Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Amendment Report

Application for Licence Amendment

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

Licence Number	L8676/2012/1
Licence Holder	AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited
ACN	008 737 424
Application Numbers	APP-0029297; APP-0029793
Premises	Tropicana Gold Mine Legal description – Part of Mining Tenement M39/1096 As defined by the coordinates in Schedule 2 of the Revised Licence
Date of Report	20 October 2025
Decision	Revised licence granted

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1. Decision summary

Licence L8676/2012/1 is held by AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited (Licence Holder) for the Tropicana Gold Mine (the Premises), located within Mining Tenement M39/1096.

This Amendment Report documents the assessment of potential risks to the environment and public health from proposed changes to the emissions and discharges during operation of the Premises. As a result of this assessment, Revised Licence L8676/2012/1 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

On 5 June 2025, the Licence Holder submitted an application to the department to amend Licence L8676/2012/1 under section 59 and 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The following amendments are being sought:

- The construction and installation of 4 x 2.5 MW gas-powered generators and associated infrastructure.

On 7 July 2025, the Licence Holder submitted an application to the department to amend Licence L8676/2012/1 under section 59 and 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The following amendments are being sought:

- The construction and installation of a mobile batch paste plant and associated infrastructure.

This amendment report is limited to assessing changes to changes to Category 52 and Category 5 activities from the Licence. No changes to the aspects of the existing Licence relating to Category 12, 54, 64 and 73 have been requested by the Licence Holder. Table 1 below outlines the proposed throughput changes to the existing Licence.

Table 1: Proposed design or throughput capacity changes

Category	Current design capacity	Proposed design capacity	Description of proposed amendment
52: Electrical power generation	54 MW	64 MW	Inclusion of 4 x 2.5 MW generators to the power grid.
5: Processing of ore or tailings	9,500,000 tonnes	No change.	New paste plant and Tailings Stockpile Area

2.2.1 Power Generators

On 5 June 2025, the Licence Holder applied for an amendment to install 4 additional 2.5 MW gas-fired generators to increase the total power generation on the site to 64 MW. Currently, operations at the Premises are powered by 22 gas-fired generators and 4 diesel generators. A new shed will also be constructed to house the new generators and associated infrastructure.

The new power facility will be built adjacent to the existing one and will include:

- 4 x MTU20V4000 gas generators;
- New 5-bay engine hall;
- New 11kV, 11-tier switchboard c/w switch room;
- Cable connection between new switchboard and existing power station switchboard with bus tie;
- Clean and waste lube oil tanks;
- Fire protection system with associated tanks;
- Tie-ins to existing potable and wastewater lines;
- Auxiliary and pump skids;
- Gas pressure reducing station; and
- Controls to be integrated with current site power generation control system.

The location of the new power facility is shown below in Figure 1.

The four gas generator units are pre-fabricated, with on-site construction limited to installation and connection to the site's power circuit. Each unit has undergone factory testing to verify compliance with the manufacturer's specifications, including assessments of exhaust gas emissions and A-weighted total sound power levels.

Commissioning of the new gas generators involves the following activities:

- A Hazardous Area Dossier will be prepared by the installer of the generators as a prerequisite for installation;
- Under the *Gas Standards (Gasfitting and Consumer Gas Installations) Regulations 1999*, the installation of Type B gas appliances—such as industrial ovens, turbines, or boilers—must receive formal Approval for Installation. This approval is granted following a review of a technical submission and must be endorsed by a nominated Type B Gas Inspector, who is delegated by the Director of Energy Safety;
- Dry commissioning will be conducted to ensure gas and power connections are installed to specifications;
- Wet commissioning will be conducted to ensure safe and reliable operation of the generators; and
- Load commissioning will be conducted to ensure voltage output of the generations is satisfactory.

Figure 1: Proposed location of new power station facility

2.2.2 Paste Plant

On 7 July 2025, the Licence Holder applied for an amendment to install and operate a mobile paste plant. The paste plant will source existing tailings from the on-site tailings storage facility (TSF) and mix it with cement to form a paste that will be utilised underground to aid in ore extraction. Initially, the paste plant will be on a trial basis with the plant to create approximately 350,000 m^3 of tailings paste for the Boston Shaker underground mine. The location of the paste plant facility will be in a previously disturbed mine area, directly above the location of the underground operations where the paste will be applied.

The paste plant operations will be situated upon a hardstand that will be bunded to contain incident rainfall/runoff and exclude external runoff from surrounding mine areas. The area designated for tailings storage will be compacted clay. The entrance to the bunded area will include rollover bunds to allow vehicle access. The location of the paste plant hardstand is shown below in Figure 2.

The hardstand will drain into a purpose-built sump with a capacity of approximately 8,500 m^3. The sump has been sized to have capacity to retain runoff from a 72-hour, 1% AEP storm event (183 mm) which equates to 7,800 m^3. A pipeline will be installed at the sump to divert excess water from the sump to the TSF.

The mobile paste mixing unit is a prefabricated semi-trailer that will be delivered to site and positioned on a concrete pad within the bunded hardstand area. No additional construction will be required. Depending on the model selected, the mobile paste batch plant will be capable of producing between 1 and 2 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of paste. No commissioning is required for operation of the paste plant. Tailings will be sourced from the on-site TSF and mixed with cement and water to form a paste that will be piped underground to the Boston Shaker Pit underground.

Tailings recovery

Tailings will be mined from the existing TSF and transported to a Tailings Stockpile Area which is located within the past plant operations hardstand area. To recover and transport tailings from the TSF to a Tailings Stockpile Area, the following process is planned:

- Prior to planned recovery of tailings, deposition shall be directed to the southern end of the TSF to provide for drying time in the northern section where cells will be first located.
- Cells (1-3) will be marked in the tailings, offset from the upstream TSF embankment by ~15 m and with a ~10 m separation between cells. See Figure 3.
- An access ramp will be established from mine waste at a minimum grade of 1V:10H to allow safe access to the tailings beach.
- Tailings are to be excavated by excavator or bulldozer and stockpiled within the TSF footprint to allow recovery via haul truck and excavator.
- Haul trucks will transport the recovered tailings from the TSF to a Tailings Stockpile Area via existing haul roads.
- Drainage channels leading towards decant pond will be excavated from cells to allow the flow of water to the decant pond in the event of rainfall and to allow supernatant to flow out of the cells once deposition resumes into cells.
- Once cells 1-3 have been excavated to a depth of ~1.25 m, the excavation, stockpiling and haulage process shall be repeated for cells 4-6.
- Once tailings deposition has been reinstated to cells 1-3 and 4-6, dropper extensions should be used to extend deposition into the cells directly.
- Tailings reclamation activities are not expected to generate excessive dust due to moisture content in tailings. Water carts will be employed on the haul road en route to the Tailings Stockpile Area as per standard operating procedure in TGM's Active Mining Area.

Tailings will be stockpiled within the paste plant bunded hardstand area in a single stockpile (the Tailings Stockpile Area) containing approximately 230,000 m^3 of tailings.

Infrastructure to support operations at the paste plant include:

- A raw water pipeline from the Main Mine Water Dam will be installed to pipe low salinity water to 3 x 50,000 L water storage tanks.
- Transfer pipeline to divert excess water from the hardstand sump to the TSF.
- A concrete sump adjacent to the main reticulation holes at the location of the paste plant for clean down/removal of paste fill residue between batches. This sump will have a volume of 31.2 m^3 and be used for washdown of the paste plant between batches. All residue paste will be incorporated back into the paste mixing process. Excess water from this sump will be diverted to the main hardstand sump.
- 1 x 25kVA diesel generator will be situated on site to power the paste plant and associated infrastructure.
- 1 x 10,000L self-bunded double skinned tank containing diesel to power the generator.
- Staff crib room, control room and ablution block.
- A water cart is available for dust suppression activities.

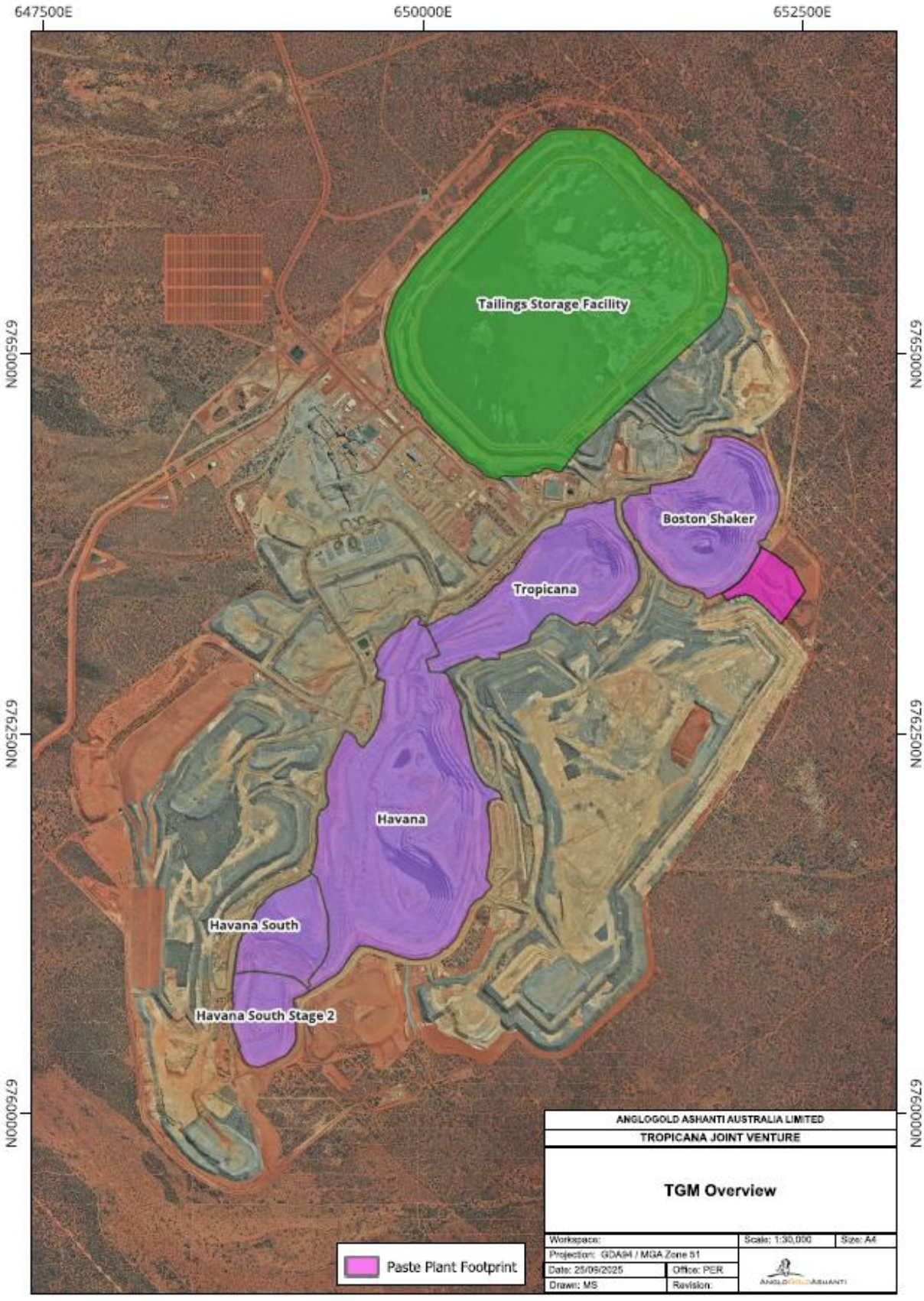

Figure 2: Paste plant hardstand location

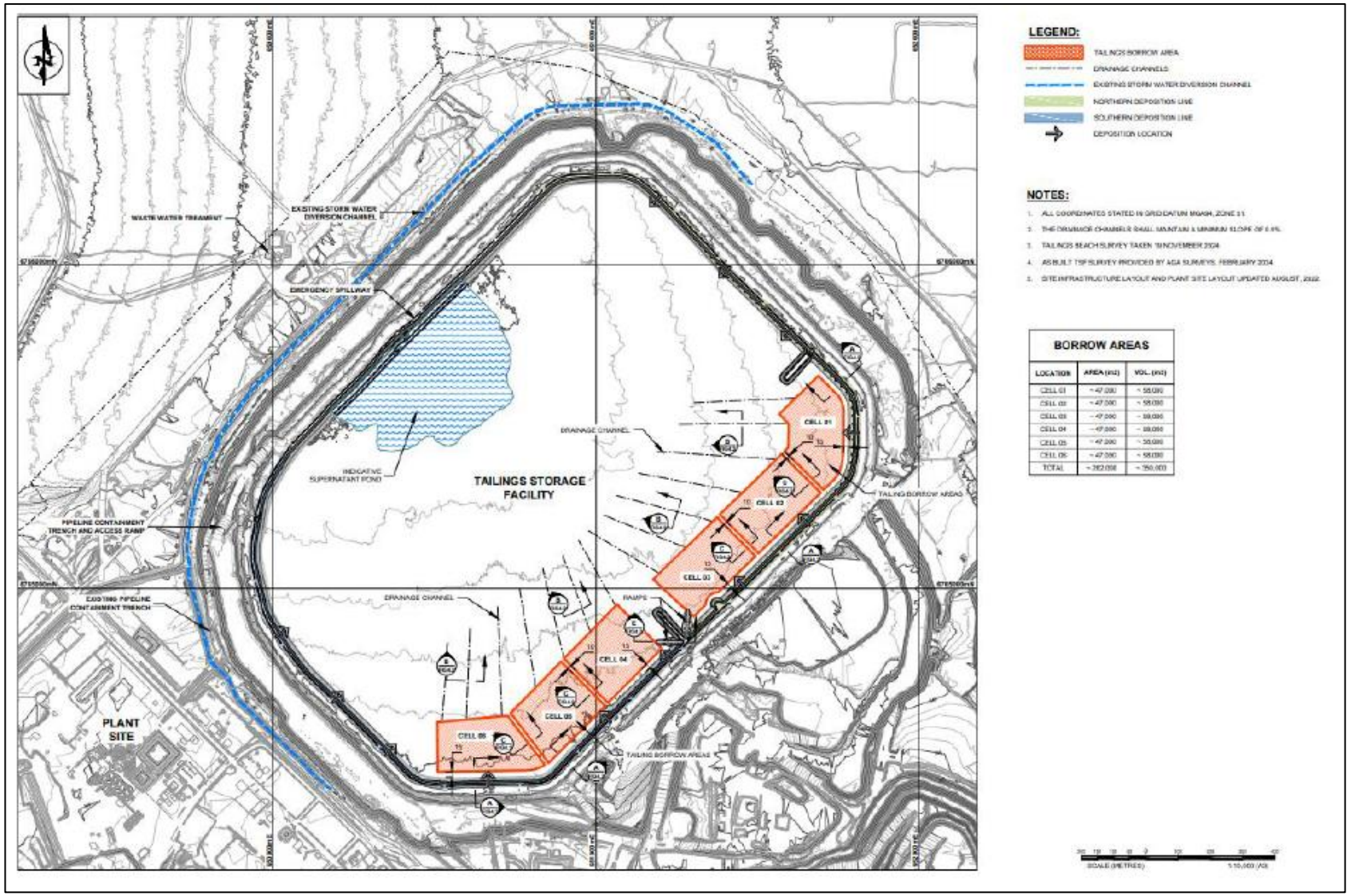

Figure 3: Layout plan of tailings recovery cells.

2.2.3 Extension of licence duration (DWER initiated amendment)

In July 2020, the Government announced a package of regulatory reforms to streamline approval processes and to aid economic recovery post COVID-19. With these reforms, the CEO implemented an administrative renewal process to fast-track the renewal for licences determined to be lower risk.

This work has reduced timeframes of assessments. However, the CEO proposed to streamline the process further. Where identified as being appropriate to action, the department is extending the duration of licences that are due to expire up to 30 June 2026 through an amendment (i.e., amend to extend). Licence L8676/2012/1 has been identified as a licence suitable to process as an administrative extension to the licence duration.

During a scoping meeting on 3 April 2025, the Licence Holder was notified of the department's intention to undertake this amendment. The amendment is limited to extending the licence duration by five years. No updated risk assessment has been undertaken at this time, in relation to the extension of the licence duration.

2.3 Part IV of the EP Act

Activities at the site are also regulated under Part IV of the EP Act, as outlined in Ministerial Statement 839.

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 and operation which have been considered in this Amendment Report are detailed in Table 2 below. Table 2 also details the proposed control measures the Licence Holder has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Table 2: Licence Holder controls

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Air emissions	Stack emission from gas-powered generators	Air/windborne pathway	N/A
Noise	Operation of power generators Operation of paste plant Mining of tailings (mobile	Air/windborne pathway	N/A

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
	machinery/vehicles)		
Dust	TSF mining, tailings stockpile, transfer of materials from TSF to tailings storage area and within the loading operations to transfer dry tailings to the batch plant	Air/windborne pathway	• Water carts are to be used when required along haul roads and the mobile paste batch plant footprint • Tailings are estimated to have a moisture content of approximately 15%, which should minimize dust generation. • Surrounding waste rock landforms (GM07 growth medium stockpile area and LEA waste landform) provide effective screens around the tailings stockpile area to protect it from prevailing easterly wind. • Tailings stockpile heights to be maintained, below the adjacent LEA waste landform and GM07 growth medium stockpiles.
Contaminated stormwater	Paste plant hardstand area Tailings storage area	Surface water runoff	• Mobile paste batch plant pad and Tailings storage area hardstand will be bunded and graded towards a single ~8,500 m^3 sump. • Sump sized to contain a 72-hour, 1% AEP storm event. • Pumps located within the hardstand sump to divert excess water to the TSF.
Contaminated stormwater	Pipeline rupture: Transport pipeline between the paste plant hardstand sump and the TSF	Surface water runoff, seepage into soils	• Existing licence conditions require pipelines to be installed within v-drains or have auto cut-out features. • Existing licence conditions require daily inspection of pipelines. • The pipeline will only be used when necessary to pump excess water following extreme rainfall (i.e. 72-hour 1% AEP) which cannot be used in the Mobile Paste Batch Plant. • Pipeline is 2.1km long and located within mining footprint. • The pipeline will either be double sleeved or bunded to provide leak protection and will be inspected when in use.
Hydrocarbons	Leak of fuel tanks, spillage during transfer, equipment leakage, maintenance of power plant and paste plant machinery	Seepage to soils and groundwater	• Self-bunded, double-skinned storage tanks. • Transfer and operations wholly within compacted bunded hardstand. • Hydrocarbon spill kits available.

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 3 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 3: Sensitive human and environmental receptors and distance from prescribed activity

Human receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
No human receptors	The nearest human receptor is over 150 km from the premises boundary (Mt Weld Pastoral Sation west of the premises) Town of Laverton is approximately 220 km northwest of the premises.
Environmental receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Groundwater (predominately saline – hypersaline)	Pre-mining groundwater levels were measured at approximately 20m below ground level (mbgl). No other users of groundwater occur within 100 km of the Premises.
Threatened Fauna and Flora	Leipon ocellata (malleefowl) has been sited within the premises boundary. This receptor is regulated by MS 839 and is therefore screened out of this assessment. Threatened / Priority flora have also been identified within the premises boundary (2 km west of TSF) and adjacent (west) to the Premises.
Native vegetation	Native vegetation exists: - approximately 200m from the mobile paste batch plant area - adjacent to the TSF where mining of tailings will occur

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 in-complete 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 4.

The Revised Licence L8676/2012/1 that accompanies this Amendment Report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the Premises i.e. mining, screening, electrical power generation, sewage, landfill and chemical storage activities.

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

Table 4. Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the Premises during construction and operation

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Licence Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Source/Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Licence Holder's controls**				
Construction								
Construction of new power station shed and installation of new gas generators and associated infrastructure	Dust	Air/windborne pathway causing impacts to health of vegetation (smothering)	Localised native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	N/A	N/A
Construction of paste plant hardstand Construction of concrete pad and stormwater sumps Installation of mobile paste plant and associated infrastructure		Air/windborne pathway causing impacts to health of vegetation (smothering)	Localised native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	N/A	N/A
Operation (Category 52 – power generation)								
Operation of the new gas generators	Hydrocarbon or chemical discharges	Direct discharge to land contaminating soils and ground water quality	Localised soils and groundwater	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	Condition 1, 2, 4	The *Environmental Protection (Unauthorised discharges) Regulations 2004* also apply.
	Air emissions: nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and VOCs	Air/windborne pathway causing impacts to health and	No human receptors within 150km of the	Refer to Section 3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	It is considered that a pathway for air emissions to residential receptors does not exist. Factory acceptance testing of

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Licence Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Source/Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Licence Holder's controls				
		amenity	premises					each generator engine was conducted at the manufacturer's premises prior to being transported to the premises. Each engine is tested to accurately test performance values and ensure they meet the manufacturer's specifications. A copy of the specifications from the manufacturer was provided to the department. The licence holder is not proposing to undertake emissions testing of the generators as: - Emissions were tested as part of the Factory Acceptance Test - Previous results from commissioning of similar generators at the premises demonstrated a stable range of emissions, and with the new generators being more efficient the new configuration will reduce emissions - There are no receptors The Delegated Officer has accepted this justification and has determined that emission testing during commissioning and during operation of the new generators is not required to be conditioned due to the isolated location of the Premises (no pathway).

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Licence Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Source/Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Licence Holder's controls**				
	Noise	Air/windborne pathway causing impacts to health and amenity	No human receptors within 150km of the premises	Refer to Section 3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	It is considered that a pathway for noise emissions to residential receptors does not exist. The *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* are applicable.
Operation (Category 5 – paste plant)								
Operation of the paste plant	Dust from operation of machinery (mining of tailings at TSF), transport of tailings, stockpiling of tailings and transferring of tailings into paste plant.	Air/windborne pathway causing impacts to health of vegetation (smothering)	Localised native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 9, 14	Tailings will contain approximately 15% moisture which should minimize dust emissions. The Licence Holders proposed controls (water applied to manage dust) have been conditioned on the licence.
	Contaminated stormwater discharges from paste plant and Tailings stockpile area hardstand area	Overland runoff potentially causing ecosystem	Native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15	Licence holders' proposed controls have been conditioned within the licence.
	Hydrocarbon or chemical discharges	Direct discharge to land contaminating soils and ground water	Localised soils and groundwater	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	Condition 1, 2, 4	The *Environmental Protection (Unauthorised discharges) Regulations 2004* also apply.

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Licence Holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Source/Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Licence Holder's controls**				
		quality						
	Contaminated water from pipelines (sump return pipeline to TSF)	Overland runoff potentially causing ecosystem disturbance	native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Rare **Low Risk**	Y	Condition, 2, 10, 12	Pipeline route between the paste plant hardstand sump and the TSF is located entirely within the operational area of the premises. Existing stormwater management controls are in place to capture and retain contaminated runoff from within this area. Therefore, any leaks from this pipeline is unlikely to impact receptors (native vegetation). Licence holder's proposed controls have been conditioned within the licence.

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 provides a summary of the consultation undertaken by the department.

Table 5: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Licence Holder was provided with draft amendment on 17/09/2025	Comments received 3/10/2025	Refer to Appendix 1

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 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 6: Summary of licence amendments

Condition no.	Proposed amendments
Duration	Changed the date of licence expiry from “7/02/2026” to “7/02/2031”.
Cover page	Changed the “assessed production/design capacity” of category 52 from “54 MW” to “64 MW”.
Condition 9 Table 3	Changed the name of the columns to better reflect the information. Included the “Paste Plant and Tailings storage Area Hardstand area” as a containment infrastructure and included operational requirements
Condition 12 Table 4	Included the “Paste Plant Hardstand area sump and pipeline” as infrastructure to be inspected.
Condition 13 Table 5	Included the 4 new gas-powered generators “A27 – A30” as regulated emission points to air.
Condition 29 Table 9	Included the Paste Plant and associated infrastructure to be constructed. Included the new gas-powered generators and associated infrastructure to be constructed.
Schedule 1 Figure 10	Included a map showing the location of the Paste Plant Hardstand area.
Schedule 1 Figure 11	Included a map showing the location of the new gas-powered generators.

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. AngloGold Ashanti June 2025, *Tropicana Gold Mine Licence Amendment Gas Power Station Expansion,* Perth, Western Australia.
5. AngloGold Ashanti June 2025, *Tropicana Gold Mine Licence Amendment Supporting Document Mobile Paste Batch Plant*, Perth, Western Australia.

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

Licence Condition	Summary of Licence Holder's comment	Department's response
Condition 9, Table 3 – Paste Plant and Tailings Stockpile Area (Hardstand)	The draft infrastructure requirements state that the maximum height of the tailings stockpile is not to exceed 15m. The AGAA Licence application stated that the tailings stockpile height will be indicatively less than 15m high. The key aspect in relation to the tailings stockpile height and potential for dust generation is that the tailings stockpile will be below the height of the surrounding landforms, rather than be limited to below 15m high. AGAA propose to maintain the tailings stockpile height to be lower than the adjacent landforms. AGAA request that this requirement is amended to state that the tailings stockpile height will be below the height of the adjacent LEA waste landform and GM07 growth medium stockpile.	Requested change has been accepted. The Delegated Officer considers the change to the condition wording does not change the intent of the condition.
Condition 9, Table 3 – Paste Plant and Tailings Stockpile Area (Hardstand)	The draft infrastructure requirements state that "Dust suppression to be used on reclaimed stockpiled tailings to control dust emissions." AGAA requests that this requirement be amended to be clear that dust suppression will be from Water carts as outlined in the AGAA Licence Amendment application. i.e. "Dust Suppression from water carts to be used on reclaimed stockpiled tailings to control dust emissions".	Requested change has been accepted.
Condition 12, Table 4 – Paste Plant Hardstand area sump and pipeline	The current draft conditions require the daily inspection of the hardstand sump and pipeline. AGAA considers that the requirement to inspect the hardstand sump and pipeline on a daily basis does not reflect the risks posed to the environment by this infrastructure. The pipeline will only be used following very large rainfall events and is required to be bunded or double-sleeved as per Table 9. In addition the risk of a spill from this pipeline has been assessed as 'Low' by DWER due to the location of the pipeline entirely within the active mining area. The sump is expected to be	The requirement to inspect the pipeline daily has been removed as the delegated officer agrees that other controls such as bunding/double sleeved requirement adequality manages this risk event and is consistent with the low-risk rating. The requirement to inspect the sump daily has also been removed as the delegated officer has determined other conditioned controls adequately manages the risk of over

Licence Condition	Summary of Licence Holder's comment	Department's response
	dry for the majority of the time. AGAA requests that the requirement for the daily inspections of the pipeline and sumps to be removed.	topping i.e condition 9 (Table 3) requires the sump to have an adequate freeboard maintained and condition 29 (Table 9) requires the sump to be sized to contain runoff from a 72-hr 1% AEP storm event.
Condition 13	Formatting error in Condition 13.	Requested change has been accepted
Condition 13 – Table 5	The emission point height for the exhaust stacks 27 – 30 will be approximately 9.25m from ground to the centre of the exhaust outlet.	Requested change has been accepted
Condition 29, Table 9 – Paste Plant and Tailings Storage Area	The draft construction requirements for the Paste Plant and Tailings Storage Area currently state that "Paste plant hardstand area to be constructed of compacted clay and have a permeability of less than <10-8 m/s" AGAA currently intends that only the paste plant hardstand area underneath the Tailings Stockpile area will be constructed with a clay liner. The remainder of the hardstand area will not store tailings and not require the clay liner. The paste plant itself is located on a concrete slab. The requirement for a clay-lined sump with a permeability of <10-8 is not reflective of the risks to the receiving environment. The sump is located within a highly disturbed mining area and is located above the actively dewatered Boston Shaker underground operation and within the associated groundwater cone of depression. Groundwater quality is saline to hypersaline, with no other groundwater users within 100km of TGM. AGAA requests that: - DWER amend the construction requirements to remove the requirement for the sump to be lined with compacted clay and the associated permeability requirement. The requirement for a clay liner be amended to only require the clay liner to be constructed underneath the tailings stockpile area, not the entire paste plant hardstand footprint. i.e. Paste plant tailings stockpile area to be constructed of compacted clay.	Requested change has been accepted. The Delegated Officer confirms the inclusion of the clay lining of the sump was an error. The risk from operating the sump does not warrant additional regulatory controls.
Condition 29, Table 9 – Tropicana power station as generators A27 – A30	AGAA proposes to install gas generators with an 11 kV, 11-tier switchboard. This differs to the current draft construction requirement for an 11 kV, 9-tier switchboard. AGAA requests that the switchboard be amended to an 11 kV, 11-tier	Requested change has been accepted

Licence Condition	Summary of Licence Holder's comment	Department's response
	switchboard.	
Schedule 1 – Figure 2	AGAA has revised the map of point source emissions to air to include A27 – A30. Refer to attached 'Figure 2 – Map of point source emission to air'.	Requested change has been accepted
Schedule 1 - Figure 10	Figure 10 has been updated to ensure all paste plant and hardstand activities can occur within the defined location. The original Figure was provided as an indicative paste plant project location. Refer to the attached 'Revised Figure 10 – Location of Paste Plant hardstand'.	Requested change has been accepted
Schedule 1 - Figure 11	Figure 11 has been updated to ensure all paste plant and hardstand activities can occur within the defined location. Refer to the attached 'Revised Figure 11 - Paste Plant sump pipeline routes'.	Requested change has been accepted

Amendment Report	Summary of Licence Holder's comment	Department's response
Section 2.2.1	The switchboard design is now proposed to be an 11kV, 11-tier switchboard, not 9-tier as stated in the draft Amendment Report. AGAA requests that this element be amended to state "New 11kV, 11-tier switchboard c/w switch room".	Requested change has been accepted
	A design review for the power station upgrades has identified that the fault current limiter or reactor is not required. AGAA requests that the 'fault current limiter or reactor' be removed from the description for the new power station facility.	Requested change has been accepted
Section 2.2.2	AGAA propose some minor amendments to the following text: "Initially, the paste plant will be on a trial basis with the plant to create approximately 350,000 m3 of tailings paste ~~within~~ **for** the Boston Shaker	Requested change has been accepted

Amendment Report	Summary of Licence Holder's comment	Department's response
	underground mine. The location of the paste plant facility will be in a previously disturbed mine area, directly above the location of the underground ~~stope~~ **operation** where the paste will be applied."	
	AGAA request reference to the 'compacted clay liner hardstand' be amended to reflect that the compacted clay liner will only be constructed underneath the tailings stockpile area.	Requested change has been accepted
	The reference to the 'concrete' sump in the following sentence is incorrect. AGAA request that the word 'concrete' be removed as the hardstand surface water run-off sump will not be concrete. "The hardstand will drain into a purpose-built ~~concrete~~ sump with a capacity of approximately 8,500 m^3."	Requested change has been accepted
	The tailings stockpile is proposed to contain approximately 230,000 m^3, not "a maximum of 230,000 m^3" as per the current draft Licence Amendment Report. AGAA requests that the wording be amended to state 'approximately' in place of 'a maximum'.	Requested change has been accepted
Section 2.2.3	This section refers to the incorrect Licence L8676/1988/14. AGAA requests that the Licence number is amended to reflect the Sunrise Dam Gold Mine Licence number L8676/2012/1.	Requested change has been accepted
Figure 2	AGAA has updated Figure 10 from the draft Licence Amendment to provide a slightly larger footprint area within which to construct the paste plant and tailings stockpile area. The original Figure was provided in Licence Amendment application to provide an indicative paste plant location only. AGAA requests that Figure 2 in the draft Licence Amendment Report be updated to reflect the new Figure provided by AGAA. Please refer to the attached 'Revised Figure 10 – Location of Paste Plant hardstand'.	Requested change has been accepted
Table 2 – Dust	AGAA requests that the proposed control in relation to tailings moisture content is amended to state: "Tailings are expected to have a moisture context of approximately 15%."	Requested change has been accepted

Amendment Report	Summary of Licence Holder's comment	Department's response
	The AGAA Licence application stated that the tailings stockpile height will be indicatively less than 15m high. The key aspect in relation to the tailings stockpile height and potential for dust generation is that the tailings stockpile will be below the height of the surrounding landforms, rather than be limited to below 15m high. AGAA requests that this proposed control be amended to reflect a requirement to maintain the tailings stockpile height below that of the surrounding landforms (being the GM07 growth medium stockpile and LEA waste landform).	Requested change has been accepted
Table 2 – Contaminated stormwater	Table 2 currently lists a proposed control for Contaminated Stormwater as "Daily Inspections of the hardstand sump". Daily inspections of the hardstand sump were not proposed by AGAA, as this is not reflective of the risks to the receiving environment. For the majority of the paste plant operation, the sump will be dry. AGAA request that the requirement for daily inspections of the hardstand sump to be removed from Table 2.	Changes made as the licence holder did not suggest the inspection routine.
Table 3 – Groundwater	Groundwater levels approximately 20 mbgl were the pre-mining levels. The paste plant is located within the groundwater cone of depression above the actively dewatered Boston Shaker underground operation – current groundwater levels are greater than 20 mbgl due to existing mine dewatering.	Requested change has been accepted
Table 4 – Operation of the Paste Plant	AGAA requests that the proposed control in relation to tailings moisture content is amended to state: "Tailings are expected to have a moisture context of approximately 15%."	Requested change has been accepted