



225 - 245 Martin Road, Bradfield Bulk Earthworks, Rehabilitation and Quarrying SSD-97711727

Dam Dewatering Plan

Goodman Property Services (Aust) Pty Ltd

The Hayesbery
1-11 Hayes Road
Rosebery NSW 2018

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd

SLR Project No.: 625.010786.00001

13 March 2026

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Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
v0.1	13 March 2026	A Murray	M Freeman	M Freeman

Basis of Report

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Goodman Property Services (Aust) Pty Ltd (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

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Appendix A Water Quality Testing Results and Analysis

A.1 Introduction

A.1.1 Water Quality Testing

Appendix B Photographs



Acronyms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
BC Act	NSW <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act</i>
CBD	Central Business District
Council	Liverpool City Council
DDP	Dam Dewatering Plan
Disturbance area	Area to be impacted within the Site
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
LGA	Local Government Area
NSW	New South Wales
Site	225-245 Martin Road, Bradfield NSW
SLR	SLR Consulting Pty Ltd
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
The 'client'	Goodman Property Services (Aust) Pty Ltd



1.0 Introduction

This Dam Dewatering Plan (DDP) has been prepared by SLR Consulting Pty Ltd (SLR) to address the site-specific Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) received in respect of the proposed State Significant Development Application (SSDA) No. 97711727. The proposed development includes rehabilitation, quarrying and bulk earthworks and is being undertaken by Goodman Property Services (Aust) Pty Ltd (Applicant) on behalf of Goodman Western Sydney Pty Limited as trustee for the Goodman Western Sydney Trust (Owner). The development is located at 225 – 245 Martin Road, Bradfield, 2556 (the Site).

This SSDA seeks approval for the following;

- Site preparation works only (i.e no buildings, retaining walls or other infrastructure works);
- Rehabilitation of areas disturbed by historic mining and brick-making operations under major project approval MP10_0014 and MP10_0033;
- Bulk Earthworks to the site to align with the Connecting to Country and Precinct Plan principles including both the disturbed and undisturbed portions to capture the following proposed works:
 - Rehabilitation of Pits 1 & 2 using predominantly on-site fill (Engineered fill import required); and
 - Preparation of the remaining site area to Bulk Earthwork Levels (not including detailed trimming) for the proposed industrial development as considered under SSDA 97688711.
- Quarrying and Export of Bringelly Shale and Clay from select areas of Pit 1 & 2 to rectify the previous approved pit designs to ensure they are geotechnically stable to suit the proposed industrial masterplan;
- Vegetation removal of 6.97Ha over land that is not certified under the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006* (Growth Centre SEPP):
 - Vegetation being cleared involves communities protected under both the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and *Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act); and
 - EPBC Act Referral completed on a precautionary measure given small amount of EPBC Act listed communities.
- Demolition of any remaining structures on the Site;
- Rehabilitation of identified and unidentified contamination and, if required, the construction of a containment cell in the proposed northeastern corner of the site (currently identified as Lot 55 of DP 3050). The containment cell proposed to trigger Designated Development threshold due to the proposed upper limit storage volume of 100,000m³;
- Relocation of the Jemena Gas main predominantly burdening Lot 3 of DP127878.0; and
- If required through an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR), relocation and reburial of artefacts.



Additionally, this SSDA application seeks to rely on already existing authority approvals issued under MP10_0014 (subject to any applicable modifications). These are as follows:

- Mining Lease 1771;
- Environmental Protection Licence 684;
- Ground Water Access Licence WAL24346; and
- Ground Water Supply Works Approval No. 10WA109463.

It is important to note that a number of the proposed activities being sought for approval under this SSDA have previously been assessed and approved under MP10_0014. The existing DA relates to approximately 70Ha of Net Developable Area (NDA), with the new portion of site approx. 36ha NDA. Cumulatively the area is approximately 116ha NDA.

This DDP has been prepared at request of Liverpool City Council (Council) to mitigate the impacts associated with the removal of water from the five farm dams within the Site (**Figure 1**), to ensure that there is minimal impact on native biodiversity.

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Local Context

The Site is located along Martin Road, Badgery Creek, and comprises Lots 1-3 DP 1278780 and Lots 55 & 56 DP 3050 within the Western Sydney Aerotropolis within the future Badgery Creek Precinct, approximately 42km west of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD) and 15km northwest of the Liverpool CBD. It is located within the Liverpool Local Government Area (LGA) and covers an area of approximately 189.50ha.

The Site has largely been operating as a clay mining and brick manufacturing facility which has been in operation since 1976. The remaining portion of the Site consists of agricultural land, with remnant canopy trees over an exotic dominated ground layer, with minimal understory vegetation. The vegetation onsite conforms to the threatened ecological communities (TEC) Cumberland Plain Woodland, River-flat Eucalypt Forest, Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest and Freshwater Wetlands. The Cumberland Plain Woodland present conforms to a Critically Endangered Ecological Community listed under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act), while River-flat Eucalypt Forest, Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest and Freshwater Wetlands conform to an Endangered Ecological Communities listed under the BC Act.

The disturbance area contains seven waterbodies – two quarry pits, including quarry pit 2 which is utilised as a sediment basin, and five farm dams. It should be noted that the two quarry pits contain surface water only and will be completely dewatered under existing authority approvals issued under MP10_0014, and so this DDP only applies to the five farm dams. Photographs and assessment of all the dams is provided in **Appendix A**. All waterbodies will be dewatered in accordance with this DDP.

A review of existing threatened species records from the NSW BioNet Atlas was undertaken to assess the likelihood of threatened aquatic species occurring within the dams. The review indicates that no threatened aquatic species are considered likely to occur within the Site and aquatic fauna likely to be present in the farm dams is limited to species common to the area, including eels, frogs and turtles.



1.1.2 Project Context

There are two additional related applications associated with the proposed development as detailed below.

1. SSDA 97688711 – 14 warehouse buildings, Active Open Space & amenities precinct (including a café) and internal site infrastructure works.

The SSDA seeks approval for the construction, fit-out (including office and standard warehouse racking) and operation of 14 warehouse buildings, Active Open Space & amenities precinct (including a café) and internal site infrastructure works.

This development application assumes the bulk earthworks are completed under a previous development application: SSDA 97711727, of which this Riparian Land Assessment is to form part of the Environmental Impact Statement.

2. Part 5 Activity – External Works Lead in Roads and Services

The Applicant is proposing access to the Site via the following route which will be upgraded to be in accordance with the Precinct Plan.

- Part 1 - Martin Road / Elizabeth Drive intersection upgrades
 - It is expected that these works will be approved by way of amendment to the existing Part 5 approval by Transport for New South Wales ('TfNSW'); and
 - It is understood that Transport for NSW will construct the work with a target completion date of December 2029.
- Part 2 -4 - Martin Road / East West Collector Road / Lawson Road Upgrades
 - Further to Part 1, access to the site is proposed to be constructed concurrently as follows:
 - Part 2 – Access from the Martin Road / Elizabeth Drive intersection will continue down Martin Road and join the future East / West Collector Road identified within the Precinct Plan through Lot 36 DP 3050:
 - The portion of road between the Intersection and future East / West Collector Road will be upgraded with a temporary access strategy that is consistent with Condition DS5 of the Precinct Plan.
 - Part 3 – The East / West Collector Road through Lot 36 DP 3050 is proposed to be delivered in ultimate form consistent with the Precinct Plan, connecting Martin Road and Lawson Road; and
 - Part 4 – From the East / West Collector Road connection on Lawson Road, the portion of Lawson Road South through to the Site will be upgraded in ultimate form consistent with the Precinct Plan.
 - It is expected that these works are completed by December 2029, based on a commencement date of June 2028.

It is the Applicant's expectation that the above-mentioned works (Part 1-4) are completed prior to the receipt of the first building Occupation Certificate (expected December 2029).

Notwithstanding the above, the Applicant notes that access to the site under SSD 97711727 will continue to be via Martin Road based on the intersection upgrades completed under MP10_0014.



LOCATION OF WATERBODIES
WITHIN THE SUBJECT LAND

FIGURE 1

LEGEND

-  Disturbance Area
-  The Site
-  Farm Dam
-  Quarry Pit

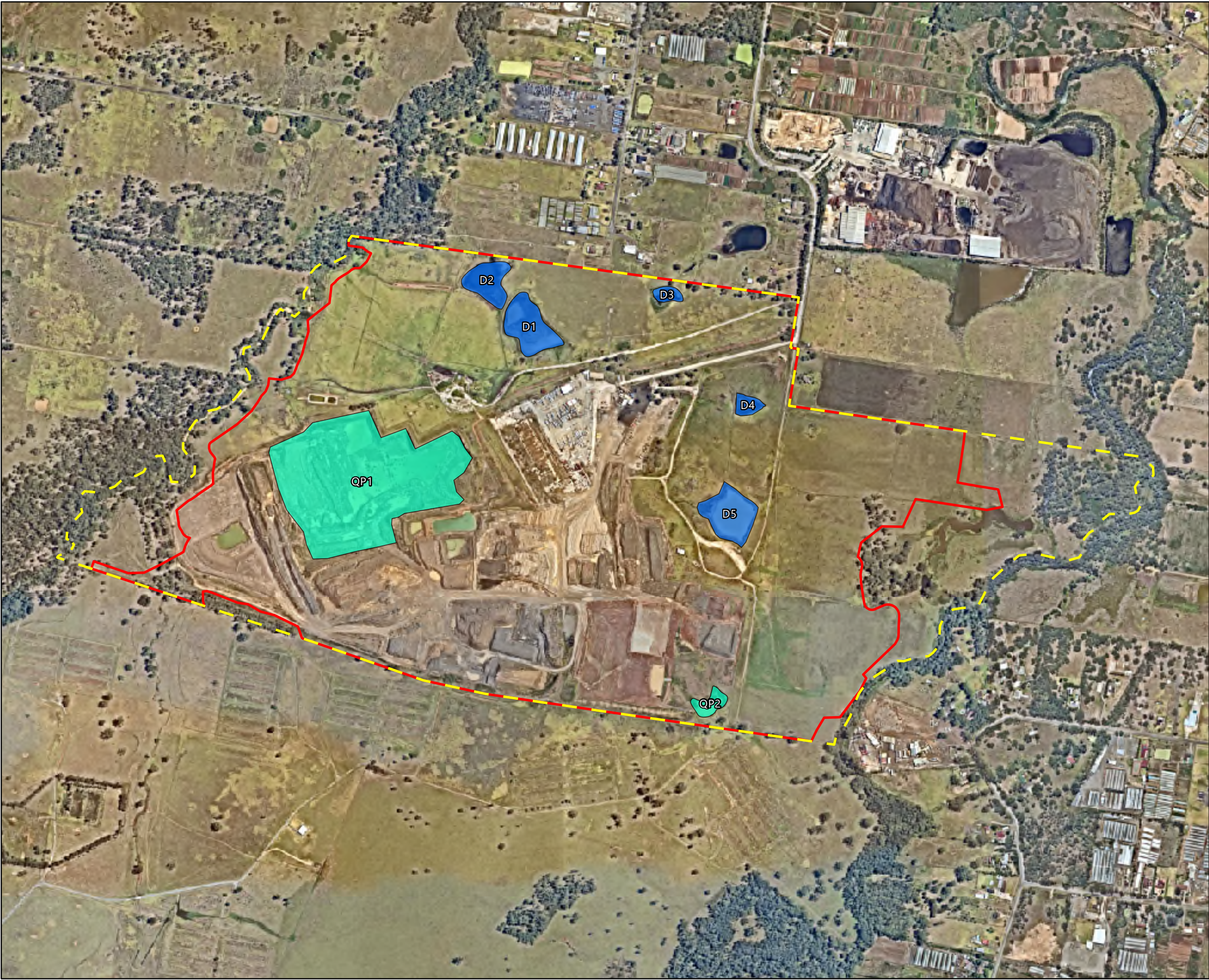


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Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Scale: 1:8,431 at A3

Project Number: 625.010786.00001

Date Drawn: 03-Mar-2026

Drawn by: MD

2.0 Aquatic Survey Methodology

Field surveys were carried out prior to the preparation of this DDP, following the methodologies described below. The results of all surveys are included in **Appendix A**.

2.1 Water Quality Testing

Water quality testing was conducted prior to dewatering at the five farm dams identified within the disturbance area and the three possible release locations.

Water quality analysis was undertaken *in situ* using a YSI Pro DSS Water Quality Meter. The following parameters were measured:

- Water Temperature (°C);
- Turbidity (NTU);
- Dissolved Oxygen (% saturation);
- Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm); and
- pH.

Visual assessments of the water (presence of slicks, plumes, flecks) were conducted for the dams within the disturbance area, as well as the three potential relocation sites.

2.2 Flora Survey

An aquatic flora survey was conducted of the dams within the disturbance area, and at the three fauna release locations.

A random meander survey was conducted around the margins of the waterbodies and all marginal and emergent aquatic flora species recorded. Photographs were taken to record the condition of vegetation around the waterbodies present within disturbance area.

Photographs to record the ecological conditions at the fauna release locations and dominant vegetation at each release location were also taken.

2.3 Fauna Survey

An assessment of potential habitat for aquatic and semi-aquatic fauna was conducted at the dams in the disturbance area and release locations. Factors assessed included the presence of sheltering vegetation, snags and submerged debris.

Opportunistic sightings of aquatic and semi-aquatic fauna were recorded during the water quality surveys, flora surveys and fauna surveys.

2.4 Data Analysis

The water quality data of the five waterbodies within the disturbance area was compared to the water quality data of the fauna release locations to identify whether the water in the dams are of better, equal or worse quality compared to the water at the potential relocation points.

The water quality data for the dams and the release locations was also compared to appropriate available short-term trigger values for slightly disturbed ecosystems from the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC 2000) in order to consider the potential for adverse effects on biota (Ecosystem trigger values).



3.0 Dam Dewatering Methodology

3.1 Licence Requirements

A qualified ecologist will be present on-site during and following the dewatering of the dams within the disturbance area to ensure that appropriate actions are taken with regard to care and relocation of fauna residing in the dam and/or wetland. Requisite licences to undertake the work include:

- NSW Animal Ethics Licence;
- Section 37 Miscellaneous Permit under the Fisheries Management Act 1994; and
- NSW Scientific Licence.

The project ecologist will also require a specific translocation license from NSW Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) – Fisheries and Forestry to enable relocation of any native fauna species found during the dewatering process.

3.2 Reducing Water Level

The dams should be dewatered by pumping water directly from the waterbodies and the water will either be used on Site or irrigated across the ENZ-zoned land. The pump inlet must be attached to a float to prevent disturbance of the silt base of the waterbodies. The pump inlet must be fitted with a 4 mm mesh filter suitable to prevent uptake of eggs and juveniles of pest species and other vertebrate fauna and minimise fauna injury. The installation of the mesh must be confirmed and signed off by the ecologist prior to the commencement of dewatering. Once dewatering has commenced, the water level should be monitored daily until the water level is reduced to a depth of approximately 1 m whereby fauna capture is feasible.

To prevent the dams from refilling following rain, their walls should be deconstructed using an excavator following completion of the dewatering process. Should the dams fill during subsequent rainfall events, it may need to be dewatered again using the methods described in this document.

3.3 Dam Dewatering Procedures

Prior to the commencement of dewatering, the ecologist will examine the mesh around the intake pipes utilised for the draining of the waterbodies, to determine that they are suitable to prevent uptake of vertebrate fauna and minimise fauna injury.

An ecologist will be required on-site to rescue fauna once the water level is lowered to a depth of approximately 1 m, allowing a sufficient amount of dissolved oxygen to remain in the waterbodies. Depending on the timeframe required to reach this depth, the ecologist will make periodic inspections of the quantum of fauna to determine if oxygen conditions are still suitable to prevent injury to native fauna, and if necessary other strategies will be implemented. Furthermore, the ecologist will make periodic inspections to the intake pipe mesh to ensure that it is not damaged and working sufficiently.

Once the dams are dewatered to a suitable depth, the ecologist will capture and relocate native species to the specified relocation point. Such species will include frogs, turtles and native fish.

It is recommended that fauna, in particular native fish and eels, are relocated the same day as capture (see **Section 3.4**) All dewatering works must cease until the ecologist returns to the disturbance area. Any captured pest species or sickly native species are to be humanely euthanised in a manner consistent with the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979*.



During the dewatering process, the ecologist is to record:

- Number of each species of native fauna removed from the waterbodies;
- Relocation point for native fauna; and
- Number and species of pests/sickly natives euthanised.

There is potential for deep silty sediments at the bottom of the dam to pose a serious safety hazard to personnel attempting to retrieve fauna buried in the sediments. In the event of this safety hazard, it is recommended that an excavator be used to carefully scoop up sediments present at the bottom of the dam and the excavated sediments be sorted to retrieve any fauna present.

Sediment and erosion controls, such as sediment control fences are to be installed in all appropriate areas down slope of the dam that is being dewatered to prevent erosion and sedimentation of adjacent areas.

3.4 Relocation Sites

Aerial imagery of the disturbance area and surrounding locality were studied to determine the presence of water bodies in close proximity to the disturbance area which would be suitable for any potential relocation of aquatic fauna recorded from the dams during dewatering. Three sites were selected based on a combination of their proximity to the disturbance area, their higher quality fringing vegetation, their connection to the creeks which will allow for dispersal and accessibility. The three relocation sites include a wetland within the eastern portion of the Site that is proposed to be retained in perpetuity, as well as South Creek and Badgery's Creek on the eastern and western boundaries of the Site (**Figure 2**).

3.5 Minimum Staff Requirement

Given the size of the dams and the large volume of water to be released, a minimum of two ecologists will be required for the dewatering process. The ecologists will be equipped with holding tanks for fish and eels, buckets for turtle and frogs, a battery powered bilge pump for cycling water in the holding tanks, and a suitable vehicle for transportation. All staff will work under an approved 132c Scientific Licence and Animal Ethics Licence as well as a s37 Fisheries Permit, that includes provisions for humane euthanasia of pest species (e.g., European Carp) and will be qualified ecologists with experience with dam dewatering and aquatic ecology.

3.6 Timing for Dewatering

No dewatering is to occur during periods of heavy rain. The timing identified in **Table 1** below will be applied to the farm dams within the disturbance area. Please note these works are highly dependent on weather (i.e. rain) as well as the discharge rates of the pumps and therefore timeframes listed in **Table 1** are indicative only.

Table 1 Indicative dewatering schedule

Action	Timing	Ecologist Requirement
Dewatering commences and water is reduced to 1 m depth	Days 1 -2	Ecologist required to supervise commencement of dewatering to ensure pump inlet is fitted with a 4 mm mesh filter.
Fauna capture and relocation	Days 3 - 4	Ecologist required to capture and relocate all fauna.



Action	Timing	Ecologist Requirement
Post-dewatering inspection	Day 5 (24 hours after fauna capture and relocation is complete)	Ecologist required to inspect dam and sign off that dewatering is complete.

3.7 Fauna Handling Protocol

Ecologists are responsible for capturing vertebrate fauna during the dam-dewatering process, as this maximises the number of vertebrate fauna able to be rescued and enables injured animals to be euthanised quickly and efficiently if required.

SLR personnel operate under the following licences:

- Animal Research Authority TRIM 14/3039 under the *Animal Research Act 1985* for fauna surveying and monitoring;
- Scientific Licence SL100103 under Section 132c of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* to pick flora for identification purposes and to harm, trap, hold, release fauna for survey purposes; and
- Section 37 Miscellaneous Permit under the Fisheries Management Act 1994 to collect and relocate native fish and humanely euthanise exotic fish species.

Animals caught are to be placed in appropriate calico bags, plastic containers (holding tubs) or capture cages whether alive, dead or euthanised. A judgement is required on injured animals as to whether they are suitable for release, transport to a vet or should be euthanised. This decision is based on the welfare of the animal and whether it is likely to survive transport to a veterinary clinic.

It is recommended that any fauna deemed likely to survive transportation to a veterinary clinic with minimal pain are taken to either of the clinics listed below in **Table 2**.

Table 2 Veterinary clinics near the Site

Name	Location	Distance
Rossmore Veterinary Hospital	651 Bringelly Road Rossmore NSW 2557	14km 16-minute drive
Wakely Veterinary Hospital	481 Smithfield Road Wakeley NSW 2176	17km 21-minute drive
Greencross Vets Wetherill Park	Unit 63/1187 The Horsely Drive Wetherill Park NSW 2164	18km 24-minute drive
Orchard Hills Veterinary Hospital	49-63 Wentworth Road Orchard Hills NSW 2748	21km 21-minute drive

The veterinary clinics should be notified prior to the proposed clearing to ensure they are willing to treat injured animals.

3.8 Fauna Handling

The protocols for fauna handling and translocation are to be explained to all persons working on the dewatering activities. The protocols identify the procedures that should be undertaken if fauna are detected during dewatering. If any fauna are detected, works should cease to enable the ecologist to capture fauna safely and humanely for appropriate relocation (native



fauna) or euthanasia (introduced/pest species and sickly natives). Fauna are not to be handled or removed in the absence of the ecologist.

3.8.1.1 Amphibians

Amphibians found in the farm dams are to be handled and frog hygiene protocols should be followed as outlined in the Hygiene Protocol for the Control of Disease in Frogs (DECC 2008) in order to prevent the spread of frog Chytrid Fungus. Disposable rubber/latex gloves should be used, and frogs should not be handled with bare hands.

Captured individuals should be placed in a plastic container with air holes, some damp soil and leaf litter. Same species are to be placed together, smaller individuals no more than three per container, large species only one animal per container.

3.8.2 Turtles

Scoop nets are to be utilised to capture large vertebrate fauna such as turtles, and captured individuals are to be transferred into plastic buckets containing water from the dams for relocation. Turtle shells will be wiped down with a sponge to remove any European Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) eggs that may be attached.

Any injured turtles will be taken to a local veterinary clinic for treatment.

3.8.3 Eels and Native Fish

All eels and native fish present will be scooped out of the dams using dip nets and landing nets. All eels and native fish will be transferred to a vehicle-based holding tank for transportation to the release site.

Any injured eels/native fish or sickly individuals will be euthanised using the same lethal overdose of anaesthetic procedure as outlined for the introduced fish below.

3.8.4 Introduced Fish

All introduced fish are to be euthanised and transported appropriately. All European Carp and other introduced fish will be euthanised using an anaesthetic (such as Aqui-S) as recommended by the DPIRD. Small fish such as *Gambusia holbrooki* (Mosquito Fish) will be euthanised using ice slurry with a 1:1 mix of crushed ice and water. All introduced fish carcasses will be disposed of appropriately as directed by NSW Environment Protection Agency (EPA) and DPI RD– Fisheries and Forestry.

3.9 Transport Protocols

All fauna will be relocated to release sites in large plastic holding tanks by vehicle. Fish and eels will be transported in a container filled with water from the capture location. Frogs and turtles will be transported in a shaded bucket with a small amount of water present to prevent overheating. All transported water will be aerated using either battery operated aerators, or via compressed air through a regulator.

All sampling gear will be free of weeds and washed down before and after the dewatering process to prevent the spread of Carp eggs and other pest species.

3.10 Post Dewatering

After dewatering, the dam sediment will be inspected for fauna by the ecologist on site to capture any fauna that may be buried in the sediments at the bottom. The dams will be left for at least 24 hours undisturbed, to ensure any remaining fauna have an opportunity to relocate,



prior to further works. Following the 24-hour period, an ecologist will provide written evidence that the dam dewatering process has followed the methodology outlined in this DDP so that additional works in the waterbodies (e.g. removal of all sediment/soil) may be undertaken by the contractor.



POTENTIAL RELEASE LOCATIONS
FOR CAPTURED FAUNA

FIGURE 2

LEGEND

-  Disturbance Area
-  The Site
-  Potential release locations for captured fauna

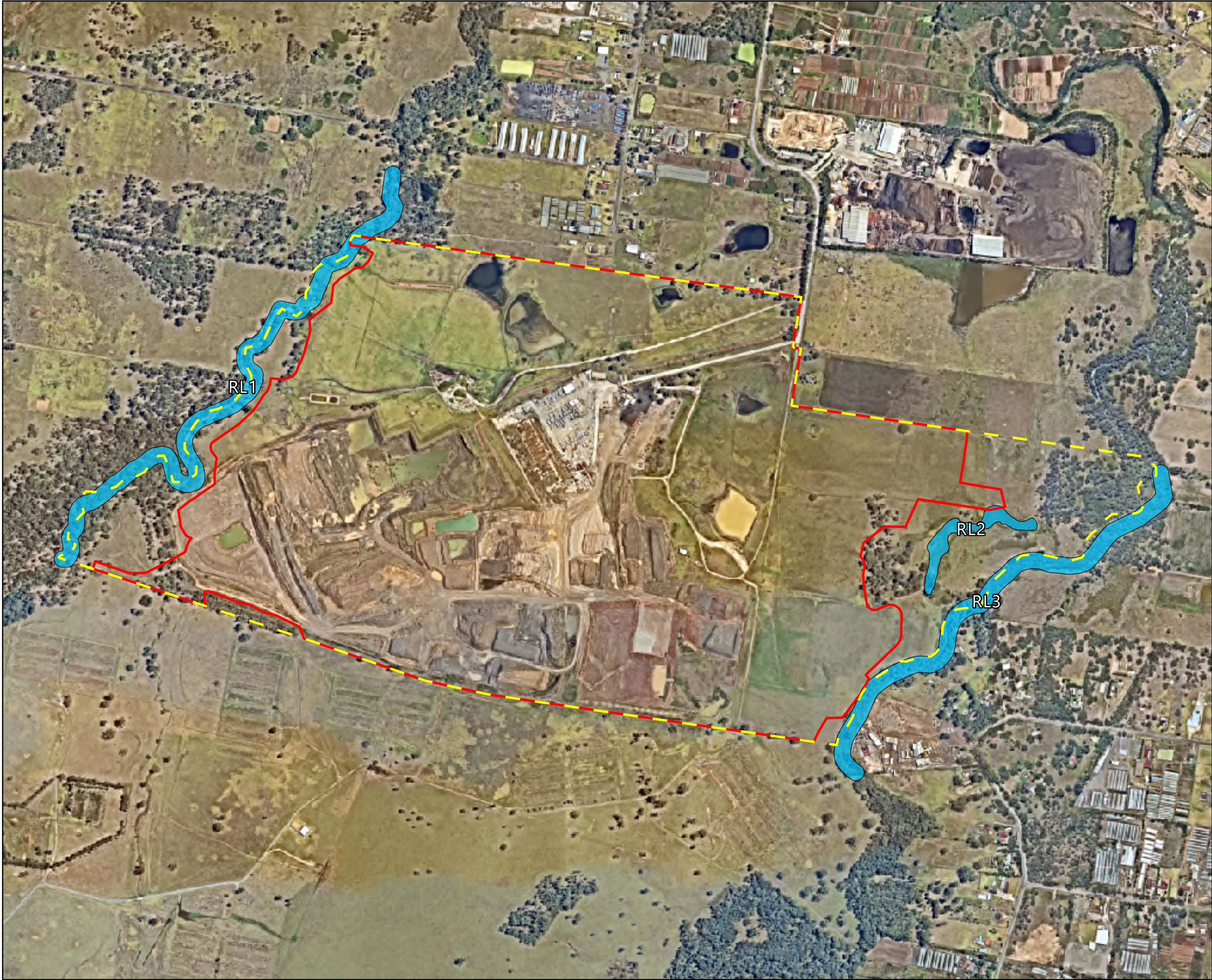


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Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Scale: 1:8,431 at A3

Project Number: 625.010786.00001

Date Drawn: 03-Mar-2026

Drawn by: MD



4.0 Reporting

A report will be submitted to the client detailing the events that occurred during the dewatering and subsequent processes. The report, as a minimum, will include:

- The location of the waterbodies dewatered;
- The quantum and species of native fauna relocated;
- The quantum and species of euthanised fauna;
- The quantum and species of injured native fauna taken to veterinary services;
- The date of dewatering and environmental conditions; and
- Persons involved in dewatering.

The client would then submit the report to Council if required.

5.0 References

DECC (2008), Hygiene Protocol for the Control of Disease in Frogs, Threatened Species Management Information Circular No. 6, Department of Environment and Climate Change, Sydney South: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/hypfrog.pdf>

6.0 Closure

Sincerely,

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd

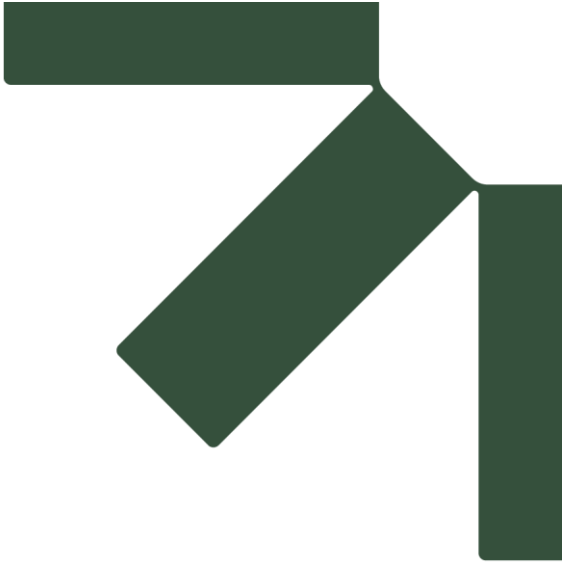


Alix Murray, MSc
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Appendix A Water Quality Testing Results and Analysis

**225 - 245 Martin Road, Bradfield Bulk Earthworks,
Rehabilitation and Quarrying SSD-97711727**

Dam Dewatering Plan

Goodman Property Services (Aust) Pty Ltd

SLR Project No.: 625.010786.00001

13 March 2026

A.1 Introduction

This appendix includes the results of the field surveys and data analysis described in **Section 2.0**, which includes the following:

- Water Quality Testing;
- Flora Survey;
- Fauna Survey; and
- Data Analysis.

A.1.1 Water Quality Testing

Water quality testing was conducted by SLR ecologists on 28 January 2026 at the five dams within the disturbance area (**Figure 1**) and the three (3) possible release locations (**Figure 2**). The purpose of the water quality testing was to determine the suitability of the sites as a relocation point for aquatic and semi-aquatic fauna species.

Water quality testing was undertaken in situ using a YSI Pro DSS Water Quality Meter. **Table 3** below contains the water quality testing results for each of the waterbodies tested within the disturbance area and the three fauna release locations, as well as the trigger values for freshwater lakes and reservoirs identified in the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC 2000). Note that no data is available for wetlands more typical of what was surveyed and therefore, freshwater lakes and reservoirs was considered the best-fit category with available data.



Table 3 Water quality testing results

Parameter	Disturbance Area					Release Locations			Trigger Values*
	FD1	FD2	FD3	FD4	FD5	1	2	3	
Water Temperature (°C)	25.1	25	21.6	25.1	25.5	21.6	23.6	22.1	
Turbidity (NTU)	6.5	20.44	34.73	5.66	963.05	17.73	19.59	147.5	1-20
Dissolved Oxygen (% saturation)	92	103.6	31.3	92.3	96.4	61.3	92.4	37.5	90-110
Total Dissolved Solids (µS/cm)	441.9	661	1262	1548	676	1262	1095	898	-
pH	9.28	10	7.82	8.07	8.4	7.83	7.91	7.85	6.5-8.0

**Trigger values for freshwater lakes and reservoirs as per the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC 2000). Note that no data is available for wetlands more typical of what was surveyed. Freshwater lakes and reservoirs is considered best-fit category with available data.*

Cells highlighted in green indicate the release location parameter is within the range of the dams to be dewatered or better than the dams to be dewatered.



A.1.2 Flora Survey

An aquatic flora survey was conducted of the dams within the disturbance area and at the three fauna release locations. **Table 4** below includes the details of the dominant vegetation recorded within/surrounding each of the waterbodies surveyed and photographs of each waterbody are provided in **Appendix B**. No waterbodies surveyed had signs of slicks or plumes.

Table 4 Details of dominant vegetation at each of the waterbodies surveyed

Waterbody Name	Dominant Native Vegetation	Dominant Exotic Vegetation
Farm Dam 1	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>
	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	<i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i>
	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	
Farm Dam 2	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	
	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	
Farm Dam 3	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	
	<i>Marsilea mutica</i>	
Farm Dam 4	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>
	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	
Farm Dam 5	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>
		<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Release Location 1	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>
	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	
	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	
Release Location 2	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>
	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
Release Location 3	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>



Waterbody Name	Dominant Native Vegetation	Dominant Exotic Vegetation
	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>

A.1.3 Fauna Survey

An assessment of potential habitat for aquatic and semi-aquatic fauna was conducted at the dams in the disturbance area and three release locations. **Table 5** below includes the results of the surveys for each waterbody surveyed.

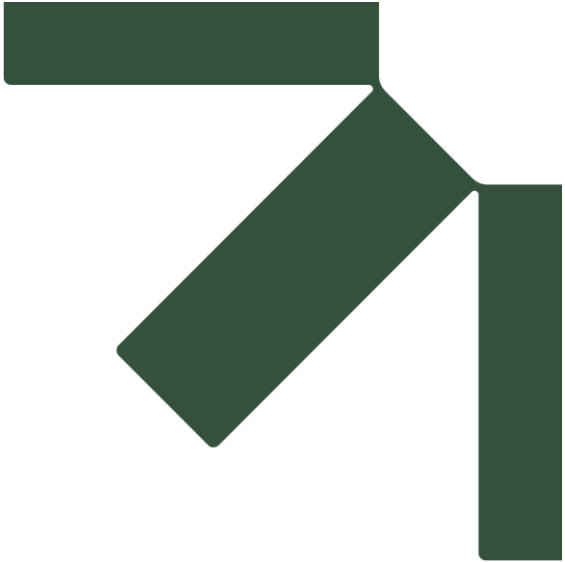
Table 5 Fauna and fauna habitat present within waterbodies

Waterbody Name	Fauna Recorded	Presence of Sheltering Habitat (e.g. logs, snags)
Farm Dam 1	Eurasian Coots, Eastern Long-necked Turtle	
Farm Dam 2	Eurasian Coots, Black Swans, Masked Lapwings, Pacific Black Ducks, Little Black Cormorants	
Farm Dam 3	Yellow-billed Spoonbill, Black Swan, Eel	
Farm Dam 4	Straw-necked Ibis, Eel	
Farm Dam 5	Indian Myna, Golden-headed Cisticola	
Release Location 1	Red-bellied Black Snake, Noisy Wattlebird	Yes, logs and fringing habitat
Release Location 2	Common Eastern Froglet, Striped Marsh Frog, Spotted Marsh Frog, Peron's Tree Frog, Eastern Banjo Frog. Extensive birdlife. Eels and Eastern long-necked Turtles.	Fringing vegetation suitable for frogs
Release Location 3	Pacific Black Duck, Australian Wood Duck	No

A.1.4 Data Analysis

Based on the results of the surveys undertaken that are provided above, Release Locations 1 and 2 are considered to be in similar or better condition to the dams being removed within the disturbance area. Release location 2 is to be utilised as a preference as it leads into South Creek which will allow for dispersal of the fauna, its accessibility, and the fact it is located within the wider Site.





Appendix B Photographs

**225 - 245 Martin Road, Bradfield Bulk Earthworks,
Rehabilitation and Quarrying SSD-97711727**

Dam Dewatering Plan

Goodman Property Services (Aust) Pty Ltd

SLR Project No.: 625.010786.00001

13 March 2026

Photograph 1 Farm Dam 1



Photograph 2 Farm Dam 2



Photograph 3 Farm Dam 3



Photograph 4 Farm Dam 4



Photograph 5 Farm Dam 5



Photograph 6 Release Location 1 (Badgery's Creek)

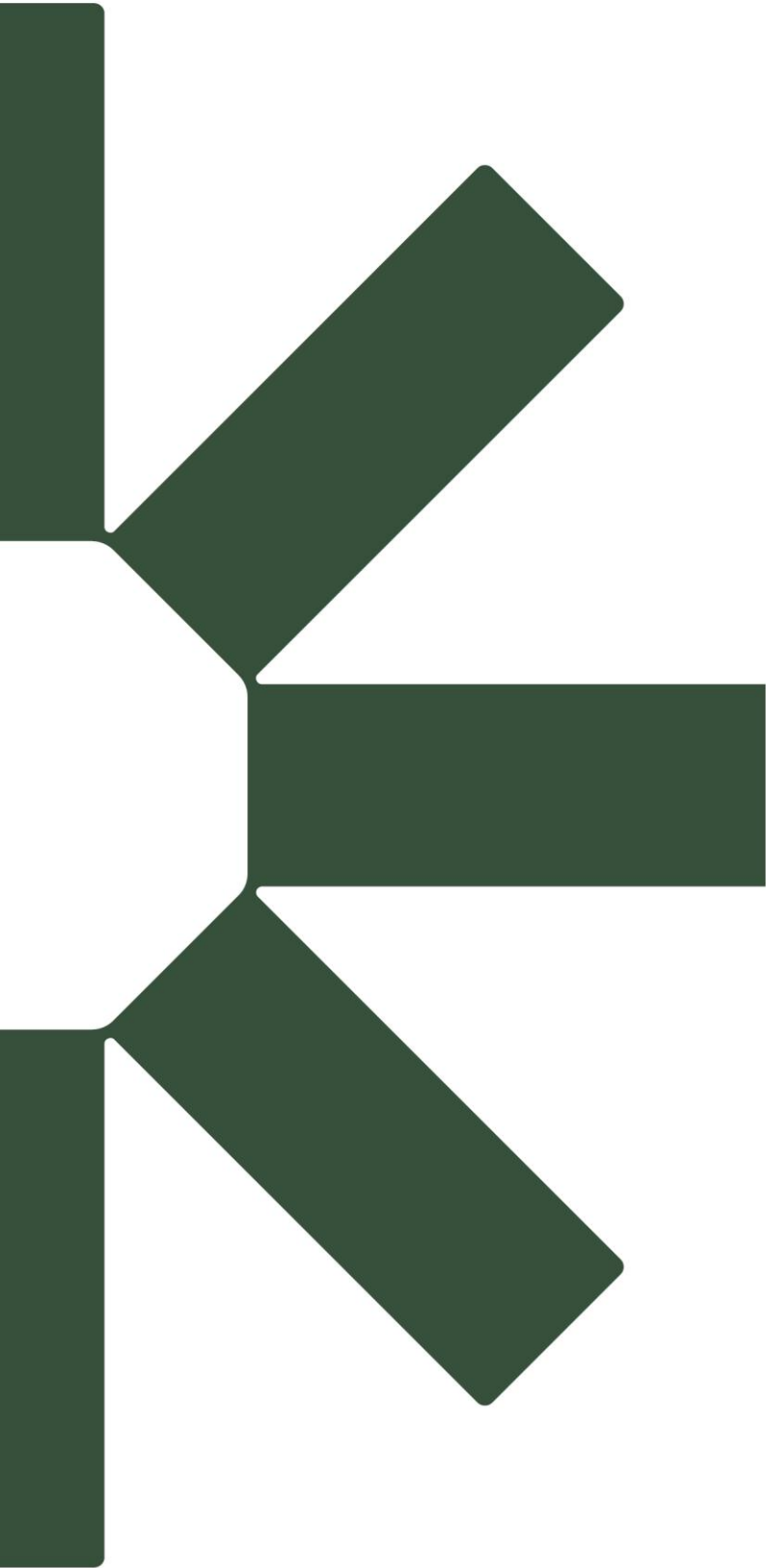


Photograph 7 Release Location 2



Photograph 8 Release Location 3 (South Creek)





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