



Transport for NSW

Western Harbour Tunnel and Warringah Freeway Upgrade

Appendix E –
Groundwater memorandum

Level 7, 177 Pacific Highway
North Sydney NSW 2060 Australia
PO Box 632 North Sydney
NSW 2059 Australia
T +61 2 9928 2100
F +61 2 9928 2444
www.jacobs.com

Subject	Environmental Impact Statement; Groundwater assessment	Project Name	Western Harbour Tunnel and Warringah Freeway Upgrade
Attention	Jamie Crawford (Arcadis)	Project No.	IA146500
From	Pride Mangeya and Ben Rotter (Jacobs)		
Date	28 August 2020		

1. Purpose

This memorandum provides a response to issues raised by the NSW Environment Protection Authority and the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (Water) and the Natural Resources Access Regulator in relation to Appendix N (Technical working paper: Groundwater) of the environmental impact statement (EIS).

2. Reporting consistency and quality

2.1 Issue raised

Appendix N (Groundwater) does not satisfactorily addresses SEAR 1j, under 10. Water-Quality which states:

"The Proponent must identify proposed monitoring locations, monitoring frequency and indicators of surface and groundwater quality"

Table 5-10 and Figure 4-2 in Appendix N (Groundwater) of the EIS identify eight groundwater monitoring bores near the proposed infrastructure alignment have been used to sample groundwater quality since November 2017. However, these results differ from those shown in Appendix D of Appendix N, which provides the full analytical results (monthly samples) in that:

- Monitoring has not been done at regular intervals*
- Maximum of six sampling rounds were conducted since the bores were constructed in November 2017.*

The EPA also requests that all historic monthly data collected to date (sampling after April 2018 up until 2020) should be made available, updated and reported on.

2.2 Response

2.2.1 Proposed monitoring

Transport for NSW is committed to developing a groundwater monitoring program to support the construction and operation phases of the project (refer to environmental management measure (EMM) SG20 at Table D2-1 of this submissions report).

The locations and frequency of monitoring proposed for each potential impact of the project on groundwater as identified by the environmental impact statement, and for groundwater in general, are listed in Table 2.1.

Details of surface water monitoring locations are provided in Appendix O (Technical working paper: Surface water quality and hydrology).

Table 2.1 Potential impacts and proposed groundwater quality monitoring

Potential impact	Environmental impact statement assessment	Proposed monitoring
Activation of acid sulfate soils	Up to nine metres of drawdown at Rozelle Rail Yards and three metres of drawdown at Birchgrove Park (cumulative impact during operation). Acid sulfate soils could be activated if present, reducing the beneficial use of the aquifer	<p>The monitoring program currently being carried out at the Rozelle Rail Yards by the M4-M5 Link is sufficient in addressing project requirements for the initial phases of the project. Any need for extension of monitoring beyond the M4-M5 Link program will be reviewed by an appropriately qualified person three months prior to the planned completion of the M4-M5 Link monitoring. The review of need will be based on the impacts due to tunnelling associated with the Western Harbour Tunnel.</p> <p>The project will also install one piezometer at Birchgrove Park. This piezometer will be screened in sediments near the shoreline. Frequency of the monitoring at Birchgrove Park would be monthly for a period of up to six months prior to construction (for baseline data), monthly during construction and monthly for a period of 12 months post construction. Monitoring at the Birchgrove Park site would record groundwater level and quality (pH to be measured at a minimum).</p>
Migration of potential contaminants groundwater	High risk of the presence of contaminated groundwater at Rozelle Rail Yards and Waverton Park, with groundwater level drawdown of up to nine and two metres at these locations respectively (cumulative impact	With exception of the ventilation tunnels, the civil works and resulting groundwater drawdown in proximity to the Rozelle Rail Yards is primarily attributed to the M4-M5 Link.

Potential impact	Environmental impact statement assessment	Proposed monitoring
	<p>during operation). Migration of contaminated groundwater could reduce the beneficial use of the aquifer. Other areas of environmental interest for contamination are not classified as high risk.</p>	<p>The M4-M5 Link's approval requirements and groundwater monitoring program at the Rozelle Rail Yard should be sufficient in meeting the project's monitoring requirements. Notwithstanding, an appropriately qualified person will assess the need for additional monitoring requirements, including the testing of analytes detailed in Table 2-2 below, at the Rozelle Rail Yards for the project during detailed design. The assessment of need will be based on impacts due to tunnelling associated with the Western Harbour Tunnel.</p> <p>At Waverton Park, piezometers will be installed and screened within the contaminated horizon, as well as the horizon below the contaminated horizon (in bedrock). Frequency of monitoring at Waverton Park will be monthly for a period up to six months prior to construction (for baseline data), monthly during construction and monthly for a period of 12 months post construction. Monitoring at Waverton Park will record groundwater level and the water quality analytes listed in Table 2.2.</p>
Saline intrusion from bay waters	<p>Modelling predicts that migration of the saline interface is negligible to minor. Impacts to other groundwater users and groundwater dependent ecosystems are not expected. However, the beneficial use of the aquifer could be impacted.</p>	<p>One piezometer will be installed within Birchgrove Park and one piezometer would be installed on Balls Head Drive (where tunnel is very deep) and within 40 metres of the tunnel alignment. Piezometers will be screened in the shallow sandstone.</p> <p>Monitoring will be for groundwater levels and electrical conductivity (at a minimum).</p>

Potential impact	Environmental impact statement assessment	Proposed monitoring
		Frequency will be monthly for a period up to six months prior to construction (for baseline data), monthly during construction and monthly for a period of 12 months post construction.
Existing groundwater users	Reduced/loss of supply at private groundwater supply bores due to groundwater level drawdown of up to four metres at bore GW109209, and two metres at bores GW108991 and GW107764 (cumulative impact during operation).	If existing private groundwater supply bores GW109209, GW108991 and GW107764 are found to be viable, monitoring of groundwater levels and electrical conductivity in these bores will be carried out prior to construction to provide a baseline for assessing potential drawdown impacts during construction.
General	Potential changes to groundwater quality due to presence of tunnel.	<p>Continued groundwater monitoring at the existing monitoring locations prior to, during and post construction will be carried out at a monthly frequency for groundwater levels and the groundwater quality analytes listed in Table 2.2 (subject to ongoing access availability).</p> <p>Monitoring will occur for six months prior to construction and for one year post-construction. Review of the monitoring results will be carried out at the end of the pre-construction and post-construction monitoring periods.</p> <p>The quality and quantity of groundwater inflows into tunnels during construction, and into tunnels next to Sydney Harbour and beneath high-risk sites for contamination during operation (i.e. adjacent to Rozelle Rail Yards and Waverton Park) will be monitored.</p> <p>The quantity and quality of the treated wastewater discharges from the construction wastewater treatment plants, and from the Rozelle</p>

Potential impact	Environmental impact statement assessment	Proposed monitoring
		wastewater treatment plant during operation will be monitored.

2.2.2 Summary of groundwater quality monitoring for the project

The complete set of monitoring results were not available during preparation of the EIS. These results have now been included in the complete dataset attached to this memorandum.

The groundwater quality data used in the environmental impact statement was sourced from reports compiled for the monitoring carried out by AECOM and Golder Douglas Partners JV between November 2017 and February 2019.

Table 5-11 contained in Appendix N (Technical working paper: Groundwater) provided the results from AECOM monitoring rounds 1 to 7 and Golder Douglas Partners monitoring rounds 1 to 6. Results for Golder Douglas Partners JV monitoring rounds 7 and 8 were not available during preparation of the EIS. Water quality results from the more recent monitoring rounds 7 and 8 do not differ significantly from the results of previous monitoring rounds. As a result, revised groundwater modelling was considered unnecessary.

Detailed monitoring results and statistical summaries of monitoring results, for each analyte, are provided in Attachment A of this memorandum. This is an updated version of Appendix D – Groundwater quality results contained in Appendix N (Technical working paper: Groundwater). The data provided in the revised Appendix D includes all monitoring data collected subsequent to April 2018.

Note that not all bores were monitored during each monitoring round, and some early monitoring rounds report very limited water quality (if any) results.

The data from the complete set of reports shows that monitoring has been carried out at nine monitoring piezometers. Seven monitoring rounds were carried out by AECOM and eight monitoring rounds were carried out by Golder Douglas Partners JV between November 2017 and February 2019.

The locations of the monitoring piezometers are shown in Figure 2.1. Figure 2.1 is an updated version of Figure 4-2 contained in Appendix N (Technical working paper: Groundwater), showing the additional monitoring location at piezometer B209, and reflecting the fact that water quality sampling has been carried out at piezometers B112P, B150P and B208.

Results for piezometer B209 were not previously available, as access to monitor at this location had not been granted.

Piezometers B112P and B150P are monitoring locations that were installed subsequent to initial locations. These additional piezometers were reportedly installed (immediately adjacent to existing piezometers) due to issues with groundwater quality at the existing piezometers B112 and B150.

Proposed groundwater quality monitoring as described in Table 2.1 would include the suite of analytes listed in Table 2.2.

Table 2.3 provides a summary of the groundwater quality sampling carried out to date for the analytes shown in Table 2.2. Table 2.3 is an updated version of Table 5-11 contained in Appendix N (Technical working paper: Groundwater). The updated table includes the results of Golder Douglas Partners monitoring rounds 7 and 8 not previously available and not previously included in Table 5-11 of Appendix N.

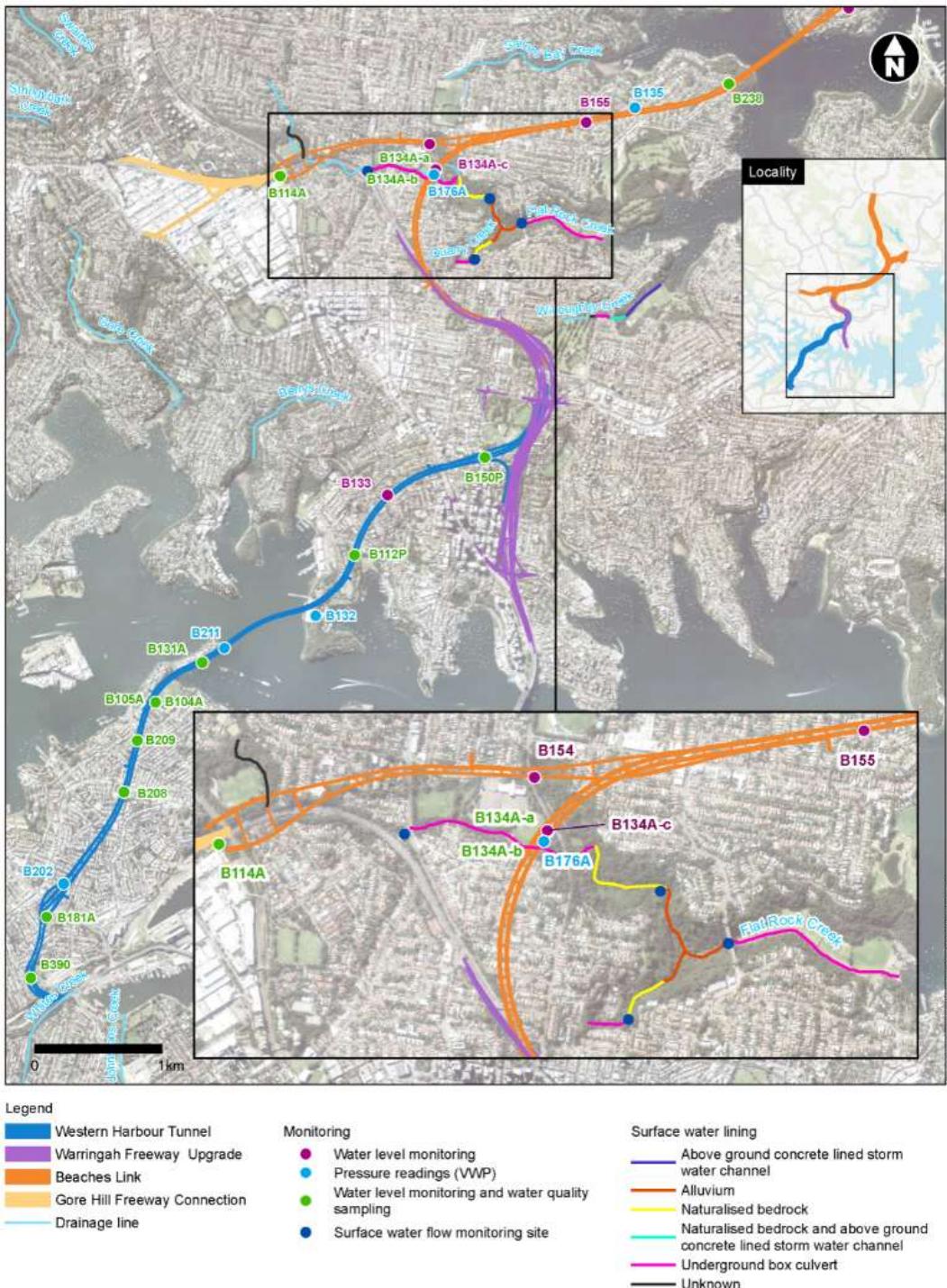


Figure 2.1 Groundwater and surface water monitoring sites (updated Figure 4-2 of Appendix N (Technical working paper: Groundwater))

Table 2.2 Groundwater quality analytes.

Category	Suite of analytes	
Physico-chemical parameters (laboratory)	Electrical conductivity (EC) pH	Total dissolved solids (TDS)
Major ions	Bicarbonate Calcium Carbonate Chloride	Fluoride Phosphorus Potassium Sulfate
Dissolved metals and minor / trace elements	Arsenic Barium Boron Cadmium Chromium Cobalt Copper	Iron Lead Manganese Mercury Nickel Zinc
Nutrients	Ammonia Nitrate Nitrite	Reactive and total phosphorus Total Kjeldhal nitrogen Total nitrogen
Hydrocarbons	Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (MAH) Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)

Table 2.3 Groundwater quality sampling (updated Table 5-10 of Appendix N (Technical working paper: Groundwater))

Bore ID	Location (refer to Figure 2.1)	Monitored formation	Previous number of samples	Updated number of samples	Comments
B104A	Birchgrove	Hawkesbury Sandstone	5	7	Metals results considered unreliable due to high pH ¹
B105A	Birchgrove	Hawkesbury Sandstone	5	8	Complete results
B112P	Waverton	Hawkesbury Sandstone	8	10	Complete results
B131A	Birchgrove	Hawkesbury Sandstone	5	8	Complete results
B150P	North Sydney	Hawkesbury Sandstone	7	8	Complete results
B181A	Rozelle	Hawkesbury Sandstone	6	8	Complete results
B208	Balmain	Hawkesbury Sandstone	5	6	Metals results considered unreliable due to high pH ¹
B209	Birchgrove	Hawkesbury Sandstone	0	2	Complete results
B390	Rozelle	Hawkesbury Sandstone	7	8	Complete results

¹Bores with pH > 8.5 are considered likely to have been impacted by an alkaline source, most likely grout contamination during installation.

3. Geological cross sections and long sections

3.1 Issue raised

For the purpose of both groundwater flow and groundwater modelling, DPIE-Water requires a series of detailed geological cross sections and long sections of [the] underground tunnel, these include:

** Schematic sections should reflect the detailed geology as recorded in the geological drillhole logs, relative position of the investigation drillholes, water table intersections, plus the proposed tunnel*

**Emphasis on the locations where the tunnel rises to the surface, has connections to immersed tunnel sections, or intersects zones of high concentration of discontinuities.*

3.2 Response

Transport for NSW will have ongoing discussions with the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment regarding the requirement for geological cross sections and long sections, during which Transport for NSW will present these to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (Water) and the Natural Resources Access Regulator during the assessment period. Transport for NSW would continue to engage with Department of Planning, Industry and Environment regarding this issue.

4. Schematics of the hydrogeological conceptual model

4.1 Issue raised

Provide DPIE-Water schematic of the hydrogeological conceptual model for:

** The Western Harbour Tunnel; Rozelle to Birchgrove and Balls Head to Warringah Freeway sections*

** These must include the geology units, known geological structures, proposed Western Harbour tunnel alignment, relevant monitoring bores and their relative depths, with groundwater levels.*

4.2 Response

Schematics of the conceptual hydrogeological model are presented in Attachment B of this memorandum. Figures provided in Attachment B are as follows:

- Figure B1 – Map showing location of hydrogeological section lines
- Figure B2 – Hydrogeological section along line A-A'
- Figure B3 – Hydrogeological section along line B-B'
- Figure B4 – Hydrogeological section along line C-C'
- Figure B5 – Hydrogeological section along line D-D'.

The following sections provide a summary of the key aspects of the conceptual hydrogeological model relating to the south model, which includes the Rozelle to Birchgrove cross-section. Further details of the conceptual hydrogeological model are provided in Section 2 of Appendix N (Technical working paper: Groundwater).

4.2.1 Overview of geology

The geology along the project alignment consists mainly of Hawkesbury Sandstone. Ashfield Shale is present along the project alignment at ridgelines and outcrops in the area from Willoughby to Neutral Bay. Fill deposits occur along the alignment at Birchgrove and Waverton Park. Marine sediments occur on the harbour floor, overlying the Hawkesbury Sandstone.

4.2.2 Hydraulic conductivity-depth relationship in Hawkesbury Sandstone

Project-specific geotechnical investigations including packer testing (hydraulic testing) were carried out at bores to estimate hydraulic conductivity. Figure 4.1, is a revised version of Figure 2-9 in Appendix F of Appendix N (Technical working paper: Groundwater). Figure 4.1 shows the results of packer test

estimates for Hawkesbury Sandstone hydraulic conductivity plotted against depth below ground level at four bores along the project alignment south of Sydney Harbour between Rozelle and Birchgrove (B202, B209, B104A, B149). For comparison, Figure 4.1 also shows the geometric mean of hydraulic conductivity values obtained from packer tests carried out at bores in the Hawkesbury Sandstone across the Sydney Basin by Tammetta and Hawkes (2009)¹.

Data from the regional analysis (Tammetta and Hawkes, 2009) indicates a clear trend of decreasing hydraulic conductivity with depth below ground level. Results presented in Figure 4.1 for four bores along the project alignment between Rozelle and Birchgrove (B202, B209, B104A, B149) are highly variable but do indicate an upper limit to hydraulic conductivity that decreases with depth.

The estimated hydraulic conductivity values at bores along the project alignment between Rozelle and Birchgrove show some consistency with the regional assessment by Tammetta and Hawkes (2009), although the values are generally below the regional average.

The trend of decreasing hydraulic conductivity with depth was also inferred from observations from drill-core samples (for project-specific geotechnical investigation bores drilled along the project alignment) which showed a decrease in fracture spacing and degree of weathering with depth.

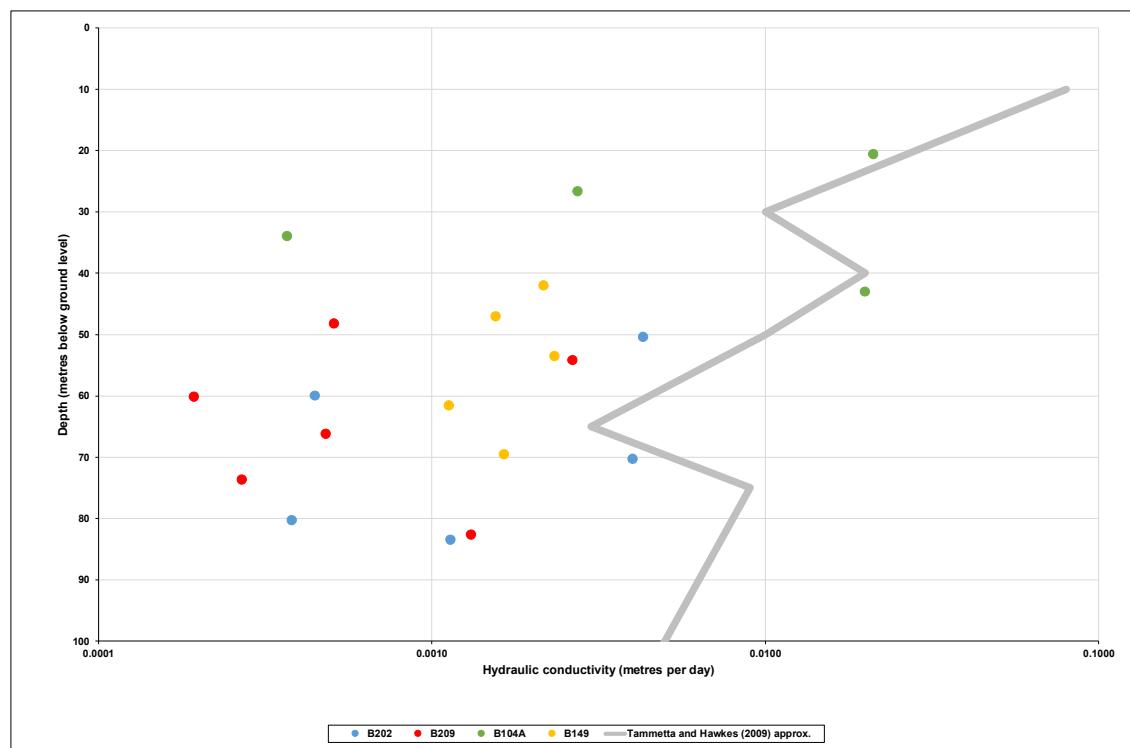


Figure 4.1 Hydraulic conductivity versus depth at bores along tunnel alignment.

¹ Tammetta, P., and Hawkes, G. (2009), Analysis of aquifer tests in Mesozoic sandstones in western Sydney, Australia, IAH NSW, Groundwater in the Sydney Basin Symposium, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 4-5 Aug. 2009, W.A. Milne-Home (Ed)

4.2.3 Hydrogeological units assigned to Hawkesbury Sandstone

Based on the observed decrease in hydraulic conductivity with depth described in Section 4.2.2, the Hawkesbury Sandstone was divided into hydrogeological units. The units are described in Table 4.1 and shown in the hydrogeological sections in Attachment B. Although the naming convention used for the hydrogeological units refers to weathering characteristics, the division of the Hawkesbury Sandstone into the four hydrogeological units also considers other characteristics such as drill-core observations on fracture spacing and rock strength classification.

Table 4.1 Hydrogeological units in the Hawkesbury Sandstone.

Hydrogeological unit	Depth interval ¹ (metres below ground level)	Horizontal hydraulic conductivity ² (metres per day)
Weathered sandstone	0 to 10	1.4×10^{-1}
Moderately weathered sandstone	10 to 70	2.0×10^{-2}
Slightly weathered sandstone	70 to 85	4.3×10^{-3}
Unweathered sandstone	>85	1.3×10^{-3}

¹Average depth interval based on depth at deepest part along project alignment.

²Initial hydraulic conductivity estimates which were subsequently adjusted during model calibration.

The initial horizontal hydraulic conductivity values assigned to the hydrogeological units were generally based on the maximum project-specific hydraulic conductivity values estimated from land-based packer (hydraulic) testing at similar depths. Marine-based packer tests were excluded from the hydraulic conductivity-depth analysis for the reasons provided in Section 4.2.4.

There were no project-specific packer test results for depths less than 10 metres that could be used to assign hydraulic conductivity values for the Weathered sandstone hydrogeologic unit in the conceptual hydrogeological model. Therefore, the initial hydraulic conductivity of 1.4×10^{-1} metres/day assigned to the Weathered sandstone was based on the following:

- Projection of the hydraulic conductivity geometric mean line based on basin-wide testing (Figure 4.1) indicates that the average hydraulic conductivity up to a depth of 10 metres ranges from 8×10^{-2} to 2×10^{-1} metres/day. The initial hydraulic conductivity value applied to the Weathered sandstone hydrogeological unit in the conceptual hydrogeological model is within this range.
- The initial hydraulic conductivity assigned to the Weathered sandstone in the conceptual hydrogeological model is similar to the hydraulic conductivity assigned in the calibrated model for the adjacent M4-M5 Link project for Weathered sandstone occurring at similar depths (HydroSimulations, 2017)².

² HydroSimulations (2017), Westconnex M4-M5 Link.Groundwater Modelling Report, Annexure H – Groundwater modelling report, August 2017.

4.2.4 High permeability zone adjacent to harbour

Areas of enhanced permeability on the project alignment are inferred to occur immediately adjacent to and underlying the harbour as shown in Figure B2 and Figure B4 of Attachment B. This is to be expected as it is assumed that the underlying structural control has resulted in the palaeo-drainages in which the harbour is now located. The influence of structure on permeability in the harbour is also supported by the order of magnitude increase of mean hydraulic conductivities associated with the sub-harbour lithologies compared to lithologies located at a distance from the harbour as described in Appendix F of Appendix N (Technical working paper: Groundwater) (Section 2.5.4.3.1) and shown in Figure B2 and Figure B4 in Attachment B of this memorandum. The high permeability zone was assigned a hydraulic conductivity one order of magnitude higher than bulk rock hydraulic conductivity in the conceptual hydrogeological model.

A tanked (undrained) tunnel system fully lined with a waterproof membrane will be installed to a distance of approximately 130 metres from the harbour crossing (north and south of the harbour) to control potential high inflows. A tanked (undrained) tunnel system, rather than a drained tunnel system design, was selected for the project because it avoids the requirement for ongoing draining and dewatering and therefore reduces groundwater drawdown.

4.2.5 Hydraulic conductivity of dykes

A dolerite dyke, commonly referred to as the "Great Sydney Dyke" was intercepted in bore B202 at depths between 92.5 and 95.15 metres below ground level. The hydraulic conductivity estimated from packer testing of the zone including the dyke was low (less than 9×10^{-5} m/day). It is common for dykes to have lower hydraulic conductivity when competent or weathered to clay.

Packer test results for bore B202 showed that the hydraulic conductivity of the sandstone surrounding the dyke was also low (refer to Figure B2 in Attachment B). This suggests that the emplacement of the dyke has not resulted in enhanced permeability in the area surrounding the sandstone.

In summary, there was no evidence from the packer test results for bore B202 to suggest that the hydraulic conductivity for the dyke was significantly different from the hydraulic conductivity of the surrounding bulk rock. Therefore, for the purposes of impact assessment, the inferred dyke zones along the project alignment were assigned the same hydraulic conductivity as the surrounding bulk rock.

Attachment A

Water quality results for Western Harbour Tunnel and Warringah Freeway Upgrade project

Water quality results (updated version of Appendix D – Groundwater quality results contained in Appendix N (Technical working paper: Groundwater))

Env Stds Comments

#1:Drinking water guideline multiplied by 10

#2:Converted from Nitrate as NO₃ (50 mg/L)

#3:Converted from Nitrate as NO₃ (700ug/L)

#4: Converted from Nitrate as NO₃ (50 mg/L) and multiplied by 10 from drinking water guidelines
#5: Converted from Nitrite as NO₂ (3 mg/L)

#3:Converted from Nitrite as NO₂ (3 mg/L)

1971-1972 WINTER WILDLIFE SURVEY (2 MIG. L) 27

Water quality results (updated version of Appendix D – Groundwater quality results contained in Appendix N (Technical working paper: Groundwater))

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#4:Converted from Nitrate as NO₃ (50 mg/L) and multiplied by 10 from drinking water guideline
#5:Converted from Nitrite as NO₂ (3 mg/L)

#6: Converted from Nitrite as NO₂ (3 mg/L) and multiplied by 10 from drinking water guidelines

12.12.2012 20:00:00 2012 (Fig. 2), and multiplied by 1.2 with learning rate 0.00012.

Water quality results (updated version of Appendix D – Groundwater quality results contained in Appendix N (Technical working paper: Groundwater))

	Location_Code	B208	B208	B208	B208	B208A	B208A	B209	B209	B390	B390	B390	B390	B390	B390
	Monitoring_Zone	Victoria Road	Victoria Road	Victoria Road	Victoria Road	Yurullbin Park	Yurullbin Park	Rozelle Rail Yards							
	Sampled_Date	6/02/2018	7/03/2018	13/06/2018	24/10/2018	15/11/2017	6/12/2017	15/06/2018	24/10/2018	9/02/2018	15/03/2018	12/04/2018	11/05/2018	11/05/2018	14/06/2018
	Superseded ADWG	2015 Health	ANZECC 2000	ANZECC 2000	NHMNC 2008										
		FW 95%	MW 95%	Recreational Water Quality/Aesthetics											
Chem_Group	ChemName	output unit	EOL												
Resistivity (Saturated Paste)	Resistivity at 25°C	ohm.cm	1												
Metals	Arsenic (Filtered)	µg/L	1	10											
	Barium (Filtered)	µg/L	1	2000											
	Boron (Filtered)	µg/L	50	4000	370	5.5	20000 ^{f1}	78	69	39	73	185	129	343	160
	Cadmium (Filtered)	µg/L	0.1	2	0.2		40000 ^{f1}	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
	Chromium (II+VI) (Filtered)	µg/L	1				20 ^{f1}	<1	<1	8	2	70	32	<1	<1
	Cobalt (Filtered)	µg/L	1		1			<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
	Copper (Filtered)	µg/L	1	2000	1.4	1.3	20000 ^{f1}	<1	<1	3	2	2	1	<1	<1
	Iron (Filtered)	µg/L	50				<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	250	200
	Lead (Filtered)	µg/L	1	10	3.4	4.4	100 ^{f1}	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
	Magnesium (Filtered)	µg/L	1000				<1000	<1000	<1000	<1000	<1000	<1000	<1000	15,600	24,400
	Manganese (Filtered)	µg/L	1	500	1900		5000 ^{f1}	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
	Mercury (Filtered)	µg/L	0.1	1	0.6	0.4	10 ^{f1}	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
	Nickel (Filtered)	µg/L	1	20	11	70	200 ^{f1}	2	2	1	1	<1	2	<1	19
	Zinc (Filtered)	µg/L	5		8	15		6	6	8	<5	7	6	<5	65
Inorganics	Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	1					47	46	37	49	59	42	314	52
	Soluble Bicarb as CaCO ₃ *	mg/L	1					<1	<1	11	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
	Alkalinity (Hydroxide) as CaCO ₃	mg/L	1					130	87	72	<1	643	294	273	133
	Alkalinity (total) as CaCO ₃	mg/L	1					176	133	110	60	702	336	586	185
	Ammonia	mg/L	0.01		0.9	0.91		0.51	0.47	<1	0.51	0.38	<1	<0.01	<0.01
	Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.01					<1	<1	0.07	0.24	<1	0.11	0.05	<0.01
	Anions Total	meq/L	0.01					5.84	4.98	2.7	3.54	15.9	8.77	14.8	7.03
	Bicarbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	1					<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
	Calcium (Filtered)	mg/L	1					34	26	37	18	192	84	200	84
	Cations Total	meq/L	0.01					5.91	4.89	2.73	3.35	13.8	8.82	12.2	6.44
	Chloride	mg/L	1					64	64	15	66	60	64	74	71
	Electrical conductivity (lab)	µS/cm	1					676	622	312	466	2660	1760	1960	1230
	Fluoride	mg/L	0.1	1.5				15 ^{f1}	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	<0.1	<0.1
	Ionic Balance	%	0.01					0.58	0.92	<1	2.68	7.14	0.28	9.63	4.37
	Kjeldahl Nitrogen Total	mg/L	0.1		0.6	0.4		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.6	0.23	<0.1	0.1
	Nitrate & Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.01					<1	<1	0.07	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
	Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	0.01	11.29 ^{f2}	0.1581 ^{f2}			0.02	0.02	0.06	<0.01	0.07	0.02	<0.01	<0.01
	Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.01	0.91 ^{f5}				9.1 ^{f6}	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	Nitrogen (Total Oxidised)	mg/L	0.01					0.02	0.02	<1	0.01	<1	<1	<1	<1
	Nitrogen (Total)	mg/L	0.01					0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.3	<0.1
	Phosphorus	mg/L	0.01					0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	<0.01	0.85	<0.01	<0.01
	Potassium (Filtered)	mg/L	1					44	30	4	11	40	55	4	3
	Reactive Phosphorus as P	mg/L	0.01					<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	Sodium (Filtered)	mg/L	1					71	65	18	50	74	74	49	50
	Sulfate as SO ₄ Turbidimetric (Filtered)	mg/L	1					25	25	4	23	11	12	49	64
	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	10					455	328	126	276	654	614	695	394
	Total Dissolved Solids (Filtered)	mg/L	10					<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Physicochemical parameters	pH (lab)	pH Units	0.01					11	11	11	10.2	11.9	11.8	11.5	6.05
TRH - NEPM 2013 Fractions	TRH-C6-C10	µg/L	20					40	40	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	6.24
	TRH-C10-C16	µg/L	100					<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<20
	TRH-C16-C34	µg/L	100					260	<100	<100	<100	270	150	310	610
	TRH-C34-C40	µg/L	100					<100	<100	<100	<100	150	<100	<100	<100
	TRH-C10-C40 (Sum of total)	µg/L	100					260	<100	<100	<100	420	150	310	610
	TRH-C6-C10 less BTEX (F1)	µg/L	20					20	30	<20	<20	30	<20	<20	<20
	TRH-C10-C16 less Naphthalene (F2)	µg/L	100					<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
TPH - NEPM 1999 Fractions	TPH C6-C9	µg/L	20					40	30	<20	<20	30	<20	<20	<20
	TPH C10-C14	µg/L	50												

Water quality Yurulbin Point zone (B209, B104A, B105A and B131A)

Chem_Group	ChemName	output unit	EQL	Superseded ADWG 2015 Health					Statistical Summary				
									Number of Results	Minimum Concentration	Maximum Concentration	Median Concentration	
Metals	Arsenic (Filtered)	µg/L	1	10			100 ^{#1}	25	<1	<10	2		
	Barium (Filtered)	µg/L	1	2000			20000 ^{#1}	25	77	624	175		
	Boron (Filtered)	µg/L	50	4000	370		40000 ^{#1}	25	<50	1050	120		
	Cadmium (Filtered)	µg/L	0.1	2	0.2	5.5	20 ^{#1}	25	<0.1	<1	0.05		
	Chromium (III+VI) (Filtered)	µg/L	1					25	<1	<10	0.5		
	Cobalt (Filtered)	µg/L	1			1		25	<1	25	0.5		
	Copper (Filtered)	µg/L	1	2000	1.4	1.3	20000 ^{#1}	25	<1	<10	0.5		
	Iron (Filtered)	µg/L	50					25	<50	536000	25		
	Lead (Filtered)	µg/L	1	10	3.4	4.4	100 ^{#1}	25	<1	<10	0.5		
	Magnesium (Filtered)	µg/L	1000					25	1.01	952000	52000		
	Manganese (Filtered)	µg/L	1	500	1900		5000 ^{#1}	25	<1	13300	401		
	Mercury (Filtered)	µg/L	0.1	1	0.6	0.4	10 ^{#1}	25	<0.1	<0.1	0.05		
	Nickel (Filtered)	µg/L	1	20	11	70	200 ^{#1}	25	<1	10	1		
	Zinc (Filtered)	µg/L	5		8	15		25	<5	<50	2.5		
Inorganics	Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO3	mg/L	1					25	<1	314	0.5		
	Soluble Bicarb as CaCO3*	mg/L	1					10	<1	229	56.5		
	Alkalinity (Hydroxide) as CaCO3	mg/L	1					25	<1	1050	0.5		
	Alkalinity (total) as CaCO3	mg/L	1					25	25	1130	195		
	Ammonia	mg/L	0.01		0.9	0.91		15	0.44	1.55	0.6		
	Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.01					10	0.05	2.3	0.7		
	Anions Total	meq/L	0.01					25	7.03	417	30.2		
	Bicarbonate Alkalinity as CaCO3	mg/L	1					15	<1	260	76		
	Calcium (Filtered)	mg/L	1					25	63	1010	174		
	Cations Total	meq/L	0.01					25	6.44	386	27.8		
	Chloride	mg/L	1					25	62	13300	693		
	Electrical conductivity (lab)	uS/cm	1					25	1230	39200	3210		
	Fluoride	mg/L	0.1	1.5			15 ^{#1}	25	<0.1	0.6	0.3		
	Ionic Balance	%	0.01					25	0.35	9.63	3.81		
	Kjeldahl Nitrogen Total	mg/L	0.1					25	<0.1	4.2	1.2		
	Nitrate & Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.01					8	<0.01	<0.1	0.02		
	Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	0.01	11.29 ^{#2}	0.1581 ^{#3}		112.9 ^{#4}	25	<0.01	<0.25	0.02		
	Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.01	0.91 ^{#5}			9.1 ^{#6}	25	<0.01	<0.25	0.005		
	Nitrogen (Total Oxidised)	mg/L	0.01					17	<0.01	<0.25	0.04		
	Nitrogen (Total)	mg/L	0.1					25	<0.1	4.2	1.2		
	Phosphorus	mg/L	0.01					25	<0.01	1.22	0.05		
	Potassium (Filtered)	mg/L	1					25	3	97	32		
	Reactive Phosphorus as P	mg/L	0.01					25	<0.01	<0.1	0.005		
	Sodium (Filtered)	mg/L	1					25	49	5780	389		
	Sulfate as SO4 - Turbidimetric (Filtered)	mg/L	1					25	49	1930	237		
	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	10					24	394	31800	1755		
	Total Dissolved Solids (Filtered)	mg/L	10					1	1640	1640	1640		
Physiochemical parameters	pH (lab)	pH Units	0.01					25	5.69	12	7.94		
TRH - NEPM 2013 Fractions	TRH - C6 - C10	µg/L	20					25	<20	580	10		
	TRH >C10 - C16	µg/L	100					25	<100	160	50		
	TRH >C16 - C34	µg/L	100					25	<100	580	50		
	TRH >C34 - C40	µg/L	100					25	<100	180	50		
	TRH >C10 - C40 (Sum of total)	µg/L	100					25	<100	760	50		
	TRH >C6 - C10 less BTEX (F1)	µg/L	20					25	<20	190	10		
	TRH >C10 - C16 less Naphthalene (F2)	µg/L	100					25	<100	160	50		
TPH - NEPM 1999 Fractions	TPH C6 - C9	µg/L	20					25	<20	580	10		
	TPH C10 - C14	µg/L	50					25	<50	150	25		
	TPH C15 - C28	µg/L	100					25	<100	580	50		
	TPH C29-C36	µg/L	50					25	<50	240	25		
	TPH C10 - C36 (Sum of total)	µg/L	50					25	<50	680	25		
BTEXN	Benzene	µg/L	1	1	950	700	10 ^{#1}	25	<1	37	2		
	Ethylbenzene	µg/L	2	300			3000 ^{#1}	25	<2	<5	1		
	Naphthalene	µg/L	1		16	70		25	<1	<1	0.5		
	Toluene	µg/L	2	800			8000 ^{#1}	25	<2	422	1		
	Total BTEX	mg/L	0.001					25	<0.001	0.432	0.003		
	Xylene (m & p)	µg/L	2					25	<2	<5	1		
	Xylene (o)	µg/L	2		350			25	<2	<5	1		
	Xylene Total	µg/L	2	600			6000 ^{#1}	25	<2	<5	1		
PAHs	Benzo[b+j]fluoranthene	mg/L	0.001					25	<0.001	<0.001	0.0005		
	Acenaphthene	µg/L	1					25	<1	<1	0.5		
	Acenaphthylene	µg/L	1					25	<1	<1	0.5		
	Anthracene	µg/L	1					25	<1	<1	0.5		
	Benz(a)anthracene	µg/L	1					25	<1	<1	0.5		
	Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (zero)	µg/L	0.5					15	<0.5	<0.5	0.25		
	Benzo(a) pyrene	µg/L	0.5	0.01			0.1 ^{#1}	25	<0.5	<0.5	0.25		
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	µg/L	1					25	<1	<1	0.5		
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/L	1					25	<1	<1	0.5		
	Chrysene	µg/L	1					25	<1	<1	0.5		
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	µg/L	1					25	<1	<1	0.5		
	Fluoranthene	µg/L	1					25	<1	<1	0.5		
	Fluorene	µg/L	1					25	<1	<1	0.5		
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	µg/L	1					25	<1	<1	0.5		
	Phenanthrene	µg/L	1					25	<1	<1	0.5		
	Pyrene	µg/L	1					25	<1	<1	0.5		
	PAHs (Sum of total)	µg/L	0.5	0.01				13	<0.5	<0.5	0.25		
EPA 448 Classification of Wastes	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons EPA448	µg/L	0.5					12	<0.5	<0.5	0.25		

Env Stds Comments

#1: Drinking water guideline multiplied by 10

#1:Drinking water guideline multiplied by 10
#2:Converted from Nitrate as NO₃ (50 mg/l)

#2:Converted from Nitrate as NO₃ (50 mg/L)
#3:Converted from Nitrate as NO₃ (700 µg/L)

#4: Converted from Nitrate as NO₃ (50 mg/L) and multiplied by 10 from drinking water guidelines.

#4: Converted from Nitrate as NO₃ (50 mg/L)

#5: Converted from Nitrite as NO₂ (3 mg/L)

#6: Converted from Nitrite as NO₂ (3 mg/L) and multiplied by 10 from drinking water guidelines.

Water quality Yurulbin Point zone (B209, B104A, B105A and B131A)

Chem_Group	ChemName	output unit	EQL	Superseded ADWG 2015 Health	ANZECC 2000 FW 95%	ANZECC 2000 MW 95%	NHMRC 2008 Recreational Water Quality/Aesthetics	Number of Guideline Exceedances
Metals	Arsenic (Filtered)	µg/L	1	10			100 ^{#1}	0
	Barium (Filtered)	µg/L	1	2000			20000 ^{#1}	0
	Boron (Filtered)	µg/L	50	4000	370		40000 ^{#1}	8
	Cadmium (Filtered)	µg/L	0.1	2	0.2	5.5	20 ^{#1}	2
	Chromium (III+VI) (Filtered)	µg/L	1					0
	Cobalt (Filtered)	µg/L	1			1		7
	Copper (Filtered)	µg/L	1	2000	1.4	1.3	20000 ^{#1}	4
	Iron (Filtered)	µg/L	50					25
	Lead (Filtered)	µg/L	1	10	3.4	4.4	100 ^{#1}	3
	Magnesium (Filtered)	µg/L	1000					0
	Manganese (Filtered)	µg/L	1	500	1900		5000 ^{#1}	8
	Mercury (Filtered)	µg/L	0.1	1	0.6	0.4	10 ^{#1}	0
	Nickel (Filtered)	µg/L	1	20	11	70	200 ^{#1}	0
	Zinc (Filtered)	µg/L	5		8	15		8
Inorganics	Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	1					0
	Soluble Bicarb as CaCO ₃ *	mg/L	1					0
	Alkalinity (Hydroxide) as CaCO ₃	mg/L	1					0
	Alkalinity (total) as CaCO ₃	mg/L	1					0
	Ammonia	mg/L	0.01		0.9	0.91		7
	Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.01					0
	Anions Total	meq/L	0.01					0
	Bicarbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	1					0
	Calcium (Filtered)	mg/L	1					0
	Cations Total	meq/L	0.01					0
	Chloride	mg/L	1					25
	Electrical conductivity (lab)	µS/cm	1					0
	Fluoride	mg/L	0.1	1.5			15 ^{#1}	0
	Ionic Balance	%	0.01					0
	Kjeldahl Nitrogen Total	mg/L	0.1					0
	Nitrate & Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.01					0
	Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	0.01	11.29 ^{#2}	0.1581 ^{#3}		112.9 ^{#4}	1
	Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.01	0.91 ^{#5}			9.1 ^{#6}	0
	Nitrogen (Total Oxidised)	mg/L	0.01					0
	Nitrogen (Total)	mg/L	0.1					0
	Phosphorus	mg/L	0.01					0
	Potassium (Filtered)	mg/L	1					0
	Reactive Phosphorus as P	mg/L	0.01					0
	Sodium (Filtered)	mg/L	1					25
	Sulfate as SO ₄ - Turbidimetric (Filtered)	mg/L	1					0
	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	10					24
	Total Dissolved Solids (Filtered)	mg/L	10					1
Physiochemical parameters	pH (lab)	pH Units	0.01					25
TRH - NEPM 2013 Fractions	TRH >C6 - C10	µg/L	20					0
	TRH >C10 - C16	µg/L	100					0
	TRH >C16 - C34	µg/L	100					0
	TRH >C34 - C40	µg/L	100					0
	TRH >C10 - C40 (Sum of total)	µg/L	100					0
	TRH >C6 - C10 less BTEX (F1)	µg/L	20					0
TPH - NEPM 1999 Fractions	TPH C6 - C9	µg/L	20					0
	TPH C10 - C14	µg/L	50					0
	TPH C15 - C28	µg/L	100					0
	TPH C29-C36	µg/L	50					0
	TPH C10 - C36 (Sum of total)	µg/L	50					0
BTEXN	Benzene	µg/L	1	1	950	700	10 ^{#1}	13
	Ethylbenzene	µg/L	2	300			3000 ^{#1}	0
	Naphthalene	µg/L	1		16	70		0
	Toluene	µg/L	2	800			8000 ^{#1}	0
	Total BTEX	mg/L	0.001					0
	Xylene (m & p)	µg/L	2					0
	Xylene (o)	µg/L	2		350			0
PAHs	Xylene Total	µg/L	2	600			6000 ^{#1}	0
	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	µg/L	0.001					0
	Acenaphthene	µg/L	1					0
	Acenaphthylene	µg/L	1					0
	Anthracene	µg/L	1					0
	Benz(a)anthracene	µg/L	1					0
	Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (zero)	µg/L	0.5					0
	Benzo(a) pyrene	µg/L	0.5	0.01			0.1 ^{#1}	25
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	µg/L	1					0
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/L	1					0
	Chrysene	µg/L	1					0
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	µg/L	1					0
	Fluoranthene	µg/L	1					0
	Fluorene	µg/L	1					0
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	µg/L	1					0
	Phenanthrene	µg/L	1					0
	Pyrene	µg/L	1					0
	PAHs (Sum of total)	µg/L	0.5	0.01				13
EPA 448 Classification of Wastes	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons EPA448	µg/L	0.5					0

Env Stds Comments

#1:Drinking water guideline multiplied by 10

#2:Converted from Nitrate as NO₃ (50 mg/L)

#3:Converted from Nitrate as NO₃ (700ug/L)

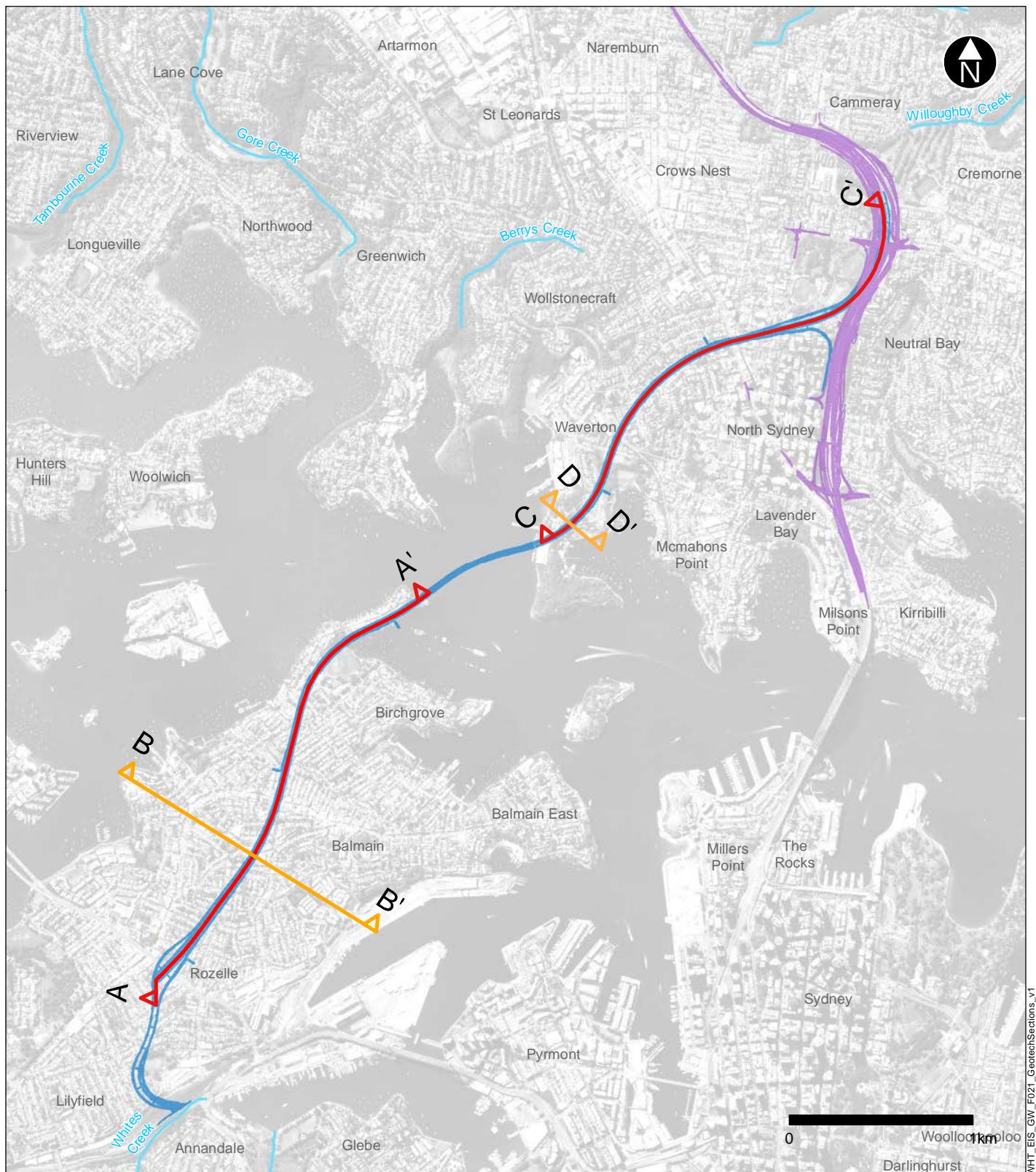
#4:Converted from Nitrate as NO₃ (50 mg/L) and multiplied by 10 from drinking water guidelines

#5:Converted from Nitrite as NO₂ (3 mg/L)

#6:Converted from Nitrite as NO₂ (3 mg/L) and multiplied by 10 from drinking water guidelines

Attachment B

Schematics of conceptual hydrogeological model



Legend

- Western Harbour Tunnel
- Warringah Freeway Upgrade

Figure B1 - Map showing location of section lines

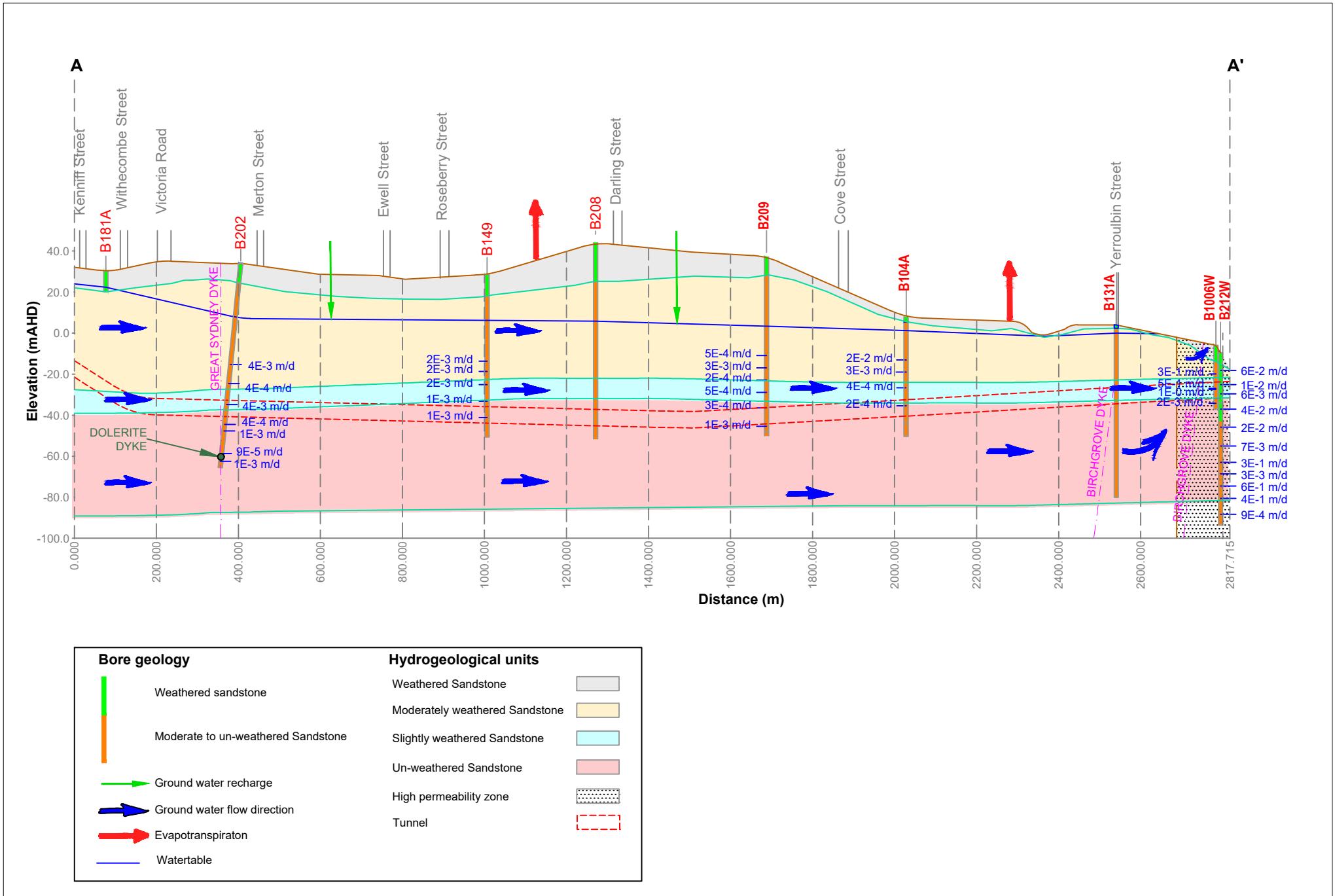


Figure B2 - Hydrogeological section AA'

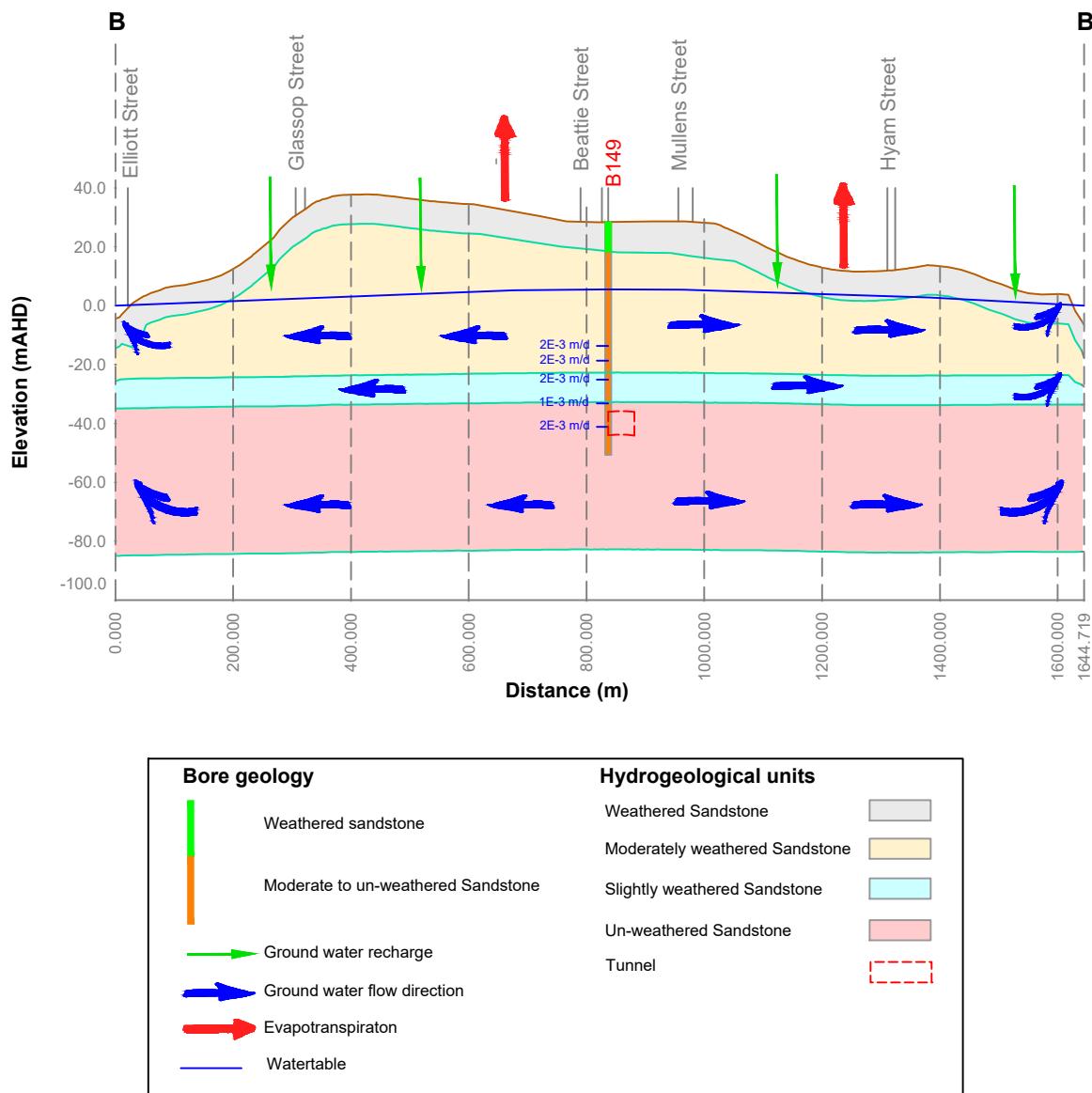


Figure B3 - Hydrogeological section BB'

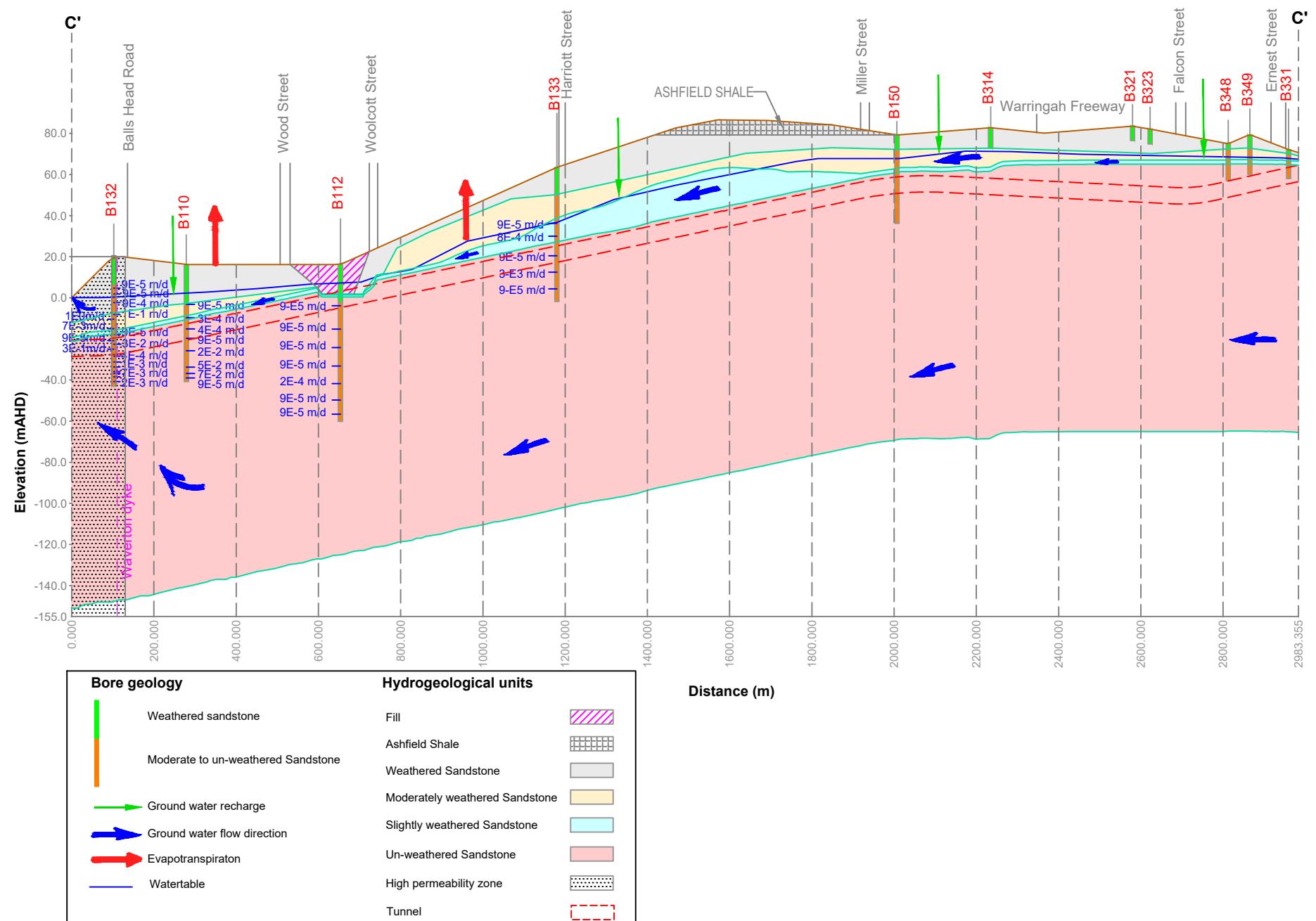


Figure B4 - Hydrogeological section CC'

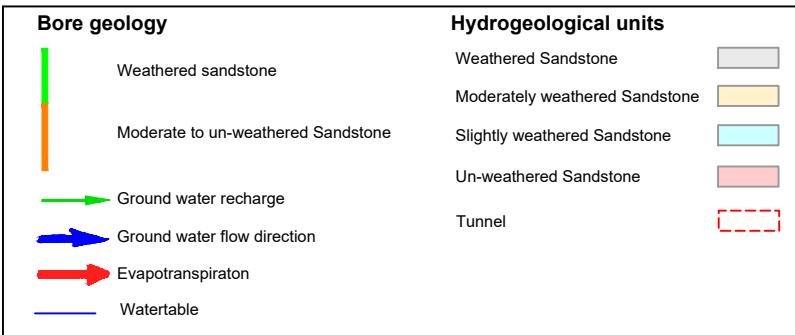
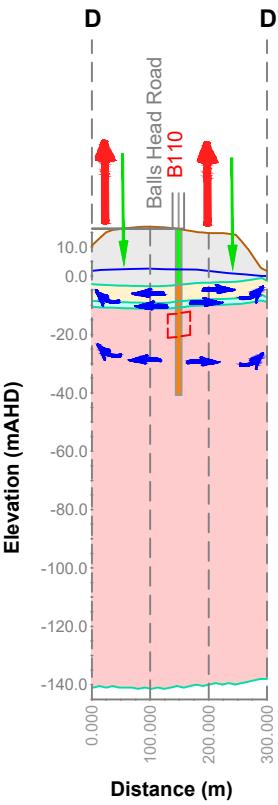


Figure B5 - Hydrogeological Section DD'