



ABERGELDIE
COMPLEX INFRASTRUCTURE

Abergeldie Contractors Pty Ltd | ABN: 47 004 533 519
5 George Young Street, Regents Park NSW 2150 | P: +61 2 8717 7777

BILLABONG CREEK ENVIRONMENTAL WATER REGULATORS (SSI-50831979) (PARTs 2A & 2C)

CONTRACT No. SR00696
MBYCM00-000ALL-ACI-ON-PLN-00001_03
ACI PROJECT No. T6661

ANCILLARY FACILITY SITE ESTABLISHMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN 1

31 March 2026

REVISION No: 3



WATER



BRIDGES



TRANSPORT



UNDERGROUND



ENERGY



REMEDIATION

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1. DOCUMENT CONTROL

1.1 ANCILLARY FACILITY SITE ESTABLISHMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN SIGN OFF

Approval of the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan by the Planning Secretary is a hold point for the establishment of ancillary facilities. This is required prior to the approval of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and associated subplans. The Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan is only valid if reviewed, approved and signed off in accordance with the process documented in Section 7.3. A record of the approval (and re-approval of any revisions) will be maintained Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan Review and Approval Register

Note: The approvals in table 1-1 (below) relate to internal Abergeldie review and approval. Planning Secretary approval is required separately in accordance with the Conditions of Approval.

FUNCTION	POSITION	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
Prepared by	Abergeldie Environmental Site Representative	Glen Isbester		31/03/2026
Reviewed by	Abergeldie Project Manager	Balwanth Kondakindi		31/03/2026
Approved by	Abergeldie Project Manager	Balwanth Kondakindi		31/03/2026

1.2 DOCUMENT REVISION STATUS

Each page of this document bears a document name and revision date. The document is uncontrolled when printed. Any changes within this document that modify either the scope or intent of the original document are highlighted in the right margin by a vertical bar (|). When revisions to the document are issued, Table 1-2 will be updated to show the most recent revision level. The revised document will be forwarded to the holders of controlled copies as shown in Table 1-3. Recipients are responsible for destroying or marking “superseded” on the previous revision.

Table 1-2 Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan Revision Register

REVISION #	REVISION DATE	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION
A	17/01/2026	Initial Draft
00	25/01/2026	Updated to remove cofferdam scope
01	17/2/2026	Updated in response to DCCEEW comments
02	15/3/2026	Updated in response to CPHR and ER comments
03	31/3/2026	Updated in response to ER comments

Significant amendments to the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan shall be reviewed and re-approved in accordance with Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan Section 7.3. Controlled versions of these documents will be kept on the Project SharePoint page with all previous revisions marked as “superseded”.

1.3 DISTRIBUTION (CONTROLLED COPIES)

Table 1-3 Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan Distribution Register

ISSUED TO	COMPANY/POSITION	DATE
Jonas Ball	DCCEEW Environmental Manager	31/03/2026

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is situated in rural south-west NSW within Edward River Local Government Area (LGA).

Existing Infrastructure

The Hartwood Weir is located about 10 kilometres east of Conargo village. Land in the vicinity of the Project is mostly used for dryland and irrigated cropping and grazing. The closest regional centre to the proposal is Deniliquin (about 40 kilometres south-east of Wanganella and 30 kilometres south-west of Conargo). The existing Hartwood Weir is downstream of the Billabong Creek and Forest Creek junction. WaterNSW owns the land on which Hartwood Weir is located (lot 1 DP1144789, lot 2 DP1144789 and lot 3 DP181995). Downstream of this land includes both private and Crown land. Land on the right bank (eastern side) of the creek is privately-owned agricultural land. Billabong Creek around the weir is a Crown Waterway. The land on the left bank (western side) is Crown Land and includes a Crown License (R92577) and a Crown Enclosure Permit (R30139). Refer to Figure B-1 for zoning and land ownership at Hartwood.

Wanganella Weir (lot 7004 DP1024203, lot 7005 DP1024202) is located on Billabong Creek. Wanganella village is located around one kilometre north of the site. The weir contains eleven drop board bays to regulate flows, however the drop boards are no longer in place as they were removed in the 1980s. It now operates as a fixed crest weir with a concrete apron and abutments. The weir was constructed for the Wanganella village water supply. The extent of the weir pool at full supply level upstream of the structure is around 13 kilometres. The site is part of the Wanganella Recreation Reserve, known to local residents as Wanganella Common. The area is a Crown land reserve (R88408) for the preservation of fauna and for public recreation. It is understood to be managed by Edward River Council. Billabong Creek at this location is a Crown Waterway. Existing access to the site is from the Cobb Highway on the western side of the Creek. Zara Road is located on the eastern side of the creek but there is no formed access track on this side. Zara Road also intersects with another Crown Reserve (R58165). Surrounding land uses include cropping and grazing. Refer to Figure B-2 for zoning and land ownership at Wanganella.

New Infrastructure Location

The new Hartwood Regulator will be located immediately downstream of the existing Hartwood Weir. The new Wanganella Regulator will be located immediately downstream of the existing Wanganella Weir. The location of the new regulators and other components of the new infrastructure are shown in Figure B-1, Figure B-2, Figure B-3, Figure B-4 and Figure B-5.

Refer to Appendix O for further details on the Project Description.

2.2 PURPOSE

This Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan has been prepared for the Billabong creek environmental water regulators (SSI-50831979) Large Regulators (Parts 2A - Hartwood Regulator and 2C – Wanganella Regulator) project to be delivered for the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).

In accordance with Condition C1, the purpose of the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan is to outline the environmental management practices and procedures to be implemented for the establishment of the ancillary facilities. The Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan must be prepared before establishing an ancillary facility that is required prior to the approval of a CEMP

(excluding minor ancillary facilities established under Condition C4).

The Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan must be prepared in consultation with the relevant council and government agencies. The Plan must be endorsed by the Environmental Representative (ER) and then submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval one month before the establishment of any ancillary facility(ies). An alternative submission timeframe may be approved by the Planning Secretary in writing in accordance with Condition A8. A different submission timeframe may be agreed to with the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) in accordance with Condition A8: Any action required to be undertaken within a timeframe specified in or under the terms of this approval may be undertaken within a different timeframe agreed in writing with the Planning Secretary. The ancillary facility(ies) listed in the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan cannot be established until the Plan is approved by the Planning Secretary.

The Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan has been developed in accordance with Abergeldie Integrated Management System (IMS) processes to address the environmental risks associated with the project.

2.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan are to detail the management of ancillary facility(ies) and include:

- a description of activities to be undertaken during establishment of the ancillary facility (including scheduling and duration of Work to be undertaken at the site);
- figures illustrating the proposed operational site layout and the location of the closest sensitive land use(s);
- an analysis of the key environmental risks arising from the site establishment activities described in subsection (a) of this condition, including an initial risk assessment;
- details of how the site establishment activities described in subsection (a) of this condition will be carried out to:
 - meet the performance outcomes stated in the documents listed in Condition A1, and
 - manage the risks identified in the risk analysis undertaken in subsection (c) of this condition; and
- a program for monitoring the performance outcomes, including a program for noise monitoring during site establishment works.

2.4 SCOPE

The Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan has been prepared to address the requirements of:

- The Conditions of Approval, specifically Condition C1, of the Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators - SSI-50831979 Conditions of Approval 19 February 2026
- Environmental Impact Statement for Billabong Creek Regulators, DCCEEW / 3Rivers, October 2024.

- Response to Submissions for Billabong Creek Regulators, DCCEEW, May 2025.
- Billabong Creek Regulators Request for additional information, DCCEEW, September 2025
- Contract Agreements and associated Technical Specifications and Schedules.
- Applicable environmental legislation, regulations (NSW and Commonwealth) and guidelines.
- Abergeldie Integrated Management System (IMS), to meet the requirements of AS/NZS ISO14001.

This Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan is intended as a working reference, providing line management and employees with a documented resource necessary for them to achieve the objectives of Abergeldie and those of our Client.

The Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan applies to all works and activities undertaken at the Ancillary Facilities by the Abergeldie project team including sub-contractors. It is a requirement that all project personnel comply with the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and its requirements. An ancillary facility established under Condition C1 must not be used for construction until the CEMP required by Condition C5, and relevant CEMP Sub-plans required by Condition C9 have been approved by the Planning Secretary.

This Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan is applicable to the following scope of works:

- Establishment of construction compounds including office and amenities
- Clearing, grubbing and preparation of stockpile areas
- Construction and use of access roads
- Excavation and use of materials from the borrow pit

Abergeldie acknowledge that they shall be bound by the Terms and Conditions contained within the Contract.

2.5 CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

The Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators - SSI-50831979 Conditions of Approval 19 February 2026 most relevant to the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan are detailed in Table 2-1 below.

Table 2-1 Key Conditions of Approval

CONDITION NUMBER	CONDITION DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE
A1	The Proponent must carry out the SSI in accordance with the terms of this approval and generally in accordance with the: a) Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators Environmental Impact Statement dated October 2024 b) Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators Response to Submissions – Main Report dated May 2025 c) Billabong Creek Regulators Request for additional information dated September 2025	Appendix P

CONDITION NUMBER	CONDITION DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE
A2	The SSI must be carried out in accordance with all procedures, commitments, preventative actions, performance criteria / outcomes and mitigation measures set out in the documents listed in Condition A1 unless otherwise specified in, or required under, this approval.	Appendix P
Ancillary Facility - Site Establishment Management Plan		
C1	Before establishing an ancillary facility that is required prior to the approval of a CEMP (excluding minor ancillary facilities established under Condition C4), the Proponent must prepare an Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan which outlines the environmental management practices and procedures to be implemented for the establishment of the ancillary facility(ies). The Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan must be prepared in consultation with the relevant council and government agencies. The Plan must be endorsed by the ER and then submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval one month before the establishment of any ancillary facility(ies). The Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan must detail the management of the ancillary facility(ies) and include: a) a description of activities to be undertaken during establishment of the ancillary facility (including scheduling and duration of Work to be undertaken at the site); b) figures illustrating the proposed operational site layout and the location of the closest sensitive land use(s); c) an analysis of the key environmental risks arising from the site establishment activities described in subsection (a) of this condition, including an initial risk assessment; d) details of how the site establishment activities described in subsection (a) of this condition will be carried out to: i. meet the performance outcomes stated in the documents listed in Condition A1, and ii. manage the risks identified in the risk analysis undertaken in subsection (c) of this condition; and e) a program for monitoring the performance outcomes, including a program for noise monitoring during site establishment works. Nothing in this condition prevents the Proponent from preparing individual Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plans for each ancillary facility. The ancillary facility(ies) listed in the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan cannot be established until the Plan is approved by the Planning Secretary. Note: This condition allows for the establishment of ancillary facility(ies) prior to the approval of a CEMP. Once a CEMP is approved, an Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan(s) is not required. The use of the ancillary facility must be addressed in the CEMP.	(a) Section 3 (b) Figures 3.1 – 3.9, Figures B1 – B7 (c) Section 4.3, 4.4, Appendix B (d) Section 4.5 Appendix C (e) Section 6.2
Use of and Decommissioning of an Ancillary Facility		
C2	An ancillary facility established under Condition C1 must not be used for construction until the CEMP required by Condition C5, and relevant CEMP Sub-plans required by Condition C9 have been approved by the Planning Secretary.	Section 2.4

CONDITION NUMBER	CONDITION DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE
C3	Once an ancillary facility is no longer required for the SSI, the land must be returned to its pre-existing or better condition within six months of the site being decommissioned or within two years of operation (whichever is the earliest), unless the land is subject to another requirement of this approval.	Section 3.9
Minor Ancillary Facilities		
C4	Minor Ancillary Facilities can be established and used where they have been assessed in the documents listed in Condition A1 or satisfy the following criteria: a) are located within or immediately adjacent to the construction boundary; and b) have been assessed by the proponent and endorsed by ER to have: i. minimal amenity impacts to surrounding sensitive land use(s), and ii. minimal environmental impact, and; iii. no impacts on biodiversity, heritage items beyond those already approved under other terms of this approval.	Section 2.2

2.6 CONSULTATION

Consultation has been undertaken with relevant stakeholders including Edward River Council and Conservation Programs, Heritage and Regulation (CPHR), DCCEEW. Comments received from CPHR have been addressed in this revision of the Plan. Where responses have not yet been received, reasonable attempts have been made to obtain feedback. The Plan will be updated, if required, upon receipt of any additional stakeholder comments.

3. ANCILLARY FACILITIES

The Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators - SSI-50831979 Conditions of Approval 19 February 2026 define an Ancillary Facility as:

'A temporary facility for construction of the SSI including an office and amenities compound, construction compound, skip bin, fuel and equipment containers, a fixed material stockpile area, access roads, borrow pit, temporary coffer dams and car parking facilities.'

Note: Where an approved CEMP contains a stockpile management protocol, a material stockpile area located within the construction boundary is not considered to be an ancillary facility.'

This Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan is applicable to the following scope of works:

- Construction compounds (including office and amenities compound)
- Stockpile areas
- Access roads
- Borrow pit

3.1 CONSTRUCTION COMPOUNDS

This sub-section details construction compounds (including office and amenities compound).

The temporary site accommodation consists of temporary buildings at each of the two project locations (refer to Figure 3-3 and Figure 3-4 below for the construction compound layouts) consisting of the following:

- DCCEEW/Abergeldie Contractors Pty Ltd (ACPL) site office buildings
- Lunch facilities
- Toilet facilities
- Car parking

A dilapidation report will be produced of the proposed compound area for submission to the Client and kept on file. This will form part of a dilapidation report to be prepared for the entire project footprint and adjacent properties prior to commencement.

The details for the site accommodation facilities are detailed in Table 3-1 below.

Table 3-1: Site Accommodation Facility Details

BUILDING	FOR WHOM	SIZE	KITCHENETTE
Hartwood Site Compound			
Office	DCCEEW & ACPL	12 x 3 m	No
Lunchroom	All site personnel	12 x 3 m	Yes

Shared male toilet facility	ACPL	3.6 x 2.4 m	N/A
Shared female toilet facility	ACPL	3 x 2.4 m	N/A
Container	ACPL	20ft	N/A
Container	ACPL	20ft	N/A
Wanganella Site Compound			
Office	ACPL	6 x 3 m	No
Office	DCCEEW & subcontractors	6 x 3 m	No
Lunchroom	All site personnel	6 x 3 m	Yes
Lunchroom	All site personnel	6 x 3 m	No
Shared male toilet facility	DCCEEW & ACPL	3.6 x 2.4 m	N/A
Shared female toilet facility	DCCEEW & ACPL	3 x 2.4 m	N/A
Container	ACPL	20ft	N/A
Container	ACPL	20ft	N/A

A bunded chemical storage area will be located within each of the compounds. An emergency spill kit will be located within each of the compounds.

ACPL will organise for the toilet facilities to be pumped out. A water tank will be located at each site compound and filled up on site to provide water for taps, toilets etc. ACPL will organise for the site compounds to be connected to the aerial power supplied from the street metered supply. If this is not possible, generators shall be used.

A minimum of two (2) dedicated carpark spaces will be provided for DCCEEW staff within each site compound. ACPL staff and workforce will have access to approx. 10 carpark spaces within each compound. Each carpark space will be approx. 5.0 x 2.4 m in size and delineated by signage. All parking will be located off street within the site compound. The carpark surface will be compacted roadbase.

Two storage containers will be located within each of the two site compounds used for storage of materials, chemicals and two spill kits. All chemicals will be stored in a bunded container.

The following waste and recycling initiatives will be implemented on site:

- General waste and recycling bins will be provided for waste generated by workers.
- Concrete waste will be separated and stockpiled within designated areas.
- Steel offcuts and steel waste will be collected in designated skip bins.
- Material offcuts not suitable for recycling will be collected in designated skip bins.
- Topsoil will be stockpiled. The topsoil will then be reused as part of the landscaping works.
- Site won material from the borrow pit will be reused as general fill pending conformance to the Earthworks Specification.
- Spoil unsuitable for reuse will be classified prior to disposal.

The stockpile areas in the compounds will be utilised for material stripped during compound

establishment, imported quarry material etc.

All waste and recycled material will be disposed of at a licenced receiving or recycling facility (respectively).

The sites will be fenced off by 1.8m high chain wire fencing.

ACPL shall restore the areas occupied for the duration of the project to equivalent pre-existing conditions to DCCEEW's satisfaction. All equipment, unused material and waste will be removed from all ACPL occupied areas.

ACPL shall conduct and submit to DCCEEW a post dilapidation report for land used to verify that there is no unauthorised waste remaining nor contamination of the land.

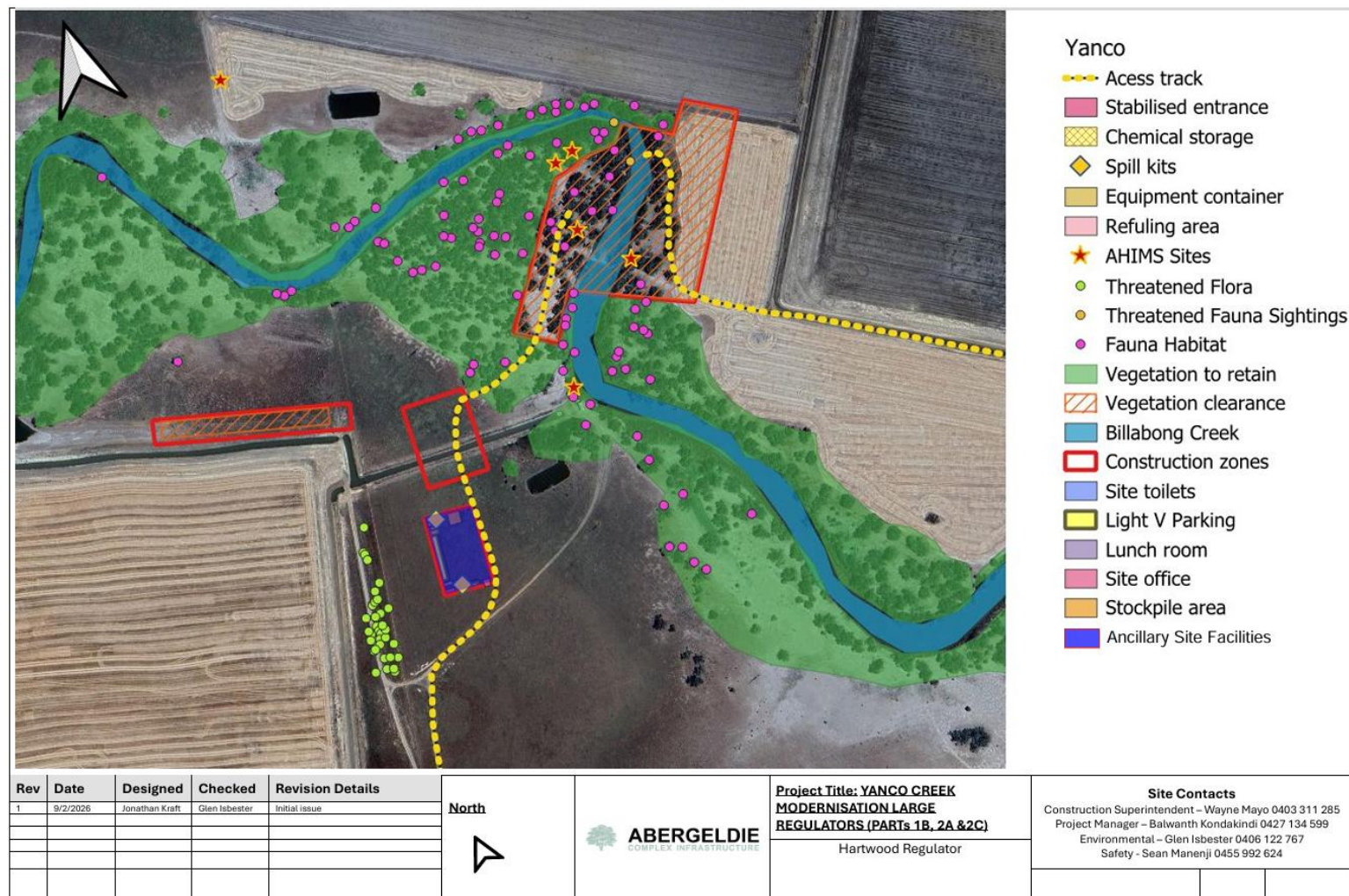


Figure 3-1: Hartwood Site Layout

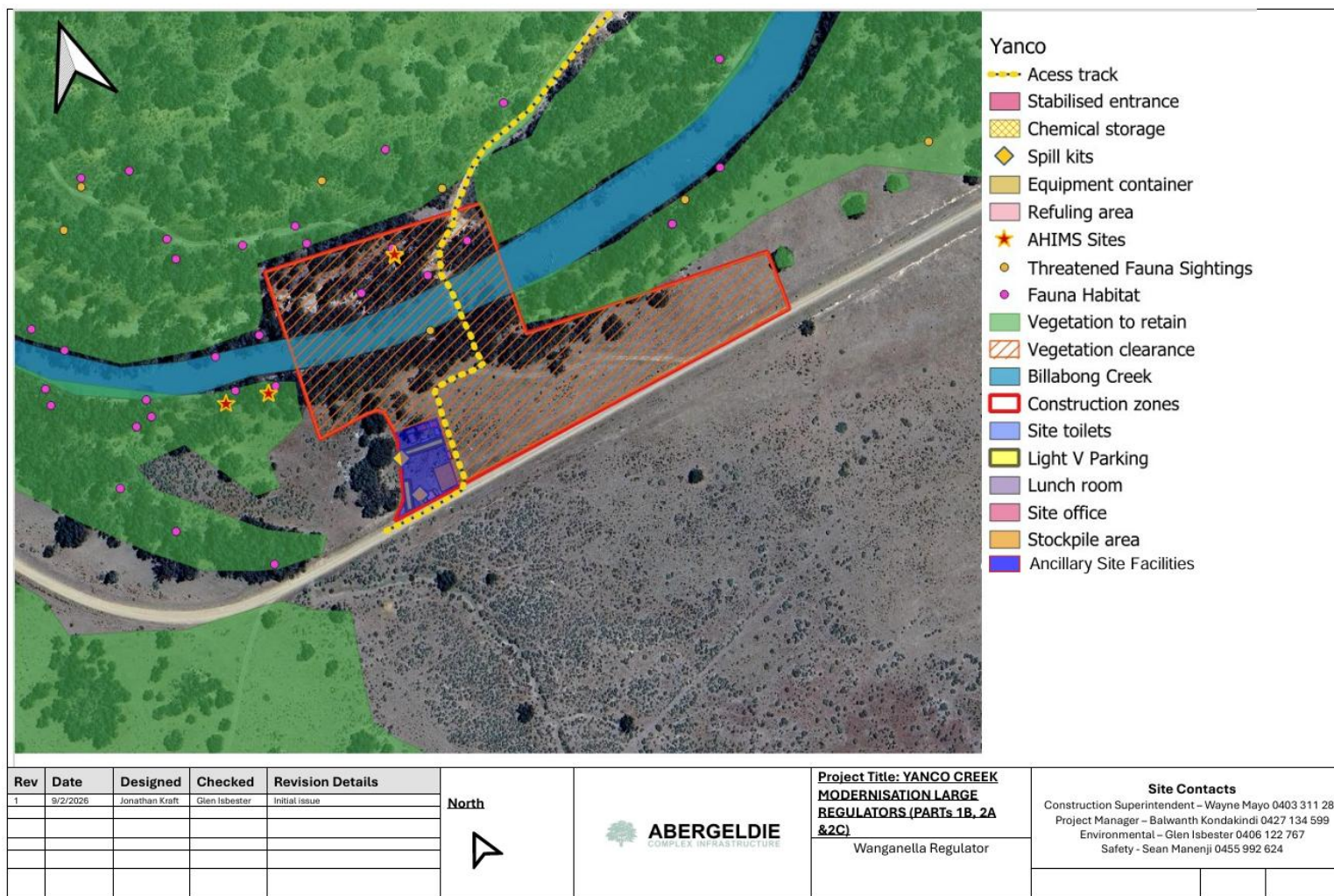


Figure 3-2: Wanganella Site Layout

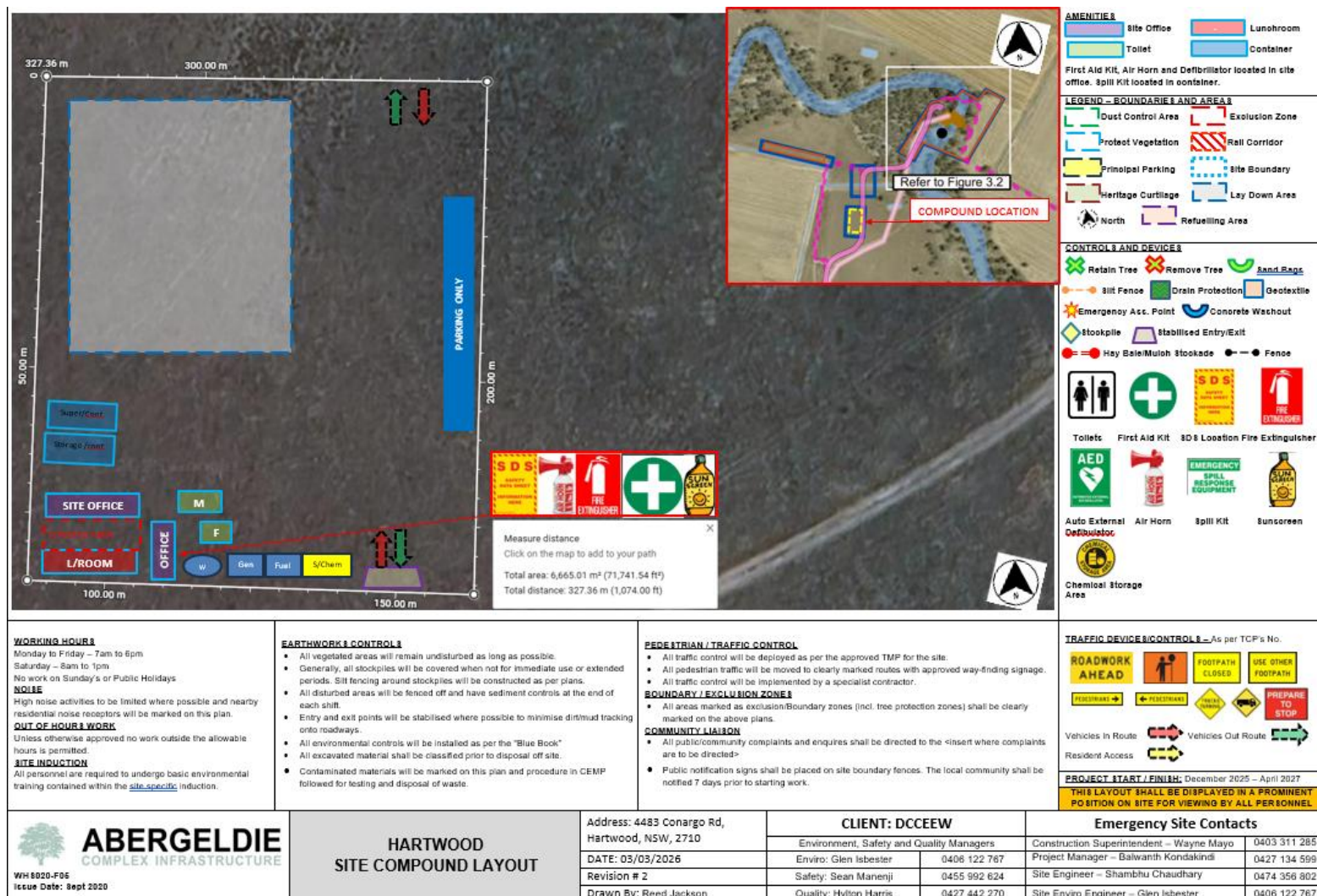


Figure 3-3: Hartwood Construction Compound Layout

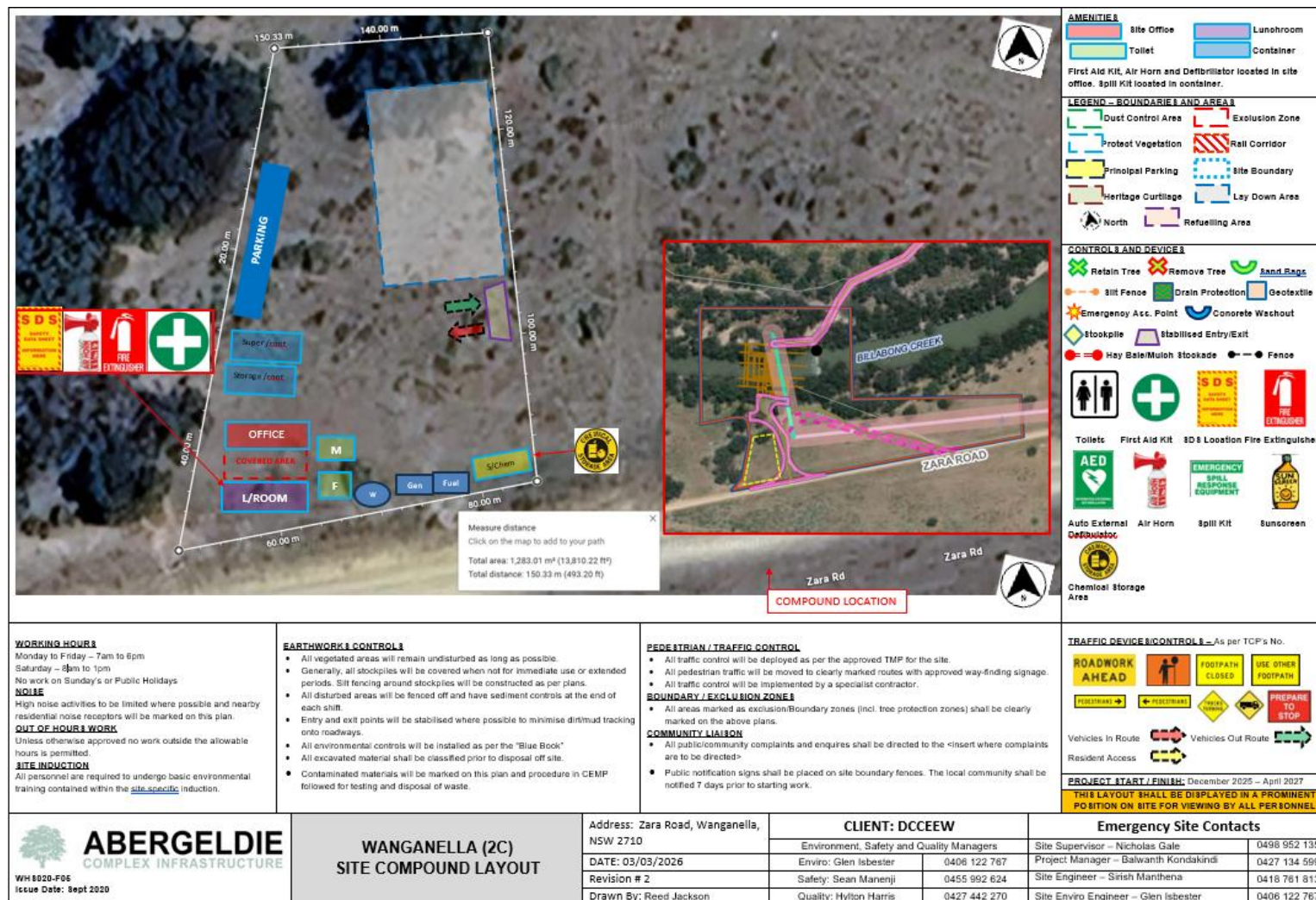


Figure 3-4: Wanganella Construction Compound Layout

3.2 STOCKPILE AREAS

This sub-section details stockpile areas.

In addition to the stockpile areas within the construction compounds, stockpile areas will be established within other areas of the contractor activity zone as per Figures 3-5, 3-6, and 3-7 below.

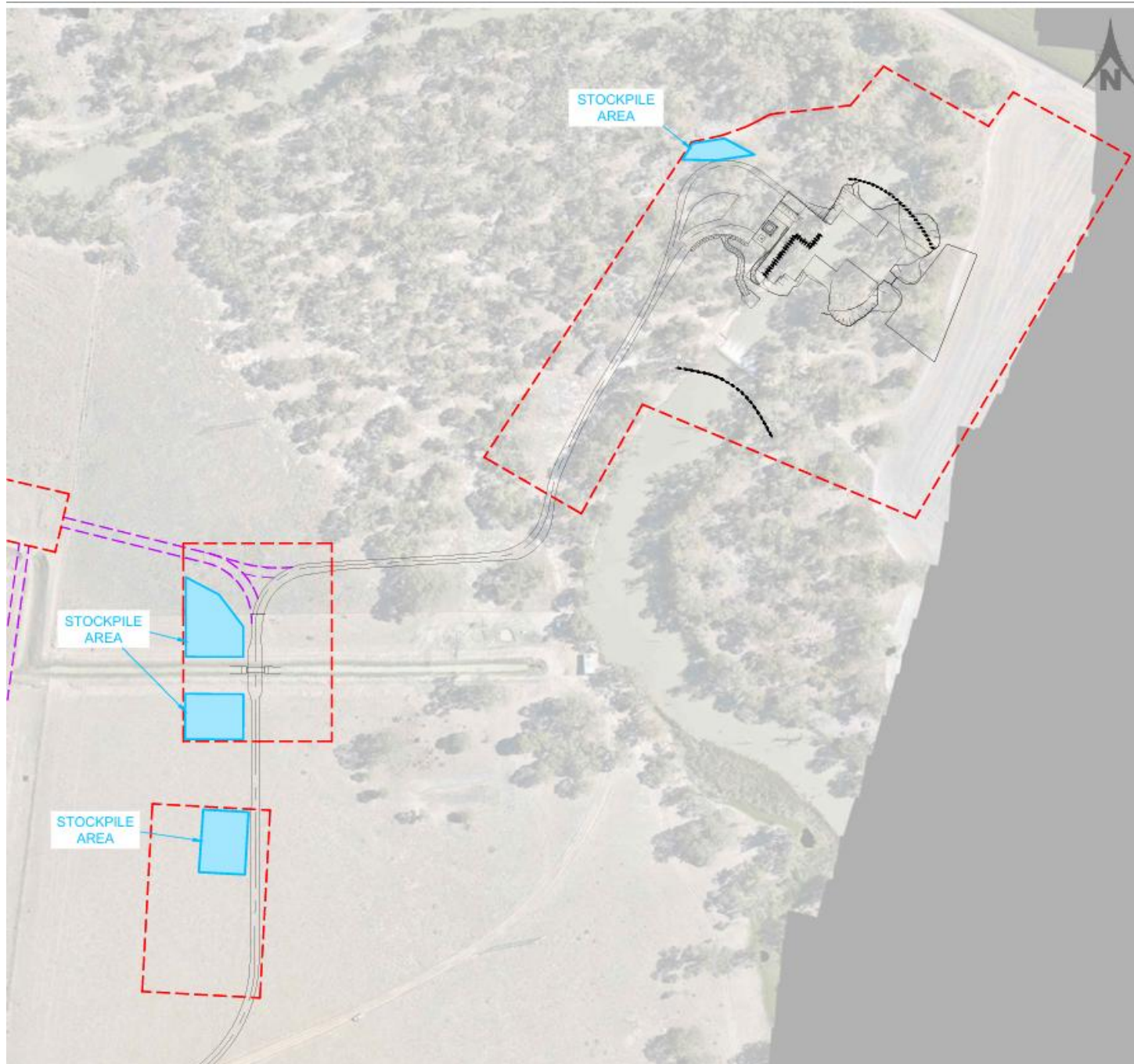


Figure 3-5: Stockpile Hartwood Regulator



Figure 3-6: Stockpile area Forest Creek Block Bank

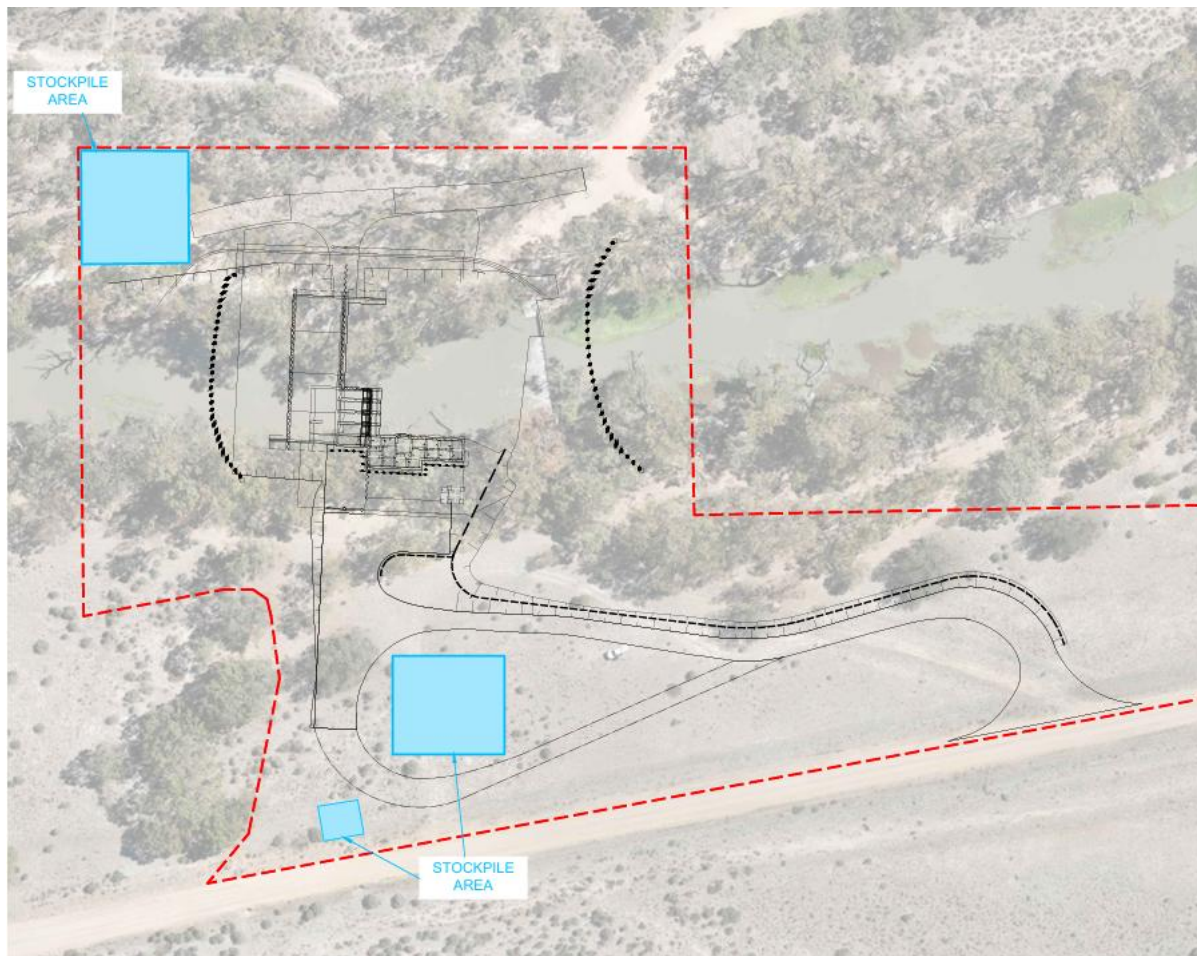


Figure 3-7: Stockpile areas Wanganella Regulator

3.3 ACCESS ROADS

This sub-section details access roads.

Access to the regulators will require permanent tracks for maintenance and some additional tracks to support construction only. Figures 3.1 to 3.4 show the access roads for the project. These access roads will be used and upgraded if required to provide safe and efficient movement of light and heavy vehicles, as part of the ancillary facilities scope. Upgrades may include some light grading, resurfacing, compaction and improvements to the track surface and minor refinement to existing alignments, i.e. to straighten sections where needed and provide suitable turning curves for the types of vehicles requiring access. Subgrades will be applied to any unsealed access tracks. Minor remediation works will also be undertaken. Unsealed tracks will then be capped with a layer of crush rock road base. While some portions of tracks will be upgraded to facilitate heavy machinery access, the extent and composition of upgrade is dependent on the permanency and existing condition of any present tracks. None of the existing tracks will be sealed as part of the Project.

The access tracks require minimum width and height clearance for heavy machinery. Vegetation removal would be required to meet heavy machinery access requirements. Tree trimming may be required. Within the access track corridor removal of all vegetation is assumed. At Hartwood a new culvert will be installed within an existing farm irrigation channel to provide a crossing point for vehicles.

Property accesses will be maintained at all times during the ancillary facility works. As some access tracks go through private property, gates will be left as they are found, such as being closed if that was how they were found. Temporary cattle grids or boom gates may also be installed with landowner consultation.

The access road in Figure 3-8 below, will require upgrade works to make it suitable for construction.

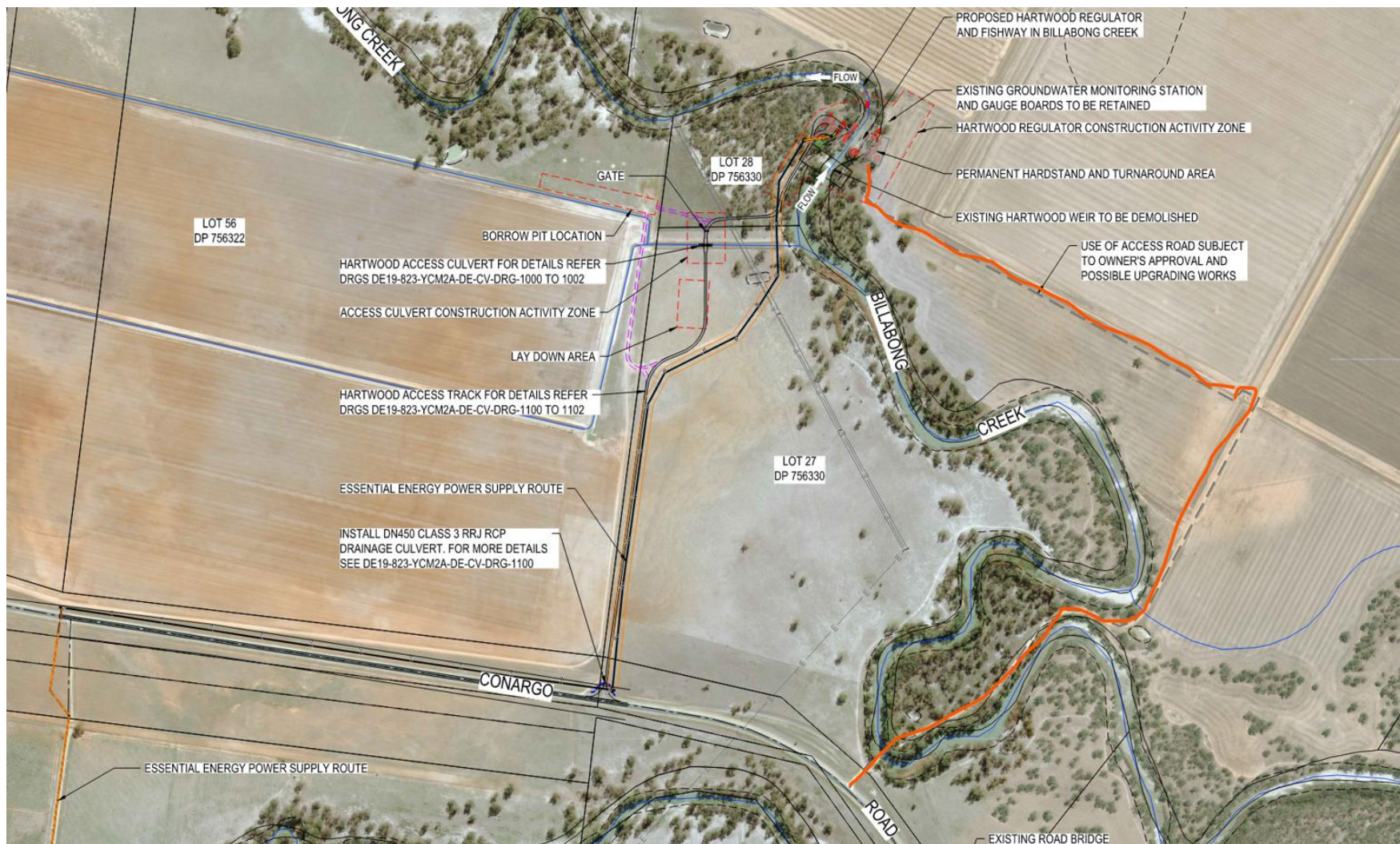


Figure 3-8: Access road to Hartwood Regulator requiring upgrades

3.4 BORROW PIT

This sub-section details the borrow pit.

An existing privately owned borrow pit on lot 56 / DP756322 near Hartwood Weir will be extended as part of the project, as shown in Figure 3-7 below. This material will be used for Hartwood Regulator and Forest Creek block bank works.

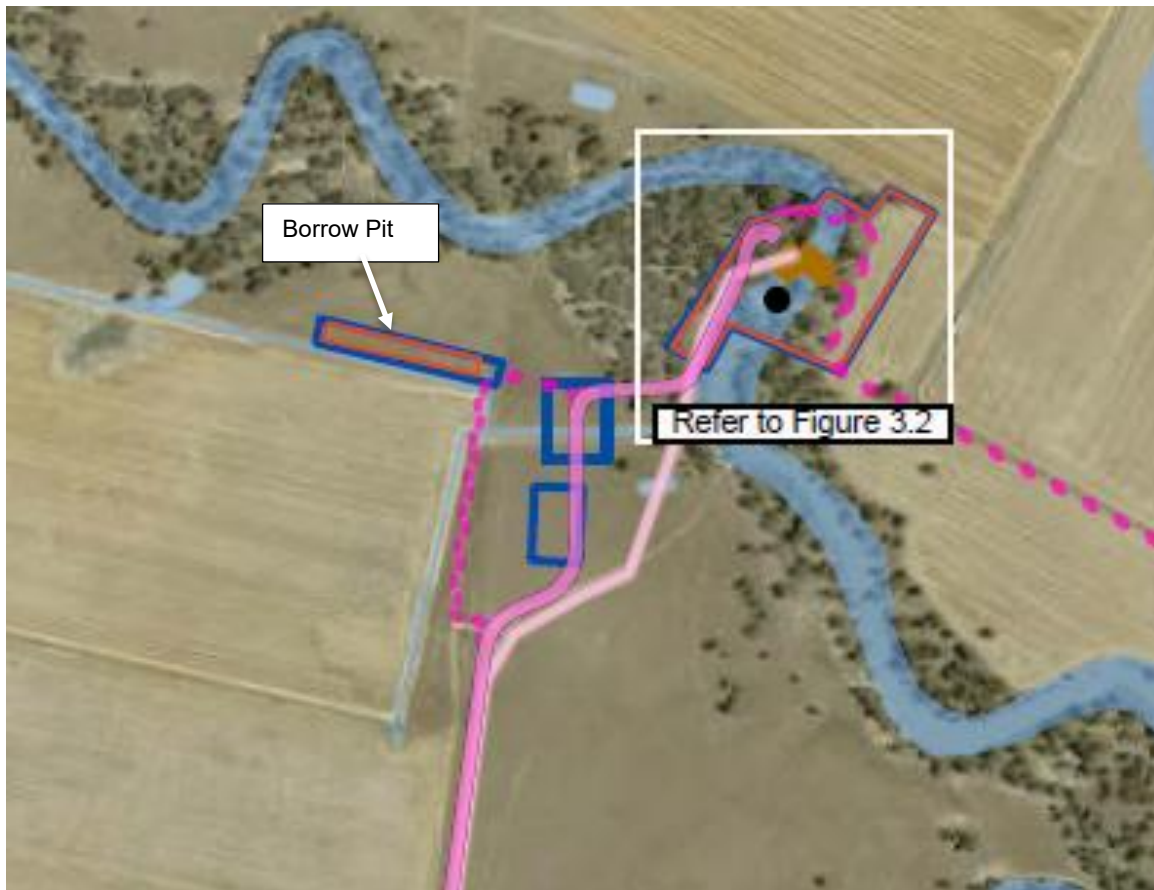


Figure 3-9: Borrow pit location

3.5 CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Construction equipment will include:

- Light vehicles (e.g. 4 wheel drive)
- Various truck combinations including:
 - truck and trailer combinations
 - concrete truck.
- Cranes including:

- fixed crane
- 160-220 tonne capacity pin jab crawler crane
- track or crawler crane (60 tonne)
- mobile crane
- franna crane.
- Crew bus
- Water cart
- Concrete pump
- Frontend loader
- Compactor
- Concrete vibrator
- Dump truck
- Pneumatic hammer
- Sumps and dewatering pumps
- Asphalt truck & sprayer
- Grader
- Piler driver (vibratory)
- Smooth drum roller
- Roller (large pad foot)
- Vibratory roller
- Bulldozer D9
- Tub grinder/ mulcher
- Power generator
- Crew boat or barge
- Excavator (25 tonnes and 13 tonnes)
- Light tower
- Scraper 651

- Chainsaw 4-5 hp

3.6 ANCILLARY FACILITY TIMING

Work on the Ancillary Facilities will commence in April 2026 and be completed by about May 2026 as per Figure 3.10 below. If the Ancillary Facilities are not completed by the time the CEMP is approved, the remainder of the work will be managed under the CEMP and associated subplans rather than this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan.

2A - Hartwood	Mar-April 26	Apr-26	Apr-26	April-May-26	May-26
	15/3/26-11/4/26	12/4/26-18/4/26	19/4/26-25/4/26	20/4/26-2/5/26	26/2/26-2/4/26
Low Impact Work					
Survey					
Investigation					
Ancillary Facility Works					
Clearing Works					
Construction Compound					
Office & Amenities Compound					
Car parking Facilities					
Access Roads					
Fixed Material stockpile					
2C - Wanganella	Mar-April 26	Apr-26	Apr-26	April-May-26	May-26
	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
	15/3/26-11/4/26	12/4/26-18/4/26	19/4/26-25/4/26	20/4/26-2/5/26	26/2/26-2/4/26
Low Impact Work					
Survey					
Investigation					
Ancillary Facility Works					
Clearing Works					
Construction Compound					
Office & Amenities Compound					
Car parking Facilities					
Access Roads					
Fixed Material stockpile					

Figure 3.10 Ancillary facility program

3.7 CONSTRUCTION HOURS OF WORK

Standard construction hours for the project are:

- Monday to Friday 7am to 6pm
- Saturday 8am to 1pm
- At no time on Sundays or NSW public holidays

Any Out of Hours Works (OOHW) that are proposed outside of the standard construction hours will require assessment and approval.

It is intended that agreements with potentially impacted residents in Wanganella will be negotiated to allow works to occur all day on Saturday and Sunday. Works would typically not be planned in this period, and it is not expected that the agreements would be in place for site establishment.

3.8 CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE

The construction workforce is expected to fluctuate depending on the phase of construction and associated activities. It is anticipated that up to around 26 personnel per day will be on each site. This will relate to the more labour-intensive activities including construction of the cofferdams. Other activities, such as mobilisation and site setup will require less personnel on site each day.

3.9 RESTORATION

Once an ancillary facility is no longer required for the SSI, the land will be returned to its pre-existing or better condition within six months of the site being decommissioned or within two years of operation (whichever is the earliest), unless the land is subject to another requirement of this approval.

Due to the remote location of the regulator sites and the site's natural landscape, a frequent maintenance program is not cost effective or in keeping with the existing environment.

At detailed design a rehabilitation strategy and planting schedule will be developed. This will consider the following design strategies:

- Endemic plant species would be planted in a natural planting design to replicate the existing environment and encourage natural re-vegetation.
- Encouragement of natural revegetation through provision of suitable ground surface. This would include:
 - back filling excavations with spoil from on site, where possible
 - the storage and re-use of topsoil from any grubbing and levelling activities
 - using material from local borrow pits where possible, when additional material is needed.
- Weed management will be conducted during construction and at the completion of construction to reduce competition with newly planted native species and improve the appearance of the sites.
- Once vegetation is established, a maintenance program will not be required.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Refer to Appendix P for further details on Environmental Management Planning.

4.1 PROJECT EIA & ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING APPROVAL

The project was assessed and approved under Part 5, Division 5.2 of the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* in an Environmental Impact Statement prepared by 3Rivers and determined by NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure on 19 February 2026.

The environmental planning approval documents for the project are:

- Environmental Impact Statement for Billabong Creek Regulators, DCCEEW / 3Rivers, October 2024.
- Response to Submissions for Billabong Creek Regulators, DCCEEW, May 2025.
- Billabong Creek Regulators Request for additional information, DCCEEW, September 2025

SSI-50831979 Approval and included Conditions of Approval, 19 February 2026. The conditions of approval and environmental mitigation measures from the EIA documents have been incorporated into this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan. The Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan is to be read in conjunction with the approved EIA documents.

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL LICENCES, PERMITS AND APPROVALS

Environmental licences, permits and approvals may be required in accordance with environmental legislation. Where required, these will be obtained prior to commencement of the affected work scope, by the Client or Abergeldie, in accordance with allocations outlined in the contract.

Where obtained, environmental licence, permit and approval requirements and conditions of consent have been incorporated into this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan. The Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan is to be read in conjunction with the approved EIA documents. The Abergeldie Project Manager will ensure current copies of environmental licences, permits and approvals are available at the site.

Environmental licences, permits and other approvals required for construction of the project are listed in Table 4-3.

Table 4-1 Environmental License, Permit and Approval Register

INSTRUMENT	REQUIREMENT	AUTHORITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING
<i>Roads Act 1993</i>	Licence: Road Occupancy License will need to be obtained as necessary under section 138 of the <i>Roads Act 1993</i> .	TfNSW	Abergeldie	Prior to start of the activity commencing on Conargo Road and the Cobb Highway.
<i>Crown Land Management Act 2016</i>	Licence: The Project includes works located on Crown Land and an Ongoing Licence Application will be required to be submitted to Crown Lands. The existing weir is	Crown Lands	Abergeldie / DCCEEW	Prior to work on Crown Land.

	subject to existing licences and therefore consultation with Crown Lands will be undertaken to confirm the need for a new licence or the need to amend the existing licence.			
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4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS

Key environmental aspects and potential impacts relevant to the ancillary facility scope of work as identified in the EIA are summarised in Table 4-4.

Table 4-2 Key Environmental Aspects and Impacts

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	DESCRIPTION OF KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS
Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Ecology	The water quality indicators of turbidity, dissolved oxygen, nutrients and some heavy metals did not meet the recommended targets limits at the time of sampling in the Project area, and nutrients and turbidity appear to be elevated throughout the catchment. The Project lies wholly within the bounds of the 'aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lower Murray River catchment', also known as the 'Lower Murray River aquatic ecological community'. This effectively means that the whole fish community and its habitat is listed as Endangered under the FM Act. Surveys have shown that Murray Cod (Vulnerable under the EPBC Act) and Silver Perch (Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act) are widespread in the middle and lower reaches of Billabong Creek, so the Project site has been classified 'Type 1 – Highly Sensitive KFH' (DPI, 2013). The threatened Freshwater Catfish and Murray Crayfish may also occur. There is a moderate to high abundance of instream structural habitat (large woody habitat and rootballs) throughout mid and lower Billabong Creek. Priority weed species, <i>Sagittaria</i> (<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>), has also been recorded near Hartwood Weir, although in very low abundance. Emergent species, rushes, common reed and Broadleaf Cumbungi are present along the riverbanks and on benches or in shallow water in the stream margins. Billabong Creek supports a band of riparian vegetation along its banks and higher benches. Ancillary facility works will involve a range of activities including vegetation clearing, earthworks and establishment of construction compounds. Potential adverse effects of the Project during ancillary facility works relate to degradation of aquatic habitat through water quality changes, spread of weeds, pest species or pathogens. The potential for these impacts is comparatively minor in the ancillary facility phase of works as no in water works will occur. With the implementation of mitigation measures, the water quality objectives and aquatic ecosystem values (including threatened species and key fish habitat) will be protected during ancillary facility works.
Terrestrial Biodiversity	The Project footprint at Hartwood occurs adjacent to Conargo Road and also contains riparian woodland associated with Billabong Creek. The Project site also contains both native and non-native grasslands and occurs in close proximity to cropped lands. Instream vegetation along sections of Billabong Creek in the Hartwood site is dense in cover. The weir site is not publicly accessible. Up to 10.98 hectares of native vegetation is present at Hartwood weir, including 0.32 hectares of a local occurrence of 'Natural Grasslands of the Murray Valley Plains' critically endangered ecological community listed under the EPBC Act. The Project footprint at Wanganella occurs adjacent to the Cobb Highway and contains moderate condition riparian woodland along Billabong Creek and native grasslands within the Wanganella Recreation Reserve. The northern bank of Billabong Creek is used by recreational campers and is routinely subject to human disturbance. Up to 5.29 hectares of native vegetation is present at

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	DESCRIPTION OF KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS
	Wanganella weir. The Project footprint contains large areas of cleared and degraded land that support agricultural production and cattle grazing areas as well as areas of native vegetation. Native vegetation is predominantly associated with the riparian corridor of Billabong Creek and Forest Anabranch Creek which intersect the regulator site. A number of threatened or migratory bird species have been recorded/or are predicted to occur at the Project sites. <i>Swainsona murrayana</i> Slender Darling Pea is present adjacent to the access track at Hartwood. The ancillary facility works will result in direct impacts on native vegetation and threatened species habitats due to vegetation removal, including tree trimming and vegetation removal for access tracks. Prior to any impacts, the number and classes of ecosystem credits and species credits (like-for-like) specified in Condition of Approval E6 must be achieved. Plant Community Types (PCT) that will require clearing as part of the ancillary facility site establishment works comprise: • PCT 7: River Red Gum - Warrego Grass - herbaceous riparian tall open forest wetland mainly in the Riverina Bioregion • PCT 10: River Red Gum - Black Box woodland wetland of the semi-arid (warm) climatic zone (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion) • PCT 13: Black Box - Lignum woodland wetland of the inner floodplains in the semi-arid (warm) climate zone (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion) • PCT 44: Forb-rich Speargrass - Windmill Grass - White Top grassland of the Riverina Bioregion • PCT 46: Curly Windmill Grass - speargrass - wallaby grass grassland on alluvial clay and loam on the Hay Plain, Riverina Bioregion • PCT 160: Nitre Goosefoot shrubland wetland on clays of the inland floodplains Habitat for <i>Swainsona murrayana</i> Slender Darling Pea and Plains-wanderer (<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>) will be removed by the ancillary facility site establishment works. There is also the potential for indirect impacts, from light, noise and vibration, on areas of native vegetation adjacent to the Project footprint,
Aboriginal Heritage	The Hartwood and Wanganella sites are considered to have moderate archaeological potential. Numerous Aboriginal sites are present. The majority of the sites will be protected via measures such as no ground disturbance, exclusion fencing etc. Hartwood Weir Scarred Tree 4 (AHIMS # 54-3-0059), Hartwood Weir Hearth (AHIMS # 54- 3-0061), Forest Creek Block Bank Scarred Tree 2 (AHIMS # 54-3-0031), Wanganella Weir Scarred Tree 3 (AHIMS # 54-2-0264) and Forest Creek Block Bank Scarred Tree 4 (AHIMS # 54-3-0057) will be impacted by the main construction works. All sites harmed will be from direct impacts which relate to an activity such as tree trimming or works which disturbs the ground including, but not limited to, site preparation activities, installation of services and infrastructure, roadworks and changes in water flows affecting the value of a cultural site. During the ancillary facility phase of works, all Aboriginal sites will be protected in accordance with the EIS mitigation measures in Appendix C. Aboriginal sites approved for impact by the project will be protected until the CEMP and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan are approved.
Non-Aboriginal Heritage	Hartwood weir is listed as a heritage item on the WaterNSW S170 register as ID 4550110 (Heritage NSW 2019). Wanganella Weir has been assessed as having local heritage significance. There are no known or suspected areas of archaeological potential within the boundary of the heritage items at Hartwood and Wanganella weirs, that could be impacted by the Project. The weirs will be protected during the ancillary facility site establishment phase of works.
Land Use, Property and Agriculture	The Project site is dominated by agricultural land consisting of the grazing of livestock in an area of native vegetation. The Project site also includes some areas mapped for cropping and irrigated cropping representing about 16 per cent of the Project footprint. About 20 per cent of the Project footprint is represented by land forming part of the Billabong Creek. The Project site is zoned RU1 Primary Production under the Conargo Local Environmental Plan 2013.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	DESCRIPTION OF KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS
	Direct impacts on land use during ancillary facility works will result from the permanent and temporary land requirements for the Project and the short-term presence of equipment, plant, vehicles, compounds and work sites within the work footprint. Public access to this land (where it is currently available) will be restricted. Ancillary facility works may affect the shared access to the Wanganella Landfill but will be managed to ensure the community's access to this facility is maintained at all times. No disposal of any materials will occur here without previous approval from Edward River Council due to the potential to exceed the capacity of the landfill given the scale of the Project. Impacts on Crown land (not reserved as travelling stock reserves) are considered minimal as any land to be impacted either has no specific use or the proposed use of land during ancillary facility works is not considered to impact upon any existing land uses. Where Crown land is reserved as a travelling stock reserve, there is a potential for ancillary facility activities to limit the movement of stock along the travelling stock reserves. The ancillary facility site establishment works are located within lots with Aboriginal land claims. The following lots at each of the regulators are subject to at least one Aboriginal Land Claim (number of claims shown in brackets): Hartwood • Lot 28 DP756330 (2) • Lot 27 DP 756330 (1) • Lot 7301 DP1162488 (2) • Lot 7304 DP1165043 (2) Wanganella • Lot 7004 DP1024203 (1) • Lot 7009 DP 1024201 (3) • Lot 3 Section 23 DP 759045 (2) – noting that this is not Crown Land but adjacent lots are Crown Land. These claims are currently under investigation by DPHI - Crown Lands and are yet to be determined.
Traffic and Access	The Project sites are remote and isolated and accessed along private tracks and local roads. Conargo Road, a Regional Road, connects Deniliquin and Jerilderie via Wandook, Conargo, Hartwood and Coree. It is a sealed single carriageway approximately 6.5 metres wide. No direct changes to the road network are anticipated such as temporary closures or diversions. The Cobb Highway, a State Road, (B75) is a key route connecting NSW far west communities between Victoria and the Queensland Border. The majority of Cobb Highway is a sealed single carriageway approximately 6.5 metres wide. Zara Road is an unsealed local road that runs an east-west alignment. Zara Road is Crown land but is managed by Edward River Council. A new site access track will be constructed at the Forest Creek block bank site. This will require a new access from Conargo Road to be constructed. Upgrades to some site access tracks are expected. This will include locations where access tracks connect to Zara Road and the Cobb Highway at Wanganella. Disruption to the road network is expected to be very minor and take only a few days at most at these intersections. Parking of all vehicles will be within the construction compounds and have no effect on the road network. Traffic generation during construction will be a mix of light and heavy vehicles and expected to be evenly split between the north and south directions of travel from the two sites. The surrounding road network has ample existing capacity therefore the traffic level of service will not be substantially affected by the additional traffic from the Project.
Noise and Vibration	The Project site is located in a rural setting with limited development in close proximity which has the potential to impact the background noise levels. The acoustic environment at Hartwood Wanganella is dominated by natural sounds with the occasional vehicle on nearby roads or on

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	DESCRIPTION OF KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS
	adjacent rural properties. Four sensitive receivers have been identified in Hartwood. 22 sensitive receivers have been identified. The ancillary facility works at the Hartwood Regulator will not result in the exceedance of criteria for the majority of receivers. No receivers are predicted to experience noise levels above the highly noise affected level of 75 dBA. No vibration impacts are anticipated given the distance to the nearest receivers. At Wanganella, exceedance of the criteria is only expected at five receivers. Four receivers are expected to experience noise exceedances during site access (clearing/upgrade works). All other receivers are not expected to experience ancillary facility works noise impacts. Two receivers may experience human comfort impacts should vibratory rolling work occur within 100 metres of these dwellings. No impacts are anticipated from road traffic noise.
Visual Amenity	The Hartwood Project site is surrounded by a thin strip of riparian habitat along Billabong Creek. Beyond the creek is mainly primary production land and pasture. A few settlements and farms are scattered across the landscape. The surrounding area is traversed by a number of minor roads and overhead power lines. Public access is not provided to the area of Hartwood Weir and there are no public facilities in the vicinity of the weir. Hartwood Weir has a dilapidated appearance resulting from its degraded concrete structures. Forest Creek block bank comprises an existing rock and soil bank with an access track across the top. The area immediately surrounding the Wanganella site is flat pastureland, with scattered shrubs, with trees located along the creek line. The Wanganella Camping Reserve is in proximity to the works. The Project site is surrounded by a thin strip of riparian habitat along Billabong Creek. Wanganella Village is located around one kilometre north-east of Wanganella Weir. Beyond the creek is mainly primary production land and pasture. A few settlements and farms are scattered across the landscape. The existing Wanganella Village landfill, a small rural waste tip is located around 0.5 kilometres north of the weir. The surrounding area is traversed by a number of minor roads and overhead power lines. Wanganella Camping Reserve features an open space to camp and picnic. The camping reserve is located within the Project site and therefore public access is available at this location currently and will be available on completion of the Project. The reduction in visual amenity from equipment on site and vehicles accessing the work areas, will be temporary. Vegetation clearance will have the most substantial effect during ancillary facility works. This will increase the visibility of the ancillary facility work areas, where buffer vegetation is lost. The loss of vegetation will not be permanent and the sites will be rehabilitated on completion.
Public Health and Safety	The Project sites are located in a rural area, with a mix of agricultural, residential and recreational land uses. Bush Fire Prone Land maps for the Project sites show they are surrounded by grasslands, categorised as Category 2 vegetation, signifying lower bush fire risk. Although unlikely, ancillary facility works could result in hazards and risks to the safety of the local community and road users if improperly managed. During ancillary facility works there will be additional heavy and light vehicles using the local roads and tracks around the sites. This will result in increased risks to road users and the local community. During ancillary facility works there will be additional activities occurring around the Project site. This could result in a number of increased risks to the local community, spillage of materials and/or wastes impacting quality of soil and water, and potential for risks to public safety resulting from unauthorised access to construction work areas.
Social	There are no residential or social infrastructure within 2 kilometres of the Hartwood site. The nearest village is Conargo, some 10 kilometres away to the west. There is no public access via road to the location of Hartwood Weir. Acquisition of Crown land and land on travelling stock routes will be acquired in accordance with relevant legislation. There will be access from both sides of the water.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	DESCRIPTION OF KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS
	Construction impacts could occur from temporary land use changes, vehicle movements, power disturbances, reduction in amenity, access, and procurement opportunities for businesses.
Soils and Contamination	The Project sites do not contain acid sulfate soils. The potential for impacts due to the presence of saline soils is considered low. Potentially contaminating land uses are present in the vicinity of the sites. At Hartwood, the potential for widespread and elevated contamination in soils, groundwater and surface water within the site is considered Low. The potential for widespread and elevated contamination in soils, groundwater and surface water within the Wanganella Regulator site is considered Low. A moderate risk is identified in the area of the flood bypass channel. The Wanganella landfill is located adjacent to the Wanganella flood bypass channel, which remains operational today. The Targeted Contaminated Land Assessment (GHD, May 2025) appended to the Submissions Report concluded that the construction of the flood bypass channel will be very unlikely to pose any risks to workers or the general public from contamination. If inadequately managed, ancillary facility work has the potential to result in the contamination of soils due to spills or the inadequate management of contaminated materials. Construction will temporarily expose the natural ground surface and sub-surface through the removal of vegetation, general excavation and soil disturbance, which may result in erosion of exposed soil and stockpiled materials.
Air Quality	Four sensitive receivers are located within the vicinity of the Hartwood site. 22 sensitive receivers are located within the vicinity of the Wanganella site. The main impacts to air quality as a result of the ancillary facility work are likely to come from dust generated during work, use of access tracks and vehicle and equipment exhausts from machinery, equipment, and vehicles used during work. Negligible impacts to sensitive receivers are anticipated at Hartwood. Minor impacts to sensitive receivers are anticipated at Wanganella.
Waste Management and Resource Use	Ancillary facility works will require the management or disposal of excess spoil, general construction waste, demolition waste, and green waste. Impacts may occur during generation, classification, storage, transportation and disposal.

4.4 PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk management processes help to inform the management of environmental issues during project delivery. Risk assessments enable consideration of hazards and potential impacts, legal risks, and the concerns of the community and other key stakeholders.

The objectives of the environmental risk assessment are to:

- Identify outcomes that have the potential to adversely affect the environment/human health/property.
- Qualitatively evaluate and categorise each risk.
- Assess whether risk issues can be managed by environmental risk controls.
- Qualitatively evaluate residual risk with implementation of environmental risk controls.

An Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) has been developed for the ancillary facility works to assess the potential environmental aspects (hazards) and impacts (risks) and to determine risk controls and

priorities for risk mitigation. The ancillary facility ERA is presented in **Appendix B**.

The ERA is developed with consideration to:

- IMS Procedure, *ENV001 Aspects and Impacts*.
- IMS Procedure, *WHS001 Risk Management*.
- IMS Form, *WHS001-F01 – Risk Matrices*.
- IMS Form, *ENV001-F01 – Environmental Impact Checklist*.
- IMS Document, *WHS001-F04.1 Global Risk Register*.
- Site specific risks identified in the project EIA.
- Conditions of the environmental planning approval, environmental permits, licences and approvals.
- Critical Environmental Risks (CERs) and Critical Environmental Controls (CERs).
- Client risk workshops, if required.

The ERA will be documented using IMS Form, ENV001-F02 Environmental Risk Assessment and will be considered in development of the project WHS001-F04 Workplace Risk Assessment (WRA). Abergeldie will maintain the ERA and update it as part of any review of the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and review it for relevance immediately following any environmental incident and/or approved change in scope.

4.4.1 Environmental Minimum Standards

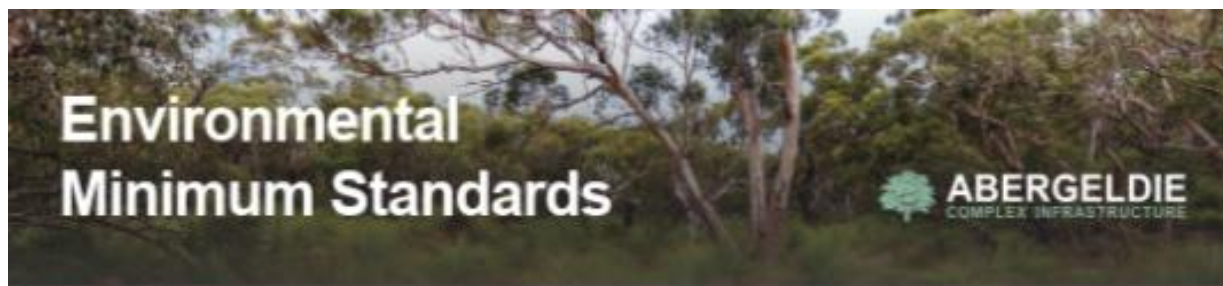
Abergeldie recognises ten Environmental Minimum Standards (EMSs) that are to be implemented to ensure environmental harm is eliminated or minimised.

The EMSs that are relevant to the ancillary facility works include:

- Ensure all waste is managed to meet regulatory requirements.
- Install controls to prevent erosion and control sediment runoff.
- Ensure impacts to vegetation are approved, wildlife is protected and sites are restored to existing or better conditions.
- Minimise noise and vibration impact on the community.
- Install controls to prevent dewatering impacts.
- Ensure known and unexpected contamination is managed to avoid impacting the environment and human health.
- Protect heritage items and places and report and implement unexpected finds processes.
- Store, use and transport chemicals appropriately to prevent spills.

- Prevent the spread of weeds and pests.
- Manage dust, fumes and odour emissions to ensure air quality meets environmental and human health standards.

Implementation of environmental mitigation measures to address the relevant EMSs are an IMS requirement (see Section 4.10).



1  Ensure all waste is managed to meet regulatory requirements and reuse, recycle initiatives are prioritised.	2  Install controls to prevent erosion and control sediment runoff.
3  Ensure impacts to vegetation are approved, wildlife is protected and sites are restored to existing or better conditions.	4  Minimise noise and vibration impact on the community.
5  Install controls to prevent dewatering impacts.	6  Ensure known and unexpected contamination is managed to avoid impacting the environment and human health.
7  Protect heritage items and places and report and implement unexpected finds processes.	8  Store, use and transport chemicals appropriately to prevent spills.
9  Prevent the spread of weeds and pests.	10  Manage dust, fumes and odour emissions to ensure air quality meets environmental and human health standards.

4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Environmental mitigation measures are the risk controls assessed as necessary to minimise or avoid potential environmental impacts during ancillary facility works. The environmental mitigation measures for the ancillary facility works are tabulated in **Appendix C** and are derived from the:

- Environmental Impact Statement for Billabong Creek Regulators, DCCEEW / 3Rivers, October 2024.
- Response to Submissions for Billabong Creek Regulators, DCCEEW, May 2025.
- Billabong Creek Regulators Request for Additional Information DCCEEW September 2025
- § SSI-50831979 Approval and included Conditions of Approval, 19 February 2026 Environmental Risk Assessment (**Appendix B**).
- IMS Form, *ENV001-F01 – Environmental Impact Checklist*.
- Relevant Environmental Minimum Standards.

All mitigation measures from the environmental planning approval and other environmental licences, permits and approvals have been considered and are incorporated into this document. Prior to the commencement of the works the project team will be inducted to the mitigation measures. The Abergeldie Project manager, or appropriate delegate, will ensure mitigation measures have been addressed in all Abergeldie and subcontractor Workplace Risk Assessments, EWMS / SWMS / JSEA and Inspection Test Plans (ITPs).

4.5.1 Biodiversity

The Project boundary, clearing limits, biodiversity exclusion zones and tree protection zones (TPZs) will be clearly delineated with fencing and signage to restrict access and protect vegetation to be retained. Exclusion zones (no-go zones) will be marked out by a qualified surveyor and then fenced with highly visible and durable product (e.g. high visibility string of bunting or plastic mesh (not transparent) attached to star pickets with plastic caps (or weighted posts that avoid ground penetration in culturally sensitive areas)). An Environmental No-Go Zone Entry Permit (Appendix K) will be required to enter these zones.

Prior to the commencement of construction, additional survey/s will be undertaken by the Project Ecologist to confirm the extent of threatened species within the Project site. Surveys will include an assessment of the local *Swainsona murrayana* and Southern Bell Frog populations, as well as threatened bird (including the Little Eagle and Pink Cockatoo) breeding habitat. Should additional threatened species be identified during the survey/s, the Unexpected and Incidental Threatened Species Finds Procedure (Appendix H) will be followed and this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan will be updated accordingly. A pre-clearing threatened species survey report will be prepared, following completion of the survey/s.

Native vegetation clearing will be staged (two-stages), as per mitigation measures AF32 and AF33 in Appendix C, with the clearing of hollow bearing trees and habitat features included in the second stage. Pre-clearing inspections will be undertaken by the Project Ecologist prior to any native vegetation clearing. Fauna recorded within the approved clearing limits may be relocated prior to the commencement of clearing, as determined by the Project Ecologist. An approved Vegetation Impact

Permit (Appendix J) is required prior to any vegetation clearing or pruning. The Project Ecologist will supervise clearing activities. Following clearing, the Project Ecologist will survey the cleared area.

An Unexpected and Incidental Threatened Species Finds Procedure has been developed and is included in Appendix H. The procedure is to be implemented following the discovery of any known or suspected threatened flora or fauna within the Project site.

Native vegetation and other habitat features approved for removal will be reused onsite wherever practicable.

Declared priority weeds will be managed according to requirements of the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015*. All machinery entering the site will be appropriately washed down and disinfected prior to work on site to prevent the potential spread of weeds and disease in accordance with the NSW best practice Protocols to protect priority biodiversity areas (DPIE 2020). Protocols to prevent introduction or spread of chytrid fungus will be implemented following the NSW hygiene guidelines for wildlife (DPIE 2020).

4.5.2 Soil and Water

Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (ESCPs) will be prepared by the Project's Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC) prior to any ancillary facility site establishment works that require ground disturbance. The ESCPs will detail the specific erosion and sediment control measures to be implemented within the work area, in accordance with the principles and requirements of Managing Urban Stormwater – Soils and Construction, Volumes 1 (Landcom 2004) and 2C (DECC, 2008) (known as the Blue Book).

All water discharges from the Project site will require an approved Dewatering Permit (Appendix I).

4.5.3 Air Quality

Dust generation during ancillary facility site establishment work will be managed by covering all loaded trucks and covering or stabilising stockpiled materials, or storing them in areas not subject to high wind.

Emissions will be managed by turning off machinery rather than leaving it to idle when not in use and by maintaining all vehicles, including trucks and vehicles entering and leaving the site in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications to ensure good operating conditions and exhaust emissions comply with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

4.5.4 Traffic

Where traffic management is required during the ancillary facility site establishment works, site-specific Traffic Guidance Schemes (TGSs) will be developed by the Traffic Manager in accordance with the Traffic Control at Work Sites – Technical Manual Version 6.1. TGSs will contain detailed descriptions of the ancillary facility site establishment work activities and the nature of the works addressed by that TGS. Road Occupancy Licenses (ROLs) will be obtained under section 138 of the *Roads Act 1993*, prior to the start of an activity commencing on Conargo Road or the Cobb Highway.

4.5.5 Heritage

During the ancillary facility site establishment phase of works, Aboriginal sites will be clearly marked on the SEPs and protected in accordance with the EIS mitigation measures in Appendix C. All staff and

contractors will be made aware of the location of the heritage sites during the site induction. Aboriginal sites approved for impact by the project will be protected until the CEMP and appended Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan are approved. The existing heritage listed/heritage significant weirs will be protected during the ancillary facility site establishment phase of works. Any unexpected heritage finds will be managed in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure – Heritage (Appendix G).

4.5.6 Contamination

Any contamination encountered will be managed in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure – Contamination (Appendix F).

4.5.7 Noise and Vibration

Where feasible and reasonable, ancillary facility site establishment works would be carried out during standard construction hours. Work generating high noise and/or vibration levels will be scheduled during less sensitive time periods. The use of quieter and less vibration emitting construction methods will be considered and implemented, where feasible and reasonable. As much distance as possible will be placed between the plant or equipment and residences and other sensitive land uses, where possible. Noise and vibration monitoring is outlined in Table 6-3.

4.5.8 Waste

The generation of waste will be minimised by sorting waste streams to maximise reuse/recycling in accordance with the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*. All waste will be classified in accordance with the *Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Wastes* (EPA 2014) and transported to a suitably licensed waste facility. Waste and imported materials will be tracked in ENV005-F01 Waste Management Tool, including the collation of all tipping and delivery dockets.

4.5.9 Landuse

Access along the Travelling Stock Reserves (Appendix D) will be maintained at all times. Where access cannot be maintained, consultation with Local Land Services will be undertaken to confirm any requirements during any full closures of the reserve.

4.6 ENVIRONMENTAL HOLD POINTS

A hold point is a mandatory verification point that prevents work from commencing prior to completion/release of the hold point. Works associated with the environmental hold points identified in Table 4-5 will not proceed without approval from the nominated approver. Refer to IMS Form, PM009-F04 Hold Point Release. Stop work triggers have also been included.

Table 4-3 Environmental Hold Points

HOLD POINT	RELEASE REQUIREMENT	NOMINATED APPROVER	REFERENCE DOCUMENT
Hold Points			
Internal review of Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan, prior to works commencing	Approved and signed Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan	Project Manager and Environmental Site Representative	Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan

HOLD POINT	RELEASE REQUIREMENT	NOMINATED APPROVER	REFERENCE DOCUMENT
Client approval of Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan, prior to works commencing	DCCEEW approval of Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan	DCCEEW Representative	Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan
Environmental Representative (ER) review of the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan	Endorsement of Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan	Environmental Representative	Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan
External regulatory agency review of the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan prior to works commencing	Endorsement of Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure	Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan
Prior to the installation of environmental controls e.g. sediment and erosion controls, tree protection etc	Assessment of the delineation of approved area by DCCEEW	DCCEEW Representative	SEPs ESCPs
Approval of EWMS prior to activities requiring an EWMS	EWMS approval	Environmental Site Representative	ENV001-F03 EWMS, CEMP
Site Layout and SEP	Site Environmental Plan	Environmental Site Representative	WHS020-F05
Out of Hours Works	Approval of OOHW Community Consultation	DCCEEW Representative	Client OOHW Approval
Prior to vegetation clearing and ground disturbance	Assessment of environmental controls by DCCEEW	DCCEEW Representative	Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan
Vegetation impacts – trim/remove	Approved and signed Vegetation Impact Permit	Environmental Site Representative	ENV004-F01 – Vegetation Impact Permit
Pumping water / dewatering	Approved and signed Dewatering Permit	Environmental Site Representative	ENV003-F04 - Dewatering Permit
Prior to ground disturbing activities and dewatering	Installation of erosion and sediment controls as per plan. Check biosecurity controls in place.	Environmental Site Representative	ESCP SEP
Prior to import materials	Ensure imported materials are contaminant and biosecurity risk free	Environmental Site Representative	Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan
Prior to waste disposal offsite	Review of licence and approval from waste facility that waste classification is acceptable. Track waste leaving site prior to disposal and after disposal.	Environmental Site Representative	ENV005-F03 – Proposed Waste Facilities Register ENV005-F01 Waste Management Tool
Work outside of approved construction footprint / Changes to scope of work approved in the EIS	Environmental Assessment & Approval by Determining Authority	General Manager – Health, Safety, Environment & Sustainability Environmental Representative Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure	Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan
Prior to removal of erosion and sediment controls	Stabilisation of ground completed/effective	Environmental Site Representative	Ancillary Facility Site Establishment

HOLD POINT	RELEASE REQUIREMENT	NOMINATED APPROVER	REFERENCE DOCUMENT
			Management Plan /Restoration Plan
Prior to start of the activity commencing on the roadway.	Approved Road Occupancy Licence.	TfNSW and Edward River Council	Road Occupancy Licence
Prior to Ancillary Facility Works.	The Project includes works located on Crown Land and an Ongoing Licence Application will be required to be submitted to Crown Lands. The existing weir is subject to existing licences and therefore consultation with Crown Lands will be undertaken to confirm the need for a new licence or the need to amend the existing licence.	Crown Lands	Ongoing Licence
Stop Work			
Spill incident	Clean up and approval to recommence works	Environmental Site Representative	ENV007 Spill Management Procedure
Native fauna encountered	Approval to relocate fauna and recommence works	Ecologist / Environmental Site Representative	Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan
Unexpected threatened species find	Written approval to recommence works in area of the find.	Ecologist / Environmental Site Representative	Unexpected and Incidental Finds Procedure – Threatened Species (Appendix H)
Unexpected heritage find	Written approval to recommence works in area of the find	Heritage Consultant / Environmental Site Representative	SSI-50831979 - Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators - Unexpected heritage find procedure DCCEEW December 2025 (Appendix G)
Unexpected contamination, asbestos, acid sulphate soil find	Written approval to recommence works in area of the find	Contamination Consultant / Environmental Site Representative	Billabong Creek Regulators Contamination Unexpected Finds Procedure Abergeldie/Nation Partners January 2026 (Appendix F)

5. IMPLEMENTATION & OPERATION

Refer to Appendix Q for further details on Implementation and Operation.

5.1 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND INCIDENT PREPAREDNESS

Abergeldie will undertake emergency planning and incident preparedness by implementing the Emergency Response Management Plan (ERMP) for the project. The ERMP details responsibilities and specific actions and processes to be implemented in the event of an emergency that could pose a threat to life, health, property or the environment. This may include bushfires, spills and unexpected finds of hazardous materials, onset of storms and floods, and other potential incidents relevant to the project.

In addition, Abergeldie will ensure:

- Regular inspections of the works and the surrounding environment are undertaken to identify actual or potential environmental issues and non-compliances.
- Emergency response is appropriately resourced and relevant personnel are adequately trained and any specialised response equipment needed is identified on WHS006-F03 Emergency Equipment Risk Assessment.
- Emergency drills are conducted regularly to familiarise with response procedures, recorded on WHS006-F01 Emergency Response Debrief.
- Site preparedness activities are undertaken prior to and following high rainfall or extended shutdowns.
- Spill kits and emergency response equipment are available at work sites, dangerous goods storage locations and in accordance with the SEP or ESCP. These will be maintained in good working order.

5.2 ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

An environmental incident is an occurrence or set of circumstances, that causes or threatens to cause material harm from pollution (air, water, noise, or land) or other adverse environmental impact and may or may not be or cause a non-conformance with the project environmental planning approval.

Environmental incidents will be classified, notified, managed, investigated and reported in accordance with Abergeldie IMS Procedure, *WHS010 Incident Management* and the incident management processes outlined in this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan. In addition to internal incident response procedures, Abergeldie will implement the DCCEE Incident Management Procedure (EMF – WG -PRO -10-0010) and Conditions of Approval.

5.2.1 Incident Identification and Classification

An environmental incident may include (but not be limited to) the following:

- Material harm to the environment (potential and actual) pollution incidents.
- Pollution to land or water from a spillage or leak of a substance.
- Unauthorised damage, removal or harm to native flora and fauna (including protected species).

- Unauthorised damage, removal or harm to heritage objects, items or places.
- Noise, dust or odour issue that has an impact on people or the environment or has resulted in a complaint from a regulator or community member.
- Potential or actual legal, contractual or compliance breach.
- Unexpected finds of contamination, hazardous building materials, protected flora or fauna or heritage.

Material harm to the environment is defined by Section 147 of the *NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) as follows:

147 Meaning of material harm to the environment

(1) *For the purposes of this Part*

(a) *harm to the environment is material if*

- (i) *it involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings or to ecosystems that is not trivial, or*
 - (ii) *it results in actual or potential loss or property damage of an amount, or amounts in aggregate, exceeding \$50,000 (or such other amount as is prescribed by the regulations), and*
- (b) *loss includes the reasonable costs and expenses that would be incurred in taking all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent, mitigate or make good harm to the environment.*

(2) *For the purposes of this Part, it does not matter that harm to the environment is caused only in the premises where the pollution incident occurs.*

Environmental incidents will be classified in accordance with the Abergeldie IMS Procedure, *WHS010 Incident Management*, this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan, and the DCCEEW Incident Management Procedure. The Environmental Site Representative, in consultation with the Project Manager, is responsible for classifying the incident.

5.2.2 Incident Response and Notification

Response and Internal Notification

The general procedure for incident response in accordance with *WHS010 Incident Management* will involve:

- Stop works, make safe and stop further impact.
- Immediately notify the Abergeldie Site Supervisor.
- Quantify risk level and notification requirements.
- Notify stakeholders (as required), including internal, Client and Regulatory Authorities.
- Agree on required actions, decide on appropriate level of investigation and assign actions.
- Implement corrective actions and monitor for effectiveness.

- Complete investigation and ensure all data is captured in IFS and the DCCEEW reporting system as required.

Internal notifications

Abergeldie Site Supervisor, or other person who is aware of the incident, will immediately notify the Abergeldie Project Manager, who will then notify the Abergeldie Environmental Site Representative, Abergeldie Construction Manager and Client Project Manager and Client Environmental Representative. General Managers will be notified for severe environmental incidents in line with IMS Procedure, *WHS010 Incident Management*.

Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure notification

As per Condition A32, the Proponent must notify the Department within 24 hours of becoming aware of an incident. The notification must be made via the NSW planning portal (Major Projects) and address details of the incident including:

- (a) date, time and location;
- (b) a brief description of what occurred and why it has been classified as an incident;
- (c) a description of what immediate steps were taken in relation to the incident; and
- (d) identifying a contact person for further communication regarding the incident.

External Notification of Material Harm pollution incidents

Under Section 148 of the POEO Act, environmental incidents causing or threatening material harm to the environment must be reported to the following appropriate regulatory authorities:

- NSW EPA - environment line – telephone **131 555**.
- Edward River Council – telephone **(03) 5898 3000**
- SafeWork NSW – telephone **131 050**.
- Fire and Rescue NSW – **telephone 000 (emergencies) OR 1300 729 579 (non-emergencies)**.

If material harm pollution incidents present an immediate threat to human health or property, the order of notification is to focus on first responders i.e. Fire and Rescue NSW (telephone 000), then NSW EPA, SafeWork NSW and the Appropriate Regulatory Authority.

The Abergeldie Environmental Site Representative, the Abergeldie General Manager – Health, Safety, Environment & Sustainability and the Client must be consulted regarding notification to Regulatory Authorities.

The following information is required to be reported, in accordance with Section 150 of the POEO Act:

- The time, date, nature, duration and location of the incident.

- The location of the place where pollution is occurring or is likely to occur, the nature, the estimated quantity or volume and the concentration of any pollutants involved if known.
- The circumstance in which the incident occurred (including the cause of the incident, if known).
- The action taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the incident and any resulting pollution or threatened pollution, if known.

If further information becomes known after the initial notification, that information must immediately be notified to all authorities in accordance with Section 150 of the POEO Act. The verbal notification must be followed by written notification within seven days of the date on which the incident occurred. The written notification must include the details as outlined above for verbal notification.

Other regulatory agency notification requirements

Other statutory notifications requirements may arise from environmental incidents such as unexpected finds of Aboriginal objects and remains or non-Aboriginal relics, pollution incidents in water supply catchment areas, inextinguishable fires during a bushfire danger period, or some occurrences of land contamination. All incidents must be notified to the Environmental Site Representative who will provide guidance on the statutory notification requirements relevant to the issue, as well as the timeframes for reporting.

5.2.3 Incident Investigation and Reporting

Environmental incidents, including complaints, must be recorded in the IFS Incident Management System and meet Client requirements within 24 hours. All incidents will be closed out as quickly as possible and all required actions will be taken to resolve environmental incidents.

All environmental incidents will be investigated to the level required to address the incident classification in accordance with IMS Procedure *WHS010 Incident Management*. An environmental investigation may include the following basic elements depending on the size and severity of the incident:

- Identifying the cause, extent and responsibility of the incident.
- Identifying if it's a reportable incident to a regulator.
- Identifying and implementing the necessary corrective action.
- Identifying the personnel responsible for carrying out the corrective action.
- Implementing or modifying controls necessary to avoid a repeat occurrence of the incident.
- Recording any changes in written procedures required.
- Advising the relevant stakeholders, if any substantial pollution has occurred (reporting of incidents to regulatory authorities).

The Project Manager must ensure all incidents are documented in IFS to allow incident actions to be monitored implemented within the specified timeframes.

Upon the completion of the investigation, the findings and recommendations must be distributed to the relevant work groups for discussion at a toolbox meeting. All incidents and the results of the subsequent investigation will be tabled and reviewed at the next project management review meeting.

All employees and subcontractors are required to report environmental incidents, non-conformances and near misses to their supervisor and assist in completion of incident investigations and reporting as

directed or required. Subcontractors may be required to prepare an incident report in accordance with their company procedures.

5.2.4 Reporting to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure

As per Condition A33, the Proponent must provide the Department with a subsequent incident report in accordance with Appendix A (Incident Notification and Reporting Requirements) (below).

1. All incident notifications and reports must be submitted via the NSW planning portal (Major Projects).
2. The Proponent must provide notification as required under these requirements, even if the Proponent fails to give the notification required under Condition A32 or, having given such notification, subsequently forms the view that an incident has not occurred.
3. Within 7 days (or as otherwise agreed by the Planning Secretary) of the Proponent making the immediate incident notification (in accordance with Condition A32), the Proponent is required to submit a subsequent incident report that:
 - (a) identifies how the incident was detected;
 - (b) identifies when the Proponent became aware of the incident;
 - (c) identifies any actual or potential non-compliance with conditions of consent;
 - (d) identifies further action(s) that will be taken in relation to the incident;
 - (e) a summary of the incident;
 - (f) outcomes of an incident investigation, including identification of the cause of the incident;
 - (g) details of the corrective and preventative actions that have been, or will be, implemented to address the incident and prevent recurrence, including the period for implementing any corrective and/or preventative actions; and
 - (h) details of any communication with other stakeholders regarding the incident.
4. The Proponent must submit any further reports as directed by the Planning Secretary.
5. Council shall be notified in any incidents impact on Council's assets as soon as practicable.

5.2.5 Site Emergency Contacts List

An updated list of emergency response personnel and organisations will always be maintained at the project site and compounds, including a 24-hour contact number. An environmental Site Contacts List is presented in **Appendix D**.

6. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTIONS

Environmental inspections and observations will be recorded to ensure the construction environmental management obligations detailed in the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan are implemented. Inspections will assess the ongoing effectiveness and suitability of the project's environmental controls, and will include inspection of:

- High risk activities and processes.
- Work undertaken in environmentally sensitive areas.
- Environmental controls and mitigations being implemented daily, as well as:
 - Pre- and post- significant rainfall events.
 - Pre- and post- shutdown over prolonged periods.

Table 6-1 provides an indicative list of environmental inspections that may be undertaken during construction of the project.

Table 6-1 Indicative Environmental Inspections

INSPECTION	BY WHO	FREQUENCY	REPORT FORMAT
Regular Environmental Site Inspections	Environmental Site Representative	Weekly	ENV001-F04
Regular Environmental Site Inspections with DCCEE and the ER	Environmental Site Representative DCCEE Environmental Representative	As required	DCCEE Environmental Site Inspection
High environmental risk activity/location	Environmental Site Representative	As required	ENV001-F04
Daily Activity Inspections	Site Supervisors	Daily	PM003-F05 (Site Diary)
Workplace Inspection Checklist	Site Supervisors	Weekly	WHS020-F01
Management Workplace Inspection	ACI Management	As required	BMS007-F03
Pre- and post- rainfall inspections	Environmental Site Representative	Prior to heavy rainfall (>20mm predicted in 24 hours) Following heavy rainfall (>20mm in 24 hours)	ENV001-F06
Pre- and post- site shutdown	Site Supervisors Project Managers Environmental Site Representative	Prior to shutdown of site > 4 days Before return to site following shutdown > 4 days	WHS020-F07 ENV001-F04
Preclearing Surveys	Project Ecologist	48 hours prior to any native vegetation clearing	Preclearing Survey Report
Clearing Supervision	Project Ecologist	During vegetation clearing	N/A

Post Clearing Surveys	Project Ecologist	Post vegetation clearing	Post Clearing Checklist
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Inspections and observations will be recorded in accordance with IMS forms and kept with project records. If required, an environmental action list will be issued to the relevant Supervisor and Project Manager to action within appropriate timeframes relevant to environmental risk.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Environmental monitoring will be carried out as required by the environmental impact assessment and environmental planning approval conditions. Environmental monitoring will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced Abergeldie staff or specialist technical consultants. Environmental monitoring for the project is outlined in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Environmental Monitoring

ASPECT	WHAT	BY WHO	FREQUENCY	FORMAT	ACTION PLAN
Weather	Review BOM for adverse weather conditions, noting if: Wind speed (>25km/hr) and direction toward receivers High rainfall events predicted for next 72 hours	Site Supervisors Project Engineers	Daily	Site Diary	<u>High wind</u> - Adjust or reschedule dust generating work activities to minimise off-site air quality impacts to receivers. <u>High rainfall</u> - Inspect and improve controls to mitigate potential offsite sedimentation of waterways. <u>Flooding</u> - remove hazardous materials, erodible materials and machinery from flood prone areas.
Bushfire Risk	Review local fire service website for: Total Fire Ban Days (TOBAN)	Site Supervisors Project Engineers	Daily (in summer months)	Site Diary	Ensure hot works are not undertaken during TOBAN days, unless there is an exemption in place from the fire authority
Air Quality	Visually inspect for excessive dust generation onsite	Site Supervisors	Daily	Site Diary	Adjust work activities or reschedule works as required to minimise off-site air quality impacts on receivers.

Noise and vibration monitoring is outlined in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Noise and Vibration Monitoring

ITEM	SCOPE	FREQUENCY	EQUIPMENT	RESPONSIBILITY	RECORDS/REPORTING
Noise	Noise monitoring during site establishment activities to verify compliance with relevant noise management levels	At commencement of site establishment and as required	Handheld calibrated noise monitor	Environmental Site Representative	Noise monitoring records
Commencement of OOHV activities	At the commencement of a new OOHV activities or location where exceedances of the noise management levels are	Commencement of OOHV activities predicted to exceed noise management levels. This will be on	Handheld calibrated noise monitor	Environmental Site Representative	Noise monitoring records

	predicted to occur at the most affected receiver. This will be at select locations/occasions which are determined based on risk.	select occasions which are determined based on risk.			
Commencement of new activity near structures/ receivers within minimum vibration working distances	Attended vibration measurements would be undertaken at the start of the works within minimum working distances to determine actual vibration levels at the structure.	Commencement of works for receivers/ structures within minimum working distances	Vibration monitor	Environmental Site Representative	Vibration monitoring records
In response to community complaints	Noise and vibration monitoring may be undertaken.	In response to community complaints	Handheld calibrated noise monitor Vibration monitor	Environmental Site Representative	Noise monitoring records Vibration monitoring records
Weekly inspections	Inspection of the environmental controls and implementation of the noise and vibration mitigation measures in Appendix C.	Weekly	Not applicable	Environmental Site Representative, Site Supervisor	Weekly Environmental Inspection Checklist

Noise monitoring will be undertaken as outlined in Table 6-3. The monitoring will include operator-attended noise monitoring and be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards and EPA guidelines including:

- NSW Approved Methods for the Measurement and Analysis of Environmental Noise (EPA, 2022)
- AS 1055:2018 Acoustics – Description and measurement of environmental noise – General procedures
- AS/NZS IEC 61672.1 – 2019 Electroacoustics – Sound level meters, Part 1: Specifications
- Australian Standard 2659.1 – 1998 Guide to the use of sound measuring equipment – portable sound level meters
- NSW Interim Construction Noise Guideline, Department of Environment and Climate Change 2009
- NSW Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI) (EPA, 2017).

All acoustic instrumentation used for monitoring under this plan will have current NATA or manufacturer calibration certificates. Noise monitoring should, where practicable, be in positions with unobstructed views of general site activities, whilst shielded as much as possible from non-construction site noise (e.g. road traffic, rail noise and other surrounding noise). In accordance with Australian Standard AS1055, outdoor noise monitoring will be undertaken at least 3.5m from any reflecting structure other than the ground. The preferred measurement height is 1.2-1.5m above the ground. Where the noise monitors are placed within 3.5 metres of building facades, walls or cliffs, then a reflection correction of up to -2.5dB(A) shall be applied to remove the effect of increased noise due to sound reflections from such structures.

The noise monitoring results will be assessed against the noise management levels (NMLs). The results will also be compared with predicted noise levels and documented with discussion about the details of work underway at the time and the mitigation in place.

If exceedance of the NML is identified, a review of site-specific mitigation measures will be undertaken to confirm that all reasonable and feasible mitigation and management measures have been implemented and confirm if there are any opportunities to further reduce noise levels on site.

Where, after all reasonable and feasible mitigation measures have been implemented, measured noise levels above the NMLs will be compared to the predicted noise levels in the relevant CNVIS. If, after all reasonable and feasible mitigation measures have been implemented, an exceedance of the predicted noise levels is identified, a management response will be triggered.

Vibration monitoring will be undertaken as outlined in Table 6-3 and be undertaken generally in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards and EPA guidelines including:

- NSW Assessing Vibration – a technical guideline (AVTG), Department of Environment and Conservation 2006
- ISO 5348:2021 - Mechanical vibration and shock — Mechanical mounting of accelerometers
- ISO 4866:2010 - Mechanical vibration and shock — Vibration of fixed structures — Guidelines for the measurement of vibrations and evaluation of their effects on structures
- British Standard BS 6472-2008, 'Evaluation of human exposure to vibration in buildings (1-80Hz)
- British Standard 7385: Part 2-1993 'Evaluation and measurement of vibration in buildings'.

The focus of vibration monitoring will be at risk buildings, structures and utilities identified in the pre-construction condition surveys and/or geotechnical analysis. Selection of a suitable vibration monitoring location will consider the following:

- Whether there is a predicted exceedance of the cosmetic damage criteria and / or community concerns have been raised regarding vibration
- Placement of vibration monitoring equipment outside at the footings or foundations of the building of interest closest to the vibrating plant
- The surface should be solid and rigid to best represent the vibration entering the structure of the building under investigation
- The vibration sensor or transducer shall not be mounted on loose tiles, loose gravel or other resilient surfaces.
- The vibration sensor or transducer shall be directly mounted to the vibrating surface using either adhesive, double sided tape or a magnetic mounting plate onto a steel washer, plate or bracket which shall be either fastened or glued to the surface of interest
- Where a suitable mounting surface is unavailable, then a metal ground spike shall be driven into solid ground adjacent to the building of interest, and the vibration sensor or transducer shall be mounted on that. Where it is not possible to use a ground spike, the vibration sensor or transducer will be placed on the measurement surface and covered with a heavy weight such as a sandbag.

Where vibration levels are predicted to exceed the screening criteria, a more detailed assessment of the structure (in consultation with a structural engineer) and vibration monitoring will be carried out to ensure vibration levels remain below appropriate limits for that structure. Construction methodology would also be reviewed, where practicable.

Vibration monitoring will include equipment placed at the heritage item with a trigger level based on the frequency dependent DIN 4150-3 vibration criteria. If the vibration level on the equipment is reached a visual alarm should be triggered to alert the operators that the vibration criteria have been exceeded.

Environmental monitoring records will be kept in the project SharePoint folder. Environmental monitoring reports will be reviewed by the Environmental Site Representative and communicated to the project team. If required, an environmental action list will be issued to the relevant Abergeldie Site Supervisor and subcontractor to action within appropriate timeframes relevant to environmental risk. Any non-conformances identified from environmental monitoring will be managed in accordance with Section 6.4 of this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan.

6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

Abergeldie will continually review and improve systems, procedures, processes, practices and performance against established criteria and legislative requirements through the implementation of IMS procedure, *BMS007- Auditing*. Environmental audits will include system audits to assess the effectiveness of management system (IMS) implementation; and compliance audits to evaluate project compliance with contractual and legislative requirements.

Risk-based internal audits will be undertaken to ensure ongoing compliance with approval requirements and to assess the effectiveness of site-specific environmental management controls and provide improvements where possible. These audits may also be undertaken following a significant environmental incident.

6.3.1 System Audits

System audits include internal (1st party) audits conducted by Abergeldie auditors on Abergeldie projects, processes and contracts, and external (3rd party) audits conducted by an accredited certification body in accordance with relevant Standards. System audits can encompass both a review of IMS implementation, as well as a review of compliance to project contractual and legislative requirements.

Abergeldie's online Audit Planning Schedule in IFS provides the frequency of internal and external system audits. The project system audit frequency is determined in consideration of the project scope and associated potential safety, quality and environmental risks. The frequency of audits is reviewed at the time each audit is undertaken and is therefore subject to change.

6.3.2 Compliance Audits

Compliance audits include external (2nd party) audits conducted by Client or independent auditors to identify the level of the project's compliance to contractual and other legislative requirements. Independent audits will be completed in accordance with Conditions of Approval A27 to A32 and they will be undertaken in accordance with the Independent Audit Post Approval Requirements (DPE, 2020). The scope of these audits is to assess compliance with the contract, EIA, planning approval, consent conditions and associated management plans and/or may be a requirement of the Client's environmental management system requirements. Auditors may include Client Environmental Representatives or

Independent Auditors that require approval by regulatory authorities prior to engagement.

6.3.3 Audit Schedule

The audit schedule for the project is outlined in Table 6-3 below.

Table 6-3 Internal Audit Schedule

AUDIT TYPE	FREQUENCY	PARTICIPANTS	REPORTING
Internal IMS System/Compliance Audits	Within 8 weeks of commencement of ancillary facility site establishment management plan and as per IFS Audit Planning Schedule	1 st Party	IFS Audit Module BMS007-F01 BMS007-F02
External System/Compliance Audits	As per DCCEEW and Contract requirements	2 nd Party	Client System
Abergeldie IMS System Audit	As per ISO Certification Requirements	3 rd Party	Independent Report IFS Audit Module

Internal environmental system and compliance audits will be recorded using the *BMS007-F01 – Audit Checklist*. Observations, findings and recommendations, including opportunities for improvement and non-conformances identified during the audits will be recorded on the *BMS007-F02 Audit Inspection Action Plan* and in the Audit Module of IFS. Non-conformances will be managed in accordance with IMS procedure, *BMS008-Non-Conformance and Improvement Actions*.

Audit outcomes will be reviewed by the Environmental Site Representative and will be communicated to the project team for action. Any corrective and preventative actions identified will be implemented within a suitable timeframe and the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan may be revised and reissued as necessary.

6.4 COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

A non-conformance is defined as a failure to comply with the requirements of the IMS (including this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and its supporting documentation) that requires action. The IMS procedure, *BMS008-Non-Conformance and Improvement Actions* describes the process for managing non-conforming work practices and initiating corrective and preventative actions or system improvements.

Non-conformances may be identified by anyone, including Abergeldie or Client personnel, during observations, inspections, monitoring or audits or because of a complaint or environmental incident. When non-conformances are identified and substantiated, corrective and preventative actions will be identified and implemented.

Non-conformances, corrective and preventative actions and improvement opportunities will be documented in the IFS Non-Conformances module, as per *BMS008-Non-Conformance and Improvement Actions*, including details of the issue, action required, timing and responsibility for implementation. Actions shall be reviewed and closed out within assigned timeframes.

Non-conforming activities will be stopped by the Abergeldie Project Manager or Environmental Site Representative following consultation with the Abergeldie Construction Manager. The works will not recommence until the corrective or preventative action has been closed out. The Client may also stop activities in these circumstances.

In accordance with Condition A34, within seven days of becoming aware of a non-compliance, the Proponent must notify the Department of the non-compliance. The notification must be in writing and must be submitted via the NSW planning portal (Major Projects). The notification must identify the SSI (including the application number and the name of the SSI if it has one), set out the condition of this approval that the SSI is non-compliant with, why it does not comply, the reasons for the non-compliance (if known), and what actions have been undertaken, or will be undertaken, and when, to address the non-compliance.

Note: A non-compliance which has been notified as an incident does not need to also be notified as a non-compliance.

7. REPORTING & IMPROVEMENT

7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Environmental records will be kept demonstrating environmental due diligence and compliance with environmental requirements and may include:

- Environmental site inspection, audit, monitoring and compliance reports/records.
- Environmental incident reports, investigations and follow-up action taken.
- Non-conformance reports and corrective action registers.
- Training and induction records.
- Waste registers and disposal dockets.
- Minutes of environmental system review meetings and evidence of action taken.
- Complaints and enquiries received, and follow-up actions.
- Correspondence received by regulators.
- Licences, permits and approvals.
- Environmental risk assessments.
- Other documentation required by approvals, licences and permits.

All records will be retained in accordance statutory requirements. Project documentation shall be kept in accordance with the *Abergeldie BMS004 Document Management Procedure*.

7.2 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING

Environmental performance will be reported to the Abergeldie General Manager – Health, Safety, Environment & Sustainability and the Client (if required) monthly. The Abergeldie Project Manager is responsible for ensuring adequate resources are allocated to complete the required environmental reporting.

The monthly environmental report will include a summary and status of:

- Environmental incidents and non-compliances.
- Environmental site inspection, audit and monitoring results.
- Environmental training undertaken.
- Status of approvals and high-risk site activities.
- Environmental complaints and regulator or media enquiries.

- Data required by NGERs (fuel and energy usage on site)
- Data related to waste (recycled, reused, exported, imported)
- Data related to native vegetation clearing and rehabilitation works.
- Unexpected finds.
- Comments on performance against the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and its objectives.

A monthly safety and environment report will be prepared in the format detailed in DCCEEW Water Group Monthly Project Safety and Environment Report.

All fuel, energy and waste information will be entered into the *PM005-F03 HSEQ Monthly Report* on IFS.

7.3 ANCILLARY FACILITY SITE ESTABLISHMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN APPROVAL AND REVISION

Approval of the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan is a hold point for the commencement of ancillary facility works. Where the document is revised, the revised document requires re-approval.

This Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan has been prepared by the Abergeldie project team (or delegated consultant) and reviewed by the Abergeldie Project Manager and Abergeldie Environmental Site Representative. The Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan will be approved by the Abergeldie Construction Manager and the Client Project Representative, the ER and DPHI as necessary.

The effectiveness of the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan will be assessed and updated regularly to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy, effectiveness and compliance to the project specifications. Revision and amendments to the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and/or other project environmental documentation may be required to incorporate or reflect:

- Recommendations of the annual management review or audits.
- Amendments to the EIA and project environmental planning approval.
- Changes in scope that have been assessed and approved.
- Performance improvement is identified for any environmental constraint.
- Changes in contractual, legislative, IMS or project requirements.
- Updates to risk management following review of significant incidents.
- Comments received from the Client or other stakeholders.

Significant amendments to the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan shall be reviewed and re-approved in accordance with project specific approval requirements. It is noted that some appendices may be revised independently of this plan. Where this occurs, it will be noted in the relevant

Appendix heading. Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan revisions will be recorded and issued in accordance with Section 1 of the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan.

APPENDIX A – ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY & SUSTAINABILITY POLICY



ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Abergeldie is committed to building better communities, by ensuring the environment is considered, protected, and restored in the communities where we operate.

Abergeldie demonstrates this commitment by preventing pollution, protecting human health and ecosystems, minimising environmental harm and incorporating sustainable practices into all aspects of our operations.

Abergeldie will achieve this Policy commitment by:

- Continuously managing and improving our Environmental Management System (14001:2015).
- Identifying and managing environmental aspects and impacts across the lifecycle of our activities, products, and services.
- Proactively assessing environmental risks and opportunities and implementing controls to eliminate or reduce environmental impacts.
- Engaging stakeholders to promote a culture of shared environmental responsibility.
- Conducting activities in compliance with legislative, regulatory and statutory obligations and requirements.
- Setting and reviewing measurable environmental objectives and targets and monitoring and reporting progress against them.
- Consulting, communicating, and educating our workers on environmental responsibilities and compliance obligations.
- Providing adequate resources, induction, training, and equipment to support our obligations.
- Maintaining emergency preparedness and response plans.
- Reporting environmental incidents and near misses and learning from them to prevent recurrence.
- Implementing mechanisms to enable continual improvement in environmental performance, including inspections, audits, and management reviews.
- Ensuring management remains directly responsible and accountable for environmental management system implementation and performance, including provision of adequate resources and leadership.

This policy statement applies to all Abergeldie workplaces across Australia and New Zealand and will be regularly reviewed in consideration of changes to legislation, our understanding of best practice, and the organisational structure of Abergeldie.

Mark Bruzzone
Chief Executive Officer

21 November 2025

Date



SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

Abergeldie is committed to building better communities, by ensuring sustainability is considered in all areas of the business to enhance, protect and restore communities and their surrounding environment for future generations.

Abergeldie will achieve this Policy commitment by:

- Operating efficiently and aligning with the principles of ecological sustainable development.
- Ensuring all reasonable steps are taken to minimise harm to the environment whilst maximising long term social, environmental, and economic value.
- Continuously improving our certified Environmental Management Systems ISO 14001:2015.
- Monitoring and managing our sustainability performance and complying with all legislative and regulatory requirements.
- Taking all reasonable care to provide and maintain a safe and healthy working environment.
- Continuously improving resource consumption, supplies, technology, and carbon emissions across our operations by implementing circular economy principles.
- Integrating sustainability within our procurement processes, guided by ISO 20400:2017.
- Implementing our Corporate Social Responsibility Procedure, guided by ISO 26000:2010 to effectively assess and address social responsibility issues that impact our operations.
- Promoting sustainable innovations and establishing targets to achieve the goals of our Carbon Reduction Strategy and Net Zero goal.
- Managing and mitigating the risks associated with modern slavery in our business operations and supply chains by implementing and adhering to our Modern Slavery Statement.
- Promoting an inclusive and diverse workplace and culture.
- Proactively working with educational institutions to encourage opportunity and experience.
- Implementing our Reflect Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP), which will further develop our understanding, commitment, and respect for First Nations cultures and focus on improving relationships, opportunities and governance related to Reconciliation.
- Proactively engaging with stakeholders, community groups, charities, and Not-for-Profit organisations to achieve positive sustainable outcomes in the communities we work in

This policy statement applies to all Abergeldie workplaces across Australia and New Zealand and will be regularly reviewed in consideration of changes to legislation, our understanding of best practice, and the organisational structure of Abergeldie.

Mark Bruzzone
Chief Executive Officer

21 November 2025

Date

APPENDIX B – ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Please refer to Document MBYCM00-000ALL-ACI-NM-REG-00001_00 YANCO CREEK MODERNISATION - ENVIRONMENTAL RISK REGISTER

APPENDIX C – ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
Soil and Water				
AF1	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCPs) will be prepared to detail the specific erosion and sediment control measures to be implemented within the work areas, in accordance with the principles and requirements of Managing Urban Stormwater – Soils and Construction, Volumes 1 (Landcom 2004) and 2C (DECC, 2008) (known as the Blue Book). Controls should include but not be limited to: • Install sediment controls around stockpiles and borrow areas to contain coarse soil and sediment, as applicable to prevent sedimentation of watercourses. • Placement of stockpiles away from the watercourse (at least 20 metres of creek channels) and be covered when not in use to prevent sediment runoff and consider whether covering of stockpiles containing coarse soil and sediment is also required. • Stabilise exposed soil where applicable with the appropriate structural materials and media for the construction activities (e.g. stabilisation matting, rock armour or vegetation). • Regular, at least daily, visual water quality monitoring of waterways adjacent to the project area during construction, to assess the effectiveness of silt fences, so they can be fixed if necessary. • Erosion and sediment controls will be inspected and maintained to ensure they are operating effectively • Erosion and sediment controls established prior to commencement of vegetation clearing or earthworks where practical.	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC) Site Supervisor	<u>Billabong Creek Regulators Request for Additional Information, DCCEEW, September 2025, Appendix A – Updated mitigation measures</u> GE03 SWQ03 B16 B17 <u>Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators - SSI-50831979 Conditions of Approval 19 February 2026</u> Condition E35
AF2	Training will be provided to relevant Project personnel, including relevant sub-contractors on sound erosion and sediment control practices and the requirements from this Plan through inductions, toolboxes and targeted training	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative CPESC Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> SWQ21

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
AF3	Food waste accumulated on site will be stored in inaccessible bins and disposed offsite regularly so that the waste doesn't attract predatory pests such as cats and foxes.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor	Mitigation Measures SWQ11
AF4	The extent of ground disturbance and exposed soil will be minimised to the greatest extent practicable to minimise the potential for erosion.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	Best Practice
AF5	Measures will be implemented to minimise dust, soil or mud from being deposited by vehicles on public roads. This will be achieved by implementing mitigation measures such as rumble grids, large aggregate at entry/exit points, or wheel wash facilities	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	Conditions of Approval E36
AF6	Divert clean water around the works area and stockpiles.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	Best Practice
AF7	Storage of dangerous goods and hazardous materials will occur in accordance with suppliers' instructions and relevant Australian Standards and legislation including the: • <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i> (NSW) • Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods Code of Practice (WorkCover NSW 2005) • Environment Protection Manual for Authorised Officers: Bunding and Spill Management, technical bulletin (EPA 1997). Incompatible chemicals will be stored separately in accordance with manufactures specifications and compatibility chart.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	Conditions of Approval E18
AF8	Secure, bunded areas will be provided around storage areas for oils, fuels and other hazardous liquids. Impervious bunds will be of sufficient capacity to contain at least 110 per cent of the volume of the largest stored container.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	Best Practice
AF9	Hazardous substances will be stored onsite in lockable containers or on a bund within a secure area, in their original receptacles.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor	Best Practice

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
AF10	All hazardous substances will be clearly labelled and will have Safety Data Sheets affixed or available nearby.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor	Best Practice
AF11	An up-to-date register of hazardous substances will be kept onsite at all times.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor	Best Practice
AF12	The use of any hazardous substance that could result in a spill will be undertaken away from drainage or stormwater lines and, wherever possible, within defined bunds.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor	Mitigation Measures SWQ04
AF13	Any refuelling undertaken on site shall be undertaken in designated areas only, at least 50m away from waterways and well away from stormwater system inlets.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor	Mitigation Measures SWQ04
AF14	Spill containment kits will be placed at locations with a high concentration of plant or machinery.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	Mitigation Measures SWQ04 B21
AF15	Spills or leakages will be immediately contained and absorbed. Spills will be cleaned up and reported.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	Mitigation Measures SWQ04
AF16	A Dewatering Permit (Appendix I) is required to be approved prior to dewatering.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	Best Practice
AF17	Contamination prevention measures will include: - Site specific controls to reduce the risk of the release of potentially harmful chemicals from spills or leaks entering waterways - Spill kits will be kept on site and in construction vehicles where required	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	Mitigation Measures B21 SWQ04

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
	- Storage of hazardous materials such as oils, chemical and refuelling activities in bunded areas within the construction activity zones - Bunded receptacles for concrete waste including concrete slurries and washout water provided at the work sites to capture, contain and appropriately dispose of any concrete waste at a suitably licenced waste facility. These will be located as far from waterways as feasible.			
Biodiversity				
AF18	All workers will be provided with an environmental induction prior to starting work on site. This will include information on the biodiversity values of the site, protection measures to be implemented to protect native biota and penalties for breaches.	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Engineer Project Ecologist	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> B03
AF19	The Project boundary, clearing limits, biodiversity exclusion zones and Tree Protection Zones (TPZs) will be clearly delineated with fencing and signage to restrict access and protect vegetation to be retained.	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Engineer Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> B08
AF20	Exclusion zones (no-go zones) will be marked out by a qualified surveyor and then fenced with highly visible and durable product (e.g. high visibility string of bunting or plastic mesh (not transparent) attached to star pickets with plastic caps (or weighted posts that avoid ground penetration in culturally sensitive areas)). No barbed or razor wire will be used. An Environmental No-Go Zone Entry Permit (Appendix K) will be required to enter these zones.	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Engineer Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> SWQ13 B08
AF21	Fencing will be temporary to exclude wildlife (e.g. from open trenches): Fencing stays located inside the exclusion area, or with high visibility mesh to guide wildlife away from obstructions and potential traps. Shade cloth or other suitable deterrent will be attached to the lower 50 cm of the outside of the exclusion zone and weighted to the ground. Temporary fencing will be inspected prior to sunrise and prior to sunset to ensure no fauna are trapped.	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Ecologist	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> SWQ13
AF22	Prior to the commencement of construction, in March/April, additional survey/s will be undertaken to confirm the extent of threatened species within the Project site. Surveys will include an assessment of the local <i>Swainsona</i>	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site	Environmental Site Representative Project Ecologist	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> B05 B06

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
	<i>murrayana</i> and Southern Bell Frog populations, as well as threatened bird (including the Little Eagle and Pink Cockatoo) breeding habitat. Additional survey will be conducted for <i>Swainsona murrayana</i> in September. Should additional threatened species be identified during the survey/s, this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan will be updated accordingly. A pre-clearing threatened species survey report will be prepared, following completion of the survey/s.	establishment works		B07
AF23	A pre-clearing inspection will be undertaken 48 hours prior to any native vegetation clearing by a suitably qualified ecologist and the Site Environmental Representative (or delegate). The pre-clearing inspection will include, as a minimum: • A check of the physical demarcation of the clearing boundary and construction footprint • Identification of trees that are just outside the marked clearing boundary that require protection to avoid unintended damage during the clearing and subsequent construction works • Identification of hollow bearing trees that need to be removed in accordance with the hollow- bearing tree removal procedure • Identification of other habitat features that need to be relocated outside the clearing boundary • Identification of any threatened flora and fauna • Implementation of the erosion and sediment control plan for the worksite, including erosion control structures.	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Ecologist	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> SWQ12 B11
AF24	Fauna encounters within the Project sites will be managed in accordance with the Fauna Handling and Rescue Procedure (Appendix L).	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Ecologist	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> SWQ12
AF25	Declared priority weeds will be managed according to requirements of the NSW <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> and the Weed and Pathogen Control Plan in Appendix M. All machinery entering the site will be appropriately washed down and disinfected prior to work on site to prevent the potential spread of weeds and disease in accordance with the NSW best practice Protocols to protect priority biodiversity areas (DPIE 2020). Protocols to prevent introduction or	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Ecologist Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> SWQ08 B14 B15 LU1 WR5

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
	spread of chytrid fungus will be implemented following the NSW hygiene guidelines for wildlife (DPIE 2020f).			
AF26	Trees within the construction footprints that do not require felling and are proposed to be retained will be protected in accordance with Australian Standard 4970-2009 <i>Protection of Trees on Development Sites</i> .	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	Best Practice
AF27	Materials, plant, equipment, work vehicles and stockpiles will be stored, parked or placed as applicable away from the driplines of trees that are outside the clearing boundaries or that are within the clearing boundaries but proposed for retention.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	Best Practice
AF28	Soil material and stripped groundcover vegetation with the potential to contain priority weeds will not be removed from the proposal footprint. Soil disturbance would be avoided as much as possible to minimise the potential for spreading weeds.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> B15
AF29	The clearing of native vegetation will be minimised to the greatest extent practicable with the objective of reducing impacts to threatened ecological communities and threatened species habitat.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	<u>Conditions of Approval</u> E2
AF30	Native vegetation clearing will be staged (two-stages), as per AF32 and AF33, with the clearing of hollow bearing trees and habitat features included in the second stage.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Ecologist Site Supervisor	Best Practice
AF31	Native vegetation clearing or tree trimming will only occur in the presence of a suitably qualified, licensed and trained ecologist/ fauna spotter catcher. Significant habitat resources (fallen timber, hollow logs and embedded rock) will be retained/ relocated within the Project site to provide supplementary habitat for displaced fauna.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Ecologist Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> B10 B12
AF32	Clearing (Stage One) Before vegetation is removed from the site, or trees are trimmed, the following will be undertaken: Wildlife rescue groups and carers will be informed of vegetation removal to ensure they are properly resourced for any injured wildlife that may occur from stage 2.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Ecologist Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> B10 B12

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
	- A qualified ecologist or fauna spotter catcher with experience in fauna handling must be present on site during the clearing of vegetation or trimming of trees to supervise the works - Machine operators are to be informed of: - The clearing boundary and exclusion zones - Habitat features to be relocated, how to remove them and where to relocate them to (i.e. bush rock, fallen logs) - Hollow bearing trees and other identified habitat features to be cleared in Stage 2. - During clearing, bush rocks and suitable logs (as determined by ecologist or fauna spotter catcher, in accordance with bushfire management requirements) will be relocated to the adjacent retained vegetation areas for habitat enhancement - Details on fauna rescue and release (such as relocation of nests) is provided in Appendix L. - In the event that an unexpected or incidental threatened species is observed/ recorded (i.e. a species not predicted or known to occur within the site) during the native vegetation removal process, an Unexpected or Incidental Threatened Species Finds Procedure is to be followed (refer to Appendix H) - Pruning of mature trees, if required, is to be in accordance with Part 5 of the Australian Standard 4373-2007 Pruning of amenity trees and completed by an AQF Level 3 Arborist - Hollow-bearing trees shall not be cleared or trimmed during this stage (Stage one). Hollow-bearing trees must only be cleared during Stage Two (refer below).			
AF33	Clearing (Stage Two) Hollow-bearing trees At the completion of Stage one, only HBTs (marked with 'H') will remain within the clearing area. Stage two clearing or tree trimming will involve: - An Ecologist/ fauna spotter catcher will undertake a survey to confirm clearing boundaries, trees marked to be cleared or trimmed and relocate any fauna or nests identified in the tree in accordance with procedure provided in Stage One above - Using an excavator, the machine operator shall gently shake/tap the HBT to encourage any resident fauna to vacate the tree. The tree is	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Ecologist Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> B10 B12

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
	then to be left overnight (at a minimum) before being removed. Any HBT that has been left for longer than 48 hours since being shaken/tapped, is to be re-shaken/tapped at least the day prior to removal - When removing or trimming HBTs, the ecologist/ fauna spotter catcher must be present at each tree to be removed, to look for signs of animal movement in the tree to be cleared or trimmed. The ecologist / fauna spotter-catcher should be able to communicate directly with plant operators - Prior to clearing or trimming hollow-bearing trees, use an excavator or loader to hit the trunk as high up the tree as possible several times. Wait at least 30 seconds. Repeat this process several times - The tree will be felled in a controlled manner with an excavator to minimise break up of tree and impact/crushing risk to fauna - If taking the tree down in stages, remove non-hollow-bearing limbs first. Then remove hollow-bearing limbs - Once the hollow-bearing limbs or hollow-bearing tree are on the ground, the fauna spotter catcher must check each hollow for signs of wildlife before the next limb/tree is removed - Records of any animals removed or injured must be recorded - The salvaged fallen hollows have the potential to support fauna and should be placed in adjacent habitat until the following day for further inspection by an ecologist or fauna spotter catcher to verify no fauna is present - Ecologist or fauna spotter catcher shall select appropriate hollows to be attached to younger trees to be retained or placed in adjacent areas to provide habitat - A GPS coordinate and a photo record of where each of the salvaged fallen hollows are relocated to will be taken.			
AF34	An approved Vegetation Impact Permit (Appendix J) is required prior to any vegetation clearing or pruning.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative	Best Practice
AF35	Native vegetation and other habitat features approved for removal will be reused onsite wherever practicable.	During ancillary facility and site	Environmental Site Representative Project Ecologist	<u>Conditions of Approval</u> E11

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
	If not reused on site, consultation is required in accordance with Condition E11.	establishment works	Site Supervisor	
AF36	Following clearing, the Project Ecologist will survey the cleared area and prepare a post-clearing report. The Report will document all animals that are handled, or otherwise managed, within the site. Data to be recorded includes: • Date and time of the sighting and details of the observer • Species • Number of individuals recorded • Adult/juvenile • Condition of the animal (living/dead/injured/sick) • Management action undertaken (e.g. captured, handled, taken to vet) • Results of any management actions (e.g. released, placed in a nest box, euthanised, placed with carer). An inventory of hollows and fallen timber salvaged and relocated will also be maintained	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Project Ecologist	<u>Mitigation Measures B13</u>
AF37	An Unexpected and Incidental Threatened Species Finds Procedure has been developed and is included in Appendix H. The procedure is to be implemented following the discovery of any known or suspected threatened flora or fauna within the Project site.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Ecologist Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures B09</u> <u>Conditions of Approval Condition E7</u>
AF38	Appropriate speeds for all construction and contractor vehicles will be enforced to limit dust generation and minimise risk of fauna mortality through vehicle strike during construction and operation.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures B18</u>
AF39	Avoid unnecessary light spill across a broader area than required to avoid attracting insects and subsequently their predators (bats and birds). Light generated during construction will be managed in general accordance with the requirements in Australian Standard AS 4282-1997 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Directional lighting will be used to minimise the effects of light spill outside the CAZ as far as possible.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures SWQ14</u> <u>BO19</u>
AF40	All machinery entering the site will be appropriately washed down and disinfected prior to work on site to prevent the potential spread of weeds and disease in accordance with the NSW best practice Protocols to protect priority biodiversity areas (DPIE 2020f).	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures BO14</u>

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
AF41	Prior to any vegetation removal or trimming, the number and classes of ecosystem credits and species credits (like-for-like) specified in Condition of Approval E6 must be achieved.	Prior to ancillary facility site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative	<u>Conditions of Approval E6</u>
Heritage				
AF42	All employees, contractors and utility staff working on site will receive Heritage Training in the form of an induction before they begin work on site. A record of this training as part of the site induction process will be kept.	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Engineer Project Heritage Consultant	<u>Mitigation Measures HH1</u>
AF43	All ground-disturbing works to the following earth mounds and potential archaeological deposit (PAD) site must be avoided, specifically: • Forest Creek Block Bank Earth Mound 1 (AHIMS # 54-3-0058), • Hartwood Weir Scarred Tree and PAD (AHIMS # 54-3-0055), • Hartwood Weir Earth Mound 1 (AHIMS # 54-3-0054) and • Hartwood Weir Earth Mound 2 (AHIMS # 54-3-0056), Traditional Owners must be involved in monitoring works to ensure the protection of these sites from the proposed works. Specific site protection conditions include: 1. Six Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are in close proximity to the access tracks. Prior to the commencement of works these sites must be fenced off using temporary flagging to ensure no disturbance occurs, specifically: • Forest Creek Block Bank Earth Mound 1 (AHIMS # 54-3-0058), • Hartwood Weir Scarred Tree 1 (AHIMS # 54-3-0026), • Hartwood Weir Scarred Tree 3 (AHIMS # 54-3-0029), • Hartwood Weir Scarred Tree and PAD (AHIMS # 54-3-0055), • Hartwood Weir Earth Mound 1 (AHIMS # 54-3-0054) and • Hartwood Weir Earth Mound 2 (AHIMS # 54-3-0056), 2. All vehicles must keep to the access tracks. 3. An exclusion line using bollards is to be erected to the south of Hartwood Weir Earth Mound 1 (AHIMS # 54-3-0054) and Hartwood Weir Earth Mound 2 (AHIMS # 54-3-0056) to ensure that no vehicles drive in close proximity to sites.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Heritage Consultant Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures AH1</u>

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
AF44	The following culturally modified (scar) trees are to have no ground-disturbing works within the canopy dripline, damage to their trunks or limbed removed and/or damaged this includes: - Hartwood Weir Scarred Tree and PAD (AHIMS # 54-3-0055), - Wanganella Weir Scarred Tree 1 (AHIMS # 54-2-0263), - W scar tree 2 (AHIMS # 54-2-0251) and - Forest Creek Block Bank Scarred Tree 3 (AHIMS # 54-3-0034) Temporary flagging must be erected to ensure the preservation of these sites and Traditional Owners must be involved in monitoring works to ensure the protection of these sites from the proposed works.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Heritage Consultant Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> AH2
AF45	Hartwood Weir Scarred Tree 4 (AHIMS # 54-3-0059), Hartwood Weir Hearth (AHIMS # 54- 3-0061), Forest Creek Block Bank Scarred Tree 2 (AHIMS # 54-3-0031), Wanganella Weir Scarred Tree 3 (AHIMS # 54-2-0264) and Forest Creek Block Bank Scarred Tree 4 (AHIMS # 54-3-0057) will be impacted by the main construction works. However, these Aboriginal sites will be protected during the ancillary facility site establishment phase of works and will not be impacted until the CEMP and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan are approved.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Heritage Consultant	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> AH3
AF46	Any unexpected heritage finds will be managed in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure – Heritage (Appendix G).	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Heritage Consultant Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> AH5 AH6 HH1 <u>Conditions of Approval</u> E20 E26
AF47	The existing heritage listed/heritage significant Hartwood and Wanganella weirs will be protected during the ancillary facility site establishment phase of works.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Project Heritage Consultant Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> HH2 HH3
Land use, property and agriculture				
AF48	Utilities and services potentially affected by Works must be identified to determine requirements for diversion, protection and/or support. Alterations to services must be determined by negotiation with the service providers.	Site Supervisor Site Engineer	Site Supervisor Site Engineer	<u>Conditions of Approval</u> E33

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
	Disruption to services resulting from Works are to be avoided where practical and advised to customers.			
AF49	Landowners will be consulted about access arrangements and minimisation of impacts on farming operations, in accordance with the Communication Management Plan.	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site establishment works	Stakeholder / Community Engagement Manager	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> LU2 LU5 <u>Conditions of Approval</u> E33
AF50	Access to the Wanganella Landfill is to be maintained at all times. Any loss of public access is to be notified to the community in advance with an alternate access to be provide where possible.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Stakeholder / Community Engagement Manager Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> LU7
AF51	Wanganella Landfill is not to be used for the disposal of waste without the prior approval from Edward River Council. It should also only be used for the disposal of materials agreed upon with Council.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Stakeholder / Community Engagement Manager Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> LU8 <u>Conditions of Approval</u> E43
AF52	Access along the Travelling Stock Reserves is to be maintained at all times. Where access cannot be maintained, consultation with Local Land Services would be undertaken to confirm any requirements during any full closures of the reserve.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor Stakeholder / Community Engagement Manager	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> LU9
AF53	Consultation with Local Land Services would be undertaken to confirm any specific requirements for works within a travelling stock reserve in relation to their use and any fencing or similar required during construction.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor Stakeholder / Community Engagement Manager	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> LU10
Traffic and Access				
AF54	Where traffic management is required during the ancillary facility site establishment works, develop site-specific Traffic Guidance Schemes (TGSs)	During ancillary facility and site	Traffic Manager	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> TA1

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
	in accordance with the Traffic Control at Work Sites – Technical Manual Version 6.1. TGSs will contain detailed descriptions of the ancillary facility site establishment work activities and the nature of the works addressed by that TGS. Road Occupancy Licenses (ROLs) will be obtained under section 138 of the <i>Roads Act 1993</i>, prior to the start of an activity commencing on Conargo Road or the Cobb Highway. Where required, signs will be installed during construction of the ancillary facilities to communicate risks from traffic to the community. Manage vehicular flow to facilitate the safe movement of road users (i.e. workers and staff, and the general public – pedestrians, cyclists, and other non-proposal vehicles) within, around, and to/from the proposal footprint	establishment works		TA2 HR3
AF55	All deliveries shall be scheduled and coordinated to facilitate the organised arrival of trucks. Ample space and time shall be allotted for the safe loading and unloading of materials. All parking and queueing (if any) shall be contained within the project footprint.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Traffic Manager Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> TA3
AF56	The conditions of the access roads to the Project's footprint, and of the roads linking the Project sites to the existing freight network used for freight transport shall be assessed by a Road Dilapidation Report prior to construction commencing and following completion of construction. Any defects attributable to construction activities shall be rectified or compensated in consultation with the relevant road authorities.	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor Project Engineer Traffic Manager	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> TA4 <u>Conditions of Approval</u> E37 E38
AF57	Monitor the roads leading to and from the proposal footprint and take necessary steps to rectify any road deposits caused by site vehicles as soon as reasonably practicable, to maintain the safety of road users. Where possible, offset the construction vehicle activity from peak periods of road network activity.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor Project Engineer Traffic Manager	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> TA5
AF58	Induct employees and contractors to raise awareness and understanding of traffic and transport mitigation measures to be implemented during construction via the ancillary facility site establishment management plan	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site establishment works	Traffic Manager Site Engineer	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> TA6
AF59	Undertake the necessary upgrades and construction of vehicular access tracks to provide safe and efficient movement of light and heavy vehicles to the Project sites.	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site	Traffic Manager Site Supervisor Site Engineer	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> TA7

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
		establishment works		
Noise and vibration				
AF60	Standard construction hours for the project are: - Monday to Friday 7am to 6pm - Saturday 8am to 1pm - At no time on Sundays or NSW public holidays Any Out of Hours Works (OOHW) that are proposed outside of the standard construction hours will require assessment and approval. With the exception of delivery of oversized plant or structures, schedule deliveries to nominated hours only.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor Environmental Site Representative Project Engineer	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> NV1 NV8 NV12 B19 B20 <u>Conditions of Approval</u> E28 E29
AF61	The use of quieter and less vibration emitting construction methods would be considered and implemented, where feasible and reasonable.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor Environmental Site Representative Project Engineer	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> NV2 NV5
AF62	As much distance as possible would be placed between the plant or equipment and residences and other sensitive land uses, where possible.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor Environmental Site Representative Project Engineer	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> NV3
AF63	Reduce throttle setting and turn off equipment when not being used and reduce the speed of vehicles when approaching sensitive receivers.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor Environmental Site Representative	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> NV4 NV11 AQ1
AF64	Loading and unloading of materials/deliveries would occur as far as possible from sensitive receivers.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor Environmental Site Representative	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> NV6
AF65	Delivery vehicles would be fitted with straps rather than chains for unloading, wherever possible.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> NV7

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
AF66	Where site establishment works at site access tracks (vegetation clearing or upgrade of tracks) would occur within 700 metres of residences, the affected residences would be notified a minimum of 7 days prior to work including: - a description of the works to be undertaken including its timing and duration - the expected noise levels during the works - a contact number for further information or for complaints.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Stakeholder / Community Engagement Manager	Mitigation Measures NV10 AQ2
AF67	Optimise the number of vehicle trips to and from site – movements can be organised to amalgamate loads rather than using a number of vehicles with smaller loads.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor	Mitigation Measures NV13
AF68	Limit access routes to the site to the designated routes.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor Traffic Manager	Mitigation Measures NV14
AF69	Manage driver behaviour and avoidance of the use of engine compression brakes.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor	Mitigation Measures NV15
AF70	Mechanical plant should be designed to meet the Noise Policy for Industry project noise trigger levels and be well maintained and operate in an efficient manner.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor Environmental Site Representative	Mitigation Measures NV16 NV17
AF71	All employees, contractors and subcontractors are to receive an environmental induction. The induction must at least include: - All relevant project specific and standard noise and vibration mitigation measures - Permissible hours of work - Any limitations on plant with annoying characteristics - Location of nearest sensitive receivers - Construction site parking areas - Designated loading/ unloading areas and procedures - Site opening/closing times (including deliveries)	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor Site Engineer	Best Practice

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
	Environmental incident procedures			
AF72	In response to noise or vibration complaints, noise and/or vibration monitoring may be carried out. Each complaint will need to be investigated and appropriate noise and/or vibration amelioration measures put in place to mitigate future occurrences, where the noise in question is in excess of allowable limits.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative	Best Practice
Visual amenity				
AF73	Mature trees removed from the construction footprint will be cut into appropriate sections and relocated adjacent to waterways. Existing woody debris will also be relocated.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor Environmental Site Representative	<u>Mitigation Measures V1</u>
AF74	Ancillary facilities and site establishment work areas will be kept tidy at all times.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures V2</u>
AF75	Lighting of work areas, compounds, and work sites will be oriented to minimise glare and light spill impact on nearby receivers.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor Environmental Site Representative	<u>Mitigation Measures V3</u>
Public health and safety				
AF76	The Bushfire Emergency Management Plan, prepared in accordance with Planning for Bush Fire Protection (NSW Rural Fire Service, 2019) and in consultation with the NSW Rural Fire Service, will be implemented during the ancillary facility site establishment works.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures HR5</u>
Social				
AF77	The Communication Management Plan will be implemented during the works including the complaints management system and the 24-hour, seven days a week phone line, postal and email address for written enquiries, and publication of contact details.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	DCCEEW Stakeholder / Community Engagement Manager	<u>Mitigation Measures S2</u>
AF78	Abergeldie will share information with local accommodation providers about any non-resident workforce accommodation requirements in a timely manner.	During ancillary facility and site	Project Manager	<u>Mitigation Measures S5</u>

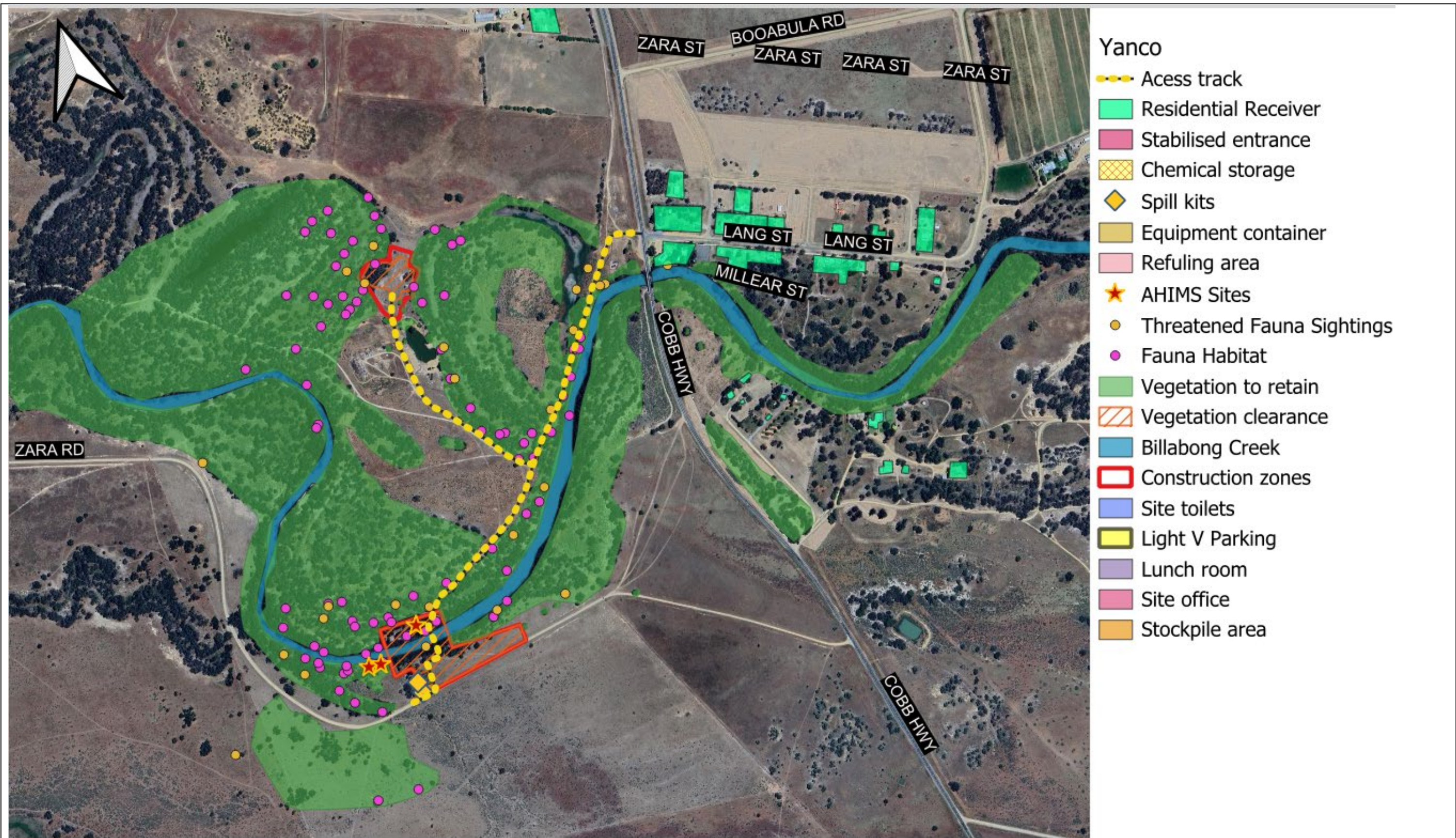
#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
		establishment works	Stakeholder / Community Engagement Manager	
Soils and contamination				
AF79	Any contamination encountered will be managed in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure – Contamination (Appendix F).	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Contaminated Land Consultant	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> CS2 <u>Conditions of Approval</u> E112
Air quality				
AF80	Dust generation during ancillary facility site establishment work will be managed by covering all loaded trucks and stockpiled materials will be covered, stabilised, or stored in areas not subject to high wind.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> AQ1 <u>Conditions of Approval</u> E1
AF81	Emissions will be managed by turning off machinery rather than leaving it to idle when not in use and by maintaining all vehicles, including trucks and vehicles entering and leaving the site in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications to ensure good operating conditions and exhaust emissions comply with the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> AQ1 <u>Conditions of Approval</u> E1
AF82	Dust rise will be minimised through the use of water to dampen surfaces.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	<u>Conditions of Approval</u> E1
Waste and resource management				
AF83	The generation of waste will be minimised by sorting waste streams to maximise reuse/recycling in accordance with the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001</i> .	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor Site Engineer	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> WR1 <u>Conditions of Approval</u> E39
AF84	All waste will be classified in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Wastes (EPA 2014) and transported to a suitably licensed waste facility.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor Site Engineer	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> WR3 <u>Conditions of Approval</u> E42

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
AF85	Waste and imported materials will be tracked in ENV005-F01 Waste Management Tool, including the collation of all tipping and delivery dockets.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor Site Engineer	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> WR1
AF86	The importation of waste and the storage, treatment, processing, reprocessing or disposal of such waste must be carried out in accordance with a Resource Recovery Exemption or Order issued under the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014, as the case may be.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor Site Engineer	<u>Conditions of Approval</u> E41
AF87	Procurement will endeavour to use materials and products with a recycled content where that material or product is cost and performance effective.	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Engineer Project Engineer	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> WR7
AF88	Where possible and fit for purpose, spoil would be beneficially reused within the project before off-site reuse or disposal options are pursued.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor Site Engineer	Best Practice
AF89	Maintain housekeeping. Keep all construction sites free of litter. Place all waste in appropriate waste receptacles. Waste receptacles will be provided, and recycling of materials encouraged. Rubbish will be transported to an appropriate waste disposal facility.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	Best Practice <u>Mitigation Measures</u> WR2
AF90	Segregate wastes into separate stockpiles to avoid cross-contamination of different waste streams.	During ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor	Best Practice
AF91	Utilise local suppliers and waste/reuse facilities where possible to minimise fuel consumption.	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site establishment works	Environmental Site Representative Site Supervisor Site Engineer Project Engineer	Best Practice
AF92	Portable toilets will be provided for construction workers and will be managed by the service provider to ensure the appropriate disposal of sewage.	Prior to and during ancillary facility and site	Site Supervisor	<u>Mitigation Measures</u> WR4

#	MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	SOURCE
		establishment works		

APPENDIX D – SITE ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN

NOTE: The SEP has been included as an appendix as a guide. Any future revisions to the SEP will be available separately to the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan as they are progressively created, reviewed and updated during construction.



Rev	Date	Designed	Checked	Revision Details
1	9/2/2026	Jonathan Kraft	Glen Isbester	Initial issue

North

**Project Title: YANCO CREEK
MODERNISATION LARGE
REGULATORS (PARTs 1B, 2A
&2C)**

Wanganella Regulator
Wanganella Flood Bypass
Channel

Site Contacts

Construction Superintendent – Wayne Mayo 0403 311 285
Project Manager – Balwanth Kondakindi 0427 134 599
Environmental – Glen Isbester 0406 122 767
Safety - Sean Manenji 0455 992 624



Yanco

- Access track
- Stabilised entrance
- Chemical storage
- Spill kits
- Equipment container
- Refueling area
- AHIMS Sites
- Threatened Fauna Sightings
- Fauna Habitat
- Vegetation to retain
- Vegetation clearance
- Billabong Creek
- Construction zones
- Site toilets
- Light V Parking
- Lunch room
- Site office
- Stockpile area

Rev	Date	Designed	Checked	Revision Details	North	 ABERGELDIE COMPLEX INFRASTRUCTURE	Project Title: YANCO CREEK MODERNISATION LARGE REGULATORS (PARTs 1B, 2A &2C)		Site Contacts		
1	9/2/2026	Jonathan Kraft	Glen Isbester	Initial issue			Wanganella Regulator		Construction Superintendent – Wayne Mayo 0403 311 285 Project Manager – Balwanth Kondakindi 0427 134 599 Environmental – Glen Isbester 0406 122 767 Safety - Sean Manenji 0455 992 624		



- Yanco
- Access track
 - Threatened Fauna Sightings
 - Fauna Habitat
 - Vegetation to retain
 - Vegetation clearance
 - Billabong Creek
 - Construction zones

Rev	Date	Designed	Checked	Revision Details
1	9/2/2026	Jonathan Kraft	Glen Isbester	Initial issue

North



Project Title: Project Title: **YANCO CREEK MODERNISATION LARGE REGULATORS (PARTs 1B, 2A &2C)**

Wanganella Flood Bypass Channel

Site Contacts		
Construction Superintendent – Wayne Mayo 0403 311 285		
Project Manager – Balwanth Kondakindi 0427 134 599		
Environmental – Glen Isbester 0406 122 767		
Safety - Sean Manenji 0455 992 624		



- Yanco
- Access track
 - Stabilised entrance
 - Chemical storage
 - Spill kits
 - Equipment container
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 - AHIMS Sites
 - Threatened Flora
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 - Fauna Habitat
 - Vegetation to retain
 - Vegetation clearance
 - Billabong Creek
 - Construction zones
 - Site toilets
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 - Lunch room
 - Site office
 - Stockpile area

Rev	Date	Designed	Checked	Revision Details
1	9/2/2026	Jonathan Kraft	Glen Isbester	Initial issue

North

**Project Title: YANCO CREEK
MODERNISATION LARGE
REGULATORS (PARTs 1B, 2A &2C)**

Hartwood Regulator

Site Contacts

Construction Superintendent – Wayne Mayo 0403 311 285
Project Manager – Balwanth Kondakindi 0427 134 599
Environmental – Glen Isbester 0406 122 767
Safety - Sean Manenji 0455 992 624



- Yanco**
- Access track
 - Stabilised entrance
 - Chemical storage
 - Spill kits
 - Equipment container
 - Refueling area
 - AHIMS Sites
 - Threatened Flora
 - Threatened Fauna Sightings
 - Fauna Habitat
 - Vegetation to retain
 - Vegetation clearance
 - Billabong Creek
 - Construction zones
 - Site toilets
 - Light V Parking
 - Lunch room
 - Site office
 - Stockpile area

Rev	Date	Designed	Checked	Revision Details
1	9/2/2026	Jonathan Kraft	Glen Isbester	Initial issue

North

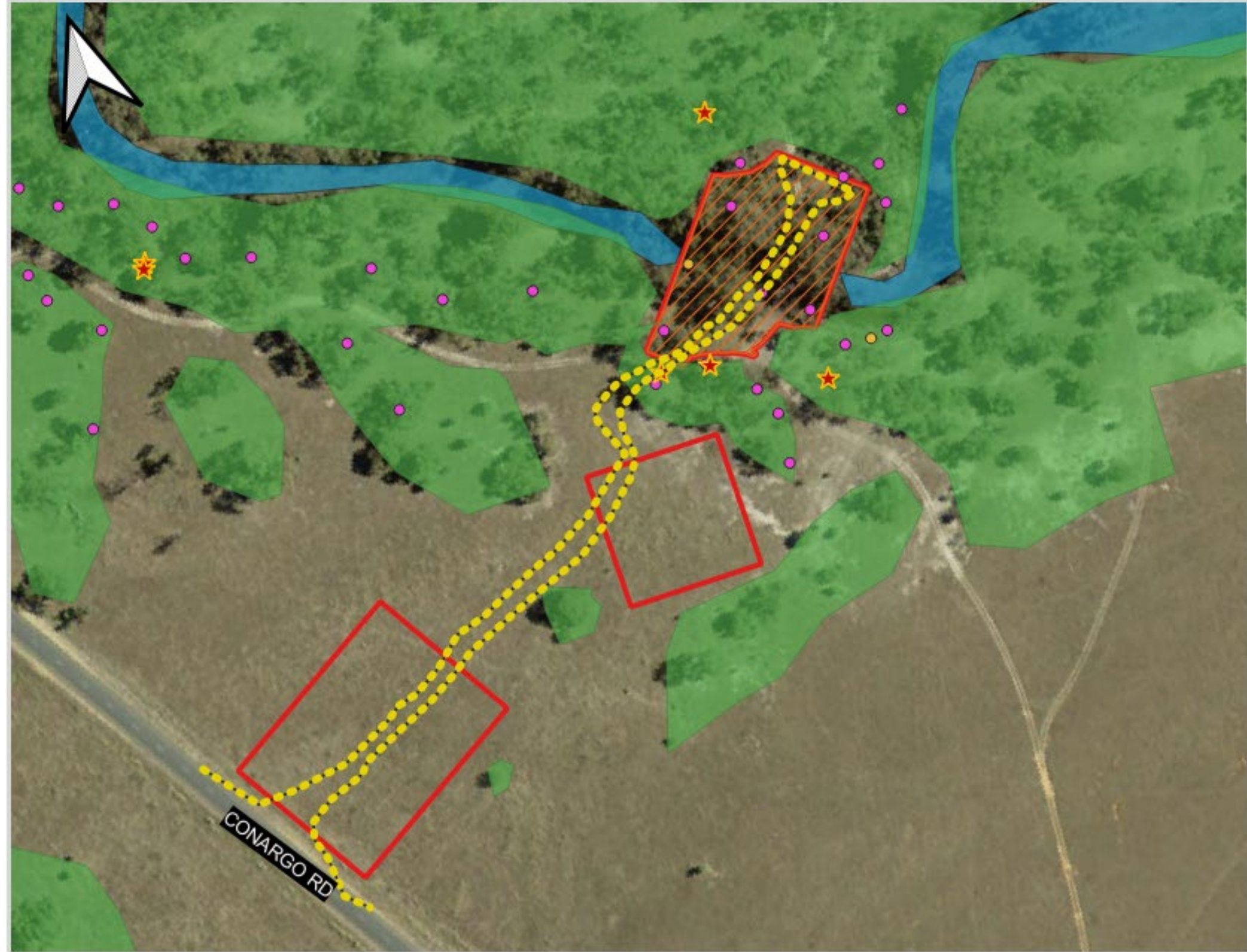


Project Title: Project Title: YANCO CREEK MODERNISATION LARGE REGULATORS (PARTs 1B, 2A &2C)

Hartwood Regulator

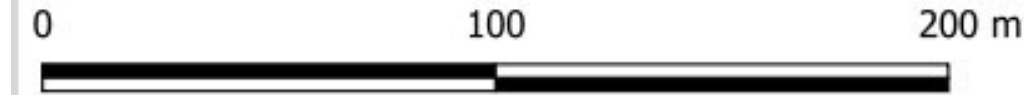
Site Contacts

Construction Superintendent – Wayne Mayo 0403 311 285
Project Manager – Balwanth Kondakindi 0427 134 599
Environmental – Glen Isbester 0406 122 767
Safety - Sean Manenji 0455 992 624

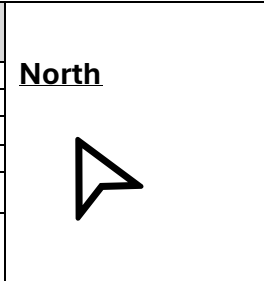


Yanco EIS

- Access track
- AHIMS Sites
- Threatened Fauna Sightings
- Fauna Habitat
- Vegetation to retain
- Vegetation clearance
- Billabong Creek
- Construction zones
- Footprint

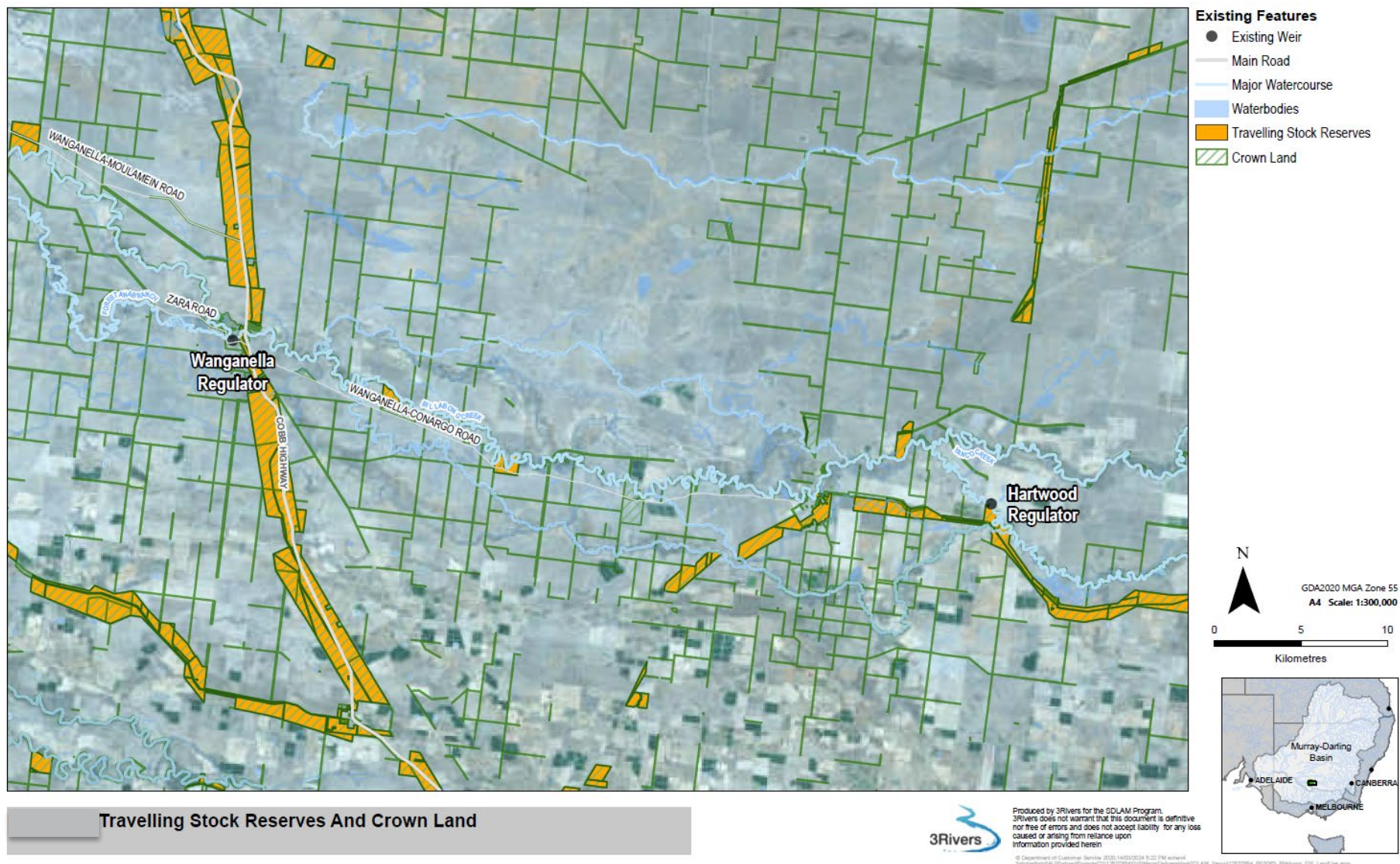


Rev	Date	Designed	Checked	Revision Details
1	18/2/26	Jonathan Kraft	Glen Isbester	Initial Issue



Project Title: YANCO CREEK MODERNISATION LARGE REGULATORS (PARTs 1B, 2A &2C)
Forest Creek Block Bank

Site Contacts		
Construction Superintendent – Wayne Mayo 0403 311 285		
Project Manager – Balwanth Kondakindi 0427 134 599		
Environmental – Glen Isbester 0406 122 767		
Safety - Sean Manenji 0455 992 624		



APPENDIX E - ENVIRONMENTAL CONTACTS LIST

Relevant environmental contact names and phone numbers are provided below.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTACT NAMES AND PHONE NUMBERS		
Abergeldie Project Team		
Position	Name	Phone Number
Project Manager	Balwanth Kondakindi	0427 134 599
Site Superintendent	Wayne Mayo	0403 311 285
Environmental Site Representative	Glen Isbester	0406 122 767
General Manager – Health, Safety, Environment & Sustainability	Nicola Wallace	0427 484 253
Community Relations Representative	Amanda Kearney	0499 383 796
Construction Manager	Brian McGuinness	0448 586 000
Safety Advisor	Ed Farrell	0429 481 633
Emergency Response Coordinator	Ed Farrell	0429 481 633
Main Office – Regents Park	-	02 8717 7777
Client and Community Information Line		
Position	Name	Phone Number
Client Project Manager	Angus Medley	0428 255 977
Client Environmental Manager	Jonas Ball	0419 297436
24 Hour Community Information Line	-	{Insert contact number}
Emergency Services		
Organisation	Name	Phone Number
HAZMAT	Fire & Rescue	000 or 112 (from mobile phone)
Emergency Services	Ambulance, Police, Fire & Rescue	000 or 112 (from mobile phone)
Water Supplier – Water emergencies	Sydney Water	132090
Electricity Supplier - Electrical emergencies	Essential Energy	(02) 9336 9141
Notifiable Environmental Incidents		
Authority	Name	Phone Number
<u>Pollution Incidents (notifiable)</u>		
NSW EPA Pollution Line	-	131 555
NSW Fire and Rescue	-	000 (for an immediate threat to human health or property) 1300 729 579 (for pollution incidents that do not present an immediate threat to human health or property)
Local Council	Edward River Council	(03) 5898 3000
SafeWork NSW	-	131 050
<u>Other environmental incidents</u>		
Water NSW - if affecting Special and Controlled Areas	-	1800 061 069 (24 hrs)

Fisheries NSW	{Insert Contact details listed on Fisheries Permit where relevant}	1300 550 474 {or Insert Contact details listed on Fisheries Permit where relevant}
Unexpected find of skeletal material	Police Assistance Line	131 444
Unexpected or incidental threatened species finds	DCCEEW/DPHI	Jonas Ball 0419 297436 DPHI TBC

APPENDIX F – UNEXPECTED FINDS PROCEDURE - CONTAMINATION

Billabong Creek Regulators

Contamination Unexpected Finds Procedure

15 January 2026

Abergeldie Complex Infrastructure



nation
partners





People and planet over profits.

We have always seen the need for business to play a key role in creating a new and more equitable economy for people and the planet. We have created a workplace where our team are empowered to shape the business and thrive. This delivers better outcomes for our clients and drives greater impact.

As a certified B Corporation, we meet the highest international governance, social and environmental standards. We direct 4% of all our profits towards climate solutions and the communities most impacted by climate change.

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we work and live, and recognise their continuing connection to land, water, and community. We pay our respects to Elders past and present.

Document title

Billabong Creek Regulators – Contamination
Unexpected Finds Procedure

Version

2.0

Date

15 January 2026

Prepared by

Sam Campbell

Approved by

Luke Clements (CEnvP-SC)

File name

NP25187 Contamination UFP_v2.0.docx



Nation Partners Pty Ltd

ABN 96 166 861 892

Level 3, The Alley, 75-77 Flinders Lane
Melbourne VIC 3000

Suite 306, 50 Holt Street
Surry Hills NSW 2010

1300 876 976

info@nationpartners.com.au

nationpartners.com.au

Key information

What is a Contamination Unexpected Finds Procedure (UFP) - a procedure on how to manage potential contamination that is unexpectedly encountered during the Billabong Creek regulators construction works (the project).

Who should use this Contamination UFP – any Abergeldie employee or contractor working on-site for the construction works.

Why was this Contamination UFP developed – there is the potential for unexpected contamination to be encountered based on current and historical activities within or surrounding the project area. Appropriate management of contamination unexpected finds is required to minimise potential human health and/or environmental risks and maintain compliance with regulatory requirements and project specific approval conditions.

What is an unexpected find – potentially hazardous substances or contaminated material can be identified or suspected during construction activities, particularly activities involving subsurface earthworks. When contamination occurs in an area not known or suspected to be at risk of contamination, this would be considered an ‘Unexpected Find’.

What are indicators and examples of unexpected finds – examples of unexpected finds include:

- Stained soils, such as black, grey, blue, green, or purple.
- Odorous soil, with smells like petrol, diesel, oil, solvents, or rotten eggs.
- Waste or buried materials, such as pieces of fibro which may be asbestos containing material or potential abandoned underground tanks or drums containing hazardous materials.
- Landfill waste such as household waste, construction and demolition rubble or other types of anthropogenic materials (plastic etc.).

These indicators of unexpected finds may indicate the presence of contamination which requires further assessment and /or management.

How will unexpected finds be managed – they will be managed by application of the following controls:

- Identify – if an unexpected find is identified, stop works and notify the Abergeldie Site Supervisor.
- Protect – the immediate area and the find should be barricaded to protect the find, and prevent further disturbance.
- Assessment – a suitably qualified environmental consultant or contaminated land practitioner is required to identify what the unexpected find comprises and advise on the assessment/investigation approach.
- Management – if confirmed to be an unexpected find, the suitably qualified environmental consultant or contaminated land practitioner should advise on remediation and/or management measures and classify the material for off-site disposal or determine the most appropriate remediation approach.
- Disposal / Remediation (if required) – the unexpected find will be removed and disposed of off-site in accordance with relevant NSW EPA contaminated land regulatory requirements.
- Validation (if required) – the suitably qualified consultant will confirm the unexpected find has been removed by undertaking representative validation sampling, before construction works can recommence in that area.

What do I need to do – anyone undertaking work at the site needs to be inducted and made aware of the requirements detailed within this Contamination UFP.

Who do I talk to – if you have any concerns, or want further information, contact the Abergeldie Site Supervisor, Environment Manager or Project Manager.

This Contamination UFP is to be implemented throughout the project.

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Version history

Version	Status	Changes	Date	Authorised
1.0	Draft	First draft for Abergedlie comment	9 January 2026	Luke Clements – CEnvP-SC 
2.0	Final draft	Final draft for NSW DCCEEW comment	15 January 2026	Luke Clements – CEnvP-SC 

Acronyms

Item	Description
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material
AMP	Asbestos Management Plan
ASS	Acid Sulfate Soils
BTEX	Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CoPCs	Contaminants of Potential Concern
DP	Deposited Plan
GHD	GHD Pty Ltd
Jacobs	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd
m bgl	Metres below ground level
NEPM	National Environmental Protection Measure
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NSW	New South Wales
NSW DCCEEW	New South Wales Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
NSW EPA	NSW Environment Protection Authority
OCP / OPP	Organochlorine pesticides / organophosphorus pesticides
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PFAS	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPM	Parts per million
RAP	Remediation Action Plan
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
SWMS	Safety work method statement
TRH	Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons
UFP	Unexpected Finds Procedure
WHSP	Work, health and safety plan

1 Introduction

Nation Partners Pty Ltd (Nation Partners) was engaged by Abergeldie Complex Infrastructure (Abergeldie) to prepare this Contamination Unexpected Finds Procedure (UFP) to be implemented during construction activities associated with the Billabong Creek regulators project (the project). The Billabong Creek regulators project is a component of the broader Yanco Creek Modernisation project currently being implemented by the New South Wales (NSW) Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) – Water Group.

Abergeldie are the nominated Contractor for the project and are responsible for the implementation of this Contamination UFP.

This Contamination UFP has been reviewed and approved by Luke Clements of Nation Partners, who is a Certified Environmental Practitioner – Site Contamination Specialist (CEnvP-SC).

1.1 Background information

The Yanco Creek system links two of Australia's largest rivers – the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers including over 800km of interconnected waterways in the Riverina region of southwestern NSW. These waterways support many important uses including farming, town water supply, native fish and water birds and recreational activities, in addition to significant cultural heritage value. The project will allow water to be delivered more efficiently within the Yanco Creek system, minimising water losses.

Construction activities related to the project are summarised in Section 1.2. Based on the proposed construction activities and information provided in the background information available, unexpected contamination may be encountered during construction works. A Contamination UFP is required as outlined in the *Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators – SSI-50831979 Draft Conditions of Approval (Condition No. E10)*.

1.2 Project description

The broader Yanco Creek Modernisation project includes the following activities:

- New regulators and access culverts to allow more efficient delivery of environmental water into the Forest Creek system including Wanganella Swamp.
- Two new Billabong Creek regulators including Wanganella and Hartwood regulators to replace ageing fixed crest weirs (the project).
- A new Wilsons Anabranch Offtake regulator.
- A new regulator to return unplanned flows in Forest Creek downstream of Warriston Weir back to the Billabong Creek via Piccaninny Creek.
- Four new hydrometric measurement stations to improve flow measurement at strategic locations across the Yanco Creek system.
- New environmental flow provisions for the Yanco Creek system.
- New operating rules for the delivery of water from irrigation escapes into the Yanco Creek system.
- Improved use of technology to allow new infrastructure to be managed efficiently.

This Contamination UFP has been prepared to be implemented during the construction of the two new Billabong Creek regulators (Wanganella and Hartwood regulator) and is not related to the broader Yanco Creek Modernisation project activities.

The locations of the Wanganella and Hartwood regulators are shown in Figure 1.1 below.

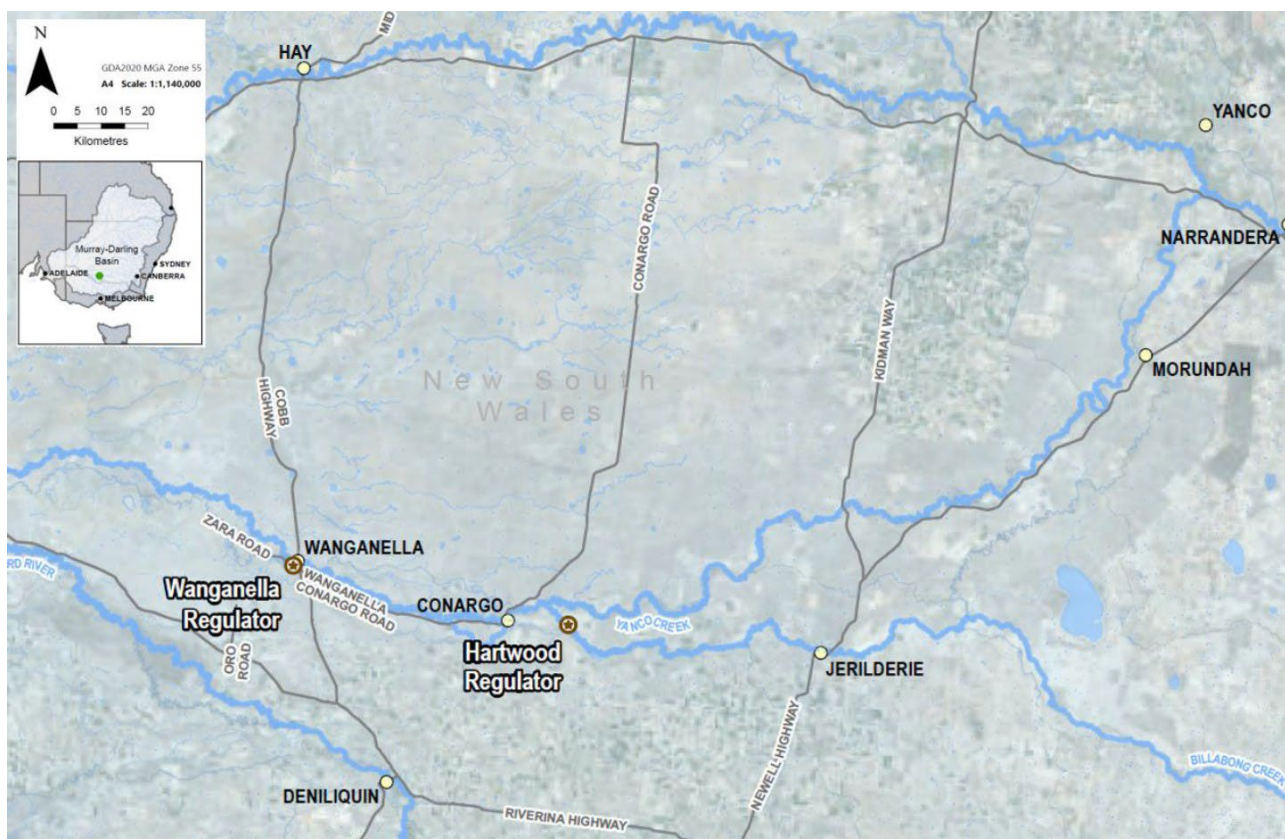


Figure 1.1: Wanganella and Hartwood regulator locations (source: Billabong Creek Environmental Impact Statement – October 2024)

Construction activities, which are reported to be similar at each of the Wanganella and Hartwood regulators, will include construction of:

- A regulator structure including concrete piers with maintenance bulkhead slots, concrete apron downstream of the structure concrete wingwalls upstream and downstream of the structure, fixed concrete crests and automated lay flat gates across the crest of the structure to assist with flow management.
- A fishway comprising a low turbulence 'keyhole' type vertical slot fishway with allowances for variable headwater to provide upstream fish passage and automated sidewinder gates within the vertical slot fishway to allow for variable headwater conditions.
- Regulator access from a trafficable deck (Hartwood regulator only) and a pedestrian walkway access part way across Wanganella Regulator structure for maintenance.
- Regulator automated controls comprising an electrical control house and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition control system.
- Fencing of the structures to prevent public access.
- Crushed rock maintenance pads, access and turnaround areas adjacent to the structure.
- Rock beaching upstream and downstream of structure for erosion protection.
- A flood bypass channel at the Wanganella regulator.
- Power supply to the regulators will be provided by a mix of underground and overhead electricity cables connecting the structures to the grid.
- The existing Forest Creek block bank, which is located 1.7 km south of the Hartwood regulator, is in a degraded condition. This will be replaced with a similar earthen structure in the same location.
- An existing privately owned borrow pit on lot 56 / Deposited Plan (DP) 756322 near Hartwood Weir will be extended to provide material for the construction of Hartwood Regulator and Forest Creek block bank

Construction is anticipated to take 18 months. The key construction phases include:

- Site establishment including vegetation clearance, access track upgrades and environmental requirements.
- In-stream pre-construction works such as installation of sediment curtains.
- Construction of the regulators and fishways.
- Utility services construction.
- Demolition of existing weirs.
- Site rehabilitation and demobilisation.

Earthwork activities, where unexpected contamination could potentially be encountered, include:

- Clearing the creek bed of debris and silt, and removing some silt behind the existing weirs, if needed to gain access during the weir demolition works.
- Installation of cofferdams.
- Upgrades to access tracks.
- Construction of the flood bypass channel at the Wanganella regulator, which is situated directly to the north of the Wanganella landfill. The channel will enable flood waters to drain between the billabongs in Wanganella Reserve during flood events. The flood bypass channel is proposed to be 85 metres (m) long, 40 m wide and 1.7 m deep.

Approximately 4,850 cubic metres (m³) of spoil is expected to be generated at the Hartwood regulator and 1,500 m³ at the Wanganella regulator.

Excavated spoil is proposed to be reused for backfilling where possible, assuming the material is demonstrated to be suitable. Surplus material that is deemed not suitable for reuse on-site or on other projects will be classified in accordance with the NSW Environment Protection Authority (NSW EPA) *Waste Classification Guidelines* (NSW EPA, 2014) and disposed of at an appropriately licensed waste disposal facility.

2 Purpose and objectives

The following section summarises the purpose and objectives of this Contamination UFP.

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Contamination UFP is to establish a set of best practice procedures for the identification and management of contamination / potentially hazardous material if it is encountered during the project's construction activities.

2.2 Objectives

The objectives of this Contamination UFP include:

- Provide a summary of known and potential contamination conditions in the project area.
- Define protocols for managing potential unexpected finds including subsequent assessment, remediation / management and validation activities.
- Include details of who will be responsible for implementing the unexpected finds protocols, and the roles and responsibilities of all parties involved.
- Provide procedures to minimise potential risks related to contamination to site personal, local communities and the environment during construction.

This Contamination UFP must be implemented throughout the course of the project.

3 Contamination management requirements

The following section outlines the relevant legislation and guidelines related to contamination and the project specific requirements for managing contamination (if encountered).

3.1 Relevant legislation and guidelines

Relevant regulatory requirements and guidelines include:

- National Environmental Protection Council (NEPC) 2013. National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 2013 No. 1 (NEPM).
- NSW EPA (2014). Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1: Classifying Waste.
- NSW EPA (2015). Guidelines on the Duty to Report Contamination under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997.
- NSW EPA (2017). Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme, 3rd Edition.
- NSW EPA (2020). Consultants reporting on contaminated land: Contaminated land guidelines.
- NSW EPA (2022). Sampling design part 1 – application: Contaminated Land Guidelines.

Given the presence of the Wanganella landfill adjacent to the Wanganella project area, the Environmental Guidelines: Solid Waste landfills (NSW EPA, 2016) and Assessment and Management of Hazardous Ground Gases: Contaminated Land Guidelines (NSW EPA, 2019) may be applicable in the event unexpected landfill waste/material is encountered during construction works, and to provide guidance for any potential construction environmental monitoring undertaken within the vicinity of the landfill.

3.2 Project specific requirements

Project specific specifications and requirements include:

- Minister for Planning and Public Spaces (no date provided). Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators – SSI-50831979 Draft Conditions of Approval.
- NSW DCCEEW (2025). Billabong Creek Environmental Impact Statement – Updated Mitigation and Management Measures.

The project specific mitigation measures and approval requirements related to potential contamination unexpected finds are provided in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Project specific requirements summary

Requirement Reference/Source	Requirement Description
Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators – SSI-50831979 Draft Conditions of Approval.	• Condition E9: <i>An Unexpected Finds Procedure for Contamination must:</i> – <i>be prepared by a certified contaminated land consultant.</i> – <i>be prepared before the commencement of Work and must outline the actions to be taken should unexpected contamination be discovered.</i> – <i>include details of who will be responsible for implementing the unexpected finds procedure and the roles and responsibilities of all parties involved.</i> – <i>be provided to the Planning Secretary upon request.</i> • Condition E10: <i>The Unexpected Finds Procedure must be implemented throughout Work.</i>

Billabong Creek Environmental
Impact Statement – Updated
Mitigation and Management
Measures.

An unexpected finds protocol, particularly with regard to asbestos, which is linked to additional site investigations and the development of a remedial action plan, where required, to effectively manage contamination.

3.3 Contamination management requirements not related to unexpected finds

The Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators – SSI-50831979 Draft Conditions of Approval and the Billabong Creek Environmental Impact Statement – Updated Mitigation and Management Measures, in addition to a letter dated 11 December 2025 containing the NSW EPA’s Advice on the Draft Conditions of Consent provide additional requirements related to contamination management which are not necessarily related to unexpected finds, as follows:

- NSW EPA recommendation: *The CEMP must include considerations about contamination at the sites, including all known and suspected contamination present in soils at the site and consider the potential for groundwater to also be contaminated. Additionally, it must outline clear measures to mitigate impacts to human health and the environment from the contamination and identify the parties responsible for implementing these measures, as well as consider the information outlined in Billabong Creek Regulators – Landfill gas investigation (GHD, 28 May 2025).*
- Updated Mitigation and Management Measures requirements:
 - *A Leachate and Ground Gas Management Plan is to be developed for the Wanganella Flood Bypass Channel area.*
 - *The CEMP is to provide various measures to address potential contamination including contamination which may be caused by the project.*
 - *An Environmental Monitoring Program is to be developed.*
 - *An Operational Management Plan is to be developed which includes controls to minimise contamination from plant and equipment during maintenance activities.*

These additional contamination management requirements, which are not necessarily related to potential unexpected finds, will be addressed in the documentation mentioned above including a Leachate and Ground Gas Management Plan, CEMP, Environmental Monitoring Program and Operational Management Plan.

4 Existing environment

The following section summarises the existing environmental site setting and a summary of potential contamination which may be present within the project area.

The following documents related to contamination were reviewed to inform information on the existing environment:

- GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) (2024), Billabong Creek Regulators Contamination Assessment.
- GHD (2025), Billabong Creek Regulators Landfill Gas Investigation.

The following other documents, which are not solely related to contamination, were also reviewed to inform information on the existing environment:

- NSW DCCEEW (2024). Billabong Creek Environmental Impact Statement (mainly Chapter 20 – Soils and Contamination).
- Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd (Jacobs) (2024). Billabong Creek Regulators Groundwater Assessment.
- Jacobs (2024). Billabong Creek Regulators Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Ecology Assessment.

4.1 Environmental site setting

A summary of the environmental site setting is provided in Table 4.1 below. Environmental site setting information is important in understanding the potential human health and/or environmental risks which may require further assessment in the event unexpected contamination is encountered during construction works.

Table 4.1: Environmental site setting summary

Item	Hartwood regulator / Forest Creek block bank	Wanganella regulator
Soils / geology	Site specific soil information identified the underlying soils and geology to comprise of: • Fill material from 0 – 0.5 m bgl (maximum). • Multiple layers of natural clays and sands beneath the fill material to 18 m bgl (maximum). A description of the fill material was not available based on the background information reviewed.	Site specific soil information identified the underlying soils and geology to comprise of: • Fill, comprising reworked clay, material from 0 – 0.5 m bgl (maximum). • Multiple layers of natural clays and sands beneath the fill material to 10.5 m bgl (maximum). Natural sand, rather than clay, was predominantly present within the food bypass channel area adjacent to the Wanganella landfill.
Potential acid sulfate soils (ASS)	The Atlas of Australian Acid Sulfate Soils indicates the study area as having a low probability (6-70%) of occurrence of ASS.	The Atlas of Australian Acid Sulfate Soils indicates the study area as having an extremely low probability (1-5%) of occurrence of ASS.
Hydrogeology	Based on site-specific groundwater level information obtained during the Groundwater Assessment associated with the EIS, the groundwater level was reported to be 5.23 metres below ground level (m bgl). Two groundwater bores used for irrigation purposes were identified 670m and 2-kilometres (km) from the project area.	Based on site-specific groundwater level information obtained during the Groundwater Assessment associated with the EIS, the groundwater level was reported to be 4.24 – 5.71 m bgl. No groundwater boreholes were identified within a 2km radius of the project area.
Hydrology	The topography within the project area is relatively uniform/flat at approximately 100 metres Australian Height Datum (m AHD). The area is positioned to drain directly into Billabong Creek in the northern section of the project area and follow the flow of the creek in a	The topography through the study area is relatively uniform/flat at approximately 90 m AHD. The area is positioned to drain directly into Billabong Creek and follow the flow of the creek in a westerly direction.

Item	Hartwood regulator / Forest Creek block bank	Wanganella regulator
	north-westerly direction; and drain into Forest Creek in the southern section of the project area and follow the creek in a westerly direction.	
Nearby receiving surface water bodies	The closest receiving water bodies from the study area are perennial streams of the Murray River catchment within the Murray-Darling basin and include: • Billabong Creek, which the regulators are positioned within. • Forest Creek located approximately 1.2 km south of the proposed Hartwood Regulator and adjacent to access tracks and power supply corridors within the study area • Eight Mile Creek located south-west of the Hartwood Regulator project area. These creeks generally flow west to the Edward River, located 100 km west of the project area. Creek tributaries, some farm dams and multiple areas of standing water within natural low-lying areas are also present nearby.	The closest receiving water bodies from the study area are perennial streams of the Murray River catchment within the Murray-Darling basin and include: • Billabong Creek, which the regulators are positioned within. • Forest Anabranh located west of the Wanganella Regulator study area These creeks generally flow west to the Edward River, located 100 km west of the project area. Creek tributaries, some farm dams and multiple areas of standing water within natural low-lying areas are also present nearby.
Surrounding land uses	• North: Billabong Creek, riparian bushland, and agricultural land. • East: Billabong Creek, riparian bushland, and agricultural land beyond. • South: Agricultural land. • West: Forest Creek, riparian bushland, and agricultural land.	• North: Undeveloped shrubland and agricultural land. • East: Wanganella village, Billabong Creek, and riparian bushland beyond. • South: Agricultural land and Eight Mile Creek beyond. • West: Forest Anabranh, undeveloped shrubland and riparian bushland, and Billabong Creek.

4.2 Potential and known contamination

Table 4.2 summarises previous investigations undertaken in the project area.

Table 4.2: Previous contamination investigations

Investigation	Summary
Contamination Assessment (GHD, 2024)	• GHD completed a preliminary investigation of the project area in 2024. The investigation did not include sampling activities. • The assessment did not identify any known NSW EPA registered contaminated sites within the project area or its surrounds. The nearest registered contaminated site is reportedly 33km upstream. • Potential sources of contamination identified included: – Asbestos and heavy metal (lead) contamination from the existing infrastructure and buildings at the site. – Disturbance of contamination from existing and future site activities. – Historical maintenance activities of existing infrastructure. – Potential use of uncontrolled fill during historical development of the site. – Pesticides and herbicides from historical land uses. – Wanganella landfill adjacent to the proposed drainage channel and access tracks at the Wanganella project site. • Potential contaminants associated with the sources listed above included: – Asbestos in fill and associated with existing infrastructure.

Investigation	Summary
	– Heavy metals including lead in existing infrastructure. – Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene (BTEX), total recoverable hydrocarbons (TRH), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) from historical land uses of the site, associated with existing infrastructure, and the potential for uncontrolled fill. – Organochlorine pesticides (OCP) from historical land uses. – Organophosphorus pesticides (OPP) from historical land uses. – Contaminants associated with the operation of the Wanganella landfill: ◦ Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). ◦ Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). ◦ Phenols. ◦ Ammonia. ◦ Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs). ◦ Volatile organic compounds (VOCs). ◦ Landfill gases including methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, and VOCs. • The investigation indicated that although potential sources of contamination were present, there was unlikely widespread or elevated contamination in soils, groundwater or surface water within the project area. • It was noted that intrusive investigations were not undertaken, and therefore the potential for contamination to be present from the contamination sources could not be ruled out. • The seepage of leachate and the migration of vapours / gases from the adjacent Wanganella landfill was recommended to be managed and/or investigated further.
Billabong Creek Regulators Landfill Gas Investigation (GHD, 2025)	• GHD completed a Landfill Gas Investigation at the proposed bypass channel footprint associated with the Wanganella regulator. • The investigation was conducted due to the presence of the Wanganella landfill located 100m northeast of the proposed bypass channel. • It was identified that the landfilling activities likely commenced between 1950 – 1964 and were still active. • Edward River Council advised that Wanganella landfill is available to the local community only, and access to the landfill is via a key provided by Council. The landfill reportedly accepts bricks, concrete, garden waste, general household waste, oil, steel and tyres. • A site visit undertaken by GHD indicated that the landfill was observed to be fully fenced with two main sections including a level area containing loose rubbish piles including oil drums/barrels, building material waste and tyre, and an uneven area including pits and mounds. • A former sand quarry and levy bank was identified to be located immediately east of the landfill. • The intrusive works undertaken included installation of six landfill gas monitoring bores to 4 m bgl, including associated soil sampling and landfill gas monitoring. • The sampling locations reportedly targeted the proposed contractor work zone and proposed excavation depths. Intrusive works were not undertaken within the landfill. • The results of the investigation included: – Soils encountered included fill/reworked clay to 0.5 m bgl underlain by natural sand from 0.4 – 4.0 m bgl. – No landfill material / waste was identified in the subsurface. – No exceedances of the adopted assessment criteria were reported in the soil samples collected except for some concentrations of metals (nickel and zinc). – Asbestos was not detected in any soil samples. – Field ground gas measurements reported the following:

Investigation	Summary
	◦ Methane was reported at 0.0 parts per million (ppm) in all landfill gas monitoring bores. ◦ Carbon dioxide levels ranged from 0.6 – 2.4 %. ◦ Oxygen levels ranged from 18.0 – 19.8 %. ◦ Carbon monoxide levels were reported at 0.0%. ◦ Hydrogen sulfide levels ranged from 0.0 – 0.1 ppm. • It was concluded that the construction of the flood bypass channel would unlikely pose a risk to workers or the general public from contamination related to the landfill.

The location of the landfill in relation to the project area is provided in Figure 4.1 below.

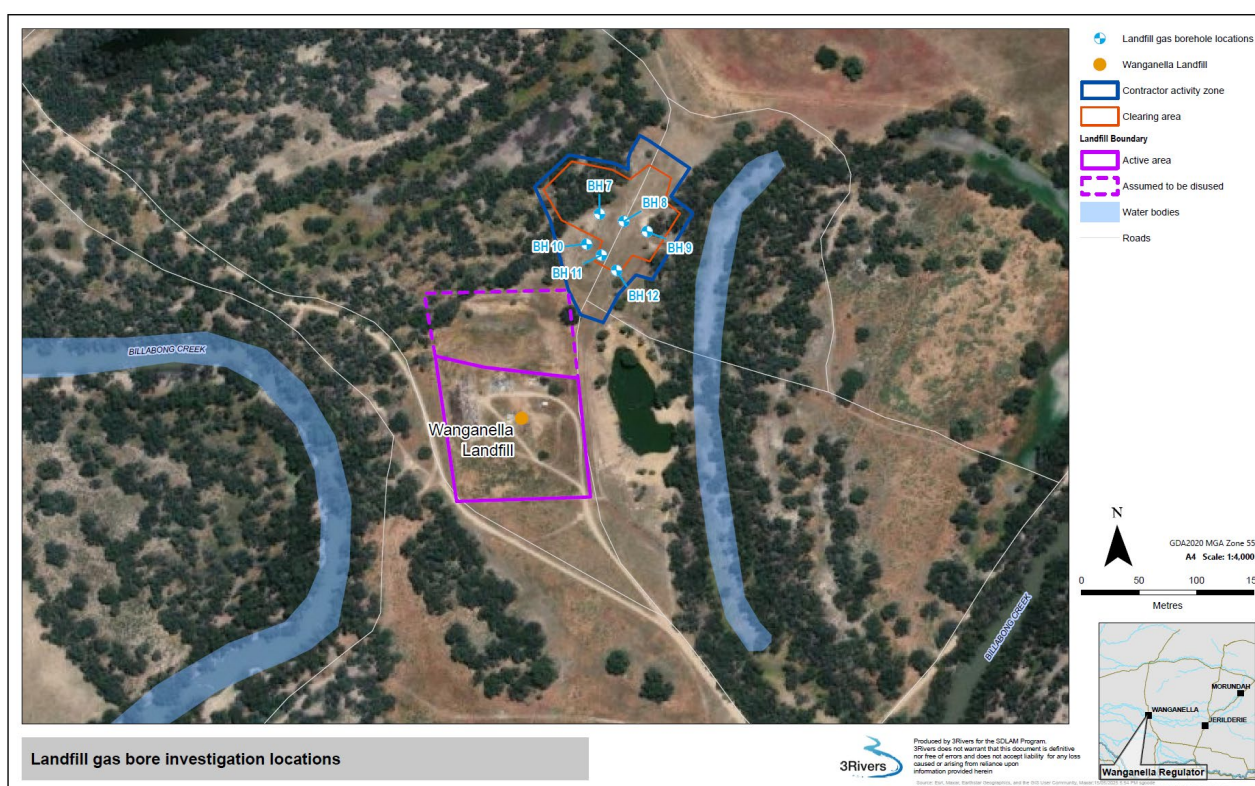


Figure 4.1: Wanganella landfill location in relation to project area (source: Landfill Gas Investigation, GHD 2025)

5 Unexpected finds protocol

The objective of the Unexpected Finds Protocol is to provide a mechanism to enable the effective management and assessment of unexpected finds of potential contamination encountered during site works.

Potential hazardous substances or contaminated material can be identified or suspected during excavation activities. Where this occurs in areas not known or suspected to be at risk of contamination, this would be considered an 'Unexpected Find'.

Where unexpected finds are identified during site works, such materials must be isolated from other materials being excavated until further assessment (which may include sampling and laboratory analysis) confirms the nature/classification of the materials. Additionally, access to the area should be restricted (i.e. with barricades and signage) and a Certified Contaminated Land Practitioner accredited under the NSW EPA made or endorsed schemes is to be consulted to assess the unexpected find and advise on further actions.

5.1 Potential contamination

Soil/fill material contamination occurs when the past and/or present site use has caused the soil/fill material to be altered to a point that the soil/fill material onsite now presents a potential human health risk and/or ecological/environmental risk.

Based on a review of information related to the project area, the causes of soil/fill material contamination in the project area may include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Leakage or spills of chemicals/hydrocarbon-based liquids into soil/fill material from current or historical activities, such as agricultural activities (plant, machinery uses etc.).
- Hazardous building materials such as asbestos containing material (ACM) or lead in former or current structures or buildings impacting soil due to poor building, demolition and maintenance practices or by accidents such as a structural fire or building collapse.
- Historical illegal dumping or uncontrolled filling of soil in the project area from another contaminated site or hazardous building waste materials.
- Historical and current use of pesticides and herbicides related to surrounding agricultural uses.
- Historical landfill activities adjacent to the Wanganella project area causing contamination which has migrated to the project area, such as landfill waste materials, leachate seepage and/or hazardous ground gases.
- Potential acid sulfate soils within or nearby waterways, wetlands and drainage channels.

5.2 Indicators of possible contamination

Indications of possible soil/fill material contamination may include:

- Visual discolouration or staining on soil.
- Soil texture.
- Distinct odours emanating from soil.
- Building/demolition rubble.
- In-ground infrastructure constructed with hazardous materials or which may contain hazardous materials.
- Landfill waste.

5.2.1 Visual discolouration or staining of soils

Discolouration or staining of soil/fill material can (sometimes) be an indicator of contamination. Depending on the concentration or type of soil/fill material contamination there may be a change of the colour of soil/fill material and there would be a notable difference to surrounding (non-contaminated) soils.

Usually, a darker discoloration of similar lithology (soil/fill material type) can be an indicator of potential soil contamination. However, the colour of soil/fill material may vary for several reasons. Therefore, if the colour of the soil/fill material does not appear to be consistent with soils in the area, then further assessment would be required.

Common soil/fill material colours and their associated potential contaminant are outlined in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Visual indicators of potential soil contamination

Soil / Fill Material Colour	Potential Contaminant
Red	ASS, heavy metals
Yellow or grey	Heavy metals
Dark soils	PAHs, hydrocarbons, ash, slag, landfill waste (i.e. decomposed waste within the soils)
Blueish or greenish grey (grey colours)	Heavy metals, hydrocarbons

5.2.2 Soil and fill material texture

The texture of soil/fill material can (sometimes) be an indicator of contamination. Depending on the concentration or type of soil contamination it will change the texture of the soil and there would be a notable difference to surrounding (non-contaminated) soils.

Soil textures vary depending on the lithology of the soil but can be an indicator of soil contamination. For example, if the soil has an oily texture then it may indicate the presence of contamination such as hydrocarbon products or if the soil has an irregular gritty texture, it may indicate the presence of contamination such as ash or slag inclusions.

5.2.3 Distinct odours emanating from soil or fill material

Distinct odours emanating from soil/fill material can (sometimes) be an indicator of contamination. Occasionally soil/fill material discolouration or staining will also be associated with odours emanating from the soil/fill material. Odours emanating from soil/fill material may vary in type/cause and strength. Common odours indicating potential contamination include:

- Solvent.
- Hydrocarbon (petrol, diesel, or oil).
- Rotten eggs.
- Other chemical-like or unidentified odours.
- Decomposed / rubbish-like odour representative of potential landfill material.

5.2.4 Building, demolition rubble and potential ACM

Hazardous materials such as ACM are often found associated with building/demolition rubble and/or landfill material which commonly includes broken tiles, brick, concrete, plastic, metal fragments, for example.

Building/demolition rubble can also be found within and/or on the surface of soil. Some of the more common ACM products include:

- Flat wall sheeting which may be dimpled on one side.

- Corrugated cement roof sheeting.
- Asbestos fencing.
- Asbestos vinyl tiles.

Potential ACM may be present in small fragments / pieces amongst building and demolition rubble. Therefore, if building/demolition rubble is encountered it is an indicator of potential soil/fill material contamination.

5.2.5 Potentially hazardous in-ground infrastructure

In-ground infrastructure constructed with hazardous materials such as ACM could be present on the site. In-ground infrastructure generally constructed with asbestos includes pipes, pipe conduits, services pits, pipe lagging around heating pipes, etc. Damaged or degraded inground infrastructure can cause soil contamination. Therefore, if in-ground infrastructure is encountered during works onsite and they are suspected to be asbestos containing then they should also be considered as a potential indicator of soil/fill material contamination.

Potential underground storage tanks / infrastructure may also contain potentially hazardous materials. These may include underground storage infrastructure / tanks constructed of steel or concrete, such as petroleum underground storage tanks or pipework, for example.

5.2.6 Potential landfill related contamination indicators

Potential contamination related to the landfill may include landfill material/waste, leachate and/or hazardous ground gases.

Nation Partners understands a separate Leachate and Ground Gas Management Plan may be prepared to mitigate the potential risks associated with potential leachate and hazardous ground gases.

Potential indicators of landfill contamination within the project area may include evidence of waste materials which are known to be disposed of at the adjacent landfill including bricks, concrete, garden waste, general household waste/rubbish, oils, steel and tyres.

5.2.7 Surface water run-off

Surface water runoff can result in mobilisation and migration of potential contaminants. Indicators of potential contamination in surface water runoff during the project may include:

- Discoloured water.
- Oily sheen
- Unusual odours.
- Sediment accumulation.
- Dead or stressed vegetation.
- Foaming water.
- pH or chemical variations.

If any of these indicators are observed, further assessment, including surface water sampling and laboratory analysis, may be necessary to further assess the presence of potentially contaminated surface water at the site.

5.3 Unexpected finds protocol – implementation

Figure 5.1 provides the Unexpected Finds Protocol and process to be implemented should an unexpected find indicator be encountered during the project.

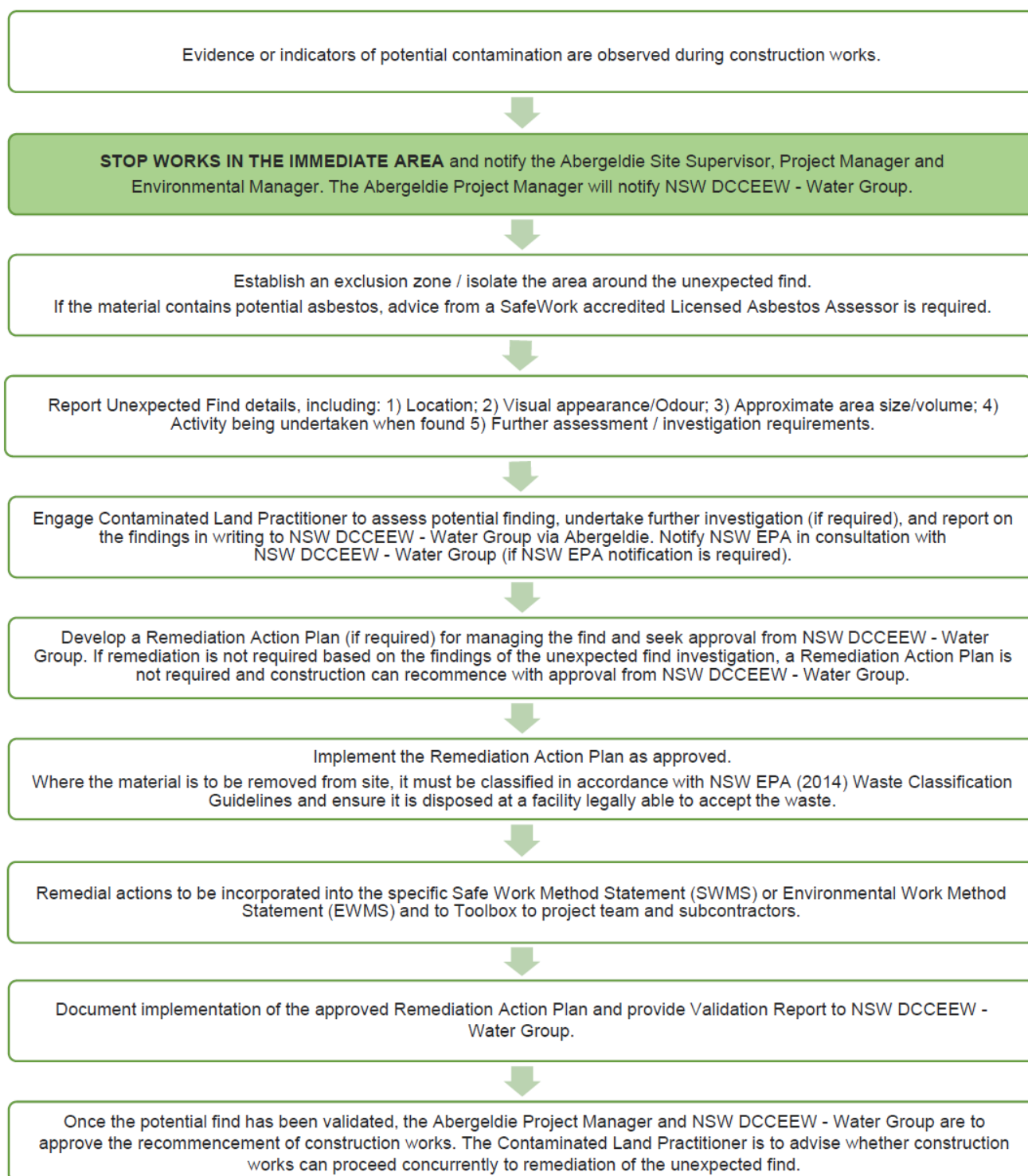


Figure 5.1: Unexpected finds protocol – implementation process

6 Personnel exposure and safety

6.1 Health and safety documentation

Abergeldie shall consider the risks mentioned above and prepare a Health and Safety Plan prior to work commencement in general accordance with “*Guidelines for Auditing Projects OHS Management Plans*” by the NSW Construction Agency Coordination Committee (2004) and “*How to Prepare Site- Specific Safety Management Plans and Safe Work Method Statements*” by the NSW Construction Policy Steering Committee (1998).

The plan should address the following as a minimum:

- Hazard Assessment.
- General and Specific Health and Safety Requirements.
- Emergency Response Procedures.
- Safety Responsibilities of Project Personnel.

6.2 Site induction, training and awareness

Induction and training consistent with this UFP must be provided by Abergeldie to workers and contractors who will undertake construction works at the site. Contamination UFP site inductions, training and awareness are required to minimise potential health and safety risks to workers, but also to minimise potential environmental risks via workers having a robust understanding in how to identify potential contamination unexpected finds during construction works.

The induction and training should be performed prior to any physical works. Specific inductions regarding these works should cover the following:

- The potential indicators of contamination.
- The type, nature, and health risks of the contamination.
- Roles and responsibilities of the parties.
- The processes and procedures to be followed to prevent exposure to contamination.
- Unexpected finds protocols and processes.

Abergeldie are to keep a record of site inductions and training provided with the above information.

6.3 Site hygiene

Food consumption and smoking can increase the probability of ingestion of foreign matter into the body. Hands shall be thoroughly washed before eating, drinking and toileting. All such activities should take place only in designated locations, away from working areas.

Should work clothing be excessively dirty as a result of on-site work, such clothing needs to be washed separately from other clothing or disposed of appropriately. Depending upon contaminant levels and types, disposable overalls may be required for site personnel working with or proximal to impacted soils.

Facilities for workers in the Works Section shall be supplied in general accordance with the *NSW Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2011*.

6.4 Potential asbestos

If asbestos is encountered, advice should be sought from a SafeWork NSW accredited Licenced Asbestos Assessor (LAA). An Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) or something similar will be required in this scenario to outline the appropriate mitigation protocols to minimise potential asbestos exposure risks.

6.5 Personal protective equipment

To prevent and reduce short- and long-term health risks associated with the potential exposure to the chemicals of concern, the minimum level of personal protective equipment (PPE) is required for personnel at the site is documented in the project Health and Safety Plan (HASP). PPE is to be provided to all personnel entering the site.

It should be emphasised that any PPE used/worn can affect physical mobility, manual dexterity, hearing, visibility, and body moisture loss, thereby having adverse impacts on work efficiency. Regular breaks shall be taken to reduce these impacts.

In the event an unexpected find is encountered, PPE requirements for the project may be subject to change, to mitigate potential risks based on the nature of the unexpected find.

6.6 Decontamination

Based on the nature of the contamination unexpected find identified, measures to decontaminate workers and plant/equipment may be required to minimise potential cross-contamination, and movement of contaminants outside the work zone.

The Contaminated Land Practitioner will advise on potential decontamination measures to be implemented when managing an unexpected find, as required.

7 Compliance management

7.1 Roles and responsibilities

Specific roles and responsibilities related to contaminated land management and unexpected finds are provided below:

- Abergeldie Project Manager – To notify NSW DCCEEW in the event of an Unexpected Find. Ensure all staff are inducted in the unexpected finds procedure.
- Abergeldie Site Superintendent / Supervisor(s) - To advise Abergeldie PM of unexpected finds and to ensure this UFP is followed by Abergeldie workforce / subcontractors.
- NSW DCCEEW Project Manager – to be advised immediately in the event of an unexpected find.
- Abergeldie Project Engineers / Environmental Site Representative / HSE Representative – Ensure UFP is developed and implemented. Support supervisor in the induction of staff to UFP as required.
- Workforce – Follow the UFP and report to site Supervisor /Superintendent if unexpected finds are encountered.
- Specialist Environmental Consultants including Certified Contaminated Land Practitioner - inspect / advise on unexpected find (where required) and recommend further actions for assessment, remediation and / or management.
- SafeWork NSW accredited LAA – to advise on specific requirements for further assessment and management of potential ACM (if encountered).

7.2 Monitoring and inspections

Additional requirements and responsibilities in relation to environmental inspections are documented in the project's CEMP.

7.3 Auditing

Audits (both internal and external) will be undertaken to assess the effectiveness of environmental controls, compliance with this UFP, EIS and other relevant approvals, licences and guidelines. Audit requirements are detailed in the CEMP.

7.4 Reporting and record keeping

This UFP should be kept by Abergeldie at the site as a record of potential contamination which may be present at the site. Record keeping and reporting of any unexpected finds should be completed in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Protocols detailed.

7.5 Review and update

This UFP should be reviewed and updated as needed during project delivery to confirm its completeness and accuracy with respect to the scope and delivery status of the works. It should be updated following any environmental investigations undertaken at the site, significant unexpected finds, or regulatory changes relevant to site requirements.

8 References

GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) (2024), Billabong Creek Regulators Contamination Assessment.

GHD (2025), Billabong Creek Regulators Landfill Gas Investigation.

Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd (Jacobs) (2024). Billabong Creek Regulators Groundwater Assessment.

Jacobs (2024). Billabong Creek Regulators Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Ecology Assessment.

Minister for Planning and Public Spaces (no date provided). Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators – SSI-50831979 Draft Conditions of Approval.

National Environmental Protection Council (NEPC) 2013. National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 2013 No. 1 (NEPM).

NSW DCCEEW (2025). Billabong Creek Environmental Impact Statement

NSW DCCEEW (2025). Wanganella Swamp – Review of Environmental Factors.

NSW EPA (2014). Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1: Classifying Waste.

NSW EPA (2015). Guidelines on the Duty to Report Contamination under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997.

NSW EPA (2017). Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme, 3rd Edition.

NSW EPA (2020). Consultants reporting on contaminated land: Contaminated land guidelines.

NSW EPA (2022). Sampling design part 1 – application: Contaminated Land Guidelines.

9 Statement of Limitations & Disclaimer

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APPENDIX G – UNEXPECTED FINDS PROCEDURE - HERITAGE

6 March 2026



Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure

To Whom It May Concern,

Re: Endorsement of Unexpected Heritage Finds procedure for Billabong Creek Environmental Regulators (2024 09 EMF-PCD)

Fyfe Pty Ltd trading as NGH Consulting (NGH) have reviewed the unexpected finds procedure (2024 09 EMF-PCD - Unexpected heritage find procedure) provided for the Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators (SSI-50831979 – the Project) written by NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), dated February 2026. This *unexpected heritage find procedure* is not specific to the Project but is a procedure to provide a consistent method for managing unexpected heritage items of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage that may be discovered during activities undertaken by or on behalf of DCCEEW - Water Group. This *unexpected heritage finds procedure* will be included in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Sub-plan of the Construction Environment Management Plan for the Project once these are approved.

The *unexpected heritage find procedure*, which includes an unexpected heritage find flowchart and suspected human remains flowchart, detail is consistent with current archaeological best practice and is compliant with the relevant legislative and regulatory requirements for managing heritage in NSW. In our experience, the *unexpected heritage find procedure* is consistent with unexpected finds procedures that have been approved for other State Significant Development and State Significant Infrastructure Developments in NSW as part of approved heritage management plans such as Blind Creek Solar Farm, Culcairn Solar Farm, Walla Walla Solar Farm, for example, that were prepared by NGH heritage consultants.

The *unexpected heritage finds procedure* was reviewed by qualified archaeologist Dr Tessa Bryant (BA/BSc, BA (Hons), MA (Hons), PhD – NGH Senior Heritage Consultant) with over 10 years experience in NSW heritage management and is endorsed by NGH as a suitable unexpected finds procedure for the Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators Project. The unexpected heritage finds procedure is broadly in accordance with requirement of E21 of the Conditions of Approval for the Project for an Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure, although the procedure does not specify the author or if it was developed in consultation with Heritage NSW and the Heritage Council of NSW. It is noted that the *unexpected heritage find procedure* specifies that the newly recorded Aboriginal objects or sites recorded following the procedure must be registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) as is required by condition E21(c). It also correctly notes that any for any finds of potential human remains, work must cease and the police or the coroner notified.

If you have any questions, please contact me on (02) 9800 4038. I would be pleased to discuss any aspect of this endorsement further.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tessa Bryant', written in a cursive style.

Dr Tessa Bryant

Senior Heritage Consultant

02 9800 4038

Canberra

Unit 8, 27 Yallourn Street (PO Box 62) Fyshwick ACT 2609

T. (02) 6280 5053 E: ng@nghconsulting.com.au

W: nghconsulting.com.au FYFE ABN: 57 008 116 130

2024 09 EMF-PCD-Unexpected heritage find procedure

February 2026



Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water acknowledges that it stands on Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land, and we show our respect for Elders past, present and emerging through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work, seeking to demonstrate our ongoing commitment to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally and economically.

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Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to:

- Provide a consistent method for managing an unexpected heritage find (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) that is discovered during activities undertaken by NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water - Water Group (DCCEEW - Water Group) or contractors on behalf of DCCEEW - Water Group.
- To meet DCCEEW - Water Group's obligations under the:
 - *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
 - *NSW Heritage Act 1977*
 - *NSW Coroner's Act 2009*
 - *Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*

Scope

This procedure is applicable to all DCCEEW - Water Group activities being undertaken by, or on behalf of, DCCEEW - Water Group and includes (but is not limited to):

- Activities undertaken by employees and contractors on behalf of DCCEEW - Water Group
- Temporary activities, such as preliminary investigations (e.g. geotechnical and environment surveys)
- Construction and maintenance of assets owned by, or on behalf of, DCCEEW - Water Group
- Activities at DCCEEW - Water Group properties and facilities.
- The discovery of any unexpected heritage find (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal), usually during construction, where DCCEEW - Water Group does not have approval to disturb the find or where safeguards for managing the disturbance (apart from this procedure) are not included in the environmental impact assessment.
- All DCCEEW - Water Group projects that are approved or determined under, Part 4 (Division 4.7), Part 5 or Division 5.2 of the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act), or any development that is exempt under the Act.

All construction environmental management plans (CEMPs) must refer to and/or include this procedure. If there is a difference between the unexpected heritage find process in an approved CEMP and this procedure, the approved CEMP must be followed. Where an approved CEMP does not provide sufficient detail on particular issues, this procedure must be used as additional guidance.

This procedure does not apply to:

- The legal discovery and disturbance of heritage finds as a result of investigations being undertaken in accordance with Heritage NSW; Department of Planning and Environment Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (2010); an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) issued under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*; or an approval issued under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.
- The legal discovery and disturbance of heritage finds as a result of investigations (or other activities) that are required to be carried out for the purpose of complying with any environmental assessment requirements under Part 4, including Division 4.7, or Part 5, including Division 5.2 of the EP&A Act.
- The legal discovery and disturbance of heritage finds as a result of construction related activities, where the disturbance is permissible in accordance with an AHIP; an approval issued under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*; the Minister for Planning's conditions of project approval; or safeguards (apart from this procedure) that are contained in the relevant environmental impact assessment.

Abbreviation and terms

Abbreviation	Definition
ACHA	Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information System
AHMP	Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan
CEMP	Construction environmental management plan
DCCEEW	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
EEL	Environment, Engagement and Land (DCCEEW – Water Group)
EMP	Environmental management plan

Abbreviation	Definition
HSE	Health, safety, and environment
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
REF	Review of environmental factors
DCCEEW - Water Group	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water - Water Group

Term	Definition
Aboriginal object	The <i>NSW National Park and Wildlife Act 1974</i> protects Aboriginal objects which are defined as “any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction and includes Aboriginal remains”.
Aboriginal place	An ‘Aboriginal place’ is defined under the <i>NSW National Park and Wildlife Act 1974</i> as “any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84”. Section 84 Aboriginal places (<i>NSW National Park and Wildlife Act 1974</i>): “The Minister may, by order published in the <i>Gazette</i> , declare any place specified or described in the order, being a place that, in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture, to be an Aboriginal place for the purposes of this Act.
Environmental incident	An environmental incident is defined in 2024 02 EMF-PCD – Environmental incident management procedure as: • An event or set of circumstances, as a consequence of which pollution (air, water, or land) has occurred, is occurring, or is likely to occur. • Adverse environmental impact has occurred, is occurring, or is likely to occur; including native flora clearing/damage, impact on Aboriginal or historic heritage objects, Aboriginal remains, waste, native fauna injury or death, noise, odour, community etc. • An unexpected find that is not managed in accordance with relevant procedures / guidelines.
Environment Lead	Assigned project environment officer.
Heritage	Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage
Immediately	Within 10 minutes of being made aware.
Must	Means that the statement is mandatory.

Term	Definition
Non-compliance	A failure to comply with any condition of approval, license condition or any other statutory approval or requirement relevant to the activity and/or area where the activity occurs.
Other heritage find	Historic heritage finds that are not considered to be 'relics', are referred to as 'works, buildings, or structure'. Works can generally be defined as a form of infrastructure such as tram tracks, a culvert, road base, a bridge pier, kerbing, historic road formations, buried roads, fences, sheds, buildings and conduits.
Registered Aboriginal Parties	Aboriginal people who have registered to be consulted about a proposed project or activity in accordance with Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DCCEEW, 2010).
Relic	The <i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i> protects relics which are defined as "any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement; and is of State or local heritage significance"
Traditional Owner	Traditional Owners are Indigenous people with cultural and historical connections to specific areas of land. Traditional owners or custodians hold appropriate cultural heritage knowledge to inform decision making and can seek to register their interest as a Registered Aboriginal party as part of the ACHA process.
Unexpected heritage find	Any unanticipated discovery of an actual or potential heritage find, for which DCCEEW - Water Group does not have approval to disturb or does not have a safeguard in place (except for this procedure) to manage the disturbance.
Project Manager	DCCEEW - Water Group Project Manager

Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Person who discovers unexpected find	- Stop work. - Notify the Person responsible for operational control of the project.

Role	Responsibilities
Person with responsibility for operational control of the project or activity	• Provision of training to all project personnel in this procedure. • Implement this procedure on site. • Train all personnel on site in this procedure (DCCEEW - Water Group employees, contractors and consultants) e.g. Project team induction, site specific induction, tool box talks, pre-start meetings, project meetings etc. • Understand how to respond to an unexpected find in accordance with this procedure
Project Manager	• Implement this procedure. • Train the project team in this procedure (DCCEEW - Water Group employees, contractors and consultants) e.g. Project team induction, site specific induction, toolbox talks, pre-start meetings, project meetings etc. • Understand how to respond to an unexpected find in accordance with this procedure
Environment Lead	• Monitor compliance with this procedure. • Provide training in this procedure to project personnel
Archaeologist	• Assess if the object or skeletal remains are of Aboriginal origin. • For objects or skeletal remains of Aboriginal origin, complete the assessment and recording and prepare an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) and AHIP, if required. • Engage with RAPs, if required. • For a relic or other heritage find, assist the Project Manager to develop the approach for the project to proceed.
First Nations representative	• Understand how to respond to an unexpected find in accordance with this procedure
Director, Environment, Engagement & Land (EEL)	• Oversee compliance with this procedure. • Assess if an unexpected find represents an environmental incident

Evaluation and review

This document will be reviewed after implementation of the procedure for the first unexpected find; or after 12 months since Version 1 was published if there has been no unexpected heritage find since Version 1 was published. The document will then be reviewed on an annual cycle from this point.

Unless directed by DCCEEW - Water Group, retrospective application of updated versions of this document is not required for existing contracts.

Unexpected heritage find

An 'unexpected heritage find' means any unanticipated discovery of an actual or potential heritage find, for which DCCEEW - Water Group does not have approval (such as an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit) to disturb or does not have a safeguard in place (except for this procedure) to manage the disturbance.

These discoveries are categorised as either:

- Aboriginal objects
- Historic (non-Aboriginal) heritage finds
- Human skeletal remains.

Heritage discoveries must be assessed by technical specialists (usually an archaeologist).

Aboriginal objects

The NSW National Park and Wildlife Act 1974 protects Aboriginal objects which are defined as:

“any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains”.

Examples of Aboriginal objects include stone tool artefacts, shell middens, axe grinding grooves, pigment or engraved rock art, burials and scarred trees. Images of Aboriginal heritage finds are included in Appendix A – Aboriginal objects and historical heritage find examples.

All Aboriginal objects, regardless of significance, are protected under law. If an unexpected heritage find is identified as 'of Aboriginal origin', a Heritage Management Plan is required. If an Aboriginal object may be damaged, destroyed or moved as a result of the work, Heritage NSW and Aboriginal stakeholders must be informed and an AHIP obtained.

Historic (non-Aboriginal) heritage finds

Historic (non-Aboriginal) heritage finds may include:

- Archaeological ‘relics’
- Other heritage finds (work, building or structure).

Archaeological relics

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* protects relics which are defined as:

“any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement; and is of State or local heritage significance”

Relics are archaeological items of local or state significance which may relate to past domestic, industrial or agricultural activities in NSW, including bottles, utensils, household items, implements, remnants of clothing, pottery, building materials and general refuse. Images of Historic (non-Aboriginal) heritage finds are included in Appendix A – Unexpected heritage find examples.

As a general rule, an archaeological relic requires discovery or examination by excavation. An archaeological excavation permit under section 140 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* is required to do this.

All relics are subject to statutory controls and protection.

If a relic is likely to be disturbed, a heritage approval is usually required from the Heritage Council of NSW. When a person discovers a relic, they must notify the Heritage Council of NSW of its location.

Other heritage find (work, building or structure)

Some historic heritage finds are not considered to be ‘relics’, but are instead referred to as ‘works, buildings, or structure’. Works can generally be defined as a form of infrastructure such as tram tracks, a culvert, road base, a bridge pier, kerbing, historic road formations, buried roads, fences, sheds, buildings and conduits. Although an approval under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* may not be required to disturb these finds, their discovery must be managed in accordance with this procedure. ‘Other historic finds’ either may exist above the ground’s surface (e.g., a shed), or they are designed to operate and exist beneath the ground’s surface (e.g., a culvert).

Human skeletal remains

Human skeletal remains can be classed as:

- Reportable deaths

- Aboriginal objects
- Relics.

Where it is suspected that less than 100 years has elapsed since death, human skeletal remains come under the jurisdiction of the State Coroner and the *NSW Coroners Act 2009*. Under s 35(2) of that Act, a person must report the death to a police officer, a coroner or an assistant coroner as soon as possible. This applies to all human remains less than 100 years old regardless of ancestry. Public health controls may also apply.

Where remains are suspected of being more than 100 years old, they are considered to be either Aboriginal objects or non-Aboriginal relics depending on the ancestry of the individual. Aboriginal human remains are protected, and require approval and notification, under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, while non-Aboriginal remains are protected under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.

The discovery of Aboriginal human remains also triggers notification requirements to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment under s 20(1) of the *Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

All human skeletal remains are subject to statutory controls and protections.

All bones must be treated as potential human skeletal remains and work around them must stop while they are protected and urgently investigated.

Procedure

The unexpected heritage find procedure is summarised in **Error! Reference source not found.:** Unexpected heritage find and Figure 2: Suspected human remains flowchart.

Key steps in the procedure, in chronological order, are:

- Immediate response
- Record unexpected heritage find
- Assessment, regulatory notification and approval to proceed.

Roles and responsibilities for each step in the unexpected heritage find procedure are described in this section.

Figure 1: 2024 09 EMF-TOO - Unexpected heritage find flowchart

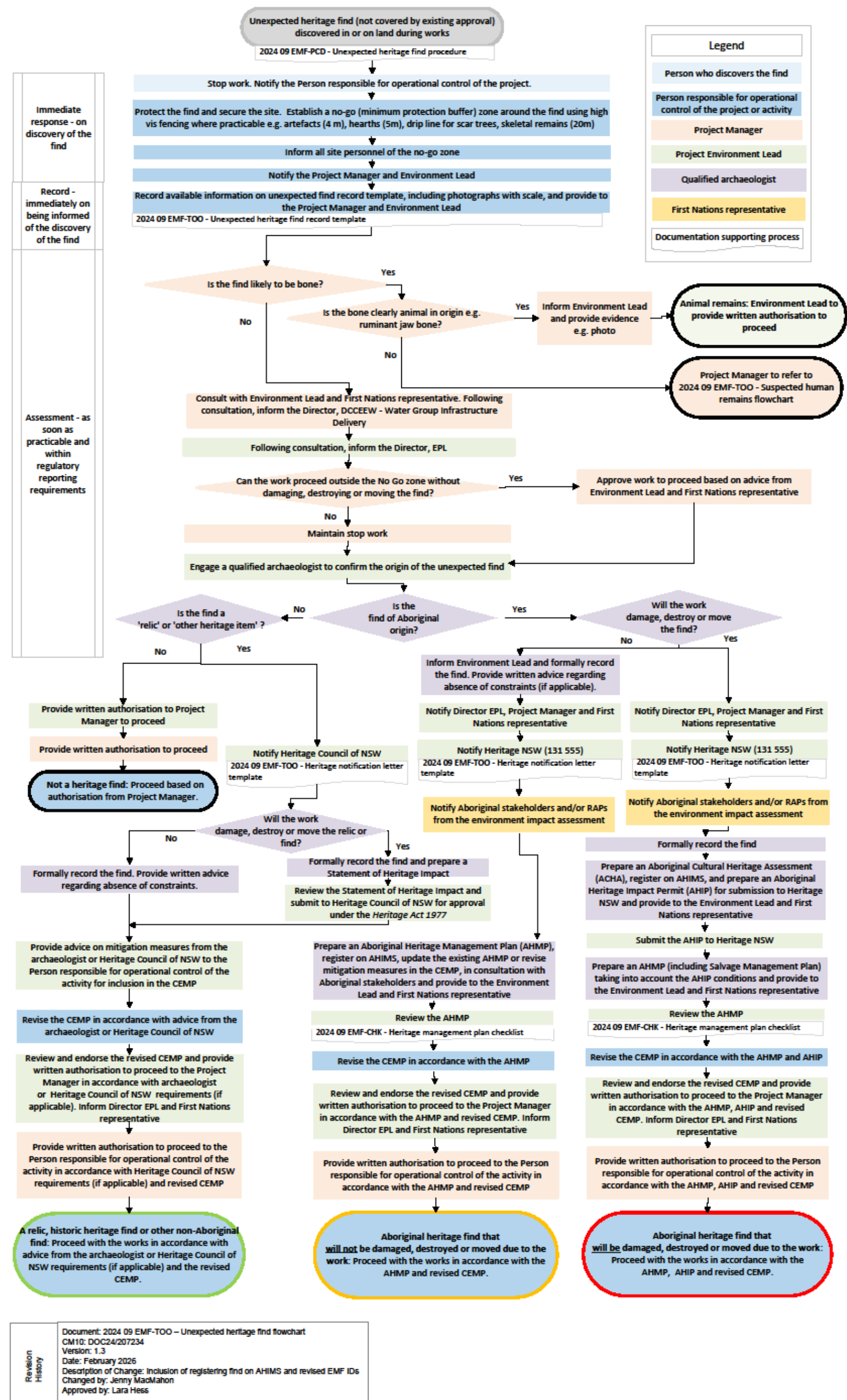
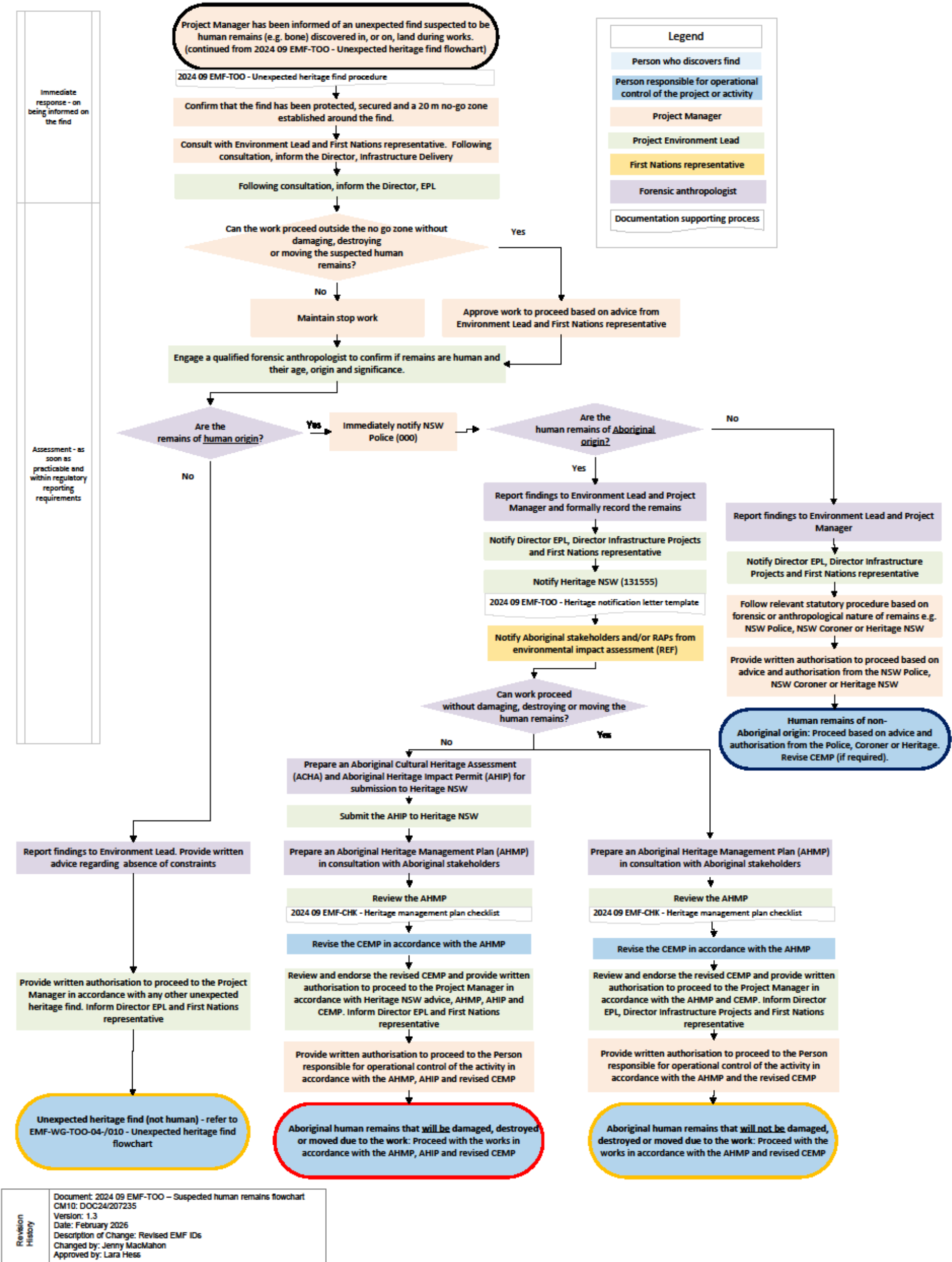


Figure 2: 2024 09 EMF-TOO - Suspected human remains flowchart



Immediate response

The Person who discovers the find must, immediately within 5-10 minutes of discovering the incident:

- Stop work.
- Notify the Person responsible for operational control of the project.

The Person responsible for operational control of the project must, immediately on being informed of the discovery of the find:

- Protect the find and secure the area around the find.
- Establish a no-go (minimum protection buffer) zone around the find using high visibility fencing where practicable e.g.:
 - artefacts (4 m)
 - hearths (5m)
 - drip line for scar trees
 - skeletal remains (20m).
- Inform all site personnel of the no go zone.
- If possible, assess if the find is suspected of being human skeletal remains.
- Notify the Project Manager and Environment Lead.

Unexpected heritage find record

The Person responsible for operational control of the project must, within 2-4 hours of discovery of the find:

- Record available information on the 2024 09 EMF-TOO - Unexpected heritage find record template (Appendix B), including taking photographs with a scale, and provide to the Project Manager and Environment Lead.

Assessment, regulatory notification and approval to proceed.

Determine the nature of the unexpected find

The Project Manager must, as soon as practicable and within regulatory reporting requirements:

- Assess if the find is suspected of being human remains
- Consult with the Environment Lead and First Nations representative to assess if work can be resumed outside of the no-go zone with control measures to prevent damage, destruction or moving the find. Following consultation, inform the Director, DCCEEW - Water Group - Infrastructure Delivery.
- If the activity is unable to proceed without destroying, damaging, or moving the find, stop work until advised by the Environment Lead and a qualified archaeologist.
- If the activity is able to proceed without destroying, damaging, or moving the find, approve work to proceed based on advice from Environment Lead and First Nations representative.

The Environment Lead must as soon as practicable and within regulatory reporting requirements:

- Following consultation with the Project Manager and First Nations representative, inform the Director, EPL of the unexpected find.
- If the find is:
 - suspected to be human skeletal remains, engage a qualified forensic anthropologist to assess the remains.
 - not human skeletal remains engage a qualified archaeologist to assess the unexpected find assessment pathway.

The forensic anthropologist must:

- Determine if the suspected human skeletal remains:
 - are of Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal ancestry and the burial context.
 - will be damaged, destroyed or need to be moved due to the activity.

The qualified archaeologist must:

- Determine if the unexpected find:
 - is of Aboriginal origin, a relic, other heritage find or not a heritage find.
 - will be damaged, destroyed or need to be moved due to the activity.

Aboriginal Object (that will not be damaged, destroyed or need to be moved due to the work)

If an unexpected find is confirmed to be of Aboriginal origin, and the work will not damage, destroy or need the Aboriginal object to be moved:

The qualified **archaeologist** must:

- Formally record the find.
- Provide written advice regarding absence of constraints and recommendation to proceed with the activity (if applicable).
- Determine further management measures as required, in consultation with aboriginal stakeholders, to ensure the Aboriginal object will not be impacted and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (AHMP) or update an existing AHMP, and update mitigation measures required in the CEMP.
- Register the find on register the find on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)
- Identify heritage notification requirements.

The **Environment Lead** must:

- Notify the Director, EPL and First Nations representative.
- Notify Heritage NSW (131 555) first by phone call then by formal letter (2024 09 EMF-TOO – Heritage notification letter template).
- Review the AHMP and assess if it has considered relevant archaeological issues by completing the 2024 09 EMF-CHK - Heritage management plan review checklist (Appendix C).
- Review and endorse the CEMP (if the CEMP has been revised).
- Provide written authorisation to proceed to the Project Manager in accordance with the AHMP and revised CEMP. Inform Director EPL and First Nations representative.

The **First Nations** representative must:

- Notify Aboriginal stakeholders and registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) that were consulted for the environmental impact assessment, of the unexpected Aboriginal object.
- Review the AHMP.

The **Person responsible for operational control of the project** must:

- Revise the CEMP and obtain endorsement of the CEMP by the Environment Lead.
- Proceed with the works in accordance with written authorisation from the Project Manager, and in accordance with the revised CEMP and AHMP.

Aboriginal Object (that will be damaged, destroyed or need to be moved due the activity)

If an unexpected find is confirmed to be of Aboriginal origin, and the work will damage, destroy or need the Aboriginal object to be moved:

The qualified **archaeologist** must:

- Formally record the find.
- Prepare an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines.
- Register the find on AHIMS
- Prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application.
- Prepare an AHMP, or update the existing AHMP, in consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders.

The **Environment Lead** must:

- Notify the Director, EPL and First Nations representative.
- Notify Heritage NSW (131 555) first by phone call then by formal letter (2024 09 EMF-TOO – Heritage notification letter template).
- Review and approve the ACHA and AHIP.
- Submit the AHIP to Heritage NSW
- Review the AHMP and assess if the Heritage Management Plan has considered relevant archaeological issues by completing the 2024 09 EMF-CHK - Heritage management plan review checklist (Appendix C).
- Review and endorse the CEMP (if the CEMP has been revised).
- Provide written authorisation to proceed to the Project Manager in accordance with the AHMP, AHIP and revised CEMP. Inform the Director, EPL and First Nations representative.

The **First Nations** representative must:

- Notify Aboriginal stakeholders and/or registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) that were consulted for the environmental impact assessment, of the unexpected Aboriginal object.
- Review the ACHA and AHMP.

The **Person responsible for operational control of the project** must:

- Revise the CEMP and obtain endorsement of the CEMP by the Environment Lead.
- Proceed with the works in accordance with written authorisation from the Project Manager, and in accordance with the AHMP, AHIP and revised CEMP.

Historic heritage find (that will not be damaged, destroyed or need to be moved due to the work)

If an historic heritage find that will not be damaged, destroyed or need to be moved due to the work:

The Environment Lead must:

- Notify Heritage Council of NSW by formal letter (2024 09 EMF-TOO – Heritage notification letter template).
- Provide advice on mitigation measures from the archaeologist to the Person responsible for operational control of the activity for inclusion in the CEMP
- Review and endorse the CEMP and provide written authorisation to proceed to the Project Manager in accordance with the archaeologist requirements and the revised CEMP. Inform the Director, EPL and First Nations representative.

The qualified Archaeologist must:

- Formally record the find.
- Provide written advice regarding absence of constraints and recommendation to proceed with the activity.
 - Identify heritage notification requirements.

The Project Manager, must:

- Following receipt of written authorisation to proceed from the Environment Lead, provide written authorisation to proceed to the Person responsible for operational control of the activity in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW requirements (if required) and following review of the CEMP (if required).

The Person responsible for operational control of the project must:

- Revise the CEMP in accordance with advice from the archaeologist and obtain endorsement of the CEMP by the Environment Lead.
- Proceed with the works in accordance with advice from the archaeologist and the revised CEMP.

Historic heritage find (that will be damaged, destroyed or need to be moved due to the work)

If a relic or historic heritage find that will be damaged, destroyed or need to be moved due to the work:

The Environment Lead must:

- Notify Heritage Council of NSW by formal letter (2024 09 EMF-TOO – Heritage notification letter template).
- Review and approve the Statement of Heritage Impact
- Submit the approval application under the *Heritage Act* 1977 as required
- Provide advice on mitigation measures from the archaeologist or Heritage Council of NSW to the Person responsible for operational control of the activity for inclusion in the CEMP
- Review and endorse the revised CEMP and provide written authorisation to proceed to the Project Manager in accordance with Heritage Council of NSW requirements and the revised CEMP.

The qualified Archaeologist must:

- Formally record the find.
- Prepare Statement of Heritage Impact in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines.
- Prepare the *Heritage Act* 1977 approval application.
- Provide written advice regarding mitigation measures required to proceed with the activity.

The Project Manager, must immediately:

- Following receipt of written authorisation to proceed from the Environment Lead, provide written authorisation to proceed to the Person responsible for operational control of the activity in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW requirements (if applicable) and the revised CEMP (if required).

The Person responsible for operational control of the project must:

- Revise the CEMP in accordance with advice from the Heritage Council of NSW and obtain endorsement of the CEMP by the Environment Lead.
- Proceed with the works in accordance with advice from the Heritage Council of NSW requirements and the revised CEMP.

Human remains of Aboriginal origin that will not be damaged, destroyed or need to be moved due to the work

If the unexpected find is suspected human remains of Aboriginal origin, and the work will not damage, destroy or need the suspected remains to be moved:

The qualified Forensic anthropologist must:

- Formally record the find.
- Provide written advice regarding absence of constraints and recommendation to proceed with the activity (if applicable).
- Determine further management measures as required, in consultation with aboriginal stakeholders, to ensure the Aboriginal object will not be impacted and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (AHMP), update an existing AHMP or update mitigation measures required in the CEMP.
- Identify heritage notification requirements.

The Environment Lead must:

- Notify the Director, EPL and First Nations representative.
- Notify Heritage NSW (131 555) first by phone call then by formal letter (2024 09 EMF-TOO – Heritage notification letter template).
- Review the AHMP and assess if it has considered relevant archaeological issues by completing the 2024 09 EMF-CHK - Heritage management plan review checklist (Appendix C).
- Review and endorse the CEMP (if the CEMP has been revised).
- Provide written authorisation to proceed to the Project Manager in accordance with the AHMP and revised CEMP. Inform Director EPL and First Nations representative.

The First Nations representative must:

- Notify Aboriginal stakeholders and registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) of the unexpected Aboriginal object.
- Review the AHMP.

The Person responsible for operational control of the project must:

- Revise the CEMP and obtain endorsement of the CEMP by the Environment Lead.
- Proceed with the works in accordance with written authorisation from the Project Manager, and in accordance with the AHMP and the revised CEMP.

Human remains of Aboriginal origin that will be damaged, destroyed or need to be moved due to the work

If the unexpected find is suspected human remains of Aboriginal origin, and the work will damage, destroy or need the suspected remains to be moved:

The qualified Forensic anthropologist must:

- Formally record the find.
- Prepare an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines.
- Prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application.
- Prepare an AHMP, or update the existing AHMP, in consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders.

The Environment Lead must:

- Notify the Director, EPL and First Nations representative.
- Notify Heritage NSW (131 555) first by phone call then by formal letter (2024 09 EMF-TOO – Heritage notification letter template)
- Review and approve the ACHA and AHIP.
- Submit the AHIP to Heritage NSW
- Review the AHMP and assess if the Heritage Management Plan has considered relevant archaeological issues by completing the 2024 09 EMF-CHK - Heritage management plan checklist.
- Review and endorse the CEMP (if the CEMP has been revised).
- Provide written authorisation to proceed to the Project Manager in accordance with the AHMP, AHIP and revised CEMP. Inform the Director, EPL and First Nations representative.

The First Nations representative must:

- Notify Aboriginal stakeholders and/or registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) of the unexpected Aboriginal object.
- Review the ACHA and AHMP.

The Person responsible for operational control of the project must:

- Revise the CEMP and obtain endorsement of the CEMP by the Environment Lead.
- Proceed with the works in accordance with written authorisation from the Project Manager, and in accordance with the AHMP, AHIP and the revised CEMP.

Human remains of non-Aboriginal origin

If the unexpected find is suspected human remains of non-Aboriginal origin:

The qualified **Forensic anthropologist** must:

- Report findings to Environment Lead and Project Manager

The **Project Manager**

- Follow relevant statutory procedure based on forensic or anthropological nature of remains (e.g. NSW Police, NSW Coroner or Heritage NSW).
- Provide written authorisation to proceed based on advice and authorisation from the NSW Police, NSW Coroner or Heritage NSW.

The **Environment Lead** must:

- Notify the Director, EPL and First Nations representative.
- Review the CEMP (if required)

The **Person responsible for operational control of the project** must:

- Revise the CEMP (if required) and obtain endorsement of the CEMP by the Environment Lead.
- Proceed based on advice and authorisation from the NSW Police, NSW Coroner or Heritage NSW.

Related information

Related external information

Environment legislation

- *NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*
- *NSW Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*
- *NSW Heritage Act 1977*
- *NSW National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*
- *NSW Native Title (New South Wales) Act 1994*
- *Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*
- *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017*

Related internal information

- Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DCCEEW, 2010).
- DCCEEW Water Group EMF
 - 2024 09 EMF-TOO - Unexpected heritage find flowchart
 - 2024 09 EMF-TOO – Unexpected heritage find record template
 - 2024 09 EMF-TOO – Heritage notification letter template
 - 2024 09 EMF-CHK – Heritage management plan review checklist
 - 2024 02 EMF-PCD – Environmental incident management procedure

Document metadata

Category	Description
Status	Approved
Date of approval	February 2026
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Group	NSW DCCEEW Water Group
Division	Infrastructure Development and Delivery
Document owner	Director Environment, Engagement and Land
Document location	Environmental Management Framework (2024 09 EMF-PCD – Unexpected heritage find procedure)
Next review date	February 2027
Further information	watergroup.environment@dpie.nsw.gov.au
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V1.0	Sep 2024	First approved version of document for publication	Jenny Macmahon	Lara Hess
V1.1	March 2025	Change EMS to EMF	Jenny Macmahon	N/A
V1.2	6 May 2025	Amend notification to Police in Suspected human remains flowchart (EMF-WG-TOO-04/025) -after confirmation of human remains from anthropologist, and notification of Director, Infrastructure Delivery – after flowchart was tested in the field at SDLAM K-P Shear Paddock in April 2025	Jenny Macmahon	N/A

Version No.	Date	Description of change	Changed by	Approved by
V1.3	8 May 2025	Simplified suspected human remains flowchart EMF-WG-TOO-04/025	Jenny Macmahon	N/A
V1.4	9 October 2025	- CM#10 reference in footer standardisation - Document naming update throughout	Laura Atencio	
V1.5	27 February 2026	Following review of the procedure by DPHI for SSI-50831979Billabong Creek EIS, inclusion of: 2024 09 EMF-PCD – Unexpected heritage find procedure: - Qualified archaeologist to register find on AHIMS (pp 18 and 19) - New abbreviation (page 5) for Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) 2024 09 EMF-TOO – Unexpected heritage find flowchart: - Qualified archaeologist to register find on AHIMS x 2 - Role ‘archaeologist’ revised to ‘Qualified archaeologist’ General nomenclature changes: - Document naming to reflect DCCEEW – Water Group naming conventions - Water Group – Infrastructure changed to DCCEEW- Water Group - Environment, Planning and Land changed to Environment, Engagement and Land (EEL)		

Appendix A – Aboriginal objects and historic heritage find examples

Table 1: Unexpected heritage find examples



Aboriginal heritage: scarred tree

Source: IGABDR Cap and pipe the bore program, Narba Scheme (DCCEEW – Water Group, March 2022)



Aboriginal heritage: isolated stone artefact

Source: J Dugdale-Bradley



Aboriginal heritage: artefacts

Source: IGABDR cap and pipe the bore program - Wilga Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment (OzArk Environment and Heritage, May 2022)



Aboriginal heritage: hearth / oven

Source: IGABDR Oreel ecological and heritage induction (DCCEEW - Water Group, May 2023)



Aboriginal heritage: grinding grooves
Terramungamine Rock Grooves, Dubbo, NSW

Source: J MacMahon



Aboriginal heritage: midden

Source: J Dugdale-Bradley



Non-Aboriginal heritage: survey tree

Source: EMF-HE-PR-0076 unexpected heritage items procedure (TfNSW, 2022)



Non-Aboriginal heritage: boundary fence

Source: EMF-HE-PR-0076 unexpected heritage items procedure (TfNSW, 2022)



Non-Aboriginal heritage: Remnant bridge piers

Source: EMF-HE-PR-0076 unexpected heritage items procedure (TfNSW, 2022)



Non-Aboriginal heritage: shearing shed

Source: IGABDR Ecological and heritage induction (DCCEEW - Water Group, September 2022)



Non-Aboriginal heritage: artefacts

Source: EMF-HE-PR-0076 unexpected heritage items procedure (TfNSW, 2022)

Appendix B: 2024 09 EMF-TOO - Unexpected heritage find record template

2024 09 EMF-TOO - 2024 09 EMF-TOO - Unexpected heritage find record template

This template provides the format for documenting unexpected heritage finds on NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water - Water Group projects.

This template does not include requirements from site specific documents such as EMPs, environmental impact assessment, project approval, contract, environmental legislation etc

Description of unexpected heritage find

Project title			
Location of the site:			
Date of unexpected heritage find	Click or tap to enter a date.		
Description of activities being undertaken when the unexpected heritage find was located			
Description of exact location of the unexpected heritage find (e.g. on the unsealed road surface)			
	GPS location		
Person who discovered the unexpected heritage find	Name	Company	Role
Person responsible for operational control of the project or activity	Name	Company	Role

What type of find is it? (Tick the relevant boxes)

Provide a short description of find		e.g., isolated stone artefact shaped like a hand held knife, approximately 10cm in length
Relic	☐	A 'relic' is an archaeological items of local or state significance which may relate to past domestic, industrial or agricultural activities in NSW, including bottles, utensils, household items, implements, remnants of clothing, pottery, building materials and general refuse.
Other heritage find	☐	Other heritage find i.e. 'work, building or structure', can generally be defined as a form of infrastructure such as tram tracks, a culvert, road base, a bridge pier, kerbing, and similar items.
Aboriginal object	☐	An 'Aboriginal object' is defined under the <i>NSW National Park and Wildlife Act 1974</i> as "any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains". An Aboriginal object may include stone tools, stone flakes, shell middens, rock art, scarred trees and human bones.
Aboriginal place	☐	An 'Aboriginal place' is defined under the <i>NSW National Park and Wildlife Act 1974</i> as "any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84". Section 84 Aboriginal places (<i>NSW National Park and Wildlife Act 1974</i>): <i>The Minister may, by order published in the Gazette, declare any place specified or described in the order, being a place that, in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture, to be an Aboriginal place for the purposes of this Act.</i>

Provide a short description of find		e.g., isolated stone artefact shaped like a hand held knife, approximately 10cm in length
Bone	☐	Bones can either be human or animal remains . The local police must be contacted immediately by telephone if you suspect that the find are human remains.
Other	☐	

Sketch

(Provide a sketch map of find's general location in relation to other features so that the find can be located without re-excavation).

Photographs

(Photographs must show the position of the find, the find itself and any distinguishing features. Photographs must have a scale (ruler, scale bar, mobile phone, coin) and a note describing the direction of the photograph. Minor hand removal of foliage can be undertaken as long as disturbance of the find does not occur. Excavation of the ground must not occur, and the find must not be removed from the ground.)

Impact (tick either A or B)

A. Unexpected find would not be further impacted by works	☐
---	--------------------------

Describe how work would avoid impact on the find e.g., the isolated stone artefact was left in situ and the trench relocated.

B. Unexpected find would be further impacted by works	☐
---	--------------------------

Describe how work would impact on the find e.g., trenching is required to be conducted in the area where the artefact is located, artefact will need to be moved.

Record completed by

Person responsible for operational control of the project or activity	Company	Name	Signature

Document metadata

Category	Description
Status	Approved
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V1.2	October 2025	- CM#10 reference in footer standardisation - Document naming update throughout	Laura Atencio	

Appendix C – 2024 09 Emf-CHK - Heritage management plan checklist

2024 09 EMF-CHK - Heritage management plan checklist

This checklist provides potential archaeological issues that may be required within a Heritage Management Plan.

This checklist does not include requirements from site specific documents such as EMPs, environmental impact assessment, project approval, contract, environmental legislation etc.

Contents

2024 09 EMF-CHK - Heritage management plan checklist	1
Contents	1
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Management.....	4
Program and budget.....	4
Heritage advice checklist conducted by:.....	5
Document metadata	6
Version control	6

Heritage management plan details

	Description		
Heritage Management Plan title			
Prepared by	Company	Author	Title
Document Reference		Date	
Does the Heritage Management Plan include:	Comments/notes		
Description of the find	Choose an item.		
Historic context (if data is accessible)	Choose an item.		
Likely significance	Choose an item.		
Heritage approval and regulatory notification requirements	Choose an item.		
Heritage reporting requirements	Choose an item.		
Stakeholder consultation requirements	Choose an item.		
Relevance to other project approvals and management plans etc.	Choose an item.		

Assessment and Investigation

Does the Heritage Management Plan include:		Comments/notes
Assessment of significance	Choose an item.	
Assessment of heritage impact	Choose an item.	
Archaeological excavation	Choose an item.	
Archival photographic recording	Choose an item.	

Heritage approvals and notifications

Does the Heritage Management Plan include:		Comments/notes
Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP), <i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i> s140, s139 exceptions, s60, etc.	Choose an item.	
Regulator relics / objects notification	Choose an item.	
Heritage and Conservation register	Choose an item.	
Compliance with CEMP or other project heritage approvals	Choose an item.	

Stakeholder consultation

Does the Heritage Management Plan include:		Comments/notes
Aboriginal stakeholder consultation requirements	Choose an item.	

Does the Heritage Management Plan include:		Comments/notes
Advice from Environment Lead	Choose an item.	
Advice from DCCEE Water – Infrastructure Manager, First Nations	Choose an item.	

Management

Does the Heritage Management Plan include:		Comments/notes
Retention or conservation strategy (e.g., find may be subject to long conservation and interpretation)	Choose an item.	
Disposal strategy (e.g., former road pavement)	Choose an item.	
Short-term and permanent storage locations (interested third parties to be consulted on this issue)	Choose an item.	
Control Agreement for Aboriginal objects.	Choose an item.	

Program and budget

Item	Description
Time estimate associated with archaeological or heritage conservation work	
Total cost of archaeological heritage work.	

Heritage advice checklist conducted by:

Name	Role:	Signature	Date

Document metadata

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Appendix D: 2024 09 EMF-TOO - Heritage notification letter template

2024 09 EMF-TOO - Heritage notification letter template

This template provides the format of a formal letter notification when an unexpected heritage find has been discovered during NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water - Water Group work, to meet the notification requirement under either:

- Section 146 of the NSW Heritage Act 1977; or
 - Section 89(A) of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.
-

This template does not include requirements from site specific documents such as EMPs, environmental impact assessment, project approval, contract, environmental legislation etc

Paste text onto DCCEEW Water Group letter template

[Insert date]

[Insert reference number] / [Insert file number]

[Insert recipient's name and address]

[Insert salutation and name],

Re: Unexpected heritage find discovered during NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water - Water Group (DCCEEW Water Group) works.

I write to inform you of an unexpected *[select relic, heritage find or Aboriginal object]* found during DCCEEW Water Group works at *[insert location]* on *[insert date]*. *[Where the regulator has been informally notified at an earlier date by telephone, this should be referred to here].*

This letter is in accordance with the notification requirement under *[select section 146 of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 or section 89(A) of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974]*.

Guide note:

On finding Aboriginal human skeletal remains this letter must also be sent to the Commonwealth Minister for the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water in accordance with notification requirements under section 20(1) of the *Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

[Provide a brief overview of the project background and area].

[Provide a summary of the description and location of the find, including a map and image where possible].

[Identify how the works were assessed under the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (e.g., Part 5) and include a project approval number, if available].

DCCEEW Water Group *[or contractor on behalf of DCCEEW Water Group]* has sought professional archaeological advice regarding the find. A preliminary assessment indicates *[provide a summary description & likely significance of the find]*.

Please find additional information on the site record (*Attachment A: completed 2024 09 EMF-TOO - Unexpected heritage find record template*).

Resulting from these preliminary findings, DCCEEW Water Group *[or contractor on behalf of DCCEEW Water Group]* is proposing *[provide a summary of the proposed archaeological/heritage approach (e.g, seek heritage approvals, undertake archaeological investigation or conservation/interpretation strategy etc). Also include preliminary justification of such heritage impact with regard to project design constraints and delivery program]*.

The proposed approach will be further developed in consultation with a nominated representative of Heritage NSW (Aboriginal object) or Heritage Council of NSW (historic heritage item).

Please contact me if you have any input on this approach or if you require any further information.

Yours sincerely

[Sender name and position]

[Attachment A: Unexpected heritage find record]

[Attachment B: Heritage Management Plan]

Document metadata

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V1.2	October 2025	CM#10 reference in footer standardisation Document naming update throughout	Laura Atencio	

APPENDIX H – UNEXPECTED AND INCIDENTAL FINDS PROCEDURE – THREATENED SPECIES

Unexpected Threatened Species Finds Procedure

Purpose

This procedure details the typical actions to be taken when a threatened flora or fauna species is unexpectedly encountered on site.

Training

All personnel are to be trained through inductions and toolboxes of the biodiversity values of the Project, including the potential for the identification of threatened species and this unexpected threatened species finds procedure.

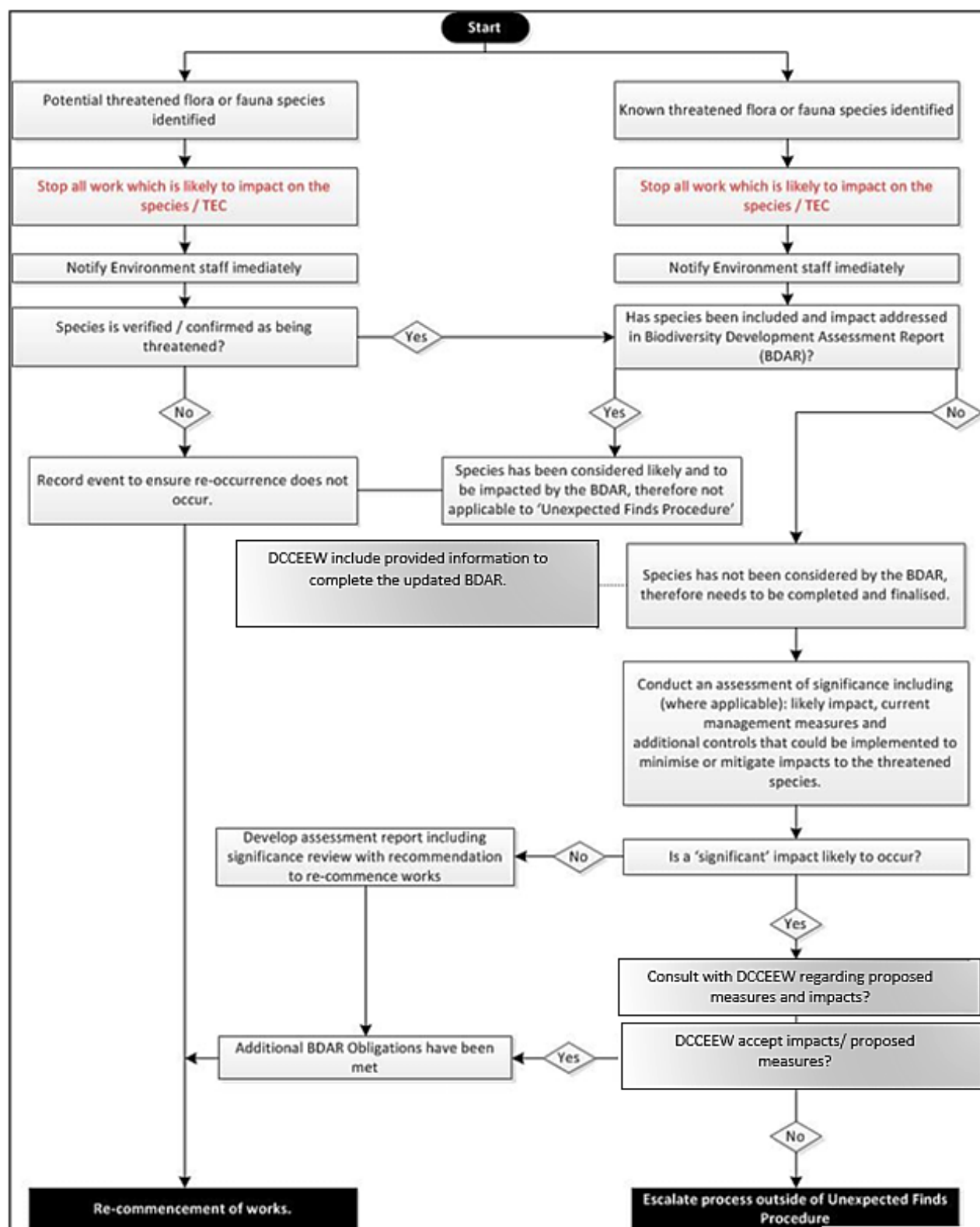
Supporting documents

This procedure shall be read and used in conjunction with the Biodiversity Management Plan.

Implementing this procedure

This procedure is applicable to all activities that have the potential to impact upon threatened flora and fauna species that have not been assessed and approved. Sensitive Area Maps will clearly identify areas in which impacts on threatened species have been approved.

NSW DCCEEW are to be notified as soon as practicable of any potential unexpected threatened species discovered onsite.



APPENDIX I – DEWATERING PERMIT

Part A – Activity Details

Project Name:		Project No:	
Date:		Time:	
Completed by:			
Location / Chainage:			
Date since last rain:		Amount (mm) of last rain:	

Part B – Discharge Location & Volume

Intended Use and Volume of Collected Water			
On-Site Reuse (Dust Suppression):	☐	Discharge to land (off-site) or waters:	☐
On-Site Reuse (Vegetation Rehabilitation):	☐	Off-site disposal to licenced facility (liquid waste):	☐
On-Site Reuse (Earthworks Compaction):	☐	Other (specify):	☐
On-Site Discharge to land:	☐	Estimated Water Volume (L):	☐

Part C – Test and Treat Records

STEP 1: Water Quality Recorded				
All discharge water must be tested, and if required, treated to ensure that it meets water quality requirements. Refer to PART G for water quality requirements. If the criteria are met, dewatering may be authorised by the Permit Approver.				
Test Date:		Time:		Tested by (Name):
Test 1	Limit	Result	Pass - Dewatering permit may be authorised by the Permit Authoriser (Part D)	Fail - Proceed to treatment (Step 2) and re-test (Step 3)
pH	6.5-8.5		☐	☐
Turbidity (NTUs) or Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 NTU / 50mg/L		☐	☐
Oil and Grease present?	Nil		☐	☐
Signs of contamination/ odours/ discolouration?	Nil		☐	☐
STEP 2: Water Treatment Record				
Treatment Date:		Time:		Treated by (Name):
Type	Dose	Quantity	Comments	
STEP 3: Water Quality Recorded				
Test Date:		Time:		Tested by (Name):
Test 2	Limit	Result	Pass - Dewatering permit may be authorised by the Permit Authoriser (Part D)	Fail - Repeat process with a new dewatering inspection permit form
pH	6.5-8.5		☐	☐
Turbidity (NTUs) or Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 NTU / 50mg/L		☐	☐
Oil and Grease present?	Nil		☐	☐
Signs of contamination/ odours/ discolouration?	Nil		☐	☐

Part D – Permit Approval

Approval to discharge – MUST BE APPROVED BY PROJECT MANAGER, SITE SUPERINTENDENT OR ENVIRONMENTAL SITE REPRESENTATIVE				
Name		Sign		Date

Part E – Pre-Pumping Checks

Pre-pumping Control Measure Checks by Site Superintendent/Supervisor						
Checked by:			Date/Time:			
Control	Yes	No	Comments		Yes	No
Dewatering Permit completed and signed off?	☐	☐	Pump outlet pipe is located to ensure water is contained within site boundary?		☐	☐
Dewatering personnel are trained in dewatering permit requirements?	☐	☐	Pump outlet is located within sediment controls, including filtration bags?		☐	☐
Erosion and sediment controls are in place and in good condition?	☐	☐	Pumping equipment is checked and operational?		☐	☐
Pump inlet is located/elevated to minimise uptake of sediment?	☐	☐	Spill kit is in place?		☐	☐
Pump outlet pipe is located to avoid erosion or environmental damage at the discharge point? Scour protection is installed if required?	☐	☐	Contingency plan in place, which may include: stop work provision, additional control installation, storage containers, tankers?		☐	☐
Comments:						

Part F – Pumping Checks

Pumping and Discharge Monitoring											
During all on-site or off-site discharge, regular monitoring must occur to ensure compliance with the requirements of this permit. All dewatering, erosion and sediment controls to be inspected for their integrity and capacity weekly, prior to forecast rainfall, during rainfall and following rainfall. Records of all water discharges must be kept on site.											
Checked by:						Date/Time:					
Control Checks during pumping						Yes	No	Comments			
Pump is monitored every _____ minutes?						☐	☐				
Pump inlet is clear of silt and sediment?						☐	☐				
Erosion and sediment controls are in place and in good condition?						☐	☐				
Discharge is not causing any erosion or sediment laden runoff offsite?						☐	☐				
If No, STOP pumping and implement contingency plan (e.g. additional controls).											
Record of Pumping Checks											
Start Time	Controls Acceptable?		Start Time	Controls Acceptable?		Start Time	Controls Acceptable?		Start Time	Controls Acceptable?	
	Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No
	☐	☐		☐	☐		☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐		☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐		☐	☐		☐	☐
Total Volume Dewatered:											
Any Comments:											

Part G – Water Quality Requirements

Water Quality Requirements (based on intended use)	
Acceptable Criteria for On-Site Reuse	- pH 6.5 – 8.5 - No Visual Oil or Grease Other requirements: - No erosion is caused by the discharge. - Runoff generated by the reuse is controlled entirely within the site boundary and erosion and sediment controls are in place and effective.
Acceptable Criteria for On-Site Discharge to Land	- pH 6.5 – 8.5 - No Visual Oil or Grease Other requirements: - No erosion is caused by the discharge. - No surface runoff is generated and no potential for discharged water to reach any watercourse (on or off-site) - All discharge water can be contained within the site boundary. - Discharge location to consider impacts on groundwater recharge, erosion, flora and fauna and flooding.
Acceptable Criteria for Discharge to Land (off-site) or Discharge to Water	- Total Suspended Solids <50mg/L or 50 NTU (visibly clean) - pH 6.5 – 8.5 - No Visual Oil or Grease Other requirements: - Any criteria in a regulatory licence authorising discharge of water from a specific site/location. - Consider salinity and other site-specific contaminants - Correlation used between TSS and NTU may be calculated on a site-by-site basis. A conservative correlation of 1:1 may be applied.
Acceptable Criteria for Off-Site Disposal as liquid waste	Licence requirements of the liquid waste disposal facility

PART H – Sketch of activity – If applicable

Diagram of dewatering location, discharge location and environmental controls

APPENDIX J – VEGETATION IMPACT PERMIT

SECTION 1 – PERMIT DETAILS

Project Name:		Permit Date:		
Project Number:		Permit By (name):		
Works Location:		Date of Works:		
Map Attached?	Yes ☐	No ☐	Impact Type:	Trim ☐ Remove ☐
Vegetation Type:			Impact Area (m2):	

SECTION 2 – APPROVAL CHECK

CHECKS		Date	Initial	Comments
1	Are the proposed vegetation impacts covered by an existing Approval? <i>List the document(s). Review the location, type and amount approved for impact against the proposed impact detailed in this permit.</i>			
2	Are the proposed vegetation impacts detailed in the CEMP and Site Environmental Control Maps?			
3	Has the landowner been notified?			
4	Have offset requirements been identified?			
5	Are there pre-clearing hold-points that require an ecologist and/or an arborist?			
Arborist Details:			Ecologist Details:	

SECTION 3 - CONDITIONS

Survey and Delineation – Control Measures		Date	Initial	Comments
6	Alignment / construction corridor boundary pegged out.			
7	Vegetation impact area clearly delineated using high-visibility webbing or tape. Identified with survey markers if required (i.e. in a sensitive environment).			
8	All exclusion areas (such as trees to be retained, protected vegetation or heritage) delineated with protective barriers and 'No-Go' signage.			
9	Inspection completed by Project Arborist and measures from Arborist report (such as tree protection fencing) are in place, where applicable.			

SECTION 3 - CONDITIONS

Pre-clearing Inspection – Control Measures		Date	Initial	Comments
10	Pre-clearing inspection completed and Project Ecologist report received, where applicable.			
11	All hollow bearing trees, nests, habitat features clearly identified and demarcated for 2-stage clearing, where applicable.			
12	If fauna identified during pre-clearing inspection, suitable relocation areas identified by Ecologist.			
Vegetation Impacts – Control Measures		Date	Initial	Comments
13	Where required, hygiene protocols implemented, and ground engaging machinery confirmed as weed free.			
14	If soil disturbance is to occur, erosion and sediment controls installed.			
15	For noxious weeds identified on site, weeds removed prior to clearing and mulching of native vegetation, weeds appropriately contained and disposed offsite.			
16	Project Ecologist scheduled to undertake clearance activities such as 2-stage clearing process, inspecting for fauna and if found, relocated.			
Training and Sign-Off – Control Measures		Date	Initial	Comments
17	All relevant personnel and contractors have been inducted and shown clearing limits by the Site Supervisor. Pre-start to also cover sensitive area locations, no-go zones, fauna descriptions, site access, laydown areas and 2-stage clearing process.			
18	All personnel know if there are any unexpected finds, an over-clearing incident or damage occurs to areas not in the Approvals, to STOP WORK and notify Site Supervisor and Environment Representative.			

SECTION 4 – PERMIT SIGN OFF

Permit is valid once completed, approved and all permit conditions understood and in place.

Site Supervisor/ Project Engineer to inspect area, and sign-off for trimming/clearing to commence:

Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Project Environmental Representative to inspect area, and sign-off for trimming/clearing to commence:

Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX K – ENVIRONMENTAL NO GO ZONE ENTRY PERMIT

PERMIT INSTRUCTIONS

This permit is to be completed and approved prior to entering environmental no-go zones.

Environmental no-go zones are environmentally sensitive exclusion areas within or adjacent to a project that may contain: Indigenous heritage, non-Indigenous heritage, protected vegetation or wildlife habitat, waterways or known contamination.

These areas are identified on Environmental Work Method Statements (EWMS) / Site Environmental Plans (SEP) / Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMP) and are to be physically delineated on site and protected from unauthorised access. This permit allows nominated personnel to enter these areas for approved purposes only. Personnel must be trained in the conditions of this permit prior to entry to the area.

SECTION 1 – PERMIT DETAILS

To be completed by: ACI Project Team - Site Supervisor, Site Engineer, Project Engineer or Project Manager

Project Name:		Date Requested:	
Project Number:		Requested By (name):	
Permitted Entry Date:		Permit Expiry Date:	
Permitted Hours:			
No-Go Zone Location:			
What does the No-Go Zone Contain?	☐ Indigenous Heritage ☐ Non-Indigenous Heritage ☐ Protected Vegetation ☐ Protected Wildlife Habitat ☐ Waterway / Drainage Protection Area ☐ Known Contamination ☐ Other (specify): _____		
Reason for Entry into the No-Go Zone?	☐ Non-intrusive site inspection ☐ Environmental assessment / monitoring / survey ☐ Install / maintain environmental controls ☐ Surveying work ☐ Rescue and/or relocate wildlife ☐ Emergency response work ☐ Restoration and rehabilitation work ☐ Other (specify) _____		
Proposed Activity: Attach a map to the permit showing the activity location within the no-go zone, including access points	<i>[Describe the specific activities / scope of work within the no-g- zone to be approved by this permit, including any proposed disturbance of ground or vegetation and equipment to be used]</i> _____ _____ _____ _____		
Personnel authorised to enter no-go zone:			
Name:	Position:	Company:	Phone:

SECTION 2 – NO-GO ZONE ENTRY APPROVAL

To be completed by: ACI Environmental Representative

Approval Checks and Controls		Date	Y / N / NA	Comments
1	Are the proposed works approved in the relevant permits / licences / environmental planning approvals?			Permit / Licence / Approval.:
2	Is the environmental no-go zone shown on the EWMS / SEP / CEMP?			
3	The following risk mitigation and control measures will be implemented: ☐ Toolbox Talk completed prior to entry ☐ Zone boundary is flagged/fenced & signage in place ☐ Biodiversity protection measures in place ☐ Erosion and sediment control measures in place ☐ Authorised wildlife handler / relocation area in place ☐ Other (Specify): _____ ☐ Spill response equipment available ☐ Work limited to approved hours (e.g. no out of hours work) ☐ Access via designated / egress points only (see map) ☐ Heritage protection measures in place (e.g. clearance) ☐ Restrictions – no vehicle or equipment access permitted			

Approved By: ACI Environmental Representative

Access to the environmental no-go zone is approved, subject to:

- Implementation of the above risk mitigation and control measures
- Permit holder acknowledgement and completion of the pre-work checks below
- The **permit conditions**:
 - Access is restricted to the authorised personnel listed above
 - The works must comply with requirements of the EWMS, SEP, CEMP and any relevant permits / approvals
 - Any unexpected environmental finds and environmental incidents must be reported immediately
 - No disturbance of vegetation, habitat, waterway or heritage sites beyond the permitted scope in this permit
 - Entry is only permitted during approved hours and dates specified within this permit
 - Failure to comply with conditions may result in permit revocation and penalties.

Name:		Role:	
Signature:		Date:	

SECTION 3 – PRE-WORK CHECKS

To be completed by: ACI Site Supervisor in consultation with ACI Environmental Representative prior to works

Pre-Work Checks		Date	Initial	Comments
1	Site inspection undertaken and environmental no-go zone is clearly demarcated with pegging / flagging and 'No-Go' signage.			
2	A site walk of the environmental no-go zone has been conducted with personnel authorised under this permit.			
3	Prior to entry, a pre-start meeting has been conducted reviewing: no-go zone boundaries, designated access/egress and permit conditions. Pre-start sheet signed by all.			
4	Where required, pre-clearance ecology survey has been carried out prior to any approved vegetation impacts.			
5	Where required, heritage clearance has been obtained and consultation undertaken.			
6	Workers have ready access to spill response equipment.			
7	Personnel know if there are any unexpected finds, an over-clearing incident or damage not in the permit, to STOP WORK and immediately notify the ACI Site Supervisor and Environmental Representative			
8	A copy of this permit and the EWMS / SEP / CEMP has been provided to all persons supervising works authorised by this permit.			
Name:		Role:		
Signature:		Date:		

SECTION 4 – PERMIT HOLDER ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To be completed by: ACI Site Supervisor or ACI Project Manager prior to works

I confirm that:

- I understand the environmental sensitivity of this area and agree to comply with all permit conditions
- The pre-work checks, including site walk and pre-start, have been completed and controls checked.

Name:		Role:	
Signature:		Date:	

SECTION 5 – PERMIT CLOSURE

To be completed by: ACI Site Supervisor once work is complete

Post-Work Checks		Date	Initial	Comments
1	Site inspection has been undertaken and environmental no-go zone controls (fencing and signage) are still in place and in good condition.			
2	Environmental no-go zone has been left in an acceptable condition (people vacated and equipment removed).			

Permit Close Out:

I confirm that all permitted personnel have exited the no-go zone, a post-work check has been completed, the area has been left in an acceptable condition, and permit is closed.

Provide a copy of the completed permit to the ACI Environmental Representative and Project Manager.

Name:		Role:	
Signature:		Date:	

APPENDIX L - FAUNA HANDLING AND RESCUE PROCEDURE

Fauna Handling, Rescue and Release Procedure

Purpose

This procedure explains the actions to be taken in the event fauna (included injured, shocked, juvenile or other animal) are discovered on the site that require handling or rescue during vegetation removal or ongoing construction activities.

Scope

This procedure is applicable to all native and introduced fauna species that are found on the Project site. If there is an unexpected threatened species finding, the unexpected threatened species finds procedure outlined in Appendix B will be followed.

Induction and training

All site personnel and subcontractors will be made aware of the actions to be taken in the event that fauna is discovered on the Project. This training will occur on site during the Project induction and as required in toolbox talks.

Procedure

If wildlife is discovered on the site during site construction activities that may harm the animal or pose risk to site personnel, the following steps will be taken:

1. Stop all work in the vicinity of the fauna and immediately notify the Environmental Site Representative (ESR) who is then to notify the Project Manager and engage an ecologist or wildlife handler
2. Preferably allow fauna to leave the area without intervention if it is not injured or in shock and if safe to do so (i.e. no machinery in the immediate vicinity)
3. Call the appropriate rescue agency immediately and follow any advice provided by the agency. Once the rescue agency arrives at site they are responsible for the animal. Any decisions regarding the care of the animal will be made by the rescue agency. The Project ecologist, rescue services and local veterinary surgery's contact details are below:

Role	Organisation	Contact
Project Ecologist	-	TBC
Veterinary Clinic	Deniliquin Veterinary Clinic	389 Poictiers St, Deniliquin NSW 2710 (03) 5880 2888

Role	Organisation	Contact
	Jerilderie Veterinary Clinic	73 Jerilderie St, Jerilderie NSW 2716 (03) 5886 1436
WIRES		1300 094 737

In the event the rescue service and/or local veterinary service cannot be contacted, the injured animal will be delivered to the relevant agency as soon as practically possible.

1. Where necessary, to minimise stress to native fauna and/or remove the risk of further injury before the appropriate rescue agency arrives onsite, the ESR or ecologist or wildlife handler shall:
 - a. Cover the animal with a towel or blanket and place in a cardboard box and/or hessian bag. Appropriate temporary housing for fauna is species dependent:
 - Gliders, possums, bats, snakes, lizards and frogs can be held individually in a calico bag until release in adjacent habitat
 - Place small animals in a cotton bag, tied at the top
 - Nesting birds and eggs are best placed in a covered cardboard box equipped with soft cloth
 - Frogs / tadpoles should be placed separately in a single use zip lock plastic bag with a small amount of water and/or the litter / vegetation in which they were found
 - Fish and other aquatic life (i.e. turtles) place in plastic aquaria or plastic container with sufficient water
 - b. Rescued fauna must be protected from exposure to heat and removed from the areas undergoing clearing activities to minimise exposure to noise. Keep the animal in a quiet, warm, ventilated and dark place. A designated site will be decided upon in advance of any construction work
 - c. Some animals require particular handling (e.g. venomous reptiles, raptors) and should only be handled by appropriately qualified personnel
 - d. If handling bats, the handler must be vaccinated against the Australian Bat Lyssavirus (ABL), which is a form of rabies
 - e. Equipment for fauna rescue (hessian sack, calico bags, gloves and transport boxes) will be kept in designated locations for emergency use by site staff if required. The fauna specialist will carry a fauna rescue kit in a site vehicle, and an additional kit will be located in the site office
2. If the animal cannot be handled, exclude personnel from the vicinity, record the exact location of the animal and contact the rescue agency
3. If the fauna species is identified as a threatened species that is not a species identified in the BMP, the ESR must:
 - a. Immediately cease all work likely to affect the threatened species
 - b. If the fauna is injured, call the rescue agency
 - c. Implement the Unexpected Threatened Species Find procedure (Appendix B).
4. If the fauna is to be released, the ecologist must identify suitable fauna release locations within or near the site.

All fauna handling and rescue events will be recorded via the Fauna interaction register provided below.

F.1 Fauna Interaction Register

Date	Time	Location	Fauna species	No. of individuals recorded	Adult / juvenile	Healthy, injured or deceased?	Released? (Y/N)	Required rescue or veterinary attention?	Release or rescue location	Comments

APPENDIX M – WEED AND PATHOGEN CONTROL PLAN

Weed and Pathogen Control Plan

Purpose and objectives

Purpose

The purpose of this Weed and Pathogen Control Plan (WPCP) is to describe how the Principal and Abergeldie will manage weed and pathogen impacts during the construction of the Project.

Objectives

The key objective of this WPCP is to detail weed, pathogen and pest animal management measures and inform site procedures for implementation so that biosecurity impacts are avoided or minimised. To achieve this, the Principal and Abergeldie will:

- Ensure appropriate measures are implemented to address the relevant CoA
- Detail the existing weeds and pathogens identified within the Project site
- Ensure reasonable and feasible measures are implemented during construction to avoid or minimise weed and pathogen impacts
- Detail the relevant hygiene practices in the *Hygiene Guidelines* (DPIE, 2020) aimed at addressing the following key threatening processes (KTP) listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act):
 - Infection of native plants by *Phytophthora cinnamomi*
 - Introduction and establishment of exotic rust fungi of the order *Pucciniales* pathogenic on plants of the family *Myrtaceae* (myrtle rust)
 - Infection of frogs by amphibian chytrid causing the disease *chytridiomycosis* (chytrid fungus).

Specific on-site management measures identified within this WPCP will be incorporated into site documents where relevant. These site-specific documents will be prepared for construction activities and will detail the management measures which are to be implemented on the ground. Construction personnel will be required to undertake works in accordance with the mitigation measures identified in the site-specific documents.

Existing environment

Weeds

Refer to Table F1 for priority and high threat weeds recorded in the Project site.

Table F1 Priority and high threat weeds recorded in the Project site

Common name	Scientific Name	Relevant site	NSW status
Bathurst Burr	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Hartwood site	• Species of concern for NSW • High threat exotic weed
Lippia	<i>Phyla canescens</i>	Hartwood site	• High-threat environmental weed (inland floodplains)

Common name	Scientific Name	Relevant site	NSW status
			Regional priority weed
	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Hartwood site	- Declared priority weed in NSW - High-threat exotic weed
Noogoora Burr	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Hartwood site	- Declared priority weed in NSW - High-threat exotic weed
Great Brome	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Both sites	- Regional priority weed (Murray CMA) - Environmental weed
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Hartwood site	- Weed of National Significance (WoNS) - Priority aquatic weed in NSW.

Pathogens

No pathogens have been observed within the Project site. No testing has been undertaken to date.

Environmental aspects and impacts

Construction activities

A variety of construction activities have the potential to influence the abundance of weeds and pathogens within the Project site. These activities include, but are not limited to:

- Movement of vehicles
- General earthworks
- Operation of compounds
- Human presence and activity
- Clearing / maintenance of vegetation and habitat
- Works conducted around waterways.

Impacts

Environmental impacts associated with construction activities include:

- An increase in weed species, resulting in:
 - Increased competition for native species
 - A reduction in populations of native flora species
 - Impacts to nearby sensitive receivers.
- Spread or movement of weeds and pathogens to and from the Project site.

Weed and pathogen management measures

Management measures for control of pests and weed species will generally involve the following:

- Baseline surveys
- Prevention
- Control
- Disposal.

Subject to the outcome of preventative measures and monitoring, control measures will be implemented in consultation with the Proponent and local landholders.

Baseline surveys

Prior to the commencement of construction, baseline surveys will be conducted within the Project site.

Baseline surveys will include the following:

- The location of all priority, regional and/or high threat weeds will be mapped
- Inspecting for signs of plant pathogens (e.g., *Phytophthora* or other soil-borne diseases) and collecting samples, if required
- Incidental inspections for signs of *Chytrid* fungus on frogs.

Following the completion of the baseline survey, a report will be produced. This baseline survey can be undertaken as part of the pre-clearance surveys (refer to Section 5.2.2 of the BMP).

Prevention

Abergeldie will implement the following measures to prevent the introduction or spread of weeds and pathogens onsite:

- Hygiene inspections of vehicles, plant and equipment being transported to site
- Application of washdown locations and/or disinfection points at key locations onsite.

Before reusing rootballs and other vegetative material (or offering the material to others), it must be checked by a suitably qualified arborist/ecologist pathologist to determine that Pathogens (including but not limited to *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, *Chytrid* fungus, Myrtle rust and *Fusarium* wilt / Panama disease) are absent from the construction footprint and the material is not showing signs of infection or pests.

Vehicle and heavy machinery hygiene protocols

Abergeldie, its contractors, and all suppliers of plant and equipment, will be informed of their general obligation under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds and pathogens within and outside of the Project site. Suppliers will be expected to present their materials and equipment clean and free of soil, seed and biological materials including weeds, seeds and other organisms.

Where vehicles and heavy machinery have been off-road prior to site arrival, the hygiene protocol in Table F2 will be implemented.

Table F2 Hygiene protocol for vehicles and heavy machinery (Source: DPIE 2020)

Step	Description
1. Disinfect	Check the exterior and interior of vehicles and machinery for soil, plant material and other debris. A <i>Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Weed and Hygiene Inspection Form</i> will be used to ensure the relevant vehicle and machinery components are thoroughly cleaned as per Figure 2 of the <i>Hygiene Guidelines</i> (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2020).
2. Clean	- Remove large clods of dirt and soil using a stiff brush or crowbar - Remove all soil, plant material and other debris from the interior using a vacuum or dustpan and brush. Focus on the cabin floor, floor mats and pedals. Place debris in a bag and dispose of in a commercial waste bin - If returning from a potentially-contaminated area, wash vehicle and/or machinery as soon as possible (e.g. at a commercial carwash) before heading back to base. If a carwash facility is not available, spray tyres thoroughly with a disinfectant - If leaving a potentially-contaminated area and travelling to a new site, reassess hygiene requirements in accordance with Decision tree 1 for <i>Phytophthora</i> and myrtle rust in the <i>Hygiene Guidelines</i> (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2020).
3. Dry	Where practical, allow vehicle or machinery to dry before proceeding.

Hygiene declaration and inspections

Abergeldie will establish a checkpoint at the site entry and carry out visual inspections of plant and equipment to ensure compliance with the Hygiene Declaration Form (provided below).

Biosecurity check/inspections will be conducted for all vehicles entering the Project site for plant material, seeds and soils containing organic matter.

Where cleanliness standards are not met (plant and equipment do not meet requirements of the Hygiene Declaration Form), thorough wash down will be required prior to site access being granted. Wash down or brush down locations must be away from production and other sensitive areas and not drain into waterways or cropping areas.

The completed Hygiene Declaration Form will be:

- Kept in the relevant vehicle during transportation and activities with the Project site
- Completed Hygiene Declaration Forms will be kept in the Project office for audit and compliance tracking purposes.

Hygiene Declaration Form (template)

Part A: Information			
Date			
Time			
Description of Equipment / Building / Container ID			
Make / Model / Building Type			
Registration No.			
Vehicle / Plant Number			
Name of Operator / Driver			
Travelling / Delivered From			
Travelling / Delivered To			
Part B: Washdown Log			
Location of Washdown and Inspection			
Is the equipment, or building clean (i.e. free of all mud, seed, vegetative material, bio-security risks such as insects, animals, nests, etc.)?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
If travelling / delivered from outside the Project site, has the vehicle, plant, equipment and/or building been disinfected? If so, with what?"	☐	☐ No	☐ N/A
Part C: Declaration (I, the undersigned declare that the information that I have provided in this			

declaration is true and correct)

Name

Signature

Date

Part D: Check at Entry to Site (to confirm the above)

**Is the equipment / building
clean and disinfected?**

☐ Yes

☐ No

Name

Signature

Date

**If no, what remedial action is
required?**

e.g. return to supplier,
washdown offsite.

Part E: Check at Entry to Site to Have Remedial Actions Completed

(only complete is answered no to Part D)

**Have the remedial actions
been completed?**

☐ Yes

☐

Name

Signature

Date

Part F: Attached Photos of inspection (if required)

Myrtle Rust Hygiene Protocol

All vehicles and machinery engaged in earthworks and vegetation clearance activities will follow the Myrtle Rust hygiene protocol for vehicles and heavy machinery in accordance with Table 5 of the *Hygiene Guidelines* (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2020), which is summarised in Table F3 below. Vehicles and machinery must be disinfected as per the table below when arriving to site from another area, which is infested with Myrtle Rust.

A list of approved disinfectants is provided in Table F4, which should be used for vehicles and machinery involved with earthworks and vegetation clearing to reduce the number of residual spores and other pathogens. For disinfectants to be effective, all surfaces must first be cleaned of soil and organic matter.

All site personnel must take reasonable care for their health and safety, and the health and safety of others, by following product safety instructions and wearing appropriate personal protection equipment when preparing and using disinfectants. Commercially available fungicides should generally not be mixed with other chemicals (unless the manufacturer explicitly states it is safe to do so). This is especially important for chlorine-based compounds as these may produce toxic vapours when mixed with fungicides (Allan & Gartenstein 2010).

Table F3 Myrtle rust hygiene protocol for vehicles and heavy machinery (Source: DPIE 2020)

Step	Description
Disinfect	Use 70% alcohol wipes or a spray bottle to apply disinfectant (refer Appendix A for list of approved disinfectants) to the interior of vehicle (focus on seats, steering wheel, gear stick, pedals and floor).
	Spray the exterior with disinfectant or hand pressure sprayer. Allow the disinfectant to remain in contact with the surface for at least 30 seconds before rinsing with clean water.

Table F4 Approved disinfectants for Myrtle Rust (Source: DPIE (2020))

Disinfectant	Application	Notes
70% methylated spirits in water	Spraying absorbent and non-absorbent materials, including vehicle interiors. Can also be used to disinfect hands.	Store in a closed container to reduce evaporation. Solutions at lower or higher concentrations may be less effective or even completely ineffective. Can be used on clothing.
1% sodium hypochlorite in water	Soaking non-absorbent materials	Dilution of household bleach is sufficient. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Do not use on clothing. Bleach has a limited shelf life. Degradation increases with exposure to UV

Disinfectant	Application	Notes
		light and at higher temperatures. See manufacturer's details for further information.
Benzalkonium chloride (various concentrations)	Spraying or soaking materials (e.g., equipment, vehicles, boot-cleaning stations)	Some commercial fungicidal products are available (e.g., Phytoclean®). Use as per manufacturer's instructions. Avoid contact with skin or items likely to come into contact with skin (e.g., clothing).
Industrial strength detergent	Cleaning and disinfecting vehicle exteriors, shoes and equipment	There are several commercial products available. Use as per manufacturer's instructions.
Chloramine and chlorhexadine-based products	Disinfecting hands, footwear and equipment	Examples include Halamid®, Halasept® and Hexifoam®. Use as per manufacturer's instructions.
Alcohol wipes	Wiping down vehicle interiors	For multi-use packets, ensure the packaging is properly sealed between uses.
Alcohol gel	Disinfecting hands	

Boot scrub stations

If pathogens are detected onsite, boot-cleaning stations will be installed at the site entrance/exit and office to help reduce their potential spread. The boot-cleaning station may be a simple system with fixed brushes that construction personnel can use to scrub their shoes (see Figure F1).



Figure F1 Boot-cleaning station (Source: DPIE, 2020)

Control

Weeds

Weed management be undertaken prior to the commencement of clearing works in each work area in accordance with the BC Act. Weeds will be managed in a manner to ensure there is no risk of spread of weeds during their transportation and disposal. Table F5 below provides a list of recommended control methods for weeds recorded within the Project site.

Weeds will be controlled by a suitably qualified and experienced contractor in accordance with the following:

- Best Practice Weed Management Guide for Environmental Weeds (CRC, 2002)
- New South Wales Weed Control Handbook – A guide to weed control in non-crop, aquatic and bushland situations 7th Edition (DPI, 2018)
- *Pesticides Act 1999*
- Pesticides Regulation 2017.

Table F5 Recommended control methods for weeds recorded within the Project site

Species	NSW status	Recommended control methods
Bathurst Burr (<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>)	• Species of concern for NSW • High threat exotic weed	• Chemical control: Bathurst Burr is susceptible to some herbicides, particularly on young plants. Directions specified on the labels and material safety data sheets must be adhered to • Mechanical control: Repeated cultivation of seedlings after each germination event is effective on arable land. Mechanical slashing should be undertaken before the burrs have formed.
Lippia (<i>Phyla canescens</i>)	• High-threat environmental weed (inland floodplains) • Regional priority weed	• Integrated control: Improve ground cover with competitive perennial grasses • Chemical control: Spot spraying with registered herbicides.
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	• Declared priority weed in NSW • High-threat exotic weed	• Chemical control: Herbicide application on seedlings. • Mechanical control: Cultivation and slashing before burr formation.
Noogoora Burr (<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>)	• Declared priority weed in NSW • High-threat exotic weed	• Chemical control: Bathurst Burr is susceptible to some herbicides, particularly on young plants. Directions specified on the labels and material safety data sheets must be adhered to • Mechanical control: Repeated cultivation of

Species	NSW status	Recommended control methods
		seedlings after each germination event is effective on arable land. Mechanical slashing should be undertaken before the burrs have formed.
Great Brome (<i>Bromus diandrus</i>)	- Regional priority weed (Murray CMA) - Environmental weed	- Mechanical control: Cultivation before seed set - Chemical control: Pre-emergent herbicides in cropping systems.
Sagittaria (<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>)	- Weed of National Significance (WoNS) - Priority aquatic weed in NSW	- Chemical control: Aquatic-approved herbicides - Mechanical control: Physical removal of plants and tubers - Biosecurity control: Prevent spread via machinery and water movement.

Pathogens

The prevention measures outlined above will prevent the spread of any pathogens to site from these known and potential pathogen infected areas.

Primary control methods for *Phytophthora* and other pathogens (if applicable) is prevention (outlined above), and adaptive management i.e., identify die back, confirm if an infestation is identified onsite, put controls in place to prevent its spread.

Controls will be based on site-specific risk exposure and may include, but not be limited to, the following:

- ESR demarcates and signposts the restricted area to reduce disturbance and control access
- Establishment of washdown and disinfection stations at the access and exit points of the restricted area
- Utilisation of mobile disinfectant pump packs to address pathogen risk where required
- Toolbox on the restricted area to communicate the risks and new controls in place
- Abergeldie will review site activities in the area to determine if activities can be modified to prevent further disturbance to the restricted area. Modification of activities will include re-route access around the restricted area within the Project site
- If works are required in the restricted area, works are to be undertaken during periods of dry soil conditions
- Establishment and monitoring of restricted areas.

Disposal

All weeds, propagules, other plant parts and/or excavated topsoil material that is likely to be infested with weed propagules will be treated on site or bagged, removed from site, and disposed of at a suitably licensed waste facility. Securely cover loads of weed-contaminated material to prevent weed plant material falling or blowing off vehicles. They are not to be mulched for re-use. Remove weeds immediately onto suitable trucks/containers and dispose of without stockpiling.

Monitoring

Baseline survey

Prior to any clearing and grubbing the ESR or weed control contractor will survey the Project site and record the locations and extent of weed infestations, to be used as a baseline for ongoing monitoring. Information recorded will include species, distribution, and density.

Any priority weed species, or significant environmental weeds will also be identified during any pre-clearing inspections and recommendations for control and limiting spread will be made in associated reports.

Weeds and pathogens

A weed monitoring program will be implemented to qualitatively track weed management activities required for the Project.

As detailed above in the baseline surveys, prior to any clearing and grubbing, the ESR or weed control contractor will undertake a site inspection to map weed species and gather baseline data prior to construction commencing. This inspection will serve as a basis for future monitoring and should ideally be completed before spring (around August). Abergeldie, or the weed control contractor will prepare a weed inspection report following the weed inspection to inform controls onsite. This report will include detailed mapping of weed occurrences and a clear weed management methodology for all located weed species. The report will consider factors such as proximity to aquatic environments, proximity to ecologically sensitive areas, weed density and timing of year to assess appropriate treatment.

Weed surveys will occur quarterly during construction. The surveys will inform the implementation of targeted weed control measures of priority weeds in the Project site. A report will be prepared following each monitoring event including mapping of priority weeds, photographs to aid identification and comparison over time, and recommending specific control measures. Each report will also include an assessment against the following performance criteria:

- Evidence of implementation of appropriate control measures for priority weeds
- No incidences of new weed infestations within the Project footprint and in the area immediately surrounding the Project footprint.

If dieback is noted during weed monitoring periods, management measures described above will be implemented in the first instance (restricting access, hygiene measures) to control the spread of the observed occurrence. Stakeholders (Local Land Services and local landholders) will be notified and further consulted regarding follow up soil testing and mapping, and adaptive management steps will be implemented (investigation of the spread, prohibiting access, revising hygiene strategies).

Management measures

Table F6 Mitigation and management measures relevant to the WPCP

ID	Measure	Resources	Timing	Responsibility	Reference
General					
WP1	Training will be provided to all Project personnel, including relevant sub-contractors on biosecurity management practices and the requirements from this plan. Training shall include the key requirements of this Sub-Plan including hygiene practices required on-site.	Weed and Pathogen Control Plan (this Plan)	Pre-construction	Abergeldie PM	BD03
WP2	Site Environmental Plans will include information regarding hygiene practices, locations of surveyed high threat weeds and no-go zones.	Site Environmental Plans (SEPs)	Pre-construction	Abergeldie ESR / PM	Best practice
Weed and Hygiene Inspections and protocols					
WP3	A weed and pathogen checkpoint will be established at the site entry points. This checkpoint will check and document inspection for weeds, vegetative, soil and organic material on and within plant, vehicles and equipment being brought to site.		Pre-construction Construction	Abergeldie ESR / CM	Best practice
WP4	Prior to site arrival ensure that all vehicles and equipment have been washed down and inspected prior to entry and that as a minimum, all heavy vehicles have been washed down off site, inspected prior to entry and accompanied by a Hygiene Declaration Form. The Contractor shall maintain a copy of this form in the vehicle and in the Project Office at all times for audit and inspection purposes	Hygiene Declaration Form	Pre-construction Construction	Abergeldie ESR / CM	B14
WP5	If a vehicle or equipment arrives to site unclean and/or without a certificate, they will be refused entry and turned back to travel to the established washdown point at the nearest township.		Pre-construction Construction	Abergeldie ESR / CM	Best practice
WP6	Implement appropriate hygiene practices to prevent the spread of weed species, including regular cleaning of equipment used on-site, vehicle washdown and boot scrub stations.		Pre-construction Construction	Abergeldie ESR / CM	Best practice
WP7	All vehicles and machinery engaged in earthworks and vegetation clearance activities will follow the Myrtle Rust hygiene protocol for vehicles and heavy machinery in Table 5 of the <i>Hygiene Guidelines</i> (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2020).	Table 5 of the <i>Hygiene Guidelines</i> (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2020).	Pre-construction Construction	Abergeldie ESR / CM	Best practice
WP8	If dieback is observed within the Project site, management measures will be implemented to control the spread of the occurrence (restricting access, hygiene measures), and appropriately manage it (investigation of the spread, prohibiting access, revising hygiene strategies).		Pre-construction Construction	Abergeldie ESR / CM	Best practice
Topsoil stripping and material stockpiling					
WP9	Where possible topsoil cleared will be stored locally for re-distribution across the same location. Topsoil that cannot be locally stored shall be stockpiled and quarantined.		Pre-construction Construction	Abergeldie ESR / CM	Best practice

ID	Measure	Resources	Timing	Responsibility	Reference
WP10	Topsoil, mulch and spoil stockpiles should be monitored between spring and autumn and, where weeds establish on the stockpiles, chemical weed control will be undertaken to prevent further stockpile contamination.		Pre-construction Construction	Abergeldie ESR / CM	Best practice
Movement of sand, soil, rocks, gravel, fill and other weed risk material					
WP11	All material being imported to site must be certified as Virgin Excavated Natural Material (VENM) or subject to a Resource Recovery Order/Exemption e.g. Excavated Natural Material, Mulch, Recovered Aggregate.		Pre-construction Construction	Abergeldie ESR / CM	Best practice
WP12	Prior to the movement of any weed risk material to the Project site, the material is to be accompanied with a certificate stating that this material is free from weeds. If a certificate is not available, the Contractor is to conduct and document a weed inspection prior to the first movement of material from the source location and on a regular basis while material is still being delivered and during operation of the source location.		Pre-construction Construction	Abergeldie ESR / CM	Best practice
Weed control					
WP13	Weed management will be undertaken (in areas affected by construction) prior to any clearing works, in accordance with the BC Act. Weeds will be managed in a manner that ensures there is no risk of spread of weeds during transportation and disposal.		Pre-construction Construction	Abergeldie ESR / CM	Best practice
WP14	Declared priority weeds will be managed according to requirements of the NSW <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> .		Pre-construction Construction	Abergeldie ESR / CM	B15
WP15	Where weed infestations have been physically removed and stockpiled away from works, check and control the treated area for regrowth and new seedlings throughout construction.		Pre-construction Construction	Abergeldie ESR / CM	Best practice
WP16	Soil material and stripped groundcover vegetation with the potential to contain priority weeds will not be removed from the proposal footprint. Soil disturbance would be avoided as much as possible to minimise the potential for spreading weeds.		Pre-construction Construction	Abergeldie ESR / CM	B15

APPENDIX N – ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Abbreviations and definitions, including key definitions from the Conditions of Approval of the Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators - SSI-50831979 Conditions of Approval 19 February 2026, are detailed below.

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	The same meaning as “Aboriginal object” or “Aboriginal place” as defined in section 5 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NSW).
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material
ACPL	Abergeldie Contractors Pty Ltd
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
Ancillary facility	A temporary facility for construction of the SSI including an office and amenities compound, construction compound, skip bin, fuel and equipment containers, a fixed material stockpile area, access roads, borrow pit, temporary coffer dams and car parking facilities. Note: Where an approved CEMP contains a stockpile management protocol, a material stockpile area located within the construction boundary is not considered to be an ancillary facility.
ARA	Appropriate Regulatory Authority
ASS	Acid Sulphate Soils
ASSMAC	Acid Sulphate Soils Management Advisory Committee
BC Act	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (NSW)
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
Certified contaminated land consultant	A contaminated land consultant certified under one of the following certifications: - Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand – Certified Environmental Practitioner (Site Contamination) (CEnvP (SC)); or - Soil Science Australia – Certified Professional Soil Scientist Contaminated Site Assessment and Management (CPSS CSAM)
Client	DCCEEW
CLM Act	<i>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i> (NSW)
COA	Conditions of Approval
Completion of construction	The date upon which construction is completed and all requirements of the Planning Secretary (if any) have been met. If construction is staged, completion of construction is the date upon which construction is completed and all construction related requirements of the Planning Secretary (if any) have been met, in respect of all stages of construction.
Construction	Includes Work required to construct the SSI as defined in the Project Description in the documents listed in Condition A1 including commissioning trials of equipment and temporary use of any part of the SSI but excludes Low Impact Work which is carried out or completed prior to approval of the CEMP and work approved under a Site Establishment Management Plan.
Construction Boundary	The area physically affected by work as defined in the Project Description in the documents listed in Condition A1.
Contamination	As defined in the CLM Act.

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
CPHR	Conservation Programs Heritage and Regulation of NSW DCCEEW
dB	Decibels, the measurement of sound or noise
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water
DCCEEW (Commonwealth)	Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (Commonwealth)
Department	NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
Disturbance of land	Work that alters the ground surface to expose underlying soils or fill materials.
DPI	NSW Department of Primary Industries - Fisheries
DPIRD Fisheries	NSW Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Fisheries Division.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	The Environmental Impact Statement referred to in Condition A1, submitted to the Planning Secretary seeking approval to carry out the development described in it, and including any additional information provided by the Proponent in support of the application for approval of the project.
EMS	Environmental Management System
ENM	Excavated Natural Material
Environment	Includes all aspects of the surroundings of humans, whether affecting any human as an individual or in their social groupings.
Environmental Aspect	Defined by AS/NZS ISO 14001:2015 as an element of an organisation's activities, products or services that can interact with the environment.
Environment Heritage	Has the same meaning as the definition of the term in section 4 of the Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)
Environmental Impact	Defined by AS/NZS ISO 14001:2015 as any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organisations' environmental aspects.
Environmental Incident	An environmental incident is an occurrence or set of circumstances, where pollution or an adverse impact to the environment has occurred or is likely to occur (near miss), as a consequence. This may include: - Pollution to water, air or land - Adverse environmental impacts such as contamination, harm to flora and fauna, damage to heritage. - Adverse community impacts such as odour, excessive noise emissions. An environmental incident is a notifiable environmental incident if it meets the threshold for notification to the appropriate regulatory authority within the appropriate legislation.
Environmental Site Representative	Includes Abergeldie Environment & Sustainability Team members such as Environmental Manager, Environmental Advisor, Environmental Coordinator, etc.
EPA	Environment Protection Authority (NSW)
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> (NSW)
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth)
EPL	Environment Protection Licence under the POEO Act
ER	The Environmental Representative(s) for the SSI approved by the Planning Secretary.
ERA	Environmental Risk Assessment (ENV001-F02)
ERSED	Erosion and Sediment
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
EWMS	Environmental Work Method Statement
FM Act	<i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> (NSW)

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
Heritage Act	<i>Heritage Act 1977</i> (NSW)
Heritage Council	Heritage Council of NSW or its delegate
Heritage Item	A place, building, work, relic, archaeological site, tree, movable object or precinct of heritage significance, that is listed under one or more of the following registers: the State Heritage Register under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> (NSW), a state agency heritage and conservation register under section 170 of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> (NSW), a Local Environmental Plan under the EP&A Act, the World, National or Commonwealth Heritage lists under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth).
Heritage NSW	Heritage NSW, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.
Highly noise intensive work	Work identified as particularly annoying in section 4.5 of the Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECC, 2009).
Hold Point	A verification point that prevents work from commencing prior to completion / approval / release of the hold point by the nominated approver
Hot Work	Includes grinding, welding, brazing, oxy-cutting, heat treatment or processes that generate heat or continuous streams of sparks
HSEQ	Health, Safety, Environment and Quality
ICNG	Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECC, 2009)
IFS	Abergeldie's Incident Management System
IMS	Integrated Management System
ISO14001	International Standard ISO 14001:2015, Environmental Management Systems
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LGA	Local Government Authority
Low Impact Work	(a) surveys; (b) investigations; (c) property acquisition adjustment work; (d) archaeological testing under the Code of practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW (DECCW, 2010) or archaeological monitoring to ensure that there is no impact on heritage items; (e) maintenance of existing buildings and structures required to facilitate the carrying out of the SSI; and (f) Works or uses that the ER has determined will have minimal environmental or community impact, including out-of-hours work determined under (b) below. Notwithstanding the following works are not Low Impact Work: (a) where heritage items or expected archaeological potential, or threatened species or threatened ecological communities (within the meaning of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 or Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999) are affected or potentially affected by any low impact work, that work is construction, unless otherwise determined by the Planning Secretary, following consultation by the Proponent with Heritage NSW, CPHR or DPIRD Fisheries (in the case of impact upon fish and aquatic invertebrates); and (b) any Work undertaken outside the hours specified in Condition that exceeds noise management and vibration levels as identified in Condition (b), unless determined by the ER the activity can occur. Notes: 1. Early stages of Work are not necessarily low impact work. 2. Low Impact work is not construction as defined by this approval.

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
	3. Where ER approval is sought, the Proponent must justify the need to undertake the activity and advise how any low impact activity will be managed including duration of the activity and cumulative impacts.
Material Harm	Under section 147 of the POEO Act, <i>harm to the environment is material if:</i> - it involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings or to ecosystems that is not trivial, or - it results in actual or potential loss or property damage of an amount, or amounts in aggregate, exceeding \$50,000 (or such other amount as is prescribed by the regulations), and - loss includes the reasonable costs and expenses that would be incurred in taking all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent, mitigate or make good harm to the environment. - It does not matter that harm to the environment is caused only in the premises where the pollution incident occurs. A pollution incident is required to be notified to the relevant authorities listed in section 148 of the POEO Act if there is a risk of material harm to the environment. This is a notifiable environmental incident.
Minor Ancillary Facility	Worker amenities and materials laydown and the like that are not part of an ancillary facility site.
MNES	Matter of National Environmental Significance, as defined under the <i>EPBC Act 1999</i> .
NML(s)	Noise Management Level as defined in the Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECC, 2009).
Non-conformance	Failure to conform to the requirements of the IMS, project system documentation including the CEMP or the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan or supporting documentation, project environmental planning approval or any applicable licence, permit or legal requirements.
Notifiable environmental incident	Environmental incidents that trigger a regulatory obligation to formally notify a relevant authority. Notifiable environmental incidents require immediate formal notification to the relevant authorities and must be managed and reported as per the relevant legislative requirements.
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NSW)
NSW	New South Wales
NVMP	Noise and Vibration Management Plan
OOHW	Out Of Hours Work, being work outside of the standard construction hours or other hours approved in the project environmental planning approval/EIA
pH	Potential of hydrogen which is the measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution
PCT	Plant Community Type
POEO Act	<i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> (NSW)
Pollution Incident	A pollution incident means an incident or set of circumstances during or as a consequence of which there is or is likely to be a leak, spill or other escape or deposit of a substance, as a result of which pollution has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur. It includes an incident or set of circumstances in which a substance has been placed or disposed of on a premises, but it does not include an incident or set of circumstances involving only the emissions of any noise.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RAPs	Registered Aboriginal Parties
Relevant council(s)	Edward River Council
Relic	Has the same meaning as the definition of the term in section 4 of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> (NSW).
Remediation	As defined in the CLM Act

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
Response to Submissions	The Proponent's response to issues raised in submissions received in relation to the application for approval for the SSI under the EP&A Act.
ROL	Road Occupancy Licence
Sensitive land use(s)	Includes residences, educational institutions (including preschools, schools, universities, TAFE colleges), health care facilities (including nursing homes, hospitals), religious facilities (including churches), child care centres and passive recreation areas (including outdoor grounds used for teaching). Receivers that may be considered to be sensitive include commercial premises (including film and television studios, research facilities, entertainment spaces, temporary accommodation such as caravan parks and camping grounds, restaurants, office premises, and retail spaces) and industrial premises as identified by the Planning Secretary.
SEP	Site Environmental Plan, a visual representation of the site environmental sensitivities and key environmental management controls to be applied.
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SIS	Species Impact Statement
SRZ	Structural Root Zone, the area of a tree where the roots provide critical structural stability
SSI	The State Significant Infrastructure, as generally described in Schedule 1 of this approval, the carrying out of which is approved under the terms of this approval.
Standard Construction Hours	Monday to Friday 7am to 6pm, Saturday 8am to 1pm, no work on Sundays or public holidays
SWMP	Soil and Water Management Plan
TGS	Traffic Guidance Scheme
TISEPP 2021	State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TOBAN	Total Fire Ban
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone, the area of a tree set aside for the protection of tree roots and crown to maintain the trees long-term viability
Unexpected heritage find	An object or place that is discovered during the carrying out of the SSI and which may be a heritage item but was not identified in the documents listed in Condition A1 or suspected to be present. An unexpected heritage find does not include human remains.
VENM	Virgin Excavated Natural Material, natural soil/rock that comes from undisturbed areas that are not contaminated
VMP	Vegetation Management Plan
Work	Any physical activity for the purpose of the SSI including Construction and Low Impact Work.
WM Act	<i>Water Management Act 2000</i> (NSW)
WMP	Waste Management Plan
WRA	Workplace Risk Assessment (WHS001-F04)

APPENDIX O – PROJECT OVERVIEW

Client

The Yanco Creek Modernisation Large Regulators (Part 2A and 2C) project is being undertaken by Abergeldie for DCCEEW.

Project Location

The Project is situated in rural south-west NSW within Edward River Local Government Area (LGA).

Existing Infrastructure

The Hartwood Weir is located about 10 kilometres east of Conargo village. Land in the vicinity of the Project is mostly used for dryland and irrigated cropping and grazing. The closest regional centre to the proposal is Deniliquin (about 40 kilometres south-east of Wanganella and 30 kilometres south-west of Conargo). The existing Hartwood Weir is downstream of the Billabong Creek and Forest Creek junction. WaterNSW owns the land on which Hartwood Weir is located (lot 1 DP1144789, lot 2 DP1144789 and lot 3 DP181995). Downstream of this land includes both private and Crown land. Land on the right bank (eastern side) of the creek is privately-owned agricultural land. Billabong Creek around the weir is a Crown Waterway. The land on the left bank (western side) is Crown Land and includes a Crown License (R92577) and a Crown Enclosure Permit (R30139). Refer to Figure B-1 below for zoning and land ownership at Hartwood.

Wanganella Weir (lot 7004 DP1024203, lot 7005 DP1024202) is located on Billabong Creek. Wanganella village is located around one kilometre north of the site. The weir contains eleven drop board bays to regulate flows, however the drop boards are no longer in place as they were removed in the 1980s. It now operates as a fixed crest weir with a concrete apron and abutments. The weir was constructed for the Wanganella village water supply. The extent of the weir pool at full supply level upstream of the structure is around 13 kilometres. The site is part of the Wanganella Recreation Reserve, known to local residents as Wanganella Common. The area is a Crown land reserve (R88408) for the preservation of fauna and for public recreation. It is understood to be managed by Edward River Council. Billabong Creek at this location is a Crown Waterway. Existing access to the site is from the Cobb Highway on the western side of the Creek. Zara Road is located on the eastern side of the creek but there is no formed access track on this side. Zara Road also intersects with another Crown Reserve (R58165). Surrounding land uses include cropping and grazing. Refer to Figure B-2 below for zoning and land ownership at Wanganella.

The Hartwood Weir is zoned as RU1 Primary Production under the Conargo Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2013. The Wanganella Weir is zoned as RU1 Primary Production under the Conargo Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2013.

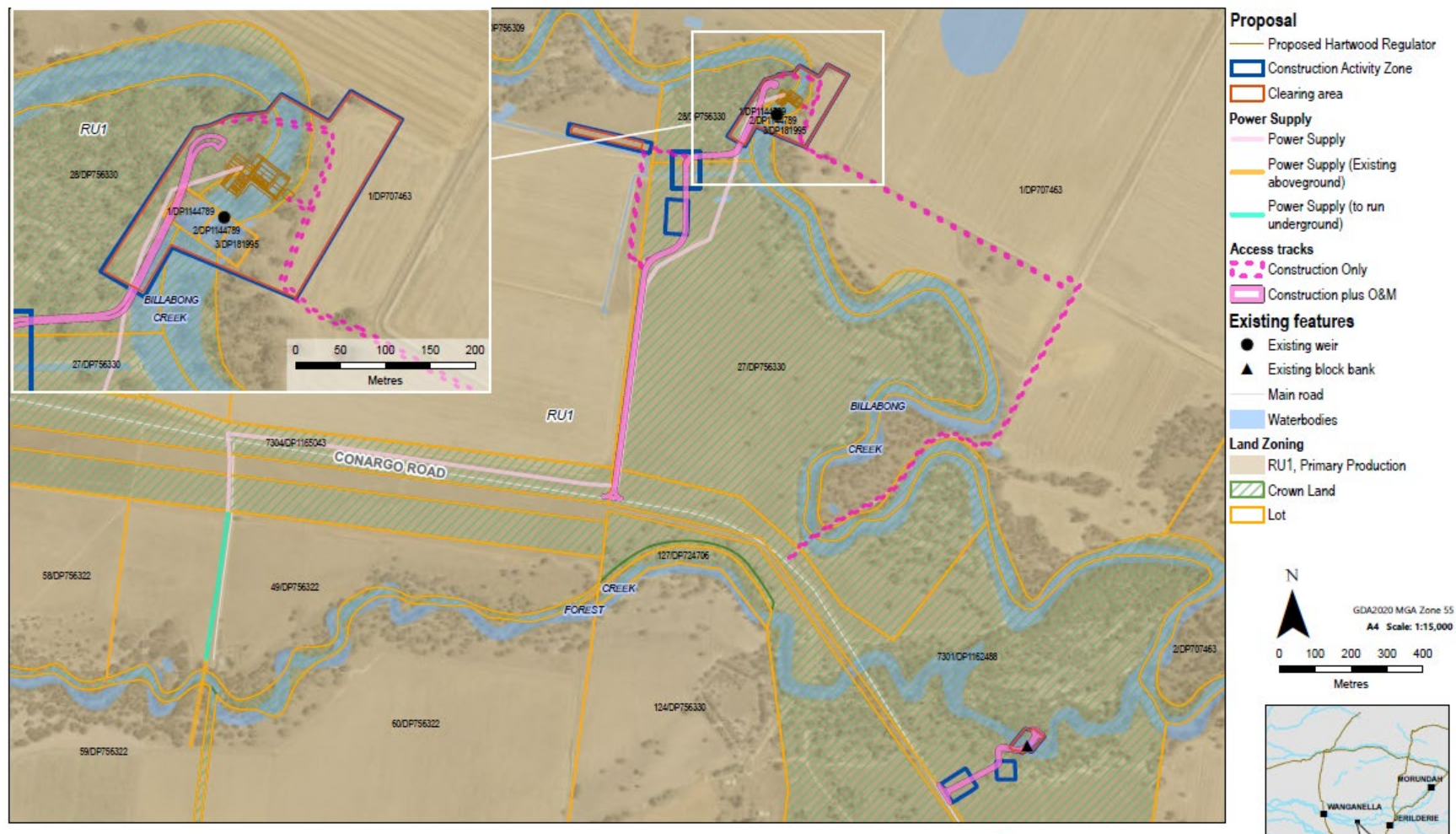


Figure B-1 Zoning and Land Ownership - Hartwood

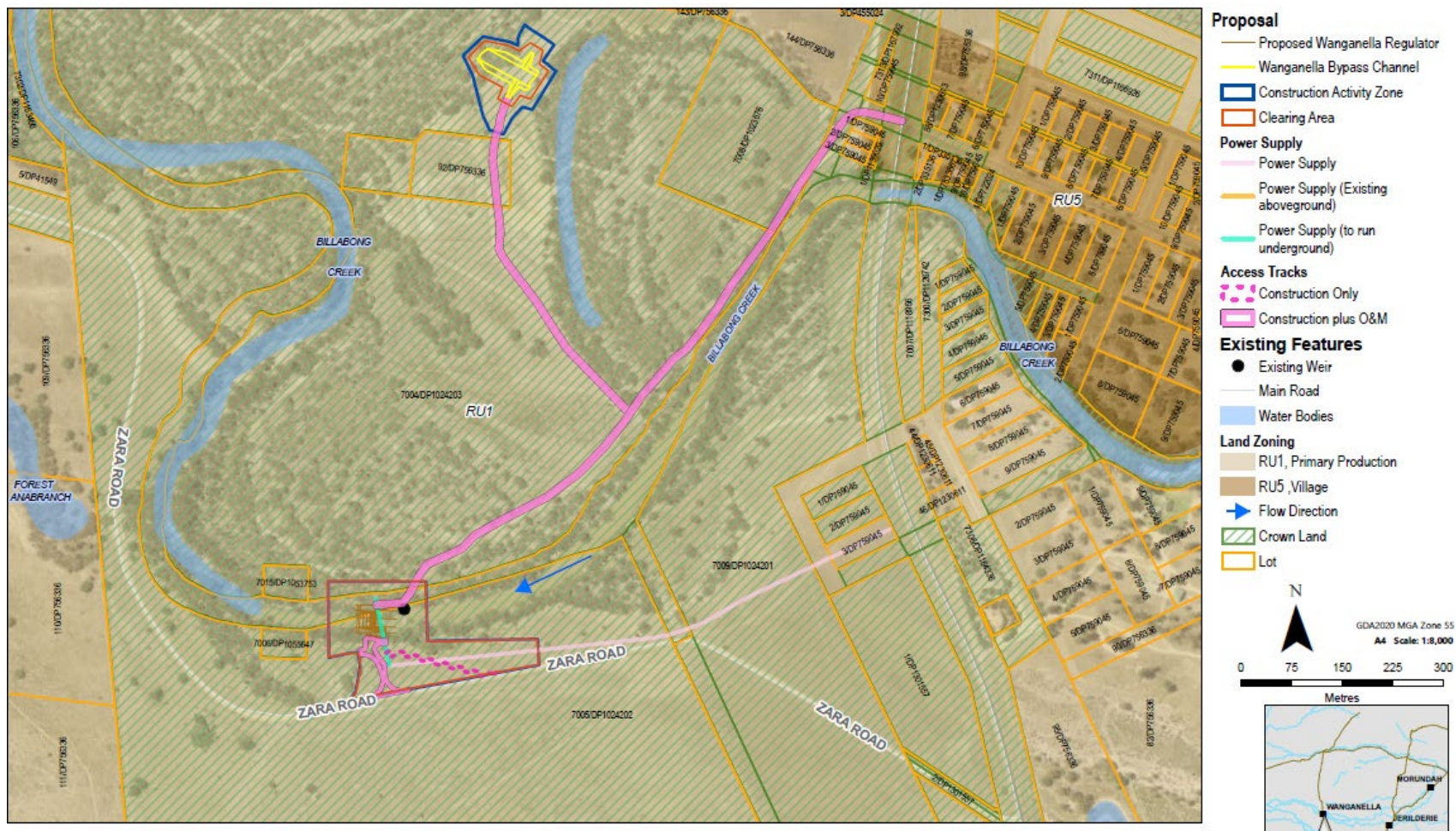


Figure B-2 Zoning and Land Ownership - Wanganella

New Infrastructure Location

The new Hartwood Regulator will be located immediately downstream of the existing Hartwood Weir. The new Wanganella Regulator will be located immediately downstream of the existing Wanganella Weir. The location of the new regulators and other components of the new infrastructure are shown in Figure B-3, Figure B-4 and Figure B-5.

Project Background

The Yanco Creek Modernisation Project (YCMP) is progressing the upgrade of infrastructure to enable smarter use of water in the Yanco Creek system, including Yanco, Billabong, Colombo and Forest Creeks. It encompasses a series of initiatives aiming to improve water management as part of commitments within the SDLAM program.

The modernisation of the Yanco Creek system aims to:

- create a community and government partnership to maintain and improve flows
- keep the Yanco, Billabong, Forest and Colombo Creeks flowing
- be smart in the use of available water
- modernise ageing infrastructure
- ensure project benefits for irrigators, town water supplies, native fish, water birds, culture and heritage, and recreational use.

The modernisation focuses on delivering equivalent and/ or improved environment outcomes through infrastructure and smarter use of water. Some of the expected benefits in the Yanco, Billabong, Forest, Colombo creeks and Murrumbidgee River system include:

- more efficient delivery of environmental water
- improved fish passage (e.g. new fishways)
- improved knowledge and understanding of First Nations cultural heritage
- improved connection to Country
- an economic, training and employment boost for local communities
- improved levels of service for water users (e.g. more flexible irrigation scheduling)
- a reduced risk of further non-strategic water market purchases from the southern-connected Basin to meet Basin Plan commitments.

The Yanco Creek modernisation is also progressing the construction of works that will restore fish passage along creeks and enable native fish to safely negotiate barriers to movement.

The Hartwood Regulator and Wanganella Regulator are sub-projects of the YCMP program.

Project Description

The Project involves replacing two existing weirs along Billabong Creek with new regulators including fishways.

The core structures of the Hartwood and Wanganella regulators would include:

- concrete piers with maintenance bulkhead slots
- automated layflat gates across the crest of the structure to assist with flow management and downstream fish passage
- a low turbulence 'keyhole' type vertical slot fishway with allowances for variable headwater to provide upstream fish passage
- automated sidewinder gates within the vertical slot fishway to allow for variable headwater conditions
- fixed concrete crests on the opposite side of the gates to the vertical slot fishway
- concrete apron downstream of the structure
- concrete wingwalls upstream and downstream of the structure
- access from a trafficable deck for maintenance
- walkway grating over gates to facilitate operations and maintenance
- crushed rock maintenance pads, access and turnaround areas adjacent to the structure
- rock beaching upstream and downstream of structure for erosion protection
- control house
- sheet pile cut-off walls beneath the structure
- fencing of the structures to prevent public access
- SCADA control system.

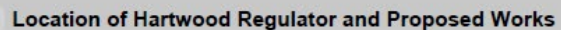
The Project will also involve the following elements:

- Power supply to the regulators will be provided by a mix of underground and overhead electricity cables connecting the structures to the grid.
- Access to the regulators will require permanent tracks for maintenance and some additional tracks to support construction only. Track upgrades include a new drainage culvert at Hartwood.
- The existing Forest Creek block bank is in a degraded condition. This will be replaced with a similar earthen structure in the same location.

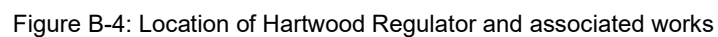
The Wanganella flood bypass channel will be constructed to reduce potential upstream flooding impacts from the Wanganella Regulator. The channel will enable flood waters to drain between the billabongs in the Wanganella Reserve during flood events.

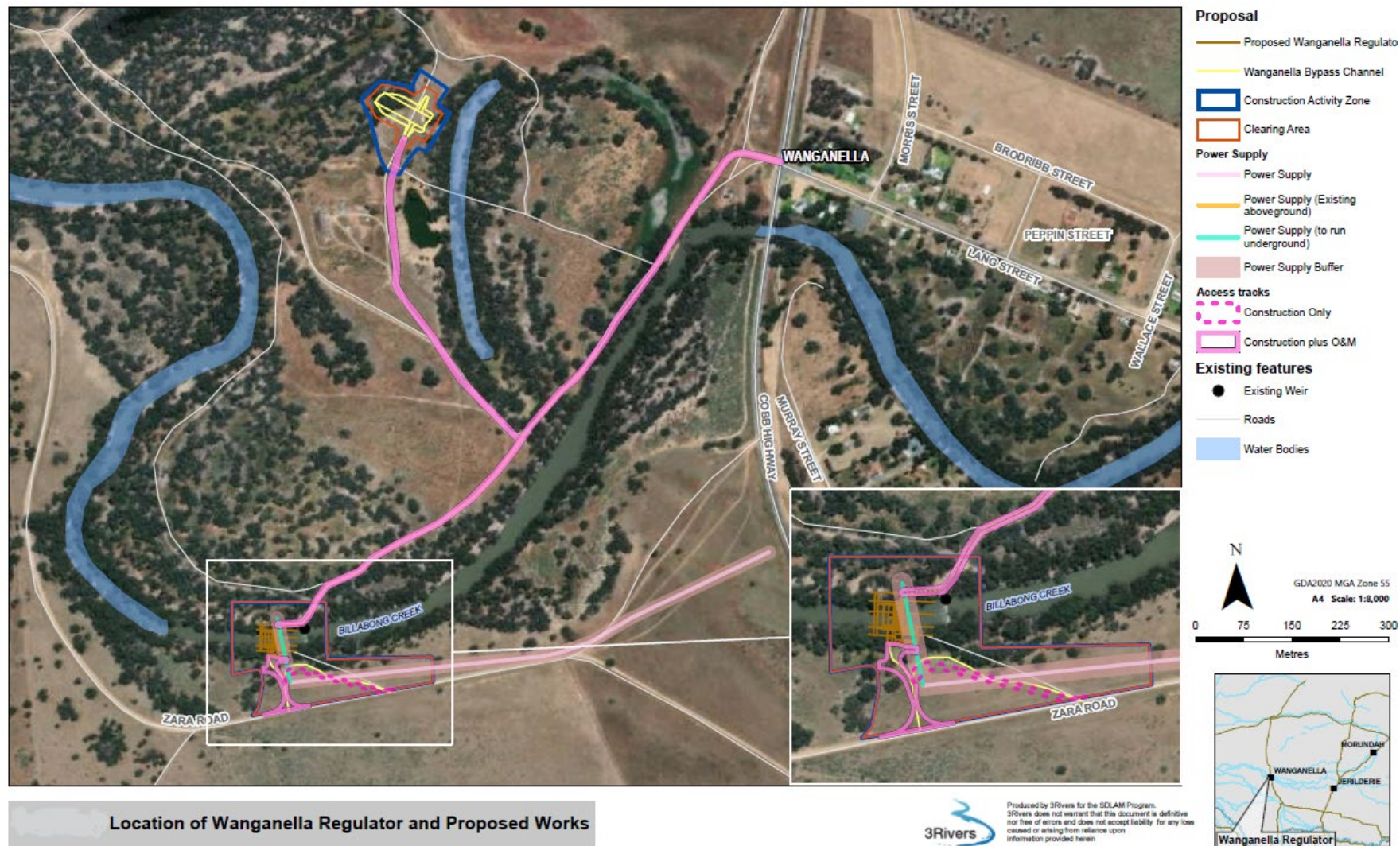
An existing privately owned borrow pit on lot 56 / DP756322 near Hartwood Weir will be extended to provide material for the construction of Hartwood Regulator and Forest Creek block bank.

The key features of the Hartwood regulator are shown in Figures B-3 and B-4 below. The key features of the Wanganella regulator are shown in Figure B-5 below. The nearest sensitive receivers to the Hartwood works are shown in Figure B-6 and the nearest sensitive receivers to the Wanganella works are shown in Figure B-7.



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Location of Wanganella Regulator and Proposed Works

Figure B-5: Location of Wanganella Regulator and associated works

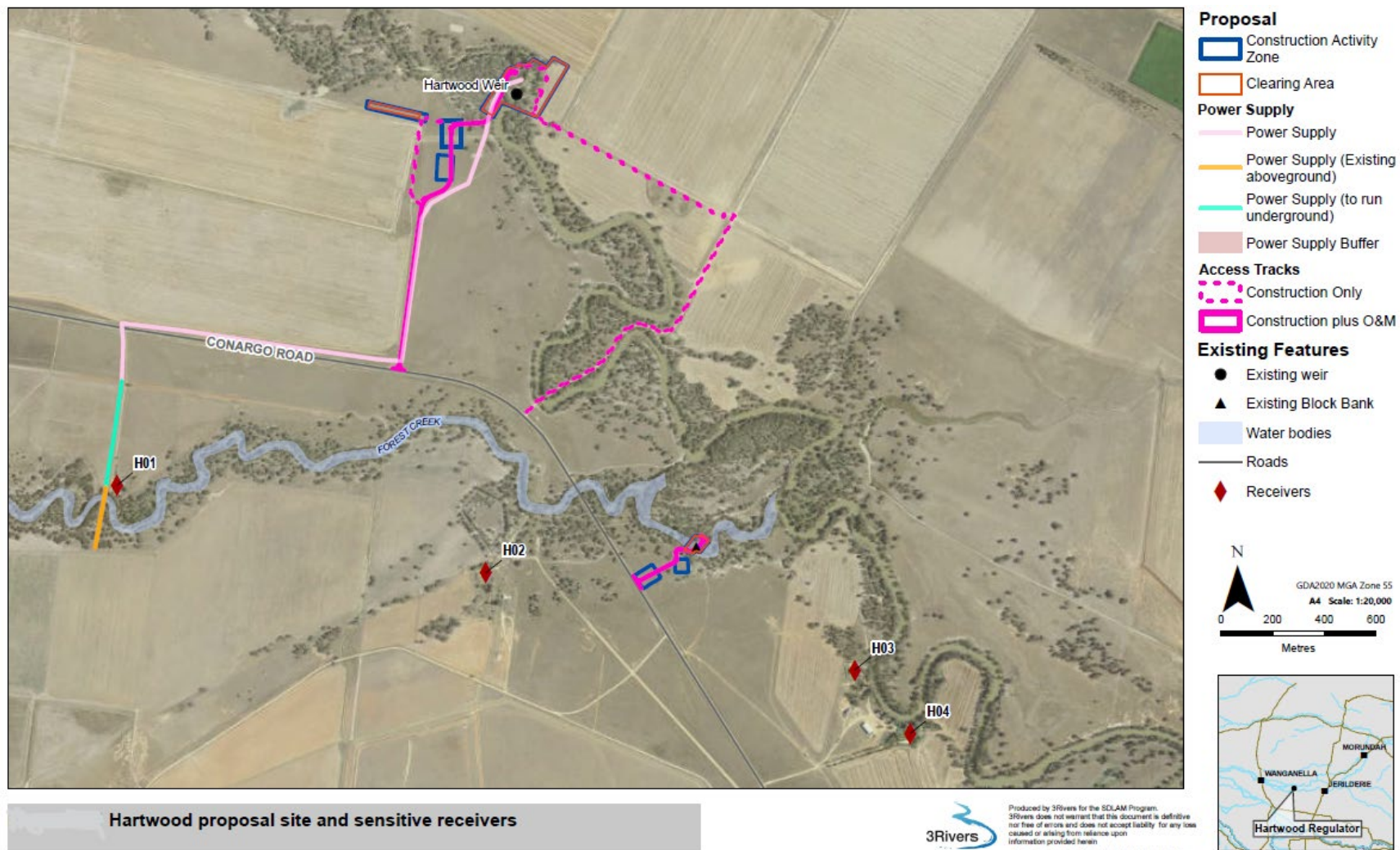


Figure B-6: Hartwood works and nearest sensitive receivers

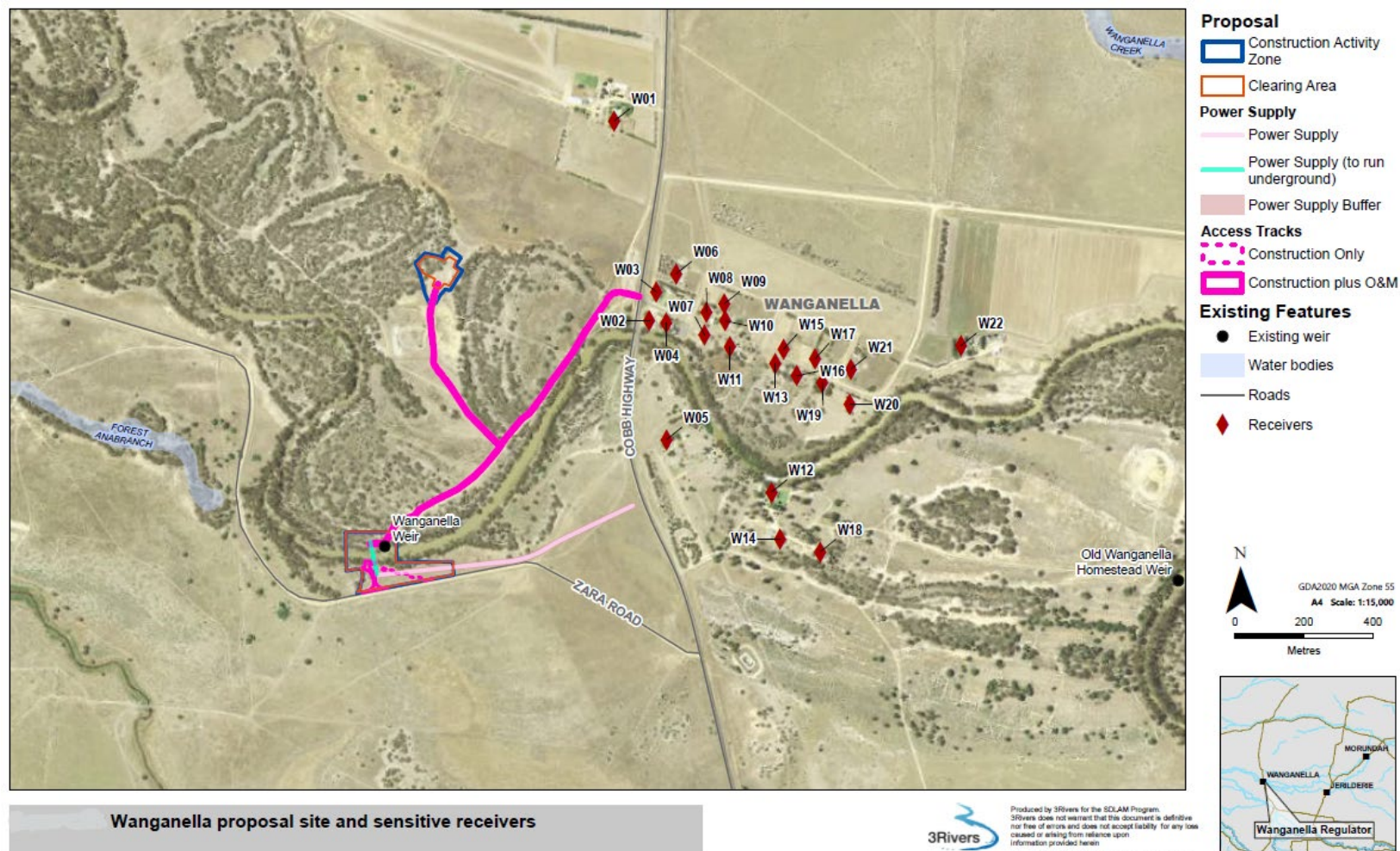
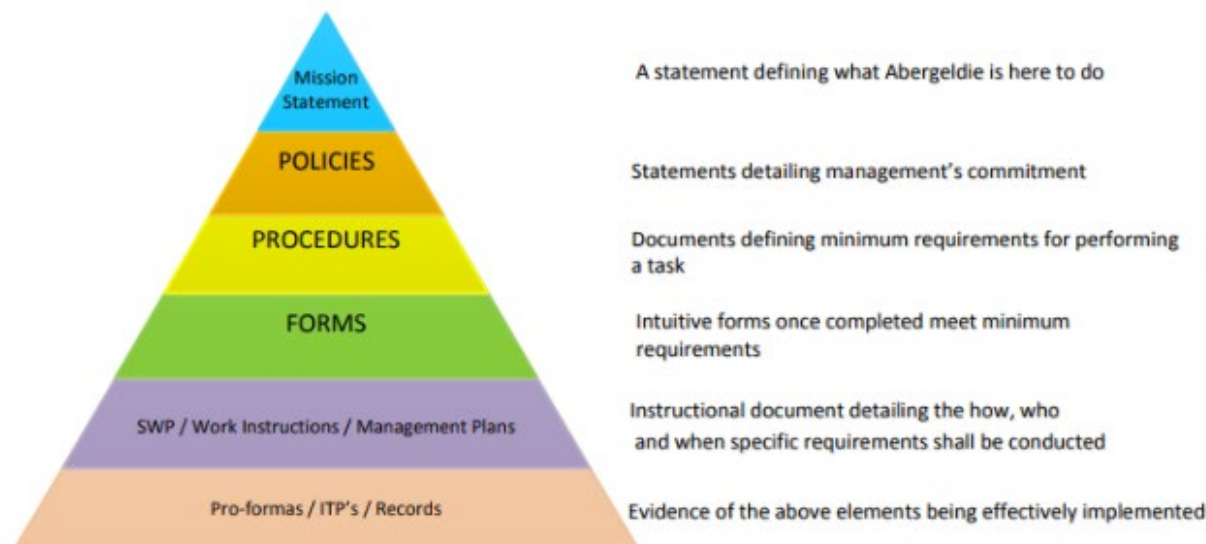


Figure B-7: Wanganella works and nearest sensitive receivers

APPENDIX P – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Integrated Management System

Abergeldie Complex Infrastructure operates an Integrated Management System (IMS), comprising of policies, procedures, forms, management plans and proformas that define the minimum requirements by which Abergeldie functions. Abergeldie Procedure *BMS000 Management System Overview*, provides a detailed description of the Abergeldie IMS. A summary of its elements is depicted below:



The IMS is Third Party certified against Australia and New Zealand ISO 14001:2015 – Environmental Management Systems, ISO 45001:2018 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems and ISO 9001: 2015 Quality Management Systems.

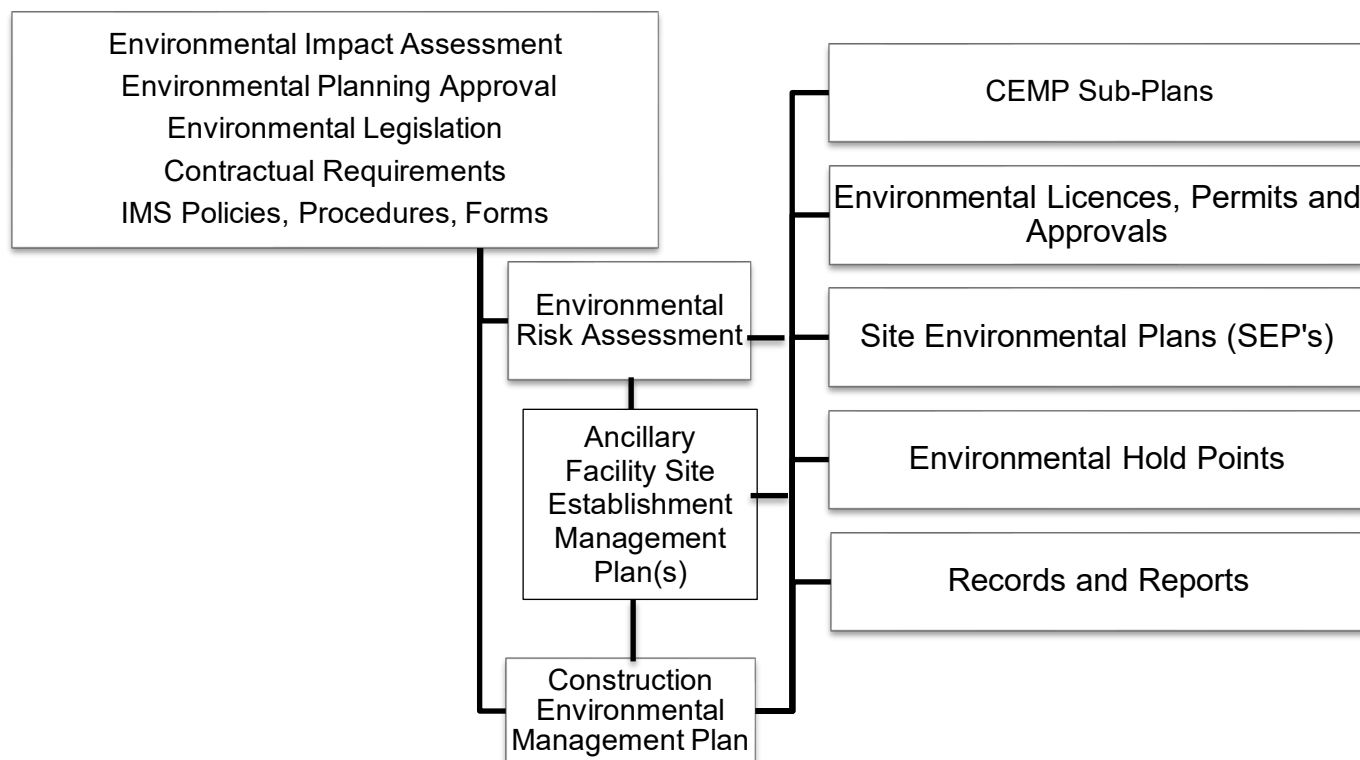
Abergeldie maintains a company intranet that serves as the repository for the management system documents. All documentation is controlled through this environment and ensures project personnel always have access to the most current documents for the purposes of meeting company and legal requirements.

Environmental Management Documentation

As per BMS000, Abergeldie's environmental management system includes:

- Environmental and Sustainability Policies.
- Planning for works by assessing environmental risks and potential impacts on the environment.
- Obtaining all approvals, permits and licences required to undertake works.
- Undertaking activities, only after the appropriate environmental protection measures are in place.
- Undertaking environmental due diligence to assess effectiveness of risk mitigation measures via inspections, monitoring, audits and communication and addressing non-conformances.
- Providing appropriate resources, training and management review processes.

The following chart shows the environmental management documentation applicable to the project.



The Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan enables Abergeldie to identify and address project-specific environmental risks and responsibilities as required by legislation, Client issued impact statements / assessments, internal management system procedures and any applicable Client equivalent procedures or processes.

This Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan is not intended to document all Abergeldie's procedures but rather provides a linkage (where applicable) back to the corporate minimum requirements of the IMS. Where the Client has equivalent procedures, these have been reviewed and discussed with the Client in the development of this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan.

Generally, the procedure that provides the best outcome for the environment and all stakeholders would be the preferred option. Any deviations to Abergeldie's IMS as a result are to be recorded in this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan.

Environmental Policy

Abergeldie is committed to building better communities, by ensuring the environment is protected and considered in all areas of the business to enhance, maintain, and restore the environment and the communities within.

Abergeldie's Environmental Policy describes Abergeldie's commitment to continual improvement in environmental performance and compliance with applicable legal requirements. The policy is communicated to staff, sub-contractors and other relevant project stakeholders at the time of induction.

The Environmental Policy is available on the Abergeldie Management System Manual (MSM) intranet, signposted on noticeboards and included in **Appendix A**.

Regulatory & Other Requirements

Environmental Planning and Legislative Requirements

Environmental legislation relevant to the ancillary facilities are identified in the table below. The table will be reviewed at any time if legislation or other requirements change. Any applicable and relevant changes will be communicated to the Abergeldie employees and subcontractors.

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING INSTRUMENT OR LEGISLATION	RELEVANCE TO PROPOSAL
PLANNING	
State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021	The Project is permissible without consent as a result of the operation of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP. Section 2.159(2A) of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP states that “Development for the purposes of the maintenance or replacement of existing water storage facilities may be carried out by or on behalf of a public authority without consent on any land”. As the Project is appropriately characterised as being for the purpose of a water storage facility in accordance with the definitions provided in section 2.158 of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP, and is being undertaken by a public authority, it can be carried out without consent on any land.
State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021	Schedule 3 (Section 4) of the Planning Systems SEPP identifies that development for the purpose of a water storage facility carried out by a public authority and having a value of greater than \$30 million. The project will be undertaken by a public authority and have a value of greater than \$30 million and it meets the requirements of Section 4 of Schedule 3 of the Planning Systems SEPP. As the project is permissible without consent and meets Section 4 of Schedule 3 of the Planning Systems SEPP, it is declared State significant infrastructure. As declared State significant infrastructure, the NSW Minister for Planning and Public Spaces is the approval authority for the proposal.
LEGISLATION	
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	The Project is declared State significant infrastructure by operation of Part 5, Division 5.2 of the EP&A Act. Section 5.12(2) of the EP&A Act provides that a State environmental planning policy may declare any development, or any class or description of development, to be State significant infrastructure. The Planning Systems SEPP (section 2.13(1)) provides that development is State significant infrastructure if it is permissible without development consent under Part 4 of the EP&A Act and it is specified in the categories of development in Schedule 3 of the Planning Systems SEPP. As the Project is State significant infrastructure, it is subject to the environmental assessment requirements in Part 5 Division 5.2 of the EP&A Act and the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). An EIS was prepared to support the application for approval of the Project under Part 5 Division 5.2 of the EP&A Act. It addressed the SEARs issued

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING INSTRUMENT OR LEGISLATION	RELEVANCE TO PROPOSAL
	by the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) on 17 October 2024 and the form and content requirements of sections 190 and 192 of the EP&A Regulation and the State Significant infrastructure Guidelines – Preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE), 2021b). This EIS provided the information required to support NSW DCCEEW's application for approval of the Billabong Creek Regulators Project and addressed relevant legislative requirements and the SEARs. The form and content requirements for the EIS are contained in sections 190 and 192 of the EP&A Regulation.
<i>Roads Act 1993</i>	Section 138 of the <i>Roads Act 1993</i> provides that consent from the relevant road authority is required to disturb, erect a structure, or carry out a work in, on or over a public road. Clause 5(1) of Schedule 2 exempts public authorities from this requirement, except in relation to works on or over classified and Crown roads. The Project includes the following works on or over Conargo Road and the Cobb Highway which are classified roads. Works at these locations will potentially involve intersection works for haul roads and the installation of an overhead transmission line Approval would be sought under Section 138 of the <i>Roads Act 1993</i>.
<i>Crown Land Management Act 2016</i>	Section 5.21 of the <i>Crown Land Management Act 2016</i> outlines the need for a licence for the use or occupation of Crown Land. The Project includes works located on Crown Land and an Ongoing Licence Application will be required to be submitted to Crown Lands. The existing weir is subject to existing licences and therefore consultation with Crown Lands will be undertaken to confirm the need for a new licence or the need to amend the existing licence.
<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Sections 7.9(1)(b) and 7.9(2) provide that an application for approval of State significant infrastructure must be accompanied by a biodiversity development assessment report (BDAR) unless the proposed development is not likely to have any significant impact on biodiversity values. Section 7.14(2) provides that, when determining an application in accordance with the EP&A Act, the Minister for Planning must take into account the likely impact of a proposed development on biodiversity values as assessed in the BDAR. A Biodiversity Development Assessment Report was prepared as part of the EIS.
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	In accordance with the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) proposed actions with the potential to significantly impact matters protected by the EPBC Act must be referred to the Australian Minister for the Environment and Water to determine whether they are controlled actions and require approval from the Minister. The following matters are defined as protected matters by Part 3 of the EPBC Act: • matters of national environmental significance • the environment of Commonwealth land • the environment in general if they are being carried out by a Commonwealth Government agency The Project is not being carried out by a Commonwealth Government agency and no significant impacts on the environment of Commonwealth land have been identified. The Project has the potential to impact on the following matters of national environmental significance: • threatened species (both flora and fauna)

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING INSTRUMENT OR LEGISLATION	RELEVANCE TO PROPOSAL
	- ecological communities - migratory species. Although no significant impacts on these species have been predicted, the Project was referred to the Australian Minister for the Environment and Water. The decision on the referral (024/09939) was made on 17 September 2024. This decision under Section 75 of the EPBC Act was that the Project is not a controlled action.

Guidelines and Standards

Other guidelines, specifications and policy documents relevant to this Plan include:

- Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction, Volume 1 and Volume 2 (DEC 2004) (the “Blue Book”),
- Interim Construction Noise Guidelines (OEH 2010)
- NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines 2014
- Water Discharge and Reuse Guideline (EMF WG GUI 04,002)
- Safework NSW Code of Practice: How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace 2022
- Safework NSW Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos 2022
- Contaminated Land Guidelines: Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Land (NSW EPA, 2020)
- National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 – Schedule B2 (NEPC), updated 2013)
- IECA (2008). Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control. International Erosion Control Association (Australasia). Picton, NSW.
- National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure (NEPM, 2021)
- NSW EPA Contaminated Land Guidelines, Sampling Design Guidelines Parts 1 and 2, 2022 (NSW EPA 2022)
- NSW EPA Guidelines on the Duty to Report Contamination Under the CLM Act 1997, 2015;
- NSW EPA Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme (Third Edition), 2017 (NSW Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme)
- NSW EPA Contaminated Land Guidelines, Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Land 2020
- NSW EPA Draft Position Statement: Management of Asbestos-Contaminated Sites 2022
- NSW Road Noise Policy, Dept. of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2011
- NSW Noise Policy for Industry (NPfl), Environment Protection Authority 2017

- NSW Assessing Vibration – a technical guideline (AVTG), Department of Environment and Conservation 2006
- British Standard BS 6472-2008, 'Evaluation of human exposure to vibration in buildings (1-80Hz)
- British Standard 7385: Part 2-1993 'Evaluation and measurement of vibration in buildings'
- German Standard DIN4150-2016 Vibration in buildings – Part 3: Effects of vibration on Structures.
- Department of Primary Industries 'Policy and Guidelines for Fish Habitat Conservation and Management' (DPI 2013).
- Policy and Guidelines for Fish Friendly Waterway Crossings (November 2003).
- Hygiene protocol for the control of disease in frogs (DECCW 2008).
- Australian Standard AS 4373 Pruning of Amenity Trees.
- Australian Standard 4970 – 2009 Protection of Trees.
- Revised Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC and ARMCANZ, 2018)
- Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC): Bunding & Spill Management. Insert to the Environment Protection Manual for Authorised Officers - Technical section "Bu" November 1997
- Fairfull, S. and Witheridge, G. (2003) Why do Fish Need to Cross the Road? Fish Passage Requirements for Waterway Crossings. NSW Fisheries, Cronulla.
- NSW Fisheries, November 2003. Fishnote – Policy and Guidelines for Fish Friendly Waterway Crossings (Ref: NSWF – 1181)
- Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW – March 2004
- Book 4 Dryland Salinity: Productive Use of Saline Land and Water, (NSW DECC, 2008)
- Guidelines for treatment of stormwater runoff from roads infrastructure (AP-R232/03) (Austroads, 2003)
- NSW Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21 (EPA, 2014)
- Net Zero Government Operations Policy (DCCEEW 2024)
- EPA Resource Recovery Orders and Exemptions.

Objectives & Targets

Environmental objectives and targets have been established in line with IMS Procedure *BMS003 Business Planning, Objectives and Targets*. The objectives and targets are consistent with the Environmental Policy and have been developed to guide environmental management practices and improve and monitor environmental performance during delivery of the project. Progress towards achievement of the objectives and targets will be managed in accordance with IMS Procedure *BMS001-Management Review*.

Environmental objectives and targets for the project are presented below.

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)	MEASUREMENT TOOL
Compliance with Environmental Regulatory Requirements	Ensure full compliance with all relevant environmental laws, regulations and standards, including project approvals, environmental planning approval, permits and licence conditions. Ensure the SSI is carried out in accordance with the terms of the approval and generally in accordance with the: a) Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators Environmental Impact Statement dated October 2024 b) Billabong Creek Environmental Water Regulators Response to Submissions – Main Report dated May 2025 c) Billabong Creek Regulators Request for additional information dated September 2025 Ensure the SSI is carried out in accordance with all procedures, commitments, preventative actions, performance criteria / outcomes and mitigation measures set out in the documents listed in Condition A1 unless otherwise specified in, or required under, the approval.	Environmental inspections and audits conducted as per the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan schedule. All non-conformance issues identified and resolved with corrective and preventative actions implemented within the specified timeframes.	Inspections, Audits, Non-Conformance Records, IFS, Management Review.
No significant environmental incidents	No significant environmental incidents resulting in regulator issued notices, fines, enforceable undertakings or prosecutions.	No regulator issued infringement notices or prosecutions. No formal regulatory warning or enforceable undertaking.	Audits, Non-Compliance Records, Incident Records, IFS, Management Review.
Continuously improve environmental awareness	Implement environmental awareness and training for the duration of the project.	All workers inducted into the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and other relevant environmental training requirements for the project.	Induction Records, Toolbox Talk Records.
Engage with the affected community, minimise complaints and respond to any complaints within an agreed timeframe	Record and respond to complaints within a reasonable timeframe. Ensure notifications and consultation requirements implemented prior to construction.	All complaints responded to in a professional and timely manner. All consultation undertaken as per planning approval requirements.	Complaints Register, IFS, Consultation Records.
Protect cultural heritage sites and sensitive ecosystems during project delivery	Avoid damage to cultural heritage sites and artefacts. Ensure no unauthorised impact to sensitive ecosystems through effective implementation of controls.	No incidents of damage to cultural heritage sites. No unauthorised impacts to sensitive ecosystems.	Inspections, Audits, Non-conformance Records, Incident Records, IFS.

Site Environmental Management Documents

SEPs

Site Environmental Plans (SEPs) provide a practical representation of the existing environment, key environmental risks and environmental mitigation measures for the project. SEPs are specific to a site or activity and provide a detailed visual depiction of the site, environmentally sensitive receivers and detailed control measures from relevant environmental approvals and risk assessments. The Site Layout template may be used, refer to IMS template, WHS020-F05.

SEPs will be prepared and updated progressively by the project team and endorsed by the project Environmental Site Representative or delegate. SEPs will be regularly communicated to relevant workers throughout the construction of the project and be signposted on project notice boards. The adequacy of SEPs and their implementation will be reviewed during site inspections and audits. Observations made during site inspections will prompt SEP updates by the project team, on an as needed basis.

SEPs will include the following information, where applicable:

- Approved project construction site boundary, site access paths and compound/laydown areas.
- Environmentally sensitive areas on and adjacent to the site (for example, threatened species or habitat, heritage items or areas, known contamination etc.).
- Exclusion zones or No-Go areas.
- Waterways including stormwater drains and drainage pathways.
- Erosion and sediment control measures.
- Work areas, machinery and vehicle parking, spoil stockpiling, waste storage, concrete washout, fuel/chemical storage areas, spill kits.
- Approved vegetation clearing and vegetation protection zones.
- Project specific environmental controls (e.g. heritage protection barriers, noise blankets).
- Monitoring locations (e.g. noise, dust, etc).
- Sensitive receivers (e.g. residents, school, etc).

An initial SEP for the project is presented in **Appendix D** to enable approval of the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan. It will be continuously reviewed as works progress and updated accordingly. This will not trigger an Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan revision.

EWMS

Environmental Work Method Statements (EWMS) may be prepared for ancillary facility site establishment works, if required by legislative, environmental planning approval or client requirements.

An EWMS identifies the environmental risks associated with a specific activity and describes the risk control measures to be implemented. The EWMS would follow the format in IMS template, ENV01-F03 or client provided template.

If required, EWMS would be prepared prior to the commencement of relevant ancillary facility works, and in consultation with relevant members from the project team and other stakeholders involved in the activity.

All construction personnel and sub-contractors undertaking a task governed by an EWMS will participate in training on the EWMS as outlined in Section 5 of this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and will acknowledge that they understood their obligations by signing an attendance record prior to commencing work.

Managing Changes In Scope

Detailed design, changed circumstances during construction, or variations to construction methodologies may result in scope changes to the approved project.

All changes in scope that deviate from that described in the EIA/environmental planning approval, are subject to consistency assessment by the Project Environmental Site Representative. Scope changes may include changes to construction working hours, different construction methodologies or equipment, additional impacts to vegetation, or works in waterways for example.

Where the change is deemed to be not consistent, additional environmental impact assessment would be required to facilitate environmental planning approval for the scope change, in consultation with the Client.

Following approval of any additional environmental impact assessments for changes in scope, this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan will be reviewed and updated as required. Any Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan revisions would be managed in accordance with the process outlined in Section 1 of the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan.

APPENDIX Q – IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION

Project Roles & Responsibilities

The allocation of environmental roles and responsibilities to project personnel and subcontractors is to ensure effective environmental management is implemented during project delivery.

All project team members and subcontractors will be inducted and made aware of their responsibilities during site inductions. Achievement of identified environmental objectives and targets relies on the project team and all site personnel diligently carrying out their duties and reporting all environmental incidents immediately.

During construction, primary responsibility for environmental and sustainability performance sits with the Abergeldie Project Manager, supported by the Environmental Site Representative. The Abergeldie Construction Manager is accountable for the allocation of adequate resources and supervision to enable effective implementation of this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan.

The roles and responsibilities for environmental management are summarised below and are also included in the Project Requirements Delegation PM002-F03.

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITIES
All Abergeldie personnel and subcontractors	- Carry out work in accordance with the relevant requirements of this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan - Comply with the planning approval and environmental permits, licences, approvals - Exercise due care and skill to minimise risk to the environment from work activities - Participate in the project induction and environmental awareness program - Report any (potential or actual) environmental incidents to Abergeldie Site Supervisor/Project Manager immediately - Adhere to instructions provided by Abergeldie supervision - Implement corrective actions as required to ensure environmental controls are maintained and in good working order
Construction Manager	- Visible commitment to ensure compliance to the IMS and contract specifications - Ensure project delivery conformance to statutory and Client requirements - Review and approve this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and work with the Project Manager to implement - Provide appropriate resources to comply with the project environmental planning approval and Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan - Review and determine training requirements in conjunction with the General Manager – Health, Safety, Environment & Sustainability and HR Adviser - Attend Client meetings (as Management Representative) - Oversee selection of subcontractors and ensure Abergeldie requirements are met - Participate in environmental incident investigations and regulatory reporting - Attend management review meetings for the project, as required
Project Manager	- Visible commitment to ensure compliance to the IMS and contract specifications - Plan works in a manner that avoids or minimises impact to the environment - Review and implement the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and environmental permits, licences, approvals

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITIES
	▪ Ensure the project is delivered in accordance with statutory approval requirements ▪ Provide appropriate resources to comply with the project environmental planning approval and Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan ▪ Attend Client Meetings and liaise with environmental specialists as required ▪ Report any environmental issues and incidents to the Abergeldie General Manager – Health, Safety, Environment & Sustainability and the Client representative ▪ Report any contract related issues to the Construction Manager ▪ Determine and ensure implementation of environmental induction and training ▪ Participate in scheduled environmental audits of the IMS ▪ Liaise with environmental site representative if there is a project change ▪ Ensure corrective and preventative actions arising from environmental inspections and monitoring are implemented in a timely manner ▪ Stop non-conforming work that has actual or potential risk of harm to the environment, property and/or human health immediately ▪ Maintain environmental records and ensure copies of the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and any environmental permit, licence or approval are readily available on site ▪ Manage subcontractor selection and compliance to contractual requirements, the environmental planning approval, the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and relevant documentation ▪ Participate in environmental incident investigations and regulatory reporting ▪ Undertake annual management reviews of project environmental performance in conjunction with the Environmental Site Representative
Site Supervisor	▪ Visible commitment to ensure compliance to the IMS and contract specifications ▪ Plan works in a manner that avoids or minimises impact to the environment ▪ Review and implement the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and environmental permits, licences, approvals ▪ Engage with the Environmental Site Representative to ensure environmental and sustainability requirements are embedded in construction plans and processes ▪ Identify appropriate resources to enable compliance with approvals and Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan ▪ Report any environmental issues and incidents to the Abergeldie Project Manager and/or General Manager – Health, Safety, Environment & Sustainability ▪ Advise the Project Manager if there is a project change (scope or location) that may trigger additional environmental assessment or approval ▪ Ensure personnel and subcontractors attend environmental induction and training prior to commencement of works ▪ Deliver toolbox and awareness programs to promote environmental compliance ▪ Establish, implement, maintain, monitor and improve environmental controls ▪ Carry out weekly site inspections to review environmental controls and rectify improvements ▪ Carry out environmental monitoring e.g. weather and coordinate specialist consultants carrying out environmental works on site ▪ Stop non-conforming work that has actual or potential risk of harm to the environment, property and/or human health immediately ▪ Coordinate action in emergency situations and allocate required resources ▪ Maintain environmental records including photographs of controls

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITIES
	- Assist in managing subcontract for compliance to contractual requirements, the environmental planning approval, the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and relevant documentation - Participate in environmental incident investigations, as required
Abergeldie General Manager – Health, Safety, Environment & Sustainability	- Visible commitment to compliance with and continual improvement of the IMS - Provide specialist environment, planning and sustainability advice to facilitate environmental outcomes for operations and on projects - Facilitate appropriate allocation of environmental site representative resources - Support and coach environmental site representatives during project delivery - Review and facilitate the environmental and sustainability training program - Manage completion of environmental audits as scheduled in IMS - Liaise and consult with the Client, regulatory agencies and other relevant stakeholders regarding environmental complaints and enquiries, as required - Support notifiable environmental incident investigations and regulatory reporting - Ensure management reviews of the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan are undertaken annually (or following an incident) and are documented and actions implemented - Analyse environmental performance reports and report on compliance and assurance including 3rd party audits
Abergeldie Environmental Site Representative	- Provide specialist environmental advice to the project team - Facilitate compliance with the project environmental planning approval, Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan, and other environmental permits, licences and approvals - Prepare and review the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and supporting documentation - Facilitate and review environmental hold points and environmental permits - Maintain a register of relevant environmental management documents - Undertake consistency assessments for project changes and where required, coordinate additional EIA and planning approval - Facilitate and develop environmental induction training on environmental requirements and where required, deliver environmental component of toolbox - Provide advice on the practical implementation of on-site environmental controls, ensuring they are established, implemented, maintained, monitored and improved - Undertake environmental site inspections and associated reporting - Review specialist environmental monitoring and audit reports and provide corrective and preventative action lists to relevant members of the project team - Maintain environmental records and manage environmental reporting - Stop non-conforming work that has actual or potential risk of harm to the environment, property and/or human health immediately - Notify appropriate parties of any environmental incidents, including notifications in accordance with statutory requirements and timeframes - Report environmental incidents in IFS, undertake incident investigations, follow up on close-out of corrective and preventative actions - Lead notifiable environmental incident investigations and regulatory reporting
Project Engineer	Visible commitment to ensure compliance to the IMS and contract specifications

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITIES
	- Review and implement the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and environmental permits, licences, approvals - Review of Engineering and Design activities to ensure compliance to contract specifications, the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan, environmental permits, licences and approvals - Advise the Project Manager if there is a project change (scope, method or location) that may trigger additional environmental assessment or approval - Carry out environmental inspections and monitoring to monitor compliance - Coordinate specialist consultants carrying out environmental works on site - Stop non-conforming work that has actual or potential risk of harm to the environment, property and/or human health immediately - Maintain environmental records - Participate in environmental incident investigations, as required - Report any environmental issues and incidents to the Abergeldie Project Manager and/or General Manager – Health, Safety, Environment & Sustainability
Stakeholder / Community Engagement Manager	- Work with the project team - Collaborate and liaise with DCCEE's CSE Team on relevant matters about engagement - Provide communications and stakeholder engagement resources to manage construction impacts, develop relationships and manage issues - Work closely with the wider project team to enhance the project's reputation - Be contactable during construction hours to address concerns about construction work . - Incorporate timeframes and resources for community notification and engagement into project planning and programs. - Give the community and stakeholders adequate notice of planned construction activities and milestones, and proactively manage issues raised - Make all staff and subcontractors working on the Site aware of the communications procedures and ensure they are properly trained in their application - Comply with the requirements of the NSW Government and DCCEE guidelines, policies, and reference documents in relation to community relations obligations.
Project Ecologist	- Provide expert advice on biodiversity related issues - Review and provide advice on fauna handling procedures, clearing procedures and applicable EWMS - Conduct pre-clearing inspections and provide clearing supervision in accordance - Arrange fauna handling and relocation if needed - Conduct flora and fauna surveys, weed and pathogen surveys, ecological constraints assessments, reporting, monitoring and trapping where required - Prepare detailed pre-clearing and post-clearing reports - Provide advice on any unexpected or incidental finds of Threatened Species

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITIES
Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC)	- Review all erosion, sediment and water pollution plans and controls prior to installation. - Prepare a program for and conduct routine inspections including preparing inspection reports and action closeout and reporting. - Monitor the erosion and sediment controls and measures on Site prior to and during the ancillary facility site establishment works.
Project Heritage Consultant	- Delivering heritage inductions - On site delineation of heritage items - Supervision - Monitoring - Reporting
Project Arborist	Ensure tree protection zones are established and maintained.

Subcontractor Management

Subcontractors must carry out their work in a manner which will minimise risk to the environment. All subcontractors who perform site work must complete the project environmental induction to ensure that they are aware of Abergeldie's environmental requirements and commitments.

Subcontractors will be provided with a copy of this Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and must comply with all Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and contract environmental requirements relevant to the subcontractor's scope of work.

Subcontractors are responsible for the following:

- Ensuring staff are inducted into environmental management documentation and environmental risks.
- Complying with all relevant requirements of the project environmental planning approval and Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan.
- Implementing effective environmental controls and monitoring the effectiveness of the controls.
- Recording and tracking progress of their monitoring and maintaining environmental records.
- Reporting all environmental incidents (potential and actual) to the Abergeldie Site Supervisor/Project Manager immediately.

Sub-contractors will be made aware of Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan requirements during tendering and will be expected to demonstrate as part of their tender response how they intend to meet the project environmental and sustainability requirements. All site environmental documentation submitted by subcontractors will be subject to review and approval by Abergeldie staff to ensure compliance with contract requirements, before related works may begin. Subcontractors must monitor their company's compliance with the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan throughout project delivery and participate in any environmental inspection or audit, including third-party audits of Abergeldie.

The Abergeldie Site Supervisor and Abergeldie Project Manager will manage subcontractor compliance to project contractual requirements, the environmental planning approval, the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan and other relevant environmental management documentation. The Project Manager will ensure any non-conformances are addressed by the subcontractors appropriately with actions managed and tracked for close out within appropriate timeframes.

Training & Environmental Awareness

To ensure the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan is effectively implemented, environmental awareness and training will be provided for all workers performing services for Abergeldie.

Company Induction

All Abergeldie employees will attend a mandatory company induction upon commencement of employment that includes an environmental induction into the IMS and general environmental risk management for Abergeldie operations. The company induction will include both an in-person Health, Safety, Environment and Quality (HSEQ) training session, in addition to an online environmental induction delivered through the RAPID system. The RAPID environmental induction will require inductees to successfully complete a competency test prior to commencement of work at Abergeldie. Attendance records for HSEQ inductions and RAPID environmental inductions will be maintained by Abergeldie Human Resources.

Project Inductions

Project Environmental Induction

All project personnel, including employees and sub-contractors, must attend a project induction that includes an environmental component. Induction material will be prepared by the Environmental Site Representative who will deliver a project environmental induction for key personnel in the project team. Key project team personnel will then incorporate the project environmental induction into the overarching project induction. The project environmental induction will include (as a minimum):

- Overview of the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan, including the EIA and environmental approvals, permits and licences.
- Approved construction scope and construction boundaries and location of any exclusion zones.
- Environmental aspects including sensitive areas / features e.g. protected species or heritage areas.
- Approved working hours and out-of-hours work (OOHW) approval process.
- Roles and responsibilities specific to the inductees.
- Environmental incident and emergency response and reporting procedures.
- Protocol for complaint handling and Regulator and media enquiries.
- Risk Assessments and SEPs, relevant to the inductees' activities.
- Environmental hold points, mitigation measures and consent conditions to be implemented.
- On-site permits to work for specific activities (e.g. dewatering, vegetation impacts, out of hours work).

- Compliance management processes e.g. inspections, audits, monitoring, non-conformances.
- Unexpected finds protocols and key personnel to ask questions if unsure of any aspect.
- Cultural heritage procedures for the discovery of Aboriginal artefacts or other cultural material.
- Non-Aboriginal Heritage.
- Waste management and resource use.
- Information on the ecological values of the site and measures to be implemented to protect biodiversity.

Should there be updates or changes to the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan or other environmental requirements that the site team need to be aware of, further inductions and/or training will be provided to ensure workers and subcontractors are aware of their responsibilities during delivery of the project.

Subcontractors Induction

Subcontractors must be fully inducted onto the project and show an understanding of environmental risks, procedures, mitigation measures and compliance requirements. Subcontractors are responsible for the selection, training and verifying competency of their own staff, as well as maintaining and providing (on request) all records of inductions and training to Abergeldie.

Visitors Induction

Visitors to the project site will be accompanied by a fully inducted person. Visitors are required to obey all site rules and observe environmental exclusion zones. Visitors will be provided with a visitor induction that will typically cover key health and safety requirements and emergency response procedures, key environmental issues and exclusion zones, minimum PPE and hazard reporting requirements, and site access and amenity locations. Visitors must participate in and/or sign onto the daily pre-start register.

The project team will establish and maintain a register of environmental inductions and training carried out including dates, name of the person trained, their position and signature and trainer details. Project induction and training records will be maintained at the site office and/or the project SharePoint page

Environmental Awareness Training

Additional environmental awareness training will be delivered to project personnel to target environmental aspects and risks and improve general environmental awareness, generally identified and recorded in the project planning group HR006-F02 Training Plan or individual HR006-F01 Training Needs Analysis. Environmental awareness training will target specific audiences to manage specific tasks and activities. All environmental awareness training shall be documented by the project team.

Toolbox Talks

Toolbox talks will be delivered on site to raise awareness and educate personnel on issues related to all aspects of construction including environmental issues. Toolbox talks will ensure environmental awareness continues during delivery of the project.

Toolbox talk topics will be tailored to specific environmental risks relevant to upcoming works identified in the construction program. Relevant environmental issues may include (but not be limited to):

- Emergency and spill response and reporting.
- Erosion and sediment control plans and measures.
- Works in or near waterways.
- Dewatering activities.
- Works in environmentally sensitive areas.
- Vegetation clearing and grubbing.
- Topsoil stripping and stockpiling.
- Noise management and community impacts.
- Unexpected finds, including potential contamination.
- General procedures for site preparation prior to absence or significant rain events.
- Recent environmental alerts issued by Abergeldie or the Client.
- Specific targeted training for activities with an increased risk of environmental impact (e.g. EWMS Training if required).

Toolbox talk attendance is mandatory and attendees are required to sign an attendance form. Records of toolbox talk attendance will be maintained by the project team in the site office and/or on SharePoint.

Daily Pre-Start Meetings

The Abergeldie Site Supervisor, and/or other appropriate project team personnel, will conduct a daily pre-start meeting with site workers before the commencement of each work shift, or where changes occur during a shift. The pre-start meeting will be used to inform workers of the upcoming shift's activities and will include information on environmental hazards, environmental protection practices, work area restrictions, coordination with other workers' activities, SEPs for a particular work scope and/or location, and other relevant information.

Pre-starts that are undertaken prior to commencing works in a new area of the project site or works on a new activity will include a description of the activity and area, identification of environmental risks for the activity and/or area and the mitigation measures to be implemented. The SEP for the activity and area will also be discussed.

All daily pre-start attendees will be required to sign on to the pre-start sheet and acknowledge their understanding of the issues explained. Pre-start topics, dates delivered, and a register of attendees will be maintained by the Abergeldie Site Supervisor.

Environmental Alerts

Abergeldie will periodically distribute environmental alerts that may include information on:

- Environmental legislation changes.
- Lessons learned from industry and/or environmental inspections, audits or incidents.

- New procedures relating to the IMS, updated standards or innovative practices.
- Environmental risks and mitigation strategies to promote awareness and performance improvement.

Environmental alerts and posters will be visible in prominent locations of the site, such as noticeboards. Relevant content of environmental alerts will be shared with site workers at pre-start meetings or toolbox talks.

Communication

Effective communication and consultation are a critical to minimising environmental impact, facilitating compliance with environmental obligations and achieving continual improvement in environmental performance.

Internal Communication

The project team will meet regularly to discuss on-site environmental management, any amendments to plans that might be required or any new / changes to construction activities and other relevant aspects of the project.

Regular meetings may also be scheduled with the Client Project Management and Environmental Representatives. The purpose of these meeting would be to communicate ongoing environmental performance, share ideas and to identify any issues to be addressed.

In addition, the Environmental Site Representative will participate in toolbox talks which will provide an opportunity to communicate on environmental performance, to advise on any upcoming sensitive environmental matters for future work areas and to receive feedback from onsite personnel.

Internal communication methods may include:

- Project progress meetings.
- Daily pre-start meetings.
- Toolbox talks.
- Noticeboards.
- Site inspection and audit reports.
- Environmental inductions and training.
- HSEQ alerts.
- Informal (on-the-job discussions, site visits, site meetings).
- Incident investigations.
- Risk assessment workshops.

External Communication

External communication is communication that results in a transfer of, or request for, information with

external parties. Contact may occur via telephone, direct engagement (e.g. meetings, site visits) or written correspondence (e.g. letters, emails, social media posts).

External communication with the community and other stakeholders such as the Client, government agencies, regulatory authorities and the media that may occur through:

- Community notifications and published project updates.
- Client meetings and site visits and project information issued to the Client.
- Meetings and correspondence with interested parties (e.g. Local council and NSW EPA).
- Discussions with adjoining landowners and the community who may be affected by the project.

External communication will be undertaken in consideration of IMS Procedures, *PM003 Project Administration*, *PM012 Project Completion*, and *WHS011 Communication and Consultation*.

Community communications

Communication with the local community will occur prior to commencement of construction and regular updates will be issued to affected residents and businesses for the duration of the project.

External communications will be undertaken by DCCEEW in accordance with the DCCEW *Communication and engagement strategy - Billabong Creek regulators*.

Project updates may also be periodically provided on the the Client website.

Communication with Government Agencies, Authorities and Media

All Government Agency, Authority and Media communication will be managed by nominated project personnel only. All such enquiries will be documented on the IFS Incident Management System.

Government Agencies and Authorities

The Abergeldie Environmental Site Representative will be the main point of contact for Government Agencies and Authorities relating to environmental matters. The Abergeldie Project Manager will be the second point of contact and will inform Client representatives when required. Contact details for these roles are provided in Appendix E of the Ancillary Facility Site Establishment Management Plan.

The following project team members (depending on the scope of work) are nominated as 24-hour contacts for environmental Regulatory Authorities, with the authority to take immediate action to shut down any activity, or to affect any pollution control measure:

- Construction Manager.
- Project Manager.
- Environmental Site Representative.

Section 5.5 of the CEMP details how Abergeldie communicates with agencies and authorities in the event of reportable environmental incidents in accordance with relevant legislation.

Media and Parliamentary Representatives

All media enquiries must be directed to the Abergeldie Project Manager. No statements are to be made, including photographs on social media, or provided to the media, or parliamentary representatives or their staff about the project, without the written approval of the Client. All relevant information will be provided to assist the Client with response to media and parliamentary enquiries in a timely manner. All project personnel, including subcontractors, will be made aware of this requirement through the site induction process.

Handling Complaints and Enquiries

DCCEEW will manage complaints and enquiries as per the DCCEEW Communication and engagement strategy - Billabong Creek regulators.