



INFORMATION FOR CONSULTATION

Application for the variation of an Aquaculture Licence

888 Abalone Pty Ltd
Bremer Bay

File Ref	fA1457968
Date of Application	12 May 2026
Location	White Trail Rd, Bremer Bay
Proposed species	Various seaweed and shellfish species
Consultation Period	22 July 2026 – 19 August 2026
Further Information	Contact Clara Alvarez at the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) on aquaculture@dpird.wa.gov.au .

Proposal

888 Abalone Pty Ltd (888 Abalone) holds Aquaculture Licence IDCA 1569 which authorises the aquaculture of abalone at a land-based site near Bremer Bay, Western Australia (WA).

On 12 May 2026, 888 Abalone made an application to the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) to vary IDCA 1569 to include the following species:

- Sea lettuce (*Ulva Spp*);
- Irish Moss (*Gracilaria Spp.*);
- Red Sea Plume (*Asparagopsis taxiformis*);
- Red Sea Plume (*Asparagopsis armata*);
- Rock Oyster (*Saccostrea glomerata*);
- Flat Oyster (*Ostrea angasi*) and;
- Saucer Scallop (*Ylistrum balloti*).

Source of Stock

888 Abalone will source seaweed broodstock from licensed aquaculture operators in WA, or via Ministerial Exemption, which would be subject to further consideration by DPRD.

Oyster broodstock will be sourced from licenced growers within the Albany Aquaculture Development Zone and scallop broodstock from licenced commercial fishers or via Ministerial Exemption, which would be subject to further consideration by DPRD.

Methods

Different culture methods will be trialled for the proposed species. Initially, existing infrastructure, such as flow-through ponds and tanks, will be utilised or modified as needed to ensure they are fit for purpose.

For the initial seaweed trial, 888 Abalone will use two tanks. These tanks will draw water from the existing intake pipelines, with discharge directed through the current drainage system via settlement ponds prior to release into the ocean.

The proposed species to be trialled will be maintained in separate tanks from other species within the aquaculture facility.

Management and Environmental Monitoring

888 Abalone has an existing Management and Environmental Monitoring Plan (MEMP), which was updated to incorporate the proposed species.

Consistent with current arrangements, water quality sampling will be conducted four times annually at four locations near the intake and outflow pipes of the facility. Prior to discharge, waste-water from the main facility passes through settlement ponds, which reduce the concentration of particulate waste. Settlement ponds are dredged and cleaned periodically and in response to elevated nutrient levels in waste-water.

Trigger levels for waste-water nutrient concentrations are in place and are aligned with Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) default trigger levels for south-western Australia, reflecting the generally low levels of nutrient enrichment associated with the aquaculture activity.

The benthic habitat surrounding (>50m) the intake and outlet pipes is bare sand, mitigating the risk of scouring. Outlet pipes are located nearshore, allowing for rapid dispersal and dilution of waste-water before it interacts with macroalgae and seagrass habitats, which are located further offshore and along the rocky shoreline to the south of the facility.

Risks

The addition of the proposed species is expected to have a low impact on the surrounding environment. The level of waste-water nutrient enrichment associated with seaweed or bivalve production is expected to be lower than the levels typically associated with abalone production.

888 Abalone also has a quarantine facility in place that could be used to hold and condition any broodstock that is associated with elevated biosecurity risk. This facility does not discharge into the marine environment and is physically and operationally isolated from the main facility.

Where seaweed is held in systems that discharge to the ocean, that seaweed will only be sourced from hatcheries with appropriate biosecurity controls in place to ensure risk of transmission of disease is very low. Any water from tanks holding seaweed will be passed through sequential filtration down to 100um prior to release into the common discharge system for the facility.
