



Application for Licence Amendment

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

Licence Number	L4328/1989/10
Licence Holder	MARBL Lithium Operations Pty Ltd
ACN	637 077 608
File Number	DER2013/001044-1
Premises	<p>Wodgina Operations</p> <p>M45/49, M45/50, M45/254, M45/353, M45/365, M45/381, M45/382, M45/383, M45/886, M45/887, M45/888, M45/950, M45/923, M45/924, M45/925, M45/949, M45/1188, M45/1252, G45/290, G45/291 and G45/321</p> <p>MARBLE BAR WA 6760</p> <p>As defined by the Premises map attached to the Revised Licence</p>
Date of Report	21 October 2022
Decision	Revised licence granted

A/MANAGER, RESOURCE INDUSTRIES

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

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1. Decision summary

Licence L4328/1989/10 is held by MARBL Lithium Operations Pty Ltd (Licence Holder) for the Wodgina Operations (the Premises), located approximately 80 km south of the town of Port Hedland.

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 L4328/1989/10 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

On 25 August 2022, the Licence Holder submitted an application (MARBL 2022a) to the department to amend Licence L4328/1989/10 under section 59 and 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

This amendment is for the operation of a dry stack tailings plant with the disposal of dry stack tailings via co-mingling with mine over-burden waste into the Eastern Waste Landform (EWL) at the Premises.

The licensing process under Part V Division 3 of the EP Act allows for the regulation of emissions and discharges associated with 'primary activities' (Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (EP Regulations)) and immediately associated activities. The co-disposal of dry stack tailings and mine over-burden waste in the EWL is considered by the department to be 'tailings' and therefore the on-site disposal of this material would trigger category 5 under Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations.

2.2.1 Dry stack tailings plant and co-mingled tailings disposal into the EWL

The Licence Holder proposes to generate a coarse reject tailings stream through the operations process. Tailings generated by the existing beneficiation plants on the Premises will be separated into two streams:

1. A dry tailings stream; and
2. A wet (fine) tailings stream.

For separation of the combined tailings stream, the tailings are first pumped from the tailings thickener to a hopper, and thereafter to the desliming cyclone, which separates the fine (wet) tailings from the dry tailings fraction. The fine (wet) tailings are then sent to a hopper before being pumped back to the tailings thickener and disposed to the existing Tailings Storage Facility 3 Extension (TSF3E).

The coarse tailings fraction is then directed to the dewatering screen, where water is removed to generate the dry tailings stream (20% moisture content). The water removed by the dewatering screen is fed back to a fine (wet) tailings hopper and then pumped back to the tailings thickener for final disposal to TSF3E.

The dry tailings stream is then sent via a standard conveyor unit to the dry tailings load out

pad.

The dry stack tailings plant infrastructure relevant to this application comprises the following key components (as shown in Figure 1):

- Conveyor and radial stacker; and
- Dry tailings load-out pad (0.37 ha), with a maximum stockpile capacity of 10,000 m³.

The final stage of the process will involve the stockpiled dry tailings loaded by front-end loader onto haul trucks for disposal at the EWL dry stack tailings disposal area – as shown in Figure 2.

On average 125,000 m³ of dry stack tailings will be co-mingled into the EWL monthly, representing 10-13% of the total waste volume.

The operation of the dry stack tailings plant and co-mingled disposal into the EWL does not increase the approved category 5 design capacity of 8.5 million tonnes per annual period under the existing licence.

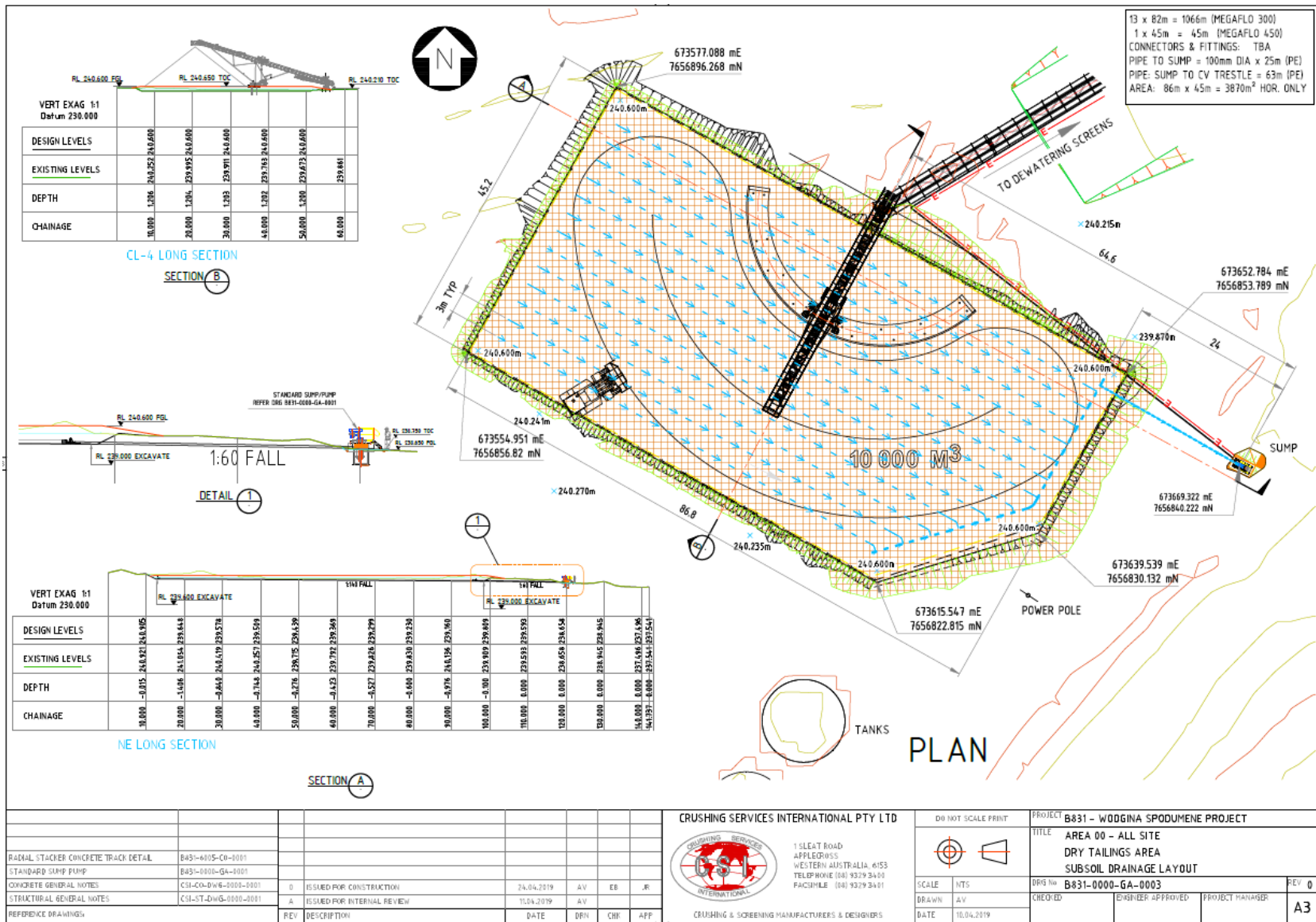


Figure 1: Dry Tailings Load Out Area

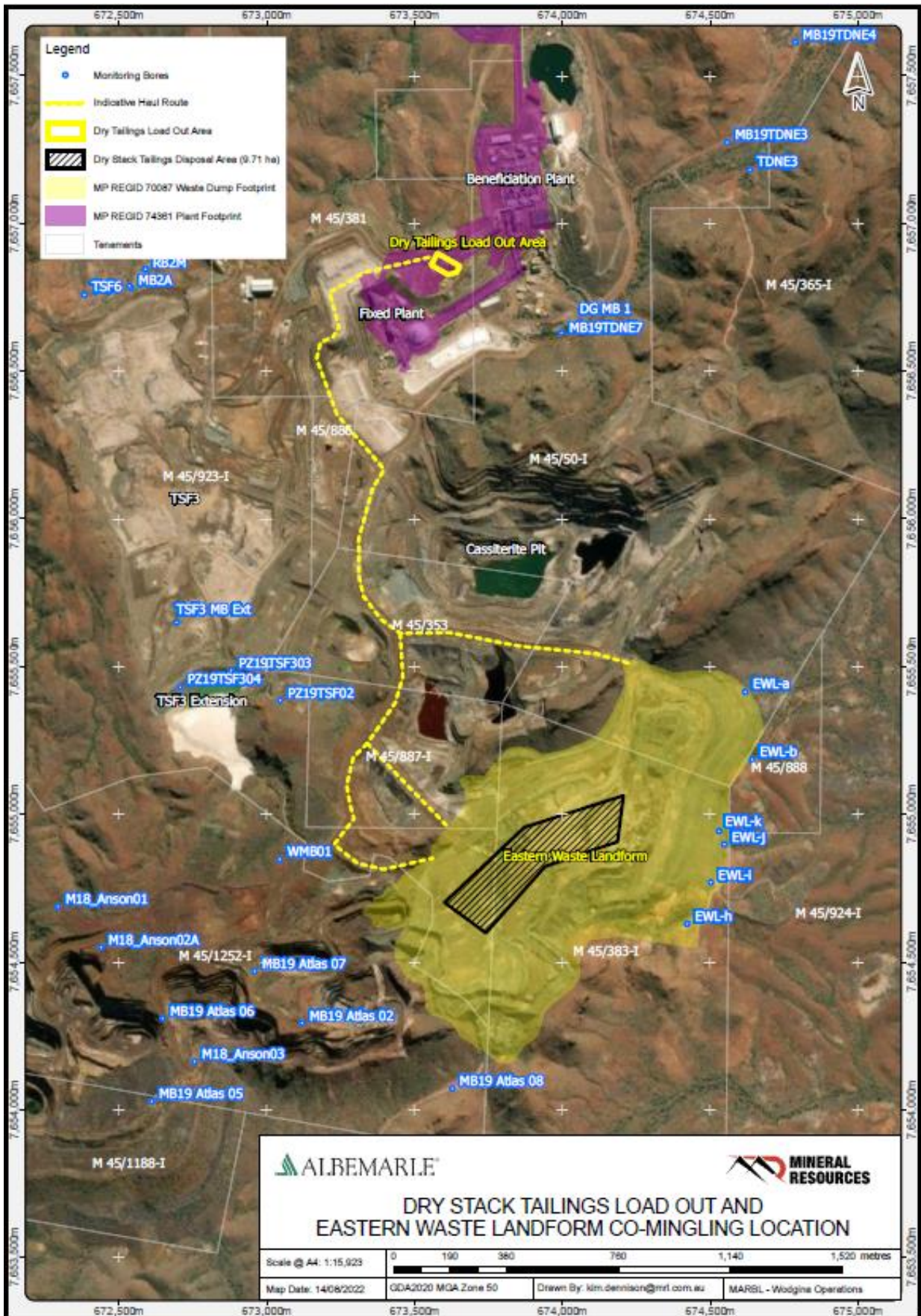


Figure 2: EWL – Dry Stack Tailings Disposal Area

2.2.2 Tailings geochemical assessment

MBS Environmental (MBS) undertook in 2019 a full geochemical assessment of 93 production tailings samples (produced by Train 1 beneficiation plant), comprising of 31 samples each of the following tailings streams:

- Total 'combined' tailings (100% production stream).
- Dry/coarse tailings (64% production stream).
- Wet/fine tailings (36% production stream).

Geochemical assessment methods included Australian Standard Leachate Procedure (ASLP) testing under water and acetic acid conditions as well as US EPA Leachate Environmental Assessment Framework (LEAF) testing Methods 1313 (pH dependence) and 1314 (solid liquid ratio variation) to establish the potential release of solutes over time (versus static leaches).

As this amendment relates to the disposal of the dry/coarse tailings stream into the EWL the main points as summarised by MBS regarding this stream are provided below:

- Dry/coarse tailings had neither acid producing nor neutralizing capability.
- The dry/coarse tailings stream was classified as non-acid forming (NAF), with a sub-classification of 'barren'.
- Despite geochemical enrichment in beryllium, bismuth (some samples), caesium, tin and thallium, corresponding water soluble concentrations were very low and as such, tailings do not pose a significant risk to the surrounding environment. Lithium (as expected) was enriched in all tailings samples.
- Dry/coarse tailings having a larger particle size and smaller surface area and exhibited lower concentrations of soluble species under all leaching conditions. While acidic conditions again increased solubility of fluoride, aluminium, lithium, phosphorus and thallium as for other streams, it required very strongly acidic conditions of pH 2 or less for concentrations in 1:10 leachates of aluminium and fluoride to exceed livestock drinking water guidelines which are not expected under any conditions in the field (including any contact/interaction with potentially acid forming (PAF) waste rock in an encapsulated design within the EWL).
- Based on particle sizing data, the dry/coarse tailings stream has a minor potential for dust generation under strong wind conditions; however the very fine fraction (less than 10 µm) comprises approximately 2% of these tailings by volume (i.e. low) and hence significant dust effects would not be expected.
- No net seepage is expected to occur for the dry/coarse tailings stream, as this material is proposed to be deposited in a co-disposal fashion within the EWL). Any contact with minor acidic material in the EWL or elsewhere will also have no significant effect on potential for mobilisation of species from the dry/coarse tailings.

2.2.3 PAF waste management strategy

O'Kane Consultants Pty Ltd supported the development of a PAF waste management strategy for the EWL at the Premises. The EWL must provide for long-term disposal of PAF, NAF and coarse, dry tailings wastes. The management/placement of which will be important to manage risk of acid and metalliferous drainage (AMD).

The primary advantage of tailings disposal in waste rock is the potential for limiting oxygen ingress into PAF material through filling of waste rock voids, reducing air permeability and therefore limiting potential acid generation (MARBL 2022a).

It is stated (MARBL 2022a) that “over time, settlement of the co-disposed tailings into the NAF voids is expected to cause some differential settlement in lifts where tailings are present. The exclusion of tailings in the top lift of the EWL, will therefore be required to ensure that low points and preferential flowpaths for surface water infiltration are prevented in the final cover system of the EWL.”

2.3 Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS)

The application was referred to DMIRS for advice to assist with avoiding regulatory duplication and for an assessment of the design of the EWL regarding stability and closure plan.

The following comments were provided (DMIRS 2022):

- The latest approved Mining Proposal containing the Eastern Waste Rock Dump (EWRD) is registration ID: 70087 which regulates the design of the waste rock dump and PAF cells to minimise the likelihood of AMD.
- DMIRS is currently assessing a Small Operations Mining Proposal to allow the comingling of tailings within the EWRD (Registration ID: 113388). This Mining Proposal addresses the location of the tailings deposition and quantity of tailings. Conditions recommended to be imposed with the Mining Proposal are:
 - Within the EWRD, no tailings are to be placed within 10 m of the landform’s final embankments or underneath an embankment slope.
 - All reasonable measures will be taken to construct tailings storage, vat leach or heap leach facilities in a manner to prevent discharges from the facility to the environment.
- A site wide Mining Proposal (Registration ID: 113904) has been submitted to DMIRS and will incorporate all site activities and a three year mine plan into one proposal as well as moving the site towards risk and outcomes based regulation.

DMIRS 2022 also states that “DMIRS has reviewed the geotechnical aspects of the proposal and does not have any concerns with the stability of the EWRD as a result of the tailings deposition.”

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 1 below. Table 1 also details the proposed control measures the Licence Holder has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Table 1: Licence Holder controls

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Dust	Operation of the dry stack tailings plant (conveyor and stacker) and dry tailings load out area (stockpiles)	Air/windborne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust suppression via water carts. Tailings will have an average 18% moisture. If the dry stack tails are to be left on the pad for an extended period of time, the material will be tarped or sprayed with water to limit dust generation.
Seepage with soluble metals/ metalloids		Direct discharges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dry tailings load out area is concrete banded. Dry tailings load out area contains an under drainage network that reports to a sump before draining back to the processing plant where it is returned to the processing circuit.
Contaminated stormwater		Discharges to land via overland runoff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stockpile fluids and stormwater drain to a run-off sump and are pumped to the dry tailings area sump.
Seepage with soluble metals/ metalloids	Deposition of dry stack tailings to EWL (co-mingled with mine waste)	Infiltration through underlying soils to groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dry stack tailings will be deposited in the centre of the EWL. Existing monitoring network (six monitoring bores) to the east of the EWL footprint.
PAF wastes and AMD		Surface water	<p>Refer to Figure 3 below for the EWL waste placement strategy.</p> <p><i>MARBL 2022a</i> states the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placement of dry stack tailings in the EWL will ensure it is more than 10 m for final rehabbed batters and has a further 10 m of NAF rock cover. Contact surface water runoff from active PAF waste areas during operations will be retained on the landform by PAF cell-bunding to prevent potential AMD as surface water runoff. Cover system to comprise a 2 m thick interim cover of PAF cells and a final 5 m thick NAF cover at final closure. Basal layer of NAF material will be constructed on the natural surface to limit the contact of baseflow with PAF waste. The NAF basal layer is to be constructed to fill local depressions / drainage lines and form a free draining, competent pad for PAF deposition. The current design (REGID 70087) includes 5 m+ of NAF waste, and located substantially above the maximum flood level of the southern drainage line.

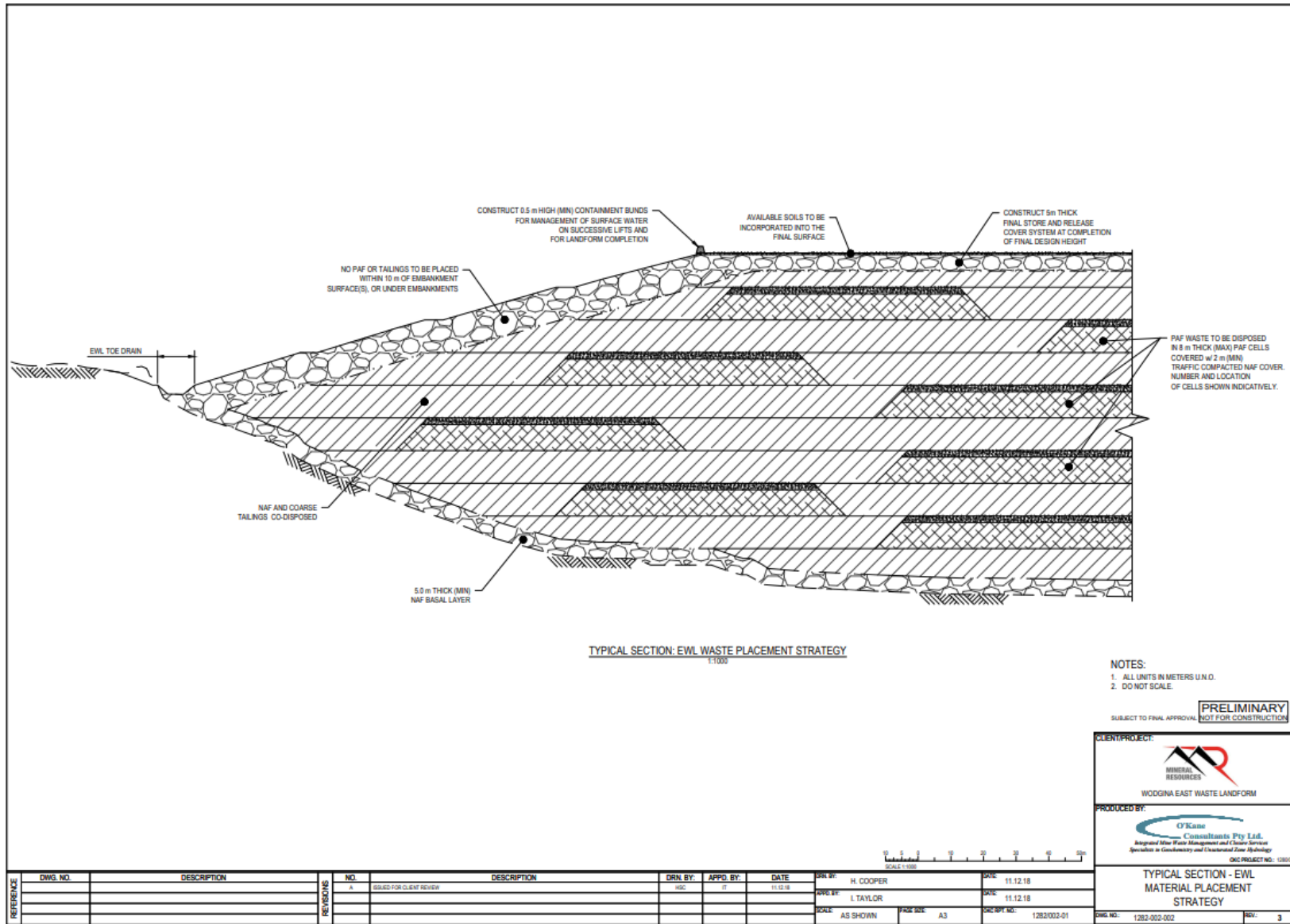


Figure 3: EWL Waste Placement Strategy

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 2 below provides a summary of potential human and environmental receptors that may be impacted as a result of activities upon or emission and discharges from the prescribed premises (*Guideline: Environmental siting* (DWER 2020)).

Table 2: Sensitive human and environmental receptors and distance from prescribed activity

Human receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Pilgangoora Village (not operated by the Licence Holder)	Approximately 8 km from the EWL
Environmental receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Groundwater	<p>The premises is located within the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (RIWI Act) Proclaimed Pilbara Groundwater and Surface Water Areas.</p> <p>No stock bores are in close proximity. The closest bore that is for camp use is under groundwater licence GWL184329 (Pilgangoora Operations Pty Ltd). This bore is located more than 9 km from the EWL.</p> <p>Depth to groundwater varies (3 – 245 mbgl) across the Premises as a result of major faulting and fractured rock aquifers being interspersed with impermeable bedrock.</p>
Major watercourses/ waterbodies	<p>As currently designed, the EWL footprint is situated over the headwaters over various local ephemeral drainage lines that flow to the Turner River West. It is also located 50-150 m from the centreline of the 'southern drainage line' traversing pas the south of the EWL.</p> <p>No permanent surface water flows exist within premises boundary although small pools may occur.</p> <p>All ephemeral surface drainage at the Premises essentially flows in a northerly direction.</p>
Threatened/ Priority Flora	There is Priority 3 flora located within the Premises.
Threatened/ Priority Fauna	Numerous Threatened and Priority Fauna are located within the premises boundary.

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 3.

The Revised Licence L4328/1989/10 that accompanies this Amendment Report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the Premises.

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

Table 3. Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the Premises during operation

Risk 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				
Operation								
Operation of dry stack tailings plant (conveyor and stacker); and dry tailings load out area (stockpiles)	Dust from product handling Dust lift-off from stockpiles	Air/ windborne pathway causing adverse impacts on vegetation	Native vegetation Priority Flora	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely Low Risk	Y	Condition 8 Condition 9 The general provisions of the EP Act with respect to causing pollution and environmental harm also apply.	Inclusion of the dry stack tailings plant to condition 8 to ensure that the infrastructure is maintained and operated in good working order. Inclusion of the dry tailings load out area to condition 9 to ensure that dust suppression is used on the stockpiles as required; and that the underdrainage network is maintained as specified.
	Seepage with soluble metals/ metalloids	Direct discharges and infiltration through soils to groundwater	Underlying soils and groundwater	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely Medium Risk	Y	Condition 8 Condition 9	
	Contaminated stormwater	Overland runoff		Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely Medium Risk	Y	Condition 1 on existing licence relating to stormwater management. Condition 8 Condition 9 The <i>Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004</i> also apply.	
Deposition of dry stack tailings to EWL (co-mingled with mine waste)	Seepage of soluble metals/ metalloids	Infiltration through underlying soils to groundwater which could lead to a reduction in groundwater quality	Underlying soils and groundwater	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely Medium Risk	N	Condition 15 Condition 26 Condition 27	Inclusion to condition 15 for the EWL Dry Stack Tailings Disposal Area as an authorised discharge point for the deposition of dry stack tailings co-mingled with mine waste. Inclusion to condition 26 for the volume of dry stack

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				
								<p>tailings disposed into the EWL Dry Stack Tailings Disposal Area to be recorded.</p> <p>Inclusion to condition 27 for the existing six monitoring bores to the east of the EWL footprint.</p> <p>The department has adopted a precautionary approach with respect to potential seepage from the EWL. Monitoring of ambient groundwater levels and quality is required to determine if the Standing Water Level is changing indicating seepage from the EWL or water quality is deteriorating. Comparison should be made against the ANZECC 2000 – Livestock drinking water quality guidelines (condition 32).</p>
	PAF wastes and AMD	Surface water		Refer to Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Likely Medium Risk	Y	No conditions have been imposed. The design of the EWL and PAF cells to minimise the likelihood of AMD will be regulated by DMIRS – refer to section 2.3.	N/A.

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 4 provides a summary of the consultation undertaken by the department.

Table 4: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
DMIRS advised of proposal (30/09/2022)	DMIRS responded on 6/10/2022. Refer to Section 2.3.	Comments noted.
Licence Holder was provided with draft amendment on 17/10/2022	The Licence Holder responded on 19/10/2022 with " <i>MARBL have no further comments or requested changes to the Licence and would like to waive the remaining review period.</i> "	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 5 provides a summary of the proposed amendments and will act as record of implemented changes. All proposed changes have been incorporated into the Licence as part of the amendment process.

Table 5: Summary of licence amendments

Condition no.	Proposed amendments
N/A	Administrative updates.
N/A	Registered business address has been updated under this amendment.
9	Inclusion of the dry tailings load out area with operational requirements for dust suppression and under drainage network.
15	Inclusion of the EWL Dry Stack Tailings Disposal Area as an authorised discharge point for the deposition of dry stack tailings co-mingled with mine waste.
26	Inclusion of process monitoring for the volume of dry stack tailings disposed into the EWL Dry Stack Tailings Disposal Area.
	Inclusion of the 'Method' for the wastewater discharged from Mining Tank and Haulage Tank as this was missing.
27	Inclusion of the EWL existing six monitoring bores to the ambient groundwater quality monitoring regime.
32 for condition 26	Inclusion of the volume of dry stack tailings disposed is to be reported within the Annual Environmental Report.
32 for condition	Inclusion of the ambient groundwater monitoring data for the EWL monitoring

Condition no.	Proposed amendments
27	bores within the Annual Environmental Report with a comparison against ANZECC 2000 Livestock drinking water quality guidelines.
35	Previous condition 35 has been removed. The Licence Holder submitted this Report (MARBL 2022b) on 29/09/2022 satisfying this condition.
Schedule 1, Maps	Inclusion of Figure 11 which depicts the Dry Tailings Load Out Area; Dry Stack Tailings Disposal Area and EWL monitoring locations.
Schedule 2: Infrastructure and equipment	Inclusion of the Dry stack tailings plant to ensure this infrastructure is maintained and operated in good working order.

References

1. ANZECC 2000, Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality available at <http://www.waterquality.gov.au/anz-guidelines>.
2. Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2015, *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*, Perth, Western Australia.
3. Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) 2022, *RE: Referral of a Licence Amendment under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 – Request for advice*, received 6 October 2022 (DWERDT668512).
4. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020, *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
5. DWER 2020, *Guideline: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia.
6. MARBL 2022a, *L4328/1989/10 Amendment Application – MARBL Lithium Operations – Wodgina*, received 25 August 2022 (DWERDT649592).
7. MARBL 2022b, *L4328-1989-10 Condition 35 Compliance Report (MARBL)*, received 29 September 2022 (DWERDT665177).

Appendix 1: Application validation summary

SECTION 1: APPLICATION SUMMARY					
Application type					
Amendment to licence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Current licence number:	L4328/1989/10		
		Relevant works approval number:		N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Registration	<input type="checkbox"/>	Current works approval number:		None	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date application received		25 August 2022			
Applicant and Premises details					
Applicant name/s (full legal name/s)		MARBL Lithium Operations Pty Ltd ACN: 637 077 608			
Premises name		Wodgina Operations			
Premises location		M45/49, M45/50, M45/254, M45/353, M45/365, M45/381, M45/382, M45/383, M45/886, M45/887, M45/888, M45/950, M45/923, M45/924, M45/925, M45/949, M45/1188, M45/1252, G45/290, G45/291 and G45/321 MARBLE BAR WA 6760			
Local Government Authority		Town of Port Hedland			
Application documents					
HPCM file reference number:		DER2013/001044-1			
Key application documents (additional to application form):		Application Form A1 - Dry Stack Tailings Figure A2 – Attachment 1C_Atlas Authorisations A3 – Attachment 8A_Okanes 2018 PAF Management Strategy A4 – Attachment 8B_MBS 2019 Tailings A5 – Attachment 8C_Wodgina Dry Tails Material Flow A6 – Attachment 8D_Dry Tailings Stacker Schematic A7 – Attachment 8E_Wodgina Dry Stack Tailings DMIRS DWER Memo			
Scope of application/assessment					
Summary of proposed activities or changes to existing operations.		Licence amendment to include the operation of the dry stack tailings plant with the disposal of dry stack tailing via co-mingling with mine over-burden waste into the Eastern Waste landform (EWL) at the Premises.			

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

Table 1: Prescribed premises categories

Prescribed premises category and description	Assessed production or design capacity	Proposed changes to the production or design capacity (amendments only)
Category 5: Processing or beneficiation of metallic or non-metallic ore	8,750,000 tonnes per annual period	No change Tailings generated by the beneficiation plants will be separated into two streams – a dry tailing stream; and a fine (wet) tailing stream. The fine (wet) tailings will be disposed of to TSF3E. The dry tailings stream to the dry tailings load-out pad and then disposed of to the EWL 1.65 Mm ³ /year dry tails. At a density of 1.7, equals 2.8 million tonnes per year, which will be co-mingled with mine waste at the EWL.
Category 52: Electric power generation	64 MW gas power station	No change
Category 54: Sewage facility	210 m ³ /day	No change
Category 57: Used tyre storage	500 tyres	No change
Category 85B: Water desalination plant	0.82 gigalitres per annual period	No change
Category 89: Putrescible landfill site	3,650 tonnes per annual period	No change

Legislative context and other approvals

Has the applicant referred, or do they intend to refer, their proposal to the EPA under Part IV of the EP Act as a significant proposal?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Referral decision No: Managed under Part V <input type="checkbox"/> Assessed under Part IV <input type="checkbox"/>
Does the applicant hold any existing Part IV Ministerial Statements relevant to the application?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ministerial statement No: EPA Report No:
Has the proposal been referred and/or assessed under the EPBC Act?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reference No:
Has the applicant demonstrated occupancy (proof of occupier status)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Certificate of title <input type="checkbox"/> General lease <input type="checkbox"/> Expiry: Mining lease / tenement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expiry: Other evidence <input type="checkbox"/> Expiry:

Has the applicant obtained all relevant planning approvals?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Approval: Expiry date: If N/A explain why? Mining tenure
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing EP Act clearing permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No clearing is proposed.
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing CAWS Act clearing licence in relation to this proposal?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No clearing is proposed.
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing RIWI Act licence or permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Licence / permit not required.
Does the proposal involve a discharge of waste into a designated area (as defined in section 57 of the EP Act)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name: Pilbara Type: Proclaimed Groundwater Area and Surface Water Area Has Regulatory Services (Water) been consulted? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional office: North West
Is the Premises situated in a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name: N/A Priority: N/A Are the proposed activities/ landuse compatible with the PDWSA (refer to WQPN 25)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is the Premises subject to any other Acts or subsidiary regulations (e.g. <i>Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004, Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004, State Agreement Act xxxx</i>)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Mining Proposal regulated under the <i>Mining Act 1978</i> . Reg ID 70087 – Cassiterite Pit Extension Mining Proposal Rev 1. Reg ID 74092 - Wodgina Lithium Cassiterite Pit (NE Node) Expansion) Mining Proposal. Reg ID 74361 – Wodgina Infrastructure Expansion Mining Proposal. <i>Environmental (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004.</i>

Is the Premises within an Environmental Protection Policy (EPP) Area?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Is the Premises subject to any EPP requirements?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Is the Premises a known or suspected contaminated site under the <i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i> ?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Classification: Possibly contaminated – investigation required (PC-IR) Date of classification: 20/05/2011