Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L9332/2022/1
Licence holder	Spinifex Crushing and Screening Services Pty Ltd
ACN	135 324 551
Registered business address	16 Anthony Street Albany WA 6330
DWER file number	DER2022/000232
Duration	12/09/2022 to 11/09/2032
Date of issue	09/09/2022
Premises details	Mt Regal Mine M47/1418 & M47/1484 MAITLAND WA 6714 As defined by the coordinates in Schedule 2

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)	**Assessed design capacity**
Category 12 : Screening etc. of material: premises (other than premises within category 5 or 8) on which material extracted from aid the ground is screened, washed, crushed, ground, milled, sized or separated.	*500,000 tonnes per year*
Category 13 : Crushing of building material : premises on which waste building or demolition material (for example, bricks, stones or concrete) is crushed or cleaned.	*40,000 tonnes per year*

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 09 September 2022, by:

Marko Pasalich

Digitally signed by Marko Pasalich
Date: 2022.09.09 13:38:15 +08'00'

Marko Pasalich
A/MANAGER, WASTE INDUSTRIES

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

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
09/09/2022	*L9332/2022/1*	*Licence granted.*

Interpretation

In this licence:

(a) the words 'including', 'includes' and 'include' in conditions mean "including but not limited to", and similar, as appropriate;

(b) where any word or phrase is given a defined meaning, any other part of speech or other grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;

(c) where tables are used in a condition, each row in a table constitutes a separate condition;

(d) any reference to an Australian or other standard, guideline, or code of practice in this licence:

  (i) if dated, refers to that particular version; and

  (ii) if not dated, refers to the latest version and therefore may be subject to change over time;

(e) unless specified otherwise, any reference to a section of an Act refers to that section of the EP Act; and

(f) unless specified otherwise, all definitions are in accordance with the EP Act.

NOTE: This licence requires specific conditions to be met but does not provide any implied authorisation for other emissions, discharges, or activities not specified in this licence.

Licence conditions

The licence holder must ensure that the following conditions are complied with:

Infrastructure and equipment

1. The licence holder must ensure that the site infrastructure and equipment listed in Table 1 and located at the corresponding infrastructure location is maintained and operated in accordance with the corresponding operational requirement set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement		Infrastructure location
Mobile crushing and screening plant fitted with a reticulated sprinkler water system to suppress dust	Reclaimers	Ensure the reticulated sprinkler water system is maintained and fully operational	Infrastructure will be located within the area shaded green shown in Schedule 1: Maps – Premises map
	Jaw crusher		
	Cone crusher		
	Front end loader and tip truck		
	Service truck		
Used concrete sleeper crushing equipment fitted with 12 internal and external water sprays	Concrete pulveriser		
	Closed loop impact crusher		
Stormwater infrastructure	Settling pond with an earthen V-shaped bund around the perimeter of the pond. The pond shall have the capacity to contain a 200mm rainfall event. Rock gabion shall be installed at the tip of the V shape bund for erosion protection.		Stormwater management infrastructure will be located as depicted in Schedule 1: Maps – Stormwater management
	Bunds installed for stormwater diversion within the crushing and screening work area.		

Premises operation

2. The licence holder shall only accept waste on to the premises if:

(a) it is of a type listed in Table 2;

(b) the quantity accepted is below any quantity limit listed in Table 2;

(c) it meets any specification listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Waste acceptance

Waste	Quantity Limit	Specification
Basalt/Rock	500,000 tonnes per annual period	• Material extracted within mining tenement M47/1484
Inert Waste Type 1 - Concrete Rail Sleepers	40,000 tonnes per annual period	• Limited to – concrete rail sleepers (including broken or pre-processed sleepers) only. • The licence holder must only accept waste onto the premises for storage, sorting or crushing that is Inert Waste Type 1 with a signed declaration from the supplier of the source material with each delivery that warrants that the load does not contain any asbestos or ACM.

3. The licence holder shall ensure that where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in condition 2 it is removed from the premises by the delivery vehicle or, where that is not possible, stored in a quarantined storage area or container and removed to an appropriately authorised facility within 7 business days of receipt.

4. The licence holder shall ensure that any waste that does not conform to the waste acceptance criteria in Table 2 due to asbestos content, is covered or bagged and kept within a clearly identified, labelled, segregated and secure container prior to being removed off site to an appropriate authorised facility within 48 hours.

5. The Licence Holder must submit a site-specific Asbestos Management Plan prepared in accordance with Section 3 of the DWER Asbestos Guidelines to the CEO by the 31 October 2022.

6. The licence holder must include a ‘no asbestos’ clause in all contracts with material sources.

7. The licence holder must maintain a clearly visible sign saying ‘No Asbestos’ at the entry to the premises.

8. The licence holder must visually inspect all loads of waste when they arrive at the Premises prior to and during unloading to determine the risk of a load containing asbestos or ACM and each load shall be classified in accordance with the risk classification procedure outlined in Section 3.3 of the DWER Asbestos Guidelines as per Attachment 1 (Classified Load).

9. Where the inspection confirms that material does contain asbestos or ACM, the licence holder must:

(a) reject the waste material for acceptance;

(b) maintain accurate records of all rejected loads on the premises and the documentation must be made available to DWER officers upon request; and

(c) record the details of the material source, material carrier, registration number of the vehicle and date of rejection.

10. The licence holder must ensure that suspected classified loads are isolated, kept damp and appropriately contained.

11. The licence holder must ensure that suspected classified loads are classified as "high risk" and continue to be managed in accordance with the high-risk procedure as outlined in section 3.4 of the DWER Asbestos Guidelines as per Attachment 2.

12. The licence holder must, as a minimum maintain records of all accepted load inspections and of any accepted loads which have been determined as Classified Loads or as "high risk" loads.

13. The licence holder must continue to visually inspect material on the premises at all stages of the storage, sorting and crushing process. Suspect asbestos identified at any stage of the process must be handled in accordance with Condition 10 of this Licence.

14. The Licence Holder must immediately recover or remove and dispose of spills of hydrocarbons or chemicals onsite, whether inside or outside of an engineered containment system.

15. The licence holder shall ensure that materials accepted onsite are subjected to the processes set out in Table 3 and in accordance with any process limits described in that Table.

Table 3: Waste processing

Waste type	Process	Process limits
Basalt/Rock	Acceptance and storage prior to crushing and screening and removal offsite	• Rock to be quarried using drill and blast techniques. • Minimal product to be stockpiled on site. • Stockpiles must not exceed 7m in height from the base of the stockpile. • All loads to be wet down prior to loading.
Inert Waste type 1 - Concrete rail sleepers		• Stockpiles must not exceed 7m in height from the base of the stockpile. • All loads to be wet down prior to loading. • No more than 30,000 tonnes per year may be crushed and screened.

17. The licence holder shall ensure that the asbestos content of any recycled output originating from the concrete rail sleepers does not exceed the contamination limits specified in Table 4.

Table 4: Recycled output contamination limits

Output	Parameter	Limit
Recycled concrete rail sleepers	Asbestos (in any form)	0.001% w/w

18. The licence holder shall ensure that recycling outputs are sampled and tested in accordance with Table 4.

Table 5: Recycled output sampling and testing

Output	Parameter	Limit	Method
Recycled concrete rail sleepers	Asbestos (in any form)	0.001% w/w	In accordance with the DER Asbestos Guidelines.

Stockpile management

17. The Licence Holder must ensure that:

(a) Material on the Premises is maintained in at least three separate stockpile areas for unprocessed Waste, Products tested for Asbestos or ACM and Products awaiting testing for Asbestos or ACM; and

(b) Unprocessed Waste and Product stockpiles are kept clearly separated at a minimum three metre distance from the base of the stockpile;

(c) Products tested for Asbestos or ACM and Products awaiting testing for Asbestos or ACM are:

(i) Clearly separated by a minimum three metre distance from the base of the stockpile; or

(ii) Clearly separated by permanent impermeable concrete barriers; and

(d) Clearly visible and legible signage is erected on individual stockpiles to clearly identify and delineate tested Products, untested Products and unprocessed Waste.

Dust management

18. The Licence Holder must ensure that no visible dust generated from the primary activities specified crosses the boundary of the premises.

19. The licence holder must maintain Classified Loads in a damp state using appropriate dust suppression measures.

20. The Licence Holder must ensure that all Products to be removed from the Premises are wetted down prior to loading.

21. The Licence Holder must ensure that all vehicles must operate at speeds of less than 10km/h throughout the Premises.

22. The Licence holder must ensure that vehicles are washed down leaving the premises to stop the spread of dust offsite

Stormwater Management

23. The Licence Holder must ensure that stormwater diversion infrastructure within the Premises is adequately maintained to ensure that stormwater is diverted from areas of the Premises where waste is handled or stored.

Monitoring

Monitoring of inputs and outputs

24. The licence holder shall undertake the monitoring in Table 6 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 6: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

Input/Output	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Waste inputs	Inert Waste Type 1 - concrete rail sleepers (including broken or pre-processed sleepers)	m³	N/A	Each load arriving at premises
	Rocks extracted within mining tenement M47/1484			
Waste outputs	Waste type as defined in the Landfill Definitions	m³		Each load leaving or rejected from the premises

Records and reporting

25. The licence holder must record the following information in relation to complaints received by the licence holder (whether received directly from a complainant or forwarded to them by the Department or another party) about any alleged emissions from the premises:

(a) the name and contact details of the complainant, (if provided);

(b) the time and date of the complaint;

(c) the complete details of the complaint and any other concerns or other issues raised; and

(d) the complete details and dates of any action taken by the licence holder to investigate or respond to any complaint.

26. The licence holder must:

(a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the conditions of this licence during the preceding annual period; and

(b) prepare and submit to the CEO by no later than 60 days after the end of that annual period an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form.

27. The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable books including the following records, information, reports, and data required by this licence:

(a) the calculation of fees payable in respect of this licence;

(b) any maintenance of infrastructure that is performed in the course of complying with condition 1 of this licence;

(c) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with conditions 15, 16 and 23 of this licence; and

(d) complaints received under condition 24 of this licence.

28. The books specified under condition 26 must:

(a) be legible;

(b) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original version(s) and any subsequent amendments remain legible and are capable of retrieval;

(c) be retained by the licence holder for the duration of the licence; and

(d) be available to be produced to an inspector or the CEO as required.

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 1 have the meanings defined.

Table 1: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACM	means asbestos containing material.
ACN	Australian Company Number
Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)	means a report submitted in a format approved by the CEO (relevant guidelines and templates may be available on the Department's website).
annual period	a 12 month period commencing from 01 July until 30 June of the immediately following year.
asbestos	means the asbestiform variety of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals and includes actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, tremolite and any mixture containing 2 or more of those.
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer of the Department. "submit to / notify the CEO" (or similar), means either: Director General Department administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919 or: info@dwer.wa.gov.au
classified load	means the classification of waste loads during acceptance and post acceptance based on the risk of waste material containing asbestos or ACM and through visual inspection. Classification of waste loads shall be undertaken in accordance with the provisions outlined in Section 3.3 and 3.4 of the DWER Asbestos Guidelines.
Department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
DWER Asbestos Guidelines	means document titled "*Guidelines for managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities*", published by the Department of Environment and Conservation, as amended from time to time.
discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.

Term	Definition
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
EP Regulations	*Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (WA)
licence	refers to this document, which evidences the grant of a licence by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act, subject to the specified conditions contained within.
licence holder	refers to the occupier of the premises, being the person specified on the front of the licence as the person to whom this licence has been granted.
premises	refers to the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as shown on the premises map in Schedule 1 to this licence.
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

The boundary of the prescribed premises is shown in the map below (Figure 1).

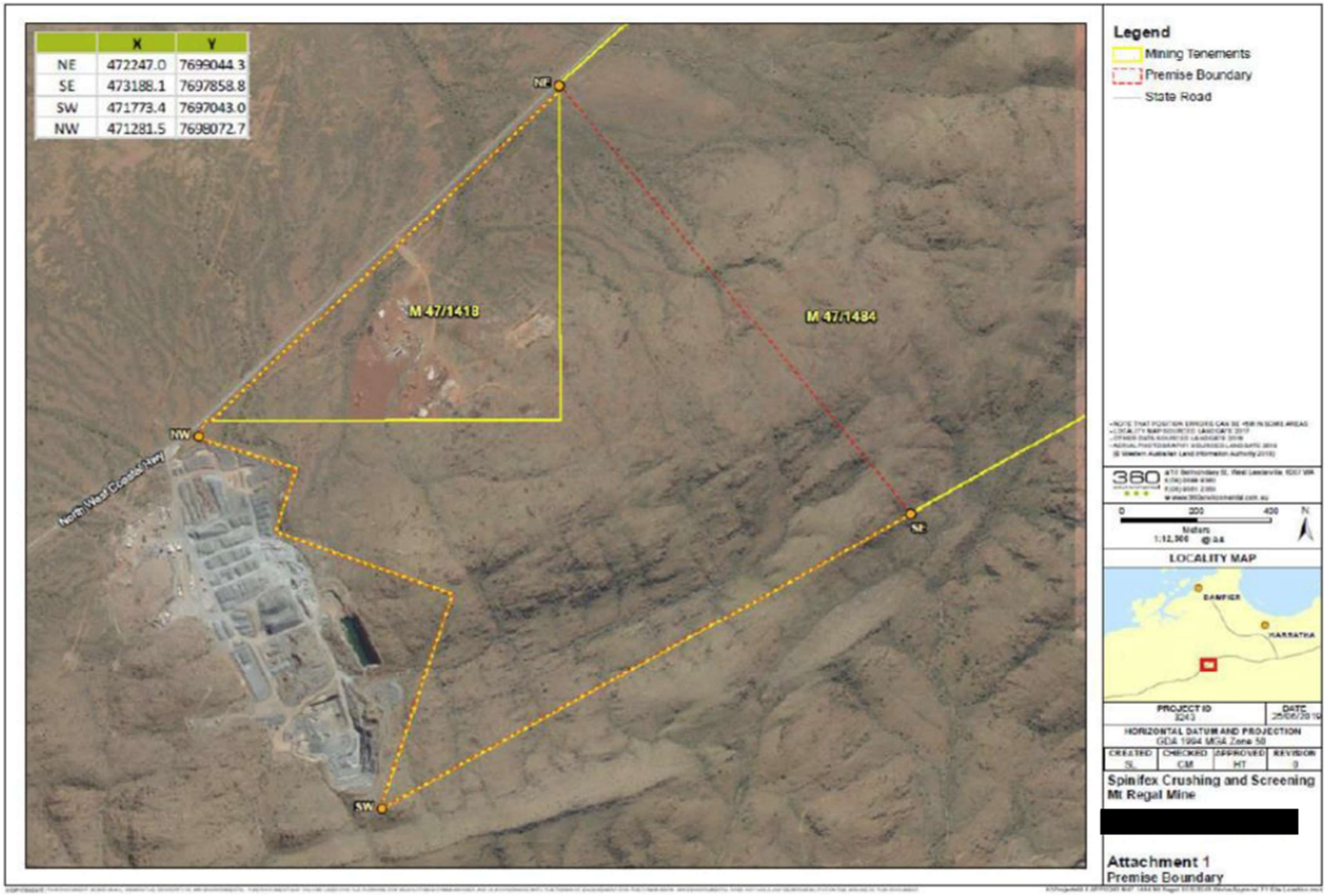

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the prescribed premises

Site Layout

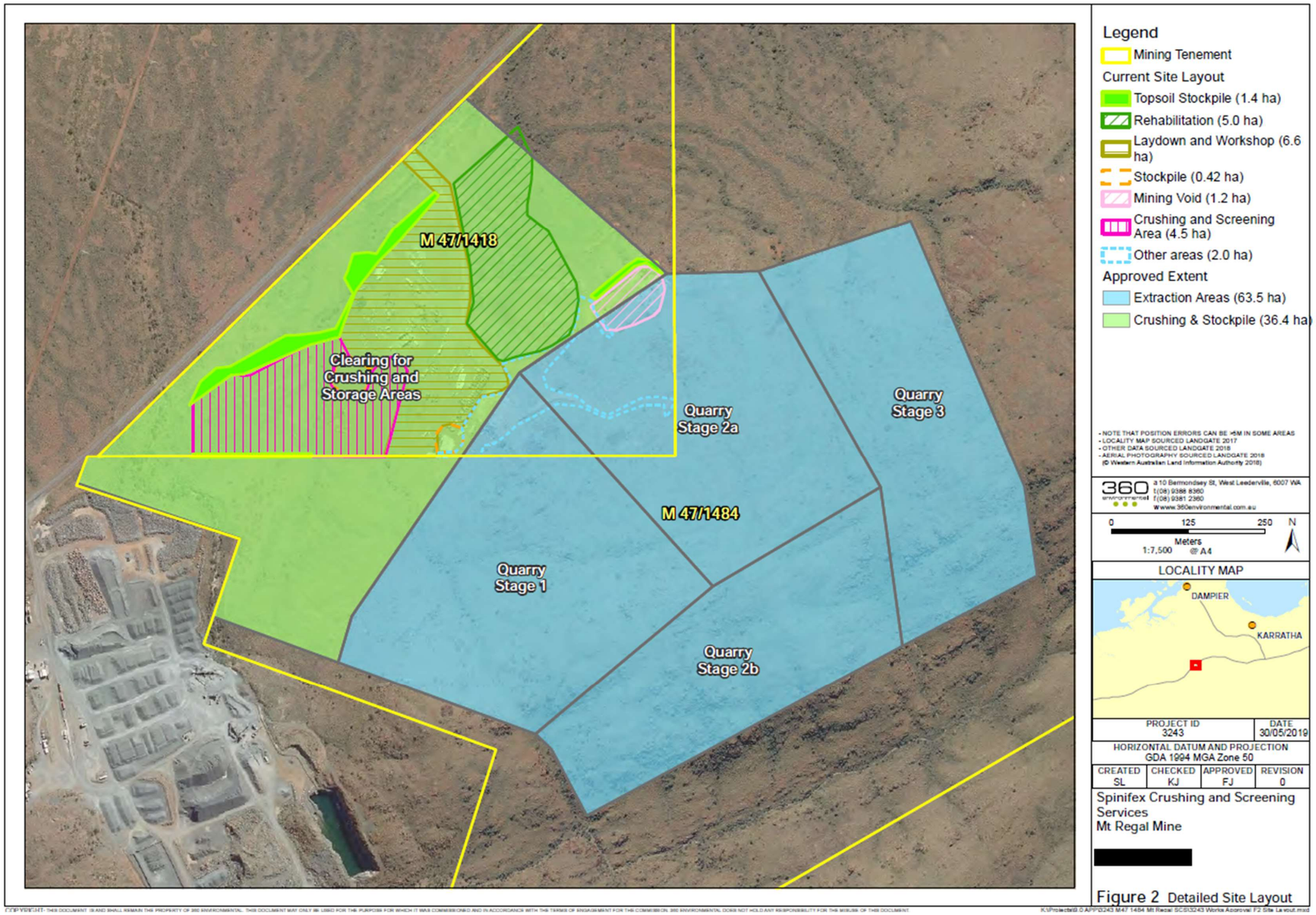

Figure 2: Site layout

Schedule 2: Premises boundary

The premises boundary is defined by the coordinates in Table 2.

Table 2: Premises boundary coordinates (GDA94)

Easting	Northing
472,247.0	7,699,044.3
473,188.1	7,697,858.8
471,773.4	7,697,043.0
471,281.8	7,698,072.7

Attachment 1: Section 3.3 of the DWER Asbestos Guidelines (pages 10 and 11)

- Ensuring a "no asbestos" clause is included in any contracts with C&D waste suppliers;
- Installing a clearly visible sign saying "No Asbestos" is present at the entry to the facility;
- Establishing a system to record the details of loads arriving/received at the site which have been found to contain asbestos.

DEC has a supply of brochures that outline the rules on disposal of asbestos loads that can be handed to customers. Please contact DEC's Waste Management Branch on (08) 6467 5323 for copies.

3.3 Acceptance procedures

When waste arrives at the recycling facility, acceptance procedures must serve to confirm that the characteristics of the waste are consistent with the waste types permitted by the Part V licence and to determine the risk of the load containing asbestos.

To follow on from the pre-acceptance procedures, all persons bringing waste onto the premises must be asked to sign a declaration or provide a 'customer warranty' on a vehicle load specific basis confirming that their load is free from asbestos. The associated documentation should be retained on the premises and be available for DEC to inspect Where an individual is not prepared to sign this disclaimer or provide such a warranty the load shall be refused entry.

All loads must be visually inspected when they arrive at the recycling site. Where the inspection identifies that the wastes are not permitted by the licence and/or asbestos is visually identified in the load it shall be rejected for acceptance. A record of all rejected loads must be maintained on the premises and be available for DEC to inspect. As a minimum, a record must be made of the waste producer, waste carrier, registration number of the vehicle and the date of rejection.

The risk of a load containing asbestos is related to the type and source of the waste. In general, buildings and structures constructed after 1990 are unlikely to have asbestos containing materials within them, whereas buildings and structures constructed before this date may have been built using asbestos containing materials.

Because large buildings and structures undergo regulated asbestos removal programs and inspections before they are demolished the probability of asbestos being present in the demolition debris should be low. However, a risk of contamination can remain from asbestos formwork embedded or attached to concrete columns that cannot be readily identified through the asbestos clearance certification processand from asbestos piping from reclaimed road, car park areas and water supply systems.

It is also common for mixed waste from unknown sources, particularly those in skip bins or from small-scale demolition or refurbishment activities to contain amounts of asbestos waste. These sources must be considered high risk.

To determine the risk of an incoming load containing asbestos the gatehouse operator shall establish:

- The source of the load including the site location and if possible the age of any building or structure from which the C&D waste originated;

10

- The content/waste types within the load; and
- The type of load.

Where the source of the load can clearly be determined to be a building or structure constructed after 1990 then the load can be considered to represent a low risk of asbestos contamination and managed as outlined in the following section. Where the waste originates from a building constructed before 1990 or there is uncertainty over this issue, the risks associated with asbestos in the load must be established in line with the Risk Classification Matrix below.

Once classified, each load must be directed to the appropriate area for unloading and further inspection in line with the following sections.

Risk Classification Matrix			
	Type of load		
Material Type	**Commercial**	**Public, utes, cars and trailers***	**Skip bins**
Clean Concrete (without formwork)	Low	High	High
Clean Brick	Low	High	High
Clean Bitumen / Asphalt	Low	High	High
Mixed Construction waste	High	High	High
Mixed Demolition waste	High	High	High

* if it is possible to view the entire load of incoming C & D material (eg a small trailer with a shallow load, then consideration may be given to classifying these loads as low risk
(Risk Matrix Classification *adapted from WorkSafe Victoria 2006 and WMAA 2009*)

3.4 Load inspection after acceptance

Each accepted and classified load shall be directed to an unloading area at the site which is appropriately designed and constructed to ensure the waste will not mix with other waste. Where feasible, separate unloading areas shall be provided for low risk and high risk wastes.

All loads shall be dampened prior to unloading and maintained in a dampened state throughout the inspection process. Operators will need to ensure there are adequate facilities on the premises to achieve this.

Low risk load procedure

Loads classified as "low risk", must be visually inspected while the material is being unloaded to determine whether any asbestos can be identified.

If suspect fibrous asbestos (FA) or asbestos fines/fibres (AF) are detected, the load must be isolated, kept wet and once appropriately contained in accordance with the Asbestos Factsheet in Appendix A, redirected to an appropriately authorised disposal facility. If suspect ACM is identified, the load must be reclassified as "high risk" and continue to be processed in accordance with the high risk procedure below. Where the visual inspection confirms that the

11

Attachment 2: Section 3.4 of the DWER Asbestos Guidelines (pages 11 and 12)

- The content/waste types within the load; and
- The type of load.

Where the source of the load can clearly be determined to be a building or structure constructed after 1990 then the load can be considered to represent a low risk of asbestos contamination and managed as outlined in the following section. Where the waste originates from a building constructed before 1990 or there is uncertainty over this issue, the risks associated with asbestos in the load must be established in line with the Risk Classification Matrix below.

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Low risk load procedure

Loads classified as "low risk", must be visually inspected while the material is being unloaded to determine whether any asbestos can be identified.

If suspect fibrous asbestos (FA) or asbestos fines/fibres (AF) are detected, the load must be isolated, kept wet and once appropriately contained in accordance with the Asbestos Factsheet in Appendix A, redirected to an appropriately authorised disposal facility. If suspect ACM is identified, the load must be reclassified as "high risk" and continue to be processed in accordance with the high risk procedure below. Where the visual inspection confirms that the

11

load is clear of suspect ACM, FA and AF, the load may then be added to the waste stockpiles awaiting further processing eg crushing and screening.

High risk load procedure

Loads classified as "high risk" must be unloaded and spread over a sufficiently large area to enable a comprehensive visual inspection of all sides of the material to be undertaken. One method of achieving this is to spread the material to a depth of less than 30cm and to turn over the material with the use of an excavator or similar. Where appropriate, larger sections of concrete should be inverted to permit a visual check for embedded or underlying asbestos product debris.

If suspect FA or AF are detected, the load must be isolated, kept wet and once appropriately contained in accordance with the Asbestos Factsheet in Appendix A, and redirected to an appropriately authorised disposal facility.

Where suspect ACM is identified within a load and is not capable of being easily removed by hand, the load must be rejected and should be isolated, kept wet and once appropriately contained in accordance with the Asbestos Factsheet in Appendix A, and redirected to an appropriately authorised disposal facility.

Where suspected ACM fragments capable of being easily removed by hand are identified in a load, the suspect ACM must be removed from the load and either:

1. Appropriately isolated and covered for asbestos testing. If testing of representative samples confirms the material is ACM it must be redirected to an appropriately authorised disposal facility. If testing confirms the material is not ACM the waste can be added to the stockpile awaiting further processing; or

2. Assumed to be ACM and redirected to an appropriately authorised disposal facility.

All suspected or assumed ACM must be segregated. Material must be clearly labelled, kept secure and sufficiently contained to prevent the release of asbestos including wind blown fibres.

Once all suspected or assumed ACM has been removed from a load in line with the above procedure the residual waste can be added to the stockpile awaiting further processing.

Records must be kept to ensure that the process from receipt of C&D material to the completion of the unloading procedure is auditable and that any loads found to contain suspect asbestos can be traced back to the customer and originating site. Through Part V licence conditions, DEC will require records of loads found to contain asbestos and action taken by the C&D recycler to address this issue with the customer, to be submitted on a regular basis. DEC will take follow up action with customers delivering asbestos containing waste to the premises as necessary.

12