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Application for Works Approval

Part V Division 3 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Works Approval Number	W2945/2025/1
Applicant	Zeus Mining Pty Ltd
ACN	113 854 596
File number	APP-0026818
Premises	Garden Gulley Project
	Legal description:
	Mining tenements M51/886 and Part of M51/889, L51/138 and L51/139
	MEEKATHARRA WA 6642
	As defined by the premises maps attached to the issued works approval
Date of report	04 June 2025
Decision	Works approval granted

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1. **Decision summary**

This decision report documents the assessment of potential risks to the environment from emissions and discharges during the construction and operation of the Garden Gully Project (the 'premises'). As a result of this assessment, works approval W2945/2025/1 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 and overview of premises

On 16 December 2024, Zeus Mining Pty Ltd (applicant) submitted an application for a works approval to the department under section 54 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

The application proposes construction works relating to crushing and screening and mine dewatering infrastructure at the premises, which is about 15 km north of Meekatharra. The applicant has also requested to operate the proposed infrastructure under time-limited operations (TLO) and advised that environmental commissioning is not required.

The works will support the development of the Crown Prince deposit, a new gold zone at the greenfield Garden Gully Project, which is wholly owned by New Murchison Gold Limited. The applicant is a subsidiary of Red Dragon Mines Pty Ltd, which is a subsidiary of New Murchison Gold Limited.

The premises relates to the categories 6 and 12 and assessed produced or design capacity under Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (EP Regulations) which are defined in works approval W2945/2025/1. 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 2020a) are outlined in works approval W2945/2025/1.

2.2.1 Construction works

Category 6 mine dewatering infrastructure

The proposed mine dewatering infrastructure will require installation of electro-submersible pumps and diesel generators to pump water from in-pit sumps in West and East Pit. A pipeline will be constructed to transfer water from these pits to a new turkey's nest storage pond to the south of the pits. From the turkey's nest two overland multiple polyethylene pipelines (PN10) will be constructed to proposed discharge points at two historic open mine pits (Five Mile Well and Sabbath pits). The pipeline to Five Mile Well Pit will be 225 mm in diameter and extend approximately 12.5 km while the pipeline to Sabbath pit will be 200 mm and about 7.4 km. The pipelines will be laid loose on the ground and bunded to prevent damage and movement.

The proposed design capacity of the dewatering infrastructure is 3,700 m³ dewater discharged per day up to a maximum of 1,400,000 kL per annum. The pits are projected to have the capacity to store water for approximately the first 700 days of mining at the predicted dewatering rates of around 3,700 m³ per day, if not longer with seepage loss. A flow meter will be installed at the in-pit sumps to enable abstracted water volumes to be recorded. The pipeline fabrication, installation and testing will comply with Australian Standards.

Category 12 crushing and screening plant

The mobile crushing and sampling plant will comprise a track mounted, two-stage mobile unit (jaw

and cone crushers), screen and automatic sampler. The primary jaw crusher, secondary cone crusher and screen each have a maximum ore processing rate of 400 tonnes per hour and are fitted with hose and spray bars and a diesel water pump.

A 2.11 ha run of mine (ROM) pad will be built to stockpile up to 50,000 tonnes of excavated ore. The ROM pad will be constructed using waste from the pit, covered with a sheet of low-grade ore material with similar chemical characteristics to ore sourced from the mine pits, which according to the applicant is non-fibrous, non-radioactive and non-acid forming (NAF). The ROM will be sized and built to simplify the loading requirements, and the ultimate height will be approximately 5 m to 7 m dependent on ground level.

2.2.2 Dewatering operations

As detailed in section 2.2.1, the applicant is proposing to dewater two open pits (West Pit and East Pit) to enable for safe mining below the current water table. Abstraction from West and East pit will be in accordance with requirements of a Groundwater Licence application submitted to the department concurrently with this application.

Water from pit dewatering will be used for dust suppression in the mining area and on the haul road, with surplus water discharged to the existing Five Mile Well and Sabbath pits. Five Mile Well pit has a capacity of 1,200,000 m³ and Sabbath pit has a capacity of 510,000 m³. The applicant projects that the pits will have the capacity to store water for approximately the first 700 days of mining at the predicted dewatering rates of around 3,700 m³ per day, if not longer with seepage losses from the pits. The final mine voids are expected to become permanent groundwater sinks. However, for East Pit, there is a possibility that the lake could act as a flow-through feature, directing water towards West Pit. Water in the pit lakes will gradually increase in salinity and there should be no seepage from the pit lakes back into the surrounding groundwater (Rockwater 2024).

A summary of water quality data for Five Mile Well pit indicates that salinity within the pit lake has been variable, peaking at 5,600 mg/L total dissolved solids (TDS) in March 2019, before falling again during, and immediately following, the latest phase of mining to 1,400 mg/L TDS. Arsenic concentration within Five Mile Well pit was also variable, ranging from 0.007 to 0.14 mg/L with a pH between 8.1 to 9.01.

Water samples collected from Sabbath Pit in March and October 2024 had a salinity of 1,300 mg/L TDS, with a pH of 8.8 and arsenic concentration of 0.009 and 0.012 mg/L. Water in both pits has elevated concentrations of arsenic, which the applicant states is consistent with previous water quality results for the local area.

The Delegated Officer sought advice from the department's Mid-west Gascoyne Regional Planning Branch, who advised that they did not identify any concerns relating to the discharge of water to Five Mile Well Pit during their review of the applicant's Mining Proposal and Mine Closure Plan (ID 500080). However, the Regional Planning Branch recommended that a groundwater operating strategy (GWOS) be developed by the applicant and submitted to the department for review to support the applicant's groundwater abstraction licence application. The GWOS must focus on managing impacts from dewatering and should include triggers to mitigate potential impacts from discharging mine pit water to Five Mile Well and Sabbath pits.

The department's Regional Planning Branch advised that their hydrogeology experts considered it unlikely that the mining proposal (including discharge) would impact the Meekatharra Water Reserve, given the mine site is down gradient from the water reserve. However, it was recommended that a deep monitoring bore be installed to monitor any potential impacts from drawdown during the operational phase of the project.

2.2.3 Crushing and screening operations

Ore will be loaded from pits into haul trucks via excavators and delivered to stockpiles at the run of mine (ROM) pad. Ore will be reclaimed from these stockpiles using a front-end loader and fed to the adjacent crushing circuit (described in section 2.2.1), which will operate continuously for 12 hours

per day, 7 days a week across 365 days a year. The nominated production rate will be 1.5 million tonnes over a three-year mine life. Crushed ore will be delivered to the product stockpile.

The level of crushed ore in the primary crusher chamber is to be controlled by an apron feeder which would discharge crushed ore onto the primary crusher discharge conveyor, which transfers ore to the secondary crusher. The secondary crusher discharge conveyor stacks ore onto the product stockpiles. The discharge conveyor ore stream travels over a weightometer and is sampled using an automatic cutter sampler, operating at predetermined intervals, to produce a representative sample for a defined period. Ore will be collected from the product stockpiles and transported to third party owned processing plant for treatment. The initial destination will be the Bluebird plant south of Meekatharra.

Raw water sprays are to be fitted at the head of the conveyor for dust suppression prior to discharging onto the ore stockpiles. The mobile crusher is piped for dust suppression and equipped with spray bars.

The plant is proposed to be located on a high point within the mining lease. A settlement pond is proposed to be located within the northwest corner of the ROM pad. Potential stormwater runoff from the crushing plant site will report to this settlement pond via toe drains which will be installed along the northern border of the plant area, downstream of stockpiles and crushing operations. However, any water that does manage to leave the area will be intercepted by the internal haul road located directly downstream and to the north of the plant area, preventing it from reaching ephemeral watercourses. An additional settling pond is located to the north of the proposed constructed diversion channel running north-south across the project tenement which will limit the potential for sediment run-off outside of the land disturbance footprint, with non-contact water diverted through minor surface drainages to preserve the natural overland flow path.

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 2020a).

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 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.

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Construction			
Dust	Construction of ROM pad Installation of mobile crushing and screening plant	Air / windborne pathway, deposition on leaves	 Watering exposed areas from a water cart

Table 1: Proposed applicant controls

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
	Construction of new pipelines from West and East pits to discharges locations (Five Mile Well Pit and Sabbath Pit)		
Sediment- laden or contaminated stormwater	Rainfall events causing stormwater interaction with chemicals, fuels or spilled material in construction areas	Runoff resulting in direct contact with vegetation or discharge into ephemeral creek lines	No controls proposed.
Operation			
Dust	Screening and crushing ore	Air/windborne pathway, deposition	 Watering exposed areas from a water cart or with fixed sprays on plant as required
	Unloading and loading of ore or crushed and screened ore using front end loaders	Unleaves	 During high winds, mobile crushing and sampling activities would be restricted if risk-based assessment measures determine that dust cannot be adequately controlled
	ROM pad stockpiles and produce stockpiles		 The crushing unit fitted with water sprays
	Other vehicle movements		
Sediment- laden or contaminated stormwater	Rainfall events causing stormwater interaction with chemicals, fuels or spilled material in	Runoff resulting in direct contact with vegetation or discharge into ephemeral creek	 Drainage infrastructure and/or surface water diversions would be constructed to ensure natural flow paths are maintained where possible.
	crushing and screening area	lines	 Mobile crushing and sampling operation stockpiles would be located away or protected from stormwater flows, minimising potential losses via erosion and sedimentation.
Abstracted mine pit water	Leaks in mine dewater transfer	Direct discharge to land and contact	Pipeline is contained within an earthen bund
(brackish and slightly alkaline)	Pipelines from West Pit and East Pit to discharge locations	with vegetation	 Pipeline fitted with leak detection instrumentation and flow meters
	at Sabbath Pit and Five Mile Well Pit Leaks in mine dewater storage facilities (Turkeys nests)		 Scour pits, each of 320 m³ capacity will be constructed along both Five Mile Well and Sabbath pit pipelines at isolation points to allow direction of spills to areas where it could be recovered for collection in the advent of pipe failure or leaks Level control monitor fitted to pump

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
			located within turkeys nest
			Turkeys nest lined with compacted clay to minimise seepage
	Seepage of mine dewater discharged into Sabbath Pit and Five Mile Well Pit through base and walls	Migration of seepage through soil and groundwater, potentially resulting in mounding and impacted groundwater interaction with vegetation root zone	No controls proposed.
	Overtopping of mine dewater from Sabbath Pit and Five Mile Well Pit	Overland runoff discharging into ephemeral creek lines or areas of native vegetation	 Pits will be managed with adequate freeboard to ensure containment of a 1 in 100-year rainfall event over 72 hours.

3.1.2 Receptors

In accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessment* (DWER 2020a), 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 below provides a summary of potential environmental receptors that may be impacted as a result of activities upon or emission and discharges from the prescribed premises (*Guideline: Environmental Siting* (DWER 2020b)).

Environmental receptors	Distance from prescribed activity	
Native vegetation A Botanica survey (2024) identified 80 flora taxa, with the most diverse families being Fabacae (17 species).	Seven vegetation communities have been mapped within the premises boundary, with native vegetation present within and surround the proposed construction and operational areas.	
Conservation significant flora One Priority 1 species, <i>Grevillea</i> <i>inconspicua</i> , was identified within the premises boundary on M 51/886 during a Botanica 2024 survey. The survey team observed 30 individual plants growing within a major drainage line.	Adjacent to proposed ROM pad and crushing and screening operations, along a dry drainage line.	
Underlying groundwater (non-potable purposes) Groundwater quality is marginal to	Standing water levels are about 10 metres below ground level (m bgl) (about 475 m Australian Height Datum) across the premises, based on measurements taken at on-site	

Table 2.	Consitive	anvironmentel	rocontoro	and distan	an from	nrocaribod	o otivity
i able z.	Sensitive	environmentai	receptors	anu uistan	ce nom	prescribed	activity

out 1 km to the east of the Five Mile Well Pit. s receptor has been screened out of the assessment en the separation distance and that it is up-hydraulic dient to Five Mile Well Pit.
e ephemeral Garden Gulley Creek runs west-southwest nediately to the north of the premises boundary where er abstraction will be undertaken. Several ephemeral inage lines run through the premises that drains into rden Gulley Creek, which drains into Yalgar River.
e two nearest sites (Object ID 318 and Object ID 3721) more than 1.2 km from the premises boundary according he Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)' layer in atial Viewer. ese sites are traditional structure/artifacts and have

3.2 Risk ratings

Risk ratings have been assessed in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020a) for each identified emission source and considers 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 works approval 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.

Works approval W2945/2025/1 that accompanies this decision report authorises construction and a TLO period. The conditions in the issued works approval, as outlined in Table 3 have been determined in accordance with *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions* (DER 2015).

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

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Table 3. Risk assessment of	notential emissions an	a discharges from the	nremises during	n construction and (operation
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Risk events		Risk rating ¹	•					
Sources / activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Applicant controls	C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant controls sufficient?	Conditions ² of works approval	Jus
Construction				1	1	1		
Construction of ROM pad Installation of mobile crushing and screening plant	Dust	Pathway: Air/windborne pathway, deposition on leaves Impact: Death or degraded health of nearby vegetation	Native vegetation including P1 flora	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely Low Risk	Y	Condition 1 – Construction requirements	N/A
Stormwater interaction with spilled chemicals, fuels or other substances in construction areas	Sediment-laden / contaminated stormwater	Pathway: Runoff resulting in direct contact with vegetation or discharge into ephemeral creek lines Impact: Death or degraded health of nearby vegetation	Native vegetation including P1 flora	None proposed	C = Slight L = Unlikely Low Risk	Y	N/A	N/A
Construction of new pipelines from West and East pits to discharge locations (Five Mile Well Pit and Sabbath Pit)	Dust	Pathway: Air/windborne pathway, deposition on leaves Impact: Death or degraded health of nearby vegetation	Native vegetation including P1 flora	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely Low Risk	Y	Condition 1 – Construction requirements	N/A
Operation (including time	e-limited-operations	operations)			1	1		
Screening and crushing ore Unloading and loading of ore or crushed and screened ore using front end loaders ROM pad stockpiles and produce stockpiles Other vehicle movements	Dust	Pathway: Air/windborne pathway, deposition on leaves Impact: Death or degraded health of nearby vegetation	Native vegetation including P1 flora	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely Medium Risk	N	Condition 1 – Construction requirements <u>Condition 6 –</u> <u>Operational</u> <u>requirements, including</u> <u>ceasing crushing and</u> <u>screening activities if</u> <u>visible dust generated</u> <u>by this activity is</u> <u>observed depositing</u> <u>onto native vegetation</u>	The D mediu place activit asses (not c being site-s Cateo by cru native desig applic of imp
Stormwater interaction with spilled chemicals, fuels or other substances in crushing and screening area	Sediment-laden stormwater	Pathway: Runoff resulting in direct contact with vegetation or discharge into ephemeral creek lines Impact: Death or degraded health of nearby vegetation	Native vegetation including P1 flora	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely Low Risk	Y	Condition 1 – Construction design requirements	N/A
Leaks in mine dewater	Abstracted mine	Pathway: Direct	Native vegetation	Refer to	C = Slight	Y	Condition 1 –	N/A



Risk events					Risk rating ¹	Applicant			
	Sources / activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Applicant controls	C = consequence L = likelihood	controls sufficient?	Conditions ² of works approval	Just
	transfer pipelines from West Pit and East Pit to discharge locations at Sabbath Pit and Five Mile Well Pit	pit water (brackish and slightly alkaline)	discharge to land and contact with vegetation Impact: Death or degraded health of nearby vegetation		Section 3.1	L = Unlikely Low Risk		Construction design requirements Condition 6 – Pipeline operational requirements	
	Leaks or overtopping at mine dewater storage facility (Turkeys nests)	Abstracted mine pit water (brackish and slightly alkaline)	Pathway: Direct discharge to land and contact with vegetation, or seepage interaction with vegetation root zone Impact: Death or degraded health of nearby vegetation	Native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely Low Risk	Y	Condition 1 – Construction design requirements	N/A
	Seepage of mine dewater discharged into Sabbath Pit and Five Mile Well Pit through base and walls	Abstracted mine pit water (brackish and slightly alkaline)	Pathway: Migration of seepage through soil and groundwater, potentially resulting in mounding and impacted groundwater interaction with vegetation root zone Impact: Death or degraded health of nearby vegetation	Native vegetation	None proposed	C = Moderate L = Unlikely Medium Risk	Y	<u>Condition 6 – Minimum</u> <u>freeboard requirement</u> within receiving pits <u>Condition 8 –</u> <u>Monitoring dewater</u> <u>discharge into Five Mile</u> <u>Well and Sabbath pits</u>	The De impact depth compa lake qu TLO. H seepag longer freebo ensure m BGL unders rises a The De will be environ GWOS licence 1914. Monito to Five in the specifi
	Overtopping of mine dewater from Sabbath Pit and Five Mile Well Pit	Abstracted mine pit water (brackish and slightly alkaline)	Pathway: Overland runoff discharging into ephemeral creek lines or areas of native vegetation Impact: Death or degraded health of nearby vegetation	Native vegetation	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Rare Low Risk	Y	N/A	N/A The m capaci seepaci period consid consid contro operat contro

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

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

tification for additional regulatory controls

Delegated Officer considers the potential for et during TLO to be unlikely given the current to groundwater, capacity in the receiving pits, arable discharge water quality to receiving pit quality, and limited operational period during However, in considering the potential for age and groundwater mounding during the r operational phase of the project, a 6 m bard has been specified for the receiving pits to re groundwater does not rise to within around 6 L. Groundwater mounding is generally stood to impact the vegetation root zone if it above 4 m BGL.

Delegated Officer also notes that the applicant e required to manage potential impacts to the onment from discharging dewater through the PS required to support the applicant's section 5C are under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act*

oring of water volumes, TDS and pH discharged e Mile Well and Sabbath pits has been specified works approval to validate and monitor arge water quality during the TLO period. board monitoring is also required to support cement of the minimum freeboard requirement fied for both pits.

hine pits receiving dewater discharge have sity for at least 700 days, if not longer due to age loss. This timeframe exceeds the TLO d of 180 days. Therefore, the Delegated Officer ders the risk to be low and no freeboard or other ols are necessary during the time-limited tion period. The long-term risk and potential ols will be review during the licence assessment.

4. Consultation

Table 4 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	None received	N/A
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions advised of proposal (14 March 2025)	Comment received 31 March 2025: A native vegetation clearing permit (CPS 10902/1) for the associated proposal was granted by the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety on 6 March 2025. The clearing permit was supported by a reconnaissance flora survey, which identified the presence of Priority 4 flora <i>Grevillea</i> <i>inconspicua</i> , but did not determine the extent of the local population. Without a targeted survey for the species, DBCA is unable to determine the impacts of the construction and operation of crushing and screening infrastructure on <i>G. inconspicua</i> ; however, the risk to the conservation of the species is likely low.	The risk assessment in section 3.2 considered the potential for impact on native vegetation, including the local population of Priority 4 flora <i>Grevillea inconspicua</i> , from fugitive dust emissions generated by the proposed crushing and screening operations (refer to Table 3). Applicant proposed construction and operational controls have been applied to mitigate the risk of impact to an acceptable level, including fitting the mobile crushing and screening plant with spray bars for dust suppression.
Applicant was Refer to Appendix 1 provided with draft documents on 15 May 2025.		Refer to Appendix 1

5. Conclusion

Based on the assessment in this decision report, the Delegated Officer has determined that a works approval will be granted, subject to conditions commensurate with the determined controls and necessary for administration and reporting requirements.

The Delegated Officer understands that the long-term discharge of mine dewater to Five Mile Well Pit beyond the TLO period specified in this works approval is proposed to be regulated under Licence L4496/1988/11 held by Big Bell Gold Operations Pty Ltd. An amendment to Licence L4496/1988/11 for this activity was submitted to the department on 4 April 2025 and is currently under assessment.

References

- 1. Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2015, *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*, Perth, Western Australia.
- 2. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020a, *Guideline: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia.

- 3. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020b, *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
- 4. Rockwater 2024, *Garden Gully Project Hydrological and Hydrogeological Assessment*. Report for Ora Gold Pty Ltd, March 2024.

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

Condition	Summary of applicant's comment	Department's response
1 and 6	As a result of advice from the contractor tendering process, NMG have been advised that the pipeline diameter will need to be increased from 160 mm (PN10) to 200 mm (PN10) on the Sabbath route and 225 mm (PN10) on the Five Mile Well route. No changes to design capacity or volumes discharged area proposed	The pipeline diameter construction requirements have been amended accordingly.
1 and 6	As a result of recent heritage surveys the ROM pad location will have to be adjusted. The new location will be approximately in the same area as currently proposed however the final location is pending further consultation with Indigenous stakeholders. NMG will maintain existing controls to ensure stormwater runoff is managed including toe drains and settlement pond to capture stormwater runoff from the ROM to prevent any runoff from reaching ephemeral watercourses. An additional settling pond is located to the north of the proposed constructed diversion channel running north-south across the project tenement which will limit the potential for sediment run-off outside of the land disturbance footprint, with non-contact water diverted through minor surface drainages to preserve the natural overland flow path. The final location of the ROM and stormwater controls will be confirmed with compliance reporting required under the Work Approval.	The Delegated Officer requested a revised figure displaying the full extent of the indicative Category 12 infrastructure (inclusive of ROM pad, product stockpiles and drainage infrastructure) which provides some flexibility to the final ROM location. This change did not result in any amendments to the proposed emission controls for Category 12 infrastructure.
N/A	As a result of additional groundwater analysis undertaken by Rockwater during a pumping test post submission of the Works Approval, the range of TDS is groundwater has increased marginally from between 1,620 to 1,800 TDS to 1,620 to 5,420 TDS. This range is similar to recorded TDS within Sabbath and Five Mile Well pits. No change to the range of pH has been recorded. Groundwater TDS is likely fluctuate during dewatering and additional data will be provided to DWER as part of compliance reporting required under the Work Approval.	Noted. Following review of the latest TDS measurements in groundwater, the Delegated Officer does not consider there to be any change to the assessed risk of dewater discharge to the receiving pits.