Construction Traffic Management Plan

35-39 Darley Street, Mona Vale

Issue B

Prepared For The Trustee for IPG Dev 2 Unit Trust & GOP AFF 1 Unit Trust & IPG AFF 1 Unit Trust

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Introduction

S&G Consultants Pty Ltd has been engaged by The Trustee for IPG Dev 2 Unit Trust & GOP AFF 1 Unit Trust & IPG AFF 1 Unit Trust to provide a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) for the site at 35-39 Darley Street, Mona Vale located within Northern Beaches Council.

The proposed development includes a eight-storey residential flat building comprising of fifty three (53) apartments over three (3) levels of basement carparking on the land legally described as SP18919.

The sites location is shown on Figure 0.1 below.

Figure 0.1 Site Plan

Site Access and Parking

1.1 Public Transportations

According to Google Maps,

1. Barrenjoey Road Bus Services is a 3 minutes walking distance (270m) away from the subject site (Refer to Figure 0.1).

Figure 0.1 Nearest Train Station

Table 2-1 shows the transportation route and interval between successive services (Refer to transportnsw.info for more details).

Table 0.1 Public Transportation Details

Location	Service	Route	Service Interval
Bus Stop ID: 21316	190X	North Avalon to City Wynyard (Express Service)	15 min
	199	Palm Beach to Manly via Mona Vale & Dee Why	20 min
	634N	Mona Vale Primary to Mona Vale Junction	Dedicated school bus
	634N	Careel Head Road to Pittwater High	Dedicated school bus
	644N	Careel Head Road to Pittwater High	Dedicated school bus
	648N	Avalon to Mater Maria Warriewood	Dedicated school bus
	673N	Careel Head Road to St. Lukes Dee Why	Dedicated school bus
	704N	Avalon to Pittwater House School	Dedicated school bus
	736N	Newport Public School to Mona Vale Junction	Dedicated school bus
	742N	Careel Head Road to Narrabeen Public School	Dedicated school bus
	766N	Avalon Beach SLSC to Dee Why via Newport Public School	Dedicated school bus
	767N	Avalon to Milsons Point	Once daily during the weekdays
	787N	Newport to Brookvale	Dedicated school bus

1.2 Site Entrance and Exit

Site entries and exits during all construction stages will primarily via a temporary driveway at the Darley Street, Mona Vale (refer to Appendix A1)

Contractors must obtain approval from Northern Beaches Council for all temporary site access points before commencing any work.

Construction trucks shall follow our recommended Route Map to enter and leave the site (refer to Appendix A2).

Requirement for traffic controllers and associated signages to safely manage the interaction between pedestrians, public vehicles and construction vehicles in the frontage roadway, are shown in Traffic Control Plan (refer to Appendix A1).

It is the traffic controller's responsibility to ensure that all signage is erected in a manner that poses no hazard to pedestrian or vehicular traffic and does not impede the site distances for vehicular traffic entering/exiting driveways of neighbouring properties. Outside working hours and on days where traffic controllers are not present the Traffic Controller warning signs must be covered.

1.3 Car Parking

There is a car park along both sides of Darley Street with unrestricted parking.

Workers and tradespersons shall avoid parking in front of neighbours' driveways.

It is envisaged that all efforts will be made to encourage the use of public transport system already in place. Carpooling system would be encouraged amongst personnel reaching the site.

1.4 Emergency Vehicle Access

Emergency vehicle access to and from the site will be available at all times as the site is occupied by construction workers. Emergency protocols on site would include a requirement for traffic controllers to assist with emergency access from the street.

1.5 Pedestrian and Cyclist Access

During construction it is expected that construction vehicles will be traffic controlled (i.e. stop / go personnel). This will manage the interaction of pedestrian and cyclist flows across site access driveways.

Notes:

All concrete or construction trucks to:

1. Avoid waiting in front of any neighbours' driveways
2. Must limit the speed to 40 km/hr or less on Darley St.

1.6 Temporary Construction Signage

During construction there will be a construction signage before and after the site to give warning to the pedestrians and drivers to prepare that there is a construction site which may need to slowdown or stop. All the construction signage and spacing must be according to the Australian Standard 1742-3.

Details are shown in Traffic Control Plan (refer to Appendix A1).

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Construction Schedule and Truck Sizes and Movements

1.7 Staging plan

- Demolition

  Duration: 4-8 weeks

  Machinery: Max 19.57m truck and dog

- Piling

  Duration: 3-4 weeks

  Machinery: 40 tonne pile rig

- Capping beam/ Shotcrete

  Duration: 3-4 week

  Machinery: Max 8.8m Concrete trucks + boom and line pumps

- Bulk Excavation

  Duration: 40-50 days

  Machinery: Max 19.57m truck and dog

- Material Delivery

  Machinery: Max 12.5m rigid vehicles

- Construction and Concrete pouring

  Duration: 18 months

  Machinery: Max 8.8m concrete trucks

The largest size of vehicle to be used is recommended to be restricted to 19.57m truck and dog (during demolition, excavation) and 12.5m rigid vehicles (during construction). If any larger trucks to be used the builder shall confirm with traffic engineers.

For the 19.57m truck, there are one potential access option to approach the site:

1. The truck can make turn into Darley St from Barrenjoey Rd and stop infront of the site and exit with a left turn onto Barrenjoey Road via Surfview Road and Seabeach Ave.

Note: The final access option will be subject to council approval.

Turning path analysis for 19.57m truck and dog refer to the end of the document.

1.8 Estimated daily truck movements

Stages	Maximum Movement Per Day			Peak Movement Per Hour		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Demolition	10	10	20	2	2	4
Piling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capping beam/ Shotcrete	10	10	20	2	2	4
Bulk Excavation	20	20	40	2	2	4
Material Delivery	6	6	12	2	2	4
Construction and Concrete pouring	50	50	100	5	5	10

As shown above, the estimated maximum concrete trucks during major concrete pouring is approx. 50 per day; however, this is not an event that will happen every day. It is also noted that the peak truck movements will generally occur outside the commuter peak periods. In addition, the proposed access routes have been selected to minimise construction vehicle impacts on local residential streets hence minimising the potential impacts associated with the construction traffic flows.

General Control

1.9 Precaution for Protecting Council Properties

During construction and any associated deliveries activities, care must be taken to protect council's infrastructure, including street signs, footpath, kerb, gutter, drainage pits and etc.

Protecting measures shall be maintained in state of good and safe condition throughout the course of demolition, excavation and construction.

Any damage to council's infrastructure shall be fully repaired in accordance with council's specification and Australian standard at no cost to council.

1.10 Clean Up Trucks, Vehicles and Plant Wheels

Cattle drain to be provided at the exit of the site; all vehicles leaving the site to be hosed down before exiting the site. However, if any dirt is spilled on the roads by the vehicles exiting the site the site manager to organize the sweeping of the affected areas. Any run-off from washing down of vehicles shall be directed to the sediment control system within the site.

Pavement Surfaces adjacent to ingress and egress points are to be swept and kept clear of earth, mud and other materials at all times and in particular at the end of each working day. During the Construction works, the road and the footpath shall be maintained in clean and tidy state at all times.

1.11 Site Amenities

It is proposed that the site amenities for the construction stage shall be provided within the fenced boundary of the sites.

1.12 Materials Handling and Bin Storage Areas

Materials handling will be predominantly by the use of crane, tip trucks and mobile cranes operating generally within the site, newly constructed loading docks and construction zones. The removal of materials will be by load covered trucks and waste bins.

Perimeter scaffold/screens and personnel access shall be provided within the boundary of the construction site as per current legislation, codes and requirements for various stages of the construction works.

A detailed material handling risk assessment and SWMS shall be documented and submitted by the contractors for approval by the construction manager prior to any works. All plant and equipment used for materials handling shall comply with all sections of the CMP and legislation, regulations and codes.

It is proposed that all material loading and unloading will be within the site. The loading and unloading point is indicated in Appendix A1.

No materials (including waste and soil), equipment, structures or good of any type are to be stored, kept or placed on Council footpath, nature strip or roadway without prior approval having been obtained from Council. The use of the roadway for the storage of building materials is not permitted under any circumstances.

All construction trucks leaving the site carrying demolition materials to ensure their loads are covered and do not track soil or waste materials onto the roads.

1.13 Building Materials on the Public Way Policy

No building materials will be stored on the public way at any time. Wash down water is not to be directed onto the roadway's storm water system.

1.14 Hours of Operation

The approved hours of operation for any construction work/ civil work/ demolition work is set out in Table 0.1. These will be strictly adhered to minimise any impacts on external receptors.

Table 0.1 Operations Hours

Day	Time
Monday – Friday	7:00am – 6:00pm
Saturday	8:00am – 3:00pm

Notes:

- On a maximum of 12 occasions extended hours may be carried out on the site:

  From 7:00am to 8:00pm Monday to Friday, excluding Public Holidays on a weekday.
- No works is permitted on Sundays or public holidays.
- Written notice is to be given to Council prior to the commencement of any works by two days.
- A minimum of five (5) days notification must be provided to adjoining property owners prior to the implementation of any temporary traffic control measures.
- Prior to demolition, the applicant must erect a sign at the front of the site with the following:
- Unauthorised entry of the work site is prohibited.
- The name of the principal contractor, telephone number enabling 24 hours contact.
- The name, address and telephone number of the Principal Certifying Authority.
- The development consent approved construction hours.
- The site must be enclosed by a 1.8m high security fence erected wholly within the confines of the site to prevent unauthorised access and to be approved by the

Principal Certifying Authority to exclude public access to the site. The fencing must be erected before the commencement of any demolition work and maintained.

1.15 Work Zone

Refer to Site Plan and Traffic Control Plan in Appendix A1 for required work zones of relevant stages, which shall be approved by the Council or TfNSW.

1.16 Crane

The Jib crane will be positioned at the centre of the site, at the same location as the lift pit.

1.17 Protection of Trees

All street trees and trees on private property that are protected under Council's controls shall be retained and protected during demolition/construction works except where Council's prior written consent has been obtained.

Refer Figure 0.1 for typical tree protection detail. If council requires specific measures, they will take precedence.

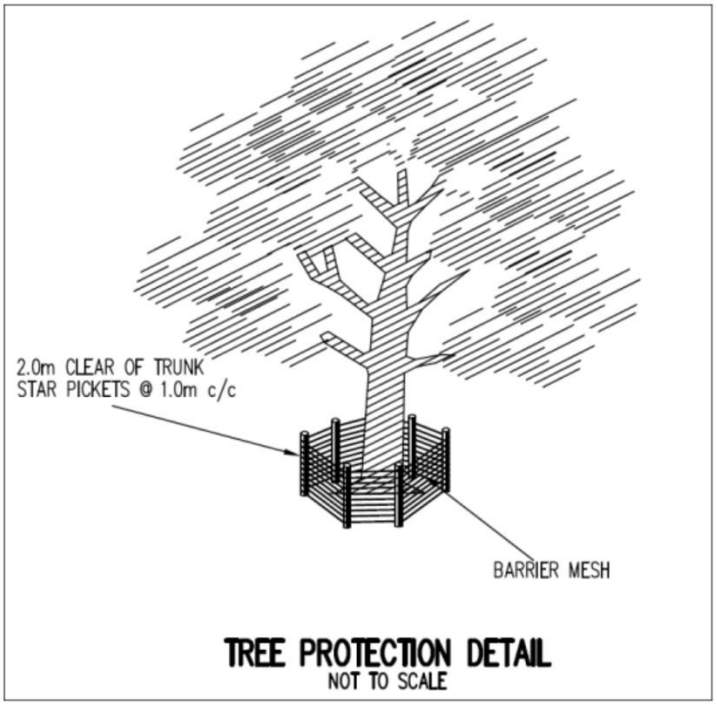

Figure 0.1 Typical Tree Protection Detail

Vibration, Noice, Dust & Odour Suppression and Control

Suitable screens and/or barricades shall be erected during demolition and building work to reduce the emission of noise, dust, odours, water effluent or other matters from the site.

The following measures must be taken to control the emission of dust and undesirable odour:

a) Activities occurring during the construction phase of the development must be carried out in a manner that will minimise the generation of dust.
b) All dusty surfaces must be wet down and any dust created must be suppressed by means of a fine water spray. Water used for dust suppression must not be allowed to enter the stormwater system.
c) All stockpiles of materials that are likely to generate dust must be kept damp or covered.
d) Trucks which are entering or leaving the site and carrying loads must be sealed or covered at all times, except during loading and unloading.
e) Waste substances and chemicals which can produce unwanted odour must be contained and sealed at all time until they can be removed from the site at a regular basis.

Noise emissions and vibration must be minimised.

Vibration levels resulting from demolition and excavation activities must not exceed 5mm/sec peak particle velocity (PPV) when measured at the footing of any nearby building

Plant operators should be aware of their responsibilities in creating excess noise and dust. If there is any noise or dust complaints from neighbouring or businesses, steps should be taken by the Site Manager to reduce noise and/or dust output or changes the methodology creating the noise.

Waste Storage, Recycling and Litter Control

1.18 Key Management Issues

Avoid, whenever possible, the generation of wastes. Recycle a minimum of 60% of all Hard Waste Material, Soft Waste Material and Litter generated on the construction site during works, thus achieving up to 60% reduction/avoidance in waste and litter to landfill.

Waste and litter management will follow the preferred hierarchy of avoidance/reduction, re-use, recycle, treat and dispose. Best practice should be adopted wherever possible, to achieve waste minimization and reduction.

In addition, the project team leader will:

1. Liaise with contractors to identify areas where they can reduce waste and reuse materials in their respective trades
2. Meet local, state and federal waste minimisation legislation and environmental standards
3. Prevent pollution and damage to the environment
4. Protect the safety and health or our employees and the public

Waste materials and litters generated on site are to be managed such that recycling is maximized and the volume of waste transported to landfill is minimised.

Construction waste minimisation requires early planning and establishment of a “Waste Minimisation and Litter free Culture” by all participants in the design, construction and End User process. Waste minimisation is a key element in life cycle analysis, material selection and specification.

Materials selected must be fit for re-use. The re-use of existing building materials that are fully recycled and/or include recycled material in their production will be maximised where practicable. All disposal documentation from construction processes should be supplied to the builder and filed in the site records for verification purposes.

1.19 Planning

Prior to commencement, all contractors will be required to develop and implement any waste minimisation initiatives (e.g. Use of a recycled product) Detail site waste minimisation details shall include as a minimum the following:

- Practical measures associated with their works to prevent waste entering on site
- Waste streams resulting from their works which can be recycled and will be actively managed as part of their waste reduction plan
- Alternative products containing recycled material that could be utilised in their works, in place of more traditional materials, which conform and meet with the design specification

1.20 Construction Phase

1.20.1 Bin System

The waste management system to be adopted on site will be through the use of the separation bins for recyclable materials, and non-recyclable waste materials as practicable for the contractor. The waste bin system shall involve a management plan with a licensed disposal contractor to administer the supply, delivery, removal and certified disposal of site generated waste.

Additional bins will be provided where possible to further separate waste. Examples include nominated bins for plasterboard and timber only. Materials collected for recycling could include:

- Amenities waste
- Office generated waste
- Demolition generated waste
- Shoring and excavation generated waste

All contractors performing work on site will place all relevant generated waste in the correct bins on site. The contractors will be responsible for the daily cleaning of their respective work areas.

If a particular bin is found to be “contaminated” by waste material from a contractor, that particular contractor will be responsible for the tipping or sorting of waste in the contaminated bin. Signs will be located on each bin, indicating type of bin and what waste may be placed in that bin.

Construction bin system shall involve an upfront plan with a licensed disposal contractor to administer the supply, delivery, removal and certified disposal of site generated waste. At this stage it is proposed to have bin sizes to help the various stages of the works. Initial bins shall be twenty-five litre plastic bins with lids to site amenities, emptied daily into a number of three litre front lift bins located at sheds and serviced as required. Three cubic metre forklift/crane bins on wheels shall be located at the workface for material rubbish. These shall be originally marked for separate materials for recycle and deposited either by forklift/crane into a fifteen- cubic meter bin located on site for pick up and disposal.

As the structure progresses the bins shall then revert to mixed waste with the waste company disposal system sorting waste at their facility, not on site. Most bulk waste, such as plasterboard, will still be separated on site. The introduction of wheelie bins shall be used mainly for the fit-out trades still deposited in the original take away bins.

A separate waste system shall be planned for the main office generated waste and litter, to include food, paper recycle, cartridge disposal, sanitary (as on site) and bulk packaging.

1.20.2 Washout Areas

Washout processes and facilities for paint and/or finishing trades are to be minimised and water recycling for these activities are encouraged where possible. Utilisation of SES guidelines for disposal of paint and associated wastes are to be implemented. Finishing

trades washout facilities should NOT be plumbed to any building services and will be of a stand-alone nature.

The maintenance of these facilities should be the contractor's responsibility and should comply with all appropriate Environmental Legislation and local authority guidelines.

1.20.3 Packaging

All suppliers of building materials will be encouraged to nominate packaging minimisation and reuse initiatives, which have been implemented, as part of product supply to the project. Bulk handling and reusable transport containers will be encouraged.

1.20.4 Recycled Materials

Suppliers will be encouraged to nominate products that include a recycled component and ability/opportunity for recycling of unused components. Product selection will include a selection factor associated with recyclability and percent of recycled product, for example office and amenities supplies.

1.20.5 Training

Communication and education material on the waste management system will be part of site induction program and form part of relevant contractor's scope of works (SOW), risk assessments and SWMS. The responsibility to ensure that waste materials go into nominated bins will be with everyone on site.

1.20.6 Corrective Actions

The contractor with the site manager shall review and analyse the cause of detected non-conformance and develop a corrective action to prevent recurrence. Details of the non-conformance including any immediate corrective actions undertaken are to be recorded, reviewed and accepted by the Construction Manager.

It is the responsibility of the construction manager to immediately initiate corrective actions, if required. The non-conformance and corrective action must include details of the action proposed and an appropriate close out date. The system defects report should be signed, dated and filed. If such corrective and preventative action leads to further non-conformance, any further action shall be subject to approval by the Site Manager in consultation with the EH & S Manager.

Control	Timing	Methodology	Responsibility	Monitoring and Reporting	Performance Measure
Waste Disposal					
Project waste types to be identified	Prior to works commencing.	In accordance with the Waste Management Plan (WMP)	CM●	To be reviewed in EH&S Plan	Identify waste generation and Management Plan developed.
All off-site waste to be disposed of to an appropriate disposal point as required under the relevant legislation	At all times	Waste contractor to address and follow legislative requirements.	CM	To be monitored through waste docket records and reported to branch/region as per the Waste Management Plan	Pre-arranged list of waste destinations and no waste disposed to unlicensed facilities.
Only licensed waste contractors to dispose of construction waste from site.	At all times	Waste contractor to address and follow legislative requirements	CM	To be monitored through waste docket records and reported to branch/region as per the Waste Management Plan	All waste transported to appropriate waste facilities.
Waste reporting should include, quantity of waste streams generated and recycled	Monthly	Waste Management Plan	SM●●	Regional EH&S Monitoring and Reporting	Monthly EH&S Managers review
Recycling & Minimisation					
Material to be reused or recycled where possible.	As required	As identified in accordance with the Waste Management Plan	CM/SM	Monitor waste pathways to ensure correct application of reuse/recycling.	Identified waste generation to stay on site or recycled off-site
Any material imported onto the site is to consist of certified clean material only	As required	Identification of material	CM/SM	Certificate	Certificate provided prior to bringing to site.
Where appropriate, existing materials on site to be reused or recycled.	As required	Identification of material	CM/SM	Monitor waste pathways to ensure correct application of reuse/recycling.	Identified waste generation to stay on site or recycled off-site
Site offices					
Recycling bins shall be provided within the site working area.	As required	Coordinated Waste Management Plan	CM/SM	Monthly reports from Waste Management Contractor	Monthly EH&S Managers review
Site amenities shall be provided on-site as required	Prior to works commencing	Coordinated Waste Management Plan	CM/SM	Monthly reports from Waste Management Contractor	All waste disposed of appropriately.

*Constructing Manager

**Site Manager

1.21 Disposal of Asbestos

Asbestos waste must be stored on your premises in a manner that does not pose a risk to people or the environment. Asbestos will be disposed by a licensed removal contractor. Asbestos-contaminated soils must be wetted down All asbestos waste must be transported

in a part of the vehicle that is covered and leak-proof; and disposed of at a landfill site that can lawfully receive it. The project manager will ensure a unique consignment number is created and report to EPA using WasteLocate if over 100 kilograms or 10 square meters of asbestos is being disposed of. No asbestos waste is disposed to general waste or recycle bin; or reuse, recycle or illegally dumped.

Stormwater & Erosion Management Plan

Plan and carry out the work to avoid erosion, contamination and sedimentation. Control the quality of surface water leaving the construction site such that no unacceptable impact occurs to adjoining waterways or the local stormwater system. Minimize the disturbance to the hydrologic regime of the surrounding landscape and maximize opportunities for stormwater recycling on the site. Protect groundwater from contamination which could result from construction activities.

1.22 Key Management Issues

Construction activity on the project site involves disturbing soils so that infrastructure and foundation activities can be conducted. The potential exists for unconsolidated soils to be eroded by water and wind action.

The demolition excavation works have the potential of adversely impact:

- Water quality for receiving waterways
- Hydrology and flooding
- Soil resources
- Unconsolidated soils to be eroded by water and wind action.

However, the following activities are expected to be the key risk sources during construction:

- Detailed excavation and disposal. Potential discovery that could result from demolition stage activities including direct contact with contaminated soil or substances of unknown quality during infrastructure works and detailed excavation.

The following management issues have been identified:

- Site contamination through the potential for an overflow of fuel/chemical storage containers and contamination from the equipment and plant repair area into the surrounding natural watercourse (Environmental Class One Risk);
- Stormwater runoff coming into contact with potential contaminated soil may potentially flow into the stormwater inlets and thus nearby natural water courses could be affected and consequently reduce water (Environmental Class Two Risk);
- Sediment laden water from the site may potentially flow into the stormwater inlets and thus nearby natural water courses could be affected and consequently reduce water (Environmental Class Two Risk);
- Stormwater with excessively high or low pH values could run-off from the selected stockpiles stabilization area (Environmental Class Three Risk);
- Site cut off drains eroding and increasing site water sediment loads (Environmental Class Three Risk);
- Vehicles leaving the construction site depositing dirt/mud on public roads after rain periods (Environmental Class Three Risk);
- Removal of bulk material off site escaping from vehicles and polluting roadways (Environmental Class Three Risk);

1.23 Site Actions

The prevention of soil erosion by water and wind and by sediment pollution will be key components of the environmental management plan for the site. A preliminary stormwater, erosion and sedimentation control plan has been formulated in the Early Works Construction Management Plan. Water quality impacts shall be minimised by incorporation of appropriate erosion and sediment control measures in the design, specification, contract arrangements and quality assurance inspections during construction with the nominated contractors.

1.23.1 Planning

The Stormwater Management Plan is in accordance with the following principles:

1. Divert runoff around disturbed areas
2. Limit disturbance to the area
3. Stormwater drainage
4. Site access will be limited to the minimum number of entry and exit points required, BLL will endeavour to utilize the existing entry and exit points
5. All approved access points shall be marked prior to the commencement of construction within that area
6. Dissipate uncontrolled flow by sediment fencing/devices placed across the line of water flow

- Reduce the erosive energy (concentrated flow and velocity) of water using measures such as temporary storage, dissipaters and bulk excavation as holding ponds.
- Where practicable maintain stormwater inlets and protect the drainage line from erosion
- Direct runoff from disturbed areas through sediment traps or filters
- Loss of soil from stockpiles is minimised using filter barriers and temporary covering

1.23.2 Dispersal Control

Prevent deposition of sediment on the public road network due to truck / equipment movements to and from the site;

A purpose-built wheel wash/shaker facility will be constructed at the exit gates of the site if required;

Main construction roads on site to be all weather and adequately drained;

Collection of onsite stormwater into temporary detention basins as part of bulk excavation. (Refer to dewatering procedure)

1.23.3 Rehabilitation

During the demolition stage works, sediment traps constructed as part of the works to all kerb inlets on streets shall be monitored for silt material at the base of the pit and removed upon completion of all surrounding works. For landscaped areas, maintenance will continue until vegetation is well established.

1.23.4 Training

Communication and education material on the stormwater, erosion and sediment controls will be part of the site induction program, contractors' scope of work, risk assessments and SWMS's for all of the demolition stage trades.

1.23.5 Performance Measures

- Control methods operational prior to detailed earthworks commencing in the nominated area.
- All site cut-off drains unobstructed.
- All major site drains adequately stabilized.
- All controls maintained and functional.
- All stockpiled material adequately stabilized and protected.
- No de-watering stormwater/ground water discharge from the unless approved
- Issues concerning mud/organic debris on the surrounding public roads to the site to be addressed.

1.23.6 Monitoring and Reporting

At least weekly, and after major rainfall, the contractors or nominated Stormwater / Sedimentation control contractors will inspect (and document) the entire site and provide particular attention to the following:

- Visual inspection of sediment control devices.
- Ensure drains operate effectively and initiate repair as required.
- Remove spilled soil (or other materials).
- Construct additional erosion and/or sediment control works as might become necessary to ensure the desired protection is given.
- Remove trapped sediment from catch drains, pits, sediment fences, etc.
- Ensure rehabilitated lands have effectively reduced the erosion hazard and initiate upgrading or repair as appropriate;
- Maintain erosion and sediment control measures in a functioning condition until all activities are completed and the site is rehabilitated.
- Remove temporary soil conservation structures as a last activity in the rehabilitation program.
- APG will keep records and comments on the condition of existing erosion and run-off controls (drains, silt fences, catch drains etc.) de-watering procedures and test results, and any site instruction issued to contractors to undertake remedial works;
- Rainfall data will be filed on site, and management will keep records of poor drainage areas.
- Monitoring and recording quality of water being discharged from site to ensure that the sediment loads are acceptable.
- The records will form part of the site EH&S Management Plan and will be made available on request.

1.23.7 Corrective Actions

Non-conformances are to be recorded by way of the builder's System Defects notification process. The contractor (and the Construction Manager/Site Manager if applicable) shall review and analyse the cause of detected non-conformance and develop a corrective action to prevent recurrence. Details of the non-conformance including any immediate corrective actions undertaken are to be recorded, reviewed and accepted by the Construction Manager.

It is the responsibility of the Construction Manager to immediately initiate corrective actions, if required. The non-conformance and corrective action must include details of the action proposed and an appropriate close out date. The system defects report should be signed dated and filed.

If such corrective and preventative action leads to further non-conformance, any further action shall be subject to approval by the Site Manager in consultation with the EH&S Manager.

Environmental Management Plan

The construction phase of this project, independent of design delivery, presents many opportunities to contribute to construction industry benchmarks for EH & S management through developing and implementing ecologically sustainable practices. EH&S management during construction is the responsibility of each and every member of the project construction team. Identification of potential EH&S aspects and impacts is an ongoing activity. Potential impacts will be identified at both the design and construction phase via the project risk assessment and safe work practices procedures.

1.24 Objectives

The Project Team has the following objectives with respect to EH&S:

- Identify and eliminate potential Class 1 and Class 2 incidents and occurrences
- Achieve an incident and injury free workplace
- Maintain statutory compliance with respect to EH&S
- Conform to company EH&S Management System, Standards and Instructions
- Encourage training, skilling, awareness and Best Practice
- Maintain accurate reporting and record keeping

The Environmental, Health and Safety Plan (EH&S) will demonstrate the builder's understanding of EH&S management and controls required for construction activities. The EH&S Plan is intended to ensure that any EH&S commitments made and other requirements of the proposed development are identified and their incorporation in the works proposed is planned and implemented. The EH&S Plan is a working document to be updated as necessary and forms part of the contract documentation for the project.

1.25 Environment Health & Safety and Rehabilitation Policies

The builder Corporation Environment, Health and Safety Policy, and Rehabilitation Policy forms the foundation for the EH&S and Rehabilitation performance of each group company.

The policies represent the commitment of the builder to meeting EH&S and rehabilitation objectives on a project specific basis to all project personnel. The Policies are to be clearly displayed within the site office and accessible by the project team, e.g. Project Notice board.

1.26 EH&S Standards

Company EH&S Standards and requirements apply to all personnel on the project. Project specific rules are to be developed and included in tender packages and site induction with the Company EH&S Standards. A visitor's register will be maintained on site at all times with all visitors to sign the register before accessing site with a site inducted person.

1.27 Roles & Responsibilities

The construction management staff are required to:

1. Lead by example

2. Utilize the Project EH&S Plan and treat it as a living document
3. Encourage and support workers to work safely and with care for the environment
4. Set priorities that reinforce safe and environmentally aware activities
5. Display ownership of areas under their control and assist project team members in overall EH&S management.

A1 Appendix 1

Traffic Control Plan

Figure A 1.1 Traffic Control Plan

A2 Appendix 2

Truck Route Map

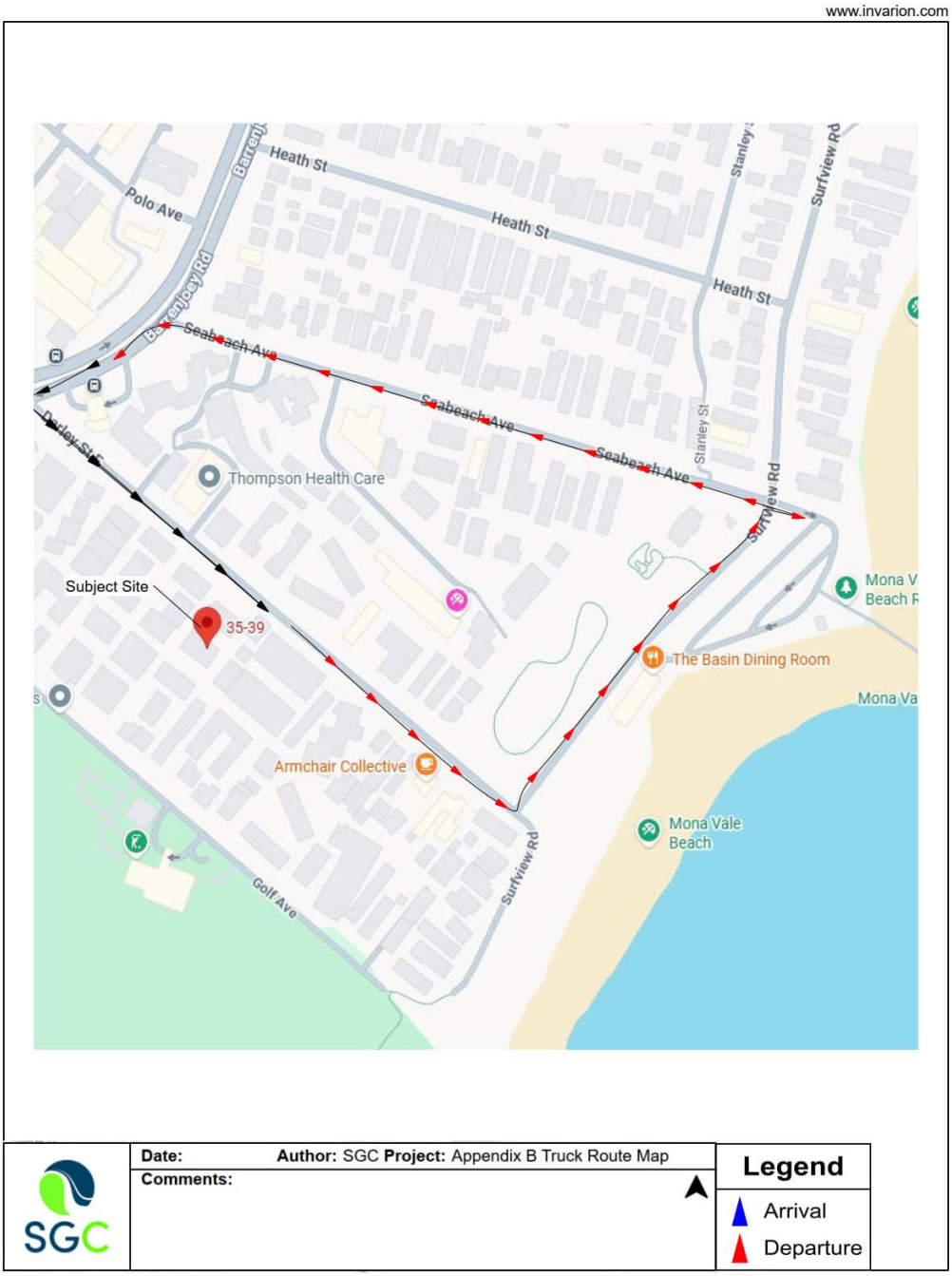

Figure A 2.1 Truck Route Map

A3 Appendix 3

Turning Path Analysis

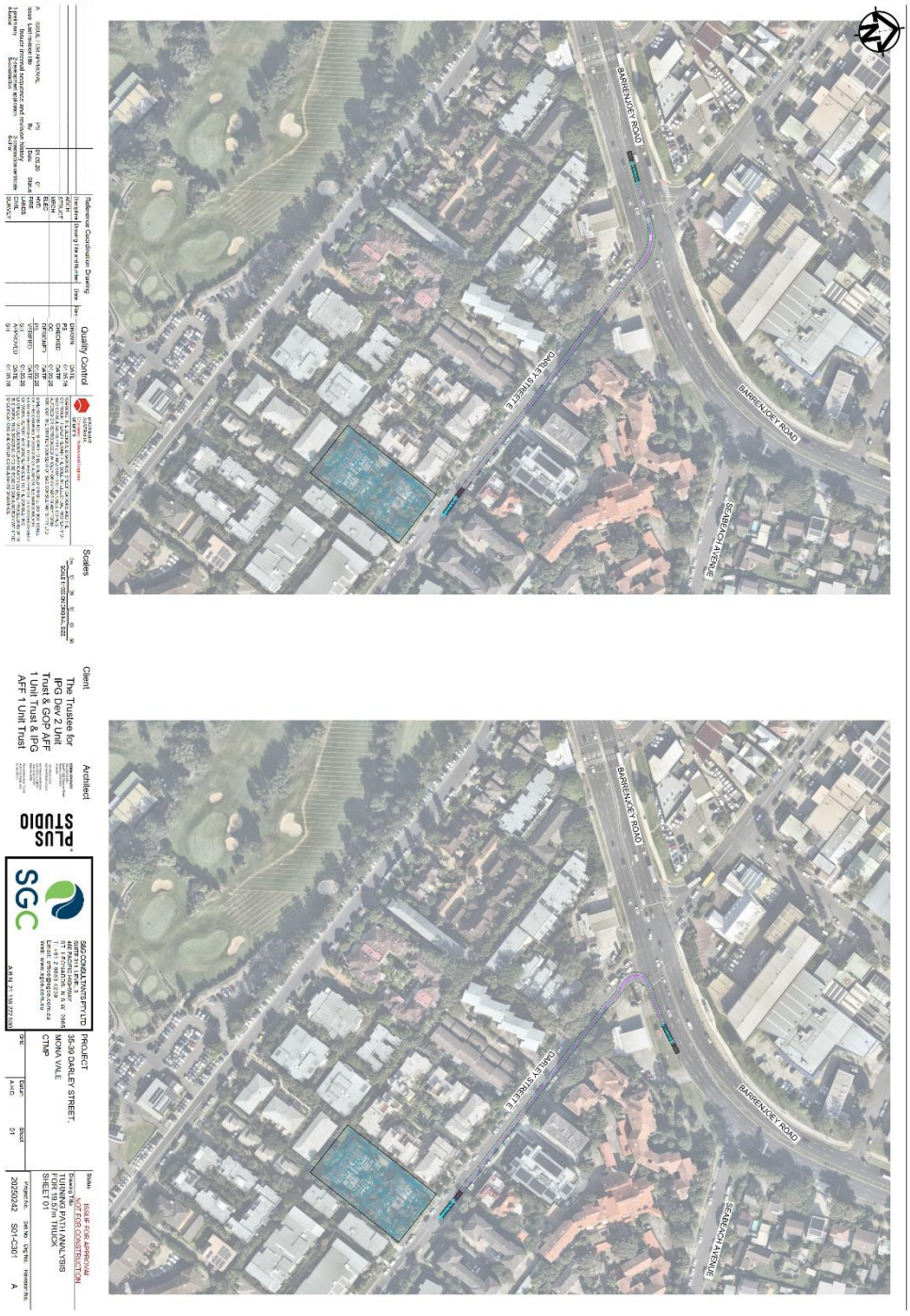

Figure A 3.1 Turning Path Analysis for 19.57m Truck [C301]

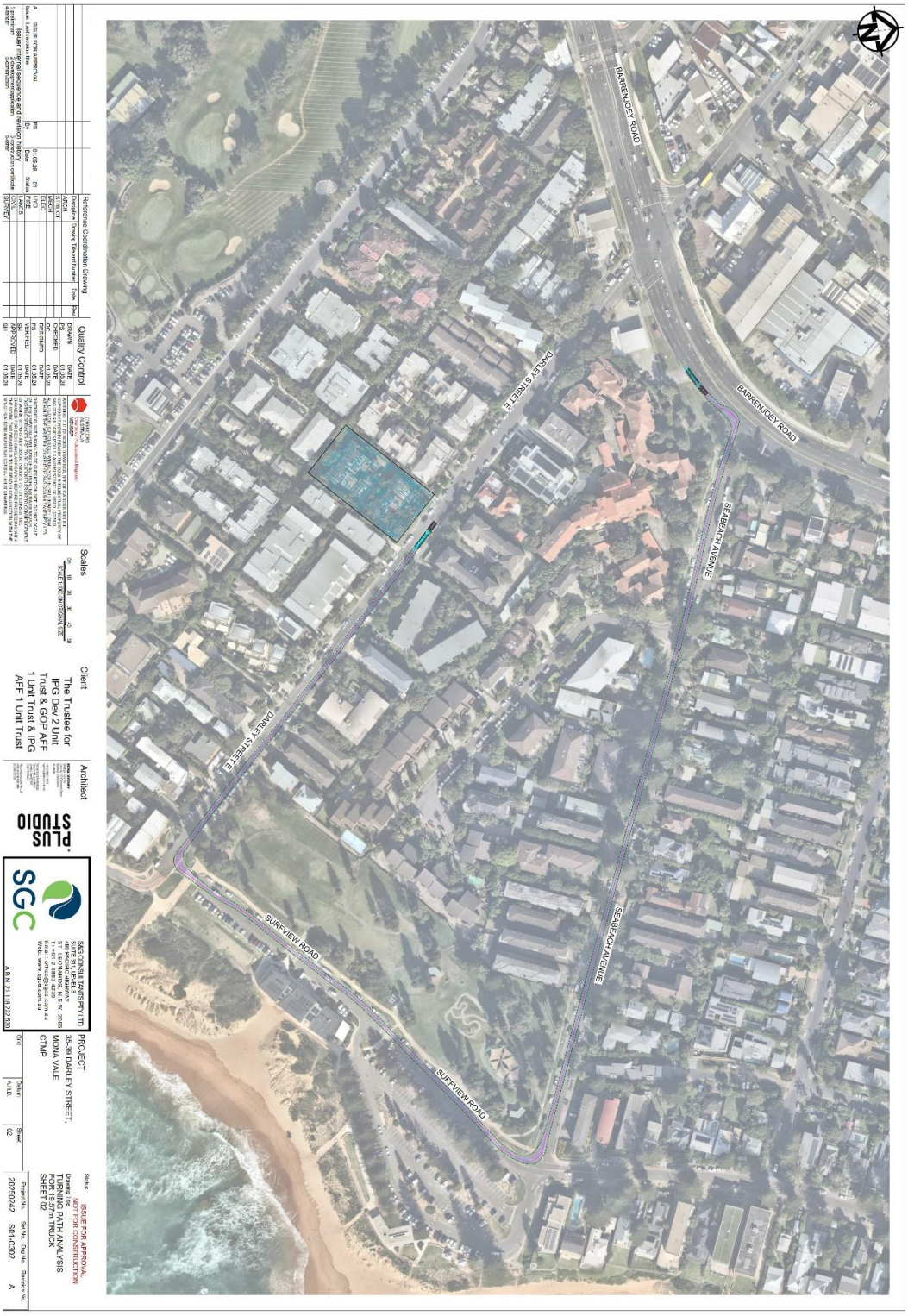

Figure A 3.2 Turning Path Analysis for 19.57m Truck [C302]

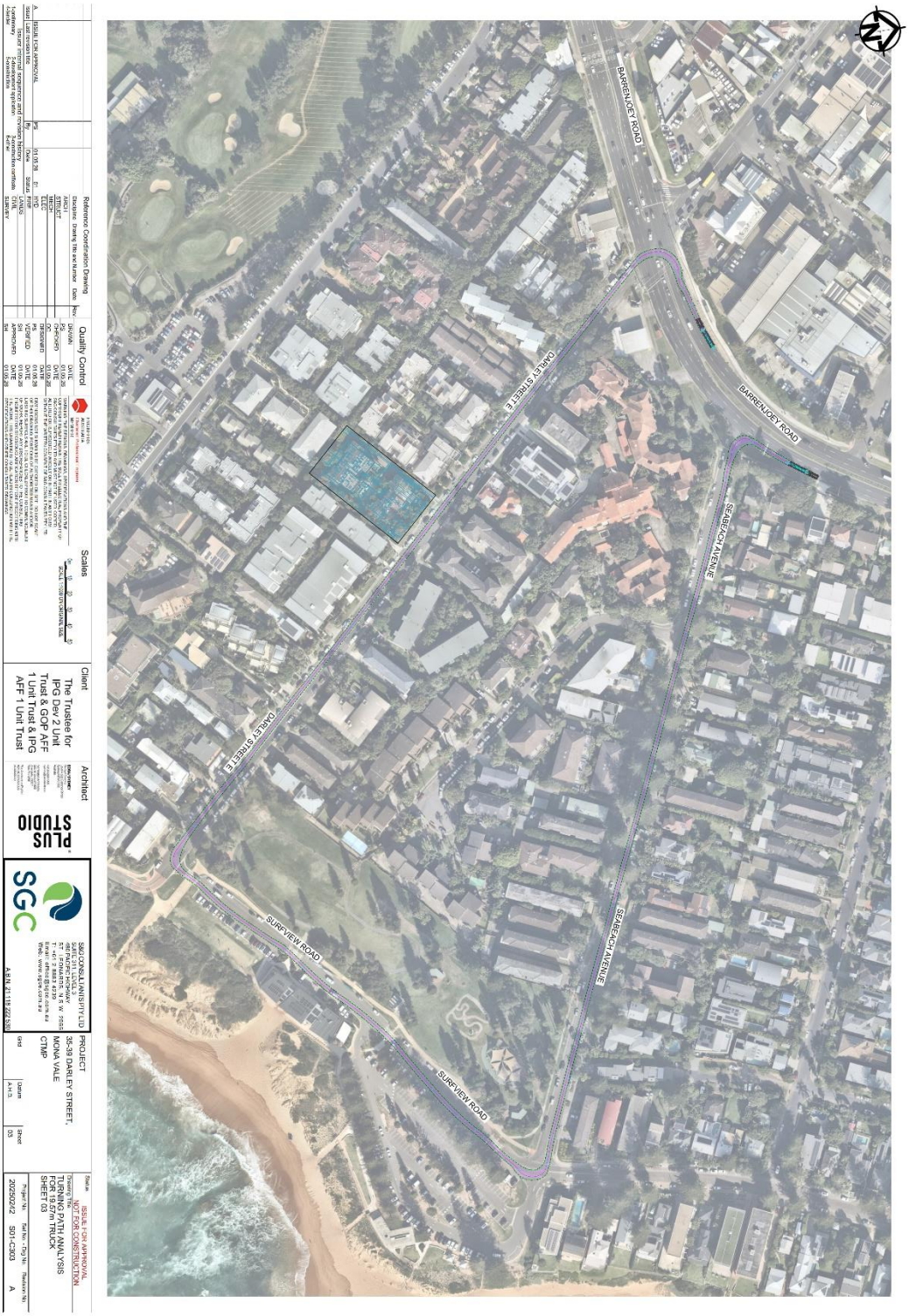

Figure A 3.3 Turning Path Analysis for 19.57m Truck [C303]

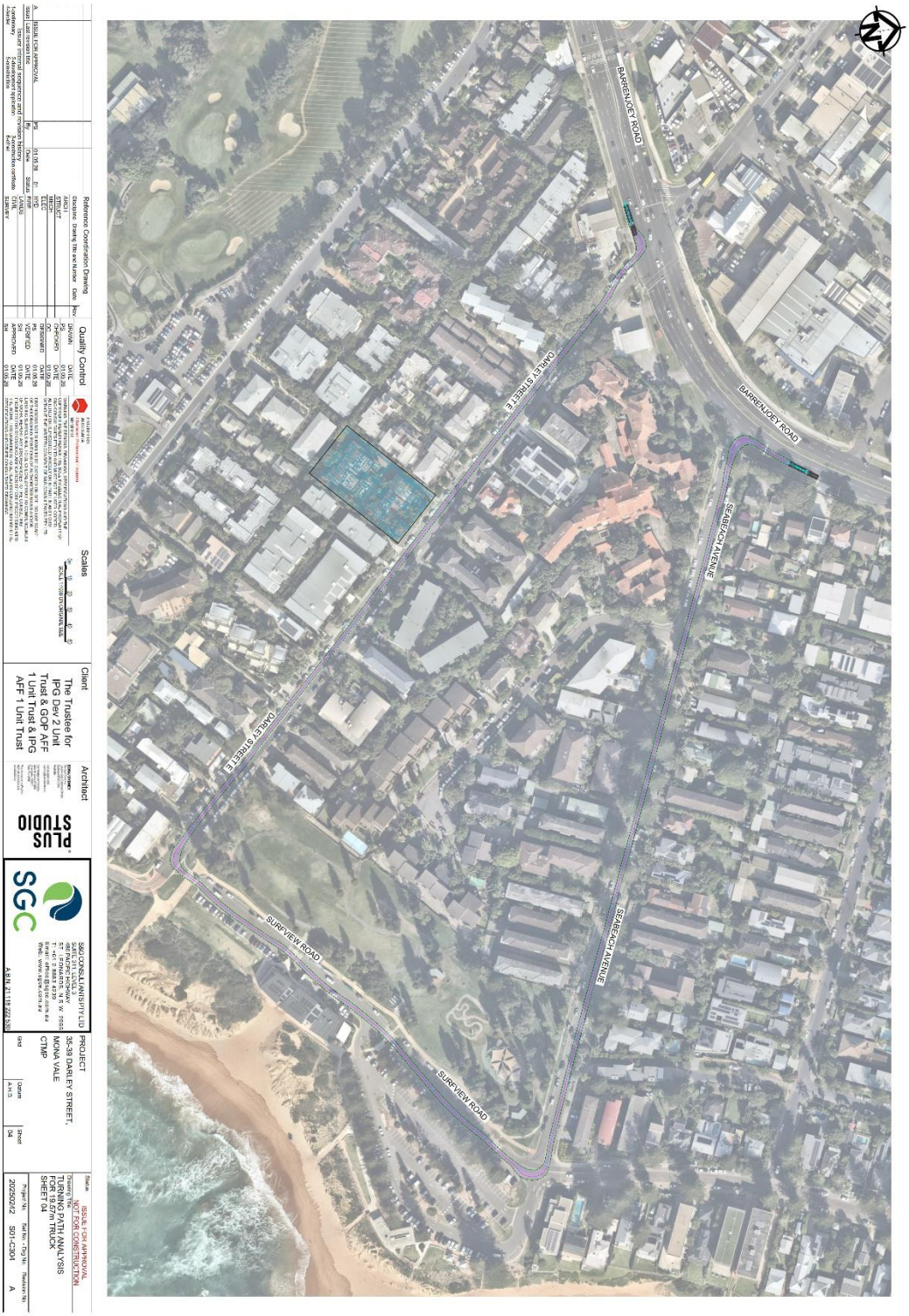

Figure A 3.4 Turning Path Analysis for 19.57m Truck [C304]

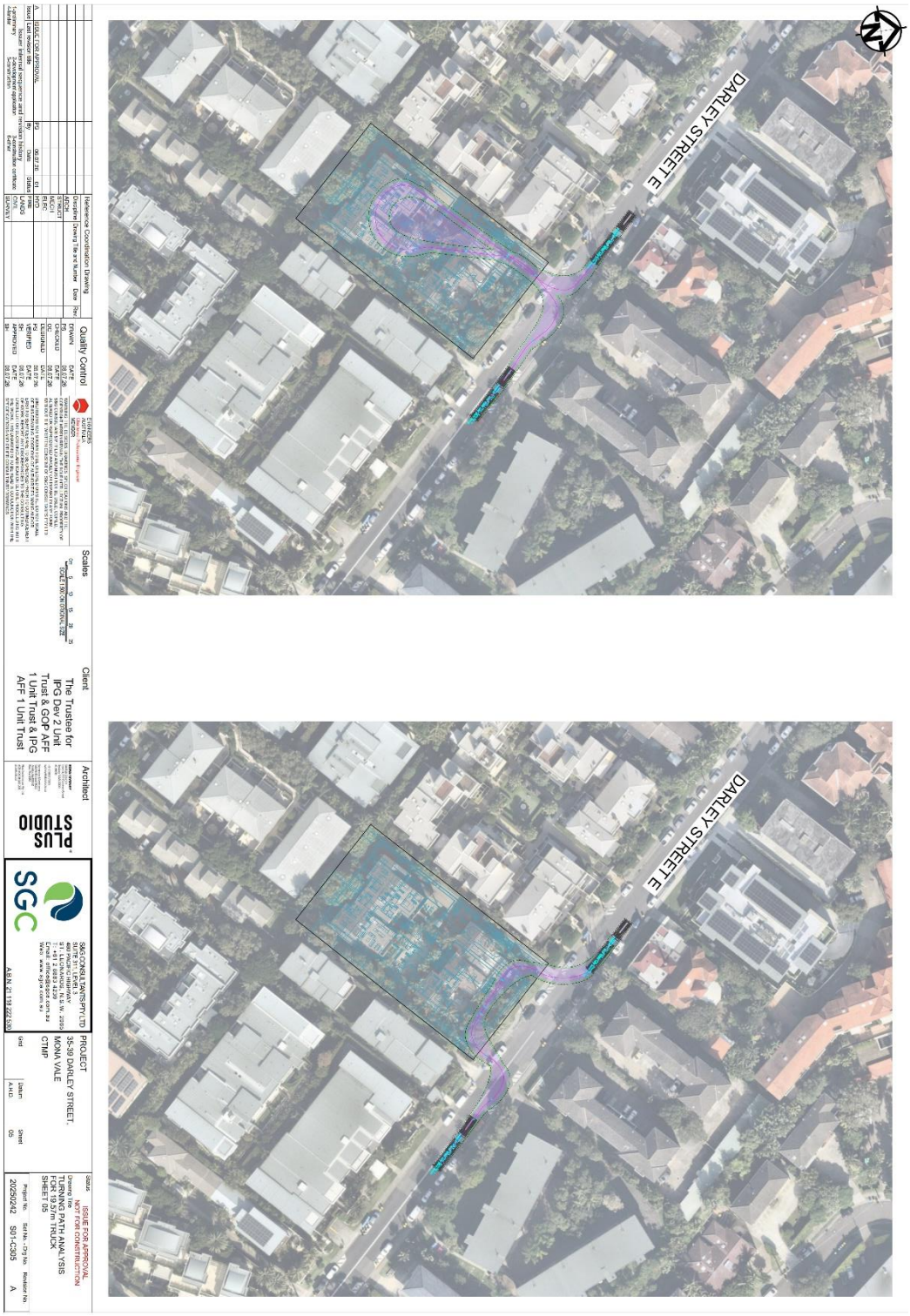

Figure A 3.5 Turning Path Analysis for 19.57m Truck [C305]

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