

### This procedure describes:

- Responsibilities and accountabilities for the management of Waste Rock (WR);
- The Purpose of the Waste Rock Landforms (WRL);
- Layout of WRLs;
- Operation of WRLs; and
- Design of WRLs

## This procedure is used by:

- Manager Mining;
- Mining Planners, Geologists, Surveyors, and Coordinators; and
- Contractor Project Managers and Supervisors.

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## 1. PREAMBLE

## 1.1 Purpose of the Waste Rock Management Plan

The Waste Rock Management Plan (**WRMP**) formalises and consolidates the processes employed at Talison Lithium (**Company**) Greenbushes Mine (**Site**, **Mine**) to manage the material handling and long-term storage of waste rock won during mining operations. This involves the design, construction and management of the Waste Rock Landforms (**WRL**), to allow for safe and economic storage of the waste rock; including soil, subsoil, fibrous mineral and oxidising sulphidic waste material.

The intent of the WRMP is to describe how Talison Lithium plans to:

- identify and categorise different waste rocks based on physical and chemical properties;
- construct and operate the WRLs to contain the various identified waste rocks, such that they;
  - encapsulate rock which can potentially produce environmental contaminants;
  - optimise the landforms strata profiles to promote revegetation; and
  - produce long-term stable landforms which are integrated into the landscape, are erosion resistant and environmentally benign when decommissioned;
- prevent injury to personnel and damage to equipment;
- prevent release of any pollutants, such as dust and environmental contaminants, into drainage water; and
- ensure that there is no degradation of surface or ground waters.

The WRMP is compliant with the relevant Western Australian (**WA**) Metalliferous Mining Regulations and ensures that adequate safety, geotechnical, geochemical and environmental considerations are taken into account when planning and designing the operations.

The WRMP is used in conjunction with the Site's Business Plan.

#### **1.2** Mission Statement

The management of waste rock and the design and operation of the Greenbushes WRLs is intended to:

- comply with the applicable legislative requirements and commitments;
- comply with Company guidelines and policies as well as develop, implement and maintain integrated procedures and practices;
- assign responsibilities that plan, manage, and measure the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the landforms to ensure the operation minimises all identified levels of risk;
- design, construct and operate the landforms so that all slopes are stable under all reasonably foreseeable circumstances;
- design, construct and operate the landforms to minimise the overall environmental impacts;
- demonstrate compliance with the principles and practices set out in the WRMP through regular and independent verification;

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- ensure that all employees involved in waste rock (WR) placement are aware of the guidelines set out in this WRMP and possess the required training to carry out the assigned tasks; and
- protect communities and the environment through the development of emergency response strategies that minimise possible impacts.

## 1.3 Scope

The WRMP applies to all WR disposals within the Greenbushes Operations. The two (2) main WRLs at the Greenbushes Operations are:

- Floyds dump this site involves the filling in of Floyd Valley to the east of the open pit and the subsequent expansion of its eastern range to the north and south towards the South West Highway. The site is State Forest and the final landform is designed to potentially reinstate components of the forest; and
- the IP Dump located to the west of current open pit operations lying between the Processing Plants and the Tailing Storage Facility (TSF), covers an area previously disturbed by mining operations. Most of the IP Dump will be mined in the Central Lode pit.

The placement of ore and low grade ore stockpiles are not covered by this WRMP due to the relatively short duration of the storage. The operation of these facilities is covered by Procedures MIN 7003 Stockpile Operations.

A substantial quantity of WR is used in the construction of the TSFs and other Site Project related tasks which are covered by their own management plans. Waste characterisation and rehabilitation guidelines within this WRMP will still apply.

The WRMP forms part of the overall site management system, which addresses a broad range of site mining, processing, safety and environmental issues.

## 1.4 Legislative Requirements (WA)

The following Acts of Parliament and their regulations govern safety and environmental issues of WRLs in Western Australia;

- Work Health and Safety Act 2020 (Act);
- Work Health and Safety (Mines) Regulations 2022 (Regulations);
- Environmental Protection Act 1986; and
- The Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914, Part III, control of waters.

The WRMP may also be subject to the following legislation;

- The Aboriginal Heritage Act;
- Conservation and Land Management Act;
- Land Administration Act;
- Local Government Act;
- Soil and Land Conservation Act;

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- Wildlife Conservation Act;
- Native Title Act; and the
- Contaminated Sites Act.

The WRMP aims to exceed the requirements of the above legislation, particularly Section 634A of the Regulations - Inspection of Workplaces.

## 2. **RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACCOUNTABILITIES**

Responsibility and accountability for the Greenbushes Mine WRMP are outlined below.

#### 2.1 Site Senior Executive

The General Manager (or his deputy), as the Site Senior Executive appointed under the Regulations and recorded in the Statutory Appointments Register and the Mine Record Book held in the General Manager's Personal Assistant's office, must ensure that:

- the WRMP is implemented;
- all regulatory requirements are met, specifically Section 634A;
- the requirements of the Talison Lithium Safety Management System "WHS MP 001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan" are adhered to;
- adequate resources are allocated to fulfill the requirements of this WRMP;
- subordinates are held accountable for their roles; and
- work procedures relating to WRMP are always implemented and abided by.

#### 2.2 Manager Mining

The Manager Mining, as the Quarry Manager appointed under the Regulations and recorded in the Statutory Appointments Register held in the General Manager's Personal Assistant's office, must ensure that:

- the WRMP is implemented;
- all regulatory requirements are met, specifically Section 634A
- the requirements of the Talison Lithium Safety Management System "WHS MP 001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan" are adhered to;
- suitably trained and qualified persons are formally appointed to the following roles:
  - Mine Planning;
  - Mine Production Engineering;
  - Mine Coordinator;
  - Mine Geologist;
  - Mine Surveyor;
  - Contractor Project Managers;
  - Contractor OHS Officers; and

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• Contractor Shift Supervisors;

- all aspects of the WRMP are met and complied with, and resources are available to fulfill the requirements of the WRMP;
- geotechnical and geochemical aspects are adequately considered at all stages of landform design and planning, and during the life of the operation of the landform;
- Standard Work Procedures (SWPs) and Job Safety Analyses (JSAs) related to WRLs are implemented, monitored, and modified when needed, in consultation with all relevant personnel;
- the design and construction of the landform is suitable for the equipment utilised and equipment is maintained and operated to the specifications required;
- training requirements are identified, and ongoing training is provided to site-based geotechnical, mining engineering and survey staff;
- adequate ongoing training is provided to all mining personnel to allow an understanding of landform design and rock placement principles and practices;
- audit, review and quality assurance programs are implemented regularly, and documented;
- resources are made available to update the WRMP when required;
- regular audits and review of the WRMP is undertaken and satisfactorily completed by Company staff and, as required, external Geotechnical Consultants and Geochemical Consultants;
- ensure statutory approvals for any landform expansion and its ongoing operation are obtained and complied with; and
- ensure environmental commitments, in particular a dust management strategy, are achieved.

## 2.3 Open Pit Earthmoving Contractor

The Mining Earthmoving Contractor must ensure that:

- all regulatory requirements are met;
- "WHS MP 001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan" are adhered to;
- suitably trained and qualified persons are formally appointed to the following positions:
  - Pit Supervisor;
  - Plant Operator(s);
- regular inspection of truck tip heads occurs; and
- material types are dumped at correct destinations based on Site instructions and grade control plans provided.

#### 2.4 Mine Planning

The Mine Planning roles (including Production Engineers) must ensure that:

• waste rock scheduling allows for the sequencing of material types to optimise the placement of materials so as to form a stable environmentally safe landform;

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- all mine design and planning accounts for the lead time in development of WRL requirements; and
- the Manager Mining is advised of any impact of rescheduled production on landform requirements.

#### 2.5 Geotechnical Engineering

Geotechnical Engineers must ensure that:

- dumps are inspected on a monthly basis, with documented checklist and photos;
- during winter or following periods of heavy rainfall (>30mm) inspection frequency will be increased to weekly or greater, with particular focus on soft or transitional material tip heads;
- design conformance is checked and signed off at the completion of each lift;
- periodic external reviews occur (dumps to be included in the annual geotechnical audit);
- WRL designs are checked for stability prior to construction; and
- slope failure incidents are investigated and actioned to reduce the risk of them occurring again.

#### 2.6 Mine Geology

The Mining Geology role must ensure that:

- waste rock characterisation is performed during Resource modelling and the implications of characteristics on waste rock management are provided and conform with the corporate standard.
   WR should be characterised as to its sulphidic content and potential to generate acidic run-off; and
- WR material types are analysed and clearly identified in grade control plans to ensure correct placement in the WRL (GEO PR 2024 Environmentally Hazardous Waste Rock Management and OPM PR 2026 Fibrous Material Identification and Management).

#### 2.7 Mine Coordinator

The Mine Coordinator role must ensure that:

- the WRMP is implemented;
- all regulatory requirements are met, specifically:
  - the work places and their accesses are maintained in a safe condition as per Regulations (Section 634A);
- Talison Lithium EHS 09 Monitoring and Inspections is followed;
- SWPs are implemented and monitored to ensure compliance;
- all personnel have appropriate training;
- any segregation, encapsulation and Dust Management Strategies are followed (OPM PR 6014 -Dust Control Water Truck);
- in consultation with the Mine Planning Department, monitor weather changes and respond to reduce dust incidents;
- any slope stability hazards are identified and recorded, and actions are taken to control, mitigate

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or eliminate the hazard; and

• Daily Condition Reports are completed. (OPM - FM - 1024-01 - Daily Condition Report).

#### 2.8 Mine Surveyor

The Mine Surveyor role must ensure that:

- regular survey support, under the requirements of the WRMP, is provided for the purposes of landform construction;
- as-constructed surveys are completed on at least an annual basis; and
- survey data is communicated in a timely manner to the appropriate technical and operational personnel.

### 2.9 All employees

All employees must ensure that:

- they work within their own level of competence;
- SWPs are followed at every WRL workplace, and the workplace is inspected prior to commencement of work, and
- any information considered relevant is reported promptly to the Mine Coordinator.

### 2.10 Appointments

Persons appointed to cover Statutory roles are shown in the Site Appointed Persons Register and the Mine Record Book.

## 2.11 External Consultants

External geotechnical and geochemical consultants are used periodically to provide specialist services and support for the Greenbushes Operations. As directed, they address broad scale requirements, undertake technical reviews, and act in an auditing and mentoring capacity.

Graeme Campbell and Associates Pty Ltd and GHD Pty Ltd (**GHD**) have provided geochemical advice regarding rock waste characterisation and management thereof at Greenbushes over the last ten (10) years. Pells Sullivan Meynink. (**PSM**) and GHD provide geotechnical advice when required.

## 3. SAFETY MANAGEMENT

## 3.1 Safety Policies and Procedures

Corporate policies for safety and quality management are part of the Talison Lithium SMS, and can be accessed in electronic form via the Greenbushes Intranet (**Portal**). The policies are also located onsite in hard copy form.

Under the requirements for work conducted at Site, each person must notify their Supervisor of their planned work and receive permission from the Supervisor to undertake the work. Hazard identification

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for the task must be undertaken, and a JSA undertaken for all tasks not covered by an SWP or in unusual operating conditions. Personnel shall not be allocated or undertake tasks for which they have not been assessed as competent by the Mine Manager or nominated delegate, unless they are working under direct supervision of a competent person.

## 3.2 Reporting

## 3.2.1 Internal Reporting

The principal process of on-site internal reporting is via the incident reporting system. Reporting is done through iSystain, a web-based system for the recording of safety, environmental and geotechnical incidents or hazards. The iSystain system scores the seriousness according to the Talison risk management policy and generates automatic email notifications to various management levels depending on this score. Actions are then assigned by relevant staff and are automatically monitored for completion and sign off.

## 3.2.1.1 Dust Reporting

A weather condition forecast system is maintained by the Talison Environmental Team to predict temperature, rainfall and wind conditions to enable the Mining Coordinator to plan daily strategies to reduce dust emissions.

The Talison Environmental Team also has real time dust monitoring equipment setup for compliance and to indicate when triggers need to be enacted to avoid breaching licence conditions.

If dust emitted from the WRL area affects workplaces or neighbours an Incident report should be raised stating;

- weather (wind, rainfall, temperature) conditions;
- source of dust; and
- any other relevant information.

## 3.2.1.2 Safety Inspections

Supervisors, Safety Representatives and nominated persons conduct regular safety inspections. Managers are required to ensure that workplace inspections are completed as required by the Regulations whilst Safety Advisors are to monitor safety inspection activities and ensure appropriate standards are maintained.

A Daily Condition Report (**DCR**) is completed each day shift by the Mine Coordinator or his representative. The DCR is a Positive Condition Report (i.e. requires reporting of positive conditions as well as exceptions) that communicates the condition of the mining operations with regards to safety and health. Under the WRMP, the DCR includes reporting of signage, haul surface conditions, windrows and slope stability conditions.

## 3.2.2 External Reporting

The Regulation has specific requirements set out for the reporting of accidents and incidents to the

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

The National Pollution Inventory (**NPI**) has specific requirements to annually report:

- Waste Volumes;
- Waste Characterisation; and
- Metal emissions.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (**DCCEEW**) have specific requirements set out for the annual reporting of rehabilitation progress, including:

- areas cleared and unrehabilitated;
- areas rehabilitated; and
- stages of rehabilitation (e.g. earthworks seeded, revegetated).

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (**DWER**) Licence for Site (L4247/1991/13) has specific requirements to report:

- dust emissions; and
- water emissions.

#### 3.3 Emergency Response

#### 3.3.1 General

Generally the rock placed in the WRL has a high strength and is geotechnically stable. Therefore there is a limited risk of slope failure or any other major consequence.

The dump landforms are above the water table. However, water flows from the landform catchments are monitored.

#### 3.3.2 Equipment Accident

The greatest risk of accident on the WRL is a truck falling over the dump edge. The site Emergency Response Team (ERT) is to be trained to attend vehicle accidents. When paddock dumping waste rock, gaps in the dumps will be left as accessways for ERT; this will ensure ERT does not have to travel over truck dumps to get to equipment which may have fallen to the base of a tip-head.

#### 3.3.3 Landform slope Failure

The possibility of slope failure is considered remote.

If visual inspections indicate a failure or potential failure, the Mining Coordinator and a Geotechnical Engineer are to be contacted immediately.

#### 3.3.3.1 Minor Slope Failure

Minor slope failures can occur;

a) during periods of heavy rainfall; and

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b) if dumped material has low strength.

Preventative action includes the short tipping of materials and dozing material over the edge, as well as using positive floor gradients at tip heads to keep water from pooling at the tip edge.

### 3.3.3.2 Major Slope Failure

Major slope failure could occur after;

- a major seismic event;
- shear failure or breakaway of part of a slope face; and
- failure of the natural ground surface due to loading provided by waste rock.

The strength of the major quantities of rock being mined within the Greenbushes operations makes the likelihood of such a failure extremely remote. Geotechnical investigation of the natural foundation of the WRL is done prior to constructing the WRL, and the information gained is used to influence the design and construction techniques used.

#### 3.3.4 Evacuation Plan

If an evacuation of a WRL is required personnel should report to the earthmoving contractor's or Mining office muster points.

#### 3.3.5 Emergency Procedure

If an emergency occurs the Emergency Response Plan outlined in various ERT – PR documents which are available on the Site Intranet, should be followed.

#### **3.3.6** Emergency Contact Numbers

The internal Site Emergency Number is 444 (Talison Lithium phone lines) or 9764 3800 from a mobile or in the event of a power failure. Refer to ERT - FM - 001 - Emergency Contact Details.

The Manager Mining (or their Deputy) should be contacted. Contact details are displayed on the Duty Roster on site notice boards.

## 4. WASTE ROCK LANDFORMS

#### 4.1 General Description

The Floyds and IP Landforms have been designed to accommodate waste rock mined during the extraction of ore from the open pits at Greenbushes. Current designs are based on storage requirements determined from life-of-mine planning and are generally designed with 18 degree batters, and 18 metre (m) wide berms placed every 10m vertically. Designs prior to 2020 do not adhere to these parameters.

#### 4.2 Material Placement

The construction of the landform is performed by the construction of a series of 10 m high tip heads. Subject to the overall design constraints and material suitability higher tip heads can be used internally.

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Any waste rock with total sulphide greater than 0.25% is co-dumped with materials in the middle layers of the landform. Geochemical testing of the waste rock to determine short and long-term weathering effects on trace-sulphides has supported the use of this cutoff for management of sulphides. Ongoing work is being carried out on the Lithium (Li)-solubility behavior during weathering of the bedrock, to determine the sources and environmental fate of soluble Li.

## 4.3 Slopes

Final slopes are currently pushed to design profile by using a dozer. Selected weathered material or suitable subsoil is dumped at the design edge. A minimum of 0.3m thick of this material is placed on the batter, but where suitable material is available up to 0.5m of weathered clay has been used prior to profiling of the slope, to provide a suitable medium for plant growth. Finally, subject to site availability, topsoil is dumped and pushed over the surface at 100 millimetre (**mm**) depth. The intent is to create a 400mm to 500mm profile. Currently, the slopes are then ripped using a dozer ripper prior to planting with an agreed mix of native seeds and seedlings. Where topsoil is not available additional selection criteria are required for placement of weathered rock. Refer to ENV - MP - 9010 - Integrated Mining Rehab Plan for more information.

Once a slope has reached final state and is no longer scheduled for disturbance, Greenbushes operations is committed to rehabilitate the surface prior to or during the next planting season (i.e. the next winter wet period) to reduce visual amenity impacts, dust generation and to provide habitat. Rehabilitation slope designs / parameters and compliance are to be agreed and signed off via the form "ENV - FM - 023 - Rehabilitation Earthworks Compliance Checklist".

## 5. OPERATION

## 5.1 General

The Mining Department performs the management of the WRL. This involves the control of dumping locations, monitoring slopes and batter construction, dust control, and rehabilitation works.

## 5.2 Rock Placement

The dumping location for all materials is controlled by the Mining Coordinator, based on;

- a) geological sampling for sulfides as described in GEO PR 2024 Environmentally Hazardous Waste Rock Management;
- b) material physical attributes; and
- c) the design construction sequence, which provides for stable construction, controlled drainage and progressive rehabilitation of the landform.

The dumping location is provided to the Mining Contractor by site instruction included on the Dig Plan, Dump Plan, the Daily Mining Meeting and via the Wenco Fleet Management System.

The method of dumping is controlled by use of Talison Lithium Greenbushes Procedures;

• OPM - PR - 6003 - Windrows and Delineation in Mining Areas;

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- OPM PR 6008 Personnel Spotting Machinery; and
- OPM PR 6012 Dumping Over Edges.

The earthmoving contractor will have work procedures to further control the work methods.

#### 5.3 Vehicle and Machinery Access

Access roads for the placement materials on the landform are constructed to standards as per OPM - ST - 6002 Mine Road Design Construction and Maintenance.

#### 5.4 General Management of the landform

#### 5.4.1 Storm Water Management

The WRLs at Greenbushes have been designed on the top edge of existing natural hillside and therefore the only catchment is the surface area of the landform. Due to the high annual rainfall at Greenbushes, the intent is to capture water on the landform top and within berms to limit the erosion of rehabilitation materials.

### 5.4.2 Dust control

Dust in active areas is controlled by use of water carts. Dump scheduling is planned to allow for rehabilitation as the face progresses.

#### 5.4.3 Access Roads

Access to the WRLs is currently achieved via a network of mine access roads. Access onto the WRLs requires the operator to be inducted for Mine access, and to use a four-wheel drive (**4WD**) vehicle with appropriate safety equipment, radio, flashing light, and flag.

## 5.4.4 Storage of low strength waste rock and other materials

Storage of deleterious materials such as vegetation within waste rock dumps will need to be managed as per the following:

- No material to be placed within a 20m buffer line of the staged dump design toe for any given bench;
- no material to be placed within a 50m buffer line of the final dump design rehabilitation toe for any given bench;
- the material must be placed in such a manner as to minimise the potential for bridging and / or large air pockets to form when encapsulating with waste rock material; and
- the material should be stacked into cells not greater than 10m in diameter and 3m in height, with minimum 5m spacing between each cell.

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## 6. INSPECTIONS AND AUDITS

### 6.1 Shift Inspections

### 6.1.1 General

The Mining Coordinator and Contract Mining Supervisors record the condition of tip heads, access roads and signage on Daily Condition Reports and contractor shift / inspections.

## 6.2 Operation Audit

## 6.2.1 Annual Inspection / Audit

An annual audit of the rehabilitation programs is performed on final slopes of the landform. This document is provided to DMIRS and DoAWE as part of the overall Site's Annual Environmental Report.

### 6.2.2 Monitoring Requirements

### 6.2.2.1 Tip head conditions

The Contractor Shift Supervisors are required to perform inspections of all tip heads prior to use.

### 6.2.2.2 Rehabilitation

After planting the final slopes and at suitable intervals, external audits of the rehabilitation criteria, including flora, are arranged by the Environmental team. Results of these audits are included in the annual Audit (6.2.1 above).

#### 6.2.2.3 Monitoring Bores

The Site Environmental department monitors several bores and streams downstream from the WRLs as part of the environmental program.

## 7. WASTE ROCK LANDFORM DESIGN AND PLANNING

A planning and design system exists at Greenbushes Operations. Planning may be divided into long (> 5 years), medium (1 to 5 years), and short-term (< 1 year) planning.

The WRMP is an example of a long-term mine plan. Other long-term plans include Life-of-Mine plans and the Business Plan. Pit optimisation studies and other formal projects are long-term plans that form the basis for the mine planning and design process.

The budgeting (5 year) and forecasting process are part of medium-term planning.

Short-term planning includes all waste rock dump locations.

Waste rock management requires the planning and scheduling of the landform to ensure:

• suitable locations are available for segregation and encapsulation of various waste rocks as required by their geochemical composition and physical characteristics;

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- placement of weathered material, subsoil and topsoil is optimised for plant growth;
- long term stability;
- the ongoing rehabilitation of the landform; and
- optimised haulage profiles.

### 7.1 Waste Rock Landform Design Process

The key elements in the design process are:

- determination of expected storage requirements, based on mine and process plans for the life-ofmine plan;
- determination of required surface area of storage to limit vertical advance to acceptable levels;
- determination of rock mass (material) properties of landform where storage is to be built;
- development of a geotechnical and geochemical model;
- integration of the geotechnical and geochemical model with preliminary landform design;
- determination of the size, shape, and orientation of landform;
- estimation of probabilities of failure, and associated risks, and
- design and schedule placement methodology, dust control, artificial support, monitoring, and dewatering requirements.

It is recognised that the final design of the WRL is required to ensure that the storage is erosion resistant and environmentally benign. It is therefore important that site selection, design, construction, operation, monitoring and decommissioning are fully considered and costed during the design phase to achieve the most cost effective long-term outcome.

## 7.2 Geotechnical Design Considerations

Final landform stability is a requirement of the design. Ongoing landform design incorporates recommendations from the external geotechnical consultant (PSM) and the input from on-site staff.

The geotechnical design parameters that are considered to have an influence on slope design include the following:

- height and operating life of the storage;
- potential for changes in expected rock mass stored, and available material to provide long-term slope support;
- production rate;
- size, shape, and orientation of the storage;
- location of infrastructure (haul roads, and access routes);
- potential for surface water and groundwater problems;
- equipment to be used for deposition of rock and forming and rehabilitating slopes;
- failure methods and potential risks;

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- presence of nearby surface features (i.e. town site, public roads);
- potential for the general public to inadvertently gain access to the storage during and after construction; and
- time-dependent characteristics of the rock mass.

### 7.3 Rehabilitation

Ongoing trials as to the best techniques to rehabilitate waste dumps are constantly being performed. These techniques will be incorporated into the rehabilitation of current and future waste rock landforms.

Ongoing review of the final land use and subsequent rehabilitation of the surface of the landform is required.

### 7.4 Abandonment and Closure

Mine closure plans will address all long-term geotechnical, geochemical and slope abandonment concerns regarding WRLs. As part of the closure plan, all long-term drainage, environmental, and public access issues are to be adequately considered and controlled. Work regarding abandonment should be considered when an updated WRL design is proposed.

## 8. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The following areas of research have been identified as potentially having a significant benefit to Talison Lithium under the WRMP, and assist in keeping abreast with current technology:

- dust management;
- tailings disposal into waste rock dumps (co-disposal); and
- plant growth.

## 9. TRAINING

#### 9.1 Initial Employment Training

The general site induction process provides initial employment training for all Talison Lithium employees. For those employees involved in open pit operations, of which the WRL operations are a part, the general induction is followed by an area-specific induction conducted by the Mining Department.

Mining contractors provide initial employment training for their employees. The induction process is auditable by Talison Lithium as per the contractual requirements.

Safe Work Procedures (**SWP**), as shown in Appendix 1, have been developed for waste rock management and are to be undertaken by employees and contractors performing tasks.



#### 9.2 Continuing Workplace Intervention

Talison Lithium staff will, on an as needs basis, be asked to undertake further study or attend courses, seminars and workshops to enhance their knowledge on waste rock characterisation, environmental rehabilitation or related activities.

Geotechnical refresher training will be given to mining personnel on an annual basis.

## **10. HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT**

Talison Lithium has a standard process for hazard recognition, risk assessment and control. These processes are outlined in the Mine Safety Management System (**MSMS**).

### **11. QUALITY MANAGEMENT**

Talison Lithium Greenbushes Operations are undertaken in accordance with a Site Management System. This system is currently certified to ISO 9001:2008 – and ISO 14001: 2004. The Site Management System outlines how the site plans, operates, reviews and improves its operations.

### **12. REFERENCES**

#### **Miscellaneous:**

DWER - Environmental License L4247/1991/13

#### Department of Industry and Resources:

DMIRS - Lease Conditions M01/6 & M01/7

- GEO PR 7003 Stockpile Operation
- WHS MP 001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan
- GEO PR 2024 Environmentally Hazardous Waste Rock Management
- OPM PR 2026 Fibrous Material Identification and Management
- OPM FM 1024-01 Daily Condition Report
- ERT FM 001 Emergency Contact Details
- ENV MP 9010 Integrated Mining Rehab Plan
- ENV FM 023 Rehabilitation Earthworks Compliance Checklist
- OPM PR 6003 Windrows and Delineation in Mining Areas
- OPM PR 6008 Personnel Spotting Machinery
- OPM PR 6012 Dumping Over Edges
- OPM PR 6002 Haul Road Design and Construction

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### AGC Woodward – Clyde / Graeme Campbell & Associates

- 1. Character of fresh wastes produced from the Ta and Spodumene Open Pits (Nov 1992
- **2.** Acid-formation potential of waste rock samples (static- test work Program phase 1 Implications for waste rock management. (March 2000)
- **3.** Weathering & Solubility Behavior of Waste rock samples from Cornwall Pit (Kinetic Test work) Implications for Waste Rock Management (Jun 2002)

## **13. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACG Act	Australian Center for Geomechanics
	Contract Control System
	Daily Condition Report
	Dany Condition Report
DIVIIRS	Department of Mines, industry Regulation and Safety
DoAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EDM	Electronic Distance Measurement
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
GCMP	Ground Control Management Plan
GSI	Geologic Strength Index
JSA	Job Safety Analysis
HIF	High Impact Function
IRMR	International Rock Mass Rating
LCR	Loss Control Report
Li	Lithium
LOM	Life of Mine
LP	Lithium Plant
LTI	Lost Time Injury
MHS	Major Hazard Standard
PD	Position Description
PSI	Pre Shift Instruction
QA / QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
Regulation	Work Health and Safety (Mines) Regulations 2022 of Western Australia
SPI	Serious Potential Incident
SMS	Safety Management System

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SWP	Standard Work Procedure
Та	Tantalum
TBRA	Team-based Risk Assessment
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
TSFMP	Tailings Storage Facility Management Plan
UCS	Uniaxial (Unconfined) Compressive Strength
WRL	Waste Rock Landform
WSF	Water Storage Facility
WSFMP	Water Storage Facility Management Plan

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