

Maryland Development Company Pty Ltd Contamination Management Plan

Central Precinct and Dunheved Precinct, Llandilo NSW

> 24 January 2018 43352/61064 (Rev 3) JBS&G

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Figure 1: Site Location

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Appendix A: Site Audit Statements

Appendix B: Unexpected Finds Protocol



List of Abbreviations

A list of the common abbreviations used throughout this report is provided below. Additional development site specific terminology is discussed in **Section 1**.

ACM Asbestos Containing Material

AHD Australian Height Datum

As Arsenic
Cd Cadmium
Cr Chromium
Cu Copper

CSM Conceptual site model

BTEX Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes

B(a)P Benzo(a)pyrene

DEC NSW Department of Environment and Conservation

DECCW NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water

DQI Data quality indicator
DQOs Data Quality Objectives

DWE NSW Department of Water and Energy

EPA NSW Environment Protection Authority

ha Hectare Hg Mercury

HIL Health based investigation level

JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd

LOR Limit of Reporting

Ni Nickel

OCP Organochlorine Pesticides

OEH Office of Environment and Heritage
PAHs Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

Pb Lead

PQL Practical Quantitation Limit

QA/QC Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RPD Relative Percentage Difference

SAQP Sampling, Analysis and Quality Plan

TPH Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

VOC Volatile Organic Compound

Zn Zinc



1. Introduction

1.1 Background

JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd (JBS&G) was engaged by Maryland Development Company Pty Ltd (the client, MDC) to revise the Contaminant Management Plan (CMP) for the Central Precinct Development and associated Regional Park site, located at Llandilo, NSW ('Central Precinct'). The Central Precinct is the third residential development area located within the former ADI St Marys property ('the property') (**Figure 1**). The Central Precinct is within part Lot 1003, DP1215087, (it is noted that the lot DPs have changed recently due to subdivision within the southern portion of the site).

It is understood the Central Precinct is to be developed for residential land use and remedial works will involve relocation of materials unsuitable for residential use but suitable for commercial/industrial to the Dunheved Industrial Precinct (Dunheved) located within the property. The location of Dunheved is shown on **Figure 1**.

This CMP has been updated for the remediation phase of works which includes the Dunheved Industrial Precinct and updated details regarding the principal contractor conducting the works. The objectives of the CMP, including the roles and responsibilities of various parties, remain the same for the updated plan.

The former Australian Defence Industries (ADI) Property at St Marys was endorsed by the NSW Government for inclusion on the Urban Development Program in 1993. The Property was seen to present an opportunity to provide housing for Sydney's growing population within an environmentally sustainable framework.

The Property is located approximately 45km west of the Sydney CBD, 5km north-east of the Penrith City Centre and 12km west of the Blacktown City Centre. The main western railway is located approximately 2.5km south of the Property. The Great Western Highway is located another 1 km south and the M4 Motorway a further 1.5km south.

The Property has an area of 1,545ha, and stretches roughly 7 kilometres from east to west and nearly 3 kilometres from north to south, from Forrester Road, St Marys in the east to The Northern Road, Cranebrook in the west, and is bounded by Llandilo and Willmot in the north and Cambridge Gardens/ Werrington County and the Dunheved Industrial Area in the south.

Given that the Property straddles the boundary between two local government areas (Blacktown and Penrith), the NSW Government decided that a regional environmental plan should be prepared covering development of the Property. Technical investigations into the environmental values and development capability of the land were commenced in 1994, and the Regional Environmental Plan for St Marys (Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 30 (SREP 30)) was gazetted in January, 2001. SREP 30 zoned the land for a combination of "urban", "employment", "regional open space", and "regional park" uses.

A package of documents was prepared to guide and control development comprising SREP 30 (maps and a written instrument) and an Environmental Planning Strategy (EPS) which sets out performance objectives and strategies to address key constraints associated with the Property, including: conservation, cultural heritage, water and soils, transport, urban form, energy and waste, human services, employment and land contamination.

In December 2002, a Deed of Agreement was entered into between the landowner and developers of the land (a Joint Venture comprising ComLand and Lend Lease Development) and the NSW Government setting out the developer's and State Government's responsibilities in providing services and infrastructure.



SREP 30 identified six development "precincts" (known as the Western Precinct, Central Precinct, North and South Dunheved Precincts, Ropes Creek Precinct and Eastern Precinct) within the Property.

SREP 30 requires that a Precinct Plan, addressing the issues in SREP 30 and the EPS (including preparation of management plans for a range of key issues), be adopted by Council prior to any development taking place.

In March 2002, the Commonwealth Government advised those areas of the Property listed on the Register of the National Estate should be excluded from urban development. This had the effect of changing the boundaries of the areas to be set aside for conservation.

Central Precinct and the Dunheved Industrial Precinct (north and south), the subject of this CMP, occupies a combined area of approximately 160 hectares (Figures 1 and 2). Central Precinct and Dunheved has already been the subject of extensive investigation and remediation since the 1990s. The investigation and remediation work was undertaken with the full involvement of the EPA and subsequently an independent NSW EPA accredited Site Auditor who produced and issued Site Audit Statements for the whole of the St Marys Property (Stage 2 Decontamination Audit of ADI St Marys Munitions Factory, dated 7 June 1999).

The investigation and remediation programme for the Property commenced in 1990, with the objective of assessing the nature, degree of munition and chemical contamination and remediating to a level suitable for redevelopment for a variety of land uses including residential. For the purposes of the remediation and validation, the Property was divided into nine sectors. The Central Precinct covers part of the following sectors as follows:

- Southern West Sector: Covered by Site Audit Statements (SASs) CHK001/1 and CHK001/6;
- Southern Sector East: Covered by Site Audit Statement (SASs) CHK001/1;
- Central West Sector: Covered by SASs CHK001/1, CHK001/5, CHK001/6 and CHK001/7; and
- North Western Sector: Covered by SASs CHK001/1, CHK001/4, CHK001/6 and CHK001/7.

The CMP is a condition of all SASs requiring an appropriate management plan including procedures for the safe handling and disposal of any items of explosive ordnance, shall be in place before development earthworks commences and shall remain in place to cover any excavation on within Central Precinct during its ongoing use.

The information presented in the remediation and validation reports for these sectors has been considered, along with other relevant information for the Property, to develop this CMP (Central Precinct).

The majority of the Central Precinct was assessed by the Site Auditor to pose a negligible risk to the public or the environment with regard to chemical contamination and/or explosive ordnance (See SASs as listed above in Appendix A). Conditions on the SASs required investigation and assessment of areas underlying roadways and stockpiles which has been recently been completed in accordance with the JBS&G Sampling Analysis and quality Plan (SAQP) (JBS&G 2017a1).

1.2 **Objectives**

The objectives of this CMP is to provide an Unexpected Finds Protocol (UFP) with an appropriate framework for identifying and addressing any discovery of chemical contamination, potentially explosive ordnance or any other form of hazard during development prior to subdivision so as to

¹ Sampling Analysis and Quality Plan, Central Precinct, Ropes Crossing NSW, Maryland Development Company Pty Ltd, JBS&G, December 2017 Rev 5 (JBS&G 2017a).



ensure a safe working environment for workers and to avoid unacceptable impact on the natural environment.

Unexpected finds may occur in areas which, although searched extensively, contain remnant materials which were obscured by the local topography, the type of surface cover (e.g. building) or at a depth preventing detection. The Site Auditor² considered that, while explosive ordnance may be uncovered during earthworks, it is unlikely that these will present an unacceptable risk provided appropriate procedures for the safe handling and disposal of such material are adopted.

Furthermore the CMP provides an appropriate framework for an Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) including procedures required for handling and disposing of any identified asbestos containing materials and asbestos impacted soils during the development and/or remediation of the Central Precinct. A specific AMP has been prepared under **Section 3** below.

The successful implementation of the CMP requires the appropriate briefing and Specific OHS Induction of site workers who may uncover potential chemical contamination (including potential asbestos containing materials) and/or explosive ordnance. It is proposed this briefing will include the review of this CMP and the associated flow chart (**Appendix B**).

This CMP describes reporting procedures and lines of responsibility, including the contact numbers for relevant experts at the commencement of the development works (See **Section 1.3**). These experts should include those with detailed knowledge of the remediation which has been undertaken at the Property and details on the location of, and access to, the supporting documents related to the assessment and remediation of the Central Precinct.

The Property has been remediated, audited and declared suitable for its intended land uses, and remnant contamination, if present, is most likely to be discovered during the development earthworks which occur prior to subdivision. The approaches included in this CMP are intended for use only during the Central Precinct preparation phase of development, during which structures are demolished and disposed of, land levels are altered and redundant infrastructure is removed and new infrastructure is installed. Post-subdivision management plans, if required, would be administered through the relevant local government authority.

1.3 Terminology and Roles and Responsibilities

Provided in the tables below are the terminology and roles and responsibilities relevant to the Central Precinct.

Table 1.1: Terminology

Abbreviation	Term	Definition
ACM Bonded	Asbestos Containing Materials Bonded	Bonded ACM comprises ACM which is in sound condition, although possibly broken or fragmented, and where the asbestos is bound in a matrix such as cement or resin. This term is restricted to material that cannot pass a 7 mm x 7mm sieve. Equivalent to "non-friable" asbestos in <i>How to Manage and control asbestos in the workplace Code of Practice</i> (Safe Work Australia 2011).
AF	Asbestos Fines	AF includes free fibres, small fibre bundles and also small fragments of bonded ACM that pass through a 7 mm x 7mm sieve. Equivalent to "friable" asbestos in <i>How to Manage and control asbestos in the workplace Code of Practice</i> (Safe Work Australia 2011).
Ammunition	Ammunition	A device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological or chemical material for use in connection with defence or offence

² Stage 2 Decontamination Audit of ADI St Marys Munitions Factory (HLA, 1999)



Abbreviation	Term	Definition
		including demolitions. Certain ammunition can be used for
		training, ceremonial or other non-operational purposes.
AMP	Asbestos Management Plan	See Section 3
AOC	Area of Concern	An area identified as containing potential contamination. Also
		referred to as Quarantined Area.
Category A	Category A ordnance Item	An item clearly of a military nature and which might readily
		be recognised by a member of the public as such (e.g. in
		effect complete in appearance as a projectile of 20 mm
		calibre or greater, hand grenade, mortar, bomb, etc.) and
		containing explosive filling, but excluding small arms
		ammunition.
Category B	Category B Ordnance Item	An item clearly of a military nature and which might readily
		be recognised by a member of the public as such (e.g. in
		effect complete in appearance as a projectile of 20 mm
		calibre or greater, hand grenade, mortar, bomb, etc.) and <u>not</u>
		containing explosive filling, but excluding small arms
		ammunition.
Central	Central Precinct	The development site as shown on Figure 1 and 2.
Precinct		The last term of the control of the
CMP	Contamination Management Plan	This plan. This is a revision of the previous CMP (URS 2008 ³).
Dunheved	Dunheved Industrial Precinct	The Dunheved Industrial Precinct within the property as
5111/65		shown on Figure 1.
DUXOP	Defence Unexploded Ordnance Panel	The panel of contractors and consultants from whom the
		Department of Defence selects remembers for UXO related
5 A	Fil A - l	tasks.
FA	Fibrous Asbestos	FA comprises friable asbestos material and includes severely
		weather cement sheet, insulation products and woven asbestos material. Defined as asbestos material that is in a
		degraded condition such that it can be broken or crumbled by
		hand pressure. Equivalent to "friable" asbestos in <i>How to</i>
		Manage and control asbestos in the workplace Code of
		Practice (Safe Work Australia 2011).
Induction	Site Specific Induction	The Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (WHS Act) main
		objective is to secure the health and safety of workers and
		workplaces. A site specific induction is necessary for all
		workers on the Central Precinct to understand the site
		specific risks.
Metallic	Metallic Debris	Debris comprising metal (ferrous) items. May include
Debris		fragments of former ordnance items.
Ordnance	Ordnance	Any item of potential military origin. See Ammunition,
		Category A and B Ordnance Item and UXO
Property	Former St Marys ADI Property	The whole of the landholding formerly known as the ADI St
		Marys Property as shown on Figure 1.
Quarantined	Quarantined Area	Area removed from development activities due to potential
Area		contamination. Also see AOC.
Site	Site	The subject area, where potential contamination has been
		found.
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance	Explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed or
		otherwise prepared for action and which has been fired,
		dropped, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as
		to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel
		or material but remains unexploded either by malfunction or
		design or for any cause. UXO includes items of military
		ammunition or explosives removed from their original resting
		place for any reason, including souveniring.

⁻

³ Contamination Management Plan Central Precinct Development Phase, URS Australia Pty Ltd, 7 July 2008 (URS 2008).



Table 1.2: Roles and Responsibilities

Responsibility	Role and Company (where available)
Client	Maryland Development Company (MDC).
	The owner of the Central Precinct.
	Responsible for the overall management of the Central Precinct and the
	engagement of the Principal Contractor and Environmental Consultant.
Principal Contractor	Liberty Industrial (Liberty) – Mitch Broughton 0408 750 090
	Means the contractor in primary control of the Central Precinct, or site.
	Responsible for notifying the client, appropriate consultant or contractor in
	relation to unexpected finds. Also responsible for quarantining AOC with
	suitable barricades and informing other workers of its location.
Site Auditor	Zoic Environmental - Kylie Lloyd
one / laanes.	
	Responsible for review of works conducted by the environmental consultant
	at the site and ultimately provides Site Audit Statements following
	completion of assessment and remediation works.
	JBS&G – George Black 0400 300 552
	Katie Linz – 0422 913 638
	Construction Control C
	Rob Sharp – 0435 152 557 Samuel Heaton – 0433 148 010
	Samuel Heaton – 0433 148 010
	As defined under the NEDM (NEDC 2012) (Schedule DO) the environmental
	As defined under the NEPM (NEPC 2013) (Schedule B9) the environmental
Environmental Consultant	consultant responsible for the assessment of contaminated sites and
Environmental Consultant	preparation of assessment reports should be able to demonstrate relevant
	qualifications and experience to a level appropriate to the contamination
	issues relevant to the site under investigation.
	Responsible for notifying the Client and Principal Contractor of any
	unexpected finds. Also responsible for undertaking the assessment,
	remediation and validation of any AOC in relation to chemical contamination.
	Additionally responsible for engaging the Ordnance contractor.
Ordnance Contractor	Persons and/or company appropriately qualified to undertake ordnance
	searches, clearances and prepare reports.
	Responsible for undertaking ordnance searches, removal of items and
	clearances.
Licenced Asbestos Assessor	JBS&G – Michael Samuel/George Black 02 8245 0300
	Means a person who holds an asbestos assessor licence.
	Responsible for final clearances after asbestos removal works are
	undertaken.
Licensed asbestos removalist	Means a person conducting a business or undertaking who is licensed under
(Asbestos Removal Contractor)	the WHS regulation to carry out Class A or Class B asbestos removal work.
	Responsible for the safe removal of asbestos of any AOC in accordance with
	the relevant legislation and codes of practice.
Asbestos Consultant / Competent	A person who has acquired through training or experience the knowledge
Person	and skills of relevant asbestos removal industry practice and holds a
	certification in relation to the specified VET course for asbestos assessor work
	or a tertiary qualification in occupational health and safety, occupational
	hygiene, science, building, construction or environmental health. For all other
	purposes, competent person means a person who has acquired through
	training, qualification or experience, the knowledge and skills to carry out the
	task.
Worker	Any worker on the Central Precinct development site, including any
	contractor or sub-contractor.
	Responsible for undertaking their tasks in a safe manner and notifying the
	Principal Contractor if they see any items/conditions which may constitute
	and unexpected find.
	and unexpected initi.



2. Unexpected Finds Protocol

The Central Precinct has previously been the subject of number of environmental investigations. Detailed site history is provided in the SAQP (JBS&G 2017a). However, given the size of the Central Precinct, there is potential for the presence of unexpected finds of contamination during bulk excavation. The unexpected Finds Protocol (UFP) is summarised in **Appendix B** and is detailed in the following sections.

The objective of the UFP is to provide clear guidance on the safe and appropriate actions in the event of encountering potential chemical or ordnance contamination during development works. Where such material is uncovered the UFP prescribes the quarantining of the relevant area of concern, allowing other works to proceed unhindered, while the area of concern is assessed and, if necessary, remediated and validated.

Areas of Concern (AOC) may be identified by the Principal Contractor, Environmental Consultant or a site worker. The AOC will be quarantined by the Principal Contractor by means of some appropriate barrier to prevent access to the area. The quarantined area/s will be communicated with workers during the daily tool box talks.

Two classes of potential contamination are discussed separately below: chemical (including potential asbestos containing materials) and ordnance.

2.1 Potential Chemical Contamination

2.1.1 State the Problem

It is acknowledged that previous investigations of the development site have been undertaken to assess contaminants of potential concern. However, ground conditions between sampling points may vary, and further hazards may arise from unexpected sources and/or in unexpected locations during redevelopment. The nature of any residual hazards which may be present at the Central Precinct are generally detectable through visual or olfactory means, for example:

- Potentially asbestos containing sheeting, fragments or insulation materials (visible);
- Discoloured / Odorous soils (visible and odorous);
- Drums / bottles / containers of chemicals (visible);
- Construction / demolition waste (visible);
- Ash and/or slag contaminated soils / fill materials (visible);
- Petroleum contaminated soils (staining / discolouration visible);
- Volatile organic compound contaminated soils (odorous);
- Asphalt contaminated fill (visual); or
- Uncovering in-ground infrastructure (e.g. underground storage tanks, USTs).

As a precautionary measure to ensure the protection of the workforce and surrounding community, should any of the abovementioned substances be identified (or any other unexpected potentially hazardous substance), the procedure summarised in **Appendix B** and detailed in the following sections is to be followed.

An enlarged version of the unexpected finds protocol, suitable for use on site, should be posted in the Site Office and referred to during the Site Specific Induction by the Principal Contractor.

If the Principal Contractor considers material to be potential chemical contamination the area will be quarantined and a suitably qualified Environmental Consultant will be contacted. The



Environmental Consultant will be responsible for assessing the findings, taking samples to characterise and delineate the extent of the potential contamination and defining appropriate remedial actions, if required, in accordance with Section 2.1.2 to 2.1.14.

Suspected asbestos containing materials should be assessed in accordance with Section 2.1.2 to 2.1.14 and managed in accordance with relevant WorkCover requirements and the asbestos management plan (AMP) detailed in Section 3.

Where contamination is identified (Section 2.1.15) within any AOC by the Environmental Consultant it will be managed, validated and reported in accordance with the Specific Remedial Strategy (SRAP) (JBS&G 2017b⁴) for the Precinct.

If the area is determined by the Environmental Consultant to not be contaminated or the analyses meet the relevant site criteria (SRAP), the Environmental Consultant should notify the Principal Contractor that the quarantine restrictions on the area can be lifted and the works in that area may resume. The Environmental Consultant will prepare a report on the investigation and the conclusions drawn.

2.1.2 Identify the Decision

Based on the decision making process for assessing urban redevelopment site detailed in EPA (2017^5) , modified to meet the specific project objectives, the following decisions must be made during any unexpected find assessment:

- Are there any unacceptable risks to likely future onsite receptors from impacted soils during development?
- Are there any issues relating to local area background soil concentrations that exceed the appropriate soil criteria?
- Are there any impacts of chemical mixtures?
- Are there any aesthetic concerns in fill soils present at the site?
- Are there any items of UXO present at the site?
- Is there any evidence of, or potential for, migration of contaminants off-site?
- Is the site specific risk assessment required to be updated?
- Is a site management strategy required?

2.1.3 Identify Inputs to the Decision

Inputs to the decisions are:

- Environmental data, and or UXO survey data as collected by sampling and analysis and site observations made during this investigation;
- Assessment criteria to be achieved on the site as based on the intended landuse and project objectives, as defined by assessment criteria nominated in Section 8 of the SAQP (JBS&G 2017a);
- Final site surface survey; and

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⁴ Specific Remedial Action Plan - Central Precinct Llandilo, NSW, JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd, 24 August 2017 Rev 5 (JBS&G 2017b).

⁵ Contaminated Land Management – Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme (3rd Edition) October 2017 (EPA 2017)



 Confirmation that data generated by sampling and analysis are of an acceptable quality to allow reliable comparison to assessment criteria as undertaken by assessment of quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC) as per the data quality indicators (DQIs) established in Section 2.1.6.

2.1.4 Define the Study Boundaries

Each AOC identified and investigated and where required, remediated, will be surveyed to provide accurate boundaries.

The vertical extent of soil investigation will be 0.3 m into natural soils. For groundwater the vertical extent of the investigation will extend to the shallowest depth/aquifer that groundwater is encountered.

Data will be representative of the timing and duration of each investigation.

2.1.5 Develop a Decision Rule

Laboratory analytical data will be assessed against EPA endorsed criteria as identified in **Section 8** of the SAQP (JBS&G 2017a) and in the SRAP (JBS&G 2017b).

The decision rules adopted to answer the decisions identified in **Section 2.1.2** are summarised in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1 Summary of Decision Rules

Decision Required to be made	Decision Rule
Are there any unacceptable risks to likely future onsite receptors from impacted soils during development?	The nature and extent of soil impacts will be assessed, and soil analytical data will be compared against EPA endorsed criteria. Statistical analyses of the data in accordance with relevant guidance documents will be undertaken, if appropriate, to facilitate the decisions. The following statistical criteria will be adopted with respect to soils: Either: the reported concentrations are all below the site criteria; Or: the average site concentration for each analyte must be below the adopted site criterion; no single analyte concentration exceeds 250% of the adopted site criterion; and the standard deviation of the results must be less than 50% of the site criteria. And: the 95% upper confidence limit (UCL ⁶) of the average concentration for each analyte must be below the adopted site criterion. If the statistical criteria stated above are satisfied, and an assessment of risk indicates no unacceptable risks, the decision is No. Otherwise, the decision is Yes.
2. Are there any issues relating to the local area background soil concentrations that exceed appropriate soil criteria?	If the 95% UCL of surface soils exceeded published background concentrations (NEPC 1999), the decision is Yes. Otherwise the decision is No.
Are there any chemical mixtures 4. Are there any aesthetics	Are there more than one group of contaminants present which increase the risk of harm? If there is, the decision is Yes. Otherwise, the decision is No. If there are any unacceptable odours, anthropogenic materials or staining the answer
issues in fill soils at the site?	to the decision is Yes. Otherwise, the answer to the decision is No.
5. Are there any items of UXO present at the site?	If there are any UXO items identified at the site the answer to the decision is Yes. Otherwise, the answer to the decision is No.
5. Is there any evidence of, or potential for, migration of contaminants off-site?	Are contaminants present within natural soils at concentrations exceeding EPA endorsed criteria? If yes, the answer to the decision is Yes. Otherwise, the answer to the decision is No. And If groundwater analytical results exceed the NEPC 2013 criteria and the downgradient groundwater impacted, the decision is yes.

⁶ Sampling Design Guidelines (NSW EPA, 1995).



Decision Required to be made	Decision Rule	
	Otherwise, the decision is No.	
6. Is an update to the site	A Qualitative Risk Assessment has been undertaken for the development site	
specific risk assessment	however, if concentrations of TPH/BTEX, PAH, OCPs and explosives are detected	
required?	above the LOR, an update to the Quantitative Site Specific Risk Assessment will be	
	required.	
7. Is a site management	Is the answer to any of the above decisions Yes?	
strategy required?	If yes, a site management strategy will be required to be developed.	
	If no, a site management strategy is not required.	

Statistical analyses of the data will be undertaken, if required, in accordance with relevant guidance documents. The following statistical criteria shall be adopted:

- The upper 95% confidence limit on the average concentration for each analyte (calculated for samples collected from consistent soil horizons, stratigraphy or material types) must be below the adopted criterion;
- No single analyte concentration shall exceed 250% of the adopted criterion; and
- The standard deviation of the results must be less than 50% of the criterion.

2.1.6 Specify Limits of Decision Error

This step is to establish the decision maker's tolerable limits on decision errors, which are used to establish performance goals for limiting uncertainty in the data. Data generated during this project must be appropriate to allow decisions to be made with confidence.

Specific limits for this project have been adopted in accordance with the appropriate guidance from the NSW EPA, NEPC (2013), appropriate indicators of data quality (DQIs used to assess QA/QC) and standard JBS&G's procedures for field sampling and handling.

To assess the usability of the data prior to making decisions, the data will be assessed against predetermined Data Quality Indicators (DQIs) for completeness, comparability, representativeness, precision and accuracy. The acceptable limit on decision error is 95% compliance with DQIs.

The pre-determined Data Quality Indicators (DQIs) established for the project are discussed below in relation to precision, accuracy, representativeness, comparability and completeness (PARCC parameters), and are shown in **Table 2.2**.

- **Precision** measures the reproducibility of measurements under a given set of conditions. The precision of the laboratory data and sampling techniques is assessed by calculating the Relative Percent Difference (RPD) of duplicate samples.
- Accuracy measures the bias in a measurement system. The accuracy of the laboratory
 data that are generated during this study is a measure of the closeness of the analytical
 results obtained by a method to the 'true' value. Accuracy is assessed by reference to the
 analytical results of laboratory control samples, laboratory spikes and analyses against
 reference standards.
- Representativeness expresses the degree which sample data accurately and precisely represent a characteristic of a population or an environmental condition.
 Representativeness is achieved by collecting samples on a representative basis across the site, and by using an adequate number of sample locations to characterise the site to the required accuracy.
- Comparability expresses the confidence with which one data set can be compared with another. This is achieved through maintaining a level of consistency in techniques used to collect samples; ensuring analysing laboratories use consistent analysis techniques and reporting methods.



Completeness – is defined as the percentage of measurements made which are judged to be valid measurements. The completeness goal is set at there being sufficient valid data generated during the study.

If any of the DQIs are not met, further assessment will be necessary to determine whether the non-conformance will significantly affect the usefulness of the data. Corrective actions may include requesting further information from samplers and/or analytical laboratories, downgrading of the quality of the data or alternatively, re-collection of the data.

Table 2.2 Summary of Quality Assurance / Quality Control Program

Data Quality Objective	Frequency	Data Quality Indicator
Precision		
Blind duplicates (intra laboratory)	1 / 20 samples	<50% RPD1
Blind duplicates (inter laboratory)	1 / 20 samples	<50% RPD1
Accuracy		
Surrogate spikes	All organic samples	70-130%
Laboratory control samples	1 per lab batch	70-130%
Matrix spikes	1 per lab batch	70-130%
Representativeness		
Sampling appropriate for media and analytes		-
Samples extracted and analysed within holding times.	=	organics (14 days),
		inorganics (6 months)
Trip spike (for volatiles)	1 per sampling	70-130% recovery
	event when	
	sampling for	
	volatile or semi-	
	volatile COPC	
Trip blank	1 per sampling	<lor< td=""></lor<>
	event for ambient	
	air sampling	
Rinsate	1 per sampling	<lor< td=""></lor<>
	event where	
	reusable sampling	
	equipment used	
Comparability		
Standard operating procedures for sample collection & handling	All Samples	All samples
Standard analytical methods used for all analyses	All Samples	All samples
Consistent field conditions, sampling staff and laboratory analysis	All Samples	All samples
Limits of reporting appropriate and consistent	All Samples	All samples
Completeness	9790	
Sample description and COCs completed and appropriate	All Samples	All samples
Appropriate documentation	All Samples	All samples
Satisfactory frequency and result for QC samples	All QA/QC samples	-
Data from critical samples is considered valid	=	Critical samples valid

^{1.} Relative per cent difference

2.1.7 **Optimise the Design for Obtaining Data**

Various strategies for developing a statistically based sampling plan are identified in EPA (1995⁷), including judgemental, random, systematic and stratified sampling patterns. Random sampling is not appropriate. Based on the history of the site a systematic sampling program is considered the most appropriate for any unexpected finds. Testpit locations will initially be placed systematically across the AOC.

2.1.8 Soil Sampling Methodology

Testpitting will be undertaken by the Environmental Consultant, with the use of an excavator or backhoe, on a 10 m grid (in situ materials and stockpile footprints) or 1 sample per 100 m³ if

⁷ Sampling Design Guidelines. NSW EPA. September 1995. (EPA 1995)



potential impacts are identified within a stockpile. Testpits will be extended through fill material or the stockpile to a maximum depth of 0.3 m into natural, whichever is the shallower.

Soil samples will be collected at 0-0.15 m, 0.3 m, 0.5 m and every 0.5 m interval to a maximum depth of 0.3 m into natural materials (or prior refusal). Should physical evidence of gross contamination be identified during the works, sampling locations may be extended to vertically delineate contamination. During the collection of soil samples, features such as seepage, discolouration, staining, odours and other indicators of contamination will be noted. All testpit locations will be recorded with a hand held trimble GPS.

Collected samples will be immediately transferred to laboratory supplied sample jars. The sample jars will then be transferred to a chilled ice box for sample preservation prior to and during shipment to the testing laboratory. A chain-of-custody form will be completed and forwarded with the samples to the testing laboratory.

Where potential ACM has been identified an additional 10 L sample will be collected from each 1 m interval for asbestos quantification, as detailed below:

- Environmental Consultant trained and experienced in the identification of ACM;
- If ACM is identified within stockpiled material, the AQ sample will be collected at a rate of 1/70 m³ (as per guidance provided in NEPM 20138);
- If ACM is identified within in-situ fill material, the AQ samples will be collected on a 10 m grid across the area;
- Testpit locations will be flagged and surveyed by a Trimble GPS with an accuracy of sub-1
 m. GPS data will be used to plot the testpit locations on a site plan, as well as being
 presented in a tabular format to enable investigations locations to be located (if required)
 for subsequent remedial works;
- ACM in stockpiled fill material will be quantified by the methods advised in NEPM 2013 and WA DoH 2009. At each sample location, recovered fill material (10 L) will be spread and raked. All ACM will be recovered and bagged. The volume of fill material within the testpit will be calculated and logged;
- One 500 mL soil sample will collected from within the 10 L AQ sample and submitted for laboratory analysis to assess for the presence of free asbestos fibres and friable asbestos;
- ACM collected and bagged from each testpit will be weighed in-house using an externally calibrated scale with an accuracy of 1 g; and
- Should any fibrous or friable asbestos be observed during field works, these areas will be noted for later excavation for off-site disposal and validation. No allowance is made for management of such material during assessment works.

2.1.9 Photo Ionisation Detector

All soil samples will be screened on site during works using a photo-ionisation detector (PID) to assess the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including petroleum hydrocarbons. Based upon field observations and the PID screening results, samples will be analysed in accordance with the laboratory schedule as detailed in **Table 2.3** below.

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⁸ National Environment Projection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Amendment Measure 2013 (No 1) (NEPM 2013)



2.1.10 Field Descriptions and Photographic Record

During the collection of soil samples, features such as seepage, discolouration, staining, odours and other indications of contamination (e.g. ACM, staining, odours) will be noted. Photographs of site layout and features will be taken.

2.1.11 Decontamination

Prior to the commencement of sampling activities, any non-disposable sampling equipment, including sampling trowel/knife will be cleaned with a water/detergent spray, rinsed with water and then air dried. The equipment will then be inspected to ensure that no soil, oil, debris or other contaminants were apparent on the equipment prior to the commencement of works. Sampling equipment will be subsequently decontaminated using the above process between each sampling location.

2.1.12 Duplicate and Triplicate Sample Preparation

Field soil duplicate and triplicate samples will be obtained during the field works. The collected samples will be divided laterally into three samples with minimal disturbance to reduce the potential for loss of volatiles and placed in three clean glass jars and sample bags as appropriate. Each sample will then labelled with a primary, duplicate or triplicate sample identification before being placed in the same chilled esky for laboratory transport.

2.1.13 Laboratory Analysis

The Environmental Consultant will contract a NATA registered primary and secondary laboratory for all analyses.

Laboratory analysis of samples will be conducted as summarised in **Table 2.3**.

Table 2.3 Unexpected Finds Sampling and Analytical Program

Potential Unexpected Find	Sampling Frequency	Analytes
Discoloured / Odorous soils (visible and odorous); Drums / bottles / containers of chemicals (visible); Construction / demolition waste (visible); Ash and/or slag contaminated soils / fill materials (visible); Petroleum contaminated soils (staining / discolouration visible); or Volatile organic compound contaminated soils (odorous).	10 m grid Or 1 per 100 m ³	Heavy Metals ¹ TPH/BTEX PAHS OCP/PCBS Explosives ² Asbestos
Potentially asbestos containing sheeting, fragments or insulation materials (visible)	10 m grid Or 1 per 70 m ³	Asbestos
Uncovering in-ground infrastructure (e.g. underground storage tanks, USTs)	As per EPA 2014 ⁹	Heavy Metals ¹ TPH/BTEX VOCs PAHs Phenols MTBE

¹ Heavy metals analysis includes As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Hg, Ni, Zn.

In addition to the above analyses, for QA/QC purposes field duplicates and triplicates will be analysed at a rate of 1/20 primary samples. Rinsate samples will be obtained from all reusable sampling equipment per sampling event, and trip spike and trip blank samples will accompany the soil samples for each batch of samples submitted to the laboratory.

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² Explosives analysis will include but not limited to RDX, TNT, 2,4-DNT and 2,6-DNT

⁹ Technical Note: Investigation of Service Station Sites, NSW EPA, 2014 (EPA 2014)



2.1.14 Potential Groundwater Contamination

Based on the previous remediation and validation works conducted across the former ADI St Marys Property, it is considered unlikely groundwater has been impacted. However should other indicators of potential groundwater contamination be noted during any unexpected find assessment works, then the installation and sampling of groundwater wells will be recommended.

Indicators for potential groundwater impact can include the following:

- Concentration of contaminants in soils above the site criteria within natural soils; and / or
- Odours or sheen on seepage water.

Groundwater assessment, if required, should consider DEC (2007) guidance, including adoption of appropriate groundwater investigation levels protective of relevant environmental values. Reference will also be given to the SAQP (JBS&G 2017a).

It is noted that additional groundwater assessment for PFAS was also conducted in the PFAS Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment (HHERA) (JBS&G 2017c¹⁰).

2.1.15 Remediation and Validation of Unexpected Finds

If any of the decisions in **Table 2.1** are 'yes', i.e. where unexpected finds are assessed as a potential human health risk to remain on the Central Precinct, the AOC will be remediated and validated in accordance with the SRAP (JBS&G 2017b).

Upon successful validation of the AOC the environmental consultant shall prepare a validation/clearance letter.

2.2 Potential Explosive Ordnance Materials

2.2.1 State the Problem

While the majority of the Central Precinct has been investigated and remediated for metallic debris and / or ordnance items the potential remains for unexpected finds of ordnance related materials during the redevelopment of the precinct.

Potential explosive ordnance material may be indicated in the field by:

- Munitions shells / projectiles;
- Flares;
- Ammunition packaging;
- Grenade components; or
- Metal debris not identifiable as non-munitions or of uncertain origin.

Should potential ordnance material be uncovered, the earthworks will cease immediately and the Principal Contractor informed. The area should be quarantined, by means of some appropriate barrier to prevent access to the area to protect the workforce from potential injury.

The Environmental Consultant shall contact an appropriately qualified Ordnance Contractor, to assess the item and/or the area.

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¹⁰ PFAS Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment – Former St Marys ADI Property Central Precinct Llandilo, NSW (Rev C) JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd (JBS&G 2017c)



Should the Ordnance Contractor consider the object(s) to be non-ordnance or harmless fragments of ordnance, the object(s) can be removed and disposed of appropriately. The quarantine restrictions can be lifted and the earthworks continued.

If the Ordnance Contractor identifies the object(s) as potential explosive ordnance, the Ordnance Contractor shall inform the Environmental Consultant and Principal Contractor, and arrange disposal.

Based on the nature of find, it may be recommended that a geophysical survey of the area be undertaken to establish whether the item was an individual piece, one of a number of pieces or a disposal pit. Further surveys are mandatory if the explosive ordnance is considered a Category A item or more than three readily identifiable Category B items are found at one location.

- Category A An item clearly of a military nature and which might readily be recognised by a member of the public as such (e.g. in effect complete in appearance as a projectile of 20 mm calibre or greater, hand grenade, mortar, bomb, etc) and containing explosive filling, but excluding small arms ammunition.
- Category B An item clearly of a military nature and which might readily be recognised by a member of the public as such (e.g. in effect complete in appearance as a projectile of 20 mm calibre or greater, hand grenade, mortar, bomb, etc) and not containing explosive filling, but excluding small arms ammunition.

Any additional ordnance surveys should be designed to characterise the extent and character of the ordnance contamination and then (or concurrently) to remove the contaminant so the area is safe for the development activities to resume. These surveys should be undertaken by an Ordnance Contractor, with the objective of characterising and delineating the extent of the explosive ordnance contamination. The survey should be in accordance with **Sections 2.5.3 to 2.5.5.** In the event that ordnance is discovered the search area may need to be extended to ensure a suitable buffer zone is searched.

The Ordnance Contractor will prepare a report on the investigations undertaken, any remediation works undertaken and validation surveys completed. The quarantine restrictions on the area can be removed and the earthworks resumed.

2.2.2 Objectives (Decision)

The principal objectives based on the issues and uncertainties stated in Section 2.5.1 are:

- Locate, remove and validate the ordnance potentially present within fill materials within the AOC.
- Confirm/validate the removal of the ordnance via review and reporting of clearance documentation
- If required, confirm there are no items the size of a complete 20 mm projectile within 150 mm of the finished surface within the site.

2.2.3 Identify Inputs to the Decision

Inputs identified to determine the location of ordnance within the AOC include progress records including dig sheets, images, shallow search logs and clearance certificates covering the AOC.

2.2.4 Define the Study Boundaries

Each AOC identified and investigated and where required, remediated, will be surveyed to provide accurate boundaries.



2.2.5 Methodology

Shallow Search

The AOC will be marked out with rope into two one metre lanes between 20 – 40 m in length.

The area will then be searched with a MineLab F3 UXO Metal Detector with a black cap to locate all metallic objects in the top 150 mm of the ground surface. A GPS will be attached to the operator to track the walked lanes.

All metallic items of the size of a 20 mm projectile or greater will be identified, recorded and removed from the AOC.

Deep Search and Imaging

An imaging survey (deep search) utilising an EM61 Deep Metal Detector (MK1 unit) on a 0.75 to 1.0 m line spacing and a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) for the positioning of the digital data will be undertaken.

Data will be processed and imaged using suitable UXO data processing package.

The criteria for target investigation will be based on a clearance to a depth of one (1) metre for ordnance items such as 20 pound (lb.) projectile and greater.

The threshold for interpretation is set at 3.5 mV with lower amplitude anomalies picked at the discretion of the Processing Geophysicist.

Location Pegging

Anomalies will be pegged and investigated using an EM61 Deep Digital Metal Detector in relocation mode.

Item Removal

On removal of a metallic item from an AOC, the location will be searched again to ensure a deeper item is not being masked by the original find. This process will be repeated until the location gives no more responses.

The initial search is a 0.5 m radius around the peg. If nothing is found the search will be extended to 1.5 m radius around each peg. If after the extended search nothing is found the ordnance supervisor (or senior operator if ordnace supervisor is original searcher) will search the peg to 1.5 m radius. If nothing is found the find will be recorded as an unable to locate (UTL).

Daily calibration

F3 Minelab (Shallow Search)

The F3 MineLab is calibrated firstly by using the set procedures in the F3 Manual using the 'Test Piece' supplied by the manufacturer with the detector. This confirms that the detector is working to correct specifications to confirm the sensitivity of the unit.

Before proceeding into the field the unit is also operated over the field test site where a 20mm projectile is buried at 150 mm depth. Provided a signal is obtained over this target the unit is ready for field operations.

This information will be noted on the Daily Diary.

EM61 (Deep Search)

Prior to Geophysical data collection each day, the EM61 will be run over a test pit to confirm the successful operation of the unit as detailed below:



- A backfilled test pit will be set-up on site containing various items (equal or greater than a 20 lb) anticipated to be buried on the site.
- The items will be buried, horizontally, at varying depths of up to 1 m (from top of target) to confirm the correct operation of the EM61 Deep Metal detector and its ability to meet the specifications for the deep search.
- The EM61 will be allowed to warm up until the readings stabilises (usually 10-15 minutes).
- The EM61 will then be moved to an area determined as a 'clean' area and the instrument will be nulled.
- Once this has been completed data will be collected over the backfilled test pit.
- The ability of the equipment to detect the seeded target will be assessed by the Geophysicist in the field.
- The test data will also be stored with all other data to show evidence of the systems functionality.

This calibration method will be used to establish a cut-off for detection of the EM61 Deep Search detector.

Limit of Reporting

A trial of the response of the EM61 must give a 3.5 mV response over a 20 lb projectile, buried at a depth of 1 m prior to use on site.

All data anomalies are to be selected for investigation at a level of 3.5 mV and above. However, a small number of targets with slightly lower amplitude will also be picked at the discretion of the Processing Geophysicist.

At the completion of anomaly investigation, a 10% of area shallow search will be carried out with an appropriate Electromagnetic Detector. If during QC a metallic item is located of a size equivalent to or greater than a 20 mm projectile, the search grid will be subject to a 100% shallow search again followed by a QC search.

The survey is carried out using Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) for positioning then the operator is to ensure at the end of each line that positional accuracy is better than 0.3 m.

At the end of the day, data will be downloaded to a processing computer and checked for inconsistencies.

Checks include rejecting noisy lines. Lines will be redone if problems are encountered.

Data will be processed and interpreted by a Geophysicist. At the completion of processing a Senior Processing Geophysicist will complete a QC review of each grid.

To assure procedures are effective, at the completion of the clearance operation a 10% of area QC check will be performed. During any of the QC checks, location of a fail-size item within the soil will trigger a 100% repeat search of that grid.

2.3 Temporary Stockpiling of Materials

Earthworks in the development phase are likely to, temporarily, generate excess material which may be stockpiled for re-use. Unless some event or observation indicates the material excavated and placed into the stockpile is potentially contaminated, no particular treatment is required other than normal dust suppression, and erosion controls in accordance with relevant Council requirements.



Material movement around the site will be managed in accordance with the SRAP (2017b), IFP JBS&G (2015¹¹) (including addendum IFP JBS&G (2017c¹²)) which specifies the material tracking and stockpiling procedures and also verifies suitable materials for relocation from Central Precinct to Dunheved including placement requirements.

If assessment by the Environmental Consultant or the Ordnance Contractor identifies contamination, or a stockpile is observed to be contaminated, then the Environmental Consultant will assess the stockpile in accordance with **Sections 2.1 and / or 2.2** to delineate the contamination and assess the extent of remediation, if required.

Subject to the agreement of the relevant Consultant, it may be possible to move and stockpile the affected material. Where temporary stockpiling is permitted such stockpiles shall be installed and maintained to eliminate risk to workers and other people due to exposure to contaminants in dust or vapours and risk to the environment as a result of silt or contamination of stormwater in accordance with the JBS&G SRAP (JBS&G 2017b).

Validation sampling (JBS&G 2017b) and surveying of the AOC and stockpile would be required before earthworks continue in the AOC.

It is noted that the most recent version of JBS&G documentation should be adopted at the time that works may be occurring. It is noted that the IFP (JBS&G 2015) and addendum IFP (JBS&G 2017c) are currently not endorsed by the auditor and therefore future changes to these documents could occur.

¹¹ Imported Fill Protocol – Central Precinct, Llandilo, NSW. October 2015 (Rev 3i) JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd (JBS&G 2015)

¹² Dunheved Addendum to the Imported Fill Protocol – Central Precinct Llandilo, NSW. 11 December 2017 (Rev 0) JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd (JBS&G 2017c)



3. Asbestos Management Plan

An Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) is required to ensure asbestos containing materials (ACM) or asbestos impacted soils encountered at the Central Precinct during redevelopment and/or remediation is appropriately managed to ensure protection of human health of site workers, future site workers and the neighbouring community. This AMP also outlines the requirements for managing any potentially asbestos impacted fill materials identified as unexpected finds and for managing asbestos impacted stockpiles such as those in EW14.

3.1 Objectives

The purpose of this AMP is to outline the required procedures for handling and disposing of any identified ACM and asbestos impacted soils during the bulk earthworks and remediation of the Central Precinct, to outline the measures required to protect the health and safety of Central Precinct workers who may encounter asbestos containing materials or asbestos impacted soils whilst completing the planned works and to prevent any adverse health effects on any future workers or neighbouring community in accordance with relevant National Codes of Practice and Work Health and Safety Legislation.

Specifically, the objectives are to:

- Outline, monitor and enforce safe working condition for all workers;
- Outline, monitor and enforce safe environmental conditions for all persons outside of the Area of Concern;
- Outline, monitor and enforce procedures to manage works within asbestos impacted soils identified in the Central Precinct during works;
- Outline measures for the safe onsite storage and, if required, off-site disposal of asbestos materials in accordance with all relevant legal and statutory requirements; and
- Outline ongoing management requirements of the Central Precinct to ensure the risk posed by any potential asbestos contamination is properly managed.

3.2 AMP Responsibilities during Redevelopment Works

3.2.1 Appointment of Principal Contractor

In accordance with the provisions of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 prepared under the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 Liberty Industrial has been appointed as the "person conducting a business or undertaking" (PCBU), or Principal Contractor.

3.2.2 Responsibilities of the Principal Contractor

Responsibilities of the Principal Contractor include, but are not limited to the following. The Principal Contractor must:

- Be responsible for the proposed project work at all times until the work is completed;
- Ensure that all persons involved with proposed project work have undertaken occupational health and safety training if ACM is identified;
- Keep records of induction training for workers and any specific training;
- Ensure that any subcontractors provide safe work method statements for the activities for which they are engaged;
- Monitor any subcontractors to ensure that they are complying with the safe work method statements; and



 Maintain a hazardous substances register for all hazardous substances used or present on Central Precinct.

The Principal Contractor is responsible for co-ordinating health and safety activities for the project. Other responsibilities of the Principal Contractor include:

- Compliance with occupational health and safety and environmental legislation, regulations, standards, codes and the Central Precinct specific rules relating to safety contained in this AMP;
- Ensuring that sufficient funds are available to procure the necessary health and safety equipment such as personal protective equipment (PPE);
- Managing accident and emergency procedures;
- Managing workplace injury management and rehabilitation.

The Principal Contractor has the authority to provide for the auditing of compliance with the provisions of this AMP, suspension or modification of work practices, and administration of disciplinary actions for individuals whose conduct does not meet the requirements set forth herein.

3.2.3 Asbestos Consultant or Competent Person

An Asbestos Consultant or Competent person, shall be engaged to assess any suspected asbestos containing materials when encountered during the redevelopment of the Central Precinct. The asbestos consultant or competent person shall also complete airborne asbestos monitoring and dust monitoring during any asbestos works. Where required, air monitoring will be conducted in accordance with **Section 3.6.1**.

The Asbestos Consultant shall:

- Provide on-site supervision of all potential asbestos works;
- Complete static asbestos air monitoring during any potential asbestos works and display daily results for the information of workers;
- Provide on-site advice, if required, in relation to suspected asbestos containing materials and the management of asbestos issues associated with the works; and
- Be available, if required, for consultation with regards to the conditions and requirements of this AMP.

Should asbestos be encountered during the planned excavation works, additional clearance inspections and clearance asbestos air monitoring may be required to confirm the suitability of the Area of Concern prior to works recommencing.

3.2.4 Class A/ B Licensed Asbestos Removal Contractor

A Class A (friable) or Class B (non-friable) licensed asbestos removal contractor shall be engaged if ACM is identified. The asbestos removal contractor will remove ACM or asbestos impacted soils from the Area of Concern and dispose of them to a suitably licensed waste facility. The licensed asbestos removal contractor will be the primary person responsible and in charge for works on site involving ACM or asbestos impacted soils.

Their responsibilities include:

 Complete a site walkover and 'emu-pick' to remove any observed ACM on the ground surface prior to any topsoil stripping works commencing;



- Completion of required WorkCover permits (friable asbestos removal) or notifications (non-friable asbestos removal);
- Prepare a site specific Asbestos Removal Control Plan (ARCP) prior to any asbestos removal works being completed;
- Ensuring compliance with relevant legislation and the conditions of this AMP;
- Removal and disposal of asbestos containing materials or asbestos impacted soils from the site in accordance with relevant legislation;
- Ensure appropriate environmental and safety controls outlined in this AMP are maintained for the duration of the works;
- Assisting all site sub-contractors where required in complying with relevant legislation and the procedures outlined in this AMP; and
- Completion of a final site walkover and removal of all visible asbestos containing material from the ground surface across the site.

3.3 Summary of Contaminant Type

Friable asbestos is defined by Safe Work Australia in the Code of Practice – How to Safely Remove Asbestos (2011) as being "...material that is in a powder form or that can be crumbled, pulverised or reduced to a powder by hand pressure when dry, and contains asbestos". This includes asbestos fibre impacted soils and asbestos fines as identified by laboratory analysis.

Non-friable asbestos material is defined by Safe Work Australia (2011) as being "...material containing asbestos that is not friable asbestos, including material containing asbestos fibres reinforced with a bonding compound." This includes bonded asbestos fragments found in soils, subject to laboratory analysis for respirable fibres.

Mechanical disturbance of the fragments may result in the release of fibres and therefore, such activities should be managed to prevent any fibres becoming airborne. The health effects of asbestos are detailed in enHealth (2005)¹³ Management of Asbestos in the Non- Occupational Environment.

The primary issue associated with the asbestos contamination is inhalation of respirable fibres if the materials were to be disturbed and abraded.

A secondary issue with asbestos contamination is disposal of excess spoil that may be impacted with asbestos.

3.4 Health and Safety Management

3.4.1 Safe Work Method Statements

Safe work method statements must be prepared by the Principal Contractor or by subcontractors completing significant intrusive works and also covering other aspects of the proposed project works not related to significant intrusive works, are to be prepared and approved by the Principal Contractor prior to those activities commencing.

Safe Work Method Statements must:

- Describe how work is to be carried out;
- Identify the safety risks;

¹³ Management of Asbestos in the non-occupational environment. enHealth, 2005 (enHealth 2005)



- Describe the control measures that must be applied to the work;
- Describe the equipment used in the work;
- Describe any standards or codes applicable to the work; and
- Training and qualifications required of persons undertaking the work.
 Safe work method statements for all workers must be reviewed and approved by the Principal Contractor.

3.4.2 Site Access Control

The Principal Contractor shall ensure if works are to occur in an area in which ACM has been identified that the construction area is securely fenced and access is controlled. Entrance to the asbestos area will be via a dedicated entry point which will contain the following features in addition to site security measures as required for a construction site as per relevant health and safety provisions:

- Readily identifiable and delineated site access / egress point. Where possible this location shall be visibly identifiable by site fencing / barricading;
- Decontamination unit for all workers to remove PPE and dispose of contaminated articles and will also include a hand wash and boot wash facility. The decontamination unit will be located in close proximity of the designated site access / egress point;
- Signage including "No Entry Without Required PPE" and a contact number for members
 of the public to direct any queries / complaints; and
- Emergency contact details.

The overall construction site boundary will be secured by fencing. It is anticipated if areas of ACM are identified then localised active construction site access points maybe delineated within the overall site boundaries. Access to the construction site will be controlled and permitted by the Principal Contractor only after persons entering the site have been advised of the potential contamination hazards. This shall at least include notification of the potential presence of asbestos containing materials and asbestos impacted soils.

If ACM is identified then any authorised person accessing the site should do so in accordance with health and safety requirements as indicated in this AMP. The implementation of the health, safety and environmental requirements should be administered by the Principal Contractor.

Site access will not be allowed until the workers have been inducted, have signed in, and if entering the asbestos area must have donned the required PPE (**Section 3.4.5**). Upon exiting the site, personnel must remove and dispose of/clean the PPE in the provided decontamination area.

Asbestos removal boundaries (if required) shall be determined by the Principal Contractor in consultation with the asbestos consultant and will vary according to the location and size of the required daily activities. Any asbestos removal boundaries will be designed to allow other site works not involving significant intrusive works to continue without being required to adhere to this AMP.

It may be found that the asbestos removal boundaries require to be assigned to the site boundaries, in which case all site workers must adhere to the requirements of this AMP.

3.4.3 Training and Certification

The Principal Contractor must not allow any person to carry out project works unless he/she are satisfied that the person has undergone OHS induction training.



The OHS induction training required by the Regulation is as follows:

- General occupational health and safety training for construction work;
- Work activity based health and safety training (job specific training); and
- Site-specific health and safety induction training.

For each person carrying out project works, for a period of three years, the Principal Contractor must keep a record of the following:

- A copy of relevant statements of OHS induction training, or a statement indicating that
 the Principal Contractor is satisfied that the relevant OHS induction training has been
 undertaken; and
- A brief description of the site-specific training undertaken by the person.

3.4.4 Site Safety Induction

If ACM is identified it is the responsibility of the Principal Contractor to ensure all persons carrying out construction work on site are given site-specific occupational health and safety training. The induction shall be undertaken by the Principal Contractor. The induction shall be undertaken as per a standard presentation which will address the following topics as per the requirements of this AMP:

- Identification of any site specific hazards and risk control measures in relation to the asbestos impacted nature of the site;
- Regulatory requirements or codes of practice relevant to identified site specific hazards as restricted to asbestos impact;
- Directions on what to do if suspected asbestos containing materials or asbestos impacted soils are encountered
- Site orientation at least including location of asbestos decontamination areas at site access / egress points; and
- Site specific safety rules in relation to asbestos.

The Principal Contractor is responsible for establishing site specific safety rules. The rules must be displayed in an easily observable location (nominally in the site office) so as to ensure that all site workers, have ready access.

At the completion of the Induction Presentation, each worker shall be required to acknowledge that they have understood the requirements for the site works and health, safety and environmental obligations by completion of a Site Induction Form.

3.4.5 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Requirements

Prior to any asbestos containing materials or asbestos impacted soils being encountered, no additional PPE is required above the standard construction site PPE outlined by the Principal Contractor for the site. Should suspected ACM be identified then the supervising asbestos consultant should be contacted, the following additional items of PPE are required in addition to the standard construction site PPE outlined by the Principal Contractor for the site, and applies for any ground workers within the asbestos work area, as defined by the supervising asbestos consultant:

Disposable 'tyvek' coverall suits must be worn;



- Disposable gloves non disposable gloves must be cleaned within the decontamination unit in accordance with Safe Work Australia (2011);
- P2 class respirator or higher non disposable respirators must be cleaned in the decontamination unit in accordance with Safe Work Australia (2011) and
- Laceless steel capped rubber soled work shoes or gumboots.

Plant operators must close cabin doors and windows and set air conditioning to re-circulate when operating within the asbestos work area.

3.4.6 Management of Subcontractors

If ACM is identified then workers on-site will be required to adopt the provisions of this AMP and will be advised of potential safety and environmental issues on site during site-specific induction training. This induction will include the occupational health and safety responsibilities, requirements and controls for all workers on site. All workers activities involved in asbestos works will be monitored by the Principal Contractor, the licensed asbestos removal contractor and the Asbestos Consultant to ensure compliance with the requirements of this AMP.

Workers whose work will be performed on-site, or who otherwise could be exposed to health and safety hazards, will be advised of known hazards through distribution of site information contained in this AMP.

They shall be solely responsible for the health and safety of their employees and shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations. All workers are responsible for:

- Providing their own personal protective equipment as required by the Principal
- Conditions set out in this AMP;
- Training their employees in accordance with applicable laws;
- Providing medical surveillance and obtaining medical approvals for their employees, as appropriate;
- Ensuring their employees are advised of and meet the minimum requirements of this AMP and any other additional measures required by their site activities; and
- Designating their own site safety officer.

Workers must sign an acceptance form prior to commencing work on site. Workers may only modify, and then only to improve, the conditions specified in this AMP with approval from the Principal Contractor, or his nominee.

3.5 Environmental Management

3.5.1 Asbestos Works

In the event that significant asbestos contamination is identified and intrusive works are to be carried out in the asbestos work area then the following management measures will apply:

Prior to any intrusive work commencing:

- Review of the information available for the site;
- Approval for the works must be sought from the Principal Contractor who will assess
 whether the works are necessary or if there is an alternative that will not result in
 exposure of ACM impacted soils. The Principal Contractor's must review the job specific
 risk assessment (JSRA) and safe work method statements (SWMS) and ensure that
 workers who will undertake the works are inducted into the AMP;



- The asbestos consultant must complete supervision of the significant intrusive works and complete regular inspections for the presence of visible asbestos. Static airborne asbestos monitoring must also be completed by the asbestos consultant for the duration of significant intrusive works;
- The works area must be isolated from casual entry using temporary barriers and only
 personnel inducted in the requirements of the AMP will be permitted to enter the works
 area;
- Sufficient room must be provided within the works area to allow stockpiling of spoil from excavations, if required, in accordance with **Section 3.5.4**;
- A water supply must be provided to the works area for the purpose of maintaining exposed asbestos impacted fill or soil in the excavations and stockpiles in a moist state;
- Personnel entering the works area must wear appropriate PPE in accordance with Section
 3.4.5:
- Stockpiles of excavated spoil must be managed in accordance with Section 3.5.4 and
 3.5.5; and
- Air monitoring requirements must be met as outlined in Section 3.6.

Should visible asbestos be identified by the asbestos consultant or airborne asbestos monitoring results identify airborne asbestos fibres in the vicinity of the works area, specific requirements for working with asbestos containing materials or asbestos impacted materials shall be enforced as outlined in **Section 3.5.2**.

3.5.2 Specific Requirements for Working with Asbestos Impacted Material

Asbestos may be present in non-friable or friable form. In the event that either friable or non-friable asbestos is encountered, as determined by the asbestos consultant, the following procedures shall be implemented for the remaining significant earthworks to ensure workers safety and to mitigate any potential off site migration of contamination.

Friable and Non-Friable Asbestos

Prior to Excavation

- Workers and visitors to the asbestos work area will be made aware of the encountered soil contamination and only authorised people shall enter the asbestos work area, which must contain a perimeter barrier separate to the site boundaries to restrict entry. Where the asbestos work area boundary is also the site perimeter boundary, an exclusion zone of at least 5 m shall be erected beyond the site perimeter boundary (if practical/possible) to restrict access to the asbestos work area.
- Asbestos removal caution signs shall be placed on the perimeter barrier (or exclusion zone barrier, whichever is furthest from the asbestos removal work area), as per AS1319.

During Excavation/Transport/Disposal

- A WorkCover permit for friable asbestos removal works or WorkCover notification for non-friable asbestos removal works shall be sought by the licensed asbestos removal contractor. Friable asbestos removal permits must be submitted at least 7 days prior to any friable asbestos being disposed off-site.
- All wastes will be classified, managed and disposed in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines: Part 1 Classifying Waste (DECCW 2009).

30



- Personnel within the excavation work area shall wear a Tyvek suit, respirator (e.g. half faced P2 respirator), disposable gloves and laceless steel capped rubber soled work shoes or gumboots at all times when within the asbestos work area and until clearance certification is provided by the asbestos consultant.
- Any obvious pieces of asbestos containing materials shall be picked up and placed into a labelled asbestos waste bag and set aside in a designated waste storage area for off-site disposal.
- The excavation shall be kept damp by water spraying at all times during excavation to reduce the possibility of dust generation.
- Personal protective equipment used during the works, such as disposable coverall suits and half faced respirators, shall be disposed of as asbestos waste.
- Airborne asbestos monitoring shall be conducted for the duration of the excavation works.
- Any stockpiled excavated material shall be kept moist and covered if left for more than 24 hours.
- Appropriate leak proof transport vehicles must be used to transport materials offsite.
- Transport vehicle shall be covered prior to leaving site and any material removed from wheels to prevent tracking outside the site.
- Backfill of any areas to required levels must only be completed with clean imported material classified as VENM as per Waste Classification Guidelines: Part 1 Classifying Waste (EPA 2014¹⁴) and can include mulch and landscaping materials and must be classified as VENM as per Waste Classification Guidelines: Part 1 Classifying Waste (EPA 2014) and can include mulch and landscaping materials.

Post Excavation

- Any excavation floor and walls shall be inspected by the asbestos consultant who is trained and experienced in the identification of asbestos. Any visible ACM shall be removed by the licensed asbestos removal contractor.
- Where friable asbestos has been encountered, validation samples shall be collected from
 the excavation walls and base and analysed at a NATA Accredited testing laboratory for
 the presence of asbestos. Clearance airborne asbestos monitoring shall also be conducted
 following the completion of the excavation and reinstatement works to be included in
 clearance certification. Clearance monitoring is not required if only non-friable asbestos is
 encountered.
- Upon receipt of both visual and laboratory data (where required) confirming the absence
 of asbestos, the asbestos work area shall be deemed suitable for reoccupation and a
 clearance letter shall be provided by the asbestos consultant.

3.5.3 Disposal and Storage of Asbestos Containing Materials

Where asbestos fragments or other forms of asbestos are identified either during redevelopment works or on the ground surface, these materials should be removed under the supervision of a licensed asbestos removal contractor and in accordance with Safe Work Australia (2011).

¹⁴ Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste. EPA November 2014



The asbestos materials should be placed into heavy-duty 200µm (minimum thickness) polythene bags that are no more than 1200 mm long and 900mm wide. The bags should be labelled as asbestos waste, sealed and placed in a designated waste area for off-site disposal.

3.5.4 Stockpile Management

Any stockpiles of excavated materials, including topsoil and grass cover, will be periodically sprayed with water to control dusts.

In the event that covers are required, they shall extend beyond the perimeter of the stockpiles and shall be secured to prevent being blown away by wind.

Stockpiles must be placed in a secure location onsite and covered if to remain for more than 24 hours.

3.5.5 Dust Management

Dust levels shall be managed by ensuring:

- All stockpiles will be either periodically wetted down or covered to control dusts;
- Water sprays will be used on the excavation areas, stockpiles and haulage pathways;
- Any haulage vehicles shall be covered and leave via the designated (stabilised) site access;
- All haulage vehicles and plant and equipment shall be washed down whenever they leave the Asbestos in Soil (ASBINS) work area.
- All access roads are sufficiently maintained to ensure no visible dust at the site boundary;
 and
- Dust suppressors will be fitted to equipment as required.

If dust is visible at the site boundary, then additional dust control measures shall be employed, which may include:

- Temporarily suspending activities until winds speeds reduce; and/or
- Additional use of water sprays.

3.5.6 Waste Management

There shall be no wastes brought onto the site for storage, treatment, processing, reprocessing or disposal unless permitted by a licence issued under the POEO Act.

All wastes will be classified, managed and disposed in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines: Part 1 Classifying Waste (EPA 2014).

All wastes disposed off-site will be controlled as per the EPA's requirements for waste tracking and acceptance. These are as follows:

- Obtain a written consignment authorisation number from an EPA-licensed waste disposal
 or treatment facility before moving waste to the facility.
- Accurately complete a waste data form signed by the consignor before the waste is dispatched.
- The waste consignor, the waste transporter and the waste facility must each keep a copy of the waste data form for up to four years for auditing purposes.
- The waste consignor must give a completed copy of the waste data form to the transporter, who must check that it is completed and then sign it. The driver must carry the waste data form in the vehicle.



- The transporter must give a completed copy of the waste data form to the waste facility
 on arrival at the destination. The waste facility operator must check the load details on
 the form. The waste data form must be signed by a representative of the waste facility on
 receipt of the waste at the destination.
- The waste consignor must receive from the waste facility written confirmation of receipt
 of the waste within 21 days of dispatch. This must be kept for up to four years for
 auditing purposes.

3.6 Monitoring Program

In the event that significant asbestos is found a monitoring program may be needed to ensure that the control measures being implemented at the site are effective, the following monitoring procedures will be implemented:

- Daily static airborne asbestos fibre monitoring at site boundaries during significant asbestos works; and
- Clearance monitoring (if friable asbestos is encountered only).
- Site Inspections.

3.6.1 Daily Static Airborne Asbestos Fibre Monitoring

During excavation works or any other works that may disturb significant asbestos in soil on site, airborne asbestos fibre monitoring may be undertaken by the Asbestos Consultant using calibrated portable air sampling pumps. Monitoring will be conducted at 4 locations around the site boundaries each day over an approximate 4 to 6 hour period and targeting any neighbouring sensitive receptors and with consideration to the daily location of works.

At the end of each monitoring period the pump and attached filter will be collected and analysed at a NATA-accredited laboratory in accordance with NOHSC Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres 2nd Edition (NOHSC:3003 [2005]).

The results of air monitoring will be available on a 24-hour turnaround time basis. Daily air monitoring reports shall be displayed in a common area outside of the asbestos work area (e.g. site office or lunch shed) or be able to be produced upon request.

The following action levels will be applied upon receipt of daily results, as outlined in the Safe Work Australia (2011):

- Reading of less than 0.01 fibres/mL control measures in place are working effectively, site works to continue;
- Reading between 0.01 and 0.02 fibres / mL a review of control measures shall be completed in the work area; and
- Reading greater than 0.02 fibres / mL works shall cease until the cause of contamination is identified and rectified.

It is noted that these action levels adopted are more conservative than the exposure standard for airborne asbestos (0.1 fibres/mL (TWA)) as outlined in the Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC: 1003(1995)] for an 8 hour shift.

3.6.2 Clearance Monitoring

In the event that friable asbestos is encountered during the excavation works, clearance airborne asbestos monitoring shall be required following the friable asbestos removal. Following the completion of all earthworks, backfill of the excavated area and installation of the proposed car



park, clearance air monitoring will take place in the vicinity of the work area to ensure that there is no residual contamination remaining at the site.

Ambient air conditions clearance will be gained by recording airborne asbestos concentration levels in all sampling locations below 0.01 fibres / mL.

3.6.3 Site Inspections

Following the completion of any asbestos removal works, a final site walkover will be completed by the asbestos consultant to inspect the site ground surface for the presence of ACM. Any ACM observed will be removed and placed in asbestos waste bags in accordance with Safe Work Australia (2011). Once a successful inspection has been completed and both the licensed asbestos removal contractor and the asbestos consultant are satisfied there is no visible residual asbestos impacts on the ground surface, the area shall be deemed suitable for re-occupation and a clearance report issued by the asbestos consultant.



4. Limitations

This advice is provided for use by the client who commissioned the works in accordance with the project brief only, and has been based in part on information obtained from the client and other parties. The advice has been prepared specifically for the client for the purposes of the commission. No warranties, express or implied, are offered to any third parties and no liability will be accepted for use or interpretation of this advice by any third party.

The advice herein relates only to this project and all results conclusions and recommendations made should be reviewed by a competent person with experience in environmental investigations, before being used for any other purpose. This report should not be reproduced without prior approval by the client, or amended in any way without prior approval by JBS&G.

Ground conditions between sampling locations and media may vary, and this should be considered when extrapolating between sampling points. Chemical analytes are based on the information detailed in the site history. Further chemicals or categories of chemicals may exist at the site, that were not identified in the site history and which may not be expected at the site.

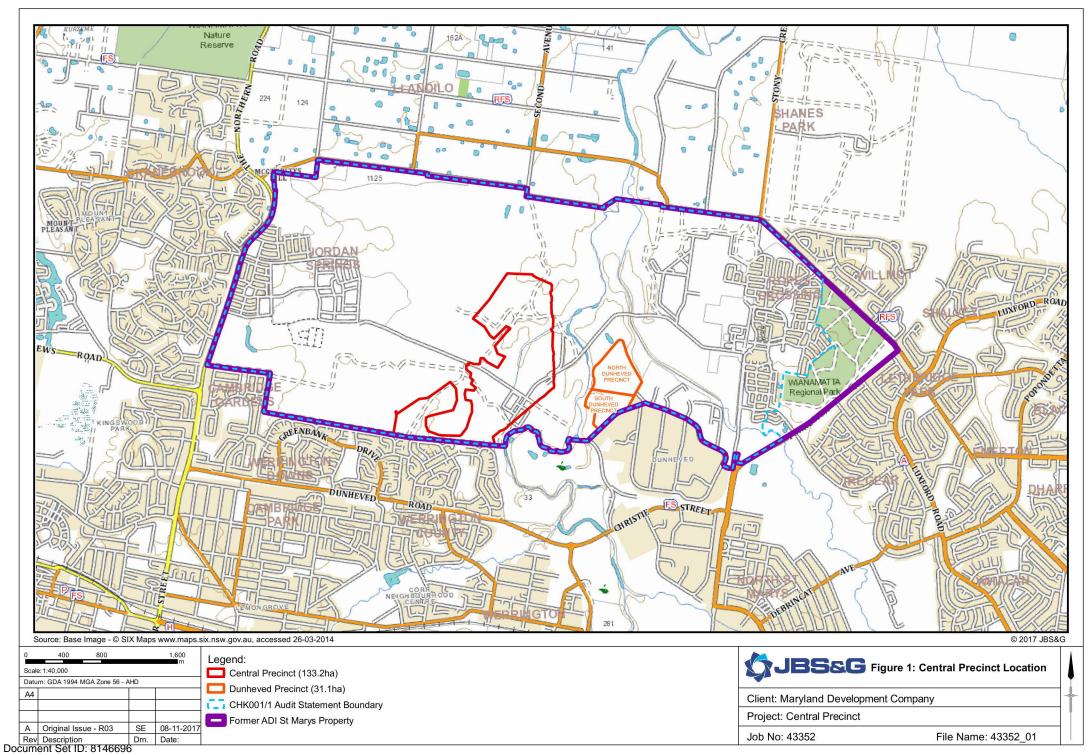
Changes to the subsurface conditions may occur subsequent to the advice provided herein, through natural processes or through the intentional or accidental addition of contaminants. The advice is based on the information obtained or available at the time the advice is provided.

This advice is not a complete assessment of the status of the site, and it is limited to the scope of works commissioned. Should information become available regarding conditions at the site including previously unknown sources of contamination, JBS&G reserves the right to review the advice in the context of the additional information.

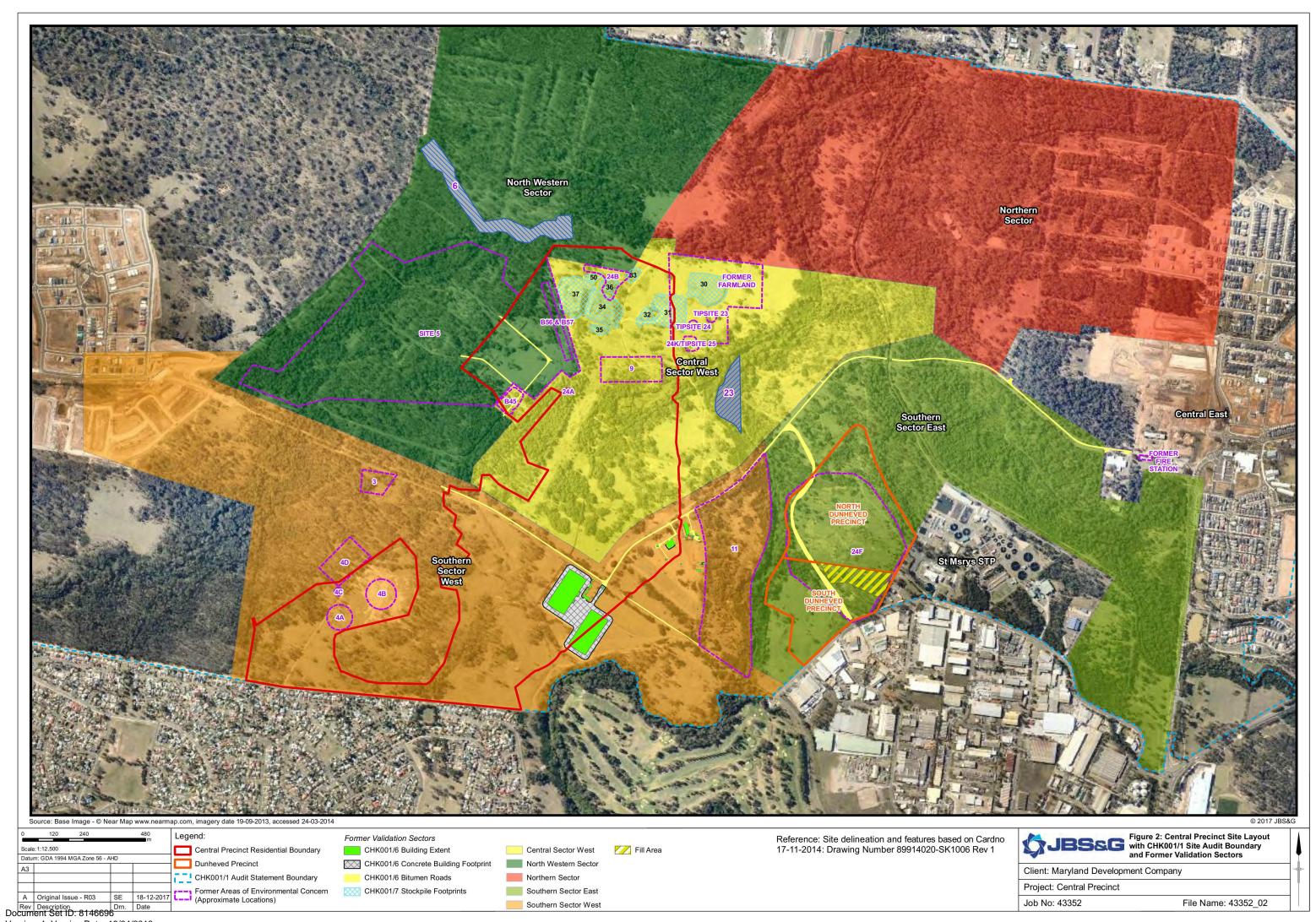
Figures

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Version: 1, Version Date: 19/04/2018



Version: 1, Version Date: 19/04/2018

Appendix A: Site Audit Statements



NSW Environment Protection Authority SITE AUDIT STATEMENT (SAS)

Site Audit Statement No.: CHK001/1

Site Auditor (accredited under NSW Contaminated Land Management Act 1997):

Name: Christopher H Kidd

Company: HLA-Envirosciences Pty Limited

Address: 55-65 Grandview Street, Pymble, NSW

Postcode: 2076

Phone: (02) 9988 4422

Fax: (02) 9988 4441

Site Details

ADI St. Marys Property - excluding Eastern Sector, QEL, Site 6 and Site 23, buildings and

concrete stockpile.

Address: Forrester Road, St. Marys

Postcode: 2760

Lot and DP Number:

Lot 2 in DP803832

Lot 2 and 3 in DP223888 (part of)

Lot 3 in DP789196 Lot 3 in DP598653

(see attached map for excluded areas)

Local Government Area:

Penrith and Blacktown

Site Audit requested by:

Name: Mr P Newton

Company: Department of Urban Affairs and

Planning

Address:

Sydney Region West Level 8, Signature Tower 2-10 Wentworth Street Parramatta NSW 2150

Phone: (02) 9895 7142 - Fax: (02) 9895 6270

Name of contact person (if different from above:

Consultancy(ies) who conducted the site investigation(s) and/or remediation:

ADI Limited

Chemical and Explosives Ordnance

Investigations, Remediation and Validation 1990 -

1999

Mackie Martin & Associates

Groundwater Investigations, 1991

Title(s) of Report(s) reviewed:

- 1. Historical Report St Marys Property, ADI Limited, 1996;
- Validation Report for the Western Sector, ADI St Marys Facility, ADI Limited November 1994;
- Validation Report for the North Western Sector of the ADI St Marys Facility, Report No. 498800, ADI Limited 1995;
- Validation Report for the Southern Sector West of the ADI St Marys Property, Report No. 498810, ADI Limited 1996;

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- Validation Report for the Southern Sector East of the St Marys Property, Report No. 498810, ADI Limited 1996;
- Validation Report for the Northern Sector of the ADI St Marys Property, Report No. 498820, ADI Limited 1996;
- Validation Report for the Cental Sector East of the ADI St Marys Property, Report No. 498840, ADI Limited 1997;
- Validation Report for the Central Sector West of the ADI St Marys Property, Report No. 498840, ADI Limited 1996;
- Validation Report for the North Eastern Sector of the ADI St Marys Property, Report No. 498850, ADI Limited 1996;
- QA/Verification Survey Results, ADI St Marys Property, Report No. PG980323da ADI Limited, 1999.

Other Information reviewed:

- Site Investigation Report of St Marys Facility Ammunition and Missiles Division, Volume 4 - Discussions and Conclusions, ADL June 1991.
- 2. Remediation Action Plan for the Northern Sector, ADI St Marys Facility, Report No. 498820, ADI Limited 1996;
- Remediation Action Plan for Central Eastern Sector, ADI St Marys Facility, Report No. 498840, ADI Limited 1996;
- 4. Remediation Action Plan for the Eastern Sector of the ADI St Marys Property, Report No. 498830, ADI Limited 1996;
- 5. Stage I Decontamination Audit, ADI St Marys CMPS&F, 1997.

Summary Site Audit Report Title:

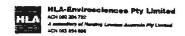
Stage 2 Decontamination Audit Report for ADI Site, St Marys.

I have completed a site audit (as defined in the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997) and reviewed the reports and information referred to above with due regard to relevant laws and guidelines. I certify that the site (tick all appropriate boxes)

(a) is suitable for the following use(s):

- ✓ residential, including substantial vegetable garden and poultry;
- residential, including substantial vegetable garden, excluding poultry;
- accessible soil, including garden (minimal home grown produce sontributing less than 10% fruit and vegetable intake), excluding poultry;
- ✓ residential with minimal opportunity for soil access including units;
- √ daycare centre, preschool, primary school;
- √ secondary school;
- √ park, recreational open space, playing field;
- √ commercial/industrial use;
- -Other

Mare



subject to

✓ Conditions

- Excludes Eastern Sector, QEL, Site 6 and Site 23 which are covered by separate site audit statements, namely CHK001/2, CHK001/3, CHK001/4 and CHK001/5.
- Excludes areas not yet investigated including the footprint of original buildings, car
 parks and roads, mainly around former Administration Centre Buildings
 CHK001/6) and the concrete stockpile in Central Sector West. (Stockpile
 CHK001/7)
- 3. An appropriate management plan, including procedures for the safe handling and disposal of any items of ordnance that may be found during earthworks, should be lodged prior to the commencement of development earthworks. This plan should be similar to the "Remnant Contamination Management Plan" submitted by ADI (see Appendix E of the Site Audit Report).

(b) is not suitable for any beneficial use due to risk of harm from contamination	
(comments):	

I am accredited by the NSW Environment Protection Authority under the Contaminated Land Management Act, 1997 as a site auditor (Accreditation No. 9813).

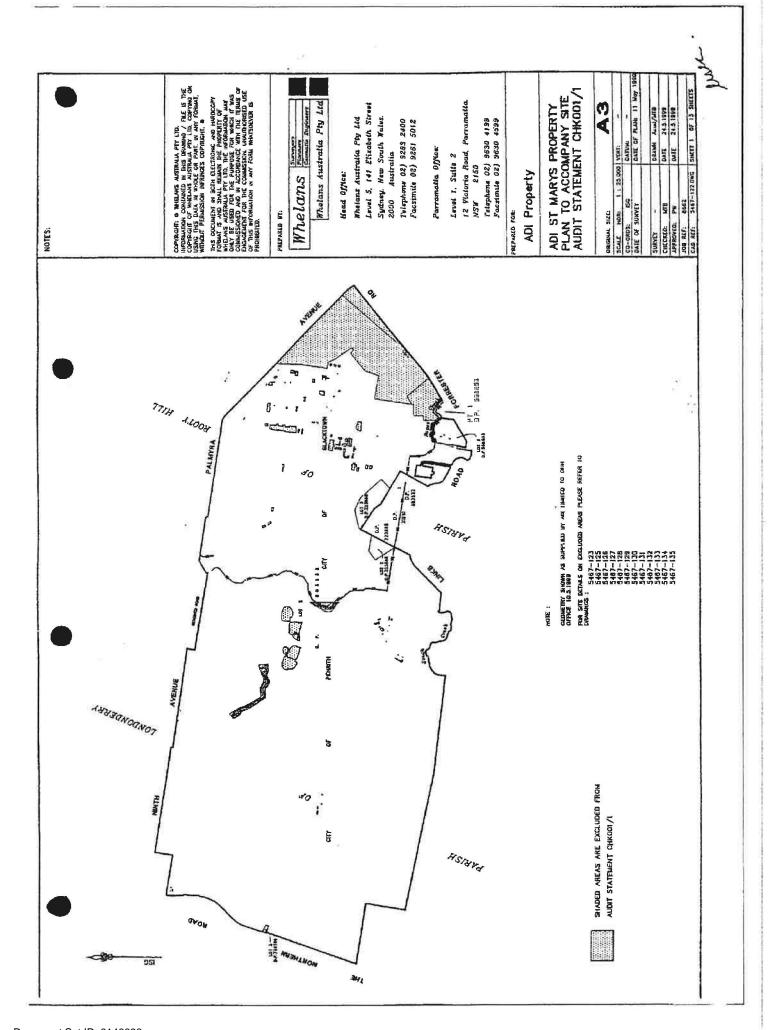
I Certify that:

- (a) I have personally examined and am familiar with the information contained in this statement, including the reports and information referred to in this statement, and
- (b) this statement is to the best of my knowledge, true, accurate and complete, and
- (c) on the basis of my inquiries made to those individuals immediately responsible for making the reports, and obtaining the information, referred to in this statement, those reports and that information are, to the best of my knowledge, true, accurate and complete.

I am aware that there are penalties for wilfully submitting false, inaccurate or incomplete information.

Signed: Ocicida

Date: 7/6/99





NSW Environment Protection Authority

SITE AUDIT STATEMENT (SAS)

Site Audit Statement No.: CHK001/4

Site auditor (accredited under NSW Contaminated Land Management Act 1997):

Name: Christopher H Kidd

Company: HLA-Envirosciences Ptv Limited Postcode: 2076

Address: 55-65 Grandview Street, Pymble, NSW

Phone: (02) 9988 4422

Fax: (02) 9988 4441

Site Details

ADI St. Marys Property -Site 6

Address: Forrester Road, St. Marys

Postcode: 2760

Lot and DP Number:

Lot 2 in DP803832 (part of)

(see attached map)

Local Government Area:

Penrith and Blacktown

Site Audit requested by:

Name: Mr P Newton

Company: Department of Urban Affairs and

Planning

Address:

Sydney Region West Level 8, Signature Tower 2-10 Wentworth Street Parramatta NSW 2150

Phone: (02) 9895 7142 - Fax: (02) 9895 6270

Name of contact person (if different from above:

Consultancy(ies) who conducted the site investigation(s) and/or remediation:

ADI Limited

Chemical and Explosives Ordnance

Investigations, Remediation and Validation 1990-

1999

Mackie Martin & Associates

Groundwater Investigations, 1991

Title(s) of Report(s) reviewed:

- Historical Report St Marys Property, ADI Limited, 1996; 1.
- Validation Report for the North Western Sector of the ADI St Marys Facility, Report 2. No. 498800, ADI Limited 1995;
- QA/Verification Survey Results, ADI St Marys Property, Report No. PG980323da 3. ADI Limited, 1999.

Other Information reviewed:

- Site Investigation Report of St Marys Facility Ammunition and Missiles Division, 1. Volume 4 – Discussions and Conclusions, ADI, June 1991.
- Stage I Decontamination Audit, ADI St Marys CMPS&F, 1997. 2.

Summary Site Audit Report Title:

Stage 2 Decontamination Audit Report for ADI Site, St Marys

I have completed a site audit (as defined in the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997) and reviewed the reports and information referred to above with due regard to relevant laws and guidelines. I certify that the site (tick all appropriate boxes)

(a)	is suitable for the following use(s):
()	✓ residential, including substantial vegetable garden and poultry;
	- residential, including substantial vegetable garden, excluding poultry
	residential with accessible soil, including garden (minimal home-grown produce Lucie
	contributing less than 10% fruit and vegetable intake), excluding poultry; wif-
	✓ residential with minimal opportunity for soil access including units;
	√ daycare centre, preschool, primary school;
	✓ secondary school;
	✓ park, recreational open space, playing field;
	✓ commercial/industrial use;
	Other will

subject to

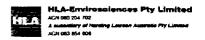
✓ Conditions

1. Appropriate management plan including procedures for the safe handling and disposal of any items of explosive ordnance, shall be in place before development earthworks commences and shall remain in place to cover any excavation on the site during its ongoing use. This plan should be similar to the "Remnant Contamination Management Plan" submitted by ADI (see Appendix E of the Site Audit Report).

2. The final surface of any earthworks in areas which are to be used for active recreational land uses, e.g. sports grounds, school grounds and picnic areas, or low density residential use, should, on completion of the earthworks, be surveyed with a metal detector by appropriately qualified and experienced personnel, and the work reviewed by an independent site auditor.

(b) is not suitable for any beneficial use due to risk of harm from contamination	- ve
☐ (comments):	

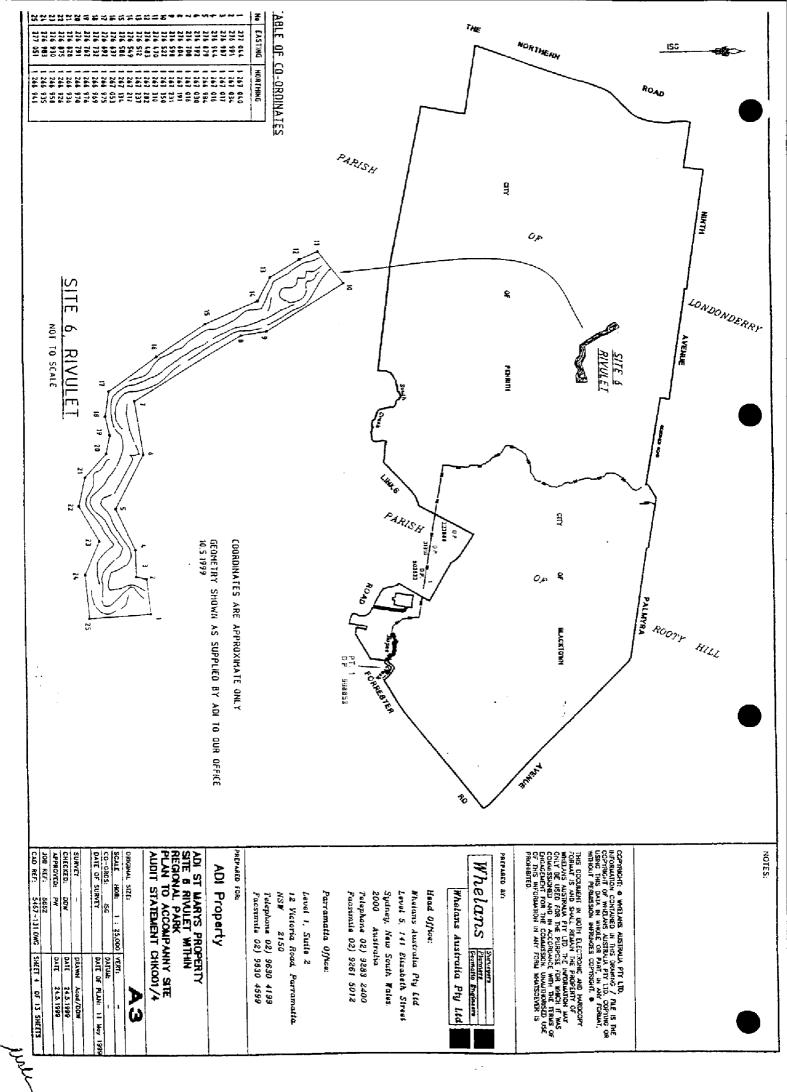
I am accredited by the NSW Environment Protection Authority under the Contaminated Land Management Act, 1997 as a Site Auditor (Accreditation No. 9813).



I Certify that:

- (a) I have personally examined and am familiar with the information contained in this statement.
- (b) including the reports and information referred to in this statement, and
- (c) this statement is to the best of my knowledge, true, accurate and complete, and
- (d) on the basis of my inquiries made to those individuals immediately responsible for making the reports, and obtaining the information, referred to in this statement, those reports and that information are, to the best of my knowledge, true, accurate and complete.

Lam aware th	nat there are per	natties for willfully sub-	mitting taise, maccu	rate or incomplete
information.	0			-/./
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NSW Environment Protection Authority

SITE AUDIT STATEMENT (SAS)

Site Audit Statement No.: CHK001/5

Site auditor (accredited under NSW Contaminated Land Management Act 1997):

Name: Christopher H Kidd

Company: HLA-Envirosciences Ptv Limited

Address: 55-65 Grandview Street, Pymble, NSW

Postcode: 2076

Phone: (02) 9988 4422

Fax: (02) 9988 4441

Site Details

ADI St. Marys Property -Site 23

Address: Forrester Road, St. Marys

Postcode: 2760

Lot and DP Number:

Lot 2 in DP803832 (part of)

(see attached map)

Local Government Area:

Penrith and Blacktown

Site Audit requested by:

Name: Mr P Newton

Company: Department of Urban Affairs and

Planning

Address:

Sydney Region West Level 8, Signature Tower 2-10 Wentworth Street

Parramatta NSW 2150

Phone: (02) 9895 7142 - Fax: (02) 9895 6270

Name of contact person (if different from above:

Consultancy(ies) who conducted the site investigation(s) and/or remediation:

'ADI Limited

Chemical and Explosives Ordnance

Investigations, Remediation and Validation 1990-

1999

Mackie Martin & Associates

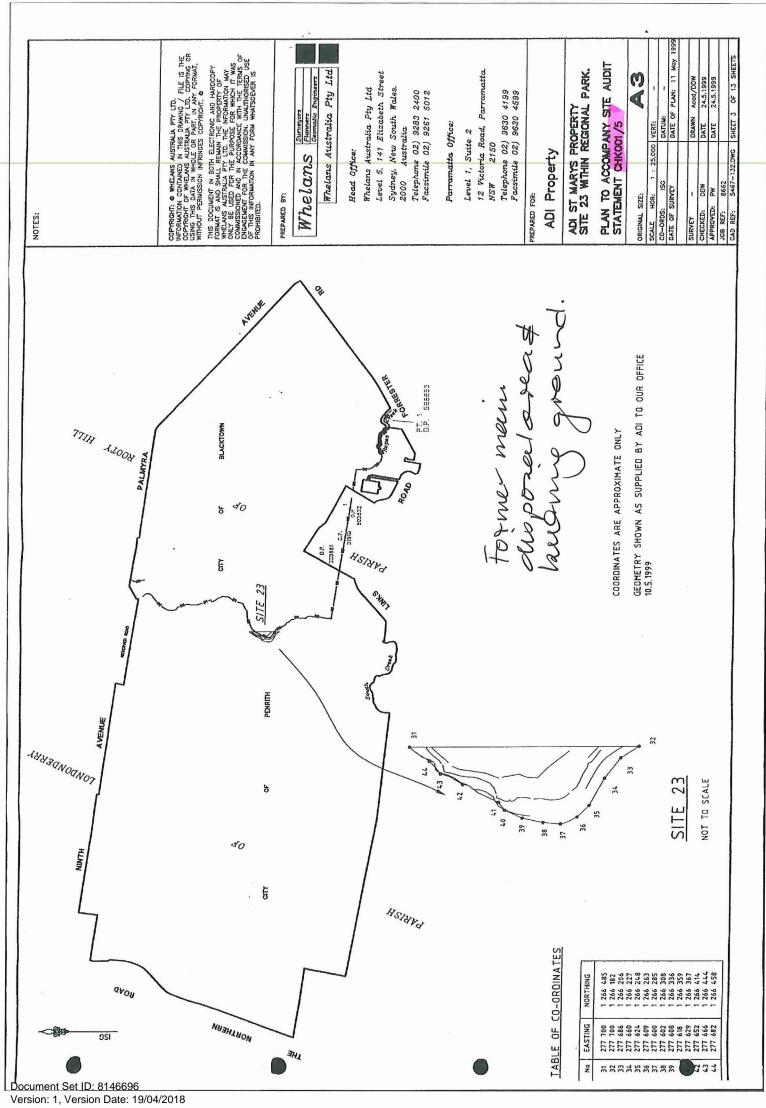
Groundwater Investigations, 1991

Title(s) of Report(s) reviewed:

- 1. Historical Report St Marys Property, ADI Limited, 1996;
- 2. Validation Report for the Central Sector West of the ADI St Marys Property, Report No. 498840, ADI Limited 1996;
- 3. QA/Verification Survey Results, ADI St Marys Property, Report No. PG980323da ADI Limited, 1999.

Other Information reviewed:

- Site Investigation Report of St Marys Facility Ammunition and Missiles Division, Volume 4 – Discussions and Conclusions, ADI, June 1991.
- Stage I Decontamination Audit, ADI St Marys CMPS&F, 1997.





NSW Environment Protection Authority SITE AUDIT STATEMENT (SAS)

Site Audit Statement No.: CHK001/6

Site Auditor (accredited under NSW Contaminated Land Management Act 1997):

Name: Christopher H Kidd Company:

Company: HLA-Envirosciences Pty Limited

Address: 55-65 Grandview Street, Pymble, NSW

Postcode: 2076

Phone: (02) 9988 4422

Fax: (02) 9988 4441

Site Details

ADI St. Marys Property - existing buildings and paved areas scattered about the site.

Address: Forrester Road, St. Marys

Postcode: 2760

Lot and DP Number:

Lot 2 in DP803832

Lot 2 and 3 in DP223888 (part of)

Lot 3 in DP598653 (see attached 7 maps)

Local Government Area:

Penrith and Blacktown

Site Audit requested by:

Name: Mr P Newton

Company: Department of Urban Affairs and

Planning

Address:

Sydney Region West Level 8, Signature Tower 2-10 Wentworth Street

Parramatta NSW 2150

Phone: (02) 9895 7142 - Fax: (02) 9895 6270

Name of contact person (if different from above:

Consultancy(ies) who conducted the site investigation(s) and/or remediation:

ADI Limited

Chemical and Explosives Ordnance

Investigations, Remediation and Validation 1990 -

1999

Mackie Martin & Associates

Groundwater Investigations, 1991

Title(s) of Report(s) reviewed:

- 11. Historical Report St Marys Property, ADI Limited, 1996;
- 12. Validation Report for the Western Sector, ADI St Marys Facility, ADI Limited November 1994:
- Validation Report for the North Western Sector of the ADI St Marys Facility, Report No. 498800, ADI Limited 1995;
- Validation Report for the Southern Sector West of the ADI St Marys Property, Report No. 498810, ADI Limited 1996;



- 15. Validation Report for the Southern Sector East of the St Marys Property, Report No. 498810, ADI Limited 1996;
- 16. Validation Report for the Northern Sector of the ADI St Marys Property, Report No. 498820, ADI Limited 1996;
- 17. Validation Report for the Cental Sector East of the ADI St Marys Property, Report No. 498840, ADI Limited 1997;
- 18. Validation Report for the Central Sector West of the ADI St Marys Property, Report No. 498840, ADI Limited 1996;
- Validation Report for the North Eastern Sector of the ADI St Marys Property, Report No. 498850, ADI Limited 1996;
- QA/Verification Survey Results, ADI St Marys Property, Report No. PG980323da ADI Limited, 1999.

Other Information reviewed:

- 6. Site Investigation Report of St Marys Facility Ammunition and Missiles Division, Volume 4 Discussions and Conclusions, ADI, June 1991.
- Remediation Action Plan for the Northern Sector, ADI St Marys Facility, Report No. 498820, ADI Limited 1996;
- Remediation Action Plan for Central Eastern Sector, ADI St Marys Facility, Report No. 498840, ADI Limited 1996;
- Remediation Action Plan for the Eastern Sector of the ADI St Marys Property, Report No. 498830, ADI Limited 1996;
- 10. Stage I Decontamination Audit, ADI St Marys CMPS&F, 1997.

Summary Site Audit Report Title:

Stage 2 Decontamination Audit Report for ADI Site, St Marys.

I have completed a site audit (as defined in the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997) and reviewed the reports and information referred to above with due regard to relevant laws and guidelines. I certify that the site (tick all appropriate boxes)

(a)	in anii	able for the following packs):
(a)	12 2mir	able for the following use(s):
	-	residential, including substantial vegetable garden and poultry;
	-	residential, including substantial vegetable garden, excluding poultry, 244
		residential with accessible soil, including garden (minimal home grown produce, Love
		contributing less than 10% fruit and vegetable intake), excluding positry; use
	-	residential with minimal opportunity for soil access including units;
		dayoare centre, preschool, primary school;
		secondary school: auth
		-park, recreational open space, playing field; Juke
	1	commercial/industrial use;
	1	Other – May continue to be used for existing commercial use and carparks, but underlying soils need to be tested for chemical and ordnance contamination after demolition.



subject to

✓ Conditions

- Soils under existing buildings, car parks, roads and the concrete stockpile shall be tested for ordnance and/or chemical contamination when these facilities are removed; site audits statements for these areas will also be required.
- 2. An appropriate management plan, including procedures for the safe handling and disposal of any items of ordnance that may be found during earthworks, should be lodged prior to the commencement of development earthworks. This plan should be similar to the "Remnant Contamination Management Plan" submitted by ADI (see Appendix E of the Site Audit Report).

(b) is not suitable for any beneficial use due to risk of harm from contamination	we
☐ (comments), , , , , , ,	/
_ (<i>Samuelle</i>), <i>p</i>	

I am accredited by the NSW Environment Protection Authority under the Contaminated Land Management Act, 1997 as a Site Auditor (Accreditation No. 9813).

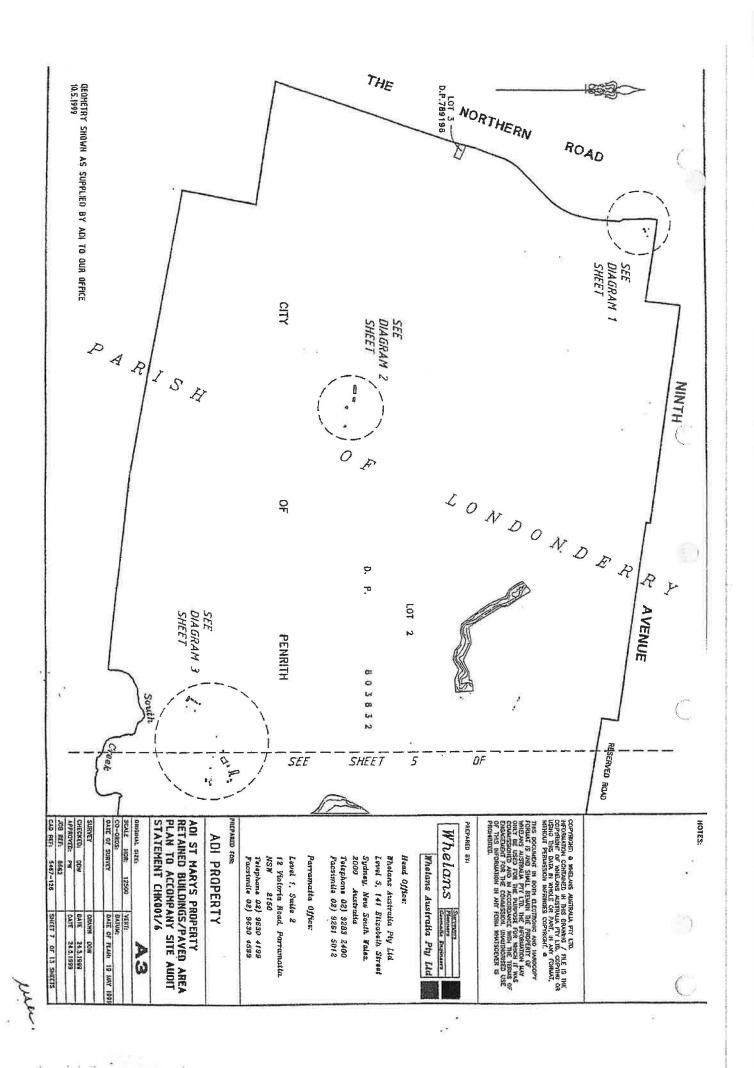
I Certify that:

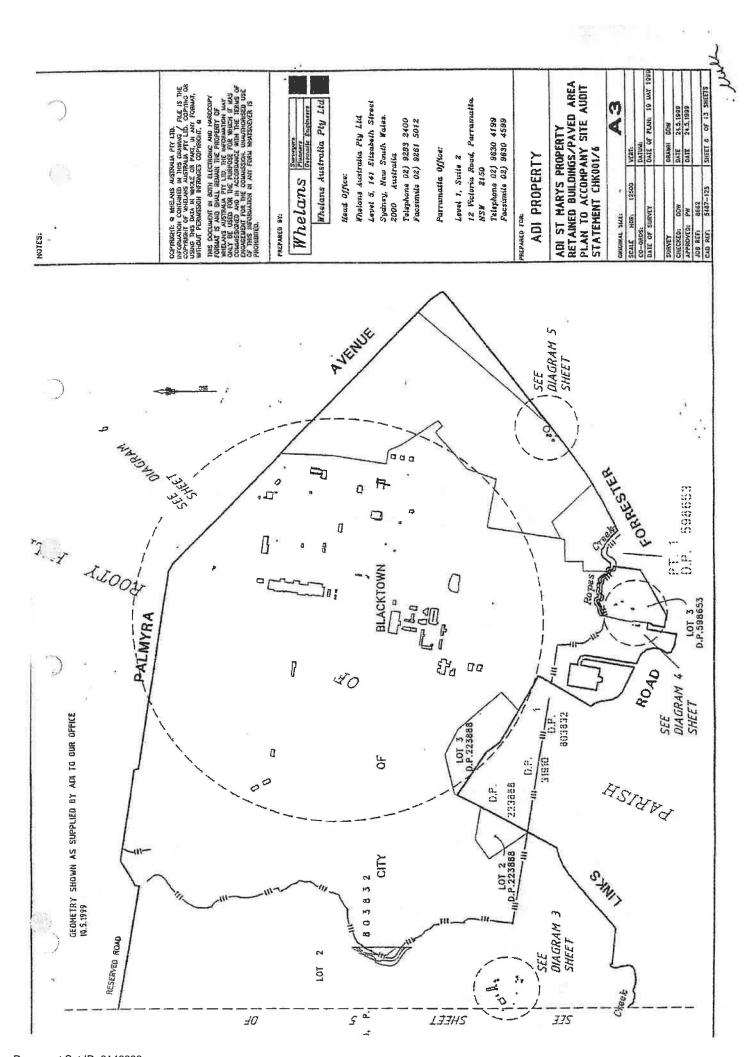
- (a) I have personally examined and am familiar with the information contained in this statement, including the reports and information referred to in this statement, and
- (b) this statement is to the best of my knowledge, true, accurate and complete, and
- (c) on the basis of my inquiries made to those individuals immediately responsible for making the reports, and obtaining the information, referred to in this statement, those reports and that information are, to the best of my knowledge, true, accurate and complete.

I arn aware that there are penalties for wilfully submitting false, inaccurate or incomplete information.

Signed:

_____Date: _





NOTES:

Whelans Australia Pty Ltd Whelans Remers

PREPARED BY:

Mistans Australia Phy Ltd Lavet 5, 141 Elizabeth Street Sydney, New South Fales. Read Office:

Tetaphone 02) 9283 2400 Facisimile 02) 9261 5012 2000 Australia

Parrametta Office:

12 Victoria Road, Parranalla. NSW 2150 Telephone 02) 9630 4199 Facsimite 02) 9630 4599 Level 1, Suite 2

ADI PROPERTY

ADI ST MARYS PROPERTY RETAINED BUILDINGS/PAVED AREA PLAN TO ACCOMPANY SITE AUDIT STATEMENT CHK001/6

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CHECKED:	MOG	-	DATE	24.5.1999
APPROVED	F P		DATE	24.5.1999
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CAO REF:	246	17-127	SHEET 8	OF 13 SHEETS

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DIAGRAM

WATER TANKS

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DIAGRAM 2

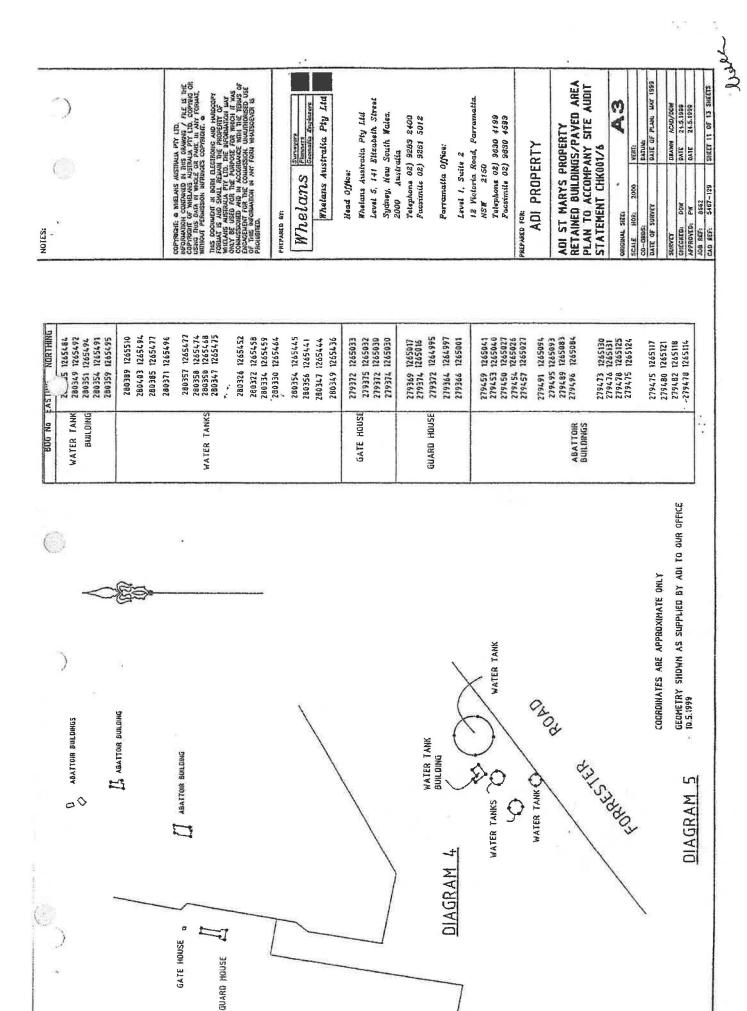
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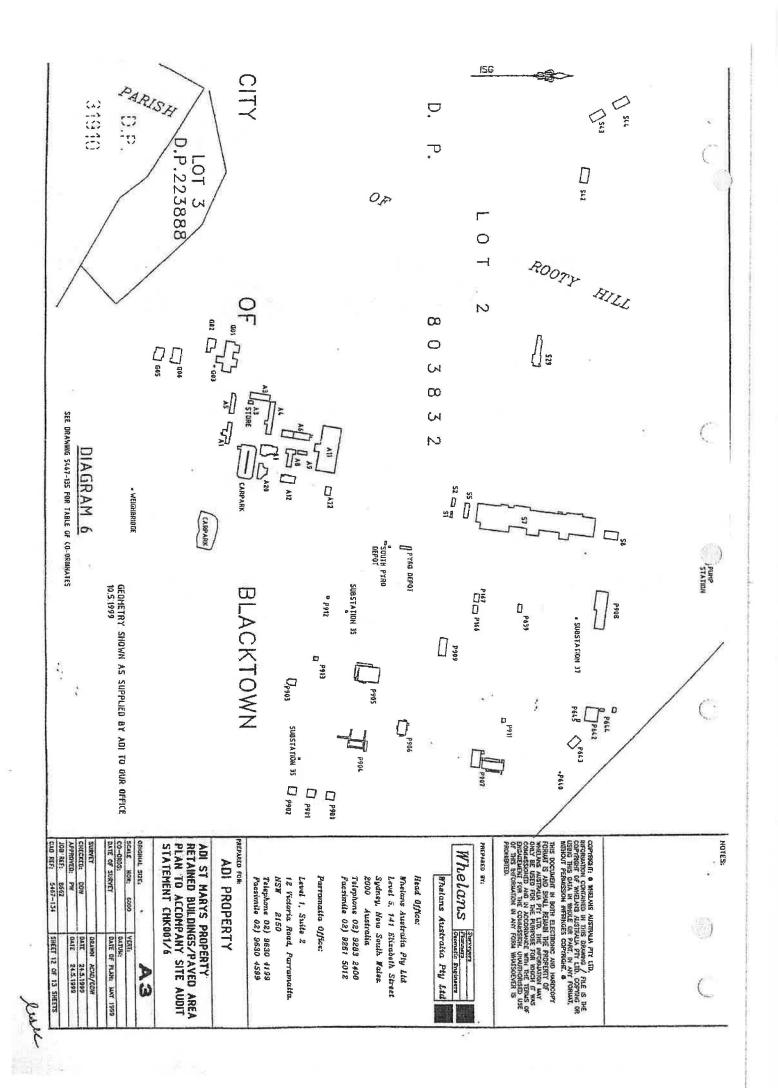
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NSW Environment Protection Authority

SITE AUDIT STATEMENT (SAS)

Site Audit Statement No.: CHK001/7

Site auditor (accredited under NSW Contaminated Land Management Act 1997):

Name: Christopher H Kidd

Company: HLA-Envirosciences Pty Limited

Address: 55-65 Grandview Street, Pymble, NSW

Postcode: 2076

Phone: (02) 9988 4422

Fax: (02) 9988 4441

Site Details

ADI St. Marys Property - Concrete Stockpile

Address: Forrester Road, St. Marys

Postcode: 2760

Lot and DP Number:

Lot 2 in DP803832 (part of)

(see attached map)

Local Government Area:

Penrith and Blacktown

Site Audit requested by:

Name: Mr P Newton

Company: Department of Urban Affairs and

Planning

Address:

Sydney Region West Level 8, Signature Tower 2-10 Wentworth Street Parramatta NSW 2150

Phone: (02) 9895 7142 - Fax: (02) 9895 6270

Name of contact person (if different from above:

Consultancy(ies) who conducted the site investigation(s) and/or remediation:

ADI Limited

Chemical and Explosives Ordnance

Investigations, Remediation and Validation 1990-

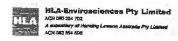
1999

Mackie Martin & Associates

Groundwater Investigations, 1991

Title(s) of Report(s) reviewed:

- 4. Historical Report St Marys Property, ADI Limited, 1996;
- Validation Report for the Central Sector West of the ADI St Marys Property, Report No. 498840, ADI Limited 1996;
- QA/Verification Survey Results, ADI St Marys Property, Report No. PG980323da ADI Limited, 1999.



Other Information reviewed:

- 3 Site Investigation Report of St Marys Facility Ammunition and Missiles Division, Volume 4 – Discussions and Conclusions, ADI, June 1991.
- 4 Stage I Decontamination Audit, ADI St Marys CMPS&F, 1997.

Summary Site Audit Report Title:

Stage 2 Decontamination Audit Report for ADI Site, St Marys.

I have completed a site audit (as defined in the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997) and reviewed the reports and information referred to above with due regard to relevant laws and guidelines. I certify that the site (tick all appropriate boxes)

(a)	is	suitable for the following use(s):
` '	-	residential, including substantial vegetable garden and poultry;
	-	residential, including substantial vegetable garden, excluding poultry;
	-	-residential with accessible soil, including garden (minimal home-grown produce
		contributing less than 10% fruit and vogotable intake), excluding poultry;
	-	-residential with minimal opportunity for soil-access including units;
		dayeare centre, preschool, primary school;
	1	-secondary school;
	-	park recreational open-space, playing field;
		-commercial/industrial use:
	1	Other – May continue to be used as stockpile for crushed concrete, but underlying soils need to be tested for chemical and ordnance contamination after stockpile removed.

subject to

- ✓ Conditions
- On removal of all or part of the stockpile the underlying ground should be tested for both chemical and ordnance contamination. The testing should follow similar methods and levels of quality assurance as other parts of the ADI St Marys site. Appropriate remediation and validation should be performed (if necessary) the work reviewed by a site auitor.
- 3. Appropriate management plan including procedures for the safe handling and disposal of any items of explosive ordnance, shall be in place before development earthworks commences and shall remain in place to cover any excavation on the site during its ongoing use. This plan should be similar to the "Remnant Contamination Management Plan" submitted by ADI (see Appendix E of the Site Audit Report).
- 4. The final surface of any earthworks in areas which are to be used for active recreational land uses, e.g. sports grounds, school grounds and picnic areas, or low density residential use, should, on completion of the earthworks, be surveyed with a metal detector by appropriately qualified and experienced personnel and the work reviewed by an independent site auditor.

		an independent s		a orborronood b	Oldernier mie die wein
(e) is 1	iot suitable for	any beneficial us	e due to risk o	f harm from ea	ntamination-
-{	3 (comments)	<u>.</u>			



I am accredited by the NSW Environment Protection Authority under the Contaminated Land Management Act, 1997 as a Site Auditor (Accreditation No. 9813).

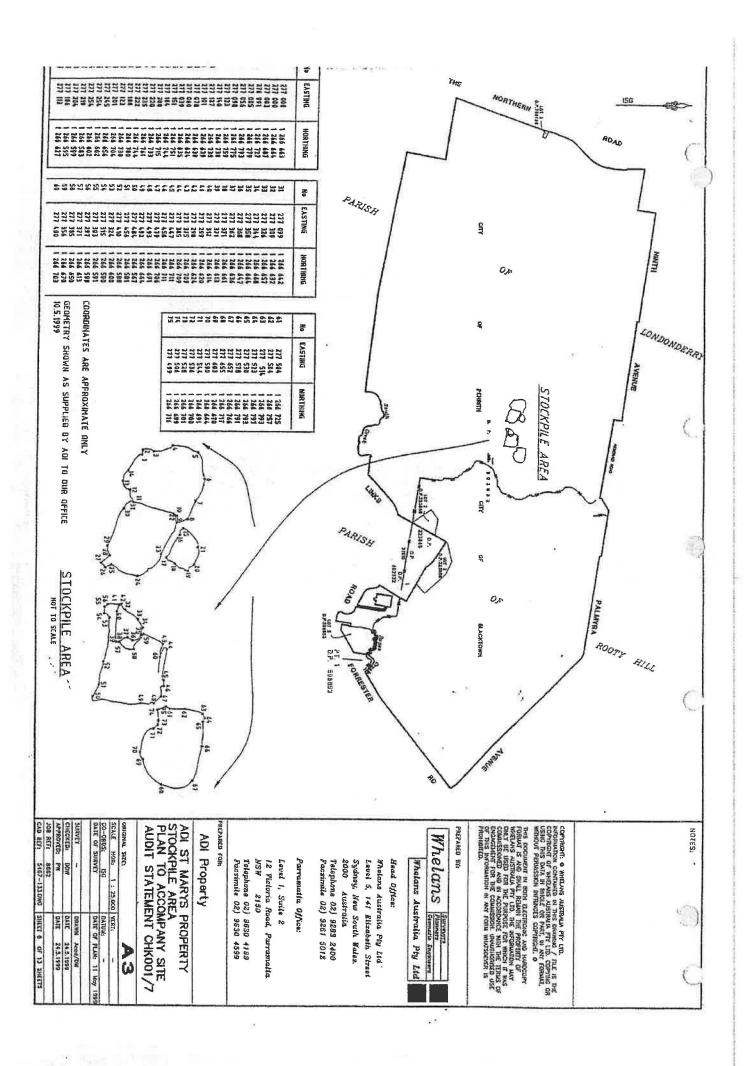
I Certify that:

- (g) I have personally examined and am familiar with the information contained in this statement, including the reports and information referred to in this statement, and
- (h) this statement is to the best of my knowledge, true, accurate and complete, and
- (i) on the basis of my inquiries made to those individuals immediately responsible for making the reports, and obtaining the information, referred to in this statement, those reports and that information are, to the best of my knowledge, true, accurate and complete.

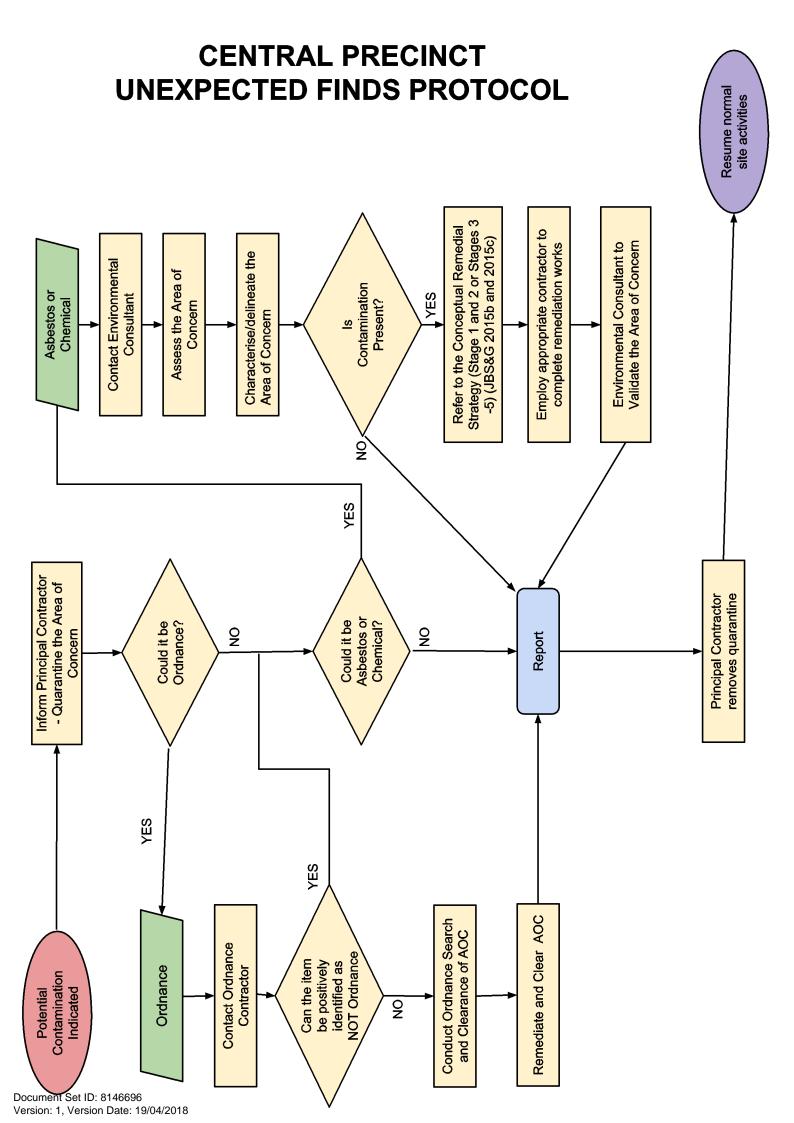
I am aware that there are penalties for wilfully submitting false, inaccurate or incomplete information.

Simed.

Data



Appendix B: Unexpected Finds Protocol



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Document Status

Rev No.	Author	Reviewer Name	Approved for Issue		
			Name	Signature	Date
А	Sahani Gunatunge and Katie Linz	Kellie Guenther	Kellie Guenther	Draft for review	25/02/2015
В	Sahani Gunatunge and Katie Linz	Kellie Guenther	Kellie Guenther	Final Draft for Review	5 March 2015
С	Sahani Gunatunge and Katie Linz	Kellie Guenther	Kellie Guenther	Kellie lawsolher	17 March 2015
0	George Black	Katie Linz			8/11/2017
1/2	George Black	Katie Linz	Andrew Lau	Marker L.	18/12/2017

