Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L6079/1988/13
Licence holder	Newcrest Mining Limited
ACN	005 683 625
Registered business address	Level 8, 600 St Kilda Road Melbourne, VIC 3004
DWER file number	DER2013/002097-1
Duration	12/10/2015 to 11/10/2024
Date of issue	08/10/2015
Date of amendment	07/6/2022
Premises details	Telfer Gold Mine Mining Leases: G45/1-4, L45/99, L45/100, L45/106, L45/622, M45/6-11, M45/33, M45/203-211, M45/249, M45/631-633, M45/709, M45/710, M45/720 TELFER WA 6762 As depicted in Schedule 1

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)	**Assessed production / design capacity**
Category 5: Processing or beneficiation of metallic or non-metallic ore	26,000,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 6: Mine dewatering	1,766,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 7: Vat or in situ leaching of metals	12,000,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 12: Screening etc. of material	200,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 52: Electrical power generation	158.2 megawatts (natural gas)
Category 54: Sewage facility	907 cubic metres per day
Category 57: Used tyre storage (general)	40,000 tyres
Category 63: Class I inert landfill site	2,500 tonnes per annual period
Category 64: Class II putrescible landfill site	10,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 73: Bulk storage of chemicals	9,000 cubic metres in aggregate

This amended licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 7 June 2022, by:

MANAGER, RESOURCE INDUSTRIES
INDUSTRY REGULATION
an officer delegated under section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

Contents

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
12 April 2012	W5127/2012/1	Works Approval: Category 07 (Vat or in situ leaching of metal)
21 June 2012	W5156/2012/1	Works Approval: Category 54 (Sewage Facility), Category 52 (Electric Power Generation)
4 October 2012	L6079/1988/12	Issue.
29 November 2012	L6079/1988/12	Amendment.
9 May 2013	L6079/1988/12	Amendment.
11 July 2013	W5342/2013/1	Works Approval: Category 07 (Vat or in situ leaching of metal)
23 January 2014	L6079/1988/12	Amendment.
8 October 2015	L6079/1988/13	New Licence and update to new format. Addition of Category 63 – Inert landfill.
4 February 2016	L6079/1988/13	Amendment to remove improvement condition and replace with management conditions.
18 July 2016	L6079/1988/13	Amendment to remove improvement condition and replace with management conditions for tailings water being discharged to the scour pit.
4 December 2017	L6079/1988/13	Amendment Notice 1: Addition of category 6 for pit water discharge following significant rain, construction and operation of a paste fill plant and a cemented hydraulic fill (CHF) plant for use in backfilling and stabilising stopes in the Telfer Underground mine utilising tailings, slight increase in throughput and other minor amendments

7 June 2022	L6079/1988/13	Consolidation of the licence with amendment notice 1. Amendment to category 5 – operation of TSF8, and stage 1 and 2 embankment lifts. Amendment to category 6 – increase throughput, construction of pipeline and addition of pit 13 as emission point. Addition of category 12. Amendment to category 63 – disposal of tyres and inert waste in waste rock dumps. Amendment of category 64 – expansion of putrescible landfill.

Introduction

This Introduction is not part of the Licence conditions.

DWER's industry licensing role

The Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER) is a government department for the state of Western Australia in the portfolio of the Minister for Environment. DWER's purpose is to advise on and implement strategies for a healthy environment for the benefit of all current and future Western Australians.

DWER has responsibilities under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (the Act) for the licensing of prescribed premises. Through this process DWER regulates to prevent, control and abate pollution and environmental harm to conserve and protect the environment. DWER also monitors and audits compliance with works approvals and licence conditions, takes enforcement action as appropriate and develops and implements licensing and industry regulation policy.

Licence requirements

This Licence is issued under Part V of the Act. Conditions contained within the Licence relate to the prevention, reduction or control of emissions and discharges to the environment and to the monitoring and reporting of them.

Where other statutory instruments impose obligations on the Premises/Licensee the intention is not to replicate them in the licence conditions. You should therefore ensure that you are aware of all your statutory obligations under the Act and any other statutory instrument. Legislation can be accessed through the Western Australian Legislation website using the following link: https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/.

For your Premises relevant statutory instruments include but are not limited to obligations under the:

- *Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004* – these Regulations make it an offence to discharge certain materials such as contaminated stormwater into the environment other than in the circumstances set out in the Regulations.
- *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004* - these Regulations place obligations on you if you produce, accept, transport or dispose of controlled waste.
- *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* – these Regulations require noise emissions from the Premises to comply with the assigned noise levels set out in the Regulations.

You must comply with your licence. Non-compliance with your licence is an offence and strict penalties exist for those who do not comply.

Licence holders are also reminded of the requirements of section 53 of the Act which places restrictions on making certain changes to prescribed premises unless the changes are in

accordance with a works approval, licence, closure notice or environmental protection notice.

Licence fees

If you have a licence that is issued for more than one year, you are required to pay an annual licence fee prior to the anniversary date of issue of your licence. Non-payment of annual licence fees will result in your licence ceasing to have effect meaning that it will no longer be valid and you will need to apply for a new licence for your Premises.

Ministerial conditions

If your Premises has been assessed under Part IV of the Act you may have had conditions imposed by the Minister for Environment. You are required to comply with any conditions imposed by the Minister.

Premises description and Licence summary

Newcrest Mining Limited (Newcrest) operates the Telfer Gold Mine located approximately 485km south-east of Port Hedland in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The site is remote, with the nearest communities being Punmu Aboriginal Community 100km east south-east and Marble Bar 250km to the west. Under Ministerial Statement 605 and 606, Newcrest developed an Environmental Management System (EMS), which acts as an over-arching management tool for environmental aspects on site.

Operations at the Telfer Gold Mine comprise both open pit and underground mining. The underground Run of Mine (ROM) ore is trucked to an underground crusher, with the resulting crushed material sent to the processing plant via the haulage shaft and conveyor system. Ore is processed through both mill and heap leaching operations to produce gold bullion and gold/copper concentrate products. There are two active dump leach facilities (Dump Leach 5 and Dump Leach 237). Dump leach 1 is still present on site but is inactive with no processing occurring (no fresh rock or cyanide applied). The gold/copper concentrate is then trucked to Port Hedland for export. The processing of ore also produces a significant volume of tailings which is transferred to Tailings Storage Facility 7 (TSF7) and Tailings Storage Facility 8 (TSF8).

Newcrest operate a 158.2 megawatt (MW) Primary Power Station (PPS) which operates on natural gas. Emergency back-up diesel generators do form part of the PPS but are not currently in use and have no pipework connecting them to the turbines. In addition, the 20MW diesel Secondary Power Station (SPS) is used only as emergency backup power.

Two wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) are currently operational at the mine; the Administration WWTP and Village WWTP with a third retained as back-up not currently in operation.

The Telfer water supply network involves a series of bore fields, underground dewatering and pit lakes feeding into a series of dams and tanks to service the site. Telfer abstracts groundwater for its operations under Ground Water Licence (GWL) 150758(16) issued by DWER from both the Telfer Near Mine Borefields and Telfer Access Road Borefield. To monitor potential impacts to groundwater from mining operations and landforms the Telfer Water Supply Operating Strategy details water level, water quality, abstraction as required under GWL 150758(16).

Telfer has carried out a water monitoring program that extends back to 1973. During this time a vast amount of water data has been collected, including water level and water quality trends, from the major aquifers surrounding the mine site. While localised impacts have resulted, particularly around surface mining pits, in conjunction with dewatering activities, the operation has had limited impact on the regional water table. Final void modelling shows that flow from the Telfer aquifers will continue to travel towards Main Dome and West Dome into perpetuity rather than away from the mine site.

Newcrest are signatories to the International Cyanide Management Code. Cyanide (CN) monitoring is undertaken daily by Telfer Metallurgical Department and weekly by Telfer Environment Department (samples sent to a NATA accredited laboratory in Perth). Weak Acid Dissociable Cyanide (CNWAD) levels must remain below the 50 mg/L limit where an exposure risk to wildlife exists.

Newcrest reduces the generation of dust by minimising land disturbance, using water sprays on crushers, conveyors and material handling points; watering road surfaces and exposed areas in the general mine area including haul roads; restricting the speed of vehicles travelling on unsealed surfaces and progressive rehabilitation to stabilise landforms.

Newcrest utilise a mobile crushing and screening plant within the prescribed premises boundary for low grade ore or waste rock for stemming and road base.

Severance

It is the intent of these Licence conditions that they shall operate so that, if a condition or a part of a condition is beyond the power of this Licence to impose, or is otherwise *ultra vires* or invalid, that condition or part of a condition shall be severed and the remainder of these conditions shall nevertheless be valid to the extent that they are within the power of this Licence to impose and are not otherwise *ultra vires* or invalid.

Amalgamation of amendment notices

In addition to amendments undertaken as part of the June 2022 amendment, the CEO has also initiated an amendment to the type and style of licence and consolidated amendment notices issued between 2016 to 2019 (as detailed in the instrument log), where relevant. The obligations of the licence holder have not changed in making this administrative amendment. During the consolidation of amendment notices, DWER has not undertaken any additional risk assessment of the premises.

In consolidating the licence, the CEO has,

- Updated the format and appearance of the licence;
- Deleted the redundant AACR form set out in Schedule 2 of the previous licence and advised the licence holder to obtain the form from the Department's website;
- Revised the licence condition numbers, removed any redundant conditions and realigned condition numbers for numerical consistency; and
- Corrected clerical mistakes and unintentional errors.

END OF INTRODUCTION

Licence conditions

1 General

1.1 Interpretation

1.1.1 In the Licence, definitions from the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* apply unless the contrary intention appears.

1.1.2 For the purposes of this Licence, unless the contrary intention appears:

'Act' means the *Environmental Protection Act 1986;*

'AHD' means the Australian height datum;

'**anniversary date'** means 30 June of each year

'**Annul Audit Compliance Report'** means a report in a format approved by the CEO as presented by the Licensee or as specified by the CEO from time to time and published on the department's website

'annual period' means the inclusive period from 1 July until 30 June in the following year;

'AS 4323.1' means the Australian Standard AS4323.1 *Stationary Source Emissions Method 1: Selection of sampling positions;*

'**AS/NZS 2033'** means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 2033: Installation of polyethlene pipe systems

'**AS/NZS 4129'** means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 4129: fittings for polyethylene (PE) pipes for pressure applications

'**AS/NZS 4130'** means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 4130 Polyethylene pipes for pressure applications

'**AS/NZS 4131'** means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 4130 Polyethylene compounds for pressure pipes and fittings.

'AS/NZS 5667.1' means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.1 *Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance of the Design of sampling programs, sampling techniques and the preservation and handling of samples;*

'AS/NZS 5667.10' means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.10 *Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of waste waters;*

'AS/NZS 5667.11' means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.11 *Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of groundwaters;*

'asbestos' means the asbestiform variety of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals and includes actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysolite, crocidolite, tremolite and any mixture containing 2 or more of those;

'asbestos fibres' has the meaning defined in the Guidelines for Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites, Western Australia, (DOH, 2009);

'averaging period' means the time over which a limit is measured or a monitoring result is obtained;

'bund or bunding' means an impervious structure surrounding an area ensuring containment of all materials within;

'CEMS' means continuous emissions monitoring system;

'CEMS Code' means the current version of the Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) Code for Stationary Source Air Emissions, Department of Environment & Conservation, Government of Western Australia;

'CEO' means Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment Regulation;

'CEO' for the purpose of correspondence means:

Chief Executive Officer
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Locked Bag 10
JOONDALUP DC WA 6027
Telephone (08) 6367 7000
Facsimile (08) 6367 7001
Email: info@dwer.wa.gov.au

'Clean Fill' has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions;

'CN' means cyanide

'CN_{WAD}' means Weak Acid Dissociable Cyanide;

'Contaminated Solid Waste' has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions;

'controlled waste' has the definition in *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*;

'Department' means the department established under section 35 of the Public Sector Management Act 1994 and designated as responsible for the administration of Division 3 Part V of the EP Act

'freeboard' means the distance between the maximum water surface elevations and the top of retaining banks or structures at their lowest point;

'hardstand' means a surface with a permeability of 10^{-9} metres/second or less (unless otherwise stated in the licence conditions);

'HDPE' means High Density Polyethylene;

'Inert Waste Type 1' has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions;

'Inert Waste Type 2' has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions;

'Inert Waste Type 3' has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions;

'Landfill Definitions' means the document titled "Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996" published by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment as amended from time to time;

'Licence' means this Licence numbered L6079/1988/13 and issued under the Act;

'Licence Holder' means the person or organisation named as Licensee on page 1 of the Licence;

'MWe' means power output (electricity generated) in megawatts;

'NATA' means the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia;

'NATA accredited' means in relation to the analysis of a sample that the laboratory is NATA accredited for the specified analysis at the time of the analysis;

'normal operating conditions' means any operation of a particular process (including abatement equipment) excluding start-up, shut-down and upset conditions, in relation to stack sampling or monitoring;

'NOx' means oxides of nitrogen, calculated as the sum of nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide and expressed as nitrogen dioxide;

'PPS' means the Primary Power Station;

'Premises' means the area defined in the Premises Map in Schedule 1 and listed as the Premises address on page 1 of the Licence;

'putrescible waste' has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions;

'quarterly' means the 4 inclusive periods from,1 July to 30 September and 1 October to 31 December, and in the following year, 1 January to 31 March and 1 April to 30 June;

'rehabilitation' means the completion of the engineering of a landfill cell and includes capping and/or final cover;

'Schedule 1' means Schedule 1 of this Licence unless otherwise stated;

'Schedule 2' means Schedule 2 of this Licence unless otherwise stated;

'shut-down' means the period when plant or equipment is brought from normal operating conditions to inactivity;

'six monthly' means the 2 inclusive periods from 1 April to 30 September and 1 October to 31 March in the following year;

'Special Waste Type 1' has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions;

'Special Waste Type 2' has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions;

'spot sample' means a discrete sample representative at the time and place at which the sample is taken;

'SPS' means the Secondary Power Station;

'stack test' means a discrete set of samples taken over a representative period at normal operating conditions;

'STP dry' means standard temperature and pressure (0°Celsius and 101.325 kilopascals respectively), dry;

'TSF' means an engineered containment pond or dam used to store tailings;

'USEPA' means United States (of America) Environmental Protection Agency;

'USEPA Method 7E' means USEPA Method 7E - determination of nitrogen oxides emissions from stationary sources (instrumental analyzer procedure); and

'WWTP' means wastewater treatment plant.

1.1.3 Any reference to an Australian or other standard in the Licence means the relevant parts of the standard in force from time to time during the term of this Licence.

1.1.4 Any reference to a guideline or code of practice in the Licence means the version of that guideline or code of practice in force from time to time, and shall include any amendments or replacements to that guideline or code of practice made during the term of this Licence.

1.2 General conditions

1.2.1 The Licence Holder must immediately recover or remove and dispose of spills of environmentally hazardous materials outside an engineered containment system.

1.3 Premises operation

1.3.1 The Licence Holder must record and investigate the exceedance of any descriptive or numerical limit in this section.

1.3.2 The Licence Holder must ensure that where wastes produced on the Premises are not taken off-site for lawful use or disposal, they are managed in accordance with the requirements in Table 1.3.1.

Table 1.3.1: Management of waste

Waste type	Management strategy	Requirements
Sewage	Biological, physical and chemical treatment	Accepted through sewer inflow(s) only; No more than 907 m^3/day cumulatively comprising: a) Administration WWTP at or below the treatment capacity of 99 m^3/day; b) Village WWTP at or below the treatment capacity of 463 m^3/day; and c) Secondary WWTP (where recommissioned) at or below the treatment capacity of 345 m^3/day
Used tyres	Storage	Storage of tyres shall only take place within the tyre storage/burial areas shown on the Landfill Area Map in Schedule 1 (Figure 3). a) Not more than 40,000 used tyres shall be stored at the premises at any one time; b) Used tyre stacks shall not exceed 1000 tyres per stack and 5 m in height; and c) Used tyre stacks are to be stored no less than 4 m from any other tyre stacks.

Inert Waste Type 1 Clean Fill and Bioremediated soils as described for Class II Waste within the Landfill Definitions Putrescible Waste Greenwaste	Receipt, handling and disposal of waste by landfilling	<u>All waste types</u> a) No more than 10,000 tonnes per year of all waste types cumulatively shall be disposed of by landfilling in the Class II Landfill; b) Disposal of waste by landfilling shall only take place within the landfill areas shown on the Landfill Areas Map in Schedule 1 (Figure 3); c) Construction, operation and decommissioning of landfill cells can occur within the defined landfill area providing there is no waste within: i. 100 m of any surface water body; and ii. 3 m of the highest level of the water table aquifer; d) Waste shall be placed in a defined trench or within an area enclosed by earthen bunds; e) The active tipping face shall be restricted to a maximum vertical height of 3 m; and f) Class II landfill to be fenced (around entire landfill perimeter) to prevent fauna access
Inert Waste Type 2		a) Burial of tyres shall only take place within the tyre burial areas shown on the Landfill Area Map in Schedule 1 (Figure 3 and Figure 5) b) Tyres shall only be landfilled: i. in batches separated from each other by at least 100mm of soil and each consisting of not more than 40 cubic metres of tyres reduced to pieces; or ii. in batches separated from each other by at least 100mm of soil and each consisting of not more than 1000 whole tyres. c) Cell locations where tyres are to be buried will be surveyed and the latitude and longitude recorded.
Contaminated Solid Waste		Must meet the acceptance criteria for Class I or II landfills as detailed in the Landfill Definitions.
Special Waste Type 1		a) Only to be disposed of into a designated asbestos disposal area within the Class II landfill; b) Not to be deposited within 2m of the final tipping surface of the landfill; and c) No works shall be carried out on the landfill that could lead to a release of asbestos fibres.
Special Waste Type 2		a) Only to be disposed of into a designated biomedical waste disposal area within the Class II landfill; b) Not to be deposited within 2m of the final tipping surface of the landfill; and c) No works shall be carried out on the landfill that could lead to biomedical wastes being excavated or uncovered.

Inert Waste Type 1 – Category 63 landfill and tyre disposal		a) No more than 2500 tonnes per year of all waste types cumulatively shall be disposed of by landfilling in the Inert Landfill; b) Disposal of inert waste shall only take place within the landfill areas shown on the Landfill Areas Map in Schedule 1 (Figure 5); c) Disposal of tyres shall only take place within the areas shown in Figure 6 of Schedule 1; d) Only inert waste type 1 and tyres may be disposed of in the waste rock dump areas indicated in Figure 5 of Schedule 1. All other waste types, apart from tyres, must be disposed of in the class II landfill; and e) No inert waste or tyres can be disposed of in areas with potentially acid forming material within the waste rock dump.

Note 1: Requirements for landfilling tyres are set out in Part 6 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*.

Note 2: Additional requirements for the acceptance of controlled waste (including asbestos and tyres) are set out in the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*.

1.3.3 The Licence Holder must ensure that where waste does not meet the waste types set out in condition 1.3.2 it is stored in a quarantined storage area or container and removed to an appropriately authorised facility as soon as practicable.

1.3.4 The Licence Holder must ensure that cover is applied and maintained on landfilled wastes in accordance with Table 1.3.2 and that sufficient stockpiles of cover are maintained on site at all times.

Table 1.3.2: Cover requirements [1]

Waste Type	Material	Depth	Timescales
Clean Fill	No cover required		
Inert Waste Type 1			
Putrescible waste	Inert waste type 1, soil or clay	Sufficient to ensure waste is totally covered and no waste is left exposed	At least weekly.
	Inert waste type 1, soil, or clay	1000mm	Within 3 months of achieving final waste contours.
Inert Waste Type 2	Type 1 Inert waste, soil or clay	100mm	By the end of the working day in which the waste was deposited. Plastic waste with the potential to become windblown shall be covered as soon as practicable after deposit.
Special Waste Type 1		300mm	As soon as practicable after deposit and prior to compaction.
		1000mm	By the end of the working day in which the asbestos waste was deposited.
Special Waste Type 2		100mm	As soon as practicable after deposit.
Contaminated Solid Waste		100mm	As soon as practicable after deposit.

Note 1: Additional requirements for the covering of tyres are set out in Part 6 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987.*

1.3.5 The Licence Holder must implement the following security measures at the Class II landfill:

(a) erect and maintain suitable fencing to prevent unauthorised access to the site;

(b) ensure that any entrance gates to the premises are securely locked when the premises are unattended; and

(c) undertake regular inspections of all security measures and repair damage as soon as practicable.

1.3.6 Licence Holder must ensure that wind-blown waste is contained within the boundary of the Landfill Area and that wind-blown waste is returned to the tipping area on at least a weekly basis.

1.3.7 The Licence Holder must ensure that no waste is burnt on the Premises except for the purpose of fire fighter training.

1.3.8 The Licence Holder must ensure that all above-ground pipelines containing environmentally hazardous substances are either:

(a) equipped with telemetry; or

(b) equipped with automatic cut-outs in the event of a pipe failure; or

(c) provided with secondary containment sufficient to contain any spill for a period equal to the time between routine inspections.

1.3.9 The Licence Holder must ensure that tailings, decant water, sewage and hydrocarbon contaminated soils are only discharged into containment cells, dams or ponds provided with the infrastructure requirements detailed in Table 1.3.3 as depicted in Schedule 1 Figure 6.

Table 1.3.3: Containment infrastructure

Containment cell or dam number(s) as depicted in Schedule 1 Figure 6	Material	Infrastructure requirements
TSF 8	Tailings	a) Operated to minimise the supernatant pond on the TSF; and b) Only tailings sourced from the premises are permitted to be deposited into TSF8.
TSF 7	Tailings	a) Constructed from clay material; b) Operated to minimise the supernatant pond on the TSF; and c) Maximum embankment height of 5533 m RL and operational height of 5532.7m RL (accounting for 300mm minimum freeboard).
Process Pond	Process water	a) HDPE lined to achieve a permeability of at least $<10^{-9}$ m/s or equivalent; b) Freeboard monitored with sensors; and c) Minimum freeboard 300mm.

Retention Pond A Retention Pond B	Stormwater from Processing Plant catchment	a) HDPE lined to achieve a permeability of at least <10^{-9} m/s or equivalent; and b) Minimum freeboard 300mm.
Dump Leach Pad 1 (DL1) Dump Leach Pad 5 (DL5) Dump Leach Pad 237 (DL237)	Heap leaching material	a) Constructed to achieve a permeability of at least <10^{-9} m/s or equivalent comprising: i. Compacted clayey material (minimum 200mm); ii. HDPE liner; and iii. Crushed aggregate layer to protect HDPE liner (500mm thick). b) Drains within the aggregate layer sized to accommodate a 1 in 50 year 72 hour rainfall event.
Pregnant Ponds DL5, DL 237	Pregnant solution	a) Dump Leach Pads DL5 and DL237 each include a pregnant, barren and recycle pond. Dump Leach Pads DL1, DL5 and DL237 each include a stormwater pond; b) All HDPE lined to achieve a permeability of at least <10^{-9} m/s or equivalent and have been designed to accommodate a 1 in 50 year 72 hour rainfall event; and c) Minimum freeboard 300mm.
Recycle Ponds DL5, DL 237	Recycle solution	
Barren Ponds DL5, DL 237	Barren solution	
Storm Ponds DL1, DL5, DL 237	Stormwater associated with Dump Leach Pads	
Village WWTP Primary Pond 1 (SF4) Village WWTP Primary Pond 2 (SF5) Village WWTP Maturation Pond 1 (SF6) Village WWTP Maturation Pond 2 (SF7)	Wastewater	a) Lined with HDPE to achieve a permeability of at least <10^{-9} m/s or equivalent; and b) Design freeboard capable of accommodating a 1 in 100 year 72 hour event.
Village WWTP Evaporation ponds SF2, SF8, SF9, SF10	Treated wastewater	a) Constructed from compacted clayey material; and b) Design freeboard capable of accommodating a 1 in 100 year 72 hour event.
Sewage sludge drying bed (Main Administration WWTP)	Sewage sludge	Constructed from compacted hardstand material.
Secondary WWTP	Treated wastewater	a) Constructed from compacted clayey material; and b) Design freeboard capable of accommodating a 1 in 100 year 72 hour event.

Bioremediation Area	Hydrocarbon contaminated soil	Constructed from 1.5m to 2.5m thick compacted clayey material and enclosed by bunding.

1.3.10 The Licence Holder must manage all sewage treatment, evaporation and storage ponds such that:

(a) overtopping of the ponds does not occur;

(b) a freeboard equal to, or greater than, 300mm is maintained;

(c) the integrity of the containment infrastructure is maintained;

(d) trapped overflows are maintained on the outlet of ponds to prevent carry-over of surface floating matter; and

(e) vegetation and floating debris (emergent or otherwise) is prevented from encroaching onto pond surfaces or inner pond embankments.

1.3.11 The Licence Holder must manage the irrigation of wastewater treated at the Administration WWTP such that:

(a) no irrigation generated run-off, spray drift or discharge occurs beyond the boundary of the defined irrigation area;

(b) treated wastewater is evenly distributed over the irrigation area;

(c) no soil erosion occurs;

(d) irrigation does not occur on land that is waterlogged; and

(e) vegetation cover is maintained over the irrigation area.

1.3.12 The Licence Holder must:

(a) undertake inspections as detailed in Table 1.3.4;

(b) where any inspection identifies that an appropriate level of environmental protection is not being maintained, take corrective action to mitigate adverse environmental consequences as soon as practicable; and

(c) maintain a record of all inspections undertaken.

Table 1.3.4: Inspection of infrastructure

Scope of inspection	Type of inspection	Frequency of inspection
Tailings storage facilities (TSF7 and TSF8)	• Location and size of decant pond (expressed as a total percentage surface area of the respective TSF) • Signs of erosion	Daily
Tailings delivery pipelines	Visual integrity	Twice daily
Tailings decant water return pipelines	Visual integrity	Twice daily
Tailings pipeline to the cemented hydraulic fill plant	Visual integrity	Twice daily if operational
Cemented hydraulic fill plant reject pipeline to the tailings storage facility	Visual integrity	Twice daily if operational
Tailings conduit	Visual integrity	Weekly
Tailings storage facility embankment freeboard	Visual to confirm required to confirm minimum 300mm freeboard	Daily
Pit 13 dewatering pipeline	Visual integrity	Twice daily if operational

1.3.13 Except where storage is regulated under the *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004* and its associated regulations, the Licence Holder must ensure that storage of substances specified in Table 1.3.5 are provided with secondary containment measures that:

(a) have available storage capacity of at least 110 per cent of the storage vessel or 25 per cent of the total tankage within the containment system, whichever is larger;

(b) ensure that incompatible materials cannot mix;

(c) are constructed so that any walls, base and sump are sufficiently impermeable to contain a spill and are resistant to stored materials;

(d) are designed and operated to ensure that:

i. bund valves are not left open to permanently drain rainwater; and

ii. leaks from tanks and/or fittings are contained.

Table 1.3.5 Storage requirements

Substance (in liquid form) stored in location depicted in Schedule 1 Figure 8	Authorised storage volume (litres)	Other specific containment requirements
Copper collector	60,000	-
Frothing agent	60,000	-
Antiscalant	66,000	-
Hydraulic oil	36,000	-
Transmission oil	136,000	-
Grease	20,000	-
Engine Oil	171,000	-

1.3.14 The Licence Holder must ensure the limits specified in Table 1.3.6 are not exceeded.

Table 1.3.6 Production or design capacity limits

Category[1]	Category description[1]	Premises production or design capacity limit
5	Processing or beneficiation of metallic or non-metallic ore	26,000,000 tonnes of ore per annual period
6	Mine dewatering	1,766,000 tonnes per annual period (235,000 tonnes limit for each discharge event to Lake 11)
7	Vat or in situ leaching of metals	12,000,000 tonnes of ore per annual period
12	Screening etc. of material	200,000 tonnes per annual period
52	Electrical power generation	158.2 MWe
73	Bulk storage of chemicals	9,000 m^3 in aggregate

Note 1: *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987,* Schedule 1.

1.3.15 The Licence Holder must install and undertake the works for the infrastructure and equipment:

(a) specified in column 1; and

(b) to the requirements specified in column 2

of Table 1.3.7 below:

Table 1.3.7: Construction requirements	
Column 1: Infrastructure/equipment	**Column 2: Requirements (design and construction)**
Mobile batching plant	a) Mobile batching plant including the dry tailings storage area to be located within a low permeability (outer siltstone member) hardstand, minimum 500mm thickness, which is graded to a collection sump for the recovery of spilt materials; b) The hardstand must have perimeter windrows for containment; c) Water sprinklers are fitted at the dry tailings storage area, feed hopper and conveyors for the control of dust; and d) Cement silo is fitted with filters or baghouse for the control of dust.
Cemented hydraulic fill plant	a) All infrastructure associated with the cemented hydraulic fill plant is to be located within a concrete bunded hardstand which is graded to a collection sump for the recovery of spilt materials; b) All pipelines from the Telfer Process Plant to the cemented hydraulic fill plant, and reject pipelines from the cemented hydraulic fill plant to the Telfer process plant are to be: i) located within corridors which have containment bunding at least 0.5m high and fitted with scour pits to contain spillage during maintenance and in the event of spillage; and ii) fitted with automated pressure/volume flow sensors to detect loss of pressure in the pipelines.
Mobile crushing and screening plant	a) Installed as per manufacturers specifications; b) Diversion of stormwater around operational crushing and screening areas (with earthen bunding or similar); and c) Water sprinklers fitted at the feed hopper and conveyors for the control of dust
Installation of vibrating wire piezometres (VWP) around pit lake 13	Three pairs of VWP to be installed around pit lake 13, with appropriate systems to allow download of data.
Pit 13 dewatering pipeline	a) Constructed according to Australian Standards AS/NZS 2033, 4129, 4130 and 4131 for polyethylene pipes; and b) Tested prior to operation: hydro-testing, calibration of flow metres and pressure transmitters; and c) Located within corridors with scour pits to contain spillage during maintenance and in the event of spillage; d) Fitted with automated pressure/volume flow sensors to detect loss of pressure in the pipelines; or equipped with automatic cut-outs in the event of a pipe failure; or provided with secondary containment sufficient to contain any spill for a period equal to the time between routine inspections.

1.3.16 If any departures from the specifications in condition 1.3.15, Table 1.3.7 occur, then the Licence Holder must provide the CEO with a list of departures which are certified as complying with condition 1.3.15 at the same time as the certifications under condition 1.3.17.

1.3.17 The Licence Holder must submit a construction compliance document to the CEO, within 30 days following the construction/installation of an item of infrastructure listed in condition 1.3.15, Table 1.3.7 and prior to operating the new infrastructure/equipment at the premises.

1.3.18 The Licence Holder must ensure the construction compliance document required by condition 1.3.17:

(a) is certified by a suitably qualified professional engineer or builder that each item of infrastructure specified in condition 1.3.15, Table 1.3.7 has been constructed in accordance with the conditions of the licence with no material defects; and

(b) be signed by a person authorised to represent the Licensee and contain the printed name and position of that person within the company.

1.3.19 The Licence Holder is authorised to:

(a) construct embankment raises for TSF8 to the construction height; and

(b) operate until the end of stage 2 operating height,

As specified in Table 1.3.8.

Table 1.3.8 – Staged construction and operating heights

Stages	Embankment elevation (mRL)	Operating height (mRL)
1	5506	5505.7
2	5511	5510.7

1.3.20 The Licence Holder must within 60 days of completion of each embankment lift listed by condition 1.3.19 being constructed:

(a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the requirements of condition 1.3.19; and

(b) prepare and submit to the CEO an audit report on that compliance.

2 Emissions

2.1 General

2.1.1 The Licence Holder must record and investigate the exceedance of any descriptive or numerical limit specified in any part of section 2 of this Licence.

2.1.2 The Licence Holder must manage dust generation at the premises by wetting down:

(a) stockpiles associated with category 12 activities;

(b) crushing and screening equipment;

(c) inert landfill areas; and

(d) construction activities associated with dewatering pipelines, TSF8 embankment lifts and mobilisation of crushing and screening equipment.

2.2 Point source emissions to air

2.2.1 The Licence Holder must ensure that where waste is emitted to air from the emission points in Table 2.2.1 and identified on the map of emission points in Schedule 1 (Figures 10 and 11) it is done so in accordance with the conditions of this Licence.

Table 2.2.1: Emission points to air

Emission point reference and location on Map of emission points	Emission Point	Emission point height (m)	Source, including any abatement
A1	Gas Turbine 1 Stack	20	PPS Turbine 1
A2	Gas Turbine 2 Stack	20	PPS Turbine 2
A3	Gas Turbine 3 Stack	20	PPS Turbine 3
A16	Off-gas released to air via a stack	21	Carbon regeneration
A17	Off-gas released to air via a stack	45	Gold smelting

2.2.2 The Licence Holder must not cause or allow emissions to air greater than the limits listed in Table 2.2.2.

Table 2.2.2: Point source emission limits to air

Emission point Reference	Parameter	Limit (incl. units)[1,2]	Averaging period
A1 – A3	Oxides of nitrogen (when operating on natural gas)	70 mg/m^3	Stack test (60 minute average)

Note 1: All units are referenced to STP dry

Note 2: Concentration units for A1 - A3 are referenced to 15% O_2.

2.3 Emissions to land

2.3.1 The Licence Holder must ensure that where waste is emitted to land from the emission points in Table 2.3.1 and identified on the map of emission points in Schedule 1, it is done so in accordance with the conditions of this Licence.

Table 2.3.1: Emissions to land

Emission point reference and location on Map of emission points	Description	Source including abatement
L1	Pipe feeding 1.1 ha irrigation area	Treated wastewater from the Administration WWTP.
Lake 11	Discharge outlet from the Passmore pipeline into Lake 11	Dewatering water from mined pits 8 and 9
Pit 13	Discharge from mine dewatering to Pit 13	Dewatering water from mined pits 8 and 9

3 Monitoring

3.1 General monitoring

3.1.1 The Licence Holder must ensure that:

(a) all water samples are collected and preserved in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.1;

(b) all wastewater sampling is conducted in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.10;

(c) all groundwater sampling is conducted in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.11; and

(d) all laboratory samples are submitted to and tested by a laboratory with current NATA accreditation for the parameters being measured unless indicated otherwise in the relevant table.

3.1.2 The Licence Holder must ensure that:

(a) monthly monitoring is undertaken at least 15 days apart;

(b) quarterly monitoring is undertaken at least 45 days apart;

(c) six monthly monitoring is undertaken at least 5 months apart; and

(d) annual monitoring is undertaken at least 9 months apart.

3.1.3 The Licence Holder must ensure that all monitoring equipment used on the Premises to comply with the conditions of this Licence is calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

3.1.4 The Licence Holder must, where the requirements for calibration cannot be practicably met, or a discrepancy exists in the interpretation of the requirements, bring these issues to the attention of the CEO accompanied with a report comprising details of any modifications to the methods.

3.2 Monitoring of point source emissions to air

3.2.1 The Licence Holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 3.2.1 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 3.2.1: Monitoring of point source emissions to air					
Emission point reference	**Parameter**	**Units[1, 3]**	**Averaging period**	**Frequency[2]**	**Method**
A1 – A3	Nitrogen oxides	mg/m^3	60 minutes	Annual	USEPA Method 7E

Note 1: All units are referenced to STP dry

Note 2: Monitoring shall be undertaken to reflect normal operating conditions and any limits or conditions on inputs or production.

Note 3: Concentration units are referenced to 15% O_2.

3.2.2 The Licence Holder must ensure that sampling required under Condition 3.2.1 of the Licence is undertaken at sampling locations in accordance with the AS 4323.1 or relevant part of the CEMS Code.

3.2.3 The Licence Holder must ensure that all non-continuous sampling and analysis undertaken pursuant to condition 3.2.1 is undertaken by a holder of NATA accreditation for the relevant methods of sampling and analysis.

3.3 Monitoring of emissions to land

3.3.1 The Licence Holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 3.3.1 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 3.3.1: Monitoring of emissions to land				
Emission point reference	**Parameter**	**Units**	**Averaging period**	**Frequency**
L1	pH1	-	Spot sample	Quarterly
	E.coli	cfu/100mL		
	Biochemical oxygen demand Total suspended solid Total nitrogen Total phosphorus	mg/L		
Lake 11 Pit 13	Volumetric flow rate	m3/day	Daily	Continuous during discharge
	pH	-	Daily	Daily during discharge
	Total dissolved solids	mg/L	Daily	
	Aluminium Arsenic Cadmium Chloride Copper Iron Lead Magnesium Manganese Mercury	mg/L	Spot sample	At the commencement of each discharge campaign

	Molybdenum Nickel Potassium Selenium Sodium Total dissolved solids Total recoverable hydrocarbons Zinc Weak acid dissociable cyanide (CN WAD)			

Note 1: In-field non-NATA accredited analysis permitted.

3.4 Monitoring of inputs and outputs

3.4.1 The Licence Holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 3.4.1 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 3.4.1: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

Input/Output	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Waste Inputs	Inert Waste Type 1 Inert Waste Type 2 Putrescible Waste Clean Fill Contaminated Solid Waste Special Waste Type 1 Special Waste Type 2	m^3 (where no weighbridge is present)	N/A	Each load disposed at the Premises
Waste Outputs	Waste type as defined in the Landfill Definitions			Each load leaving or rejected from the Premises
Treated wastewater pumped to irrigation area (L1)	Volumetric flow rate (cumulative)	m^3/day	Monthly	Continuous

3.5 Process monitoring

3.5.1 The Licence Holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 3.5.1 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 3.5.1: Process monitoring

Monitoring point reference as depicted in Schedule 1 Figures 14	Process description	Parameter	Limit	Units	Averaging period	Frequency	Method
P1	Tailings discharged to TSF7 and	Total CN	-	mg/L	Spot sample	Weekly when flowing/	None specified
		CN_{WAD}	50				

	TSF8					operational [2]	
P2	Decant water storage for both TSF7 and TSF8	Total CN	-	mg/L	Spot sample	Weekly when flowing/ operational [2]	None specified
		CN_{WAD}	50				
P3	Tailings conduit leak to scour pit	Total CN	-	mg/L	Spot sample	Quarterly	None specified
		CN_{WAD}	50				
		Volume rate	-	m^3/day		Weekly	
		pH[1]	-	mg/L	Spot sample	Quarterly	None specified
		Total dissolved solids					
		Copper					
		Nickel					
		Zinc					
		Aluminium					
		Antinomy					
		Arsenic					
		Chromium					
		Cobalt					
		Lead					
		Mercury					
		Iron					
		Manganese					
-	Recycled water used for dust suppression	Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons (TRH)	15	mg/L	Spot sample	Quarterly	None specified

Note 1: In-field non-NATA accredited analysis permitted.

Note 2: Where P1 or P2 points are not flowing or non-operational, please record this with the reason no sample was collected.

3.6 Ambient environmental quality monitoring

3.6.1 The Licence Holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 3.6.1 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 3.6.1: Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality

Monitoring point reference as depicted in Schedule 1 Figure 15	Parameter	Triggers management action	Limit	Units[2]	Averaging period	Frequency
Pit 13 Vibrating wire piezometres	Standing water level	6	4	m bgl	N/A	Monthly
TSF8 Vibrating wire piezometres	Phreatic surface	-	-	Pore water pressure	N/A	Monthly
Dump Leach 5 HB425, HB421, HB422, HB423 **Decommissioned TSFs** HB468, HB469, HB470, HB471, HB458, HB92A,	Standing water level	-	-	m bgl	Spot sample	Monthly

HB461, HB463, HB464, HB465, HB473, HB474, HB46 **West Dome & Leach Pad 237** HB431,						
TSF 7 , HB246, , HB250, HB251, HB266, HB267, HB268, HB269, HB234 **TSF 8** HB496, HB498, HB499, HB500	Standing water level	6	4	m bgl	Spot sample	Monthly
TSF 7 HB246, , , HB251, HB234, HB254, HB255, HB257, HB258 **TSF 8** HB496, HB498, HB499, HB500	Standing water level	6	4	m bgl	Spot sample	Six monthly
	pH[1]	-	-	-		
	Total dissolved solids	-	-	mg/L		
	Weak acid dissociable cyanide (CN_{WAD})	-	-			
	Copper	-	-			
	Nickel	-	-			
	Zinc	-	-			
	Aluminium	-	-			
	Antinomy	-	-			
	Arsenic	-	-			
	Chromium (III & VI)	-	-			
	Cobalt	-	-			
	Lead	-	-			
	Mercury	-	-			
	Iron	-	-			
	Magnesium	-	-			
	Manganese	-	-			
	Cadmium	-	-			
	Selenium	-	-			
	Thallium	-	-			
	Boron	-	-			
	Calcium	-	-			
	Chloride	-	-			
	Sulfate	-	-			
	Nitrate	-	-			
	Alkalinity (total CaCO3)	-	-			
Dump Leach 5 HB425, HB421, HB422, HB423	Standing water level	-	-	m bgl	Spot sample	Six monthly
	pH[1]	-	-	pH units		
	Total dissolved solids	-	-	mg/L		
	Weak acid dissociable	-	-			

	cyanide (CN_{WAD})					
	Copper	-	-			
	Nickel	-	-			
	Zinc	-	-			
	Aluminium	-	-			
	Antinomy	-	-			
	Arsenic	-	-			
	Chromium (III & VI)	-	-			
	Cobalt	-	-			
	Lead	-	-			
	Mercury	-	-			
	Iron	-	-			
	Manganese	-	-			
	Cadmium	-	-			
	Selenium	-	-			
	Thallium	-	-			

Note 1: In-field non-NATA accredited analysis permitted.
Note 2: “m bgl” means “metres below ground level”

3.7 Monitoring limit exceedances

3.7.1 The Licence Holder must record, investigate, take corrective action and report to the CEO within 14 calendar days, in the event of a parameter in conditions 3.5.1 and/or 3.6.1 exceeding the corresponding limit or management action trigger.

3.7.2 The Licence Holder must include the following information in the report referred to in condition 3.7.1 in relation to any exceedances of any limit identified in that condition:

(a) the nature, volume and characteristics of the emissions or concentrations of the exceedance;

(b) the time and date when the exceedance occurred;

(c) whether any environmental impact occurred as a result of the exceedance and, if so, what that impact was and where the impact occurred;

(d) the details of the management action(s) taken in response to the exceedance;

(e) the details and result of any investigation undertaken into the cause of the exceedance; and

(f) what action has been taken, or will be taken, to prevent the exceedance occurring again and for the purpose of minimising the likelihood of pollution or environmental harm.

3.8 Tailings storage facility - water balance monitoring

3.8.1 The Licence Holder must undertake a quarterly water balance calculation for TSF7 and TSF8, where the calculation is completed at least 45 days apart, and record the following information:

(a) site rainfall;

(b) evaporation rate;

(c) decant water recovery volumes;

(d) volume of tailings deposited; and

(e) estimate of seepage losses.

4 Information

4.1 Records

4.1.1 All information and records required by the Licence shall:
(a) be legible;
(b) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original and subsequent amendments remain legible or are capable of retrieval;
(c) except for records listed in 4.1.1(d) be retained for at least 6 years from the date the records were made or until the expiry of the Licence or any subsequent licence; and
(d) for those following records, be retained until the expiry of the Licence and any subsequent licence:
(i) off-site environmental effects; or
(ii) matters which affect the condition of the land or waters.

4.1.2 The Licence Holder must complete an Annual Audit Compliance Report indicating the extent to which the Licensee has complied with the conditions of the Licence, and any previous licence issued under Part V of the Act for the Premises for the previous annual period.

4.1.3 The Licence Holder must shall implement a complaints management system that as a minimum records the number and details of complaints received concerning the environmental impact of the activities undertaken at the Premises and any action taken in response to the complaint.

4.2 Reporting

4.2.1 The Licence Holder must submit to the CEO an Annual Environmental Report by 30 October each year. The report shall contain the information listed in Table 4.2.1 in the format or form specified in that table.

Table 4.2.1: Annual Environmental Report

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Format or form[1]
-	Summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment and any environmental incidents that have occurred during the annual period and any action taken	None specified
Table 3.2.1	Monitoring of point source emissions to air	None specified
Table 3.3.1	Monitoring of emissions to land	None specified
Table 3.4.1	Monitoring of inputs and outputs	None specified
Table 3.5.1	Process monitoring	None specified
Table 3.6.1	Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality	None specified
Conditions 3.7.1 and 3.7.2	Summary of monitoring limit exceedances and corrective action taken	As specified in condition 3.7
Condition 3.8.1	Quarterly water balance monitoring for TSF7 and TSF8	As specified in condition 3.8.1

4.1.2	Compliance	Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)[2]
4.1.3	Complaints summary	None specified
-	Status of and actions undertaken in relation to the TSF7 tailings water leak	None specified

Note 1: Forms are in Schedule 2
Note 2: Please refer to the departments website for AACR reporting requirements.

4.2.2 The Licence Holder must ensure that the Annual Environmental Report also contains:
(a) any relevant process, production or operational data recorded under Condition 3.1.3; and
(b) an assessment of the information contained within the report against previous monitoring results and Licence limits.

4.3 Notification

4.3.1 The Licence Holder must ensure that the parameters listed in Table 4.3.1 are notified to the CEO in accordance with the notification requirements of the table.

Table 4.3.1: Notification requirements

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Notification requirement[1]	Format or form[2]
-	Unauthorised fire	Within 14 days of unauthorised fire.	None specified
-	Breach of any limit specified in the Licence	Part A: As soon as practicable but no later than 5pm of the next usual working day.	N1
		Part B: As soon as practicable.	
3.1.4	Calibration report	As soon as practicable.	None specified
-	Production ceasing for an unspecified period of time	As soon as practicable after the decision has been made.	None Specified
-	Production recommencing	At least 28 days prior to production recommencing.	None specified
-	Substantial variations in the volume rate or water quality for TSF7 water leak to scour pit	Within 14 days of receiving results	None specified

Note 1: Notification requirements in the Licence shall not negate the requirement to comply with s72 of the Act
Note 2: Forms are in Schedule 2

Schedule 1: Maps

Figure 1: Telfer Gold Mine Prescribed Premises Boundary Map

Landfill Areas Maps

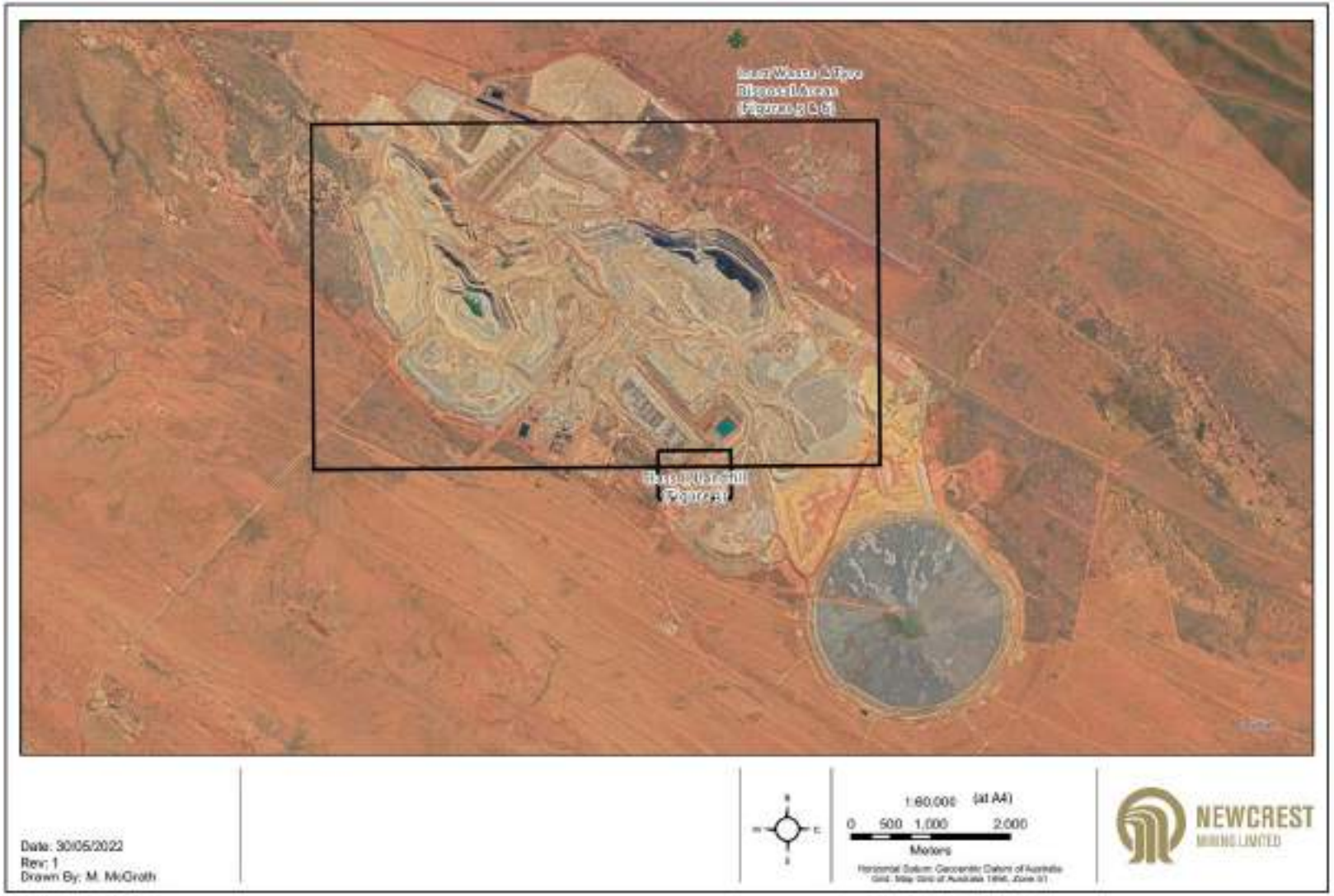

Figure 2: Overview of landfill Area map extents

The area in which the disposal of waste by landfilling and the storage of tyres may take place is shown in the maps below.

Figure 3: Class II Landfill, Tyre Storage/Burial Areas and Bioremediation Areas

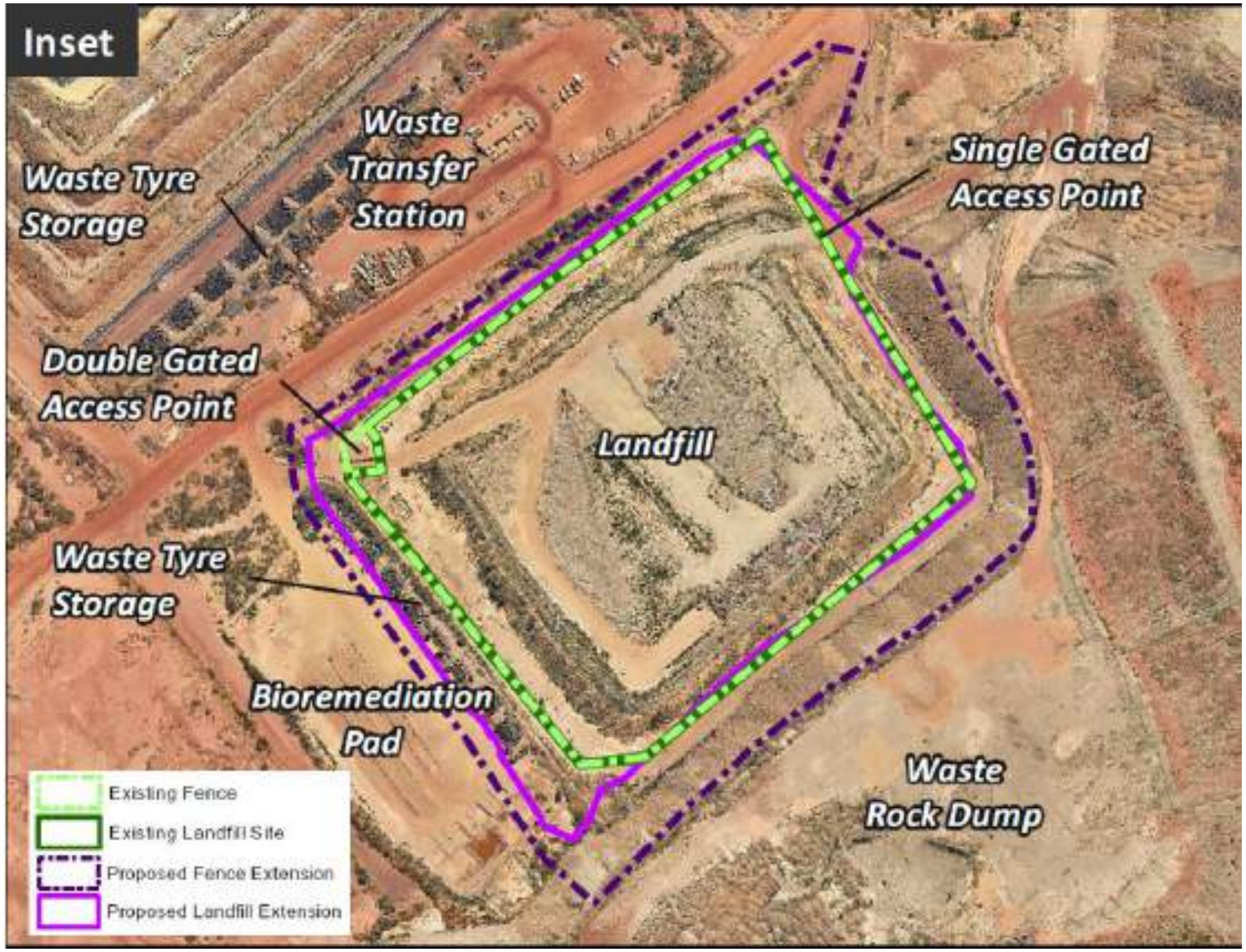

Figure 4: Class II landfill expansion as per 7 June 2022 amendment

Figure 5: Inert Waste Landfill Areas. In purple outline are expanded areas as per the 7 June 2022 amendment

Figure 6: Tyre Burial Areas. In purple outline are additional areas added for the 7 June 2022 amendment

Map of storage locations

The location of the storage areas defined in Table 1.3.4 are shown below.

Figure 7: Containment Infrastructure Map (TSF7, DL1, DL5, DL237, Process Water and Plant Catchment Ponds, Village WWTP, Admin WWTP Sludge drying bed and the Secondary WWTP).

Figure 8:Village WWTP Primary, Secondary and Evaporation Ponds (zoomed extent)

Figure 9: Liquid Chemical Storage Areas (listed in Table 1.3.5)

Map of emission points

The locations of the emission points defined in Tables 2.2.1 and 2.3.1 are shown in the maps below.

Figure 10: Overview map of emission points showing location of Primary and Secondary Power Stations and treated wastewater irrigation area

Figure 11: Primary Power Station Air Emission Points A1 – A15. Air Monitoring Points A1 – A3

Figure 12: Carbon Regeneration and Gold Room Air Emission Points A16 and A17.

The location of the emission point defined in Table 2.3.1 are shown below. Monitoring required by Table 3.3.1 to occur at point L1.

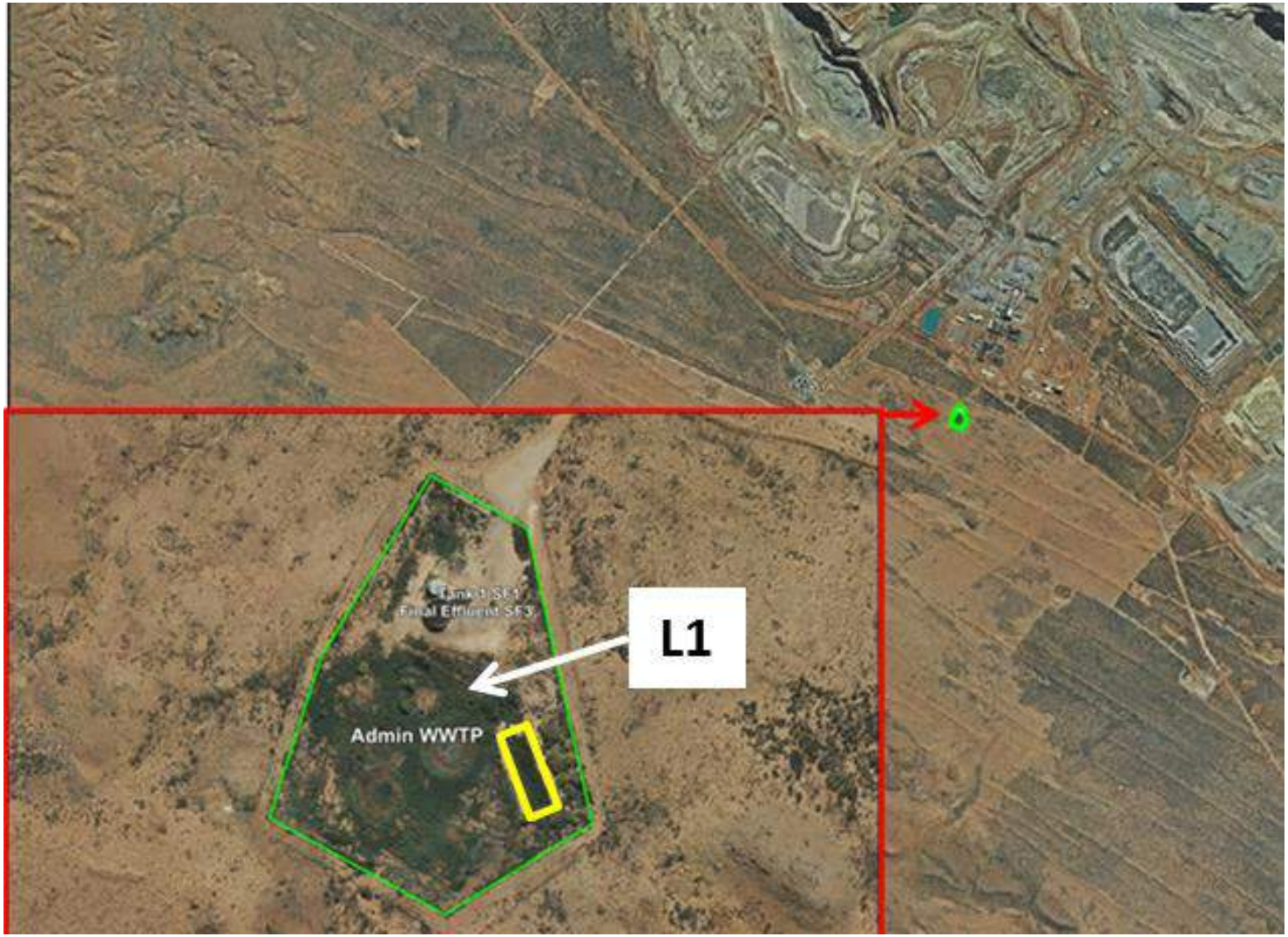

Figure 13: Main Administration WWTP Irrigation area emission to land point L1. Yellow rectangle indicates the sludge drying bed location.

Map of monitoring locations

The locations of the monitoring points defined in Tables 3.5.1 and 3.6.1 are shown in the maps below.

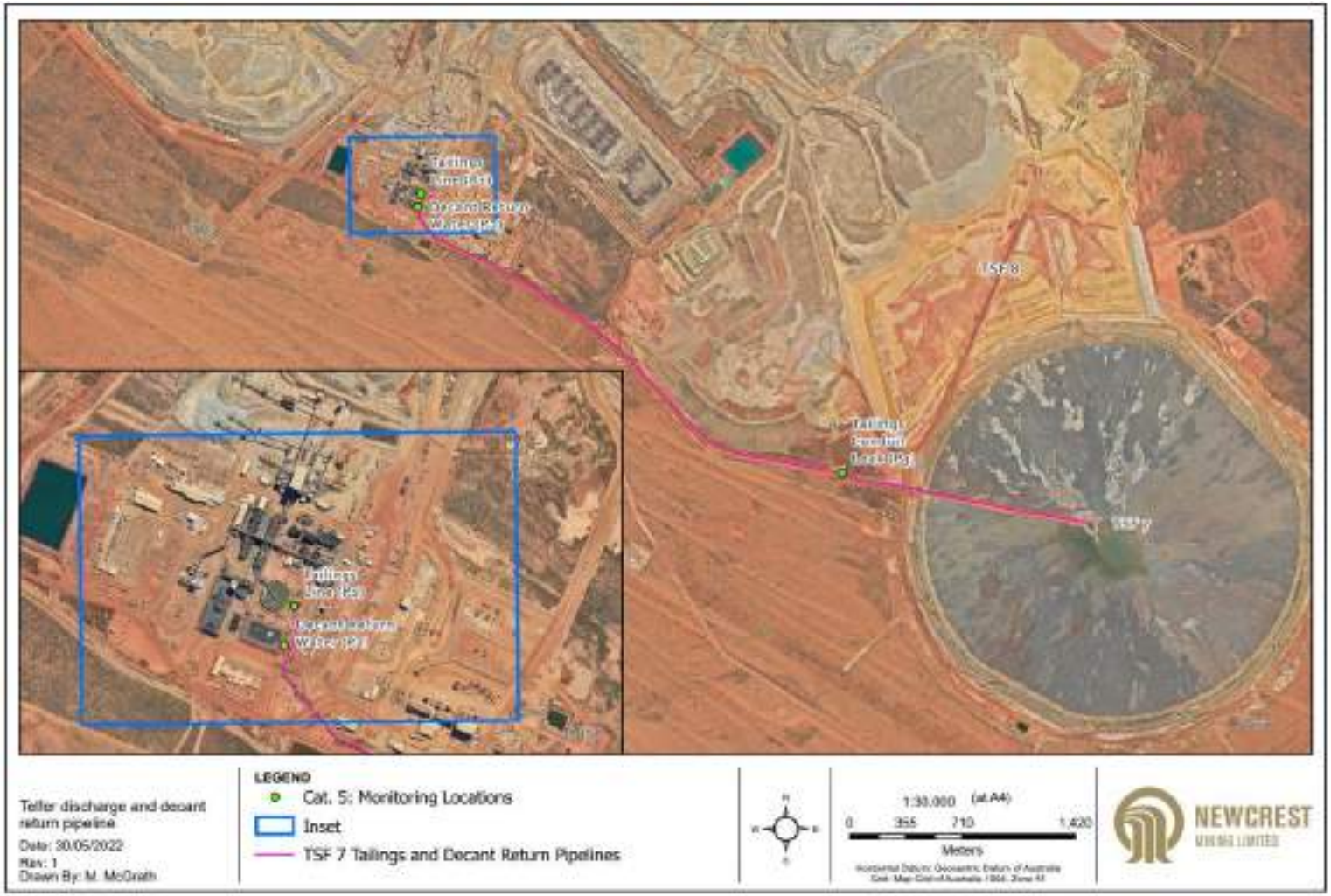

Figure 14: Tailings discharge and decant return pipeline showing tailings discharge and decant water monitoring points

Figure 15: Process monitoring locations P1 and P2 (zoomed area from Figure 13)

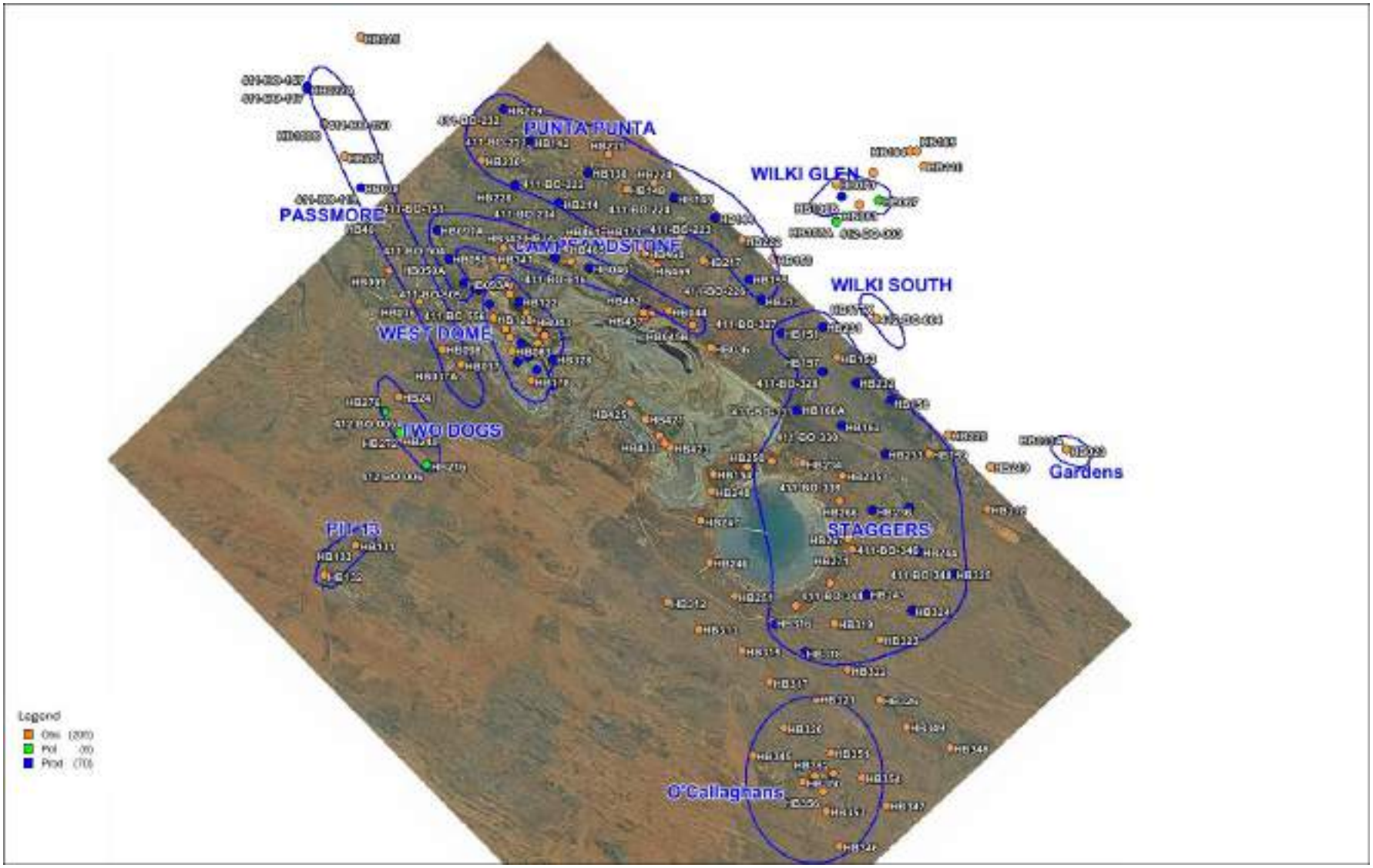

Figure 16: Overview of groundwater monitoring bore locations at the Telfer site

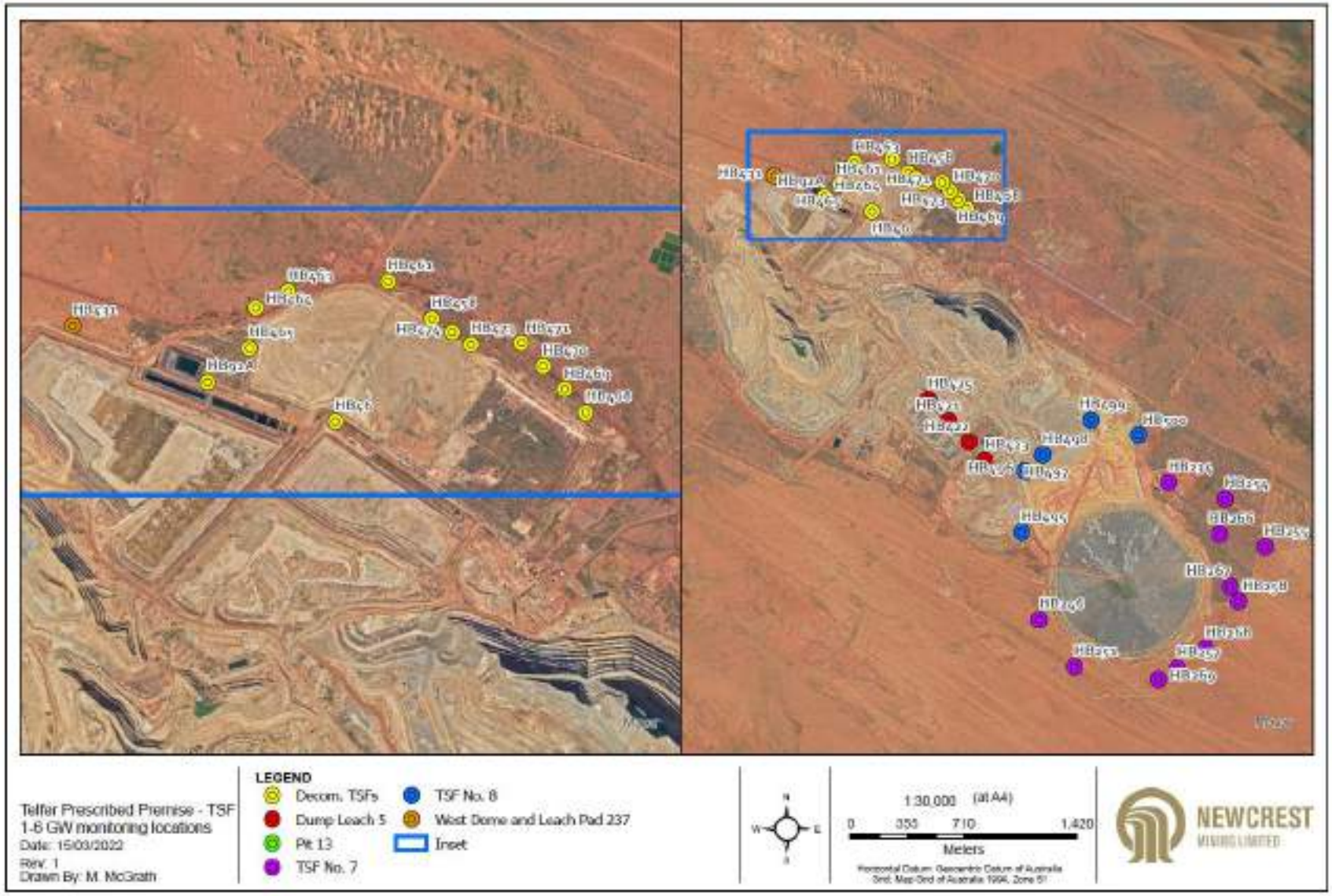

Figure 17: Groundwater monitoring bores

L6079/1988/13

IR-T06 Licence template (v7.0) (February 2020)

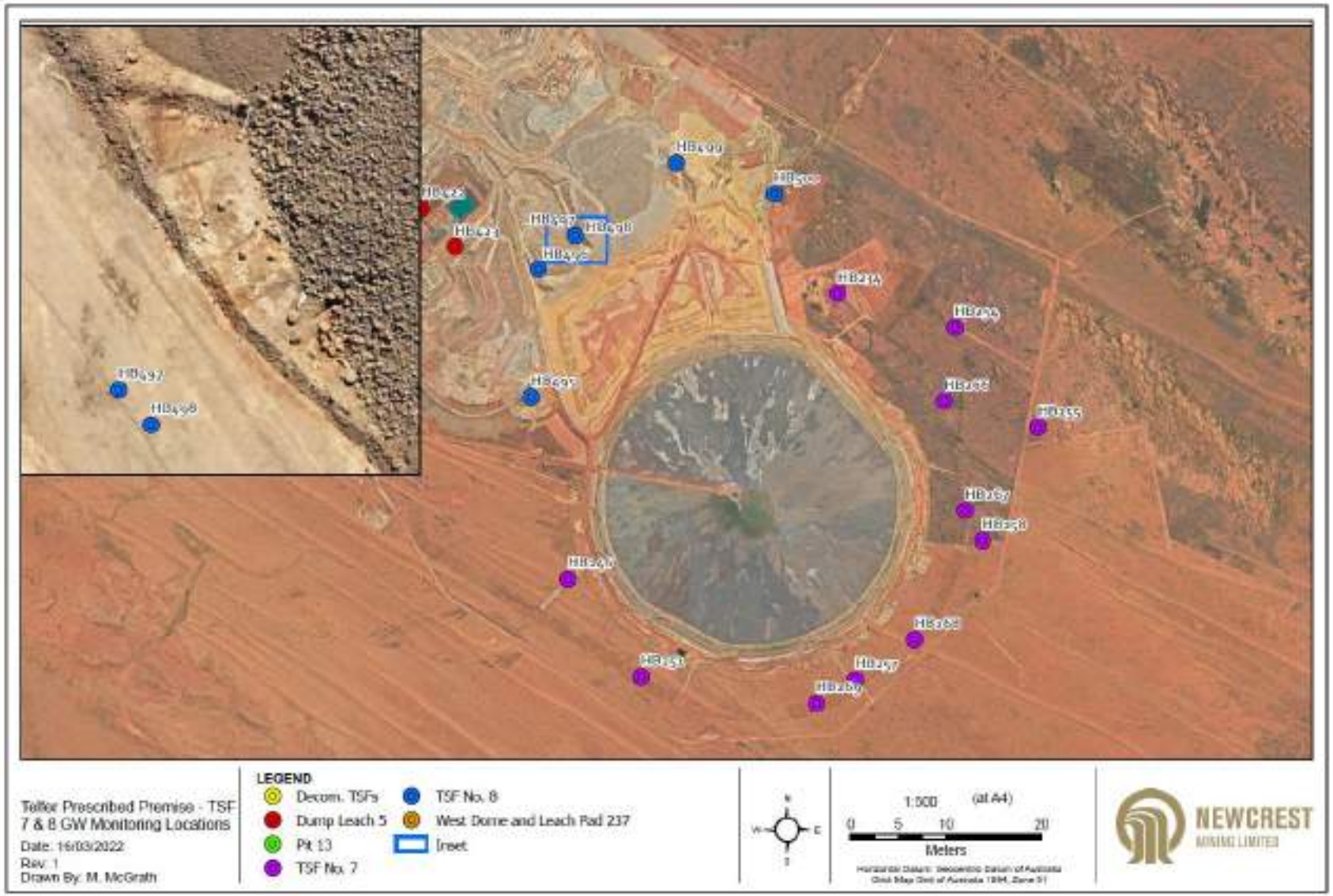

Figure 18: Groundwater monitoring bores TSF8 zoomed extent

Figure 19: Discharge as defined in Table 2.3.1 and monitoring required by Table 3.3.1

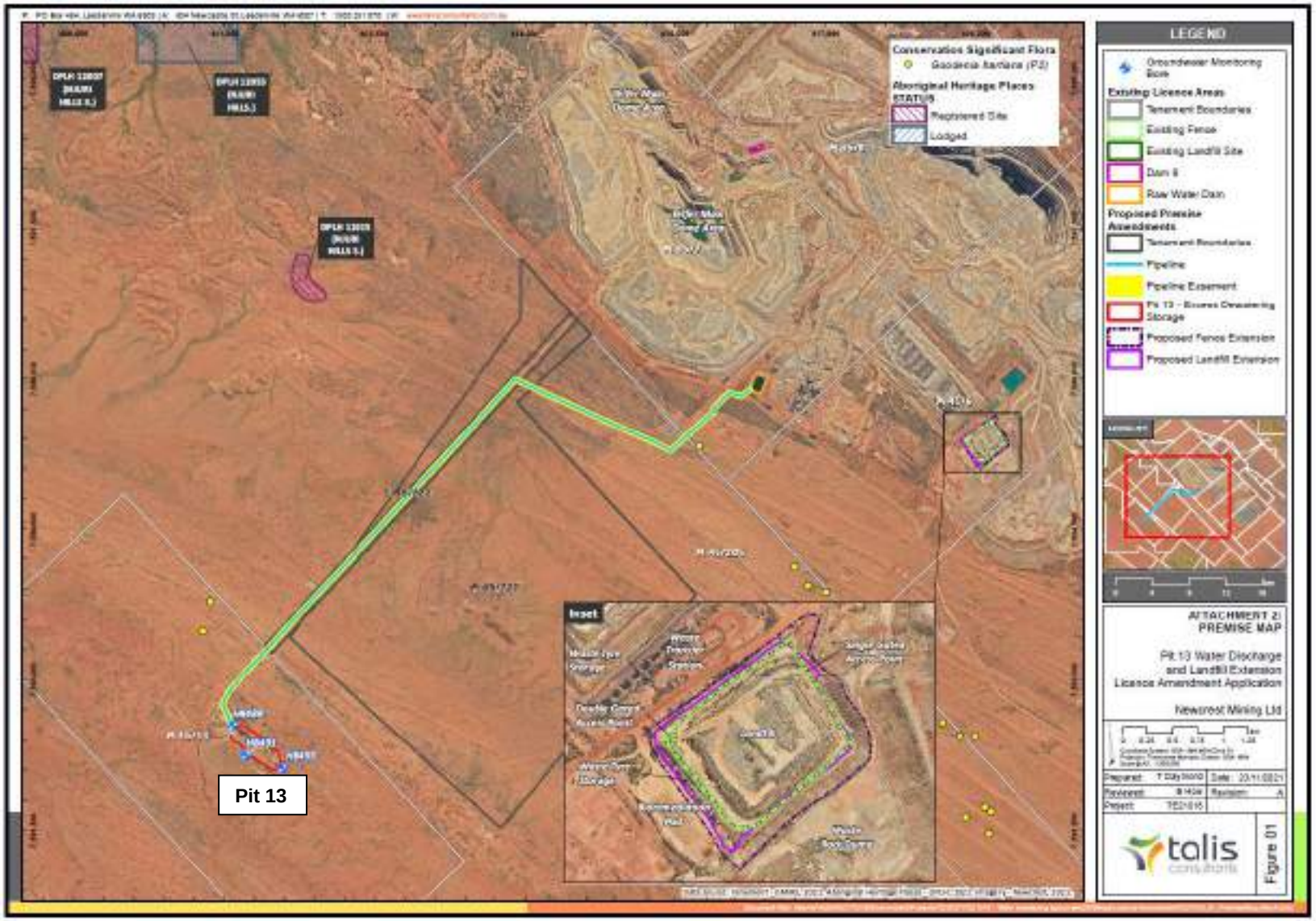

Figure 20: Pit 13 location and associated dewatering pipeline

Schedule 2: Notification forms

Licence: L6079/1988/13 Licence Holder: Newcrest Mining limited

Form: N1 Date of breach:

Notification of detection of the breach of a limit.

These pages outline the information that the operator must provide.
Units of measurement used in information supplied under Part A and B requirements shall be appropriate to the circumstances of the emission. Where appropriate, a comparison should be made of actual emissions and authorised emission limits.

Part A

Licence Number	
Name of operator	
Location of Premises	
Time and date of the detection	

Notification requirements for the breach of a limit	
Emission point reference/ source	
Parameter(s)	
Limit	
Measured value	
Date and time of monitoring	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to stop the emission	

Part B

Any more accurate information on the matters for notification under Part A.	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to prevent a recurrence of the incident.	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to rectify, limit or prevent any pollution of the environment which has been or may be caused by the emission.	
The dates of any previous N1 notifications for the Premises in the preceding 24 months.	

Name	
Post	
Signature on behalf of Newcrest Mining limited	
Date	