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	L9000/2016/2
Licence Holder	Gruyere Mining Company Pty Ltd
ACN	615 729 005
Application Number	APP-0028081
Premises	Gruyere Gold Project Mining Tenement L38/254 and Part Tenements L38/255 and M38/1267 As defined by the Premises maps attached to the Revised Licence
Date of Report	18 December 2025
Decision	Revised licence granted

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1. Decision summary

Licence L9000/2016/2 is held by Gruyere Mining Company Pty Ltd (Licence Holder) for the Gruyere Gold Mine (the Premises), located at Mining Tenement L38/254 and Part of L38/255 and M38/1267, Cosmo Newberry, Western Australia (WA).

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 L9000/2016/2 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 19 March 2025, the Licence Holder submitted an application to the department to amend Licence L9000/2016/2 under section 59 and 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The following amendments are being sought:

- To extend the stage 6 toe line by approximately 34 m around the perimeter of the circular tailings storage facility (TSF), increasing the total disturbance footprint to 324 hectares (ha). Previous approved design amendments (moving the upper portions of the wall out) have meant that the tailings storage capacity has increased from 92 to 102 million tonnes (Mt). This application seeks to increase the approved TSF capacity volume accordingly.
- The premises is currently approved for storing up to 1,500 m^3 of bulk chemicals (in aggregate) under category 73. The licence holder intends to install one additional 30 m^3 sodium hydroxide tank in the existing reagent store within the Processing Plant and increase onsite diesel storage capacity by approximately 880 m^3 (eight 110 kL storage tanks). The diesel storage tanks will be installed at the current fuel storage facility opposite the MACA Heavy Vehicle Workshop.

This amendment is limited only to changes to Category 5 and 73 activities from the Existing Licence. No changes to the aspects of the existing Licence relating to Categories 12, 54 and 64 have been requested by the Licence Holder.

Table 1 below outlines the proposed changes to the existing Licence

Table 1: Proposed design capacity changes

Category	Current [design] [throughput] capacity	Proposed [design] [throughput] capacity	Description of proposed amendment
5	10,500,000 (dry) tonnes per annual period	No change	The amendment regarding category 5 is in relation to the storage of tailings, with an increase from 92 Mt to 102 Mt.
73	1,500 m^3 in aggregate	2,410 m^3 in aggregate	The addition of 8 110 kL diesel tanks and one

			additional 30 m^3 sodium hydroxide tank.

On October 22 2025, the applicant submitted an application (APP-0031999) to the department to transfer licence L9000/2016/1 under section 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) from Gruyere Management Pty Limited to Gruyere Mining Company Pty Ltd. The transfer of company has been included in this amendment. The version of licence number has changed from L9000/2016/1 to L9000/2016/2.

2.2.1 Tailings storage facility

The TSF is a circular, above ground facility, located immediately north of the plant site and east of the mine pit. The original design was planned to be raised in six phases therefore the TSF has been assessed and approved to a Stage 6 design under the Existing Licence. A potential future raise design beyond Stage 6, known as Stage 7, is being planned for.

The Licence Holder has proposed to extend the toe line of the Stage 6 design (referred to as Stage 6.1). The Stage 6.1 extended toe line would partly form the foundation of the future Stage 7 lift.

The original approved TSF was designed to store 92.4 Mt of tailings over a 12.2 year life-of-mine. This design considered an above-ground facility that enclosed a surface area of approximately 203 ha at the starter (Stage 1) embankment (crest elevation RL 412 m) and 231 ha at the Stage 6 (final) embankment (crest elevation RL 439.2 m). The estimated maximum embankment height was approximately 40 m.

A downstream construction method was adopted, with progressive development of waste dump along the western portions of the TSF. A number of changes were introduced by the engineering consultants to the original design to Stages 3 – 5 following a TSF optimisation study and embankment reconfiguration assessment. These design changes included:

- Stage 3 – Zone C1 layer (bedding for the HDPE liner on the embankment's upstream face) replaced with fine grained saprolite.
- Stage 4 – A 10 m step-out on the upstream slope and fresh-rock blanket referred to as Zone D.
- Stage 5 – Stage 5 retained the existing Zones A, C and B including the 10 m-thick fresh rock blanket (Zone D) at the downstream base. Additionally, two 5 m-thick layers of Zone B were introduced on top of the existing Stage 4 – Zone B.

The Stage 3 design change to the liner was assessed in a licence amendment granted in 2021.

These modifications to the previous stage designs, including a combination of the embankment step-out and a 10 m-thick fresh rock blanket, have necessitated a larger footprint for future stages including Stage 6.1 and Stage 7.

There are no changes to the location, tailings deposition or operation of the TSF as part of this application, however the tailings storage capacity has increased from 92 to 102 Mt due to the changes in embankment design in Stage 4-6. The approved design change resulted in the embankment internal face being "stepped out", which increased the capacity at those elevations. This amendment application seeks to increase the approved capacity in line with these approved design changes.

Figure 1 demonstrates the geometric basis of design for the Stage 6.1 toe line extension. It retains the original Stage 6 design developed by Coffey (2018). It adopts a downstream construction methodology, with bulk fill material placed by the mining fleet. To achieve this design and maintain a desired downstream slope, this construction sequence requires placing of the bulk fill before the engineering materials (i.e., Zone C and Zone A), which will be

completed by a civil contractor.

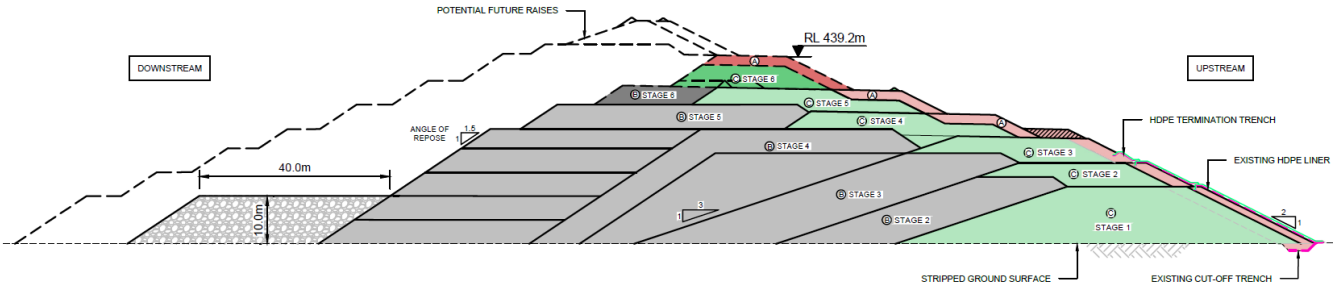

Figure 1: Stage 6.1 toe line extension design

The proposed Stage 6.1 toe line extension design is shown in Figure 1 by the darker grey, green and orange zones whilst incorporating a 10 m thick fresh rock layer (Zone D) to extend the embankment toe (shown as light grey pattern in Figure 1). The need for Zone D became more apparent when seepage expressions started to appear at various locations around the TSF and was previously incorporated into the Stage 4 designs. The intent of this zone is to better control pore pressures and phreatic levels within the outer embankment and foundation. The zone is at least 40 m wide to support safe trafficable widths needed by mining fleet and is approximately 34 m beyond the approved stage 6 toe line (Figure 2).

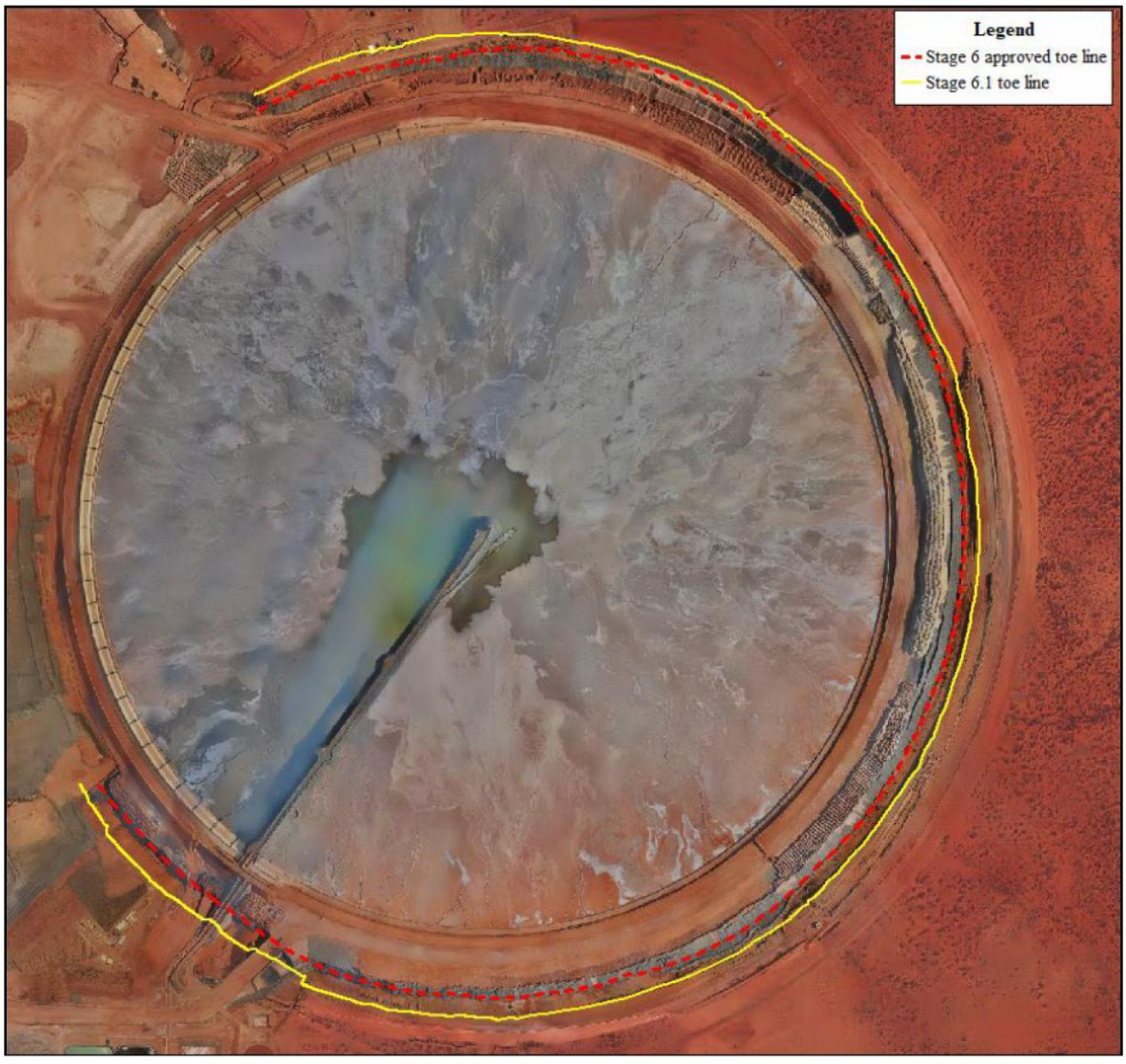

Figure 2: Stage 6 (red) and stage 6.1 (yellow) toe lines

The existing blanket drain sump on the northeastern side of the TSF will be affected by construction of the Stage 6.1 embankment raise. The sump must be relocated beyond the future Stage 7 footprint (green line in Figure 3).

The existing rockfill blanket drain may need to be extended beyond the proposed Stage 7 footprint to enable intercepted seepage to be directed towards the relocated sump, thereby maintaining dry foundations and managing seepage. However, it is noted that the extension of the rockfill blanket drain and sumps will be confirmed during the detailed design of the seepage interception drain. The bedrock profile in the exact proposed drain and sump location is also assumed and considered likely at this stage. An indicative location is shown in Figure 3.

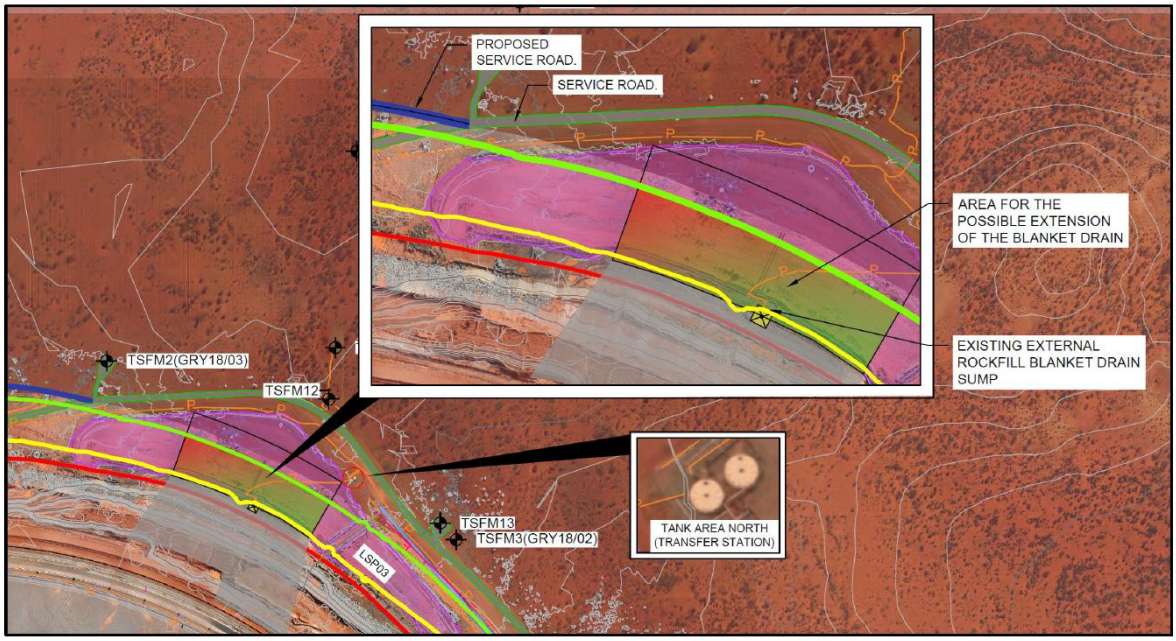

Figure 3: Blanket drain and sump extension

Seepage history

Seepage was detected in the TSF five months after it began operating in 2019. The water table around the perimeter of the TSF had risen by up to 8.5 m and seepage expressions were identified at several locations on the northern side. The mound water identified to be highest at the decant pond and falls radially toward the perimeter.

Improvement conditions were added to the licence in January 2021 to ensure seepage monitoring, management and recovery was undertaken. The detailed improvement conditions consisted of a phased approach for short-term, medium-term and long-term actions. The short-term and medium-term actions have been completed, with the long-term actions ongoing. These actions include targeted interception trench designs being underway, seepage recovery pumping, and ongoing monitoring of recovery bores

The Licence Holder has engaged with consultants AECOM who have undertaken several studies over the past three years to inform recommendations for seepage recovery and management.

Three management zones have been identified on relative risk to groundwater:

- Priority 1 management zone represents an area with relatively higher risks and is associated with existing activities that may have environmental impacts;
- Priority 2 zone represents the area associated with possible or unplanned

environmental impacts and includes areas that are marginal to the high-risk domain; and

- Priority 3 zone represents the background/regional domain associated where project-related impacts are not expected.

Three main objectives and targets for seepage recovery and groundwater management identified by these studies include:

- Maintain background conditions in the background management area;
- Maintain and/or return medium to long-term groundwater level and quality trends in the Priority 2 management area to background conditions; and
- Stabilise and/or reverse increasing short to medium-term groundwater level and quality trends in the Priority 1 management area.

Since September 2022, original seepage recovery infrastructure has been expanded to include:

- An underblanket and sump operating in the north-eastern section;
- A sump operating outside the south-eastern section;
- 14 seepage recovery bores (ten currently operating);
- 23 monitoring bores;
- A transfer pipeline and pumping station back to the process plant;
- An underdrainage network and collection sump constructed on the TSF floor became blocked early in the life of the facility and remains non-operational; and
- All recovered groundwater affected by seepage is pumped back to the process plant for reuse, thus increasing the efficiency of the Licence Holder's water supply and distribution network.

Since the recovery infrastructure was installed in 2022, there has not been a significant increase in seepage or change in groundwater quality. The Licence Holder proposed to manage seepage as per current licence conditions and in alignment with their Seepage Recovery Management Plan.

The changes to the design of the toe line and increase of tailings capacity are not expected to impact on the seepage of the TSF. As these changes are not increasing the depth of the tailings, there is no change to the hydraulic head.

The seepage of the TSF is currently being investigated and managed via the department's Assurance branch.

Assurance Site Visit – 16 September 2025

During assessment of this amendment, the DWER Assurance branch conducted a site visit to the premises in September 2025. Some concerns were raised by the DWER officers following this visit regarding the construction of a seepage cut-off trench to the south-west of the facility. In order to complete the assessment of the toe line extension adequately, the Department sent a Request for Further Information (RFI) to the Licence Holder on 10 November 2025. The Licence Holder submitted a response on 14 November 2025, confirming that the seepage ut-off trench would not be impacted by the toe line extension, and that it will be below the toe line, with the pump and sump outside of the toe line footprint. This seepage cut-off trench is directly related to the Improvement Program listed in Schedule 3 (IR3, 4(b)(ii)) of the licence, which instructs the Licence Holder to install cut-off trenches where seepage is within 5 to 7 m of the surface. The construction and design details of the trench were provided 25 November 2025.

The design details of the trench incorporates a series of controls to minimise the risk of sediment ingress and blockage. This includes the placement of clean drainage rock with particle size of 9.5 – 19mm and no fines, immediately surrounding the pipework. Above this, will be placed coarse aggregate ranging from 19-150mm, also free of fines. This provides a stable, highly permeable medium above the drainage rock layer to maintain flow efficiency and limit downward migration of fine sediments. A geofabric layer will be installed above both these zones to prevent fines from overlying materials or surface activities from infiltrating the seepage collection system. This layer provides an effective barrier to sediment migration and minimizes the potential for blockage within the drainage network. Whilst the original design specified the placement of a topsoil layer above the geofabric, the site team has since determined that this approach may introduce unnecessary risk of fines ingress. Accordingly, the topsoil layer will be replaced with an additional layer of coarse aggregate extending to the surface. The modification retains the protective intent of the original design while enhancing drainage performance and reducing the likelihood of sediment-related obstruction.

The Licence Holder confirmed that the following infrastructure will be impacted by the increase in toe line footprint:

- Existing external rockfill blanket drain (NE corner) – the blanket drain will remain in place and functional, but the sump will be relocated outside of the Stage 6.1 footprint;
- Existing seepage sump (SE corner) – this sump will be decommissioned and replaced with the new southern seepage trench that will be constructed by the end of 2025 (ground conditions permitting);
- Existing temporary seepage sump (Southern side) – this is within the footprint of the new southern seepage trench, and the temporary pump will be removed once the trench is completed. It is currently being used to dewater the southern seepage sump work area.

2.2.2 Bulk storage of chemicals

The Licence Holder is currently approved for six self-bunded diesel storage tanks (6 x 110 kL), and these are located directly north of the power station. A recent flooding event halted the supply of diesel fuel to the mine site, resulting in a recommendation to increase the fuel storage capacity further by a minimum of 660 kL. The Licence Holder therefore proposes to install eight additional 110 kL self-bunded diesel storage tanks located across the MACA Heavy Vehicle Workshop, as shown in Figure 4. The additional tanks will be constructed as per the original design shown in Figure 4 currently approved under the Existing Licence. The additional tanks will be located on concrete pads with drain and spill containment infrastructure similar to those currently installed and operated.

The Licence Holder also proposes to install one additional 30 m^3 sodium hydroxide tank in the existing reagent store within the processing plant. The additional tank design will be constructed as per the original designs approved under the Existing Licence and will be kept in purpose-built concrete-bunded delivery, storage and handling areas.

Figure 4: Proposed diesel tank expansion

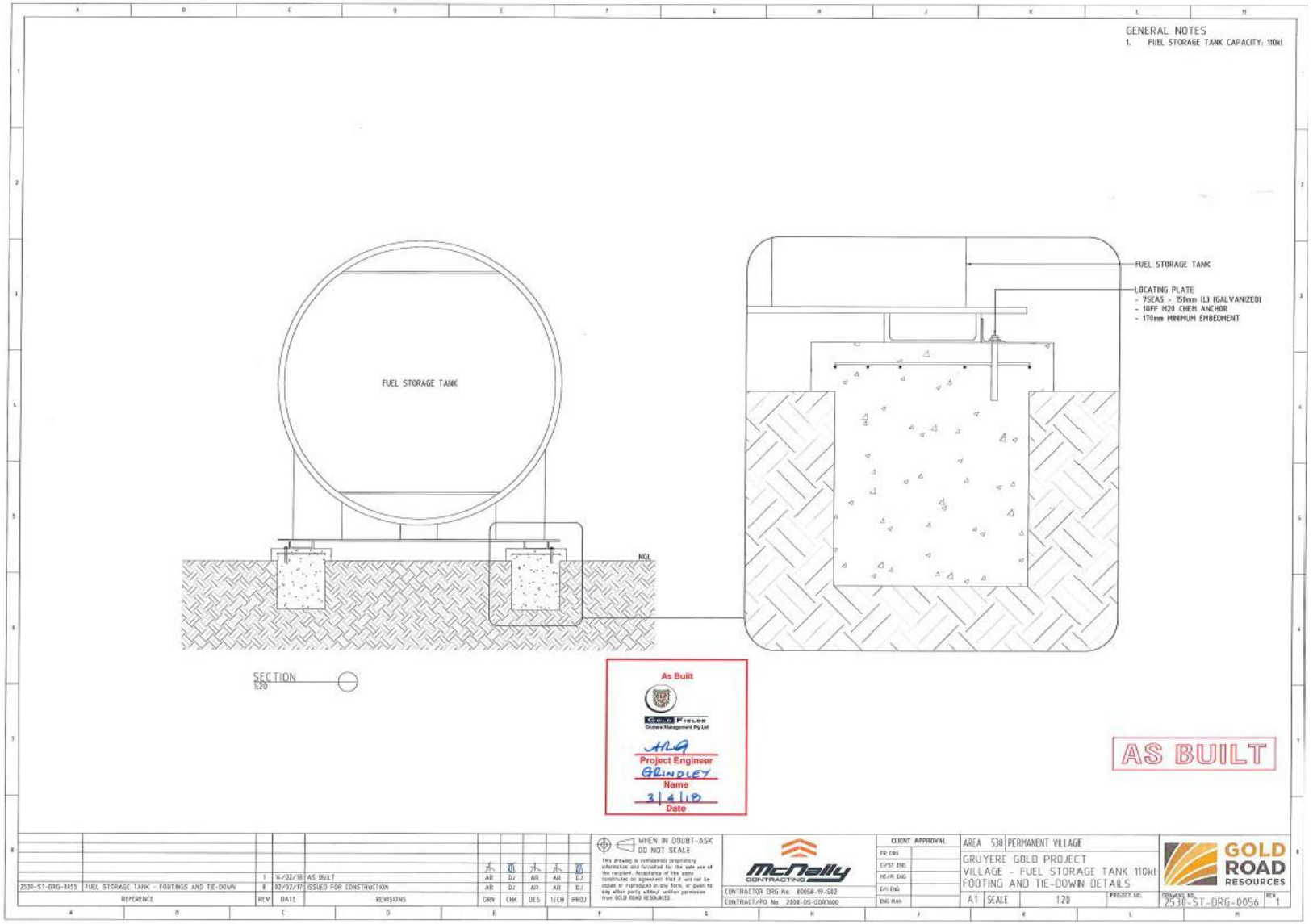

Figure 5: Self-bunded diesel storage tank design

2.3 Part IV of the EP Act

The Licence Holder referred the project to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and approval was granted on 29 December 2016 under Ministerial Statement (MS) 1048. Three amendments have been approved to the MS since then.

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 construction and operation which have been considered in this Amendment Report are detailed Table 2 in 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
Construction			
Dust	Movement of construction vehicles and placement of materials for TSF extension.	Air/windborne pathway	• Water cart retained onsite for wetting down of roads and stockpiles when required. • Speed limits apply.
Hydrocarbons or chemicals	Storage of diesel or bulk chemicals	Direct discharge through spillage or leaks	• All refueling of heavy and light vehicles undertaken at designated refueling bays comprising of concrete pads to contain drips and spills and have a sump to collect rainwater and fuel spillage. The liquor will be collected in a sump and removed or pumped to the washdown bay oil/water separator. • Spill containment is provided under the cowl of the tank to contain 15L. • Hydrocarbons and chemicals stored within self-bunded storage tanks in line with AS 1692 and AS 1940. • Any spills will be controlled, contained and cleaned up in accordance with internal procedures. • Spill kits will be regularly checked and replenished if required.
Operation			
Tailings	Ongoing storage of tailings in TSF	Seepage through base of TSF to groundwater	• Seepage is not expected to increase due to the proposed changes as the hydraulic head will not change. • Additional monitoring bores and seepage management infrastructure have been installed as required under Schedule 3 of the of the Licence. • Cut-off trench will be located beneath the perimeter embankment. • Quarterly groundwater monitoring from bores as per Condition 11 of the Licence. • Implementation of the Seepage Recovery Management Plan (Schedule 3 of the Licence) noting that no change to management strategies are expected as a result of the relocation of infrastructure.

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
			• TSF seepage interception trench designed with controls to minimise risk of sediment ingress and blockage of pipelines by layering of zones around the pipeline with varying drainage rock size and with the inclusion of a geofabric installation layer to prevent fines from infiltrating the seepage collection system.
Tailings	Ongoing storage of tailings in TSF	Overtopping of TSF	• Freeboard of 500 mm. • Daily visual inspections of the TSF embankment to confirm freeboard capacity is available.
Tailings	Rupture of pipelines carrying tailings	Direct discharge to land	• Tailings and return water lines are fitted with flow and leak detection sensors. • Daily inspections of tailings pipelines (delivery and distribution) for visual integrity. • Daily inspection of return water pipelines for visual integrity.
Hydrocarbons or chemicals	Storage of bulk chemicals	Spills/ Leaks/ruptures in tanks	• All refuelling of heavy and light vehicles undertaken at designated refuelling bays comprising of concrete pads to contain drips and spills and have a sump to collect rainwater and fuel spillage. The liquor will be collected in a sump and removed or pumped to the washdown bay oil/water separator • Hydrocarbons and chemicals stored within self-bunded storage tanks in line with AS 1692 and AS 1940. • Any spills will be controlled, contained and cleaned up in accordance with internal procedures. • Spill kits will be regularly checked and replenished if required.

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 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 2020)).

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

Human receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Closest residential receptor – Cosmo Newberry community	Approximately 80 km northwest of the Premises.
Environmental receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Declared Rare Flora Threatened/Priority Flora	No Declared Rare Flora within 30 km of the Premises. Two Priority Flora taxa *Calytrix warburtonensis* (Priority 2) and *Thryptomene nealensis* (Priority 3) were identified within M38/1267. Neither of these species has been identified in areas of the Premises disturbed footprint.
Groundwater	Groundwater levels at the Premises prior to commissioning were between 10.8 and 19.5 meters below ground level (mgbl). Groundwater salinity is between 1,000 – 3,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and considered brackish. It is suitable for stockwatering purposes. The nearest groundwater bore is located approximately 6 km west of the Premises (GIS data set – WIN Groundwater Sites). There are no nearby groundwater users or groundwater dependent ecosystems. The nearest groundwater dependent vegetation is located over 20 km away to the west of the TSF.
Surface water	Reetz Creek and Lake Throssell are approximately 15 km to the south and north-east of the Premises respectively. There are a few unnamed, ephemeral and relatively minor creeklines which drain in a generally south-west to north-west direction towards Lake Throssell.
Cultural receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Aboriginal heritage site	A culturally sensitive registered site identified on the eastern premises boundary.

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 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 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 L9000/2016/1 that accompanies this Amendment Report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the Premises i.e. for the expansion of TSF toe line and for the increase in bulk chemical storage.

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 construction and 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**				
Construction								
Placement of material for TSF toe line expansion – 34 m	Dust	**Pathway:** Air/windborne pathway **Impact:** Health and amenity	Surrounding native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Possible **Medium Risk**	Y	Existing licence conditions	N/A
Construction of TSF seepage drain beneath embankment	Dust	**Pathway:** Air/windborne pathway **Impact:** Health and amenity	Surrounding native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Possible **Medium Risk**	Y	Construction conditions for drain design including in Condition 19, Table 13. Associated Environmental Compliance Reporting conditions 20 and 21 apply.	The Delegated Officer has included the requirement for construction conditions for the TSF seepage drain to ensure it is constructed as per design to ensure the Stage 6.1 expansion does not impact on the drain. As it is considered construction of equipment which may alter the location of discharge of waste, the construction of the drain is required to be risk assessed and included in this assessment.
Operation								
Increase of tailings storage in the TSF from 92 Mtpa to 103 Mtpa	Increased rate of seepage	**Pathway:** Seepage through base of TSF **Impact:** contamination to surrounding soil and underlying groundwater	Groundwater Historical creek lines Surrounding native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Existing licence conditions: 3,4, 5,11 and 12	The extension of the toe line is not expected to increase the rate of seepage from the TSF. However, the seepage from the facility has been recognised in previous licence amendment assessments as high and required the addition of an improvement program to manage long term seepage. There is existing seepage management infrastructure that

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**				
								will be moved or modified as required but also a new seepage trench is to be constructed prior to the toe line construction. The installation of the seepage trench is required under an existing condition on the licence, Condition 12 and Schedule 3, IR3 4(b)(ii), to manage long term seepage from the TSF. The trench is included within the operational conditions of the TSF to condition the maintenance of the drainage system to mitigate seepage from the facility.
	Overflow of tailings	**Pathway:** Overtopping of tailings over TSF **Impact:** Contamination of surrounding soils and surface water runoff impacting vegetation and surface water	Surrounding native vegetation Historic creek lines	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Existing licence conditions: 3,4, 5,11 and 12	As the extension of the toe line is not expected to increase the risk of overtopping of tailings, the Delegated Officer is satisfied with existing licence conditions.
	Spillage of tailings via pipeline ruptures/leaks	**Pathway:** Direct discharge via spill due to pipeline rupture or failure.	Surrounding native vegetation Historic creek lines	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Existing licence conditions: 3,4, 5,11 and 12	The Delegated Officer is satisfied existing licence conditions relating to pipeline management are adequate and no updates are required.
Increased bulk chemical	Diesel and	Spill and or leaks	Surrounding native	Refer to	C = Moderate	Y	Condition 19 – Design	N/A

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**				
storage tanks	sodium hydroxide	from tank failure or overtopping	vegetation Historic creek lines	Section 3.1	L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**		and construction/installation requirements Existing licence condition: 3	

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 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
Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) advised of proposal on 4 July 2025	DMPE replied on 11 August 2025 advising that they have no specific comment on the amendment to L9000/2016/1. The works described are generally consistent with the Mining Proposal (Reg ID 500590) which is currently on hold, pending further information from the proponent. As part of the Mining Proposal assessment, the amendments to the TSF will be assessed by a LGIRS Geotechnical Engineer.	The Department notes DMPE comments, particularly that the Mining Proposal is still under assessment. DWER will continue with their assessment and not constrained by third part regulators in assessing an application or granting a licence amendment under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. However, the Delegated Office notes that the onus is on the applicant to ensure all relevant approvals are sought prior to construction and operation of the mine.
Licence Holder was provided with draft amendment on 2 September 2025	Refer to Appendix 1	Refer to Appendix 1
Licence Holder was provided with second draft on 8 November 2025	Refer to Appendix 1	Refer to Appendix 1

5. Conclusion

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

5.1 Summary of amendments

Table 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	Licence Holder updated to Gruyere Mining Company Limited, and ACN updated accordingly to 615 729 005. The version number of the licence has changed from L9000/2016/1 to L9000/2016/2.
3	Item 4 – total capacity of TSF updated to 102,000,000 tonnes.

	Item 4 – requirement to maintain installed seepage underdrains so they remain functional. Item 17 – updated to include new diesel storage tanks.
19	Design and construction/installation requirements: The design requirements for the TSF seepage trench have been included in condition 19 (Table 13), to ensure the trench is constructed as designed. The installation of the additional chemical and diesel tanks has also been added here. The requirement for compliance to be undertaken and reports to be submitted through conditions 20 – 21 apply for both of these items.
23	Table 14 – The addition of Stage 6.1 to capture the extension of the toe line has been included in this table. Associated compliance and reporting condition 24 and 25 apply.
Schedule 1	Two maps added to show Stage 6.1 toe line extension design
Schedule 2	Table 15 updated with category 73 design capacity

References

1. Coffey 2018, *Alternative Design – Lined TSF Design Report (Technical Memo),* Western Australia.
2. Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2015, *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*, Perth, Western Australia.
3. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020, *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
4. DWER 2020, *Guideline: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia.
5. Preston Consulting 2025, *Licence Amendment Application Supporting Document Gruyere Gold Project*, East Perth, Western Australia.

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

Condition	Summary of Licence Holder's comment	Department's response
Condition 3, Table 5, Row 4	The Licence Holder confirmed total design storage capacity is 102 000 000 tonnes.	Noted.
Condition 3, Table 5, Row 17	The Licence Holder confirmed that this should remain as 7 x 10 kL bulk oil tanks as per current approval.	Noted and correct. A second row has been added to this condition to clearly identify that there are 7 bulk oil storage tanks and (to be) 14 self-bunded diesel storage tanks.
Condition 19, Table 13, Row 2	The Licence Holder has clarified that diesel storage tanks should be updated from 8 x 110 kL to 14 x 110 kL. (Currently there are 6 x 110 kL tanks with 8 new tanks to be installed).	This condition is relating only to the 8 new diesel storage tanks to be installed, not the current 6 tanks. It outlines the installation requirements for them. The existing 6 tanks are already installed and in operation, therefore installation requirements for them are redundant. Therefore, this condition will remain at 8 tanks.
Schedule 2, Table 16, Prescribed Activity Category 73, Row 1	Total capacity of diesel storage tanks should be 1,540 m^3 – assuming full capacity is used.	Noted and corrected.
Schedule 2, Table 16, Prescribed Activity Category 73, Row 2	Self-bunded capacity of oil tanks should be 70 m^3 not 60 m^3 (7 x 10 kL).	Noted and corrected.
Schedule 2, Table 16, Prescribed Activity Category 73, Row 3	Draft amendment request applicant to confirm tank configuration for the various ore processing reagents. The Licence Holder has confirmed that the application is for the additional caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) for a total capacity of 2 x 30 m3 = 60 m3. Full capacity is 37 m3.	Noted and table updated to reflect the correct tank configuration.
SECOND DRAFT SENT ON 8 DECEMBER 2025 Licence holder was to confirm whether design of seepage infrastructure was in relation to condition IR3 4 b) (ii) or IR 3 4 b) (iv).	The Licence Holder stated: The southern seepage trench is related to IR3 4 b) (ii). Despite its eventual covering/position in relation to the Stage 6 TSF embankment, it's design basis is for seepage control and classifying it as a cut off-trench is more appropriate.	Noted, references within the Licence and report have been updated to reflect correct IR condition number.