Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Amendment Report

Application for Works Approval Amendment

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

Works Approval Number	W6901/2024/1
Works Approval Holder	Talison Lithium Australia Pty Ltd
ACN	139 401 308
File number	APP-0028421
Premises	Talison Lithium Mine Maranup Ford Road Part of mine tenements M01/6 and M01/4 As defined by the premises maps attached to the issued works approval
Date of report	31 October 2025
Decision	Revised works approval granted

Michael Greenslade

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MANAGER, HEAVY NDUSTRIES
an officer delegated under section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

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1. Decision summary

Works Approval W6901/2034/1 is held by Talison Lithium Australia Pty Ltd (Works Approval Holder) for the Talison Lithium Mine (the Premises), located at Maranup Ford Road, Greenbushes.

This Amendment Report documents the assessment of potential risks to the environment and public health from proposed changes to the emissions and discharges during the construction and operation of the Premises. As a result of this assessment, Revised Works Approval W6901/2024/1 has been granted.

The Revised Works Approval issued as a result of this amendment consolidates and supersedes the existing Works Approval previously granted in relation to the Premises. The Revised Works Approval has been granted in a new format with existing conditions being transferred, but not reassessed, to the new format.

2. Scope of assessment

2.1 Regulatory framework

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

2.2 Application summary and overview of premises

On 7 April 2025, the Works Approval Holder submitted an application to amend Works Approval W6901/2024/1 to the department under section 59 and 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

The amendment application relates to the construction and time limited operations for an embankment lift to 275 metres Australian Height Datum (m AHD) for Tailings Storage Facility 4 (TSF4) cells 1 and 2 (Figure 1). Construction of TSF4 to embankment height 265 m AHD was originally approved under works approval W6618/2021/1, followed by this works approval W6901/2024/1, issued 22 July 2024 for the construction of the first raise of TSF4 Cell 1 and Cell 2 to 270mAHD. There are no other changes to the design, location, storage capacity and tailings deposition, operation or process of TSF4 (as approved under W6618/2021/1) as part of this Application.

A summary of the construction and operation sequence for TSF4 is detailed in Table 1.

The premises relates to the category and assessed production / design capacity under Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (EP Regulations) which are defined in works approval W6901/2024/1. The infrastructure and equipment relating to the premises category and any associated activities which the department has considered in line with *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020) are outlined in works approval W6901/2024/1.

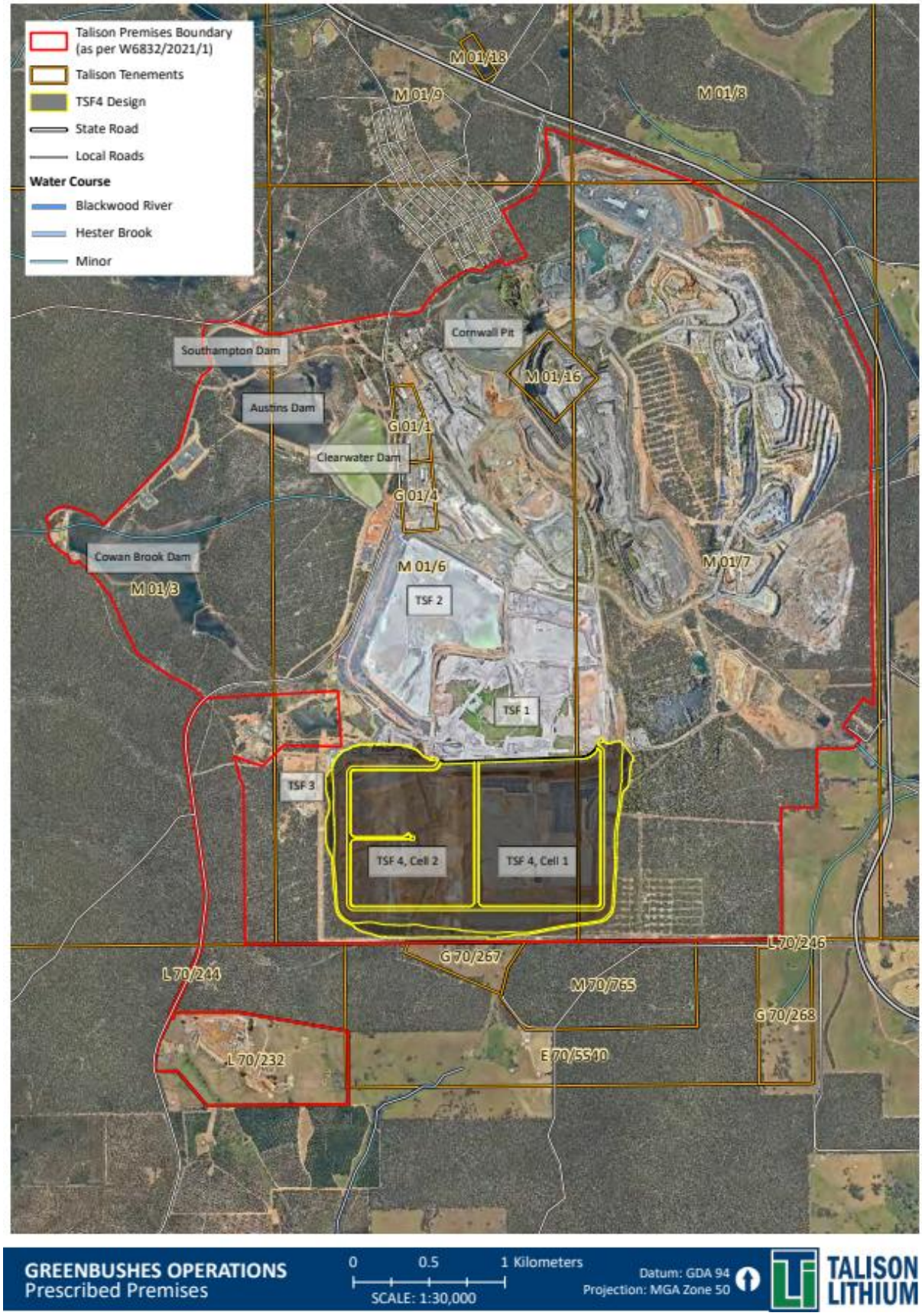

Figure 1 Prescribed premises boundary and TSF4 location.

Table 1 TSF4 starter embankment and subsequent stages

Lift	**Starter embankment (W6618/2021/1)**		**Stage 1b starter embankment (W6618/2021/1)**		**Raise 1A (W6901/2024/1)**		**Raise 1B (W6901/2024/1)**	
Parameter	**Cell 1**	**Cell 2**	**Cell 1**	**Cell 2**	**Cell 1**	**Cell 2**	**Cell 1**	**Cell 2**
Status	Stage 1a: **complete**	Cell 2: **complete**	Stage 1b: **complete**	N/A	CCIR approved 20 June 2025 - deposition commenced under TLO	CCIR approved 15 August - deposition commenced under TLO	**This Approval**	
Crest level m AHD	Stage 1a: 261 m AHD	265 m AHD	Stage 1b: 265 m AHD	-	270 m AHD	270 m AHD	275 m AHD	275 m AHD
Crest level m RL	1261 m RL	1265 m RL	1265 m RL	-	1270 m RL	1270 m RL	1275 m RL	1275 m RL
Freeboard - maximum tailings beach	1260.7 m RL	1264.7 m RL	1264.7 m RL	-	1269.7 m RL	1269.7 m RL	1274.7 m RL	1274.7 m RL
Freeboard – Maximum operating pond level[1]	1260.1 m RL	1264.1 m RL	1264.1 m RL	-	1269.1 m RL	1269.1 m RL	1274.1 m RL	1274.1 m RL
Maximum tailings storage capacity	1,627,484 m^3	N/A	1,902,589 m^3	892,960 m^3	3,433,030 m^3	1,637,306 m^3	4,600,000t (modelled)	3,900,000t (modelled)

2.2.1 Design and construction summary – TSF4 embankment lift to 275mAHD

The TSF4 design report (GHD 2021), submitted for works approval W6618/2021/1, included detail relevant to the facility up to its maximum height of 295 m AHD (Figure 2). Talison have advised that no major changes to the design given in the GHD (2021) report are proposed for the lift to 275 m AHD and there will be no change to the general operation of TSF4 due to the works proposed in this application. A summary of the design detail and construction sequence is provided below.

Perimeter Embankment

The TSF4 perimeter embankment will be raised to 275m AHD using a centreline construction methodology. The embankment raise will be primarily constructed from mine waste rock, and BGM will be placed along the upstream face as a liner to provide containment of supernatant liquor. The downstream slope is proposed to be constructed from mine waste rock at a minimum slope ratio of 1(V):3(H). Some local steepening along the north-west embankment of Cell 2 is expected to avoid interacting with the Tailings Retreatment Plant. The upstream slope will have a BGM liner placed over the BGM subgrade material at a slope of 1(V):3(H). A tailings sand platform will be placed to 270m AHD to provide a foundation to construct the 275m AHD raise and allow for a working space to tie in the BGM liner.

Divider Embankment

The divider embankment raise will be constructed using a centreline raising methodology from mine waste rock, with construction work staged. Stage A work will comprise the construction of a tailings sand platform in Cell 1 and mine waste rock will be placed to a crest width of 10m. The Cell 1 upstream slope will be constructed at a minimum of 1(V):3(H) and the interim Cell 2 upstream slope will be constructed at a minimum of 1(V):1.5(H).

Stage B work is for the expansion of the divider embankment to a total crest width of 23m. Stage B work comprises a sand platform constructed in Cell 2 to provide the foundation of mine waste rock. The embankment slope for Stage B at the competition of construction will be 1(V):3(H). The tailings sand platform is proposed to be harvested from within the cell and will be placed to an elevation of 270m AHD to provide a foundation to construct each stage of the 275m AHD raise.

The previous embankment raise incorporated a BGM liner to allow Cell 1 and Cell 2 to operate as independent, hydraulically separate storage facilities. However, the Works Approval Holder has advised that this functionality is not required as TSF4 will be operated as a single facility with one contained cell divided into two sub cells (Cell 1 and Cell 2) for operational purposes (i.e. to allow tailings deposition to be cycled between Cell 1 and Cell 2). BGM liner will continue for Cell 2. Staged raising of the dividing embankment provides for continuous tailings deposition during construction by moving the pipeline to the raised zone as required.

Tailings Sand Platform

As detailed above, the 275m AHD embankment raise of the Cell 1 and Cell 2 perimeter and divider embankments will be constructed using a centreline raising methodology. This methodology requires a portion of the upstream embankment to be constructed on pre-existing tailings.

To enable the raise to be constructed before the required tailings height of 270m AHD is reached, a minimum 20m wide tailings sand platform is proposed to be constructed by harvesting from the cell and placing tailings sand to the 270m AHD elevation. This will be placed before constructing the upstream embankment raise to create the foundation on which a portion of the 275m AHD raise will be founded.

Tailings segregation during deposition has been observed in Tailings Storage Facility #2 (TSF2), and materials from the ‘outer tailings beach’ were identified as suitable material for the foundation of the 270m AHD raise (GHD, 2024a). Laboratory testing of the TSF2 tailings was undertaken and determined to be suitable for use in the tailings sand platform. Cone penetrometer testing of the tailings sand platform for construction to 270m AHD raise was undertaken to confirm the design friction angle of 34˚. The design friction angle was achieved (GHD, 2024b).

Decant causeway

Cell 1 and Cell 2 have been designed with a centrally located decant pond. A decant causeway is included in each cell to enable decant pumps to be located and maintained at the pond location. The decant causeways are designed with a 10m wide crest and 1(V):2(H) embankment slopes. In Cell 2, the raised decant will be constructed over the existing decant causeway. In Cell 1, the decant causeway is proposed to be partially constructed over existing tailings.

BGM Liner

The TSF4 facility construction to-date includes a combination of engineered low permeability clay liner (part of Cell 1) and BGM liner (the remainder of Cell 1 and all of Cell 2) to reduce seepage. The raise to 275mAHD will include a BGM liner on the perimeter embankments and Cell 2 of the divider embankment. The divider embankment will not be lined with BGM for Cell 1 of the 275m AHD raise (see Divider embankment summary above).

For the perimeter embankment, the upstream slope will comprise a BGM liner placed over a nominal 5m thick layer of suitable BGM subgrade material at a slope of 1(V):3(H). The BGM will be installed on top of the subgrade material from the top of the embankments (highest elevation) to the 270m AHD embankment elevation. The BGM liner will be secured in an anchor trench at the crest of the 275m AHD raise and welded to the BGM installed as part of the 270m AHD raise. A tailings sand platform will be placed to 270m AHD to provide a foundation to construct the 275mAHD raise and allow for a working space to tie in the BGM liner.

The design incorporates horizontally placed BGM over the tailings sand platform to maintain liner continuity between the existing 270m AHD BGM liner and the new BGM liner to be installed for the 275m AHD embankment raise. The horizontal BGM liner will be tied into the existing 270m AHD BGM liner adjacent to the anchor trench. A cushion geotextile and a protective clean tailings sand layer will be installed to protect this horizontal liner from damage during the construction of the 275m AHD raise.

Elevated Drainage

Elevated drains are proposed to be included as part of the 275m AHD embankment raise to provide additional contingency to the existing underdrainage system. The elevated drains will be located 60m from the embankment at 270m AHD and will comprise two DN 160 slotted DrainCoil pipes with geotextile socks. The DrainCoil pipes are encased in Zone 2B material and mine waste rock to improve drainage efficiency and provide structural protection to the pipes from future tailings loads (30m) that will be deposited over these pipes.

A fall of 0.3% was incorporated into the elevated drain design to provide sufficient gradient to convey seepage out of the TSF while considering the geometry of the existing embankments. The elevated drain system will be installed at 270m AHD and not materially impact the existing BGM liner on the embankments (other than passing through the BGM liner and impounding embankment to allow discharge of seepage water into the sumps). Elevated sand platforms will be required to provide the foundation for the elevated drains. The Works Approval Holder has advised that construction of the foundation for the elevated drains will utilise reclaimed clean tailings sand material prior to the construction of the elevated drains.

Two outlets for the elevated drains are included in each cell. Outlets will be minimised in order to reduce the risks related to penetrations through the BGM liner and embankment. Outlet pipes penetrating the BGM will be sealed using onsite manufactured pipe boots and are proposed to discharge into the existing underdrainage collection sumps.

The design of the elevated drains has been positioned to coincide with the design phreatic surface, and where the existing underdrainage system continues to function as designed, the phreatic surface will remain below the elevated drains.

2.2.2 Seepage and Stability Analysis

Seepage Analysis

As part of the amendment application, the Works Approval Holder reviewed and updated the seepage analysis for TSF4, particularly regarding the proposal to remove the BGM liner from the divider embankment (GHD, 2025).

TSF4 was originally designed to be operated as two separate cells to allow drying time before the subsequent raise construction and to facilitate consolidation. The underdrainage system is designed to lower the phreatic surface within the tailings and ensure the tailings surface is adequately drained for subsequent embankment raise construction.

Seepage modelling was undertaken to confirm that the BGM liner can be removed from the divider embankment above for the RL 1275 m and all subsequent raises (RL 1275 m onwards) to the final embankment height. The divider wall was modelled at the final embankment height with a maximum tailings level of RL 1294.7 m in each cell. The BGM liner along the Cell 2 divider embankment to RL 1270 m was modelled as an impervious boundary.

The divider embankment seepage modelling confirmed that:

- When the original underdrainage is performing as designed flow through the elevated drains is negligible
- When the original underdrainage performs partially the elevated drains perform as designed and the design phreatic surface is maintained
- When the original underdrainage fails the elevated drains control the phreatic surface.
- The phreatic surface remains below RL 275 m irrespective of the performance of the original underdrainage.

Stability Analysis

Slope stability analyses for the 275mAHD raise were conducted by (GHD 2025) using GeoStudio Slope/W (Version 24.1.0.1406) software in conjunction with Seep/W. Limit equilibrium computer models were developed by adopting the Morgenstern-Price method of slices for all analyses. Key findings of the stability analysis indicate that:

- All analysed cross sections and cases meet the recommended Factor of Safety;
- The underdrainage is required to reduce the likelihood of liquefaction of the sandy tailings. If the sandy tailings were to liquefy, it could cause differential settlement of future centreline raises where the footprint extends by approximately 15m over the tailings. Therefore, it is critical for the design that the sandy tailings are not in a saturated condition; and
- Critical conditions such as pore pressures, underdrain performance, and beach drying should be confirmed during the TSF4 operation. The assumptions should be reviewed before the design of each lift.

2.2.2 Compliance to date (W6618/2021/1 and W6901/2024/1)

Due to the staged nature of construction of TSF4, a number of critical containment infrastructure reports (CCIRs) have been submitted by the Works Approval Holder for W6618/2021/1 and W6901/2004/1. A summary of these reports is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: TSF4 construction sequence - compliance

Submission	Date	Notes
CCIR Cell 1a starter embankment (up to 261 m AHD)	1 December 2023	Minor departures noted, however variations considered to be consistent with original design intent.
CCIR Cell 1b (to 265 m AHD)	26 June 2024	Minor departures noted, however variations considered to be consistent with original design intent.
CCIR Cell 2 (to 265mAHD)	13 August 2024	Minor departures noted, however variations considered to be consistent with original design intent.
CCIR Cell 1 (to 270m AHD)	4 June 2025	Determined to meet the requirements of the works approval
CCIR Cell 2 (to 270m AHD)	17 July 2025	Determined to meet the requirements of the works approval

Detail regarding the assessment of minor variations and technical review of the summited CCIR's is provided in recent decision and amendment reports for W6901/2024/1 and L4247/1991/13 where relevant.

2.2.3 Other approvals - *Mining Act 1978*

As part of the assessment, the delegated officer obtained advice from the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Energy (DMPE) regarding the scope of this application, specifically to ensure that the design proposed is consistent with that of the most current mining proposal under the Mining Act 1978, and that there are no structural implications to these changes. DMPE advised that the approved Mining Proposal for TSF4 at the Greenbushes site allows for a maximum height of 45m, to 1,295mRL and that the proposed raise to TSF4 associated with works approval amendment W6901/2024/1 have been assessed (including Geotechnical review) and approved under the *Mining Act 1978*.

Notwithstanding the above, the delegated officer notes that it is the ongoing responsibility of the Works Approval Holder to ensure that they have obtained all relevant approvals under other legislation

2.2.4 Mine water circuit

Seepage, underdrainage and decant water that is collected from TSF4 is pumped to the mine water circuit. The mine water circuit is made up of several hydraulically connected unlined earthen dams; namely Clear Water Dam (primary dirty water dam), Austin Dam, Southampton Dam and Cowan Brook Dam. The mine water circuit also contains process water and treated wastewater (sewage) from the site and is known to be contaminated with metals and metalloids including lithium, arsenic, manganese and nickel. Some of this water is reused in the process, however water from the circuit also discharges to the surrounding environment via seepage and overtopping.

The capacity of the mine water circuit during the 2023 – 2024 annual reporting period is given below.

Table 3: Mine water circuit capacity (1 July 2023 – March 2025)

Location	**Water level range below overflow level**	**Mine water circuit capacity range** 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024	**Mine water circuit capacity as of 13 March 2025**
Clear Water Dam	0 m to 1.4 m	336,024 m^3 to 601,064 m^3	601,064 m^3
Austin Dam	0.4 m to 3.3 m	150,823 m^3 to 657,287 m^3	759,403 m^3
Southampton Dam	0.5 m to 2.4 m	63,373 m^3 to 189,668 m^3	232,612 m^3
Cowan Brook Dam	2.2 m to 7.7 m	665,725 m^3 to 1,945,879 m^3	2,756,961 m^3

A detailed risk assessment for the mine water circuit and contaminant removal (via treatment with a reverse osmosis plant and arsenic remediation unit) was undertaken via a licence amendment (L4247/1991/13) granted in December 2022. Specified actions to reduce seepage risk from the mine water circuit were placed on the licence at this time. Several of those actions have been completed, including the development of a *Clear Water Dam Emissions Management Plan* and revised Water Balance for Clear Water Dam.

2.3 Groundwater and surface water monitoring

2.3.1 Groundwater Monitoring

Groundwater monitoring conducted prior to time limited operations of the embankment lift to 270m AHD, as required by the works approval for TSF4 perimeter monitoring bores MB24-01 to MB24-08, indicates:

- pH levels varied from acidic (5.76) to slightly alkaline (9.50), with seven bores exceeding the DGV range of 6.5 to 8;
- Electrical conductivity ranged from 197 µS/cm to 2370 µS/cm, with all but two bores exceeding the threshold;
- Exceedances to Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZG 2018) default guideline values (DGVs) for physical and chemical stressors in southwestern Australian slightly disturbed ecosystems (95% protection levels) for arsenic (MB24-03D and MB24-08D), cadmium (MB 24-06S, MB 24-03I), cobalt, copper, nickel and zinc (across a number of monitoring bores); and
- elevated concentrations of lithium (exceeding drinking water guidelines across all bores) with a maximum concentration of 0.694 mg/L idendified in MB24-04D.

This monitoring data (as a single monitoring event) suggests water quality similar to that for existing background monitoring bores (MB01, MB20-01, MB20-03, MB22, MB23, PB001). Elevated metal concentrations in groundwater suggests either naturally elevated metals in the aquifer matrix and groundwater (mineralised geological setting), or from the influence of mining activities. As detailed in the original risk assessment for the works approval, the delegated officer considers is likely that the elevated metals concentrations are influenced by mining activity at the premises, however due to limited data set available, ongoing monitoring of both existing background monitoring bores, and TSF4 perimeter monitoring bores is required.

2.3.2 Groundwater monitoring bore adjacent to SW23-02

As detailed in the previous amendment report for amendment to the works approval in April 2025, the works approval advised that due to the steep terrain at the proposed location of the groundwater monitoring bore, and the proposed location of the monitoring bore on non-Talison owned property, the groundwater monitoring bore was unable to be installed as proposed. Two alternate locations were proposed (existing licence monitoring bores PB22/01, located in the eastern creek drainage line approximately 320m south of TSF4, and nested bores MB22/23 located in the western creek drainage line approximately 840m south of TSF4). The Works Approval Holder indicated that these existing bores would provide sufficient early detection of any potential seepage impacts, and potential impacts of TSF4 as far south as SW23-02 would be detected in surface water rather than groundwater as groundwater flows originating beneath TSF4 are modelled to daylight approximately 750m south of TSF4.

DWER Technical review

Technical advice obtained for the departments Contaminated Sites Branch acknowledges that it may be difficult to site monitoring bores in the area, either because of the difficulties in accessing private land, or because the steepness of the terrain in some areas would make it difficult to enable access for a drilling rig. Additionally, as most of the groundwater flow in partially weathered basement rocks is likely to take place in fracture zones in bedrock, it would be important that monitoring bores are accurately located on significant fracture zones that are likely to be the main conduits for groundwater flow in the area. This is considered to be not an insignificant task, due to the structural complexity of basement rocks near the pegmatite intrusion that forms the spodumene orebody.

Given this, it is considered appropriate that the best way for resolving the location of appropriate monitoring bore, would be for the Works Approval Holder conduct a review (by a hydrogeological consultant) to review the suitability of the groundwater monitoring network in the area. Such a review should consider existing geological and geophysical information for the area in publications and databases that are held by the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE). This would be necessary to ensure that the existing deep monitoring bores are suitably located on regional fracture systems. The review should also consider whether seasonal perched aquifers would be significant conduits for groundwater flow, and whether

additional shallow bores would be required to monitor these aquifers. Based on this assessment, additional monitoring sties (if recommended through the review) can be determined, factoring in site accessibility.

2.3.3 Surface water monitoring

Surface water monitoring conducted prior to time limited operations for embankment lift to 270m AHD (for surface water monitoring sites SW23-01 and SW23-02, October 2024) indicates:

- pH levels were between 6.5-8 (6.52 and 7.53);
- conductivity exceeded the threshold of 300 µS/cm (1090 µS/cm and 1260 µS/cm);
- TDS levels were elevated, with readings of 632 mg/L and 712 mg/L, while alkalinity showed significant variation, from 2 mg/L to 64 mg/L;
- dissolved oxygen levels were 9 mg/L and 9.10 mg/L;
- calcium and chloride concentrations were relatively stable at 13 mg/L and 373 mg/L, and 25 mg/L and 358 mg/L, respectively;
- nitrate levels were well below the guideline of 2.1 mg/L;
- total manganese exceeded the guideline of 0.0019 mg/L in both samples (0.032 mg/L and 0.104 mg/L);
- other total metals, including aluminium, antimony, arsenic, cadmium, caesium, lithium, rubidium, thallium, uranium, vanadium, and zinc, were all below their respective detection limits or comparable to background levels;
- dissolved manganese levels exceeding the guideline at 0.03 mg/L and 0.090 mg/L;
- dissolved lithium (0.006mg/L and 0.001mg/L); and
- other dissolved metals (aluminium, antimony, arsenic, cadmium, caesium, thallium, uranium, vanadium and zinc) remained below detection limits.

Surface water monitoring site SW24-01 was dry during the initial sampling event.

Trigger exceedance June 2025

Data provided to the department for monitoring undertaken at SW23-01 and SW24-01 in June 2025 indicates a number of exceedances of the site-specific trigger criteria established by the Works Approval Holder as part of the Seepage Management Plan for TSF4. The data indicates exceedances of nitrate (3.1mg/L), sulphate (68mg/L), dissolved aluminium (7.89mg/L), dissolved arsenic (0.007mg/L), dissolved caesium (0.004mg/L), dissolved lithium (0.539mg/L) and dissolved vanadium (0.01mg/L).

As per the trigger response management actions under the TSF4 Seepage Management Plan, confirmatory monthly sampling was undertaken at both SW23-01 and SW24-01, as well as surface water monitoring location SW23-02 in July, August and September. Monitoring data from these sampling events indicates a general reduction in the concentration of:

- nitrate (below trigger criteria),
- dissolved aluminium (below trigger criteria for SW24-01, 0.007mg/L for SW23-01, and below laboratory limit of reporting (LOR) for SW23-02),
- dissolved arsenic (0.001mg/L for SW23-01 and below LOR for SW24-01 and SW23-02),
- dissolved caesium (below LOR) and
- dissolved lithium (0.32mg/L at SW24-01, below LOR at SW23-01,0.006mg/L at SW23-02).

The Works Approval Holder advised that ongoing monitoring and management, in accordance with the TSF4 Seepage Management Plan, continues at these surface water monitoring locations, as well as the investigation into the potential causes for the elevated sampling results.

2.4 Part IV of the EP Act

Ministerial statement MS 1111 authorises expansion activities for the mine including clearing of vegetation associated with the construction of tailings storage facility 4. Requirements of MS 1111 are not assessed or duplicated as conditions in this works approval. However, the report refers to Part V of the EP Act for assessment and management of emissions and discharges including dust and impacts to surface water and groundwater.

3. Risk assessment

The department assesses the risks of emissions from prescribed premises and identifies the potential source, pathway and impact to receptors in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020). To establish a risk event there must be an emission, a receptor which may be exposed to that emission through an identified actual or likely pathway, and a potential adverse effect to the receptor from exposure to that emission.

3.1 Source-pathways and receptors

3.1.1 Emissions and controls

The key emissions and associated actual or likely pathway during premises construction / operation which have been considered in this decision report are detailed in Table 4 below. Table 4 also details the control measures the Works Approval Holder has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Table 4: Works Approval Holder controls

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Construction			
Dust	Construction activities associated with TSF4 embankment lift to 275 m AHD	Air/windborne pathway causing impacts to health, amenity and nearby native vegetation	Existing controls for dust (L4247/1991/13) • Talison are required to comply with: *Talison Lithium Pty Ltd, Air Quality Trigger Action Response Plan: Site Management Plan APP-EN-MP-0001, October 2023* • Conditions 17, 29, 31, 37 and 38 require dust monitoring and management including review and update of trigger/action/response. Proposed controls Use of water cart for dust suppression – extent and frequency to be determined according to site conditions. Implementation of the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP), as required by L4247/1991/13; and Implementation of the Dust Management Plan (DMP).
Noise	Construction activities associated with TSF4 embankment lift to 275 m AHD	Air/windborne pathway causing impacts to health and amenity	*Noise emissions and impacts on human receptors are regulated under a Regulation 17 exemption under the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997. This requires a noise management plan with noise monitoring and reporting and site-specific limits, including approved times of day, for both blasting and non-blasting activities.* *Noise emissions are not assessed further in this report.*
Operation			
Increased tailings and contaminated water (metals / metalloids) seepage	Additional tailings storage associated with TSF4 embankment lift to 275 m AHD and additional tailings deposition	Seepage through base and embankments causing groundwater contamination and mounding Seepage through base	Existing controls for TSF4 (W6618/2021/1 and W6901/2024/1)) • Existing liners including a mixture of clay liner engineered with permeability of <1x10^{-9}m/s and bituminous geomembrane liner. BGM liner has requirements /specifications for installation as

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls

		and embankments causing contamination of surface water	detailed in W6618/2021/1 and W6901/2024/1.
			• Underdrainage system
			  ○ Upstream toe drains above and below the engineered clay or BGM liner discharging directly into seepage collection sumps
			  ○ Sand drainage blanket downstream of clay core, discharging to toe drain, reporting to collection sumps
			  ○ Gravel finger drain outlets to sand blanket along southern boundary; seepage collected by twin collector pipes, discharging into collection sumps
			• Toe drains
			  ○ Collecting seepage from underdrainage system and sand drainage blanket
			• Collection sumps
			  ○ Four seepage collection sumps have been installed at low points along the embankment toe.
			  ○ They are equipped with valves which close automatically in the event of water level in the sump rising to a maximum level or in case of pump failure.
			  ○ They are sized to accommodate 3 hours of seepage from the facility, run-off from the perimeter embankment toe drain and an additional 10% annual exceedance probably 24 hour storm event
			  ○ Daily inspections of integrity and sufficient capacity of collection sumps
			• All seepage recovery systems equipped with remotely operated pumps and standby and/or back up pumps to prevent overflows
			• Captured seepage and decant is returned to the mine water circuit
			• Construction of seepage collection systems (above liner drainage) and connecting to existing system
			• Construction of underdrainage systems (subsoil drainage below BGM liner) including sumps
			• Seepage, underdrainage and decant pumped to the mine water circuit
			• Installation of vibrating wire piezometers in the embankments (minimum pressure rating of 350 kPa)
			• Operated with a decant pond size of approximately 300 m^2
			<u>Additional proposed controls (this embankment lift)</u>
			• Installation of new BGM liner along the embankment lift to 275 m AHD, to be tied into the existing liner for the embankment at 270 m AHD.
			• BGM liner to have permeability of <1.0 x 10^{-14} m/s
			• Minimum BGM installation specifications to include:
			  ○ The panels shall overlap 20 cm (minimum) for seaming. Ends and overlaps must be welded on a homogeneous and continuous basis, leaving 10 - 30 mm bitumen bead along the seam.
			  ○ Quadruple overlaps due to the alignment of 4 strips are prohibited.
			  ○ Immediately prior to covering the BGM shall be inspected for defects, tears, holes or damage

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
			○ Tears, holes, blisters, and other defects shall be repaired with patches made of the same BGM, and extend a minimum of 200 mm beyond the edge of defects • Subgrade for BGM liner to have: ○ minimum 300 mm thickness on embankments; ○ be free from angular material (i.e. sharp rocks), vegetation, tree roots and stumps; ○ have less than 3% organic material • Construction elevated drainage as part of 275m AHD lift to provide additional contingency to existing underdrainage <u>Monitoring points surrounding TSF4</u> • Shallow, intermediate and deep groundwater monitoring bores surrounding TSF4: MB22/01, MB22/08, MB20/01, MB20/03, MB22/21, MB22/22, MB22/23, PB22/01; • Annual ecological monitoring at surface water locations surrounding the site including sampling locations along Woljenup Creek • Water balance monitoring for TSF4 • Implementation of Seepage Management Plan
		Overtopping of TSF4 and discharge to land/surface water causing poor vegetation health/death and surface water contamination	<u>Proposed controls</u> • 0.9 m freeboard, allowing for storage of an extreme storm event (1 in 100 year, 72 hours, 217mm)
		Increased risk of pipeline leak/rupture and direct discharge to land/surface water causing vegetation poor health/death and surface water contamination	<u>Existing controls for TSF4</u> • All tailings, decant and seepage pipelines to be: ○ equipped with telemetry and pressure sensors to detect leaks and failures ○ equipped with automatic cut-outs in the event of a pipe failure ○ provided with secondary containment sufficient to contain any spill for a period of time equal to the time between inspections. • Constructed according to Australian Standards AS/NZS 2033-2008, AS/NZS 4130-2018, AS 4131-2010 for installation of polyethylene pipe systems, pipes for pressure applications and polyethylene compounds for pressure and fittings • Pipes shall be placed and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications • All pipes shall be surveyed and inspected prior to placement of backfill
Mine water circuit contaminated water (metals /metalloids)	Additional decant water and tailings underdrainage deposited to mine water circuit (associated with TSF4 embankment lift to 275 m AHD and additional tailings deposition	Further seepage through base and embankments causing increased groundwater contamination and mounding	<u>Existing controls (licence L4247/1991/13)</u> • Clear water dam has an underdrainage system and seepage cut off trench (this water is then returned to the same dam); • Water from clear water dam is treated with a reverse osmosis plant and arsenic remediation unit. • Annual ecological monitoring in surface waters surrounding the site <u>Specified actions (licence L4247/1991/13)</u> Specified actions to reduce seepage risk from the mine water circuit were placed on the licence in December 2022. Several of those actions have been completed, including the development of a Clear
		Seepage through base and embankments causing contamination of surface water	

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
			Water Dam Emissions Management Plan and revised Water Balance for Clear Water Dam.
		Overtopping and discharge to land/surface water causing poor vegetation health/death and surface water contamination	Existing controls (licence L4247/1991/13) • Freeboard to allow for a 1% annual exceedance probability 72-hour event • Cowan Brook Dam: 0.5 m plus additional Freeboard to allow for a 1% annual exceedance probability 72-hour event • Visual marker installed along embankment for freeboard monitoring. Monitoring (licence L4247/1991/13) • There is a requirement for water balance monitoring of the mine water circuit including daily freeboard inspections.

3.1.2 Receptors

In accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessment* (DWER 2020), the Delegated Officer has excluded the Works Approval Holder's employees, visitors, and contractors from its assessment. Protection of these parties often involves different exposure risks and prevention strategies, and is provided for under other state legislation. Table 5 and Figure 2 below provides a summary of potential human and environmental receptors that may be impacted as a result of activities upon or emission and discharges from the prescribed premises *(Guideline: Environmental Siting* (DWER 2020)).

Table 5: Sensitive human and environmental receptors and distance from prescribed activity

Human receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Residential dwellings south of TSF4	Greenbushes townsite is ~3.2 km north of TSF4. The closest residential dwellings to TSF4 are given below and shown in Figure 2. K: Lot 504 on Plan 73712 (Talison owned) ~1.3 km south-west of TSF4 J: Lot 11888 on Plan 162545 (Talison owned) ~1.1 km south of TS4 I: Lot 5220 on Plan 136672 ~1.0 km south of TSF
Downstream surface water users	Figure 2 shows the location of the surface water users downstream from TSF4. The results of a water survey carried out by Talison in 2021 indicates that downstream users access surface water from Woljenup Creek for purposes including drinking water, domestic uses such as showering, laundry, water for gardens, recreational activities (including swimming), aquaculture activities, irrigation for crops and stock water.
Groundwater users	Whilst the groundwater underlying the site is not recognised as a strategic resource area (not listed as a proclaimed area) there are several groundwater users surrounding the site. The distance to closest down hydraulic gradient groundwater user is 3.2 km southeast for stock/irrigation and 3.6 km south east for domestic purposes.
Environmental receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Surface water receptors: Woljenup creek, Blackwood River and associated tributaries	Woljenup creek is immediately south and down-gradient of TSF4 (Figure 2).
Cowan Brook, Norilup Dam and Norilup Brook (water quality and ecology)	At the western edge of the premises boundary (offsite). Seepage from Cowan Brook Dam flows into Cowan Brook and into Norilup dam.
Aboriginal Heritage Blackwood River and Woljenup Creek listed under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*, place ID 20434	Woljenup creek is immediately south and down-gradient of TSF4 (Figure 2).

Groundwater	Shallow aquifers underlie the premises.
Nearby native vegetation	Immediately adjacent to TSF4.
DBCA legislated tenure Greenbushes state forest	These receptors have been addressed in the EPA report and regulated under Part IV and are therefore not considered further in this risk assessment.
Hester State Forest	
Threatened / priority flora and fauna	

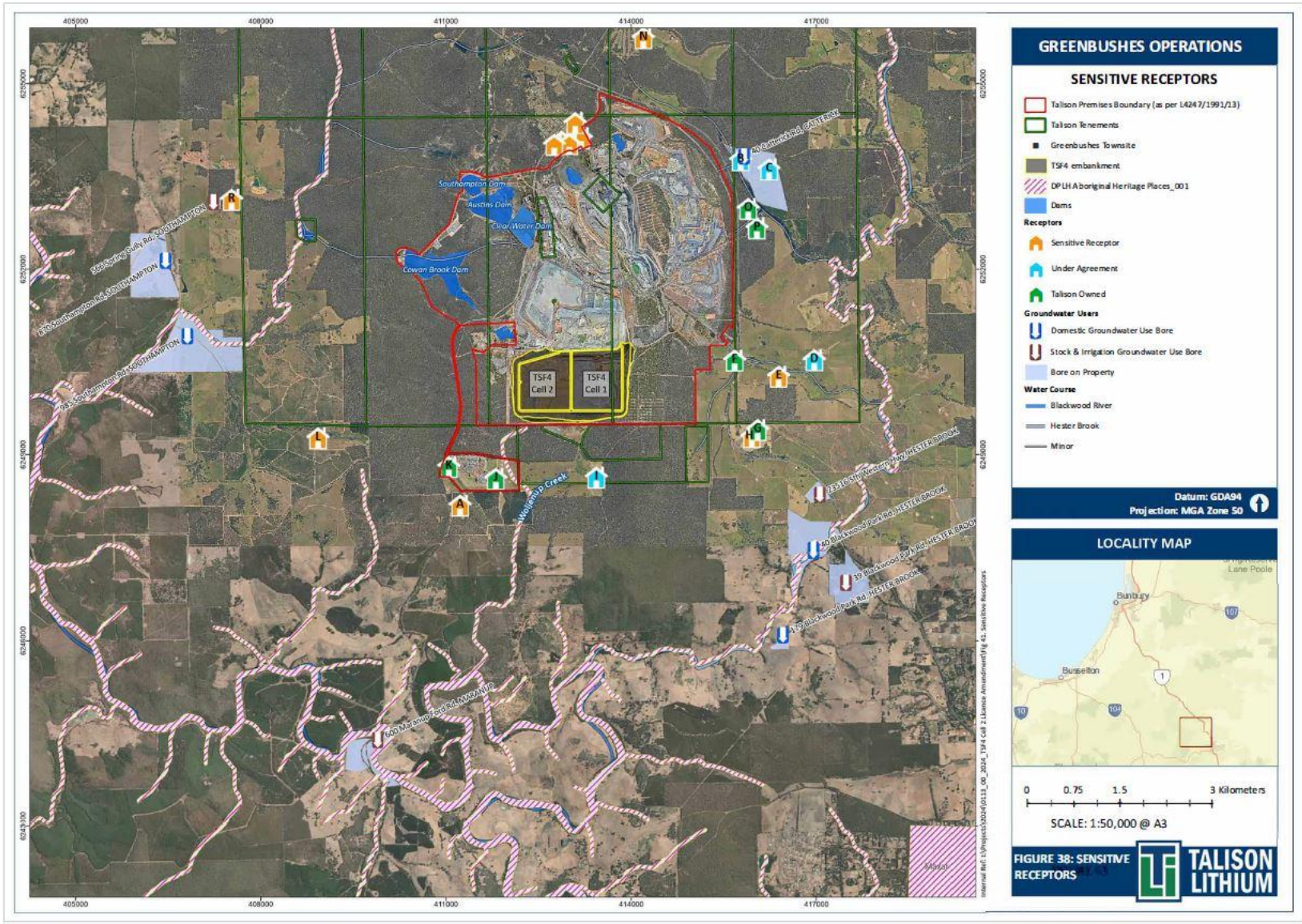

Figure 2: Distance to sensitive receptors

3.2 Risk ratings

Risk ratings have been assessed in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020) for each identified emission source and takes into account potential source-pathway and receptor linkages as identified in Section 3.1. Where linkages are in-complete they have not been considered further in the risk assessment.

Where the Works Approval Holder has proposed mitigation measures/controls (as detailed in Section 3.1), these have been considered when determining the final risk rating. Where the delegated officer considers the Works Approval Holder's proposed controls to be critical to maintaining an acceptable level of risk, these will be incorporated into the works approval as regulatory controls.

Additional regulatory controls may be imposed where the Works Approval Holder's controls are not deemed sufficient. Where this is the case the need for additional controls will be documented and justified in Table 6.

Works approval W6901/2024/1 that accompanies this amendment report authorises construction and time-limited operations. The conditions in the issued works approval, as outlined in Table 6 have been determined in accordance with *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions* (DER 2015).

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

Table 6: Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the premises during construction and operation

Risk events					Risk rating [1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Works Approval Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions [2] of works approval	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Sources / activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Works Approval Holder's controls**				
Construction								
TSF4 embankment lift to 275 m AHD	Dust	Air/windborne pathway causing impacts to health, amenity and nearby native vegetation	Residential dwellings south of TSF 4 (closest 1 km south)	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	Condition 1 - dust suppression with water cart	Works Approval Holder proposed suppression using water cart is considered sufficient to mitigate dust risk. This is due to the short duration of construction associated with the embankment lift and that the closest residence to TSF4 is 1 km south. There are also conditions on the operational licence for monitoring and management of dust associated with the premises.
Operation (including time-limited-operations operations)								
Additional tailings storage associated with TSF4 embankment lift to 275 m AHD and additional tailings deposition	Tailings and contaminated water (metals / metalloids)	Increased seepage through base and embankments causing groundwater contamination and mounding and impacting the root zones of native vegetation	Adjacent native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Possible **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 2 – infrastructure requirements Condition 19 – groundwater monitoring	Existing controls applied through W6618/2021/1 and W6901/2024/1 for the construction of the TSF embankments, liner specifications and for the management of seepage were assessed and considered appropriate to manage the risks associated with seepage. Infrastructure specifications for the embankment lift to 275m AHD are consistent with the existing controls on the works approval. Updated seepage analysis provided by the Works Approval Holder demonstrates that the variation to liner specification for the divider embankment at 275m AHD does not alter seepage recovery controls within the TSF when operated per design, and the additional elevated drains installed as per the 275m AHD design provide an additional seepage control. The delegated officer has conditioned the inclusion of the additional seepage control (elevated drain) to ensure the ongoing management of seepage from the TSF.
		Increased seepage through base and embankments causing groundwater contamination and mounding	Groundwater users (human receptors) – domestic, stock, irrigation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Possible **Medium Risk**	N	Condition 2 – infrastructure requirements Condition 3 – monitoring well installation Condition 4 and 5 – targeted groundwater review Condition 22 – seepage management plan	Monitoring data obtained from baseline and perimeter groundwater monitoring indicates various exceedances of guideline values for a number of contaminants in areas adjacent to TSF4. The delegated officer considers that ongoing monitoring is required at these monitoring bores to better delineate the source of the contaminants. Additional groundwater monitoring is conditioned with the works approval. It is noted that ongoing monitoring of these bores will be required on the licence for the premises. As detailed in section 2.3.2, the Works Approval Holder was unable to install the monitoring bore adjacent to SW23-02 due to issues associated with access and terrain. While acknowledging these limitations, the delegated officer considers that the suitability of the proposed alternate monitoring locations has not yet been sufficiently demonstrated by the Works Approval Holder, and further investigative work is required to inform their inclusion over a separate, suitably located downstream monitoring location. As detailed in the original decision report, this downstream monitoring location will be used to develop DAF values, which in turn support informed decision making regarding potential downstream impacts from TSF4. The delegated officer has conditioned the requirement for the Works Approval Holder to undertake a targeted review of the existing and current groundwater monitoring network to determine the suitability of the alternate bores, or propose an alternate location for the proposes of developing suitable DAF values, factoring in site accessibility.
		Seepage through base and embankments causing contamination of surface water	Residential dwellings south of TSF 4 (closest 1 km south)	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Major L = Possible **High Risk**	Y	Condition 2 – infrastructure requirements Conditions 6 and 19 – groundwater monitoring Conditions 7 and 20 – surface water monitoring Condition 13 – derivation of DAF derived values Condition 23 – seepage management plan	Infrastructure and operational controls applied to address seepage risks through the base and embankments of the TSF, as considered with the original assessment for the works approval, and applied as regulatory controls within the works approval remain. Works associated with the proposed lift of the perimeter embankment and liner specifications are consistent with existing construction and installation methodology and are considered appropriate for the embankment lift to 275m AHD. Conditions of the works approval have been updated to reflect the increase in embankment height. Existing conditions regarding embankment material, construction specification and liner specification continue to be applied. Seepage modelling indicates that the additional elevated drainage layer will support the management of seepage within the TSF, as associated with the operational strategy for the cells of the TSF (divider embankment BGM lining strategy as detailed in section 2.2.1). The conditions of the works approval have been updated to incorporate the elevated seepage drain design. Initial surface water monitoring conducted via the requirements of the works approval, and conducted by the works approval holder through the
			Adjacent native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Possible **Medium Risk**	Y		

Risk events					Risk rating [1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Works Approval Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions [2] of works approval	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Sources / activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Works Approval Holder's controls				
								TFS4 Seepage Monitoring and Management Plan has indicated trigger exceedances for a number of parameters for sampling conduced during 2025. While confirmatory sampling indicates a general reduction in the concentration of these analytes, including a number to below trigger level or below laboratory limits of reporting, ongoing monitoring and management of seepage impacts to surface water is considered necessary. The delegated officer also notes, that ongoing review of the works approval holders' site specific trigger values is required, along with the development and review of proposed DAF derived values to ensure the appropriate protection of downstream receptors. To formalise the ongoing application of the seepage monitoring and management plan (GDH, 2024b) developed by the works approval, the conditions of the works approval have been updated to require trigger exceedances (of surface water and groundwater) to be managed in accordance with the seepage management plan. The delegated officer acknowledges that the seepage management plan will also be considered for inclusion in the premises licence. Existing surface water, groundwater and annual ecological monitoring requirements remain (via the works approval and via licence (L4247/1993/13).
			Surface water users (human receptors) – domestic, stock, irrigation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Possible **Medium Risk**	Y	Conditions 7 and 20 – surface water monitoring Condition 23 – seepage management plan	Surface water monitoring conducted prior to construction of the TSF, along with monitoring data obtained prior to and during construction and time limited operation of TSF4 indicates a mix of potential background lithology and active mining operations are likely to be influencing surface water quality downstream of the premises. Ongoing monitoring (as per that established through the works approval and licence, as well as monitoring conducted via the Seepage Management Plan) is required to identify/confirm the likely sources of contaminants, and to understand trends. Annual ecological monitoring required by the licence (L4247/1993/13) includes monitoring of surface waters surrounding the site for water quality, sediment chemistry and bioaccumulation of contaminants within fish and cray fish species along Woljenup Creek which will help to provide detail regarding potential risk to surface water ecology. The delegated officer has conditioned additional surface water monitoring (at the existing locations) as part of this assessment, noting that ongoing surface water monitoring is to be captured on the licence, as part of holistic monitoring and management of surface water risks across the premises. To formalise the ongoing application of the seepage monitoring and management plan (GDH, 2024c) developed by the works approval, the conditions of the works approval have been updated to require trigger exceedances (of surface water and groundwater) to be managed in accordance with the seepage management plan. The delegated officer acknowledges that the seepage management plan will also be considered for inclusion in the premises licence.
		Increased risk of overtopping of TSF4 and discharge to land/surface water causing poor vegetation health/death and surface water contamination	Surface water users (human receptors) – drinking water and consumption of fish/cray fish which may have been exposed to bioaccumulation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 2 - construction requirements relating to freeboard Condition 16 – operational requirements relating to freeboard inspection	To mitigate risk associated with overtopping, the Works Approval Holder's proposed minimum freeboard and installation of vibrating wire piezometers, to monitor embankment saturation, are placed on the approval as a regulatory control. Existing controls regarding daily visual inspections of freeboard are also conditioned within the works approval.
		Pipeline leak/rupture and direct discharge to land/surface water causing vegetation poor health/death and surface water contamination	Adjacent native vegetation Surface water users (human receptors) Water quality and ecology of creeklines and surface water bodies (Woljenup Creek and other tributaries of Blackwood River)	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 2 – construction requirements for additional pipelines for embankment lift	The Works Approval Holder's proposed controls for installation of additional pipelines associated with the embankment lift have been placed on the works approval as regulatory controls. Ongoing monitoring associated with tailings pipelines (i.e. process monitoring and alarms) are conditioned within the requirements of licence L4247/1991/13 for TSF4.

Risk events					Risk rating [1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Works Approval Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions [2] of works approval	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Sources / activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Works Approval Holder's controls**				
Increased risk of overtopping of TSF4 and discharge to land/surface water causing poor vegetation health/death and surface water contamination	Mine water circuit contaminated water (metals /metalloids)	Additional seepage from the mine water circuit causing groundwater contamination and mounding Migration of contaminated groundwater off-site causing adverse impacts to ecosystem health	Downstream surface water and groundwater users (human receptors) Water quality and ecology of creeklines and surface water bodies (Cowan Brook, Norilup Dam and Norilup Brook and other tributaries of Blackwood River) Nearby native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 2 – construction requirements for additional pipelines for embankment lift	The Works Approval Holder's proposed controls for installation of additional pipelines associated with the embankment lift have been placed on the works approval as regulatory controls. Ongoing monitoring associated with tailings pipelines (i.e. process monitoring and alarms) are conditioned within the requirements of licence L4247/1991/13 for TSF4.
		Overtopping and discharge to land/surface water causing poor vegetation health/death and surface water contamination		Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	N/A	Specified actions to reduce seepage risk from the mine water circuit were placed on licence L4247/1991/13 as part of an amendment in December 2022. This included the requirements for Talison to: • Produce an emissions management plan for Clear Water Dam • Provide a detailed water balance for all inputs and outputs for Clear Water Dam Existing controls on the works approval and via L4247/1991/13 are considered adequate for the management of risks associated with overtopping.

Note 1: Consequence ratings, likelihood ratings and risk descriptions are detailed in the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020). Note 2: Proposed Works Approval Holder controls are depicted by standard text. **Bold and underline text** depicts additional regulatory controls imposed by department.

4. Consultation

Table 7 provides a summary of the consultation undertaken by the department.

Table 7: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Application advertised on the department's website on 13 June 2025	None received.	N/A
Department of Mines, Petroleum and Energy (DMPE) advised of proposal 1 July 2025	DMPE replied on 22 July 2025 with comments outlined in section 2.2.3	Noted.
Works Approval Holder was provided with draft documents on 17 October 2025	The Works Approval Holder responded on 24 October 2025 indicating that Talison had no comments on the draft, and requested the amendment be finalised.	Noted.

5. Conclusion

Based on the assessment in this Amendment Report, the Delegated Officer has determined that a Revised Works Approval will be granted, subject to conditions commensurate with the determined controls and necessary for administration and reporting requirements.

5.1 Summary of amendments

Table 8 provides a summary of the proposed amendments and will act as record of implemented changes. All proposed changes have been incorporated into the Revised Works Approval as part of the amendment process.

Table 8: Summary of works approval amendments

Condition no.	Proposed amendments
2 (Table 1)	Updates to infrastructure table to include embankment lift to 275m AHD, updates to referenced figures, seepage collection and drain specifications
3 (Table 2)	Update to groundwater monitoring well specification to include consideration of a site-specific groundwater review
New conditions 4 and 5	Groundwater monitoring well review
16 (Table 5)	Updates to infrastructure table to include embankment lift to 275m AHD
19 (Table 7)	Additional groundwater monitoring event
20 (Table 8)	Additional surface water monitoring event
New condition 23	Seepage management plan trigger investigation requirements

References

1. Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2015, *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*, Perth, Western Australia.
2. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020, *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
3. DWER 2020, *Guideline: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia.
4. Talison Lithium Australia Pty Ltd, *Greenbushes Lithium Operation Part V Works Approval Amendment Application, TSF4 275mAHD Raise Works Approval Supporting Document*
5. GHD 2021, *Talison Lithium Pty Ltd, Talison TSF4 Detailed Design Report – Revision 3*
6. GHD, 2024a, *Talison Kinetic Leach Testing – Progressive Kinetic Tailings and Waste Rock Leach Test Results (August 2022 to December 2023)*
7. GHD 2024b, *TSF4 Detailed Design Addendum to Design Report – Revision 0*
8. GHD 2024c, *TSF4 Seepage Assessment – Seepage Monitoring and Management Plan*
9. GHD 2025, *TSF4 RL 1275m Raise, Detailed Engineering Design Report, Talison Lithium Australia – Revision 1*

Appendix 2: Application validation summary

SECTION 1: APPLICATION SUMMARY			
Application type			
Amendment to an existing works approval	☒	Current works approval number	W6901/2024/1 APP-0028421
Date application received		07 April 2025	
Applicant and premises details			
Applicant name/s (full legal name/s)		Talison Lithium Australia Pty Ltd	
Does the following information in the application form match those listed in the current ASIC company extract?		Applicant name/s (full legal names): Yes ☒ No ☐	Trading name (if applicable): Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☒
		Australian Company Number (ACN): Yes ☒ No ☐ 39 139 401 308	Registered business address: Yes ☒ No ☐
Has the applicant demonstrated occupancy (proof of occupier status)?		Yes ☒ No ☐	Certificate of title ☐ General lease ☒ Expiry: Mining lease / tenement ☒ Expiry:
Premises name		Talison Lithium Mine	
Premises location		Maranup Ford Road GREENBUSHES WA 6254	
Local Government Authority		Shire of Bridgetown - Greenbushes	
Application documents			
HPCM file reference number		Project: PRJ-0000044 Application: APP-0028421	
Key application documents (supporting information provided in addition to the application form)		Works approval supporting document TSF4 275mAHD WAAA_TSF Category Checklist_0.pdf	
Scope of application/assessment			
Summary of proposed activities and/or changes to existing operations		The Works Approval amendment relates to: • 5m lift/raise of the approved Tailings Storage Facility #4 (TSF4, Cells 1 and 2) from 270m Australian Height Datum (AHD) (1,270m Reduced Level (RL)) to 275mAHD (1,275mRL) The land on which the works will be completed is within: • Talison-held tenements M01/6 and M01/7. • the Development Envelope approved under Ministerial Statement 1111. • the Prescribed Premises covered by Works Approval W6901/2024/1.	

Category number/s (activities that cause the premises to become a prescribed premises)

Prescribed premises category and description	Proposed or existing production or design capacity[1]	Proposed changes to the existing production or design capacity[1] (amendments only)	Proposed activities, processes, or operations, including any changes to existing operations (if amendment)
Category 5: Processing or beneficiation of metallic or non-metallic ore	Existing: 7,100,000 tonnes beneficiated per annual period 5,200,000 tonnes of tailings deposited per annual period	No change	Application states no change. While production capacity isn't increased, design capacity will be amended to accommodate a further vertical 5m of tailings across Cells 1 and 2. Output appears to remain the same while tailings capacity increases.

Category specific checklists		
Are there any of DWER's prescribed premises category checklists (application form annexes) relevant to the scope of the application?	Yes ☒ No ☐	

Does the application include a completed version of the relevant prescribed premises category checklist(s)?	Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A ☐	TSF4 275mAHD WAAA_TSF Category Checklist_0.pdf
Is the prescribed premises category checklist(s) supported by a category/activity-specified checklist and if yes, has this been completed?	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☒	HPCM file reference for separate category validation checklist(s): Within APP-0028421 Documents
Legislative context and other approvals		
Has the applicant referred, or do they intend to refer, their proposal to the EPA under Part IV of the EP Act as a significant proposal?	Yes ☒ No ☐	Referral decision No: (noting - not for this specific assessment but overall project - assessment no. 2172)
Does the applicant hold any existing Part IV Ministerial Statements relevant to the application?	Yes ☒ No ☐	Ministerial statement No: MS 1111
Is the proposal a Major Project or subject to a State Agreement Act?	Yes ☒ No ☐	Lead Agency: DEED
Has the proposal been referred and/or assessed under the EPBC Act?	Yes ☒ No ☐	Reference No: DCCEEW - EPBC 2018/8206
Has the applicant obtained approval for their Mining Proposal?	Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A ☐	Mining Proposal 80328 provides approval under the Mining Act to undertake the expansion activities.
Has the applicant obtained all relevant planning approvals?	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☒	LGA planning approvals not required for activities regulated under Mining Act 1978.
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing EP Act clearing permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☐	CPS No: N/A Not relevant to this proposal. Clearing for the TSF4 area has been approved under MS 1111.
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing CAWS Act clearing licence in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Application reference No: Licence/permit No: No clearing is proposed.
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing RIWI Act licence or permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Application reference No: Licence/permit No:
Does the proposal involve a discharge of waste into a designated area (as defined in section 57 of the EP Act)?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Name: N/A Type: N/A Has Regulatory Services (Water) been consulted? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☒ Regional office: South West (Bunbury) Dumpling Gully Surface Water Area (RIWI Act) about 3 km north and up-hydraulic gradient to TSF4, therefore no realistic risk of potential seepage discharge to this designated area.
Is the Premises situated in a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA)?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Name: N/A Priority: P1 / P2 / P3 / N/A
Is the Premises subject to any other Acts or subsidiary regulations (e.g. *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004, Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004, State Agreement Act xxxx*)?	Yes ☒ No ☐	• *Part IV of the EP Act (MS 1111)* • *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997, Regulation 17 exemption* • *DCCEEW - EPBC 2018/8206* • *Mining Act 1978* • *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*
Is the Premises within an Environmental Protection Policy (EPP) Area or State Environmental Policy (SEP) Area (e.g. Western Swamp Tortoise Habitat EPP, Peel Inlet – Harvey Estuary EPP)	Yes ☐ No ☒	N/A
Is the Premises subject to any EPP or SEP requirements?	Yes ☐ No ☒	N/A
Is the Premises a known or suspected contaminated site under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*?	Yes ☒ No ☐	Classification: contaminated – restricted use (C–RU) ID 34013 Date of classification: June 2007, and classified again October 2020