Amendment Report

Application for Licence Amendment

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

Licence Number	L7465/1999/9
Licence Holder	Northern Star (Carosue Dam) Pty Ltd
ACN	116 649 122
File Number	APP-0026528
Premises	Carosue Dam Minesite Legal description – Mining tenements M28/269, M31/220, and M31/295 As defined by the premises maps attached to the Revised Licence
Date of Report	15 April 2025
Decision	Revised licence granted

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1. Decision summary

Licence L7465 is held by Northern Star Resources (Carosue Dam) Pty Ltd (Licence Holder) for the Carosue Dam Minesite (the premises), located on mining tenements M28/269, M31/220, and M31/295 in the Shire on Menzies.

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 operation of the premises. As a result of this assessment, Revised Licence L7465 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 Application summary

On 26 November 2024, the licence holder submitted an application to the department to amend Licence L7465 under section 59 and 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The following amendments are being sought:

- to include Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Cell 4 Starter Embankment and associated infrastructure which have been constructed under Works Approval W6626/2021/1 to the licence.
- amend the registered business address to: Level 4, 500 Hay Street, Subiaco 6008, Western Australia.

This amendment is limited only to changes to Category 5 existing licence. No changes to the aspects of the existing licence relating to Category 6, 52, 54, 63, 64, and 73 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
Category 5: Processing or benefication of metallic or non-metalic ore	Existing: 4,500,000 tonnes per annual period	No change	No capacity change. Add TSF Cell 4 infrastructure to licence.
Category 6: Mine dewatering	Existing: 6,520,000 tonnes per annual period	No change	N/A
Category 52: Electric power generation	Existing: 33 MW	No change	N/A
Category 54: Sewage facility	Existing: 150 m^3/day	No change	N/A

Category 63: Class I inert landfil	Existing: 4,500 tonnes per annual period	No change	N/A
Category 64: Class II or III putrescible landfill site	Existing: 6,000 tonnes per annual period	No change	N/A
Category 73: bulk storage of chemicals, etc.	Existing: 1,800 m^3	No change	N/A

2.2.1 General TSF Cell 4 overview

Carosue Dam Operations (CDO) TSF Cell 4 forms part of the broader CDO Paddock TSF which manages all tailings generated from the CDO processing plant. TSF Cell 4 is located on the western side of Cell 3 and operates as a standalone facility (Figure 1). The starter embankment is the first stage of operating TSF Cell 4 before several raises associated with future works approval applications.

TSF Cell 4 has a capacity of 6.5 Mt of dry tailings with an allowance for a 300 mm operational freeboard and 500 mm total freeboard.

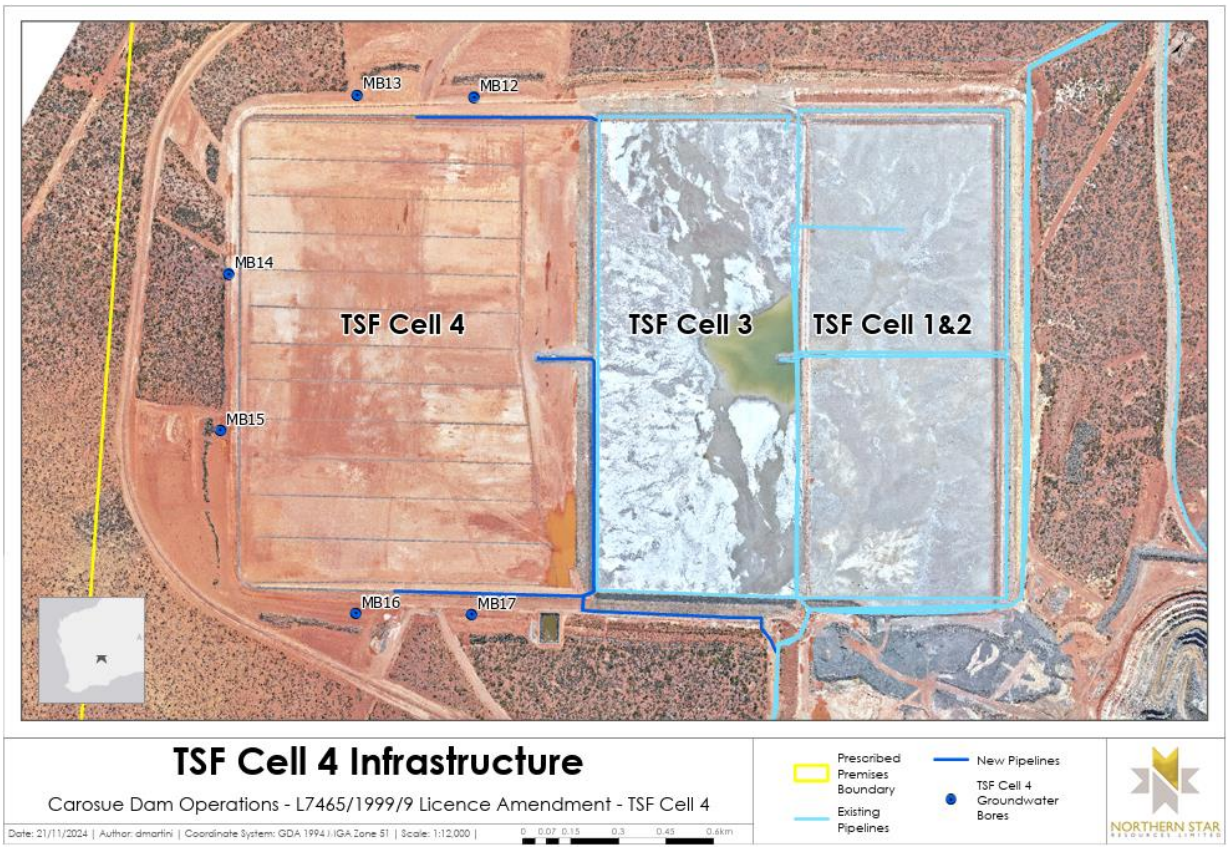

Figure 1: TSF Cell 4 infrastructure

Construction of CDO TSF Cell 4 Starter Embankment was completed pursuant to the conditions of works approval W6626/2021/1. Northern Star submitted a Critical Containment Infrastructure Report (CCIR) to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) on 23 July 2024 and received written confirmation from DWER on 26 September 2024 that compliance with the works approval had been demonstrated.

Northern Star commenced tailings deposition into TSF Cell 4 on 26 October 2024 under time

limited operations (TLO). Tailings are deposited from spigots located around the perimeter of the embankments towards the centre of Cell 4. The licence holder states that over time, the tailings will desiccate and form a beach with a supernatant pond surrounding the central decant tower.

2.2.2 Construction

Embankment construction

JWI Contractors (JWI) performed earthwork construction and QA/QC soil testing was undertaken onsite by Geotechnical Laboratory Services (GLS) on a ‘full-time’ basis.

The perimeter embankments, including seepage cut-off trench, was constructed with a minimum crest width of 8 m, using roller-compacted clayey material borrowed from within the TSF Cell 4 impoundment area. Embankment height of RL375.5 m was achieved by July 2023.

A nominal 300 mm-thick wearing course layer was placed on the crest of the perimeter embankment, between the two edge safety bunds, for erosion protection and trafficability.

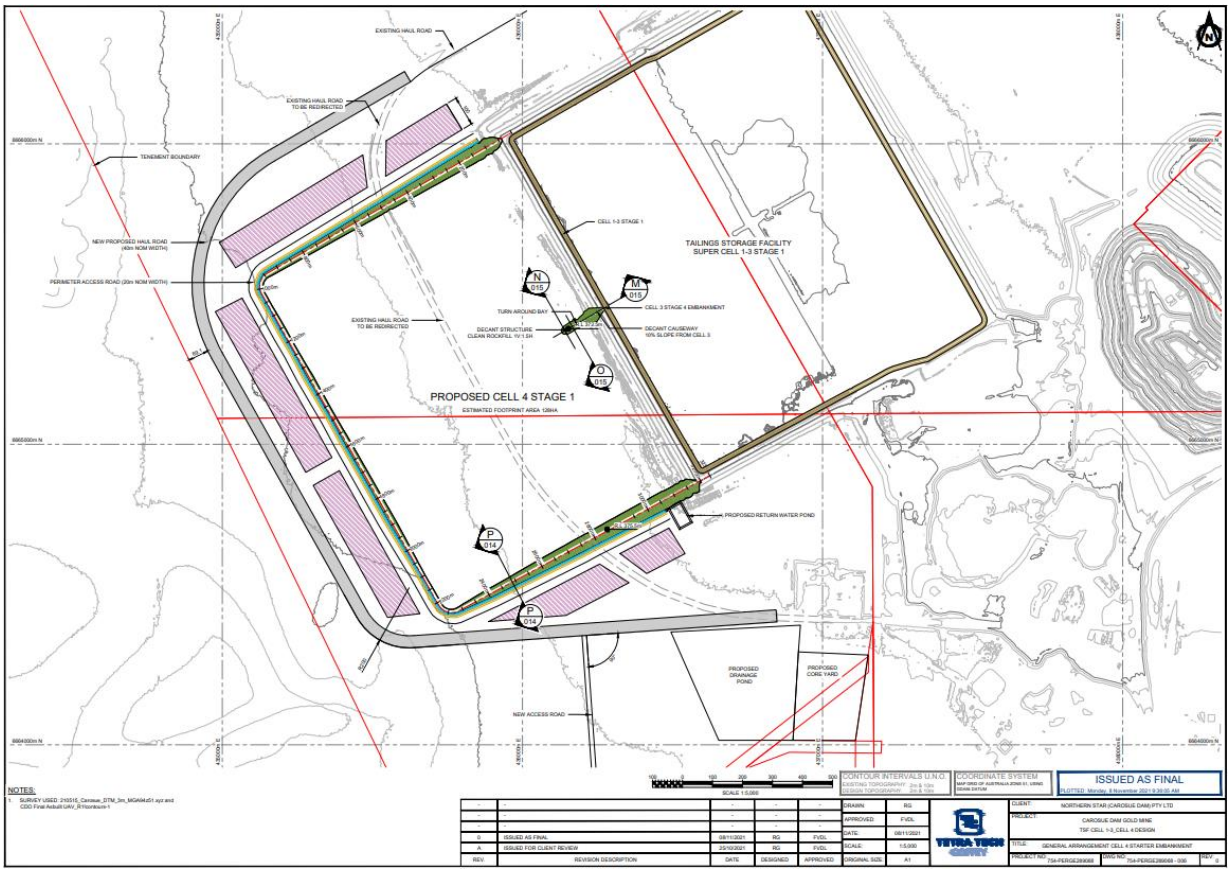

Figure 2: General arrangement TSF Cell 4 starter embankments

Underdrainage consists of slotted underdrainage pipes (Megaflo ‘150’ and ‘450’ slotted composite panel drains) installed on a prepared surface that was free from projections with a natural fall towards the outlet / main jointing points, reporting to the return water pond as specified.

The return water pond was constructed next to the southern perimeter embankment of TSF Cell 4, complete with Geosynthetic Clay Liner (GCL) and 2mm High Density Polyethylene (HDPE).

Decant tower and accessway

The decant accessway was constructed (nominal) to crest level RL 372.5m. The material used to raise the decant accessway was waste rock sourced from the stockpile on the southern side

of the TSF. Four decant concrete well liners were used to construct the decant structure. Decant filter rock material sourced from the mine waste stockpile south of the TSF was hauled and placed around the structure.

Tailing and return water pipeline

Tailings and return water pipelines have been installed and are now currently being utilised under TLO. An environmental compliance report (ECR) was submitted by Northern Star to DWER on 11 October 2024 demonstrating compliance against applicable construction requirements of the works approval.

The ECR submitted by the licence holder indicate that all pipelines are double skinned PE100 and are constructed and installed in accordance with AS4130 and AS413, and the Plastics Industry Pipe Association of Australia Limited (PIPA) Guideline POP003.

The pipeline bunds are a minimum of 10 m wide x 0.5 m high x 1,500 m long, providing over 7,500 m^3 capacity. At an average flow rate of 450 tonnes of tailings per hour, this equates to around 5,500 m^3 of potential spillage per 12-hour period, therefore demonstrating that the v-drains contain more than adequate capacity.

The licence holder manages all tailings pipelines leak detection and shut off systems through the Citect Automatic Monitoring System and evidence of the system integration was included as part of the ECR (October 2024).

Vibrating Wire Piezometers

Six pairs of vibrating wire piezometers (VWP) were supplied, installed and configured by Tetra Tech at TSF Cell 4 (Figure 3).

One vibrating wire piezometer (VWP) per pair is mounted on a steel post just above the cleared natural ground surface immediately upstream of the starter embankment to measure pore pressure within emplaced tailings once tailings deposition reaches and covers the sensor.

The second VWP per pair is installed in a shallow trench into the starter embankment construction fill, just above the interface between cleared natural ground and the embankment fill to measure the pore pressure in the base of the starter embankment fill, just downstream of the cut-off trench.

VWP signal cables are routed to the downstream toe in trenched HDPE conduit and a field station consisting of multi-channel wireless node vibrating wire (VW) data logger is mounted inside a fibre-reinforced plastic (FRP) environmental enclosure on a steel post, installed at the downstream crest of the starter embankment.

Ongoing maintenance of the system will be provided by Tetra Tech as part of the suite of operational monitoring services provided to the licence holder.

Each VWP is connected to a wireless node VW data logger node, which is configured to take a reading every 30 minutes. The data is stored in the logger memory and downloaded periodically via a USB connection to an Android device.

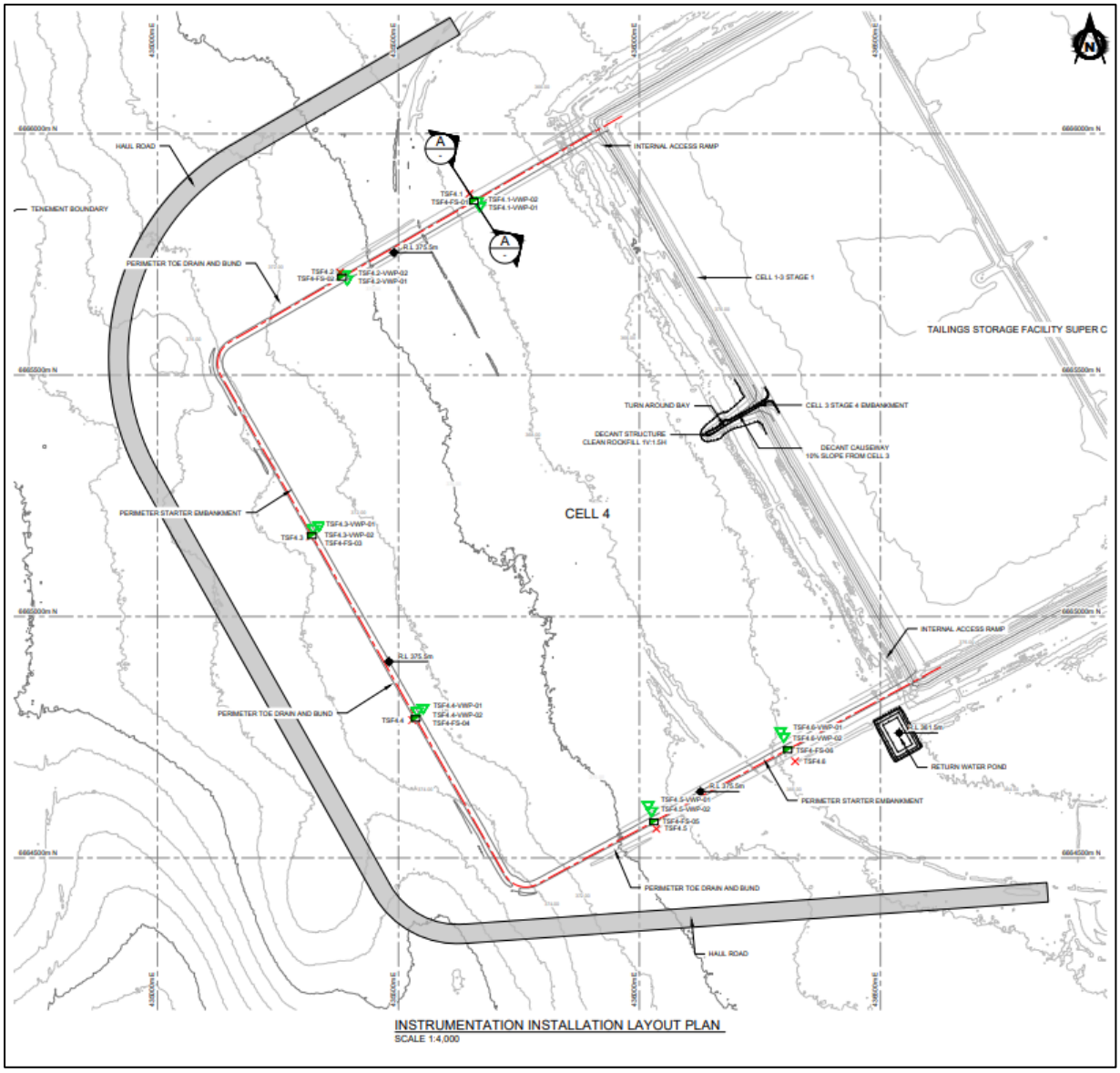

Figure 3: Vibrating Wire Piezometers (VWP) installation locations

Groundwater monitoring bores

Six groundwater monitoring bores were installed around the perimeter of TSF Cell 4 to monitor groundwater conditions in accordance with Condition 3 of works approval W6626/2021/1. An Environmental Compliance Report (ECR) was submitted by Northern Star to DWER on 21 February 2024 demonstrating compliance against applicable construction requirements. The locations of the new groundwater monitoring wells are shown in Figure 1.

The construction and installation of the monitoring bores was carried out by a suitably qualified geotechnical / hydrological drilling company and slotted intervals targeted the aquifer regions expected to be met with any contamination. These groundwater bores will have standing water levels (SWL) recorded monthly as part of operating licence conditions, and water quality parameters will be tested quarterly by a laboratory with current accreditation from the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) for all relevant parameters, to ensure any potential contamination is captured.

In total there are now twenty-four groundwater monitoring stations downstream of the TSF perimeter embankment that are monitored and sampled regularly, to facilitate early detection of changes in groundwater level and/or quality, both during operation and following

decommissioning.

2.2.3 Ambient groundwater quality

Groundwater in the TSF area has been modified by the construction and operation of the existing TSF as well as dewatering and mining of the Whirling Dervish open pit. TSF Cell 1/2 and Cell 3 monitoring bores showed a relatively static trend, with stable standing water levels (SWL) throughout the 2023/2024 audit period (Tetra Tech Coffey 2024). The lowest SWL was recorded in monitoring bore MB3D at 30.45 mbgl with the highest SWL recorded in monitoring bore MB6S at 7.57 mbgl. No monitoring bore breached the specified limit set by L7465/1999/9 of 4 mbgl.

Licence condition 26 of L7465/1999/9 relates to groundwater quality and requires the licence holder to test quarterly for pH, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), electrical conductivity, weak acid dissociable cyanide (WAD CN), arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel and zinc. The licence holder notes that pH in several bores around Cell 1/2 and Cell 3 were acidic, with pH between 3.4 and 4.6. The pH in all remaining monitoring bores across the site were within pH range of 5.74 and 7.85.

WAD CN values were less than the value of 0.5 mg/L (limit set by DWER). The maximum value recorded was 0.121 mg/L in monitoring bores MB5S. TDS value across all monitoring bores ranged between 35,600 and 243,000 mg/L, with most groundwater found to be hypersaline. This is typical of groundwater in the Kalgoorlie region.

Conductivity values across all monitoring bores ranged between 59,700 and 242,131 µS/cm which is consistent with the TDS readings.

2.3 Part IV of the EP Act

The expansion of the TSF by the construction of Cell 4 was referred under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), managed by the Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), in relation to potential threat to malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*).

The TSF Cell 4 and associated infrastructure was constructed in 2022 and 2023 under EPBC Approval EPBC 2021/9026.

Annual Compliance Report EPBC 2021/9026 dated 4 February 2025 was reviewed as part of this licence amendment. No non-compliance was identified by the licence holder in the current reporting period.

An update of a non-compliance involving a clearing of 0.1383 ha outside the development envelope (already reported to DCCEEW in the previous reporting period) demonstrating the re-establishment of vegetation within rehabilitated areas. Monitoring by the licence holder in January 2025 highlights significant vegetation establishment and growth in the rehabilitated areas demonstrating successful implementation of previous corrective action.

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 *Guideline: Risk assessments* (DWER 2020).

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 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
Tailings	Leaks and spills from pipeline	Direct contact with ground and vegetation. Ground contamination causing contamination of stormwater.	All pipelines are: • double skinned PE100 and will be constructed and installed in accordance with AS4130 and AS413, and the Plastics Industry Pipe Association of Australia Limited (PIPA) Guideline POP003. • contained within bunded open trenches sufficient in capacity to contain leaks and spillages between routine inspections. • inspected twice daily as per DWER licence conditions. • fitted with automatic leak detection and shut off systems to minimise discharge and allow for maintenance and recovery of materials. The Citect processing plant control system monitors pressure in pipelines and water levels in tanks and dams. Upon an immediate drop in pressure within a pipeline or a dam is reaching capacity, mill control operators are alarmed and immediately shut down the plant to stop flow of material
	Overtopping of facility	Direct contact with ground and vegetation. Ground contamination causing contamination of stormwater	The embankments of the TSF are constructed to provide a minimum 0.5 m total freeboard (including an allowance for a 1% AEP 72-hour rain event) above the normal operating pond. Licence (7465/1999/9) condition 11 requires a total freeboard of 500 mm and an operational freeboard is required by licence for all containment cells, dams, ponds and turkeys' nests on the premises. 12-hour inspections.

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
	Dust from dry tailings	Air / windborne pathway.	Due to the short timeframe between lifts, dusting of tailings is not expected to occur as the material will retain moisture from operation of the cell.
Leachate	Seepage through base of TSF.	Groundwater contamination Groundwater mounding	The supernatant pond size, when present, will be minimised as far as possible during operation of the facility, which will in turn reduce the risk of phreatic surface daylighting at the downstream face of the embankment and minimise outgoing seepage through the base of the TSF and its embankments. Underdrainage was installed across the base of TSF with a return water pond to capture it for pumping back to the process circuit. Monitoring bores installed around the TSF cells with a site trigger of 6 mbgl for actions to be taken and a licence limit of 4 mbgl.
Decant return water	Leaks and spills from pipeline	Direct contact with ground and vegetation. Ground contamination causing contamination of stormwater	All pipelines will be: • double skinned PE100 and will be constructed and installed in accordance with AS4130 and AS413, and the Plastics Industry Pipe Association of Australia Limited (PIPA) Guideline POP003. • contained within bunded open trenches sufficient in capacity to contain leaks and spillages between routine inspections. • inspected twice daily as per DWER licence conditions. • fitted with automatic leak detection and shut off systems to minimise discharge and allow for maintenance and recovery of materials. The Citect processing plant control system monitors pressure in pipelines and water levels in tanks and dams. Upon an immediate drop in pressure within a pipeline or a dam is reaching capacity, pumps are automatically shut off and mill control operators are alarmed to immediately shut down the plant to stop flow of material
	Overtopping of process water dam	Direct contact with ground and vegetation. Ground contamination causing contamination of stormwater	Licence L7465/1999/9 condition 11 requires a total freeboard of 500 mm and an operational freeboard is required by licence for all containment cells, dams, ponds and turkeys' nests on the premises.

3.1.2 Receptors

In accordance with the *Guideline: Risk assessments* (DWER 2020), the Delegated Officer has excluded employees, visitors and contractors of the licence holders 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 *(Guideline: Environmental siting* (DWER 2020)).

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

Human receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Pinjin Station	Approximately 37 km west of the Premises. Screened out in works approval assessment due to distance to prescribed activities.
Environmental receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Native vegetation	*Acacia aneura* (mulga) low woodlands associated with red loams over siliceous hard pan to the north and low woodlands of mixed mulga and *Casuarina pauper* (black oak) and *Eucalyptus sp*. on alkaline and calcareous soils to the south. Spinifex hummock grassland with eucalypt overstory on sand plain is common. Halophytic vegetation occurs throughout the region on paleo-drainage systems, breakaways and on some stony and alluvial plains. Highly saline soils support Atriplex (saltbush), Maireana (bluebush) and Tecticornia (samphire) shrublands, while less saline soils support mulga with saltbush or bluebush understoreys.
Fauna	Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) is approximately 1.5 km from TSF Cell 4.
Underlying groundwater (non-potable purposes)	Within the Goldfields Groundwater Area (RIWI Act 1914 designated area). The groundwater level prior to operations was approximately 20 mbgl. It has been locally modified by the TSF operations and dewatering of pits. Groundwater is hypersaline with total dissolved solids (TDS) content being approximately 40,000 mg/L. Pastoral bores: • Relief Hill Well, ~5.5km east of the process plant and TSF • Y4 bore, ~10km north of the process plant and TSF
Lake Rebecca (salt lake)	7 to 8 km north-east (down hydraulic gradient) of the TSF.
TECs/PECs	*Eremophila arachnoides* P3 approximately 600 m from TSF Cell 4.
Surface water and drainage lines. The existing mining	An ephemeral creek is approximately 1.5 km west to the TSF. There is a hydrological divide that extends from the south of the Karari open pit, dividing the Carosue Dam Project region into two

infrastructure has altered the flow of surface water in the area.	different surface water domains. South of this divide, surface water flows south and east to an embayment of Lake Rebecca. North of the divide, surface water (as sheet flow) flows east from breakaways and hills of underlying bedrock to a broad drainage line which lies east of Karari, Whirlin Dervish and Luvironza, then north toward Lake Rebecca.
Cultural receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Khartoum field site 1 (registered) – place ID 16805 – artefacts / scatter Khartoum field site 2 (registered) – place ID 16806 – artefacts / scatter	Located adjacent to the TSF on the eastern side.

3.2 Risk ratings

Risk ratings have been assessed in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020) 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 holders' 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 L7465 that accompanies this Amendment Report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the Premises i.e. Category 5 operation of TSF 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 licence controls
Source or activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Licence Holder's controls**				
Operation								
Transport of tailings and decant / recovered seepage through pipelines.	Tailings	**Pathway**: Direct deposition of tailings from pipeline leaks or spills. **Impact**: Contamination of soil / run-off into surface water lines.	Vegetation Fauna – mallee fowl nests Surface water	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	Conditions 3, 7, 11, and 13.	All pipelines containing tailings, process water, mine dewater, or tailings decant water are equipped with telemetry or pressure sensors and provided with secondary containment. Licence holder is to ensure that all tailings and decant water will be discharged into approved cells, dams and ponds. A minimum freeboard height is set for all cells, dams and ponds and visual inspections are to be carried out twice a day.
	Decant / seepage recovery water	**Pathway**: Direct deposition of decant or recovered water from pipeline leaks, spills or due to overtopping of the pond. **Impact**: Contamination of soil / run-off into surface water lines.		Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	Conditions 3, 7, 11, and 13.	
Discharge of tailings to TSF.	Tailings	**Pathway**: Direct deposition from overtopping of TSF cells causing contamination of soil. **Impact**: Contaminated soil contaminating storm water runoff / Direct deposition on surrounding vegetation.	Vegetation Fauna – mallee fowl nests Surface water	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Conditions 11, 13, 14, and 20.	An operating height for Cell 4 is conditioned within the licence. A minimum freeboard height is set for all cells, dams and ponds and visual inspections are to be carried out twice a day.
	Tailings	**Pathway**: Infiltration through soil to underlying groundwater causing a detrimental effect on the local groundwater quality. Infiltration through soil causing an increase in groundwater level. **Impact**: Damage to native vegetation due to waterlogging and increased salts.	Groundwater	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Conditions 12, 13, 14, 30, and 31	TSF Cell 4 has been constructed with a seepage collection and recovery system and a visual inspection of the infrastructure is to be carried out twice a day. The licence includes conditions related to monitoring ambient groundwater quality and a limit has been set for weak acid dissociable cyanide.

Note 1: Consequence ratings, likelihood ratings and risk descriptions are detailed in the *Guideline: Risk assessments* (DWER 2020).

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

4. Consultation

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

Table 5: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Application advertised on the department's website 10 March 2025	None received	N/A
Licence holder was provided with the draft amendment on 9 April 2025.	Licence holder provided comment on the draft package on 15 April 2025 and waived the remained of the consultation period. The licence requested an administrative change to Table 12 (Monitoring of point source emissions to groundwater) and Table 14 (Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality) of the licence to allow for in-field non-NATA accredited analysis of pH, electrical conductivity (EC), and total dissolved solids (TDS).	The Delegated Officer notes that this request aligns with other Northern Star Part V licences and is suitable for the measurement of in-situ physical parameters. The Delegated Officer does not believe that the proposed change to Table(s) 12 and 14 will significantly increase environmental risk. Testing of metals and other elements shall continue to be conducted at a NATA laboratory. In-field testing of pH was already conditioned in the licence (Table 12) and EC and TDS sampling can reliably be performed in-field without the need for a NATA laboratory analysis.

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 a 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
Cover page	Update registered business address
Licence history	Summary of changes from amendment May 2023 has been abbreviated. Licence amendment to include Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Cell 4 Starter Embankment and associated infrastructure which have been constructed under Works Approval W6626/2021/1 to the licence. Amend the registered business address to: Level 4, 500 Hay Street, Subiaco 6008, Western Australia

Condition 7, Table 3: Containment infrastructure	Include TSF Cell 4 and infrastructure requirements.
Condition 20, Table 8: Carosue Dam TSF operating heights	Include started embankment for Cell 4.
Condition 28, Table 12: Monitoring of point source emissions to groundwater	Allow total dissolved solids (TDS) to be tested in-field.
Condition 30, Table 14: Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality	Include six monitoring bores MB 12 – MB 17. Add 'Note 1: In-field non-NATA accredited analysis permitted' to the table, and allow pH, electrical conductivity (EC), and total dissolved solids (TDS) to be tested in-field.
Schedule 1: Maps	Update cross referencing. Include Figure 11: TSF Cell 4 monitoring bore locations.

References

1. Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2015, *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*, Perth, Western Australia.
2. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020, *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
3. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020, Guideline: Risk Assessments, Perth, Western Australia.
4. Northern Star (Carosue Dam) Pty Ltd 2024, *Application form: licence amendment L7465/1999/9 – TSF Cell 4 starter embankment*, Subiaco, Western Australia.
5. Northern Star (Carosue Dam) Pty Ltd 2024, *TSF Cell 4 Starter Embankment Construction Report, Return Water Pipeline Compliance Report, Bore Construction Report – W6626/2021/1*, Subiaco, Western Australia.
6. Tetra Tech Coffey 2021, *TSF Cell 1-3 and Cell 4 Design Report*, Perth, Western Australia.
7. Tetra Tech Coffey 2023, *Carosue Dam Gold Mine Tailing Storage Facility Cell 4 Starter Embankment Construction*, Perth, Western Australia.
8. Tetra Tech Coffey 2024, *Carosue Dam Operations 2023 Annual Tailings Storage Facility Audit and Management Review,* Perth, Western Australia.