Andover Lithium Mine Project

Application Number: **03405** Commencement Date: **14/04/2026** Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Andover Lithium Mine Project

1.1.2 Project industry type *

Mining

1.1.3 Project industry sub-type

Other

1.1.4 Estimated start date *

30/11/2028

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

30/11/2062

1.2 Proposed Action details

1.2.1 Provide an overview of the proposed action, including all proposed activities. *

Section 2.2 of the Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document describes the Proposed Action (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 2.2):

Azure Minerals Pty Ltd (Azure; the Proponent) proposes to develop and operate a pegmatite-hosted lithium deposit, the Andover Lithium Mine Project (the Proposed Action), in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The Project is located approximately 35 km southeast of Karratha, immediately south of the town of Roebourne (Ieramugadu). The Proposed Action is wholly located within the Native Title Determination Area of the Ngarluma People.

The Proposed Action is expected to produce up to 1.1 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of lithium oxide (Li_2O) concentrate and up to 5 kilo tonnes per annum (ktpa) of tantalum pentoxide (Ta_2O_5) concentrate. The proposed Life of Mine (LOM) is approximately 34 years, including a two-year construction phase and a two-year closure-phase. Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 concentrate will be transported by road train along the North West Coastal Highway to port facilities at Port Hedland.

The Proposed Action is contained within a **Development Envelope (DE) of 4,489.2 hectares (ha)**, with an **Indicative Disturbance Footprint (IDF) of 3,045.79 ha**.

Inclusions of the Proposed Action are detailed below, all of which are positioned with the Proposed Action's DE:

- Open cut and underground mining of spodumene deposit known as Target Area 3 (TA3).
- Construction and operation of a processing plant with throughput of up to 6 mtpa of ore.
- Storage of tailings in an Integrated Waste Landform (IWL) tailings storage facility (TSF).
- Supporting mining elements including surface haul roads, underground declines, topsoil stockpiles and low-grade ore stockpiles.
- Dewatering of an open cut void and underground workings to enable safe-mining via in-pit and underground sumps and dewatering bores with preferential use within the processing plant and onsite i.e. dust suppression, etc.
- Mine dewatering infrastructure including dewatering bores and pump stations, in-pit and underground sumps, pipelines and water management ponds.
- Implementation of engineering controls to minimise the potential for groundwater impacts during dewatering.
- Construction of Waste Rock Landforms (WRLs) to be progressively rehabilitated to form safe, stable, non-polluting landforms. WRLs will be self-sustaining and capable of delivering an agreed post-mining land use.
- Surface water management infrastructure including but not limited to stormwater management ponds, process water ponds, water drainage and diversion channels, etc.
- Processing infrastructure including Run-of-Mine (ROM) pad and ore stockpiles, secondary crushing station, conveyors and screening infrastructure, processing plant, concentrate stockpiles, paste plant, tailings and return water pipelines and process water ponds.
- Power supply and supporting corridors:
    - Construction-phase power will be supplied via diesel generation.
    - Operational Years 1–10: Construction of an onsite 80 MW natural gas–fired power station, operated by a third party, supported by solar generation and a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).
    - Operational Year 11 to closure: Connection to the North West Interconnected System (NWIS), with diesel generators retained as backup for critical loads only (e.g. essential services).
- Construction of supporting infrastructure including, but not limited to, offices, workshops, park-ups/go-lines, laydown areas, explosive magazine and compound, underground ventilation services and power, accommodation village, wastewater treatment plant/s, landfill/s, surface and underground water management infrastructure, pipelines, borrow pits, communication infrastructure and roads (including haulage).

- An anticipated 34-year life-of-mine (LOM) (including 2-year construction phase, 30-year operational phase, followed by 2-year closure phase).

1.2.2 Is the project action part of a staged development or related to other actions or proposals in the region?

No

1.2.6 What Commonwealth or state legislation, planning frameworks or policy documents are relevant to the proposed action, and how are they relevant? *

Commonwealth or state legislation:

1. Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV (EP Act)

Part IV of the EP Act provides for the referral and environmental impact assessment of Proposals that are likely to have a significant impact on the environment. Proposals can be referred by the proponent, a Decision-Making Authority (DMA) or any other person aware of the Proposal. In this instance, Azure is referring the Proposal as the Proponent. The referral process is managed by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) EPA Services unit, with the Chairman of the EPA responsible for determining the outcome of referrals.

Assessment of referred significant Proposals is undertaken in accordance with the *Environmental Impact Assessment (Part IV Divisions 1 and 2) Administrative Procedures 2016* (EPA, 2021) and the *Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures Manual (Part IV Divisions 1 and 2)* (EPA, 2024).

The '*Statement of Environmental Principles, Factors, Objectives and Aims of EIA'* (EPA, 2023a) provides guidance on the various matters that can be considered when assessing whether a Proposal's impact on the environment is likely to be significant. All Proposals are assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the EPA's objectives for each environmental factor.

Environmental Factors under the EP Act relevant to the Proposed Action include Flora and Vegetation, Landforms, Subterranean Fauna, Terrestrial Environmental Quality, Terrestrial Fauna, Inland Waters, Air Quality, Greenhouse Gase Emissions, Social Surroundings. The EPA objective of the each of the factors are as below:

- Flora and Vegetation - To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.
- Landforms - To maintain the variety and integrity of distinctive physical landforms so that environmental values are protected.
- Subterranean Fauna - To protect subterranean fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.
- Terrestrial Environmental Quality - To maintain the quality of land and soils so that environmental values are protected.
- Terrestrial Fauna - To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.
- Inland Waters - To maintain the hydrological regimes and quality of groundwater and surface water so that environmental values are protected.
- Air Quality - To maintain air quality and minimise emissions so that environmental values are protected.
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions - To minimise the risk of environmental harm associated with climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions as far as practicable.
- Social Surroundings - To protect social surroundings from significant harm.

If DCCEEW concludes that this is the case and the commonwealth minister for the Environment and Water concludes, then the Proposal will be classified as a Controlled Action and an assessment and approval under the EPBC Act is required. Where this outcome is received, the Proponent will nominate the Proposal to be assessed under an accredited assessment.

1. Other State Approvals and Regulation

Provisions in the EP Act (Section 44 (2AA) allow the EPA and the Minister for Environment to consider other statutory decision-making processes that may mitigate environmental impacts and ensure that environmental factor objectives are met.

Interim EPA guidance (EPA, 2021) outlines aspects that the EPA will consider when assessing whether an alternative Decision-Making Authority (DMA) can effectively mitigate the environmental impacts of a Proposal. These are:

- The ability of the DMA to consider the impact of the Proposal.
- The process that the DMA uses to assess the potential impacts of the activity on the environment.
- The relevant considerations which the DMA can take into account in decision making.
- The conditions that may be applied as a result of the decision-making process.
- Likely outcomes.

Other legislation and its applicability to EP Act environmental factors are listed below:

- *Mining Act 1978* - Inland Waters, Flora and Vegetation, Terrestrial Fauna, Subterranean Flora, Terrestrial Environmental Quality, Social Surroundings, Air Quality.
- *Environmental Protection Act 1986, Part V, Division 2 –Clearing of Native Vegetation* - Flora and Vegetation and Terrestrial Fauna.
- *Environmental Protection Act 1986, Part V, Division 3 –Licences and Works Approvals* - Inland Waters, Flora and Vegetation, Terrestrial Fauna, Subterranean Flora, Terrestrial Environmental Quality, Social Surroundings, Air Quality.
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* - Inland Waters and Subterranean Fauna.
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021* – Social Surroundings.

Relevant policy and guidance, which have informed studies, planning and development of the Proposed Action:

- DCCEEW (2005): Species Profile and Threats Database (SPRAT) Profile: *Dasyurus hallucatus* – Northern Quoll
- TSSC (2005; last updated 2021): Commonwealth Listing Advice on Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*)
- Hill and Ward (2010): National Recovery Plan for the Northern Quoll, *Dasyurus hallucatus*
- CoA (2011a; last updated 2024): Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened mammals: Guidelines for detecting mammals listed as threatened under the EPBC Act
- CoA (2013): Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant Impact Guideline 1.1
- DoE (2016): EPBC Act Referral Guideline for the Endangered Northern Quoll *Dasyurus hallucatus*: EPBC Act Policy Statement
- EPA (2020): Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys Technical Guidelines
- CoA (2011b): Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened reptiles: Guidelines for detecting reptiles listed as threatened under the EPBC Act (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities)
- CoA (2013): Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant Impact Guideline 1.1
- DEWHA (2008): Conservation Advice for *Liasis olivaceus barroni* (Olive Python Pilbara subspecies)
- CoA (2013): Matters of National Environmental Significance : Significant Impact Guideline 1.1
- CoA (2011b): Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened birds: Guidelines for detecting birds listed as threatened under the EPBC Act.
- TSSC (2020): Conservation Advice *Falco hypoleucos* Grey Falcon
- Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC) (2016): Conservation Advice *Macroderma gigas* Ghost Bat
- CoA (CoA, 2010): Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened Bats: Guidelines for detecting Bats listed as threatened under the EPBC Act.
- CoA (2011a): Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened mammals: Guidelines for detecting mammals listed as threatened under the EPBC Act.
- CoA (2013): Matters of National Environmental Significance : Significant Impact Guideline 1.1
- Bat Call WA (2022): A review of Ghost Bat ecology, threats, and survey requirements.
- DCCEEW (2016): SPRAT Profile: *Macroderma gigas* – Ghost Bat

- CoA (2013): Matters of National Environmental Significance : Significant Impact Guideline 1.1
- CoA (2015a): Draft referral guideline for 14 birds listed as migratory species under the EPBC Act.
- CoA (2015b): Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds
- CoA (2017): EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.21 – Industry Guidelines for avoiding, assessing, and mitigating impacts on EPBC Act listed migratory shorebird species.

1.2.7 Describe any public consultation that has been, is being or will be undertaken regarding the project area, including with Indigenous stakeholders. Attach any completed consultation documentations, if relevant. *

The key stakeholders that have been identified for the Proposed Action are as follows:

- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)
- Department Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)
- Department of Mining, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE)
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)
- Department of Communities (DC)
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)
- Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES)
- Department of Health (DoH)
- Department of Energy and Economic Diversification (DEED)
- City of Karratha
- Roebourne (Ieramugadu) - township
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water DCCEEW)
- National Indigenous Australian Agency
- Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (registered Native Title Body Corporate)
- Ngarluma/Yindjibarndi Native Title Holders
- Mt Welcome Station
- Mingullatharndo (Five Mile) Community
- Cheeditha Community
- Third party tenure holders in the vicinity of the Proposal (including but not limited to Rio Tinto (RTIO)
- Main Roads
- Water Corporation
- Power suppliers
- Natural gas suppliers
- Non-Government Organisations

The list is based on interactions to date by the Proponent and stakeholders identified to engage with at an appropriate time with the development of the Proposed Action. Additional stakeholders may emerge through the environmental assessment process and as the Proposed Action becomes more widely known.

Azure has developed a stakeholder engagement strategy for the Andover Project to enable effective consultation with government agencies, Traditional Owners, local communities, landholders and infrastructure providers. The strategy aims to support transparent communication throughout the development of the Proposed Action and enable stakeholders to have opportunities to understand the Proposed Action, provide input and raise concerns.

The overarching objectives of the stakeholder engagement strategy include the following:

- Familiarise stakeholders with the nature and purpose of the Andover Project, including potential environmental and social impacts, proposed mitigation measures and the benefits that are planned to arise from the Andover Project development.
- Provide clear, timely and transparent information regarding planning, development activities, potential impacts and proposed management approaches.
- Establish opportunities for two-way engagement so that stakeholders can provide feedback, share local knowledge and contribute to improving the outcomes of the Proposed Action.
- Provide mechanisms through which stakeholders can raise questions or concerns regarding the Proposed Action so that Azure can respond appropriately and in a timely manner.
- Consider stakeholder feedback in planning to ensure potential impacts are avoided, minimised or managed wherever practicable.

Azure's stakeholder engagement strategy includes targeted engagement with key stakeholder groups, including government agencies, the Ngarluma people and Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (NAC), local communities, landholders, infrastructure providers and industry stakeholders. Specific engagement approaches have been developed for each group to ensure consultation activities are appropriate and effective. The engagement strategy will be regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changes in project timelines, regulatory requirements, and stakeholder feedback, ensuring that the approach remains adaptive and responsive.

Azure maintains records of stakeholder engagement activities and feedback received during consultation. Engagement will continue throughout the environmental impact assessment process and across the life of the Andover Project to ensure stakeholder views are considered in Project planning and management.

The Proposed Action is located wholly within the Ngarluma/Yindjibarndi native title determination area (WCD2005/001). Two Registered Native Title Body Corporates (RNTBCs) manage the Native Title for this determination: the Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and the Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, each governing separate areas that correspond to the Traditional lands of each people group. The Proposed Action is located entirely within the Ngarluma Native Title Area, where the Ngarluma People are the recognised native title holders and are represented by the NAC RNTBC. Azure intends to negotiate an agreement with NAC pursuant to section 31(1) of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) (NTA), for which the negotiation process between the parties is ongoing.

Azure has undertaken ongoing consultation with key stakeholders including relevant regulatory authorities, Ngarluma people, NAC and the local community. A summary of the stakeholder consultation undertaken and outcomes of each of the relevant consultations will be provided in the Environmental Review Document (ERD).

1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

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1.3.1.1 Is Referring party an organisation or business? *

Yes

Referring party organisation details

ABN/ACN	46106346918
Organisation name	AZURE MINERALS PTY LTD
Organisation address	6005 WA

Referring party details

Name	Mel Britton
Job title	Principal Environment Advisor
Phone	0473351160
Email	mel.britton@azureminerals.com.au
Address	Level 2, 16 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth, WA, 6005

1.3.2 Identity: Person proposing to take the action

1.3.2.1 Are the Person proposing to take the action details the same as the Referring party details? *

No

1.3.2.2 Is Person proposing to take the action an organisation or business? *

Yes

Person proposing to take the action organisation details

ABN/ACN	46106346918
Organisation name	AZURE MINERALS PTY LTD
Organisation address	6005 WA

Person proposing to take the action details

Name	Mel Britton
Job title	Principal Environment Advisor
Phone	0473351160
Email	mel.britton@azureminerals.com.au
Address	Level 2, 16 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth, WA, 6005

1.3.2.14 Are you proposing the action as part of a Joint Venture? *

Yes

Joint Venture Name	Business Address	ABN/ACN	Responsible Person	Email
Azure Minerals Pty Ltd	Level 2, 16 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth, WA, 6005	46106346918	Mel Britton	mel.britton@azureminerals.com.au
Croydon Gold Pty Ltd	Ground Floor, 8 Kings Park Road, West Perth, WA, 6005	079086623		

1.3.2.15 Are you proposing the action as part of a Trust? *

No

1.3.2.17 Describe the Person proposing the action's history of responsible environmental management including details of any proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against the Person proposing to take the action. *

- Azure Minerals Pty Ltd has a good record of responsible environment management.
- Azure Minerals Pty Ltd currently operates mineral exploration activities on Mining Act 1978 tenure, in line with tenement and approval conditions and has never received any notices of non-compliance. Azure also contributes to the Mining Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) on an annual basis, as required by the *Mining Act 1978*.
- Azure Minerals Pty Ltd has not previously referred or operated an action under the EPBC Act.

1.3.2.18 If the person proposing to take the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework

Azure Minerals Pty Ltd does not currently have a standalone environmental policy or formal environmental management framework. However, environmental obligations are managed through project-specific environmental management measures and compliance with relevant state and Commonwealth environmental legislation.

1.3.3 Identity: Proposed designated proponent

1.3.3.1 Are the Proposed designated proponent details the same as the Person proposing to take the action? *

Yes

Proposed designated proponent organisation details

ABN/ACN	46106346918
Organisation name	AZURE MINERALS PTY LTD
Organisation address	6005 WA

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	Mel Britton
Job title	Principal Environment Advisor
Phone	0473351160
Email	mel.britton@azureminerals.com.au
Address	Level 2, 16 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth, WA, 6005

1.3.4 Identity: Summary of allocation

Confirmed Referring party's identity

The Referring party is the person preparing the information in this referral.

ABN/ACN	46106346918
Organisation name	AZURE MINERALS PTY LTD
Organisation address	6005 WA
Representative's name	Mel Britton
Representative's job title	Principal Environment Advisor
Phone	0473351160
Email	mel.britton@azureminerals.com.au
Address	Level 2, 16 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth, WA, 6005

Confirmed Person proposing to take the action's identity

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN	46106346918
Organisation name	AZURE MINERALS PTY LTD
Organisation address	6005 WA
Representative's name	Mel Britton
Representative's job title	Principal Environment Advisor
Phone	0473351160
Email	mel.britton@azureminerals.com.au
Address	Level 2, 16 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth, WA, 6005

Confirmed Proposed designated proponent's identity

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual or organisation proposed to be responsible for meeting the requirements of the EPBC Act during the assessment process, if the Minister decides that this project is a controlled action.

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

1.4 Payment details: Payment exemption and fee waiver

1.4.1 Do you qualify for an exemption from fees under EPBC Regulation 5.23 (1) (a)? *

No

1.4.3 Have you applied for or been granted a waiver for full or partial fees under Regulation 5.21A? *

No

1.4.5 Are you going to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under EPBC Regulation 5.21A?

No

1.4.7 Has the department issued you with a credit note? *

No

1.4.9 Would you like to add a purchase order number to your invoice? *

No

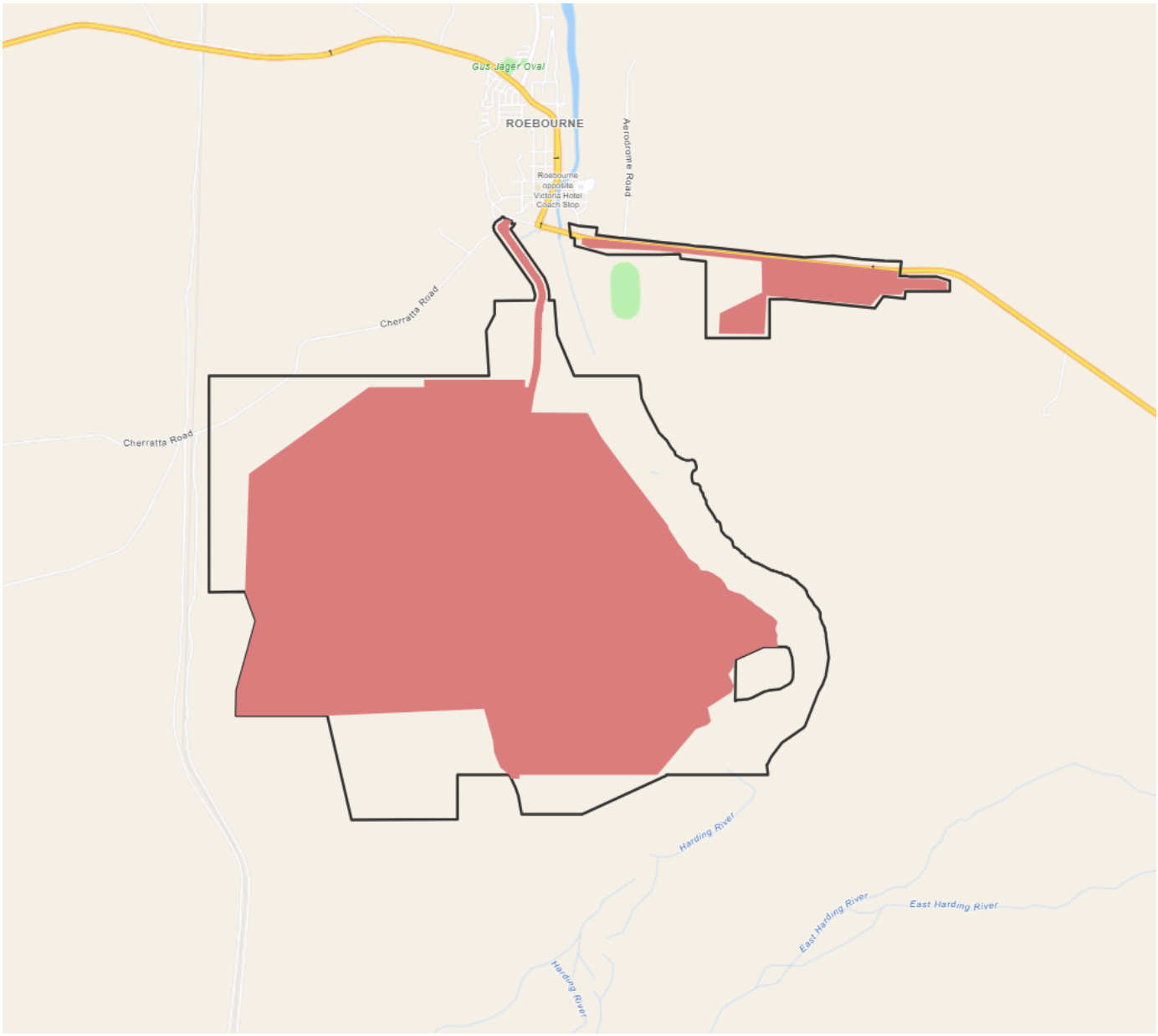
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

1.4.11 Who would you like to allocate as the entity responsible for payment? *

Person proposing to take the action

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint



Project Area: 4505.32 Ha **Disturbance Footprint:** 3053.72 Ha

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Access via Woodbrook Road, Roebourne, WA.

2.2.2 Where is the primary jurisdiction of the proposed action? *

Western Australia

2.2.3 Is there a secondary jurisdiction for this proposed action? *

No

2.2.5 What is the tenure of the action area relevant to the project area? *

The Proposed Action area is located across a mix of land tenures, including Unallocated Crown Land, freehold land parcels, exploration licences, and land subject to pastoral tenure, including the Mount Welcome Pastoral Lease. Azure Minerals Pty Ltd will engage with relevant stakeholders and renegotiate existing access arrangements or establish new agreements where required for areas potentially impacted by the Project or needed for supporting infrastructure.

Tenure for the Proposed Action has been applied for under the *Mining Act 1978* (WA), in consultation with key stakeholders.

- M 47/1672
- L 47/1296
- L 47/1297
- L 47/1295
- L 47/1298

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

3.1.1 Describe the current condition of the project area's environment.

The project area is located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, approximately 35 km south-east of Karratha and immediately south of Roebourne (Ieramugadu), within the City of Karratha local government area (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 2.1).

At a regional scale, the project area occurs within the Chichester and Roebourne subregions of the Pilbara as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.2). These subregions are characterised by plains, ranges and drainage systems typical of the Pilbara. The geology of the area forms part of the West Pilbara Granite-Greenstone Terrane and includes the Andover complex, a large mafic–ultramafic intrusion (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.3).

The site is also located within the Ngarluma/Yindjibarndi native title determination area, specifically within the Ngarluma Native Title Area (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.6). Aboriginal cultural heritage values are described as abundant across the project area and surrounds. A search of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System identified 31 registered sites and 30 lodged sites, and ongoing consultation has identified additional heritage values (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.6). These include both tangible and intangible cultural elements such as artefacts, petroglyphs, campsites, sacred sites, and songlines.

To facilitate the Proposed Action, tenure has been applied for under the *Mining Act 1978*, in consultation with key stakeholders (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 2.1).

The Proposed Action is also located in proximity to Aboriginal communities, including Mingullatharndo, approximately 2.5 km from the DE, and Cheeditha, approximately 3.7 km away (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 2.1).

Access to the project area is provided via the Northwest Coastal Highway and Woodbrook Road (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 2.1). These roads form the existing transport connection between the site and the surrounding region, including nearby towns such as Karratha, Roebourne and the port facilities at Port Hedland.

3.1.2 Describe any existing or proposed uses for the project area.

The site is situated on Mt Welcome Station and lies within a broader regional landscape that is already subject to a mix of land uses, including grazing of native pastures, Indigenous land management, residential townships, and mineral exploration and linear industrial infrastructure (e.g., railways & pipeline corridors) (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 2.1).

3.1.3 Describe any outstanding natural features and/or any other important or unique values that applies to the project area.

The nearest National Park, Millstream-Chichester National Park, is located 27 km to the south of the Proposed Action.

3.1.4 Describe the gradient (or depth range if action is to be taken in a marine area) relevant to the project area.

Elevation within the Proposed Action reaches a height of 80m above sea level.

3.2 Flora and fauna

3.2.1 Describe the flora and fauna within the affected area and attach any investigations of surveys if applicable.

The Proposed Action supports a diverse but largely regionally common terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem, characterised by a mosaic of landforms, vegetation types and fauna habitats. Flora surveys undertaken between 2022 and 2025 across a 20,407.91 ha Survey Area identified 35 vegetation types distributed across three broad landforms: plains (21 types), drainage lines (10 types), and hills (four types) (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.7; Biologic 2025b - Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey, Section 4.2.4). These vegetation communities typically exhibit moderate native species diversity, with condition ranging from completely degraded to excellent; notably, 18,082.9 ha of vegetation was classified as *excellent or very good condition* (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.7; Biologic 2025b - Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey, Section 4.2.4.4). Disturbance is primarily associated with land clearing and the spread of introduced species, particularly *Cenchrus ciliaris* (buffel grass) (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.7). No Threatened flora or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act were recorded (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.7).

Riparian systems along the Ngurin (Harding River) and its tributaries support vegetation with some groundwater dependence, limited to these drainage environments and including phreatophytic species such as *Melaleuca argentea* (obligate) and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. refulgens* (facultative) (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.7; EMM 2025 - Hydrogeological Assessment Andover Lithium, Section 4.4). However, no high-certainty groundwater-dependent ecosystems, wetlands, or springs were identified (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.7).

Terrestrial fauna surveys (2022–2025) identified 12 broad habitat types, including plains, rocky outcrops, drainage systems and gorges, all of which are described as widespread and well represented across the Pilbara bioregion (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.8; Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part B, Section 5.1). Four habitat types, rock piles, rocky outcrops, major drainage lines and gorge/gully systems, are considered critical for Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) due to their importance for key species (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.8).

A number of conservation significant fauna species were recorded. These include the Endangered Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*), Vulnerable Pilbara Olive Python (*Liasis olivaceus barroni*), Vulnerable Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*), and Vulnerable Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*), all of which were confirmed within the Development Envelope (DE) (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.9; Table 3.3). The Northern Quoll is considered to form a resident and important population, with suitable breeding, foraging and dispersal habitat present (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.9). In contrast, several other EPBC-listed species (e.g. Night Parrot, Greater Bilby, Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat) were assessed as unlikely to occur, based on targeted surveys and lack of suitable habitat (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.9.1).

The aquatic ecosystem is similarly diverse, supporting 61 phytoplankton taxa, 296 invertebrate taxa, 10 fish species and 183 riparian vegetation taxa (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.11). While several aquatic taxa are listed as Vulnerable or Near Threatened under the IUCN (and some may be new to science), no aquatic species listed under the EPBC Act were recorded (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.11). Subterranean fauna surveys identified stygofauna communities of high diversity, including species likely new to science, but again no EPBC-listed species (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.10).

Overall, the ecosystem is characterised by moderately diverse native flora and fauna, regionally common habitat types, and the presence of several conservation significant fauna species, particularly associated with rocky and riparian habitats, but with no EPBC-listed flora or ecological communities identified (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Sections 3.7–3.12).

3.2.2 Describe the vegetation (including the status of native vegetation and soil) within the project area.

Vegetation within the project area reflects a gradient of landforms and soil types, resulting in a range of structural and compositional vegetation communities. Surveys identified 35 vegetation types across plains, drainage lines and hills, with plains (stony, sandy and clay substrates) forming the dominant landscape component (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.7; Biologic 2025b - Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey, Section 4.2.4.2). These plains support vegetation ranging from tussock and hummock grasslands to scattered shrubs and eucalypt trees, depending on soil composition (e.g. sandy versus clay soils) (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.8; Table 3.2).

Soils play a key role in vegetation distribution and condition. Clay plains and claypans are associated with medium to heavy clay soils, often supporting grasslands with a high presence of introduced species, particularly buffel grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*) (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.8). Sandy substrates (sandplains) support Acacia shrublands over Triodia hummock grasses, while stony/gibber plains support more open grasslands with scattered shrubs (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.8). Rocky outcrops and hills with granitic, dolerite or basalt substrates support sparser vegetation, often limited to shrubs and scattered trees due to shallow or skeletal soils (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Sections 3.7–3.8).

Vegetation condition mapping indicates a broad range of condition states, from completely degraded to excellent. Importantly, a substantial proportion of the vegetation remains in excellent or very good condition, demonstrating that large areas of relatively intact native vegetation persist (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.7; Biologic 2025b - Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey, Section 4.1.6.2). Degraded areas are primarily associated with historical clearing and invasion by introduced flora, particularly buffel grass, which is noted as the dominant disturbance factor (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.7).

Riparian vegetation along major and minor drainage lines is structurally distinct, typically consisting of open eucalypt, Acacia and Melaleuca communities over mixed shrubs, grasses and reeds, reflecting higher water availability and periodic inundation (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.8; Table 3.2). These areas may exhibit partial groundwater dependence, although no high-certainty groundwater-dependent ecosystems were identified (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.7; EMM 2025 - Hydrogeological Assessment Andover Lithium, Section 2.6). Floodplains and drainage areas also support vegetation adapted to episodic water flow and inundation (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.8).

Overall, the vegetation of the project area comprises predominantly remnant native vegetation of moderate diversity and generally good condition, structured by underlying soil types and landforms, with disturbance largely localised and linked to invasive species and clearing. No Threatened vegetation communities or flora species listed under the EPBC Act were recorded (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.7).

3.3 Heritage

3.3.1 Describe any Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas or other places recognised as having heritage values that apply to the project area.

The project does not interact with any Commonwealth heritage places.

3.3.2 Describe any Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area.

The Ngarluma and Yindjibarndi People hold native title rights and interests over approximately 11,000 km² of land and waters in the Pilbara region. The Proposed Action is located wholly within the Ngarluma/Yindjibarndi native title determination area (WCD2005/001). Two Registered Native Title Body Corporates (RNTBCs) manage the Native Title for this determination: the Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and the Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, each governing separate areas that correspond to the Traditional lands of each people group. The Proposed Action is located entirely within the Ngarluma Native Title Area, where the Ngarluma People are the recognised native title holders and are represented by the NAC RNTBC. Azure Minerals Pty Ltd intends to negotiate an agreement with NAC pursuant to section 31(1) of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) (NTA), for which the negotiation process between the parties is ongoing. A number of areas are defined within and adjacent the DE as registered heritage sites by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH). A search of the DPLH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS) was undertaken for the Proposed Action. A total of 31 registered sites and 30 lodged sites were identified, located across the Proposed Action and surrounds. Ongoing consultation and surveys with Ngarluma have indicated additional cultural heritage sites and values are present within the Proposed Action DE and surrounds.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH), both tangible and intangible, is abundant throughout Ngarluma country. It includes flints, petroglyphs, grinding stones, campsites, lore grounds, dreaming stories, songlines, sacred sites and *thalu* (increase) sites. ACH links Ngarluma people of today with their history and place, their cultural memory, and provides the context and rationale for important activities and ceremonies and the basis of their identity.

The specific areas around Roebourne (Ieramugadu) are significant not just for Ngarluma people, but also for other Traditional Owner groups. Yindjibarndi, Banjima and Martu people have also used the lore grounds on Ngarluma country, and many Yindjibarndi, Banjima, Martu and other people groups live in Roebourne, Wickham, Point Sampson, Mingullatharndo, Cheeditha, Ngurrawanna and Karratha.

Construction and operation of Proposed Action infrastructure has the potential to interact with ACH values, both tangible and intangible. The Proponent has applied the mitigation hierarchy to avoid and minimise impacts, where practicable. Any cultural heritage management activities will be undertaken in accordance with applicable legislation and agreed processes with Traditional Owners.

3.4 Hydrology

3.4.1 Describe the hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area and attach any hydrological investigations or surveys if applicable. *

The project area is located within the Harding River (Ngurin) catchment, which drains north from the Chichester Ranges toward the coast and forms part of the Port Hedland coastal drainage basin (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.4). A key control on hydrology in this system is the Harding Dam, which captures runoff from approximately two-thirds of the catchment (about 1,068 km²). The dam significantly alters downstream flow behaviour, such that minor flow events may be fully contained within the dam, while larger events may be attenuated through flood storage and routing processes, reducing peak flows compared to pre-dam conditions (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.4). As a result, the lower catchment where the project is located receives reduced and less frequent surface water flows.

Surface water in the project area is therefore highly intermittent and event driven. The lower catchment receives only episodic recharge from surface water, primarily during infrequent high-flow events and localised storm runoff (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.4). Significant flows are typically associated with tropical or ex-tropical cyclones, which can generate sufficient rainfall to fill the dam and produce downstream flooding (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.4; Worley 2024 - Baseline Hydrology Study, Section 7). A further regional feature is the bifurcation of the Ngurin upstream of the site, where flows split between the main channel toward Andover and Roebourne, and the East Harding River toward the northeast coastal zone (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.4, Worley 2024 - Baseline Hydrology Study, Section 6.2.3.1). At a local scale, catchments within the development area are small (generally less than 1 km²) and respond rapidly to rainfall, producing short-duration, high-intensity runoff. Floodplains may experience temporary inundation following heavy rainfall, but this is typically short-lived (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.4).

Groundwater conditions are described as being dominated by fractured rock aquifers with limited storage and low permeability (EMM 2025 - Hydrogeological Assessment Andover Lithium, Section 4.1). The hydrogeological system is largely controlled by the Andover Intrusion, where groundwater occurs mainly within shallow fracture networks and fault zones, generally at depths of around 15 to 25 m. Yields are low (around 1.0 to 1.5 L/s), and outside of these structural features the rock mass behaves as a low-transmissivity aquitard (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.5). Groundwater flow broadly follows topography, moving from elevated areas in the south-west toward lower-lying areas to the north and north-east, consistent with drainage toward the Ngurin and its tributaries. Groundwater occurrence largely controlled by localised features such as fractures, weathering, and surface drainage systems (EMM 2025 - Hydrogeological Assessment Andover Lithium, Section 2.3.1; Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 3.5).

Overall, the hydrology of the project area is characterised by a regulated catchment with reduced downstream flows, episodic and cyclone-driven surface water events, rapid runoff from small local catchments, and a groundwater system with low transmissivity and limited recharge that is controlled by fractures and local geological features (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Sections 3.4–3.5).

4. Impacts and mitigation

4.1 Impact details

Potential Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) relevant to your proposed action area.

EPBC Act section	Controlling provision	Impacted	Reviewed
S12	World Heritage	No	Yes
S15B	National Heritage	No	Yes
S16	Ramsar Wetland	No	Yes
S18	Threatened Species and Ecological Communities	Yes	Yes
S20	Migratory Species	No	Yes
S21	Nuclear	No	Yes
S23	Commonwealth Marine Area	No	Yes
S24B	Great Barrier Reef	No	Yes
S24D	Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas	No	Yes
S26	Commonwealth Land	No	Yes
S27B	Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas	No	Yes
S28	Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency	No	Yes

4.1.1 World Heritage

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

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4.1.1.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.1.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

Not Applicable. No world heritage properties will be impacted by the Proposed Action.

4.1.2 National Heritage

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

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4.1.2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.2.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

Not Applicable. No National heritage areas will be impacted by the Proposed Action.

4.1.3 Ramsar Wetland

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

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4.1.3.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.3.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

Not Applicable. No Ramsar wetlands will be impacted by the Proposed Action.

4.1.4 Threatened Species and Ecological Communities

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Threatened species

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris canutus	Red Knot, Knot
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
Yes	Yes	Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu]
No	No	Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk
Yes	Yes	Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon
Yes	Yes	Liasis olivaceus barroni	Pilbara Olive Python
Yes	Yes	Macroderma gigas	Ghost Bat
No	No	Macrotis lagotis	Greater Bilby
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	Pezoporus occidentalis	Night Parrot
No	No	Pristis pristis	Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish
No	No	Rhinonicteris aurantia (Pilbara form)	Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat
No	No	Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe
No	No	Sternula nereis nereis	Australian Fairy Tern
No	No	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank

Ecological communities

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4.1.4.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

Yes

4.1.4.2 Briefly describe why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on these protected matters. *

An assessment of the Proposed Action has been undertaken to determine the MNES that may require assessment. The review is based on EPBC Act Protected Matters Report, surveys and studies undertaken and demonstrates that Threatened species and Migratory species may be applicable.

Surveys (Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part A, Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part B & Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part C) have recorded the following species listed under the EPBC Act:

- Northern Quoll (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.1; Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part C, Section 5.4.1)
- Pilbara Olive Python (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.2; Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part C, Section 5.4.1)
- Ghost Bat (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.3; Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part C, Section 5.4.1)
- Grey Falcon (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.4; Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part C, Section 5.4.1)

No Threatened flora species or ecological communities have been recorded.

Migratory species have been recorded during surveys and suitable habitat for some species is present (as shown in Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.5).

4.1.4.4 Do you consider this likely direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact? *

Yes

4.1.4.5 Describe why you consider this to be a Significant Impact. *

Based on the assessment provided in Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, the Proposed Action is likely to result in a Significant Impact for the Northern Quoll, but not for the other listed species assessed.

For the Northern Quoll, the assessment explicitly states that the Proposed Action is likely to have an impact on the Northern Quoll population due to clearing of habitat critical to the survival of the species and confirmed records of the species within the Development Envelope (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.1.5, Table 4.2; Section 4.1.8, Table 4.5). The population within the Survey Area is also considered an important population (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.1.6), and the action will directly impact critical habitat types including rock piles, gorge/gully, rocky outcrops and major drainage lines (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.1.5). These factors align with the EPBC Act Significant Impact criteria relating to loss of critical habitat and impacts to important populations.

For the Pilbara Olive Python, the significance assessment concludes impacts are “Unlikely” across all criteria, including population decline, habitat loss and fragmentation (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.2.7, Table 4.9).

For the Grey Falcon, the document states “No significant impact on the Grey Falcon is anticipated” (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.3.7, Table 4.14), noting no nesting sites were recorded and critical breeding habitat (large trees along Major Drainage Lines) will be avoided.

For the Ghost Bat, although an important population may be present, the significance assessment concludes impacts are “Unlikely”, particularly as no critical roost sites will be disturbed (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.4.7, Table 4.17).

Therefore, based on Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, a Significant Impact is likely for the Northern Quoll only, while impacts to the other species are assessed as not significant.

4.1.4.7 Do you think your proposed action is a controlled action? *

Yes

4.1.4.8 Please elaborate why you think your proposed action is a controlled action. *

Based on Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, the Proposed Action is likely to be a controlled action because it is assessed as likely to have a significant impact on the Northern Quoll, which is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act.

Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.1.5 (Table 4.2) states that the Proposed Action requires clearing of habitat critical to the survival for Northern Quoll and that the species has been recorded within the Survey Area.

Although the other species assessed (Pilbara Olive Python, Grey Falcon, Ghost Bat, Migratory species) are not expected to be significantly impacted (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Sections 4.2.7, 4.3.7, 4.4.7, 4.5.7), the likely significant impact on the Northern Quoll alone may trigger the need for approval under the EPBC Act.

4.1.4.10 Please describe any avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action and attach any supporting documentation for these avoidance and mitigation measures. *

The Proposed Action has been designed to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts through a range of measures outlined in Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document.

Avoidance measures

- Avoidance of critical habitat where practicable through project design and infrastructure siting (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Sections 4.1.7, 4.2.5).
- Establishment of a Surface Mining Exclusion Area (SMEA) to protect Major Drainage Line habitat and maintain connectivity (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Sections 4.1.7, 4.3.6).
- Avoidance of clearing large trees containing hollows and potential nesting trees (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Sections 4.1.7, 4.3.6).
- Limiting clearing to the minimum required and using previously disturbed areas where possible (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Sections 4.1.7, 4.2.5).

Minimisation measures

- Implementation of a Ground Disturbance Permit (GDP) process with GIS exclusion zones (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Sections 4.1.7, 4.2.5).
- Directional clearing to allow fauna to move into undisturbed habitat (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.1.7).
- Pre-clearance surveys and fauna spotters, with cessation of works if MNES fauna are present (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.1.7).
- Avoiding disturbance during breeding seasons where relevant (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.1.7).
- Maintaining fauna movement corridors, particularly along drainage lines (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.1.7).

Mitigation measures

- Progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas, including replacement of habitat features such as rock piles (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Sections 4.1.7, 4.2.5).
- Implementation of feral animal control programs (cats, foxes, dogs) (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Sections 4.1.7, 4.2.5, 4.3.5, 4.4.5).
- Weed management and biosecurity measures, including quarantine procedures to prevent cane toad introduction (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Sections 4.1.7, 4.4.5).
- Traffic management measures (speed limits, restricted vehicle movement, reporting of fauna strikes) (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Sections 4.1.7, 4.2.5).
- Fire management measures, including induction, firebreaks and emergency response (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.1.7).
- Workforce education and site inductions to raise awareness of conservation significant fauna (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Sections 4.1.7, 4.3.7).

These measures follow the mitigation hierarchy, and are intended to reduce impacts to the extent practicable.

4.1.4.11 Please describe any proposed offsets and attach any supporting documentation relevant to these measures. *

The Proposed Action is likely to have a significant residual impact on environmental values, after mitigation has been applied. The Proponent will manage offsets primarily through contributions to the Pilbara Environmental Offsets Fund (PEOF). PEOF delivers environmental offset projects in the Pilbara bioregion of WA in partnership with Traditional Owners, conservation agencies, industry and government. It aims to deliver environmental offsets through a strategic landscape-scale approach.

4.1.5 Migratory Species

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper
No	No	Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris canutus	Red Knot, Knot
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper
No	No	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	No	Charadrius veredus	Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel
No	No	Crocodylus porosus	Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile
No	No	Glareola maldivarum	Oriental Pratincole
No	No	Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow
No	No	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
No	No	Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey
No	No	Pristis pristis	Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish
No	No	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank

4.1.5.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.5.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

The Proposed Action is unlikely to have direct or indirect impacts on migratory species based on the findings in EPBC Act Protected Matters Report, Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document (Section 4.5) and surveys completed in Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part A, Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part B and Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part C.

The Development Envelope (DE) does not contain important or critical habitat for migratory species. As outlined in Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.5.3, suitable habitats such as coastal wetlands, mudflats, and estuaries, typically used by migratory shorebirds, are absent.

Migratory species presence within the DE is extremely limited. Surveys recorded only one species, the Fork-tailed swift, observed flying overhead as an infrequent visitor (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.5.1; 4.5.6). This species is almost entirely aerial while in Australia and is unlikely to land or nest within the DE. All other listed migratory species were either not recorded or assessed as unlikely or highly unlikely to occur due to lack of suitable habitat (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.5.6).

Potential impacts such as habitat loss, degradation, disturbance, and mortality are assessed as unlikely. The DE supports only marginal habitat, and no breeding or ecologically significant populations are present (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.5.5). Therefore, any disturbance would not affect a significant proportion of a species' population.

Finally, mitigation measures further reduce potential impacts. These include avoidance of key habitats (e.g. Major Drainage Lines), implementation of a Site Managed Exclusion Area (SMEA), surface water management, vehicle controls, and feral animal management (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.5.5).

Consistent with the significance criteria, the DE does not support internationally or nationally important populations or habitats (Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document, Section 4.5.7). Accordingly, the Proposed Action is not expected to significantly modify habitat, introduce harmful invasive species, or disrupt the lifecycle of migratory species.

Overall, due to the absence of important habitat, minimal species presence, and implementation of mitigation measures, impacts to migratory species are considered unlikely.

4.1.6 Nuclear

4.1.6.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.6.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

Not applicable. The Proposed Action does not trigger a nuclear action.

4.1.7 Commonwealth Marine Area

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

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4.1.7.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.7.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

Not applicable. No Commonwealth marine areas are within the DE.

4.1.8 Great Barrier Reef

4.1.8.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.8.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

Not applicable. The Great Barrier Reef is not in the vicinity of the Proposed Action.

4.1.9 Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas

4.1.9.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.9.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

Not applicable. The Proposed Action does not include a coal seam gas development of large mining development.

4.1.10 Commonwealth Land

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

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4.1.10.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.10.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

Not applicable. No Commonwealth lands are within the DE.

4.1.11 Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

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4.1.11.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.11.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

Not applicable, the Proposed Action does not interact with Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas.

4.1.12 Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency

4.1.12.1 Is the proposed action to be taken by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Agency? *

No

4.2 Impact summary

Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will likely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

- Threatened Species and Ecological Communities (S18)

Conclusion on the likelihood of unlikely significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will unlikely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

- World Heritage (S12)
- National Heritage (S15B)
- Ramsar Wetland (S16)
- Migratory Species (S20)
- Nuclear (S21)
- Commonwealth Marine Area (S23)
- Great Barrier Reef (S24B)
- Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas (S24D)
- Commonwealth Land (S26)
- Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas (S27B)
- Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency (S28)

4.3 Alternatives

4.3.1 Do you have any possible alternatives for your proposed action to be considered as part of your referral? *

Yes

4.3.2 Do you have an alternative timeline you are proposing for your proposed action? *

No

4.3.3 Briefly describe why an alternate timeline for your proposed action was not possible. *

The development of the Proposed Action will support the growing global demand for lithium, a critical mineral primarily used in battery manufacturing and essential for renewable energy storage systems and the electric vehicle industry. These technologies are central to the global transition toward lower-carbon energy systems and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The proposed timeline aims to meet this growing global demand for lithium.

4.3.4 Do you have an alternative location you are proposing for your proposed action? *

No

4.3.5 Briefly describe why an alternative location for your proposed action was not possible. *

The proposed location is the only option as it hosts the Andover intrusion, a pegmatite-hosted lithium deposit.

4.3.6 Do you have alternative activities you are proposing for your proposed action? *

No

4.3.7 Briefly describe why an alternative activity for your proposed action was not possible. *

Trade-off studies have been completed to determine best case outcomes for the Proposed Action. Alternative options to benefit both environmental and Proposed Action outcomes include the following:

- Ore Storage Options (bin vs. stockpile) – Stockpile arrangement allows for sufficient capacity for crusher relines. Crushed ore bin option would necessitate an external additional stockpile with stacker that would require additional clearing of critical habitat impacting conservation significant fauna.
- Dry stack tailings versus wet TSF – Dry stack tailings enables greater water recovery compared to wet tailings storage facilities, however, requires higher capital expenditure and presents additional health, safety and environmental risks, particularly related to increased dust generation and material handling.
- Mine pit backfill versus no backfilling:
    - Two different mining approaches have been considered:
        - Open pit mining with some progressive in-pit backfilling of the mine void to the extent practicable, in combination with disposal to the WRL and IWL, or
        - Open pit mining with no progressive backfilling and all waste rock disposed to the WRL and IWL.
    - Some in pit backfilling of the mine void with waste rock has been incorporated into the Proposed Action to minimise the overall footprint of the WRL and IWL. This approach will also allow landform heights to be managed, reducing potential visual impacts. Inpit backfilling provides an additional economic benefit through shorter haulage distances, resulting in reduced fuel consumption and lower greenhouse gas emissions. Where practicable, sections of the backfilled mine pit may be rehabilitated, thereby reducing the final area of unrehabilitated pit void remaining at mine closure. A Sterilisation Report will be prepared and submitted for assessment and approval prior to the commencement of in pit backfilling.
- Alternative areas for Proposed Action infrastructure siting were considered during the planning phases. These however were not progressed due to avoidance of critical habitat which may further impact conservation significant fauna, difficulty of terrain and avoidance of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage values.
- Groundwater abstraction for supply as a source of process water was set aside in favour of exploring alternative supply options. This was decided in recognition of the value of local aquifers to the Ngarluma people and their concerns about additional impacts from groundwater abstraction.

4.3.4 Alternatives: Impact and mitigation

4.3.4.1 Do these alternatives have a different impact, avoidance, or mitigation measure compared to what you have already provided? *

No

4.3.5 Alternatives: Considered alternatives

4.3.5.1 Do you have any other alternative actions, including not taking the action, that you have considered but are not proposing as part of this referral? *

No

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document (REDACTED).pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	23/04/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document.pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	23/04/2026	Yes	High

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document (REDACTED).pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document.pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	Yes	High

3.1.2 Existing or proposed uses for the project area

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence	
#1.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document (REDACTED).pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document.pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	Yes	High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document (REDACTED).pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document.pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Biologic 2025b - Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey.pdf Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey Report	08/12/2025	No	High

#4.	Document	Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part B (REDACTED).pdf Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part B (REDACTED)	25/03/2026	No	High
#5.	Document	Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part B.pdf Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part B	25/03/2026	Yes	High
#6.	Document	EMM 2025 - Hydrogeological Assessment Andover Lithium.pdf Hydrogeological Assessment of the Andover Project	09/12/2025	No	High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document (REDACTED).pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document.pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Biologic 2025b - Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey.pdf Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey Report	07/12/2025	No	High
#4.	Document	EMM 2025 - Hydrogeological Assessment Andover Lithium.pdf Hydrogeological Assessment of the Andover Project	08/12/2025	No	High

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document (REDACTED).pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document.pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	Yes	High
#3.	Document	EMM 2025 - Hydrogeological Assessment Andover Lithium.pdf Hydrogeological Assessment of the Andover Project	08/12/2025	No	High
#4.	Document	Worley 2024 - Baseline Hydrology Study.pdf Baseline Hydrology Study	14/02/2024	No	High

4.1.4.2 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on the identified protected matters

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document (REDACTED).pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document.pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment	22/04/2026	Yes	High

Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.					
#3.	Document	Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part A (REDACTED).pdf Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part A (REDACTED)	25/03/2026	No	High
#4.	Document	Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part A.pdf Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part A	25/03/2026	Yes	High
#5.	Document	Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part B (REDACTED).pdf Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part B (REDACTED)	24/03/2026	No	High
#6.	Document	Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part B.pdf Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part B	24/03/2026	Yes	High
#7.	Document	Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part C (REDACTED).pdf Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part C (REDACTED)	25/03/2026	No	High
#8.	Document	Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part C.pdf Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part C	25/03/2026	Yes	High
#9.	Document	Protected Matters - MNES layers - April 13th 2026 (10 km).pdf Protected Matters Search Tool - Andover Project	12/04/2026	No	High
#10.	Document	Protected Matters - MNES layers - April 13th 2026 (10 km).pdf EPBC Act Protected Matters Report - 10km Buffer	13/04/2026	No	High

4.1.4.5 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you consider the direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence

#1.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document (REDACTED).pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document.pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	Yes	High

4.1.4.8 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you think your proposed action is a controlled action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document (REDACTED).pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document.pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	Yes	High

4.1.4.10 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document				

Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document (REDACTED).pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.			22/04/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document.pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	Yes	High

4.1.5.3 (Migratory Species) Why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document (REDACTED).pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Andover Project EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document.pdf Referral supporting document, detailing an assessment of the Proposed Action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act Significant Impact Guidelines, informed by extensive baseline studies and specialist advice.	22/04/2026	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part A (REDACTED).pdf Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate	24/03/2026	No	High

Fauna Survey report _ Part A (REDACTED)					
#4.	Document	Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part A.pdf Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part A	24/03/2026	Yes	High
#5.	Document	Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part B (REDACTED).pdf Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part B (REDACTED)	24/03/2026	No	High
#6.	Document	Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part B.pdf Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part B	24/03/2026	Yes	High
#7.	Document	Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part C (REDACTED).pdf Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part C (REDACTED)	24/03/2026	No	High
#8.	Document	Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part C.pdf Biologic 2026 - Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey report _ Part C	24/03/2026	Yes	High
#9.	Document	Protected Matters - MNES layers - April 13th 2026 (10 km).pdf Protected Matters Search Tool - Andover Project	13/04/2026	No	High

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

The Referring party is the person preparing the information in this referral.

ABN/ACN	46106346918
Organisation name	AZURE MINERALS PTY LTD
Organisation address	6005 WA
Representative's name	Mel Britton
Representative's job title	Principal Environment Advisor
Phone	0473351160
Email	mel.britton@azureminerals.com.au
Address	Level 2, 16 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth, WA, 6005

☑ Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

☑ Check this box to confirm these are the correct identification details. *

☑ By checking this box, I, **Mel Britton of AZURE MINERALS PTY LTD**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. *

You may receive automated notifications that aim to assist you in tracking the progress of your project. You can opt out of these notifications by updating your communication preferences on your profile.

Completed Person proposing to take the action's declaration

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN	46106346918
Organisation name	AZURE MINERALS PTY LTD
Organisation address	6005 WA
Representative's name	Mel Britton

Representative's job title	Principal Environment Advisor
Phone	0473351160
Email	mel.britton@azureminerals.com.au
Address	Level 2, 16 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth, WA, 6005

☑ Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

☑ Check this box to confirm these are the correct identification details. *

☑ I, **Mel Britton of AZURE MINERALS PTY LTD**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf or for the benefit of any other person or entity. *

You may receive automated notifications that aim to assist you in tracking the progress of your project. You can opt out of these notifications by updating your communication preferences on your profile.

✔ Completed Proposed designated proponent's declaration

The Proposed designated proponent is the individual or organisation proposed to be responsible for meeting the requirements of the EPBC Act during the assessment process, if the Minister decides that this project is a controlled action.

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

☑ Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

☑ Check this box to confirm these are the correct identification details. *

☑ I, **Mel Britton of AZURE MINERALS PTY LTD**, the Proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the Proposed designated proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral. *

You may receive automated notifications that aim to assist you in tracking the progress of your project. You can opt out of these notifications by updating your communication preferences on your profile.