

Appendix B - Revised Mitigation Measures Table

Ref No.	Potential Impact	Stage of Project	Mitigation Measure
Wind			
W-1	Ground Floor	Design	- Retention of the proposed awnings with a minimum depth of 2m at Parcels 1 and 2 along the connecting corridor between Danks Street and Potter Street. - Retention of 0.5m high planter boxes with the inclusion of 1m high densely foliated vegetation within the communal areas of Parcel 2 and near the Potter Street entrance of Parcel 3. - Inclusion of proposed densely foliated evergreen trees along the connecting corridor between Danks Street and Potter Street, along Potter Street itself, within the communal areas of Parcels 1 and 2, and within the public park south of Parcel 1. These trees should have a minimum height of 3m and a minimum canopy width of 3m. - Inclusion of a 2.4m high porous baffle screen with a maximum porosity of 30% within the communal area of Parcel 2.
W-2	Level 4 (Parcel 4)	Design	- Inclusion of proposed densely foliated evergreen trees along the connecting corridor between Danks Street and Potter Street, along Potter Street itself, within the communal areas of Parcels 1 and 2, and within the public park south of Parcel 1. These trees should have a minimum height of 3m and a minimum canopy width of 3m. - Inclusion of a 2.4m high porous baffle screen with a maximum porosity of 30% within the communal area of Parcel 2.
W-3	Level 5 (Parcel 3)	Design	- Retention of 1m high planter boxes with the inclusion of 0.5-1m high densely foliated vegetation around the communal space on Level 5 of Parcel 3B. - Inclusion of a 2m high impermeable screen (glazing if preferred) along the southern aspect of the communal space on Level 5 of Parcel 3B.
W-4	Level 6 (Parcel 1)	Design	- Inclusion of 0.5-1m high densely foliating vegetation around the communal space on Level 6 of Parcel 1. - Inclusion of 1.5m high impermeable screens (glazing if preferred) along the southern aspects of the communal space on Level 6 of Parcel 1. - Inclusion of an awning extension with a minimum depth of 1m along the northern edge of the existing awning of the communal space on Level 6 of Parcel 1.
W-5	Level 7 (Parcel 3)	Design	Retention of 1m high planter boxes with the inclusion of 0.5-1m high densely foliated vegetation around the communal space on Level 7 of Parcel 3B.
W-6	Level 8 (Parcel 4)	Design	Retention of 1m high planter boxes with the inclusion of 0.5-1m high densely foliated vegetation around the communal space on Level 8 of Parcel 4.
W-7	Level 33 (Parcel 3)	Design	- Inclusion of 2.4m high impermeable screens (glazing if preferred) along the north-eastern, north-western, and south-western aspects of the communal space on Level 33 of Parcel 3A. - Inclusion of 3.5m high impermeable screens (glazing if preferred) along the south-eastern aspect of the communal space on Level 33 of Parcel 3A. - As a general note, the use of loose glass-tops and light-weight sheets or covers (including loose BBQ lids) is not appropriate on high-rise outdoor terraces and balconies. Furthermore, lightweight furniture is not recommended unless it is securely attached to the balcony or terrace floor slab. - With the inclusion of these treatments to the final design, the proposed development is expected to achieve wind conditions that satisfy the appropriate comfort/safety

criteria and will be suitable for their intended uses or is equivalent to or better than the existing scheme.

Operational Waste Management Plan

OWM P-1	Residential General Waste and Recycling Disposal Procedures	Design Operation	- Dual chute systems comprising of a single general waste chute and single recycling chute will be installed in each building core. Access will be provided to all residents on each residential level. - Residents will be responsible for walking their general waste and recycling to their allocated disposal point and placing their general waste into the general waste chute and recycling into the recycling chute. - Residents will wrap or bag their general waste before placing in the general waste chute. Bagged waste should not exceed 3kg in weight, or 35cm x 35cm x 35cm. Residents will be responsible for loosely placing their recycling into the recycling chute. Recycling should be clean and must not be bagged as soft plastics contaminate recycling. - Cardboard boxes or large containers should not be disposed of in the recycling chute. These items should be disposed of directly into the collection bins in coordination with the building manager. - The general waste will discharge from the chute into 1100L bins on linear tracks and the recycling will discharge into 1100L bins on linear tracks in the Chute Discharge Rooms located in basement 1. The building manager will monitor bin capacities under the dual chute systems and exchange full bins with empty bins on the track systems when required. - Full and spare bins will be kept in the Chute Discharge Rooms for each building.
OWM P-2	Residential Food Organics Disposal Procedures	Operation	- The majority of organics waste generated from multi-unit residential developments comprises of food waste as opposed to garden waste. As such, calculations and management recommendations provided in this report considers that food organics bins will primarily comprise of food organics. - The residents of each unit will be provided with a kitchen caddy for the separation of food organics. Food organics must be contained in accordance with City of Sydney Council's food organics collection service procedures (for example a compostable liner). Any plant clippings from residential units can also be disposed of with the food organics. - Each building core will be provided with a Communal Food Organics Bin Room which contains 120L bins for food organics. The residents will be responsible for walking their own food organics down to the Communal Food Organics Bin Room and placing it into the bins. - Building management is responsible for ensuring that the Communal Food Organics Bin Room and food organics bins are washed down frequently to ensure that hygiene and odour is managed.
OWM P-3	Residential Bin Collection Procedures	Operation	- Council will be engaged to collect the residential general waste, recycling and food organics in accordance with Council's collection schedule. This report assumes that general waste will be collected twice weekly, recycling weekly, and food organics weekly. - Prior to collections, the Building Manager will be responsible for transporting the bins from Chute Discharge Rooms to the Residential Bin Presentation Area for Parcel 2 & 3 (collection point) located on the ground level. The Building Manager is also responsible for ensuring that the bins are adequately arranged for an efficient collection. It is recommended that additional 1100L service bins be placed under the chute to collect discharge while the other bins are being serviced. - It is the responsibility of the caretaker to ensure that the loading area is clear of any vehicles or obstructions prior to waste collection. - On the day of collection, a Council collection vehicle will enter the site from Bourke Street and park in the loading bay. The Building Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the collection staff have access to the collection point. The collection staff will exit the vehicle and collect the bins from the Residential Bin Presentation Area for Parcel 2 & 3 and return the empty bins once serviced.

			- Upon completion of servicing, the collection vehicle will exit the site onto Bourke Street in a forward direction. The Building Manager is responsible for returning the bins to their operational location to resume use. - All access and clearances to the waste collection point must be able to accommodate a 10.6m long HRV per Council's collection vehicle.
OWM P-4	Residential common areas	Operation	Residential common areas will be supplied with suitably branded source separation receptacles where considered appropriate. Receptacles should be placed in convenient locations which are accessible to all residents. The building manager will monitor the capacity of these receptacles and empty the contents into the central collection bins as required.
OWM P-5	Landscaped areas and garden organics	Operation	- Garden organics generated from landscaped areas and indoor foliage typically consists of lawn clippings, cuttings, leaves and branches. - Garden organics generated from landscaped areas will be managed and removed from the site by the designated landscaping contractors as they carry out scheduled landscaping maintenance works.
OWM P-6	Residential general waste and recycling spare bins	Operation	- An area will be made available for the storage of discarded residential bulky waste items (e.g. whitegoods, furniture, etc.). This room should be located within close proximity of the collection point and must have a minimum doorway width of 1.5m to facilitate the movement of large items in and out of the room. - According to The <i>City of Sydney Guidelines for Waste Management in New Developments 2018</i>, the recommended bulky waste area for over 101 units is: a minimum of 12 m² + 2 m² per 50 additional units above 100 units (or part thereof). Thus, the recommended bulky waste area for each parcel is as follows: Bulky Waste Room Size - Parcel 2 (208 units) $\begin{aligned} & \text{(Total number of units - 100) / 50} \times 2 + 12 = \text{m}^2 \text{ of bulky waste room} \\ & = (204 - 100) / 50 \times 2 + 12 \\ & = 104 / 50 \times 2 + 12 \\ & = 2.08 \times 2 \text{ (rounded up)} + 12 \\ & = 6 + 12 \\ & = 18 \end{aligned}$ bulky waste storage area: minimum 18m² Bulky Waste Room Size - Parcel 3 (245 units) $\begin{aligned} & \text{(Total number of units - 100) / 50} \times 2 + 12 = \text{m}^2 \text{ of bulky waste room} \\ & = (210 - 100) / 50 \times 2 + 12 \\ & = 110 / 50 \times 2 + 12 \\ & = 2.2 \times 2 \text{ (rounded up)} + 12 \\ & = 6 + 12 \\ & = 18 \end{aligned}$ bulky waste storage area: minimum 18m² - Additional space is required for recycling textile waste such as clothes bin. The size required is 1m² per 50 units to a maximum 2m²; as per this development a 2m² area would be recommended for each bulky waste room. - Residents will need to liaise with building management regarding the transportation of bulky items and the availability of the Bulky Waste Room. It is the caretaker's responsibility to arrange collection dates with Council and coordinate these times with the residents. - Prior to bulky waste collections, the Building Manager/Caretaker will transport the bulky waste items from the Bulky Waste Rooms to the Residential Bin Presentation Area for Parcel 2 & 3 on the ground level. - On the day of bulky waste collection, a Council collection vehicle will enter the site from Bourke Street and park in the loading bay. Collection staff will collect the bulky waste items from the Residential Bin Presentation Area for Parcel 2 & 3. Once bulky items

			have been loaded onto the vehicle, the collection vehicle will exit the site onto Bourke Street in a forward direction.
OWM P-7	Retail waste disposal procedures	Operation	the vehicle, the collection vehicle will exit the site onto Bourke Street in a forward direction.
OWM P-8	Retail waste collection procedures	Operation	- A private waste contractor will be engaged to service the retail general waste and recycling bins as per an agreed collection schedule. This report assumes that general waste, recycling and food organics are collected three times weekly. - On the day of service, a private waste collection vehicle will enter the site from Bourke Street and park in the loading bay. The building caretaker will provide the driver with access to the Retail/Commercial Bin Room. Once the bins are serviced, the collection vehicle will exit the site onto Bourke Street in a forward direction. - Please note: The collection of commercial/retail bins should occur on separate days from the collection of residential bins to ensure proper segregation of waste streams.
OWM P-9	Washroom facilities	Operation	Washroom facilities should be supplied with collection bins for paper towels (if used). Sanitary bins for female restroom facilities must also be arranged with an appropriate contractor.
OWM P-10	Reusable commercial items	Operation	Space will be provided back of house for the storage of re-usable commercial items such as crates, pallets, kegs and strip out waste. The building manager will be responsible for ensuring that storage of these items in public places is completely avoided.
OWM P-11	Bulky and special waste	Operation	- A room or caged area will be made available for the storage of discarded bulky items and special waste for recycling, such as e-waste and chemical waste. This room should have a minimum doorway width of 1.5m to allow for easy movement of large waste items in and out of the room. - Based on the City of Sydney requirements, it is recommended that the bulky waste room is at least 8m² for this development.
OWM P-12	Liquid waste	Operation	Liquid wastes as such cleaning products, chemicals, paints, solvents, and motor and cooking oil will be stored in a secure room and enclosed by a low wall intended to contain any liquid spillage or inundation to other areas. Liquid waste will be drained to a grease trap, in accordance with legislation and the requirements of State government authorities and agencies. Further information can be provided by the Services Consultant.
OWM P-13	Problem waste	Operation	- The building manager is responsible for making arrangements for the disposal and recycling of problem waste streams with an appropriate contractor. Problem wastes cannot be placed in the general waste stream as they can have adverse impacts to human health and the environment if disposed of in landfill. Retail and commercial tenants must liaise with the building manager when disposing of problem waste streams. - Problem waste streams include: Lightbulbs, eWaste, Batteries, Chemical Waste, Liquid wastes, Toner cartridges
OWM P-14	Education	Operation	- The building manager is responsible for making arrangements for the disposal and recycling of problem waste streams with an appropriate contractor. Problem wastes cannot be placed in the general waste stream as they can have adverse impacts to human health and the environment if disposed of in landfill. Retail and commercial tenants must liaise with the building manager when disposing of problem waste streams. - Problem waste streams include: Lightbulbs, eWaste, Batteries, Chemical Waste, Liquid wastes, Toner cartridges
OWM P-15	Signage	Operation	- Signage and education are essential components to support best practice waste management including resource recovery, source separation, and diversion of waste from landfill. - Signage should include: Clear and correctly labelled bins, Instructions for separating and disposing of waste items. Different languages should be considered, Locations of, and directions to, the waste storage areas with directional signs, arrows, or lines, The

			identification of all hazards or potential dangers associated with the waste facilities, and Emergency contact information should there be issues with the waste systems or services in the building. • The building manager is responsible for waste room signage including safety signage. Appropriate signage must be prominently displayed on doors, walls and above all bins, clearly stating what type of waste or recyclables is to be placed in each bin. • All chute doors on all residential levels will be labelled with signs directing chute operations and use of chute door. • All signage should conform to the relevant Australian Standards.
OWM P-16	Pollution prevention	Operation	• Signage and education are essential components to support best practice waste management including resource recovery, source separation, and diversion of waste from landfill. • Signage should include: • Clear and correctly labelled bins, • Instructions for separating and disposing of waste items. Different languages should be considered, • Locations of, and directions to, the waste storage areas with directional signs, arrows, or lines, • The identification of all hazards or potential dangers associated with the waste facilities, and • Emergency contact information should there be issues with the waste systems or services in the building. • The building manager is responsible for waste room signage including safety signage. Appropriate signage must be prominently displayed on doors, walls and above all bins, clearly stating what type of waste or recyclables is to be placed in each bin. • 17All chute doors on all residential levels will be labelled with signs directing chute operations and use of chute door. • All signage should conform to the relevant Australian Standards.
OWM P-17	Bin washing	Operation	• The bins will be cleaned by the building manager periodically to ensure hygiene and minimise odour. • Bin washing can occur within the bin rooms, using the room clean down facilities (i.e., tap connection and drain). Alternatively, a specialist bin washing contractor can be engaged to clean the bins to an agreed schedule. The specialist bin contractor would collect the bins from the Residential Bin Presentation Area for Parcel 2 & 3 and clean the bins with their specialised vehicle.
OWM P-18	Bin moving paths	Operation	• The building manager is responsible for the transportation of bins from their designated operational locations to the collection area, returning them once emptied to resume operational use. • Any movement of bins should minimise manual handling where possible, as bins become heavy when full. The building manager must assess manual handling risks and provide any relevant documentation to key personal. • The routes along the bin moving path should; Allow for a continuous route that is wholly within the property boundary. Be free from obstruction and obstacles such as steps and kerbs. Be constructed of solid materials with a non-slip surface Be A minimum of 300mm wider than the largest bin used onsite. If bins are moved manually, the route must not exceed a grade of 1:14. If a bin moving device is used, the route cannot exceed the maximum operating grade of the device. This is typically a grade of 1:4, however this will vary depending on the model of bin moving device acquired for the site. • As the bins are intended to be moved up the vehicle ramp, a bin moving device will be required to aid the movement of full bins. The developer is responsible for supplying all equipment required for moving bins this includes any bin lifters, bin moving devices and waste transfer bins. This equipment must be new and appropriate for the site. The developer should contact a bin-tug, trailer or tractor consultant to provide equipment recommendations.

			Once the site is operational (and the developers is no longer involved) the building proprietors/strata will be responsible for maintaining, repairing and replacing waste management equipment. Bins may have to be fitted with hitches to enable the simultaneous transportation of multiple bins to the collection area. Council must be informed of any hitch attachments required to be installed on bins
OWM P-19	Construction requirements	Construction Design	- Waste room construction must comply with the minimum standards as outlined in the <i>Sydney Development Control Plan 2012</i>, in order to minimise odours, deter vermin, protect surrounding areas, and make it a user-friendly and safe area. - The <i>NSW Better practice guide for resource recovery in residential developments (2019)</i> also states that better practice bin storage areas should achieve more than the minimum compliance requirements, which are as follows: Ensuring BCA compliance, including ventilation. Where required, ventilation system must comply with AS1668.4-2012 The use of ventilation and air conditioning in buildings. Ensuring storage areas are well lit (sensor lighting preferred) and have lighting available 24 hours a day. Provision of bin washing facilities, including taps for hot and cold water provided through a centralised mixing valve. The taps must be protected from bins and be located where they can be easily accessed even when the area is at bin capacity. Floor constructed of concrete at least 75mm thick. Floor graded so that any water is directed to a sewer authority approved drainage connection to ensure washing bins and/or waste storage areas do not discharge flow into the stormwater drain. Provision of smooth, cleanable and durable floor and wall surfaces that extend up the wall to a height equivalent to any bins held in the area. Ensuring ceilings are finished with a smooth-faced non-absorbent material capable of being cleaned. All surfaces (walls, ceiling and floors) finished in a light colour.
OWM P-20	Additional Considerations	Construction Design Operation	- Waste room floor to be sealed with a two-pack epoxy; - All corners coved and sealed 1,200mm up, this is to eliminate build-up of dirt; - Hot and cold water tap height and light switch height of 1.6m; - Storm water access preventatives (grate); - All walls painted with light colour and washable paint; - Equipment electric outlets to be installed 1700mm above finished floor level; - Optional automatic odour and pest control system installed - If 660L or 1100L bins are utilised, 2 x 820mm (minimum) double-doors must be used; - All personnel doors are hinged, lockable and self-closing; - Conform to the Building Code of Australia, Australian standards and local laws; and - Childproofing and public/operator safety shall be assessed and ensured - Waste and recycling rooms must have their own exhaust ventilation system either; - Mechanically - exhausting at a rate of 5L/m² floor area, with a minimum rate of 100L/s minimum. Mechanical exhaust systems shall comply with AS1668.4.2012 and not cause any inconvenience, noise or odour problem; or - Naturally - permanent, unobstructed, and opening direct to the external air, not less than one-twentieth (1/20) of the floor area.
Noise and Vibration			
NV-1	Loading Docks	Operation	- Engines should be turned off during loading and unloading movements, thus effectively having no idling noise during the loading and unloading operations. - Only one truck delivery (per loading dock) is to be allowed in any given 15-minute period during the daytime (7:00 am to 6:00 pm). Deliveries should be managed accordingly. - No truck movements are permitted during the evening and nighttime (6:00 pm to 7:00 am). If deliveries are to be expected in the loading dock throughout the night-time period further acoustic review will be required. - Trucks are to minimise usage of air brakes as much as practicable.
NV-2	Plant	Operation	Detailed plant selection has not been undertaken at this stage.

- Preliminary assessment of rooftop plant indicates that acoustic barriers around some of the rooftop plant decks would be appropriate to meet project noise objectives to nearby receivers. The barriers are to be of solid construction and free of air gaps. The construction of the barrier is to meet a minimum acoustic performance of Rw 18. Locations and heights of acoustic barriers are to be determined in CC stage.
- For other plant, such as fans, satisfactory levels will be achievable through appropriate plant selection, location and if necessary, standard acoustic treatments such as duct lining, acoustic silencers and enclosures.
- It is recommended that a review and detailed design of all mechanical plant associated with the site be undertaken prior to the issue of a construction certificate to confirm plant noise levels meet the noise emission requirements detailed in Section 6.1. Any review of mechanical plant noise should take into consideration the operational noise levels from the site, such that the cumulative noise does not exceed the Project Noise Trigger Levels.

Accessibility

A-1	Carparking and accessible dwelling type	Design Construction	• We recommend provision of 5% of SOUs to be provided in accordance with AS4299 Adaptable Housing requirements for the SOU's. The number of units chosen has been determined as a reflection of the possibility of some adaptable units being occupied by able bodied persons when a disabled person is seeking accommodation, so a higher level of adaptable units has been deemed as suitable to provide future flexibility for the site, relative to the statistical requirement for adaptable units relative to those within the general population in a wheelchair who would be accessing this type of building for rental accommodation. • These adaptable SOUs are to be provided in the pre-adaptation configuration on completion. • See also comments below about the number of accessible car spaces to be provided, as we note car spaces will be provided in line with AS 2890.6 - 2009, in lieu of AS 4299-1992, this is due to AS 2890.6 being the most current Australian Standard for the design of accessible car parking spaces. • Additionally, 10% of SOUs should be provided to meet Livable Housing Australia - Silver Performance Level requirements, this caters for a suitable level of occupants who may have an ambulant disability. • A minimum 5% of car parking spaces associated with the Class 2 part of the development should be provided in accordance with AS2890.6 requirements for accessible off-street parking. It is noted that this is based on statistical data as noted above for people in wheelchairs or using mobility aids. These spaces should be rented only to adaptable units within the development. It is noted that an adaptable space per adaptable unit is not proposed, as not all units within this development are provided with a car space. It is further noted that this development is a built to rent development, as such it will be a managed development where the specific parking needs of occupants can be managed as required with spaces allocated to units on an as needs basis.
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Hydrogeological

H-1	Water quality criteria exceedance	Construction	- Discharge of water must be suspended to enable the following procedure to be implemented: 1) Water will be redirected to storage retention basin/tanks; 2) A water sample will then be collected and sent to the laboratory for confirmation analysis for the non-compliant parameter(s) on an express (24hr) results turn-around basis; 3) Should the analytical result for the confirmation sample show that the previously non-compliant parameter(s) is/are now meet the adopted criteria, the treated water outlet may be redirected to receiving water bodies; however 4) Should the analytical result for the confirmation sample show that the discharge water quality does not comply with the adopted criteria, the environmental consultant / water treatment specialist will be required to modify the water treatment system, in order to achieve compliant discharge water quality. Collection of further treated water samples will be required to confirm the effectiveness of the modifications; 5) After laboratory confirmation that the revised treated water quality complies with criteria, extracted groundwater may be redirected to receiving water bodies; and 6) Weekly monitoring of treated discharge water quality monitoring will be required, until such time that contaminant concentrations are within the adopted criteria values for three consecutive sampling events. Once this is achieved, fortnightly monitoring may be reinstated. - It may be necessary to have collected waters removed by a licensed wastewater contractor, should quantities exceed the on-site capacity for temporary storage. In this case, records must be maintained to document quantities of wastewater disposed in this way, with provision of wastewater disposal dockets issued by the contractor to be retained for audit and reporting purposes.
H-2	Visible and Olfactory Impacts	Construction	- Similar to the above procedure (Steps 1 to 6) treated water will be redirected to an alternative retention vessel, while the treatment system is adjusted. - It may be necessary to have collected waters removed by a licensed wastewater contractor, should retained quantities exceed the on-site capacity for temporary storage. - The contractor is to seek advice from a suitably experienced environmental consultant in regard to the additional assessment and treatment that may be required for any observed changes to water appearance or detectable odours.
H-3	Repeated Criteria Exceedances	Construction	- Retain extracted water onsite in appropriate bulk containers for subsequent removal by a licensed wastewater contractor. - Determine an alternative discharge method, if necessary, updating this report accordingly.
H-4	Excessive Extraction	Construction	- Groundwater take trigger levels are provided to ensure that appropriate measures are implemented to minimise the risk of exceeding the groundwater take limit, which would form a breach of the conditions of the WaterNSW Statement of Approval. - The following trigger levels are based on the regular flow meter readings that are recorded during the dewatering monitoring program, as described in Section 8.4: - Trigger 1: when the flow meter data indicates that 70% of the total approved groundwater take limit has been extracted, the monitoring manager is to notify the Site Manager and the Dewatering Contractor, to activate a review of construction progress against dewatering rate and to make adjustments if necessary, so as not to exceed the approved groundwater take limit. - Trigger 2: at 80% of the total approved groundwater take limit, if basement construction is not close to completion, the monitoring consultant is to engage site management and the dewatering contractor to review the reasons for the increased dewatering rate and to explore options and take action to achieve sufficient lowering of the dewatering rate for compliance with the groundwater take limit. - Trigger 3: at 90% of the total approved groundwater take limit, if effective reductions in dewatering rate cannot be implemented, WaterNSW should be contacted to review options, which may include a combination of:

			- Applying for an increase to the groundwater take limit, which may require a Water Access License to be acquired. - Temporary retention of tail water onsite in appropriate bulk containers for subsequent removal by a licensed waste contractor; - Aquifer re-injection after obtaining regulatory approval; and/or - Fast-tracking of construction works to complete dewatering sooner than the scheduled timeframe.
H-5	Excessive Water Level Drawdown	Construction Design	• Groundwater drawdown trigger levels will also apply to minimise the risk of unforeseen impacts in relation to ground settlement on neighbouring land. As documented in the GSA report (Appendix D), dewatering is expected to have negligible, adverse impact on the neighbouring properties, given that dewatering will occur in competent bedrock materials. Notwithstanding, should groundwater level monitoring during site dewatering reveal declining groundwater levels greater than the predicted, maximum drawdown outside of the basement boundary, the following contingency measures will apply at the indicated trigger levels: • Trigger 1: when monitoring of groundwater levels indicates that the maximum predicted groundwater drawdown level has been reached in the vicinity of the shored excavation boundary wall, and groundwater levels are still falling, excavation works should cease (HOLD POINT) and the monitoring manager is to notify the Site Manager and the Geotechnical Engineer to review construction progress and confirm that works can effectively continue without significant, additional groundwater level decline. The review may find that further groundwater level decline may be greater than 25% of the predicted maximum drawdown outside of the shoring wall. • Trigger 2: should the Trigger 1 review indicate that further groundwater level decline may be greater than 25% of the predicted maximum drawdown outside the shoring wall, the appointed Structural Engineer will be notified to assess whether this water level decline potentially poses adverse risks to neighbouring structures that would warrant mitigation measures to be implemented, and if so, to recommend relevant mitigation options for consideration and action prior to continuation of deepening the excavation. personnel or an appointed contractor who can rapidly report to site when needed.
H-6	Power outages	Construction	• Ensure that a backup generator is readily available. In this event, an assessment across the site and surrounding sites should also be completed in order to identify whether any other lights and electrical equipment are working so to identify if the issue is site specific or if it is across a whole area. • In addition to having the back-up generator running, the contractor should also seek advice from an electrician in regard to the additional assessment and repairs that may be required.
H-7	Unexpected contaminants found during monitoring	Construction	• Contact the appointed environmental consultant / water quality expert and collect samples for analysis, to assess the identified concentrations against relevant criteria. If the contaminant is found to exceed the adopted criteria, follow the corrective actions corresponding to Water Quality Criteria Exceedance above. Expand the adopted criteria accordingly.
H-8	Chemical/fuel spill and leaks from machinery	Construction	• Stop earthworks, notify site manager. Use accessible soil or appropriate absorbent material to absorb the spill (if practicable). Stockpile the impacted material in a secure location, on builder's plastic to avoid cross contamination. Inspect groundwater and note any visual and/or changes. The contractor should seek advice from environmental consultant in regard to assessment and treatment requirements.
H-9	Excessive rainfall	Construction	• Ensure sediment and surface water controls are in place and functioning as intended, as per the designs provided in the site- specific Soil and Water Management Plan. Any non-conformance is to be documented and rectified. The capacity of the dewatering system to dispose larger volumes of water should be evaluated and if required, a temporary system should be utilised following correspondence with Council / WaterNSW and the environmental consultant.
H-10	Excessive noise	Construction	• Identify the source and isolate if possible. Modify the actions of the source or erect temporary noise barriers if required.

H-11	Excessive noise	Construction	Contractor to seek advice from qualified professional (such as a geotechnical engineer and/or structural consultant) in regards to the additional assessment and monitoring that may be required.
H-12	Excessive organic odours / vapours	Construction	- In accordance with Council's Contaminated Land Policy, no nuisance odours are to be detected at any site boundary during the dewatering stage. Should odour emissions be detected at a site boundary, the following measures will be implemented: 1) Stop work, to allow odour to subside. 2) Monitor ambient air across the site and boundaries with a portable photo-ionisation detector (PID). 3) Implement control measures, including respirators for on-site workers, use of odour suppressants and wetting down of excavated material. 4) Notify the occupants of adjoining premises regarding odour issues. Notification should be in writing, providing the contact details of the responsible site personnel. 5) Record logs for odours and volatile emissions using photoionisation detectors (PID), if applicable.
H-13	Complaint Management	Construction	- Notify client, site manager and environmental consultant (if required) logging and following up complaint. Reporting should follow management procedures. - Notify client, site manager and environmental consultant (if required) logging and following up complaint. Reporting should follow management procedures.



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