

# **Amendment Report**

## **Application for Licence Amendment**

#### Part V Division 3 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Licence Number	L9056/2017/1
Licence Holder	Pilgangoora Operations Pty Ltd
ACN	616 560 395
File Number	DER2017/000318-1
Premises	Pilgangoora Lithium-Tantalum Project Mining Tenement M45/1256 and L45/417 MARBLE BAR WA 6760
Date of Report	24 March 2021
Decision	Revised licence granted

#### ALANA KIDD MANAGER, RESOURCE INDUSTRIES

an officer delegated under section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)

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## 1. Decision summary

Licence L9056/2017/1 is held by Pilgangoora Operations Pty Ltd (Licence Holder) for the Pilgangoora Lithium -Tantalum Project (the Premises), located at Mining Tenements M45/1256 and L45/417 MARBLE BAR WA 6760.

This Amendment Report documents the assessment of potential risks to the environment and public health from proposed changes to the emissions and discharges during the operations of the Premises. As a result of this assessment, Revised Licence L9056/2017/1 has been granted.

The Revised Licence issued as a result of this amendment supersedes the existing Licence previously granted in relation to the Premises. The Revised Licence has been granted in an updated format with existing conditions not reassessed aside from those within the scope of assessment.

## 2. Scope of assessment

#### 2.1 Regulatory framework

In completing the assessment documented in this Amendment Report, the department has considered and given due regard to its Regulatory Framework and relevant policy documents which are available at <a href="https://dwer.wa.gov.au/regulatory-documents">https://dwer.wa.gov.au/regulatory-documents</a>.

#### 2.2 Amendment summary

#### 2.2.1 Amendment 01 July 2020

On 01 July 2020, the Licence Holder submitted an application to the department to amend Licence L9056/2017/1 under section 59 and 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The following amendments are being sought:

- Condition 21 reduction in reporting frequency of monitoring results, from the end of each monitoring campaign to annual;
- Condition 15 typographical error where Radium 226 and Radium 228 are duplicated;
- Condition 15 request to change *E.coli* analysis methodology from CFU to MPN;
- Condition 12 request to review the suitability of the Gross Alpha trigger as they are exceeding the trigger level in TMFB01;
- Condition 12 request to review the suitability of the Vanadium limit as they are exceeding the limit in PMB001 and PMB002; and
- Condition 14 requesting clarification as it only refers to trigger exceedances, but not limit exceedances.

The Gross Alpha concentrations in samples of tailings slurry water monitoring conducted as per Condition 11, Table 7 of the Licence 06 February 2020 are 1.06 Bg/L.

The Gross Alpha concentrations in samples of groundwater conducted as per Condition 12, Table 8 of the Licence on 06 March 2020 in bore TMFMB01 are 3.39 Bq/L and in bore TMFMB02 are 0.861 Bq/L. The Gross Alpha concentrations in samples of groundwater taken on 06 September 2020 in bore TMFMB01 are 0.781 Bg/L and in bore TMFMB02 are 0.906 Bg/L.

The Vanadium concentrations in samples of groundwater conducted as per Condition 12, Table 8 of the Licence on 06 March 2020 in bore PMB001 are 0.11 mg/L and in bore PMB002 are 0.14 mg/L. The Vanadium concentrations in samples of groundwater conducted as per Condition 12, Table 8 of the Licence on 06 September 2020 in bore PMB001 are 0.079 mg/L and in bore PMB002 are 0.08 mg/L

It should be noted that data from monitoring bores at the Pilgangoora mine site indicates that Gross Alpha and Vanadium levels in groundwater are naturally elevated, most likely as a result of the type of mineralisation at the site, and the effects of disturbance of basement rocks by historical and current mining activities.

#### 2.2.2 Amendment 28 August 2020

On 28 August 2020, the Licence Holder submitted an application to the department to amend the locations of the concentrate stockpiles to allow commencement of Stage 2 Processing Plant construction works and allow a safer working environment that minimises vehicle and pedestrian interactions. The currently approved concentrate stockpile locations are shown in Figure 1 and the proposed stockpile locations requested as part of this amendment are shown in Figure 2.



Figure 1: Currently approved concentrate stockpile locations (5.26 ha)



#### Figure 2: Proposed concentrate stockpile locations (6.3 ha)

Two new sediment ponds (Sediment Pond 3 and Sediment Pond 4) are proposed as part of the new concentrate stockpile locations and are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4.



Figure 3: Concentrate Stockpiles earthworks plan

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#### Figure 4: Locations of Sediment Pond 3 and Sediment Pond 4

This amendment is limited only to the changes outlined above. No other changes to the aspects of the existing Licence have been requested by the Licence Holder.

## 2.3 Contaminated Sites Branch (CSB) technical advice

The Licence Holder's requested review of limits for Vanadium and Gross Alpha, were referred to DWER's CSB for technical advice. CSB provided the following recommendations:

- Elevated concentrations of Vanadium and Gross Alpha levels in groundwater at the Pilgangoora mine site are likely to have been caused by a combination of natural factors and the results of historical and current mining at the site. This makes it difficult to determine what a true "background" level is for these parameters in groundwater;
- Concentrations of Vanadium and Gross Alpha levels in groundwater at the site commonly exceed the ANZECC livestock drinking water criteria for these parameters, which means that these criteria can not be used as regulatory triggers;
- Consequently, trigger values for Vanadium and Gross Alpha levels have been developed using the statistical alternate concentration limit (ACL) approach using monitoring data from the site from 2018;
- Using this approach, the recommended regulatory trigger for Vanadium is 0.2 mg/L rather than the value of 0.5 mg/L proposed by the Licence Holder;
- Recommended ACL values for Gross Alpha levels vary between 0.5 and 4 Bq/L and are for some bores lower than trigger levels proposed by the Licence Holder; and
- It is recommended that a secondary regulatory trigger is developed for Gross Alpha levels based on whether there is a statistically significant increase over a specified time period in monitoring bores.

## 2.4 Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety referral

DMIRS provided comments on the modifications to the Vanadium and Gross Alpha Vanadium limits, however, did not provide suggested new limits for these parameters. The comments provided are, however, consistent with the CSB technical advice received. Therefore, the CSB technical advice and new limits are to be incorporated.

## 3. Risk assessment

The department assesses the risks of emissions from prescribed premises and identifies the potential source, pathway and impact to receptors in accordance with the *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments* (DER 2017).

To establish a Risk Event there must be an emission, a receptor which may be exposed to that emission through an identified actual or likely pathway, and a potential adverse effect to the receptor from exposure to that emission.

#### 3.1 Source-pathways and receptors

#### 3.1.1 Emissions and controls

The key emissions and associated actual or likely pathways during premises operation which have been considered in this Amendment Report are detailed in Table 1 below. Table 1 also details the control measures the Licence Holder has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls			
Modification of T	Modification of Triggers of Gross Alpha and Limits of Vanadium in ambient groundwater					
No change to emissions       Elevated concentrations of vanadium and gross-alpha levels in groundwater at the Pilgangoora mine site are likely to have been caused by a combination of natural factors and the results of historical and current mining at the site.       No change to emissions			No change to controls			
Modification of co	oncentrate stockpiles locat	ions				
Construction	1					
Dust	Construction of concentrate stockpiles	Air/windborne pathway	<ul> <li>Water carts will be utilised during construction of the concentrate storage areas to manage dust</li> </ul>			
Noise	Construction of concentrate stockpiles	Air/windborne pathway	Standard low noise equipment			
Operations						
Dust	Concentrate stockpiles outside	Air/windborne pathway	<ul> <li>Spodumene concentrate stored outside has a moisture content of approximately 11% which is rigorously maintained for commercial and shipping reasons. 3% moisture and above is the generally accepted level at which dust is not generated;</li> </ul>			

#### Table 1: Licence Holder controls

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Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
			<ul> <li>Dust will be managed with water carts for dust suppression;</li> <li>Construct 4 metre high wind abatement barriers around the perimeter of the concentrate storage area;</li> <li>Visual inspections allowing response to high dust generation will also be conducted;</li> <li>Bi-daily mechanical clean up will be conducted to remove concentrate from high traffic areas; and</li> <li>Concentrate stockpile maximum push up heights will be 2 metres</li> </ul>
Noise	Movement of concentrate	Air/windborne pathway	Standard low noise equipment
Sediment laden stormwater	Stormwater flows	Rainfall	<ul> <li>4m high earth walls will be installed to contain concentrate within the handling facility;</li> <li>2 additional sediment ponds will be installed to capture surface water within the handling facility;</li> <li>These sediment ponds will be constructed with overflow discharging into current creeks. Both ponds are designed for a 1:5 year rain event with 10 minute residence time. The ponds will be clay lined, and any concentrate that enters the ponds will be mechanically reclaimed from the pond and deposited to the TMF on event or an as required basis; and</li> <li>Stormwater entering the sediment ponds will be monitored following stormwater events in line with the updated Surface Water Management Plan.</li> <li>Surface Water Management Plan:</li> <li>Sediment basins located at low points on the downstream side of infrastructure areas to trap and treat flow prior to discharge to the environment;</li> <li>External sheet flow diverted around infrastructure areas (including concentrate storage locations) at the upstream sides with relatively minor bund/channel diversions to prevent sediment (and other contaminants) from entering natural flow paths and maintain surface water runoff volumes to the downstream environment;</li> <li>Stormwater likely to be contaminated with hydrocarbons will be directed to oily water separators for treatment; and</li> <li>Sediment basins visually inspected after each runoff event to check for adequate available freeboard to initiate pumping of the retained water into the processing plant or used for dust suppression</li> </ul>

#### 3.1.2 Receptors

In accordance with the *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessment* (DER 2017), the Delegated Officer has excluded employees, visitors and contractors of the Licence Holder's from its assessment. Protection of these parties often involves different exposure risks and prevention strategies, and is provided for under other state legislation.

Table 2 below provides a summary of potential human and environmental receptors that may be impacted as a result of activities upon or emission and discharges from the prescribed premises (*Guidance Statement: Environmental Siting* (DER 2016)).

# Table 2: Sensitive human and environmental receptors and distance from prescribed activity

Human receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Residential Premises	Wallareenya Homestead more than 30 km north of the Premises. Indee Station more than 30 km northwest of the Premises. South Hedland more than 75 km north of the Premises.
Altura Lithium Operations Pty Ltd Accommodation Camp (ex-Roy Hill Infrastructure Rail Construction Camp 2)	More than 20 km from the Premises.
Wodgina Mine Camp	More than 30 km southwest of the Premises.
Industrial receptors	Altura Pilgangoora Project adjacent tenements (M45/1230 and M45/1231).
	Wodgina Mine 60 km southwest of the Premises.
	Altura Lithium Operation (under construction) approximately 3 km southwest of the Premises.
Environmental receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Threatened/Priority Flora	No threatened or priority flora has been identified using publicly available GIS datasets. A study conducted by MMWC Environmental has identified the presence of "one species listed as Threatened Flora under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1050 (WA) is considered as Possible to occur in the survey area: Pityrodia sp. Marble Bar" (MMWC, July 2016).
	There are no Declared Rare Flora within the Premises. The Licence Holders's database search indicated 16 species of Threatened and Priority listed flora occur within the vicinity of the project. Priority species <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> was recorded during the July 2016 survey conducted by the Licence Holder.
Threatened/Priority Fauna	Conservation significant species have been recorded in the survey area. These include the Rainbow Bee-eater listed under the EPBC Act, the Pilbara Leaf-nosed bat listed under the EPBC Act and the Western Pebble-mouse listed under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 (WA) (360 Environmental, 2016). Threatened species Pityrodia sp. Marble Bar (G. Woodman & D. Coultas GWDC Opp 4) is considered possible to occur in the survey area.
Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities	There are no Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities within or in a 30 km radius of the Premises.
Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE)	The nearest significant GDE (i.e. a GDE with moderate or higher potential for interaction with subsurface groundwater) to the Pilgangoora project, as identified in the GDE Atlas, is the Chinnamon Creek system (GRM, 2017). The Chinnamon Creek system is classified as having moderate potential for interaction. This ecosystem is located approximately 2 km south of project (and 3 km south of any dewatering activities).
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions - Managed Lands and Waters	Mungaroona Range Nature Reserve boundary is located approximately 82 km south-west of the Premises.

Public Drinking Water Sources Area (PDWSA)	There are no PDWSA within the Premises.
RAMSAR wetland	No RAMSAR wetlands within 30 km radius of the Premises.
Vegetation and soil microorganisms, which are likely to be key environmental receptors in these areas where there is a shallow water table in groundwater discharge areas at the Pilgangoora site	Within the prescribed premises boundary.

## 3.2 Risk ratings

Risk ratings have been assessed in accordance with the *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments* (DER 2017) for those emission sources which are proposed to change and takes into account potential source-pathway and receptor linkages as identified in Section 3.1. Where linkages are in-complete they have not been considered further in the risk assessment.

Where the Licence Holder has proposed mitigation measures/controls (as detailed in Section 3.1), these have been considered when determining the final risk rating. Where the Delegated Officer considers the Licence Holder's proposed controls to be critical to maintaining an acceptable level of risk, these will be incorporated into the Licence as regulatory controls.

Additional regulatory controls may be imposed where the Licence Holder's controls are not deemed sufficient. Where this is the case the need for additional controls will be documented and justified in Table 3.

The Revised Licence L9056/2017/1 that accompanies this Amendment Report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the Premises i.e. Processing or beneficiation of metallic or non-metallic ore, Electric power generation, Sewage facility, Putrescible landfill and Bulk storage of chemicals

The conditions in the Revised Licence have been determined in accordance with Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions (DER 2015).

Risk Event			Risk rating <sup>1</sup> Licence					
Source/Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Licence Holder's controls	C = consequence L = likelihood	Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions <sup>2</sup> of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Operation								
Amendment to Gross Alpha trigger and Vanadium limit in ambient groundwater monitoring	No changes to emissions	No changes to emissions	No change to emissions	No change to emissions	No change to emissions	No change to emissions	Condition 12, Table 8 Ambient groundwater monitoring triggers for Gross Alpha and limits for Vanadium updated	Vanadium has a high level of toxicity to vegetation and soil microorganisms, which are likely to be key environmental receptors in these areas where there is a shallow water table in groundwater discharge areas at the Pilgangoora site, therefore, the limit has been set using the ACL approach. The ACL approach has also been used for the setting of limits for Gross Alpha due to these sensitive receptors.
	Dust	Air / wind dispersion	Residential receptors more than 30 km from the site	Refer to Section 3.1.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely Low Risk	Y	None	N/A
Category 5 concentrate stockpiles locations modified as per Figure 1 and Figure 2	Contaminated / sediment laden stormwater	Rainfall throughout the premises	Groundwater located approximately 9-11 mbgl Turner River (East and West) which is 15kms away	Refer to Section 3.1.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely <b>Medium Risk</b>	Y	Condition 17, Table 10 Sediment Ponds: monitoring during operation included for monitoring of the wastewater within the sediment ponds following rainfall events	The number of Sediment Ponds has doubled, and this monitoring is in line with the Surface Water Management Plan. The monitoring should ensure that discharges can be detected prior to contamination to sensitive receptors.

#### Table 3. Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the Premises during operation

Note 1: Consequence ratings, likelihood ratings and risk descriptions are detailed in the Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments (DER 2017).

Note 2: Proposed Licence Holder's controls are depicted by standard text. Bold and underline text depicts additional regulatory controls imposed by department.

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IR-T15 Amendment Report Template v2.0 (July 2020)

## 4. Consultation

Table 4 provides a summary of the consultation undertaken by the department.

#### Table 4: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) advised of proposal on 17 August 2020	DMIRS replied on 02 September 2020 and provided comments on the modifications to the Vanadium and Gross Alpha Vanadium limits, however, did not provide suggested new limits for these parameters.	The comments provided are, however, consistent with the CSB technical advice received. Therefore, the CSB technical advice with new limits are to be incorporated.
Licence Holder was provided with draft amendment on 23 February 2021	The Applicant provided comments on 11 March 2021. Refer to Appendix 1.	The Applicant provided comments on 11 March 2021. Refer to Appendix 1.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the assessment in this Amendment Report, the Delegated Officer has determined that a Revised Licence will be granted, subject to conditions commensurate with the determined controls and necessary for administration and reporting requirements.

#### 5.1 Summary of amendments

Table 5 provides a summary of the proposed amendments and will act as record of implemented changes. All proposed changes have been incorporated into the Revised Licence as part of the amendment process.

Condition no.	Proposed amendments
Front page of the licence	Prescribed premises category description and assessed production / design capacity table inserted into the front page of the licence as per new licence template.
Condition 2, Table 3	Addition of two new sediment ponds (Sediment Pond 3 and Sediment Pond 4). The sediment ponds are referred to as "sediment ponds" through the documents, rather than "sedimentation ponds" so it is clear.
Condition 12, Table 8 Ambient groundwater monitoring	Vanadium limit modified from 0.1 mg/L up to 0.2 mg/L. Gross Alpha trigger in TMFMB01 modified from 1.5 Bq/L up to 4 Bq/L. Gross Alpha trigger in TMFMB02 from 1.5 Bq/L up to 2 Bq/L.
Condition 14	Included limit exceedance notification.
Condition 15, Table 9 Wastewater monitoring during operation	Removed Radium 226 and Radium 228 where they are duplicated in the Process Water Pond section.
New Condition 16	Inclusion of new condition for monitoring of the sediment ponds.
Previous Condition 21 (now Condition 22)	Removed existing condition for reporting at the end of each monitoring campaign and included the standard Annual Environmental Reporting condition.

Table 5: Summary of licence amendments

	Included requirement to report on sediment ponds monitoring.
Schedule 1: Maps	Premises map and Discharge Points maps updated.

# Appendix 1: Summary of Licence Holder's comments on risk assessment and draft conditions

Condition	Summary of Licence Holder's comment	Department's response
13 – The Licence Holder shall within 14 calendar days notify the CEO in writing if the	The Licence Holder would like to propose its removal, given that Radiation activity is already regulated and monitored by DMIRS and the Radiological Council.	This was considered and updated as requested, given the RMP required by DMIRS also requires six monthly groundwater monitoring and reporting for identified bores.
results required by Condition 12, Table 8 indicates that Gross Alpha levels in groundwater show a statistically-significant	The calculation methodology for the proposed second trigger for Gross Alpha activity, is not practical and will require individual calculations for each sampling point on each sampling round. Those results will not provide further information on possible radiation emitters.	DWER will continue to liaise with DMIRS and may update requirements in future licence amendments if deemed necessary.
increase at a 95% confidence limit over at least four consecutive sampling events,	On the other hand, all the relevant information on Radiation activity on- site is already submitted to DMIRS and the Radiological Council as per our Radiation Management Plan (PMP). That includes:	
consecutive sampling events, and trigger an investigation by the Licence Holder to determine the cause of the increases, with a report provided to the CEO within 60 calendar days following the notification.	<ul> <li>our <u>Radiation Management Plan</u> (RMP). That includes:</li> <li>Biennial audits and reviews of the Radiation Management Plan in accordance with DMIRS regulations and guidelines;</li> <li>An annual internal audit of the Radiation Management Plan.</li> <li>Two annual reports on the results of radiation monitoring and on the application of the RMP submitted to the State mining engineer.         <ul> <li>Occupational radiation monitoring report, for the April- March period, in May each year;</li> <li>Environmental radiation monitoring report, for the October Sentember period in November each year</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Planned Environmental Radiation Monitoring Programme         <ul> <li>Quarterly:</li> <li>Dust sampling at several locations around the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	site such as site boundaries, different areas outside the boundaries of the site such as residential housing, using high volume environmental dust sampler.	
	<ul> <li>Twice per year:</li> <li>Gamma surveys of the site boundaries,</li> <li>Sampling of identified ground water bores every six months (analysis for 'gross alpha'</li> </ul>	

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Condition	Summary of Licence Holder's comment	Department's response
	and 'gross beta', and for 228Ra and 226Ra if required). • Annually or once-off: • Surface water monitoring • Ground water monitoring • As required: • Pre- and post-mining surveys – as required.	
	- Reports:	
	<ul> <li>Quarterly: internal report summarising both occupational and environmental monitoring results and providing brief explanations, where necessary.</li> <li>Annual: summarising all monitoring data obtained during the year, providing interpretation of the results, examining trends, and summarising general findings.</li> </ul>	

## Appendix 2: Applications validations summary

SECTION 1: APPLICATION SUMMARY (as updated from validation checklist)						
Application type						
Works approval						
Licence		Relevant works approval number:		None		
		Has the works approval been complied with?		Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
		Has time limited operations under the works approval demonstrated Yes I No I N acceptable operations?		No 🗆 N/A 🗆		
		Environmental Compliance Report / Critical Containment Infrastructure Report submitted?		No 🗆		
		Date Report received:				
Renewal		Current licence number:				
Amendment to works approval		Current works approval number:				
Amendment to licence	$\boxtimes$	Current licence number:	L9056/2017/1			
		Relevant works approval number:	W6051/2017/1	N/A		
Registration		Current works approval number:		None		
Date application received		Amendment 1: 01/07/2020 Amendment 2: 28/08/2020				
Applicant and Premises details						
Applicant name/s (full legal name/s)		Pilgangoora Operations Pty Ltd				
Premises name		Pilgangoora Lithium-Tantalum Project				
Premises location		Mining Tenement M45/1256 and L45/417 MARBLE BAR WA 6760				
Local Government Authority		Shire of East Pilbara				
Application documents						
HPCM file reference number:		DER2017/000318				
Key application documents (additional to application form):		Amendment 1: Application Form Application Supporting Document				
		Amendment 2: Application Form Application Supporting Document Map with concentrate storage locations shown				
Scope of application/assessment						

Summary of proposed activities or changes to existing operations.	Amendment 1:		
	<ul> <li>Condition 21 reduction in reporting frequency of monitoring results from the end of each monitoring campaign to annually;</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Condition 15 typographical error where Radium 226 and Radium 228 are duplicated;</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Condition 15 Request to change <i>E.coli</i> analysis methodology from CFU to MPN;</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Condition 12 request to review the suitability of the Gross Alpha trigger as they are exceeding in TMFB01;</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Condition 12 request to review the suitability of the Vanadium limit as they are exceeding it in PMB002; and</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Condition 14 requesting clarification as it only refer to trigger exceedances, but not limit exceedances.</li> </ul>		
	Amendment 2:		
	• Licence amendment for modifications in the locations of the concentrate storage locations, with an expansion in the total area of 1.04 hectares. This is to allow the commencement of the Stage 2 Processing Plant construction works and allow for a safer working environmental that minimises vehicle and pedestrian interactions.		

#### Category number/s (activities that cause the premises to become prescribed premises)

#### Table 1: Prescribed premises categories

Prescribed premises category and description	Production or design capacity		Proposed changes to the production or design capacity (amendments only)		
Category 5: Processing Plant	2, 000,000 tonnes per year processed ore		N/A		
	1, 680, 000 tonnes tailings produced				
Category 52: Power Station	15.7 MW		N/A		
Category 54: Camp Wastewater Treatment Plant	125m <sup>3</sup> per day		N/A		
Category 64: Class II putrescible and inert landfill	5,000 tonnes per year		N/A		
Category 73: Bulk storage of chemicals (diesel)	1,036m <sup>3</sup> in aggregate		N/A		
Legislative context and other approvals					
Has the applicant referred, or do they intend to refer, their proposal to the EF under Part IV of the EP Act as a significant proposal?			Referral decision No:		
		Yes 🗆 No 🖂	Managed under Part V $\Box$		
			Assessed under Part IV		

Does the applicant hold any existing Part IV Ministerial Statements relevant to the application?	Yes 🗆 No 🖂	Ministerial statement No: EPA Report No:
Has the proposal been referred and/or assessed under the EPBC Act?	Yes 🗆 No 🗆	Reference No:
Has the applicant demonstrated occupancy (proof of occupier status)?	Yes ⊠ No □	Certificate of title General lease Mining lease / tenement Expiry: 15/12/2037 and 22/01/2038 Other evidence Expiry:
Has the applicant obtained all relevant planning approvals?	Yes ⊠ No □ N/A □	Approval: Expiry date: If N/A explain why?
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing EP Act clearing permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes 🗆 No 🗆	CPS No: N/A No clearing is proposed.
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing CAWS Act clearing licence in relation to this proposal?	Yes 🗆 No 🗆	Application reference No: N/A Licence/permit No: N/A No clearing is proposed.
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing RIWI Act licence or permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes 🗆 No 🗆	Application reference No: Licence/permit No: Licence / permit not required.
Does the proposal involve a discharge of waste into a designated area (as defined in section 57 of the EP Act)?	Yes □ No ⊠	Name: N/A Type: N/A Has Regulatory Services (Water) been consulted? Yes I No I N/A I Regional office: N/A
Is the Premises situated in a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA)?	Yes □ No ⊠	Name: N/A Priority: N/A Are the proposed activities/ landuse compatible with the PDWSA (refer to <u>WQPN 25</u> )? Yes I No I N/A I

Is the Premises subject to any other Acts or subsidiary regulations (e.g. <i>Dangerous</i> <i>Goods Safety Act 2004, Environmental</i> <i>Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations</i> <i>2004, State Agreement Act xxxx</i> )	Yes ⊠ No □	RadiationSafetyAct1975andsubsidiary legislationTransport of radioactive material in Western Australia is legislated by the RadiationRadiationSafety(Transport of Ruber and the second
Is the Premises within an Environmental Protection Policy (EPP) Area?	Yes □ No ⊠	N/A
Is the Premises subject to any EPP requirements?	Yes □ No ⊠	N/A
Is the Premises a known or suspected contaminated site under the <i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i> ?	Yes □ No ⊠	Classification: N/A Date of classification: N/A