



Licence number	L9379/2023/1
Licence holder	Steven Kevin Sexton & Prema Sexton
Registered business address	49 Pauley Road COMMODINE WA 6311
DWER file number	DER2023/000161
Duration	12/09/2023 to 11/09/2043
Commencement date	12/09/2023
Premises details	<p>'Glenark Farms' Piggery 49 Pauley Road COMMODINE WA 6311</p> <p>Piggery – Lot 6596 on Plan 123097 Manure utilisation areas – Lot 3449 on Plan 111939, Lot 4406 on Plan 112454, Lot 4933 on Plan 115960, Lot 4934 on Plan 115961, Lot 4490 on Plan 117522, Lot 12502 on Plan 146179, Lot 110 on Plan 40765, Lot 2492 on Plan 108888, Lot 8649 on Plan 133240, Lot 15028 on Plan 163378 and Lots 9851 & 14048 on Plan 83324 As shown in the premises map in Schedule 1</p>

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, Environmental Protection Regulations 1987)	Assessed design capacity
Category 2: Intensive piggery: premises on which pigs are fed, watered and housed in pens.	Not more than 8,000 pigs at any one time

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 12 September 2023, by:

Caron Goodbourn
MANAGER, PROCESS INDUSTRIES
REGULATORY SERVICES

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

Licence history

Date	Ref number	Summary of changes
12/09/2023	L9379/2023/1	Licence granted for existing piggery complex (8,000 pigs capacity)

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 the following conditions are complied with:

Premises operation

Infrastructure and equipment

1. The licence holder must ensure the site infrastructure and equipment listed in Table 1 is maintained in accordance with the corresponding design requirements in that table.

Table 1: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

	Infrastructure and equipment	Description and design requirements	Infrastructure location
1	26 x deep litter shelters: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) 12 x (10 x 28 m) shelters(ii) 13 x (12 x 28 m) shelters(iii) 1 x (10 x 32 m) shelter for handling pigs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) All shelters must be maintained with:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) concrete flooring with sufficient bunding that prevents runoff of effluent to the environment;(ii) a raised base that prevents overland water running into the shelter;(b) Shelter for handling pigs must only be used for processing pigs at arrival/dispatch (short-term holding only);	“Weaner shelters”, “Grower shelters”, “Finisher shelters”, as shown in Schedule 1: Map of infrastructure
2	Manure storage and processing area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Area must be maintained:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) as a single pad for the storage and processing of spent bedding and carcasses;(b) with a floor comprising an impermeable barrier of at least 300 mm of clay or other suitable compactable soil or a synthetic liner;(c) with a minimum 300 mm high bund around	“Manure storage and processing area”, as shown in Schedule 1: Map of infrastructure

	Infrastructure and equipment	Description and design requirements	Infrastructure location
		the perimeter to divert ingress of stormwater and contain surface runoff; (d) with a long fall of at least 2.5% to facilitate drainage of stormwater and surface runoff to the runoff containment pond;	
3	Runoff containment pond (240 m ³ capacity)	Pond must be maintained: (a) at the lowest point of the manure storage and processing area; (b) with sufficient capacity to contain the volume of runoff from the manure storage and processing area, allowing for: (i) a minimum freeboard of 200 mm; and (ii) overtopping does not occur on average more than once every 20 years; (c) as an impermeable barrier comprising at least 300 mm of clay or other suitable compactable soil or a synthetic liner.	"Runoff pond", as shown in Schedule 1: Map of infrastructure

Improvement works

2. The licence holder must construct the infrastructure listed in Table 2 in accordance with the requirements set out in that table.

Table 2: Improvement works

	Infrastructure	Design and construction requirement	Completion date
1	Manure storage and processing area	(a) Must construct a storage pad of sufficient size for stockpiling the amount of manure and managing mortalities between spreading events; (b) Pad must be underlain by at least 300 mm of clay or other suitable compactable soil or a synthetic liner; (c) Permeability and compaction must be demonstrated by geotechnical testing conducted by a qualified professional engineer and in accordance with AS 1289; (d) Area must be bunded to ensure manure leachates and contaminated surface runoff is contained within the pad area; (e) Pad must be sloped to facilitate drainage of leachates and surface runoff to the containment pond; (f) Must construct a concrete (or similar) spillway at the lowest point of the pad, to convey runoff into the runoff pond and minimise the overflow of sediment into the pond.	31 May 2024

Improvement works – compliance reporting

3. The licence holder must, within 30 days of the infrastructure specified in condition 2 being constructed:
 - (a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the requirements of condition 2; and
 - (b) prepare and submit to the CEO a report on that compliance.

4. The report required by condition 3, must include as a minimum:
 - (a) certification whether the items of infrastructure or components thereof, as specified in condition 2, have been constructed in accordance with the relevant requirements specified in that condition;
 - (b) as constructed plans and a detailed site plan for each item of infrastructure or component of infrastructure specified in condition 2;
 - (c) details that demonstrate how the area is designed and constructed to be fit-for-purpose, including how the pad is sufficiently sized;
 - (d) results of clay materials testing and geotechnical testing required by condition 2; and
 - (e) be signed by a person authorised to represent the licence holder and contains the printed name and position of that person.
5. Subject to condition 4(a), where an item of infrastructure or component of infrastructure has been certified as not being constructed, or does not comply with the corresponding requirements, or contains material defects, the licence holder must:
 - (a) correct the non-compliant or defective works, prior to re-certifying in accordance with condition 4(a); or
 - (b) provide to the CEO a description of, and explanation for, any departures from the requirements specified in Table 2 that do not require rectification and do not constitute a material defect along with the report required by condition 3.

Operational requirements

6. The licence holder must not hold more than 8,000 pigs on the premises at any one time, unless in the event of a supply chain disruption, a maximum of 8,720 pigs may be held on the premises for no longer than 14 consecutive days.
7. The licence holder must ensure the premises infrastructure listed in Table 3 is operated in accordance with the requirements set out in that table.

Table 3: Infrastructure operational requirements

	Site infrastructure	Operational requirement
1	Deep litter shelters	(a) Stocking numbers for each individual shelter must not exceed the following at any one time: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Weaner shelters – 360 pigs (0.47 m²/pig up to 40 kg); (ii) Grower shelters – 360 pigs (0.68 m²/pig up to 70 kg); (iii) Finisher shelters – 360 pigs (0.89 m²/pig up to 105 kg); (b) Spent bedding must be replaced within each shelter at least once every 7 weeks; (c) Spent bedding removed from shelters must be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) directly taken to the manure storage and processing pad; and/or (ii) directly removed off-site for further processing or disposal, to a premises that is licensed to accept that kind of waste, such as a licensed composting facility or licensed solid waste facility; (d) Deceased pigs and foreign materials must be removed from shelters by the end of the working day in which they were discovered; (e) Following post mortem (if required), deceased pigs removed from shelters must be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) directly taken to the manure storage and processing area; or (ii) directly taken off-site for further processing or disposal, to a premises that is licensed to accept that kind of waste, such as a licensed composting facility or licensed solid waste facility;
2	Manure storage and processing area	<u>Pad maintenance</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Must be maintained to ensure all leachate and surface water runoff can flow freely to the runoff containment pond;

	Site infrastructure	Operational requirement
		<p>(b) Must be operated to ensure stormwater runoff is excluded from entering the hardstand area;</p> <p><u>Management of pond sludge</u></p> <p>(c) Following pond desludging, the pond sludge must be conformably mixed with spent bedding, prior to being managed in accordance with condition 8;</p> <p><u>Manure storage and/or processing and mortalities composting</u></p> <p>(d) Storage and/or processing of manure, and mortalities composting, must only occur within the manure storage and processing area;</p> <p>(e) Only low risk organic materials may be brought onto the premises for use in the treatment process;</p>
6	Runoff pond	An operational freeboard of at least 200 mm must be maintained at all times.

Emissions

Manure and mortalities management

8. The licence holder must ensure manure (including spent bedding and pond sludge), is:
- (a) managed as an unprocessed material, by:
 - (i) ageing in windrows for at least 6 months, prior to applying to land in accordance with the requirements in Table 5 (as aged manure); and/or
 - (ii) taken off-site to a premises that is lawfully able to accept that kind of waste, such as a licensed composting or organics recycling facility or licensed solid waste facility;
 and/or
 - (b) processed (i.e., pasteurised), to significantly reduce the number pathogens, by:
 - (i) maintaining the core of the windrow mass at 55°C or higher for 15 consecutive days or longer; and
 - (ii) turning the windrow at least 5 times during the 15-day period, with the outer material being effectively turned to the inside of the windrow mass to ensure the whole mass is subjected to the required temperature and process;
 and/or
 - (c) composted, to produce a composted manure, by:
 - (i) processing in accordance with the requirements of condition 8(b);
 - (ii) ensuring there is a declining trend of the peak temperature of the compost pile after turning with suitable moisture content; and
 - (iii) achieving the biological stability requirements specified in condition 10(c).
9. For manure to be considered processed manure, the licence holder must:
- (a) conduct monitoring and keep accurate records to demonstrate the processing requirements in condition 8(b) have been met, including daily monitoring of temperature during the pasteurisation phase; and
 - (b) conduct quality sampling and testing in accordance with Table 4, and keep accurate records, to demonstrate the material meets the following requirements for indicator pathogens and plant propagules:
 - (i) *Salmonella* spp.: absent in 50 g (dry weight equivalent);
 - (ii) faecal coliforms: <1,000 MPN or CFU/g (dry weight equivalent); and
 - (iii) nil germination of viable plant propagules after 21 days;
 otherwise, it must be considered to be unprocessed material and be managed in accordance with condition 8(a).

Table 4: Processed manure monitoring requirements

Parameter	Sampling method	Analytical method	Testing frequency
Faecal coliforms, <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	AS 4454 – Appendix A	AS 4454 – Appendix D	At least one sample per 500 tonnes of processed or composted manure
Viable plant propagules		AS 4454 – Appendix M	

10. For manure to be considered composted manure, the licence holder must:

- (a) conduct, and keep accurate records, to demonstrate evidence of meeting the processing requirements specified in condition 8(c), including:
 - (i) daily monitoring of temperature and moisture content before and during the pasteurisation phase;
 - (ii) weekly monitoring of temperature and moisture content after the pasteurisation phase has been completed;
 and
- (b) conduct quality sampling and testing in accordance with Table 4, and keep accurate records, to demonstrate the material meets the following requirements for indicator pathogens and plant propagules:
 - (i) *Salmonella* spp.: absent in 50 g (dry weight equivalent);
 - (ii) faecal coliforms: <1,000 MPN or CFU/g (dry weight equivalent); and
 - (iii) nil germination of viable plant propagules after 21 days;
 and
- (c) conduct testing and keep accurate records to demonstrate the material passes the threshold level specified in Table N3.2 of AS 4454 for at least two tests from Group A; otherwise, it must be considered to be unprocessed material and be managed in accordance with condition 8(a).

11. The licence holder must ensure mortalities are:

- (a) processed (i.e., pastuerised), to significantly reduce the numbers of pathogens, prior to applying to land in accordance with the requirements in Table 5; and/or
- (b) taken off-site to a premises that is lawfully able to accept that kind of waste, such as a licensed rendering facility or a licensed composting or organics recycling facility.

12. For mortalities processed in accordance with condition 11(a), the licence holder must ensure:

- (a) the core of the mass is maintained at 55°C or higher for at least 3 consecutive days;
- (b) the whole mass is turned at least once 3 months after the last carcasses were added within each bay;
- (c) after turning, the mass is allowed to cure for a period of at least 4 months; and
- (d) accurate records are kept demonstrating how the requirements of clauses (a), (b) and (c) of this condition have been met.

Table 5: Authorised disposal of manure and processed mortalities to land

Disposal point reference	Disposal requirements
"Manure utilisation area", as shown in Schedule 1: Manure utilisation map	Spreading of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) aged manure and processed manure at a rate of not more than 1.2 t dm/ha/yr; (ii) mortalities compost at a rate of not more than 1.0 t dm/ha/yr; and in accordance with conditions 15 and 23

- 13.** The licence holder may manage processed manure by:
- (a) removing from the premises for off-site reuse; and/or
 - (b) directly applying to land in accordance with the requirements of condition 15.
- 14.** The licence holder may manage composted manure by:
- (a) removing from the premises for off-site reuse; and/or
 - (b) directly applying to land over the designated manure utilisation areas on the premises.
- 15.** The licence holder must ensure that when applying manure and mortalities compost to land in accordance with conditions 8(a)(i), 11(a) and 13(b):
- (a) aged manure, mortalities compost, and processed manure generated from operations at the premises are the only solid wastes that are spread over the designated manure utilisation areas;
 - (b) it is evenly distributed over the designated manure utilisation areas;
 - (c) it is only spread onto areas growing crops or pasture within the designated manure utilisation areas;
 - (d) it is not spread within 50 m of any defined ESA or watercourse or within 25 m of a gazetted road reserve;
 - (e) it is only spread under the following conditions:
 - (i) during the months of February to September;
 - (ii) not when the wind direction is towards dwellings within 500 m of the premises boundary;
 - (iii) not early in the morning or late in the afternoon;
 - (iv) not when rain or heavy cloud is expected within the following 24 hours;
 - (v) not within 24 hours before a weekend or public holiday; and
 - (vi) not when an inversion layer is present;
 - (f) the designated manure utilisation areas are harvested at least once every 12 months.
- 16.** The licence holder must keep accurate records of the date, time, area, and volumes of aged manure, mortalities compost, and processed manure applied in accordance with conditions 8(a)(i), 11(a) and 13(b).

Off-site removal of manure

- 17.** The licence holder must keep accurate records of the volumes of all processed and composted manure removed from the premises in accordance with conditions 13 and 14.

Monitoring

General monitoring

- 18.** The licence holder must ensure that:
- (a) all water samples are collected and preserved in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.1;
 - (b) all surface water sampling is conducted in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.6;
 - (c) all surface water samples are submitted to and tested by a laboratory with current NATA accreditation for the parameters being measured;
 - (d) all soil samples are collected in accordance with DPIRD guidelines for soil sampling; and
 - (e) all soil samples are submitted to and tested by a laboratory with current ASPAC certification (or equivalent).
- 19.** The licence holder must ensure:
- (a) daily monitoring is undertaken at least 20 hours apart;
 - (b) weekly monitoring is undertaken at least 4 days apart; and
 - (c) quarterly monitoring is undertaken at least 45 days apart.

20. The licence holder must ensure all monitoring equipment used on the premises to comply with conditions of this licence is calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
21. The licence holder must, where the requirements for calibration cannot be practicably met, or a discrepancy exists in the interpretation of the requirements, bring these issues to the attention of the CEO with a report comprising details of any modifications to the methods.

Surface water monitoring

22. The licence holder must conduct ambient surface water monitoring in accordance with the requirements of Table 6.

Table 6: Surface water monitoring requirements

Monitoring point and reference	Parameter	Unit	Averaging period	Monitoring frequency
Hotham River South ² – • SW1, SW2 (upstream of manure utilisation areas); • SW3 (adjacent to entry to premises); • SW4 (existing the premises)	pH ¹	No unit	Spot sample	At least twice following the break of the season, with the first within 1 week of stream flow commencing
	Electrical conductivity @ 25°C ¹	µS/cm		
	Total nitrogen, Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L		
	Total phosphorus			
	Total dissolved solids			
	Total suspended solids			
	Biological oxygen demand			
	<i>E. coli</i>	CFU/100mL		

Note 1: In field, non-NATA accredited analysis permitted.

Soil monitoring

23. The licence holder must conduct soil testing in accordance with Table 7.

Table 7: Soil testing requirements

Soil sampling locations	Soil profile	Parameter	Units	Frequency
At least one sample made up of at least 5 individual cores for each of the manure utilisation areas ^{1,2}	0 – 10 cm, 30 – 60 cm	pH	CaCl ₂	Annually, prior to the application of manure for the season
		Electrical conductivity	mS/cm	
		Moisture content	%	
		Nitrate-nitrogen	mg/kg	
		Available phosphorus		
		Potassium		
		Phosphorus retention index (PRI)	-	
		Phosphorus buffering index (PBI)	-	
		Aluminium	CaCl ₂ extract	

Note 1: For soil sampling purposes, each of the manure utilisation areas must represent a maximum area of 50 ha.

Note 2: GPS coordinates must be recorded for each sampling location, to ensure subsequent sampling events are in the same location.

24. The licence holder must monitor and record inputs and outputs in accordance with Table 8.

Table 8: Monitoring and recording of inputs and outputs

Input / Output	Parameter	Units	Frequency
Pigs received and dispatched at the premises	Pigs	Number, specified for each pig class	Aggregated total monthly summary
Pigs held on the premises above 8,000 capacity	Pigs, days		During each supply chain disruption
Mortalities	Pigs, disposal method/location		Monthly
Raw or unprocessed manure removed from the premises in accordance with condition 8(a)(ii)	Raw or unprocessed manure (spent bedding and dried pond sludge, or a mixture of the two), details of the receiving premises	Cubic metres or tonnes	Each load removed from the premises, by type
Low risk organic materials brought onto the premises	Organic material type		Each load brought onto the premises, by type
Processed manure and composted manure removed from the premises	Processed manure, composted manure		Aggregated total annual summary
Yield harvested, dry matter yield	Harvested crops or fodder	t dm/ha	Each crop harvested from the manure utilisation areas
N & P removal rate		kg/ha	

Complaints management

25. The licence holder must investigate any 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.
26. Following receipt of a complaint directly from a complainant about any alleged emissions from the premises, the licence holder must:
- respond to the complainant within 72 hours of receipt of the complaint; and
 - within 10 calendar days of receipt of the complaint, provide a summary of the outcomes of any investigation(s) conducted in response to the complaint, including any corrective and preventative action(s) taken in response to the complaint, unless such communication is not requested by the complainant.

Records and reporting

Record-keeping

27. The licence holder must record the following information in relation to complaints received by the licence holder (whether directly from a complainant or forwarded to them by the department or another party) about any alleged emissions from the premises:
- the name and contact details of the complainant (if provided);
 - the time and date of the complaint;
 - the complete details of the complaint and any other concerns or other issues raised;
 - the complete details of any activities being undertaken, where, and the weather and wind conditions at the time of the complaint;
 - the complete details and dates of any investigation(s) conducted in response to the complaint;

- (f) a summary of the findings of any investigation(s) conducted in response to the complaint, including details of the person(s) responsible for the investigation(s);
 - (g) a summary of any corrective and preventative action(s) taken in response to the complaint;
 - (h) a summary of the time taken to respond to the complaint; and
 - (i) a summary of all communications with the complainant.
- 28.** 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;
 - (c) process monitoring and quality testing records for processed manure required by condition 9;
 - (d) process monitoring, quality and biological stability testing records for composted manure required by condition 10;
 - (e) processing records for mortalities composting required by condition 12;
 - (f) records of manure spreading required by condition 16;
 - (g) records of manure removed off-site required by condition 17;
 - (h) results of surface water monitoring required by condition 22;
 - (i) results of soil monitoring required by condition 23;
 - (j) records of inputs and outputs in accordance with condition 24; and
 - (k) complaints received under condition 27.
- 29.** The books specified under condition 28 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.

Notification requirements

- 30.** The licence holder must notify the CEO, within 24 hours of a mass mortalities event and/or an emergency animal disease (EAD) incident, including:
- (a) the number of pigs that have died;
 - (b) the proposed plan for on-site handling and management of all carcasses; and
 - (c) the proposed disposal method and site.

Annual reporting requirements

- 31.** 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 1 March in each year, an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form.
 - (c) The licence holder must submit to the CEO, by no later than 1 March in each year, an environmental report containing the information listed in Table 9 for the preceding annual period.

Table 9: Annual environmental report

Condition or table	Parameter
-	Summary of any environmental incidents that have occurred during the annual period and any action taken
Condition 9	Process monitoring and testing records for processed manure

Condition or table	Parameter
Condition 10	Process monitoring and testing and biological stability testing records for composted manure
Condition 12	Process monitoring records for mortalities compost
Condition 16	Manure spreading records
Condition 17	Records of manure taken off-site
Table 6	Results of surface water monitoring
Table 7	Results of soil monitoring
Table 8	Records of inputs and outputs
Condition 27	Complaints summary
Condition 30	Summary of any notifications
Condition 31	Compliance

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 10 have the meanings defined.

Table 10: Definitions

Term	Definition
aged manure	means manure that has been aged in windrows for a period of 6 months or longer
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	means a 12-month period commencing from 1 January until 31 December in that same year
AS 1289	means the most recent version and relevant parts of the Australian Standard AS 1289 <i>Methods of testing soils for engineering purposes</i>
AS 4454	means the most recent version and relevant parts of the Australian Standard AS 4454 <i>Composts, soil conditioners and mulches</i>
AS/NZS 5667.1	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.1 Water quality – sampling – guidance on the design of sampling programs, sampling techniques and the preservation and handling of samples
AS/NZS 5667.6	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.6 Water quality – sampling – guidance on sampling rivers and streams
ASPAC	Australian Soil and Plant Analysis Council
ASPAC certification	means in relation to the analysis of a sample that the laboratory is certified by ASPAC for the specified analysis at the time of the analysis
averaging period	means the time over which a limit or target is measured or a monitoring result is obtained
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer. CEO for the purposes of notification means: Director General Department administering the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919 info@dwer.wa.gov.au
composted manure	means organic material that has been aerobically composted where the temperature is shown to decline and stabilise to the extent the product can be safely used on land and can come into direct contact with plants without negative effects. For the purpose of this licence, composted manure means manure that meets the processing and testing requirements and maturation levels specified in condition 10
CFU	colony forming units – a measure of viable colonogenic cell numbers in CFU/mL
condition	means a condition to which this licence is subject under s.62 of the EP Act
Department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> and designated as responsible for the administration of Part V, Division 3 of the EP Act
DPIRD guidelines for soil sampling	means the document entitled “ <i>A guide for fit for purpose soil sampling</i> ” (Fertilizer Australia 2019), available at https://fertilizer.org.au
EAD	Emergency Animal Disease; means a disease that is:

Term	Definition
	(a) exotic to Australia; (b) a variant of an endemic disease; (c) a serious infectious disease of unknown or uncertain cause; or (d) a severe outbreak of a known endemic disease; and that is considered to be of national significance with serious social or trade implications
EP Act	means the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area. For the purpose of this licence, ESA refers to areas mapped as the Wheatbelt Woodlands threatened ecological community, as shown in Schedule 1: Premises map
freeboard	means the distance between the maximum water surface elevations and the top of retaining banks or structures at their lowest point
harvested	means the process of cutting and gathering a ripened crop by mechanical means, such as a combine harvester, or the grazing of pasture crops
licence	means 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 to whom this licence has been granted, as specified at the front of this licence
licensed composting facility	means a premises that holds a current and valid licence granted by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act for a compost manufacturing and soil blending facility (category 67A)
licensed solid waste facility	means a premises that holds a current and valid licence granted by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act for a solid waste facility (category 61A)
low risk organic material	means green waste derived from controlled collections and landscaping sources (e.g. grass, leaves, plants, branches, etc.), untreated timber (e.g. sawdust, wood shavings, timber off-cuts, etc.) and natural fibrous organics (e.g. peat, seed hulls/husks, straw, bagasse and other natural organic fibrous organics)
manure	means faeces and urine. For the purpose of this licence, manure also means spent bedding and pond sludge
manure utilisation area	means an area of land in which solid manures, including spent bedding and pond sludge (or a combination of the two) generated from operations at the premises, may be applied as a soil ameliorant
mortalities compost	means the product of the partial decomposition of carcasses, which have been managed within bays or windrows. For the purpose of this licence, mortalities compost means mortalities that have been processed in accordance with the requirements specified in condition 12
MPN	most probable number – a statistical method used to estimate the viable numbers of bacteria in a sample
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia
NATA accreditation	means in relation to the analysis of a sample that the laboratory is NATA accredited for the specified analysis at the time of the analysis
pasteurisation	means a process whereby organic materials are treated to significantly reduce the numbers of plant and animal pathogens, and plant propagules
Phosphorus retention index (PRI)	means the ratio of phosphorus adsorbed by soil (micrograms per gram) compared to that remaining in a solution (of initial concentration of 10 mg phosphorus per litre) after 16 hours
phosphorus sorption	means the ability of a soil material to sorb phosphorus compounds onto soil particles thereby rendering the phosphorus unavailable to plants and

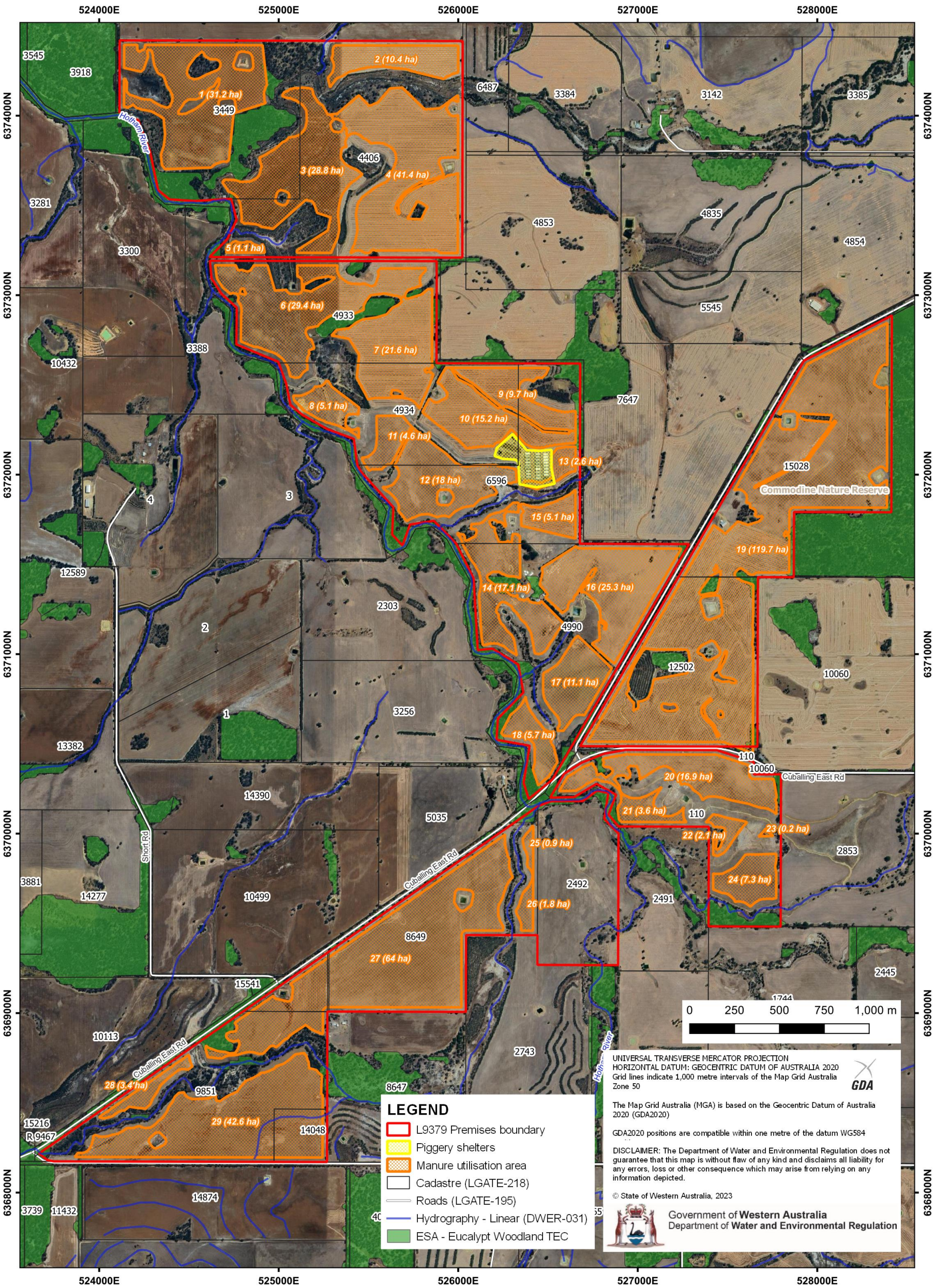
Term	Definition
capacity	immobilising it within the soil itself
pig class	refers to the different classes of pigs, depending on sex, age, weight and/or purpose within a piggery, including males (gilts, boars), females (dry sows, lactating sows), and progeny (suckers, weaners, growers, finishers and heavy finishers)
premises	refers to the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as shown on the map in Schedule 1 to this licence
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act
processed manure	means manure that has been processed to significantly reduce the number of pathogens and plant propagules. For the purpose of this licence, processed manure means manure that meets the processing and testing requirements specified in condition 9
qualified professional engineer	means a person who: (a) holds a tertiary academic qualification specialising in geotechnical or civil engineering; and (b) has a minimum of 3 years of experience working in the area of geotechnical or civil engineering; or is otherwise approved by the CEO to act in this capacity
spot sample	means a discrete sample representative at the time and place at which the sample is taken
Standard Pig Unit (SPU)	has the same meaning given to that term under the <i>National Environmental Guidelines for Indoor Piggeries (NEGIP)</i> , Australian Pork Ltd, May 2018, being a pig equivalent to a grower pig (average weight 40 kg) based on volatile solids production in manure
supply chain disruption	means an unexpected event or circumstance that would prevent the typical movement of pigs off farm, such as abattoir breakdowns, quarantine issues, natural disasters, pandemics, etc.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

The boundary of the prescribed premises is shown in the map below (red line), in addition to the location of the piggery shelters and manure utilisation areas.



Schedule 1: Maps

Map of infrastructure

The location of key infrastructure is shown in the map below.

