Application for Licence Amendment

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

Licence Number	L9208/2019/1
Licence Holder	Piper Preston Pty Ltd
ACN	142 862 409
File Number	DER2019/000338~11
Premises	Lake Way Sulphate of Potash Project Goldfields Highway, Wiluna WA 6646 Whole of mining leases M53/796, M53/797, M53/798, M53/123, M53/1109, M53/1102, M53/1104, M53/1106, M53/121, M53/1107, M53/1103, G53/25 and L53/214 Part of mining leases M53/910, M53/253, M53/1105 Shire of Wiluna
Date of Report	17 October 2023
Decision	Revised licence granted

Table of Contents

1. Decision summary

Licence L9208/2019/1 is held by Piper Preston Pty Ltd – trading as SO4 (Licence Holder) for the Lake Way Sulphate of Potash (SOP) Project (the Premises), located on the whole of mining leases M53/796, M53/797, M53/798, M53/123, M53/1109, M53/1102, M53/1104, M53/1106, M53/121, M53/1107, M53/1103, G53/25 and L53/214, and on part of mining leases M53/910, M53/253, M53/1105.

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 construction and operation of the Premises. As a result of this assessment, Revised Licence L9208/2019/1 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 Application summary

On 16 June 2023, the Licence Holder submitted an application to the department to amend Licence L9208/2019/1 under section 59 and 59B of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act). The following amendments are being sought:

- The construction and operation of a new pond (labelled as pond 2 or 'P2'), causing an expansion of the existing pond arrangement by 153 ha (from 1,691 ha to 1,844 ha).
    - The Licence Holder notes that the increased pondage will not result in an increased plant throughput. The increased pondage will not result in the generation of additional excess halite (NaCl), nor require the expansion of the 'excess salt stockpile'.
- An increase in the prescribed premises boundary to align to the tenements associated with the Ministerial Statement 1165; and
- Minor amendments to the existing licence conditions to align to current operations.
    - An increase in size of the stockpile pad, to accommodate maximum SOP throughput, as seen in Figure 1
    - An increase of concentration of treated wastewater irrigation emission limits
    - Removal of completed or obsolete conditions in the licence, specifically the requirement of water bird monitoring in proximity of brine ponds for a 12-month period (December 2020 to December 2021).
    - Redesignation of pond 'labels' to align with site layout and completed / ongoing construction; and
    - Correction of various typographic errors and inconsistencies in the licence.

This amendment is limited only to changes to Category 14 activities from the existing licence. No changes are proposed to the Category 85 (sewage facility) activities (already approved under L9208/2019/1). Table 1 below outlines the proposed changes to the existing licence.

Table 1: Proposed design or throughput capacity changes

Category	Current design / throughput capacity	Description of proposed amendment
Category 14: Solar salt manufacturing: premises on which salt is produced by solar evaporation.	260,000 tonnes of Sulphate of Potash per annual period	Pond construction will allow the Licence Holder to reach assessed production limit. No change to category capacity has been requested.
Category 85: Sewage facility premises	90 m^3 per day	No change to category capacity has been requested.

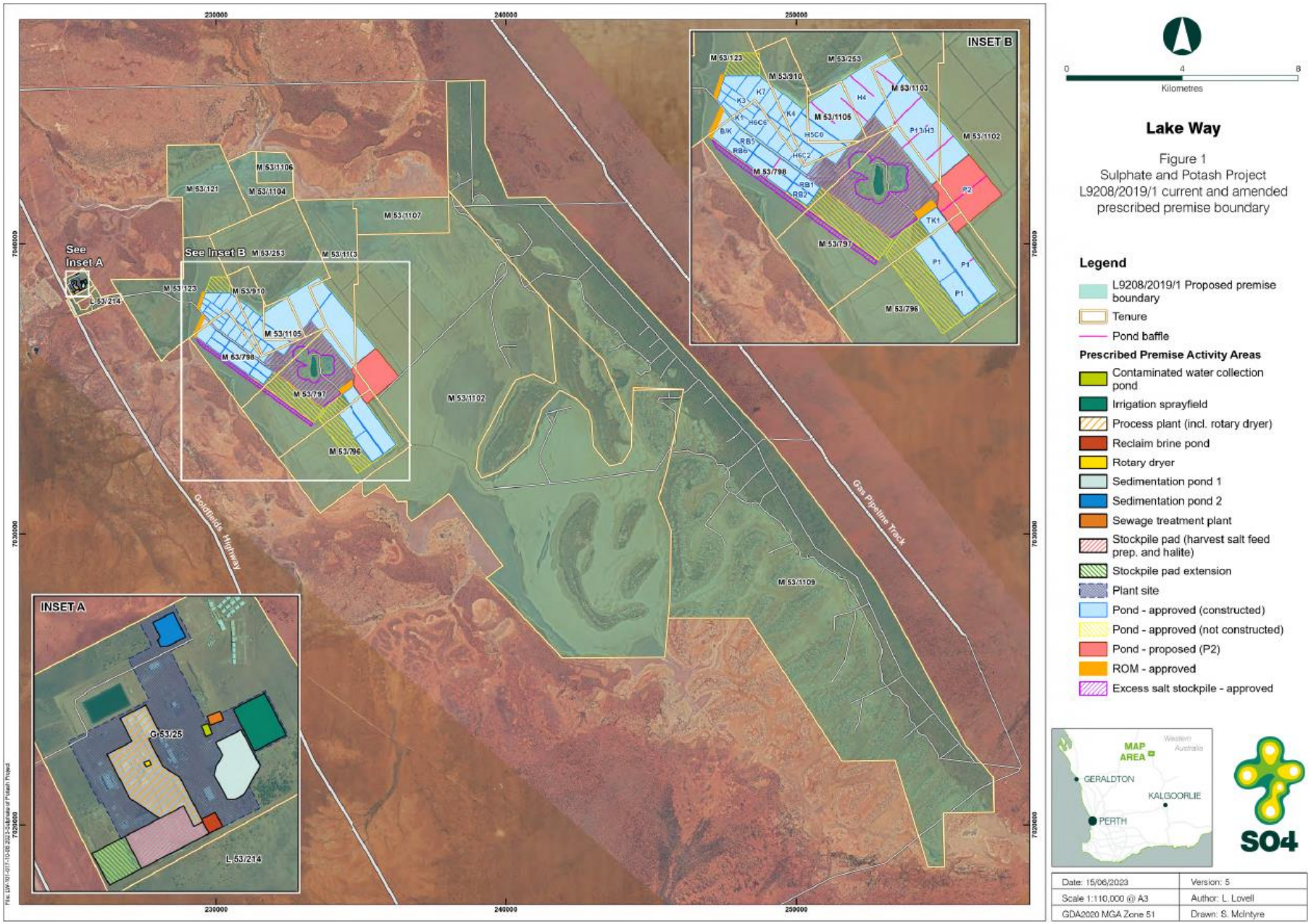

Figure 1: Lake Way SOP Project site layout and premises boundary

2.2.1 Proposed activities

Construction of additional pond on Lake Way

A pond footprint of 1,691 ha is approved under L9208/2019/1. This amendment application by the Licence Holder seeks approval for an extension of the pond system by a further 153 ha, bringing the total footprint of ponds on Lake Way to 1,844 ha. The proposed new pond is designated as pond 2 (P2) in the revised licence and in Figure 1 (above).

The Licence Holder noted that the additional pondage will not cause the SOP project to exceed the footprint approved under Ministerial Statement 1165, and no vegetation clearing is required for the additional pond construction.

The construction of pond perimeter embankments will involve one of two construction methods:

- Vinyl sheet piling (Figure 2); or
- Earthworks (Figure 3).

These methods have been used to construct the existing ponds and the Licence Holder does not expect there to be any significant emissions of dust or noise during the construction phase.

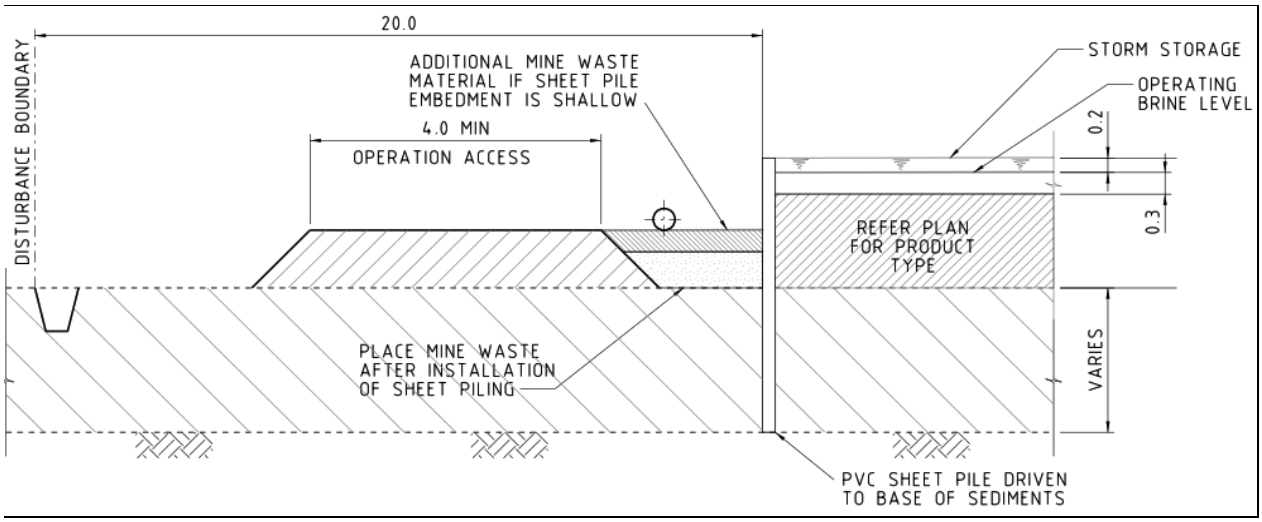

Figure 2: Cross-section of pond embankment – plastic sheet pile construction

Perimeter embankments constructed of earthen materials will be built using overburden waste rock and clay sourced from Williamson Pit waste rock dumps. The slopes of the bunds will be at 1V:2.25H. The inner face of the embankment will be lined with an HDPE liner which will extend into a cut-off trench at the internal toe of the bunds. The seepage cut-off will be excavated down to the underlying clays or basement that are present beneath the lake sediments.

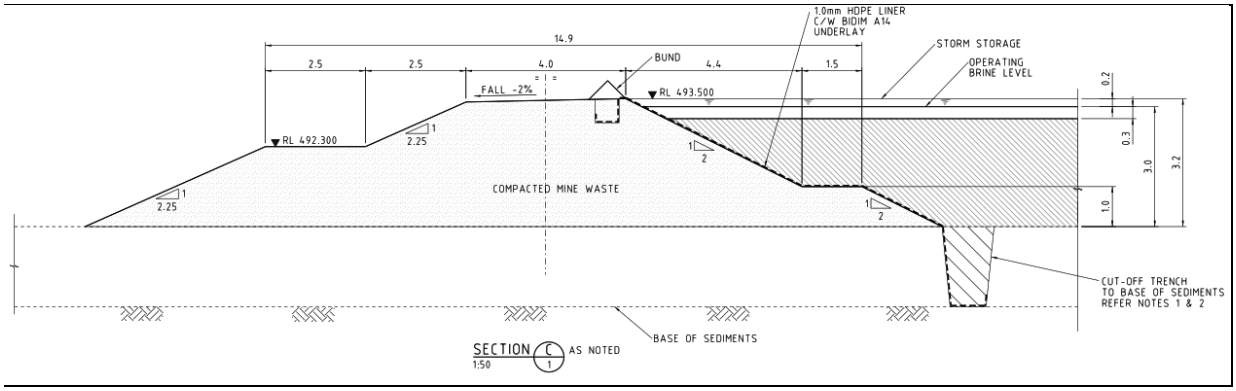

Figure 3: Cross-section of pond embankment – earthworks construction

A High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) liner will be installed on the internal face of earthen pond embankments to reduce seepage. The permeability of the selected HDPE liner will be in the order of 1 x 10^{-10} m/s. The pond floor will comprise in-situ lake sediments, which the Licence Holder notes typically exhibit permeability in the order of 1 x 10^{-5} m/s. All ponds will be designed and constructed with a minimum 200 mm perimeter freeboard allowance (as per existing licence conditions).

The Delegated Officer notes that an extension to pond 4 (now known as pond 1) has previously been assessed and approved by L9208/2019/1. This extension is yet to be constructed.

The Licence Holder does not believe that the establishment and operations of the additional ponds poses any additional environmental risk. The Delegated Officer notes that a range of existing licence controls are applicable to potential environmental risks associated with the construction and operation of additional brine ponds.

Update to Premises Boundary

The existing Prescribed Premise boundary approved under previous versions of the licence incorporated the pond infrastructure and processing plant. This footprint was based on consultation with the Licence Holder (during the works approvals process) considering infrastructure directly related to Category 14 operations.

In recent consultation with the compliance section of DWER, the Licence Holder considered an increase the premise boundary to include all infrastructure associated with the Project. The infrastructure within the extended footprint is associated with the brine supply and abstraction which includes, but not limited to, bores, channels, sumps, pipeline and pumping equipment.

The infrastructure associated with this extension are managed under the approved Mining Proposals 97099 and 92836 and existing conditions related to pipelines and brine treatment infrastructure are already included in the licence. The Licence Holder has provided evidence of ownership of all tenements within the updated premises boundary.

Change of footprint of stockpile pad

Within the SOP plant footprint, the Licence Holder propose to increase the stockpile pad for harvested salt feed preparation and halite. This extra space is required to allow the Licence Holder to reach maximum production capacity of 260,000 tonnes per year.

Existing licence conditions will be followed (additional area will be composed of compacted overburden or similar; the stockpile area will be bunded to contain surface water runoff, and surface water runoff will be diverted to the reclaim brine pond), and the Delegated Officer does not expect this change will produce additional risk to the environment.

Increase of concentration of treated wastewater irrigation emission limits

The off-lake sewage treatment plant was constructed under works approval W6282/2019/1 and added to the licence after an amendment in May 2021. Treated effluent specifications were provided by the manufacturer for the equipment but the Licence Holder states that meeting the concentration limit for total suspended solids (TSS) in treated wastewater has been challenging. The Licence Holder notes comparable premises use <30.0 mg/L as a limit for TSS and request this change be made to licence L9208/2019/1.

Removal of completed / obsolete conditions in the licence, including the requirement of water bird monitoring in proximity of brine ponds for a 12-month period (December 2020 to December 2021).

Dickson (1985) has investigated saline groundwater beneath and adjacent to salt lakes in the southwestern Yilgarn region of WA and has reported high levels of radium (Ra) and actinium (Ac) isotopes due to the leaching of granitic bedrock by hypersaline water.

The concentration of the salts from this groundwater may result in the accumulation of naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORMS) within the ponds. The most sensitive environmental receptors for chemical constituents in water in the evaporation ponds on Lake Way are likely to be birds that may visit the ponds.

Selenium is also considered to be an element of environmental concern within salt lakes. This is because of its ability to biomagnify in food webs in these water features, and to affect the health of bird populations (Brix et al, 2004).

While related studies of birds accessing mine storage dams has determined that wildlife will not drink hypersaline water greater than 50,000 mg/L (MERIWA, 2008), to provide certainly in the likelihood of the risk event occurring, the department considered it necessary to add a condition to the licence (during an amendment in November 2020) that required the Licence Holder undertake daily visual monitoring of bird use of the ponds over a 12-month period.

Under licence conditions (Condition 13 and 14) the Licence Holder was required to monitor the number and species of birds accessing (eating, drinking, swimming, or foraging, etc. in proximity to) the brine ponds and submit a report on these observations.

A report on quarterly waterbird monitoring was submitted by the Licence Holder to the department on 14 January 2022, fulfilling the requirement of the licence condition. Therefore, the Delegated Officer agrees that the condition can be removed from the revised version of the licence as part of this amendment application.

2.3 Part IV of the EP Act

The Licence Holder referred the Lake Way SOP project expansion proposal to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) in September 2019 for a full scale, 260,000 tpa, commercial brine processing operation. EPA assessed the impact of the proposal against four key environmental factors including Inland Waters, Flora and Vegetation, Terrestrial Fauna, and Social Surrounding individually, and also as a holistic approach to identify impacts to the environment as a whole.

An environmental impact assessment process was completed through Part IV of the EP Act and Ministerial statement 1165 (MS1165) was issued to SO4 on the 28th of April 2021. The proposal approved under Ministerial Statement 1165 allows for production of up to 260 kilotonnes per annum (ktpa) of SOP product.

In considering the potential direct and indirect impacts of the proposal, the EPA determined (EPA report number 1699) that the impacts are manageable, and the full-scale project may be

implemented subject to the conditions stipulated in Ministerial Statement (MS) 1165, as well as matters dealt with by other statutory processes. Also, EPA determined that the applicant must not exceed the following limits when implementing the proposal:

1) disturbance of more than 2,750 ha within the 25,449 ha development envelope;
2) clearing of more than 138 ha of native vegetation;
3) groundwater abstraction of more than 30 gigalitres per annum from paleochannel bores and lakebed trenches;
4) disposal of more than 5.1 million tonnes per annum of excess salts into the excess salt disposal area; and
5) project life of more than 20 years.

To date, two works approvals and a licence (along with various amendments) have been issued under Part V of the EP Act

An expansion of the existing ponds and stockpile area is required to allow for full production capacity of 260,000 tonnes of Sulphate of Potash per annum. These ponds were included as part of the formal EPA assessment and approved under Ministerial Statement 1165.

The additional pond (P2) proposed under this licence amendment lies wholly with development envelope depicted in Figure 1 of Ministerial Statement 1165. The additional works described in this amendment application are consistent with disturbance areas and other operational elements set out in Table 2 of the Ministerial Statement.

3. Risk assessment

The department assesses the risks of emissions from prescribed premises and identifies the potential source, pathway and impact to receptors in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk assessments* (DWER 2020).

To establish a Risk Event there must be an emission, a receptor which may be exposed to that emission through an identified actual or likely pathway, and a potential adverse effect to the receptor from exposure to that emission.

3.1 Source-pathways and receptors

3.1.1 Emissions and controls

The key emissions and associated actual or likely pathway during premises operation which have been considered in this Amendment Report are detailed in Table 2 below. Table 2 also details the proposed control measures the Licence Holder has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Table 2: Licence Holder controls

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Dust	Construction and operation. Fugitive dust liftoff from stockpiles	Air/windborne pathway	No specific additional controls proposed during construction and general operation of the brine pond. Waste salt discharge will have a moisture content in the range of 8-12%.
Noise	Machinery during construction and operation	Air/windborne pathway	No specific additional controls proposed

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Hypersaline water in ponds	Storage of hypersaline water in the temporary holding ponds. Harvesting activities Operation of brine treatment infrastructure	Seepage through base or wall of the ponds. Overtopping of ponds or embarkment failure. Direct discharge to the environment due to pipeline leak / rupture.	No specific additional controls proposed. Current licence conditions require the licence holder to maintain pond freeboards and conduct daily inspections of ponds, pipelines and perimeter drainage. Special inspections are required immediately following heavy rain or other unusual events that could compromise structural integrity or functioning of infrastructure.
Naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORMS) in saline groundwater	Groundwater that is being pumped / transported into the ponds. Precipitation during process / concentrated in ponds	Direct – contact through skin or ingesting by wildlife (water birds)	No specific additional controls proposed

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)). Figure 4 and Figure 5 display the location of surrounding human and environmental receptors, respectively.

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

Human receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Goldfields Hwy (road users)	Less than 350 m west of the proposed plant site
Blackham Resources mine camp	Around 13 km north (300 room accommodation)
Nganganawilli community	Around 15 km north
Millbillillie pastoral station	Around 16.5 km northwest
Millgool outcamp	Around 16 km southwest
Aboriginal Locations • Emu Farm (not a community) • The Village – Ngangganawilli (Abandoned	 ~ 16.8 km northeast of the premises boundary ~ 8.4 km north of the premises boundary

Remote Community) • Bondini Reserve (Permanent Aboriginal Town Based Reserve) • Desert Gold (Seasonal Remote Community) • Kutkabubba (Permanent Remote Community) • Ullula Station – Winjah (not a community)	~ 14.1 km north of the premises boundary ~ 18.3 km north of the premises boundary ~ 44.3 km north of the premises boundary ~ 48.1 km southwest of the premises boundary
Lake Way pastoral station	Around 31.5 km southeast
Environmental receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Lake Way	Premises is located both on and off the lake playa. • On-playa infrastructure includes brine extraction trenches, evaporation ponds and associated pipework. • Off-playa infrastructure includes brine processing plant, workers accommodation village, sewage plant and associated infrastructure
Groundwater	The shallow near surface aquifer (0 to 1.1 m) comprises a high porosity, moderate transmissivity sandy clay. The deeper aquifer (1.1 to 10 m) consists of several horizons of clay and sandy clay.

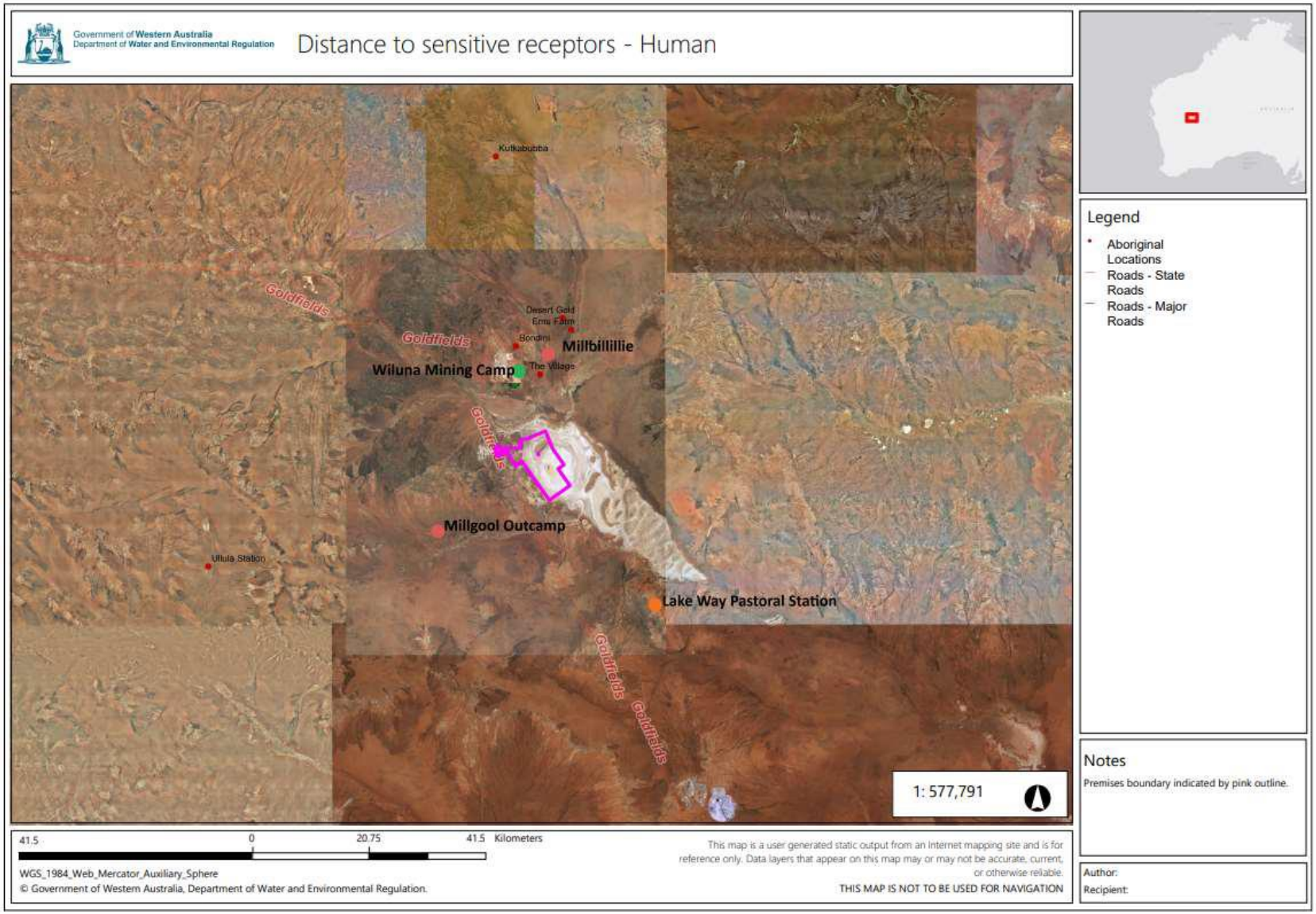

Figure 4: Distance to sensitive receptors - Human

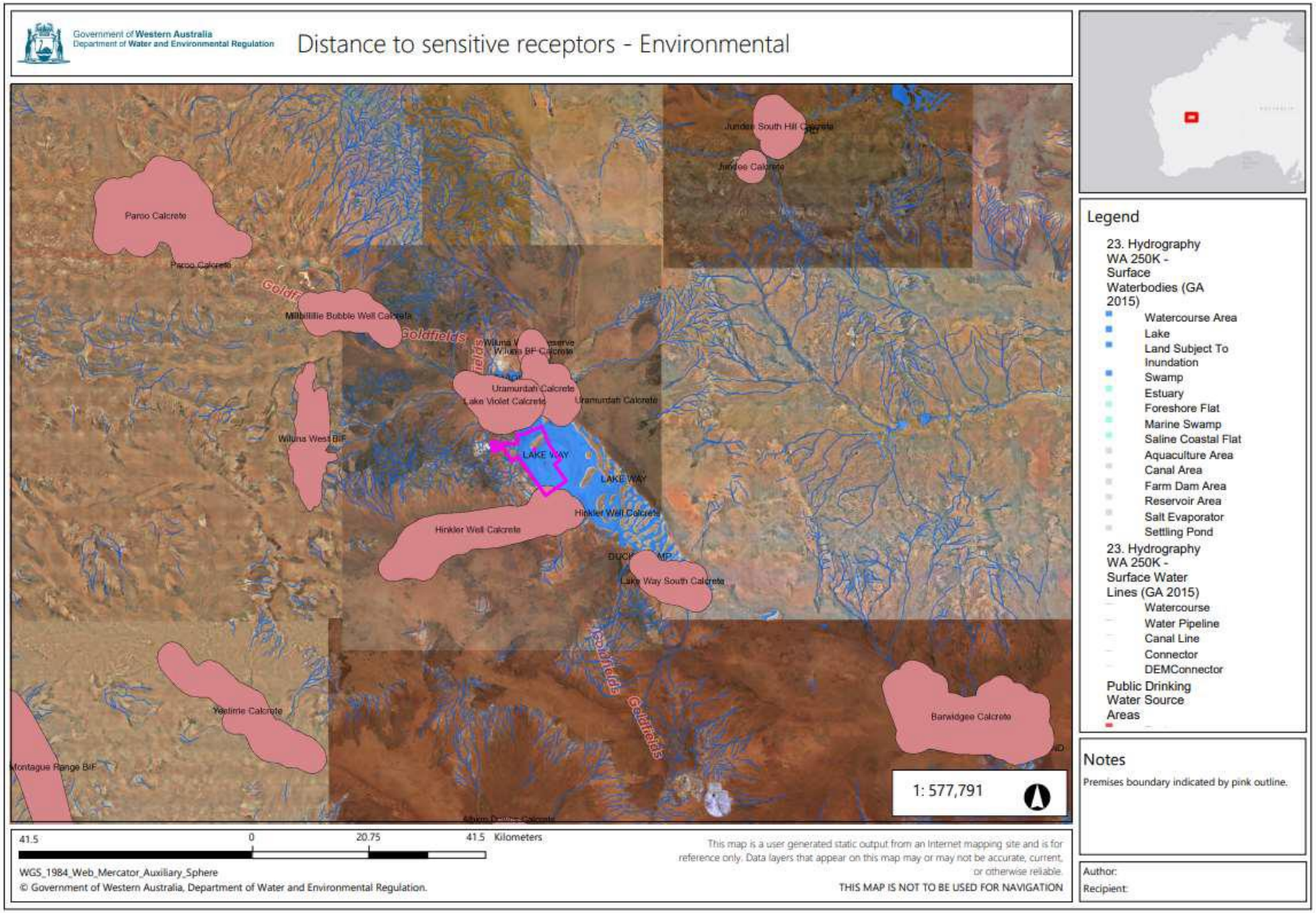

Figure 5: Distance to sensitive receptors - Environmental

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 L9208/2019/1 that accompanies this Amendment Report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the Premises i.e., construction and operation of an additional brine pond.

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, commissioning 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								
Construction of new brine pond	Dust	Air/windborne pathway causing impacts to health and amenity	Users of Goldfields Hwy	Refer to Section 3.1	*C = Slight* *L = Rare* ***Low Risk***	Y	N/A	N/A
	Noise				*C = Slight* *L = Rare* ***Low Risk***	Y	N/A	N/A
Commissioning								
Commissioning of new brine pond	Hypersaline water	Runoff from brine ponds. Discharge through leaks, pipeline rupture or failure. Seepage through base or walls of ponds causing elevated salinity.	Ecosystems adjacent to the premises and groundwater.	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 2 (Infrastructure and equipment - construction) Condition 6 (Infrastructure and equipment - operations) Condition 7 (Monitoring of site infrastructure and operations)	The Delegated Officer considers the current licence conditions are sufficient to mitigate the risks of hypersaline water discharge. The conditions require the licence holder to maintain pond freeboard and conduct daily inspections of ponds, pipelines and perimeter drainage. Special inspections are required immediately following heavy rain or other unusual events that could compromise structural integrity or functioning of infrastructure
Operation								
Operation of additional brine	Hypersaline	Runoff from brine ponds.	Ecosystems adjacent to the	Refer to	C = Minor	Y	Condition 1 (Production limits)	The Delegated Officer considers the current licence conditions are sufficient

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**				
ponds	water	Discharge through leaks, pipeline rupture or failure. Seepage through base or walls of ponds causing elevated salinity.	premises and groundwater.	Section 3.1	L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**		Condition 2 (Infrastructure and equipment - construction) Condition 6 (Infrastructure and equipment - operations) Condition 7 (Monitoring of site infrastructure and operations)	to mitigate the risks of hypersaline water discharge. The conditions require the licence holder to maintain pond freeboards and conduct daily inspections of ponds, pipelines and perimeter drainage. Special inspections are required immediately following heavy rain or other unusual events that could compromise structural integrity or functioning of infrastructure
	Naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORMS) in saline groundwater below and adjacent to salt lakes (radium and actinium isotopes)	Precipitation during production process Concentration in ponds Ingestion of pond water	Brine product Wildlife	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	Condition 15 (Monitoring of gross α and gross β radiation at ponds)	Pond water is monitored for gross alpha and gross beta radiation.
Increase in TSS emission limit	Nutrient rich effluent	Discharge to land causing soil contamination, impacts to the health and condition of native vegetation Seepage causing groundwater contamination	Ecosystems adjacent to the premises and groundwater.	N/A	C = Minor L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	N/A	The Delegated Officer has reviewed W6282/2019/1 and the previous amendment to L9208/2019/1 and acknowledges that the previously proposed TSS limit of <10 mg/L is comparatively low when compared to typical effluent quality expected in accordance with the Australian Guidelines for Sewage Systems, Effluent Management 1997. .

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**				
								An increase in emission limit to <30mg/L does not alter the risk profile of the emissions. As part of this licence amendment the emission limit for TSS will be changed to <30 mg/L, in line with industry standards.

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
Local Government Authority advised of proposal 18 July 2023	None received	N/A
Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) advised of proposal 18 July 2023	None received	N/A
Other direct interest stakeholders were advised of the proposal 18 July 2023	None received	N/A
Licence Holder was provided with draft amendment on 4 October 2023	The Licence Holder noted that Figure 2 in the Licence is the old layout, and most of the attributes are covered under Figure 1. The Licence Holder requested that Figure 2 be removed and provided an updated version of Figure 1 to better reflect the prescribed premises.	The Delegated Officer has removed Figure 2 from the License and updated Figure 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
Cover page	Inclusion of “Sulphate of Potash” to the prescribed premises category description.
Licence history	Updated licence history with DRAFT summary of this amendment.
Condition 1 Production limit	Inclusion of “Sulphate of Potash” to the premises production limit.
Condition 2 Infrastructure and equipment (Construction)	Updated pond(s) designation to match new premises map and add pond P2 to Table 2. Rewording of design and construction requirements to provide clarification and remove redundant conditions, specifically related

	sheet piling depth and pond design.
Condition 3	Increase total area of ponds from 1,691 ha to 1,844 ha.
Condition 4 Environmental Compliance Report	Update condition to ensure Environmental Compliance Report is submitted following the construction of pond P2, remove sub-condition related to construction of pond 5.
Table 3: Infrastructure and equipment operational requirements	Update site infrastructure / pond designation to match those in Figure 1.
Table 4: Monitoring of site infrastructure and operations	Update site infrastructure / pond designation to match those in Figure 1.
Table 5: Treated wastewater disposal requirements	Limit is incorrect. Licence capacity is 90 kL per day. Change “60 kL” to “90 kL”.
Table 6: Treated wastewater irrigation emission limits	Change concentration limit of total suspended solids from <10 mg/L to <30 mg/L.
Condition 13 and 14 Water bird monitoring	Remove condition 13 and 14 related to the monitoring of water birds accessing the brine ponds.
Condition 15	Update site infrastructure / pond designation to match those in Figure 1.
Figure 1	Updated map of boundary of the prescribed premises and site layout.
Figure 2	Removed (redundant figure)
L9208/2019/1	Corrected typographic errors throughout and amended licence condition cross-referencing.

References

1. Piper Preston Pty Ltd 2023, *SO4 Application form Licence Amendment ponds and footprint change*, Perth, 6000
2. SO4 2023, *Lake Way SOP – Licence Amendment L9208-2019-1 Attachment 3B: Detailed description of proposed activities*, Perth 6000
3. SO4 2022, *L9208/2019/1 Quarterly Waterbird Monitoring Report October 2021 – December 2021, 14 January 2022*, Perth 6000
4. Brix, K.V., DeForest, D.K., Dardwell, R.D. and Adams, W.J., 2004. Derivation of a chronic site-specific water quality standard for selenium in the Great Salt Lake, Utah, USA. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 23, 606-612.
5. B.L. Dickson 1985, Radium isotopes in saline seepages southwestern Yilgarn, Geochimic et Cosmochimicn Acta, volume 49, Western Australia.
6. Minerals and Energy Research Institute of Western Australia, August 2008, Cyanide Ecotoxicity at Hypersaline Gold Operations, Report No. 273 (Executive Summary, Volume II – Phase II (Definitive Investigation))
7. Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2015, *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*, Perth, Western Australia.
8. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020, *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
9. DWER 2020, *Guideline: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia.
10. Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) 2018, Environmental Impact Assessment (Part IV Divisions 1 and 2) Procedures Manual, Environmental Protection Authority, Perth, WA.

Appendix 2: Application validation summary

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">SECTION 1: APPLICATION SUMMARY</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Application type</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Amendment to licence</td><td rowspan="2">☒</td><td>Current licence number:</td><td colspan="3">L9208/2019/1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relevant works approval number:</td><td>W6282/2019/1</td><td>N/A</td><td>☐</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Date application received</td><td colspan="4">16 June 2023</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Applicant and Premises details</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Applicant name/s (full legal name/s)</td><td colspan="4">Piper Preston Pty Ltd</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Premises name</td><td colspan="4">Lake Way Sulphate of Potash (SOP) Project</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Premises location</td><td colspan="4">Mining tenement M53/123, M53/253, M53/796, M53/797, M53/798, M53/910, M53/1105, L53/216 & G53/25</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Local Government Authority</td><td colspan="4">Shire of Wiluna</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Application documents</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">HPCM file reference number:</td><td colspan="4">DER2019/000338~11</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Key application documents (additional to application form):</td><td colspan="4">Attachment 3B: Detailed description of proposed activities.
Summary of consultation</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Scope of application/assessment</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Summary of proposed activities or changes to existing operations.</td><td colspan="4">Licence amendment
• A pond footprint of 1,691 ha is approved under L9208/2019/1. This amendment application seeks approval for an extension of the pond system by a further 153 ha, bringing the total footprint of ponds on Lake Way to 1,844 ha.
Approval of the additional pondage will not cause project activities to exceed the footprint approved under Ministerial Statement 1165.
No vegetation clearing is required for pond construction.
• Increase in the prescribed premises boundary to align to the tenements associated with the Ministerial Statement 1165; and
• The Licence Holder also propose various administrative and other minor changes to Licence L9208/2019/1 to remove obsolete conditions and correct typographic inconsistencies.</td></tr>
</table>

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

Table 1: Prescribed premises categories

Prescribed premises category and description	Assessed production or design capacity	Proposed changes to the production or design capacity (amendments only)
Category 14: Solar salt manufacturing: premises on which salt is produced by solar evaporation.	260,000 tonnes of Sulphate of Potash per annual period	Pond construction will allow the Licence Holder to reach assessed production limit. No change to category capacity has been requested.
Category 85: Sewage facility premises	90 m^3 per day	No change to category capacity has been requested.

Legislative context and other approvals

Has the applicant referred, or do they intend to refer, their proposal to the EPA under Part IV of the EP Act as a significant proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☐	Referral decision No: Managed under Part V ☒ Assessed under Part IV ☐
Does the applicant hold any existing Part IV Ministerial Statements relevant to the application?	Yes ☒ No ☐	Ministerial statement No: MS 1165 EPA Report No:
Has the proposal been referred and/or assessed under the EPBC Act?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Reference No:
Has the applicant demonstrated occupancy (proof of occupier status)?	Yes ☒ No ☐	Mining lease / tenement ☒ Expiry: Years 2031 – 2034. Tenement register details for all tenements was supplied with application form.
Has the applicant obtained all relevant planning approvals?	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☒	If N/A explain why? *Land Administration Act 1997*; proposal does not require development / planning approval.
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing EP Act clearing permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒	CPS No: N/A No clearing is proposed.
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing CAWS Act clearing licence in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Application reference No: N/A Licence/permit No: N/A No clearing is proposed.
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing RIWI Act licence or permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☒ No ☐	Application reference No: Licence/permit No: GWL 202044, GWL 205291

Does the proposal involve a discharge of waste into a designated area (as defined in section 57 of the EP Act)?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Name: N/A Type: N/A Has Regulatory Services (Water) been consulted? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☒ Regional office: N/A
Is the Premises situated in a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA)?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Name: N/A Priority: P1 / P2 / P3 / N/A Are the proposed activities/ landuse compatible with the PDWSA (refer to WQPN 25)? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☒ Wiluna Water Reserve 18 km to the north of the premises boundary.
Is the Premises subject to any other Acts or subsidiary regulations (e.g. *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004, Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004, State Agreement Act xxxx*)	Yes ☒ No ☐	*Mining Act 1978* *Land Administration Act 1997* *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1974* *Country Area Water Supply Act 1947*
Is the Premises within an Environmental Protection Policy (EPP) Area?	Yes ☐ No ☒	
Is the Premises subject to any EPP requirements?	Yes ☐ No ☒	
Is the Premises a known or suspected contaminated site under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Classification: N/A Date of classification: N/A