Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L8721/2013/2
Licence holder	Karara Mining Limited
ACN	070 871 831
Registered business address	Level 2 London House 216 St Georges Terrace PERTH WA 6000
DWER file number	2012/008499-1
Duration	20/05/2021 to 19/05/2026
Date of issue	28/04/2021
Date of amendment	20/08/2024
Premises details	Karara Minesite Beneficiation Plant M59/644, M59/649-I, M59/645, M59/721, G59/38, L59/93, L59/99 and L59/109 PERENJORI WA 6620

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	30,000,000 tonnes per year
Category 6: Mine dewatering	573,600 tonnes per year
Category 12: Crushing and screening	400,000 tonnes per year
Category 54: Sewage facility	600 cubic metres per day
Category 64: Class II or III putrescible landfill	5,000 tonnes per year

This amended licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 20 August 2024, by:

Jarrod Abrahams
Digitally signed by Jarrod Abrahams
Date: 2024.08.20 13:50:12 +08'00'

MANAGER, RESOURCE INDUSTRIES
INDUSTRY REGULATION (STATE-WIDE DELIVERY)
Officer delegated under section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
16/05/2013	L8721/2013/1	Licence - Karara Minesite Beneficiation Plant.
26/09/2013	L8721/2013/1	Amendment - Karara Minesite Beneficiation Plant.
12/11/2015	L8721/2013/1	Amendment to incorporate operation of Wet TSF 1 in accordance with Works Approval W5545/2013/1 and surrender of Licence L8486/2010/1 with incorporation of the WWTP within L8721/2013/1.
29/04/2016	L8721/2013/1	Department initiated amendment in accordance with section 59(1)(k) of the Act to amend the duration of the licence.
30/06/2017	L8721/2013/1	Amendment Notice 1 to: • Raise the Wet TSF1 downstream embankment from 8 metres (m) to 16 m at its deepest edge (Phase 1) • Extend Wet TSF1 to the south (Phase 2) • Correct the Category 5 throughput capacity to v30,000,000 tonnes per annum • Correct the Premises boundary map.
08/01/2018	L8721/2013/1	Amendment Notice 2 for the construction and operation of TSF 2A within the TSF landform footprint.
03/08/2018	L8721/2013/1	Amendment Notice 3 to construct an internal embankment from the central decant to the southern embankment of TSF Stage 2A, dividing the TSF 2A deposition area into Cell 1 and Cell 2.
18/12/2018	L8721/2013/1	Amendment Notice 4 to include a Wet Concentrate Storage Facility (WCSF) and its proposed expansion into the licence.
16/04/2019	L8721/2013/1	Amendment Notice 5 for construction and operation of a new Category 64 landfill.
14/11/2019	L8721/2013/1	Amendment to include a Category 5 mobile crusher circuit and remove redundant construction conditions for TSF2 and WCSF. The amendment included a CEO initiated amalgamation of separately issued licence amendment notices into the one licence.
13/02/2020	L8721/2013/1	CEO initiated amendment to correct an unintentional omission of Table 1.3.4 in the previous amendment.
16/07/2020	L8721/2013/1	Amendment to include Category 6 mine dewatering activities.
21/12/2020	L8721/2013/1	Amendment to authorise the construction of a water infiltration trench for TSF2A, the addition of the plant WWTP to the Licence and the construction/operation of Landfill 3.0.

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
28/04/2021	L8721/2013/2	Licence renewal – expiry date changed to 19/05/2026. Various minor administrative changes due to incorrect referencing in the licence.
29/08/2022	L8721/2013/2	Amendment to authorise the construction of Wet TSF 2B and provide a hydrological report.
21/11/2022	L8721/2013/2	Amendment to authorise construction and operation of a Category 12 mobile crushing plant for the purpose of processing road base and stemming material for a throughput of 400, 000 tonnes per annual period.
24/04/2023	L8721/2013/2	An administrative amendment to extend the reporting date of condition 8 from 30 March 2023 to 30 June 2023.
20/11/2023	L8721/2013/2	Amendment for the construction and operation of a perimeter extension with 2 new lifts of the dry-stack TSF, associated drainage and installation of two replacement monitoring bores.
17/07/2024	L8721/2013/2	Amendment to incorporate category 6 mine dewatering infrastructure and operations from works approval W6762/2022/1. Pipeline infrastructure from off-take and Blue Hills North turkeys nest to Terapod West Pit.
20/08/2024	L8721/2013/2	Amendment to duplicate the existing Wet Concentrate Storage Facility to include 4 additional cells. No change to assessed production capacity.

Interpretation

In this licence:

(a) the words ‘including’, ‘includes’ and ‘include’ in conditions mean “including but not limited to”, and similar, as appropriate;

(b) where any word or phrase is given a defined meaning, any other part of speech or other grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;

(c) where tables are used in a condition, each row in a table constitutes a separate condition;

(d) any reference to an Australian or other standard, guideline, or code of practice in this licence:

  (i) if dated, refers to that particular version; and

  (ii) if not dated, refers to the latest version and therefore may be subject to change over time;

(e) unless specified otherwise, any reference to a section of an Act refers to that section of the EP Act; and

(f) unless specified otherwise, all definitions are in accordance with the EP Act.

NOTE: This licence requires specific conditions to be met but does not provide any implied authorisation for other emissions, discharges, or activities not specified in this licence.

Licence conditions

General conditions

1. The Licence Holder must ensure the limits specified in Table 1 are not exceeded.

Table 1: Production and/or design capacity limits

Category	Category description	Premises production or design capacity limit
5	Processing or beneficiation of metallic or non-metallic ore	30,000,000 tonnes per year
6	Mine dewatering	573,600 tonnes per year
12	Screening etc. of material	400,000 tonnes per year
54	Sewage facility	600 cubic metres per day
64	Class II putrescible landfill site	5,000 tonnes per year

2. The Licence Holder must manage dust lift-off from active construction and operational areas to protect the environment by preventing and, where that is not possible, minimising dust emissions that may cause, unreasonable emissions, pollution or environmental harm.

Premises operation

3. The Licence Holder must ensure that materials listed in Table 2 are only discharged into containment structures with the relevant infrastructure requirements and at the location specified in Table 2.

Table 2: Containment infrastructure

	Containment structure	Material	Infrastructure operational requirements
1.	Dry-stack TSF	Dry tailings (≤ 20% moisture content)	Only deposited within areas shaded as 'Dry TSF', as depicted and located in Schedule 1, Figure 2.
2.	Wet TSF 2A and wet TSF 2B	Wet tailings (> 20% moisture content)	Located as shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2 and Figure 6. Seepage collected by toe drains and directed to the Seepage Collection Sump. A decant tower and pump maintained so that decant water is able to be pumped to the process plant via return pipeline. Spigots, for subaerial deposition of tailings, positioned and rotated around the embankment perimeter in order to maintain even beaching of tailings. Piezometers maintained in each embankment wall in accordance to design and construction reports. Minimum total freeboard of 500 mm maintained.

	Containment structure	Material	Infrastructure operational requirements
3.	Seepage Collection Sump	Seepage from the TSF	Located as shown in Schedule 1, Figure 7 Maintained so that water collected in the Seepage Collection Sump may be returned to the process plant or TSF 2A or reused as dust suppression. Minimum freeboard of 300 mm maintained.
4.	Water infiltration trench	Potentially contaminated surface water, drainage water and groundwater	Located as shown in Schedule 1, Figure 7 0.85 m to 1.05 m wide, 850 m long and to a nominal depth of 2.4 m. Allow water to drain to the Seepage Collection Sump (as depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 7).
5.	Drainage Retention Area	Potentially contaminated surface water, stormwater and drainage water.	Located as depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 2. Maintained to accommodate stormwater flows from a 1 in 100 year, 72 hour ARI rainfall event. Surface Water Drainage directed to the Drainage Retention Area as shown in Schedule 1, Figure 6. Water from the Drainage Retention Area reused in the processing plant or for dust suppression.
6.	Wet Concentrate Storage Facility	Wet concentrate	Located within the Process Plant Area depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 2 and Figure 19. Maintained so that seepage collected by the underdrainage piping network and sump is captured for re-use (Cell 1 to 4); or, where a floating dewatering system ('Turret') is in-place, it facilitates the effective removal and recovery of supernatant water and surface water from incident rain. Minimum freeboard of 300 mm maintained.
7.	Tailings pipelines	Tailing slurry	250 mm diameter HDPE. Tailings delivery and return water pipelines and pumps bunded by earthen trenches. Spillage directed to the Drainage Retention Area or retained with the Process Plant and associated infrastructure.
8.	Return water lines	Return water from TSF2A	
9.	Dewatering pipeline: KML Pit to Saline Water Pump Station Saline Water Pump Station to BH North Pit	Water from the mine dewatering of Karara Open Pit	Located as shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2 Above ground sections of pipeline must be maintained within windrows to contain leaks and spills.
10.	Dewatering pipeline: KML Pit to Saline	Water from the mine dewatering of Karara Open Pit	Located as shown in Schedule 1, Figure 3. Above ground sections of pipeline must be maintained within windrows to contain leaks and

	Containment structure	Material	Infrastructure operational requirements
	Water Pump Station Saline Water Pump Station to Blue Hills North turkeys nest Blue Hills North submersible pump to Terapod West Pit		spills. Maintain a freeboard of at least 300 mm at the Blue Hills North turkeys nest.
11.	Blue Hills North Open Pit	Water from the mine dewatering of Karara Open Pit	Located as shown in Schedule 1**,** Figure 2. The standing water level must not exceed 345m AHD**.** The discharge point must be located: • to minimise blowback; • to minimise exposure to wind; and • away from remnant vegetation. The discharge point must be modified or relocated if discharge water is observed to be impacting remnant vegetation.
12.	Terapod West Pit	Water from the mine dewatering of Karara Open Pit	Located as shown in Schedule 1, Figure 3. The standing water level must not exceed 330 m AHD (40 m below pit crest). The discharge point must be located: • to minimise blowback; • to minimise exposure to wind; and • away from remnant vegetation. The discharge point must be modified or relocated if discharge water is observed to be impacting remnant vegetation.

4. The Licence Holder must ensure that surface drainage water is managed so that potentially contaminated water from the Process Plant, dry-stack TSF, wet TSF 2A and wet TSF 2B are directed to the Drainage Retention Area, as depicted in Schedule 1: Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 15 and Figure 16.

5. The Licence Holder must ensure that the site infrastructure and equipment listed in Table 3 and located at the corresponding infrastructure location is maintained and operated in accordance with the corresponding operational requirement set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Mobile equipment requirements

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirements	Infrastructure location
Mobile crusher and crushing circuit (Category 5)	Mobile crusher and crushing circuit comprising jaw crushers, cone crushers, scalping screens, screens and conveyors between crushers and screens.	Schedule 1, Figure 2 (within area marked as Process Plant), and Figure 9.
	Circuit capable of crushing approximately 450 tonnes per hour (tph) of magnetite ore to <50 mm specification.	
	Water spray nozzles on the crushing plant, focused primarily on the jaw and cone crushers, and in constant operation when the mobile crusher is in use.	
	Conveyors fitted with spray nozzles at locations to reduce dust emissions as far as practicable.	
Mobile crushing and screening plant (Category 12)	Mobile plant comprising of a jaw crusher, secondary crusher and diesel hydraulic track mounted screen.	Schedule 1, Figure 2 (within area marked as Waste Rock Dump) and Figure 10.
	Stock and feed piles are required to be wetted down by a water truck to reduce dust emissions as far as practicable.	

6. The Licence Holder must:

(a) undertake inspections as detailed in Table 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 4: Inspection of Infrastructure

	Scope of inspection	Type of inspection	Frequency of inspection
1.	Tailings pipelines	Visual integrity	Daily
2.	Return water lines	Visual integrity	Daily
3.	TSF2A and TSF 2B embankments	Visual to confirm no unusual changes and required freeboard capacity is available	Daily
4.	Drainage Retention Area	Visual to confirm able to accommodate stormwater flows from a 1 in 100-year, 72-hour ARI rainfall event	Daily
5.	Wet Concentrate Storage Facility	Visual to confirm at least 300 mm	Daily

	Scope of inspection	Type of inspection	Frequency of inspection
		freeboard capacity	
6.	Dewatering pipelines: KML Pit to Saline Water Pump Station Saline Water Pump Station to BH North Pit Saline Water Pump Station to Blue Hills North turkeys nest Blue Hills North submersible pump to Terapod West Pit	Visual integrity	Daily, when dewatering in operation
7.	Dewater discharge point into Blue Hills North Open Pit	Visual dust	Daily, when dewatering in operation
8.	Dewater discharge point into Terapod West Pit		

Critical containment infrastructure construction requirements

7. The Licence Holder must:

(a) construct the critical containment infrastructure;

(b) in accordance with the corresponding design and construction requirements; and

(c) at the corresponding infrastructure location(s);

as set out in Table 5.

Table 5: Critical containment infrastructure design and construction requirements

	Infrastructure	Design and construction requirements	Infrastructure location
1.	Wet TSF 2B	• Constructed within tenements G59/38 and M59/64; • Storage capacity of 2,700,000 m^3 of tailings material; • A total footprint of 32.46 hectares, including embankments and access ramp; • Constructed to provide a minimum 0.5 metre total freeboard (including an allowance for the 1 in 100 AEP 72-hour period of 290 mm) above the normal operating pond; • Upstream and downstream slopes 1:2 (v:h) and 1:1.75 (v:h); • Establishment of a decant compartment in the southeast corner of the TSF; and • Multiple spigots creating a tailings beach slope	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 11, Figure 12 and Figure 13

	Infrastructure	Design and construction requirements	Infrastructure location
		between 1:200 (v:h) to 1:250 (v:h).	
2.	Construction of new embankment for Wet TSF 2B	• 348.5 m maximum RL height (RL 345.5 m to the south, RL 348.5 m to the north and 345.0 m for the decant pond); • Embankments are to be constructed using a central core (zone 1) of compacted dry tailings, an upstream and downstream shell (zone 2) of mine waste and capped with compacted colluvium (zone 3); • Compaction densities at least 96% standard maximum dry density; • The embankment crest is 8 m wide to accommodate pipework, safe vehicle access and other TSF operational infrastructure; • Surface water run-off and seepage to be collected into a perimeter toe drain system to a collection sump and pumped back to the processing plant; • Vibrating wire piezometers will be installed at selected locations in the embankments of Wet TSF 2B for pore pressure monitoring; and • Settlement monitoring pins (mainly consist of Settlement Markers) will be installed vertically along the crest of the embankments to monitor embankment crest movement. The Settlement Markers will be constructed to a precise line and level and surveyed immediately after construction.	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 12 Figure 7 Figure 14
3.	Decant infrastructure for Wet TSF 2B	• Embankments constructed with rock fill; • Installation of a pontoon mounted floating decant pump; and • Decant water pumped back to the Processing Plant for reuse.	Figure 13
4.	Pipework for Wet TSF 2B	• 3,100 m of 225 diameter, 900 m of 400 diameter and 33 m of 150 diameter Victaulic jointed HDPE pipes; and • 33 Victaulic jointed HDPE Tee connection and flexible hose with scissor clamps.	Figure 13

	Infrastructure	Design and construction requirements	Infrastructure location
5.	Dry-Stack TSF southern perimeter expansion and lifts	• Lift 1 maximum operational height RL 354 m. • Lift 2 starter embankment and maximum operational height RL 378.0 m. • Lift 3 starter embankment and maximum operational height RL 402 m. • A perimeter drainage line (5 m base width and 2H:1V side slopes) constructed at the southern toe of the proposed expansion (Figure 15). • A new entrance channel to connect into the existing perimeter drain.	Figure 15 Figure 16

8. The Licence Holder must within 30 calendar days of the Critical Containment Infrastructure, and after the construction of the starter embankments for lifts 2 and 3 for item 5 in Table 5, identified by condition 7 being constructed:

(a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the requirements of condition 7; and

(b) prepare and submit to the CEO a Critical Containment Infrastructure Report on that compliance.

9. The Critical Containment Infrastructure Report required by condition 8 must include as a minimum the following:

(a) certification by a suitably qualified engineer that each item of critical containment infrastructure or component thereof, as specified in condition 7, has been built and installed in accordance with the requirements specified in condition 7;

(b) as constructed plans and a detailed site plan showing the location and dimensions for each item of critical containment infrastructure or component thereof, as specified in condition 7;

(c) photographic evidence of the installation of the infrastructure; and

(d) be signed by a person authorised to represent the works approval holder and contains the printed name and position of that person.

10. The Licence Holder may only commence operation for an item of critical containment infrastructure or lifts 2 and 3 for item 5 in Table 5, identified in condition 7 where the CEO has notified the Licence Holder that the Critical Containment Infrastructure Report for that item of infrastructure as required by condition 8 and 9 meets the requirements of those conditions.

Hydrogeological study

11. Prior to the construction of Wet TSF 2B the Licence Holder must engage a suitably qualified hydrogeologist to conduct a hydrogeological study and submit to the CEO, a hydrogeological report which:

(a) contributes to the development of a conceptual hydrogeological model for wet TSF 2B, including but not limited to:

i) the identification of any aquifers which underlie the site;

ii) fracture zones;

iii) hydraulic conductivity of the regolith; and

iv) direction of groundwater flow.

(b) recommends the most suitable:

i) number;

ii) locations;

iii) well depths; and

iv) trigger level

of the monitoring bores/wells to be installed around wet TSF 2B; and

(c) recommends methods to recover seepage and mitigate groundwater mounding.

Groundwater well installation requirements

12. The Licence Holder must design, construct, and install groundwater monitoring wells in accordance with the requirements specified in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Infrastructure requirements – groundwater monitoring bores/wells

Infrastructure	Design, construction, and installation requirements	Monitoring bore/well location(s)
Monitoring well network for wet TSF 2B	Well design and construction: Designed and constructed in accordance with *ASTM D5092/D5092M-16: Standard practice for design and installation of groundwater monitoring bores*. Well screens must target the part, or parts, of the aquifer most likely to be affected by contamination[1]. Where temporary/seasonal perched features are present, wells must be nested, and the perched features individually screened.	In accordance with the hydrogeologist's report from condition 11.
MB67 MB68	Logging of borehole: Soil samples must be collected and logged during the installation of the monitoring wells. A record of the geology encountered during drilling must be described and classified in accordance with the Australian Standard Geotechnical Site Investigations AS1726. Any observations of staining / odours or other indications of contamination must be included in the bore log.	Figure 7
	Well construction log: Well construction details must be documented within a well construction log to demonstrate compliance with *ASTM D5092/D5092M-16*. The construction logs must include elevations of the top of casing position to be used as the reference point for water-level measurements, and the elevations of the ground surface protective installations.	
	Well development: All installed monitoring wells must be developed after drilling to remove fine sand, silt, clay and any drilling mud residues from around the well screen to ensure the hydraulic functioning of the	

Infrastructure	Design, construction, and installation requirements	Monitoring bore/well location(s)
	well. A detailed record should be kept of well development activities and included in the well construction log.	
	Installation survey: the vertical (top of casing) and horizontal position of each monitoring well must be surveyed and subsequently mapped by a suitably qualified surveyor.	
	Well network map: a well location map (using aerial image overlay) must be prepared and include the location of all monitoring wells in the monitoring network and their respective identification numbers.	

Note 1: General guidance on report presentation can be found in the Department's *Guideline: Assessment and management of contaminated sites*.

13. The Licence Holder must, within 60 calendar days of the monitoring wells being constructed, submit to the CEO a well construction report evidencing compliance with the requirements of condition 12.

14. The Licence Holder must within 60 days of the monitoring bores in **Table 6** being constructed and prior to deposition into wet TSF 2B conduct baseline sampling on the new bores and existing bore as per conditions 31 and 32.

General infrastructure and equipment requirements

15. The Licence Holder must:

(a) construct and/or install the infrastructure and/or equipment;

(b) in accordance with the corresponding design and construction / installation requirements; and

(c) at the corresponding infrastructure location

as set out in Table 7.

Table 7: Design and installation requirements

	Infrastructure	Design and installation requirements	Infrastructure location
1.	Mobile crushing and screening plant	(a) Mobile plant to comprise of a jaw crusher, secondary crusher, and diesel hydraulic track mounted screen. (b) To be installed as per manufactures specifications. (c) To be installed within the Waste Rock Dump as depicted in Schedule 1: Maps, Figure 2 and Figure 10.	Schedule 1, Figure 2 (within area marked as Waste Rock Dump) and Figure 10.
2.	Wet Concentrate Storage Facility Extension (Cell 5 to 8)	Extension: (a) Paddock type dam that consists for four cells to provide an additional capacity of 47,000m^3; (b) Base of WCSF footprint to be rolled and grubbed prior to construction/installation works to ensure no rocks, sticks or sharp	The proposed facility will be located within the Magnetite Processing Plant area, adjacent to the existing WCSF, south of the

	Infrastructure	Design and installation requirements	Infrastructure location
		items are present that could potentially impact the integrity of the facility; (c) The maximum height of the containment embankments is 3m with a 6m crest width to accommodate pipework and operational equipment; (d) Provide entry and exit ramps for equipment to recover concentrate material safely; and (e) Install a floating dewatering system ('Turret') to facilitate the effective removal and recovery of supernatant water and surface water from incident rain. <u>Wet Concentrate Delivery and Deposition System:</u> (f) Installation of multiple open-ended pipes (acting as spigots) located on the perimeter embankments. <u>Associated surface water management infrastructure:</u> (g) Construction of V-drains at the toes of the perimeter embankments to divert surface water run-off from the WCSF to the existing diversion drain; and (h) The floating water recovery pump to direct supernatant water to the existing main surface water diversion drain along the eastern side of the facility or reused for other means.	Magnetite Concentrate Loading area – refer to Figure 19

16. The Licence Holder must within 30 days of an item of equipment by condition 15 being installed:

(a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the requirements of condition 15; and

(b) prepare and submit to the CEO an Environmental Compliance Report on that compliance.

17. The Environmental Compliance Report required by condition 16, must include as a minimum the following:

(a) certification by a person authorised to represent the Licence Holder that the equipment or component(s) thereof, as specified in condition 15, have been installed in accordance with the relevant requirements specified in condition 15;

(b) as constructed plans or photographs for each item of infrastructure or component of infrastructure specified in condition 15; and

(c) be signed by a person authorised to represent the Licence Holder and contains the printed name and position of that person.

Waste management requirements

18. 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 8**.

Table 8: Management of waste

Waste type	Management Strategy	Requirements
Sewage	Biological, physical, and chemical treatment.	• No more than 600 m^3 per day. • Sludge drying beds on a bunded hardstand and disposal of dry sludge to the premises landfill.

Clean Fill
Inert Waste Type 1 and 2[1]
Putrescible Waste
Other waste that meets the acceptance criteria for Class II landfills
	Receipt, handling and disposal of waste by landfilling.	**All landfills and waste types**
		• No more than 5,000 tonnes per year of all waste types cumulatively must be disposed of by landfilling.
		• Disposal of waste by landfilling must only take place within the landfilling areas shown in Figure 2 and Figure **8** of Schedule 1.
		• Waste must be placed in a defined trench or within an area enclosed by earthen bunds.
		• The active tipping face must be restricted to a maximum vertical height of 3 m.
		• Cell locations where waste is to be buried will be surveyed and the latitude and longitude recorded.
		Waste Rock Dump Landfilling area
		• Construction, operation and decommissioning of landfill cells can occur within the defined landfill area providing there is no waste within:
		  ○ 100 m of any surface water body; and
		  ○ 3 m of the highest level of the water table aquifer.
		Landfill 2 and Landfill 3
		• Construction, operation and decommissioning of landfill cells can occur within the Waste Cell areas shown in Figure **8** and Figure 2 of Schedule 1 and providing there is no waste within:
		  ○ 50 m of any surface water body and drainage line; and
		  ○ 3 m of the highest level of the water table aquifer.
		• Cells/trenches must be fenced until placement of final cover.
		• The tipping area must be clearly defined to restrict access to one cell only.
		• Earthen bunding at least 1 m high must be installed around each trench to divert stormwater away from the landfill.
		• Water that has come into contact with waste must be retained on the landfill.

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

19. The Licence Holder must ensure that cover is applied to waste in accordance with **Table 9** and that sufficient stockpiles of cover are maintained on site at all times.

Table 9: Cover requirements[1]

Waste Type	Material	Depth	Timescales
Putrescible waste	Inert and incombustible material	300 mm	At least weekly.
All waste		1,000 mm	Within 3 months of achieving final waste contours.
Inert Waste Type 2 (Tyres)	Soil	500 mm	As soon as practical following the achievement of final waste levels in the area(s) where tyres are disposed of.

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

20. The Licence Holder must take all reasonable and practical measures to ensure that no windblown waste escapes from the landfill area and that windblown waste is collected on at least a monthly basis and returned to the active tipping area.

Emissions

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

22. The Licence Holder must ensure that where waste is emitted to land from the emission points in Table 10 it is done so in accordance with the conditions of this Licence.

Table 10: Emissions to land

Emission Point	Location	Description	Source including abatement
Karara Village WWTP Sprayfield	As specified by Figure 4 of Schedule 1	Discharge of wastewater to a 16 ha spray field area	Treated wastewater from the WWTP
Plant WWTP Sprayfield	As specified by Figure 5 of Schedule 1: Maps	Discharge of wastewater to a 16.5 ha spray field area	Treated wastewater from the WWTP

23. The Licence Holder must ensure that the emissions specified in Table 11, are discharged only from the corresponding discharge point and only at the corresponding discharge point location.

Table 11: Authorised discharge points

Emission	Discharge Point	Discharge Point Location
Mine Dewater	Blue Hills North Open Pit	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
	Terapod West Pit	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 3

General monitoring

24. 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.

25. 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.

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

27. 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.

Monitoring of emissions to land

28. The Licence Holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 12 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 12: Monitoring of emissions to land

Emission Point	Parameter	Units	Reference Period	Frequency
M2 on Figure 4 of Schedule 1: Maps and M3 on Figure 5 of Schedule 1: Maps	pH[1]	Non specified	Spot sample	Quarterly
	5-day biochemical oxygen demand	mg/L		
	Disinfection - chlorine residual[1]			
	Total dissolved solids			
	Total nitrogen as N			
	Total phosphorus as P			
	Escherichia coli	cfu/100 mL		

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

Monitoring of inputs and outputs

29. The Licence Holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 13 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 13: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

Input/Output	Monitoring point reference	Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Frequency
Treated wastewater discharged to the Karara Village WWTP sprayfield	Magflow metre (M2) as specified in Figure 4 of Schedule 1	Volumetric flow rate (cumulative)	m^3/day	Monthly	Continuous
Treated wastewater discharged to the Plant WWTP sprayfield	Magflow metre (M3) as specified in Figure 5 of Schedule 1	Volumetric flow rate (cumulative)	m^3/day		
Water from mine dewatering	Discharge point to Blue Hills North Open Pit	Volumetric flow rate (cumulative)	m^3		
	Discharge point to Terapod West Pit				

30. The Licence Holder must undertake monitoring of the water balance for the wet TSF2A and wet TSF 2B each monthly period, and (as a minimum) 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.

Ambient environmental quality monitoring

31. The Licence Holder must monitor emissions in accordance with **Table 14**.

Table 14 : TSF 2B ambient groundwater quality

Monitoring location	Parameter	Unit	Frequency	Averaging period
MB30 and the bores installed in accordance with the hydrogeologist's report from condition 11.	Standing water level	mbgl	At least once prior to deposition of tailings into wet TSF 2B and six monthly thereafter	Spot sample
	Electrical conductivity	µS/cm		
	pH[1]	-		
	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L		
	Turbidity			
	Hydroxide as $CaCO_3$			
	Total Alkalinity			

Monitoring location	Parameter	Unit	Frequency	Averaging period
	Fluoride			
	Perchlorate			
	Major ions - Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Chloride, Sulphate, Carbonate, Bicarbonate HCO_3			
	Nutrients - Nitrate, Nitrite, Ammonia, Reactive Phosphorus, Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen			
	Heavy metals (dissolved and total) - Arsenic, Aluminium, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Cobalt, Chromium, Copper, Iron, Lead, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Thallium, Vanadium and Zinc.			

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

32. The Licence Holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 15 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 15: Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality

Monitoring point reference and location	Parameter	Units	Limit	Averaging period	Frequency
Blue Hills North Open Pit Located on Schedule 1, Figure 2	Standing water level	mbgl	345 m AHD	Spot sample	Monthly
	pH[1]	-	N/A		
	Electrical conductivity	µS/cm			
Terapod West Pit Located on Schedule 1, Figure 3	Standing water level	mbgl	330 m AHD		
	pH[1]	-	N/A		
	Electrical conductivity	µS/cm			
BHN1003; BHN1002; MKC439 BHN Turkeys Nest Located on Figure 2 of	Standing water level	mbgl	N/A	Spot sample	Monthly
	Electrical conductivity	µS/cm			
	pH[1]	-			

Monitoring point reference and location	Parameter	Units	Limit	Averaging period	Frequency
Schedule 1; TPD1001 Located on Figure 3 of Schedule 1; and MB01 MB03 MB04 MB32 MB06 MB40 MB52 MB46 MB62 MB63 MB64 MB65 MB66 MB67 MB68 Located on Figure 7 of Schedule 1	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L			Six monthly
	Turbidity				
	Hydroxide as $CaCO_3$				
	Total Alkalinity				
	Fluoride				
	Perchlorate				
	Major ions - Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Chloride, Sulphate, Carbonate, Bicarbonate HCO3				
	Nutrients - Nitrate, Nitrite, Ammonia, Reactive Phosphorus, Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen				
	Heavy metals (dissolved and total) - Arsenic, Aluminium, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Cobalt, Chromium, Copper, Iron, Lead, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Thallium, Vanadium and Zinc				

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

33. The Licence Holder must monitor native vegetation for the parameter listed in Table 16a and 16b:

(a) at the corresponding monitoring location;

(b) for the corresponding parameter;

(c) at no less that the corresponding frequency; and

(d) using the corresponding method,

as set out in Table 16a and Table 16b.

Table 16a: Monitoring of vegetation health around Wet TSF 2A

Monitoring point reference and location	Parameter	Frequency	Sampling Method
Wet TSF 2A Vegetation monitoring locations as	Vegetation Health	Quarterly	Photo monitoring from set GPS position

Monitoring point reference and location	Parameter	Frequency	Sampling Method
Figure 17			

Table 16b: Monitoring of vegetation health around Terapod West Pit

Monitoring point reference and location	Parameter	Frequency	Sampling Method
Terapod West Pit vegetation monitoring locations as shown in Figure 18: TPDWM01 – 04[1]	Vegetation Health	Monthly	Photo monitoring from set GPS position as per Figure 18.

Note 1: Vegetation health monitoring at these locations is to include deep-rooted vegetation.

Specified Actions

34. Subject to condition 35, the Licence Holder must submit to the CEO a written report within 30 days of an exceedance where emissions:

(a) from the discharge point listed in Table 17;

(b) for the corresponding parameter;

(c) exceed the corresponding trigger value,

when monitored in accordance with condition 33, Table 16a.

Table 17: Trigger values

Discharge point	Parameter	Trigger Value
Wet TSF 2A seepage to vegetation referred to in Figure 17 of Schedule 1	Vegetation Health	Mass vegetation death of at least 1 hectare due to high standing water levels

35. The Licence Holder must, in the event of the parameter in condition 34 exceeding the corresponding trigger value, undertake the management action(s) that correspond with the relevant parameter(s) and corresponding monitoring location(s) within the corresponding timeframe(s) as specified in Table 18.

Table 18: Management actions required in the event of trigger value exceedance

Monitoring location	Parameter	Management action	Timeframe
Vegetation monitoring locations as per Figure 17 of Schedule 1	Mass vegetation death of at least 1 hectare of due to high standing water levels	Install recovery bores and pump groundwater to reduce the standing water levels to below the trigger value Deepen the seepage recovery trench	Install recovery bores and commence pumping within 6 months

36. The Licence Holder must ensure that where three consecutive monthly vegetation health images, as required by condition 33 Table 16b, show impact to nearby vegetation;

(a) additional production bores are to be installed within 6 months of the last photo date to intersect and recover seepage flow from the Terapod West Pit towards affected vegetation; and

(b) an investigation into the cause of vegetation health decline should be undertaken by a suitably qualified professional with recommended actions to be implemented with timeframes and submitted to the CEO within 3 months of the last photo date.

Records and complaint management

37. All information and records required by the Licence must:

(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 37(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.

38. The Licence Holder must complete an Annual Audit Compliance Report indicating the extent to which the Licence Holder 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.

39. The Licence Holder must 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.

Reporting requirements

40. The Licence Holder must include the following information in the report referred to in condition 34 in relation to the exceedances of the trigger value identified in that condition:

(a) the time and date when the exceedance occurred / was identified;

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

(c) the details of the management action(s) taken pursuant with condition 35 in response to the exceedance;

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

(e) the details of any action or specified measures that have 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.

41. The Licence Holder must submit to the CEO an Annual Environmental Report within 28 calendar days after the end of the annual period. The report must contain the information listed in Table 19 in the format or form specified in that table.

Table 19: Annual Environmental report

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Format or form
-	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
-	Comparison of the approved production and design capacities and actual production/ throughput for the Annual Period	
Table 12	Monitoring of emissions to land	
Table **13**	Monitoring of inputs and outputs	
29	Annual water balance	None specified
Table 14	Wet TSF 2B ambient groundwater quality	To include graphical and historical representation in addition to raw data
Table 15	Groundwater monitoring	To include graphical and historical representation in addition to raw data
Table 16a and Table	Vegetation monitoring	None specified

16b		
38	Annual Audit Compliance Report	Downloadable form at www.dwer.wa.gov.au
39	Complaints summary	None specified
N/A	An assessment of monitoring results collected within the Annual Period against previous monitoring results and any limits specified in this Licence	None specified

42. The Licence Holder must submit the information in Table 20 to the CEO according to the specifications in that table.

Table 20: Non-annual reporting requirements

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Reporting period	Reporting date (after end of the reporting period)	Format or form
-	Copies of original monitoring reports submitted to the Licence Holder by third parties	Not Applicable	Within 14 days of the CEOs request	As received by the Licence Holder from third parties

Notification requirements

43. The Licence Holder must ensure that the parameters listed in Table 21 are notified to the CEO in accordance with the notification requirements of the table.

Table 21: Notification requirements

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Notification requirement[1]	Format or form[2]
1, 18, 32	Breach of any limit specified in the Licence	Part A: As soon as practicable or within 72 hours after the detection of any incident which has caused, is causing or may cause pollution, has occurred	N1
		Part B: As soon as practicable	
-	Production ceasing for an unspecified period of time (excluding maintenance and shutdowns)	As soon as practicable after the decision has been made	None Specified
-	Production recommencing	At least 28 days prior to production recommencing	None Specified

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

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 22 have the meanings defined.

Table 22: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACN	Australian Company Number.
Acceptance Criteria	has the meaning defined in Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (as amended 2019), published by the CEO and as amended from time to time.
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability.
AHD	means Australian Height Datum.
Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)	means a report submitted in a format approved by the CEO (relevant guidelines and templates may be available on the Department's website).
annual period	a 12 month period commencing from 1 July until 30 June of the immediately following year.
ARI	means average recurrence interval.
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.*
Averaging period	means the time over which a limit or target is measured or a monitoring result is obtained.
Beach freeboard	is the vertical height between the normal operating pond level plus an allowance for an inflow corresponding to the 1-in-100-year 72-hour ARI rainfall event falling in the catchment of the pond, assuming that no uncontrolled discharge takes place for the duration of the rainfall event, and the point on the beach where the wall freeboard is measured. The beach freeboard may vary significantly during the life of the storage and depends upon beach length, slurry or tailings characteristics and deposition methodology. Beach freeboard is not applicable where the pond is normally located against a perimeter retaining structure.
BHN	Blue Hills North
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.

Term	Definition
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer of the Department. "submit to / notify the CEO" (or similar), means either: Director General Department administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919 or: info@dwer.wa.gov.au
cfu/100mL	means coliform forming units per 100 millilitres.
Clean fill	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended 2019).
Department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Dry-stack TSF	means the combination of the areas shaded as 'Dry TSF' and 'TSF1' in Figure 2 of Schedule 1, as one feature.
emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA).
EP Regulations	*Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (WA).
Freeboard	means the distance between the maximum water surface elevations and the top of retaining banks or structures at their lowest point.
HDPE	means high density polyethylene.
Inert Waste Type 1	has the meaning defined in Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended 2019), published by the CEO and as amended from time to time.
Inert Waste Type 2	has the meaning defined in Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended 2019), published by the CEO and as amended from time to time.
Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended 2019)	means the document entitled "Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended 2019), published by the Chief Executive Officer and as amended from time to time.
licence	refers to this document, which evidences the grant of a licence by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act, subject to the specified conditions contained within.
licence holder	refers to the occupier of the premises, being the person specified on the front of the licence as the person to whom this licence has been granted.

Term	Definition
m^3	means cubic metres.
mbgl	means metres below ground level.
mg/L	means milligrams per litre.
mm	means millimetre.
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.
Operational freeboard	is the vertical height between the lowest elevation of the perimeter retaining structure and the tailings beach immediately inside the retaining structure. The operational freeboard varies over the course of a deposition cycle as the storage is raised and fills with tailings. The operational freeboard becomes critically important at the end of a deposition cycle, particularly to minimise the potential for back flow and overtopping as a result of mounding of tailings at discharge points.
premises	refers to the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as shown on Map 1 of Schedule 1 to this licence.
Suitably qualified	means a person who: (a) holds a relevant tertiary academic qualification; (b) has a minimum of 5 years of experience working in the relevant area/field of expertise; and (c) holds membership in a relevant professional body.
Schedule 1	means Schedule 1 of this Licence unless otherwise stated.
Schedule 2	means Schedule 1 of this Licence unless otherwise stated.
Spot sample	means a discrete sample representative at the time and place at which the sample is taken.
TDS	means total dissolved solids.
Tipping area	means the area of the landfill in which waste other than cover material is being deposited.
Total freeboard	is the vertical height between the lowest point on the crest of the perimeter retaining structure of the TSF and the normal operating pond level plus an allowance for an inflow corresponding to the 1-in-100-year 72-hour ARI rainfall event falling in the catchment of the pond, assuming that no decant recovery takes place for the duration of the rainfall event. In effect total freeboard is the Operational Freeboard + Beach Freeboard = 500mm with a subminimum of 300mm Operational Freeboard.
TSF	means tailings storage facility.
TSF Landform	means the combination of the areas shaded as ‘Dry TSF’, and ‘TSF1’ and ‘TSF2’ in Figure 2 of Schedule 1, as one feature.

Term	Definition
Wet TSF2A	As shaded in Figure 2 of Schedule 1.
Wet TSF2B	As shaded in Figure 2 of Schedule 1 and as depicted in construction drawing plans of Figure 11 to Figure 14.
UDR	means Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharge) Regulations 2004 (WA).
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
WCSF	means wet concentrate storage facility.
Wet tailings	means tailings with moisture content more than 20%.
zone 1	central core of compacted dry tailings.
zone 2	an upstream and downstream shell of mine waste.
zone 3	cap of compacted colluvium.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

The boundary of the prescribed premises is shown in red in the map below (Figure 1).

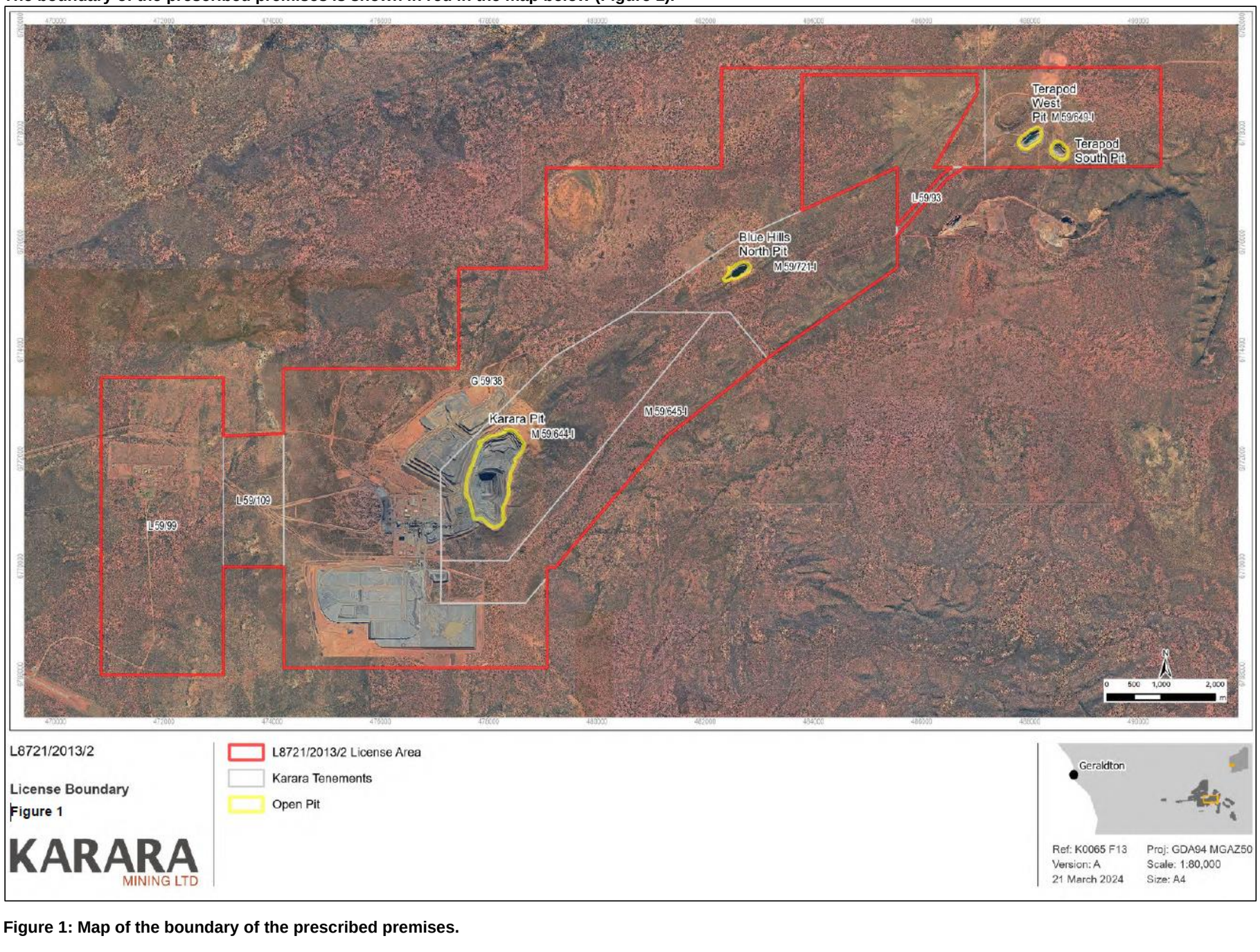

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the prescribed premises.

Key infrastructure at the Premises

Key infrastructure at the prescribed premises is shaded in the map below (Figure 2).

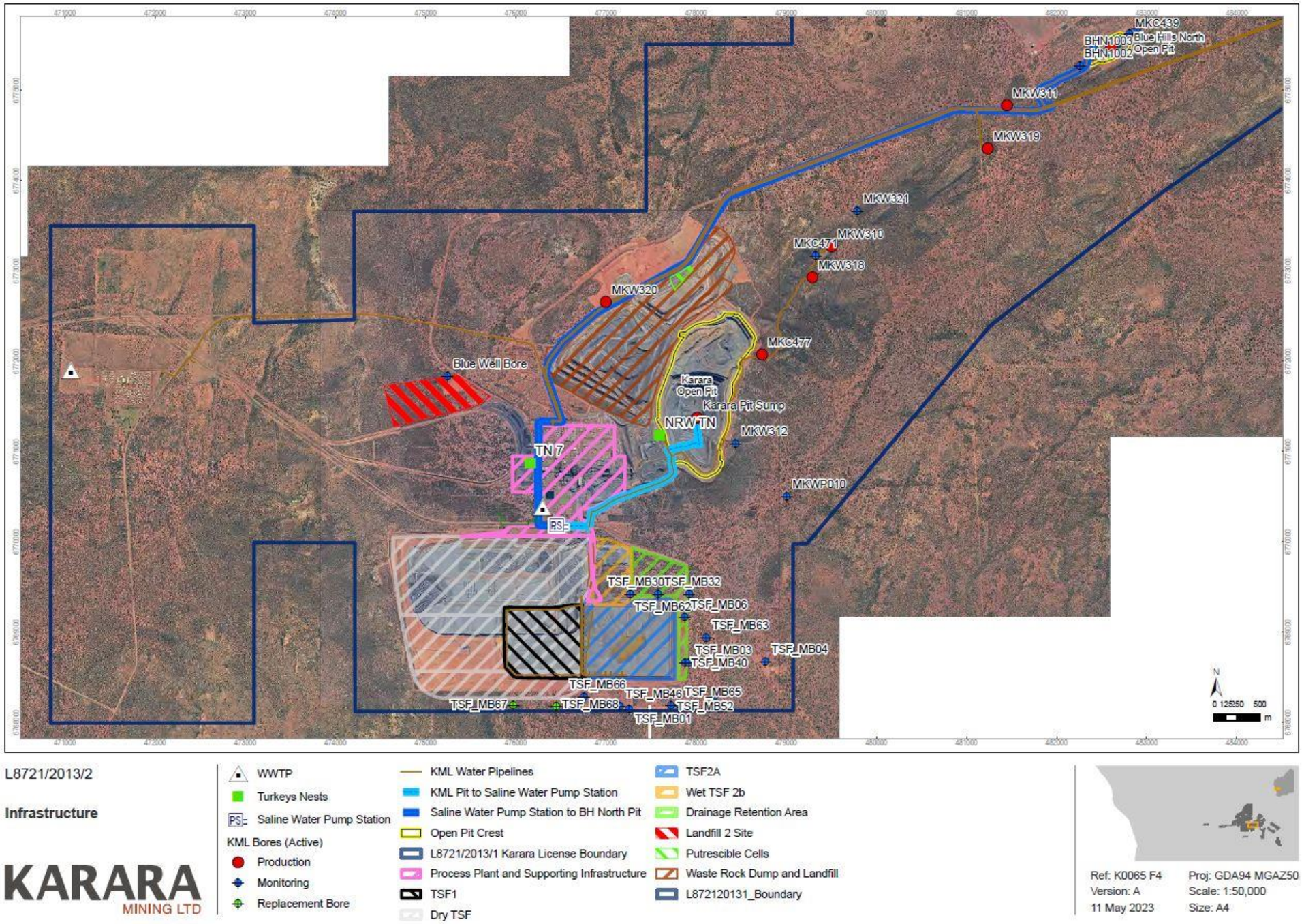

Figure 2: Map of key infrastructure at the prescribed premises.

Dewatering infrastructure to Terapod West Pit is shown below (Figure 3)

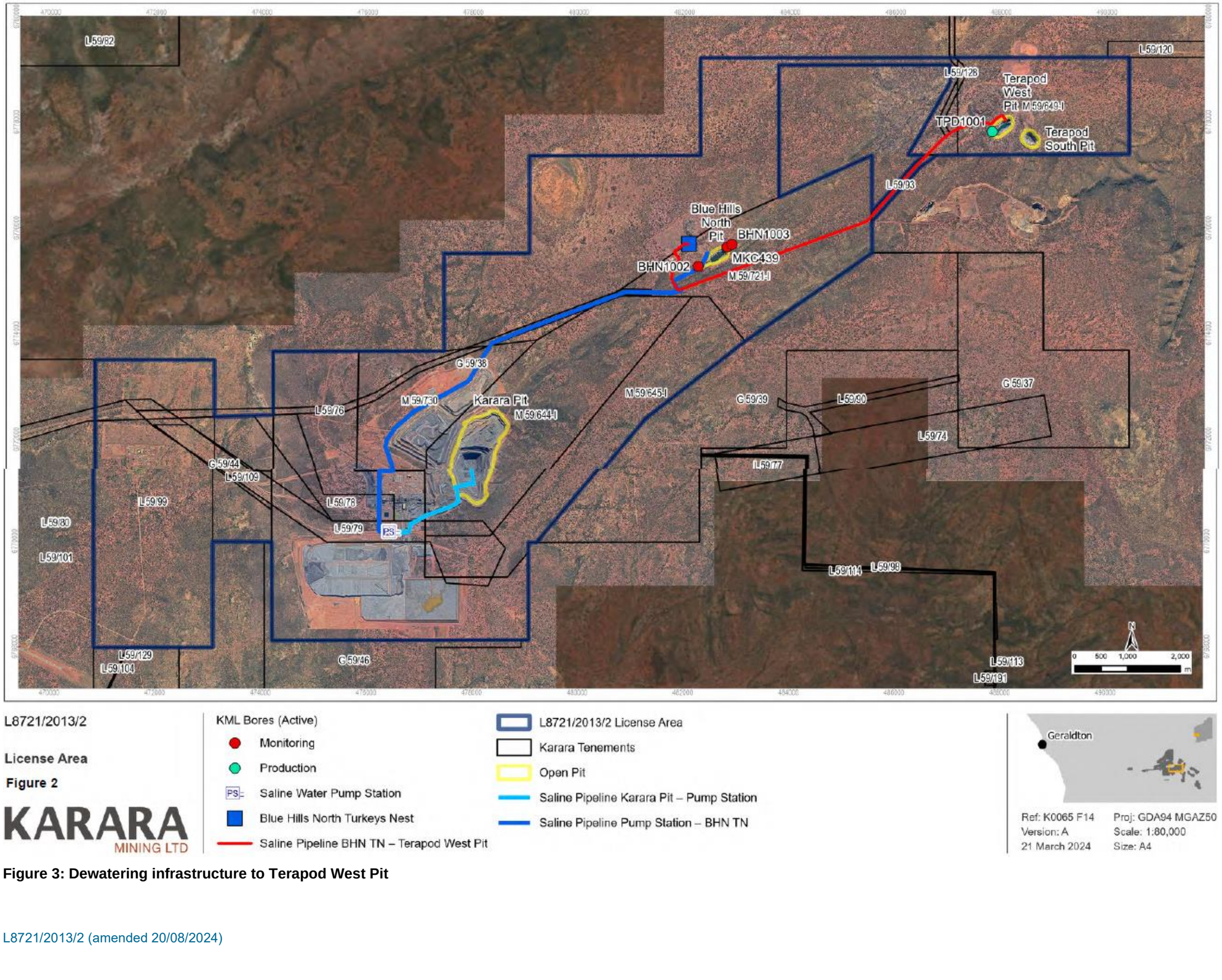

Figure 3: Dewatering infrastructure to Terapod West Pit

Emission point – Karara Village WWTP and Spray Field

The location of the Karara Village WWTP and Spray Field are labelled in the map below (Figure 4).

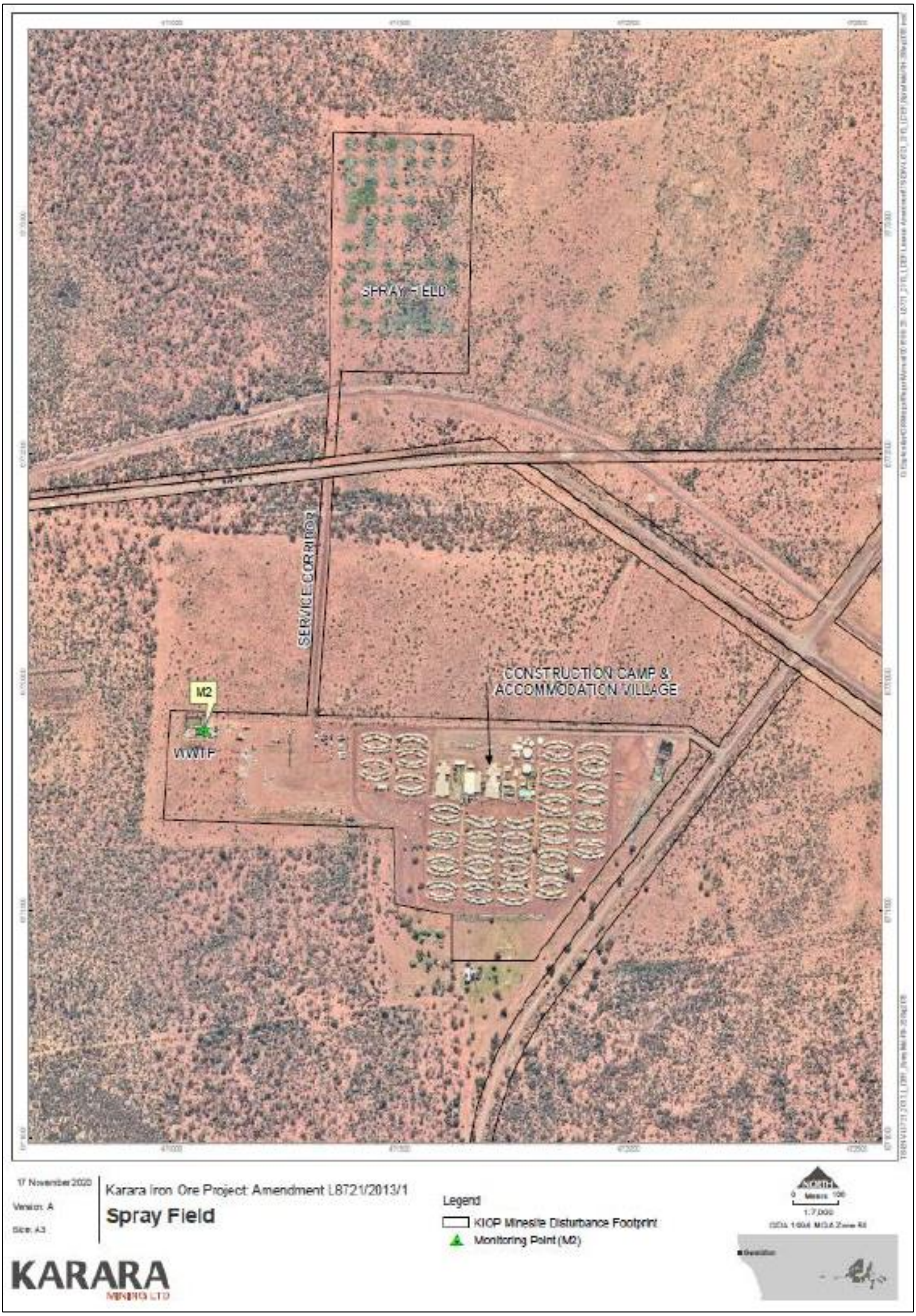

Figure 4: Map of the Karara Village WWTP and Sprayfield which are emission points.

Emission point – Plant WWTP and Spray Field

The location of the future Plant WWTP and Spray Field are shaded in purple and light blue in the map below (Figure 5)

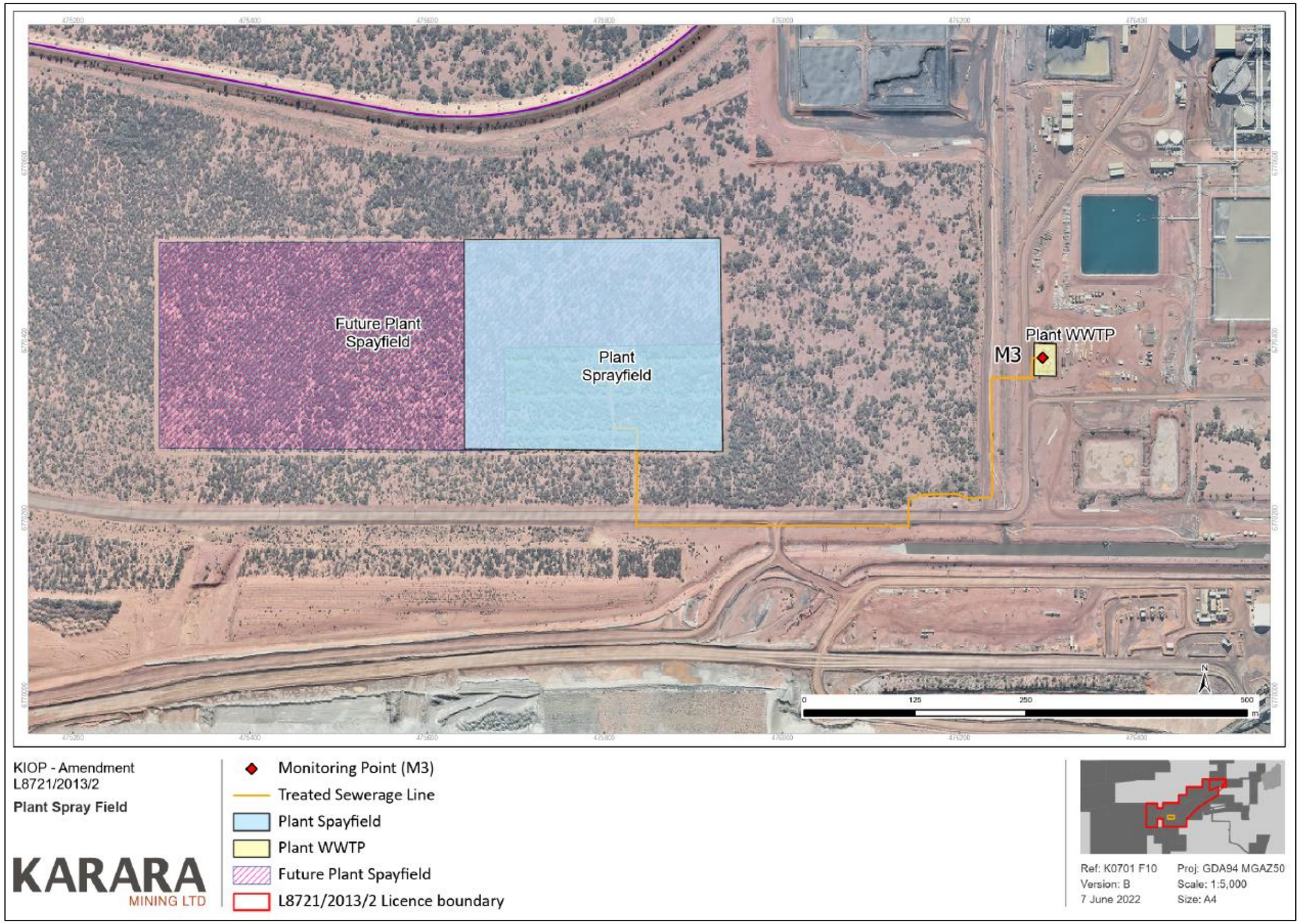

Figure 5: Map of the future Plant WWTP and Spray Field which are emission points. Surface Water Drainage

Surface water drainage at the Premises is shown in red and green in the map below (Figure 6).

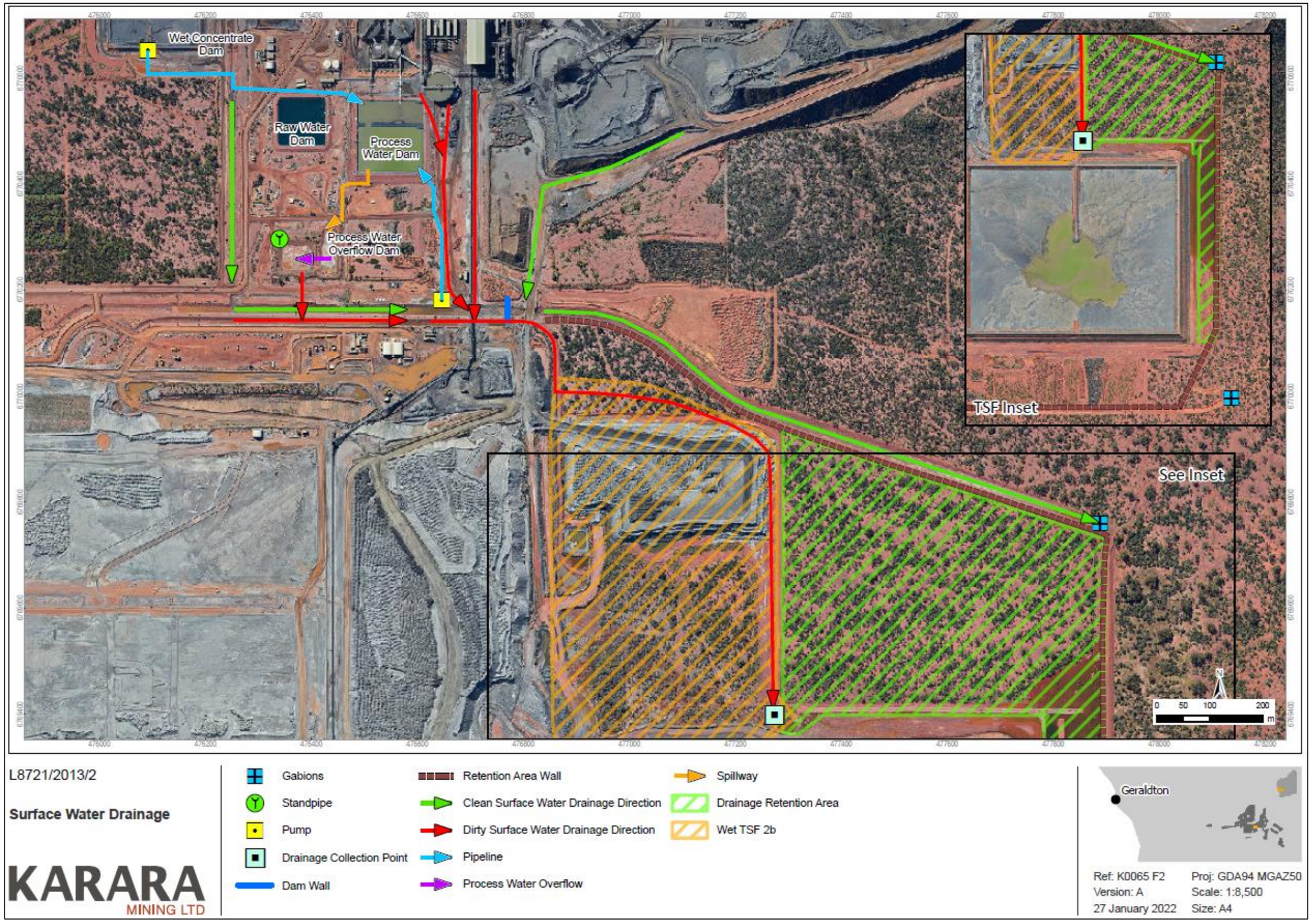

Figure 6: Map of Surface Water Drainage at the Premises. Red indicates 'dirty water' and green indicates 'clean water' channels.

TSF 2A layout, drainage and seepage collection sump, and monitoring bore locations

The TSF 2A layout, drainage and seepage collection sump, and monitoring bore locations are shown in the map below (Figure 7).

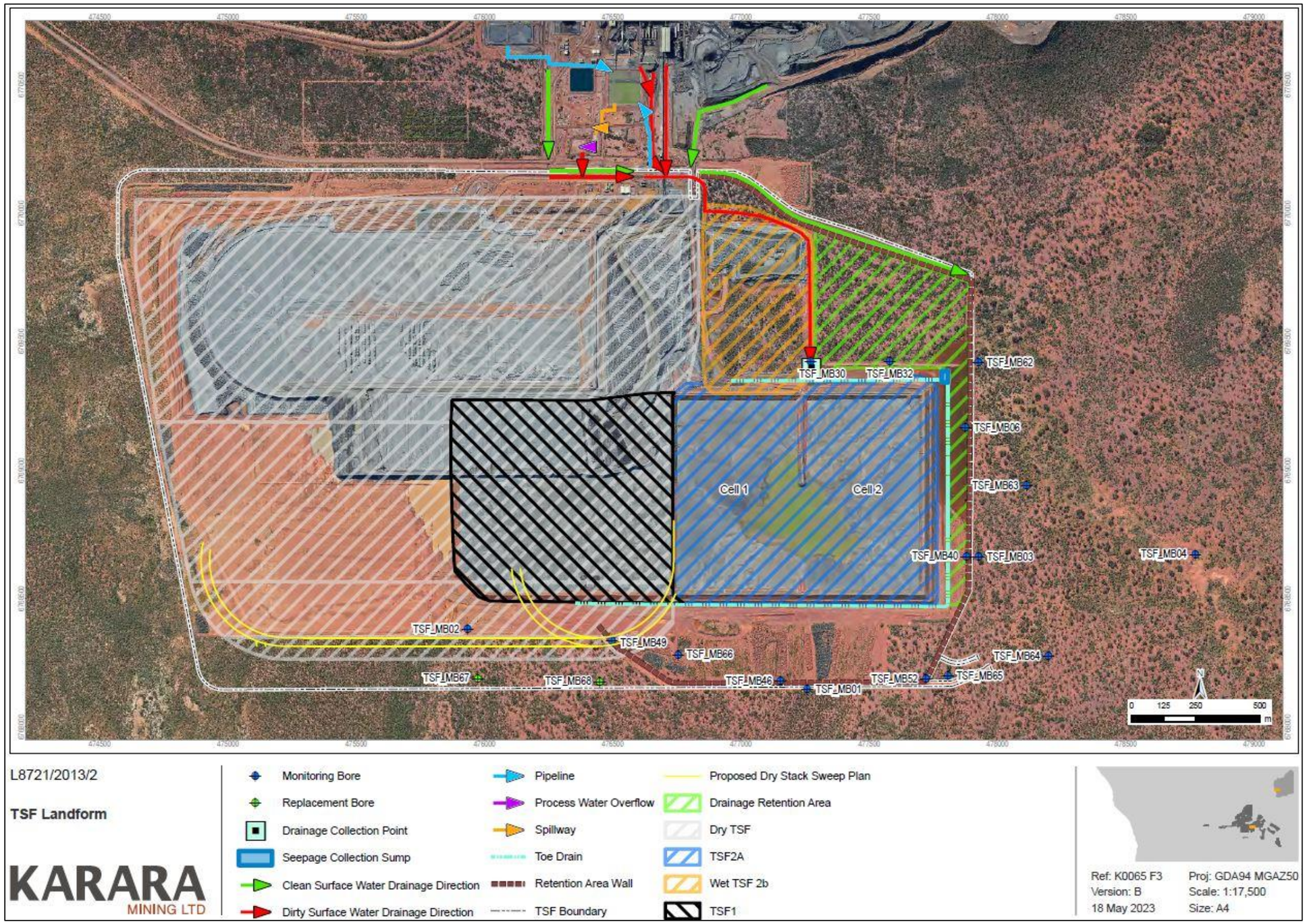

Figure 7: Map of TSF2A layout, drainage and seepage collection sump, and monitoring bore locations.

Landfill 2 – location of waste cell areas

The landfill boundary is shown red and the waste cells are shaded in yellow and green in the map below (Figure 8).

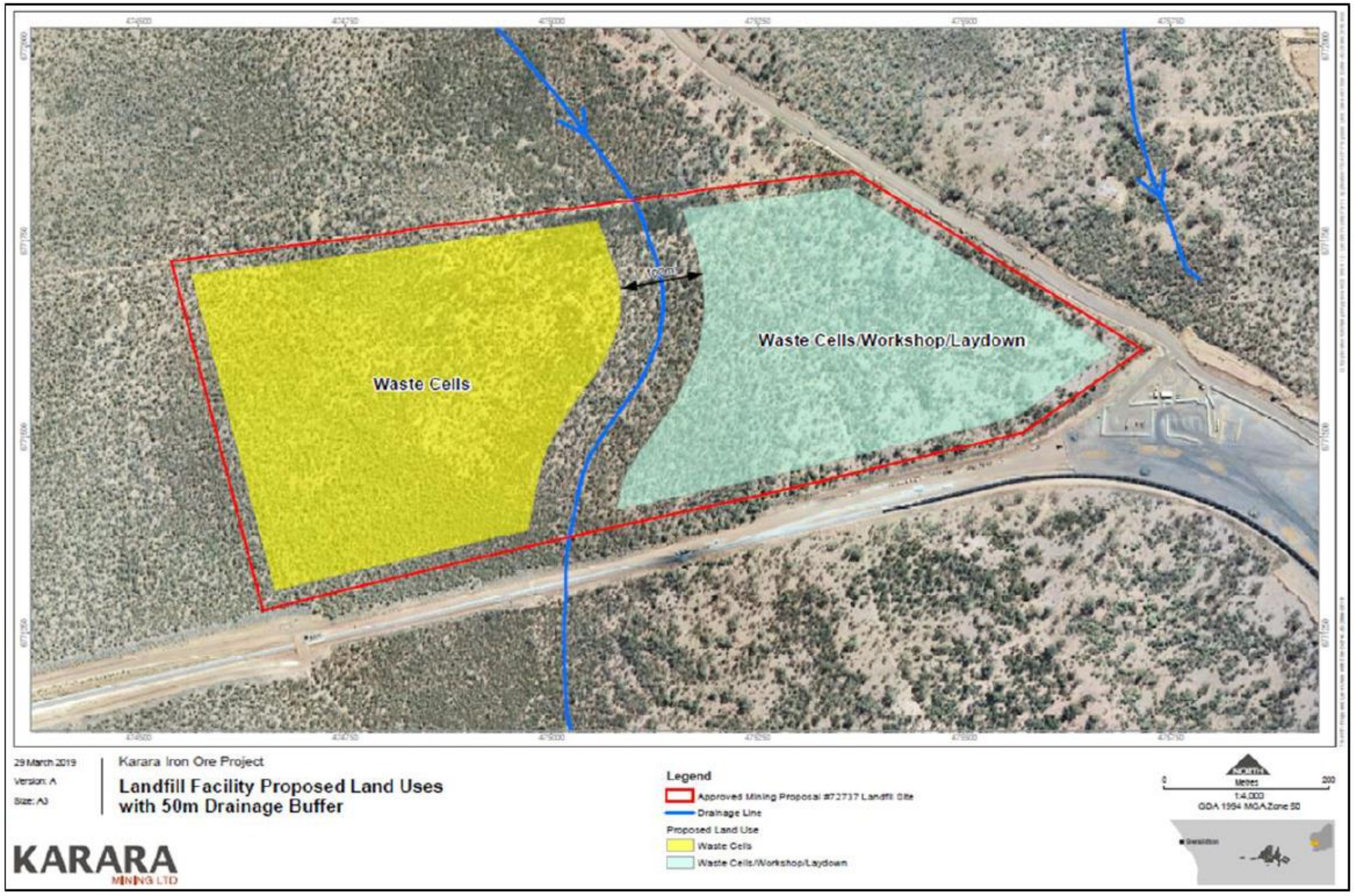

Figure 8: Map of Landfill 2. The waste cell areas are shaded in yellow and green.

Indicative location of the mobile crusher infrastructure

The location of the proposed mobile crusher and associated infrastructure are shaded in blue in the map below (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Map of the Mobile Crusher (Category 5 activities) operation areas and associated infrastructure.

The location of the Category 12 mobile crusher and stockpiles for processed materials are shaded in blue in the map below (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Map of Mobile Crusher (Category 12 activities) operation areas and associated infrastructure.

Wet TSF 2B Locality Plan

The wet TSF 2B locality plan and drawing list is shown in the map below (Figure 11).

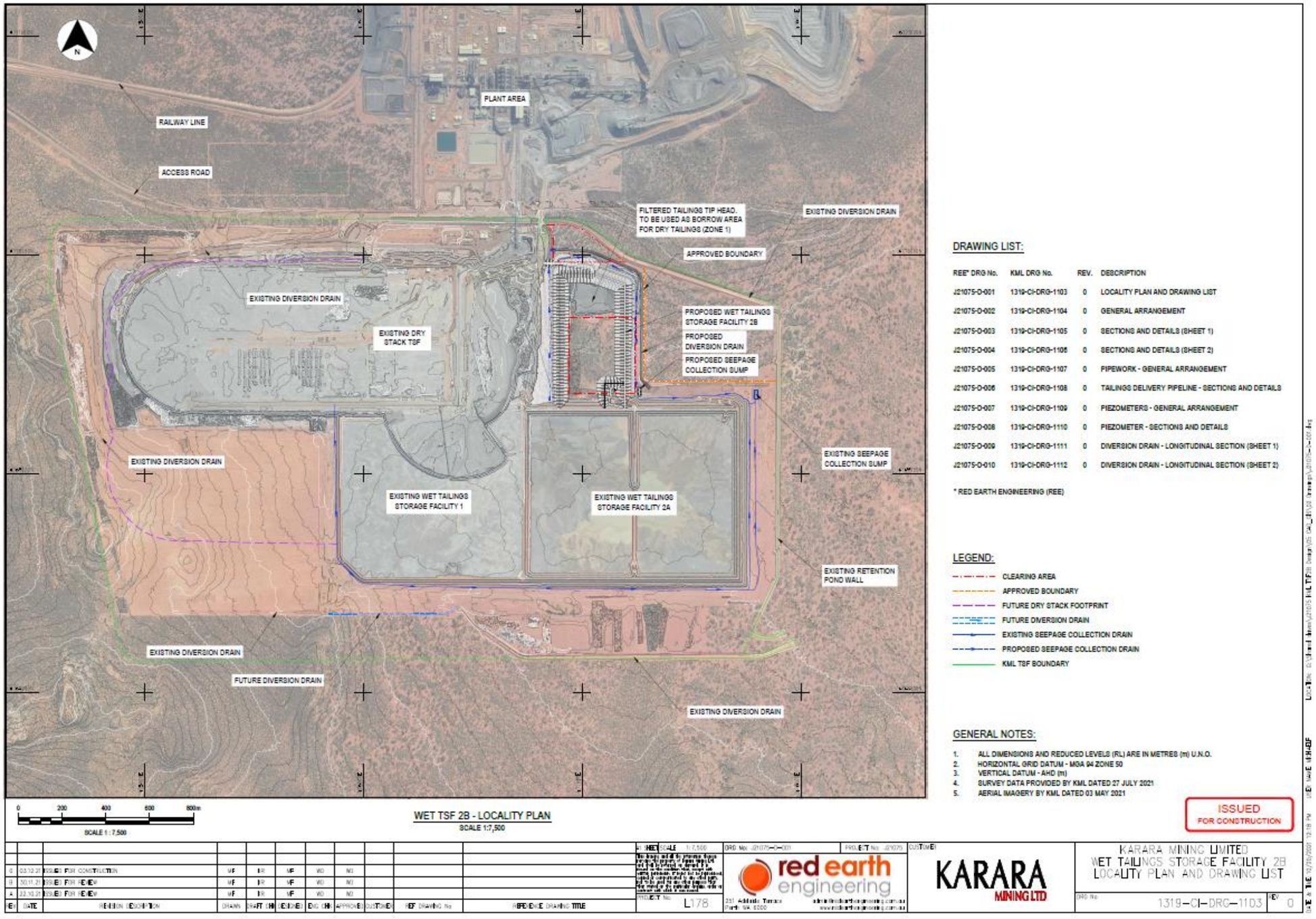

Figure 11: The wet TSF 2B locality plan.

Wet TSF 2B General Arrangement

The General Arrangement of the proposed Wet TSF 2B is shown in the map below (Figure 12).

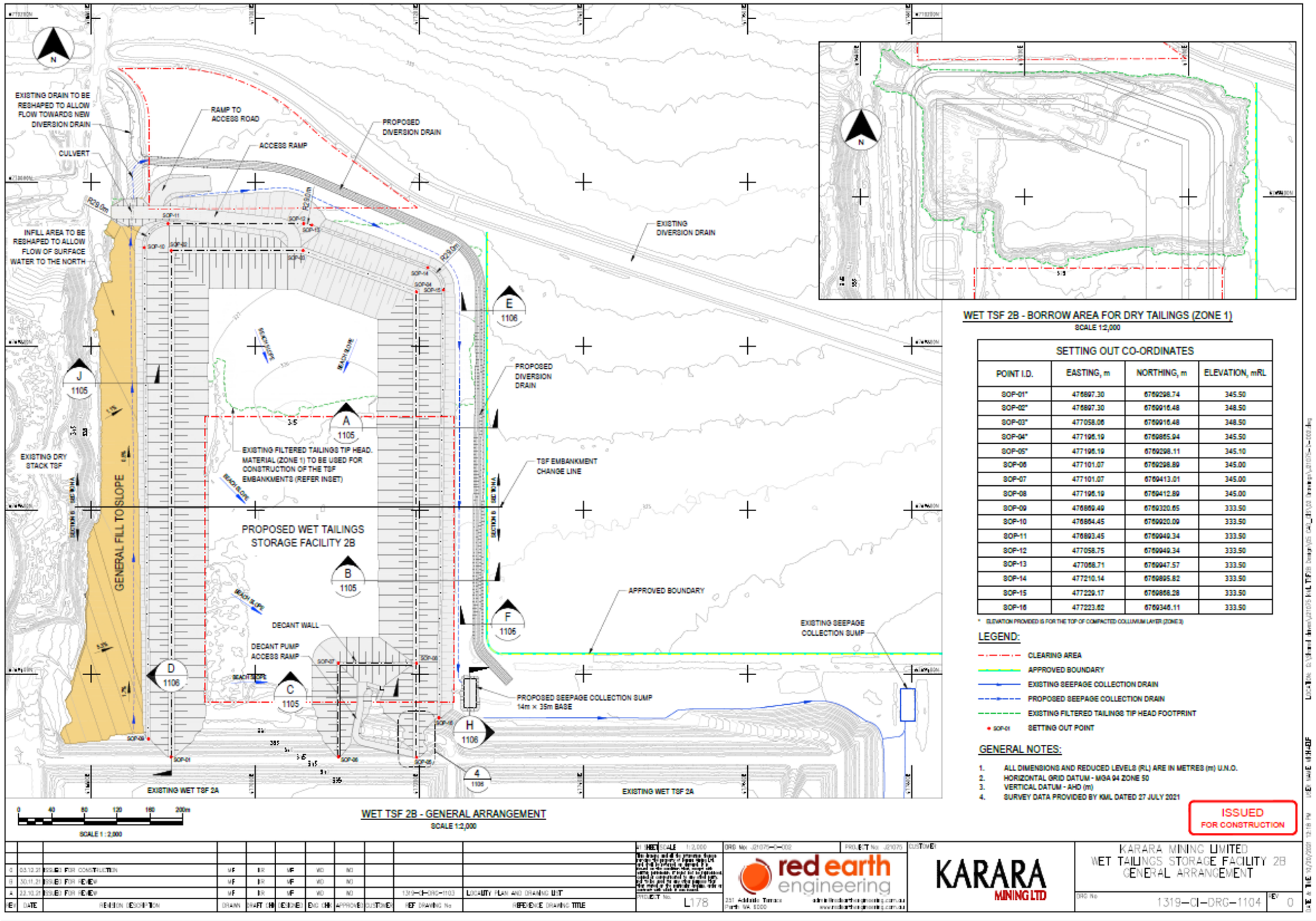

Figure 12: Map of the proposed Wet TSF 2B General Arrangement.

Wet TSF 2B Pipework

The arrangement of the pipework for the proposed Wet TSF 2B is shown in the map below (Figure 13).

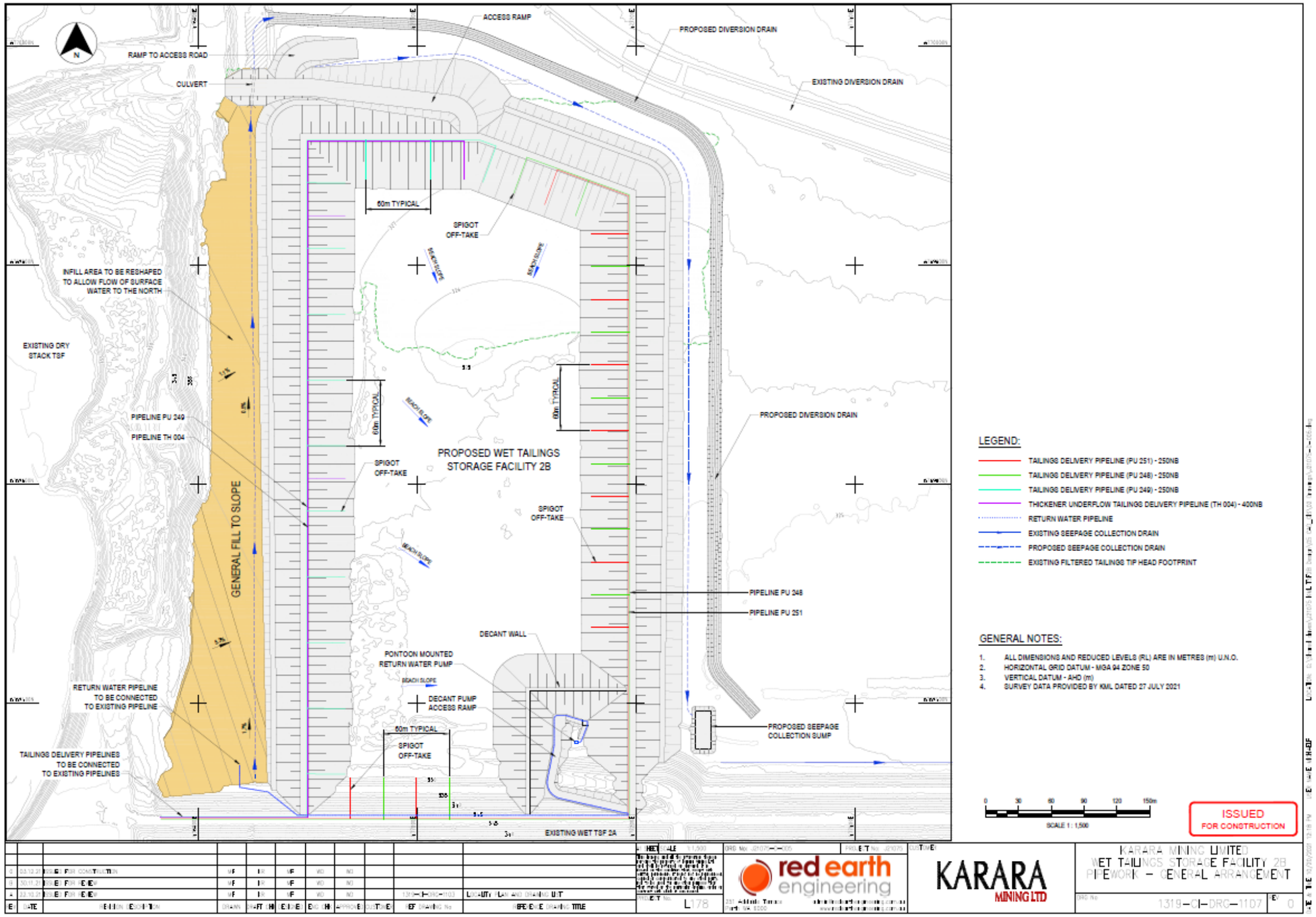

Figure 13: Map of the pipework for the proposed Wet TSF 2B.

Wet TSF 2B Piezometers

The arrangement of the Piezometers for the proposed Wet TSF 2B is shown in the map below (Figure 14).

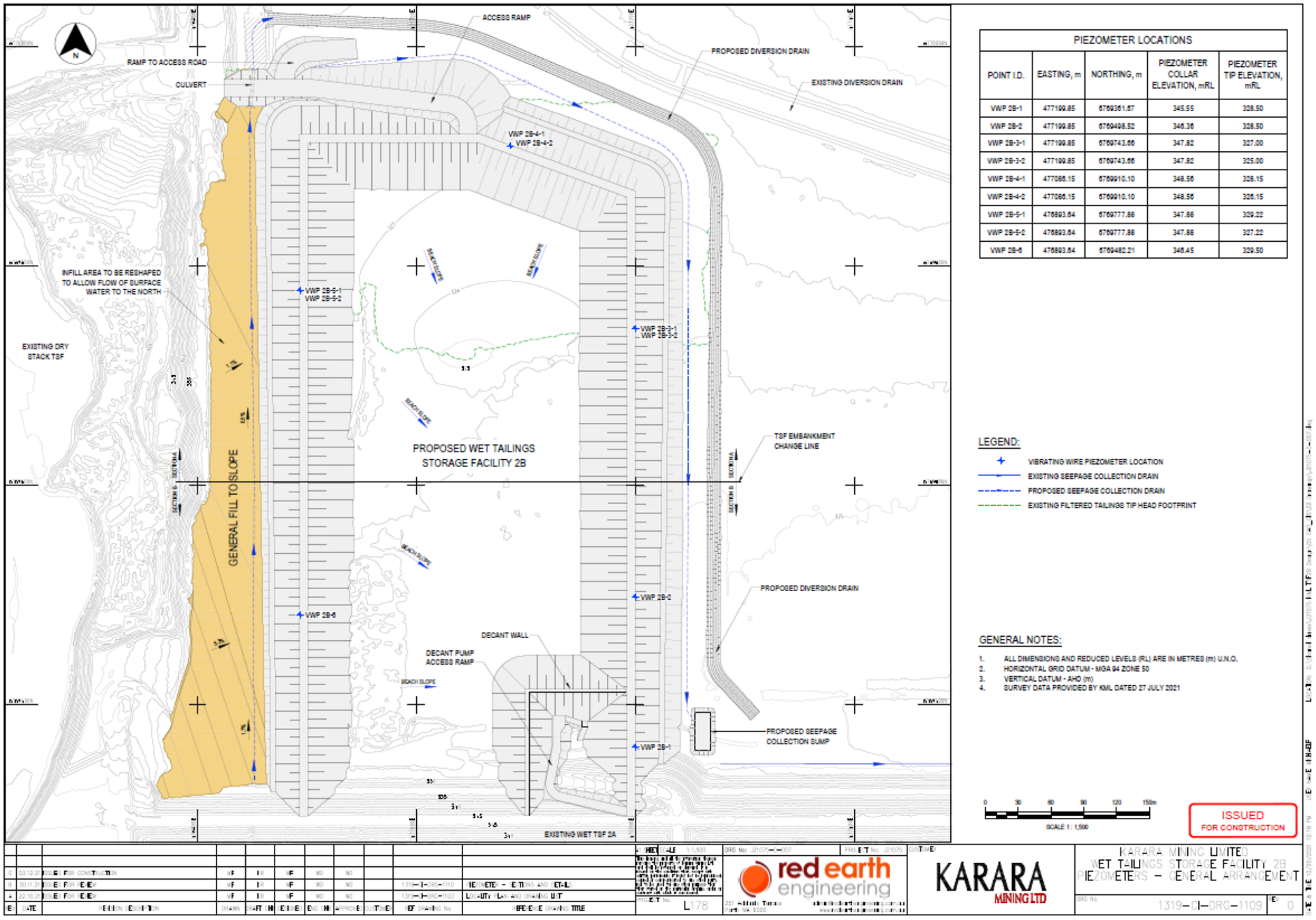

Figure 14: Map of Piezometers for the proposed Wet TSF 2B.

Dry Stack TSF Expansion

The Dry Stack TSF Expansion South Lifts 1-3 Site Layout Plan is shown in the map below (Figure 15)

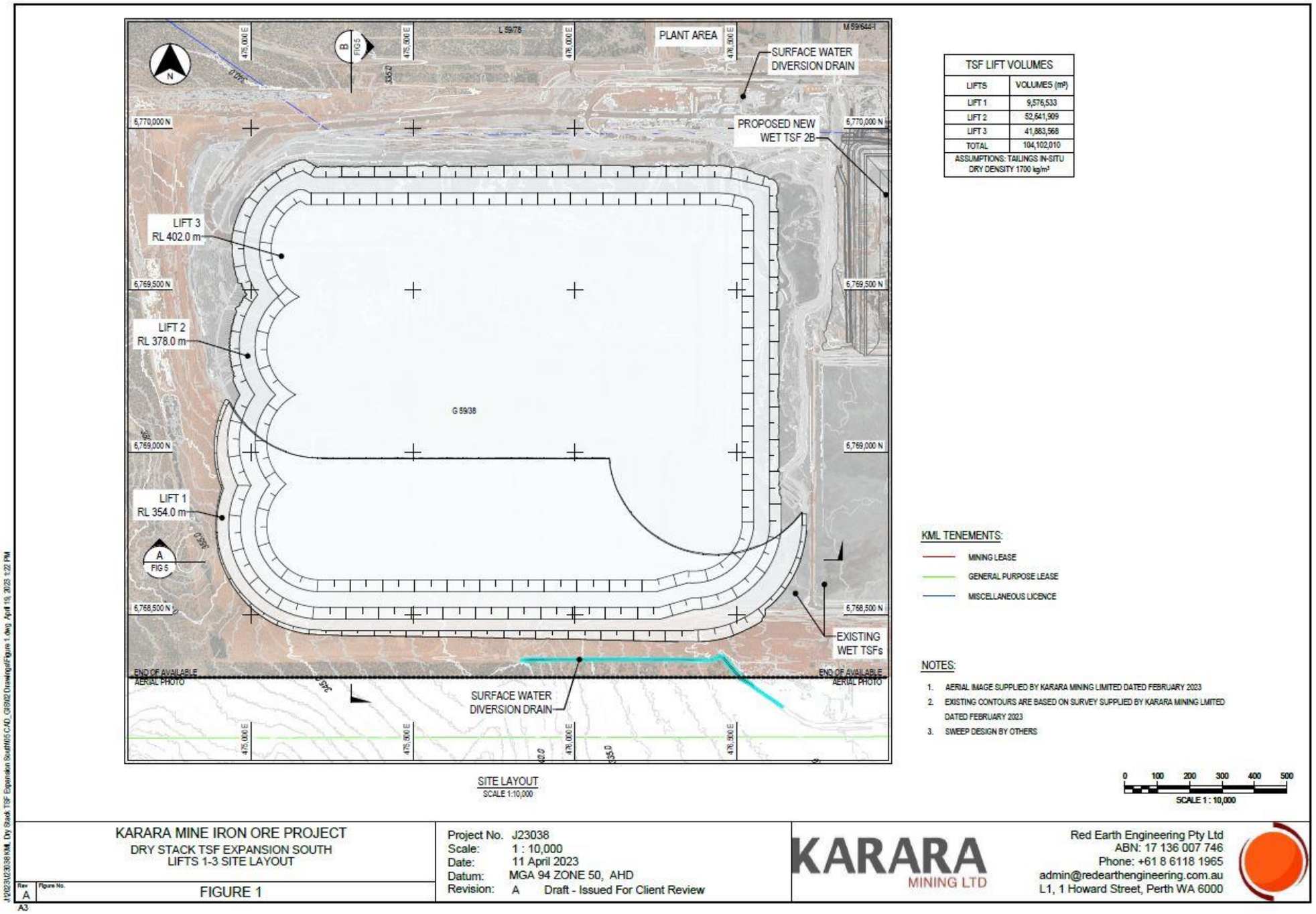

Figure 15: The layout of the Dry Stack TSF Expansion South Lifts 1-3

The location of the South Diversion Drain is shown in the figure below (Figure 16)

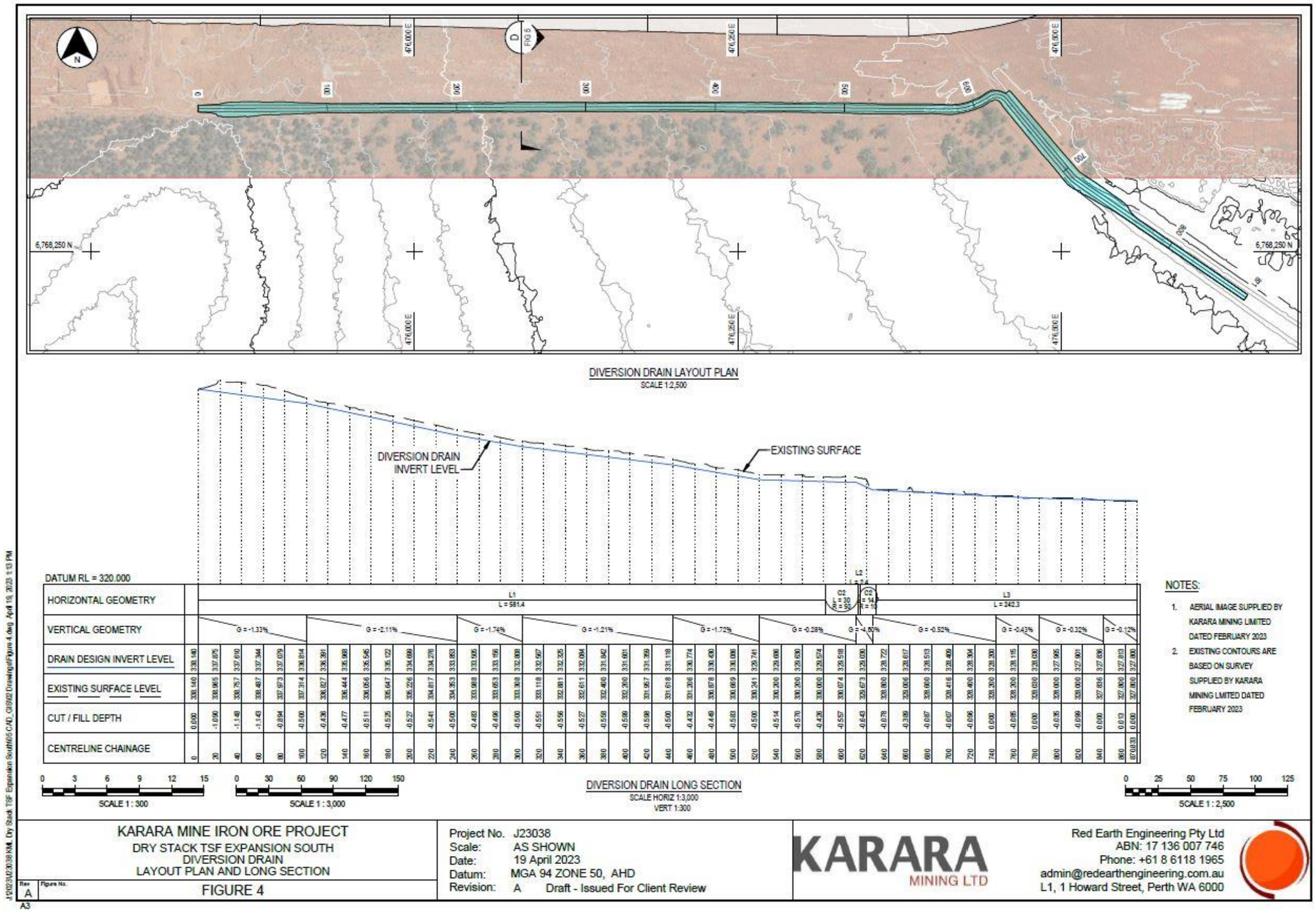

Figure 16: Map of the South Diversion Drain

Vegetation Monitoring

Vegetation Monitoring locations for Wet TSFs 2A and 2B are shown in the figure below (Figure 17).

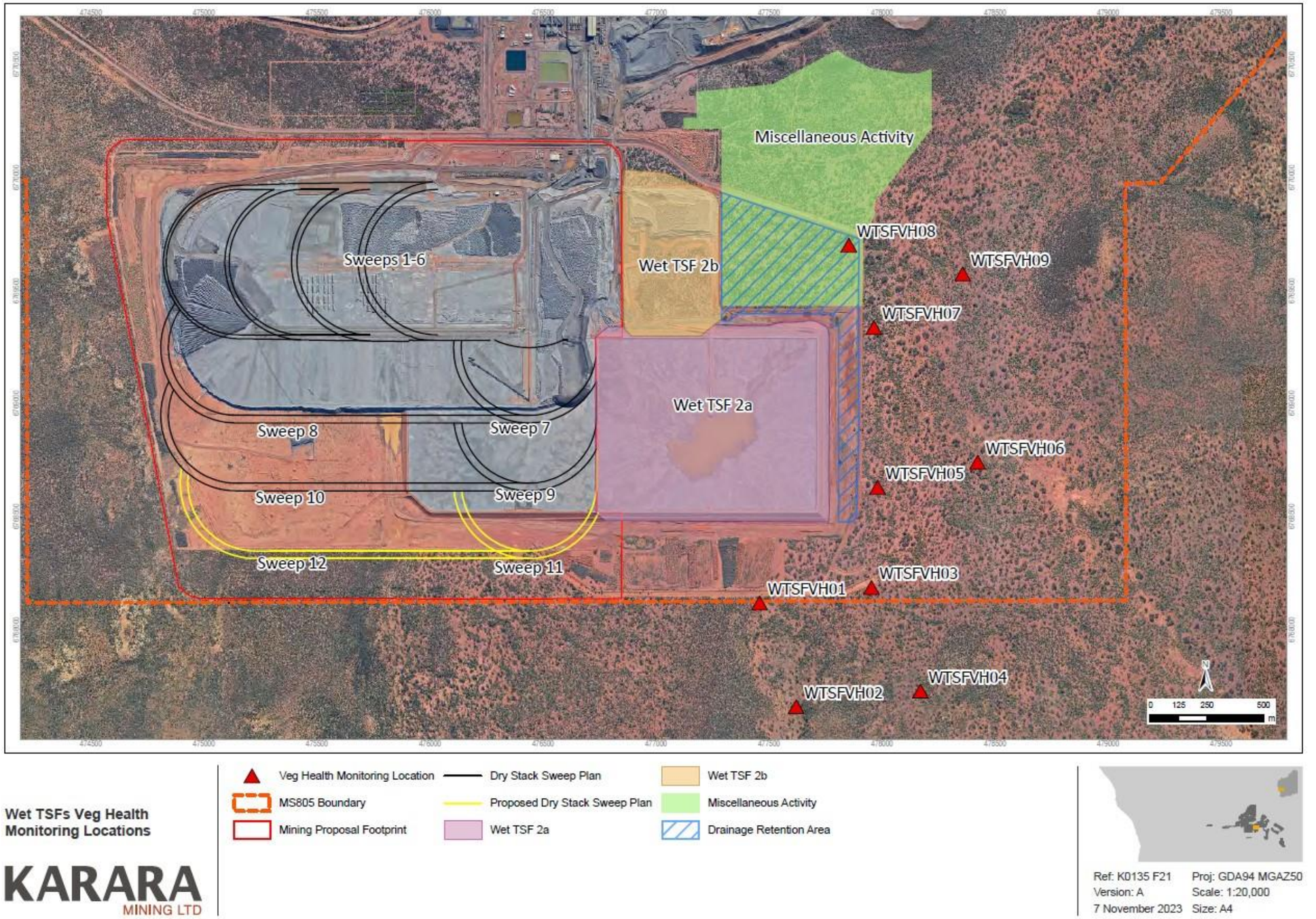

Figure 17: Map of the vegetation monitoring locations for Wet TSFs 2A and 2B

Vegetation monitoring locations at Terapod West Pit are shown below (Figure 18)

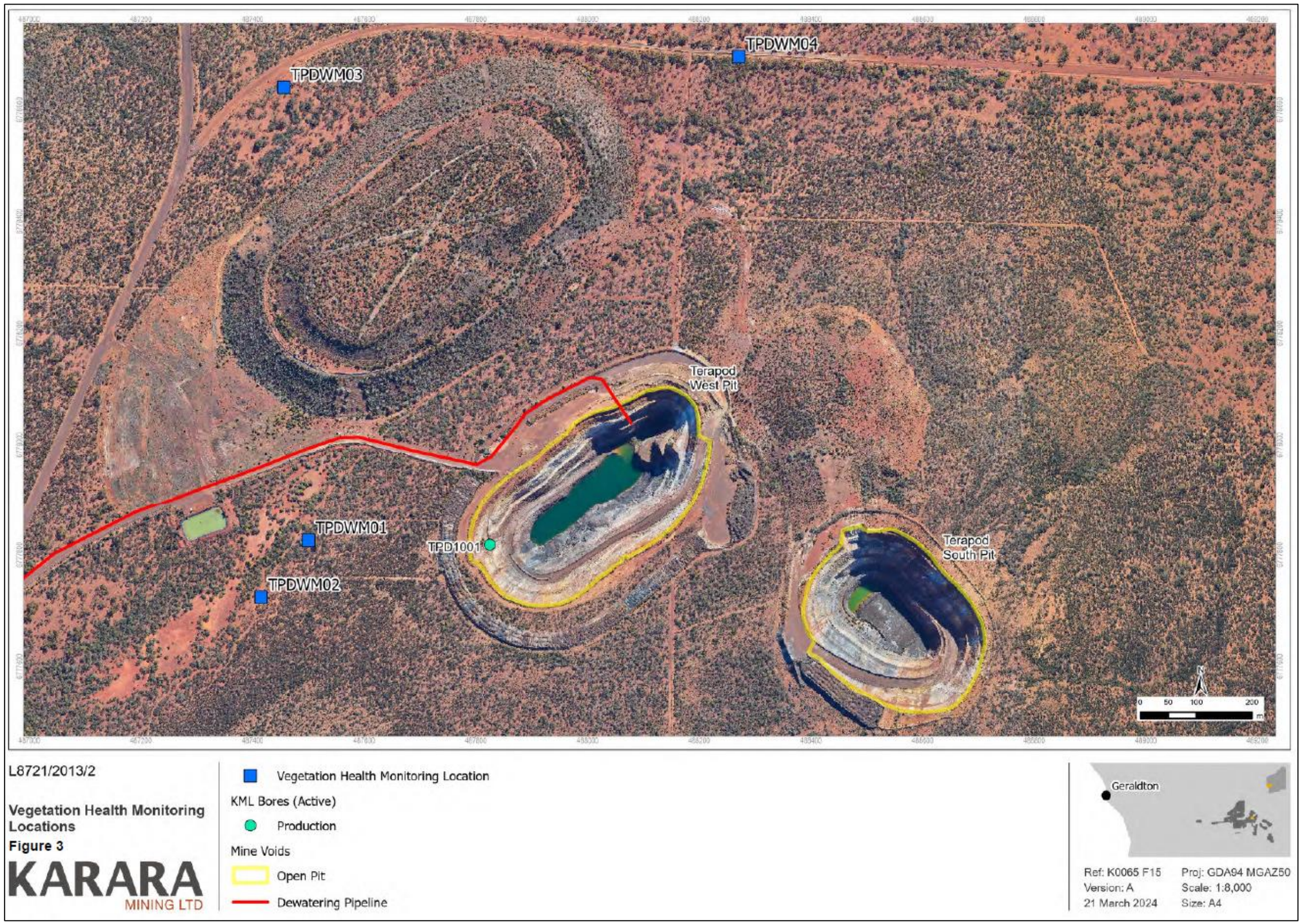

Figure 18: Vegetation monitoring locations at Terapod West Pit

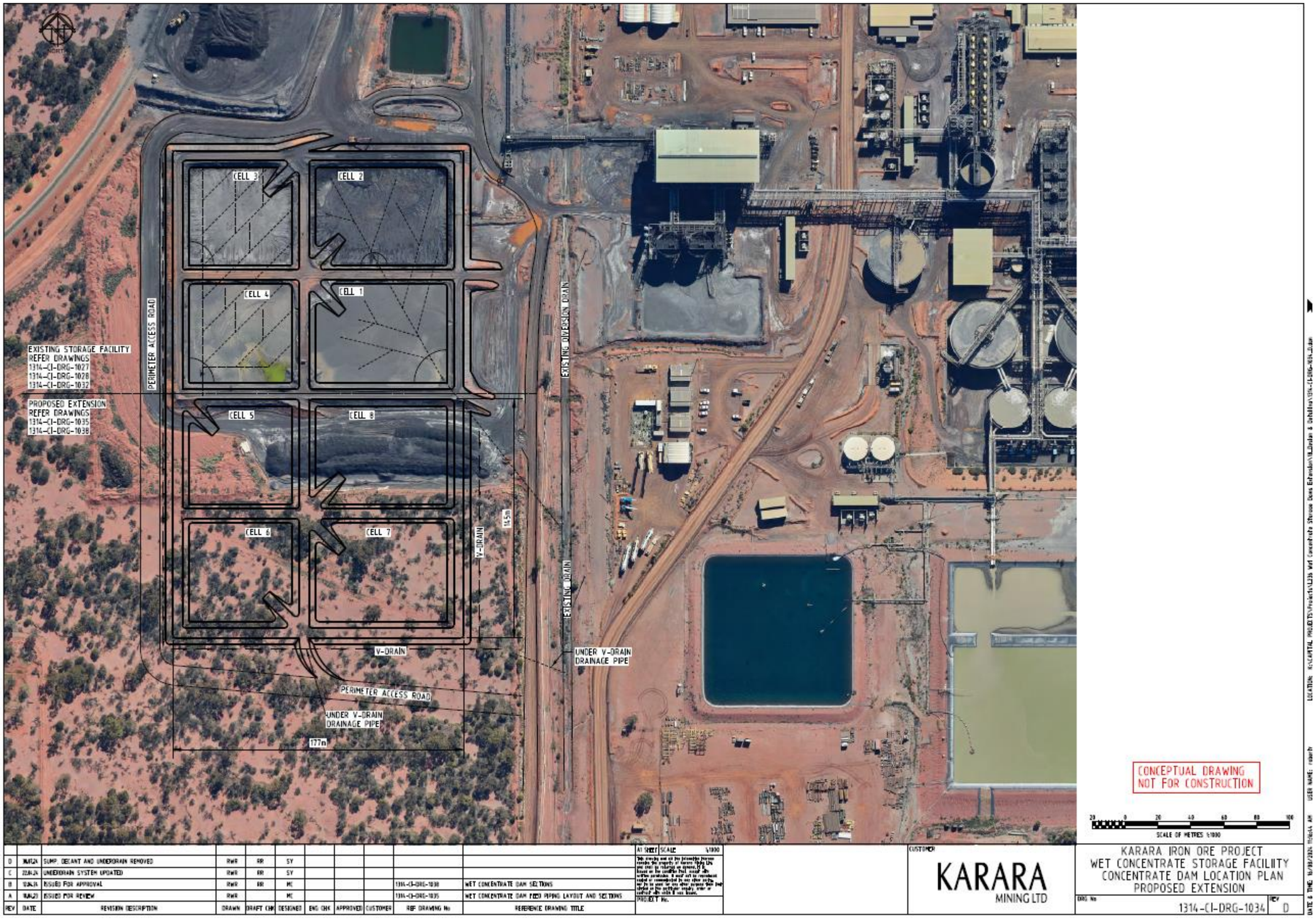

Figure 19: Wet Concentrate Storage Facility Concentrate Dam Location and Proposed Extension

Schedule 2: Notification & Forms

Licence:	Licence holder:
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 must 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 licence holder	
Date	