WAVE PARK GROUP

REMEDIATION ACTION PLAN, URBNSURF SYDNEY

OCTOBER 2017

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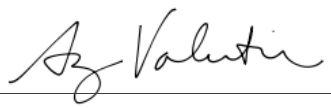
	NAME	DATE	SIGNATURE
Prepared by:	Amy Valentine	13 October 2017	
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ABBREVIATIONS

ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council
ARMCANZ	Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand
BTEXN	Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene and naphthalene
CEMP	Construction environmental management plan
DSI	Detailed site investigation
EMP	Environmental management plan
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
mAHD	Meters Australian Height Datum
mBGL	Metres below ground level
NEPM	National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (as amended 2013)
PAHs	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PPE	Personal protective equipment
RAP	Remedial action plan
SOPA	Sydney Olympic Park Authority
TRH	Total recoverable hydrocarbons
VENM	Virgin excavated natural material

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Wave Park Group commissioned WSP Australia Pty Ltd (WSP) to prepare a remedial action plan (RAP) for the Urbnsurf Sydney wave park, which is proposed to be constructed on the corner of Hill Road and Holker Busway in Sydney Olympic Park, NSW (the site). The site location and proposed development are shown on Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix A.

A detailed site investigation (DSI) was undertaken at the site by WSP in 2016, as detailed in the report titled *Environmental site investigation – Urbnsurf Sydney: Cnr Hill Road and Holker Busway, Sydney Olympic Park NSW, 2127*.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

This RAP has been prepared to provide remediation and validation methodologies for soil at the site that is impacted with asbestos. The objectives are to:

- document the procedures and standards to be followed in order to manage any risk posed by contamination identified during previous investigation
- outline a working plan for the remediation and validation strategy for the proposed cap construction, bulk excavation, stockpiling, material re-use, management and disposal of excavated materials (where deemed not suitable for re-use) and controls, to ensure the partial site is remediated to a suitable standard for the development works
- outline a contingency plan to address issues which may arise during the remediation, including handling and storage of materials which exceed landfill disposal guidelines, pending disposal.

1.3 SCOPE

The RAP includes:

- a summary of site conditions and surrounding environment
- a summary of the contamination status at the site
- identification of the contaminants of potential concern, potential migration pathways and receptors of concern
- identification of remediation goals and strategy
- an outline of the validation requirements
- material characterisation and handling methodology
- site management issues and controls
- contingency management issues and controls
- work, health and safety issues and controls.

1.4 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The legislative framework for the RAP is based on guidelines that have been issued and/or endorsed by the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under the following acts and/or policies:

- Section 105 of the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (CLM Act; NSW).
- State Environmental Planning Policy No 55 - Remediation of Land (SEPP 55).
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act; NSW).
- Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001 (WARR Act); NSW.

The RAP was prepared in accordance with the following:

- Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC)/Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand (ARMCANZ) 2000, *Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality*.
- Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1998, *Managing Land Contamination Planning Guidelines: State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) No. 55 – Remediation of Land*.
- *National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999* (NEPM, as amended 2013).
- National Occupational Health and Safety Commission 1995, *Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment*.
- NSW Department of Environment and Conservation 2007, *Guidelines for the Assessment and Management of Contaminated Groundwater*.
- NSW EPA 1995, *Contaminated Sites: Sampling Design Guidelines*.
- NSW EPA 2011, *Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites*.
- NSW EPA 2014, *Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1: Classifying Waste*.
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (NSW).

2 SITE DETAILS

2.1 SITE IDENTIFICATION

The site is a car parking facility located on the corner of Hill Road and Holker Busway, Sydney Olympic Park NSW, 2127 (Figure 1) and is roughly rectangular in shape. General site information is provided in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Site identification details

Site address	Corner Hill Road and Holker Busway, Sydney Olympic Park NSW
Site area	3.2 hectare
Title identification details	Part Lot 71 in Deposited Plan 1191648
Property owner	Sydney Olympic Park Authority (SOPA)
Current site use	Car park
Zoning	RE1 Public Recreation Zone, under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Development) Amendment (Sydney Olympic Park) 2009
Proposed future site use	Wave park (public recreational facility)

2.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

At the time of the DSI, the site was a public car park, identified by the SOPA as the Pod B P5 Carpark. The site was accessed via a roadway leading off Hill Road and a set of boom gates to the south of the site. The site was predominately covered in bitumen with some landscaped areas.

Through the centre of the site, running west to east, was a footpath bounded by landscaping (trees, bushes and gravel coverage). To the north of the site was a parking and turning area for busses. To the south of the bus area was a stormwater diversion channel constructed from packed rocks and vegetation.

2.3 SURROUNDING LAND USE

Other surrounding land uses include the following:

- To the north – the Millennium Parklands, the Newington Armory and a mixture of commercial and residential buildings
- To the east – a car park, recreational facilities (BMX track, archery centre) and a wetland area
- To the south – Haslams Creek, parklands, a conservation area and Sydney Olympic Park facilities (commercial buildings, stadiums and arenas)
- To the west – a car park and vacant private land with some commercial operations.

2.4 PHYSICAL SETTING

2.4.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

Surface elevation across the site ranges from approximately 9 meters Australian Height Datum (mAHD) in the south to 5 mAHD in the north, with an approximate 3% grade. Surface water is expected to drain towards the stormwater drainage channels located in the centre and north-west of the site. Surface water and groundwater is anticipated to flow east towards Haslams Creek approximately 150 m east of the site and the Parramatta River 750 m east of the site, which ultimately discharges into Wentworth and Homebush Bay.

2.4.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The Department Industry, Resources and Energy, 1983, 1:100,000 Geological Series Sheet 9130 (Edition 1) indicates that the site comprises of man-made fill including dredged estuarine sand, demolition rubble, industrial and household waste. This material is underlain by silty to peaty quartz sand, silt and clay with ferruginous and humic cementation and common shell layers.

The geology encountered during the DSI comprised mixed fill material from beneath surface asphalt/concrete to the maximum depth of the investigation at 3 metres below ground level (mBGL). The most predominant fill material units observed were a brown gravelly sand and a brown gravelly clay. Fill material comprising of anthropogenic materials was also observed predominantly in the north-east portion of the site.

2.4.3 HYDROLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

The nearby Newington and Bicentennial Park Wetlands (located approximately 30 m north of the site) are nationally significant, although based on the NSW Planning Portal the site is not considered to include wetlands. The site is surrounded by constructed drainage basins (Narawang Wetland to the north) and estuaries (Haslams Creek to the south) connecting to the tide-dominated Parramatta River (approximately 750 m east). Given the close proximity to Haslams Creek, groundwater is considered to flow east towards the creek.

3 SITE CONTAMINATION STATUS

Historical information provided by Wave Park Group indicated that the local area of Sydney Olympic Park, specifically the Haslams Creek North precinct in which the site is located, was used for the uncontrolled tipping of power station ash, demolition waste and small amounts of other waste from the late 1950s until the late 1980s. Containment works in the area commenced in 1995 and were completed in 1997. Demolition waste was excavated from the entire site and separated into material suitable for reuse (defined as hardfill) and unusable material (timbers and plastic). The hardfill was crushed and placed in the northern region of the precinct and a layer of geo-fabric was installed every 750 mm in the fill. The unusable material was placed with fly ash and other waste in a 4-5 m high disposal mound at the south-eastern corner of the precinct. An additional 5-6 m high disposal mound was constructed in the south-western corner of the precinct from contaminants imported from other Homebush Bay sites. Both disposal mounds were capped with 1–2 m clean imported clay. A vertical cut-off wall and leachate collection drain was installed along the eastern and southern boundaries, with an additional clay barrier along the western boundary. The drain also receives leachate from nearby Archery Park. Leachate is pumped to a storage tank then discharged into a series of evaporation ponds located on the southern edge of the precinct. The depth of waste in this precinct ranges from 4 to 12 mBGL.

The DSI (WSP, 2016) included drilling of boreholes to collect soil samples in two stages. Initially 30 boreholes were drilled in a general grid pattern across the site to assess the fill material. To delineate asbestos identified during the initial soil sampling a further 55 boreholes were drilled to increase the density of the sampling grid. Asbestos was identified above the adopted criteria (of no asbestos detected) in soil samples obtained from locations BH01, BH02, A7, B8, E2, F6 and D7 at depths between 1 mBGL and 3 mBGL. Asbestos identified comprised small fragments of bonded asbestos sheeting, friable asbestos fibreboard and fibre bundles.

The confluence of asbestos detections and presence of foreign material in the soil indicate that during historical filling of the site some imported or reused material containing a variety of foreign material including asbestos waste was placed in some areas of the site, principally in the northern corner but in other localised areas as well. Based on the delineation of fill containing foreign materials, described as black clayey sand with an organic odour containing tree roots, plastic, timber, wire, steel, bricks, building rubble and cloth fabric, three areas within the development area were identified as having higher potential of asbestos impacted. Figure 3 in Appendix A shows the three areas of concern.

4 REMEDIAL STRATEGY

4.1 REMEDIAL OBJECTIVE

The objective of the RAP is to remediate the site to a suitable standard for the proposed redevelopment. The identified contamination at the site, comprising asbestos in soil, requires remediation or management during redevelopment and during the ongoing use of the site as a wave park.

4.2 PREFERRED REMEDIATION STRATEGY

The preferred order of options for remediation, as detailed in the NEPM (2013), is:

1. on-site treatment of the contaminant so that it is destroyed or the associated risk is reduced to an acceptable level
2. off-site treatment of excavated soil, so that the contamination is destroyed or the associated risk is reduced to an acceptable level, after with the soil is returned to the site
3. consolidation and isolation of the soil by containment with a properly designed barrier
4. removal of contaminated material to an approved site or facility, followed, where necessary, by replacement with appropriate material.

The NEPM also notes that where the assessment indicates remediation would have no net environmental benefit or would have a net adverse environmental effect, an appropriate management strategy should be implemented.

No appropriate on- or off-site treatment methods are available for asbestos in soil. Therefore, the preferred remediation strategy is consolidation and isolation on-site using an appropriately constructed barrier to prevent exposure.

4.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF REMEDIAL STRATEGY

Excavation of contaminated soils would include bulk excavation in areas of cut-to-fill, excavation of building footings, trench excavation for the laying of services and tree planting sites. Given that asbestos (both cement bonded and friable) are randomly present in fill material across the entire site, an asbestos management plan needs to be developed prior to the commencement of the works that documents asbestos removal procedures and management measures for the partial site, in accordance with current guidelines. It is considered that asbestos management could be incorporated into the construction environmental management plan (CEMP).

The CEMP, prepared by InSite Remediation Services Pty Ltd, includes the protocols to be observed during the work:

- site inductions, during which workers are to be advised on the contamination status of the site including the location, nature, type, concentration and risk associated with the contaminants present
- the location and methods of field identification of contamination hotspots
- the occupational health and safety monitoring to be undertaken (as required by site conditions) in areas reported to contain contamination hotspots and areas outside contamination hotspots
- the occupational health and safety controls to mitigate the risks, including personal protective equipment (PPE).

4.3.1 EARTHWORKS

In view of the scale and nature of the works, the heterogeneity and chemical composition of fill soils, it is important that the contactor ensures dust suppression techniques are implemented at all times. The following protocols must be maintained:

- All earthworks plant should incorporate air-conditioned cabs and cabs should be:
  - enclosed at all times during operation
  - cleaned daily to remove accumulated dust and dirt
  - monitored for dust and asbestos
- Appropriate PPE to be available within the cab.
- A work plan associated with managing/usage of site fill soils contaminated with asbestos is documented within the CEMP.
- Work is to cease immediately if odours, unusual discolouration or previously unidentified asbestos-containing materials are encountered in site soils. Details on the management of asbestos based materials are documented in the CEMP.
- Barricading and signage should be used at all locations which are subject to isolation and should not be worked upon until clearance has been given.
- Water carts are to be available at all times and to be used as needed for dust suppression.
- Environmental dust monitoring stations should be in place.
- Occupational health dust monitoring should be operated as required.

4.3.2 CAPPING DESIGN

The proposed cap will be suitable to prevent exposure of site users to asbestos-impacted soil. In areas which will be covered by concrete, asphalt, buildings or other impermeable barriers, the asbestos-impacted soil should be covered with geofabric as a marker layer and the surface development can be placed directly above the marker layer with no clean fill required. The marker layer will need to be sturdy enough to withstand damage from equipment during the placement of the capping layer.

For grassed and landscaped areas, asbestos-impacted soil will be covered with geofabric marker layer and a minimum of 300 mm of clean virgin excavated natural material (VENM). Where trees with the potential for deeper roots are proposed a deeper capping layer will be required. The contaminated fill should be excavated to the depth required and marker layer placed at the base. The excavation should be backfilled with appropriate, validated VENM.

Following establishment of the final contaminated fill levels, service trenches are proposed to be constructed in conjunction with the proposed development. Subsequent to the trench excavation, a marker layer should be installed over the contaminated fill and services installed above the marker layer in imported VENM. The minimum thickness of 300 mm of cap must be maintained in grassed or landscaped areas.

Any excavation of service trenches after the placement of the marker layer would need to be conducted in accordance with established protocols detailed within an EMP. This should include:

- management of material that is excavated from below the cap so that it will not cross-contaminate the cap (i.e. any over excavation of the fill placed as part of the cut and fill works into the sub-surface)
- re-instatement of the marker layer at the appropriate position after completion of the works
- placement of fill below the marker layer where required and/or waste classification and off-site disposal of soil as necessary.

The installation of any services within the contaminated zone will require a marker layer lining the trench and a minimum of 300 mm of VENM surrounding the service. The marker layer is to be dovetailed into the marker layer underneath the capping layer and the trench is to be filled with VEMM to the finished ground level.

4.4 VALIDATION

Validation of the remediation strategy will be based on:

- the visual confirmation of marker layer and, where required, clean fill capping material
- analytical results for any material imported to the site to construct the cap
- survey data confirming the cap thickness
- analytical results for material intended for reuse
- material tracking for any soil removed from the site.

4.4.1 VALIDATION OF THE CAP

Placement of the marker layer should be visually confirmed and photographed. Topographic surveys prior to and following placement of capping materials should be undertaken by registered surveyors. Both surveys should allow adequate survey point density (i.e. 1 in 100 m^2). The survey results should be included in the validation report.

All material imported to site for capping or backfill must be accompanied with validation/classification letters stating that the material is VENM. Approval for the importation of the fill material to the site is to be provided only after the validation and classification letters are received. The imported material delivered to the site must be inspected prior to backfilling to ensure that it is consistent with the material originally sampled. Samples should be collected at minimum frequency of three samples for volumes less than 500 tonnes to verify the quality of the material.

4.4.2 VALIDATION OF MATERIAL FOR REUSE

Soil which is required to be excavated to achieve the proposed cut levels for the development that is intended to be reused in other parts of the site should be visually inspected during excavation. If any unexpected finds are identified during construction the material should be segregated and sampled to confirm it is suitable for reuse at the site. Sampling should be undertaken in accordance with the NEPM (2013).

All material which is potentially asbestos-impacted can only be reused in capped areas.

4.4.3 VALIDATION OF MATERIAL FOR DISPOSAL

Any excavated material which requires off-site disposal should be sampled and classified in accordance with the NSW EPA waste classification guidelines. Sampling should be in accordance with the NEPM (2013). All material should be disposed of at a suitably licensed landfill which is permitted to accept the type of waste as classified.

4.4.4 LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Validation samples should be analysed for the following contaminants of concern:

- asbestos, presence/absence
- metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel and zinc)
- total recoverable hydrocarbons (TRH)
- benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene and naphthalene (BTEXN)
- polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

If any additional contaminants of concern are identified during the work these should be included in the analytical suite.

All soil sampling should be undertaken in accordance with the following quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures:

- sampling from the surface or from the excavator bucket and using disposable sampling equipment or stainless steel hand tools
- decontaminating all re-usable sampling equipment prior to collecting each sample using a 3% solution of phosphate free detergent (Decon 90) and distilled water
- transferring samples into laboratory-prepared containers with a Teflon-lined lid and capping immediately
- labelling sample containers with individual and unique identification, including the date, project number and sample number
- collecting an additional replicate set of samples in sealed plastic bags for visual identification and records purposes and for headspace screening
- analysis of 1:20 samples for blind and split duplicates each; i.e. a combined frequency of 1 per 10 samples. The analysis should include the analytes specified for the primary sample
- one field rinsate blank sample per day of validation sampling (tested for metals, BTEXN, TRH and PAHs)
- one trip blank per day of validation sampling (for TRH and BTEXN analysis)
- placing the samples into a cooled, insulated and sealed container for transport to the laboratory.

4.5 REPORTING

A report shall be prepared following successful remediation and validation of the site. The report shall contain all relevant information and shall conform to:

- NSW EPA 2011, *Contaminated sites: Guidelines for consultants reporting on contaminated sites*.
- NSW Department of Environment and Conservation 2006, *Contaminated sites: Guidelines for the NSW site auditor scheme* (2nd edition) or amended edition (currently in draft).
- NEPM (2013).

The validation report shall include the recommendations for preparation of a long-term EMP. The long-term EMP should include details for the ongoing management and maintenance/inspection requirements of the proposed permanent capping structure. The long-term EMP should also detail management/mitigation measures to adopt should there be a breach of the cap material due to erosion or unplanned excavation works, as well as details on post-development inspections to evaluate the integrity of the cap.

5 SITE MANAGEMENT

The CEMP (2017) provides methodologies and control measures to ensure that the on-site and off-site environment is not adversely impacted. The controls from the CEMP include:

- dust controls
- erosion and sediment controls
- stockpile management
- air quality management
- traffic management
- noise and vibration controls
- waste management
- community consultation.

The CEMP also provides health and safety requirements, including:

- training and inductions
- toolbox meetings and daily briefings
- incident and emergency response procedures.

The works should be undertaken in accordance with the CEMP.

6 CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT

Contingency plans for anticipated environmental problems that may arise during the course of the remediation work are summarized in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Contingency management plan

ISSUE	CORRECTIVE ACTIONS
Unknown types of materials	In the event that greater volumes of potentially contaminated material are identified during the remedial works that exceed quantities estimated from the site investigations, specifically during the cut-to-fill program and/or spoil material generated through trenching works, an assessment of the material should be conducted in accordance with Section 4. The procedures to be followed include: — stop work, contact site supervisor/manager — contractor to prevent access by any unauthorised personnel to the unexpected substance(s) and install appropriate stormwater/sediment controls — contractor to contact client and arrange inspection by a qualified environmental consultant — environmental consultant to conduct site inspection, sampling and laboratory analysis (where required) — environmental consultant to evaluate field screening and/or analytical results against remediation criteria — if substance(s) assessed as not presenting an unacceptable risk to human health or environment then: — contractor to remove safety barricades and environmental controls and resume work — environmental consultant to include outcomes of additional assessment/validation into a validation report. — if substance assessed as presenting an unacceptable risk to human health/environment then: — environmental consultant to assess extent of additional remediation required and undertake validation sampling — once validated, contractor to remove safety barricades and environmental controls and continue work — environmental consultant to include outcomes of additional assessment/ validation into a validation report.
Excessive dust	Use water sprays to suppress the dust or stop site activities generating the dust until it abates.
Excessive noise	Identify the source, isolate the source if possible, and modify the actions of the source.
Excessive odours/vapours	If excessive organic odours/vapours are being generated, stop works and monitor ambient air across the site for organic vapours with a PID and odours at site boundaries. Implement control measures including respirators for site workers, use of odour suppressants, wetting down of excavated soil.

ISSUE	CORRECTIVE ACTIONS
Excessive rainfall	Ensure sediment and surface water controls are operating correctly. If possible divert surface water away from active work areas or excavations.
Leaking machinery or equipment	Stop the identified leak (if possible). Clean up the spill with absorbent material. Stockpile the impacted soil in a secure location, sample and determine the appropriate disposal/treatment option.
Failure of erosion or sedimentation control measures	Stop work, repair the failed control measure.
Equipment failures	Ensure that spare equipment is on hand at the site, or ensure that the failed equipment can be serviced by site personnel or a local contractor.
Complaint management	All complaints should be dealt with immediately by the contractor and should be directed to the client's nominated representative as required.
Acid sulfate soil	If acid sulfate soil is suspected, stop works and assess the material. If actual or potential acid sulfate soil is present, an acid sulfate soil management plan should be prepared.
Hazardous ground gases	In the event that hazardous ground gases/soil vapour concentrations are found to be unacceptable during remediation, stop work and follow the procedures documented in the CEMP.

7 LIMITATIONS

SCOPE OF SERVICES

This RAP (the report) has been prepared in accordance with the scope of services set out in the contract, or as otherwise agreed, between the client and WSP (scope of services). In some circumstances the scope of services may have been limited by a range of factors such as time, budget, access and/or site disturbance constraints.

RELIANCE ON DATA

In preparing the report, WSP has relied upon data, surveys, analyses, designs, plans and other information provided by the client and other individuals and organisations, most of which are referred to in the report (the data). Except as otherwise stated in the report, WSP has not verified the accuracy or completeness of the data. To the extent that the statements, opinions, facts, information, conclusions and/or recommendations in the report (conclusions) are based in whole or part on the data, those conclusions are contingent upon the accuracy and completeness of the data. WSP will not be liable in relation to incorrect conclusions should any data, information or condition be incorrect or have been concealed, withheld, misrepresented or otherwise not fully disclosed to WSP.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with the scope of services, WSP has relied upon the data and has not conducted any environmental field monitoring or testing in the preparation of the report. The conclusions are based upon the data and visual observations and are therefore merely indicative of the environmental condition of the site at the time of preparing the report, including the presence or otherwise of contaminants or emissions.

Within the limitations imposed by the scope of services, the assessment of the site and preparation of this report have been undertaken and performed in a professional manner, in accordance with generally accepted practices and using a degree of skill and care ordinarily exercised by reputable environmental consultants under similar circumstances. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

REPORT FOR BENEFIT OF CLIENT

The report has been prepared for the benefit of the client and no other party. WSP assumes no responsibility and will not be liable to any other person or organisation for or in relation to any matter dealt with or conclusions expressed in the report, or for any loss or damage suffered by any other person or organisation arising from matters dealt with or conclusions expressed in the report (including without limitation matters arising from any negligent act or omission of WSP or for any loss or damage suffered by any other party in relying upon the matters dealt with or conclusions expressed in the report). Other parties should not rely upon the report or the accuracy or completeness of any conclusions and should make their own enquiries and obtain independent advice in relation to such matters.

OTHER LIMITATIONS

WSP will not be liable to update or revise the report to take into account any events, emergent circumstances or facts occurring or becoming apparent after the date of the report.

The scope of services did not include any assessment of the title to nor ownership of the properties, buildings and structures referred to in the report, nor the application or interpretation of laws in the jurisdiction in which those properties, buildings and structures are located.

APPENDIX A

FIGURES

LEGEND

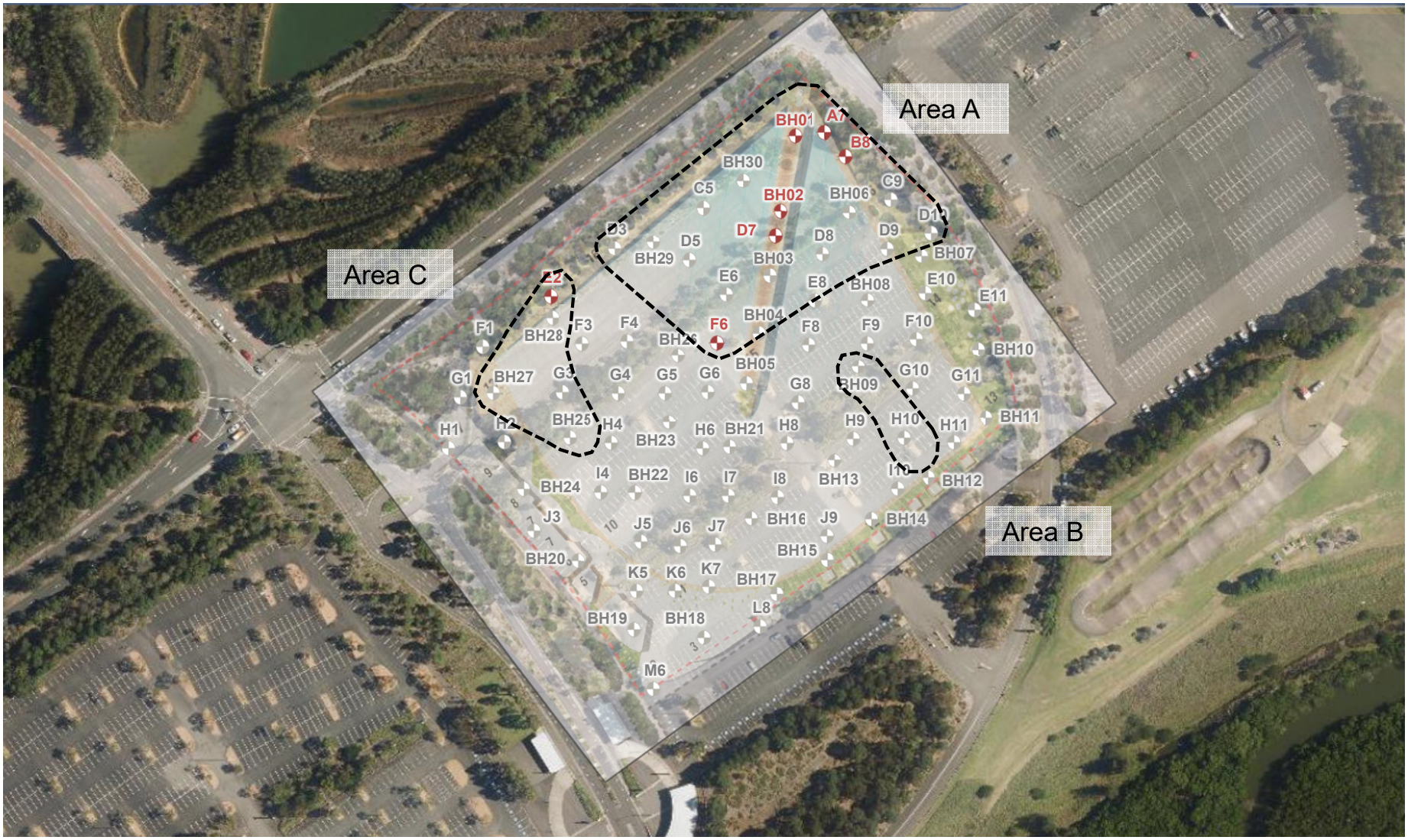
Site boundary

Figure 1 Site location plan
Wave Park Group, P5 Car Park
Corner Hill Road and Holker Street, Sydney Olympic Park NSW, 2127

LEGEND

Site boundary

Figure 2 Proposed development plan
Wave Park Group, P5 Car Park
Corner Hill Road and Holker Street, Sydney Olympic Park NSW, 2127



LEGEND

- Site boundary
- Drilling location – asbestos identified
- Drilling location – No asbestos identified
- Management area (inferred area of potential asbestos impact)

Figure 3 Inferred extent of asbestos impact
Wave Park Group, P5 Car Park
Corner Hill Road and Holker Street, Sydney Olympic Park NSW, 2127