

Suite 4 257-259 Central Coast Highway Erina NSW 2251 02 4365 1668 centralcoast@northrop.com.au ABN 81 094 433 100

NL201175

17 May 2021

Mark Jackson Jackson Environment and Planning Pty Ltd Suite 102, Level 1, 25-29 Berry St North Sydney NSW 2060

Dear Mark,

Re: Tomago Resource Recovery Facility and Truck Parking Depot – 21D and 21F School

Drive Tomago

Soil and Water Management Plan - Addendum

Background

Northrop Consulting Engineers have been engaged by Jackson Environment and Planning Pty Ltd to prepare a concept Soil and Water Management Plan (Revision E, dated 12.11.20), to support the redevelopment of a resource recovery facility and truck parking depot located at 21D (Lot 11 DP270328) and 21F (lot 8 DP 270328) School Drive, Tomago.

Following the submission of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by Jackson Environment and Planning, a number of additional comments were raised by the various agencies tasked with reviewing and approving the proposed Soil and Water Management Plan as part of the EIS.

This addendum letter is intended to address each of the comments raised by each individual agency in relation to the Soil and Water Management Plan. The information presented within this document is to supersede that of the relevant sections in the of the Soil and Water Management Plan (Revision E).

Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) - Biodiversity and Conservation **Division (BCD)**

Comment 1

"It is proposed to store and process hazardous materials on flood prone land. The EIS and the proposed Emergency Plan have not assessed the risk of flood waters transporting hazardous materials and contaminating nearby communities, and natural areas. While the EIS notes that all hazardous substances will be stored in a bunded area is not clear if the bund is designed to protect against all floods, up to and including the probable maximum flood (PMF). The EIS does not state if trucks, containing hazardous materials, will park in the uncovered overnight parking area and if so, how these risks would be managed.

BCD recommends that all hazardous materials stored on site are protected from all floods up to and including the PMF. Also, the Emergency Plan should be updated to include safeguards to prevent the release of hazardous materials from the sites during a large flood event."











The Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) level identified for the site is at RL6.30m AHD. It is noted that this level is approximately 700mm above the floor level of the existing buildings.

The revised Emergency Management Plan prepared by Jackson Environment and Planning (JEP) provides additional details for the handling and storage of hazardous materials to provide protection during a flood event.

In summary, the plan outlines that all hazardous materials will be stored in locations with bunding provided up to the PMF level of RL6.30m, or otherwise on raised platforms above the flood level.

In addition, the management plan specifies that no hazardous materials are to be stored within trucks parked within the uncovered depot.

Comment 2

"It is proposed to use the existing proprietary water treatment devices; Humeceptor STC-5 and the Hume Jellyfish HF-1800. These devices have been designed to treat the pollution from a wire and cable manufacturing facility. The new use of the site as a resource recovery facility may change the pollutant loads and the existing stormwater treatment devices may not continue to be appropriate.

BCD recommends that the proponent reviews the continued use of existing stormwater treatment devices to ensure they remain appropriate under the proposed change in land use to use in a recycling facility."

The handling and processing of waste materials are to be performed entirely within the enclosed buildings as outlined in the Waste Management Plan prepared by JEP. Pollutants or hazardous materials will be unable to enter the stormwater system and as such, it is anticipated that there will be no significant change in pollution generation as part of the change of use.

The treatment devices provided as part of the previous development were suitable for treatment of typical stormwater pollutants generated from industrial developments (i.e. suspended solids, phosphorus, nitrogen and gross pollutants) and thus, it is deemed that these existing devices will remain appropriate for the intended use of the new facility.

Comment 3

"Runoff from the existing development enters infiltration on-site detention before it is treated with the Humeceptor STC-5 and the Hume Jellyfish HF-1800 devices. This creates a risk that untreated stormwater runoff will be discharged to groundwater through the detention basins. The potential for groundwater contamination and impacts on groundwater dependent ecosystems was assessed for the previous development (GHD 2012). However, this assessment cannot be used for this development as it has different pollution risks.

The proponent should consider the potential for groundwater contamination through infiltration of untreated stormwater."

The Waste Management Plan outlines the storage, handling, and processing of hazardous or pollutant materials, all of which is to occur within the enclosed spaces of the existing buildings. As such, the pollution risk for the site has not changed significantly from that of a typical industrial development.

No additional pollutants, other than that present in typical stormwater runoff is anticipated to enter the ground water via the infiltration systems.



Hunter Water Corporation (HWC)

Comment 1

"The Soil and Water Management Plan has stated that the volume of water required from Hunter Water's supply to be used as process water is negligible. The EIS also appears to understate the volume of process wastewater to be generated from the development. The process water system is stated to be a "closed loop" where it is captured and reused until it is lost through evaporation. It is expected that wastewater would be generated through site activities (for example, hosing internal floor areas and washing down trucks).

Hunter Water recommends that a more detailed assessment be provided to justify the "closed loop" statement. Expected volumes of process wastewater, and the likely concentrations and types of contaminants contained within it, should be clearly identified and reported."

The Soil and Water Management Plan previously indicated that a closed loop system was required as part of the material processing. Subsequent investigation into the specifics of the processing indicate that the system does not require water demand and, and that wastewater is generated from the extraction of the drill muds. This wastewater is then exported off-site for treatment and disposal as trade waste as per the updated Waste Management Plan prepared by JEP.

Additional details regarding the expected volumes and concentrations of contaminates as well as the management of the waste material to be exported are provided in the Waste Management Plan. In summary, the facility is expected to process up to 5,000 tonnes per annum.

Comment 2

"Measures to maintain and monitor the effectiveness of the existing or proposed stormwater controls have not been included within the EIS or Soil and Water Management Plan.

Hunter Water recommends that methods to sample and monitor stormwater quality on the site and discharging away from the site be considered and addressed in the Environmental Management Plan."

The Waste Management Plan prepared by JEP outlines that all waste handling, storage, and processing will occur internally to the existing buildings. As such, no additional pollutants or contaminates generated by the waste are anticipated within the stormwater runoff.

The proposed stormwater controls have been designed to reduce the standard pollutants found within stormwater runoff including suspended solids, total nitrogen, total phosphorus and gross pollutants. Council's DCP requirements and current industry practice is to achieve a percentage reduction in pollutant generated loads.

To monitor the effectiveness of the upstream controls, sampling of the runoff generated by the development would need to be taken at locations prior to treatment and at the discharge outlet at regular intervals. As the proposed development utilises at-source controls including use of infiltration to treat stormwater, no runoff is expected for frequent storm events. As such, monitoring of stormwater quality on a day-to-day basis is not practical.

Monitoring in extreme rainfall events could be undertaken, however in this infrequent event concentrations of pollutants will be minimal due to the volume of runoff generated and therefore the effectiveness of the monitoring would be negated and may not achieve a practical outcome for the intended purpose.



An operation and maintenance plan (to be provided during the detailed design process) will provide a regular schedule to inspect and maintain the stormwater system including treatment devices to ensure they are operating as intended.

Groundwater monitoring as part of the Environmental Management Plan will assess and monitor concentrations of significant pollutants and contaminants of concern.

Port Stephens Council (PSC)

Comment 1

"The proposed stormwater design does not appear to be supported by any water quantity modelling. A Drains model should be provided to demonstrate the Infiltration system is designed to cater for all 1% AEP post development flows. The natural catchment has high infiltration and it is believed that the subject site won't produce any significant runoff even for the major storm events.

Accordingly the Drains model should use the assumption that the pre-development flows, for up to and including 1% AEP event are zero."

The Soil and Water Management Plan Section 2.1 outlined detailed water quantity modelling undertaken for the existing development and greenfield site (21D and 21F respectively).

The report outlined the assumptions there were made from the initial drains modelling, however the comments provided were considered in addition.

Infiltration rates were obtained from ground water well monitoring which is outlined in Section 10.4.2 of the Groundwater Contamination Assessment Report prepared by JM Environments (JME) dated 28/04/21. The report outlined the measured infiltration rates from the monitoring well to be approximately 266-342mm/hr. For the purposes of this assessment a natural infiltration rate of 300mm/hr was adopted for both sites. It is noted that this was the infiltration rate for the alluvial sands and not representative of the topsoil or fill layers present on the site.

A new ILSAX hydrological model for the site was developed with revised conditions, to better represent the site soil profile. The previous hydrological model assumed a soil type of 1.5 and an antecedent moisture condition of 3. The new hydrological model adopted a soil type of 1.0 and antecedent moisture condition of 1, which is the maximum allowable with the ILSAX model.

Table 1 presents a comparison of the peak flow rates in the pre-developed and post developed scenarios with the revised hydrological assumptions and infiltration rates. Original flows noted below are from Northrop's current Soil and Water management Report.

Table 1 – Comparison of Peak Flow Rates – 21D School Drive

| AEP | Original Pre- Developed Peak Flow (m³/s) | Revised Pre- Developed Peak Flow (m³/s) | Post-Developed Peak Flow without OSD (m³/s) | Post-Developed Peak Flow with 300mm/hr Infiltration (m³/s) |
|-------|--|---|---|--|
| 1% | 1.37 | 0.043 | 2.07 | 0.524 |
| 2% | 1.07 | 0.0 | 1.81 | 0.396 |
| 5% | 0.746 | 0.0 | 1.47 | 0.213 |
| 10% | 0.489 | 0.0 | 1.18 | 0.105 |
| 0.2EY | 0.223 | 0.0 | 0.942 | 0.049 |



As shown in Table 1, there is a noticeable increase in the post-developed discharge when compared to the pre-developed scenario adopting an infiltration rate of 300mm/hr. This is primarily due to the fact that no runoff leaves the site in a pre-developed state until the 1% AEP event. It is noted that this previously designed and approved stormwater system on 21D was not designed for this criteria.

To achieve the new design criteria being proposed, no runoff in the post developed situation would be allowable, which would require a full redesign of the existing stormwater system on site including reconstructing large areas of pavement.

These changes to Lot 21D are considered unfeasible and excessive considering the change of use and small amount of works being proposed to the site. Furthermore, it is noted that these works do not affect the stormwater runoff volumes or the original design intent for the stormwater system.

It is noted however that the existing system provides considerable benefit in reducing flows from the non-mitigated developed site, thus demonstrating the effectiveness of the existing stormwater detention strategy.

It is also noted, as per our understanding, that no issues have been encountered or identified for the receiving stormwater system downstream of the site or that runoff from the site generated unacceptable impacts to neighbouring or adjoining properties. As the existing site in its current state has been in commission for several years since its completion, this indicates that the existing detention system is achieving the intended design objectives.

For the new development on 21F, on-site detention and infiltration will be provided to limit the post-developed run-off from the additional impervious area. Table 2 provides the comparison of the peak flow rates for the pre-developed and post-developed cases.

Revised Pre-Developed Post-Developed Peak Flow with Original Pre-Developed **AEP** Peak Flow (m³/s) Peak Flow (m3/s) 300mm/hr Infiltration (m³/s) 1.45 1% 0.044 0.044 2% 1.15 0.0 0.0 5% 0.824 0.0 0.0 0.586 10% 0.0 0.0 0.2EY 0.327 0.0 0.0

Table 2 – Comparison of Peak Flow Rates (21F School Drive)

The below ground infiltration system has been modified from the initial design to increase the size to achieve the required detention outcomes. The proposed detention sizing is proposed to be 180m³ as presented in the revised engineering plans (refer attached).

Comment 2

"Council's comments on the SEARs requested a Waste Management Report be provided to demonstrate that the existing on-site sewer management and trade waste systems are appropriate for the proposed development. This report has not been provided. The site is mapped as being very high hazard, indicating the site contains or is located in proximity to sensitive environmental constraints. The EIS notes that the existing system would be sufficient for the new development however, little justification has been given to support this claim.



To confirm the adequacy of the existing system, or otherwise, it is recommended that a Waste Management Report, prepared by a suitably qualified person, be provided by the applicant."

As previously outlined in Section 5 of the Soil and Water Management Plan, the site is currently serviced by an Envirocycle M23 on-site sewer treatment system. The existing system has a treatment capacity of 4.5-5kL/day with a 1L/s peak treatment rate.

The existing system originally provided on-site effluent treatment and disposal for the previous development use, which employed a total of 119 employees. The proposed development will employ a total of 76 employees over several different shifts.

The expected daily inflow rate can be estimated using the usage rates outlined in Table H4 of AS1547-2012 *On-site domestic wastewater management*. For a rural factory including toilets, and kitchen areas, the daily inflow can be calculated by:

Daily inflow = 50L/person/day x 76 persons (total per day)

= 3.8kL/day < 4.5-5kL/day treatment capacity

As such it is anticipated that the existing sewer system will have adequate treatment capacity to manage the sewer demand generated from the use of the site. Treated sewer will be stored in a separate holding tank and periodically taken offsite via a pump-out truck under the current tankering agreement for the site.

In addition, a vehicle washdown bay is proposed to be installed within the heavy vehicle workshop. The vehicle wash bay will be bunded internally within the building with proposed screens to be installed to ensure full water capture. Run-off from the truck wash will be collected by existing floor sumps that will drain the water to a pit in the shed on the northern side of the maintenance workshop. Water will be treated in an oil/water separator and pumped to a 10kL holding tank also located in the shed. The tank will be periodically pumped out, with treated water sent for off-site recycling in accordance with Remondis' existing tankering agreement with Hunter Water. Figure 1 illustrates the indicative bunding and wash bay within the workshop.

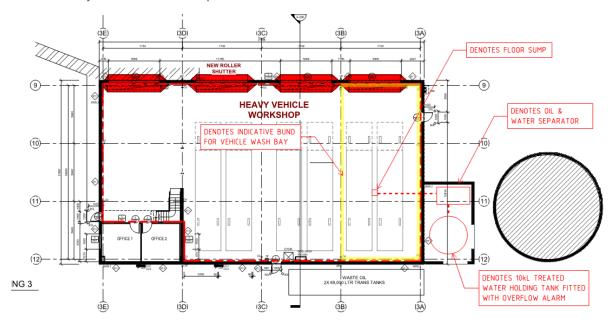


Figure 1 – Wash Bay located in Proposed Heavy Vehicle Workshop (21D School Drive)



The wastewater, which may contain small amounts pollutants from the waste material handled by the trucks will be stored and transported off-site as trade waste to be treated and disposed at a licenced facility.

NSW Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Comment 1

"Consideration of additional and alternative measures for managing water pollution risks associated with construction in contaminated areas. Mitigation measures considered should include but not be limited to:

- at-source controls (e.g. removal of highly contaminated material for off-site disposal, bunding, flow diversions);
- options to avoid contaminated stormwater discharges (e.g. full capture and reuse or tankering offsite); and
- additional or alternative treatment measures (e.g. increased sediment basin capacity)."

As outlined in the previous item regarding on-site detention, the existing soil profile for the site is that of sand, which has very high infiltration rates and low sediment runoff potential. No run-off is expected for the pre-developed site for all storm events up to the 1% AEP event.

As such, the pollution risk of contaminated runoff leaving the site during construction is very low.

Additional bunding will be provided along the site boundary, to ensure in the extremely unlikely occurrence of a 1% AEP storm event (or greater) that runoff will be prevented from leaving the site and will infiltrate into the soil profile, mimicking existing site conditions.

Comment 2

"Demonstration that the proposed cap over 21F School Drive would be appropriately designed and constructed to prevent percolation of rainwater through the underlying contaminated soils. The Applicant should provide details of the proposed cap, including its:

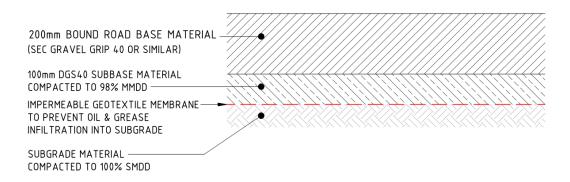
- composition;
- thickness (mm); and
- in situ saturated hydraulic conductivity (m/sec)."

The Groundwater Contamination Assessment Report prepared by JME concluded that the site does not require additional mitigation to protect groundwater from the presences of arsenic, cadmium, copper and lead. The zinc impacted soils with the highest concentrations are associated with the lead impacted soils that are planned to be removed in accordance with the Remediation Action Plan prepared by JME.

Despite the subsequent findings in the groundwater assessment, a capping has been proposed for the extent of the new parking depot to achieve two primary objectives. The first is to maintain consistency with the outcomes of the Remediation Action Plan, and the second, is to prevent ingress of additional pollutants that may occur from the truck parking depot (for example small oil leaks or spills).

Figure 2 presents the proposed pavement design extracted from the revised engineering plans prepared by Northrop for the parking area, composed of 200mm bound road base material with an impermeable geotextile layer.





INDICATIVE TRAFFICABLE PAVEMENT DETAIL

NOTE: PAVEMENT DESIGN TO BE CONFIRMED BY SUITABLY QUALIFIED GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER FOLLOWING DETAILED GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION DURING DETAILED DESIGN

Figure 2 – Indicative Pavement Detail – Extracted from NL201175 C5.1 Rev B

The pavement will fall towards stormwater pits where water will be captured, treated, and directed to the infiltration system. The hydraulic conductivity of the road pavement layer is not critical due to the presence for the impermeable geotextile layer. Any surface runoff not captured by the pavement layer will flow as surface runoff and be collected via the stormwater pits installed within the pavement extents. The runoff generated from surface overland flow and the stormwater collected by the subsoil drainage system are directed to the same discharge location after processing through the treatment train.

Comment 3

"A revised water balance to include all water usage requirements, storages, reuse and discharges (including frequency and volumes of any discharges to the infiltration pit and managed overflows from the infiltration pit); and

A site drainage plan for the proposed development that identifies:

- surface water flow paths for 'clean' roof runoff, 'dirty' stormwater and contaminated runoff from waste processing, stockpiles and external areas;
- sub catchments (e.g. roof catchments draining to tanks, waste operations areas draining to collection pits/treatment devices, externals areas draining to each proposed discharge point);
- water infrastructure (e.g. bunds, collection pits, pipes, drains, storage tanks);
- · treatment measures, including the infiltration pit; and
- discharge points and flow paths to receiving waterways."

The site drainage for the proposed truck depot and existing site have been provided as part of the concept engineering (refer attached). The plans identify stormwater infrastructure including treatment measures, infiltration pits, discharge locations and overland flow paths.

As previously identified, all waste handling and processing is to occur entirely within the enclosed space of the existing buildings, and as such additional water infrastructure such as bunds, collection pits, storage tanks, and stockpiles are not required as part of the stormwater system. This infrastructure will be provided within the new facilities of the existing buildings as required for each specific waste operation proposed to be undertaken.



The site will only contain 'clean' runoff as there will not be any 'dirty' stormwater containing contaminated runoff from waste processing, stockpiles or external waste handling or processing areas.

As there is no 'dirty' stormwater and all sewer and process wastewater is to be exported from site no potentially contaminated water will be directed to the infiltration pit.

The infiltration pit is intended to manage the on-site detention to limit the peak flow rates discharging from the site.

As such, there is no practical benefit to providing a revised water balance including water usage requirements, storages, reuse and discharges. The expected water and sewer demands have been previously provided, and expected waste processing and export rates have been provided in the Waste Management Plan.

Comment 4

"Clarification of whether controlled discharges are proposed for the construction or operation stage of the proposed development; and

If controlled discharges are proposed, for each discharge point, the EPA requires a water pollution impact assessment. The level of assessment and consideration of practical and reasonable mitigation measures should be commensurate with the potential water pollution risk/s. This assessment must:

- predict the expected frequency and volume of discharges;
- characterise the expected discharge quality under typical and worst-case conditions, in terms of the concentrations of all pollutants of concern present at levels that pose a risk of non-trivial harm to human health or the environment;
- assess the potential impacts of the proposed discharges on the environmental values of the receiving waterways consistent with the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZG, 2018) for slightly to moderately disturbed ecosystems; and
- demonstrate that all practical and reasonable measures to avoid or minimise water pollution and protect human health and the environment from harm are investigated and implemented."

The Waste Management Plan prepared by JEP outlines that that no controlled discharges of waste contaminated water are proposed for the construction or operation of the proposed development. All waste materials will be suitably exported and disposed at an appropriate license facility.

The only discharges proposed to leave the site are that generated by stormwater runoff during storm events. Appropriate measures to minimise the impacts and pollutant risks have been previously addressed in the response to previous comments or otherwise demonstrated in the Soil and Water Management Plan.

Comment 5

"Additional detailed information on changes to the hydraulic properties of groundwaters as a result of increased point source recharge from the proposed upgrades to the projects stormwater collection system, demonstrating an increase to the protection of receiving groundwaters."

The groundwater contour and flow direction has been investigated and is outlined in the Groundwater Contamination Assessment Report prepared by JME. It identifies the groundwater contours flowing in a south, south-east direction towards the river.



The report outlines that previous groundwater monitoring was undertaken during the operation of the sites previous use as well as an assessment of the current groundwater contamination and risks to groundwater from contaminates located onsite within the soils.

The assessment determined that whilst some contamination was identified within the groundwater and soils, the risk of pollutants or contaminates migrating through the groundwater or to receiving groundwaters was negligible. Areas of significant concern, containing high concentrations of zinc and lead are proposed to be removed as part of the Remediation Action Plan.

Comment 6

"Adequate justification for the differences in water quality treatment devices employed and proposed across Premises."

There are a number of proprietary stormwater treatment devices available to achieve the desired treatment outcomes for stormwater runoff. The devices vary between manufacturers and the preferred device for a specific site can change depending on the site constraints, desired treatment levels, cost, availability and/or stormwater arrangement.

MUSIC modelling has been undertaken as outlined in Section 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 in the Soil and Water Management Plan that demonstrates the treatment targets have been achieved for both the existing site and the proposed development.

A different device was proposed for the new development as the Humes Jellyfish has since been discontinued and is no longer commercially available. As such an alternative treatment train, utilising pit filter inserts and proprietary filter cartridges has been proposed to provide the most cost-effective solution to achieve the required reduction targets.

We trust that this meets your requirements, however if you have any additional comments or concerns, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Prepared:

Robert Suckling Civil Engineer

R. Suelling

BE Civil (Hons 1), MIE Aust

Reviewed:

Ben Clark

Principal | Civil Engineer

BEng (Civil), MIE Aust, CPEng, NER,

RPEQ

TRANSMITTAL



Suite 4, 257-259 Central Coast Highway Erina NSW 2250

T (02) 4365 1668 F (02) 4367 6555

| | | | | | | | | | _ | entralco | | | | | | 94 43 | 3 100 | |
|--|---|---|----------|-----|----------|-----|------|------|--|----------|---|---------------|---|--|----------|-------------|----------|--|
| Job No: Job Name: NL201175 21D & 21F School Drive, Toma | | | ago | go | | | | | | | | Pages: 1 of 1 | | | | | | |
| From | | Ben Clark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decering | lan. | | | -1- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Descript INTERNAL | | VORKS | Da | ate | 07 | 28 | 10 | 12 | 17 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| REMONDIS RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY & TRUCK | | | onth | 08 | | | 05 | 05 | | | | | | | | | | |
| DEPOT | SCHOO | DL DRIVE, TOMAGO | | ear | 20 | 20 | | 21 | 21 | | | | | | | | | |
| 210 & 211 | 301100 | DE DRIVE, TOWAGO | 10 | aı | 20 | 20 | 20 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Doc No. | Doc | ument Title | | | Revision | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C1.1 | COVI | ER SHEET | | Α | 1 | Α | Α | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C1.3 | _ | PLAN | | В | | Α | В | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C2.1 | CON | CEPT SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL | | В | 1 | Α | В | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C2.2 | CON(| CEPT SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL | | Α | 1 | Α | Α | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C2.3 | | CEPT BULK EARTHWORKS PLAN | | Α | | Α | Α | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C2.4 | | CEPT LONG SECTIONS | | Α | | Α | Α | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C3.1 | | CEPT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT & LS PLAN – SHEET 1 | ion | В | 1 | Α | В | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C3.2 | CON | CEPT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT & LS PLAN – SHEET 2 | Revision | С | | Α | В | | С | | | | | | | | | |
| C3.3 | CON | CEPT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT & LS PLAN – SHEET 3 | | С | | Α | В | С | | | | | | | | | | |
| C5.1 | | CEPT CIVIL DETAILS – SHEET 1 | Current | В | 1 | Α | Α | В | | | | | | | | | | |
| - | | | ⊣ ૅ઼ | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \vdash | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ш | | |
| | | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | \vdash | | |
| - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | l | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Distribut | tion | | | | Nu | ımb | er o | f co | pies | | | | | | | | | |
| Jackson Env | vironm | ental and Planning | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | <u>i </u> | _ | | | | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | |
| PURPOSE | PURPOSE I = Information A = Approval T = Tender | | | | 1 | Α | Α | Α | Α | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| FORMAT | C = Construction W = Amenament | | | | Е | Е | Е | Е | Е | | | | | | | | | |
| SIZE | A0/A1/A2/A3/A4 etc | | | | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | | | L | | | | | | |
| METHOD C = Courier H = Hand E = Email F = Facsimile P = Post | | | | | Е | Е | Е | Е | Е | | | | | | | | | |

- Northrop Engineers owns the copyright of all documents listed in this transmittal.
- The recipient is only entitled to use the documents for the specific purpose as noted in this transmittal.
- The recipient is not entitled to pass on the documents to any third party without prior written permission from Northrop Engineers.
- If the recipient makes any changes to the documents without written consent from Northrop Engineers, the recipient agrees to indemnify Northrop
 Engineers for any loss suffered in connection with or arising out of those changes.

BC BC

- Northrop Engineers does not warrant the accuracy of any existing structure/services/equipment shown indicatively on our drawings. The recipient should independently verify the accuracy of any such items. If the recipient discovers any errors in the documents, they must notify Northrop Engineers promptly.
- Northrop Engineers does not warrant that the documents are free from viruses or other malicious software. The recipient is responsible for having adequate IT security systems in place.

REMONDIS RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY & TRUCK PARKING DEPOT

LOCATION OF SITE

LOT 8 & 11 DP270328, 21D & 21F SCHOOL DRIVE TOMAGO **INTERNAL CIVIL WORKS**



LOCALITY PLAN



DRAWING SCHEDULE

| DWG No. | DRAWING TITLE |
|---------|---------------|
| C1.1 | COVER SHEET |
| C1 2 | CITE DI ANI |

CONCEPT SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL PLAN

CONCEPT SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

CONCEPT BULK EARTHWORKS PLAN

CONCEPT LONG SECTIONS

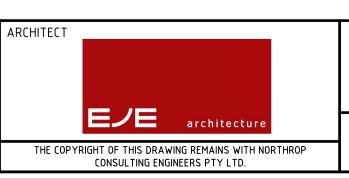
CONCEPT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT & LEVELS PLAN - SHEET 1 CONCEPT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT & LEVELS PLAN - SHEET 2 CONCEPT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT & LEVELS PLAN - SHEET 3

CONCEPT CIVIL DETAILS - SHEET 1

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION REMONDIS® 28.08.20 WORKING FOR THE FUTURE DRAWING NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS VERIFICATION

DESCRIPTION



DIMENSIONS TO BE VERIFIED WITH THE ARCHITECT AND ON SITE BEFORE MAKING SHOP DRAWINGS OF COMMENCING WORK. NORTHROP ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE USABILITY, COMPLETENESS OR SCALE OF DRAWINGS
TRANSFERRED ELECTRONICALLY.



Suite 4, 257-259 Central Coast Hwy, Erina NSW 2250 Ph (02) 4365 1668 Fax (02) 4367 6555

Email centralcoast@northrop.com.au ABN 81 094 433 100

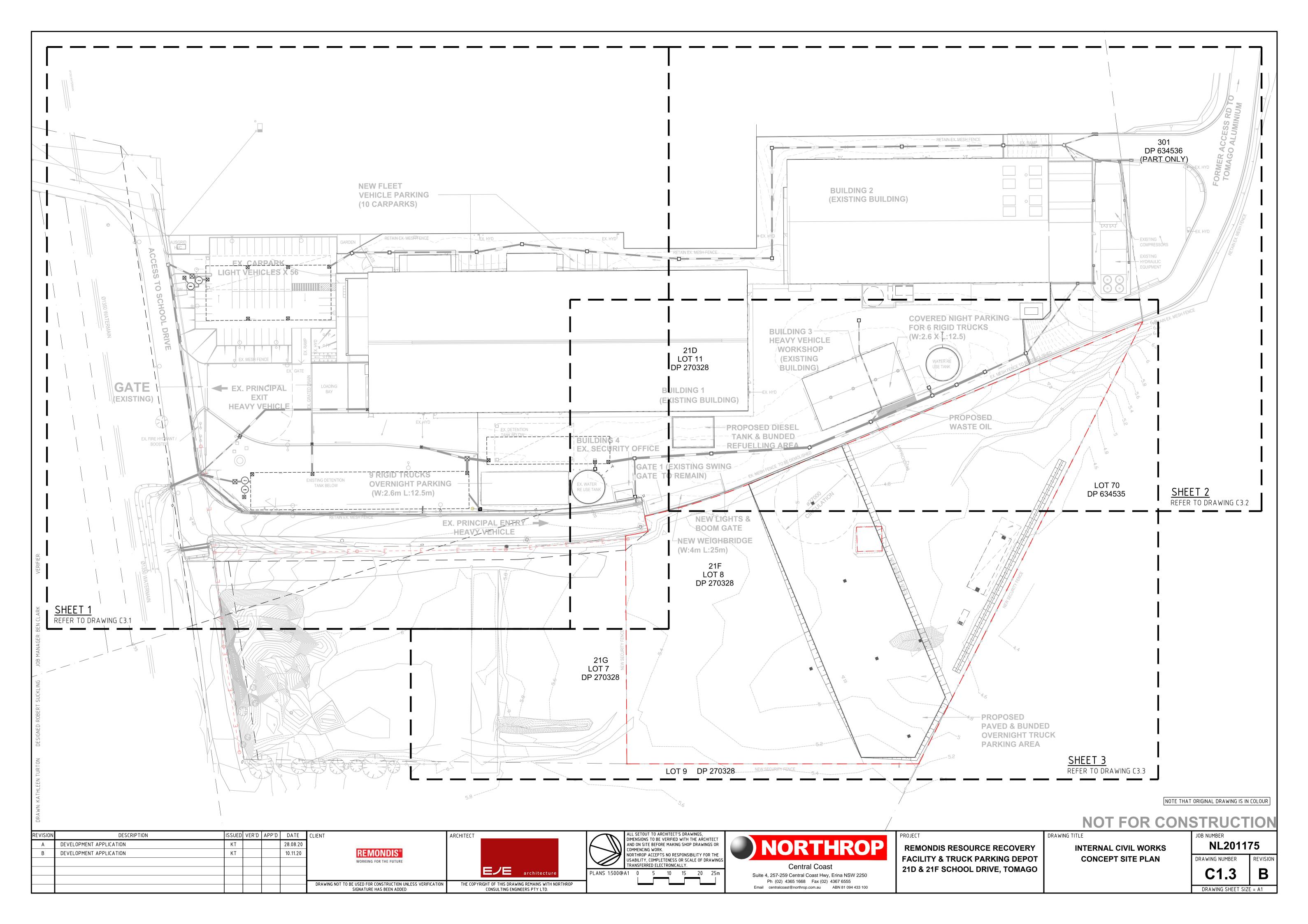
REMONDIS RESOURCE RECOVERY **FACILITY & TRUCK PARKING DEPOT** 21D & 21F SCHOOL DRIVE, TOMAGO DRAWING TITLE INTERNAL CIVIL WORKS

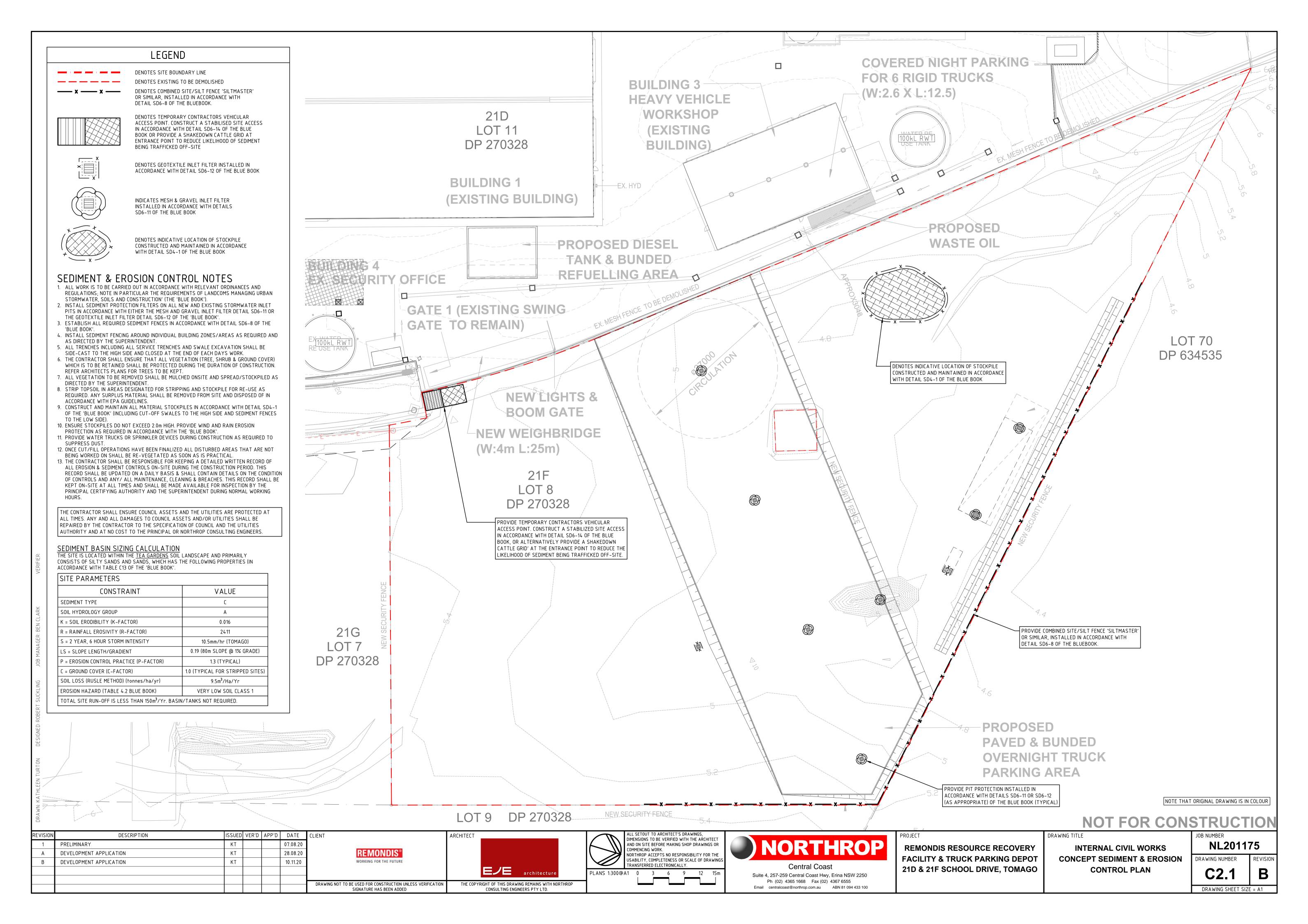
COVER SHEET

NL201175 DRAWING NUMBER

DRAWING SHEET SIZE = A1

ISSUED VER'D APP'D DATE

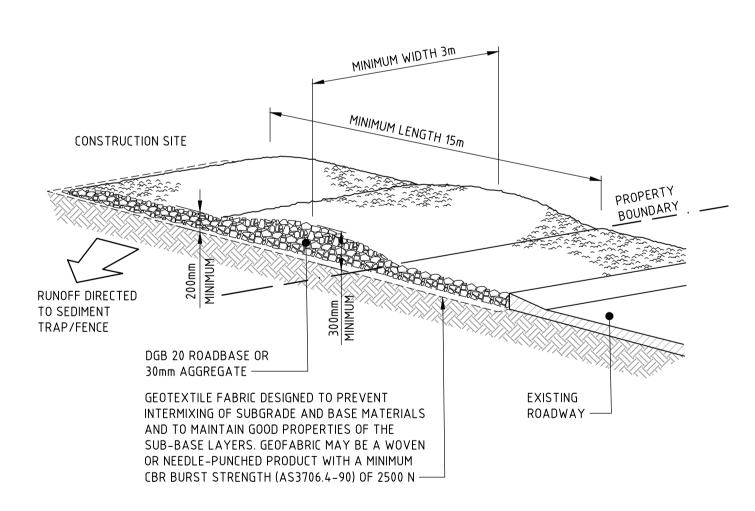




CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- CONSTRUCT SEDIMENT FENCES AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO BEING PARALLEL TO THE CONTOURS OF THE SITE, BUT WITH SMALL RETURNS AS SHOWN IN THE DRAWING TO LIMIT THE CATCHMENT AREA OF ANY ONE SECTION. THE CATCHMENT AREA SHOULD BE SMALL ENOUGH TO LIMIT WATER FLOW IF CONCENTRATED AT ONE POINT TO 50 LITRES PER SECOND IN THE DESIGN STORM EVENT, USUALLY THE 10-YEAR EVENT.
- 2. CUT A 150mm DEEP TRENCH ALONG THE UPSLOPE LINE OF THE FENCE FOR THE BOTTOM OF THE FABRIC TO BE ENTRENCHED.
- 3. DRIVE 1.5 METRE LONG STAR PICKETS INTO GROUND AT 2.5 METRE INTERVALS (MAX) AT THE DOWNSLOPE EDGE OF THE TRENCH. ENSURE ANY STAR PICKETS ARE FITTED WITH SAFETY CAPS.
- 4. FIX SELF-SUPPORTING GEOTEXTILE TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF THE POSTS ENSURING IT GOES TO THE BASE OF THE TRENCH. FIX THE GEOTEXTILE WITH WIRE TIES OR AS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER. ONLY USE GEOTEXTILE SPECIFICALLY PRODUCED FOR SEDIMENT FENCING. THE USE OF SHADE CLOTH FOR THIS PURPOSE IS NOT SATISFACTORY.
- 5. JOIN SECTIONS OF FABRIC AT A SUPPORT POST WITH A 150mm OVERLAP.
- 6. BACKFILL THE TRENCH OVER THE BASE OF THE FABRIC AND COMPACT IT THOROUGHLY OVER THE GEOTEXTILE.

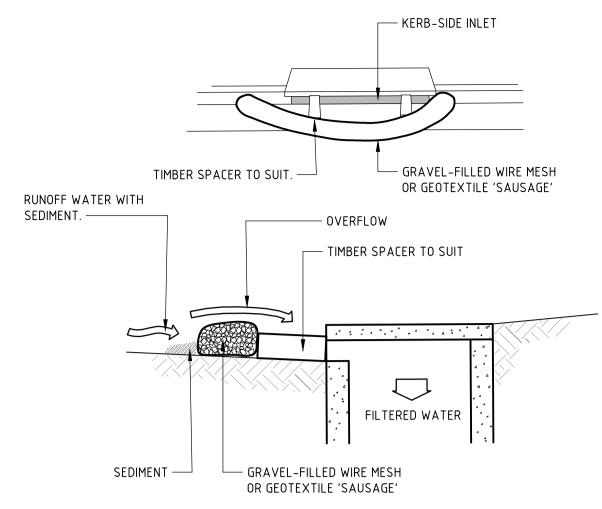
SEDIMENT FENCE (SD 6-8)



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. STRIP THE TOPSOIL, LEVEL THE SITE AND COMPACT THE SUBGRADE.
- 2. COVER THE AREA WITH NEEDLE-PUNCHED GEOTEXTILE.
- 3. CONSTRUCT A 200mm THICK PAD OVER THE GEOTEXTILE USING ROAD BASE OR 30mm AGGREGATE.
- 4. ENSURE THE STRUCTURE IS AT LEAST 15 METRES LONG OR TO BUILDING ALIGNMENT AND AT LEAST 3 METRES
- WHERE A SEDIMENT FENCE JOINS ONTO THE STABILISED ACCESS, CONSTRUCT A HUMP IN THE STABILISED ACCESS TO DIVERT WATER TO THE SEDIMENT FENCE.

STABILISED SITE ACCESS (SD 6-14)

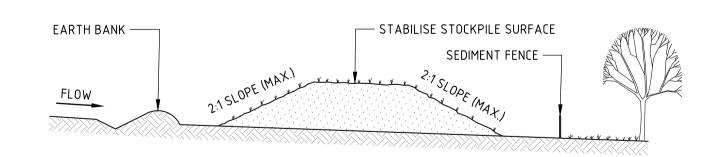


NOTE: THIS PRACTICE ONLY TO BE USED WHERE SPECIFIED IN APPROVED SWMP/ESCP.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. INSTALL FILTERS TO KERB INLETS ONLY AT SAG POINTS.
- 2. FABRICATE A SLEEVE MADE FROM GEOTEXTILE OR WIRE MESH LONGER THAN THE LENGTH OF THE INLET PIT AND FILL IT WITH 25mm TO 50mm GRAVEL.
- 3. FORM AN ELLIPTICAL CROSS-SECTION ABOUT 150mm HIGH x 400mm WIDE.
- 4. PLACE THE FILTER AT THE OPENING LEAVING AT LEAST A 100mm SPACE BETWEEN IT AND THE KERB INLET. MAINTAIN THE OPENING WITH SPACER BLOCKS.
- 5. FORM A SEAL WITH THE KERB TO PREVENT SEDIMENT BYPASSING THE FILTER.
- 6. SANDBAGS FILLED WITH GRAVEL CAN SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MESH OR GEOTEXTILE PROVIDING THEY ARE PLACED SO THAT THEY FIRMLY ABUT EACH OTHER AND SEDIMENT-LADEN WATERS CANNOT PASS BETWEEN.

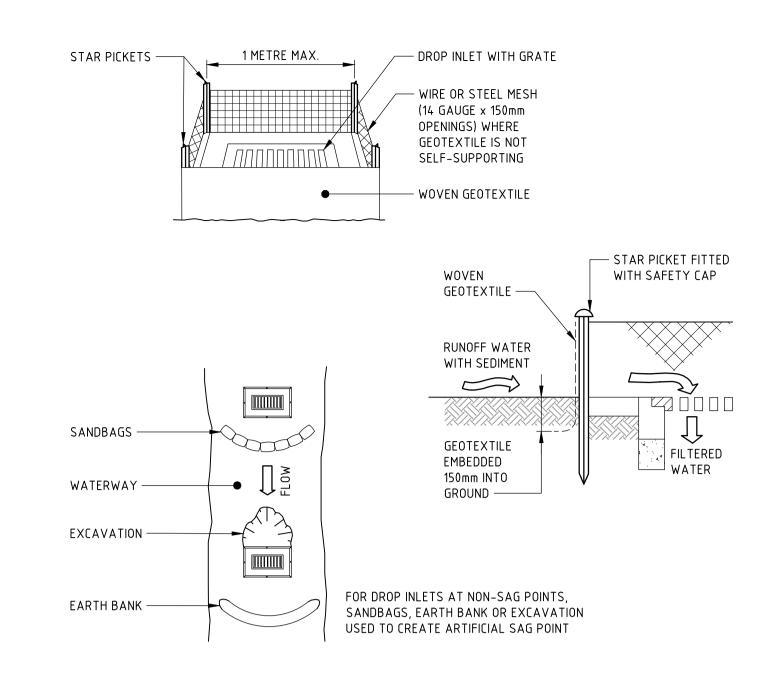
MESH AND GRAVEL INLET FILTER (SD 6-11)



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. PLACE STOCKPILES MORE THAN 2m (PREFERABLY 5m) FROM EXISTING VEGETATION, CONCENTRATED WATER FLOW, ROADS AND HAZARD AREAS.
- 2. CONSTRUCT ON THE CONTOUR AS LOW, FLAT, ELONGATED MOUNDS.
- 3. WHERE THERE IS SUFFICIENT AREA, TOPSOIL STOCKPILES SHALL BE LESS THAN 2m IN HEIGHT.
- 4. WHERE THEY ARE TO BE IN PLACE FOR MORE THAN 10 DAYS, STABILISE FOLLOWING THE APPROVED ESCP OR SWMP TO REDUCE THE C-FACTOR TO LESS THAN 0.10.
- 5. CONSTRUCT EARTH BANKS (STANDARD DRAWING 5-5) ON THE UPSLOPE SIDE TO DIVERT WATER AROUND STOCKPILES AND SEDIMENT FENCES (STANDARD DRAWING 6-8) 1 TO 2m DOWNSLOPE.

STOCKPILES (SD 4-1)



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. FABRICATE A SEDIMENT BARRIER MADE FROM GEOTEXTILE OR STRAW BALES.
- 2. FOLLOW STANDARD DRAWING 6-7 AND STANDARD DRAWING 6-8 FOR INSTALLATION PROCEDURES FOR THE STRAW BALES OR GEOFABRIC. REDUCE THE PICKET SPACING TO 1 METRE CENTRES.
- 3. IN WATERWAYS, ARTIFICIAL SAG POINTS CAN BE CREATED WITH SANDBAGS OR EARTH BANKS AS SHOWN IN THE DRAWING.
- 4. DO NOT COVER THE INLET WITH GEOTEXTILE UNLESS THE DESIGN IS ADEQUATE TO ALLOW FOR ALL WATERS TO BYPASS IT.

GEOTEXTILE INLET FILTER (SD 6-12)

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

REMONDIS RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY & TRUCK PARKING DEPOT

21D & 21F SCHOOL DRIVE, TOMAGO

DRAWING TITLE INTERNAL CIVIL WORKS **CONCEPT SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS**

NL201175 DRAWING NUMBER

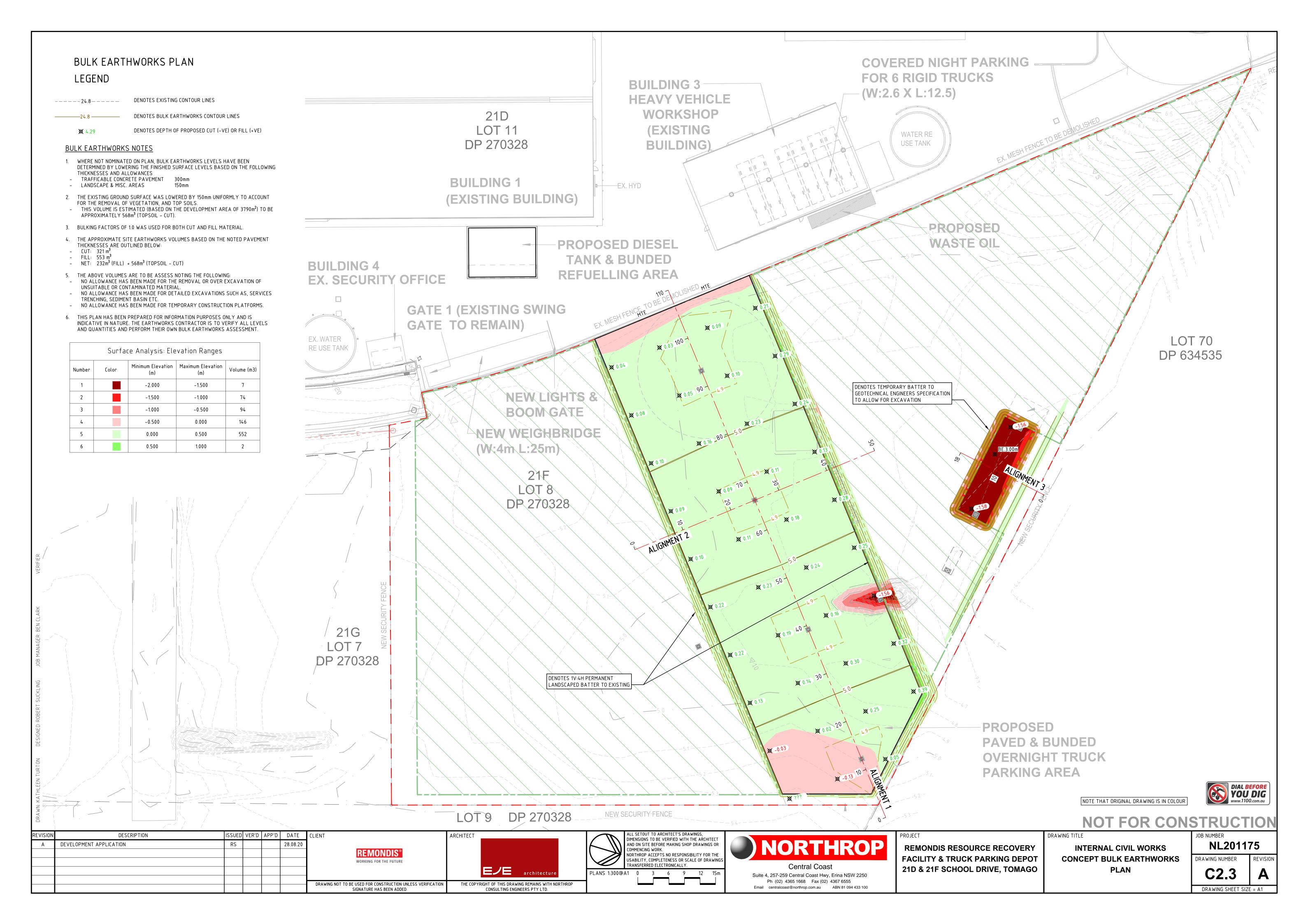
DRAWING SHEET SIZE = A1

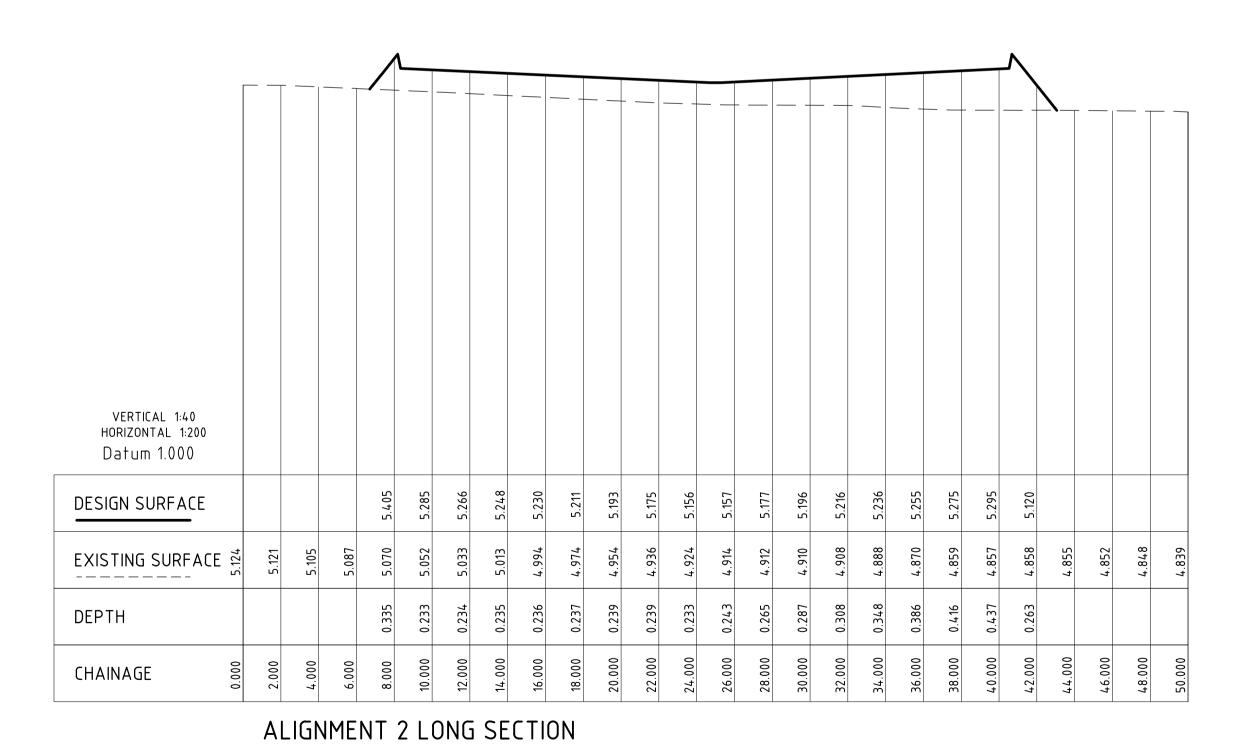
DESCRIPTION ISSUED VER'D APP'D DATE LIENT PRELIMINARY 07.08.20 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION REMONDIS® 28.08.20 WORKING FOR THE FUTURE

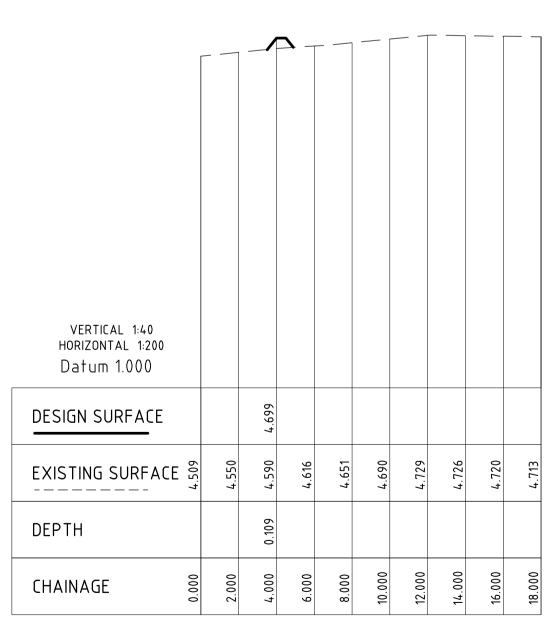
ARCHITECT architectur DRAWING NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS VERIFICATION THE COPYRIGHT OF THIS DRAWING REMAINS WITH NORTHROP SIGNATURE HAS BEEN ADDED CONSULTING ENGINEERS PTY LTD.

DIMENSIONS TO BE VERIFIED WITH THE ARCHITECT AND ON SITE BEFORE MAKING SHOP DRAWINGS OF COMMENCING WORK. NORTHROP ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE USABILITY, COMPLETENESS OR SCALE OF DRAWINGS TRANSFERRED ELECTRONICALLY

Central Coast Suite 4, 257-259 Central Coast Hwy, Erina NSW 2250 Ph (02) 4365 1668 Fax (02) 4367 6555 Email centralcoast@northrop.com.au ABN 81 094 433 100







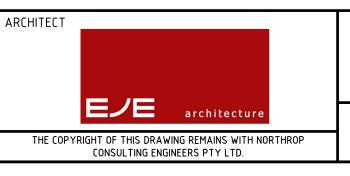
ALIGNMENT 3 LONG SECTION

NOTE THAT ORIGINAL DRAWING IS IN COLOUR



| REVISION | DESCRIPTION | ISSUED | VER'D | APP'D | DATE | CLIENT |
|----------|-------------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|--------|
| А | DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION | RS | | | 28.08.20 | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | DRAWI |
| | | | | | | DRAWI |

REMONDIS® WORKING FOR THE FUTURE DRAWING NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS VERIFICATION SIGNATURE HAS BEEN ADDED



DIMENSIONS TO BE VERIFIED WITH THE ARCHITECT AND ON SITE BEFORE MAKING SHOP DRAWINGS OR COMMENCING WORK. NORTHROP ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE USABILITY, COMPLETENESS OR SCALE OF DRAWINGS
TRANSFERRED ELECTRONICALLY.



Ph (02) 4365 1668 Fax (02) 4367 6555

Email centralcoast@northrop.com.au ABN 81 094 433 100

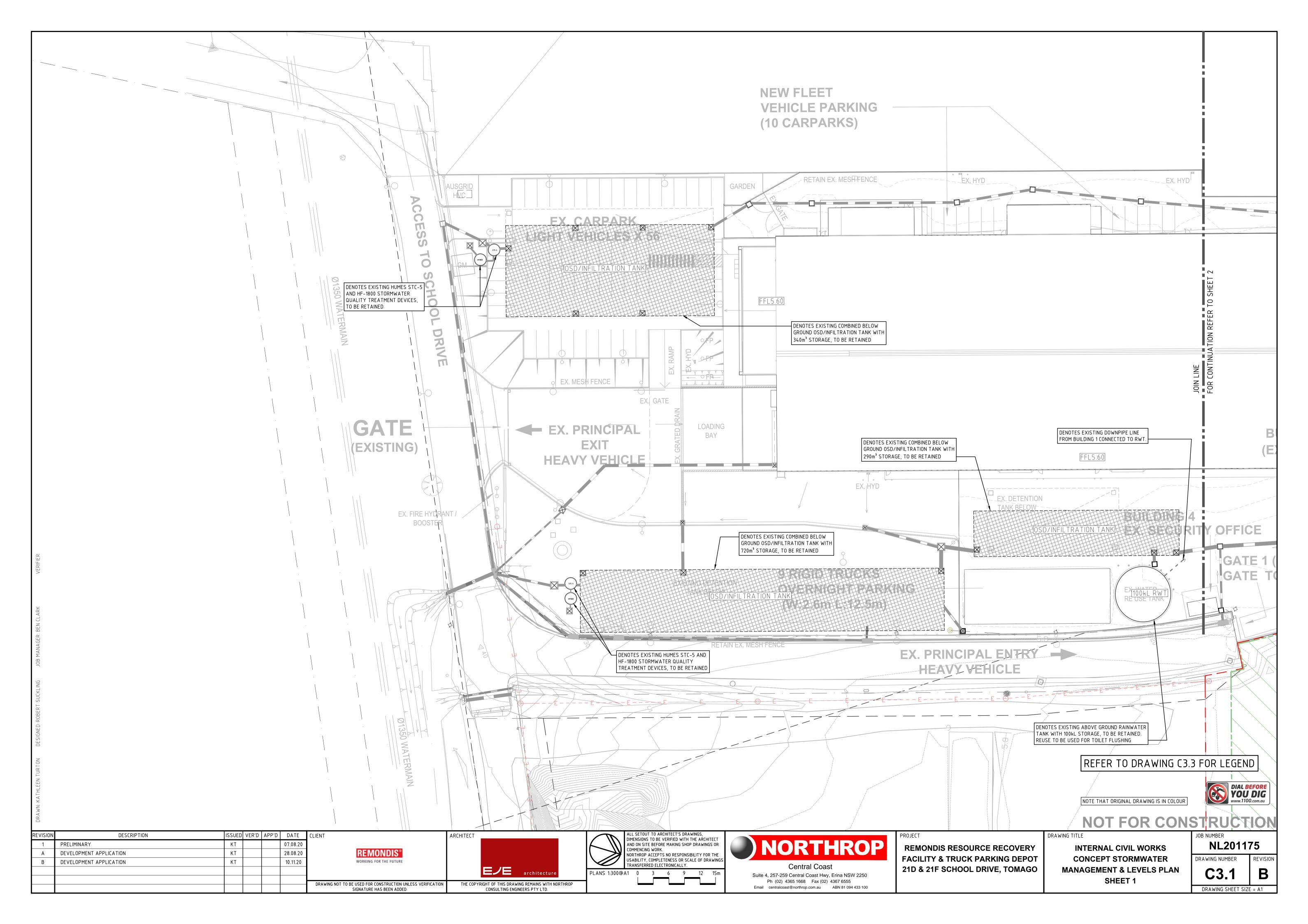
REMONDIS RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY & TRUCK PARKING DEPOT 21D & 21F SCHOOL DRIVE, TOMAGO

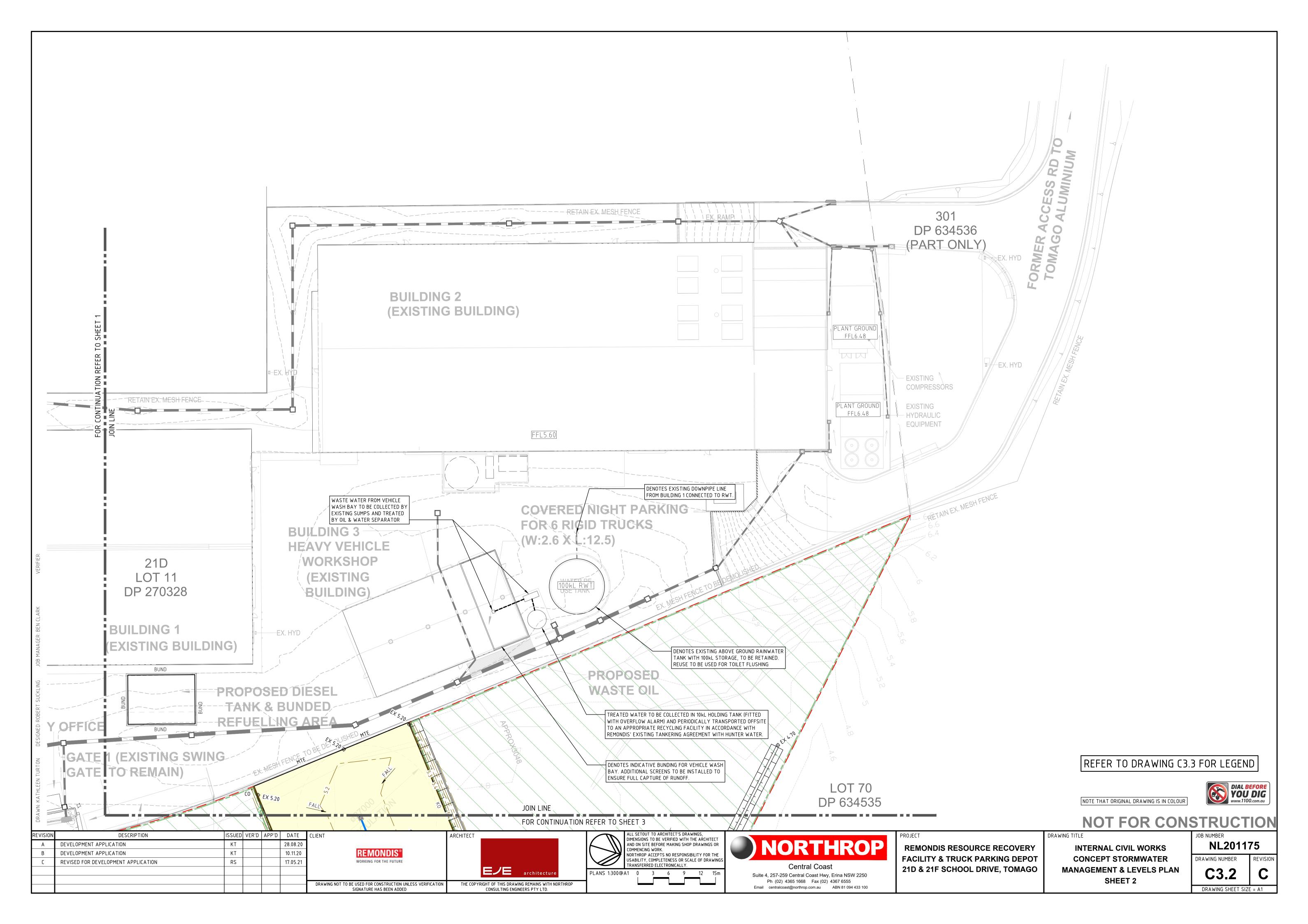
DRAWING TITLE

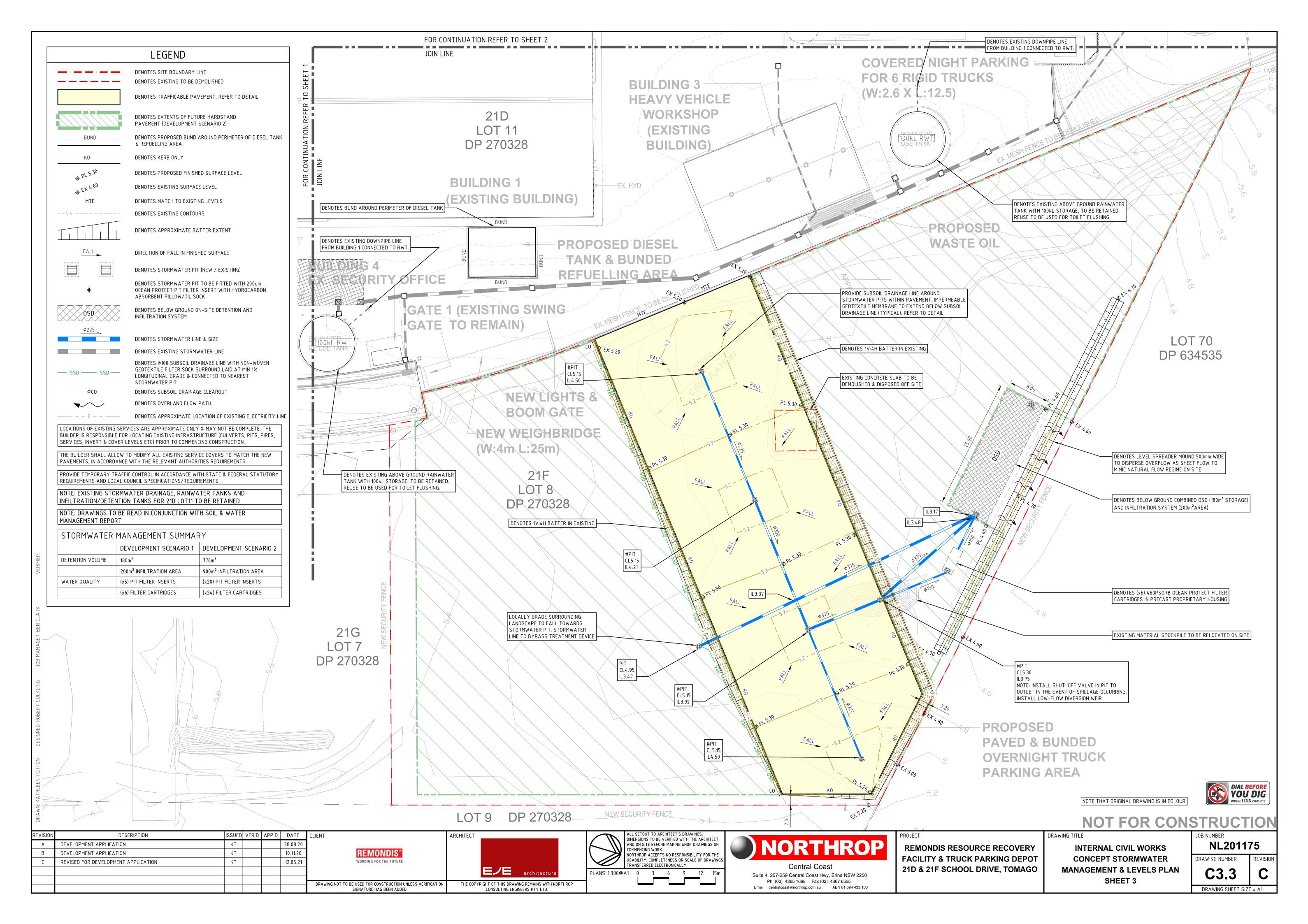
JOB NUMBER INTERNAL CIVIL WORKS **CONCEPT LONG SECTIONS** DRAWING NUMBER



DRAWING SHEET SIZE = A1

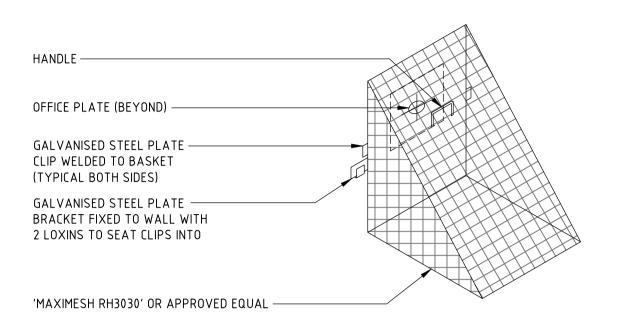






TYPICAL SECTION OSD / INFILTRATION SYSTEM

NOTE: INFILTRATION RATE OF 300mm/hr ADOPTED BASED ON TESTING UNDERTAKEN BY JM ENVIRONMENT AND OUTLINED IN GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION ASSESSMENT REPORT No.JME20005-5 DATED 28.04.21.



TRASH SCREEN DETAIL

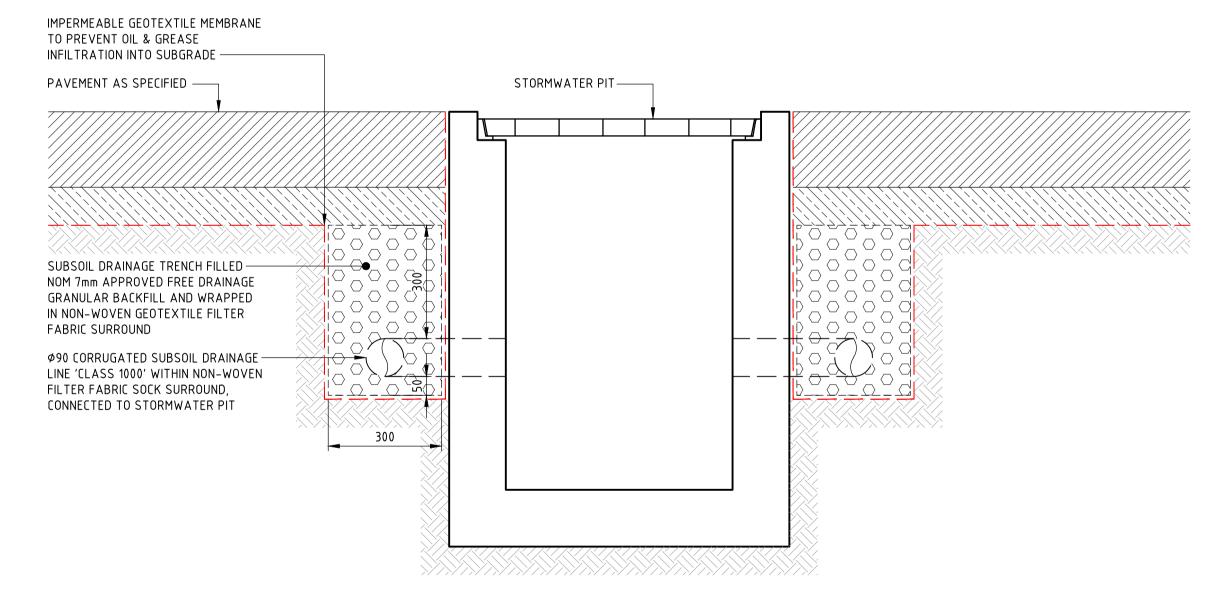
200mm BOUND ROAD BASE MATERIAL (SEC GRAVEL GRIP 40 OR SIMILAR) 100mm DGS40 SUBBASE MATERIAL COMPACTED TO 98% MMDD -IMPERMEABLE GEOTEXTILE MEMBRANE -TO PREVENT OIL & GREASE INFILTRATION INTO SUBGRADE

INDICATIVE TRAFFICABLE PAVEMENT DETAIL

SUBGRADE MATERIAL -

COMPACTED TO 100% SMDD

NOTE: PAVEMENT DESIGN TO BE CONFIRMED BY SUITABLY QUALIFIED GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER FOLLOWING DETAILED GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION DURING DETAILED DESIGN



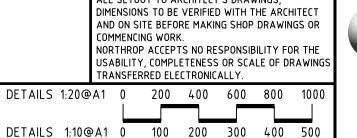
PAVEMENT SUBSOIL DETAIL AT STORMWATER PITS

NOTE THAT ORIGINAL DRAWING IS IN COLOUR

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

DESCRIPTION ISSUED VER'D APP'D DATE LIENT PRELIMINARY 07.08.20 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 28.08.20 REVISED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 12.05.21 DRAWING NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS VERIFICATION

REMONDIS® WORKING FOR THE FUTURE ARCHITECT THE COPYRIGHT OF THIS DRAWING REMAINS WITH NORTHROP CONSULTING ENGINEERS PTY LTD.





Ph (02) 4365 1668 Fax (02) 4367 6555

Email centralcoast@northrop.com.au ABN 81 094 433 100

REMONDIS RESOURCE RECOVERY **FACILITY & TRUCK PARKING DEPOT** 21D & 21F SCHOOL DRIVE, TOMAGO

DRAWING TITLE

INTERNAL CIVIL WORKS CONCEPT CIVIL DETAILS SHEET 1

NL201175 DRAWING NUMBER B

DRAWING SHEET SIZE = A1