Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L9450/2024/1
Licence holder	LRL (AUST) Pty Ltd
ACN	610 981 194
Registered business address	32 Ord Street, West Perth, WA, 6005
DWER file number	INS-0003020
Duration	23/06/2025 to 22/06/2045
Date of issue	23/06/2025
Date of amendment	7 May 2026
Premises details	Kathleen Valley Lithium-Tantalum Project Mining tenements M36/265, M36/459, M36/460, M36/696, G36/52, L36/255, L36/256 LEONORA WA 6438

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	4 million tonnes per annual period
Category 52: Electric power generation	32 megawatts
Category 54: Sewage facility	365 cubic metres per day

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 7 May 2026, by:

Cathie Derrington

Digitally signed by Cathie Derrington
Date: 2026.05.07 10:27:59 +08'00'

Cathie Derrington
Senior Environmental Officer, Green Energy
an officer delegated under section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

Licence history

Date	Reference number	EO Application number	Summary of changes
23/06/2025	L9450/2024/1	-	Licence granted.
07/05/2026	L9450/2024/1	APP-0032221	Transfer of TSF Cell 1 Stage 2 lift and Cell 2 starter embankment and Stage 2 lift, and transfer of the Paste Plant Reference and clarification for Process Water Ponds added Washdown facilities added

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

The licence holder must ensure that the following conditions are complied with:

Infrastructure and equipment

1. The licence holder must ensure that the site infrastructure and equipment listed in Table 1 and located at the corresponding infrastructure location is maintained and operated in accordance with the corresponding operational requirements set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

	Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
1.	Tailings storage facility 1 (TSF1) Cell 1 and 2	(a) Maintain a minimum freeboard of 0.5 m. (b) Visual inspections every 12 hours, and prior to and following significant rainfall events, to check: i. Freeboard capacity; ii. Location and size of the decant pond (expressed as a total percentage of the surface area of the TSF); iii. Change in seepage conditions or sudden change in water level; and iv. Signs of erosion. (c) Tailings deposition to maximise wet areas and must ensure that the surface of TSF1 remains sufficiently wet to minimise potential dust generation. (d) Tailings to be deposited in TSF 1 to a maximum height of 524RL (e) No more than 365 m^3 per day of treated wastewater to be disposed of within TSF1. (f) Decant return water may be pumped to the process water tank for use in ore processing activities, or pumped to the Process Water Pond.	As shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 1
2.	Pipelines carrying tailings and decant return water	(a) Visual inspections every 12 hours when in operation to check the integrity of pipelines and bunding. (b) Weekly inspection of flow meters, leak detection telemetry and automatic shut-off systems to ensure effective operation.	As shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 1
3.	Vibrating wire piezometers (VWPs) (TSF1, Cell 1 and Cell 2)	(a) Weekly inspections to ensure integrity of VWPs and to ensure telemetry data is downloading to a central storage location.	As shown in Figure 2 of Schedule 1
4.	Processing plant and associated infrastructure	(a) Processing capacity of 4 Mtpa. (b) Ore processing activities to be conducted within bunded areas draining to sumps with recovery pumps. (c) Stormwater to be managed so that contaminated or potentially contaminated stormwater is captured to	As shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 1

	Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
		prevent release into the environment. (d) Reagents and/or hydrocarbons to be stored within bunded areas with capacity to contain at least 110% of the total volume of materials stored. (e) Weekly inspections of loss of containment alarms system. (f) Routine shift inspection for spillage and sump clearance and recording of spills/incidents. (g) Spilled ore and materials outside of the ore processing areas regularly cleaned up. (h) Water sprays and water cart to be used on ROM pad and crushing circuit as required to suppress dust. (i) Crushing and screening activities to cease during periods of high winds if dust cannot be adequately controlled. (j) Spill kits must be kept at the processing plant and available for use at all times. (k) Spodumene concentrate is in partially enclosed shed, the loading into trucks occurs outside in the open. (l) Tantalum concentrate to be placed in bags within an enclosed area.	
5.	LNG power station and storage tanks	(a) Six natural gas generators to have a total power generation capacity of 27 MW. (b) Five backup diesel generators to have a total power generation capacity of 5 MW. (c) Three LNG storage tanks, each with a capacity of 365 kL. (d) Diesel generators to be used to start the gas generators and immediately turned off once the gas generators are running. (e) NOx emissions not to exceed manufacturer specifications. (f) Weekly inspections to check the integrity of containment infrastructure. (g) Spill kits to be kept at the LNG power station and available for use at all times.	As shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 1
6.	Two wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs)	(a) Accommodation village WWTP to have a production capacity of 335 m^3 per day of treated wastewater. (b) UG MSA WWTP to have a production capacity of 30 m^3 per day of treated wastewater. (c) Wastewater must be treated to the wastewater quality criteria specified in condition 0, Table 3. (d) Weekly inspection of flow meters, alarm systems, and chlorination system. (e) Weekly inspections to check the integrity of containment infrastructure. (f) Reagents and/or hydrocarbons to be stored within bunded areas with capacity to contain at least 110%	As shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 1

	Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
		of the total volume of materials stored. (g) Spill kits must be kept at each WWTP and available for use at all times.	
7.	Process Water Dam (3-cell pond, total capacity of 6,800 m^3)	(a) Maintain a minimum freeboard of 0.5 m. (b) Daily visual inspections, and prior to and following significant rainfall events, to check: i. Freeboard capacity; and ii. Change in seepage conditions or sudden change in water level. (c) No overflows to occur from the Process Water Pond (d) No reuse of water with a TDS of over 5,000 (mg/L) to be used undiluted. i. Water with TDS under 5,000 (mg/L) to be used for dust suppression within the process plant. ii. Water with TDS equal to or exceeding 5,000 (mg/L), must be blended at approximately 50/50 with decant water to dilute the water before reuse.	As shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 1
8.	Paste Plant	(a) Routine shift inspection, daily when the Paste Plant is in operation, for spillage and sump, bunds and drainage clearance and recording of spills/incidents. (b) Use of water cart on exposed areas (c) Baghouse filters regularly maintained within the Cement silos.	As shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 1
9.	Washdown facilities (three)	(a) Contaminated solid wastes will be fully contained and dewatered prior to disposal at an approved facility. (b) Weekly inspections of the washdown facilities will be undertaken for leaks or faults. (c) All washdown water will be contained. (d) The oily water separator: i. must be maintained and operated so maintained so treated water meets criteria as per Table 3. ii. treated water tank must redirect overflow into the sump/system.	As shown in Figure 4

Emissions and discharges

2. The licence holder must ensure that the emissions specified in Table 2 are discharged only from the corresponding discharge point and only at the corresponding discharge point location.

Table 2: Authorised discharge points

Emission	Discharge point	Discharge point location
Tailings produced on the premises	TSF1	TSF1, as shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 1
Effluent from the WWTPs treated to the criteria specified in condition 0, Table 3	Disposal at TSF1	TSF1, as shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 1
	Dust suppression at TSF1 and roads and foundations within the premises	TSF1, as shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 1 Roads and foundations within the premises, as shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 1
Decant return water from the Process Water Dam Process Water Pond (3-pond system) (next to the process plant) comprised of: • Process Water Pond (TSF Decant return water) • Mine Dewatering Pond (underground mine dewatering from drilling and dust suppression) • RO Reject Pond	Disposal at TSF1 Discharge point – standpipe	TSF1, as shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 1
	Dust suppression at TSF1, roads and active mining areas within the premises Mine Dewatering Pond pumped to a standpipe in the north east of the dam via one of two pumps (Figure 5)	TSF1, as shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 1 Roads and active mining areas within the premises, as shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 1
Waste gases from six LNG exhaust stacks and five backup diesel exhaust stacks	Six LNG exhaust stacks Five backup diesel exhaust stacks	Exhaust stack locations, as shown in Figure 3 of Schedule 1
Oily Water Separator (OWS) – Treated water (Three washdown locations)	Treated water tanks, then redirected to be use for: (a) dust suppression in active mining areas and/or, (b) to reuse back through the processing system; (c) back through the processing system if quality has not been met or dispose of it off-site to an appropriately licensed facility.	Treated water tanks Figure 4 TSF1 and active mining areas– as show in Figure 1 of Schedule 1

3. The licence holder must ensure that where the emissions specified in Table 2 are required to be treated, the corresponding parameter does not exceed the limits specified in Table 3.

Table 3: Emission treatment criteria

Emission	Parameter	Treatment criteria	Unit
Treated effluent from the WWTPs	Total suspended solids (TSS)	<30	mg/L
	Total dissolved solids (TDS)	<1000	
	Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	<20	
	Residual free chlorine	<2	
	Total nitrogen (TN)	<50	
	Total phosphorus (TP)	<12	
	E.coli	<10	Cfu/100mL
	pH	6.5-8.5	pH units
Treated water from Oily Water Separators (OWS) tank (wash down facilities)	Total recoverable hydrocarbons (TRH)	<15	mg/L
	Surfactants (detergents)	<5	mg/L
	TDS	<5000	mg/L

Monitoring

General monitoring

4. The licence holder shall ensure that:

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

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

(c) six monthly monitoring is undertaken at least five months apart.

5. The licence holder must ensure that all monitoring equipment used on the premises to comply with the conditions of this licence is operated and maintained as per manufacturer instructions, and that all monitoring data are recorded and securely archived.

6. 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 tailings storage facility water balance

7. The licence holder must undertake monitoring of the water balance for TSF1 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 decant water transferred to the process water tank for re-use at the processing plant;

(e) volume of tailings deposited;

(f) volume of treated effluent from each WWTP deposited;

(g) Volume of treated water coming from each OWS; and

(h) estimate of seepage losses.

Monitoring of decant water

8. The licence holder must monitor decant water for the parameters listed in Table 4:

(a) at the corresponding monitoring location;

(b) in the corresponding unit;

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

(d) using the corresponding method,

as set out in Table 4.

Table 4: Monitoring of decant water from Process Water Pond

Monitoring location	Parameter[2, 3]	Unit	Frequency	Method
Process Water Pond (3-pond) (also sampled from feed water pipes prior to discharge)	pH[1]	pH units	Quarterly	AS/NZS 5667.1 and AS/NZS 5667.10
	Electrical conductivity (EC)	µS/cm		
	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)			
	Nitrate (NO_3^-)			
	Nitrite (NO_2^-)			
	Sulfate (SO_4^{2-})			
	Aluminium (Al)			
	Arsenic (As)			
	Beryllium (Be)			
	Boron (B)			
	Cadmium (Cd)			
	Chromium (Cr)			
	Cobalt (Co)			

Monitoring location	Parameter[2, 3]	Unit	Frequency	Method
	Copper (Cu)			
	Fluoride (F^-)			
	Iron (Fe)			
	Lead (Pb)			
	Lithium (Li)			
	Manganese (Mn)			
	Mercury (Hg)			
	Molybdenum (Mo)			
	Nickel (Ni)			
	Selenium (Se)			
	Uranium (U)			
	Vanadium (V)			
	Zinc (Zn)			

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

Note 2: Level of detection is required to be sufficient to enable a comparison with ANZECC/ARMCANZ Guidelines.

Note 3: Metals should be monitored as total metals.

9. All sample analysis for the parameters outlined in Table 4 must be undertaken by laboratories with current NATA accreditation, unless otherwise specified.

10. The licence holder must record the results of all monitoring activity required by condition 8.

Monitoring of surface water

11. The licence holder must monitor surface water for the parameters listed in Table 5:

(a) at the corresponding monitoring location;

(b) in the corresponding unit;

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

(d) using the corresponding method, as set out in Table 5.

Table 5: Monitoring of surface water

Monitoring location	Parameter	Unit	Frequency	Method
Jones Creek: One site upstream of the	pH[1]	pH units	During periods of flow[2]	AS/NZS 5667.1 and AS/NZS
	Electrical conductivity (EC)	µS/cm		

Monitoring location	Parameter	Unit	Frequency	Method
premises One site downstream of the premises	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L		5667.6
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)			
	Total nitrogen (TN)			
	Total phosphorus (TP)			
	Aluminium (Al)			
	Beryllium (Be)			
	Bismuth (Bi)			
	Caesium (Cs)			
	Cadmium (Cd)			
	Copper (Cu)			
	Iron (Fe)			
	Lead (Pb)			
	Lithium (Li)			
	Manganese (Mn)			
	Mercury (Hg)			
	Molybdenum (Mo)			
	Phosphate (PO_4)			
	Nickel (Ni)			
	Nitrate (NO_3)			
	Rubidium (Rb)			
	Selenium (Se)			
	Sulfate (SO_4^{2-})			
	Tantalum (Ta)			
	Tellurium (Te)			
	Thallium (Tl)			
	Tin (Sn)			
	Zinc (Zn)			

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

Note 2: The expected flow frequency of Jones Creek is slightly more than once per year.

12. All sample analysis for the parameters outlined in Table 5 must be undertaken by laboratories with current NATA accreditation, unless otherwise specified.

13. The licence holder must record the results of all monitoring activity required by condition 11.

Monitoring of groundwater

14. The licence holder must monitor groundwater for concentrations of the parameters listed in Table 6:

(a) at the corresponding monitoring location;

(b) in the corresponding unit;

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

(d) using the corresponding method,

as set out in Table 6.

Table 6: Monitoring of ambient groundwater concentrations

Monitoring location	Parameter	Limit	Trigger	Unit	Frequency	Method
Groundwater monitoring bores (Figure 2): KVMB029, KVOB030 KVMB031, KVOB032 KVMB033, KVOB034 KVMB039, KVOB040	Standing water level	4	6	mbgl	Monthly	AS/NZS 5667.1 and AS/NZS 5667.11
	pH[1]	-	-	pH units	Quarterly	
	Electrical conductivity (EC)	-	-	µS/cm		
	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	-	-	mg/L		
	Aluminium (Al)	-	-			
	Ammonium (NH_4)	-	-			
	Arsenic (total) – speciation if results above 13 µg/L	-	-			
	Barium (Ba)	-	-			
	Beryllium (Be)	-	-			
	Bismuth (Bi)	-	-			
	Boron (B)	-	-			
	Caesium (Cs)	-	-			
	Cadmium (Cd)	-	-			

Monitoring location	Parameter	Limit	Trigger	Unit	Frequency	Method
	Calcium (Ca)	-	-			
	Chlorine (Cl)	-	-			
	Chromium (total) – speciation if results above 5 µg/L	-	-			
	Cobalt (Co)	-	-			
	Copper (Cu)	-	-			
	Iron (Fe)	-	-			
	Lead (Pb)	-	-			
	Lithium (Li)	-	-			
	Magnesium (Mg)	-	-			
	Manganese (Mn)	-	-			
	Mercury (Hg)	-	-			
	Molybdenum (Mo)	-	-			
	Nickel (Ni)	-	-			
	Nitrate (NO_3)	-	-			
	Phosphate (PO_4)	-	-			
	Potassium (K)	-	-			
	Rubidium (Rb)	-	-			
	Selenium (Se)	-	-			
	Silver (Ag)	-	-			
	Sodium (Na)	-	-			
	Sulfate (SO_4^{2-})	-	-			
	Sulfur (total)	-	-			
	Strontium (Sr)	-	-			
	Tantalum (Ta)	-	-			
	Tellurium (Te)	-	-			
	Thallium (Tl)	-	-			

Monitoring location	Parameter	Limit	Trigger	Unit	Frequency	Method
	Thorium (Th)	-	-			
	Tin (Sn)	-	-			
	Uranium (U)	-	-			
	Zinc (Zn)	-	-			
Vibrating Wire Piezometers (VWPs) (Figure 2): PZ-01, PZ-02, PZ-03, PZ-04, PZ-05, PZ-06, PZ-07, PZ-08	Phreatic surface	-	-	Pore water pressure	Monthly	None specified

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

15. All sample analysis for the parameters outlined in Table 6 must be undertaken by laboratories with current NATA accreditation, unless otherwise specified.

16. The licence holder must record the results of all monitoring activity required by condition 14.

Groundwater parameters limit exceedance

17. The licence holder must record, investigate, take corrective action and report to the CEO within 14 calendar days, in the event of a parameter sampled in accordance with the requirements of condition 14 exceeding the corresponding limit or management action trigger outlined in Table 6.

18. The licence holder must include the following information in the report referred to in condition 17 in relation to any exceedances of any limit identified in that condition:

(a) the nature, volume and characteristics 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 pursuant to condition 17 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.

Monitoring of LNG power station emissions

19. The licence holder must monitor emissions to air from the LNG power station for concentrations of the parameters listed in Table 7:

(a) at the corresponding monitoring location;

(b) in the corresponding unit;

(c) at no less than the corresponding frequency;

(d) for the corresponding averaging period; and

(e) using the corresponding method,

as set out in Table 7.

Table 7: Monitoring of LNG power station emissions

Monitoring location	Parameter	Units[1]		Averaging period	Frequency[2]	Method
LNG power station emission points (Figure 3): G01, G02, G03, G04, G05, G06, G09, G010, G011, G012, G013	Volumetric flow rate	m^3/s		Minimum 30 minutes	Six monthly	USEPA Method 2
	Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)	mg/m^3	g/s			USEPA Method 7D or 7E
	Carbon monoxide (CO)					USEPA Method 10
	Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)					USEPA Method 6

Note 1: All units are referenced to STP dry.

Note 2: Monitoring shall be undertaken to reflect normal operating conditions.

20. The licence holder must record the results of all monitoring activity required by condition 19.

21. The licence holder must ensure that monitoring required under condition 19 is undertaken at sampling locations in accordance with the *AS 4323.1* or relevant part of the CEMS Code.

22. The licence holder must ensure that all non-continuous monitoring and analysis undertaken pursuant to condition 19 is undertaken by a holder of NATA accreditation for the relevant methods of sampling and analysis.

Monitoring of WWTP effluent and OWS

23. The licence holder must monitor the treated effluent from the WWTPs and OWS for concentrations of the parameters listed in Table 8:

(a) at the corresponding monitoring location;

(b) in the corresponding unit;

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

(d) using the corresponding method,

as set out in Table 8.

Table 8: Monitoring of point source emissions

Monitoring location	Parameter	Unit	Averaging period	Frequency	Method
Treated effluent outlets for each WWTP (Figure 1): Accommodation village WWTP UG MSA WWTP	Volume produced	m^3	Cumulative daily	Continuous	None specified
	Volume discharged[1]				
	Total suspended solids (TSS)	mg/L	Spot sample	Quarterly Additional sampling event following any malfunction with the WWTP chlorination system	AS/NZS 5667.1 and AS/NZS 5667.10
	Total dissolved solids (TDS)				
	Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)				
	Residual free chlorine				
	Total nitrogen (TN)				
	Total phosphorus (TP)				
	E.coli	Cfu/100mL			
	pH	pH units			
OWS - treated water Tanks specified, in Figure 5. Treated water tanks: • Washbay 1 – 10,000L • Washbay 2 – 20,000L • Washbay 3 – 50,000	Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons	mg/L	Spot sample	Monthly or prior to discharge	AS/NZS 5667.1 AS/NZS 5667.10
	Surfactants	mg/L			
	pH	pH units			

Note 1: At each authorised discharge point specified in condition 2, Table 2.

24. The licence holder must record the results of all monitoring activity required by condition 23.

25. The licence holder must ensure that all non-continuous monitoring and analysis undertaken pursuant to condition 23 is undertaken by a holder of NATA accreditation for the relevant methods of sampling and analysis.

Treated effluent discharge limitations

26. The licence holder must not discharge effluent from a WWTP to any approved discharge point outlined in Table 2, in the event of a parameter sampled at that WWTP in accordance with the requirements of condition 23 exceeding the corresponding treatment criteria outlined in Table 3 (except for *E.coli*), unless:

(a) a subsequent sample taken from the same WWTP indicates that all parameters meet the corresponding treatment criteria outlined in Table 3;

(b) treated water to be discharged to TSF1; or

(c) the recommencement of discharge is otherwise approved by the CEO.

27. The licence holder must not discharge effluent from a WWTP to the approved discharge points for dust suppression outlined in Table 2, in the event of a malfunction of the chlorination system, unless:

(a) the malfunction has been identified and corrected, and the chlorination system is operating correctly; and

(b) a sample taken from the same WWTP following correction of the malfunction indicates that all parameters meet the corresponding treatment criteria outlined in Table 3.

Treated effluent quality parameters limit exceedance

28. The licence holder must record, investigate, take corrective action and report to the CEO within 14 calendar days, in the event of a parameter sampled in accordance with the requirements of condition 23 exceeding the corresponding treatment criteria outlined in Table 3.

29. The licence holder must include the following information in the report referred to in condition 28 in relation to any exceedances of any limit identified in that condition:

(a) the WWTP the exceedance occurred at;

(b) the nature, volume and characteristics of the exceedance;

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

(d) the time and date when the discharge to each authorised discharge point outlined in Table 2 ceased;

(e) the volume of effluent discharged to each authorised discharge point outlined in Table 2 between when the exceedance occurred and when discharge ceased;

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

(g) the details of the management action(s) taken pursuant to condition 28 in response to the exceedance;

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

(i) 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.

Records and reporting

Records

30. The licence holder must record the following information in relation to complaints received by the licence holder (whether received directly from a complainant or forwarded to them by the department or another party) about any alleged emissions from the premises:

(a) the name and contact details of the complainant, (if provided);

(b) the time and date of the complaint;

(c) the complete details of the complaint and any other concerns or other issues raised; and

(d) the complete details and dates of any action taken by the licence holder to investigate or respond to any complaint.

31. The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable books including the following records, information, reports, and data required by this licence:

(a) the calculation of fees payable in respect of this licence;

(b) any maintenance of infrastructure that is performed in the course of complying with condition 1 of this licence;

(c) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with conditions 7, 8, 11, 14, 19, and 23 of this licence;

(d) reports prepared in accordance with conditions 17 and 28 of this licence; and

(e) complaints received under condition 30 of this licence.

32. The books specified under condition 31 must:

(a) be legible;

(b) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original version(s) and any subsequent amendments remain legible and are capable of retrieval;

(c) be retained by the licence holder for the duration of the licence; and

(d) be available to be produced to an inspector or the CEO as required.

Reporting

33. The licence holder must:

(a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the conditions of this licence during the preceding annual period, and

(b) prepare and submit to the CEO an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form by 30 September each year.

34. The licence holder must:

(a) prepare an Environmental Report that provides information in accordance with Table 9 for the preceding annual period, and

(b) submit that Environmental Report to the CEO by 30 September each year.

Table 9: Environmental reporting requirements

Condition	Requirement	Format or form
N/A	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
N/A	Actual production throughputs for prescribed premises categories.	
1 Table 1	Summary of inspections and maintenance performed to address operational requirements.	
6	Describe where the requirements for calibration cannot be practicably met, or a discrepancy exists in the interpretation of the requirements, and detail any modifications to the methods.	
7	TSF1 water balance monitoring data results.	Raw data files included as an attachment or in appendix as Excel, CSV, or equivalent editable format
8	Decant return water monitoring data results, including a comparison against the livestock drinking water quality values from the ANZECC/ARMCANZ Guidelines.	
11 Table 5	Surface water monitoring data results.	
14 Table 6	Ambient groundwater monitoring data results.	
17 and 18	Any investigations and corrective action taken in response to a parameter exceeding any limit or management action trigger outlined in Table 6.	None specified
19 Table 7	LNG power station emissions monitoring data results, inclusive of a comparison of results against manufacturer specifications.	Raw data files included as an attachment or in appendix as Excel, CSV, or equivalent editable format
23 Table 8	Treated effluent monitoring data results and volumes from WWTP and OWS.	Results presented separately for each WWTP Raw data files included as an attachment or in appendix as Excel, CSV, or equivalent editable format
28 and 29	Any investigations and corrective action taken in response to a parameter exceeding any treatment criteria outlined in Table 3.	None specified
30	Summary of complaints received and any actions taken to investigate or respond.	
33	Record of compliance with licence conditions.	Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 10 have the meanings defined.

Table 10: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACN	Australian Company Number
Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)	means a report submitted in a format approved by the CEO (relevant guidelines and templates are available on the Department's website).
annual period	a 12 month period commencing from 1 July until 30 June of the immediately following year.
ANZECC/ARMCANZ Guidelines	means the *Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality. Australia and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council and the Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand*. Paper No. 4. Canberra. (ANZECC/ARMCANZ).
AS 4323.1	Australian Standard AS4323.1 *Stationary Source Emissions Method 1: Selection of sampling positions*.
AS/NZS 5667.1	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.1 *Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on the design of sampling programs, sampling techniques and the preservation and handling of samples*.
AS/NZS 5667.6	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.6 *Water quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams*.
AS/NZS 5667.10	means the most recent version and relevant parts of 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*.
averaging period	the time over which a limit or target is measured or a monitoring result is obtained.
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
CEMS	continuous emissions monitoring system
CEMS code	the current version of the *Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) Code for Stationary Source Air Emissions, Department of Environment & Conservation, Government of Western Australia*.

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
department; DWER	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.
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)
g/s	grams per second
kL	kilolitres
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.
m	metres
m^3	cubic metres
m^3/s	cubic metres per second
mbgl	metres below ground level
mg/L	milligrams per litre
mg/m^3	milligrams per cubic metre
Mtpa	million tonnes per annum
µS/cm	microsiemens per centimetre
NATA	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.
NATA accredited	means in relation to the analysis of a sample that the laboratory is NATA

Term	Definition
	accredited for the specified analysis at the time of the analysis.
OWS	Oily Water Separator
premises	refers to the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as shown on the premises map (Figure 1) in Schedule 1 to this licence.
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
TSF	tailings storage facility
USEPA Method 2	means the United States Environmental Protection Authority *Method 2 – Determination of Stack Gas Velocity Flow Rate*.
USEPA Method 6	means the United States Environmental Protection Authority *Method 6 – Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Emissions from Stationary Sources*.
USEPA Method 7	means the United States Environmental Protection Authority *Method 7 – Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources*.
USEPA Method 10	means the United States Environmental Protection Authority *Method 10 – Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources*.
VWP	vibrating wire piezometer
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
WWTP	wastewater treatment plant

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

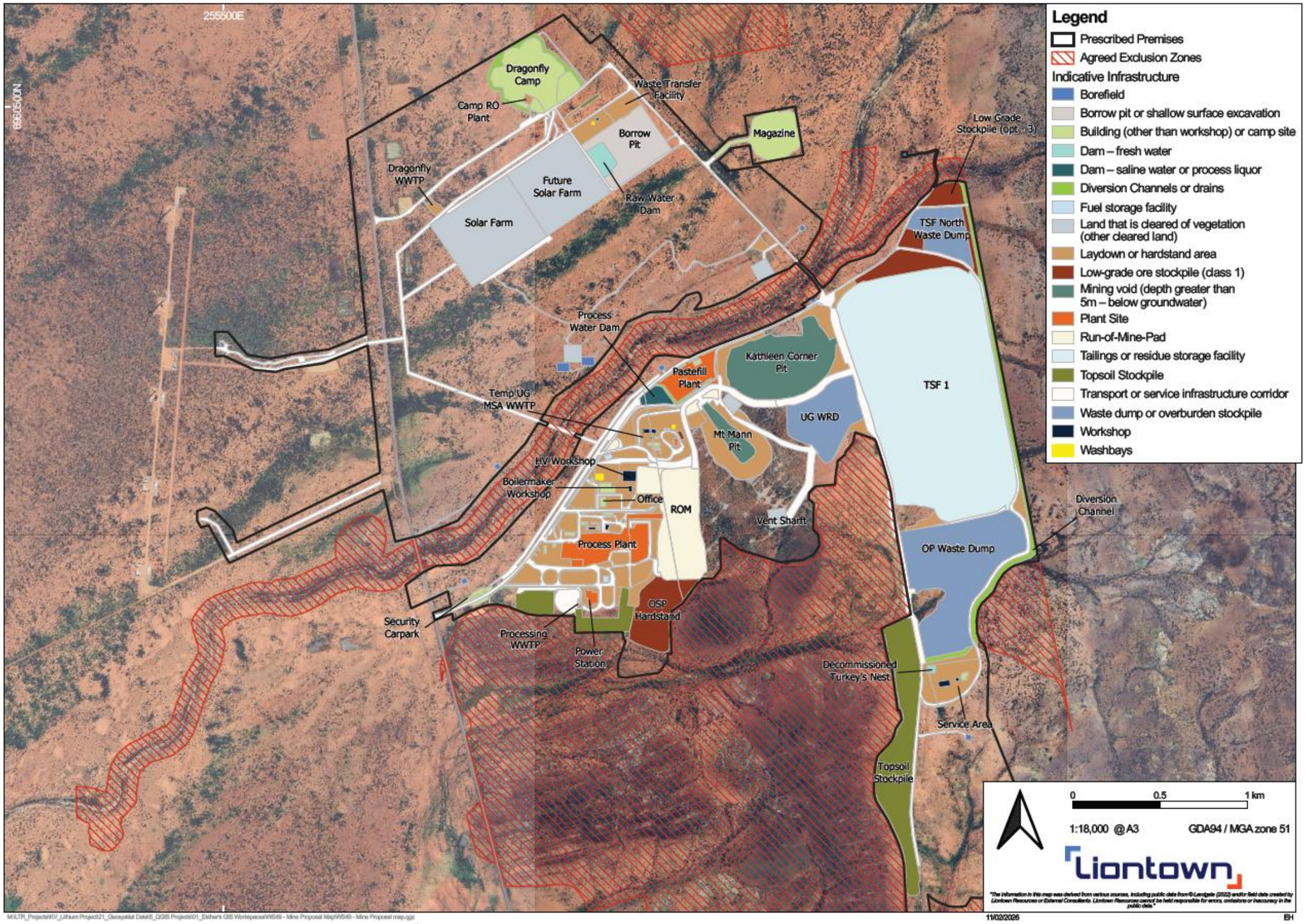

Figure 1: Prescribed premises boundary and site infrastructure and layout

Figure 2: Locations of groundwater monitoring bores and VWPs

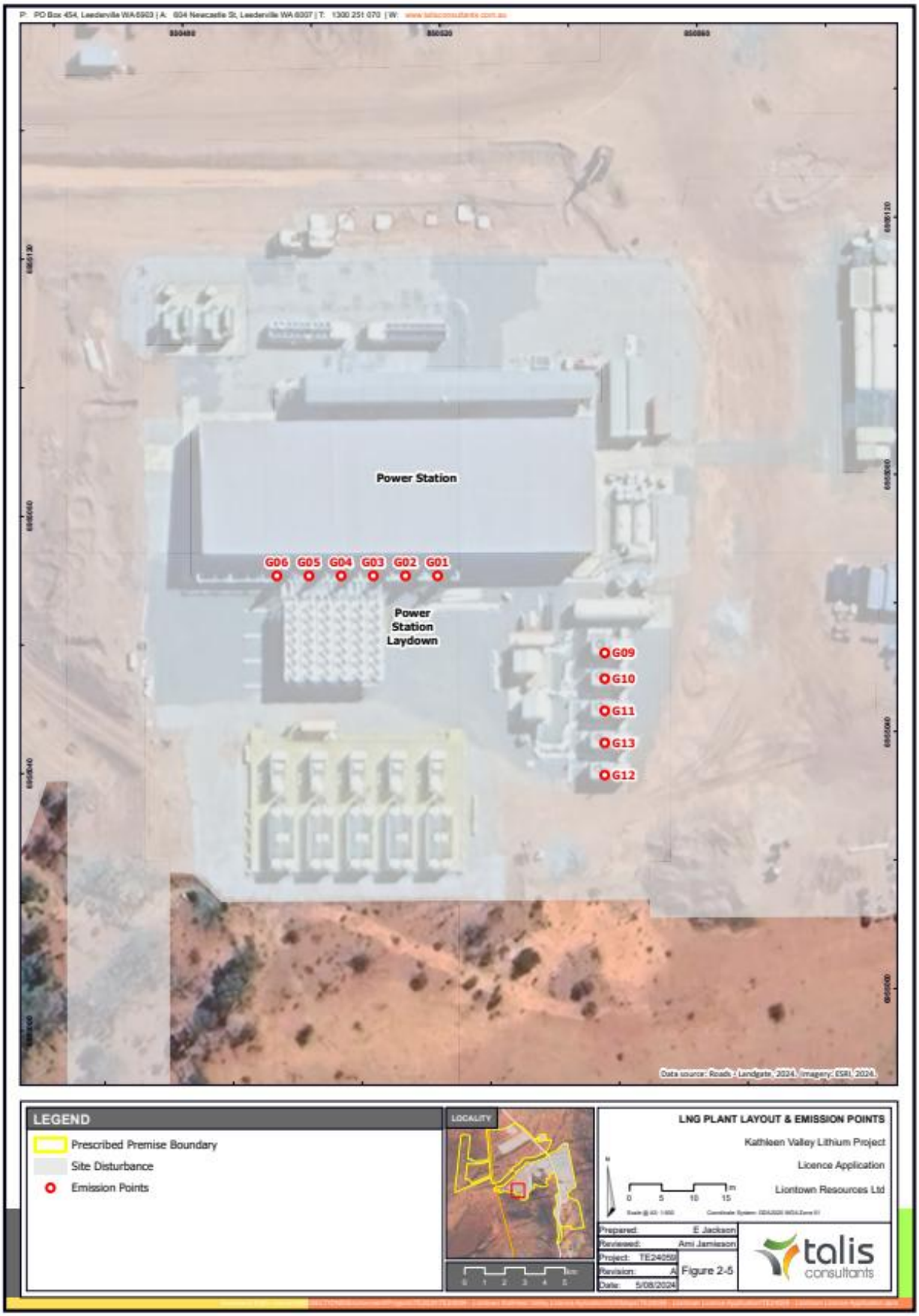

Figure 3: Locations of emissions points to air

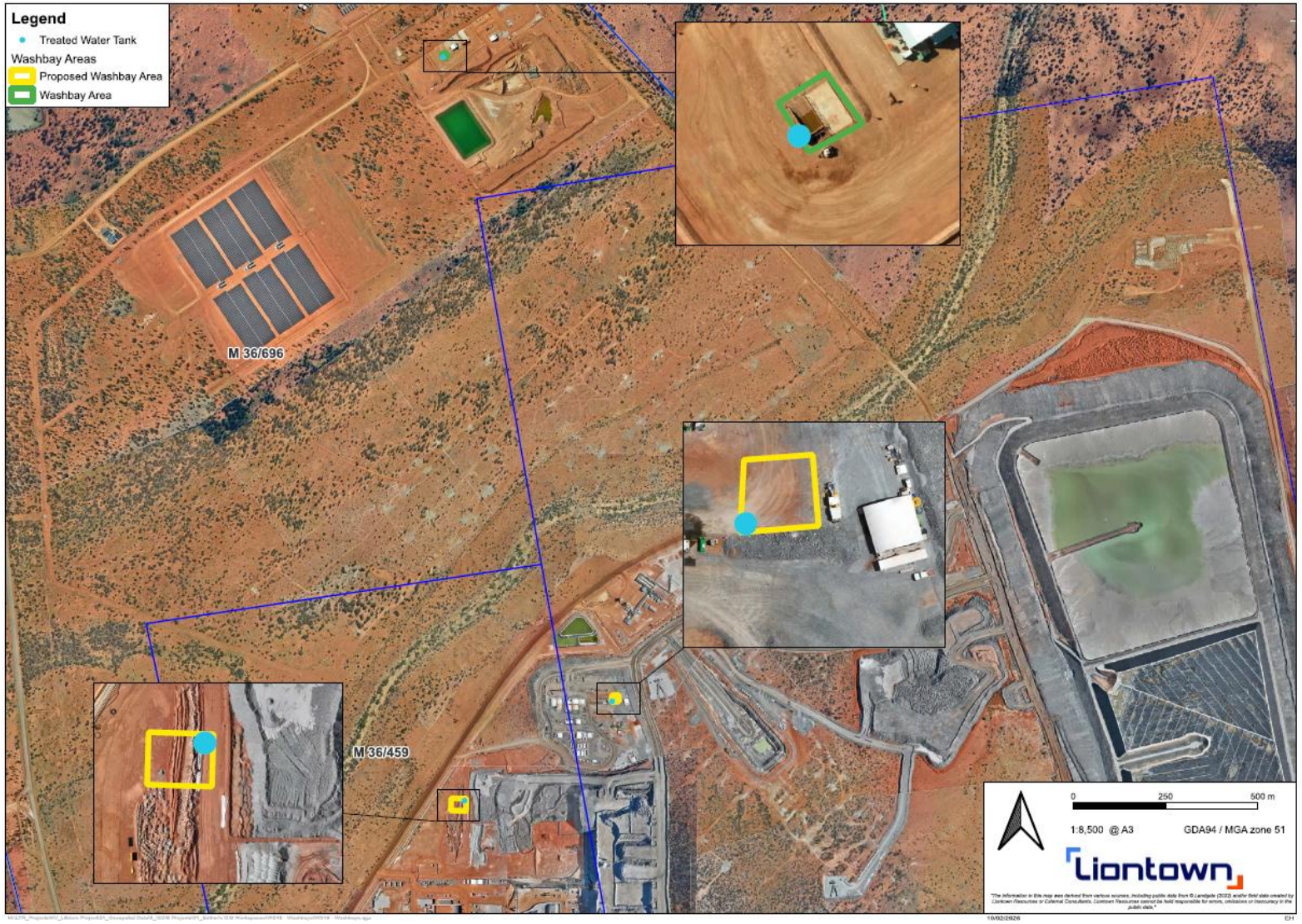

Figure 4: Location of washdown facilities and treated water tanks

Figure 5: Process Water Pond water flow