



HAYES ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

ABN 32 295 203 367

**MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
POST-CONSTRUCTION PERMANENT
BASEMENT PUMP OUT**

**RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
AT
132-138 KILLEATON STREET, ST IVES NSW 2075**

**Hayes Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd
Report No. MP135 AF**

28 September, 2011

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CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	page 1
2.0	SITE DESCRIPTION	1
3.0	PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS	2
4.0	MANAGEMENT PLAN	4
4.1	Overview	4
4.2	Site Specific Compliance Issues	4
4.3	Methodology for Basement Pump Out	4
4.4	Water Quality Monitoring Program	6
4.5	Recommended Water Quality Criteria	7
4.6	Contingency Measures Triggered by Failures of the Pump Out System	8
4.7	System Improvements	10
4.8	Conclusions	10
5.0	STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS	11
	REFERENCES	12

TABLE

1	Summary of the recommended Discharge Acceptance Levels
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APPENDICES

A	Plans of the Proposed Basement
B	Hydrogeological Plan
C	Details of the Pump Out Pit
D	Site Survey Plan with the Pump Out Discharge Point

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Hayes Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd (HEC) was engaged by Meriton Apartments Pty Ltd (Meriton) to develop a management plan for water to be pumped from the basement of the residential development at 132-138 Killeaton Street, St Ives, in New South Wales (henceforth referred to as 'the site').

At the time of completing this plan, the site was in the early stages of a major development (MP 10_0057), approved by the NSW Department of Planning. This development included (Ref. Appendix A):

- demolition and excavation;
- construction of six residential buildings of four to six storeys in height, comprising a total of 298 apartments;
- adaptive reuse of an existing monastery building for communal facilities, including a pool and gymnasium;
- a common, stepped basement car parking facility underneath the apartment buildings (requiring bulk excavations to depths of 3-6m below ground level (BGL); and
- landscaping works.

This document provides a plan for the on-going (permanent) management of a basement pump out system, that would be in operation post-construction of the basement slabs. It addresses the request made by Ku-ring-gai Council (Ref. S08190; dated 11 August, 2011), for the "details of the proposed treatment system", so that due consideration can be given to the suitability of groundwater disposal into the local stormwater system. The aim is to ensure that all related discharge will not adversely affect Council's stormwater system and any receiving waterways, both in terms of quantity and quality of water.

This plan complements HEC's "*Management Plan for Temporary Dewatering During Excavation and Construction; Residential Development at 132-138 Killeaton Street, St Ives NSW 2075*" (HEC Ref. MP135 AE; dated 27 September, 2011). It would come into effect once the temporary dewatering had ceased.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located on the southern side of Killeaton Street, approximately 150m east of its intersection with Mona Vale Road. The greater site is L-shaped, covering an area of about 22,000m², and is further identified as Lot 2 in Deposited Plan 748682, in the Parish of Gordon and County of Cumberland. The northern (Killeaton Street) frontage is approximately 175m in length and the land extends to the south by about 250m at the furthest point.

The property lies within an undulating landscape that generally slopes down to the east. Surface levels range from approximately RL158m in the southern section to RL160m in the northern section.

Prior to commencement of the current development, the majority of the site was vacant and grassed. Scattered trees and shrubs were located in the vicinities of the property boundaries. A two storey, brick building, understood to have been a former monastery, was situated in the central portion, while a circular, brick well was present in the southern portion.

The surrounding land was predominantly made up of residential and recreational properties, with a college located to the south.

3.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Geotechnical and groundwater quality investigations of the site have been completed by Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd (JK), as follows:

- “*Report to Karimbla Construction Services Pty Ltd on Hydrogeological Assessment for Proposed Residential Development at 132-138 Killeaton Street, St Ives, NSW*” (Ref. 23765Z2rpt; dated 5 August, 2011);
- “*Report to Karimbla Construction Services Pty Ltd on Groundwater Screening for Temporary Dewatering During Construction at 132-138 Killeaton Street, St Ives, NSW*” (Ref. E23765K rpt1.1; dated August, 2011); and
- “*Proposed Amendment to DOP Condition C35(a); Proposed Residential Development; 132-138 Killeaton Street, St Ives, NSW*” (Ref. E23765K PletV1; dated 16 August, 2011).

Sub-Surface Conditions

Based on the findings from the geotechnical investigations, the site was “underlain by a surficial topsoil/fill, over residual silty clays then shale bedrock at relatively shallow to moderate depth”. Perched groundwater was found at “a relatively shallow level” (from 0.5-1.2m BGL) and the hydraulic gradient had “an overall slope down towards the south-east of about 1.5-2°”, ultimately draining into Middle Harbour Creek, located about 1.4km to the (south) east in Garigal National Park.

Based on the data from their borehole pump-out tests, JK estimated “average permeability values of about 5×10^{-8} m/sec and 10^{-7} m/sec” for “the clays and underlying upper rock mass, respectively”.

Groundwater Quality

The findings from the groundwater quality screening included the following:

- only “three registered groundwater bores lie within 1km of the site”, all of which were up- or cross-gradient, indicating that groundwater is not a significant resource in the immediate area;
- marginally acidic pH conditions (4.1-5.4), outside the adopted stormwater assessment criteria (SWAC), were identified; and
- elevated concentrations of some heavy metals (cadmium, copper, nickel, zinc and iron), above the adopted SWAC, were identified; although

- “the heavy metal concentrations are likely to be consistent with regional/background levels and are not the result of an on-site contamination source”.

JK were “of the opinion that the proposed intermittent pumping [of basement seepage water] is unlikely to impact on the groundwater conditions from a contamination viewpoint”. It was also concluded, however, that “as a result of the acidic pH conditions and the concentrations of some heavy metals above the adopted SWAC, treatment of the groundwater would most likely be required prior to disposal into the stormwater system”.

Estimate of Groundwater Inflow

The proposed basement will generally extend into bedrock and intersect the groundwater table (*Ref.* Appendix B). JK estimated “a groundwater inflow rate into the proposed basement excavation of between about 2500L/day to 4000L/day”; however, as “the site is located at the crest of a hill and as such, there is a very limited catchment over which surface water can feed the groundwater”, while “shales are tight aquifers which generally comprise a complex of perched water tables”, JK also suggested that “the rate of inflow will decrease once the excavation has initially drained the local area”.

Groundwater inflow into the completed (i.e. paved) basement will therefore be derived from the bedrock exposed by the bulk excavation. Hence, most of the infiltration will be derived from the rock layer below the basement slab, forced upwards by via hydrostatic pressure. Assuming a mass rock permeability of 10^{-7} m/sec, the total inflow rate of groundwater is expected to be less than 2.5 m³/day (i.e. <2500 L/day), which is relatively low.

Implications for Pump Out Management

JK identified that “temporary dewatering will be required during construction” and it was recommended that “the completed basement should be designed as drained with pump-out facilities”. Features of the pump out system were to include, or take into account, the following:

- “the limited groundwater volumes must be collected in sumps and pumped to the stormwater system”; and
- “the groundwater would need to be tested and, depending on groundwater quality, treatment may be required prior to offsite disposal”.

Water quality monitoring is required during the site excavation and construction phase (i.e. forms part of the management plan for temporary dewatering; *HEC Ref.* MP135 AE). The data will assist in determining the treatment requirements, if any, for the permanent basement pump out system.

4.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 Overview

The primary aims of this management plan are to ensure that:

- all basement water is discharged to Council's stormwater drainage system in accordance with the requirements of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*; and
- discharges derived from basement pump out do not cause adverse impacts on any receiving waterways, both in terms of quantity and quality of water.

This Management Plan (MP) describes the relevant procedures for proper containment and disposal of basement pump out waters to the stormwater pipe entry drain that is located in the north eastern site corner. Also presented are a water monitoring program and contingency measures that would be implemented should failures of the dewatering system be encountered.

4.2 Site Specific Compliance Issues

The Owners Corporation will ensure that basement pump out is undertaken with due regard for the environment and in accordance with all relevant statutory requirements. In particular, all pumped water will comply with the requirements of the following NSW Acts:

- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*;
- *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997*;
- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*;
- *Environmental Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*;
- *Environmental Offences and Penalties Act 1997*;
- *Water Management Act 2000*; and
- *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*.

The Owners Corporation will also be responsible to ensure that basement pump out complies with the following relevant conditions:

1. No water containing suspended matter, heavy metals, or any other contaminant, is to leave the site in a manner which could pollute (as defined by the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*) nearby water courses, such as the Council's stormwater drains and the nearby Middle Harbour Creek.
2. The pH of any discharge water is to be between 6.5 and 8.5, as per Condition 13(A) of the NSW Office of Water *Conditions Statement on Bore License 10BL604937*.

4.3 Methodology for Basement Pump Out

Summary

Plans for the proposed basement are presented in Appendix A. The basement pump out system shall involve an integrated pit and pipe network, the pit details being presented in Appendix A.

All water that accumulates in the basement will be collected and drained into a pit containing a functioning oil-water separator (general purpose 1000L model GPP-01000, manufactured by Beresford Concrete Products Pty Ltd, designed for silt settlement and oil capture). The treatment process will include alkali (lime) and/or acid (hydrochloric acid) dosing, to adjust the pH to the acceptable range (6.5-8.5), and addition of a flocculant and/or coagulant to promote precipitation of (in)organic compounds (e.g. metals and PAHs). Recommended alternative flocculants (i.e. in addition to lime) are aluminium sulfate and iron (II) sulfate.

Powdered lime will be added to the water by shovel (or similar), then mixed. Liquid HCl will be poured into the pit, then mixed. Additional flocculant / coagulant will be added to the water by shovel (or poured, as appropriate), then mixed. Field pH and turbidity testing on representative samples will be performed to ensure that sufficient neutralisation and/or sedimentation has occurred.

Hence, all pump out water will be subjected to treatment (purification), prior to release. The treatment will involve pH adjustment, flocculation, gravity sedimentation and oil-water separation. It is understood that the Owners Corporation shall be responsible for conducting the water treatment processes.

Treated water is then pumped into the local stormwater system. The discharge point shall be the 300mm stormwater pipe entry drain closest to Killeaton Street (i.e. Line A, in the north eastern site corner; *Ref.* Appendix D). This interallotment pipe runs in an easterly direction, parallel with Killeaton Street, ultimately draining water into the Council's stormwater system. Based on the design capacity of the receiving stormwater network, its peak discharge rate is 225 L/second. Note that Line A has an overflow facility, or overflow wall, which can redirect excess water directly to Killeaton Street if necessary (e.g. a 1 in 100 year storm).

Note that the local road network, both internal and external to the site, contributes substantial volumes ($>>2.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{storm}$) of runoff into the local stormwater system. This water is largely untreated, and potentially more contaminated by oil, grease and metals etc., compared with the pump out water (most of which shall be natural, groundwater up-seepage).

Estimate of Daily Discharge

The pumping rate from the basement pit will be 10-20 L/minute, which will not change, regardless of weather conditions. This is significantly less than the peak discharge capacity of the receiving interallotment pipe (225 L/second).

The total volume of water that will be discharged from the basement is expected to be low, $\leq 2.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$ (i.e. ≤ 2500 litres). In terms of quantity, such volume will have no, or minimal, impact on any receiving waterway (e.g. Middle Harbour Creek).

The site is situated on a hill and is not near a natural water course. Hence, the main source of pump out water will be groundwater inflow (i.e. up-seepage), although there will also be contributions from vehicle and surface runoff. The actual inflow rate should be monitored and Meriton shall confirm the current estimate by assessing seepage rates at the base of the excavation during temporary dewatering.

Pump Out Pit

The concrete-lined pit (with general purpose oil-water separator) will be an industry standard device, designed to discharge groundwater that enters the basement via hydrostatic pressure within the building area (*Ref.* Appendix C). Once collected within the pit, the water will not be pumped directly, or immediately, to the interallotment pipe (i.e. Line A). Rather, the pump is activated automatically, by an integrated float mechanism (or switch), once the pit fills to the designated capacity (which is about 25%). This delay allows a secondary level of purification (via gravity sedimentation). The pumping rate will be 10-20 L/minute, which will not change, regardless of the weather and infiltration conditions.

The pump out pit on this site will have a holding capacity of approximately 24m³, or 24,000L, which greatly exceeds the expected daily inflow rate (*Ref.* Section 3). Note, however, that the pump would normally be activated well before the maximum (24m³) is reached, to prevent an over-flow.

Visual inspections of the pump out pit are to be integrated into the sampling (monitoring) program, as part of the system maintenance, with repairs to be performed as required. The surface water (effluent) in the pit is to be colourless and clear (i.e. transparent), indicating that the supernatant is suitable for off-site discharge. If the water is discoloured, the automatic switch is to be turned off until the water is colourless and clear.

All estimates of volume and inspection notes (including colour and appearance) are to be logged on the monitoring checklist. A copy of each checklist is to be submitted as part of the on-going (monthly), monitoring reporting.

4.4 Water Quality Monitoring Program

It is critical that the performance of the dewatering system is routinely monitored. This sampling program provides a practical framework for the monitoring and reporting of basement water quality across the site. The following measures will be of particular relevance to the proposed system:

- completion of monthly inspections and monitoring checklists of the pump out pit (to confirm the inflow rate and check water clarity);
- monthly inspections of the release point (i.e. stormwater entry drain); and
- mechanisms for enacting remedial measures, should faults or non-compliance occur.

Monthly sampling and laboratory analysis of basement water are to be initiated immediately after the pump out system has been installed, well in advance of any building occupation. The results will complement the baseline data generated during the temporary dewatering phase (*HEC Ref.* MP135 AE; dated 27 September, 2011). Once a comprehensive data set has been collated (i.e. at least 6-12 rounds of sampling), a judgement on further monitoring and/or treatment requirements shall be made.

Recommended Sampling Locations and Analysis

For each (monthly) sampling event, at least one representative discharge water sample is to be collected from the release point (i.e. the north eastern stormwater entry drain). The relevant, or key, parameters that should be tested (as a minimum) are:

- total filtered metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, mercury, nickel and zinc);
- C₆-C₃₆ total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHs);
- polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)s;
- pH;
- electrical conductivity (EC; allowing calculation of total dissolved solids (TDS));
- total suspended solids (TSS);
- total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN);
- ammonia;
- oxides of nitrogen (i.e. dissolved nitrate and nitrate); and
- total phosphorus (TP).

In order to capture (isolate) any impacts posed by the proposed dewatering system, an additional location is the pump out pit. Sampling at the pit would be necessary if quality breaches are identified at the downstream release point.

Field Measurements

Parameters such as pH, EC and suspended solids can be readily measured by way of portable, field instruments. *In situ* monitoring will provide a more rapid analysis of the pit discharge, enabling better control of its quantity and quality. Note that turbidity (in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU)) is more readily analysed in-field than TSS, and provides a measure of this parameter. For this management plan, the acceptance level for turbidity monitoring shall be 6-50 NTU, which is equivalent to the ANZECC and ARMCANZ (2000) criterion for slightly disturbed lowland rivers in south-east Australia.

Recommended Sample Containers

Discharge 'grab' samples will be collected into laboratory-supplied, glass and plastic (HDPE) bottles.

Reporting

The results of the monthly water sampling and analysis must be included as part of the (site) reporting program.

4.5 Recommended Water Quality Criteria

In accordance with Condition 13(A) of the NSW Office of Water *Conditions Statement on Bore License 10BL604937*, the pH of any discharge water is to be between 6.5 and 8.5. As no further numerical standards are included in this statement, the corresponding ANZECC and ARMCANZ (2000) thresholds, or appropriate default criteria, should apply.

With respect to the ANZECC and ARMCANZ (2000) *Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality*, criteria relating to the protection of 95% of species in freshwater aquatic ecosystems and slightly disturbed lowland rivers in south-east Australia are considered the most appropriate for this site. Note that the latter provide the trigger values for nitrite, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, EC, turbidity and TSS (presented under Tables 3.3.2-3.3.3 of the publication).

For the purposes of this management plan, these criteria will be referred to as the *Discharge Acceptance Levels* (DALs). A summary of the DALs is presented in Table 1.

4.6 Contingency Measures Triggered by Failures of the Pump Out System

During operation of the system, water discharge will be monitored, as part of the water sampling and maintenance program. Recommended check points include the stormwater entry drain and the pump out pit grates.

Only non-acidic / non-alkaline (i.e. pH 6.5-8.5), non-turbid (≤ 50 mg/L TSS) water will be discharged into the local drainage system. Should acidic (pH < 6.5) or alkaline (pH > 8.5) or turbid (> 50 mg/L TSS) water be encountered, it will be retained within the pump out pit. It will then be (re-)treated with lime, hydrochloric acid (HCl) and/or additional flocculant (i.e. aluminium sulfate or iron (II) sulfate), as required, to display colourless and clear water with a pH level of 6.5-8.5, prior to release.

Field and laboratory analytical testing on representative samples will be performed to ensure that sufficient pH adjustment / contaminant (e.g. heavy metal) removal has occurred. If not, the water will be pumped into a licensed liquid waste transporter and disposed at the Lidcombe Liquid Waste Plant, Hill Road, Homebush Bay (or an equivalent liquid waste facility).

The information to be recorded shall include estimates of volume, colour, appearance and analytical test results. It is understood that the Owners Corporation shall be responsible for this monitoring and record keeping. This may involve the building manager / caretaker and the contracted environmental consultant.

Some 24m^3 of pit storage capacity will be available within the basement area (*Ref.* Appendix A). This will allow up to 10 days of storage, should a failure of the dewatering system occur, such that it requires temporary shut down until investigations and maintenance are completed.

In the event that the pit pump malfunctions, repairs would be conducted as soon as possible. The capacity of the pit (24m^3) is considered to be sufficient to enable repairs without overflow; however, a back-up pump would be engaged where necessary, which may only be used subject to adoption of the procedure in this plan. Flexible containment bunds will be employed to contain any pit overflows, should they arise.

In the event of an increase in sediment load (i.e. observed discoloration or > 50 mg/L total suspended solids), discharge of water will cease for additional treatment to be implemented. Where contaminant removal is unsuccessful, the water will be pumped into a licensed liquid waste transporter and disposed at the Lidcombe Liquid Waste Plant, Hill Road, Homebush Bay (or an equivalent liquid waste facility).

Table 1. Summary of the recommended Discharge Acceptance Levels.

ANALYTE	DALs
Total Filtered Metals (µg/L)	
arsenic	13
cadmium	0.2
chromium (as CrVI)	1.0
copper	1.4
iron	300 ¹
lead	3.4
mercury	0.6
nickel	11
zinc	8.0
TPHs (µg/L)	
C ₁₀ -C ₁₄ C ₁₅ -C ₂₈ C ₂₉ -C ₃₆	total 600 ²
PAHs (µg/L)	
total PAHs	3.0 ³
benzo(a)pyrene	0.05 ⁴
pH	6.5-8.5 ⁵
EC (µS/cm)	125-2200
TDS (mg/L)	500 ¹
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	≤50 ⁶
Oxides of Nitrogen (mg/L)	
nitrate	0.7
nitrite	0.04
Ammonia (mg/L)	0.9
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.5
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	0.05
Footnotes: Filtered metals correspond to the dissolved fraction (0.45µm membrane filtered sample) TDS may be determined by calculation (i.e. 0.65 x EC value (in µS/cm)) Discharge Acceptance Levels (DALs) are the ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000) <i>Trigger Values</i> for protection of 95% of species in marine ecosystems, or slightly disturbed lowland rivers in south-east Australia, unless otherwise indicated ¹ NHMRC & ARMCANZ (1996) <i>Australian Drinking Water Guideline</i> (aesthetic based) ² Netherlands (1994) <i>Groundwater New C (Intervention)</i> value for mineral oil, which includes the C ₁₀ -C ₃₆ fraction ³ NEPC (1999) <i>Groundwater Investigation Level for Aquatic Ecosystems (Fresh Waters)</i> ⁴ Netherlands (1994) <i>Groundwater New C (Intervention)</i> value ⁵ as per Condition 13(A) of the NSW Office of Water <i>Conditions Statement on Bore License 10BL604937</i> ⁶ TSS is referred to as suspended particulate matter in Table 3.3.3 of the ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000) <i>Guidelines</i>	

Details of the system maintenance schedule are to be recorded, as part of the monitoring checklist. The pump out pit and oil-water separator should be emptied and cleaned at least once per month whilst in use. The resultant sediment is to be removed and dried as best as practicable, before off-site disposal as solid waste. Pit cleaning water will be retained on-site and treated in a similar manner to the groundwater seepage.

Incidents of Non-Compliance

Should there be non-compliance with a requirement of this Management Plan in relation to the discharge of water and its quality, corrective actions shall be immediately implemented:

- the discharge of basement water into the local drainage (stormwater) system shall immediately cease and not re-commence until water quality meets the DALs in Table 1 and the Environmental Health section of Ku-ring-gai Council has been notified by email or facsimile;
- an investigation will be undertaken by the relevant contractor/consultant, assisted by site management, to determine the cause of the problem;
- the work practices for the suspected activity shall be modified, as necessary, by recommendations made in writing to eliminate or reduce non-compliance, and those recommendations are to be adopted as if they form part of this plan;
- if water containment structures or sediment control devices are not operating effectively, they will be repaired or replaced at the direction of the consultant;
- additional water quality monitoring will be undertaken, where required by the consultant, to establish efficacy of the corrective action; and
- Ku-ring-gai Council and the NSW Office of Water will be notified within 24 hours of the incident occurring.

4.7 System Improvements

The integrity of the dewatering system will be maintained and improved by:

- the continuation of monthly system checks;
- recording the details of all system maintenance;
- retaining all contingency measures on-site;
- training site personnel, especially when new/additional methodology is to be implemented; and
- conducting water quality testing when instances of non-compliance are suspected, or confirmed.

4.8 Conclusions

In summary, the total volume of water that will be pumped from the basement on a daily basis is expected to be very low ($\leq 2.5 \text{ m}^3$, or ≤ 2500 litres). Prior to discharge into the local stormwater system, all such water will be subjected to treatment (purification), including a sedimentation pit with an oil-water separator. Prior to building occupation, sampling and testing shall be performed on a monthly

basis, to monitor the initial performance of the dewatering system and trigger remedial measures, should a breach in quantity and/or quality be identified.

It is therefore expected that the proposed basement pump out system will not adversely affect any receiving waterway, both in terms of quantity and quality of water.

5.0 STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

No warranties are made as to the information provided in this plan. All recommendations are the professional opinions of the HEC personnel involved with the project and while normal checking of the accuracy of data has been conducted, any circumstances outside the scope of this plan or which are not made known to HEC personnel and which may impact on those opinions are not the responsibility of HEC.

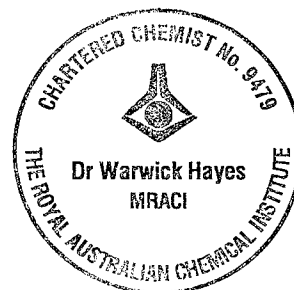
Should you require additional information or clarification regarding any aspect of this plan, please call the undersigned on (02) 9529 3344 or 0413 356 802.

For and on behalf of,
HAYES ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING PTY LTD



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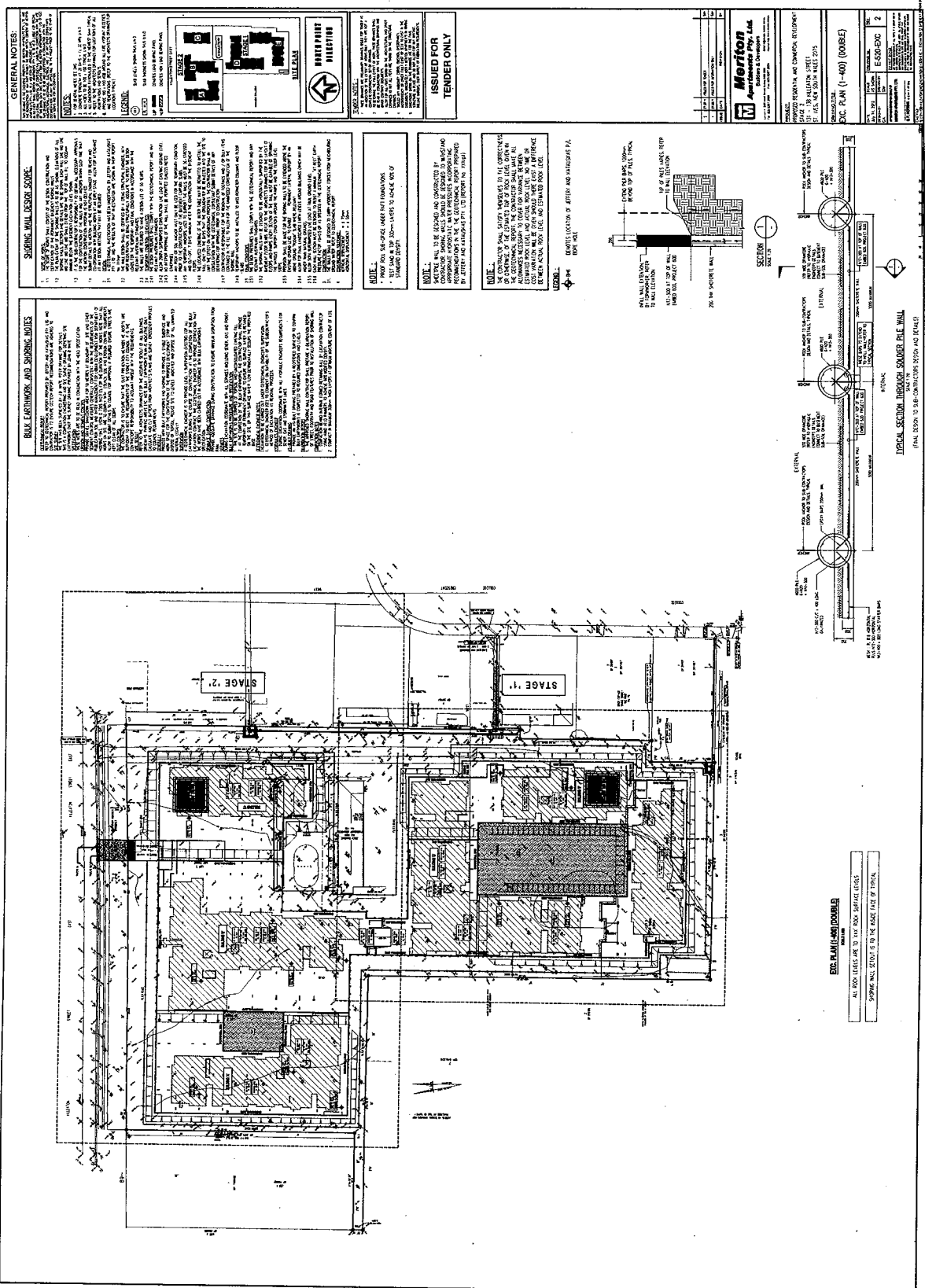


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APPENDIX A

PLANS OF THE PROPOSED BASEMENT
(supplied courtesy of Meriton Apartments Pty Ltd)



GENERAL NOTES:

1. SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR MATERIALS AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION.

2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ACCESS TO ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES AT ALL TIMES.

5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTECTING ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES.

6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ADEQUATE DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES.

7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF ALL DEBRIS AND WASTE MATERIALS.

8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ADEQUATE SAFETY MEASURES AND BARRIERS AT ALL TIMES.

9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND STRUCTURES.

10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ADEQUATE RECORDS OF ALL WORK DONE AND MATERIALS USED.

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

PROJECT NAME: [REDACTED]

PROJECT ADDRESS: [REDACTED]

PROJECT CITY: [REDACTED]

PROJECT STATE: [REDACTED]

PROJECT ZIP: [REDACTED]

PROJECT PHONE: [REDACTED]

PROJECT FAX: [REDACTED]

PROJECT EMAIL: [REDACTED]

PROJECT WEBSITE: [REDACTED]

PROJECT CONTACT: [REDACTED]

PROJECT DATE: [REDACTED]

PROJECT STATUS: [REDACTED]

PROJECT TYPE: [REDACTED]

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: [REDACTED]

PROJECT SCOPE: [REDACTED]

PROJECT BUDGET: [REDACTED]

PROJECT COST: [REDACTED]

PROJECT PROFIT: [REDACTED]

PROJECT RISK: [REDACTED]

PROJECT CHALLENGES: [REDACTED]

PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES: [REDACTED]

PROJECT CONCLUSIONS: [REDACTED]

PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS: [REDACTED]

PROJECT ACTION PLAN: [REDACTED]

PROJECT MONITORING: [REDACTED]

PROJECT EVALUATION: [REDACTED]

PROJECT IMPROVEMENTS: [REDACTED]

PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY: [REDACTED]

PROJECT COMMUNITY: [REDACTED]

PROJECT ENVIRONMENT: [REDACTED]

PROJECT ECONOMY: [REDACTED]

PROJECT SOCIETY: [REDACTED]

PROJECT CULTURE: [REDACTED]

PROJECT IDENTITY: [REDACTED]

PROJECT VALUES: [REDACTED]

PROJECT BELIEFS: [REDACTED]

PROJECT ATTITUDES: [REDACTED]

PROJECT BEHAVIORS: [REDACTED]

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PROJECT THOUGHTS: [REDACTED]

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PROJECT ACTIONS: [REDACTED]

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PROJECT VISIONS: [REDACTED]

PROJECT IDEAS: [REDACTED]

PROJECT INNOVATIONS: [REDACTED]

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PROJECT JUDGMENT: [REDACTED]

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PROJECT MAGNIFICENTNESS: [REDACTED]

PROJECT MODERATION: [REDACTED]

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PROJECT ANALYSIS: [REDACTED]

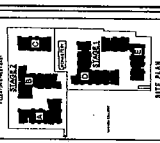
PROJECT SYNTHESIS: [REDACTED]

[illegible]

Architectural floor plan of the second floor of the New York City Police Department's 11th Precinct. The plan shows the layout of the building, including the main entrance, various rooms, and the location of the 'STAGE 1' and 'STAGE 2' areas. The plan includes a north arrow and a scale bar.

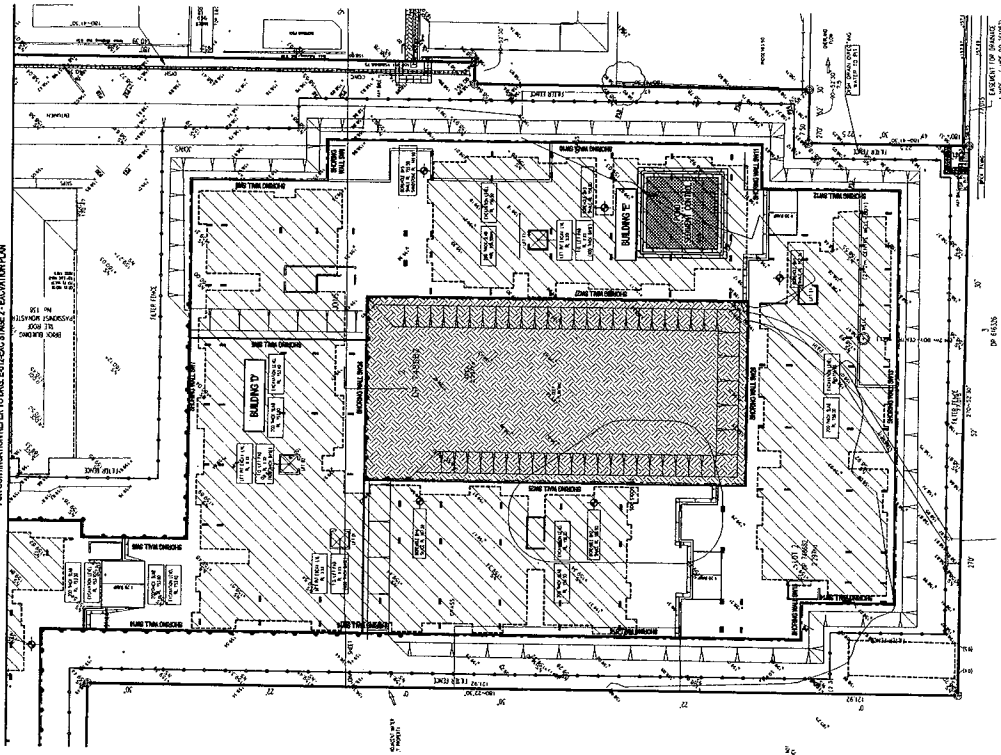
GENERAL NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. ALL WORK IS TO BE ACCORDING TO THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL BUILDING CODE AND THE CANADIAN NATIONAL PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL CODE.
3. ALL MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP ARE TO BE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE INSPECTOR.
4. ALL WORK IS TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME FRAME.
5. ALL WORK IS TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN THE SPECIFIED BUDGET.
6. ALL WORK IS TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN THE SPECIFIED QUALITY STANDARDS.
7. ALL WORK IS TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN THE SPECIFIED SAFETY STANDARDS.
8. ALL WORK IS TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN THE SPECIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS.
9. ALL WORK IS TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN THE SPECIFIED ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS.
10. ALL WORK IS TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN THE SPECIFIED SUSTAINABILITY STANDARDS.



ISSUED FOR TENDER ONLY

FOR CONTINUATION REFER TO DRL E&D STAGE 2 - EXISTING PLAN



STAGE 1 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
EXISTING WALL THICKNESS IS 16" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

Meriton
ARCHITECTS
1000 WEST 10TH AVENUE
SUITE 100
VANCOUVER, BC V6H 3G5
TEL: 604-681-1111
WWW.MERITONARCHITECTS.COM

PROJECT: 1000 WEST 10TH AVENUE
SHEET: 1000 WEST 10TH AVENUE
DATE: 10/10/2023
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

STAGE 1 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)	
NO.	DATE
1	10/10/2023
2	10/10/2023
3	10/10/2023
4	10/10/2023
5	10/10/2023
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10	10/10/2023

GENERAL NOTES

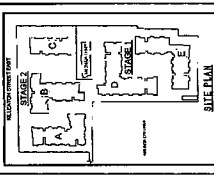
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NOTES

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LEGEND

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- 9. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 10. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.



ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION

STAGE 1 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 2 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 3 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 4 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 5 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 6 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 7 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 8 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 9 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 10 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 11 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 12 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 13 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 14 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 15 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 16 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 17 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 18 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 19 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 20 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 21 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 22 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 23 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

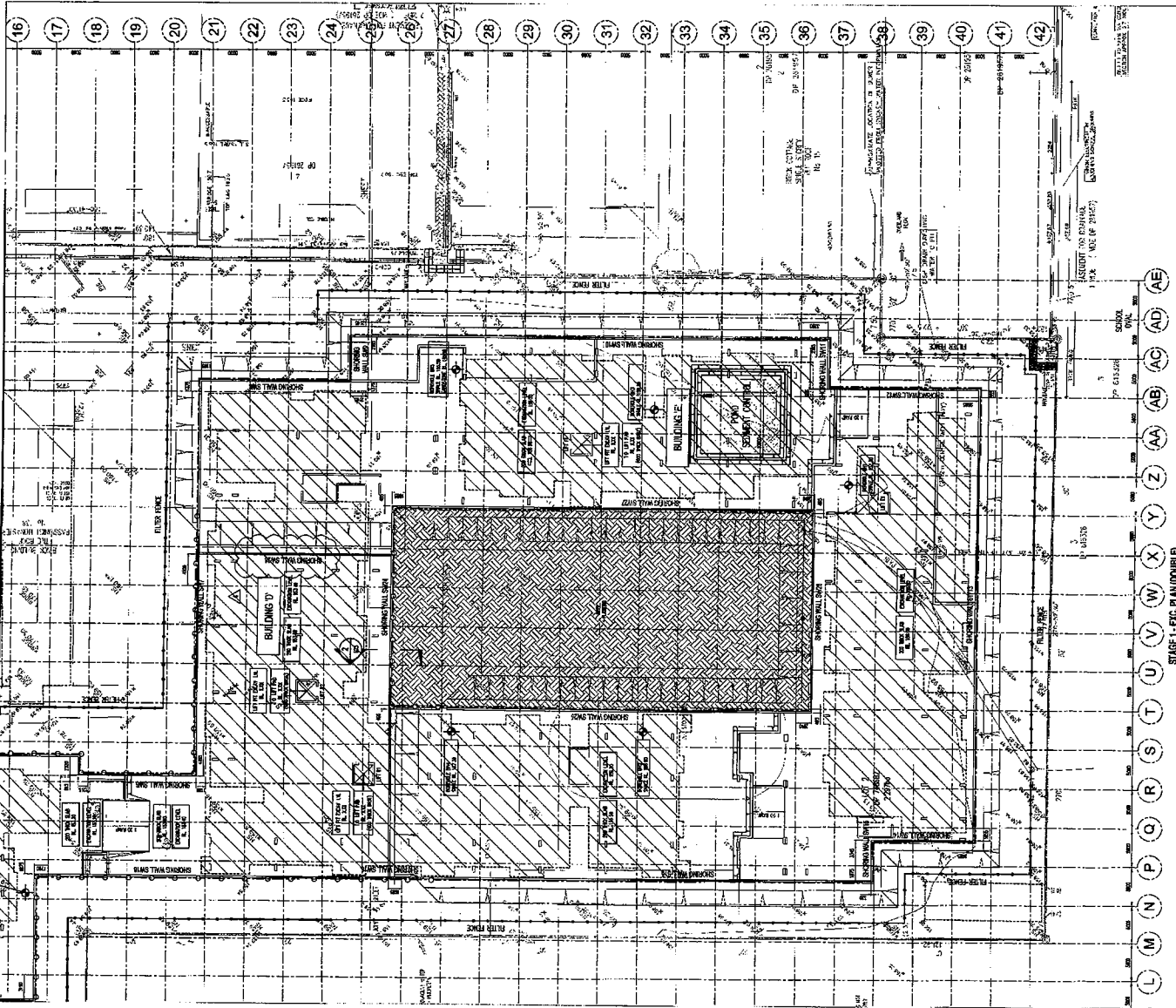
STAGE 24 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 25 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 26 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

STAGE 27 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

FOR CONTINUATION REFER TO DRG. E-32-EXC STAGE 2 - EXC. PLAN

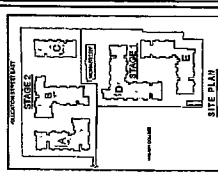


STAGE 1 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

SHOWING WALL SETOUT IS TO THE INSIDE FACE OF TYPICAL.

FOR CONTINUATION REFER TO DRG F 512-EXC STAGE 2 - EXCAVATION IN AN

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

**ISSUED FOR
INFORMATION ONLY**

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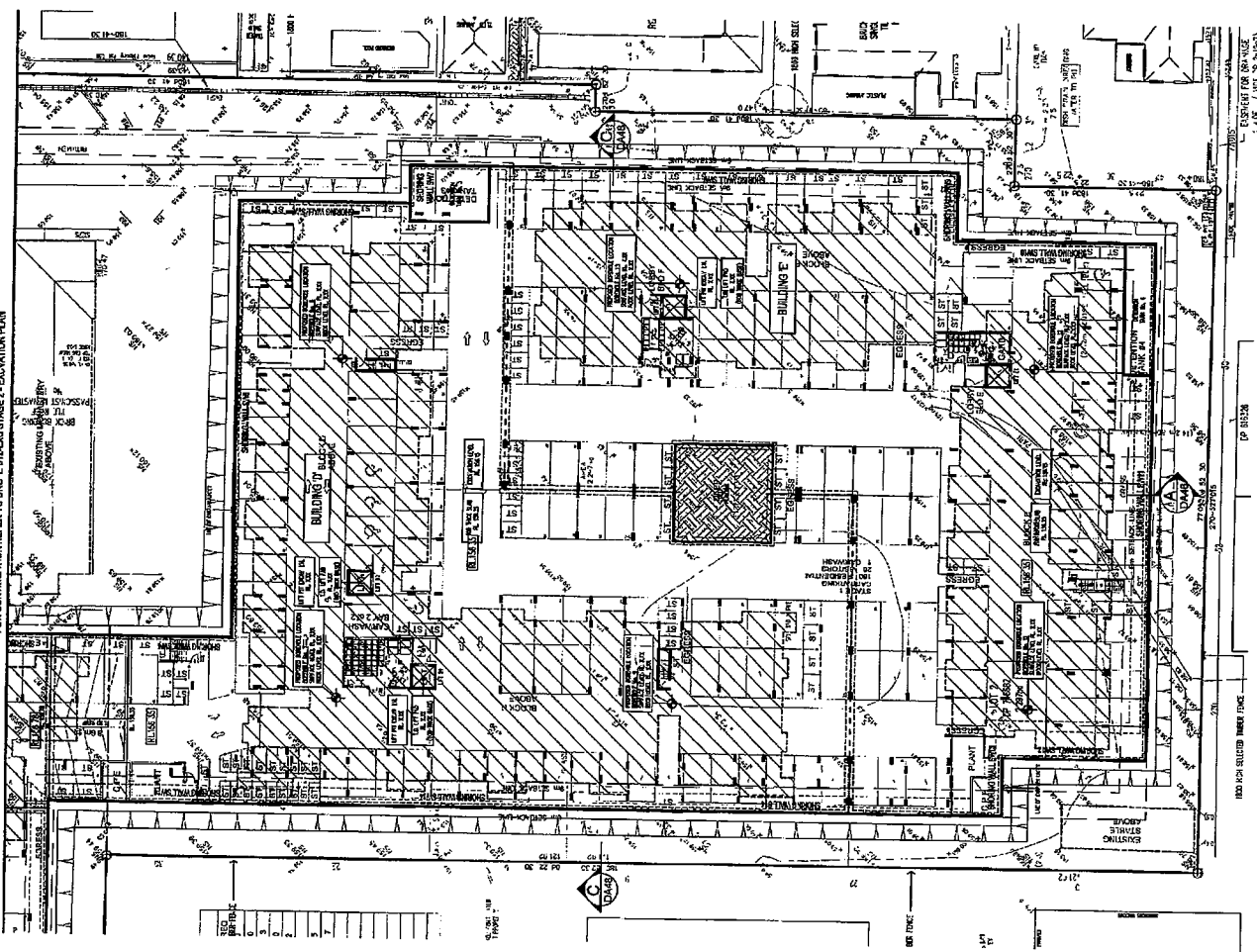
Meriton
Apartments Pty Ltd.
Builders & Developers

M

Level 11, 277 Glen Street, Sydney NSW 2000
Tel 02 9227 2888 Fax 02 9227 2884
Email: enquiries@meriton.com.au
Web: www.meriton.com.au

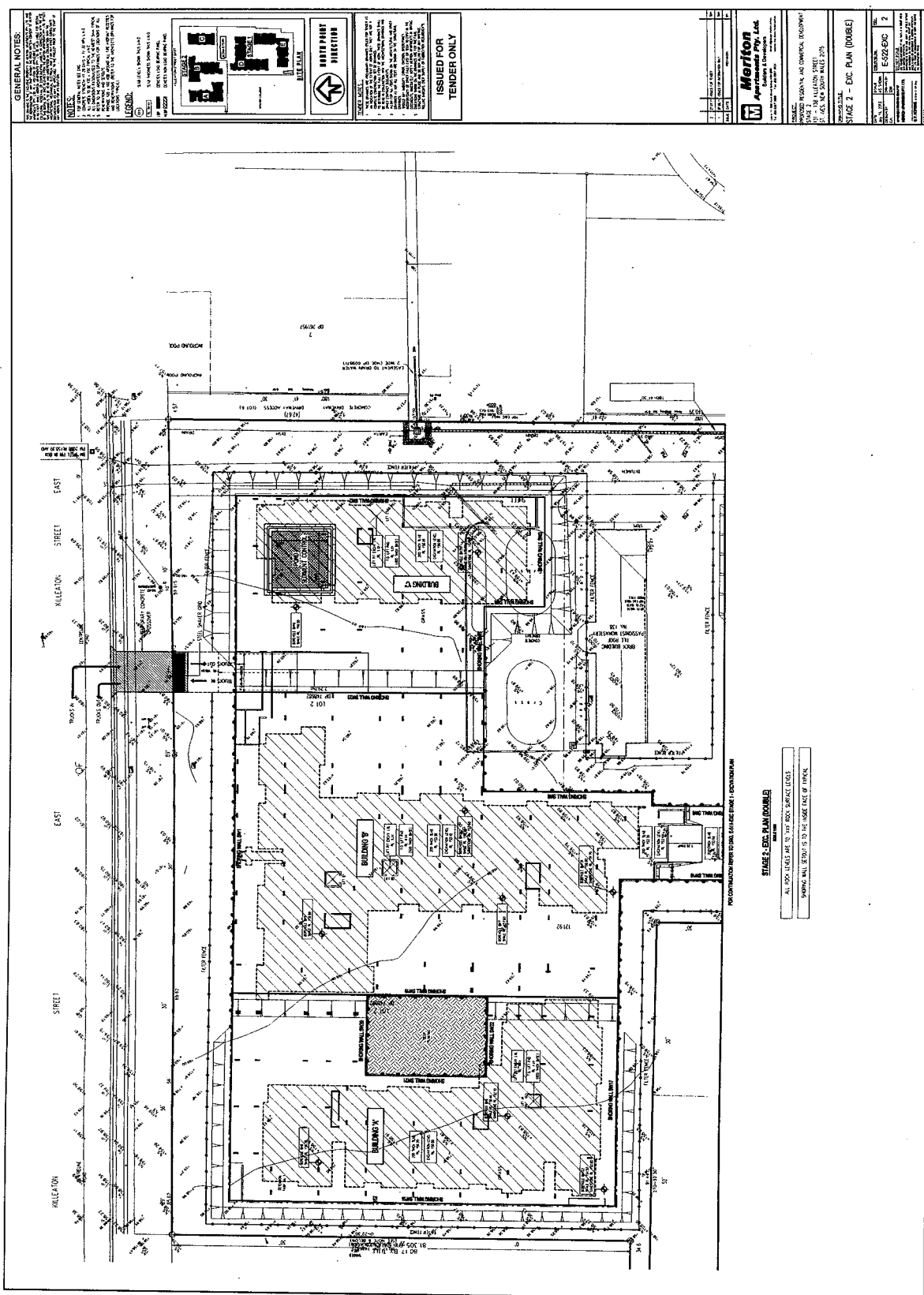
PROJECT,
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 PHASE 2
 1ST - 138 KILKEATON STREET
 LIVERPOOL, NEW SOUTH WALES 2075

DRAWING TITLE **TAGE 1 - EXCAVATION PLAN**

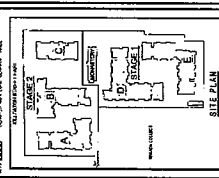
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STAGE 1 EXCAVATION PLAN

ALL ROCK LEVELS ARE TO "XXX" ROCK SURFACE LEVELS
SHOWING WALL SETOUT IS TO THE INSIDE FACE OF TYPICAL



1. FOR GENERAL INFO, SEE PAGE 10
2. CHARGE SHEET AT 70-1475 - FC 22 AND UH10
3. ALL INFO TO BE FOR 200-100 TYPICAL UH10
4. ALL EVIDENCE HANDLED TO THE NEAREST LAWYER
5. REFER TO THE ARCHIVES FOR INFORMATION OF ALL
6. PRACTICING AND STUDENT
7. FROM 100-100 FOR ARCHIVAL AND FOR ATTORNEY, BUSINESS
AND LAWYERS (BUT NOT FOR ARCHIVES, INCLUDING THE
LOCATION TRACK)
END-100

[illegible]

1. **WIDE MOUTHED** AND **WIDE MOUTHED** CROCODILES BUILT FOR CATCHING AND EATING FISH. THEY HAVE A LONG, FLAT, BROAD SNOUT, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR GRASPING AND SWALLOWING FISH. THEY ALSO HAVE A POWERFUL JAW, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR CRUSHING BONES AND SHELLS. 2. **WIDE MOUTHED** CROCODILES ARE ALSO PERFECT FOR EATING FISH. THEY HAVE A LONG, FLAT, BROAD SNOUT, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR GRASPING AND SWALLOWING FISH. THEY ALSO HAVE A POWERFUL JAW, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR CRUSHING BONES AND SHELLS. 3. **WIDE MOUTHED** CROCODILES ARE ALSO PERFECT FOR EATING FISH. THEY HAVE A LONG, FLAT, BROAD SNOUT, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR GRASPING AND SWALLOWING FISH. THEY ALSO HAVE A POWERFUL JAW, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR CRUSHING BONES AND SHELLS. 4. **WIDE MOUTHED** CROCODILES ARE ALSO PERFECT FOR EATING FISH. THEY HAVE A LONG, FLAT, BROAD SNOUT, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR GRASPING AND SWALLOWING FISH. THEY ALSO HAVE A POWERFUL JAW, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR CRUSHING BONES AND SHELLS. 5. **WIDE MOUTHED** CROCODILES ARE ALSO PERFECT FOR EATING FISH. THEY HAVE A LONG, FLAT, BROAD SNOUT, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR GRASPING AND SWALLOWING FISH. THEY ALSO HAVE A POWERFUL JAW, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR CRUSHING BONES AND SHELLS. 6. **WIDE MOUTHED** CROCODILES ARE ALSO PERFECT FOR EATING FISH. THEY HAVE A LONG, FLAT, BROAD SNOUT, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR GRASPING AND SWALLOWING FISH. THEY ALSO HAVE A POWERFUL JAW, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR CRUSHING BONES AND SHELLS. 7. **WIDE MOUTHED** CROCODILES ARE ALSO PERFECT FOR EATING FISH. THEY HAVE A LONG, FLAT, BROAD SNOUT, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR GRASPING AND SWALLOWING FISH. THEY ALSO HAVE A POWERFUL JAW, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR CRUSHING BONES AND SHELLS. 8. **WIDE MOUTHED** CROCODILES ARE ALSO PERFECT FOR EATING FISH. THEY HAVE A LONG, FLAT, BROAD SNOUT, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR GRASPING AND SWALLOWING FISH. THEY ALSO HAVE A POWERFUL JAW, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR CRUSHING BONES AND SHELLS. 9. **WIDE MOUTHED** CROCODILES ARE ALSO PERFECT FOR EATING FISH. THEY HAVE A LONG, FLAT, BROAD SNOUT, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR GRASPING AND SWALLOWING FISH. THEY ALSO HAVE A POWERFUL JAW, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR CRUSHING BONES AND SHELLS. 10. **WIDE MOUTHED** CROCODILES ARE ALSO PERFECT FOR EATING FISH. THEY HAVE A LONG, FLAT, BROAD SNOUT, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR GRASPING AND SWALLOWING FISH. THEY ALSO HAVE A POWERFUL JAW, WHICH IS PERFECT FOR CRUSHING BONES AND SHELLS.

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Builders & Developers

AUGUST

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT
PAGE 2

10 - 138 KILLEATH STREET
 IVES, NEW SOUTH WALES 2075

PLANNING TITLE	DATE & TIME (LOCATION)

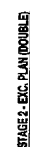
IMAGE 2 - EXC. PLAN (DOUBLE)

NEW	UNCLASSIFIED	DATE AS SHOWN	7/14, 2000
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[illegible]

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- **Address:** 37-43 150th Ave, Flushing, NY 11355
 - **Phone:** 718-261-1111
 - **Website:** www.150thave.com



ALL ROCK LEVELS ARE TO 100' ROCK SURFACE LEVELS

ANCHORING WALL SETOUT IS TO THE INSIDE FACE OF TYPICAL

THE BUREAU OF THE LANCET, LONDON, HAS RECEIVED FROM THE
FOLLOWING SOURCES, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

[illegible]

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____
ZIP _____

STAGE 2

A B C

PROPERTY

SOUTH POINT
SITE PLAN


McGraw-Hill
 CONSTRUCTION

[illegible]

ISSUED FOR

SECRET

[illegible]

Meriton
Apartments Pty Ltd

DATE: 11/11/11 TIME: 11:11 AM

138 KILLEACH STREET
IES NEW SOUTH WALES 2075

DATE	SCALE	REMARKS	BY

[illegible]

100

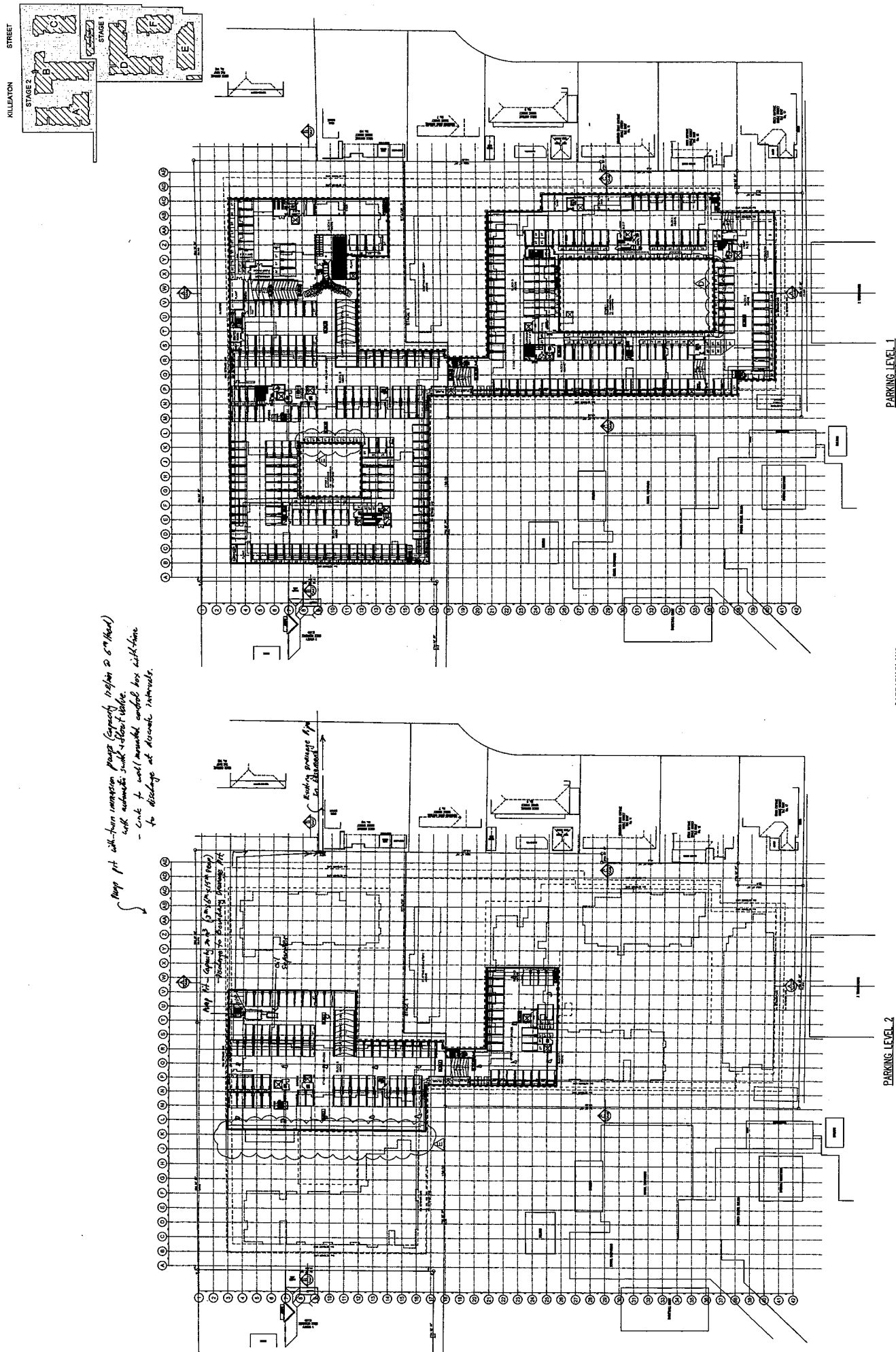


ALL ROCK LEVELS ARE TO ROCK SURFACE LEVELS

SHORING WALL SETOUT IS TO THE INSIDE FACE OF TYPICAL

STREET JOYRIMS YOUR XXX ON THE STREET YOUR THE

LOADING WALL SECTION IS TO THE INSIDE FACE OF TYPICAL

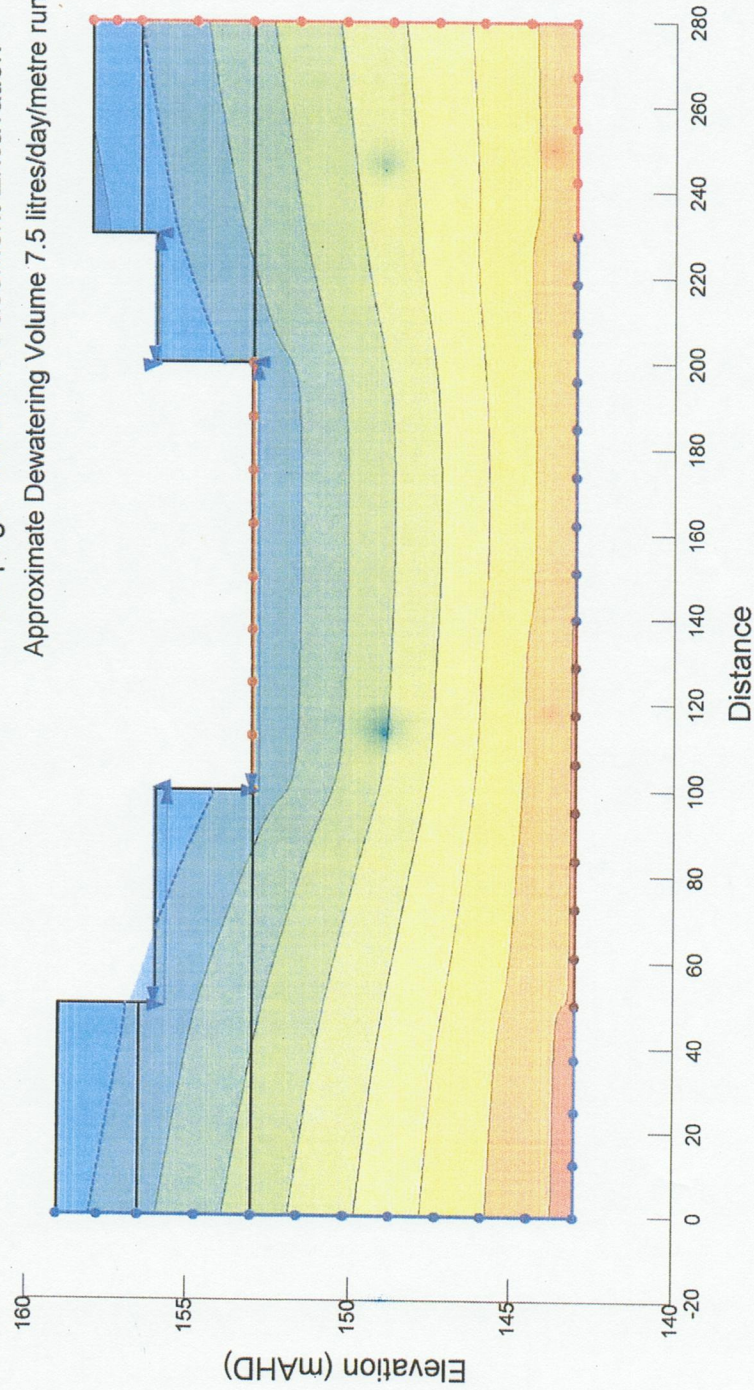
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APPENDIX B

HYDROGEOLOGICAL PLAN

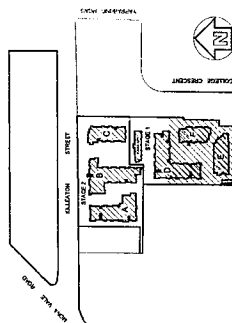
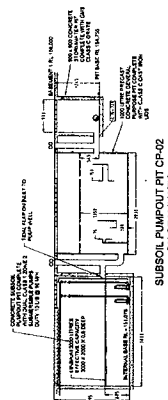
(supplied courtesy of Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd)

Groundwater Seepage Analysis
 132 - 138 Killeaton Street, St Ives, NSW
 Seepage Flows into Basement Excavation
 Approximate Dewatering Volume 7.5 litres/day/metre run



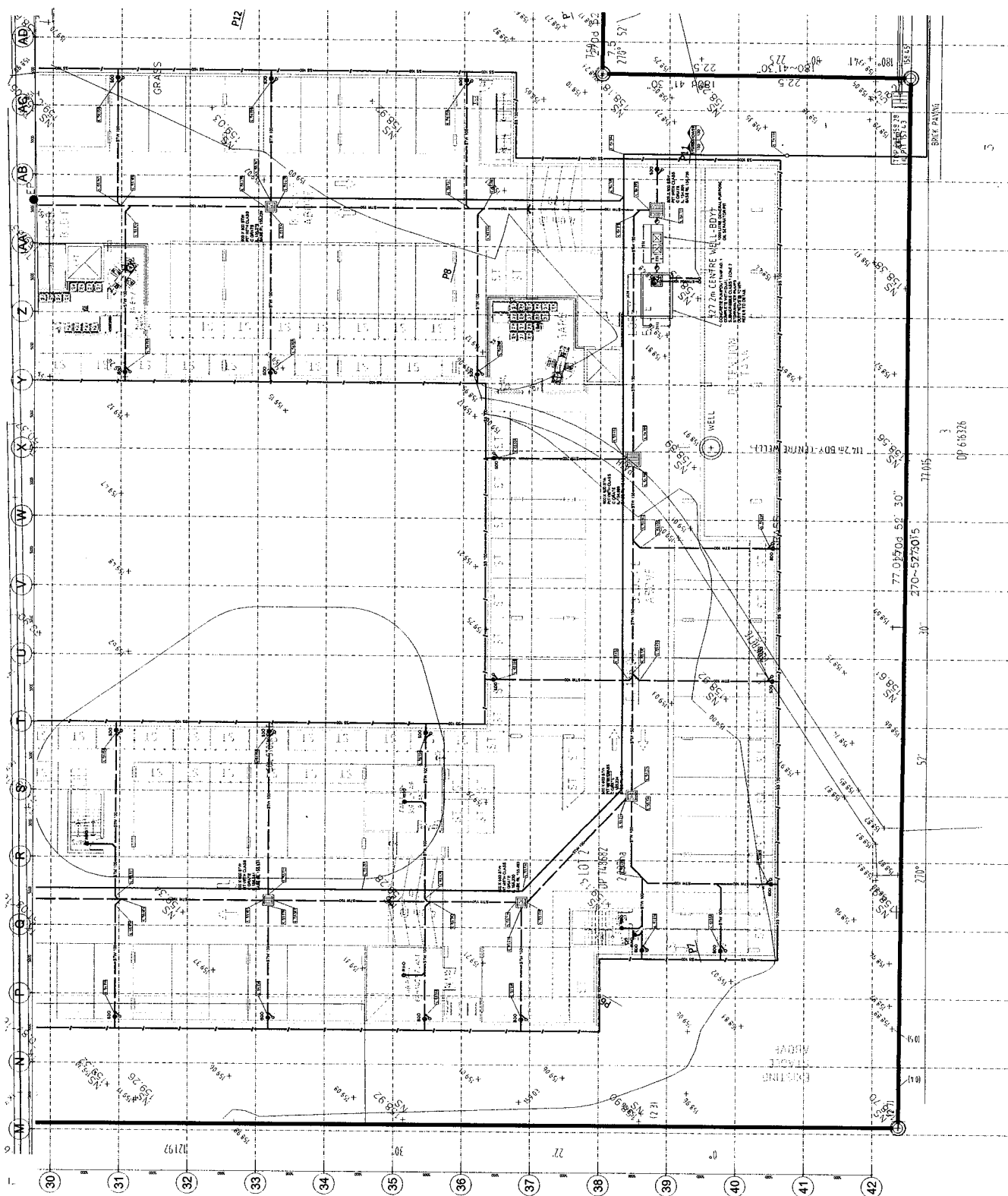
APPENDIX C

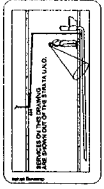
DETAILS OF THE PUMP OUT PIT
(supplied courtesy of Ilias Design Group Pty Ltd)



HYDRAULIC SERVICES
CARTAGE 1 CARPARK LEVEL 1
GROUND SHEET 1 OF 2

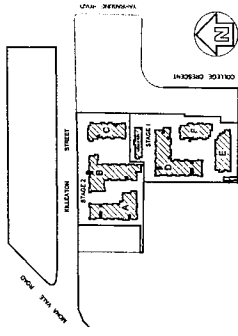
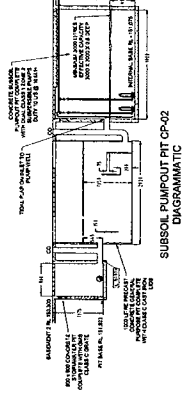
PRELIMINARY





QUALITY CONTROL	
DESIGNER	DATE
CHECKED	DATE
APPROVED	DATE
REVISIONS	
NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	

PROJECT	NO. 1000
DATE	10/01/11
PROJECT	PRELIMINARY ISSUE



PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL
DEVELOPMENT
133-138 KILLEATON STREET
STIMES NSW 2015

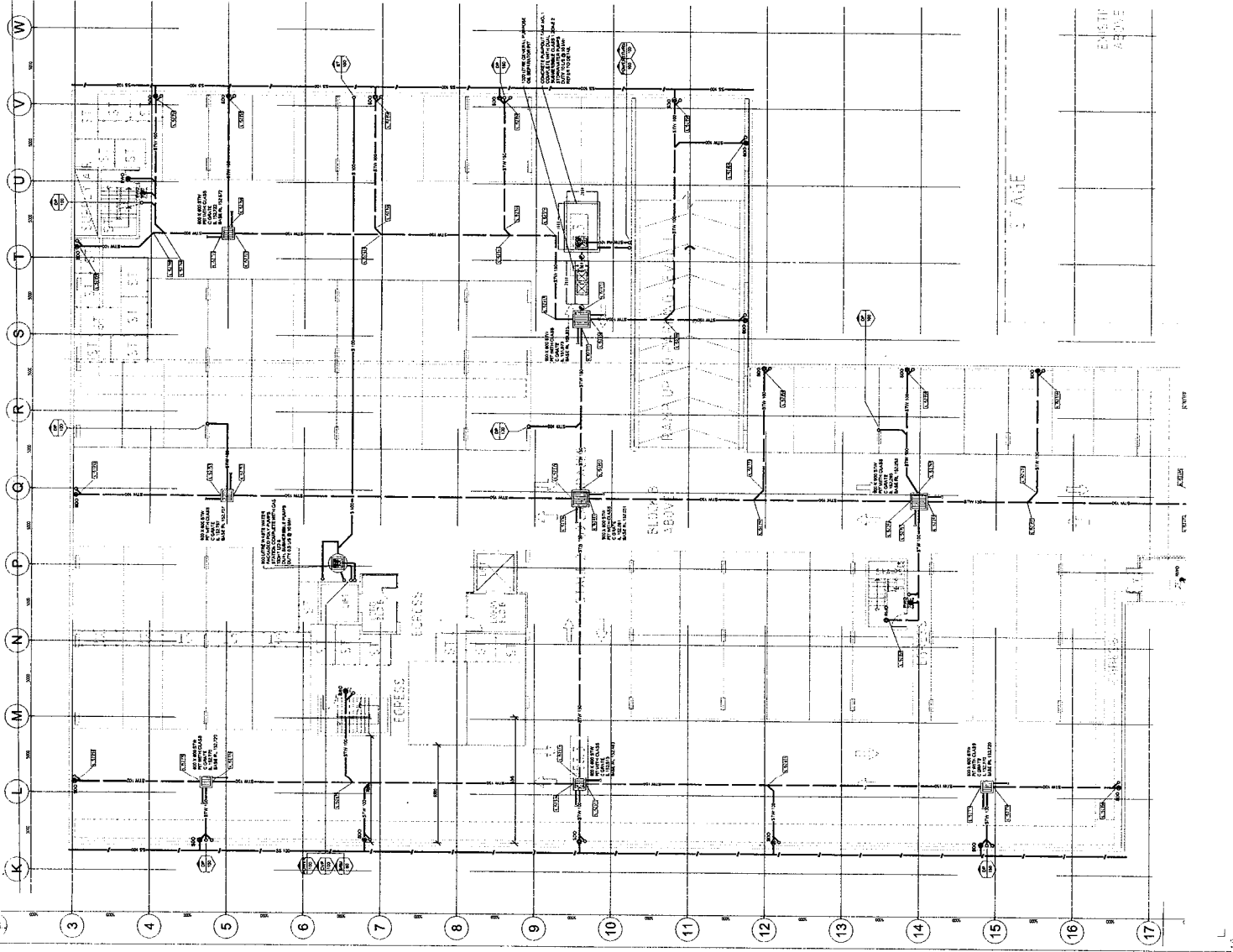
Meriton
Apartments Pty. Ltd.
Builders & Developers

K. M. M. Engineering
K. M. M. Engineering Pty. Ltd.
K. M. M. Engineering Pty. Ltd.
K. M. M. Engineering Pty. Ltd.

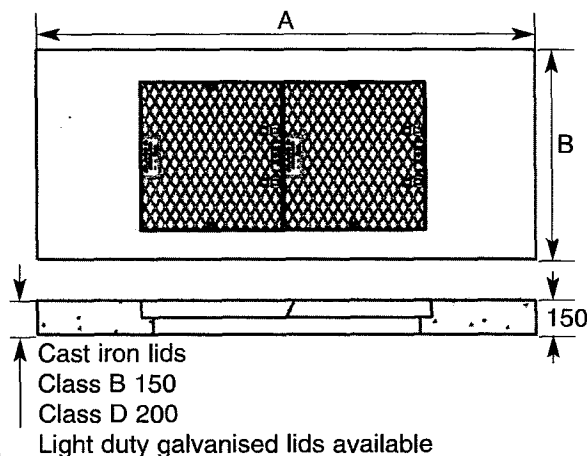
K. M. M. Engineering
K. M. M. Engineering Pty. Ltd.
K. M. M. Engineering Pty. Ltd.
K. M. M. Engineering Pty. Ltd.

HYDRAULIC SERVICES
STAGE 2 CARPARK LEVEL 2
HYDRAULIC SERVICES
HYDRAULIC SERVICES

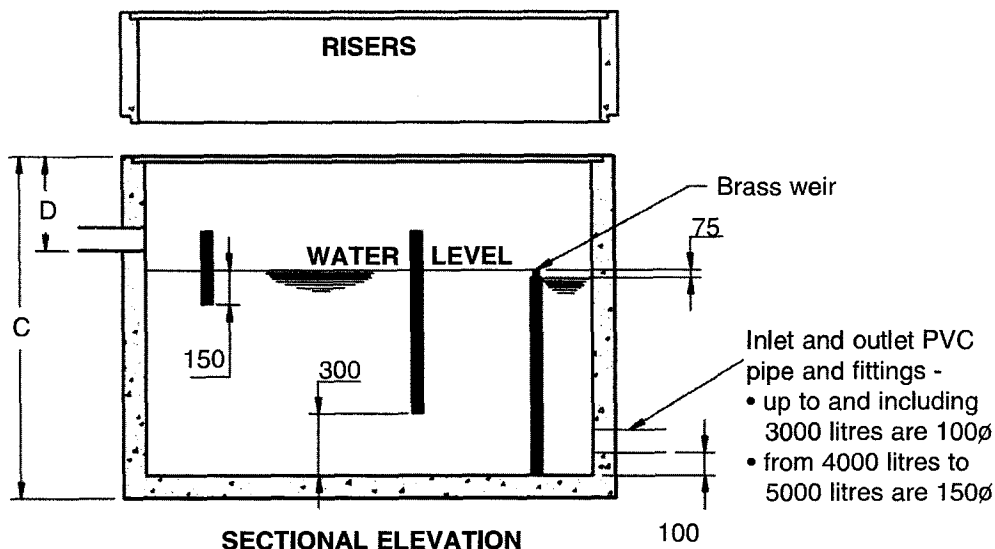
PRELIMINARY



GENERAL PURPOSE PITS



Cap. Litres	Gas tight Lids	Order Codes & Mass	GMS Lid L/D	Mass kg
	Class B	kg	Class D	kg
500	SAL-30500	560	SAL-40500	730
750	SAL-30500	560	SAL-40500	730
1000	SAL-31000S		SAL-41000S	1470
1500	SAL-31500S	1400	SAL-41500S	2170
2000	SAL-31500S	1400	SAL-41500S	2170
3000	GPL-33000		GPL-43000	
4000	GPL-33000		GPL-43000	
5000	SAL-35000		SAL-45000	5400



- 1000Ltr, 1500Ltr and 2000Ltr pits all Sydney Water approved.
- Step-irons and platforms are available for all size general purpose pits.
- Standard products suitable for in-ground applications only.
- Available with optional oil skimmer.

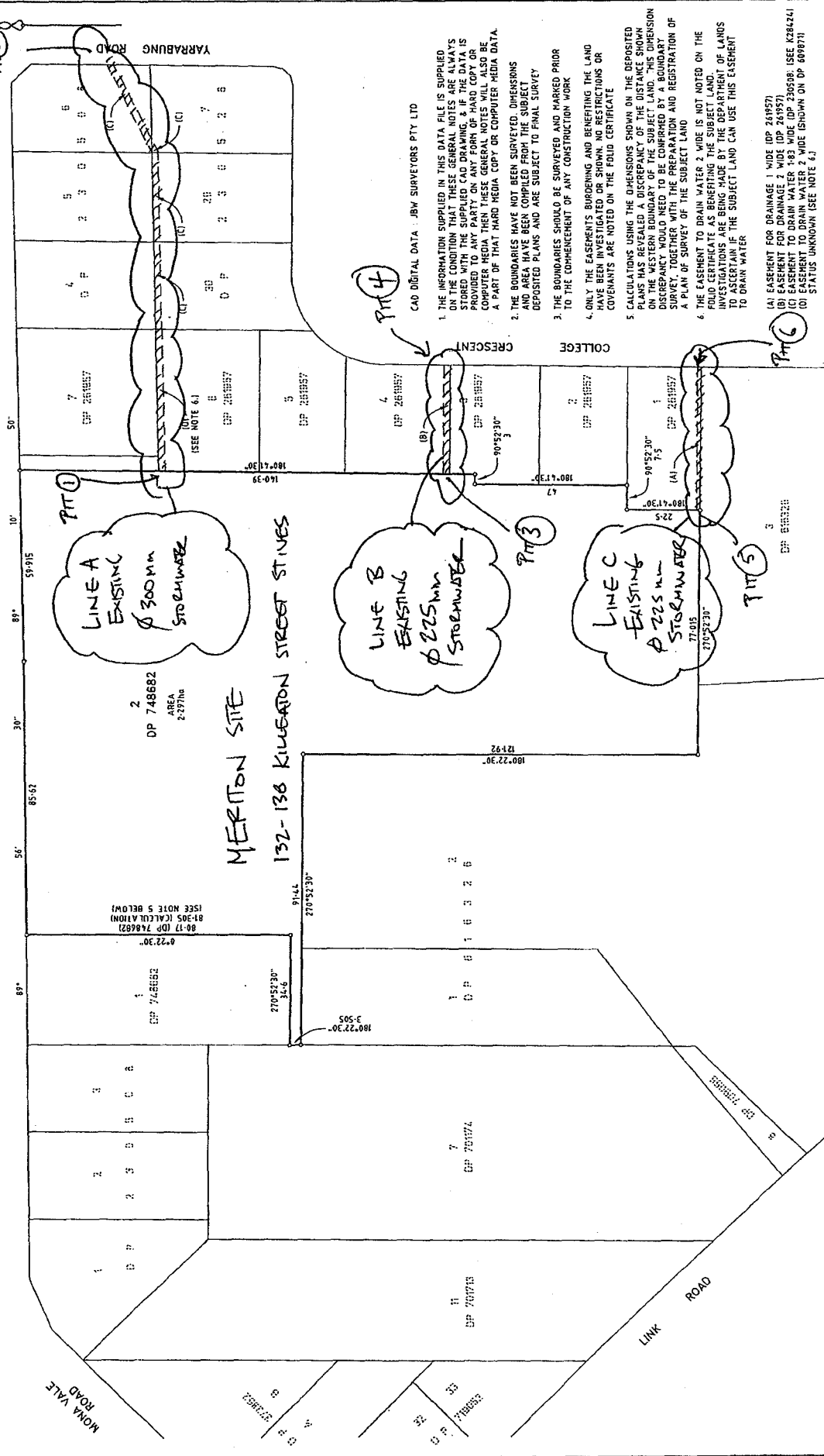
Cap. Litres	Pit Order Codes	Dimensions				Mass Kg	Risers Order Codes & Mass					
		A	B	C	D		300mm	Kg	450mm	Kg	600mm	Kg
500	GPP-00500	2040	780	1430	505	2000	SAR-30500	340	SAR-40500		SAR-60500	
750	GPP-00750	2040	780	1430	195	2000	SAR-30500	340	SAR-40500		SAR-60500	
1000	GPP-01000	2830	880	1350	545	2600	SAR-31000	520	SAR-41000	580	SAR-61000	1040
1500	GPP-01500	3205	1230	1330	525	3500	SAR-32000	550	SAR-42000		SAR-62000	1260
2000	GPP-02000	3205	1230	1330	495	3500	SAR-32000	550	SAR-42000		SAR-62000	1260
3000	GPP-03000	4280	1550	1675	325	9000	GPR-33000	730	GPR-43000		GPR-63000	1460
4000	GPP-04000	4280	1550	1880	430	10000	GPR-33000	730	GPR-43000		GPR-63000	1460
5000	GPP-05000	4280	2150	1780	330	12000	SAR-36000	1400	SAR-46000	2100	SAR-66000	2700

APPENDIX D

SITE SURVEY PLAN WITH THE PUMP OUT DISCHARGE POINT
(supplied courtesy of Meriton Apartments Pty Ltd)

KILLEATON STREET

KILLEATON



CAD DIGITAL DATA : JBW SURVEYORS PTY LTD

1. THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED IN THIS DATA FILE IS SUPPLIED ON THE CONDITION THAT THESE GENERAL NOTES ARE ALWAYS STORED WITH ANY PARTY ON ANY FORM OF HARD COPY OR COMPUTER MEDIA. THEN THESE GENERAL NOTES WILL ALSO BE A PART OF THAT HARD COPY OR COMPUTER MEDIA DATA.
2. THE BOUNDARIES HAVE NOT BEEN SURVEYED. DIMENSIONS AND AREA HAVE BEEN COMPILED FROM THE SUBJECT DEPOSITED PLANS AND ARE SUBJECT TO FINAL SURVEY.
3. THE BOUNDARIES SHOULD BE SURVEYED AND MARKED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY CONSTRUCTION WORK.
4. ONLY THE EASEMENTS BURDENING AND BENEFITING THE LAND HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED OR SHOWN. NO RESTRICTIONS OR COVENANTS ARE NOTED ON THE FOLIO CERTIFICATE.
5. CALCULATIONS USING THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE DEPOSITED PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE TO DETERMINE THE DISTANCE SHOWN ON THE PLAN BETWEEN THE BOUNDARY OF THE SUBJECT LAND AND THE BOUNDARY OF THE SUBJECT LAND. THIS DIMENSION DISCREPANCY WOULD NEED TO BE CONFIRMED BY A BOUNDARY SURVEY, TOGETHER WITH THE PREPARATION AND REGISTRATION OF A PLAN OF SURVEY OF THE SUBJECT LAND.
6. THE EASEMENT TO DRAIN WATER 2 WIDE IS NOT NOTED ON THE FOLIO CERTIFICATE AS BEING MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS INVESTIGATIONS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS BE CONTACTED TO ASCERTAIN IF THE SUBJECT LAND CAN USE THIS EASEMENT TO DRAIN WATER.

- (A) EASEMENT FOR DRAINAGE 1 WIDE (DP 241957)
- (B) EASEMENT FOR DRAINAGE 2 WIDE (DP 241957)
- (C) EASEMENT TO DRAIN WATER 1.83 WIDE (DP 230598) (SEE K284241)
- (D) EASEMENT TO DRAIN WATER 2 WIDE (SHOWN ON DP 609670)
- (E) STATUS UNKNOWN (SEE NOTE 4.)

JBW Surveyors Pty Ltd.

ACN 00143373

Level: 7, 376 Bay Street Brighton-Le-Sauers NSW 2216
Phone: (02) 9335 9700 Fax: (02) 9556 3100
www.jbw-surveyors.com.au

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

REV 1-ADJOINING LOT AND EASEMENT INFORMATION ADDED (18/06/2000)

CLIENT		SHEET NO		OF		SHEETS	
MERTON APARTMENTS PTY LTD		1		1		1800	
TITLE		DRAFTED		85		DATE	
PLAN SHOWING COMPILED BOUNDARY DIMENSIONS OF LOT 2 IN DP 748682 BEING N° 132-138 KILLEATON STREET, ST LIVES		CHECKED		AK		PLAN REF:	
LCA KU-RING GAI		AREA OF SITE		12.622		REV	