



Application for Works Approval

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

Works Approval Number	W3152/2025/1
Applicant	GSM Mining Company Pty Ltd
ACN	165 235 030
Application number	APP-0031257
Premises	Granny Smith Gold Mine Legal description Part of Mining tenements L38/144, M38/397 and M38/692 LAVERTON WA 6440 As defined by the premises maps attached to the issued works approval
Date of report	6 February 2026
Decision	Works approval granted

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1. Decision summary

This decision report documents the assessment of potential risks to the environment and public health from emissions and discharges during the construction and operation of the premises. As a result of this assessment, works approval W3152/2025/1 has been granted.

2. Scope of assessment

2.1 Regulatory framework

In completing the assessment documented in this decision report, the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (the department; DWER) has considered and given due regard to its regulatory framework and relevant policy documents which are available at <https://dwer.wa.gov.au/regulatory-documents>.

2.2 Application summary

On 19 September 2025, GSM Mining Company Pty Ltd (the applicant) submitted an application for a works approval to the department under section 54 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

The application is to undertake construction works relating to expansion of the power station at Granny Smith Gold Mine (the premises). The premises is approximately 24 km south of Laverton.

The premises relates to the categories and assessed design capacity under Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (EP Regulations) which are defined in works approval W3152/2025/1. The infrastructure and equipment relating to the premises category and any associated activities which the department has considered in line with *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020) are outlined in works approval W3152/2025/1.

2.3 Overview of Premises

The premises operates under licence L8435/2010/3 for mining of gold ore. Granny Smith Operations consist of two main projects, namely Granny Smith open pit project and Wallaby Underground Mine. Granny Smith open pit project consists of 3 pits: Granny Smith, Goanna and Windich pits. Open pit development is no longer planned and underground mines are proposed (now called Granny Smith Complex Underground Project (GSCUP)). GSCUP consists of an underground mine beneath and surrounding the Granny Smith and Windich open pits.

The current power generation and cooling capacity of the site is not sufficient as the mine develops into deeper ore zones. The energy requirement will need to increase to support ventilation, cooling and ore extraction and this is critical to ensure safe mining at the Wallaby and other underground operations.

2.4 Proposed additions to the premises

The applicant proposes to install an additional 23 Jenbacher generators each with a capacity of 1.5 MW increasing the overall capacity, by 35 MW from 40 MW to 75 MW. In addition, the applicant will install a cooling plant that utilises an ammonia refrigeration system which will use a glycol water mixture distributed to the underground operations with insulated pipes. Underground heat exchangers transfer cooling to the mine ventilation air.

The new generators will be installed in a staged process with 14 units installed by January 2027 and 9 additional units installed by August 2027.

The expanded gas power station construction will involve the clearing of no more than 0.4

hectares of native vegetation. The clearing is not in an environmentally sensitive area.

Following a review of the information provided with the works approval application, the department notes that there does not appear to be a valid clearing permit for the proposed clearing of native vegetation associated with the expansion of the existing electric power station. The department's assessment and any subsequent granting of the works approval do not authorise the clearing of native vegetation. It remains the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that an approved clearing permit is obtained or that sufficient justification exists for an exemption from this requirement.

The requirement to store bulk quantities of glycol for the cooling plant will be required under Category 73. The cooling plant will require a significant increase in the amount of glycol stored, up to 1,000 kL. Ethylene glycol in bulk is classified an environmentally hazardous substance not otherwise specified under the Dangerous Goods Code.

The cooling plant will consist of 4 compressor sets with up to 4 cylinders of ammonia stored. Each cylinder will have a capacity of 230 Kg. There will also be storage of up to 6,000 litres of chiller oil at the cooling plant.

The cooling plant will be on previously disturbed land with no clearing of vegetation required.

2.5 Part IV of the EP Act

Ministerial Statement 551 was granted 9 August 2000 with Attachment 1 added 23 June 2006 and Attachment 2 added 2 December 2025. The statement does not have any conditions relevant to this application.

3. Risk assessment

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

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

3.1 Source-pathways and receptors

3.1.1 Emissions and controls

The key emissions and associated actual or likely pathway during premises construction and operation which have been considered in this decision report are detailed in Table 1 below. Table 1 also details the control measures the applicant has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Table 1: Proposed applicant controls

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls (CDM Smith, 2025)
Construction (Category 52 and category 73)			
Dust	Installation of 23 new gas power generators and associated equipment including vehicle movements	Air / windborne pathway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust suppression by water cart. Disturbed areas to be stabilised as soon as practicable after construction to prevent or minimise wind-blown dust. Plan activities to minimise exposure of

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls (CDM Smith, 2025)
	Installation of cooling plant and associated equipment.		disturbed soil.
Noise			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific measures. No sensitive receptors to be affected.
Leaks and spills of Glycol	Bulk storage of glycol	Overland runoff Infiltration into soil and groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All liquid chemicals to be stored within bunded area. All work areas that involve the use or storage of dangerous goods must have appropriate spill kits available.
Commissioning (Category 52)			
Emissions to air including NO _x , SO ₂ , PM and CO	Commissioning of gas turbines	Air / windborne pathway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each generator is self-contained within a modified sea container, designed to minimise environmental impact. Emissions are directed through an exhaust outlet positioned on the roof of the container, ensuring that exhaust gases are released vertically. Generators maintained and serviced at regular intervals designated by the manufacturer to ensure efficient operation and optimal consumption.
Natural gas, Diesel and Hydraulic oil	Leaks and spills of chemicals or hydrocarbons	Infiltration Overland runoff potentially causing ecosystem disturbance or impacting surface water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All liquid chemicals to be stored within bunded area. All work areas that involve the use or storage of dangerous goods must have appropriate spill kits available.
Operation (Category 52 and category 73)			
Emissions to air including NO _x , SO ₂ , PM and CO	Operation of new power generators	Air / windborne pathway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each generator is self-contained within a modified sea container, designed to minimise environmental impact. Emissions are directed through an exhaust outlet positioned on the roof of the container, ensuring that exhaust gases are released vertically. Generators maintained and serviced at regular intervals designated by the manufacturer to ensure efficient operation and optimal consumption.
Noise			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generators will be installed in containers or buildings.
Chemicals and hydrocarbons	Leaks and spills Breach of containment	Infiltration Overland runoff potentially causing ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All liquid chemicals and hydrocarbons to be stored within bunded area. All work areas that involve the use or storage of dangerous goods must have appropriate

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls (CDM Smith, 2025)
		disturbance or impacting surface water	<p>spill kits available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bunds will be constructed of impervious materials Bunds will hold 25% of the total volume or 110% of the largest container whichever is larger. Where hazardous chemicals or dangerous goods are decanted/transferred into a second container or mobile tanker for use in the workplace or transport, the following requirements apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the second container must be compatible with the substance (e.g. non-reactive) unless the entire contents are used immediately (and the container thoroughly cleaned), the second container must be labelled with the product name of the substance and the class label and subsidiary risk label.

3.1.2 Receptors

In accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessment* (DWER 2020), the Delegated Officer has excluded the applicant's employees, visitors, and contractors from its assessment. Protection of these parties often involves different exposure risks and prevention strategies and is provided for under other state legislation.

Table 2 below provides a summary of potential human and environmental receptors that may be impacted as a result of activities upon or emission and discharges from the prescribed premises (*Guideline: Environmental Siting* (DWER 2020)).

Table 2: Sensitive human and environmental receptors and distance from prescribed activity

Human receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Mt. Weld Pastoral Station	Prescribed premises is located within the pastoral lease.
Mt. Margaret	Approximately 18 km of the premises.
Town of Laverton	Approximately 24 km northeast of the premises.
Environmental receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Native vegetation	Native vegetation east of the proposed power station expansion consists of chenopod and mulga shrubland with scattered grasses on sandy-clay soils. The project area is disturbed due to cattle grazing and shows signs of degradation, with evidence of rabbits and other feral fauna. A previous fauna risk assessment by Terrestrial Ecosystems (for the GSM Solar Farm) covered the site and found no threatened ecological fauna communities within the proposal area (Supporting Information, 2025).

Underlying groundwater	Premises is located within the Goldfields Groundwater Area proclaimed under <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> .
Lake Carey	Lake Carey lies to the west and south of the proposed cooling plant, which is situated approximately 650 m to 1.5 km from the lake.
Surface water line	A single minor surface water line (ephemeral creek line) runs through the proposed power station expansion.
Cultural receptors	Distance from activity / prescribed premises
Name: Wati Kutjarra Dreaming (WON14-05) ID: 35808 Type: Ritual / Ceremonial; Creation / Dreaming Narrative	Located approximately 50 m east of the proposed power station expansion.
Name: Hillside Well Arrangement (360099 and 360100)	Located approximately 100 m south of the proposed power station upgrade.

3.2 Risk ratings

Risk ratings have been assessed in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020) for each identified emission source 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 applicant 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 applicant's proposed controls to be critical to maintaining an acceptable level of risk, these will be incorporated into the works approval as regulatory controls.

Additional regulatory controls may be imposed where the applicant's controls are not deemed sufficient. Where this is the case the need for additional controls will be documented and justified in Table 3.

Works approval W3152/2025/1 that accompanies this decision report authorises construction and time-limited operations. The conditions in the issued works approval, as outlined in Table 3 have been determined in accordance with *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions* (DER 2015).

A licence amendment is required following the time-limited operational phase authorised under the works approval to authorise emissions associated with the operation of the premises. A risk assessment for the operational phase has been included in this decision report, however licence conditions will not be finalised until the department assesses the licence application.

Table 3: Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the premises during construction, commissioning and operation

Risk events					Risk rating ¹	Applicant controls sufficient?	Conditions ² of works approval	Reasoning
Sources / activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Applicant controls	C = consequence L = likelihood			
Construction (Category 52 and category 73)								
Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed power plant expansion area Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and installation of infrastructure Vehicle movement and earthworks 	Dust	Pathway: Air/windborne pathway Impact: Reduced native vegetation health or death	Native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Possible Low risk	Y	Condition 1: Design and construction / installation requirements	The delegated officer considers that given the nature of the works and the separation distance to the nearest receptor there is a low risk of dust emissions impacting public health or the environment.
Bulk storage of glycol	Leaks and spills of glycol	Pathway: Overland runoff Infiltration into soil and groundwater Impact: localised contamination of soil and groundwater	Soil and Groundwater	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely Medium Risk	Y	Condition 1: Design and construction / installation requirements	The delegated officer considers the applicant's proposed controls regarding leaks and spills of Glycol are adequate and proportionate to mitigate the assessed risks.
Commissioning (Category 52)								
Commissioning gas turbines	Emissions to air including NOx, SO ₂ , PM and CO	Pathway: Air/windborne pathway Impact: Health and amenity	No human receptors Native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Possible Low risk	Y	Condition 7: Authorised emission points to air Condition 8: Monitoring during environmental commissioning	Delegated Officer considers that given the premises is located in a sparsely populated area, mining and related activities already occurring on the premises and the use of natural gas as a fuel the risk of impacts from air emissions is low. Applicant is required to undertake monitoring at least once during commissioning to allow a comparison against expected output emission. Because the fuel is LNG, the

Risk events					Risk rating ¹ C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant controls sufficient?	Conditions ² of works approval	Reasoning
Sources / activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Applicant controls				
								delegated officer has determined that only NOx will be required as a condition of the licence.
Leaks and spills of chemicals or hydrocarbons	Natural gas, diesel and hydraulic oil	Pathway: Infiltration into soil and groundwater Impact: localised contamination of soil and groundwater	Soil and groundwater	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely Medium Risk	Y	N/A	The Delegated Officer considers that the risk of contamination arising from hydrocarbon or contaminated water spills/leaks/releases is adequately mitigated by the proposed infrastructure and controls.
Operation (including time-limited-operations operations) (Category 52 and category 73)								
Source: Proposed power plant expansion area Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation of new generators Proposed location for new bulk chemical storage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk chemical storage (glycol) 	Emissions to air including NOx, SO ₂ , PM and CO	Pathway: Air/windborne pathway Impact: Health and amenity	No human receptors Native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Possible Low risk	Y	Condition 14: Infrastructure and equipment requirements during time limited operations Condition 15: Authorised discharge points during time limited operations	Delegated Officer considers that given the premises is located in a sparsely populated area, mining and related activities already occurring on the premises and the use of natural gas as a fuel the risk of impacts from air emissions is low. Generators are self-contained within a modified sea container with an exhaust position on the roof. The fact that their exhaust is directed away from the ground, the risk to native vegetation is low
	Leaks and spills of hydrocarbons and/or chemicals	Pathway: Infiltration into soil and groundwater Impact: localised contamination of soil and groundwater	Soil and groundwater	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely Medium Risk	Y	Condition 14: Infrastructure and equipment requirements during time limited operations	The Delegated Officer considers that the risk of contamination arising from hydrocarbon or contaminated water spills/leaks/releases is adequately mitigated by the proposed infrastructure which includes the generators being housed within a building or container and glycol storage in impervious bunds.

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

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

4. Consultation

Table 4 provides a summary of the consultation undertaken by the department.

Table 4: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Application advertised on the department's website on 4 December 2025	One public comment received on 25 December 2025, summarised within Appendix 1.	Refer to Appendix 1.
Local Government Authorities were advised of proposal on 4 December 2025	The Shire of Laverton replied on 7 December 2025 advising they had no objection to the proposal.	Noted.
Other Stakeholders: The Wangkatja Tjungula Aboriginal Corporation was invited to comment on 4 December 2025.	None received.	N/A
Applicant was provided with draft documents on 27 January 2026.	Refer to Appendix 2.	Refer to Appendix 2.

5. Decision

Based on the assessment in this decision report, the delegated officer has determined that the proposal to expand the Granny Smith Gold Mine LNG power generation capacity from 40 MW to 75 MW and to increase the storage of chemicals from 3,580 m³ to 4,580 m³ does not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. The determination is based upon:

- the remoteness of the power station and the absence of sensitive receptors;
- monitoring of emissions, particularly NO_x emissions during commissioning;
- additional glycol storage in impervious bund; and,

A licence amendment will be required to authorise ongoing operation of the constructed infrastructure. Licence conditions will not be finalised until the department assesses the licence application. The department will consider information reported in the Environmental Compliance Report, and if available the Time Limited Operation report, in assessing the application. Conditions will be imposed to ensure day-to-day operations do not pose an unacceptable risk of impacts to on and off-site receptors.

Works Approval W3152/2025/1 that accompanies this report authorises construction, commissioning and time limited operations only. The conditions in the issued works approval, as outlined in the above risk table have been determined in accordance with the Guideline: Risk Assessment (DWER 2020).

6. Conclusion

Based on the assessment in this decision report, the delegated officer has determined that a works approval will be granted, subject to conditions commensurate with the determined controls and necessary for administration and reporting requirements.

References

1. CDM Smith, 2025, *1002001 – Granny Smith Power Station Upgrade Works Approval – Attachment 3B: Supporting Document*, Perth, Western Australia.
2. Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2015, *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*, Perth, Western Australia.
3. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020, *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
4. DWER 2020, *Guideline: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia.

Appendix 1: Summary of public comments on the application during advertising period

Summary of public comments on application	Department's response
<p>1. Quantitative emission data is missing.</p> <p>The ECP only provides qualitative statements for NO_x, SO₂, PM, CO and SF₆, and without emission factors, stack characteristics or dispersion modelling, compliance with the Western Australian Ambient Air Quality Standards cannot be assessed.</p> <p>It's also not possible to understand cumulative impacts from the existing plant and the proposed additional capacity. A full emissions inventory (kg/hr for each pollutant) and dispersion modelling (e.g., AERMOD) predicting concentrations at the nearest sensitive receptors is required.</p>	<p>Delegated Officer considers that given the premises is located in a sparsely populated area, mining and related activities are already occurring on the premises and the use of natural gas as a fuel the risk of impacts from air emissions is low. Matters relating to air emissions and the risk associated with it, as relevant to the risk assessment under Part V of the EP Act are detailed in section 3.</p> <p>The delegated officer considered the applicant's proposed controls regarding air emissions mitigation are adequate and proportionate to mitigate the assessed risks and have been conditioned in the works approval.</p>
<p>2. SF₆ handling is inadequately addressed.</p> <p>The plan states that the new 33 kV switchboard will be pre-filled with SF₆ and that "no emissions are expected," but it does not include a leak testing protocol or contingency measures.</p> <p>Given that SF₆ has a global warming potential around 23,000 times that of CO₂, even small leaks during installation or maintenance could significantly increase the project's carbon footprint. An SF₆ management plan outlining routine leak detection, testing, and consideration of lower GWP alternatives (e.g., vacuum switchgear) should be provided.</p>	<p>The delegated officer considers the risk of SF₆ leaks from the new switchboard to be low and does not warrant an SF₆ management plan.</p> <p>The delegated officer considered the applicant's proposed controls regarding air emissions mitigation are adequate and proportionate to mitigate the assessed risks and have been conditioned in the works approval.</p>
<p>3. Baseline air-quality monitoring is absent.</p> <p>Laverton's semi-arid climate is prone to intermittent dust events, yet no baseline monitoring data for NO₂, SO₂, PM_{10/2.5} or ozone are provided. Without baseline conditions, any future changes cannot be reliably linked to the project. At least twelve months of pre-construction baseline monitoring ideally collocated with the DWER air monitoring network is essential.</p>	<p>The delegated officer considers the applicant's proposed controls regarding air quality monitoring are adequate and proportionate to mitigate the assessed risks and have been conditioned in the works approval.</p>
<p>4. Vegetation clearing footprint lacks spatial detail.</p> <p>Although the application notes that only ~30 ha will be cleared, the vegetation map from the Flora Survey is not included in the materials available for review. As a result, it is unclear whether any high value remnant vegetation (such as mature mulga stands) may be affected. A GIS layer showing the precise clearing footprint overlaid on the vegetation classifications, along with an assessment of any native vegetation offset requirements under the WA <i>Native Vegetation</i></p>	<p>The department's assessment and any subsequent granting of the works approval do not authorise the clearing of native vegetation. It remains the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that an approved clearing permit is obtained or that sufficient justification exists for an exemption from this requirement.</p>

Summary of public comments on application	Department's response
<p><i>Clearing Act</i>, must be provided.</p>	<p>Matters raised in submissions that are outside the scope of the assessment of this application, or the provisions Part V of the EP Act are not further addressed in this assessment.</p>
<p>5. Buffel-grass management is not described.</p> <p>Although <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> is recorded, no control or eradication strategy is provided. Buffel grass can elevate fire frequency and intensity, posing risks to banded ironstone habitats and nearby cultural sites. A weed management plan prioritising Buffel-grass removal before clearing, with post-construction monitoring to prevent reinvasion, is required.</p>	<p>Management of Buffel-grass (<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>) is outside the scope of the assessment of this application.</p> <p>Matters raised in submissions that are outside the scope of the assessment of this application, or the provisions Part V of the EP Act are not further addressed in this assessment.</p>
<p>6. Long-tailed Dunnart habitat may be compromised.</p> <p>The banded ironstone ridgelines are identified as important habitat for this Priority 4 species, yet the proposed solar farm layout appears to intersect these features. Such fragmentation could reduce connectivity, increase predation risk, and affect population viability. A targeted survey (e.g., live trapping and camera traps) is needed to confirm the presence and density of Long tailed Dunnarts on the specific ridgelines proposed for disturbance. If detected, the layout should be revised to avoid or minimise clearing, supported by a post-construction habitat restoration plan.</p>	<p>The Department assesses emissions and discharges from prescribed premises under Part V, Division 3 of the EP Act.</p> <p>Matters raised in submissions that are outside the scope of the assessment of this application, or the provisions Part V of the EP Act are not further addressed in this assessment.</p>
<p>7. Feral-cat and rabbit control lack specificity.</p> <p>Without effective control, ongoing feral predator pressure could undermine habitat gains and increase mortality of small native mammals. A formal feral animal management plan with measurable targets (e.g., ≤ 5 cats km⁻² within two years), dedicated funding, and independent auditing should be required.</p>	<p>The Department assesses emissions and discharges from prescribed premises under Part V, Division 3 of the EP Act.</p> <p>Matters raised in submissions that are outside the scope of the assessment of this application, or the provisions Part V of the EP Act are not further addressed in this assessment.</p>
<p>8. Dust mitigation is insufficiently detailed.</p> <p>Dust is identified as a construction phase issue, but no quantitative estimates or control measures such as water spraying frequency, vehicle speed limits, or real time monitoring are provided. Dust can reduce photosynthesis in remaining vegetation, degrade air quality, and increase respiratory risks for workers and nearby communities. A dust management plan with particulate emission modelling, defined speed limits, scheduled wetting, and real time monitoring with action thresholds is required.</p>	<p>Matters relating to dust emissions and the risk associated with it during the construction phase, as relevant to the risk assessment under Part V, Division 3 of the EP Act are detailed in section 3.</p> <p>The delegated officer considered the applicant's proposed controls regarding dust mitigation are adequate to mitigate the assessed risks and have been conditioned in the works approval, relating to equipment installation and maintenance.</p>
<p>9. Cumulative impacts are not addressed.</p> <p>The application considers the power station upgrade and the solar farm separately, even though they will operate at the same time. Combined emissions, increased traffic and additional</p>	<p>The Department assesses emissions and discharges from prescribed premises under Part V, Division 3 of the EP Act.</p>

Summary of public comments on application	Department's response
<p>infrastructure may create synergistic impacts on water resources, wildlife corridors and cultural heritage values. A cumulative effects assessment integrating both projects consistent with DWER's cumulative impact guidance and the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> requirement to assess impacts "in combination with other actions" is needed.</p>	<p>Matters raised in submissions that are outside the scope of the assessment of this application, or the provisions Part V of the EP Act are not further addressed in this assessment.</p>
<p>10. Indigenous cultural heritage is omitted.</p> <p>No information is provided on Aboriginal heritage surveys or consultation outcomes. Given the presence of known cultural sites in the Laverton region, proceeding without proper engagement risks non-compliance with the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>. Evidence of cultural heritage assessments, consultation with Traditional Owners, and the mitigation or protection measures to be implemented must be supplied.</p>	<p>During the assessment process, the Department identified two registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites under the relevant legislation. As part of the statutory public consultation period, the Department contacted the Wangkatja Tjungula Aboriginal Corporation to ensure that potential impacts on cultural heritage values were appropriately considered.</p> <p>Further details regarding the identification of these registered sites and the consultation undertaken with the Wangkatja Tjungula Aboriginal Corporation are provided in Sections 3 and 4 of the Decision Report.</p>

Appendix 2: Summary of applicant’s comments on risk assessment and draft conditions

Condition	Summary of applicant’s comment	Department’s response
6	<p>Applicant requested that the time frame for the environmental commissioning period be increased from 90 to 180 calendar days per stage.</p> <p>Commissioning of the power plant will be undertaken in two stages and includes pre-commissioning, functional testing and commissioning activities. A 180-day commissioning period per stage is considered appropriate and reflects the practical commissioning sequence for the power plant.</p>	<p>The department has updated condition 6 from not more than 90 calendar days in aggregate to <i>not more than 180 calendar days for each of Stage 1 and Stage 2</i>.</p> <p>The department has updated condition 8 to ensure monitoring requirements are suited to the extended commissioning period. Condition 10 in regard to monitoring has been added as a new condition.</p>
13 (a)	<p>Applicant requested to increase the allowable time-limited operations period from 180 calendar days to 250 calendar days per stage</p>	<p>The department has retained the 180 day time limited operation period separately for each stage as the department considers this timeframe sufficient for preparation, submission and assessment of the licence amendments.</p> <p>Condition 15 has been added to provide notification to the department upon commencement of time limited operations for infrastructure under Category 73, as no commissioning period is required.</p>
Condition 1, Table 1	<p>The Department requested the following information:</p> <p>Applicant to confirm the bulk storage will be located within the cooling plant footprint as shown on figure 3.</p> <p>Applicant Response:</p> <p>Gold Fields confirms that bulk glycol will be stored either within the cooling plant footprint as shown on Figure 3, or within the existing Wallaby stores yard. In both locations, glycol will be stored in accordance with applicable safety and environmental storage requirements, including appropriate containment, separation distances, and spill management controls as outlined in the works approval.</p>	<p>Schedule 1, Figure 3 has been updated to depict the two possible locations for bulk glycol storage, noting only one will be used.</p>
Schedule 1, Figure 3	<p>The Department requested the updated Figure 3 to indicate the bulk glycol storage locations.</p>	<p>The updated Figure 3 was submitted by the applicant and included in Schedule 1, Figure 3.</p>
Throughout the works approval	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Due to the inclusion of the new conditions, the numbering of the remaining conditions has been revised accordingly to maintain a consistent and sequential structure.</p>