# Amendment Report

## Application for Licence Amendment

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Licence Number** | L7750/2001/10 |
| **Licence Holder** | Evolution Mining (Mungari) Pty Ltd |
| **ACN** | 002 124 745 |
| **File Number** | APP-0027159 and APP-0028543 |
| **Premises** | Mungari Gold Project<br>COOLGARDIE WA 6429<br>Part mining tenements M15/829, M15/830, M15/1741, M15/1408, M15/1287, M15/688, L15/228, L15/246, L15/227 and M15/1407<br>As depicted in Schedule 1 and defined in Schedule 2 |
| **Date of Report** | 09 June 2025 |
| **Decision** | Revised licence granted |

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# 1. Decision summary

Licence L7750/2001/10 is held by Evolution Mining (Mungari) Pty Ltd (Licence Holder) for the Mungari Gold Project (the Premises), located at Part mining tenements M15/829, M15/830, M15/1741, M15/1408, M15/1287, M15/688, L15/228, L15/246, L15/227 and M15/1407 COOLGARDIE WA 6429.

The licence holder has submitted two applications to the department that have been assessed and amalgamated into this one amendment with this one amendment report.

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 operation of the Premises. As a result of this assessment, Revised Licence L7750/2001/10 has been granted.

# 2. Scope of assessment

## 2.1 Regulatory framework

In completing the assessment documented in this Amendment Report, the department 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 Amendment summary

The Licence Holder submitted an application to the department on 16 January 2025 (Application 1: APP-0027159) to amend Licence L7750/2001/10 under section 59 and 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The amendment sought to:

*Application 1:*

- Operate lift three of Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Cell 3 that was completed under Works Approval W6364/2020/1.

During the assessment of this Application 1, the licence holder advised the department that the tailings pipeline to Cutters Ridge TSF had malfunctioned and that a new interim pipeline was required to be built for the disposal of tailings into Mungari TSF which would provide the capacity to continue disposing tailings at the existing throughput of 3,000,000 tonnes per annum. The licence holder subsequently submitted a second amendment application on 14 April 2025 (Application 2: APP-0028543) for the following amendments:

*Application 2:*

- Increase category 5 throughput from 3,000,000 million tonnes per annum to 5 million tonnes per annum as granted in W6803/2023/1, currently under the time-limited operation phase, and
- construct and operate of a secondary tailings pipeline from the Mungari processing plant to the Mungari TSF.

The department made the decision to process these two separate amendments together as a single amendment to reduce regulatory duplication.

This amendment is limited to changes to Category 5 on the existing licence. No changes to the aspects of the existing Licence relating to Categories 6, 12 or 89 have been requested by the Licence Holder.

Table 1 below outlines the proposed changes to the existing Licence.

**Table 1: Proposed design changes**

| Prescribed premises category and description | Approved production or design capacity | Proposed changes to the production or design capacity |
|---|---|---|
| Category 5: Processing or beneficiation of metallic or non-metallic ore | 3,000,000 tonnes per annual period | Increased to 5,000,000 tonnes per annual period |
| Category 6: Mine dewatering | 5,000,000 tonnes per annual period | No changes proposed |
| Category 12: Screening etc. of material | 500,000 tonnes per annual period | No changes proposed |
| Category 89: Putrescible landfill | 2,000 tonnes per annual period | No changes proposed |

## 2.3 TSF Cell 3 Stage 3 Lift

Knight Piésold Pty Ltd was engaged to design, and provide on-site supervision during construction of, the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Cell 3 Stage 3. Also to undertake the soil testing required by the technical specifications to verify construction is in accordance with the design intent. The Stage 3 design was completed for a throughput of 1.9 Mtpa and forecasted to provide storage capacity for 8 months on this basis (KPC, 2024).

In the construction report (Knight Piésold Consulting, 2024) included the following information:

- 3D Earthmoving (3DE) were engaged to construct Stage 3 of TSF Cell 3 to a minimum crest level of RL350.7 m equivalent to a 1.6 m modified centreline raise.
- The test work during the construction followed *AS1289 – Methods of Testing Soils for Engineering Purposes*; and
- To maintain the regulatory 300 mm operational freeboard (crest minus tailings level) and 500 mm total freeboard (crest minus water level), tailings shall not exceed RL350.4 m.
- The Mungari TSF Cell 3 Stage 3 was commenced in July 2024, constructed to a crest elevation of RL350.7 m, with completion of the critical containment infrastructure in September 2024. The construction QA/QC is summarised as follows (KPC, 2024):
- Materials placed throughout construction were suitable and shown to be in compliance with the Technical Specifications;
- Foundation preparation works resulted in competent foundations for placement of materials;
- The construction methodology for the placement of the materials was implemented in accordance with the Drawings and Technical Specifications;
- Setting out of the TSF was conducted to an accurate standard in accordance with the design; and
- Construction was carried out in accordance with the design intent.

The department reviewed the Critical Containment Infrastructure Report dated to the licence holder on 18 November 2024 and noted that the piezometers required by condition 3, item 3 were not installed and progressed the Request Further Information (RFI) through the application accepted letter. The licence holder responded on 25 March 2025 stating that the standpipe piezometers will be installed by the proposed deadline of June 2025, in full compliance with the

requirements of the works approval W6364/2020/1 and plans to have contractors will be onsite in May 2025 to begin the installation of the piezometers.

### 2.3.1 Tailings geochemical characterisation

The tailings samples were analysed by Knight Piésold Consulting (2015) to obtain geochemical characterisation. The TSF Cell 3 Stage 3 embankment was divided into 2 sections for Zone A material placement; the northern and southern embankments. A summary of the Zone A embankment fill record tests is provided in Table 2.

**Table 2: Record test results summary – Zone A – Embankment fill**

| Parameter | Specification Requirement | Test Result (passed results) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average | Range |
| Percent Compaction (Standard) (%) | Minimum 98% SMDD | 103.8% | 97.6% to 112.8% |
| In-situ Dry Density (t/m$^3$) | - | 1.76 | 1.64 to 1.94 |
| In-situ Moisture Content (%) | - | 19.6% | 16.2% to 22.5% |
| In-situ variance from OMC (%) | -2% to +3% | 0.6% | -2.3% to 2.9% |

### 2.3.2 Time Limited Operations (TLO) on Works Approval W6364/2020/1

The TLO conditions on Works Approval W6364/2020/1 require groundwater monitoring and sets operational requirements with compliance and performance monitoring. These are reflective of the conditions within the licence L7750/2001/10.

The groundwater monitoring carried out during TLO has been provided to with the application to inform this assessment.

### 2.3.3 Latest monitoring results

The Licence Holder provided the latest monitoring results for the TSF under Works Approval W6364/2020/1 and Licence L7750/2001/10. Mungari TSF cell 3 and monitoring bore locations are depicted in Figure 1 below.

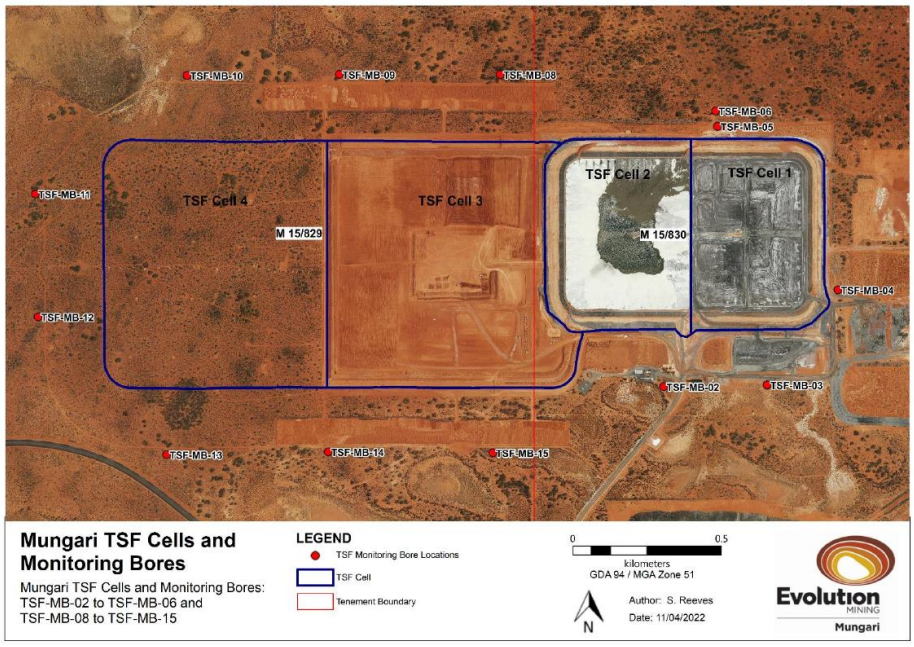


**Figure 1: Mungari TSF Cells and monitoring bores locations**

Fourteen paired groundwater monitoring bores (MB02 – MB15) are installed downstream of the Mungari TSF to allow for data gathering to detect changes in groundwater level and/or quality. Each bore station comprises paired deep and shallow bores. Shallow bores will detect any seepage from the TSF within the subsurface zone in addition to any changes in groundwater level. Deep bores will indicate any changes in chemical composition. The monitoring bores relevant to measuring the impact of discharge to TSF Cell 3 are TSF-MB-08, TSF-MB-09, TSF-MB-14 and TSF-MB-15. All the relevant monitoring bores are monitored under the conditions of L7750/2001/10 and reported in the annual environmental report for that licence.

The Licence Holder stated that the shallow monitoring bores for TSF-MB-06, TSF-MB-11, TSF-MB-14 and TSF-MB-15 were either dry or had insufficient water to sample for the reporting period. The shallow monitoring bores TSF-MB-02, TSF-MB-03, TSF-MB-04, TSF-MB-08, TSF-MB-09, TSF-MB-10, TSF-MB-12, and TSF-MB-13 were sampled in only a few months of the year. When the bores weren't sampled, it was because there wasn't enough water in them, or they were dry. Because the bottom of the TSF-MB-06 shallow monitoring hole was damp in April, sampling was not possible.

As can be observed in the following figures, parameter levels are overall stable and are within the corresponding limits where they apply. The Weak Acid Dissociable Cyanide (WAD-CN) levels were within the 0.5 mg/L limit on the licence (Evolution Mining, 2024). The standing water levels (SWL) are all deeper than the 4 mbgl limit set in the licence.

The Standing Water Level in all monitoring bores were within the licence limit of 4 mbgl as per Figure 2.

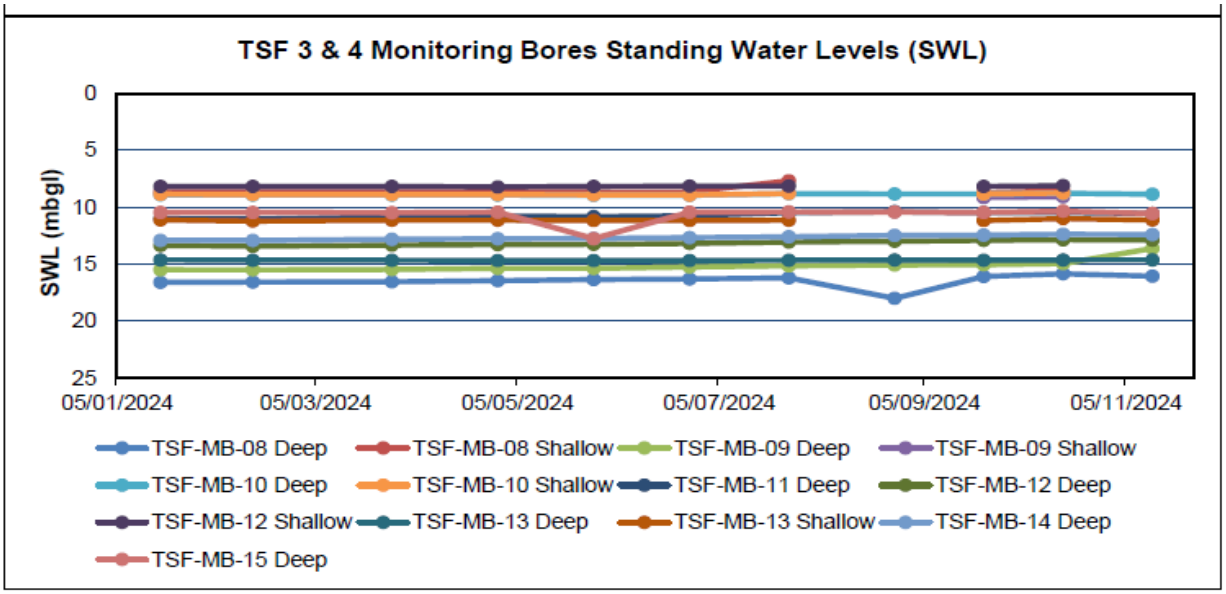


**Figure 2: Monitoring Bores Standing Water Level results (Evolution Mining, 2024)**

The Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) monitoring results are provided in Figure 3 below. No limit is set against this parameter.

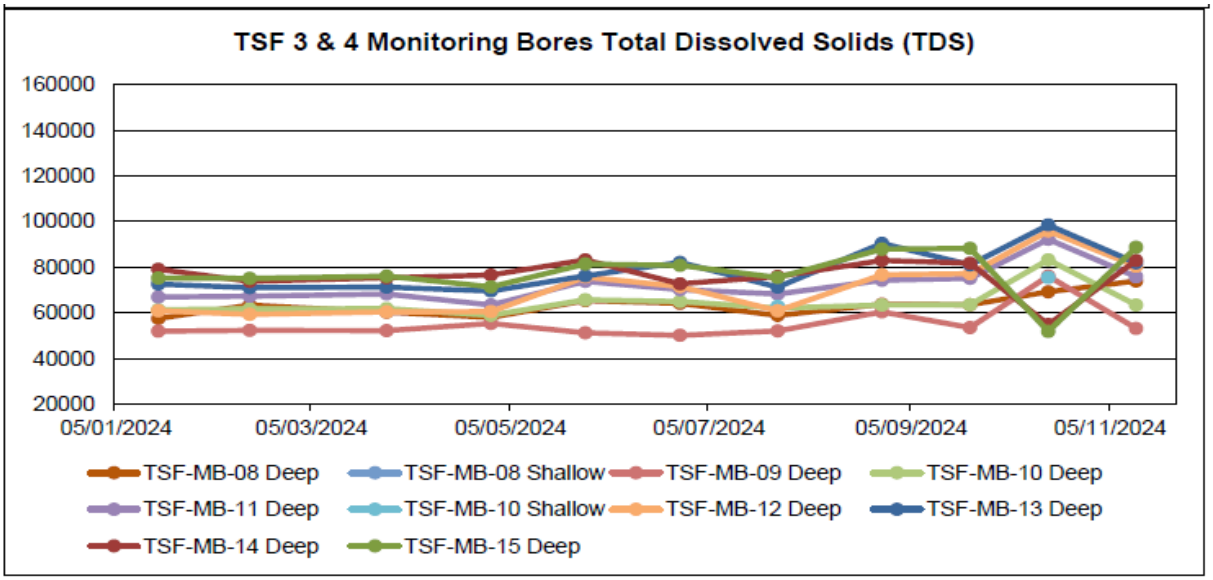


**Figure 3: Mungari TSF - Monthly Total Dissolved Solids (Evolution Mining, 2024)**

The pH level for monitoring bores is showed in Figure 4 below. No limit is set against this parameter.

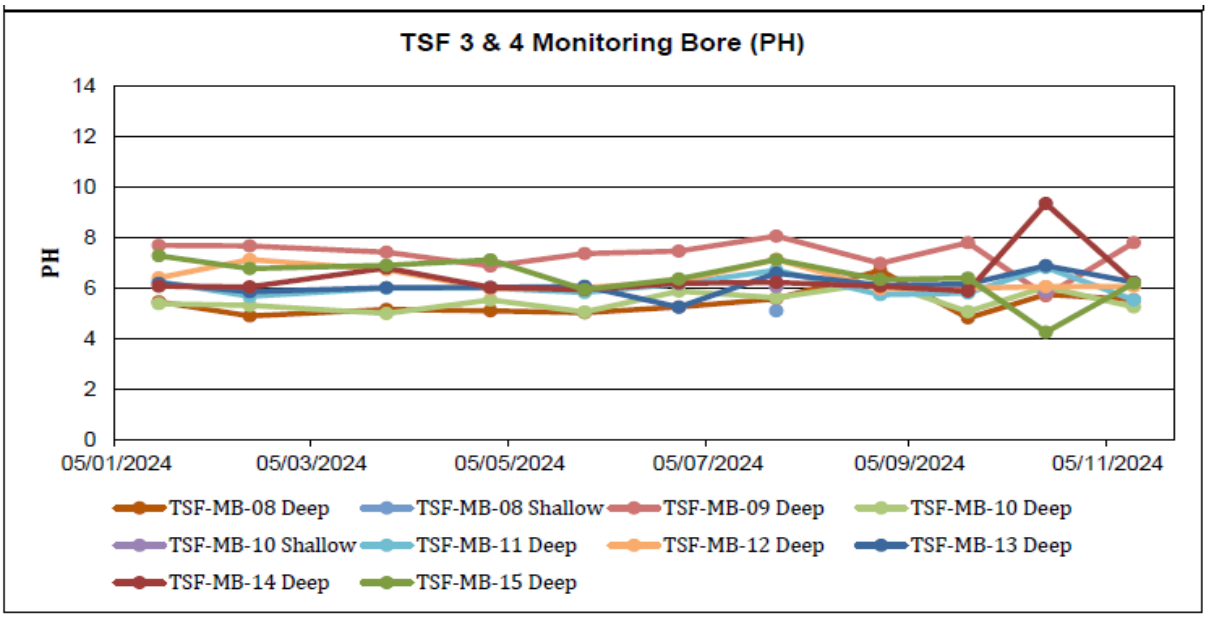


**Figure 4: Mungari TSF - Monthly pH (Evolution Mining, 2024)**

## 2.4 Increase category 5 throughput from 3,000,000 million tonnes per annum to 5 million tonnes per annum.

The Mungari processing plant and TSF Cells 1 and 2 were built in 2014 with Works Approvals W5353/2013/1 and W5464/2013/1, respectively. Mungari TSF Cells 3 and 4, which are close to the western side of current Cell 2, are being built under Works Approval W6364/2020/1, with subsequent license amendments for staged lifts. The Mungari processing plant has a design capacity of 3 million tonnes per year (Mtpa) however it has recently expanded under Works Approval W6803/2023/1 to reach 5 Mtpa.

The proposed works will involve installation of a secondary tailings pipeline between the existing Mungari processing plant and the TSF within the current containment bund. No changes to any

other associated TSF infrastructure are required (i.e. TSF embankments, existing pipelines, monitoring bores etc.).

The existing TSF Cells and Cutters Ridge TSF can accept up to 2.5 Mtpa each and will have a deposition rate of 2.1 to 2.5 Mtpa, with the combined facilities being able to accept the expected output of tailings once all approvals are in place. Assuming 4.2 Mtpa of tailings generation from 1 May 2025, the estimated remaining capacity for the life of the TSFs are shown in

## 2.5 Construct and operate of a secondary tailings pipeline from the Mungari processing plant to the Mungari TSF.

As part of expanded processing operations, an additional tailings pipeline to the Mungari TSF is required for ongoing operation while the Cutters Ridge tailings pipeline undergoes replacement due to difficulties discovered during commissioning works.

The proposed secondary pipeline (Figure 5) will be placed in an existing earthen v-drain with sufficient capacity to contain spillage in the event of a pipeline failure. Calculations for the anticipated v-drain capacity with a maximum pumping rate of 400 $m^3$/h are detailed in Table 3.

Scour pits are situated at appropriate intervals and low points that are sufficient to contain the volumes of the pipeline. Air release valves will be positioned at relevant high points. Inspections are carried out every 24 hours. The Mungari TSF pipeline corridor, including v-drain and scour pit containment, features a minimum design capacity of 20,324 kL, enough to contain the 24-hour release volume of 9,600 kL. The tailings pipeline corridor, with containment volumes, is displayed in Figure 6.

**Table 3: Containment capacity**

| Pipeline corridor | Corridor Length (km) | Max Flow Rate/pumping Rate ($m^3$/h) | Inspection Frequency (hours) | Max. 24-hr Release Volume ($m^3$) | Containment Capacity ($m^3$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mungari TSF Pipeline Corridor | 2.5 | 400 | Once per 24 hr as per current Licence | 9,600 | 20,324 |

An estimated total of 2.5 km of new pipe, of up to 315 mm diameter of steel and/or HDPE pipe will be required to construct the proposed pipeline. To ensure continuing environmental management and compliance in line with existing controls Evolution will carry out pipeline leak testing and inspect secondary containment infrastructure prior to operations.

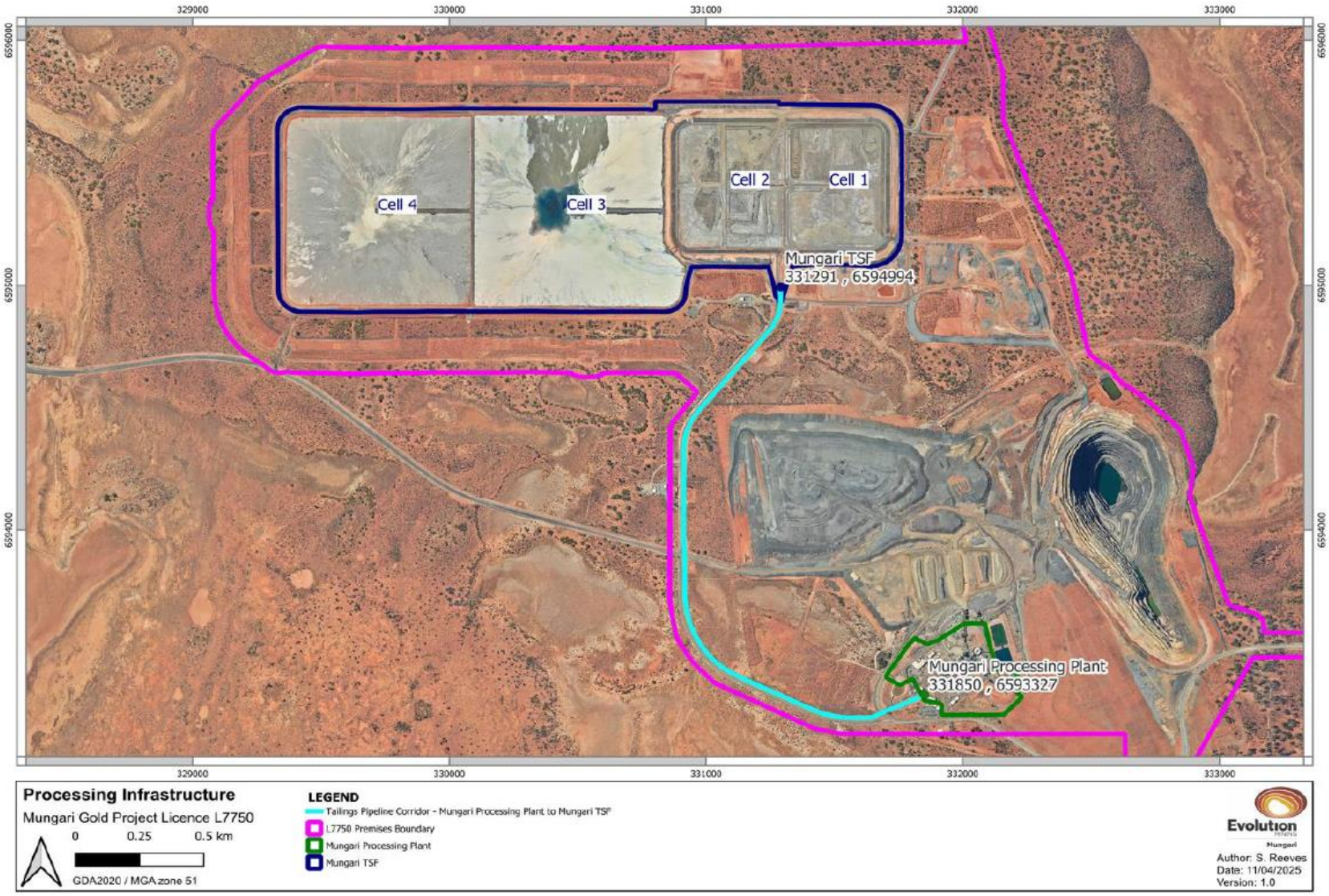


**Figure 5: Mungari Processing Infrastructure - The proposed secondary pipeline**

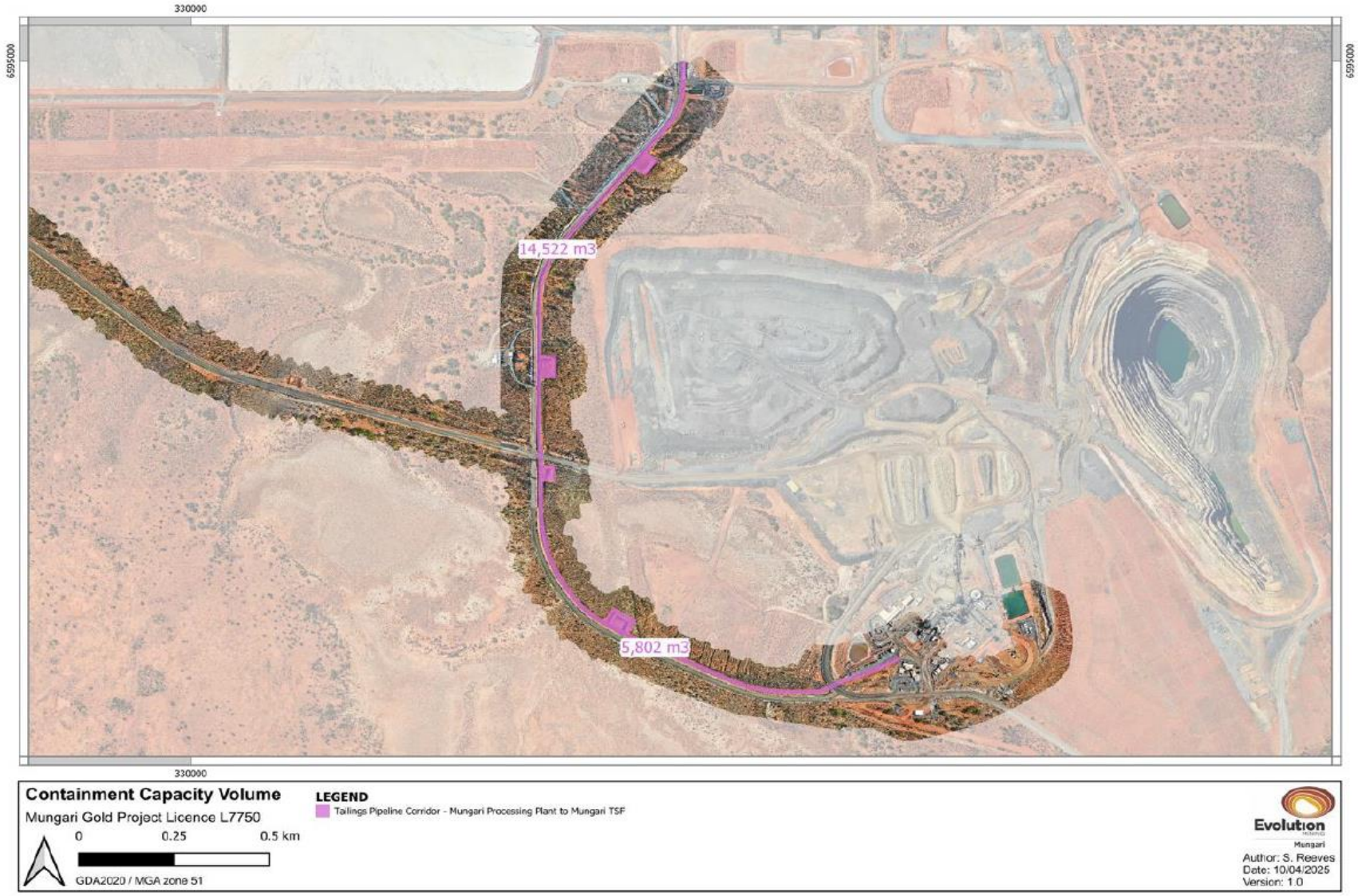


**Figure 6: Mungari TSF Tailings Pipeline Corridor Containment Capacity**

# 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 Amendment Report are detailed in Table 4 below. Table 4 also details the proposed control measures the Licence Holder has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

**Table 4: Licence Holder controls**

| Emission | Sources | Potential pathways | Proposed controls |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Application 1*** | | | |
| TSF supernatant containing concentrations of elements with environmental significance (potentially containing cyanide, metals and metalloids) | Deposition and Storage of tailings in TSF Cell 3 | ***Pathway:***<br>Seepage through base and embankments of TSF<br>***Impact:***<br>Changing groundwater quality. | • Low permeability TSF base and embankments.<br>• Upstream cut-off trenches.<br>• Underdrainage basin collection system.<br>• Three toe-drains along the upstream toe of the perimeter embankment.<br>• Daily inspection of TSF, decant system, underdrainage, toe-drains, and seepage trench.<br>• Monitoring of TSF embankments, groundwater bores, TSF basin, standpipe piezometers and vibrating-wire piezometers (VWPs).<br>(DWER, 2020)<br>• Construction requirement under W6364/2020/1 includes an in-situ compacted soil liner (minimum 300 mm thick) with a hydraulic conductivity of 5x10-8 m/s (95% UCL) and maximum hydraulic conductivity of 2x10-7 m/s. |
| | | ***Pathway:***<br>Seepage through base and embankments of TSF<br>***Impact:***<br>Creating groundwater mounding and flow causing impacts to surface water quality and health of flora. | • An annual assessment of vegetation within the zone of influence of the TSF is on the licence (DWER, 2024). |

| Emission | Sources | Potential pathways | Proposed controls |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ***Pathway:***<br>Overtopping of TSF cells<br>***Impact:***<br>Causing impacts to surface water quality, health of native vegetation and localised soil contamination. | • Sufficient stormwater storage capacity to accommodate all design storm event including Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) (DWER, 2020) |
| Dust lifts off from tailings surface | | ***Pathway:***<br>Air / windborne pathway<br>***Impact:***<br>Causing impacts to vegetation health due to dust deposition leading to reduced ability for photosynthesis and smothering. | • Regular dust suppression in unsurfaced areas by means of the application of saline water via water cart.<br>• Implementation of a speed limit around the TSF (20 km/hr) to reduce the potential for vehicle-related dust generation.<br>• Cyclic deposition of tailings around the entire perimeter of the TSF to ensure that the tailings beach remains moist at all times.<br>• Cessation of an operation/activity whereby dust generation cannot be controlled; and<br>• Progressive rehabilitation on the perimeter embankment downstream face of the TSF as soon as practicable during operation.<br>(DWER, 2024) |
| ***Application 2*** | | | |
| **Construction** | | | |
| Dust | Construction and installation of secondary tailings pipeline. | ***Pathway:***<br>Air / windborne pathway<br>***Impact:***<br>Affects for environmental health | • Hypersaline water will be used for dust suppression<br>• Visual dust observations will be carried out regularly. |
| **Operation** | | | |
| Leachate | Tailings discharge into Mungari TSF | ***Pathway:***<br>Seepage<br>***Impact:***<br>Reduced groundwater quality | • All pipelines containing tailings are either equipped with automatic cut-outs in the event of a pipe failure or provided with secondary containment sufficient to contain any spill for a period equal to the time between routine inspections.<br>• Flow meters on tailings lines.<br>• HDPE pipelines meet required standards.<br>• In the event of a spill, the Spill Management Procedure will be followed.<br>• Minimum daily inspections of pipeline integrity.<br>• Operations managed in accordance with TSF Operating Manual. |

| Emission | Sources | Potential pathways | Proposed controls |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | • The requirements of government approvals including Works Approvals, Operating Licences and Mining Proposals are followed. |
| | Operation of tailings pipeline, unplanned discharge | ***Pathway:***<br>Direct Discharge and runoff<br>***Impact:***<br>Reduced vegetation health, and potential loss of vegetation. | • Daily inspection of TSF and decant system.<br>• Groundwater in the area is hypersaline (between approximately 30,000 – 120,000 mg/L TDS) with no beneficial users.<br>• Groundwater monitoring bores.<br>• Low permeability TSF base.<br>• Monitoring program is followed.<br>• Seepage modelling.<br>• Supernatant water pond maintained at lowest level reasonably practical via pumping back to the Mungari Mill.<br>• The TSF perimeter will be inspected on a daily basis for any signs of seepage as a requirement of the TSF Maintenance Program.<br>• There are no GDEs within the area and there is an extremely low likelihood of the presence of subterranean fauna due to the hypersaline nature of the local groundwater, in addition to unsuitable geological habitat.<br>• Vegetation monitoring at the TSF vicinity is carried out to identify any seepage risks. |
| | Overtopping of Mungari TSF due to insufficient freeboard capacity | | • A freeboard limit is maintained in TSFs to prevent overtopping and account for the risk of high rainfall / flood events.<br>• Ability to decrease deposition flowrate by increasing flowrate to other TSF Cells or Cutters Ridge TSF.<br>• Adherence to minimum prescribed freeboard level.<br>• TSF Cells volume availability is known and is recorded regularly when actively discharging.<br>• Daily visual inspection of freeboard level.<br>• Decant water return network.<br>• In the event of a tailings spill, the Spill Management Procedure will be followed.<br>• Operations managed in accordance with TSF Operating Manual.<br>• Sufficient stormwater storage capacity of TSF to accommodate all design storm event including 1:100-year AEP, 72-hour storm event.<br>• The requirements of government approvals including Works Approvals, Operating Licences and Mining Proposals are followed. |

### 3.1.2 Receptors

In accordance with the *Guideline: Risk assessments* (DWER 2020), the Delegated Officer has excluded employees, visitors and contractors of the Licence Holder's 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 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**

| Environmental receptors | Distance from prescribed activity |
|---|---|
| Native Vegetation<br><br>The project area contains the following vegetation zones:<br>• Mixed Eucalyptus Woodlands over sclerophyll shrublands.<br>• *Eucalyptus Salubris* woodlands.<br>• *Casuarina pauper* over sclerophyll shrublands.<br>• *Eucalyptus oleosa* thicket over sclerophyll shrublands. (DWER, 2024) | Native vegetation surrounds the TSF 3 and the pipeline route. |
| Conservation Significant Flora (Priority Flora)<br><br>• *Calandrinia lefroyensis* – (*Biodiversity Conservation Act* (2016) (P1) | No Threatened or Priority Flora, Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) have been recorded in the Premises, and none are located within 2 km of the premises.<br><br>**This receptor is screened out due to distance from the activity.** |
| Non-perennial waterways | Six non-perennial waterways are identified; however, those are located more than 2.7 km away.<br><br>**This receptor is screened out due to distance from the activity.** |
| Groundwater | Approximately 2 million kL of groundwater inflows was abstracted in 2022 to maintain dry pit conditions. The water is considered hypersaline and will be used for processing and dust suppression.<br><br>Around 35 m depth, Underlying groundwater is mainly saline to hypersaline (the TDS ranges from around 30,000 to 120,000 mg/L.) Monitoring program aligned with current Licence. No nearby groundwater users. |

## 3.2 Risk ratings

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

Where the Licence 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 Licence Holder'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 Licence 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.

The Revised Licence L7750/2001/10 that accompanies this Amendment Report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the Premises i.e. Category 5 activities.

The conditions in the Revised Licence have been determined in accordance with *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions* (DER 2015).

## Table 6. Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the Premises operation

| Risk Event | | | | | Risk rating[1]<br>C = consequence<br>L = likelihood | Licence Holder's controls sufficient? | Conditions[2] licence | Justification for additional regulatory controls |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Source/Activities** | **Potential emission** | **Potential pathways and impact** | **Receptors** | **Licence Holder's controls** | | | | |
| ***Application 1* - Operation** | | | | | | | | |
| Discharge/Deposition and Storage of tailings in TSF Cell 3 stage 3 | TSF supernatant containing concentrations of elements with environmental significance (potentially containing cyanide, metals and metalloids) | ***Pathway:***<br>Seepage through base and embankments of TSF<br>***Impact:***<br>Creating groundwater mounding and flow causing impacts to ground/soil causing impacts to stormwater runoff quality impacting health of flora | Groundwater<br>Soil and stormwater<br>Native Vegetation | Refer to Section 3.1 | C = Moderate<br>L = Possible<br>**Medium Risk** | Y | Condition 5 – seepage recovery<br>Condition 22 – TSF groundwater monitoring | Conditions for the adequate management of this risk already exist on the licence.<br>No additional regulatory controls are required. |
| | | ***Pathway:***<br>Overtopping of TSF cells<br>***Impact:***<br>Causing impacts to surface water quality, health of native vegetation and localised soil contamination | Soil<br>Native Vegetation | Refer to Section 5.1 | C = Moderate<br>L = Unlikely<br>**Medium Risk** | Y | Condition 3 –TSF Cell 3 as a containment infrastructure<br>Condition 4 – freeboard requirements<br>Condition 6 – inspection of freeboard | |
| | | ***Pathway:***<br>Air / windborne pathway<br>***Impact:***<br>Causing impacts to vegetation health due to dust deposition leading to reduced ability for photosynthesis and smothering | Native Vegetation | Refer to Section 5.1 | C = Minor<br>L = Rare<br>**Low Risk** | Y | Condition 2<br>Condition 21 – Process monitoring | |
| | Dust lifts off from tailings surface | ***Pathway:***<br>Air / windborne pathway<br>***Impact:*** | | | | | Condition 2 | |

| Risk Event | | | | | Risk rating[1]<br>C = consequence<br>L = likelihood | Licence Holder's controls sufficient? | Conditions[2] licence | Justification for additional regulatory controls |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Source/Activities** | **Potential emission** | **Potential pathways and impact** | **Receptors** | **Licence Holder's controls** | | | | |
| | | Affects for environmental health | | | | | | |

| ***Application 2*** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction** | | | | | | | | |
| Construction and installation of secondary tailings pipeline. | Dust | ***Pathway:***<br>Air / windborne pathway<br>***Impact:***<br>Affects for environmental health | Native vegetation | Refer to Section 5.1 | C = Minor<br>L = Rare<br>**Low Risk** | Y | Condition 9: Construction phase - Secondary tailings pipeline from the Mungari processing plant to the Mungari TSF | N/A |
| **Operation** | | | | | | | | |
| Tailings discharge into Mungari TSF | Leachate | ***Pathway:***<br>Seepage<br>***Impact:***<br>Reduced groundwater quality | Underlying groundwater | Refer to Section 5.1 | C = Moderate<br>L = Possible<br>**Medium Risk** | Y | Condition 5 – seepage recovery<br>Condition 22 – TSF groundwater monitoring | Conditions for the adequate management of this risk already exist on the licence.<br>No additional regulatory controls are required. |
| Operation of tailings pipeline<br>Overtopping of Mungari TSF due to insufficient freeboard capacity | | ***Pathway:***<br>Direct Discharge and runoff<br>***Impact:***<br>Reduced vegetation health, and potential loss of vegetation. | Native vegetation | Refer to Section 5.1 | C = Moderate<br>L = Unlikely<br>**Medium Risk** | Y | Condition 3 –TSF Cell 3 as a containment infrastructure<br>Condition 4 – freeboard requirements<br>Condition 6 – inspection of freeboard | |

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

Note 2: Proposed Licence Holder's 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 1*** | | |
| Application advertised on the department's website on 24 March 2025 | None received. | N/A |
| ***Application 2*** | | |
| Application advertised on the department's website on 12 May 2025 for 7 days | None received. | N/A |
| Licence Holder was provided with combined draft amendment on 29 May 2025. | The Licence Holder responded on 29 May 2025 and waived the remaining consultation period with no comments on the draft amendment. | N/A |

# 5. Conclusion

Based on the assessment in this Amendment Report, the Delegated Officer has determined that a Revised Licence 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 Licence as part of the amendment process.

**Table 8: Summary of licence amendments**

| Condition no. | Proposed amendments |
|---|---|
| Cover page | Assessed production / design capacity increased from 3,000,000 tonnes per annum to 5,000,000 tonnes per annum. |
| Licence history | This amendment was added. |
| 8, table 3 | Table 3 updated by adding the TSF Cell 3 (Stage 3). |
| 9, table 4 | New construction table was added for construction of the Secondary tailings pipeline from the Mungari processing plant to the Mungari TSF (Application 2). |
| 31 and 32 | Added two new reporting conditions. |

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| Schedule 1: Maps – Figure 6 and 7 | Added two new maps. |
| Table and figure numbers | Amended the table and figure numbers throughout the licence from new condition number 9. |

# References


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2. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020, *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
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5. DWER 2021, *Amendment Report L7750/2001/10 (date: 4 November 2021)*, Perth, Western Australia.
6. DWER 2024, *Amendment Report L7750/2001/10 (date: 5 September 2024)*, Perth, Western Australia.
7. Evolution Mining 2024, *Application documents - Attachment 8: Additional Information Submitted.*
8. Evolution Mining 2024b, *Application documents - Attachment 5: Other Approvals.*
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