Ethnographic Report
Indigenous Heritage Survey
Yued Native Title Claim Group

for

Department of Water - Perth Shallow Groundwater Systems

GUY WRIGHT
February 2007

BIG ISLAND RESEARCH PTY LTD
Ownership of Information

This report has been prepared for the Department of Water, Government of Western Australia. It is based on information provided by native title claimant in the Yued native title claim. Yued native title claimants are represented by the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC). The report refers to a specific program of drilling proposed by the Department of Water’s Perth Shallow Groundwater Systems project. It is not intended as a public document and should not be distributed in whole or in part to other parties without the express approval of the author and the Department of Water.

GPS Notes

- Locations recorded in this report are in geometric co-ordinates using datum GDA 94.
- Locations were taken with a Magellan Explorist XL GPS receiver in 3-D mode.
- All locations are in zone 50.
- Locations are notated with the eastings first, and northing second.
- Times are notated in the 24 hour format.
Summary and Introduction

This is the report of an ethnographic survey conducted by myself, Dr Guy Wright, anthropologist, on 26-29 November 2007, with members of the Yued native title claim group (Traditional Owners) on four wetland areas west of Gingin Western Australia. The Department of Water’s Perth Shallow Groundwater Systems Investigation Project (PSGS) intends to drill a series of bore-holes at varying depths in order to provide monitoring of the levels and quality of groundwater.

The PSGS intends to drill bore-holes in or adjacent to the following wetlands:

- Tangletoe Swamp
- Central Yeal
- Lake Muckenburra
- Lake Bambun

It is well known that wetlands such as these are places that were rich in resources, relative to surrounding areas, and were favoured areas used by Indigenous people; often they had/have religious values.

Each of these locations was inspected in detail by a separate team of six Yued people (except for Lake Bambun which was inspected by five Yued people and to which access was restricted due to private property issues).

The Yued Native Title Claim Working Group (Working Group) nominated each of the four teams. The Working Group nominated the survey teams following two detailed briefings, by myself and Dr Sandy McHugh, principal investigator of the PSGS, on 23 August 2007, and by myself, at Moora on 15 November. At the briefings the drilling program was explained in detail and it was emphasised that the survey teams should consist of those Yued people likely to be most knowledgeable of extant ethnographic cultural information. The drilling programs were also explained in detail during the surveys.

An outcome of the consultations and the surveys was that the drilling program proposed by the Department of Water’s Perth Shallow Groundwater Systems project (PSGS) was supported by all the Indigenous people who participated in the survey. The Yued native title claimants generally felt that the pro-active character of the project would be beneficial to the environmental values associated with the groundwater systems.

The survey found that there are no areas of ethnographic cultural significance of sufficient importance to impede the drilling program at Central Yeal Wetlands and Lake Muckenburra. At Tangletoe Swamp the Traditional Owners identified a scarred tree. Scarred trees are relatively common cultural features which are result of Indigenous people having cut a piece from the tree for a cultural purpose. The scarred tree is located very close to the location initially proposed for the drilling of the boreholes at Tangletoe Swamp.
It was not possible to provide a thorough investigation at Lake Bambun due to issues of trespass on private land. Although the survey team was able to glimpse the lake itself, and they understood its location and environmental situation, they were unable to walk on, or next to, the lake. Nonetheless the survey team was confident there would not be ethnographic issues associated with the PSGS proposal to place its monitoring bores. The survey team was told that an archaeological survey of Lake Bambun would occur prior to drilling the monitoring bores.

The private land issues meant it was not possible to do an archaeological survey of Lake Bambun. Archaeological surveys of the three remaining wetlands was conducted by Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting of the University of Western Australia (Eureka), at the same time as the ethnographic survey. In summary, the archaeological survey found no evidence of past use of the wetlands by Indigenous people. However, this is likely due to the conditions present during the archaeological survey. The Eureka report concludes that:

Dense vegetation, early settlement and subsequent development, soil movement and seasonal flooding may all have played some part in obscuring archaeological material in the surveyed areas. The potential for archaeological material to be uncovered during ground disturbance undertaken in the wetland areas is considered to be high (p.12)

### Process for choosing the survey team

Dr Sandie McHugh and Ms Renee Rowling of the Department of Water’s PSGS and I attended a meeting of the Yued Native Title Working Group (working group) in the offices of the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC) in Perth on 23 August 2007. Here Dr McHugh explained the PSGS project in detail, including the overall aims of the project and the proposal to sample wetlands within the Yued native title claim area. However, the working group did not arrive at a decision to conduct the survey during this meeting and it was necessary to attend a subsequent working group meeting in Moora, which I did on 15 November.

Following my presentation to the working group the group met privately and decided that the best way for them to conduct the set of four surveys would be to select four discrete teams of participants, each of which would survey one of the wetlands on each of four days. The SWALSC was helpful in remaining in touch with the survey process, although the survey was not conducted through them per se as a standard future act activity.

It became apparent during the survey that one of the people initially chosen to participate in the Day Four team could not be supported as an appropriate person to represent Yued interests in the area and was unable to be replaced given the limited notice. Consequently only five people participated in Day Four of the survey, which dealt with Lake Bambun.

A list of the participants in the survey is located at Appendix One.
Department of Indigenous Affairs Register Search

A search of the Department of Indigenous Affairs (DIA) Aboriginal sites register within an area defined by the coordinates in the box to the left shows there are 23 sites previously recorded within a large area that encompasses the four wetlands that were surveyed. Many of these sites are located around Gingin, and knowledge about these sites is probably due to heritage surveys relating to infrastructure development having been done in the past. A list of these sites, and further information about them, including a map, is located in Appendix Two.

Conduct of the survey

The survey was conducted over four days, 26-29 November 2007. On each of the first three days the Yued people chosen to be part of the survey team met at the ‘Liberty’ Gingin Roadhouse and Caravan Park near the Brand Highway (the roadhouse). The survey team required for the survey’s fourth day needed to be picked up in Moora because, for a variety of reasons they were unable to drive to Gingin.

Day One – Tangletoe Swamp

The survey team met at the roadhouse as previously arranged at about 1000 on 26 November. I introduced the archaeological survey team and myself, and discussed the PSGS project, outlining the proposed drilling program and its purpose. Ms Renee Rowling of the Department of Water was present and assisted in them. The particular circumstances of the survey were discussed and agreed. Lists of members of the survey teams are located in Appendix One.

The survey team then drove, with the archaeologists, to Tangletoe Swamp. We parked on a track beside an already existing small clearing which Ms Rowling explained as a likely site to locate the three bore-holes required. Nearby was a tree, which Charlie Shaw and the other Yued people said they considered a scarred tree. It had an obvious blaze cut into it and this was partly grown over. Ms Rowling indicated that it was unlikely that the PSGS drilling needed to occur as near to the tree as planned, and that another suitable site could be found relatively easily nearby.

The survey team then agreed that the best way to examine the Tangletoe Swamp area would be to assist the archaeologists in their work by walking transects around the wetland. The archaeologists then proposed that the survey team break into two teams and examine the bush around the shores. The team inspected the shorelines spaced at intervals of about 25 metres and began at the side of the wetland near the scarred tree. The two groups walked around the wetland where the dense bush permitted, eventually joining at the opposite end of the wetland and returning to near the scarred tree.

At the scarred tree the survey team met to discuss the ethnographic values of the wetland. Ms Rowling gave more detailed explanation of the drilling program and the environmental issues behind the PSGS. The Traditional Owners commented on the
environmental values of the wetland and the evidence that they saw of the resources that were available, and would have been available to their forebears.¹

Charlie Shaw:
“I’ve seen evidence of where the Swan was here. And there’s places where the possum were here. These are the Aboriginal names for them: *kuuml, mallee* for the wild turkey, just over the back here. I’ve seen that *Yaakkim* [the long necked turtle] was here, and the porcupine [echidna] *ningal* he’s been working over here. He’s pulling the ants off the hill … those mounds. There would have been water here, right up until after Christmas….

“See these paperbarks, they’ll swell up right around the base, and you’ll get the water from it. And the bark of the paperbark, it’s good for cooking fish, meat, carrying babies, and also to make a humpy, a shelter, see it’s waterproof. And if you haven’t got toilet paper? And the tips of it, it’s got that oil, the tea tree oil. And the old people, if they didn’t have tea, they used to get the tips and boil them up in water, and get an artificial type of tea. It has a lot of purposes.”

Banksia nuts were useful as food, as were the fruits of the zamia palm after they had been de-toxified, and quondongs. Quandongs were useful for their oil “… you can make a candle that will burn all night; same as emu oil. “If you put it in a tin it will burn – it’s like you’re going to a shop [around here].”

Martha Borinelli:

“Back in our old days… we didn’t have a fridge, see. And what we’d do, is dig down in the ground in the creek and put tins around, and that used to be our fridge. We’d put our meat and things in that because it would be cool. We didn’t have milk back then it was Sunshine [powdered milk] for our tea, we didn’t have coffee.”

The survey team then considered their response to the PSGS proposal to drill the three bore-holes, and approved the drilling subject to the drilling taking place at least 25 metres from the tree they identified as a scarred tree, so it would not be disturbed.

**Tangletoe Swamp Scarred Tree**

The archaeological report identifies the Tangletoe Swamp Scarred Tree as a paperbark tree approximately eight metres high “…with a scar on the northern side. The scar is approximately 320 mm long x 200 mm wide x 80 mm deep with rounded edges. This site was identified as a scarred tree by Traditional Owners.”

The Traditional Owners present during the inspection of Tangletoe Swamp were Charlie Shaw, Bruce Jetta, Milton Mogridge, Martha Borinelli, Diane Mippy, and Mal Ryder. There was consensus among these people that the tree should be left undisturbed.

The scarred tree identified by the Traditional Owners is located at GDA 94 Z50 – 378670mE/6530414mN, about 15 metres north of an existing access track.

¹ All the members of the survey team contributed to the discussion. Unfortunately the recording was imperfect and only Martha and Charlie were picked up by the recorder.
Day Two – Central Yeal Wetland

On 27 November the survey team met at the roadhouse and I explained the basic purposes of the PSGS. The team members expressed concern that there was an apparent lack of coordination of government initiatives, and that this was affecting their capacity to respond effectively to the plethora of initiatives that affect their country. In particular there was strong concern about an apparent project to use treated human effluent to fertilise fields and farms in the area. The group felt that this would have a detrimental effect on the quality of the environment and water in the area, including groundwater.

Colin Hedland let me know that the survey team scheduled to participate on Day Four would be unlikely to be able to drive to Gingin, and I said I would drive to Moora to pick them up.

Following agreement that we would look at the Central Yeal Wetland we drove out to the wetland with the archaeological team.

Renée Rowling and I had inspected the Central Yeal wetland the previous day and we drove, initially to the place where she had identified the likely place to locate the drill site. The Central Yeal Wetland area follows a creek that had been thoroughly burned quite recently, and so it was hoped that the lack of undergrowth would increase our chances of finding archaeological material. The archaeologists had already been to the area in the morning and had started their survey before driving back to the roadhouse to make a preliminary report to the survey team.

At the Central Yeal Wetland we located the intended drill site, and decided to assist the archaeologists by searching the area for archaeological material. With assistance from the archaeologists, the survey team paced themselves out so they could cover the area with transects walked at about 25 metres between each walker. The team began their transects southeast of the proposed drill site near Cockatoo Road (shown on Map 4 of the archaeologist’s report) and walked in a northwesterly direction up the east side of the creek for about 500 metres, before returning to Cockatoo Road through an area straddling the creek. In places near the creek walking was quite difficult, and dirty because of the fire. The team found an interesting set of plastic pots filled with soil near a pool in the creek. There was general consensus that we had found the remains of someone’s marijuana plantation, destroyed by the fire.

Although the creek was burned out it, the team thought it was clear that the pool and surrounding area would have been used by their forebears as a local resource. They said “… it is a permanent water source and definitely would have been used.” The group also discussed massacres that had occurred in the Gingin area and noted that much of the killing of Indigenous people in the area in the past had been under-reported.

The group felt that the graded track through the creek had created banks that were too high and would interrupt the flow of the creek. This would back up the water and not be good for the creek’s environmental values.

Following the inspection the group held a brief meeting, which I chaired. The survey team agreed there were no specific ethnographic values that should prevent the PSGS
drilling at the site indicated on the plan and pointed out by Renee Rowling, near location: 385973E and 6526105N.

**Day Three – Lake Muckenburra**

On 28 November the team chosen for the day met at the roadhouse and, following an explanation of the PSGS and agreement to do the survey of Lake Muckenburra, left for the lake at about 1030.

Lake Muckenburra is a dry lake, roughly circular, and about 400 meters across, surrounded by vegetated sandy dunes. The archaeologists had already commenced the survey earlier in the morning and reported that they had not found anything. The survey team assisted the archaeologists by walking transects on the northeast quarter of the lake, which had not yet been surveyed for archaeological materia. They walked at spacings of about 25 metres covering the adjacent sandy dunes to a former station fence located part way into the lake near the location indicated for the drilling to be done on the eastern shore. No artefacts were found. However, the group noted that the fenceline stopped at the shore of the lake and it seemed obvious that the station fence was built with the premise that the lake would be normally filled with water which would prevent stock from going around the end of the fence. Without water in the lake the fence was essentially useless.

Two sites at Lake Muckenburra have been chosen for monitoring bores, at an eastern shore location which the whole team inspected, and a western shore location. It was a very hot day and the whole team did not see the need to visit the western site. However, Bevan Chipper, Jim Stack and I walked across the lake and I was able to locate the proposed western site using GPS. The men agreed that there was nothing significant that should interfere with the PSGS plans for the boreholes, and we walked back to the vehicles and drove back to Gingin.

At the roadhouse I convened a brief meeting where it was agreed that there were no issues of cultural concern sufficient to impede the PSGS plans to drill the two sets of boreholes at Lake Muckenburra.

The group commented that Lake Muckeburra was likely to have been used by their ancestors, but thought that it was unlikely that a large group would camp there because it appeared to be relatively resource-poor in comparison with other nearby areas. They knew that larger groups had camped near Gingin Brook and at Neeragabby where they said Aboriginal people had been poisoned in the past with flour laced with arsenic.

Bev Port-Louis told of her father using the sap of a red gum tree to cure an acne-like problem that he had on his legs. He had contracted malaria when fighting in New Guinea during World War II and the acne issue seemed to be an associated symptom. A friend said he could fix the problem with the sap of a red gum, so he boiled the sap and made a poultice, which cleared up the infection. “It’s better than mercurochrome” Bev said.

**Day Four – Lake Bambun**

The group chosen to participate in the fourth day of the survey needed to be picked up in Moora because they were unable to drive to Gingin. I drove Moora in the morning of
29 November and picked up the five people who had been appropriately authorised by the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (see above “Process” for explanation).

I met the group at about 1000 in Moora and had some discussion about the PSGS program and had a further meeting with Colin Hedland who was on the Day Two survey. He again expressed the Yued concern about the “bio-solid” human waste, apparently emanating from Perth that was planned to be dumped in the Yued claim area with consequent impacts on soil and water quality including groundwater. He was also concerned about a plan to create a rubbish tip for Perth near Gingin. I told him that neither issue was directly related to the PSGS program, but that the PSGS monitoring was concerned with both the quantity and qualities of groundwater and that there could be some convergence of interest in matters relating to groundwater quality – although he should discuss this with the PGS program authorities.

The survey team (which did not include Colin Hedland) then drove to Gingin and on to Lake Bambun.

The PSGS program was unable to gain access through private property to physically visit Lake Bambun. Following the survey on Day One Renee Rowling and I had driven as close as we could, looking for ways to access the lake in a way that did not require trespass on private property, but could not find a way to do this. With the survey team we tried again, but were still unable to locate a route that would take us to the Lake itself, which is public land. As a result of the private property issues the archaeological survey was also not able to be conducted at this time.

The nearest the survey team could get to the lake was on a road near it’s southern end. The group could see where the lake was and were clear about where they were. They could see the denser vegetation surrounding the lake. The group got out of the car and we discussed the ethnographic heritage values of Lake Bambun. The survey team said they had no concerns about the PSGS drilling program and its effects on Lake Bambun. They felt that the program would serve a useful environmental purpose and should be supported. I explained that the PSGS was committed to conducting an archaeological survey and that the drilling would be shifted as necessary to avoid any archaeological sites that may be found. The survey team said they had no specific ethnographic concerns about Lake Bambun in respect of the PGS drilling program.

The group then returned to the roadhouse for lunch and I drove them back to Moora.

Conclusions

Four separate groups of Yued Traditional Owners were selected and approved by the Yued Native Title Working Group (working group) under the auspices of the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council. As agreed by the working group each of the wetlands was inspected by one of the four agreed survey teams. Of the issues raised, only the tree that was identified as a “scarred tree” by the Traditional Owners on Day One was an issue that should affect the planned locations of the monitoring bores.

Each set of three monitoring bores will require clearing of an area of about 25 square metres. In most places the sites that have been selected are already cleared or are relatively clear of vegetation. Thus minimal adverse effect on the local landscape is expected.
Each of the Yued groups expressed their general approval of the PSGS program, which they saw as an environmentally responsible monitoring program that would be useful in developing data to provide the Department of Water with a sounder basis for water regulation.

Some ancillary issues were raised, such as the concern about the apparent program to place treated solid human waste from Perth in Yued country. Also, the apparent plan to build a large rubbish tip to hold rubbish from the Metro area was opposed by several of the Yued Traditional Owners. These people also expressed some dismay at the lack of coordination that they perceived between Government departments and within some Government departments.

### Recommendations

1. The Department of Water’s Perth Shallow Groundwater Systems Project should proceed with its drilling program as planned at Lake Muckenburra, and Central Yeal Wetland.

2. Following consultation with the Traditional Owners it is recommended that the Department of Water’s Perth Shallow Groundwater Systems Project should move the location of the proposed monitoring bore at Tangletoe Swamp so that it avoids the scarred tree at location GDA 94 Z50 – 378670mE/6530414mN by at least 25 metres.

The Department of Water should ensure that its employees and contractors:

- are advised that this location may constitute an Aboriginal archaeological site to which the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 applies and should, therefore, be avoided; and

- recognise a 25 m buffer zone around the scarred tree to protect it; and

- ensure all traffic stay on the access track if required to move past the site.

3. Lake Bambun should be considered free of ethnographic heritage issues but should be surveyed for archaeological sites prior to monitoring bore holes being drilled, following resolution of the private property issues.

4. The outcomes of the archaeological survey of Lake Bambun should be reported to the Yued Native Title Working Group.
Appendix One - Personnel

The ethnographic survey teams consisted of the following people:

Survey Team One – Tangletoe Swamp

Bruce Jetta
Milton Mogridge
Charlie Shaw
Martha Borinelli
Diane Mippy
Mal Ryder

Survey Team Two – Central Yeal Wetland

Colin Hedland
Brian Taylor
Jason Shaw
Shaun Nannup
Debbie Nannup
Graham Ryder

Survey Team Three – Lake Muckenburra

Bev Port-Louis
Kim Warrell
Kaylene Ryder
Bevan Chipper
Diane Maher
Jim Stack

Survey Team Four – Lake Bambun

Greg Indich
Gordon Narrier
Des Ryder
Mick Drayton
Louis Drayton

I wish to acknowledge the assistance and support provided by the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council.
Appendix Two – DIA Register Material

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<td>*Registered Informant names available from DIA.</td>
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