Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Amendment Report

Application for Licence Amendment

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

Licence Number	L8457/2010/2
Licence Holder	Silver Lake (Integra) Pty Limited
ACN	093 278 436
File Number	2012/006865
Premises	Salt Creek Processing Facility Mount Monger Road EMU FLAT WA 6431 Legal description – Mining Tenements M25/71, M25/125, M25/133, M25/307, M25/347 General Purpose Lease L25/27, L25/29, L25/31, L25/33, L25/41 Miscellaneous Licence G25/02 As defined by the Premises maps attached to the Revised Licence.
Date of Report	1 August 2024
Decision	Revised licence granted

Christine Pustkuchen

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MANAGER, RESOURCE INDUSTRIES
INDUSTRY REGULATION (STATEWIDE DELIVERY)
an officer delegated under section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

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1. Decision summary

Licence L8457/2010/2 is held by Silver Lake (Integra) Pty Limited (Licence Holder) for the Salt Creek Processing Facility (the Premises), located on mining tenements M25/71, M25/125, M25/133, M25/307, and M25/347; general purpose lease L25/27, L25/29, L25/31, L25/33, and L25/41; as well as miscellaneous licence G25/02, at Emu Flat, Western Australia 6431.

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 L8457/2010/2 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 22 May 2024, the Licence Holder submitted an application to the department to amend licence L8457/2010/2 under section 59 and 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The amendment being sought relates to the operation of the tailings storage facility (TSF) 2 Stage 3 embankment, to a maximum embankment height of RL 310.0 m.

The TSF2 Stage 3 embankment was constructed under works approval W6316/2019/1. Construction of the embankment raise was completed in March 2024. The relevant environmental compliance report was submitted to the department on 20 May 2024 and assessed on 22 May 2024. At the time of the assessment, the department has also received an application for works approval W6927/2024/1, relating to further embankment raises to TSF2 beyond Stage 3, which will be assessed separately from this application.

This amendment is limited only to changes to Category 5 activities from the existing licence. No changes to the aspects of the existing licence relating to Category6 and 64 have been requested by the Licence Holder.

2.3 Proposed activities

The TSF2 Stage 3 embankment raise was constructed using dried tailings from the adjacent TSF1 and mine waste from borrow pits and mine rock dump at the premises, via downstream construction method on the existing Stage 2 embankment, which was authorised for operation on 7 November 2023. In operating the Stage 3 embankment raise, the Licence Holder will continue tailings deposition with no change to the tailings characteristics, deposition rate or deposition strategy.

The tailings slurry is produced using conventional carbon-in-leach/carbon-in-pulp processes to recover gold from gold-bearing ore at the neighbouring processing facility. Ore types are a blend from the Mount Monger Operation underground mines and open pits at the premises.

Tailings will be discharged sub-aerially and cyclically via spigots in nominal 300 mm layers to gain optimum density by subjecting each layer to a drying cycle. Tailings will be deposited to allow the tailings beach t form, such that the supernatant pond is maintained around the decant tower. While the TSF2 was initially designed to be equipped with a floating pontoon mounted pump for decant recovery, the Licence Holder has since transitioned to a conventional decant tower equipped with submersible pump. The decant tower has been raised with slotted concrete rings to continue decant recovery during the operation of the Stage 3 embankment.

As authorised under existing licence L8457/2010/2, bore water from the Lake Randall borefield will continue to be discharged into TSF2 to 'top up' the supernatant pond and enable clear water to be reused in the processing circuit while minimising scaling issues. Groundwater recovered from several groundwater recovery drains and bores will also continue to be discharged into TSF2. The discharge will continue until additional return water ponds are constructed to receive and store this water, which is a part of the Licence Holder's Water Reduction Action Plan (WRAP) that is being assessed under works approval W6927/2024/1. Seepage and water management at TSF2 beyond Stage 3 embankment is being assessed under a separate application for works approval W6927/2024/1.

2.4 Environmental incidents at TSF2

Based on groundwater monitoring to date, it is understood that groundwater mounding has been a continuous issue at TFS2 since commencement of its operation in 2021. Standing water levels (SWL) at several nearby monitoring bores have continued to show a rising trend.

On 8 May 2023, the Licence Holder encountered evidence of groundwater expression along the western embankment toe of TSF2, likely as a result of both the growing mound and also recent heavy rainfall. The incident resulted in varying degrees of environmental impacts to nearby receptors, including vegetation stress and death, salt crusting, and soil and sediment salinisation, which may migrate downstream through the ephemeral Salt Creek. This is further detailed in the Amendment Report for authorising the Stage 2 embankment raise (DWER 2023).

Another similar surface expression event was reported in the same area on 15 August 2023, following another series of rainfall events. Separate from TSF2, surface expression of groundwater was found occurring at the base of the TSF1 embankment wall on 16 March 2023, likely from an un-grouted historical exploration borehole. The expression was thought to be triggered by high rainfall during the preceding fortnight. Both incidents were reported to the department.

In response to persisting groundwater mound and groundwater expression incidents, the Licence Holder has designed Groundwater Management Plans (Coffey 2021, 2023, 2024), undertaken investigations (Stantec 2023), groundwater monitoring (Rockwater 2024), and vegetation monitoring (SLR 2022, 2023b, 2023c, 2024c), as well as implemented groundwater recovery measures, in order to manage the extent of groundwater mounding. The department has also required the Licence Holder to carry out a number of specified actions to better manage tailings seepage and groundwater mounding (Table 1). Further information is detailed in a previous Amendment Report for licence L8457/2010/2 (DWER 2023).

In the same amendment (DWER 2023), the department undertook a detailed risk assessment based on the environmental incidents. It was concluded that tailings seepage from TSF2 is most likely to impact sensitive receptors through groundwater mounding and potential surface expression, which may result in waterlogging, salt stress, vegetation stress and/or death.

In April 2024, the Licence Holder began observing a decline in SWL at several monitoring bores (Figure 1). This indicates that tailings and groundwater management at TSF2 may be having a positive impact on the groundwater mounding issues.

Table 1: Licence L8457/2010/2 specified action requirements and actions taken

Item	Specified action requirements	Aim	Actions taken	Department response
1	Preparation of a Water Reduction Action Plan (WRAP).	To reduce water input into TSF2, reducing the potential amount of tailings seepage	The applicant submitted a WRAP on 22 March 2024 (SLR 2024b), with the following actions: 1. Maintain supernatant pond at TSF2 and TSF1 as small as	The department will assess the WRAP under works approval W6927/2024/1, which will authorise construction of the return water ponds.

Item	Specified action requirements	Aim	Actions taken	Department response
		generated. This specified action targeted the minimisation of the emission source.	practicable; 2. Design lined return water ponds at the processing facility to store bore water, instead of discharging directly into TSF2; and 3. Discharge recovered groundwater into lined return water ponds for reuse in the processing circuit, instead of discharging directly into TSF2.	Once constructed, licence L8457/2010/2 will be amended to authorise operation of return water ponds and remove authorisation for discharge of material into TSF2, except for tailings slurry. This specified action is completed and has been removed from the revised licence L8457/2010/2.
2	Investigation of the extent of groundwater mounding and review of existing groundwater monitoring bore network.	To better characterise the existing groundwater mounding at TSF2 and to ensure that the premises' groundwater monitoring bore network had adequate coverage to continue delineating the groundwater mound.	The applicant submitted a review on 22 March 2024 (Rockwater 2024), with the following findings: 1. Premises hydrogeology comprised shallow aeolian sands, followed by clayey and silty materials of alluvial and colluvial origin, then clayey material interspersed with paleodrainage sands overlaying a mafic bedrock; 2. Aquifer permeability based on falling head test, showing low permeability at bores west of TSF2; 3. Analysis of groundwater levels and quality data suggesting that seepage is flower from west to south-east of TSF2, with the groundwater mound is likely contained locally to the east of TSF2, near bore IGRSM006 with limited migration. Recommendations included: 1. Installation of shallow and deep monitoring bores at six additional locations to better delineate extent of groundwater mound; 2. Monitoring of existing bore IGRSM007; 3. Identification of WAD CN source at IGRH044; 4. Monitoring and comparison of water quality between groundwater recovery drains and TSF2 tailings supernatant.	The department will assess the review under works approval W6927/2024/1, which will require the construction of additional groundwater monitoring bores and monitoring at the groundwater recovery drains and supernatant ponds. Once constructed, licence L8457/2010/2 will be amended to require monitoring of the additional monitoring bores. Existing monitoring bore IGRSM007 has been included in the revised licence for ambient groundwater monitoring. This specified action is considered complete and has been removed from the revised licence L8457/2010/2.
3	Investigation of feasibility to convert historical production bores	To determine additional groundwater recovery	The applicant submitted a report on 21 December 2023 (SLR 2023a), summarising the bores that were investigated. The report	The department has assessed the report as part of this amendment to licence L8457/2010/2

Item	Specified action requirements	Aim	Actions taken	Department response
	into groundwater recovery bores.	capabilities at the premises, including the use of active abstraction to complement existing passive recovery methods (e.g., drains and sumps).	is continuously updated based on new bores investigated. As of 22 May 2024, the findings included: 1. Up to nine historical bores investigated; 2. Three bores were successfully converted (e.g., PB1, RB1, RB3), with four bores awaiting pump installation or requiring further investigation (e.g., RB2, RB4, RB5, PB5); 3. Two bores were determined to be unfeasible for conversion due to low yield.	and included operational groundwater recovery bores in the revised licence to support the operational of TSF2 Stage 3 embankment raise. Going forward, it is intended that any additional groundwater recovery bores should be included in the licence. This specified action is completed and has been removed from the revised licence L8457/2010/2.
4	Preparation of a groundwater management plan / strategy.	To review and propose controls for managing groundwater mounding, such that standing water level limits can be complied with, for the remaining operational life of TSF2. This specified action addressed the pathway linking the emission source and sensitive receptors.	The applicant submitted an addendum (Coffey 2024) to the existing Groundwater Management Plan (Coffey 2021) on 22 March 2024, with the following actions: 1. Develop additional groundwater recovery bores north of TSF2, including one potentially near monitoring bore NMB01 (subject to further hydrogeological investigation); 2. Monitor the efficiency of the East Groundwater Recovery Drain; 3. Monitor and manage historical exploration boreholes that become artesian; 4. Install additional groundwater monitoring bores to better understand local hydrogeology (refer to Specified Action Item 3); 5. Improve seepage collection practices and potentially installing additional recovery drainage and/or recovery bores; and 6. Implement the WRAP.	The department will assess the addendum under works approval W6927/2024/1. This specified action is completed and has been removed from the revised licence L8457/2010/2.

2.5 CEO-initiated amendment

The Delegated Officer has initiated an amendment to include general purpose lease L25/29 on the licence, as it is shown in Figure 1 of existing licence L8457/2010/2. General purpose lease is currently held by the Licence Holder until 8 April 2030. The previous omission of this lease was likely an administrative error.

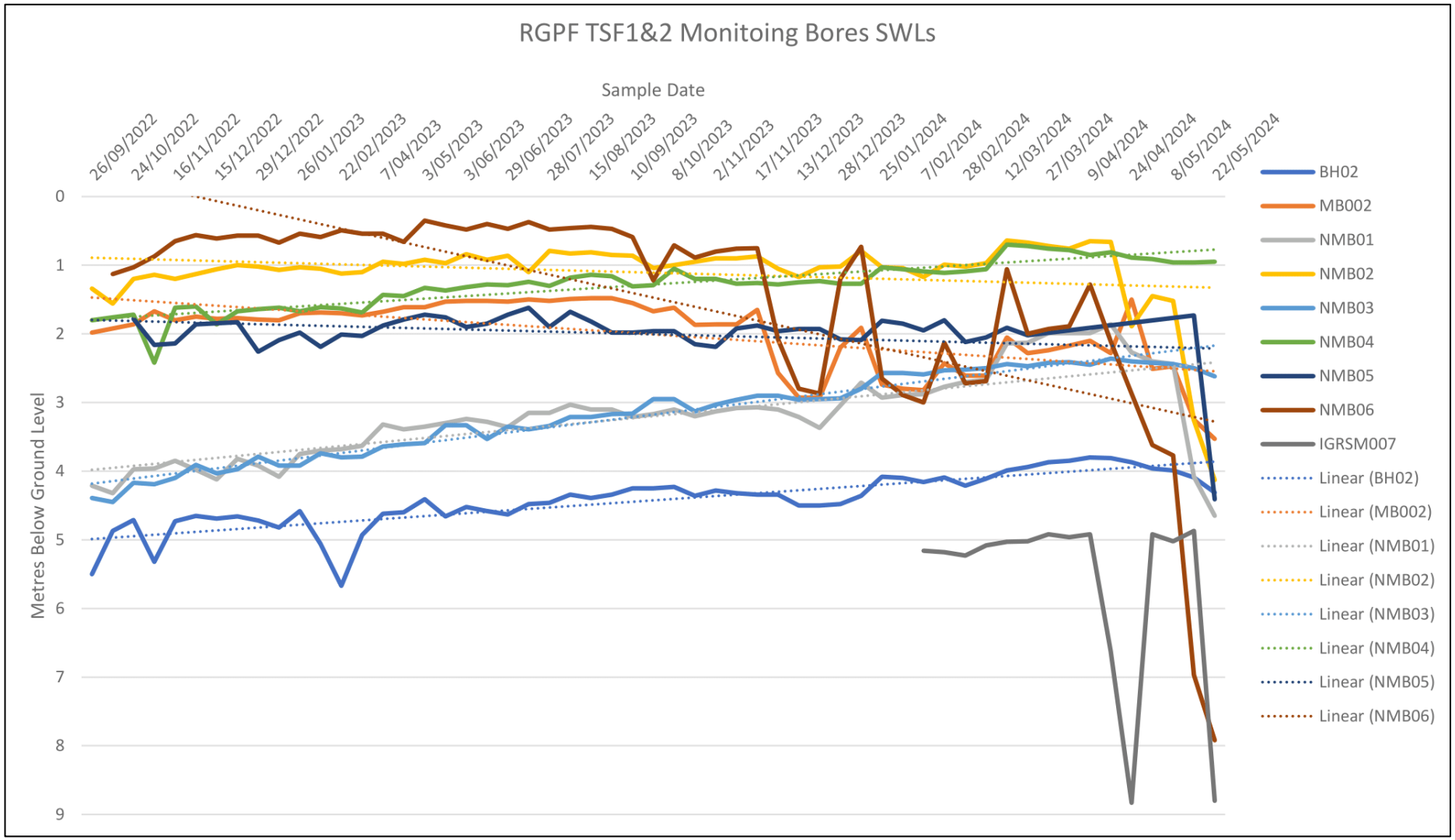

Figure 1: Standing water level around TSF2

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 2020b).

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 supernatant	Tailings deposition to TSF2 Stage 2 embankment	Vertical infiltration and lateral migration through the base and embankment wall of TSF2	The Licence Holder will continue to implement existing controls, including existing licence conditions: • **Condition 3** – Operation of existing North, West and East Groundwater Recovery Drains to intercept shallow groundwater. • **Condition 3** – TSF2 supernatant pond will be maintained to be as small as possible, and around the decant tower to maximise water recovery. • **Condition 15** – Quarterly groundwater monitoring will continue to be undertaken, in accordance with licence L8457/2010/2. • **Condition 16** – Monthly water balance monitoring will continue to be undertaken in accordance with licence L8457/2010/2. • **Condition 17** – Quarterly vegetation monitoring will continue to be undertaken, in accordance with licence L8457/2010/2. Additionally, the Licence Holder proposed the following additional controls: • Stage 3 downstream toe drains have been installed to capture seepage flow at the toe of the TSF2 embankment, with the Stage 2 toe drain backfilled with gravel and connected to the Stage 3 toe drain sumps. • Existing production bores PB1, RB1, and RB3 have been installed with submersible pump for continuous groundwater recovery, with additional production bores planned for groundwater recovery. • Monitoring of existing ambient groundwater monitoring bore IGRSM007, located south of TSF2.

3.1.2 Receptors

In accordance with the *Guideline: Risk assessments* (DWER 2020b), 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 *(Guideline: Environmental siting* (DWER 2020a)).

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

Human receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
None	N/A
Environmental receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Native vegetation	A vegetation survey of the premises identified *Maireana, Eremophila, Eucalyptus, Acacia* and *Atriplex* as the dominant genera (Outback Ecology 2009b). Vegetation communities at the premises were considered typical of the Goldfields region and was well represented outside the premises. Recent vegetation quadrat monitoring in 2024 showed that floristic species richness around TSF2 ranged between three to up to 16 species within a 100 m^2 area. Vegetation conditions around TSF2 was shown to range between 'Degraded' to 'Excellent', with majority of quadrats rated as 'Degraded' or 'Poor'. Based on the location of degraded quadrats, the primary cause of deterioration of vegetation health was due to recent events involving surface expression of hypersaline groundwater, which had also formed a salt crust in these areas. There was also evidence of cattle grazing in the area, which were likely the cause of vegetation degradation in areas outside of the salt crust. Riparian vegetation, including *Cratystylis subspinescens, Maireana pyramidata* and *Tecticornia* species were sighted along Salt Creek (Outback Ecology 2009a), which are common species on saline clay pans (Western Australian Herbarium 2023).
Conservation significant flora	There is one sighing of *Eucalyptus websteriana* subsp. *norsemanica* (Priority 1) located near the premises boundary, approximately one kilometre south-east of TSF2.
Surface water body	Salt Creek, a tributary of Lake Randall, is located approximately 200 m west of the TSF2 western embankment. The creek is ephemeral, flowing from the north to the south periodically for short periods following extreme rainfall events. The morphology of Salt Creek is characterised by braided channelling. Previous studies have found diatom species from sediments at Salt Creek, with *Navicula symmetrica* and *Nitzschia palea* being the most dominant species (Outback Ecology 2009a), which are generally associated with low salinity lakes and creeks (John 1998; Taukulis & John 2009). Only one algal specimen was observed in a non-flowing pool during a recent site visit (Stantec 2023). To date, no biologically significant elements have been identified at the Salt Creek. Algal, invertebrate, vegetation and fauna associated with salt creek were not considered to be unique and were typical of inlands lakes throughout the semi-arid region of Western Australia (Outback Ecology 2009a). Salt Creek flows into Lake Randall, a major ephemeral playa within the Lefroy paleodrainage located approximately 4.5 km south of TSF2.
Groundwater aquifer	The regional hydrogeology is characterised by weathered and fractured Archean and Proterozoic bedrock of the Yilgarn-Goldfields fractured groundwater province, overlain by widespread Tertiary sedimentary rocks in paleochannels

	and Cainozoic alluvium and lake deposits (GRM 2014). The thickness of the sediment unit, which consists mainly of lower permeability clay with minor sand and gravel, thickens towards the west, beneath Salt Creek. Rockwater (2024) summarises the conceptual hydrogeological model at the premises, in order of increasing depth, as: 1. Aeolian sand: Shallowest unit with up to two metres thickness; 2. Alluvial/colluvial: Consisting of mottled clay with minor sand and silt with interspersed ferricrete, ranging between 30 m and 40 m thick; 3. Clay/silts – carbonaceous: Up to 30 m to 40 m thick; 4. Sandy with silt and clay: Referred to as the 'lower paleochannel', often occurring with basal layer gravel and pebbles, with depths between 60 metres below ground level (mbgl) and 100 mbgl, though thickness is likely only 20 m or less; and 5. Bedrock: Weathered to fresh mafic bedrock (basalt or dolerite) from 80 mbgl and deeper. The regional water table occurs at a depth ranging from less than one metre below ground level (mbgl) around the low-lying Lake Randall to over 50 mbgl in elevated areas. Regional groundwater flows towards Lake Randall, where the water table is closest to the surface. During the December 2023 groundwater monitoring event, groundwater depths at the premises ranged from 1.03 mbgl to 24.94 mbgl, with shallowest groundwater present west of TSF2 gradually deepening to the east (SLR 2024a). Groundwater at the premises has been influenced by seepage and groundwater mounding, especially at bores near TSF2. Field groundwater pH ranged from 3.71 pH unit to 7.53 pH unit, indicating acidic conditions. Field total dissolved solid (TDS) concentrations ranged from 34,190 mg/L to 110,695 mg/L (dominated by sodium chloride), which is considered saline to hypersaline and characteristic of the regional groundwater quality. There are no third-party groundwater users within 20 km of TSF2, except for other mining operations. While there are no groundwater dependent ecosystems within the premises, national assessment from the GDE Atlas predicted that native vegetation at the Lake Randall playa may be groundwater dependent.

3.2 Risk ratings

Risk ratings have been assessed in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020b) 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 incomplete 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 Works Approval/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 L8457/2010/2 that accompanies this Amendment Report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the Premises i.e., tailings deposition at TSF2.

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 pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Licence Holder's controls**				
Operation								
Tailings deposition to TSF2 Stage 3 embankment (RL 310.0 m)	Tailings leachate	***Pathway:*** Vertical infiltration and lateral migration through the base and embankment walls ***Impact:*** Impact to environment, including groundwater mounding and deterioration of water quality	Native vegetation Surface water body Groundwater aquifer	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Possible **Medium risk**	Y	Condition 3 – Containment infrastructure requirements Condition 6 – Inspection requirements Condition 7 – Management of intercepted seepage Condition 15 – Ambient groundwater monitoring requirements Condition 16 – Water balance requirement Condition 22 – Annual Environmental Report requirement	A detailed risk assessment on this risk event has been undertaken during a previous application to amend licence L8457/2010/2 (DWER 2023). The Delegated Officer considers the existing and proposed controls to be adequate for managing the potential impacts from vertical infiltration and lateral migration of tailings supernatant on sensitive receptors. This risk assessment is limited to only tailings deposition into the TSF2 Stage 3 embankment, to a maximum embankment height of RL 310.0 m. Potential impacts for tailings deposition into embankment heights beyond Stage 3 will be assessed under works approval W6927/2024/1.

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

Note 2: Proposed Licence Holder's controls are depicted by standard text. **Bold and underline 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
Licence Holder was provided with draft amendment on 19 July 2024.	Licence Holder responded on 26 July 2024 with no comments, requesting the remainder of the consultation period be waived.	Noted.

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
----	Updated *Premises details* on cover page to include general purpose lease L25/29 to align with Premises map (Figure 1) in *Schedule 1: Maps*.
Condition 1	Updated Table 1 to: 1. Include operational requirements for groundwater recovery bores PB1, RB1, and RB3.
Condition 3	Updated Table 2 to: 1. Increase operating height limit from RL 307.0 m to RL 310.0 m.
Condition 15	Updated Table 7 to include monitoring requirements for monitoring bore IGRSM007.
Condition 17	Updated Table 8 to rename vegetation condition monitoring locations BH02, NMB02, NMB03, NMB04, and IGRSM006, with SCQ9, SCQ10, SCQ11, SCQ12, and SCQ13, respectively.
----	Removed the following conditions (condition numbers are based on existing licence): 1. Condition 18 – Specified action requirements: The Licence Holder has met all specified action requirements detailed in Table 9 (removed). 2. Condition 23, 24 and 25 – Construction and compliance reporting requirements for TSF2 East Groundwater Recovery Drain: The Licence Holder has met all construction requirements detailed in Table 11 (removed) and all reporting requirements detailed in condition 24 and 25.
----	Removed the definition for *suitably qualified engineer* as it is no longer referenced in the revised licence (associated with the removed condition 25).
Schedule 1: Maps	1. Updated Figure 3 to include additional groundwater monitoring IGRSM007 and groundwater recovery bores PB1, RB1, and RB3.

Condition no.	Proposed amendments
	2. Updated Figure 5 to include renamed vegetation monitoring locations SCQ9 to SCQ13.
----	Removed *Schedule 2: Construction drawings* and the associated Figures 8, 9, and 10 as they are no longer referenced in the revised licence (associated with removed condition 23).

References

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2. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020a, *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
3. DWER 2020b, *Guideline: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia.
4. DWER 2023, *L8457/2010/2 Amendment Report*, Perth, Western Australia.
5. Groundwater Resource Management Pty Ltd (GRM) 2014, *Salt Creek Tailings Storage Options Hydrogeological Assessment – Randall's Gold Project*, ref: J130022R02, Wembley, Western Australia.
6. John J 1998, *Diatoms: Tools for bioassessment of river health, a model for south-western Australia* (Project UCW 3).
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9. Rockwater Pty Ltd (Rockwater) 2024, *Mount Monger Operations Randalls Gold Processing Facility – Groundwater Mounding Characterisation and Monitoring Bore Review*, ref: 588.0/24/01, Jolimont, Western Australia.
10. Silver Lake Resources (SLR) 2022, *Salt Creek TSF2 Vegetation Monitoring Report for Prescribed Premises Licence L8457/2010/2*, South Perth, Western Australia.
11. SLR 2023a, *RGPF Prescribed Premise Licence L8457/2010/2 Groundwater Recovery Bore Investigation*, South Perth, Western Australia.
12. SLR 2023b, *Salt Creek TSF2 Quarterly Vegetation Photographical Monitoring*, South Perth, Western Australia.
13. SLR 2023c, *Salt Creek TSF2 Vegetation Monitoring 2023*, South Perth, Western Australia.
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15. SLR 2024b, *RGPF Prescribed Premise Licence L8457/2010/2 TSF2 Water Reduction Action Plan*, South Perth, Western Australia.
16. SLR 2024c, *Salt Creek TSF2 Vegetation Monitoring 2023*, South Perth, Western Australia.
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18. Taukulis FE & John J 2009, *Development of a diatom-based transfer function for lakes and streams severely impacted by secondary salinity in the south-west region of Western Australia*, Hydrobiologia, 626, pp. 129-143.
19. Tetra Tech Coffey Pty Ltd (Coffey) 2021, *Silver Lake Resources Limited – Mount Monger Operations Tailings Storage Facility 2 – Groundwater Management Plan*, ref: 754-PERGE293686, Perth, Western Australia.
20. Tetra Tech Coffey Pty Ltd (Coffey) 2023, *Mount Monger Operation TSF2: DWER Licence Exceedance 2023*, ref: 754-PERGE327132_Mount Monger TSF2 GWMP 2023 Memo Rev1, Perth, Western Australia.
21. Tetra Tech Coffey Pty Ltd (Coffey) 2024, *Mount Monger TSF2: Water Management March 2024*, ref: 754-PERGE327132_Mount Monger TSF1 & 2 Design GMP 2024 Rev 2, Perth, Western Australia.
22. Western Australian Herbarium 2023, FloraBase – the Western Australia Flora, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation, and Attractions.