Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Decision Report

Application for Works Approval

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

Works Approval Number	W3162/2025/1
Applicant	Aurenne MIT Pty Ltd
ACN	168 928 416
EO number	APP-0031694
Premises	Mt Ida Gold Project; Bottle Creek Premises Part of mining tenements: M 29/150, M 29/151, G 29/29, G 29/30, G 29/31, G 29/32, L 29/145, L 29/153, L 29/154, L 29/137 As defined by the premises maps attached to the issued works approval
Date of report	20/04/2026 (**FINAL**)
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 W3162/2025/1has 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 9 October 2025, Aurenne MIT Pty Ltd (the applicant, or "Aurenne Mining") submitted an application for a works approval to the department under section 54 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) for the Mt Ida Gold Project; Bottle Creek premises. The premises is approximately 73 km northwest of Menzies, Western Australia.

The application is to undertake construction works relating to operation of two Category 5 tailings thickeners for the processing of gold bearing ore, with the disposal of high-density slurry into an integrated waste landform tailings storage facility (IWL/TSF) facility at the premises.

The premises relates to the category and assessed production / design capacity under Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (EP Regulations) which are defined in works approval W3162/2025/1. 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 W3162/2025/1.

2.3 Overview of applicant and premises

Aurenne Mining is developing the Mt Ida Gold Project (MIG) (the project), planned to be a 2.2 Mtpa gold mining operation using conventional carbon-in-leach technology. The project is centered around the Bottle Creek and Mt Ida project areas in the Eastern Goldfields, 80 km west of Menzies, and 230 km north-northwest of Kalgoorlie with little existing infrastructure (Figure 1).

Gold at Bottle Creek was discovered in 1983 and mined by Norgold Ltd between 1988 and 1989 but was prematurely shut down due to a pit wall failure, mill issues, and a declining gold price in 1990. The project produced 93,000 oz of gold from two open pits (VB and Boags) in the 18 months of operation.

Remaining are two long narrow water filled pits and mullock hills. The mullock has been encased in earth and rehabilitated with relinquishment by Norgold and Rio Tinto in 2001 back to the state government.

Aurenne Mining's acquisition of the project tenements occurred mid-2020 and Aurenne has since consolidated additional tenements to develop a viable operation of mining and processing, known as the Mt Ida Gold Project.

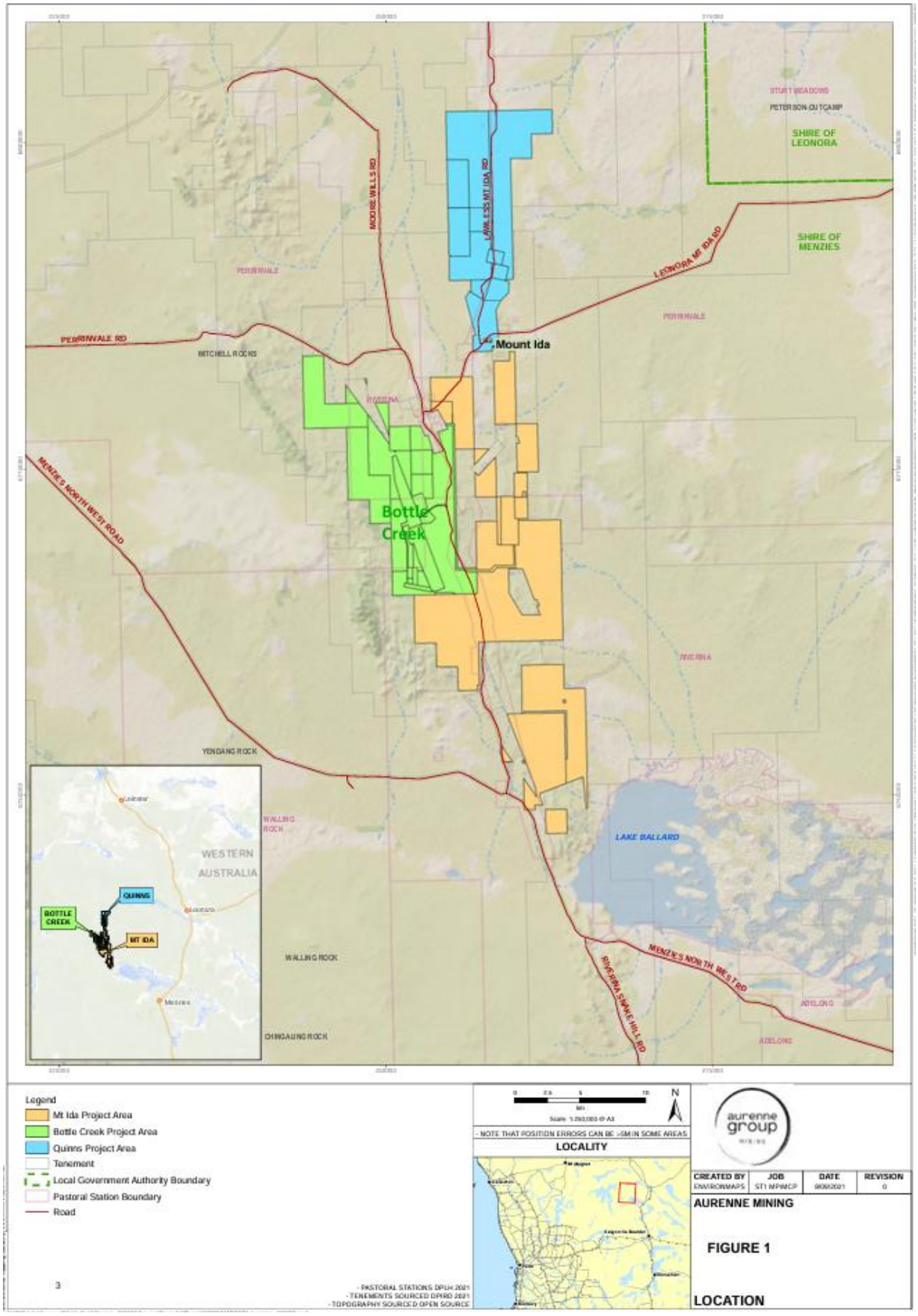

Figure 1: Aurenne Mining Mt Ida / Bottle Creek location

2.4 Bottle Creek processing plant

The Aurenne Mt Ida Gold Project is currently under development via several instruments issued by the department. Works approval W6640/2022/1 has been extended to December 2026 by DWER and is currently in extended time limited operations to 28 May 2026. An ongoing operating licence has been applied for in September 2025 with a revised application submitted to the department on 25 March 2026.

The Bottle Creek processing plant has been constructed on G 29/29 to the east of the Bottle Creek mining area and is oriented North-South, with the ROM pad and primary crusher pocket established on elevated terrain to the North. It will discharge tailing slurry to an integrated waste landform (IWL) on G 29/30 to the north, and generally consists of:

- a run of mine (ROM) ore pad accepting delivery of ore by rigid mining trucks of nominal 100 tonne capacity which is stockpiled according to metallurgy and grade and reclaimed by front end loader.
- a single stage crushing circuit with a surge bin, which bypasses excess feed to a crushed ore stockpile for front end loader reclaim.
- a SAG mill with provision for a future pebble crushing circuit.
- mill discharge pumps to a cyclone cluster for classification with underflow able to be split to the SAG mill or to a Ball mill and overflow passing through trash screen.
- thickening of leach feed before reporting to a carbo in pulp (CIP) circuit consisting of seven mechanically agitated CIP tanks with intertank screens.
- loaded carbon removal from the adsorption circuit by passing slurry over a screen and the carbon acid washed and transferred to an elution column.
- a pressure Zadra-process elution circuit including a carbon regeneration kiln, electrowinning cells, goldroom and goldroom furnace.
- chemical reagent storage (quicklime, sodium cyanide, hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide, carbon).
- tailings pumps and piping to the IWL/TSF.

The Bottle Creek Processing Plant is designed for a nominal ore throughput of 2.2 Mtpa configured based on successful commissioning, new mineral reserves and resources and the metallurgical test work results (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Mt Ida Bottle Creek site layout

2.5 Tailings thickener upgrade summary

Aurene plans to install two 950 tonne tanks into the processing circuit (one leach thickener tank and one tailings thickener tank) (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

The core function of the upgrade is to dewater the tailings slurry from the carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit before its disposal in the tailings storage facility (TSF). The design successfully increases the tailings pulp density from 44.8% solids by weight to a high-density slurry of 60.0% solids.

The applicant states that this physical transformation of the tailings stream is the catalyst for significant operational, financial, and environmental benefits.

The thickener installation will facilitate the direct recovery of 239 m^3 per hour of water from the tailings stream and recycle it back to the process water pond. The applicant states that recovered water is immediately recycled within the plant, satisfying approximately 26% of the grinding circuit's water demand.

This internal recycling loop will reduce the site's dependency on external raw water sources, with the required make-up from the bore field being between 106 to 117 m^3 per hour. By recovering water before it reaches the TSF, the applicant also believes this will significantly curtail potential water losses to evaporation.

Operationally, the inclusion of tailings thickeners to the project yields considerable efficiencies. The total volume of slurry pumped to the TSF is reduced by over 35%, leading to lower energy consumption and associated operational expenditure. The production of denser tailings also allows for more efficient utilization of the TSF's volumetric capacity, which can extend the facility's operational life and defer or reduce the significant capital expenditure associated with future dam raises or expansions.

The applicant also believes this represents an improvement in the safety and stability of the TSF. By removing a substantial volume of water prior to deposition, the project may produce a denser, stronger, and non-segregating tailings mass. This may enhance the facility's geotechnical stability.

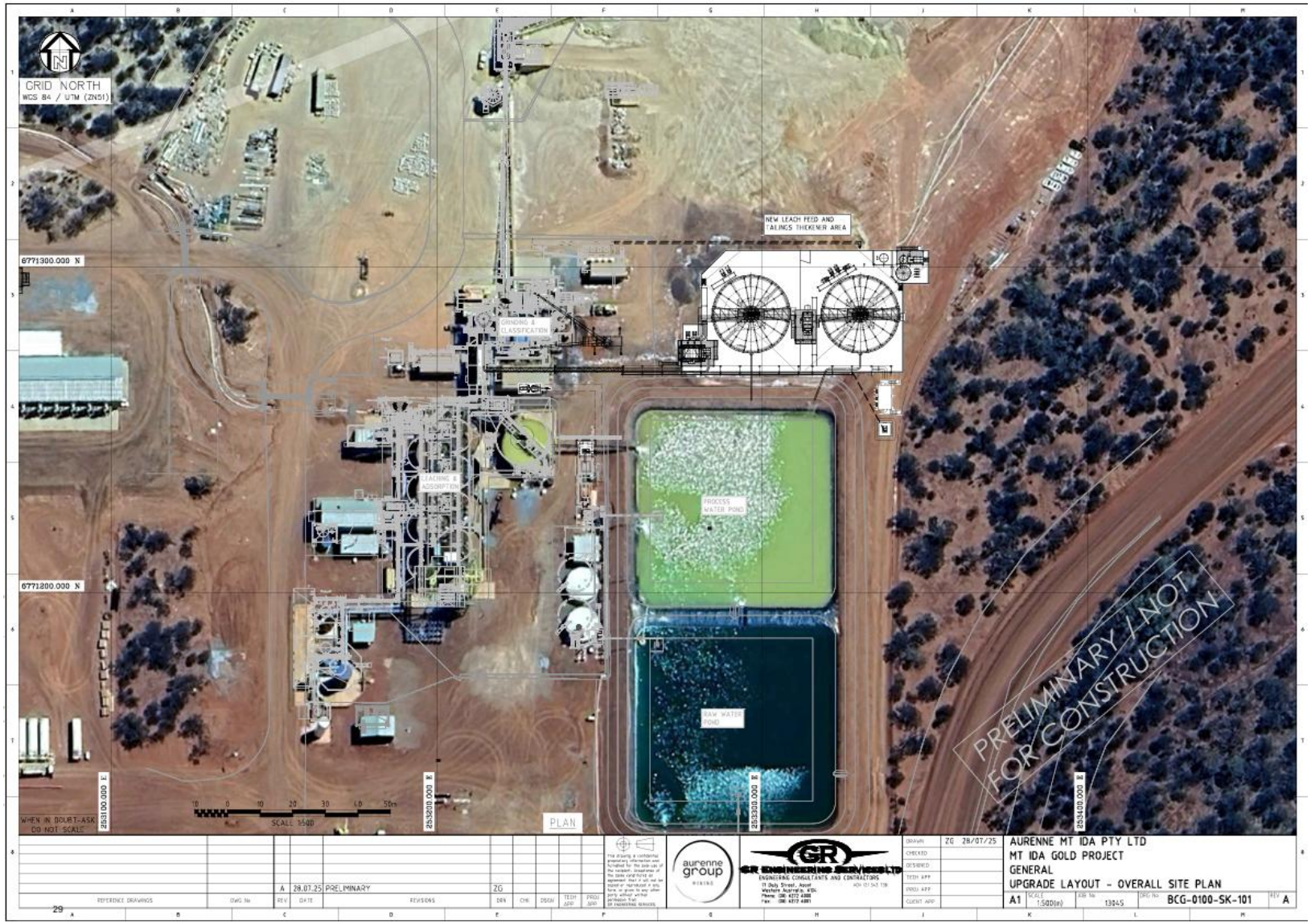

Figure 3: Proposed tailings thickener site location

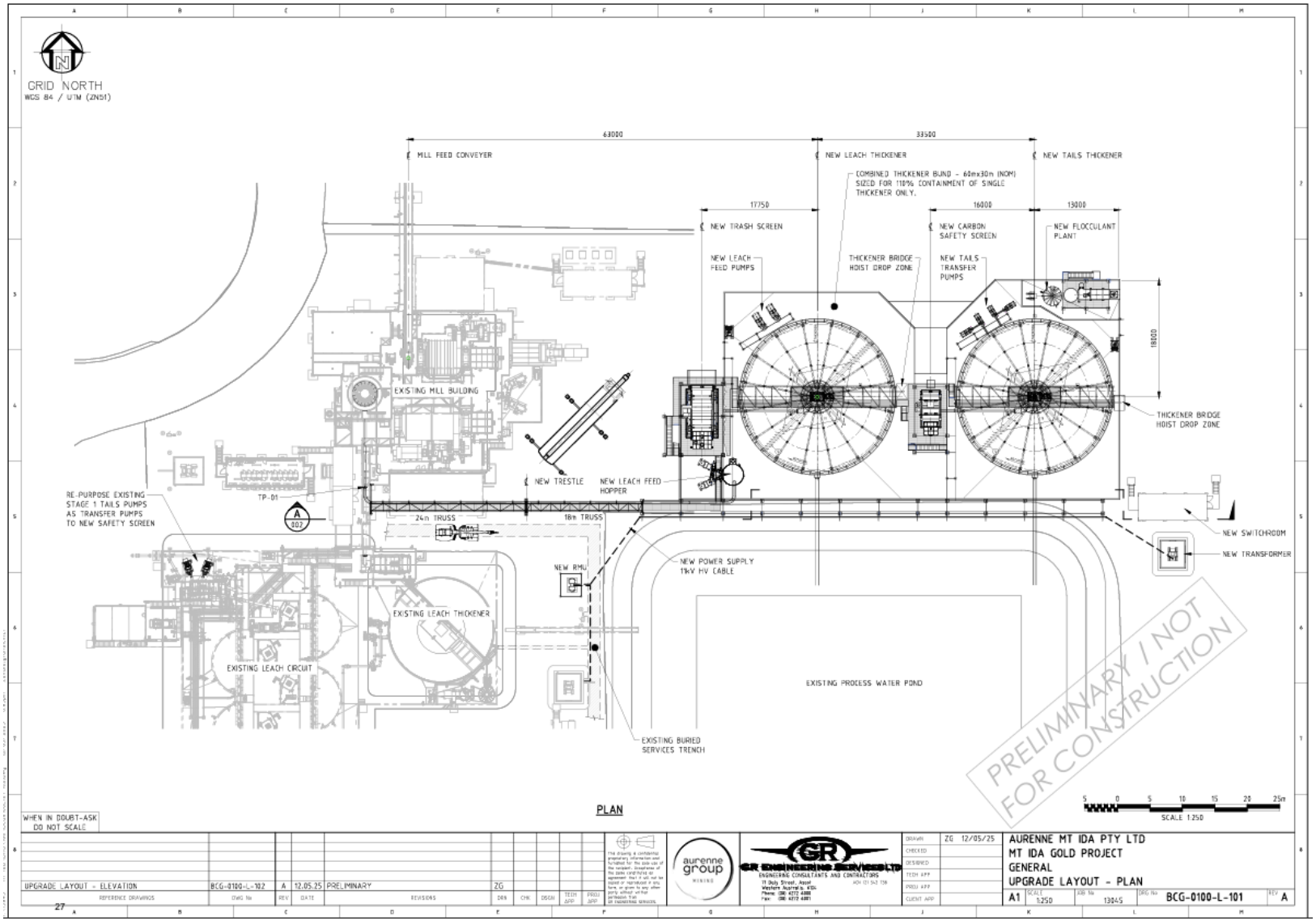

Figure 4: Proposed tailing thickener schematic design

2.5.1 Update to process flow

The upgraded process flowsheet introduces a critical dewatering stage immediately following the tailings screen (Figure 5). Instead of being pumped directly to the TSF, the screen underflow is now directed as feed to the new tailings thickener.

Within the thickener, the solid particles agglomerate and settle to the bottom of the tank, forming a dense, compacted mud bed. A slowly rotating rake mechanism assists in moving this thickened slurry towards a central discharge cone at the bottom of the tank. This high-density slurry, known as the thickener underflow, is then pumped to the TSF for final deposition.

Simultaneously, the water from which the solids have settled forms a clear layer at the top of the thickener. This clarified water, known as the thickener overflow, is collected in a peripheral launder and is immediately available for reuse. It is piped directly to the site's process water pond, creating a closed-loop recycling circuit within the plant.

2.5.2 Equipment and infrastructure

The tailings thickener system includes the thickener mechanism and high-pressure pumping system designed for long-distance slurry transport. The tailings pumping system is configured as a duty-standby, two-stage arrangement, which the applicant believes will provide both the required discharge pressure and a high level of operational redundancy.

The tailings thickener utilizes the same primary control strategy as the pre-leach thickener. The applicant states that it is further augmented with safety and environmental control loop for monitoring the integrity of the tailings pipeline.

The control loop is designed to provide rapid detection of a pipeline leak or rupture, which is a major operational and environmental risk. The system uses two magnetic flow meters: one located at the tailings pump discharge and a second located near the TSF discharge point. The process control system (PCS) calculates the differential flow between these two meters in real-time. A critical, high-priority alarm is triggered if the calculated flow differential exceeds pre-defined thresholds for a specified duration:

- a deviation greater than 5% for more than 600 seconds (10 minutes).
- a deviation greater than 10% for more than 120 seconds (2 minutes).

This two-tiered logic provides a robust detection mechanism that is sensitive to small, persistent leaks as well as large, sudden ruptures, while minimizing the potential for nuisance alarms.

2.5.3 Commissioning and operation of the tailings thickener

The works approval application does not include a detailed commissioning plan for the proposed tailings thickeners. Commissioning activities are implicitly provided for through the authorisation of construction and time limited operations. Environmental risks associated with commissioning are managed through the same engineered controls and management measures described for operational activities. No commissioning specific emissions or discharges, beyond those assessed for operation, have been identified. On this basis, commissioning is not expected to result in additional or materially different environmental impacts from those already assessed under this application.

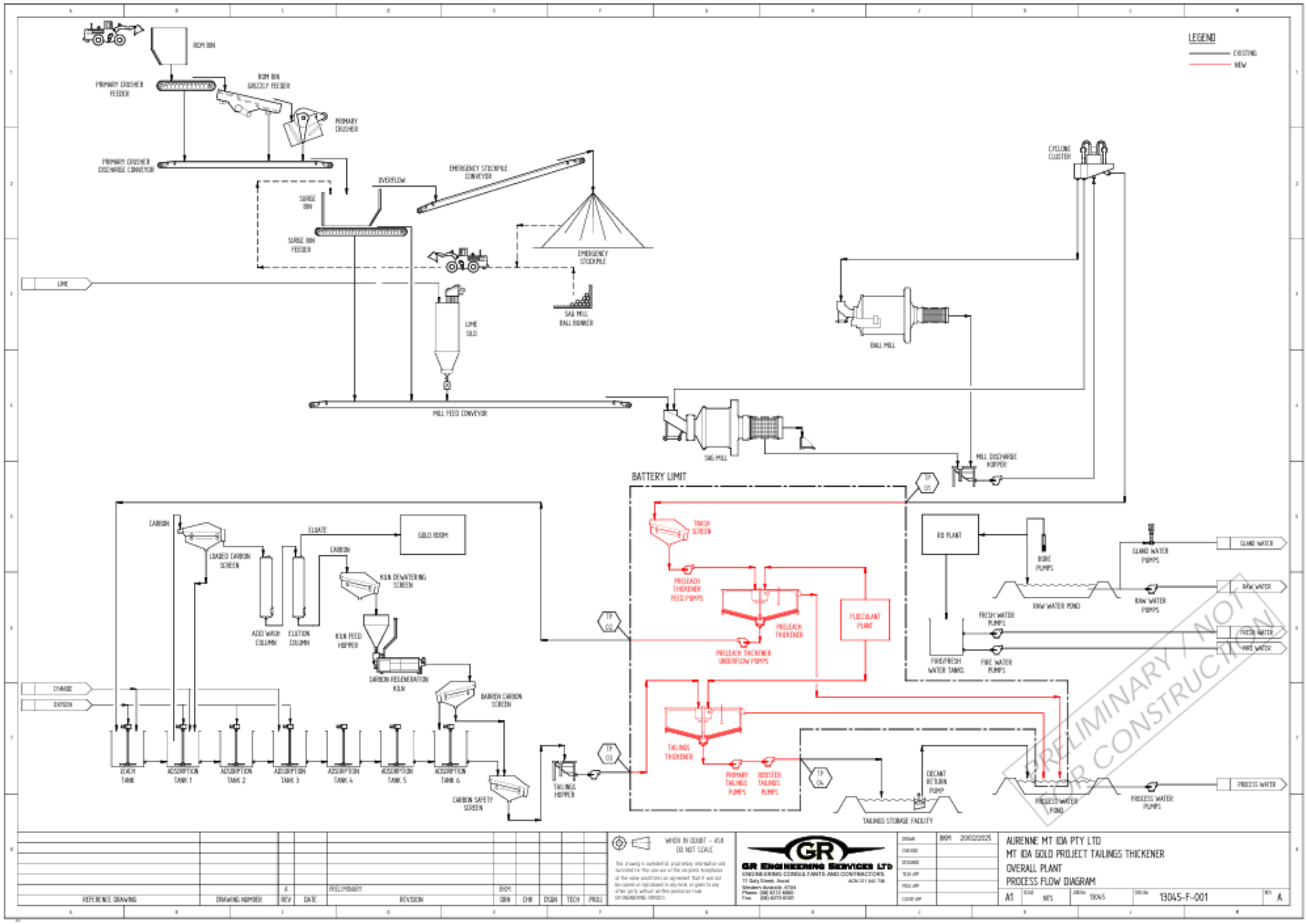

Figure 5: Updated overall plant process flow diagram

2.5.4 Detailed water balance

Under the existing configuration, tailings slurry generated from the processing plant is discharged directly to the TSF at a conventional slurry density of approximately 40–45% solids by weight. At the design throughput (up to ~2.56 Mtpa), this results in a high volume of entrained water reporting to the TSF along with the solids. In this configuration, the TSF receives the full hydraulic load of the tailings stream, increasing seepage potential, decant pond size, and overall water management complexity.

The proposed installation of tailings thickeners fundamentally alters the site water balance by separating water from solids prior to tailings discharge.

Under the proposed arrangement:

- Tailings are thickened to approximately 60% solids by weight before disposal.
- Approximately 239 m³/h of water is recovered from the tailings stream and recycled directly back to the process water pond.
- Only the reduced volume of entrained water (~208 m³/h) reports to the TSF with the thickened tailings.
- Recovered thickener overflow water supplies approximately 25–30% of the grinding circuit demand, significantly reducing raw water abstraction.
- Evaporative losses are reduced by shifting water recovery from the open TSF to the closed thickener circuit.

The most significant environmental outcome of the proposal is the reduction in hydraulic loading to the TSF by more than 50% compared to the current configuration. This reduction leads to:

- A smaller and shallower decant pond, lowering hydraulic head.
- Reduced seepage potential to underlying groundwater.
- Lower risk of overtopping during extreme rainfall events.
- Improved geotechnical stability due to deposition of higher-density, non-segregating tailings.

Overall, the thickener installation represents a net improvement in water efficiency and TSF risk profile, shifting the operation toward a lower-water, lower-risk tailings management system.

Table 1: Water balance summary

Parameter	Without thickener (feed)	With thickener (discharge)	Change
Water flow rate	447 m³/h	208.1 m³/h	239 m³/h reduction (53% less water)
Pulp (slurry) volume	560.2 m³/h	322.4 m³/h	237.8 m³/h reduction (42% less volume)
Solids content	41.1% by weight	59.9% by weight	18.8% increase in density
Solids throughput	320 tph	320 tph	No change

2.6 Groundwater

Groundwater occurs in weathered and fractured rock aquifers associated with the Raeside Fractured Rock Aquifer (north) and the Rebecca Fractured Rock Aquifer, with the Rebecca palaeochannel underlying the Bottle Creek drainage line.

Standing groundwater levels are 28.9 to 44.3 m below ground level, generally semi-confined to confined, indicating limited interaction with surface processes.

Groundwater quality is generally brackish to highly saline.

- pH: circum-neutral to alkaline (most bores <8; some pit waters up to ~9).
- Salinity/TDS: ranges from marginally saline (~500–1,000 mg/L TDS) to highly saline (10,000–35,000 mg/L TDS) in several bores and open pits.
- Major ions: elevated chloride, sulfate, sodium and potassium, characteristic of Na-Cl type waters.
- Chemistry indicates a stagnant system with minimal natural recharge.

Based on the above the department believes that groundwater is naturally poor quality, deep, saline and geologically contained, with low sensitivity to minor surface disturbances.

The potential for groundwater quality impacts associated with the proposed thickener upgrade and supporting processing infrastructure has been assessed with consideration of the local hydrogeological setting, baseline groundwater conditions, and the design and operational controls incorporated into the proposal.

A key environmental benefit of the proposal is the installation of the tailings thickener, which significantly reduces the volume of water reporting to the TSF. By recovering more than half of the water from the tailings stream prior to disposal, the thickener reduces hydraulic loading to the TSF and minimises the size and depth of the decant pond. This, in turn, lowers the hydraulic head driving potential seepage to underlying groundwater. The discharge of high-density tailings also promotes improved consolidation and reduced permeability within the TSF, further limiting seepage potential over the operational life of the facility.

Within the processing plant, the thickener and associated equipment are located in a fully bunded and lined containment area designed to capture any spills or leaks and direct them to sumps for recovery back into the process circuit. This secondary containment greatly reduces the potential for process fluids to enter surrounding soils. Tailings and process pipelines are fitted with flow monitoring and rupture detection systems capable of identifying both gradual leaks and sudden failures, with alarms and shutdown procedures allowing rapid response to minimise release volumes.

The sensitivity of the groundwater resource is low, as groundwater quality is naturally poor and generally unsuitable for potable or agricultural use without treatment. There are no public drinking water source areas, groundwater-dependent ecosystems or known third-party groundwater users in proximity to the site. Groundwater is primarily used on site for industrial purposes under licence.

A network of groundwater monitoring bores installed downgradient of key infrastructure provides an early warning system to detect any changes in groundwater level or quality. This monitoring, combined with the depth to groundwater, engineered containment measures and reduced water flux to the TSF, ensures that any unforeseen impacts would be localised and detectable.

Overall, the proposal is expected to result in a net reduction in groundwater risk compared to conventional tailings management practices. With the implementation of the thickener, robust containment systems, monitoring and operational controls, the residual risk to groundwater quality is considered low.

2.7 Surface water

The project area is located in an arid to semi-arid environment characterised by low annual rainfall, high evaporation rates, and an absence of permanent surface water bodies. Surface water occurs only episodically following significant rainfall events. Drainage within the project area is defined by shallow, poorly incised ephemeral drainage lines that form part of the upper catchment of Bottle Creek. Bottle Creek flows intermittently and ultimately drains toward Lake Ballard, a large internally draining salt lake approximately 20 km downstream of the project.

Local drainage lines are broad and discontinuous, with extensive floodplains and subdued gradients. These features, combined with dense native vegetation, limit flow velocities and promote infiltration and evaporation rather than sustained surface runoff.

The project area is not located within a proclaimed surface water management area, and no permanent creeks, wetlands or riparian ecosystems occur within or adjacent to the proposed disturbance footprint. Existing mining activities in the area have previously modified some local surface water pathways, and formal surface water management structures are already in place.

Construction and operation of the tailings thickeners represent a reduction in surface water environmental risk when compared to conventional tailings disposal arrangements. The thickeners substantially decrease the volume of free water reporting to the tailings storage facility (TSF), thereby reducing the size and persistence of any supernatant water pond. This lowers the likelihood of overtopping, uncontrolled discharge, or sediment-laden runoff during extreme rainfall events.

By recovering a significant proportion of process water prior to tailings deposition, the applicant believes this will reduce the volume of process-affected water exposed to surface conditions. This decreases the potential for contaminated surface water flows to enter ephemeral drainage lines during storm events. In addition, the project incorporates engineered surface water controls, including diversion drains, bunds, and sediment management structures designed to accommodate severe rainfall events and direct clean runoff away from operational areas.

Given the ephemeral nature of local surface water, the distance to downstream sensitive receptors, and the improved water management achieved through thickener operation, the likelihood of adverse surface water impacts is considered low.

2.8 Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration

The Mt Ida Gold Project has been approved at various stages of construction by the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE). Phase 3 Mining Proposal Revision 5.3 (Phase 3 proposal) was received by DMPE on 24 March 2025, and Mining Proposal (REG ID 500396) was approved on 8 September 2025. The Phase 3 proposal includes the onsite processing of gold ore and disposal of subsequent tailings in an integrated waste landform (IWL). It is intended that future project phases will revert to lithium mining operations when market conditions become favourable.

Under MP 500396 the design of the proposed facility indicates that the leach feed will be thickened to about 45% solids (w/w) before leaching and testing of a tailings slurry sample was completed at 44.5% solids. The Phase 3 proposal does not include thickening of tailings to 60% and the onus is on the applicant to ensure they are in full compliance with the *Mining Act 1978*.

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 2 below. Table 2 also details the control measures the applicant has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Table 2: Proposed applicant controls

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Construction			
Dust	Earthworks and ground preparation.	Air / windborne pathway	• No nearby sensitive receptors. • Dust generated by clearing and ground preparation, and during operations will be controlled using groundwater carried in water carts and infrastructure-mounted water spray nozzles. • During periods of high winds, earthworks and topsoil handling will be restricted if dust cannot be adequately controlled.
Operation			
Spills or leaks of process water contaminated with metalloids, cyanide, or processing plant reagents.	Operation of the processing plant and tailings thickener circuit.	Pipeline leak / rupture and direct discharge to land causing vegetation poor health / death	• Surface water management structures for the entire site drainage designed to accommodate a 1 in 100-year rainfall event (average rainfall intensity) of 72 hours duration. • Process control alarms for loss of containment. • All pipelines are to be placed in bunded open trenches to contain leaks/rupture. • Daily inspections of all ponds, pipelines and IWL/TSF.
Hydrocarbon and chemical storage and spills.	Storage tanks and pipelines holding hydrocarbons or fuel for the	Pipeline leak / rupture and direct discharge to land causing vegetation poor	• Chemicals and hydrocarbons will be stored appropriately within double walled and/or bunded containers. • Diesel will be stored within double lined, self-bunded fuel tanks. In addition to

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
	operations of pumps and other associated infrastructure.	health / death	storage bunding, portable pallet bunds are also utilised. • Any spills will be collected and recycled if practicable or disposed of via waste hydrocarbon collection.

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 3 and Figure 6 below provides a summary of potential human and environmental receptors that may be impacted as a result of activities upon or emission and discharges from the prescribed premises *(Guideline: Environmental Siting* (DWER 2020)).

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

Environmental receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
RIWI Goldfields Groundwater Area	Standing groundwater levels vary between 28.9 and 44.3 below surface within a semi-confined to confined aquifer. Marginal (500 mg/L) to hypersaline (35,000 mg/L) depending on area
Threatened ecological community: Perrinvale / Walling vegetation complex (priority 1)	2.3 km west of prescribed premises boundary
Threatened fauna Priority: Long-tailed dunnart (*Sminthopsis longicaudata)* Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*)	Long-tailed dunnart 1.8 km west of premises boundary. Malleefowl 2.5 km west of the premises boundary.
Priority Flora Priority 1 flora - *Jacksonia lanicarpa* One Priority 1 (*Drosera eremaea*), two Priority 3 (*Calotis* sp. Perrinvale Station (R.J. Cranfield 7096), *Calytrix hislopii*), and two Priority 4 (*Hemigenia exilis, Lepidosperma lyonsii*).	On-site The taking of Priority flora (*Jacksonia lanicarpa P1*) will be regulated under NVCP CPS 9383 and Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) has been advised of the presence of a Priority flora As identified by NatureMap (2021) and the Protected Matters Search Tool (DAWE 2021).
Ephemeral creek lines	On-site within project area The proposed Project area lies in the headwaters of Bottle Creek, which drains to Lake Ballard.

	Due to the distance to Lake Ballard, the project activities are unlikely to have a negative impact on the water quality or quantity, and therefore the environmental values of the lake.

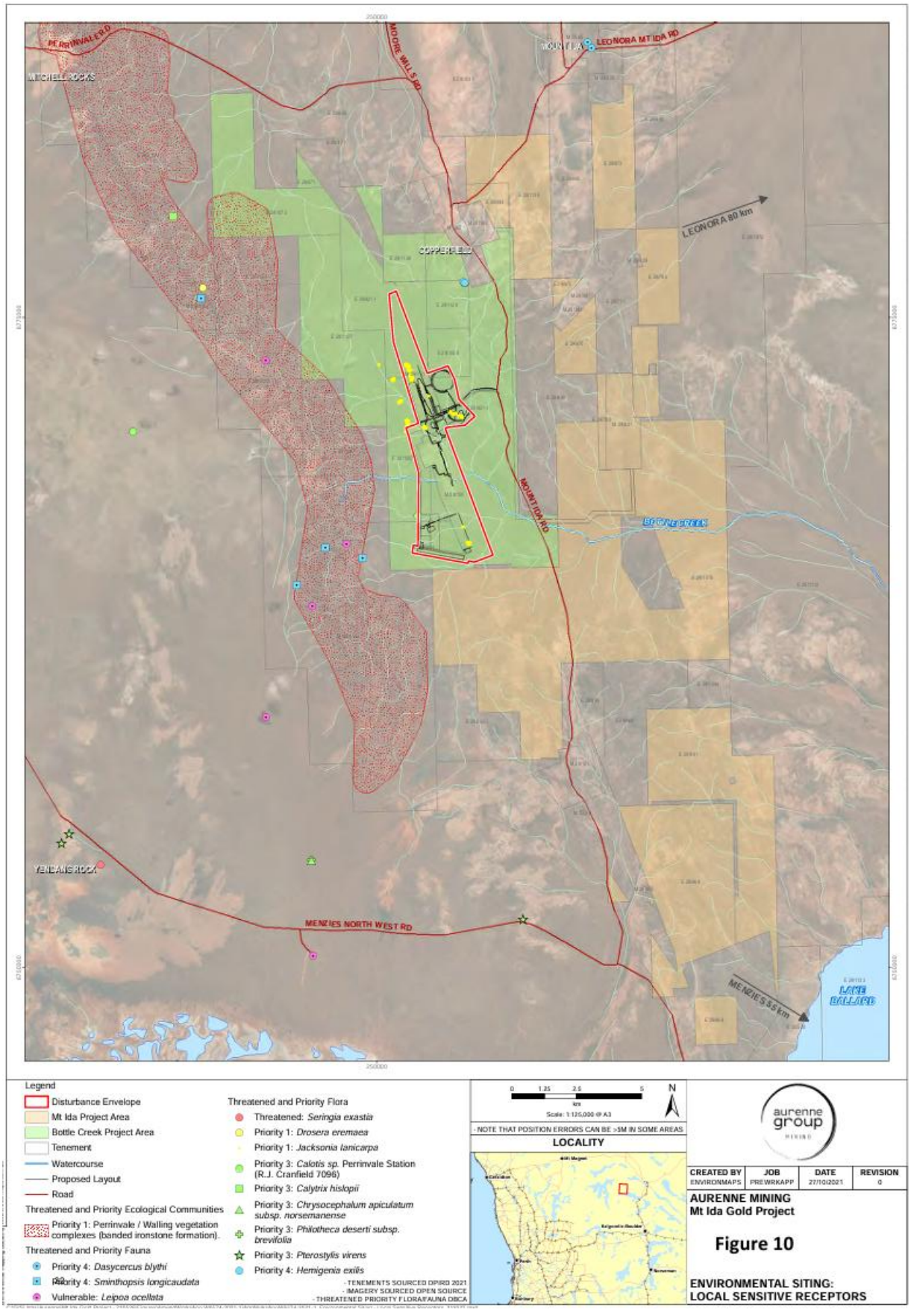

Figure 6: Environmental siting – local sensitive receptors

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 4.

Works approval W3162/2025/1 that accompanies this decision report authorises construction and time-limited operations. The conditions in the issued works approval, as outlined in Table 4 have been determined in accordance with *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions* (DER 2015).

A licence is required following the time-limited operational phase authorised under the works approval to authorise emissions associated with the ongoing operation of the premises i.e. Category 5 activities. 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 4: Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the premises during construction, and operation

Risk events					Risk rating [1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant controls sufficient?	Conditions [2] of works approval	Justification for additional regulatory controls / DWER comments
Sources / activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Applicant controls**				
Construction								
Construction of thickener tanks / plant	Dust	Air / windborne pathway causing poor vegetation health / death for threatened flora	Threatened flora on-site. Adjacent native vegetation.	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	N/A	The Delegated Officer notes that the construction period will be short, and the tailing thicker circuit location is central to the operations and separate from vegetation. The Delegated Officer considers dust impacts will remain low due to distance from receptors and short construction timeframes.
Operation (including time-limited-operations operations)								
Operation of the tailings thickener circuit within the existing processing plant.	Spills or leaks of process water, or processing plant reagents. Contaminated surface water run-off.	Direct discharge to land causing vegetation poor health / death for threatened flora and adjacent native vegetation.	Threatened flora on-site. Adjacent native vegetation.	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 6: Time limited operations requirements. Condition 7 and 8: Compliance reporting.	Applicants' proposed controls are acceptable to manage this risk event and have been conditioned in the works approval in accordance with Guideline: Risk Assessments (DWER 2020).
	Hydrocarbon and chemical storage and spills.	Direct discharge to land causing vegetation poor health / death for threatened flora and adjacent native vegetation.	Threatened flora on-site. Adjacent native vegetation.	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 6: Time limited operations requirements. Condition 7 and 8: Compliance reporting.	Pipes and tanks to be inspected daily. Hydrocarbon and chemicals will be stored appropriately and any spills will be cleaned as soon as possible.

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 5 provides a summary of the consultation undertaken by the department.

Table 5: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Application advertised on the department's website on 3 March 2026	None received	N/A
Applicant was provided with draft documents on 14 April 2026	The applicant responded to draft documents on 15 April 2026 clarifying the description of tailing thickener infrastructure. The applicant waived the remainder of the comment period and requested the works approval be issued on 20 April 2026.	The Delegated Officer has made the changes to tailing thickener infrastructure description in the works approval.

5. 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. Aurenne Mining 2025, *Mt Ida Gold Project licence application supporting information process plant and supporting infrastructure*, West 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.