and where required; • Alerts regarding harvest bans, vehicle movement bans, and total fire bans will be monitored during high-risk activities; and • All vehicles will be outfitted with a serviceable fire-extinguisher.	
Terrestrial Fauna	"*To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained*"	Removal, fragmentation or modification of habitat, and mortality or displacement of individuals or populations; and/or	*Environmental Protection Act 1986*; Environmental Factor Guideline – Terrestrial Fauna (EPA 2016b); and *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967* (DMIRS-approved Environment Plan)	DWER; and DMIRS	• The Proposal has been sited to avoid clearing native vegetation, therefore, no fauna habitat is proposed to be cleared; • All ground disturbance, construction and operational activities will be completed in accordance with a DMIRS approved EP as required under PGER(E)R;	No clearing of fauna habitat will be undertaken for the Proposal. With the proposed management to avoid and mitigate secondary risks to fauna, biological diversity and ecological integrity will be maintained; therefore, no significant impact on terrestrial fauna will occur as a result of the Proposal. No indirect impacts on areas of nearby fauna habitat are expected.
		Increased dust, light, and/or noise emissions, bushfires, vehicle collisions, and attraction to onsite waste and/or water storage.			• Dust suppression practices will be implemented to minimize significant dust-liftoff during construction; • Vehicle speeds will be restricted to minimize dust-liftoff created by vehicular movement and reduce the potential for fauna collision; • The duration between site preparation and construction will be minimized. • All lighting will be directed onto the area of operation(s) to avoid potential light spill; • Equipment, machinery, and vehicles will be restricted to designated roads, access tracks and cleared areas to reduce potential noise pollution; • Alerts regarding harvest bans, vehicle movement bans, and total fire bans will be monitored during high-risk activities; • All vehicles will be outfitted with a serviceable fire-extinguisher; • Fencing (2.8 m in height) will be installed around the perimeter of the well site; • All wastes will be stored in containers with securely fitting lids prior to being disposed of offsite; • Fauna exclusion fencing will be installed around the perimeter of on-site water storage area(s); • Egress matting and ramps will be installed to enable ground-dwelling fauna (e.g., mammals, reptiles, etc.) to escape from water storage ponds; and • Daily trench inspections will be undertaken to ensure no ground-dwelling fauna are not trapped in water storage ponds.	

Factor	Objective	Potential Impact(s)	Statute(s)	Regulator(s)	Proposed Management	Outcome(s)

Terrestrial Environmental Quality	"*To maintain the quality of land and soils so that environmental values are protected*"	Land-use practices causing soil contamination; and/or	*Environmental Protection Act 1986*;
			
			Environmental Factor Guideline – Terrestrial Environmental Quality (EPA 2016c); and
			
			Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967 (DMIRS-approved Environment Plan).
				DWER; and DMIRS	• Standard operating procedures will be implemented for handling and for the use of hazardous materials;
					• All hazardous materials (including chemicals and hydrocarbons) will be managed in accordance with the following standards:
					  ○ In accordance with AS 1940, hazardous materials will be stored in containment facilities designed to hold 110% of the capacity of the largest container or 25% of the total, whichever is greater (e.g., via the use of bunded areas, etc.;
					  ○ Bunds are inspected during housekeeping inspections to determine integrity and maintenance of capacity
					  ○ Storage containers will be labelled with the technical product name as per the Safety Data Sheet (SDS);
					  ○ Storage containers will be closed when not in use; and
					  ○ Spill response equipment will be readily available at site of hazardous material storage or use.
					• Diesel and condensate storage tanks will be bunded;
					• Site drainage will be designed to contain runoff from areas at risk of spills (i.e., well pads);
					• Equipment, machinery, and vehicles will be restricted to designated roads, access tracks and cleared areas;
					• Equipment, machinery, and vehicles will be maintained, refueled, and serviced only where spill containment is in use (i.e., bunded areas);
					• Spill kits will always be available and used during all refueling operations;
					• A DMIRS approved Emergency Response Plan and an OSCP will be implemented;
					• Spill trajectory shows spill retained on lease and the well pad firebreak;
					• All spills are to be recorded and immediately cleaned up in accordance with the OSCP; and
					• Contaminated material is taken offsite for reuse or disposal.
						The Proposal has been sited to avoid potential sensitivities. Soils could be impacted by a spill over an area of maximum 0.7 ha but would be recoverable within days leaving no ongoing impact to land and soils. With the proposed management to avoid and mitigate secondary risks, the quality of land and soils can be maintained; therefore, no significant impact on terrestrial environmental quality will occur as a result of the Proposal.
						
						Note: Soil contamination from a potential hydrocarbon spill under a worst-case scenario may impact an area of approximately 0.7 ha (83 m × 83 m × 0.39 m) resulting in a predicted volume of 2,680 m^3 of contaminated soil.

		Failure to manage waste satisfactorily.			• Specific waste segregation systems will be utilized onsite; • Covered waste receptacles will be used utilized onsite; • Waste hydrocarbon products will be stored in areas where spill containment is in use (i.e., bunded areas) prior to offsite disposal; • All personnel will undergo site inductions related to waste management requirements; and • Offsite disposal of waste will be undertaken via licensed contractors	
Inland Waters	"*To maintain the hydrological regimes and quality of groundwater and surface water so that environmental values are protected*"	Direct discharge of waste to surface water systems; Drainage construction directly impacting on wetlands or waterways, or which leads to the discharge of drainage water to wetlands or waterways; and/or	*Environmental Protection Act 1986*; Environmental Factor Guideline – Inland Waters (EPA 2016d); and *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967* (approved	DWER; and DMIRS	• The Proposal has been sited to avoid surface water features; • The Proposal does not alter any surface hydrological regime; • Surface water management structures (i.e., bunds) will be installed to divert rainfall, minimize erosion and the transport of sediment(s) to the surrounding environment. • Site drainage will be designed to contain runoff from areas at risk of spills (i.e., well pads);	The Proposal has been sited to avoid potential hydrological sensitivities. Given the lack of water dependent features in the Development Envelope and no proposed modification to surface or groundwater hydrological regimes; therefore, the Proposal will have negligible potential to affect inland waters or any environmental values that are linked to their hydrological regime(s). No contamination of the Arrowsmith River resulting from a potential

Factor	Objective	Potential Impact(s)	Statute(s)	Regulator(s)	Proposed Management	Outcome(s)
		Drilling of wells which intercept an aquifer(s), without adequate safeguards to prevent breaching of natural seals or connecting aquifers.	Environment Plan)		• Equipment, machinery, and vehicles will be restricted to designated roads, access tracks and cleared areas; • Equipment, machinery, and vehicles will be maintained, refueled, and serviced only where spill containment is in use (i.e., bunded areas); • Spill kits will always be available and used during all refueling operations; • A DMIRS-approved ERP and an OSCP will be implemented; • Spill trajectory shows spill retained on lease and the well pad firebreak; • All spills are to be recorded and immediately cleaned up in accordance with the OSCP; and • An existing licensed production bore will be utilized; therefore, abstraction volumes will occur within the current allocation.	hydrocarbon spill under a worst-case scenario will occur. H e Arrowsmith River is 8.8 km away from the indicative gas processing plant at its closest point.
Social Surroundings	'To protect social surroundings from significant harm'	Visual amenity impacts are expected to be highly localised and attenuated with distance to sensitive receptors and screening. Noise levels will be in line with the requirements of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 for noise sensitive premises. No heritage values were identified within the Development Envelope based on the desktop assessment. The closest heritage site (the Arrowsmith River ID 30068) is approximately 5 km from the development envelope at the nearest point; approximately 8.8 km from the indicative gas processing facility. There will be no impact. There will be a temporary increase in noise and dust during construction activities, including earth moving, transport, stockpiling or loading of materials. Furthermore, there will be increased vehicle movement during the construction phase of the Proposal. During the operations phase, noise and air quality impacts are not anticipated due to the design and scale of the proposed facility. Given the isolated nature of the Project and the minimal noise[2] and air emissions generated, no cumulative impacts have been identified with other projects referred to the EPA.	*Environmental Protection Act 1986*; Environmental Factor Guideline: Social Surroundings (EPA 2016); Guidance Statement for the Assessment of Aboriginal heritage; No. 41 (EPA 2004); Aboriginal Heritage – Due Diligence Guidelines (Version 3.0) (DAA & DPC 2013);and Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997.	DWER; and DMIRS	Management measures are detailed in the DMIRS approved EP. In summary, the management and mitigation measures will include: • Screening or sheeting material (e.g., crushed rock, etc.) to be spread over well pads and access roads to minimise dust; • Vehicle and machinery movements to be restricted to the Development Envelope; • Vehicle speed restrictions to minimise dust; • Dust suppression techniques such as watering, to be used when required; • Lighting to be directed towards the operation, light spillage on the surrounding areas to be minimised; • All personnel to be instructed via induction on landowner and stakeholder sensitivities and related responsibilities (e.g., dust control measures); • Ongoing consultation with stakeholders; and • A Site Discovery Procedure will be maintained and applied in the event of a potential aboriginal cultural heritage discovery.	Through the implementation of the EPA's mitigation hierarchy, social surroundings are not significantly affected as a result of implementation of this Proposal. There will be: • No impact to any Aboriginal sites, other heritage places, or non-aboriginal cultural heritage places; • No noise or dust impacts on occupied sensitive receptors; and • No cumulative impacts on social surroundings are expected to occur. The EPA's objective for Social Surroundings will therefore be met for the Proposal.

[2] During steady state production operations, the head exchangers which produce an average noise reading of 85 decibels at 1 m. The heat exchangers are the noisiest component of the facility. Noise emissions will be assessed and managed as part of the DWER Part V licence and the DMIRS approved environmental plan.

7 MATTERS OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Commonwealth EPBC Act provides a legal framework for the protection of MNES. The EPBC Act requires that all actions that will or may have a significant impact on a MNES must be referred to the Minister for the Environment via the DAWE. Protected matters under the EPBC Act include:

- World heritage properties;
- National heritage places (including Commonwealth Heritage Places);
- Wetlands of international importance;
- Listed threatened species and ecological communities;
- Migratory species protected under international agreements;
- Commonwealth marine areas;
- A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas activities and large coal mining activities;
- The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park; and
- Nuclear Actions including uranium mining.

In addition, protected matters include the environment where actions proposed will affect Commonwealth land or proposed actions are being undertaken by a Commonwealth agency. For consistency, the term Proposal is used in place of the "Proposed Action" and Development Envelope used in place of the "Proposed Action Area" for this section of the referral.

7.1 Significance Criteria Assessment

The Proposed Action does not require for the disturbance of native vegetation; therefore, the habitat of MNES will not be impacted by the Proposal. The Proposal is located on pre-existing cleared land used for agricultural and firebreak purposes. Table 7-1 summarises the significance criteria assessment. The Proposal will not have an impact on MNES, and consequently has not been referred to the DCCEW under the EPBC Act.

Table 7-1 Significance Criteria Assessment

Matter of National Significance	Presence/Potential Presence within Development Envelope
World heritage properties	Not applicable
National heritage places	Not applicable
Wetlands of international importance	Not applicable
Listed threatened species and/or ecological communities	There are no Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities within the Development Envelope. There are no anticipated indirect impacts outside of the Development Envelope due to the nature and scale of the proposal.
Migratory species protected under international agreements	Not applicable
Commonwealth marine areas	Not applicable
A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas activities and large coal mining activities	Not applicable
The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	Not applicable
Nuclear Actions including uranium mining	Not applicable

8 OFFSETS

8.1 Environmental Protection Authority's Objective

The EPA's environmental objective for proposals that may require Environmental Offsets is to *"counterbalance any significant residual environmental impacts and/or uncertainty through the application of offsets"* (EPA 2014).

8.2 Policy and Guidance

The following policies and guidance are relevant to offsets is:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth) Environmental Offsets Policy (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, 2012);
- WA Environmental Offsets Policy (Government of Western Australia, 2011);
- Environmental Protection Bulletin Number 1: Environmental Offsets (EPA, 2008);
- WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (Government of Western Australia, 2014); and
- Environmental Impact Assessment (Part IV Divisions 1 and 2) procedures manual (EPA, 2021b).

Environmental offsets are 'actions that provide environmental benefits which counterbalance the significant residual environmental impacts or risks of a proposal' (EPA, 2014).

The assessment and potential application of offsets for the Proposal has been undertaken with consideration of the following:

To determine whether offsets were required, the potential environmental impacts, following the application of mitigation measures, were reviewed. The mitigation measures outlined in this supporting document were developed and applied based on the mitigation hierarchy:

- Avoidance;
- Minimisation;
- Rehabilitation; and
- Offsets.

8.3 Significant Residual Impact

The management and mitigation measures are outlined under each environmental factor and have been considered when assessing the significant residual impact against the residual impact significance model provided within the WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (EPA, 2014).

8.4 Offset Strategy

Applying the significance model to the residual impacts (Table 8-1), the Proponent has concluded that there will be no significant residual impacts and having regard for the WA Environmental Offsets Policy, does not believe that an offset is required.

Table 8-1 Significance Model

Residual Impact Significance	Greenhouse Gases
Residual impacts that are environmentally unacceptable and cannot be offset	Not applicable
Significant residual impacts that will require an offset	Not applicable
Significant residual impacts that may require an offset	Not applicable
Residual impacts that are not significant	Not applicable

9 HOLISTIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This referral has provided an assessment of the potential environmental impacts associated with the Proposal.

Based on the assessment undertaken, the Proponent considers that the residual impacts of the Proposal against these environmental factors are manageable. In considering the inextricable link between flora and vegetation, terrestrial fauna and inland waters, the connections and interactions between parts of the environment to inform a holistic view of impacts to the whole environment has been undertaken.

The Proposal does not require the disturbance of native vegetation and resulting fauna habitat. Furthermore, given the lack of water dependent features in the Development Envelope and no proposed modification to surface or groundwater hydrological regimes; the Proposal has negligible potential to affect inland waters or any environmental values that are linked to their hydrological regime(s).

The potential for impacts to Terrestrial Environmental Quality due to contamination, will be managed through the implementation of standard industry chemical storage, containment and response procedures. In the event of a spill, all contaminated material will be recovered and removed from site. Given the depth to groundwater and distance to surface water features, no impacts to groundwater are anticipated.

On the above basis, when the separate environmental factors relevant to the Proposal are considered together, due to the environmental setting of the Development Envelope, the scale and nature of the Proposal and application of the mitigation hierarchy, the potential impacts from the Proposal on environmental values are considered to be manageable.

Based on the assessment undertaken in this referral and the predicted outcomes with respect to the key environmental factors, the Proponent is of the view that the potential impacts of the Proposal are not significant as to warrant formal environmental impact assessment under the EP Act. The Proponent considers that the environmental impacts associated with the Proposal can be adequately assessed and managed via other State and Commonwealth approvals processes.

10 CONSIDERATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

In reaching a decision as to whether a proposal is likely to have a significant effect on the environment, whether it is likely to meet its objectives for environmental factors and consequently, whether a referred proposal should be assessed, the EPA may have regard to the following:

A) Values, sensitivity and quality of the environment which is likely to be impacted.

B) Extent (intensity, duration, magnitude and geographic footprint) of the likely impacts.

C) Consequence of the likely impacts (or change).

D) Resilience of the environment to cope with the impacts or change.

E) Cumulative impact with other existing or reasonably foreseeable activities, developments and land uses.

F) Connections and interactions between parts of the environment to inform a holistic view of impacts to the whole environment.

G) Level of confidence in the prediction of impacts and the success of proposed mitigation.

H) Public interest about the likely effect of the proposal or scheme, if implemented, on the environment, and public information that informs the EPA's assessment.

A significance test for the Proposal has been undertaken against each of these criteria (Table 10-1).

Table 10-1 Consideration of Significance

Criteria	Assessment
A) Values, sensitivity and quality of the environment which is likely to be impacted	The Proposal does not require the disturbance of native vegetation and impacts on the health of other elements of the environment, including terrestrial fauna and inland waters, have been avoided entirely.
B) Extent (intensity, duration, magnitude and geographic footprint) of the likely impacts	
C) Consequence of the likely impacts (or change)	
D) Resilience of the environment to cope with the impacts or change	
E) Cumulative impact with other existing or reasonably foreseeable activities, developments and land uses	
F) Connections and interactions between parts of the environment to inform a holistic view of impacts to the whole environment	A holistic assessment has been undertaken in Section 9.
G) Level of confidence in the prediction of impacts and the success of proposed mitigation	The level of confidence in the predicted outcomes from the Proposal is high given that the key impacts are direct impacts which are quantifiable and well understood. The environmental impacts of this Proposal will be addressed through the management measures identified within each environmental factor.
H) Public interest about the likely effect of the proposal or scheme, if implemented, on the environment, and public information that informs the EPA's assessment	A comprehensive stakeholder consultation process was undertaken during the planning and design of the Proposal to identify and address concerns. Stakeholder consultation will continue throughout the life of the Proposal through to closure. The Proposal is expected to generate public concern given the interest in oil and gas activities generally and the level of exploration and development in the region. These concerns are expected to focus on hydraulic fracture stimulation; however, no hydraulic fracture stimulation is proposed within this Proposal.

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Appendix A: Stakeholder Consultation Register

Exploration Permit	Stakeholder	Date	Method of Consultation	Nature of the Consultation	Close out of Issues (if any)
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	15/03/2023	Email	Strike Energy - February 2023 Environmental Recordable Incident Reports	No Current Issues
EP 503	Regulatory	1/03/2023	Email	RE: EP 503 AAR Jan 2023	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	27/02/2023	Phone	Notify of farm access	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)	27/02/2023	Email	Fwd: Update: Application 054696 has been successfully submitted and is awaiting review	No Current Issues
EP 503	Heritage / Native Title	21/02/2023	Email	Activity Notice - South Erregulla Exploration Drilling Activity	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	20/02/2023	Email	EP 503 AAR Jan 2023	No Current Issues
EP 503	Community Event / Investment	16/02/2023	Phone	Invitation to be part of the Arrowsmith Development Cluster and attend the first working group meeting	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	16/02/2023	Email	RE: EP 503 - Notice of Non-compliance - Permit Year 1 -Required Actions	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	14/02/2023	Email	Assessment Timeframe for South Erregulla Explorations Wells Environment Plan (SER-HSE-PLN-001, Rev 3)	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	14/02/2023	Phone	Informed of INPEX visit	No Current Issues
EP 503	Regulatory	14/02/2023	Email	Strike Energy - January 2023 Environmental Recordable Incident Reports	No Current Issues
EP 503	Land Access Discussions	7/02/2023	Email	Introduce Neil and Aaron to discuss land access	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	25/01/2023	Email	RE: EP 503 - Notice of Non-compliance - Permit Year 1	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	16/01/2023	Email	Strike Energy - October 2022 Environmental Recordable Incident Reports	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	16/01/2023	Email	Strike Energy - Q4 2022 Quarterly Emissions and Discharges Reports	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	23/12/2022	Email	EP 503 - Notice of Non-compliance - Permit Year 1	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	20/12/2022	Email	RE: STP-LNA-0010 - EP 503 - DOL - South Erregulla - RFI Advice	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	15/12/2022	Email	Strike Energy - November 2022 Environmental Recordable Incident Reports	No Current Issues

Exploration Permit	Stakeholder	Date	Method of Consultation	Nature of the Consultation	Close out of Issues (if any)
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	13/12/2022	Email	RE: Survey Applications - SOP-SYA-0266, SOP-SYA-0267, SOP-SYA-0268, SOP-SYA-0269, SOP-SYA-0270	No Current Issues
EP 503	Land Access Discussions	10/12/2022	Face to Face	Discuss Neoen proposal	No Current Issues
EP 503	Land Access Discussions	9/12/2022	Face to Face	Discuss Neoen proposal	No Current Issues
EP 503	Land Access Discussions	2/12/2022	Face to Face	Introduction Haber project and Neoen	No Current Issues
EP 503	Community Event / Investment	17/11/2022	Email	Expressed interest in Christmas tree function donation. Received letter and made contributions.	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	17/11/2022	Phone	Discussed lease agreement for Kingia Plains	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	17/11/2022	Email	Fwd: South Erregulla 1: Acceptance of Discovery Assessment Report	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	15/11/2022	Face to Face	Crispin visited farm and discussed farm lease and future of project	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	10/11/2022	Phone	Notify contractor will access property for gravel pick up	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	8/11/2022	Face to Face	Spring survey notification and introduced the NEOEN windfarm project	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	7/11/2022	Phone	Notify of spring survey visit	No Current Issues
EP 503	Shire of Mingenew	4/11/2022	Email	Meeting between CEO and Strike to explain Haber project	No Current Issues
EP 503	Other	2/11/2022	Phone	Informed of overgrown trees which creates a hazard to fence and access track	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	1/11/2022	Phone	Russell enquired about pallets on SE1. Strike enquired about new farm lessee communication	No Current Issues
EP 503	Shire of Mingenew	28/10/2022	Email	New CEO for Shire of Mingenew introduced himself and enquired to meet in Perth on Friday. Replied and confirmed meeting time.	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	28/10/2022	Email	Strike Energy - Q3 2022 Quarterly Emissions and Discharges Reports	No Current Issues
EP 503	Community Event / Investment	18/10/2022	Email	Enquiry about sponsorship for Blue Light Disco on Halloween for school children	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	18/10/2022	Phone	Enquired about shed space to store equipment.	No Current Issues

Exploration Permit	Stakeholder	Date	Method of Consultation	Nature of the Consultation	Close out of Issues (if any)
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	17/10/2022	Email	FW: Acknowledgement of Discovery Notification -	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	11/10/2022	Phone	Notify consultant visit to undertake soil survey	No Current Issues
EP 503	Regulatory	7/10/2022	Email	RE: Advice - STG-EPA-0009 – and associated section 69A (PEGRA67) - Strike	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	4/10/2022	Phone	Provide operational update incl SE1 well testing.Mentioned increased roo activity possibly from being pushed out of UCL area by operation and testing noise	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	4/10/2022	Phone	Provide operational update incl SE 1 vwell testing	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	4/10/2022	Face to Face	Call into farm to provide operational update incl SE1 well testing	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	4/10/2022	Face to Face	Provided operational update, SE1 well testing and future drilling	No Current Issues
EP 503	Land Access Discussions	20/09/2022	Email	Land Access for Spring survey	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	20/09/2022	Phone	Notify of spring survey	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	19/09/2022	Email	RE: South Erregulla 1: Acceptance of Discovery Assessment Report	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	19/09/2022	Phone	Inform landholder contractor visit will be delayed	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	16/09/2022	Email	South Erregulla 1: Acceptance of Discovery Assessment Report	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	15/09/2022	Phone	Provided feedback regarding contractor accessing farm for testing	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	14/09/2022	Email	Strike Energy - August 2022 Environmental Recordable Incident Reports	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	12/09/2022	Phone	Confirm road maintenance on Tomkins Rd.	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	9/09/2022	Phone	Informed of upcoming SE-1 well testing, road maintenance, voucher at Southerly's and farm lease advertisement.	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	8/09/2022	Phone	Provided update on SE operations, road maintenance and farm lease tender process	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	8/09/2022	Phone	Left a message	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	8/09/2022	Face to Face	Upcoming Wagina testing and voucher at	No Current Issues

Exploration Permit	Stakeholder	Date	Method of Consultation	Nature of the Consultation	Close out of Issues (if any)
				Southerly's	
EP 503	Operational information	6/09/2022	Phone	Road closure and well testing	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	6/09/2022	Phone	Road maintenance on Tomkins Rd	No Current Issues
EP 503	Community Enquiry / Consultation	2/09/2022	Meeting	Haber fertiliser plant presentation to Shire of Mingenew Councillors	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	1/09/2022	Email	Forward Beach request	No Current Issues
EP 503	Land Access Discussions	1/09/2022	Phone	Enquiry about completion of spring survey	No Current Issues
EP 503	Indirect Land Holder Consultation	29/08/2022	Phone	Phone Call | Mark Fogarty from PenAgri	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	26/08/2022	Phone	Land access for helicopter visit	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	24/08/2022	Phone	Provided information on Topographical aerial survey via fixed wing aircraft scheduled for 24/8/22	No Current Issues
EP 503	Community Event / Investment	19/08/2022	Face to Face	Presentation at Ag Connect WA Northern Networking event	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	8/08/2022	Phone	Enquired about farm visit on Thursday by third party	No Current Issues
EP 503	Community Enquiry / Consultation	5/08/2022	Phone	Industry Leaders Forum	No Current Issues
EP 503	Community Enquiry / Consultation	27/07/2022	Face to Face	Community Information session Three Springs	No Current Issues
EP 503	Community Enquiry / Consultation	26/07/2022	Face to Face	Community information session in Three Springs	No Current Issues
EP 503	Feedback	20/07/2022	Phone	Farm lease	No Current Issues
EP 503	Community Enquiry / Consultation	19/07/2022	Email	Invite all landholders and stakeholders to attend community information session in Three Springs 26th and 27th July	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	19/07/2022	Phone	Land access for site inspection	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	15/07/2022	Email	Strike Energy - Q2 2022 Quarterly Emissions and Discharges Reports	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	6/07/2022	Phone	Notification of personnel in the area on Friday 08/07/2022	No Current Issues
EP 503	Regulatory	24/06/2022	Face to Face	Conduct Heritage survey over SE, Haber and construction camp	No Current Issues
EP 503	Direct Land Holder Consultation	24/06/2022	Face to Face	Meet on farm to inspect survey area.	No Current Issues
EP 503	Shire of Three Springs	22/06/2022	Phone	Enquire about site visit to old camp location.	No Current Issues

Exploration Permit	Stakeholder	Date	Method of Consultation	Nature of the Consultation	Close out of Issues (if any)
EP 503	Landholder	21/06/2022	Phone	Enquired if available on Thursday to meet engineer. Check for any requirements on the heritage survey.	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	21/06/2022	Phone	Nomination of Operator process under Work Health and Safety (Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Operations) Regulations 2022 - NoD letter	No Current Issues
EP 503	Inquiry	17/06/2022	Phone	Enquiry about Haber Precinct meeting to find out what it means for the area	No Current Issues
EP 503	Community Enquiry / Consultation	16/06/2022	Phone	Re: YSRC Heritage Survey - Haber and SE3 and SE4.	No Current Issues
EP 503	Shire of Three Springs	15/06/2022	Phone	Enquired about timeline for Haber project	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	15/06/2022	Phone	Strike purchasing neighboring property; expressed interest to lease farm.	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	15/06/2022	Email	FW: South Erregulla 1 Discovery Report - Request for extension	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	15/06/2022	Email	Strike Energy - May 2022 Environmental Recordable Incident Reports	No Current Issues
EP 503	Inquiry	10/06/2022	Phone	Enquire about crane supply opportunity	No Current Issues
EP 503	Notice	10/06/2022	Phone	Notify Noise monitoring equipment pickup	No Current Issues
EP 503	Notice	10/06/2022	Phone	Notify of noise monitoring equipment pick up	No Current Issues
EP 503	Heritage / Native Title	9/06/2022	Meeting	Geraldton Aboriginal Business Forum Attendance	No Current Issues
EP 503	Inquiry	9/06/2022	Phone	Enquire about fertiliser manufacturing plant, timeline and cooperation with wind mills	No Current Issues
EP 503	Community Event / Investment	9/06/2022	Meeting	Sponsor, attend and present at the Aboriginal Business Forum in Geraldton	No Current Issues
EP 503	Inquiry	8/06/2022	Phone	Congratulate on move of fertiliser plant to Shire of Three Springs	No Current Issues
EP 503	Shire of Irwin	8/06/2022	Meeting	Present the relocation of fertiliser manufacturing plant to Shire of Three Springs	No Current Issues
EP 503	Shire of Three Springs	8/06/2022	Meeting	Meet at shire council to present on the fertiliser manufacturing facility being built	No Current Issues

Exploration Permit	Stakeholder	Date	Method of Consultation	Nature of the Consultation	Close out of Issues (if any)
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EP 503	Community Event / Investment	8/06/2022	Face to Face	Filming video on SE1 for Shire of Irwin	No Current Issues
EP 503	Inquiry	7/06/2022	Phone	Enquired regarding Haber Precinct and expressed collaboration interest for R&D project	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	3/06/2022	Phone	Well test schedule	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	26/05/2022	Phone	Provided update on SE1 testing time line. They are in Dongara. Enquired about helicopter landing next week. Discussed possible locations, will get back next Monday.	No Current Issues
EP 503	Shire of Irwin	26/05/2022	Email	Industry Leaders Workshop - follow-up forum with State Government Minister's/agencies - promotional video	No Current Issues
EP 503	Land Access Discussions	23/05/2022	Phone	Discussed noise monitoring during SE1 well testing	No Current Issues
EP 503	Land Access Discussions	23/05/2022	Phone	Discuss Noise monitoring around house and shed during SE1 well testing	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	23/05/2022	Email	Enquired availability to meet Friday 27th May	No Current Issues
EP 503	Operational information	23/05/2022	Email	Asked availability for a meeting	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	20/05/2022	Phone	Informed of well test timing and discussed accommodation booking	No Current Issues
EP 503	Landholder	17/05/2022	Email	Notification for well testing timing	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	16/05/2022	Email	Strike Energy - April 2022 Environmental Recordable Incident Reports	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	16/05/2022	Email	Strike Energy - April 2022 Petroleum Monthly Status Reports	No Current Issues
EP 503	Heritage / Native Title	12/05/2022	Email	Review of existing quotes - and 2 new activity notices	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	12/05/2022	Email	RE: Request for further information on EP 503 Annual Assessment Report	No Current Issues
EP 503	Notice	11/05/2022	Email	Notify Fauna consultant visit for 12/5/22	No Current Issues
EP 503	Land Access Discussions	6/05/2022	Phone	Flora survey report	No Current Issues
EP 503	Land Access Discussions	6/05/2022	Email	Fauna survey land access	No Current Issues
EP 503	Land Access Discussions	3/05/2022	Phone	Strike activities and Fauna survey	No Current Issues

Exploration Permit	Stakeholder	Date	Method of Consultation	Nature of the Consultation	Close out of Issues (if any)
EP 503	Heritage / Native Title	22/04/2022	Email	FW: Introduction - and Heritage Survey EP 503	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	20/04/2022	Email	RE: Request for further information on EP 503 Annual Assessment Report	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	19/04/2022	Email	Strike Energy - Q1 2022 Quarterly Emissions and Discharges Reports	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)	7/02/2022	Email	RE: CAW206173 - South Erregulla	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	18/01/2022	Meeting	Regulatory Update	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	17/01/2022	Email	Strike Energy - Q4 2021 Quarterly Emissions and Discharges Reports	No Current Issues
EP 503	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (DMIRS)	15/03/2023	Email	Strike Energy - February 2023 Environmental Recordable Incident Reports	No Current Issues