



Application for Licence Amendment

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

Licence Number	L9010/2016/1
Licence Holder	Mount Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd
ACN	612 053 291
Application Number	APP-0030200
Premises	<p>Mt Morgans Gold Project</p> <p>Legal Description - Mining tenements: M39/236, M39/395, M39/390, M39/272, M39/18, M39/228, M39/264, M39/304, M39/240, M39/248, L39/246, M39/441, M39/250, M39/504, M39/745, M39/403, M39/282, M39/36 and M39/1107 LAVERTON WA</p> <p>As defined by the premises maps attached to the revised licence</p>
Date of Report	05/02/2026
Decision	Revised licence granted

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1. Decision summary

Licence L9010/2016/1 is held by Mount Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd (licence holder) for the Mt Morgans Gold Project (the premises), located within mining tenements: M39/236, M39/395, M39/390, M39/272, M39/18, M39/228, M39/264, M39/304, M39/240, M39/248, L39/246, M39/441, M39/250, M39/504, M39/745, M39/403, M39/282, M39/36 and M39/1107 LAVERTON 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 L9010/2016/1 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 Amendment summary

On 25 July 2025, the licence holder submitted an application to the department to amend Licence L9010/2016/1 under section 59 and 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The following amendments are being sought:

- Increase embankment heights to not be higher than 414 meters Reduced Level (mRL) from 411.5 mRL at Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Cell 1 when tailings discharge is occurring; and
- Remove the standing water level (SWL) limit and trigger from monitoring bore "TSF MB05".

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 Category 6, 54, 57 and 64 have been requested by the licence holder.

2.3 Tailings Storage Facility

2.3.1 TSF Background

The TSF is a hill side paddock that comprises of two cells (Cells 1 and 2) which shares a common embankment wall. The hill side paddock TSF was initially constructed under works approval W6008/2016/1 granted in February 2017. The TSF has been constructed in multiple stages, (stages 4 and 7 through to 11) with a final embankment height of 414 mRL¹.

At the time of this amendment report TSF Cell 2 embankment is currently authorised to operate while its embankment heights are no greater than 412 mRL. Stage 11 of W6008/2016/1 authorises the construction and time-limited operation of TSF Cell 2 embankments to 414 mRL.

On 10 September 2025 the department granted works approval W2910/2025/1 which authorises the construction and time-limited operations of additional lifts to TSF Cell 1 and Cell 2 from 414 mRL to 418 mRL. At the time of this amendment report the granting of works approval

¹ As per conditions of Works Approval W6008/2016/1.

W2910/2025/1 is under appeal, the department's decision of amending licence L9010/2016/1 does not impact this current appeal.

2.3.2 TSF Cell 1 construction

Construction and time-limited operation (TLO) of TSF Cell 1 from 411.5 mRL to 414 mRL (Stage 10) was authorised under works approval W6008/2016/1. The lift provides the TSF with additional storage capacity for another 0.6 years when assuming an ore processing rate of 3,000,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) (CWM 2025).

The TSF embankment was constructed using dried tailings sourced from within the storage cell and the downstream face of the embankment was capped to provide erosion protection. The central decant tower was raised further to accommodate future tailings and decant pond height. Non-acid forming (NAF) filter materials between 50 – 300 mm size with <3% fines were placed around the decant tower (CMW 2025).

Compaction of each embankment lift was verified through both field and laboratory testing, which included determining the in-situ dry density, Maximum Dry Density (MDD), and the Optimum Moisture Content (OMC) of the material. Compliance was assessed against the standard compaction curve, requiring a minimum of 95% of MDD and an OMC within $\pm 2\%$ ² (CWM, 2025)."

Construction of TSF Cell 1 embankment raise reached practical completion in January 2025, the environmental compliance report (ECR) was submitted to the department on 11 March 2025. The department assessed the report and determined that the construction of the TSF embankment raise was compliant with the works approval.

The licence holder commenced commissioning the TSF embankment raise on 3 May 2025 and concluded commissioning in August 2025. The commissioning report was submitted to the department on 30 September 2025 which commenced TLO for operating TSF Cell 1 embankment at 414 mRL under W6008/2016/1. The department assessed the commissioning report and determined it was compliant with works approval W6008/2016/1 on 7 January 2025.

2.3.3 Monitoring results from commissioning

During the commissioning period no significant increase in particulate matter less than 10 μm (PM10) was recorded at the Mt Margaret Dust Station. Reported concentrations remained within the historical range and no exceedances were recorded.

Groundwater SWLs around the TSF showed a slight increase in monitoring bores near Cell 1 (TSF MB1–TSF MB3) and a decline near Cell 2 (TSF MB4–TSF MB6) (Figure 1). The licence holder attributed these fluctuations to seasonal trends influenced by rainfall (Mount Morgan, 2025).

All groundwater parameters required under Licence L9010/2016/1 appear unaffected during commissioning. The department notes the following observations:

- WAD cyanide increased from 0.005 mg/L to 0.008 mg/L in TSF MB1 between April and July 2025 and was detected above the limit of reporting (LOR) in TSF MB6, though still well below historical highs;
- TDS and pH remained within historically recorded ranges, showing no upward or downward trend; and
- Metals and metalloids continued to be reported at low concentrations.

² An OMC tolerance of 3% was established which required additional compaction of the surface prior to the next lift (CWM, 2025).

The highest cobalt concentrations were consistently recorded on the eastern side of the TSF at TSF MB05 and TSF MB07.

The department has considered the operation for TSF Cell 1 embankment height to 414 mRL for the risk assessment (section 3.2).

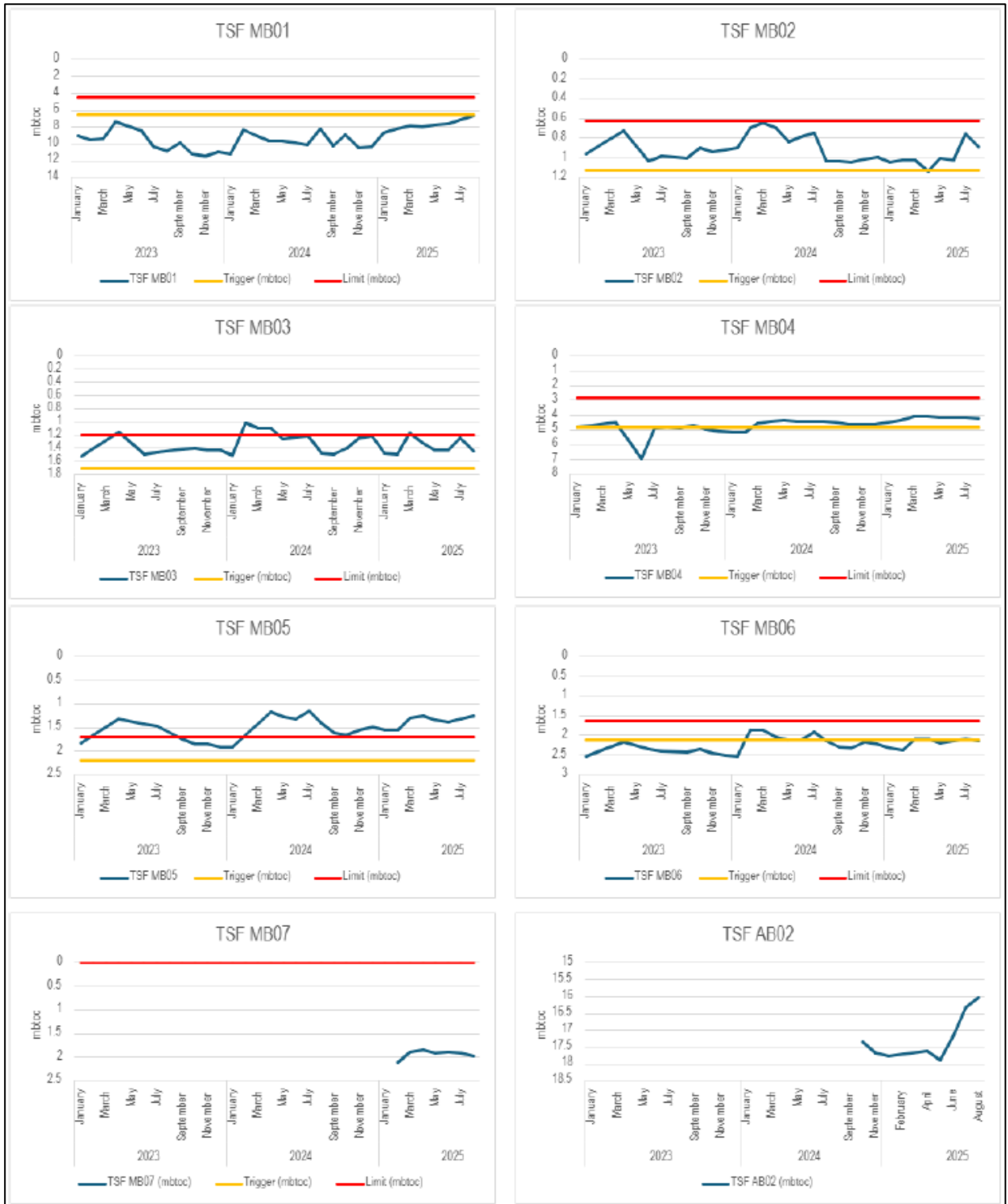


Figure 1: SWL in monitoring bores from January 2023 to August 2025 (Sourced from Mount Morgan 2025)

2.4 Amendment to SWL limit and trigger for TSF MB05

The licence holder has requested to remove the SWL limit and trigger assigned to TSF MB05.

The licence holder considers that the SWL limit assigned to TSF MB05 of 1 metre below ground level (mbgl) and trigger of 1.5m is not a suitable indicator of environmental harm. A summary of the following justifications for the proposed removal presented within the licence amendment application are:

- TSF MB05 is in close proximity to the TSF and seepage interception recovery infrastructure and is unlikely to assess the effectiveness of the seepage interception system;
- Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) time series for the TSF area shows an increase in vegetation density suggesting that high SWL is not impacting the surrounding native vegetation;
- The vegetation field survey in December 2024 (RPM 2025) determined that there is no indication that vegetation impacts are attributed to TSF operation of groundwater mounding;
- Monitoring data since 2020 shows that TSF MB05 has been in exceedance of this 1 m SWL limit 53% of the time since July 2024;
- Groundwater quality shows low concentrations of cyanide, metals or inorganics; and
- The TSF is located within a salt lake system with high pre-mining groundwater levels.

2.4.1 History of TSF MB05 SWL Limit

During a licence amendment granted on 10 July 2024 (DWER 2024), the department incorporated additional SWL limits and monitoring triggers for bores surrounding the TSF. These limits and triggers were derived from the Groundwater Management Plan (GMP) (GRM 2021). The 2021 GMP updated the original GMP (Mt Morgan 2018), which was submitted to the department on 27 June 2018 to satisfy a condition of licence L9010/2016/1.

The GMP adopted a staged approach, allowing sufficient time to observe SWL trends and implement necessary infrastructure. Its primary objective was to maintain groundwater levels below the action values specified in Table 1. The 2021 GMP assigned trigger and action values to each monitoring bore around the TSF. When trigger levels are reached, the licence holder was expected to construct additional seepage interception sumps and recovery bores. If action levels were reached, active groundwater recovery measures must be implemented. The GMP noted that exceeding threshold values may potentially impact vegetation (GRM 2025).

For TSF MB05, a trigger value of 1.5 mbgl and an action value of 1.0 mbgl were established in the GMP to minimise risks of vegetation root zone inundation and soil salinisation. Baseline groundwater levels informed the development of these trigger and action levels (Table 1) (GRM 2021).

Following its review of the GMPs, the department adopted the trigger and action levels as SWL trigger and limits for monitoring bores³ surrounding the TSF to prevent adverse impacts on native vegetation and soils in the area.

³ With exception to TSF MB1 where pre-existing trigger and limits were already within the licence.

Table 1: TSF monitoring bores trigger and action values for the 2021 GMP (Sourced from GRM 2021)

Name	Background Groundwater (mbgl)	Trigger Value (mbgl)	Action ⁴ Value (mbgl)	Required Action
TSF MB1	9.3	4.0	2.0	Interception bores if trigger level is reached.
TSF MB2	0.6	0.5	0.0	Interception sumps already installed.
TSF MB3	0.5	0.5	0.0	Interception sumps already installed.
TSF MB4	5.3	4.0	2.0	Interception bores if trigger level is reached.
TSF MB5	1.6 ⁵	1.5	1.0	Interception sumps already installed. Interception bores required.
TSF MB6	2.2	1.5	1.0	Interception sumps already installed. Interception bores required.

⁴ Referred to as “Threshold value” in the 2024 GMP (GRM 2024).

⁵ The departments records indicates that the initial groundwater level recorded within TSF MB05 was 1.73 mbgl.

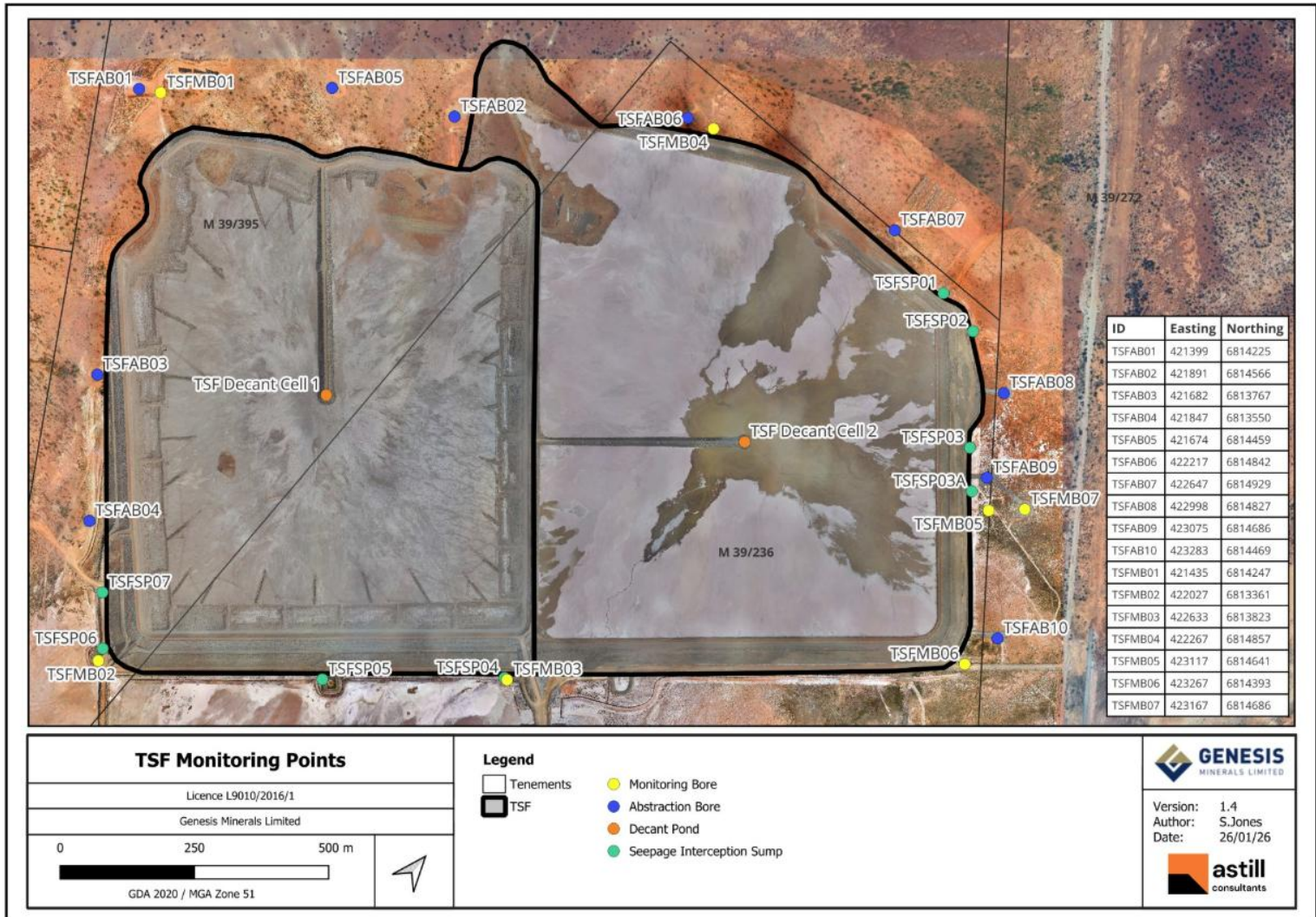


Figure 2: Monitoring bore, abstraction bore and seepage infrastructure locations (Sourced from Astill 2025)

2.5 CEO-initiated amendment

2.5.1 Extension of licence duration

In July 2020, the Government announced a package of regulatory reforms to streamline approval processes and to aid economic recovery post COVID-19. With these reforms, the CEO implemented an administrative renewal process to fast-track the renewal for licences determined to be lower risk.

This work has reduced timeframes of assessments. However, the CEO proposed to streamline the process further. Where identified as being appropriate to action, the department is extending the duration of licences that are due to expire up to 30 June 2026 through an amendment (i.e., amend to extend). Licence L9010/2016/1 has been identified as a licence suitable to process as an administrative extension to the licence duration. On 24 November 2025, the licence holder was notified of the department's intention to undertake this amendment. The amendment is limited to extending the licence duration by five years. No updated risk assessment has been undertaken at this time, in relation to the extension of the licence duration, however the department has considered the compliance history of licence L9010/2016/1.

The department conducted a review of the recent compliance and incident history for licence L9010/2016/1. The department considers that each non-compliance and incidents are and have been appropriately managed and therefore has granted this extension of licence duration by five years. Table 2 outlines the identified non-compliances along with the corresponding rectification measures implemented.

Table 2: Compliance history

Event date	Date reported to department	Non-compliance / Incident	Rectification / comments
31 July 2018	1 August 2018	750 m ³ of tailings discharged into playa surface from a line separated at a pipeline join.	Tailings contained, once dried were removed and returned to the TSF.
7 June 2019	10 June 2019	Exceedance of dust limit at Mt Margaret Community.	Exceedance was attributed to a dust storm on 7 June 2019 which the Laverton town experienced winds of 63 km/h during the day.
18-19 February 2020	18-19 February 2020 (<i>Targeted compliance inspection</i>)	TSF accepting the Jupiter wash bay waters outside of the licence.	TSF no longer accepts wash bay waters.
		Putrescible wastes not being covered weekly.	Licence requires putrescible waste to be monthly which is understood that the licence holder complies with.
		More than 100 tyres were kept on site.	Licence has since been updated and now includes Category 57 and was assessed to store up to 450 tyres.
		Waste water treatment plant (WWTP) overflowing (Jupiter) and exceeded the	Understood that WWTP is maintained now and discharge is now reported

Event date	Date reported to department	Non-compliance / Incident	Rectification / comments
		averaged 100 kL/day (reported monthly average was 158 kL/day).	within the limits.
		Seepage recovery plan deemed insufficient on the day of the inspection.	GMP has since been submitted and updated.
3 March 2020	18 February 2020	Processed 2.9 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) under Category 5 during the 2019 – 2020 annual period (Licence at the time approved 2.5 Mtpa).	The licence holder was mistaken with annual period and financial year not occurring at the same time.
September 2020	24 September 2020	Groundwater expression along the southern and eastern embankments for the TSF occurred and since dewatering to reduce groundwater levels salt deposition occurred impacting approximately 3.8 hectares (Ha) of vegetation.	Site inspection conducted by the department and attributed the impact to vegetation from the pressure from the TSF causing groundwater expression rather than seepage. Annual assessment of vegetation surrounding the TSF to track changes to health.
During June 2021 (detected 3 July 2021)	3 July 2021	Exceedance of discharge to the irrigation field licence limit (100 kilolitres per day (kL/day)) for the June period (147 kL/day).	The departments compliance officer considered a minor exceedance had occurred with low environmental impact. The licence holder undertook proactive approaches and investigated the cause and identified actions to address issues. The licence holder mentioned that the high recorded flow rate appears to be a result of a faulty flow monitor.
April 2023	December 2023	Late submission of a commissioning report for TSF Cell 2 stage 9.	No environmental impact is considered to have occurred because of a late submission. The licence holder was notified of the non-compliance.
6 December 2024	7 December 2024	Tailings discharge incident ~100 m ³ from an open pipeline due to a shut knife valve failure to TSF Cell 1 resulting in a non-	Majority of the material was recovered by machinery within 12 hours and returned to TSF Cell 1. Unrecovered material was left

Event date	Date reported to department	Non-compliance / Incident	Rectification / comments
		compliance with the licence.	to dry for removal at a later date. All material was captured within secondary TSF bund.
26 March 2025	4 April 2025	Exceedance of SWL limit for TSF MB3.	Groundwater levels have since receded, no impacts have been identified.
Ongoing	Multiple	Exceedance of SWL limit for TSF MB05 and non-compliance with Condition 3.5.2.	Active and ongoing work with the department and the licence holder to bring into compliance.

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 2020a).

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 3 below. Table 3 also details the proposed control measures the licence holder has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Table 3: Licence holder controls

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Dust	Operation of TSF Cell 1 with maximum embankment height of 414 mRL.	Air/windborne pathway.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular inspections undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of point source dust control emissions and corrective action implemented where necessary; and Existing licence conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust suppression to occur when visible dust is generated; and Existing dust monitoring station at Mt Margaret Community to monitoring PM₁₀ concentrations.
Tailings, decant and/or seepage		Overtopping of TSF causing discharge of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water removed from TSF Cell 1 by a decant pump deployed within a central decant structure comprising a

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
recovery water		emission/s to ground.	<p>concrete well with select filter mine waste surround.</p> <p>Existing licence conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freeboard of 500 mm or a 1 in 100 year/72 hour storm event (whichever is greater) requirement; Weekly freeboard inspection requirement; and Monthly water balance requirement.
Leachate Saline groundwater		<p>Seepage of leachate through base and walls of TSF mixing with groundwater and flowing along hydraulic groundwater flow or resulting is groundwater expression of seepage impacted waters followed by stormwater runoff.</p> <p>Increase in groundwater levels via seepage or downward pressure of the TSF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water removed from TSF Cell 1 by a decant pump deployed within a central decant structure comprising of a concrete well with select filter mine waste; A seepage recovery system Operation under the GMP which provides trigger and action/threshold limits to indicate when to abstract seepage/groundwater. <p>Existing licence conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TSF lined with in-situ clay to a permeability of 2.6×10^{-8} m/s to limit seepage into groundwater; Embankment height restriction when operating; Seepage collection and recovery system in place and seepage is returned to TSF or re-used in process; Annual vegetation monitoring for identification of vegetation impacts. Groundwater monitoring requirements and limits; and Groundwater mounding management requirements.

3.1.2 Receptors

In accordance with the *Guideline: Risk assessments* (DWER 2020a), 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 4 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 2020b)).

Table 4: Sensitive human and environmental receptors and distance from prescribed activity

Human receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Aboriginal community: Mt Margaret Community	Approximately 950 m west of the northwestern corner of Cell 2 TSF (1 km west of TSF Cell 1). And approximately 460 m west from the proposed premises boundary.
Environmental receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Native vegetation	Native vegetation appears to be immediately adjacent northeast of the TSF.
Playa/Claypans (and native fauna)	The playa/claypans are present immediately to the south and east of the TSF. The claypans form ephemeral saline wetlands after heavy rainfall events and often contain a diverse range of invertebrates when flooded (Timms et al., 2006). The claypan adjacent to the TSF is potentially an ephemeral wetland.
Priority fauna	Priority 1 invertebrate species: Branchinella simplex identified within the Lake Carey system (MWH 2015).
Lake Carey	Lake Carey shoreline is located approximately 4.2 kms south of the TSF.
Underlying groundwater	<p>Prior to tailings deposition groundwater depth ranged between 0.5 to 9.3 mbgl.</p> <p>Since tailings deposition started, groundwater levels at the TSF have increased close to the ground surface (Figure 3 and Figure 4) with groundwater expressions occurring in places.</p> <p>Groundwater flows in a south-westerly direction and as of January 2024 groundwater levels currently range from 0.24 to 10.72 mbgl and consist of a TDS from 150,000 to 180,000 mg/L at the playa/clay pan and 5,800 mg/L at the northwest corner.</p>
<i>Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) (Discounted) - Mount Morgans calcrete groundwater assemblage</i>	<p><i>The Mount Morgans calcrete groundwater assemblage (P1) is located approximately 600 m northeast cross gradient of the TSF (GML 2024).</i></p> <p><i>The calcrete aquifer is screened out as a receptor due to the hydrological assessment indicated that it is “impossible” for the TSF mound to extend towards to the calcrete aquifer (Gensis 2024). Ground surface elevation along the corner closest (north) to the aquifer is between 399 and 400 mRL while the aquifer is approximately 400 mRL (GML 2024b). Localised groundwater flows in a southeasterly direction towards Lake Carey reducing the potential for impacts to the aquifer.</i></p> <p><i>Technical review carried out by the department also suggests that it is unlikely that seepage from the TSF will impact the nearby calcrete aquifer and</i></p>

	<i>groundwater mounding is expected to be very localised around the TSF.</i>
Cultural receptors	Distance from activity / prescribed premises
Cultural Heritage Places	There are a total of 14 registered heritage places whose public boundary is located approximately within a 1 km radius of TSF.
<i>Registered heritage place – ACH-1157 – The Swimming Hole (Healing Pool) – Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Water Source (Discounted)</i>	<p><i>The Swimming Hole is commonly referred to as the “Healing Pool” and is located approximately 1.5 km northeast of the TSF.</i></p> <p><i>The Healing Pool is a registered heritage place and has been screened out as a receptor due to the hydrological assessment indicated that it is “impossible” for the TSF mound to extend towards the calcrete aquifer (Gensis 2024) in which the Healing Pool is situated within.</i></p> <p><i>The departments technical experts do not consider that the raising of the height of the TSF would impact the heritage places water levels, water quality or temperatures. Groundwater mounding of the water table from the increase in TSF height would be restricted to the immediate vicinity of the facility due to the general low hydraulic conductivity of the tailings and regolith materials in the area.</i></p>

3.2 Risk ratings

Risk ratings have been assessed in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020a) for those emission sources which are proposed to change and takes into account potential source-pathway and receptor linkages as identified in Section 3.1. Where linkages are in-complete they have not been considered further in the risk assessment.

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

Additional regulatory controls may be imposed where the licence holder’s controls are not deemed sufficient. Where this is the case the need for additional controls will be documented and justified in Table 5.

The revised licence L9010/2016/1 that accompanies this amendment report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the premises i.e. increase in operational height of TSF Cell 1.

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

Table 5. Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the premises during operation

Risk Event					Risk rating ¹	Licence Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions ² of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls/ DWER comments
Source/Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Licence holder's controls	C = consequence L = likelihood			
Operation of TSF Cell 1 with maximum embankment height of 414 mRL.	Dust	Pathway: Air/windborne pathway Impact: Impacts to human health/amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mt Margarit Community (950 m) 	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely Medium Risk	Y	Condition 2.3.1: Dust management operation requirements and management; and Condition 3.5.4: Dust monitoring requirement.	The department considers the licence holders proposed controls and current licence conditions are suitable to prevent impacts to identified receptors.
	Tailings, decant and/or seepage recovery water	Pathway: Overtopping of TSF causing discharge of emission/s to ground. Impact: Direct contact with receptors degrading environmental values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surrounding native vegetation (adjacent) Playa systems Cultural Heritage Places 	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely Medium Risk	Y	Condition 1.2.2 – Inspection of TSF freeboard; and Condition 1.2.7: Water balance monitoring requirement.	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake Carey Priority fauna (within Lake Carey) 		C = Minor L = Unlikely Medium Risk			
Leachate (containing metals and/or WAD cyanide)	Pathway: Seepage of leachate through base and walls of TSF mixing with groundwater and flowing along hydraulic groundwater flow or resulting is groundwater expression of seepage impacted waters followed by stormwater runoff. Impact: Can cause groundwater contamination, mounding/surface expression, a reduction in ecological health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surrounding native vegetation (adjacent) Groundwater Playa systems/claypans (and native fauna) Lake Carey (and native fauna) Priority fauna (within Lake Carey) 	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Possible Medium Risk	Y	Condition 1.2.3 - TSF lined with in-situ clay and restriction on embankment height when operating; Condition 1.2.5: Seepage collection and recovery system used to capture seepage from the TSF; Condition 1.2.6: Annual vegetation monitoring requirement; Condition 1.2.7: Water balance monitoring requirement; Condition 3.5.1 and 3.5.3: Groundwater monitoring requirements and limits; Condition 3.5.2: Groundwater mounding management requirements; and Condition 4.3.1: Notification of a breach of limit in the licence.	The department has identified an opportunity to improve the current vegetation monitoring condition. Currently there is no vegetation monitoring of a baseline location (with exception to the NDVI monitoring). To assist in determining if potential impacts to vegetation are attributed to the TSF the department has amended condition 1.2.6 to require the annual assessment to include an area of vegetation outside the zone of influence of the TSF.	
Removal of TSF MB05 SWL limit	Saline groundwater	Pathway: Increase in groundwater levels via seepage or downward pressure of the TSF. Impact:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surrounding native vegetation (adjacent) 	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Possible Medium Risk	N	Condition 1.2.3 - TSF lined with in-situ clay and restriction on embankment height when operating; Condition 1.2.5: Seepage collection and recovery system	See detailed risk assessment (section 3.3)

Risk Event					Risk rating ¹ C = consequence L = likelihood	Licence Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions ² of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls/ DWER comments
Source/Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Licence holder's controls				
		Can cause groundwater contamination, mounding/surface expression, a reduction in ecological health					used to capture seepage from the TSF; <u>Condition 1.2.6: Annual vegetation monitoring requirement;</u> Condition 1.2.7: Water balance monitoring requirement; <u>Condition 3.5.1 and 3.5.3: Groundwater monitoring requirements and limits;</u> and Condition 3.5.2: Groundwater mounding management requirements.	

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

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

3.3 Detailed risk assessment for removing standing water level limit in TSF MB05

3.3.1 Description of risk event

The Licence Holder is requesting to remove the SWL limit and trigger value for monitoring bore TSF MB05 from the licence. The following reasons were presented:

- TSF MB05 is in close proximity to the TSF and seepage interception recovery infrastructure and is unlikely to assess the effectiveness of the seepage interception system;
- Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) time series for the TSF area shows an increase in vegetation density suggesting that high SWL is not impacting the surrounding native vegetation;
- The vegetation field survey in December 2024 (RPM 2025) determined that there is no indication that vegetation impacts are attributed to TSF operation of groundwater mounding;
- Monitoring data since 2020 shows that TSF MB05 has been in exceedance of this 1 m SWL limit 53% of the time since July 2024;
- Groundwater quality shows low concentrations of cyanide, metals or inorganics; and
- The TSF is located within a salt lake system with high pre-mining groundwater levels

TSF MB05 was installed in June 2018, with a recorded baseline SWL of 1.73 mbgl.

Since commencement of TSF operations, groundwater levels within TSF MB05 have risen from 1.73 mbgl to approximately 0.6–0.8 mbgl (Figure 3).

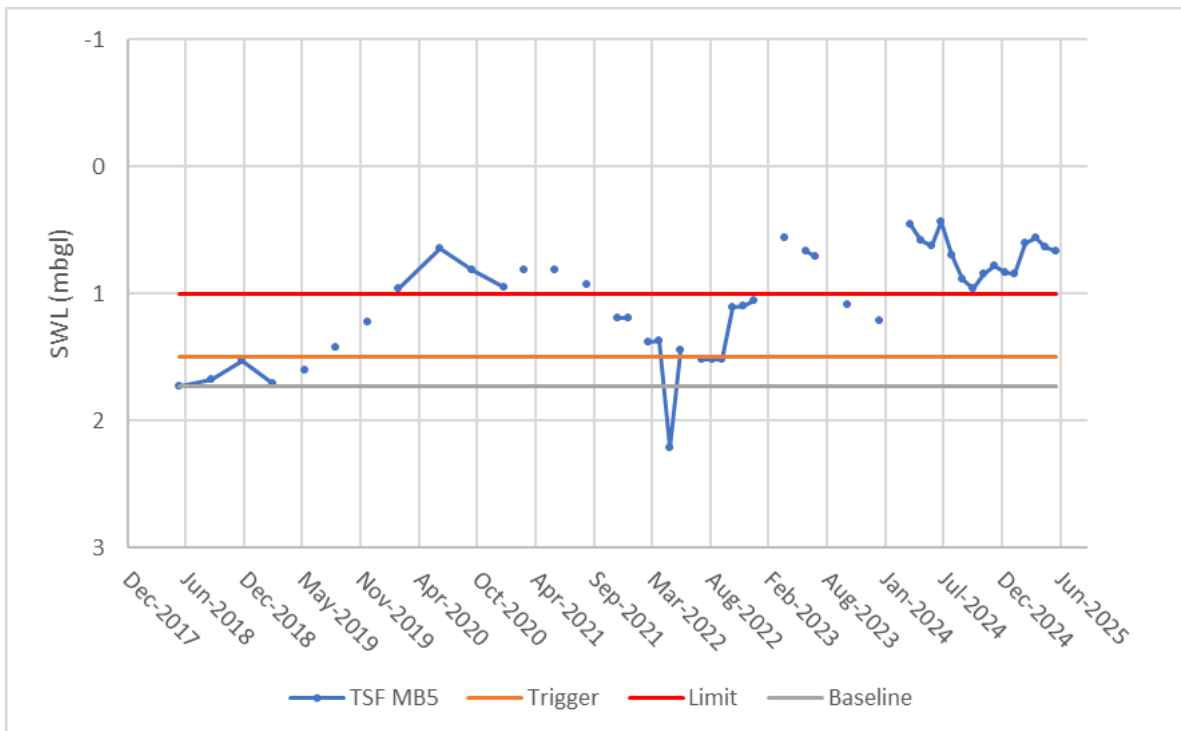


Figure 3: TSF MB05 SWL

The primary risk to receptors in the area, particularly native vegetation, is associated with rising groundwater caused by mounding, which is attributed to seepage from the TSF and increase in pressure on groundwater levels due to tailings deposition.

Groundwater within TSF MB05 generally exhibits a neutral pH and is highly saline, with total dissolved solids (TDS) typically ranging between 70,000 and 80,000 mg/L.

Water quality monitoring at TSF MB05 indicates that some seepage from the TSF has occurred. This is evidenced by elevated concentrations of cobalt (generally above 2 mg/L) compared to surrounding and baseline groundwater data. Weak Acid Dissociable (WAD) cyanide concentrations are generally reported below the limit of reporting (LOR), with a single licence exceedance of 0.66 mg/L recorded in 2021.

Between July 2024 and June 2025, the licence holder reported that 756,876 kL of seepage was recovered via seepage recovery infrastructure. The calculated seepage loss from the TSF, as reported in the Annual Environmental Report (Genesis 2025), was 620 m³.

3.3.2 Receptors and impacts

According to the annual vegetation surveys undertaken at the area near TSF MB05, it is understood that the vegetative community within this location is described as Acacia over chenopod shrubland.

Vegetation within this area primary consists of: *Disphyma crassifolium*; *Cratystylis subspinescens*; *Atriplex bunburyana*; *Atriplex vesicaria*; *Maireana pyramidata*; *Salsola australis*; *Sclerolaena cuneata*; *Sclerolaena diacantha*; *Tecticornia undulata*; *Eragrostis dielsii*; and *Roepera eremaea*. Most of the species are generally associated with the family Chenopodiaceae (Chenopods). Chenopods are a salt-tolerant species and are highly adapted to saline environments and generally have root systems that are over a metre to access elevated groundwater tables and moisture in saline areas (SLR 2025).

Mounding of groundwater resulting from seepage or downward pressure of the TSF has the potential to impact the health of native vegetation near the TSF and cause soil salinisation preventing future growth of native vegetation. Vegetation death can potentially occur when the root zones become inundated with saline/hypersaline water and/or water of a poor quality potentially causing root rot or oxygen deprivation of the roots.

Annual native vegetation monitoring and results

Annual native vegetation monitoring occurs at a number of locations within the zone of influence of the TSF. Vegetation monitoring is required under licence L9010/2016/1 and must compare the results of each monitoring assessment against the previous years to identify whether impacts are occurring.

To achieve the monitoring requirement, the licence holder engages a consultant to conduct two types of vegetation monitoring:

- Normalised Difference Vegetation Index⁶ (NDVI); and
- A field assessment to record the vegetation condition, vegetation cover and species at monitoring quadrants surrounding the TSF (The Keighery 1994 criteria).

The locations of the NDVI monitoring are presented in Figure 4 depicted by the “Assessment Areas” and the Keighery 1994 criteria monitoring locations are located at the quadrants.

NDVI monitoring results indicate a historical decline in vegetation within the TSF area (Figure

⁶ Spatial representation of how much chlorophyll (green vegetation/biomass) is present in the area (RPM 2025).

5). When compared to baseline vegetation data, this decline appears to be widespread across the region however, suggesting it is largely unrelated to TSF influence. Analysis of historical rainfall patterns alongside NDVI trends indicates that vegetation loss is primarily driven by an overall reduction in rainfall rather than site-specific impacts.

The field assessment in December 2024 indicated that there is no indication of a declining trend in vegetation density and/or condition around the TSF to suggest groundwater mounding is impacting vegetation health (RPM 2025).

On 24 September 2020 the licence holder notified the department of native vegetation loss associated with the TSF. Approximately 3.8 hectares of native vegetation on the eastern side of the TSF were impacted by salt deposits from receding surface water. Since 2020 additional salt accumulation appears to have occurred within the area and near TSF MB05 as presented in Figure 6, Figure 7 and within photographs taken during the vegetation monitoring events (Figure 8).

The Licence Holder’s historical vegetation monitoring results and reports state that the TSF is not attributing to any vegetation loss, however, the department notes that vegetation loss has been experienced at monitoring location Q NE near monitoring bore TSF MB05. The department considers that the vegetation cover reduction (Table 6), the increase in soil salinisation (Figure 8) and rising groundwater levels are possibly contributing to the decline and may be attributed to the TSF operation.

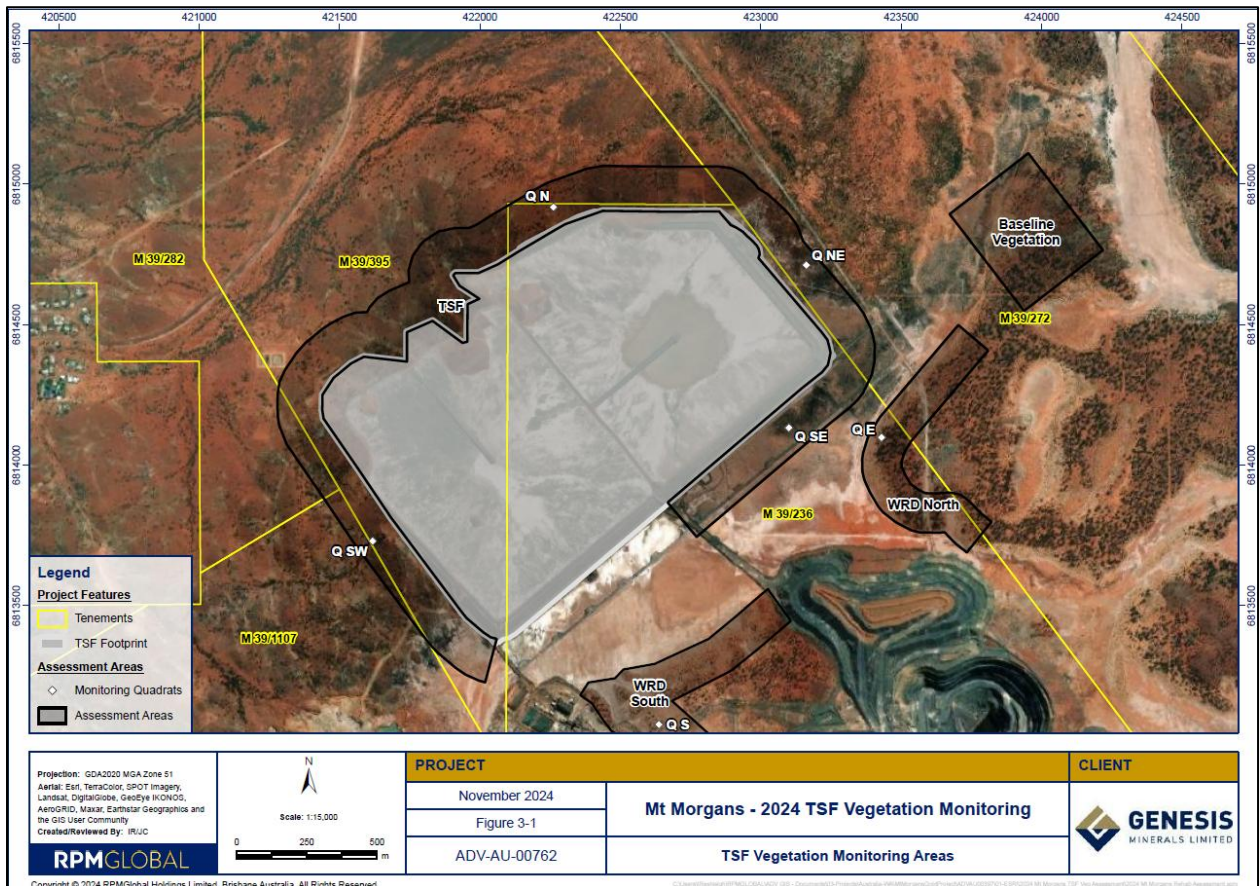


Figure 4: Vegetation monitoring locations

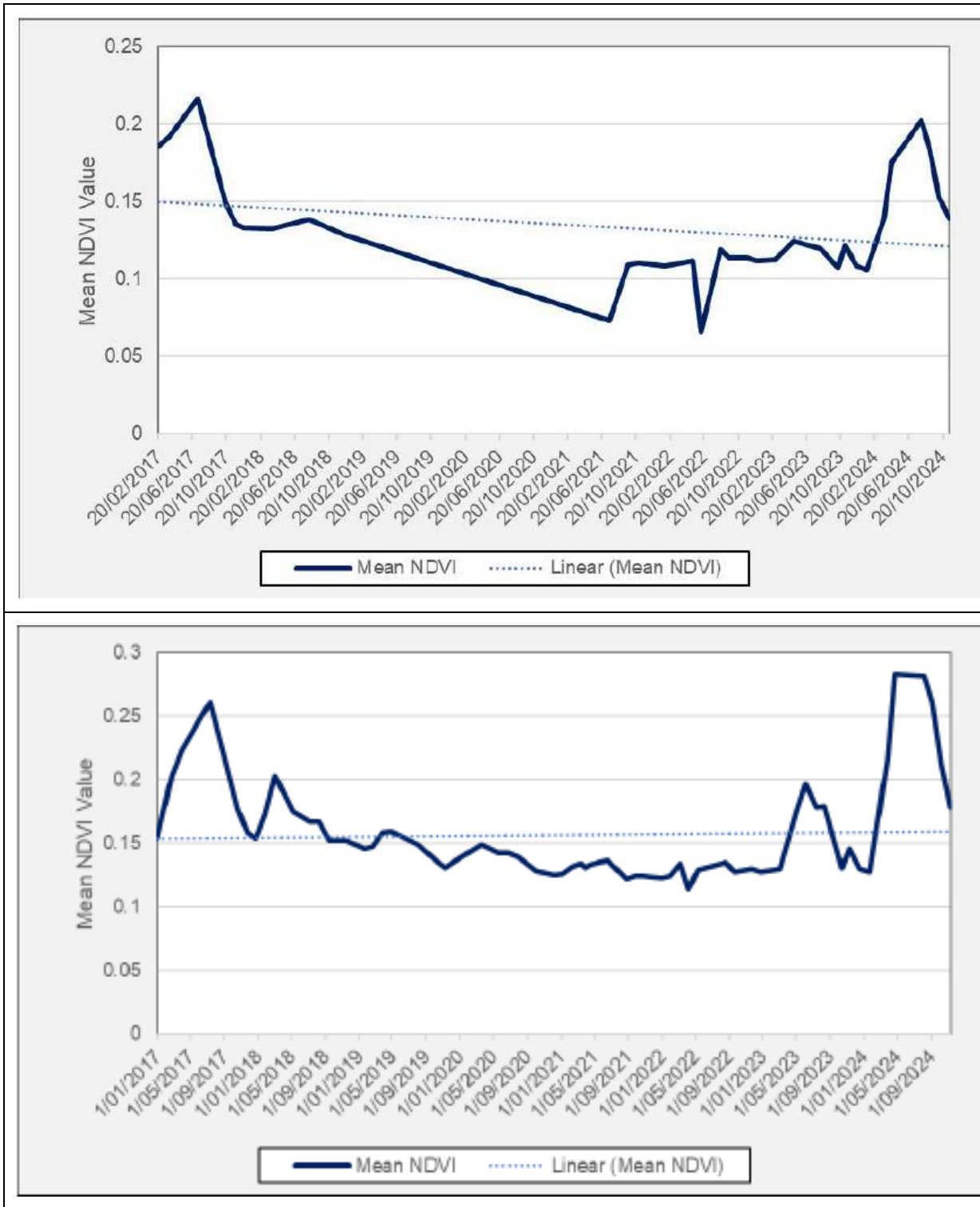


Figure 5: NDVI long term trend TSF Area (Top) Baseline Vegetation (Bottom) Sourced from RPM 2025).



Figure 6: Historical aerial imagery of vegetation northeast of the TSF taken on 17 January 2021 (Sourced from Google Earth 2025).

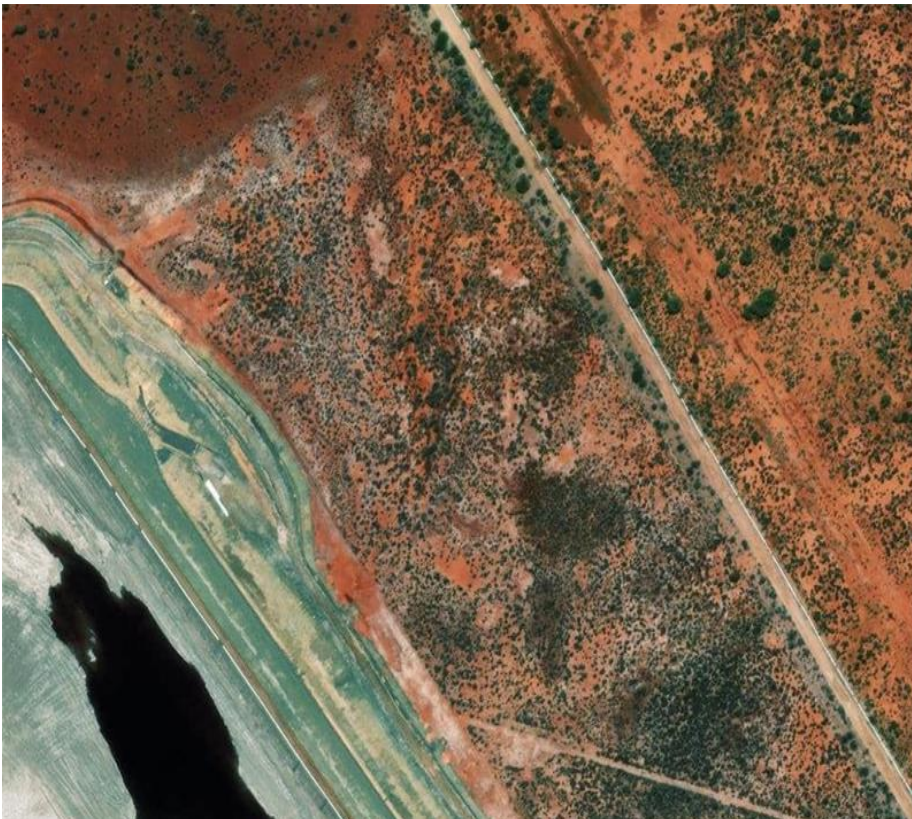


Figure 7: Historical aerial imagery of vegetation northeast of the TSF taken on 7 November 2024 (Sourced from Nearmaps 2025).

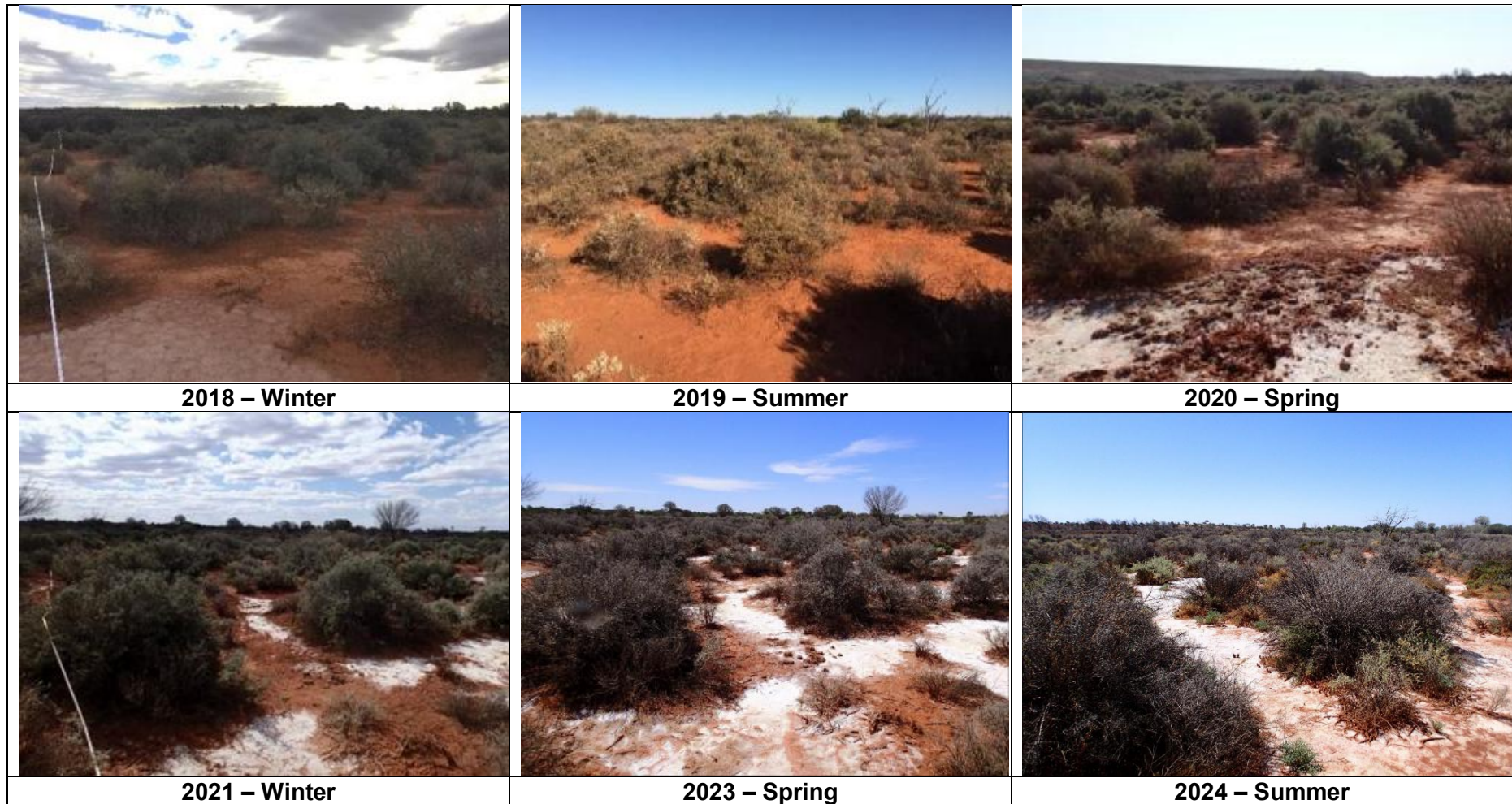


Figure 8: Photographs of NE quadrant during annual vegetation monitoring (Sourced from RPM 2022 and RPM 2025)

Table 6: Field monitoring of vegetation at Q NE⁷ (Data sourced from RPM 2025)

Vegetation Community	Acacia over Chenopod Shrubland (f)							
Assessment Date	2018 (Winter)	2019 (Summer)	2020 (Spring)	2021 (Winter)	2023 (Spring)	2024 (Summer)		
Vegetation Condition Rating (Keighery, 1994)	Very Good (3)	Very Good (3)	Very Good (3)	Very Good (3)	Very Good (3)	Good (3)		
Vegetation Cover (visual estimate only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% Bare ground • 30% <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> / <i>bunburyana</i> • 10% <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> • 10% <i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i> ssp. <i>Tenuis</i> • 10% <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> • 10% <i>Sclerolaena cuneata</i> / <i>diacantha</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% Bare ground • 40% <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> / <i>bunburyana</i> • 5% <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> • 5% <i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i> ssp. <i>Tenuis</i> • 5% <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> • 15% <i>Sclerolaena cuneata</i> / <i>diacantha</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% Bare ground • 50% <i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i> / <i>Maireana pyramidata</i> • 15% <i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i> • 5% <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% Bare ground • 40% <i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i> / <i>Maireana pyramidata</i> • 15% <i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i> • 5% <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% Bare ground • 40% <i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i> / <i>Maireana pyramidata</i> • 15% <i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i> • 5% <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% Bare ground • 40% <i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i> / <i>Maireana pyramidata</i> • 10% <i>Tecticornia</i> / <i>Sclerolaena</i> 		
	Total Vegetation Cover = 70%	Total Vegetation Cover = 70%	Total Vegetation Cover = 70%	Total Vegetation Cover = 60%	Total Vegetation Cover = 60%	Total Vegetation Cover = 50%		
Composition	Genus	Species	Density Estimate ¹					
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2023	2024
	<i>Disphyma</i>	<i>crassifolium</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	1%	1%	9%
	<i>Cratystylis</i>	<i>subspinescens</i>	N/A	N/A	24%	29%	28%	6%
	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>bunburyana</i>	13%	17%	23%	26%	25%	10%
	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>vesicaria</i>	20%	25%	15%	12%	10%	4%
	<i>Gunniopsis</i>	<i>quadrifidus</i>	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	N/A
	<i>Maireana</i>	<i>amoena</i>	N/A	1%	1%	1%	1%	N/A
	<i>Maireana</i>	<i>pyramidata</i>	N/A	N/A	14%	15%	18%	1%
	<i>Maireana</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	N/A	N/A	4%	4%	1%	N/A
	<i>Salsola</i>	<i>australis</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1%
	<i>Sclerolaena</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	7%	8%	0%	0%	0%	11%
	<i>Sclerolaena</i>	<i>diacantha</i>	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	6%
	<i>Tecticornia</i>	<i>halocnemoides</i> ssp. <i>tenuis</i>	13%	12%	0%	1%	1%	N/A
<i>Tecticornia</i>	<i>undulata</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34%	

⁷Monitoring location presented in Figure 4 of this amendment report.

	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>mulganeura</i>	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	N/A
	<i>Scaevola</i>	<i>spinescens</i>	17%	13%	7%	3%	3%	N/A
	<i>Cenchrus</i>	<i>ciliaris</i>	13%	11%	1%	0%	0%	N/A
	<i>Eragrostis</i>	<i>dielsii</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10%
	<i>Exocarpos</i>	<i>aphyllus</i>	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	N/A
	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>glabra subsp glabra</i>	N/A	N/A	1%	1%	1%	N/A
	<i>Lycium</i>	<i>australe</i>	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	N/A
	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>lasiophyllum</i>	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	N/A
	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>orbiculatum</i>	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	N/A
	<i>Roepera</i>	<i>eremaea</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8%

Note 1: RPM (2022) notes that a number of differences are apparent within the composition species within the quadrants, this is a result of a reassignment of species that were previously identified.

3.3.3 Licence holder’s controls

The licence holder has proposed to continue annual vegetation monitoring in accordance with existing condition 1.2.6 (see below). Seepage and mounding from the TSF is managed through a variety of seepage recovery infrastructure (figure 2) involving recovery bores, seepage interception trenches and sumps. The seepage recovered is either returned to the TSF or is used in processing.

The licence holder manages groundwater mounding in accordance with the GMP (GRM 2024) which requires:

- When trigger values are reached, Genesis [licence holder] should proceed with the construction of additional seepage interception sumps and installation recovery bores; and
- When threshold values are about to be reached, Genesis [licence holder] should proceed with the implementation of the groundwater management plan.

According to the most recent GMP (GRM 2024) the following should be implemented when the threshold is reached:

- Continued operation of seepage interception sumps and continual groundwater level monitoring;
- Weekly inspections along the perimeter of the facility to identify potential surface seepage, which will require additional drainage infrastructure; and
- If TSF MB05 water levels remain higher than the threshold additional seepage infrastructure to be constructed (TSF AB04-10)⁸. It is recommended within the GMP that each bore should be equipped with a submersible pump with headworks, gensets and pipelines to pump intercepted groundwater to the TSF surface or to the process plant.

The department notes that the licence holder has indicated that the new abstraction bores constructed (TSF AB04-10) have been drilled however headworks are not installed. The licence holder has mentioned that abstraction bores are only pumped when required and there is an intention to not permanently equip each abstraction bore. The licence holder intends to rotate bore pumps between seepage collection bores instead of permanently equipping each bore. The department notes that this proposed action differs to what is presented within the GMP (GRM 2025).

3.3.4 Summary of Licence Holder’s justifications for the removal of the MB05 limit and trigger

The Licence holder has provided the below justifications for the removal of the limit / trigger from monitoring bore TSF MB05. The department provides the following response.

Table 7: Licence Holder justifications

Justification	Department’s response
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⁸ Bores have been constructed however no headworks have been installed.

<p>TSF MB05 is situated in close proximity to the TSF embankment (~30 m).</p> <p>GRM (2021) states that <i>“The monitoring bore is unlikely to assess the effectiveness of the seepage interception system along the vegetated area at the north-eastern side of Cell 2 because of the proximity of the seepage sources and related seepage interception infrastructure.”</i></p>	<p>The department acknowledges that based on the bore location it may not be capable of providing representative data of seepage and groundwater interaction.</p> <p>While the bore may not accurately reflect groundwater and seepage interaction, the department considers TSF MB05 is suitable to provide SWL measurements in the area that may impact the native vegetation in the area.</p>
<p>The SWL in TSF MB05 was already regularly exceeding the limit and trigger before the department added the limit. Monitoring data since 2020 shows that TSF MB05 has been in exceedance of the 1 mbgl limit 53% of the time.</p>	<p>At the time of the amendment report (DWER 2024), the department only had groundwater data up to January 2024. This data indicated that groundwater levels were being managed, trending downward, and historically remained below the 1 mbgl limit during 2021 and 2022. However, when the amendment was approved in July 2024, groundwater levels at TSF MB05 were reported at 0.44 mbgl.</p> <p>The department’s risk assessment (DWER 2024) considered the historical vegetation loss in 2020. The imposed limits aimed to reduce the likelihood of future impacts on native vegetation by minimising inundation of the root zone and preventing soil salinisation.</p>
<p>The NDVI graph shows a notable increase in vegetation density, likely associated with increased rainfall well above historic mean that occurred between January and July 2024, indicating negligible impact of high SWL on surrounding vegetation. This is further supported by the field assessment carried out in December 2024 (RPM 2025) which determined that there is no indication of a declining trend in vegetation density and/or condition around the TSF to suggest that groundwater mounding is impacting vegetation health (Astill 2025).</p>	<p>The department acknowledges that NDVI graphs show an increase in vegetation density around early 2024 at both the TSF area and the baseline vegetation location (Figure 5). However, this increase appears greater within the baseline area than at the TSF area, which may indicate reduced soil and vegetation health at the TSF area, limiting potential growth.</p> <p>Although RPS (2025) states that there has been negligible change in net vegetation health and density since 2018, Table 6 suggests a reduction in vegetation cover. This reduction is attributed to lower rainfall and potentially by the salt accumulation in the area (Figure 8). Soil salinisation may reduce opportunities for native vegetation to grow even for salt tolerant species.</p>
<p>The locality of the TSF is within a salt lake system with pre-mining high groundwater levels. It is considered that the 1.0 m SWL limit is not a suitable indicator of environmental harm.</p>	<p>The department acknowledges that the TSF is situated in a shallow groundwater area and is located nearby drainage water lines and playa lakes making it difficult to control groundwater levels.</p>

3.3.5 Risk rating and decision

The department has assigned a **Moderate** consequence rating to this risk event. The department considered that the likelihood of impacts occurring if the SWL limit / trigger for TSF MB05 is removed is **Possible**. The likelihood rating is based on past monitoring data, observed soil salinisation evidence of potential native vegetation degradation (or reduced vegetation recovery after rainfall when compared with the baseline area) observed in the NE quadrant of the TSF

In accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020a) a moderate consequence combined with a likely likelihood, results in a **Medium** risk rating. This rating is considered as “acceptable, generally subject to regulatory controls”.

Decision and regulatory controls

Based on the information outlined in the preceding sections, the department has determined that removing the SWL limit /trigger for bore TSF MB05 is acceptable, provided it is replaced with a nearby monitoring bore that includes an appropriate limit and trigger value to ensure groundwater levels are maintained at an acceptable level in the NE quadrant of the TSF for the prevention of impacts to native vegetation.

During the 21-day comment period the Licence Holder suggested monitoring bore TSF MB07 as a suitable replacement bore as it will be more representative of groundwater levels that could impact native vegetation due to its location. The department has determined that TSF MB07 is an appropriate replacement bore and has applied a trigger of 1.5 mbgl and a limit of 1 mbgl to bore TSF MB07. The department considers the new triggers and limits for TSF MB07 are suitable to prevent future impacts to vegetation in the NE quadrant of the TSF. Condition 3.5.2 requires the licence holder to implement groundwater recovery if SWL triggers are exceeded.

4. Consultation

Table 8 provides a summary of the consultation undertaken by the department.

Table 8: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Wangkatja Tjungula Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC (WTAC) advised of proposal (28 November 2025)	Comments were received by WTAC on 3 February 2026. The following comments and concerns are summarised below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WTAC formally objects to the licence amendment application; 2. Potential environmental threats including: lowering of groundwater levels, impacts on native species, risk of contamination from mining operations and cumulative impacts with existing users; 	The department has considered the stakeholder comments during the assessment of the licence amendment. Outside of groundwater mounding/seepage management via abstraction bores no water extraction has been proposed within this licence amendment. This licence amendment is limited to authorising the increase of operating height and existing tailings storage facility (TSF Cell 2) and the removal of SWL limit for monitoring bore TSF MB05. No groundwater abstraction or new infrastructure is proposed.

	<p>3. Water extraction may impair hunting, fishing, gathering, cultural access, ceremony and protection of sites; and</p> <p>4. No consultation by the Licence Holder with the WTAC traditional owners has been done.</p>	<p>A risk assessment on impacts to receptors from activities within the scope of the amendment is presented in Table 5.</p>
<p>Umanity Pty Ltd advised of proposal (28 November 2025)</p>	<p>No comments received.</p>	<p>N/A.</p>
<p>Licence holder was provided with draft amendment</p>	<p>The licence holder strongly considers that retaining a limit and trigger at TSF MB05 is not suitable and notes the department's comment:</p> <p><i>“The department acknowledges that based on the bore location it may not be capable of providing representative data of seepage and groundwater interaction.</i></p> <p><i>While the bore may not accurately reflect groundwater and seepage interaction, the department considers TSF MB05 is suitable to provide SWL measurements in the area that may impact the native vegetation in the area”</i></p> <p>The licence holder mentions that the data clearly show that regional hydrological conditions play a defining role, independent of TSF operations.</p> <p>The licence holder has proposed to establish a trigger at TSF MB07 of 1.5 mbgl and a limit of 1 mbgl. The intention of this trigger is to provide assurance that additional seepage management will be promptly implemented if required.</p>	<p>The department has removed the trigger and limit values for TSF MB05 and has placed a trigger level of 1.5 mbgl and a limit of 1 mbgl for TSF MB07 as TSF MB07 is a suitable replacement.</p> <p>The department notes that in accordance with condition 3.5.2 the licence holder must prepare and implement effective management of groundwater mounding in the vicinity of the TSF to reduce groundwater levels below the corresponding trigger value.</p>

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

Licence: L9010/2016/1

IR-T15 Amendment report template v3.0 (May 2021)

Table 8 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 8: Summary of licence amendments

Condition no.	Proposed amendments
Throughout licence	Amended DWER file number to DWER internal number
Front page	Updated registered address.
	Amended DWER file number to DWER internal number
	Amended expiry date from 9/02/2026 to 08/02/2031 to align with grant date and the correct expiry date.
Introduction	Removed from licence as description of licence is no longer a department standard as it does not impact the requirements of the licence.
Instrument log	Amended date from last licence amendment
	Included Works Approval W2910/2025/1 and description.
	Included description of this licence amendment.
1.2.3 (Table 1.2.2)	Amended maximum embankment height when TSF Cell 1 is discharged to from 411.5 m RL to 414 mRL.
1.2.6	Amended to include a quadrat vegetation monitoring of the baseline location.
1.2.8 (Table 1.2.3)	Amended typographical which mentioned 400 tyres instead of 450.
1.2.10 (Table 1.2.5)	Removed condition and table as TSF MB07 has been constructed, the bore construction report was submitted to the department, and the department considered it compliant.
1.2.11	
3.5.1 (Table 3.5.1)	Removed SWL limit and trigger for TSF MB05.
	Added a SWL trigger (1.5 mbgl) and limit (1 mbgl) for TSF MB07.
TSF Monitoring bore locations figure	Amended figure to include updated infrastructure.
Vegetation monitoring locations figure	Included new figure showing quadrat vegetation monitoring locations.

References

Licence: L9010/2016/1

IR-T15 Amendment report template v3.0 (May 2021)

1. Astill 2025, Mt Morgans Gold Project Licence Amendment L9010/2016/1 Supporting Documents, version 1.0, dated 23/07/2025.
2. CMW Geosciences 2025, Tailings Storage Facility Cell 1, Stage 3 Raise, Mt Morgans Gold Project, Western Australia, Construction Completion Report, PER2024-0314AH Rev 0.
3. Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2015, *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*, Perth, Western Australia.
4. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020a, *Guideline: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia.
5. DWER 2020b, *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
6. DWER 2024, Application for Licence Amendment L9010/2016/1
7. DWER 2024, *Licence amendment report: Mt Morgans Gold Project (Licence L9010/2016/1)*. Mount Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd. Dated 10 July 2024. Available online at <https://www.der.wa.gov.au/our-work/licences-and-works-approvals/current-licences>
8. Genesis Minerals Limited (GML) 2024, MMGO TSF Cells 1 and 2 Stage 4 Works Approval Application, Attachment 3A TSF Cells 1 and 2 Stage 4 Commissioning Plan.
9. GML 2024, MMGO TSF Cells 1 and 2 Stage 4 Works Approval Application, Supporting document, Version 1.0.
10. RPM Global (RPM) 2022, Mt Morgans TSF Vegetation Health Monitoring, Genesis Minerals Limited. Job Number: ADV-AU-00239-02-02, 16 February 2022.
11. RPM 2025, Mt Morgans TSF Vegetation Health Monitoring, Genesis Minerals Limited. Job Number: ADV-AU-00762, 23 January 2025.
12. MWH Australia Pty Ltd 2015, Desktop Investigation into the Effects of Metals on Licence: L9010/2016/1 IR-T15 Amendment report template v3.0 (May 2021) 30 Gold Fields Australia, February 2015.
13. Mount Morgan WA Mining Pty Ltd 2025, Commissioning Report, W6008/2016/1 and L9010/2016/1 Stage 10 – TSF Cell 1 raise up to 414mRL, Mt Morgans Gold Project.
14. SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd 2025, Water Mounding Impacts on Native Vegetation. Reference: 620.042844.00001.
15. Timms, B.V., Datson, B. and Coleman, M., 2006. The wetlands of the Lake Carey catchment, northeast Goldfields of Western Australia, with special reference to large branchiopods. *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia*, **89(4)**, 175-183.