Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Decision Report

Application for Licence

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

Licence Number	L3030/2025/1
Applicant	Redcliffe Project Pty Ltd
ACN	119 494 772
File number	Level 7, 40 The Esplanade PERTH WA 6000
Premises	Redcliffe Gold Project Legal description – Mining tenement M37/1276, M37/1286, M37/1295, M37/1348 and M37/233 LEONORA WA 6438 As defined by the premises map attached to the issued licence
Date of report	26/11/2025 - **FINAL**
Proposed Decision	Licence granted

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1. Decision summary

This decision report documents the assessment of potential risks to the environment and public health from emissions and discharges during the operation of the premises. As a result of this assessment, licence L3030/2025/1 has been granted.

2. Scope of assessment

2.1 Regulatory framework

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

2.2 Application summary

On 30 May 2025, Redcliffe Project Pty Ltd (the Applicant) submitted an application for a licence to the department under section 57 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

The application is to seek a licence relating to the operation of dewatering infrastructure, Hub turkey's nest, and truck washdown facility located within Mining tenement M37/1276, M37/1286, M37/1295, M37/1348 and M37/233, Leonora, at the Redcliffe Gold Project (the Premises).

The Premises relates to category 6 (Mine dewatering) and assessed production / design capacity under Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (EP Regulations) which are defined in licence L3030/2025/1. The infrastructure and equipment relating to the premises category and any associated activities which the department has considered in line with *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020) are outlined in licence L3030/2025/1.

2.3 Overview of the Premises

The Premises comprises of two deposits at the Hub open pit and Golden Terrace South (GTS) pits, located approximately 50 kilometres (kms) north of the Leonora township in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. No processing of ore or deposition of tailings occurs at the Premises. Ore is extracted through open-pit mining and is transported and processed offsite at the Mt Morgans Gold Project under Licence L9010/2016/1 which authorises the processing of up 3.5 million tonnes per annum.

2.3.1 Compliance with Works Approval W6650/2022/1

Works Approval W6650/2022/1 was granted on 4 November 2022 to allow for the commencement of mining at the Premises. The works approval authorised the construction works and time-limited operations relating to mine dewatering, a Wastewater Treatment Plant and Class II putrescible landfill. The Applicant submitted two Environmental Compliance Reports (ECR) to the department on 8 February 2025 and 20 March 2025 to demonstrate compliance with conditions 1, 2, 3 and 6 of W6650/2022/1.

The ECR's confirmed compliance that the dewatering pipeline infrastructure from the Hub pits (Central and South) to the Mesa Pit and from the turkey's nest to the Mesa Pit had been constructed in accordance with the requirements of the works approval. The Hub Turkey's nest and truck washdown facility were also constructed and deemed to be compliant by the department. It is noted that W6650/2022/1 authorises the construction of a dewatering pipeline from Hub Central and South pits to Redcliffe pit and from GTS pit to Mertondale pit, however these lines have not yet been constructed, but will be required in the future.

2.3.2 Category 6: Mine dewatering activities

The Applicant is seeking authorisation for the continued operation of the infrastructure outlined above that has been constructed under W6650/2022/1. Figure 1 below shows the location of the constructed dewatering pipeline infrastructure, Hub turkey's nest and truck washdown facility (at the location labelled Oily Water Separator) proposed for continued operation under this Licence. The proposed production capacity for mine dewatering activities at the Premises remains the same as the existing approved production capacity approved under W6650/2022/1, being 471,500 tonnes per annual period. There will be approximately 943 mega litres (ML) (943,000 tonnes (t) of dewater effluent generated over the life of the mine (two years). Approximately 521 ML (521,000 t) of dewater effluent abstracted from the Hub pit and 422 ML (422,000t) of dewater effluent from the GTS pit.

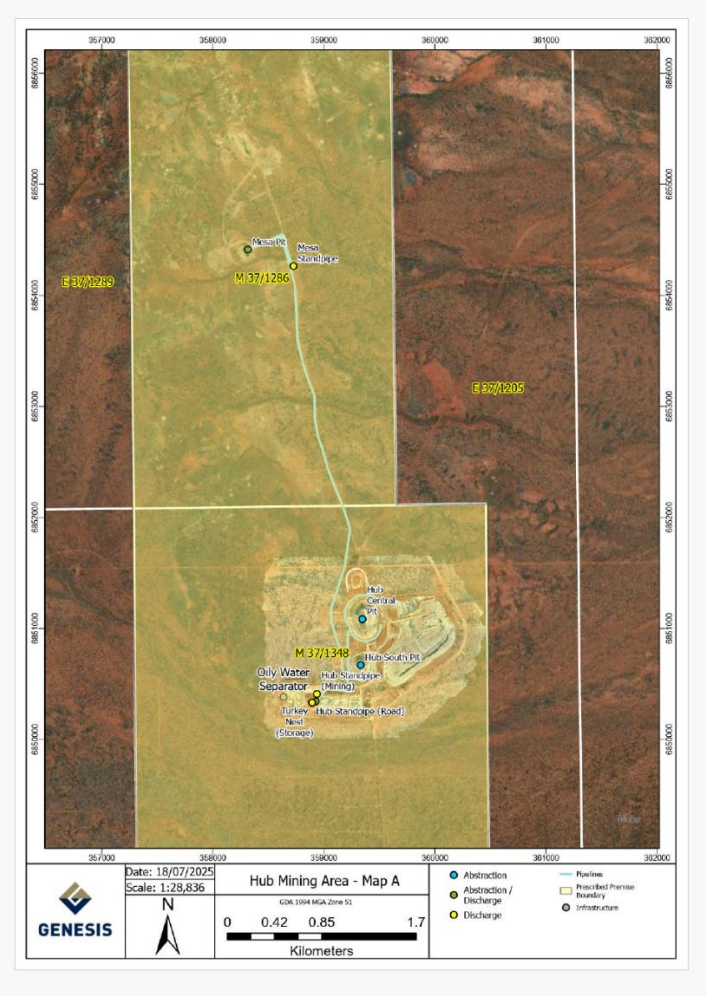

Figure 1: Location of Category 6 activities infrastructure

2.3.1 Mine dewatering pipeline infrastructure

Mine dewatering of the Hub central and south pits is managed through a series of depressurization bores surrounding each pit, with the abstracted water being directed to the Hub turkey's nest via two pipelines (one from each pit). The standpipes are located directly adjacent to the Hub turkey's nest and a separate pipeline transports dewater effluent from the turkey's nest to the Mesa Pit for discharge. The pipelines are situated within mining tenements M37/1348 and M37/1286 within the Premises boundary. Approximately 149 ML of dewater effluent will be discharged to Mesa Pit.

Water quality results were previously provided under W6650/2021/1 for the assessment of water quality at the dewater source (Hub pits) and the discharge location (Mesa Pit). Water quality at the source and discharge locations is brackish with a total dissolved solid (TDS) of 4,700 mg/L and 2,900 mg/L respectively. Metals/metalloids are below guideline values for both livestock drinking water and short-term irrigation guidelines. The pH across both locations was alkaline.

2.3.2 Truck Washdown Facility and Turkey's nest

A portion of dewater effluent will be mixed with the waste stream from the truck washdown water (contaminated with hydrocarbons) in the lined turkey's nest. The mixed waste stream will then be treated in an oily water separator prior to being discharged to the Mesa pit. Approximately 139-191 ML of this mixed waste stream will require disposal, and a small portion may be used for dust suppression.

2.3.3 Disposal of brine water

The Applicant proposes to dispose of Reverse Osmosis (RO) brine to land through dust suppression activities or direct disposal to the Mesa open pit. An RO plant located at the mine village 5 kms south of the Hub development area will treat the liquid effluent and generate brine water as a waste output. The water quality of the brine water proposed for disposal was assessed under W6650/2022/1 which determined the waste stream is saline with a TDS of 10,453 mg/L exceeding the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality trigger values for livestock drinking water (ANZECC & ARMCANZ, 2000, Livestock). Boron and sulfate concentrations also exceeded the guideline values for livestock drinking water. All other metals were below the guideline values.

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 operation which have been considered in this decision report are detailed in Table 1 below. Table 1 also details the control measures the applicant has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Table 1: Proposed applicant controls

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Operation			
Brackish dewater effluent	Discharge to Mesa pit.	Direct discharge – overtopping of pit water	Assessed under W6650/2022/1: • Existing Condition 1 (Table1) Flow meter installed at discharge point at Mesa pit to calculate volumes of dewater effluent discharged. • Existing Condition 7 (Table 2) Maintain a 5m freeboard within the pit. • Existing Condition 8 (Table 3) Authorised discharge point requirement for the use of dewatering effluent for dust suppression activities (reduce amount being disposed of to pit). • Existing Condition 9 (Table 4): Monitoring of volumes discharged to pit.
		Lateral movement of pit water through pit walls	
Brackish dewater effluent	Operation of dewatering pipelines from Hub central and south pits to Mesa pit	Direct discharge – pipeline failure	Assessed under W6650/2022/1: • Existing Condition 1 (Item 1, Table 1): - Leak detection from beginning and end meters of dewatering effluent pipelines; and - Shutdown system for when leaks are detected. • Existing Condition 7 (Item 1, Table 2) Operational requirements for: - Visual inspections to be undertaken every 12 hours to check integrity of the dewatering pipeline; - Logbook to be maintained for all inspections; and - Weekly maintenance of bunds to maintain capacity. • Existing Condition 7 (Item 2, Table 2) Operational requirements for:

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
			- Weekly checks of the integrity of pipeline telemetry system when dewatering is in operation; and - Operated to trigger and automatic shutoff when the flow rate varies by more than 5% for 10 minutes or more than 10% for 2 minutes. • Existing Condition 9 (Table 4) Operational requirements for monitoring of the cumulative volume from the dewatering pipeline outlet at Mesa pit.
Brackish dewater effluent	Use of dewater effluent for dust suppression activities	Direct discharge - overspray or runoff from dust suppression activities	Assessed under W6650/2022/1: • Existing Condition 6: Operational requirement for dust suppression to ensure brackish dewater effluent is applied in manner that avoids overspray onto native vegetation.
Dewater effluent and vehicle wash down water waste stream treated via an oily water separator	Storage and mixing of dewater effluent with waste stream from vehicle wash down areas in containment infrastructure (turkey's nest) prior to disposal into Mesa pit.	Direct discharge – overtopping of containment infrastructure Seepage of salts, metalloids and hydrocarbons to soil	Assessed under W6650/2022/1: • Existing Condition 1 (Item 2, Table 2): infrastructure has been sized to contain a 1:100 year 72 hour Average Recurrence Interval rainfall event; • Existing Condition 1 (Item 2, Table 2): turkey's nest is lined; • Existing Condition 7 (Item 3, Table 2): Operational requirement for a minimum 500mm freeboard to be maintained at all times. • Existing Condition 8 (Table 8): Operational requirement for: - Oily water separator to treat dewater used for vehicle washdown water prior to being discharged to Mesa pit; and - Blending of the mixed dewater effluent and the vehicle washdown water to achieve a concentration of less than 15mg/L of total petroleum hydrocarbons

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
			(TPH) prior to being discharged or used for dust suppression activities.
Brine	Discharge into Mesa pit.	Direct discharge – overtopping of pit water	Assessed under W6650/2022/1: • Existing Condition 1 (Table 1): Flow meter installed at discharge point at Mesa pit to calculate volumes of dewater effluent discharged; • Existing Condition 8 (Table 3): Authorised discharge point requirement for the use of dewatering effluent for dust suppression activities (reduce amount being disposed of to pit); and • Existing Condition 9 (Table 4): Monitoring of freeboard within the pit and water quality (pH, TDS) and water quality of RO Brine discharge point.
		Lateral movement of pit water through pit walls	
Brine	Use of brine for dust suppression activities	Direct discharge - overspray or runoff from dust suppression activities	Assessed under W6650/2022/1: • Existing Condition 6: Operational requirement for dust suppression to ensure brine water is applied in manner that avoids overspray onto native vegetation

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Brine	Transfer of brine water via pipelines	Direct discharge – pipeline failure	Assessed under W6650/2022/1: • Existing Condition 1 (Item 1, Table 1) Infrastructure requirements for: - Leak detection from beginning and end meters of brine pipelines; and - Shutdown system for when leaks are detected. • Existing Condition 7 (Item 1, Table 2) Operational requirements for: - Visual inspections to be undertaken every 12 hours to check integrity of the brine pipeline; - Logbook to be maintained for all inspections; and - Weekly maintenance of bunds to maintain capacity. • Existing Condition 7 (Item 2, Table 2) Operational requirements for: - Weekly checks of the integrity of pipeline telemetry system when dewatering is in operation; and - Operated to trigger and automatic shutoff when the flow rate varies by more than 5% for 10 minutes or more than 10% for 2 minutes. • Existing Condition 9 (Table 4) Operational requirements for monitoring of the RO Brine discharge point.
Truck washdown facility wastewater	Treated vehicle washdown water (contaminated with hydrocarbons) used as dust suppression	Direct discharge – via spraying	• Existing Condition 1 (Table 1) Infrastructure requirements for: - Ensuring the facility is designed so that all washdown water is captured and prevented from being released to the environment; - Installation of the oily water treatment system to be undertaken as specified by manufacture specifications; and

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
			- Oily water treatment system must be capable of treating the washdown water to <15 mg/L TPH. • Existing Condition 8 (Table 3): Authorised discharge with TPH limit; and • Existing Condition 9 (Table 4): Monitoring of treated vehicle washdown water with TPH limit.

3.1.2 Receptors

In accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessment* (DWER 2020), the Delegated Officer has excluded the applicant's employees, visitors, and contractors from its assessment. Protection of these parties often involves different exposure risks and prevention strategies, and is provided for under other state legislation.

Table 2 and **Error! Reference source not found.** 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 2: Sensitive human and environmental receptors and distance from prescribed activity

Human receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Nambi homestead	11km east of the Premises **Ruled out of assessment due to distance to receptor**
Mertondale Pastoral Lease (Mertondale homestead)	10km south of the Premises **Ruled out of assessment due to distance to receptor**
Environmental receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Native vegetation	Native vegetation surrounds the dewatering pipeline, turkeys' nest and wash bay.
Groundwater	The premises is located within the Goldfields Groundwater Area (proclaimed area under the *Rights in Water Irrigation Act 1914*). Groundwater flows are generally towards the palaeo-drainages. Groundwater quality is fresh to brackish at Hub and GTS, less than 5,000 mg/L total dissolved solids (TDS) (Dacian Gold Limited 2021). **Mesa pit:** Regional groundwater flow is east towards a tributary paleochannel of the Carey Palaeovalley (GRM 2021).

	Hub pit: Groundwater levels within Hub pit area ranges between 15 - 20mbgl. Mining will extend below the groundwater table, therefore pit lakes are expected to be formed after mine closure (Dacian Gold Limited 2021). **Pits for disposal of dewater effluent:** Mesa: water level at 490 mAHD with the base of the pit at 471 mAHD. **Groundwater users** One pastoral bore located approximately 3 km southeast of the Mesa pit.
Surface water	Several minor ephemeral surface lines run through the Premises. Dillon creek is located approximately 4.5km south of the Mesa pit. The closest surface line is located approximately 50m south of the Mesa pit and dewatering pipeline infrastructure.
Cultural receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Aboriginal Heritage Site	One Aboriginal Heritage Site is partially located within mining tenement M 37/1286 and is mapped approximately 1.78 kilometres north of the Mesa pit and dewatering pipeline. **Ruled out of assessment due to distance to receptor**

3.2 Risk ratings

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

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

Additional regulatory controls may be imposed where the applicant's controls are not deemed sufficient. Where this is the case the need for additional controls will be documented and justified in Table 3.

Licence L3030/2025/1 that accompanies this decision report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the premises i.e. mine dewatering activities.

The conditions in the issued licence, as outlined in Table 3 have been determined in accordance with *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions* (DER 2015).

Table 3: Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the premises during operation

Risk events					Risk rating [1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant/ existing controls sufficient ?	Conditions [2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls / DWER comments
Sources / activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Applicant controls**				
Operation								
Disposal of dewatering effluent to Mesa pit	Brackish dewater effluent	**Pathway:** Overtopping of pit water or seepage through pit base and walls **Impacts:** Direct discharge to land impacting on surface water lines and surrounding soils and native vegetation. Groundwater users (pastoral bores)	Soils Native vegetation surrounding pit Ephemeral surface water lines (closest 50m from Mesa pit) Pastoral bore 3km southeast of the Mesa pit	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Possible **Medium Risk**	N	Condition 3 (Table 1): Operational requirement for freeboard **Condition 4: Table 2: Daily visual inspection of freeboard capacity** Condition 5 (Table 3): Authorised discharge points Condition 6 (Table 4): Discharge monitoring Condition 9: Record keeping Condition 12 (Table 5): Annual Environmental Report to include discharge volumes and volumes used for dust suppression.	The Delegated Officer notes that the risk of overtopping of the Mesa Pit was assessed under W6650/2022/1 and determined to be medium risk of this event occurring. This is due to the proposed total volume of water (including the brine and vehicle washdown water from the truck washdown facility) exceeding the pit volume (including Redcliffe pit). The Applicant is proposing to use some of the water for dust suppression activities to reduce the risk of overtopping. To ensure the risk of overtopping of the Mesa pit is managed, the existing control from W6650/2025/1 of maintaining the capacity of a 5m freeboard has been transferred to the licence. The requirement for the Applicant to report on discharge volumes and volumes used for dust suppression during operation has been transferred over from W6650/2022/1 to the licence. An additional regulatory control has been added to the Licence to include the requirement for the Applicant to visually assess the Mesa pit to confirm the required freeboard capacity is available.
Operation of dewatering pipelines from Hub central and south pits to Mesa pit	Brackish dewater effluent	**Pathway:** Pipeline burst or leak. **Impact:** Direct discharge to land causing topsoil contamination and plant stress or death.	Soils Native vegetation surrounding dewatering pipelines Ephemeral creek lines (closest 50m	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 1: Operational requirement for pipelines to have telemetry systems and shutoff Condition 3 (Table 1): Operational requirements for	As noted in the receptors listed in Table 2, there are several ephemeral surface water lines that intersect the Premises boundary, with the closest located 50 m from the dewatering pipeline. The Delegated Officer has transferred the existing controls from W6550/2022/1 to the licence for all pipelines containing dewater effluent to be fitted with a telemetry system

Risk events					Risk rating [1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant/ existing controls sufficient ?	Conditions [2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls / DWER comments
Sources / activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Applicant controls				
			from Mesa pit)				dewatering pipelines Condition 4: Table 2: Twice daily inspection of pipelines	and/or automatic cut outs in the event of pipe failure. This requirement will mitigate the risk of mine water discharge impacting upon nearby receptors in the event of a pipeline failure.
Use of dewater effluent for dust suppression activities	Brackish dewater effluent	**Pathway:** Overspray or runoff **Impact:** Spray drift to soil, producing surface salt formation. Direct runoff where dewater has been applied causing reduced vegetation health or vegetation death.	Native vegetation Soil Ephemeral creek lines (closest 50m from Mesa pit)	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 2: Dust suppression	The Applicant is required to use a large volume of dewatering effluent from the hub mining operations due to lack of capacity within pit voids. The applicant anticipates approximately 312 ML of water could be used for dust suppression activities over the two years of operation. The existing controls for managing the risk of brackish water impacting native vegetation imposed on W6650/2022/1 will be transferred over to the licence. This will ensure brackish dewatering effluent is applied in a manner that avoids overspray damaging native vegetation.
Storage of dewater effluent in containment infrastructure (Hub's turkey's nest) Storage and mixing of dewater effluent with waste stream from vehicle wash down areas before disposal into mine pits	Dewater effluent and vehicle wash down water treated via an oily water separator	**Pathway:** Overtopping of containment infrastructure Seepage of salts, metals/metalloids/hydrocarbons into soil/groundwater **Impact:** Inundation of land, impacts to native vegetation and seepage to groundwater	Native vegetation Soil Groundwater	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Possible **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 3 (Table 1): Operational requirements for Hub's turkey's nest Condition 4: Table 2: Daily visual inspection of freeboard capacity Condition 5 (Table 3): Authorized discharge points	The turkey's nest for the storage of dewater effluent mixed with vehicle washdown water treated by the oily water separator has been constructed in accordance with the construction requirements outlined under W6650/2022/1. The containment infrastructure was sized to contain a one in 100 year 72-hour ARI event and HDPE lined. These construction requirements have been considered by the Delegated Officer and conditioned onto the licence as operational requirements. To ensure the risk of overtopping of the turkey's nest is mitigated, the existing regulatory controls to maintain a 500mm freeboard and visually inspect the containment infrastructure to ensure capacity have been transferred from W6650/2025/1 to the licence.
Disposal of RO brine to Mesa Pit	Brine	**Pathway:** Overtopping of pit water or seepage	Soils Native	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate	Y	Condition 5 (Table 3): Authorised	The Applicant is proposing to discharge approximately 31 ML of RO brine to Mesa pit (and Redcliffe pit once constructed).

Risk events					Risk rating [1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant/ existing controls sufficient ?	Conditions [2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls / DWER comments
Sources / activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Applicant controls				
		through pit base and walls **Impacts:** Direct discharge to land impacting on surface water lines and surrounding soils and native vegetation. Groundwater users (pastoral bores)	vegetation surrounding pit Ephemeral surface water lines (closest 50m from Mesa pit) Pastoral bore 3km southeast of the Mesa pit		L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**		discharge points Condition 6 (Table 4): Monitoring of brine water discharge Condition 9: Record keeping of volume of brine disposed to Mesa pit. Condition 12 (Table 5): Annual Environmental Report to include discharge volumes and volumes used for dust suppression.	The quality of the RO Brine water is saline (TDS of 10,453 mg/L). Water quality data identified that TDS, Sulfate and Boron concentrations exceed livestock drinking water guideline values. All other metals are below the guideline values. The risk rating for this risk event has been determined to be medium risk due to the quality of the RO Brine and the nearby receptors in the event overtopping (native vegetation and ephemeral surface water line occurs 50m from the Mesa pit). However, the Delegated Officer has taken into account the small volume of brine discharge which makes it unlikely for impacts to occur. The monitoring of brine water discharge and volumes of brine used for dust suppression and disposed to the Mesa pit that are being undertaken under time-limited operations under W6650/2025/1 will be transferred over to the licence to ensure the risk of overtopping is managed.
Use of brine for dust suppression activities	Brine	**Pathway:** Overspray or runoff **Impacts:** Spray drift to soil, producing surface salt formation. Direct runoff where dewater has been applied causing reduced vegetation health or vegetation death	Native vegetation Soil Ephemeral creek lines (closest 50m from Mesa pit)	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 2: Dust suppression	A portion of the RO brine will be used for dust suppression. The quality of the RO brine water will be saline (TDS of 10,453 mg/L). The existing regulatory controls for managing the risk of brine impacting native vegetation imposed on W6650/2022/1 will be transferred over to the licence. This will ensure brackish dewatering effluent is applied in a manner that avoids overspray damaging native vegetation.
Transfer of brine water via pipelines	Brine	**Pathway:** Pipeline burst or leak. **Impact:** Direct discharge to land causing topsoil contamination and plant stress or death.	Soils Native vegetation surrounding dewatering pipelines	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 1: Operational requirement for pipelines to have telemetry systems and shutoff Condition 3 (Table	Noting the quality of the RO brine water will be saline with a TDS of 10,452 mg/L and the nearby receptors that could be impacted in the event of a pipeline failure, the existing regulatory controls from W6650/2022/1 of the operation of pipelines being within secondary containment and being equipped with shut-offs in the event of a pipe

Risk events					Risk rating [1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant/ existing controls sufficient ?	Conditions [2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls / DWER comments
Sources / activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Applicant controls**				
			Ephemeral creek lines (closest 50m from Mesa pit)				1): Operational requirements for brine pipelines Condition 4: Table 2: Twice daily inspection of pipelines	failure have been transferred to the licence.
Truck washdown facility wastewater	Treated vehicle washdown water (contaminated with hydrocarbons) used as dust suppression	**Pathway:** Direct discharge via spraying **Impacts:** Spray drift to soil, producing surface salt formation. Direct runoff where dewater has been applied causing reduced vegetation health or vegetation death	Native vegetation Soil Ephemeral creek lines (closest 50m from Mesa pit)	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Possible **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 3 (Table 1): Operational requirements for truck washdown facility Condition 5 (Table 3): Authorised discharge points for treated vehicle washdown water Condition 6 (Table 4): Monitoring of treated vehicle washdown water with TPH limit. Condition 9: Record keeping of volume of vehicle washdown water treated in the oily water separator Condition 12 (Table 5): Annual Environmental Report to include discharge volumes treated in the oily water separator	The existing controls on W6650/2022/1 have been transferred over to the licence to manage the risk of vehicle washdown water impacting nearby receptors. These conditions include the requirement for vehicle washdown water to be treated by an oily water separator to less than 15 mg/L TPH prior to the use for dust suppression and a monitoring condition to ensure this limit of 15 mg/L is met.

Note 1: Consequence ratings, likelihood ratings and risk descriptions are detailed in the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020).

Note 2: Proposed applicant controls are depicted by standard text. **Bold and underline text** depicts additional regulatory controls imposed by department.

4. Consultation

Table 4**Error! Reference source not found.** provides a summary of the consultation undertaken by the department.

Table 4: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Application advertised on the department's website on 20 August 2021	None received	N/A
Applicant was provided with draft documents on 29 October 2025.	Comments received on 19 November 2025 and 21 November 2025. Refer to Appendix 1.	Refer to Appendix 1.

5. Conclusion

Based on the assessment in this decision report, the delegated officer has determined that a licence will be granted, subject to conditions commensurate with the determined controls and necessary for administration and reporting 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. DWER 2022, Redcliffe Project Pty Ltd - Works Approval W6650/2022/1, Perth, Western Australia.
5. Genesis Minerals Limited 2025, *Licence Application Supporting Information Redcliffe Gold Project – Version 1 – May 2025,* Perth, Western Australia.
6. Genesis Minerals Limited 2025a, *Response to the department's request for further information*, Perth, Western Australia.

Appendix 1: Summary of applicant's comments on risk assessment and draft conditions

Condition	Summary of applicant's comment	Department's response
Condition 3 (Table 1), Item 1: Dewatering and brine pipelines: Infrastructure and equipment requirements	The Applicant requested to include Mesa Pit to Turkey's nest and Mesa Pit to Hub Pit under Item 1, Table 1: Dewatering and brine pipelines. The department sought further clarification on the Applicant's request, noting that the rationale was unclear. Operational requirements are based on dewatering infrastructure constructed under Works Approval W6550/2022/1, which currently includes pipelines from the Hub to Mesa Pit and from the Turkey's Nest to Mesa Pit. The Applicant acknowledged the need for clarification and advised that additional information will be provided by the site team at a later stage. The Applicant notes that the operational requirements for pipelines under condition 3 currently only refer to telemetry, while Condition 1 lists multiple options (telemetry, automatic shut-offs, or secondary containment). The Applicant has requested that these options be incorporated into the operational requirement under Condition 1, Item 1.	The department advised the Applicant that for any future changes to the licence, as referenced in the Applicant's draft comments, must be submitted through a formal licence amendment application for review. Condition 5 (Table 3) remains unchanged. The department notes that Condition 1 sets out standard operational requirements for pipeline infrastructure at the Premises, while Table 1 details when the telemetry system must initiate an automatic shutoff. Therefore, the existing conditions will remain unchanged.
Condition 3 (Table 1): Item 4: Truck washdown facility	The department requested the Applicant advise whether the truck washdown facility is bunded and has a collection sump to capture contaminated washdown water. The Applicant confirmed that the truck washdown facility is bunded and has a sump.	Condition 3 (Table 1), Item 4 of the licence has been amended to include the additional information provided by the applicant.
Condition 4 (Table 2): Inspection of infrastructure	The Applicant requested that the inspection frequency for dewatering pipelines be limited to periods of operation, consistent with Condition 7, Table 2, Item 1(a) of Works Approval W6550/2022/1.	Noted. Condition 4 (Table 2) of the licence has been updated with the applicants request to specify that the inspection frequency for dewatering pipelines occurs twice daily during operation.
Condition 5 (Table 3): Authorised discharge points	The Applicant requested to include the Mesa Pit as a source and the Turkey's Nest as a discharge point under Condition 5 Table 3. The department requested further justification for including Mesa Pit as a source and Turkey's Nest as a discharge point under Condition 5 (Table 3), noting that the rationale for abstracting water from Mesa Pit and returning it remains unclear. The Applicant acknowledged the need for clarification and advised that additional information will be provided by the site team at a later stage.	The department advised the Applicant that for any future changes to the licence, as referenced in the Applicant's draft comments, must be submitted through a formal licence amendment application for review. Condition 5 (Table 3) remains unchanged.

Condition	Summary of applicant's comment	Department's response
Condition 7(b): Discharge monitoring requirements	The Applicant requested Condition 7 (b) be removed as there is currently not a Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) on site.	It is noted that the reference to the WWTP was included in error as it was transferred over from condition 10 (b) of W6550/2022/1. The reference to the WWTP has been removed from the condition, however the request to remove the condition cannot be approved as the condition has been set as an outcome-based condition to ensure water samples collected during the monitoring of point source discharge is done in accordance with relevant standards.