Amendment Report

Application for Licence Amendment

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

Licence Number	L4496/1988/11
Licence Holder	Big Bell Gold Operations Pty Ltd
ACN	090 642 809
File Number	2010/003418-1
Premises	Bluebird Gold Mine Level 6, 197 St Georges Terrace PERTH WA 6000 As defined by the Premises maps attached to the Revised Licence
Date of Report	15 December 2020
Decision	Revised licence granted

Alana Kidd

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Alana Kidd
Manager, Resources Industries

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

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1. Decision summary

Licence L4496/1988/11 is held by Big Bell Gold Operations Pty Ltd for the Bluebird Gold Mine, located at the mining tenements as defined within the Licence.

This Amendment Report documents the assessment of potential risks to the environment and public health from proposed changes to the emissions and discharges during operation of the Premises. As a result of this assessment, Revised Licence L4496/1988/11 (Revised Licence) has been granted.

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 https://dwer.wa.gov.au/regulatory-documents.

2.2 Applicant summary

On 12 October 2020, the Licence Holder submitted an application to the department to amend Licence L4496/1988/11 under section 59 and 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The application relates to changes to the Existing Licence to authorise the operation of works which were completed under Works Approval W6400/2020/1 (W6400).

W6400 authorised the construction, commissioning and time limited operation of infrastructure at the Maid Marion pit for the dewatering of 130,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of dewatering effluent with discharge to an onsite ephemeral creek. The Licence Holder completed the works and submitted an Environmental Compliance Report on 1 September 2020 in accordance with W6400. The department completed a review of the Environmental Compliance Report and was satisfied the works were completed in accordance with the requirements of W6400.

This amendment is limited only to changes to Category 6 activities from the Existing Licence. No changes to the aspects of the existing Licence relating to Category 5, 63 and 85 have been requested by the Licence Holder.

Table 1 below outlines the proposed changes to the existing Licence.

Table 1: Proposed design or throughput capacity changes

Category	Current design throughput capacity	Proposed design throughput capacity	Description of proposed amendment
6	5,823,000 tpa	5,953,000 tpa	Licence amended to include dewatering of the Maid Marion pit with discharge of 130,000 tpa of dewatering effluent to an onsite drainage channel.

2.3 Overview of Premises

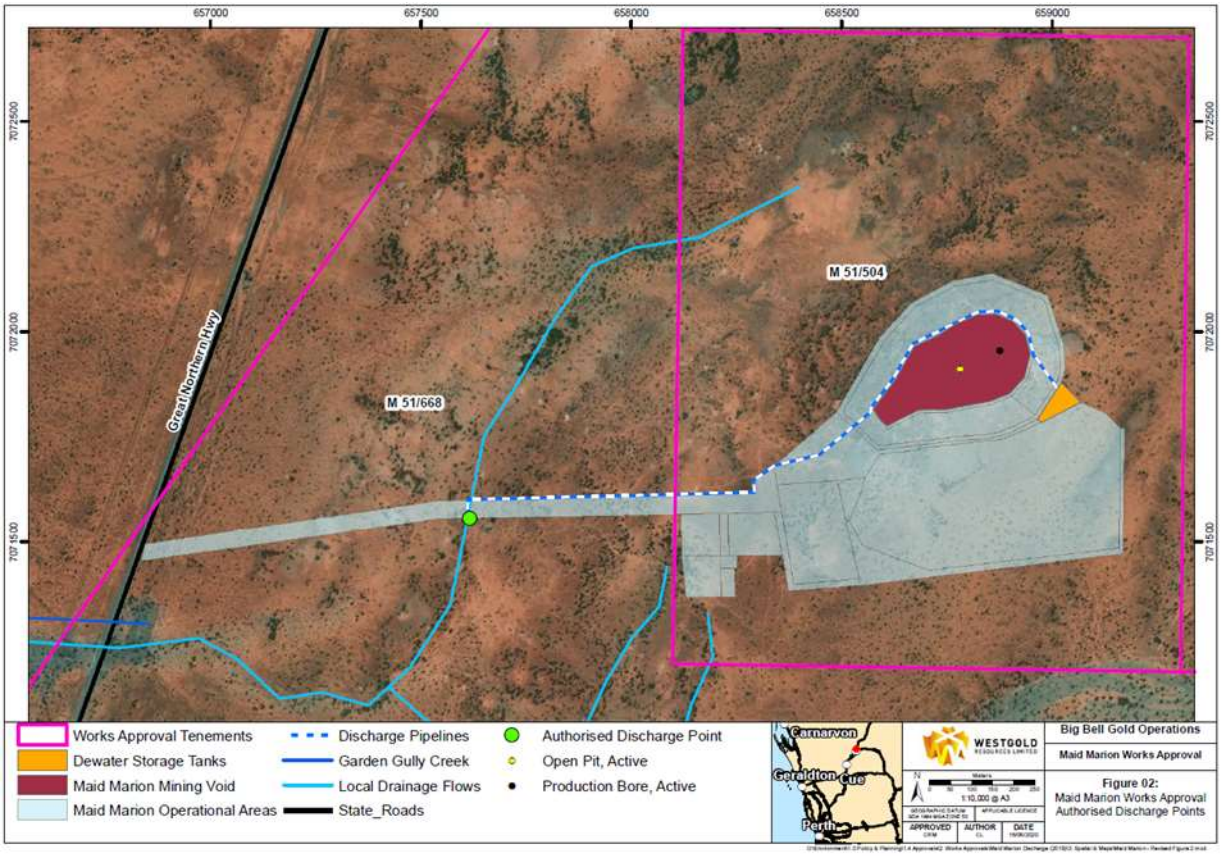
The Maid Marion project is located on mining tenement M51/504, Meekatharra (see Figure 1).

The Maid Marion project will consist of an open pit which will be mined to a maximum depth of 75 metres. Ore from the pit will be sent to the existing Bluebird Processing Plant which is located at the Premises. The pit is expected to be active for a period of 7 months.

Dewatering of the open pit will be required which involves extraction through a single production bore (MMPB01) and an in-pit sump pump (once mining encounters the standing water level).

The Applicant anticipates the total dewatering amount should be less than 300,000 tonnes. Dewatered effluent will be pumped via a dewatering pipeline to a series of water storage tanks for use for dust suppression purposes. Any excess water not used for dust suppression will be discharged to an on-site ephemeral creek which flows west into the Garden Gully Creek. The Applicant estimates a maximum of 130,000 tonnes of dewatering effluent would be discharged into the onsite ephemeral creek.

Figure 1: Site layout and discharge location



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.

At the time of assessing the risks associated with the proposed works at the Premises under W6400, the department also assessed the risks associated with the operation of those works once completed. The department proposed likely Licence conditions at that stage which are now finalised as part of this amendment report. The emissions, controls, receptors, pathway and potential adverse impacts identified in the W6400 assessment process have remained relatively unchanged and are therefore carried over into this amendment report with only minor updates.

3.1 Source-pathways and receptors

3.1.1 Emissions and controls

The key emissions and associated actual or likely pathway during premises operation which

have been considered in this Amendment Report are detailed in Table 2 below.

Table 2 also details the proposed control measures the Licence Holder has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Table 2: Licence Holder controls

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Brackish dewatered water from the Maid Marion pit that is high in nitrates.	Pipeline or storage tank leak/rupture causing discharge to surrounding environment	Direct discharge	Dewatering pipeline located within a v-drain to limit movement and to capture any spills or releases. The v-drain is designed so any uncontrolled releases flow to the discharge location. Pipeline will be monitored and inspected daily. Monitoring to include visual inspection of pipes, other infrastructure and the vegetation near to the proposed pipeline route once per 12-hour shift.
Brackish dewatered water from the Maid Marion pit that is high in nitrates.	Surplus water discharged to an onsite ephemeral creek which eventually flows west into the Garden Gully Creek	Direct discharge	Diffuse deposition methods used to lower water velocity. The dewatering discharge outlet has multiple slots/outlets cut into the side of the pipe to allow a diffuse flow from the pipe. Pipeline located on rock bed/layer to limit velocity and erosion potential. Bore discharge rate maximised at 12L/s as calculated by Total Dynamic Head (TDH). Daily visual inspection of outlet to assess for scouring and/or erosion. Weekly drone monitoring event to be undertaken each time mine dewater reaches the Great Northern Highway culvert. Daily physical inspection/monitoring event to be undertaken each time mine dewater reaches the Great Northern Highway culvert. Monthly monitoring of Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) of discharge and ephemeral watercourse. Continuous monitoring of discharge volumes at the Maid Marion pit and discharge location. Quarterly monitoring at the Maid Marion Pit, and monthly monitoring at the discharge location for pH, Electrical Conductivity, Total Dissolved Solids, Aluminium, Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Lead, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Zinc, Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons, Major cations and anions.

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.

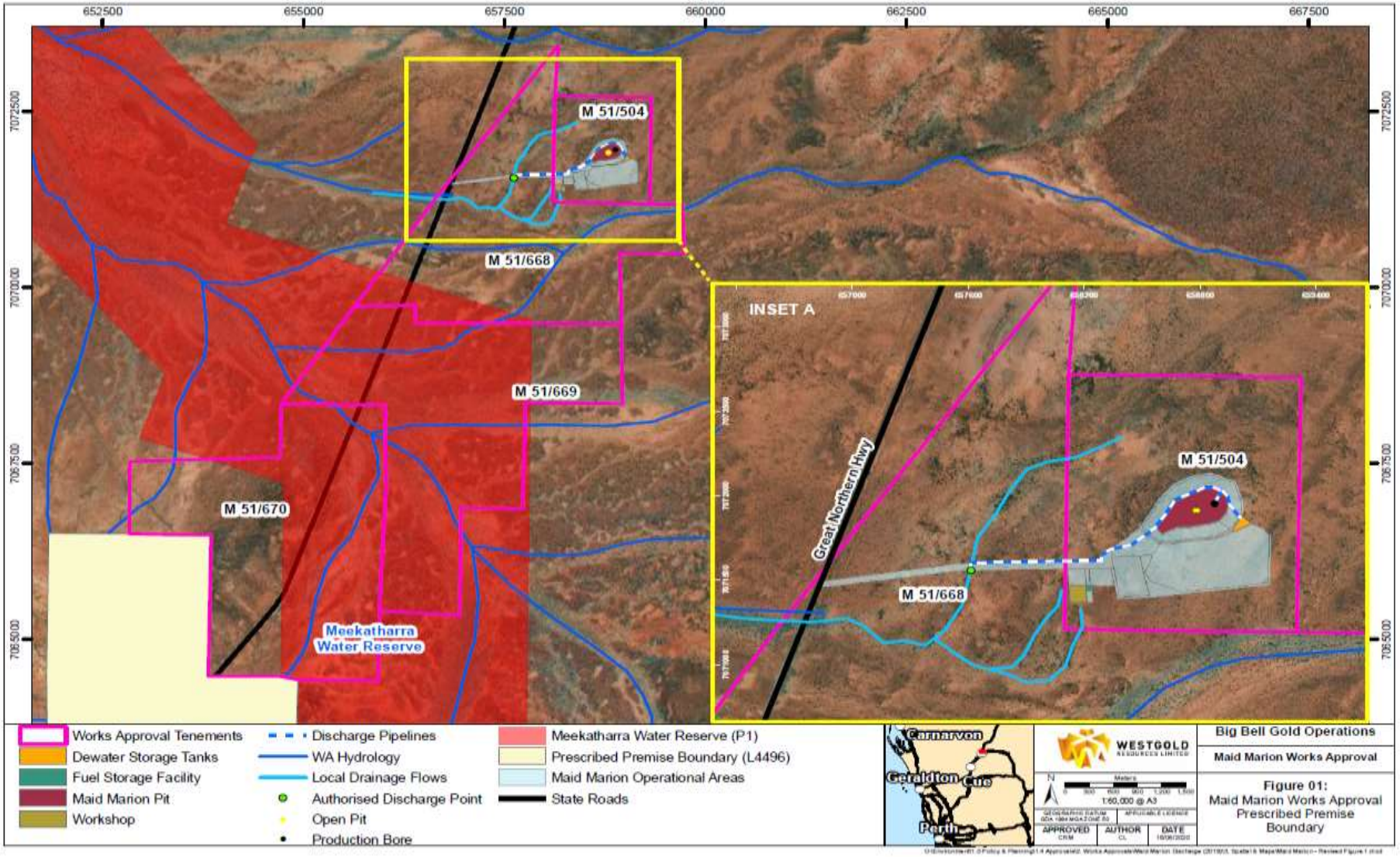
Table 3 below provides a summary of potential human and environmental receptors that may be impacted as a result of activities upon or emission and discharges from the prescribed premises *(Guidance Statement: Environmental Siting* (DER 2016)).

Table 3: Sensitive human and environmental receptors and distance from prescribed activity

Human receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Great Northern Highway Major inland highway frequently used by tourists, local mining companies and for transportation of goods and services.	Runs parallel to the premises and is located 750m west from the proposed discharge location (Figure 2).
Environmental receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Meekatharra Water Reserve	Boundary of reserve located 1.8km south-west of the proposed discharge location (Figure 2). The Meekatharra Water Reserve is a Priority 1 Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA) and is also a proclaimed Water Reserve under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947*. The Meekatharra Water Reserve is located down hydraulic gradient of the prescribed activities.
Meekatharra town water supply borefield	Located 4.34km south-west of the proposed discharge location, within the Meekatharra Water Reserve (Figure 2). The Meekatharra town water supply borefield is located down hydraulic gradient of the prescribed activities.
Groundwater	Groundwater is located between 10 and 25mbgl. Groundwater quality determined from drilling at the Maid Marion pit location indicates a TDS of less than 1,000 mg/L (870 mg/L) which is considered marginal. Quality dominated by sodium-chloride ions. Metals were shown to be below the level of reporting. Arsenic slightly elevated and exceeds Australian Drinking Water Guidelines however suitable for livestock drinking water. Nitrate levels were high at 45 mg/L however this is common for this location.
Ephemeral creeks and riparian vegetation	Aerial imagery shows that no permanent water bodies are present within the project area or immediate surround. Three ephemeral creeks, which are expected to contain native vegetation, may appear during rain events and flow west towards the Great Northern

	Highway. The local drainage lines are shown in Figure 2. The three ephemeral creeks are located down hydraulic gradient of the prescribed activities.
Native vegetation	The Native Vegetation Solutions *Reconnaissance Flora and Fauna Survey Report* (NVS 2019) states: • A total of 11 Families, 17 Genera and 43 Species were recorded within the survey area. Two major vegetation groups were recorded in the survey area. The field assessment established that the condition of the vegetation in the proposed disturbance area is overall “Good” to “Degraded” (using the scale of Keighery 1994). No areas of vegetation were assessed to be in “Pristine” condition.

Figure 2: Distance to sensitive receptors



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 4.

The Revised Licence L4496/1988/11 that accompanies this Amendment Report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the Premises i.e. Category 6 activities.

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

Table 4. Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the Premises during operation

Risk Event						Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Licence Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Source/Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential receptors**	**Potential pathways**	**Potential adverse impacts**	**Licence Holder's controls**				
Operation									
Source: Mine dewater. Activities: Onsite dust suppression.	Brackish dewatered water from the Maid Marion pit that is high in nitrates.	Native vegetation Soils	Overspray or runoff from ongoing use of mine dewatering effluent for dust suppression operations.	Sprayed surfaces may become dispersive, causing increased erosion/ sedimentation. Reduced vegetation health or vegetation death. Soil sodicity.	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight Only minimal onsite impacts may occur. L = Unlikely The risk event will probably not occur in most circumstances **Low Risk**	Y	Existing Licence condition 1.3.5	No additional regulatory controls are required.
Source: Mine dewater. Activities: Pipeline or storage tank leak/rupture causing discharge to surrounding environment.	Brackish dewatered water from the Maid Marion pit that is high in nitrates.	Native vegetation. Surrounding ecosystem. Local fauna. Ephemeral creek lines.	Direct discharge.	Reduced vegetation health or vegetation death from water logging. Reduced local fauna health from algae growth in surface water. Increased nutrient and solid loads into the environment. Increased erosion (sedimentation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor Low level onsite and minimal offsite impacts may occur. L = Possible The accidental discharge of dewatering effluent to the environment could occur at some time. **Medium Risk**	Y	Existing Licence conditions 1.3.2 and 1.3.4	No additional regulatory controls are required.

Risk Event						Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Licence Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Source/Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential receptors**	**Potential pathways**	**Potential adverse impacts**	**Licence Holder's controls**				
				and scouring within ephemeral creek lines).					
Source: Mine dewater. Activities: Dewater discharge to surface drainage line which flows to the Garden Gully Creek	Brackish dewatered water from the Maid Marion pit that is high in nitrates.	Native vegetation. Local fauna/livestock. Meekatharra Water Reserve. Garden Gully Creek.	Direct discharge	Formation of algal blooms (containing high concentrations of algal toxins) reducing health of local fauna/livestock.	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate Mid-level onsite impacts and low level offsite impacts may occur. L = Possible The risk event could occur at some time. **Medium Risk**	Y	Amend existing Licence condition 3.3.1 to include discharge monitoring as per the Licence Holder controls and include new Licence condition 3.4.2	See Section 3.3
				Reduced riparian vegetation health or vegetation death from water logging and/or erosion. Introduction of weeds.		C = Slight Only minimal onsite impacts may occur. L = Unlikely The risk event will probably not occur in most circumstances **Low Risk**	Y	Amend existing Licence condition 3.3.1 to include discharge monitoring as per the Licence Holder controls and include new Licence condition 3.4.2	Volumetric flow rate limit, energy diffusion at discharge point and a series of rock bunds (or similar infrastructure) to appropriately manage the volume and velocity of mine dewater being discharged to the ephemeral creek. Additional monitoring at discharge location specified to

	Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Licence Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Source/Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential receptors**	**Potential pathways**	**Potential adverse impacts**	**Licence Holder's controls**				
									monitor potential impacts.
				Increased erosion (sedimentation and scouring within ephemeral creek lines). Suspended solids reaching the Meekatharra Water Reserve during rainfall events.		C = Minor Low level onsite and minimal offsite impacts may occur. L = Unlikely This risk event will probably not occur in most circumstances. **Medium Risk**	Y	Amend existing Licence condition 2.2.1 to include Licence Holder erosion controls. Amend existing Licence condition 3.3.1 to include discharge monitoring as per the Licence Holder controls and include new Licence condition 3.4.2	Refer to section 3.4

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.

3.3 Detailed risk assessment - Impact on wildlife and livestock from dewater discharges to onsite ephemeral creek

3.3.1 General characterisation of emission and potential adverse impacts

The Applicant proposes to discharge a maximum of 130,000 tonnes of dewatered effluent from the Maid Marion pit to an onsite ephemeral creek. The discharged dewatering effluent is excess to operational requirements and is expected to be discharged at a rate of 1,200kL per day and take up to 98 days to complete.

A review of the dewatering effluent quality indicated that concentrations of the inorganic chemical parameters that were analysed were below levels of direct concern for livestock and wildlife water use. However, the elevated nitrate concentrations in groundwater in the area are an indirect concern because of the potential for the formation of algal blooms (from blue-green algae) within the discharge location. Favorable conditions are likely when the water is warm and the nutrients are available.

Potential impacts from direct ingestion of such algal toxins by wildlife and livestock using the creek as a drinking water source include poisoning, and in some cases death.

3.3.2 Criteria for assessment

The quality of mine dewater obtained from the production bore (MMPB01) was compared to the ANZECC (2000) criteria default guideline values for marine water quality.

3.3.3 Proposed applicant controls

This assessment considered the proposed applicant controls summarised in Table 2.

3.3.4 Consequence of Risk Event

The impact to wildlife and livestock from the direct discharge containing elevated nitrate concentrations into an onsite ephemeral creek to be mid-level. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the consequence of direct discharge of dewater with elevated nitrate concentrations into an onsite ephemeral creek to be **Moderate**.

3.3.5 Likelihood of Risk Event

The Delegated Officer has determined that the likelihood of impact to wildlife and livestock from the direct discharge containing elevated nitrate concentrations into an onsite ephemeral creek is that it could occur at some time. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the likelihood of impact to wildlife and livestock from dewater discharges with elevated nitrate concentrations to an onsite ephemeral creek to be **Possible**.

3.3.6 Overall rating of the risk of impact to wildlife and livestock from dewater discharges to Garden Gully Creek

The Delegated Officer has compared the consequence and likelihood ratings described above with those detailed in the *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments* (DER 2017) and determined that the overall rating for the risk to wildlife and livestock from the direct discharge containing elevated nitrate concentrations to an onsite ephemeral creek is **Medium.**

3.4 Detail risk assessment – Impact to Meekatharra Water Reserve from dewater discharge to an onsite ephemeral creek

3.4.1 General characterisation of emission and potential adverse impacts

A review of the water quality data indicated that although it is unlikely that dissolved chemical

constituents from the discharge of dewatering effluent would cause adverse impacts on the Meekatharra Water Reserve, there is a risk that clay and silt-sized material could be eroded from the discharge area and transported as suspended solids during rainfall events into the water reserve. This is because chemical analyses provided by the applicant indicated that the dewatering effluent had a moderately high sodium adsorption ratio (SAR). The following was also considered:

- Infiltration into creek-bed sediments and adjacent soil materials;
- Evaporation from the water surface; and
- Transpiration by vegetation from soils and sediments that are being wetted by the discharge.

There is no data on the hydraulic properties of sediments in the ephemeral drainage system near the Maid Marion mine site. However, a detailed investigation on a similar ephemeral drainage system elsewhere in Australia (Batlle-Aguilar and Cook 2012) suggests that for a creek with an average width of about 10m, about 2.5m^3 of water would infiltrate each day for each metre length of the creek. Assuming these conditions apply, the maximum rate of dewatering discharge from the Maid Marion mine site should infiltrate into creek sediments within a distance of about 600 metres along the drainage channel when there is no rainfall (see Figure 3 below). Although flow could reach the Meekatharra Water Reserve (approximately 1.8 km to reserve boundary) during rainfall events, it is likely that mixing of the discharge with rainfall would decrease concentrations of dissolved chemical constituents to below levels of concern for public supply by the time that the flow reached the water reserve.

Potential impacts from the ongoing discharge of the dewatering effluent to the onsite ephemeral creek include the underlying soil structure becoming destabilised, causing soils to become dispersive and allowing fine particulates to be eroded and transported in surface flows into the Meekatharra Water Reserve during rainfall events.

Figure 3 - Approximate discharge extent shown in blue

3.4.2 Criteria for assessment

The quality of mine dewater obtained from the production bore (MMPB01) was compared to the ANZECC (2000) criteria default guideline values for marine water quality, specifically the relationship between soil stability and the sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) and electrical conductivity (EC) values of discharge water.

3.4.3 Proposed applicant controls

This assessment considered the proposed applicant controls summarised in Table 2.

3.4.4 Consequence of Risk Event

The impact to the Meekatharra Water Reserve from the direct discharge into an onsite ephemeral creek, has been determined by the Delegated Officer to be low level. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the consequence of direct discharge of dewater into an onsite ephemeral creek to be **Minor**.

3.4.5 Likelihood of Risk Event

The Delegated Officer has determined that the likelihood of impact to the Meekatharra Water Reserve from the direct discharge into an onsite ephemeral creek will probably not occur in most circumstances. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the likelihood of impact to the Meekatharra Water Reserve during rainfall events from dewater discharges to an onsite ephemeral creek to be **Unlikely**.

3.4.6 Overall rating of the risk of impact to the Meekatharra Water Reserve during rainfall events from dewater discharges to Garden Gully Creek

The Delegated Officer has compared the consequence and likelihood ratings described above with those detailed in the *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments* (DER 2017) and determined that the overall rating for the risk to the Meekatharra Water Reserve from the direct discharge to an onsite ephemeral creek is **Medium.**

4. Consultation

Table 5 provides a summary of the consultation undertaken by the department.

Table 5: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Shire of Meekatharra advised of proposal at works approval application stage (15/05/2020)	None received	N/A
DMIRS advised of proposal at works approval application stage (15/05/2020)		
Applicant referred draft documents 30/11/2020	Comment received 14/12/2020 requesting the waiting period is waivered and the Licence is issued.	Licence amendment issued.

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 6 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.

Table 6: Summary of licence amendments

Condition no.	Proposed amendments
N/A	Inclusion of additional mining tenements to the Premises description
1.1	Remove redundant conditions 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 1.1.4 in accordance with Operational Procedure IR-OP-02 and replace with new Interpretation condition 1.1
1.3.9	Condition amended by increasing the premises production or design capacity limit for category 6 by an additional 130,000 tonnes to include the Maid Marion dewatering amount.
2.2.1	Condition amended to include the Maid Marion as an emission point and the required specifications for that discharge point.
3.1.2	Condition amended to include requirements for weekly monitoring.
3.2.1	Condition amended to include the requirement for monitoring the volumes of dewatering effluent discharged at the Maid Marion discharge point.
3.3.1	Condition amended to include the requirement for monitoring the quality of the dewatering effluent discharged to the Maid Marion Dewatering discharge point. The monitoring requirements are consistent with the requirements set in W6400 under 'time limited operations'.
3.4.2	This condition is included as a new condition to include proposed applicant controls for additional monitoring at the ephemeral creek discharge location. The monitoring requirements are consistent with the requirements set in W6400 under 'time limited operations'.
4.2.1	Condition amended to include reporting requirements in the Annual Environmental Report from undertaking the monitoring required in new condition 3.4.2.
Schedule 1: Maps Figure 1	Premises map updated to include additional mining tenements.
Schedule 1: Maps Figure 21	New map to identify the location of the Maid Marion dewatering discharge point and the Great Northern Highway culvert which are both described within conditions of the Licence.
Schedule 2: Prescribed Premises Categories	Table updated to include the additional dewatering amount of 130,000 tonnes for category 6.

References

1. Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2016, *Guidance Statement: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
2. DER 2017, *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia.
3. DER 2015, *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*, Perth, Western Australia.
4. ANZECC, 2000. Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality Volume 1. National Water Quality Management Strategy, Paper No. 4. The document is available from web site https://www.waterquality.gov.au/media/57.
5. Keighery, B 1994, *Bushland plant survey: a guide to plant community survey for the community,* Wildflower Society of Western Australia (Inc.), Nedlands.
6. Native Vegetation Solutions (NVS) 2019, *Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Survey of the Maid Marion Mining Project,* August, 2019

Appendix 1: Application validation 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 acceptable operations?		Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A ☐	
		Environmental Compliance Report submitted?		Yes ☐ No ☐	
		Date Report received:			
Renewal	☐	Current licence number:			
Amendment to works approval	☐	Current works approval number:			
Amendment to licence	☒	Current licence number:	L4496/1988/11		
		Relevant works approval number:	W6400/2020/1	N/A	☐
Registration	☐	Current works approval number:		None	☐
Date application received		12 October 2020			
Applicant and Premises details					
Applicant name/s (full legal name/s)		Big Bell Gold Operations Pty Ltd			
Premises name		Bluebird Gold Mine			
Premises location		Mining tenements M51/504, M51/668, M51/569 and M51/670 for this amendment application.			
Local Government Authority		Shire of Meekatharra			
Application documents					
HPCM file reference number:		DWERDT349934			
Key application documents (additional to application form):		- Attachment 2: Project Map - Attachment 7: Maid Marion – Sensitive Receptors - Attachment 9A: Maid Marion Water Quality (Sep 20). - Big Bell Gold Operations Pty Ltd, *Maid Marion Mining Project*, Works Approval Supporting Documentation, May 2020 - Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Decision Report for Works Approval W6400/2020/1 dated 13 July 2020.			
Scope of application/assessment					

Summary of proposed activities or changes to existing operations.	Operation of dewatering discharge infrastructure installed under works approval W6400/2020/1. Compliance documentation for W6400/2020/1 submitted 1 September 2020 (A1929167). DWER review and endorsement of compliance documentation dated 11 September 2020 (A1933003). Existing Licence L4496/1988/11 for the Premises will be amended by including additional mining tenements where dewatering is occurring, increase the throughput for category 6, include monitoring requirements and update maps to show new dewatering location.

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

Table 1: Prescribed premises categories

Prescribed premises category and description	Proposed production or design capacity	Proposed changes to the production or design capacity
Category 6: Mine dewatering – premises on which water is extracted and discharged into the environment to allow mining of ore.	5,823,000 tonnes per annual period	5,953,000 tonnes per annual period (increase of 130,000 tpa)

Legislative context and other approvals

Has the applicant referred, or do they intend to refer, their proposal to the EPA under Part IV of the EP Act as a significant proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Referral decision No: Managed under Part V ☐ 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 ☐ Expiry: Mining lease / tenement ☒ Expiry: 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: 8710/1
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing CAWS Act clearing licence in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Application reference No: Licence/permit No:

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: 156252 (13)
Does the proposal involve a discharge of waste into a designated area (as defined in section 57 of the EP Act)?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Name: Type: Has Regulatory Services (Water) been consulted? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Regional office:
Is the Premises situated in a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA)?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Name: Priority: P1 / P2 / P3 / Are the proposed activities/ landuse compatible with the PDWSA (refer to WQPN 25)? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐
Is the Premises subject to any other Acts or subsidiary regulations (e.g. *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004, Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004, State Agreement Act xxxx*)	Yes ☒ No ☐	*Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004* for storage and handling of hydrocarbons.
Is the Premises within an Environmental Protection Policy (EPP) Area?	Yes ☐ No ☒	
Is the Premises subject to any EPP requirements?	Yes ☐ No ☒	
Is the Premises a known or suspected contaminated site under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Classification: Date of classification: