

AEC 36: 122C Patons Lane and Stockdale Road, Orchard NSW

Audit Number: MP181_12B

10 March 2025

Site Audit Report





Document Information

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Audit Number: MP181_12B

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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
Measures	
%	Per Cent
ha	Hectare
km	Kilometres
m	Metre
mbgl	Metres Below Ground Level
mg/kg	Milligrams Per Kilogram
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material
ADE	Ade Consulting Group
AWC	Areas of Environmental Concern
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council
ANZG	Australian and New Zealand Guidelines
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes & Naphthalene
CLM Act	NSW Contaminated Land Management Act 1997
Council	Penrith City Council
CPBUI JV	CPB Contractors Pty Ltd And United Infrastructure Pty Ltd
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
DP	Deposited Plan
DSI	Detailed Site Investigation
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environment Protection Authority (Nsw)
HSL	Health Screening Level
IAA	Interim Audit Advice
Mercury	Inorganic Mercury Unless Noted Otherwise

Acronym	Definition
Metals	As: Arsenic, Cd: Cadmium, Cr: Chromium, Cu: Copper, Ni: Nickel, Pb: Lead, Zn: Zinc, Hg: Mercury
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
n	Number of Samples
OCPs	Organochlorine Pesticides
OPPs	Organophosphorus Pesticides
PAHs	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PFAS	Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PQL	Practical Quantitation Limit
RAP	Remediation Action Plan
RRE	Resource Recovery Exemption
RRO	Resource Recovery Order
SAR	Site Audit Report
SAS	Site Audit Statement
SCAW	Surface & Civil Alignment Works
Sydney Environmental	Sydney Environmental Group Pty Ltd
TRHs	Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
-	On Tables is "Not Calculated", "No Criteria" or "Not Applicable"



1.0 Introduction

A site contamination audit has been conducted in relation a portion of the site at 122C Patons Lane, Orchard Hills NSW (known as 'AEC 36').

The site is part of the Sydney Metro – Western Sydney Airport rail line that will extend approximately 23 km from St Marys to the Western Sydney Aerotropolis. The Surface & Civil Alignment Works (SCAW) package is between Orchard Hills and Western Sydney Airport.

Areas of environmental concern (AECs) have been identified along the SCAW corridor requiring investigation. The current site is within a portion known as AEC 36. The remaining AECs will be subject to separate audits.

A Section B Site Audit Statement (SAS) (SAS MP181_12) was issued on 28 July 2023 for the larger AEC 36. Remediation was required within two areas in the centre of the site and a Remediation Action Plan (RAP) was prepared. The RAP was implemented, the implementation and validation of which is the subject of this audit.

The audit was conducted to provide an independent review by an EPA Accredited Auditor of whether the land is suitable for any specified use or range of uses i.e. a "Site Audit" as defined in Section 4 (1) (b) (iii) of the NSW Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (the CLM Act).

Development consent (SSI 10051, issued on 23 July 2021) was granted by the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces for construction and operation of a railway track to the Western Sydney Airport. The consent was subject to a number of requirements of which condition (E96) relates to contamination and requires a Section A SAS as follows:

E96 A Section A1 or Section A2 Site Audit Statement (accompanied by an Environmental Management Plan) and its accompanying Site Audit Report, which state that the contaminated land disturbed by the work has been made suitable for the intended land use, must be submitted to the Planning Secretary and the Relevant Council(s) after remediation and before the commencement of operation of the CSSI.

As remediation was required within a portion of AEC 36, this audit is statutory. Investigations were undertaken over the larger AEC 36 site and discussed in SAS MP181_12. This Site Audit Report (SAR) and the SAS MP181_12B only relate to the remediated area.

Details of the Audit are:

Requested by: n behalf of CPB Contractors Pty Ltd and United Infrastructure Pty Ltd (CPBUI JV).

Request/Commencement Date: 7 June 2022

Auditor:

Accreditation No.: 0803

The scope of the audit included:

- Review of the following reports:
 - 'Site Validation Report, PS105, Luddenham Road, Orchard Hills NSW' dated 26 February 2025 by Sydney Environmental Pty Ltd, received on 28 February 2025 (SVR).
- Site visits by the auditor on 21 June 2023 and 8 November 2023.
- Discussions with CPBUI JV and with Sydney Environmental who undertook the investigation.



- The previous audit (SAS MP181_12) included review of the following reports:
 - 'Environmental Impact Statement' dated October 2020 by Sydney Metro (EIS).
 - 'Sampling and Analysis Quality Plan (SAQP), Surface & Civil Alignment Works (SCAW) Package for Sydney Metro – Western Sydney Airport (SMWSA), Area of Environmental Concern (AEC) 36, 37 & 38, 114-122 Patons Lane & 1-3 Stockdale Road, Orchard Hills and 2562 The Northern Road & 459B-459C Luddenham Road, Luddenham' dated 23 September 2022 by Douglas Partners.
 - 'Report on Detailed Site Investigation (Contamination), Surface & Civil Alignment Works (SCAW) Package for Sydney Metro – Western Sydney Airport (SMWSA), Area of Environmental Concern (AEC) 36, 37 & 38, 114-122 Patons Lane & 1-3 Stockdale Road, Orchard Hills and 2562 The Northern Road & 459B-459C Luddenham Road, Luddenham' dated 22 February 2022 by Douglas Partners (DSI).
 - 'Remediation Action Plan, Surface & Civil Alignment Works (SCAW) Package for Sydney Metro – Western Sydney Airport (SMWSA), Area of Environmental Concern (AEC) 36, Patons Lane, Orchard Hills' dated 18 July 2023 by Douglas Partners (RAP).
 - 'Asbestos Management Plan, Sydney Metro Western Sydney Airport Surface and Civil Alignment Works (SCAW)' dated 7 July 2023 by Tetra Tech Coffey (AMP).

The SVR details the remediation and validation activities undertaken for AECs 36 (the site), AECs 35 and 43, as well as Permanent Stockpile (PS) 105. The AECs have identified asbestos contaminated soil that requires remediation by removal and cap and contain. PS105 is to encapsulate asbestos contaminated material sourced from these AECs, as well as any uncontaminated surplus material deemed geotechnically unsuitable from within the alignment. This Site Audit Report refers to remediation and validation for AEC 36 only, separate Section A Site Audit Statements and Site Audit Reports will be issued for AECs 35 and 43, as well as PS105.

Several Interim Audit Advice (IAA) have been issued for the site providing comments on the validation report and are provided in **Appendix C**.



2.0 Site Details

The site locality is shown on **Attachment 1, Appendix A**.

The site details are as follows:

Street address:	122C Patons Lane, Orchard Hills NSW 2748
Identifier:	Part Lot 111 Deposited Plan (DP) 1276407
Local Government:	Penrith City Council
Site Owner:	Sydney Metro
Site Area:	Approximately 0.85 ha

The boundaries of the site are not well defined by streets/adjoining properties. A survey plan of the site has been provided (**Attachment 1, Appendix A**).

2.1 Zoning

The current zoning of the site as provided by Douglas Partners is C2: Environmental Conservation, and an area along the proposed railway which is not zoned.

2.2 Adjacent Uses

The site is located within an area of rural land use. Kennets Airfield is located to the south of the site. A potential former cattle or sheep dip/spraying area is located to the southeast and up-gradient of the site.

Patons Lane Recycling Centre (Patons Lane Landfill) is located to the north-west and upgradient of the site. It is understood that Patons Lane Landfill was formerly licenced to Orchard Holdings (NSW) Pty Ltd for land based extractive activity until 2012. In 2007 a clean-up notice was issued due to unlawfully receiving soil and demolition waste at the quarry. The waste was found to comprise asbestos containing materials (ACM). The asbestos waste is being placed within a containment cell at the Patons Lane Landfill. The landfill has operated since 2019 under a license for recovery of general waste and storage of waste.

An unnamed creek flows through the northern portion of the site to a series of ponds and into South Creek approximately 2 km to the north-east of the site. A number of dams are located within the surrounding rural land.

2.3 Site Condition

Douglas Partners noted the following from a review of the EIS and during a site visit for the DSI:

- The site slopes generally towards the unnamed creek crossing through the northern portion of the site.
- A number of unknown items amongst the trees were identified at the southern end in the EIS.
- A demolished structure was located in the central part with fibre cement sheeting on the ground surface.
- Douglas Partners note the demolished structure is the unknown item amongst the trees identified in the EIS.
- The adjacent former cattle or sheep dip had been demolished.



The following was noted by the auditor during the site visit on 21 June 2023:

- The site was very similar to Douglas Partners' description.
- The site was in the process of having fencing installed around the boundary, and a crossing being built over the unnamed creek.
- A large portion of the vegetation had been cleared except for around the demolished structure.
- The site was generally covered in grass.
- The demolished structure remained amongst trees in the central part of the site.

The following was noted by the auditor during the site visit on 8 November 2023:

- The site had undergone significant earthworks and was covered with what appeared to be crushed sandstone.

2.4 Proposed Development

It is understood that the site is to be redeveloped by CPBUI JV as a railway line (both on the surface and as a viaduct) associated with the railway corridor for the Sydney Metro – Western Sydney Airport line. The Sydney Metro – Western Sydney Airport line development includes approximately 10km of railway track from Orchards Hills to the Western Sydney Airport, embankments/ noise barriers, a stabling yard and maintenance facility, station and passive open space adjacent to the rail corridor.

For the purposes of this audit, the 'commercial/industrial' land use scenario will be assumed.



3.0 Site History

Douglas Partners provided a summary of the site history based on the EIS review of aerial photographs, site photographs and NSW EPA records.

Rural land for pastoral use since at least 1955. A small building was visible between 1980 and 1994 (where the current demolished structure is), and a 20 m by 20 m fenced off area within the northern portion of the site was visible in the 2019 aerial photograph. The area was part of a Defence establishment formerly known as RAAF Base Kingswood, which included a munitions storage facility not located within the site area.

The auditor concluded (SAS MP181_12) that the site history provides an adequate indication of past activities.



4.0 Contaminants of Concern

Douglas Partners provided a list of the contaminants of concern and potentially contaminating activities. These have been tabulated in Table 4.1. The auditor considered (SAS MP181_12) that the analyte list used by Douglas Partners adequately reflects the site history and condition.

Table 4.1: Contaminants of Concern

Area	Activity	Potential Contaminants
AEC 36	Former Defence Establishment	Potential unexploded ordnance (UXO) and exploded ordnance (EO).
	Potential Areas of Buried Waste	Metals, total recoverable hydrocarbons (TRH), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), organochlorine pesticides (OCP), organophosphorus pesticides (OPP), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), phenols, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and asbestos.
	Former Hazardous Building Materials	Lead, asbestos and PCBs.



5.0 Stratigraphy and Hydrogeology

Following a review of the reports provided, a summary of the site stratigraphy and hydrogeology was compiled as follows.

5.1 Stratigraphy

The sub-surface profile of the site is summarised in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Stratigraphy

Depth (mbgl)	Subsurface Profile
0.0 – 0.3	Fill (silty sand). An asbestos fibrous sheet was identified at one location.
0.3 – 4.0	Silty clay (sandy gravel layer at one location).
4.0 to depth	Siltstone and sandstone.

mbgl – metres below ground level

The site is not within an area of associated with a risk of acid sulfate soil (ASS).

The auditor considered (SAS MP181_12) that the depth of fill and underlying stratigraphy have been adequately characterised.

5.2 Hydrogeology

Groundwater investigations have been undertaken at the site. Depth to groundwater is between approximately 1.4 and 5.5 mbgl. Groundwater is considered likely to flow to the west towards the creek and following the sites topography. There are no registered bores within a 500 m radius of the site. The nearest registered groundwater bore is approximately 850 m to the north and was installed for industrial purposes. Water bearing zones were recorded between 144 and 241 mbgl.

An unnamed creek flows through the northern part of the site. This creek flows ultimately to South Creek approximately 2km to the north-east of the site. A number of dams are located within the surrounding rural land. Douglas Partners reported that surface water from the site is likely to infiltrate the ground as runoff to the west and north-west.

The auditor considered (SAS MP181_12) that the hydrogeology was adequately characterised.



6.0 Evaluation of Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The auditor assessed (SAS MP181_12) the overall quality of the data by review of the information presented in the referenced report, supplemented by field observations.

In considering the data as a whole the auditor concluded that:

- The data is likely to be representative of the overall conditions of the site.
- The data is complete.
- There is a high degree of confidence that data is comparable for each sampling and analytical event.
- The primary laboratory provided sufficient information to conclude that data is of sufficient precision.
- The data is accurate.



7.0 Environmental Quality Criteria

The auditor has assessed the validation results against Tier 1 criteria from National Environmental Protection Council (NEPC) National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999, as Amended 2013 (NEPM, 2013). Based on a proposed land use of a stabling yard as part of a rail corridor, the criteria for 'commercial/industrial' land use has been referred to.

The auditor has assessed the **soil** data provided with reference to Tier 1 (screening) criteria from the following:

- Human Health Assessment:
 - Asbestos Health Screening Levels (HSL D).
- Aesthetics:
 - The auditor has considered the need for remediation based on the 'aesthetic' contamination as outlined in the NEPM (2013).



8.0 Evaluation of Soil Analytical Results

Soil samples were analysed for a variety of contaminants including petroleum hydrocarbons, PAHs, asbestos and heavy metals. The analytical results are summarised in SAS MP181_12 and were assessed against environmental quality criteria.

The auditor concluded (SAS MP181_12) that the soil results were consistent with the former rural use of the site and site observations. Asbestos impacts required remediation which is discussed in **Section 10**.



9.0 Evaluation of Conceptual Site Model

A conceptual site model (CSM) is a representation of the source, pathway and receptor linkages at a site. Douglas Partners developed a CSM and used it iteratively throughout the site assessment to inform decisions around investigation and remediation. The CSM has been updated following remediation and validation by Sydney Environmental. The updated CSM is summarised in **Table 9.1** below, alongside the auditors review to conclude on site suitability.

Table 9.1: Review of the CSM

Element of CSM	Consultant (Douglas Partners and Sydney Environmental)	Auditor Opinion
Contaminant Source and Mechanism	Asbestos in fill and on the surface.	Appropriate. Following remediation, this source is no longer present.
Affected Media	Soil.	Appropriate.
Receptor Identification	Construction workers for SMWSA; Maintenance workers (following construction of SMWSA); Future site users (e.g., pedestrians, rail workers and visitors); and Adjacent site users.	Appropriate.
Exposure Pathways	Douglas Partners considered the exposure pathway was inhalation of dust. Following remediation, Sydney Environmental consider that no complete pathways are present.	Appropriate.



10.0 Evaluation of Remediation

10.1 Remediation Required

Based on the investigations completed by Douglas Partners, the contaminants of concern that have been targeted by a RAP, remediation and validation have been summarised in **Table 10.1**.

The auditor has assessed the RAP by comparison with the checklist included in NSW EPA (2020) Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Land Contaminated Land Guidelines. The RAP was found to address the required information.

Remediation was undertaken by Spot-On Asbestos Removal with environmental consulting provided by Sydney Environmental between July 2023 and August 2023.

Table 10.1: Remediation Undertaken

Description	Extent of Remediation	Remediation Undertaken
Area 1 (ACM on Surface Soils).	Approximately 12.5 m radius surrounding the demolished structure and 0.3 mbgl. The extent of remediation was confirmed during excavation.	Excavation of the top 0.1 mbgl and stockpiled for waste classification and subsequent off-site disposal. Excavation to 0.3 mbgl into natural material for placement within PS105. The auditor considers that the remediation was adequate. For further validation details, refer to Section 10.2.
Area 2 (Asbestos Contaminated Fill).	Approximately 35 m x 34 m in size and 0.4 m deep. The extent of remediation was confirmed during excavation.	Excavation into 0.1 m of natural material. Material was temporarily stockpiled on-site for further characterisation for placement within PS105. For further validation details, refer to Section 10.2.
Area 3 (Asbestos Contaminated Fill).	Approximately 35 m x 37 m in size and 0.4 m deep. The extent of remediation was confirmed during excavation.	Excavation into 0.1 m of natural material. Material was temporarily stockpiled on-site for further characterisation for placement within PS105. For further validation details, refer to Section 10.2.
Cap and Contain of Asbestos Impacted Soil Within PS105.	PS105 (off-site to AEC36).	PS105 is a permanent stockpile which is to encapsulate asbestos contaminated material and geotechnically unsuitable material sourced from SCAW. An EPL exists for the project (EPL No. 21695) which allows the movement of material within the SCAW footprint per condition O5.6 of the EPL: <i>O5.6 Excavated material suitable for re-use within the premises may be transported to another part of the premises or from the Sydney Metro Western Sydney Airport Project including on-airport sites, to the premises by road.</i> The material sourced from AEC36 that is deemed to be suitable will be placed within PS105. This will be discussed in the site audit report for PS105 and is not discussed in this site audit report.

In the auditor's opinion, remediation works undertaken were appropriate and in accordance with the RAP. Validation results and testing are discussed in **Section 10.2**.



The sequence of remedial works was as follows:

- The top 0.1 m of soil within Area 1 was excavated and removed off-site to a temporary stockpiling area located approximately 500 m to the south (within the broader SCAW project footprint). This material was considered to not be suitable for reuse in PS105 and was disposed off-site.
- The residual surface was inspected and considered that it could be subject to further characterisation for reuse within PS105. The excavation continued to 0.3 mbgl until natural soil was reached. This material was removed off-site to the temporary stockpiling area.
- For Areas 2 and 3, the excavation extended to approximately 0.3 mbgl into natural material. The material was removed off-site to the temporary stockpiling area for further characterisation for reuse in PS105.
- The movement and suitability of the material for reuse in PS105 will be discussed in the audit report for PS105.

10.2 Validation Activities

Validation activities are summarised in **Table 10.2**.

Table 10.2: Validation Activities

Element	Works Undertaken	Verification
Delineation Assessment	To achieve the recommended sampling density per WA DOH (2009), 37 test-pits were advanced around the remedial areas to delineate the extent of asbestos impacts in Areas 2 and 3.	Prior to remediation, 37 test pits were advanced around Areas 2 and 3 until natural material was reached between 0.2 and 0.5 mbgl. One 500ml sample was collected per test pit and submitted for laboratory analysis, and one bulk sample was undertaken per test pit and subjected to on-site screening/sieving. One sample reported a detect of asbestos. This location was within Area 1 which was subsequently removed as part of the remediation for Area 1. Refer to Section 10.2.2 for details of validation results.
Area 1 (ACM on Surface Soils)	Excavation of 'heavily impacted' material to 0.1 mbgl and 'lightly impacted' material to 0.3 mbgl. The material was stockpiled separately for further classification prior to off-site disposal for 'heavily impacted' material and placement within PS105 for 'lightly impacted' material.	<p>Excavation</p> <p>Excavation into 0.1 m of natural material. The natural material was described as clay with no evidence of residual contamination. A photograph of the excavation was provided. 20 base samples and 16 wall samples at 0.3 mbgl were collected from the excavation and submitted for asbestos laboratory analysis. No asbestos was detected in any of the samples. Refer to Section 10.2.2 for details of validation results.</p> <p>The excavated material was stockpiled on geofabric approximately 500 m south of the site.</p> <p>An asbestos clearance report was provided for the excavation.</p>



Element	Works Undertaken	Verification
Area 2 (Asbestos Impacted Fill)	Excavation of impacted material to approximately 0.4 mbgl. The material was stockpiled prior to placement within PS105.	<p><u>'Heavily impacted' material disposal</u></p> <p>The 'heavily impacted' material was stockpiled at a temporary stockpiling area (covered by the EPL) located 500 m to the south for further assessment. The material was described as silty clay with 'significant quantities of foreign materials including asbestos fibre cement fragments in poor condition, timber, tile, brick and concrete.' Refer to Sections 10.2.3 and 13.2 for further details of waste classification.</p> <p><u>'Lightly impacted' material</u></p> <p>The 'lightly impacted' material was stockpiled at a temporary stockpiling area located 500 m to the south (covered by the EPL) for further assessment for placement within PS105. The material was described as silty clay with foreign materials including gravel, plastic and potential ACM. The reuse of the material within PS105 will be discussed in the validation report for PS105.</p>
		<p>Excavation into 0.1 m of natural material. The natural material was described as clay with no evidence of residual contamination. The excavated fill material was described as silty clay with foreign inclusions such as sandstone, gravels, metals, plastics, glass and potential ACM fragments. A photograph of the excavation was provided. 26 base samples and 27 wall samples were collected from the excavation and submitted for asbestos laboratory analysis. No asbestos was detected in any of the samples. Refer to Section 10.2.2 for details of validation results.</p> <p>The excavated material was stockpiled on geofabric at a temporary stockpiling area 500 m south (covered by the EPL). The material was placed within PS105 which will be discussed in the validation report for PS105.</p> <p>An asbestos clearance report was provided for the excavation.</p>



Element	Works Undertaken	Verification
Area 3 (Asbestos Contaminated Fill)	Excavation of impacted material to approximately 0.4 mbgl. The material was stockpiled prior to placement within PS105.	<p>Excavation into 0.1 m of natural material. The natural material was described as clay with no evidence of residual contamination. The excavated fill material was described as silty clay with foreign inclusions such as gravels and potential ACM fragments. A photograph of the excavation was provided. 30 base samples and 28 wall samples were collected from the excavation and submitted for asbestos laboratory analysis. No asbestos was detected in any of the samples. Refer to Section 10.2.2 for details of validation results.</p> <p>The excavated material was stockpiled on geofabric at a temporary stockpiling area 500 m south (covered by the EPL). The material was placed within PS105 which will be discussed in the validation report for PS105.</p> <p>An asbestos clearance report was provided for the excavation.</p>

In the auditor's opinion, remediation works undertaken were appropriate and in general accordance with the RAP.

10.2.1 Evaluation of Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The auditor has assessed the overall quality of the data in **Table 10.3** by review of the information presented in the validation report.

Table 10.3: QA/QC Summary

QAQC	Consultant Reports	Auditor Comments
Sampling and Analysis Methodology Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality indicators were predetermined by Douglas Partners and adopted by SEG for the validation assessment. Validation samples: Samples were collected across the base and walls of the excavation. Density was in accordance with the RAP. The base of the excavation was described as clay with no foreign materials. Sample descriptions were not individually provided but material descriptions were provided for the walls and base of the remedial excavations. Importation samples: Samples were collected from sandstone tunnel spoil and submitted for laboratory analysis. Samples were collected using hand tools. Disposable gloves were generally reported as being used for each sample event. No reusable equipment was reported as being used and therefore decontamination of equipment was not required. Samples were reported to have been placed in laboratory supplied sample jars and transferred in a chilled esky or placed within zip lock plastic bags for asbestos samples. A PID was not used as the contaminant of concern was asbestos. 	Overall, the sampling and analysis methodology assessment was acceptable.



QAQC	Consultant Reports	Auditor Comments
Field and Lab Quality Assurance and Quality Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NATA accredited laboratories Eurofins mgt was used. Sample receipt notifications were not provided for four batches. No field QC samples were collected. No laboratory QC sampling was required as the only requested analysis was asbestos. 	As only asbestos sampling was conducted, the lack of SRNs for four batches, and field and laboratory QC tests are not considered significant. Overall, the field and lab quality assurance and quality control was acceptable.

Overall, the auditor considers the quality assurance and quality control acceptable for the validation undertaken.

10.2.2 Evaluation of Soil Validation Analytical Results

Validation results summarised below do not include those sample results that have subsequently been excavated. Following a review of the results, the auditor is satisfied that the areas that had failed the criteria have been excavated and adequately validated.

A summary of the results is tabulated in **Table 10.4**. Validation sample locations are shown in **Attachments 2 to 5, Appendix A**.

All samples reported asbestos below the criteria and reporting limit.

Table 10.4: Evaluation of Validation Analytical Results – Summary Table (mg/kg)

Analyte	n	Detections	Maximum	n > Human Health Screening Criteria
Asbestos	174	0	NAD	NAD

n: number of samples
NAD: No asbestos detected

10.2.3 Material Disposed Off-Site

Approximately 100 m³ of material was disposed off-site to a facility that can lawfully receive that material. Further discussion of disposal and classification is provided in Section 13.0.

10.2.4 Imported Material

Approximately 6,020 m³ of crushed sandstone (tunnel spoil) was estimated to be imported to the site for haul road construction. The supporting documentation that was provided is summarised in Table 10.5 below.

It is noted that the material was imported for the broader SCAW alignment which includes about 6.7 km of earthworks for track formation, temporary and permanent access roads, and bulk earthworks for the stabling and maintenance facility site. It is understood that due to the large nature of the project and quantity of imported material, individual tracking per AEC was not undertaken. The auditor has considered all imported material documentation from the broader project in relation to the site.

**Table 10.5: Imported Material**

Source Site	Material Description (Consultant)	Site History/ Supplier Information	Summary of Validation Data	Auditor Comments
M6 Stage 1	Silty, clayey sand and crushed sandstone (ADE Consulting Group (ADE)).	Spoil from tunnelling activities within M7 Arncliffe.	<p>The material is under a site specific Resource Recovery Order (RRO) and Resource Recovery Exemption (RRE). The RRO and RRE were provided. A certificate from the supplier was provided which stated that the material is consistent with tunnel spoil as defined in the RRO.</p> <p>ADE inspected the stockpiled material at the source site and collected 20 samples for heavy metals, PFAS, and foreign materials analysis. All results were below site assessment criteria and compliant with the RRO. Photographs of the material were provided.</p> <p>An import material tracking spreadsheet was provided which shows the quantity of material received per day across the broader SCAW alignment. A total of approximately 847.233 tonnes of material was imported to the broader SCAW alignment from M6 Stage 1.</p> <p>Sydney Environmental reviewed the imported material documentation and confirmed that the material imported is <i>'consistent with the materials described in the compliance reports, and that the imported materials and the site, are suitable'</i>.</p>	<p>It is noted that the RAP requirements for validation of imported material were not fully met, including providing transport records.</p> <p>Sydney Environmental state that the material and site are suitable.</p> <p>The auditor has considered the available information and notes that the samples collected by ADE at the source site reported concentrations less than the PQL with the exception of heavy metals, which were generally low, and did not exceed the adopted assessment criteria.</p> <p>The auditor also notes that an Imported Material Register was maintained and provided which outlines quantity of material received from the source site per day.</p> <p>In the context of the material source (tunnel spoil), material use and site setting, the auditor is satisfied that the material is suitable for use on-site.</p>
Sydney Metro West Central Tunnelling Package	Gravelly sand (ADE)	Spoil from tunnelling activities within Sydney Metro West.	<p>The material is under a site specific RRO and RRE. The RRO and RRE were provided.</p> <p>A letter was provided from CPBUI JV stating that the SCAW project is legally able to accept the tunnel spoil from the source site. A Section 143 approved notice was provided stating that the site can receive the tunnel spoil from the source site.</p> <p>A Routine Tunnel Spoil Compliance Report from ADE was provided. ADE inspected the stockpiled material at the source site and collected 10 samples per compliance report for heavy metals, PAH, TRH, BTEX, PCB, OCP, OPP, PFAS and foreign materials analysis. All results were below site assessment criteria and compliant with the RRO. Photographs of the material were provided.</p>	<p>It is noted that the RAP requirements for validation of imported material were not fully met, including providing transport records.</p> <p>Notwithstanding, Sydney Environmental considered that the material and site are suitable.</p> <p>The auditor has considered the available information and notes the samples collected by ADE at the source site reported concentrations less than the PQL with the exception of heavy metals, which were generally low, and did not exceed the adopted assessment criteria.</p> <p>The auditor also notes that a Imported Material Register was maintained and provided which outlines quantity of material received from the source site per day.</p> <p>In the context of the material source (tunnel spoil), material use and site setting, the auditor considers Sydney Environmental's conclusions adequate, and that the material is suitable for use on-site.</p>



Source Site	Material Description (Consultant)	Site History/ Supplier Information	Summary of Validation Data	Auditor Comments
			<p>An import material tracking spreadsheet was provided which shows the quantity of material received per day across the broader SCAW alignment. A total of approximately 139,234 tonnes of material was imported to the broader SCAW alignment.</p> <p>Sydney Environmental reviewed the imported material documentation and confirmed that the material imported is <i>'consistent with the materials described in the compliance reports, and that the imported materials and the site, are suitable'</i>.</p>	
Sydney Metro West Eastern Tunnelling Package	Sand and sandstone (ADE)	Spoil from tunnelling activities within Sydney Metro West.	<p>The material is under a site specific RRO and RRE. The RRO and RRE were provided.</p> <p>A letter was provided from CPBUI JV stating that the SCAW project is legally able to accept the tunnel spoil from the source site. A Section 143 approved notice was provided stating that the site can receive the tunnel spoil from the source site.</p> <p>Five Routine Tunnel Spoil Compliance Reports from December 2023 to December 2024 by ADE were provided. ADE inspected the stockpiled material at the source site and collected 10 samples per compliance report for heavy metals, PAH, TRH, BTEX, PFAS and foreign materials analysis. All results were below site assessment criteria and compliant with the RRO. Photographs of the material were provided.</p> <p>A import material tracking spreadsheet was provided which shows the quantity of material received per day across the broader SCAW alignment. A total of approximately 14,351 tonnes of material was imported to the broader SCAW alignment.</p> <p>Sydney Environmental reviewed the imported material documentation and confirmed that the material imported is <i>'consistent with the materials described in the compliance reports, and that the imported materials and the site, are suitable'</i>.</p>	<p>It is noted that the RAP requirements for validation of imported materials were not fully met, including providing transport records. Notwithstanding, Sydney Environmental considered the material and site are suitable.</p> <p>The auditor has considered the available information and notes the samples collected by ADE at the source site reported concentrations less than the PQL with the exception of heavy metals, which were generally low, and did not exceed the adopted assessment criteria. The auditor also notes that a Imported Material Register was maintained and provided which outlines quantity of material received from the source site per day.</p> <p>In the context of the material source (tunnel spoil), material use and site setting, the auditor considers Sydney Environmental's conclusions adequate, and that the material is suitable for use on-site.</p>



Source Site	Material Description (Consultant)	Site History/ Supplier Information	Summary of Validation Data	Auditor Comments
Warringah Freeway	Sandstone VENM (JBS&G)	The site was the Cammeray Golf Course since 1906 until the current development works.	<p>A VENM Classification letter was provided by JBS&G. They undertook a desktop review of the site which included review of previous environmental investigations undertaken at the site, and a search of historical aerial imagery and NSW EPA public registers. The site or immediately surrounding area have not been listed on the NSW EPA's public register. Analytical results from previous environmental investigations were provided which included 24 samples collected and some analysed for metals, TPH, PAH, BTEX, asbestos, OCPs and OPP. Some minor detections were reported for PAHs in two samples. Results were generally low for metals and below PQLs for other analytes.</p> <p>JBS&G undertook test-pitting at the site. The material was described as natural sandstone bedrock and was in-situ beneath fill material. No asbestos was observed. Three samples were collected from the natural material and submitted for metals, TPH, BTEX and PAH laboratory analysis, and nine samples were collected and submitted for asbestos analysis. Samples reported low level detects of metals, and below PQL detects for other analytes.</p> <p>A letter was provided by CPBUI JV certifying that they can legally accept the VENM from this site. A Section 143 approved notice was provided stating that the site can receive the tunnel spoil from the source site.</p> <p>A import material tracking spreadsheet was provided which shows the quantity of material received per day across the broader SCAW alignment. A total of approximately 7,708 tonnes of material was imported to the broader SCAW alignment.</p> <p>Sydney Environmental reviewed the imported material documentation and confirmed that the material imported is <i>'consistent with the materials described in the compliance reports, and that the imported materials and the site, are suitable'</i>.</p>	<p>It is noted that the RAP requirements for validation of imported materials were not fully met, including providing transport records. Notwithstanding, Sydney Environmental considered the material and site are suitable.</p> <p>The auditor has considered the available information and notes the samples collected by JBS&G at the source site reported concentrations less than the PQL with the exception of heavy metals, which were generally low, and did not exceed the adopted assessment criteria. The auditor also notes that a Imported Material Register was maintained and provided which outlines quantity of material received from the source site per day.</p> <p>In the context of the material source (tunnel spoil), material use and site setting, the auditor considers Sydney Environmental's conclusions adequate, and that the material is suitable for use on-site.</p>
Western Harbour Tunnel Stage 2	Sand (ADE)	Spoil from tunnelling activities within Western Harbour Tunnel excavations	The material is under a site specific RRO and RRE. The RRO and RRE were provided.	It is noted that the RAP requirements for validation of imported materials were not fully met, including providing transport records. Notwithstanding, Sydney Environmental considered the material and site are suitable.



Source Site	Material Description (Consultant)	Site History/ Supplier Information	Summary of Validation Data	Auditor Comments
			<p>A Routine Tunnelling Material Compliance assessment from December 2023 by ADE was provided. ADE inspected the stockpiled material at the source site and collected 10 samples per compliance report for heavy metals, PAH, PCB, OCP, OPP, TRH, BTEX, PFAS and foreign materials. No asbestos was observed. Two samples reported low level detects of PAHs which were above the screening criteria (VENM background ranges). 10 additional samples were collected from the material and analysed for PAHs. All samples reported results below the PQLs. All samples reported low level detects of metals. All other concentrations were below PQLs. ADE considered the material was compliant under the RRO. Photographs of the material were provided.</p> <p>A letter was provided by CPBUI JV certifying that they can legally accept the VENM from this site. A Section 143 approved notice was provided stating that the site can receive the tunnel spoil from the source site.</p> <p>A import material tracking spreadsheet was provided which shows the quantity of material received per day across the broader SCAW alignment. A total of approximately 735,925 tonnes of material was imported from Western Harbour Tunnel (Stage 2 and Southern Tunnel Package) to the broader SCAW alignment.</p> <p>Sydney Environmental reviewed the imported material documentation and confirmed that the material imported is <i>'consistent with the materials described in the compliance reports, and that the imported materials and the site, are suitable'</i>.</p>	<p>The auditor has considered the available information and notes the samples collected by ADE at the source site reported concentrations less than the PQL with the exception of heavy metals, which were generally low, and did not exceed the adopted assessment criteria. The auditor also notes that a Imported Material Register was maintained and provided which outlines quantity of material received from the source site per day.</p> <p>In the context of the material source (tunnel spoil), material use and site setting, the auditor considers Sydney Environmental's conclusions adequate, and that the material is suitable for use on-site.</p>

Overall, given the proposed future land use (railway corridor), importation of crushed sandstone (tunnel spoil) and the processes in place to review, accept and manage imported material, the auditor is generally satisfied that imported material was largely suitable for use on-site.



11.0 Contamination Migration Potential

Following removal of ACM impacted fill, the auditor considers that there would be little or no potential for migration of contamination from the site in surface water or dust. In the auditors' opinion, there is no evidence of significant migration of contamination and little potential for future migration given the remedial works undertaken.



12.0 Assessment of Risk

Based on the remediation undertaken, it is the auditor's opinion that the risks to human health and the environment are low.



13.0 Compliance with Regulatory Guidelines and Directions

The auditor has used guidelines currently approved by the EPA under Section 105 of the NSW Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (Appendix C).

The investigation was generally conducted in accordance with SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 and reported in accordance with the NSW EPA (2020) *Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites Contaminated Land Guidelines*. The checklist included in that document has been referred to. The EPA's Checklist for Site Auditors using the EPA Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme 2017 (October 2017) has also been referred to.

13.1 Development Approvals

Development consent (SSI 10051, issued on 23 July 2021) was granted by the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces for construction and operation of a railway track to the Western Sydney Airport. The consent was subject to a number of requirements of which condition (E96) relates to contamination and requires a Section A SAS as follows:

E96 A Section A1 or Section A2 Site Audit Statement (accompanied by an Environmental Management Plan) and its accompanying Site Audit Report, which state that the contaminated land disturbed by the work has been made suitable for the intended land use, must be submitted to the Planning Secretary and the Relevant Council(s) after remediation and before the commencement of operation of the CSSI.

The above condition has been interpreted to require a SAS commenting on site suitability. This SAR and accompanying SAS has been completed to comply with this condition.

The auditor considers that the works were undertaken in accordance with the development consent.

13.2 Waste Disposal

The auditor has assessed the overall waste management process by review of the information presented in the referenced reports, supplemented by field observations. The key documents provided relating to waste include:

- Ex-situ waste classification assessments prepared following excavation by Sydney Environmental on 16 November 2024.
- A material movement register which includes dates and locations of material movement, truck register, receiving facility, volume and classification. It is noted that the material from the site was not segregated from material from an adjacent site (AEC 35 subject of a separate audit), and they have been reported and disposed of together. This has not affected the classification or disposal of waste from the site.
- Weighbridge receipt dockets.
- EPA asbestos tracking consignment numbers were provided.



An assessment of the waste classification process in consideration of Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste (EPA 2014) was undertaken. The consultant indicated wastes were classified and managed in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste (EPA 2014).

Based on the information provided in the validation report the auditor is satisfied:

- With the classification of the waste.
- That the waste was moved off-site.
- That the waste was taken to lawful facilities.

13.3 Imported Materials

Based on the information in Section 10.0 and the site visit on 8 November 2023, the auditor is of the opinion that the material imported to the site is consistent with crushed sandstone (tunnel spoil).

13.4 Licences

Excavation and removal of asbestos fibre contaminated soils were required to be conducted by a Class A licenced contractor. Excavation, on-site remediation and off-site removal of ACM contaminated soils were required to be conducted by at least a Class B licenced contractor.

Sydney Environmental confirmed that the remediation works were undertaken by Spot-On Asbestos Removal, a Class A licence contractor (AD214060).

Asbestos clearance inspections were undertaken on the remedial excavation with a clearance inspection report provided in the validation report. The clearance was undertaken by Mitchell Kirby (LAA002039).

The auditor checked the NSW Government register of licenced tradespeople on 9 January 2025 and confirmed that the licences listed are current and active.



14.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Sydney Environmental consider that the remedial goals *have 'been achieved as per the RAP (DP 2023c) and the land is suitable for the proposed land-use.'* Based on the information presented in Sydney Environmental's reports and observations made on-site, and following the Decision-Making Process for Assessing Urban Redevelopment Sites in NSW EPA (2017) Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme, the auditor concludes that the site is suitable for the purposes of a railway track, embankments/ noise barriers, a stabling yard and maintenance facility, station and passive open space adjacent to the rail corridor.



15.0 Other Relevant Information

This audit was conducted on the behalf of CPBUI JV for the purpose of assessing whether the land is suitable for the proposed commercial/industrial uses i.e. a “Site Audit” as defined in Section 4 (definition of a ‘site audit’ (b)(iii)). The audit report has been prepared to satisfy a requirement for the redevelopment the site.

This summary report may not be suitable for other uses. Sydney Environmental included limitations in their report. The audit must also be subject to those limitations. The auditor has prepared this document in good faith, but is unable to provide certification outside of areas over which the auditor had some control or is reasonably able to check.

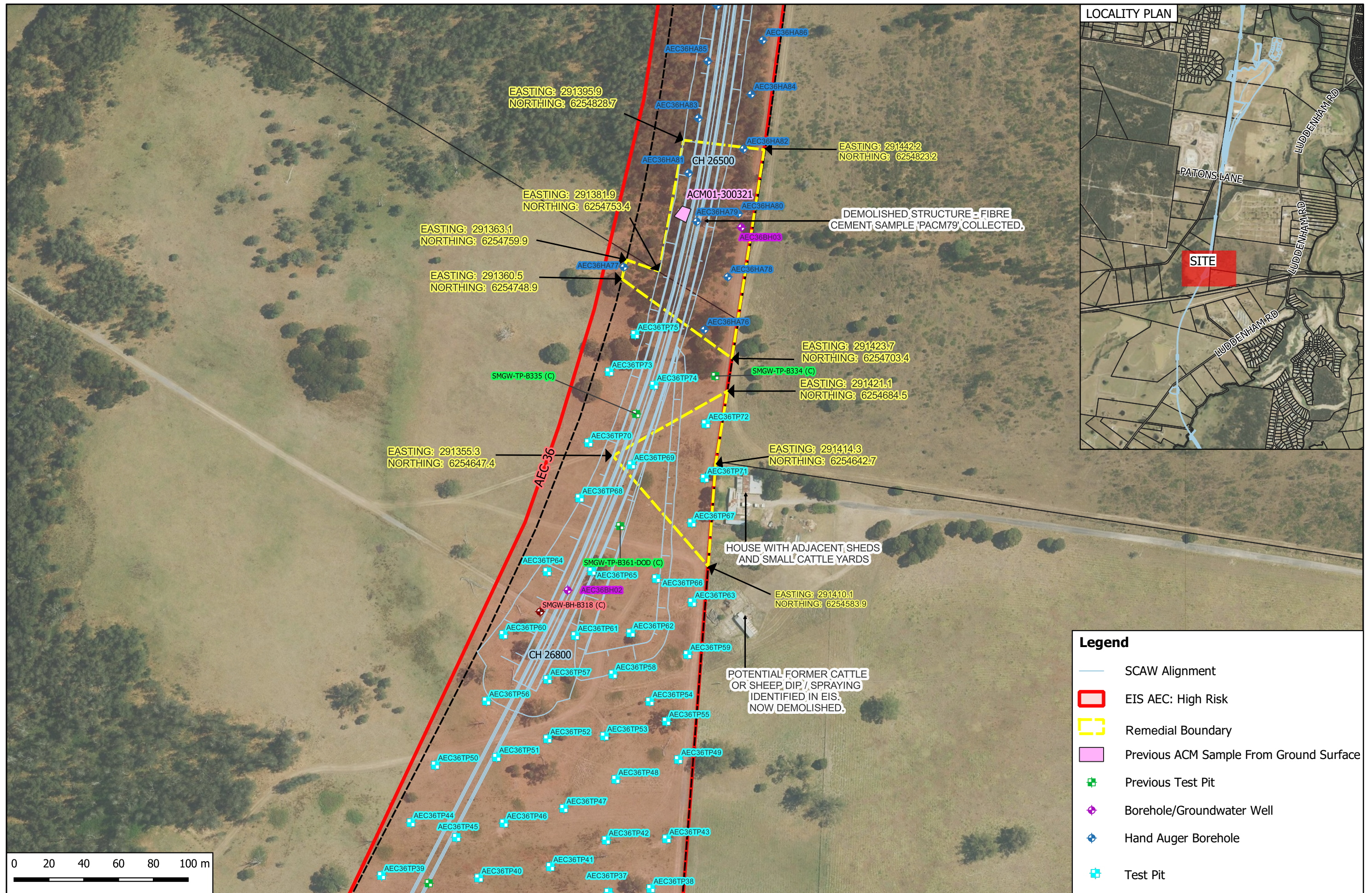
In drawing conclusions, the auditor used reasonable care to avoid reliance upon data and information that may be inaccurate, however a degree of uncertainty is inherent in all subsurface investigations and there remains the possibility that variations may occur between sample locations. The audit and this report are limited by and rely upon the scope of the review, and the information provided by the Client and their consultants and representatives through documents provided to the auditor. The audit is based on a review of the subsurface condition of the site at the time of assessment, as described in the assessment reports attached to the audit report and site inspections conducted by the auditor and their representatives. The auditor’s conclusions presented in this report are therefore based on the information made available to them and arising from their own observations conducted during the audit. If the auditor is unable to rely on any of those documents, the conclusions of the audit could change.

It is not possible in a Site Audit Report to present all data which could be of interest to all readers of this report. Readers are referred to the referenced reports for further data. Users of this document should satisfy themselves concerning its application to, and where necessary seek expert advice in respect to, their situation.


In reaching their conclusions about the site, the Client and NSW EPA may use this Site Audit Report and Site Audit Statement. The scope of work performed as part of the audit process may not be appropriate to satisfy the needs of any other person. Any other person’s use of, or reliance on, the audit document and report, or the findings, conclusions, recommendations or any other material presented or made available to them, is at that person’s sole risk.



Appendix A: Attachments





Scale:		Asbestos Delineation Sampling Locations	
Client Name:	CPB Contractors and Universal Infrastructure Joint Venture		
Project Name:	Site Validation Report - PS105 (AEC36)		
Project Location:	Lot 111 DP1276407, Patons Lane, Orchard Hills NSW		

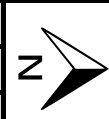
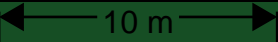



Figure Number:	5
Figure Date:	29 August 2023
Report Number:	1870-LTR-03-130923.v1f



Scale: 		'Area 1' Sampling Locations	
Client Name:	CPB Contractors and Universal Infrastructure Joint Venture		Figure Number: 6
Project Name:	Site Validation Report - PS105 (AEC36)		Figure Date: 11 August 2023
Project Location:	Lot 111 DP1276407, Patons Lane, Orchard Hills NSW		Report Number: 1870-LTR-03-130923.v1f





**Sydney
Environmental**
Group

Scale:



'Area 2' Sampling Locations

Client Name:

CPB Contractors and Universal Infrastructure Joint Venture

Project Name:

Site Validation Report - PS105 (AEC36)

Project Location:

Lot 111 DP1276407, Patons Lane, Orchard Hills NSW

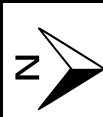


Figure Number:

8

Figure Date:

7 August 2023

Report Number:

1870-LTR-03-130923.v1f



Appendix B: EPA Guidelines



Guidelines made or approved by the EPA under section 105 of the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997

(as of: 12 August 2022)

Section 105 of the CLM Act allows the EPA to make or approve guidelines for purposes connected with the objects of the Act. The EPA must consider these guidelines whenever they are relevant. Other people must also consider the guidelines, namely, accredited site auditors when conducting a site audit; contaminated land consultants when investigating, remediating, validating and reporting on contaminated sites; and those responsible for land contamination with a duty to notify the EPA.

A current list of guidelines made or approved by the EPA under the CLM Act appears below.

Guidelines made by the EPA

- Assessment and management of hazardous ground gases: Contaminated land guidelines (PDF 4MB).
- Guidelines for the vertical mixing of soil on former broad-acre agricultural land (PDF 148KB).
- Contaminated land sampling design guidelines part 1 – application (PDF 3.3MB).
- Contaminated land sampling design guidelines part 2 – interpretation (PDF 1MB).
- Guidelines for assessing banana plantation sites (PDF 586KB).
- Consultants reporting on contaminated land: Contaminated land guidelines (PDF 1MB).
- Guidelines for assessing former orchards and market gardens (PDF 172KB).
- Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme, 3rd edition (PDF 999KB).
- Guidelines for the assessment and management of groundwater contamination (PDF 604KB).
- Guidelines on the duty to report contamination under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (PDF 412KB).

Guidelines that refer to the:

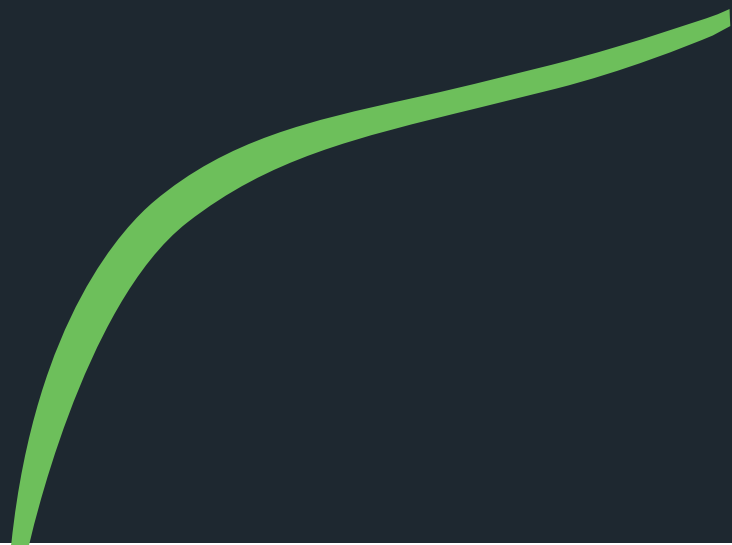
- Australian Water Quality Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Waters (ANZECC, October 2000), are replaced as of 29 August 2018 by the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZG, August 2018), with the exception of the water quality for primary industries component, which still refer to the ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000) guidelines.
- National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 are replaced as of 16 May 2013 by the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (April 2013).

Guidelines approved by the EPA

- Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality, ANZG (August 2018).
- Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality, Volume 3, Primary Industries - Rationale and Background Information (ANZECC & ARMCANZ (October 2000).
- Composite sampling, Lock, W. H., National Environmental Health Forum Monographs, Soil Series No.3, 1996, SA Health Commission, Adelaide. Email enHealth.Secretariat@health.gov.au for a copy of this publication.
- Environmental health risk assessment: Guidelines for assessing human health risks from environmental hazards, Department of Health and Ageing and EnHealth Council, Commonwealth of Australia (June 2012).
- National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (April 2013)* (ASC NEPM).
- Guidelines for the Assessment and Clean Up of Cattle Tick Dip Sites for Residential Purposes, NSW Agriculture and CMPS&F Environmental (February 1996).
- Australian Drinking Water Guidelines, NHMRC and Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council of Australia and New Zealand (2011).

*The ASC NEPM was amended on 16 May 2013.

Appendix C: Interim Audit Advice



16 December 2024

CPBUI JV
Level 5, 60 Miller Street
North Sydney NSW 2060

Dear

**Re: Interim Audit Advice #7: Sydney Metro Western
Sydney Airport Surface and Civil Alignment
Works
Review of Validation Report**

1.0 Introduction and Background

(the Site Auditor) of Senversa Pty Ltd (Senversa) has been engaged by CPB Contractors Pty Ltd and United Infrastructure Pty Ltd (CPBUI JV) on behalf of Sydney Metro as a NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Accredited Contaminated Sites Auditor for the proposed development of the Sydney Metro to Western Sydney Airport line.

It is understood that asbestos impacted soil from areas of environmental concern (known as AEC 35, 36 and 43) are to be removed and encapsulated within PS105. The asbestos encapsulation cell is to be capped with material sourced from within SCAW considered surplus to the requirements of construction and also verified as suitable. An asbestos management plan has been prepared to outline requirements for asbestos handling and stockpiling. Remediation and validation have been undertaken at the AECs and PS105, and the environmental consultant has produced the following report which was forwarded to the site auditor for review:

- 'Site Validation Report, SCAW PS105 – Luddenham Road, Orchard Hills NSW' dated 3 December 2024 by Sydney Environmental Group.

This interim audit advice (IAA) details the review of the validation report.



2.0 Review Comments

The Site Auditor has undertaken a review of the validation report against the requirements specified in the *Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme (3rd edition)* (NSW EPA, 2017) and the *Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites* (NSW EPA, 2020).

It is expected that each of the comments below will each be responded to in a response register (provided as an attachment). Comments are provided herein.

General Validation Report Comments

- As requested, the auditor has only reviewed the validation report in relation to the AECs (35, 36 and 43). Comments regarding PS105 will be provided in a future IAA.
- There appears to be duplication between the text and the appendices. The information from the attached interim validation reports (Appendix E) are captured in the report text. Remove letters from the attachments. The laboratory reports also appear to be duplicated between Appendix A and the attached letters.
- Confirm the dates that remediation/validation was undertaken for each of the AECs and PS105.
- Provide updated CSMs for each of the sites (AECs and PS105) after remediation/validation.
- Provide stockpile tracking registers for material moved from all AECs to the temporary stockpile area, and then either off-site or placement within PS105. It isn't clear where excavated material was stockpiled, and how the material was segregated and tracked.
- Where it is stated that asbestos material was assessed to be suitable for reuse on-site, specify that this is for placement within the containment cell in PS105.
- Section 6.3. Table 6.1.
 - Update to specify the site adopted criteria for PS105 (public open space) and the AECs (commercial industrial).
 - Ecological exposure pathway. Confirm why 'urban residential' land use setting has been adopted.
- Sections 7 and 8. Provide descriptions of the soil composition of all material encountered (samples, excavated/removed material and underlying natural material).
- Section 8.6. Table 8.6.2. The Site Audit Report will need to discuss and close out the waste disposal for each AEC. To satisfy audit requirements, please separate the waste disposal details per AEC/site.
- Section 8.7. To satisfy audit requirements, evidence will need to be provided about quantities and types of material imported to each site (each AEC and PS105). The environmental consultant will need to be satisfied that the material imported to site was lawful and that the site is suitable for the proposed land uses.
- Section 8. Confirm all remediation and validation work was undertaken in compliance with regulatory requirements set out by the EPA, SafeWork NSW, council and the development consent.
- Section 9.0.
 - Table 9.1.1, last row, 'Refer comments'. Refer to what comments?
 - Table 9.4.1.
 - Confirm all duplicate/triplicate samples are listed here as it appears some are missing (e.g., VAL-DUP01, AEC35-DUP01, AEC35-Dup01a, VAL-DUP01a).
 - Include number of primary, duplicate and triplicate samples for each AEC and PS105 to verify target % was met.
- Figures. Provide survey plans for the site/remedial extent for all AECs.
- Appendix A. Laboratory Documentation.
 - Some laboratory documentation appear to be missing. Refer to details below and update to include all missing documentation. The below list is not exhaustive.
 - COC and SRN: 1000256
 - SRN: 1000175, 999776, 1000624, 1014177, 1018222
 - SRN and laboratory QA/QC results: 249367, SE249526



AEC 35

- Section 6.5.2. It is stated that trip spikes and trip blanks are required where volatile contaminants of concern analysis is being undertaken, but then states AEC35 does not require trip spikes/blanks, despite TRH being the primary contaminants of concern for validation. It doesn't appear trip spikes/blanks were collected for AEC35 validation sampling. Close out why they weren't taken and if applicable, that the data isn't affected.
- Section 7.1.
 - Include descriptions of the soil composition (and foreign inclusions) of the excavated material for the 'heavy impacted' material.
 - The RAP states fill material was encountered at SMGW-BH-B106 to 4.0 mbgl and the remedial excavation was expected to extend to at least this depth (noting the drilling methodology for this location was auger which is not likely to be overly accurate of the stratigraphy layers). Justify why the remedial excavation was terminated at 1.5 mbgl and not extended to the expected depth listed in the RAP.
 - The RAP states '*Validation samples will be analysed by a NATA accredited laboratory for the relevant contaminant of concern relevant to the remediation area.*' Justify why validation samples for the excavation were only analysed for TRH and asbestos. Exceedances of benzo(a)pyrene were also reported in SMGW-BH-BH106. Considering metals were identified in the fill material, justify why metals analysis was not undertaken.
 - Update to close out the remediation required for waste material scattered across the western part of the site. Confirm the waste material was removed from the site and disposed of to an appropriately licensed landfill.
- Section 8.1.
 - The number of base and wall samples listed here (12 and 7 respectively) do not match the figures and analytical tables. Please update to reflect only the samples that were analysed.
 - Confirm the depth excavated into natural material. Section 7.1 of the report states '*impacted soil materials were exhumed until inferred natural soil materials were reached*', however, the RAP states '*The excavation depth should be extended (at least) to 0.1 m into underlying natural soil*'.
 - Confirm the depth of the wall samples collected.
 - Temporary Stockpiling Area. Confirm if both the 'heavily' and 'lightly' impacted material were stockpiled at this location.
 - Include sampling methodology for excavation validation samples. Confirm if a PID was used during sample collected. If so, provide PID readings and calibration certificates. If not, justify why this was not undertaken.
- Waste Classification. Laboratory batch 1000624. The sample collection date listed is 16 May 2023 but received by the laboratory 16 June 2023. Confirm when the samples were collected and if they were labelled with the wrong date, otherwise, comment on holding time exceedances and sample integrity.

AEC 36

- Section 7.2. Specify whether material from Area 2 and 3 were 'lightly' or 'heavily impacted soil' (i.e., whether they were to be placed within PS105 or disposed off-site).
- Section 8.2.
 - Confirm the depth excavated into natural material for all areas, the RAP stated 0.1 m into natural material. Include a description of the natural material.
 - Confirm depth of wall samples.
 - Confirm if all material (not just 'heavily impacted') was stockpiled at the location provided on the figure in the waste classification report in Appendix C.
 - Confirm the waste classification assessment report provided in Appendix C is for the 'heavily impacted' material.
 - Clarify if delineation test pitting was conducted before the excavation of impacted material?
- Figures. Figure 6. The legend refers to 'Area 2' but title refers 'Area 1'. Please update.



AEC 43

- Section 7.3. Area 2. Confirm depth of the excavation below the asbestos conduit.
- Section 8.3.
 - Confirm depth excavated into natural material.
 - Confirm the depth of wall samples.
 - Paragraph under Table 8.3.1. Confirm where the suspected asbestos material was observed. Confirm where on the site the additional excavation occurred. Does this include the failed validation sample 'R3-V1-W01'?
- Figures. Confirm if the figures represent the final excavations after some validation samples failed criteria. It doesn't appear that sample 'R3-V1-W01a' is presented on the figures.

3.0 Close

We look forward to receiving a response to the comments above and trust this meets your current requirements. Should you have any queries or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,
On behalf of **Senversa Pty Ltd**

NSW EPA Accredited Site Auditor (0803)

KR/MP

Technical Limitations and Uncertainty – This Interim Advice is not a Site Audit Report or a Site Audit Statement, as defined in the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997, but forms part of the Site Audit process. It is intended that a Site Audit Statement and report will be issued at the completion of the site audit.

Consistent with NSW EPA requirements for staged "sign-off" of sites that are the subject of progressive assessment, remediation and validation, the Auditor is required to advise that:

- This site audit advice does not constitute a site audit report or statement.
- This letter is considered by the Auditor to be consistent with NSW EPA guidelines and policies.
- This letter will be documented in the final Site Audit Statement and associated documentation.
- At the completion of the site audit, a Site Audit Statement will be prepared, for the consent agency to include the Site's property information, held by the local council.

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Item	Description		
Site Name	PS105 and AEC's 35, 36, 43.		
Site Address	Luddenham Road, Orchard Hills NSW		
Client	CPBUI JV		
Consultant	Sydney Environmental		
Auditor			
Document Name	Site Validation Report		
Document Date	3 December 2024		
Item	Section / Topic	Auditor Comment (16 December 2024)	Consultant Response
1	General Validation Report Comments		
2	-	As requested, the auditor has only reviewed the validation report in relation to the AECs (35, 36 and 43). Comments regarding PS105 will be provided in a future IAA.	
		There appears to be duplication between the text and the appendices. The information from the attached interim validation reports (Appendix E) are captured in the report text. Remove letters from the attachments. The laboratory reports also appear to be duplicated between Appendix A and the attached letters.	
3	-		
4	-	Confirm the dates that remediation/validation was undertaken for each of the AECs and PS105.	
5	-	Provide updated CSMs for each of the sites (AECs and PS105) after remediation/validation.	
6	-	Provide stockpile tracking registers for material moved from all AECs to the temporary stockpile area, and then either off-site or placement within PS105. It isn't clear where excavated material was stockpiled, and how the material was segregated and tracked.	
7	-	Where it is stated that asbestos material was assessed to be suitable for reuse on-site, specify that this is for placement within the containment cell in PS105.	
8	Section 6.3, Table 6.1	Update to specify the site adopted criteria for PS105 (public open space) and the AECs (commercial industrial). Ecological exposure pathway. Confirm why 'urban residential' land use setting has been adopted.	
9	Sections 7 and 8	Provide descriptions of the soil composition of all material encountered (samples, excavated/removed material and underlying natural material).	
10	Section 8.6, Table 8.6.2	The Site Audit Report will need to discuss and close out the waste disposal for each AEC. To satisfy audit requirements, please separate the waste disposal details per AEC/site.	
		To satisfy audit requirements, evidence will need to be provided about quantities and types of material imported to each site (each AEC and PS105). The environmental consultant will need to be satisfied that the material imported to site was lawful and that the site is suitable for the proposed land uses.	
11	Section 8.7		
12	Section 8	Confirm all remediation and validation work was undertaken in compliance with regulatory requirements set out by the EPA, SafeWork NSW, council and the development consent.	
13	Section 9, Table 9.1.1	Last row, 'Refer comments'. Refer to what comments?	
		Confirm all duplicate/triplicate samples are listed here as it appears some are missing (e.g., VAL-DUP01, AEC35-DUP01, AEC35-Dup01a, VAL-DUP01a).	
14	Section 9, Table 9.4.1	Include number of primary, duplicate and triplicate samples for each AEC and PS105 to verify target % was met.	
15	Figures	Provide survey plans for the site/remedial extent for all AECs.	
		Some laboratory documentation appear to be missing. Refer to details below and update to include all missing documentation. The below list is not exhaustive. - COC and SRN: 1000256 - SRN: 1000175, 999776, 1000624, 1014177, 1018222 - SRN and laboratory QA/QC results: 249367, SE249526	
16	Appendix A		
17	AEC 35		
		It is stated that trip spikes and trip blanks are required where volatile contaminants of concern analysis is being undertaken, but then states AEC35 does not require trip spikes/blanks, despite TRH being the primary contaminants of concern for validation. It doesn't appear trip spikes/blanks were collected for AEC35 validation sampling. Close out why they weren't taken and if applicable, that the data isn't affected.	
18	Section 6.5.2		
		Include descriptions of the soil composition (and foreign inclusions) of the excavated material for the 'heavy impacted' material. The RAP states fill material was encountered at SMGW-BH-B106 to 4.0 mbgl and the remedial excavation was expected to extend to at least this depth (noting the drilling methodology for this location was auger which is not likely to be overly accurate of the stratigraphy layers). Justify why the remedial excavation was terminated at 1.5 mbgl and not extended to the expected depth listed in the RAP. The RAP states 'Validation samples will be analysed by a NATA accredited laboratory for the relevant contaminant of concern relevant to the remediation area.' Justify why validation samples for the excavation were only analysed for TRH and asbestos. Exceedances of benzo(a)pyrene were also reported in SMGW-BH-BH106. Considering metals were identified in the fill material, justify why metals analysis was not undertaken. Update to close out the remediation required for waste material scattered across the western part of the site. Confirm the waste material was removed from the site and disposed of to an appropriately licensed landfill.	
19	Section 7.1		
		The number of base and wall samples listed here (12 and 7 respectively) do not match the figures and analytical tables. Please update to reflect only the samples that were analysed. Confirm the depth excavated into natural material. Section 7.1 of the report states 'impacted soil materials were exhumed until inferred natural soil materials were reached', however, the RAP states 'The excavation depth should be extended (at least) to 0.1 m into underlying natural soil'. Confirm the depth of the wall samples collected. Temporary Stockpiling Area. Confirm if both the 'heavily' and 'lightly' impacted material were stockpiled at this location. Include sampling methodology for excavation validation samples. Confirm if a PID was used during sample collected. If so, provide PID readings and calibration certificates. If not, justify why this was not undertaken.	
20	Section 8.1		
21	Waste Classification	Laboratory batch 1000624. The sample collection date listed is 16 May 2023 but received by the laboratory 16 June 2023. Confirm when the samples were collected and if they were labelled with the wrong date, otherwise, comment on holding time exceedances and sample integrity.	
22	AEC 36		
23	Section 7.2	Specify whether material from Area 2 and 3 were 'lightly' or 'heavily impacted soil' (i.e., whether they were to be placed within PS105 or disposed off-site).	
		Confirm the depth excavated into natural material for all areas, the RAP stated 0.1 m into natural material. Include a description of the natural material. Confirm depth of wall samples. Confirm if all material (not just 'heavily impacted') was stockpiled at the location provided on the figure in the waste classification report in Appendix C. Confirm the waste classification assessment report provided in Appendix C is for the 'heavily impacted' material. Clarify if delineation test pitting was conducted before the excavation of impacted material?	
24	Section 8.2		
25	Figures	Figure 6. The legend refers to 'Area 2' but title refers 'Area 1'. Please update.	
26	AEC 43		
27	Section 7.3	Area 2. Confirm depth of the excavation below the asbestos conduit.	
		Confirm depth excavated into natural material. Confirm the depth of wall samples. Paragraph under Table 8.3.1. Confirm where the suspected asbestos material was observed. Confirm where on the site the additional excavation occurred. Does this include the failed validation sample 'R3-V1-W01'?	
28	Section 8.3		
29	Figures	Confirm if the figures represent the final excavations after some validation samples failed criteria. It doesn't appear that sample 'R3-V1-W01a' is presented on the figures.	

13 January 2025

CPBUI JV
Level 5, 60 Miller Street
North Sydney NSW 2060

Dear

**Re: Interim Audit Advice #8: Sydney Metro Western
Sydney Airport Surface and Civil Alignment
Works
Review of Validation Report**

1.0 Introduction and Background

(the Site Auditor) of Senversa Pty Ltd (Senversa) has been engaged by CPB Contractors Pty Ltd and United Infrastructure Pty Ltd (CPBUI JV) on behalf of Sydney Metro as a NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Accredited Contaminated Sites Auditor for the proposed development of the Sydney Metro to Western Sydney Airport line.

It is understood that asbestos impacted soil from areas of environmental concern (known as AEC 35, 36 and 43) are to be removed and encapsulated within PS105. The asbestos encapsulation cell is to be capped with material sourced from within SCAW considered surplus to the requirements of construction and also verified as suitable. An asbestos management plan has been prepared to outline requirements for asbestos handling and stockpiling. Remediation and validation have been undertaken at the AECs and PS105, and the environmental consultant has produced the following report which was forwarded to the site auditor for review:

- 'Site Validation Report, SCAW PS105 – Luddenham Road, Orchard Hills NSW' dated 20 December 2024 by Sydney Environmental Group.

A previous version of the Site Validation Report was provided with auditor comments provided in interim audit advice (IAA) No. 7 dated 16 December 2024. This (IAA) details the review of the updated validation report.



2.0 Review Comments

The Site Auditor has undertaken a review of the validation report against the requirements specified in the *Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme (3rd edition)* (NSW EPA, 2017) and the *Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites* (NSW EPA, 2020).

It is expected that each of the comments below will each be responded to in a response register (provided as an attachment). Please provide an excel version of the comments register in return. Comments are provided herein.

General Validation Report Comments

- As requested, the auditor has only reviewed the validation report in relation to the AECs (35, 36 and 43). Comments regarding PS105 will be provided in a future IAA.
- Section 7.
 - The auditor notes the table added to Section 7, however, this is not a stockpile tracking register. It is not clear how the material was segregated or tracked. Provide documentation that tracks the material from 'cradle to grave'. To satisfy DA conditions, the auditor is required to complete a Section A SAS to confirm site suitability. The auditor needs to be satisfied with the documentation provided that the material was removed from the AECs, tracked and stockpiled appropriately, and then placed within PS105 or disposed off-site to a suitable facility. Further assessment may be warranted to prove the sites are suitable if sufficient evidence is not provided.
 - Include units for the volume.
 - The quantities do not match up between this table, Tables 8.6.1 and 8.6.2 and waste dockets.
 - Confirm asbestos Class A licenced asbestos removal contractor and number. It appears Spot-On Asbestos Removal number is AD214060.
 - Confirm if Spot-On were also engaged for off-site disposal of material.
- Section 7 and 8.
 - The auditor notes that soil descriptions have been provided for the removed impacted material and underlying natural material, however sample descriptions were not.
 - Please provide sample descriptions (potentially in the form of a summary sample register) and test pit logs.
- Section 8.6, Table 8.6.2.
 - The auditor must be satisfied with evidence provided by the environmental consultant that the impacted material was removed from the AECs and disposed off-site to a suitable facility. This will include material tracking between the AEC, temporary stockpiling area and off-site disposal. If adequate proof is not provided, the auditor is required to note this in the Site Audit Report and notify the EPA.
 - Confirm if the asbestos waste was tracked and provide EPA consignment numbers.
 - Confirm if the tracking dockets and quantities provided include asbestos containing material (for example asbestos conduits from AEC 43).
- Section 8.7. The auditor notes the environmental consultant have included comments on site suitability, however, no proof has been provided documenting the types and quantities of material imported to the site. The auditor must be satisfied that the material imported to the site was lawful and that the site is suitable for the proposed land uses based on documentation provided. Further assessment may be warranted to prove the sites are suitable if sufficient evidence is not provided.
- Confirm if the stockpile referenced as Blaxlands Creek (BC-01), the 'Remediation Works at Elizabeth Drive' and the diesel spill (SP01 and SP02 on page 1787 of the PDF) relate to any of the AECs or PS105 (were either located within or material encapsulated within PS105).
- Figures. The auditor notes survey plans for remedial areas were provided for AEC's 35 and 36. A survey plan for the entire AEC 43 was provided. Please confirm if the audit is to cover the whole AEC rather than remedial areas.



- Appendix A.
 - Laboratory reports from page 354 of the PDF document appear to be duplicates.
 - There appear to be reports included in Appendix A. It is not clear if these are related to the rest of the report.
 - Some COCs and SRNs are still missing (for example, batches 1024753, 1023751, 1024479, 1012751, 1012931, 1013428, 1014168, 249367, 1000624, 1014177, 1044137).

AEC 35

- Section 7.1. The following comment from the previous IAA was not addressed: Update to close out the remediation required for waste material scattered across the western part of the site. Confirm the waste material was removed from the site and disposed of to an appropriately licensed landfill.

AEC 43

- Section 8.3.1, page 58 of the PDF. The further excavation for V1 and V2 in Remediation Area 3 is still not clear. It doesn't seem any of the sample numbers match up, including for V3:
 - V1: The report text says 1 base sample and 4 wall samples were collected, then during bulk earthworks an additional 1 base sample and 3 wall samples were collected. The figures show 1 base sample and four wall samples. The laboratory reports have 1 base sample and 4 wall samples collected on 8 September 2023, an additional wall sample (W01a) collected on 12 September 2023, and an additional three wall samples collected on 13 November 2023. The tables show 1 base sample and five wall samples (including W01a) from 8 and 12 September 2023.
 - V2: The report text says 2 base samples and 6 wall samples were collected, then during bulk earthworks an additional 2 base samples and 6 wall samples were collected. The figures show 3 base samples and 6 wall samples. The laboratory reports have 2 base and 6 wall samples collected on 13 November 2023. The tables show 1 base and 6 wall samples from 8 September 2023.
 - V3: The report text says 2 base samples and 6 wall samples were collected. The figures show 2 base samples and 6 wall samples. The laboratory reports show 3 base and 6 wall samples were collected on 8 September 2023. The tables show 3 base and 6 wall samples from 8 September 2023.
- Update the report text so it is clear the sequence of remediation and validation works undertaken, including where validation samples failed, and when PACM was encountered and further excavation and sampling undertaken. Include the dimensions of the excavations before and after failed samples, and further excavation during bulk earthworks. Comment whether sample density for the further excavation during bulk earthworks was in accordance with the RAP. Confirm if the samples collected on 13 November 2023 are validation samples following further excavation during bulk earthworks.
- Update the figures to show the final validation samples collected (that passed validation criteria) and final excavation extents.
- Update the analytical tables so that all samples are presented. Make sure it is clear which samples were the final validation samples and which ones were subsequently removed to due failed validation samples or identified PACM during bulk earthworks.
- AEC43. Area 2. Samples RA2-V-W27-B and RA2-V-W28-B are included in the laboratory reports but nowhere else. Confirm what these samples are. As mentioned in the comment above for Area 3, clearly outline the sequence of remediation and validation work undertaken and include all samples in the analytical tables. Please also confirm the information for Area 1 is correct.



3.0 Close

We look forward to receiving a response to the comments above and trust this meets your current requirements. Should you have any queries or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,
On behalf of **Senversa Pty Ltd**

NSW EPA Accredited Site Auditor (0803)

KR/MP

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25 February 2025

CPBUI JV
Level 5, 60 Miller Street
North Sydney NSW 2060

Dea

Re: Interim Audit Advice #9: Sydney Metro Western Sydney Airport Surface and Civil Alignment Works Review of Validation Report

1.0 Introduction and Background

(the Site Auditor) of Senversa Pty Ltd (Senversa) has been engaged by CPB Contractors Pty Ltd and United Infrastructure Pty Ltd (CPBUI JV) on behalf of Sydney Metro as a NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Accredited Contaminated Sites Auditor for the proposed development of the Sydney Metro to Western Sydney Airport line.

It is understood that asbestos impacted soil from areas of environmental concern (known as AEC 35, 36 and 43) are to be removed and encapsulated within PS105. The asbestos encapsulation cell is to be capped with material sourced from within SCAW considered surplus to the requirements of construction and also verified as suitable. An asbestos management plan has been prepared to outline requirements for asbestos handling and stockpiling. Remediation and validation have been undertaken at the AECs and PS105, and the environmental consultant has produced the following report which was forwarded to the site auditor for review:

- 'Site Validation Report, SCAW PS105 – Luddenham Road, Orchard Hills NSW' dated 13 February 2025 (Report No. 1870-SVR-03-211124.v3f) by Sydney Environmental Group.

Previous versions of the Site Validation Report were provided with auditor comments provided in previous interim audit advice (IAA). This IAA details the review of the updated validation report.

2.0 Review Comments

The Site Auditor has undertaken a review of the validation report against the requirements specified in the *Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme (3rd edition)* (NSW EPA, 2017) and the *Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites* (NSW EPA, 2020).

General Validation Report Comments

- As requested, the auditor has only reviewed the validation report in relation to the AECs (35, 36 and 43). Comments regarding PS105 will be provided in a future IAA.



- As per previous IAA, confirm if asbestos waste was tracked and provide EPA consignment numbers. If so, these will need to be included in the validation report. If not, clarify why.
- Please include if council were notified of the remediation works. Confirm if the remedial works are 'Category 1' or 'Category 2'.
- Section 2. Table 2.1 Include site details (address, Lot/DP) for AECs too.
- Section 8.7. Based on imported material documentation provided by CPBUI JV, material also appeared to be imported from Warringah Freeway, Western Harbour Tunnel Stage 2 and Western Harbour Tunnel STP. Please confirm if the material imported to the AEC's and PS105 was only from the suppliers listed in Table 8.7.1, or please update this table.
- Section 12. Conclusions need to be separated for each AEC and PS105, as it is understood that the AECs do not require a LTEMP.
- Please confirm when the auditor will receive the LTEMP.
- Appendix F.
 - As previously mentioned, all imported material documentation needs to be attached to the validation report. This includes the material tracking spreadsheet, RRO/RRE documents, material classification / compliance reports, and other letters certifying the material is lawfully able to be imported to the site. Please ensure documentation is only for relevant source sites (refer to above comment seeking clarification on which sites imported material was sourced from).

AEC 35

- Figures. Page 155 of the PDF. Update survey plan so that it shows only the relevant site (the northwest part).
- Please include in the report the details from response to IAA No. 8 regarding the removal of waste.

3.0 Close

We look forward to receiving a response to the comments above and trust this meets your current requirements. Should you have any queries or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,
On behalf of **Senversa Pty Ltd**

NSW EPA Accredited Site Auditor (0803)

KR/MP

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Senversa Pty Ltd

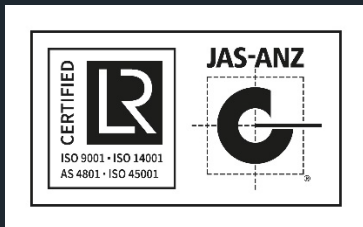
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