

# Construction Soil and Water Management Sub- Plan

Narrabri to North Star (N2NS) SP1

# CONSTRUCTION SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT SUB-PLAN

## Document Control

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## Glossary

Specific terms and acronyms used throughout this strategy are listed and described in the table below.

Table 1: Terminology

Term / Acronym / Abbreviation	Definition
AMS	Activity Method Statement
ARTC	Australian Rail Track Corporation
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan
CAD	Computer-Aided Design

Term / Acronym / Abbreviation	Definition
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIZ	Construction Impact Zone
CoA	Conditions of Approval
CSEMP	Community and Stakeholder Engagement Management Plan
CSSI	Critical State Significant Infrastructure
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment (formally the Department of Planning Industry and Environment)
DPHI	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (Previously DPE)
ECM	Environmental Control Map
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act
EPL	Environment Protection Licence
EPO	Environmental Protection Outcome
EP&A	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979)
ER	Environment Representative
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMR	Global Mandatory Requirement
HSEQS	Health, Safety, Environment, Quality and Sustainability
IMS	Integrated Management System
IR	Inland Rail
ISCA	Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia
N2NS	Narrabri to North Star (Separable Portion 1)
NVMP	Noise and Vibration Management Plan
RMM	Revised Environmental Management Measure
RTS	Response to Submissions
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
SEMP	Site Establishment Management Plan
SPIR	Submissions Preferred Infrastructure Report
SuMP	Sustainability Management Plan
TRA	Task Risk Assessment
TTAMP	Traffic, Transport and Access Management Plan
TfNSW	Transport for NSW
WRA	Workplace Risk Assessment





## Compliance Matrix

Table 1: Ministers Conditions of Approval

Requirement reference	Details	Where addressed
A1	The CSSI may only be carried out in accordance with the terms of this approval and generally in accordance with the description of the CSSI in the Inland Rail – Narrabri to North Star Environmental Impact Statement, Volumes 1-7 (prepared by GHD and dated November 2017), the Inland Rail – Narrabri to North Star Submissions Preferred Infrastructure Report (ARTC, dated December 2019) and (updated BDAR, RtS on the SPIR and RFI responses).	CEMP Sub-Plans ECM Progressive ESCP
A2	The CSSI must be carried out in accordance with all procedures, commitments, preventative actions, performance criteria and mitigation measures set out in the documents listed in Condition A1 unless otherwise specified in, or required under, this approval.	CEMP Sub-Plans ECM Progressive ESCP
A3	In the event of an inconsistency between the documents listed in Condition A1 or any other document required under this approval, and a term of this approval, the term of this approval prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.  Note: For the purpose of this condition, there will be an inconsistency between a term of this approval and any document if it is not possible to comply with both the term and the document.	Noted
A4	The Proponent must comply with the written requirements or directions of the Planning Secretary, including in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the environmental performance of the CSSI;</li> <li>b) any document or correspondence under the terms of this approval in relation to the CSSI (including the provision of such documentation or correspondence);</li> <li>c) any independent appointment or dismissal made in relation to the CSSI;</li> <li>d) any notification given to the Planning Secretary under the terms of this approval;</li> <li>e) any audit of the construction or operation of the CSSI;</li> <li>f) the terms of this approval and compliance with the terms of this approval (including anything required to be done under this approval);</li> <li>g) the carrying out of any additional monitoring or mitigation measures; and</li> <li>h) in respect of ongoing monitoring and management obligations, compliance with an updated or revised version of a guideline, protocol, Australian Standard or policy required to be complied with under this approval.</li> </ul>	CEMP
A5	Where the terms of this approval require a document or monitoring program to be prepared or a review to be undertaken in consultation with identified parties, evidence of the consultation undertaken must be submitted to the Planning Secretary with the document. The evidence must include:	CEMP Sub-Plan

Requirement reference	Details	Where addressed						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) documentation of the engagement with the party identified in the condition of approval that has occurred before submitting the document for approval</li> <li>b) a log of the dates of engagement or attempted engagement with the identified party and a summary of the issues raised by them</li> <li>c) documentation of the follow-up with the identified party where engagement has not occurred to confirm that they do not wish to engage or have not attempted to engage after repeated invitations</li> <li>d) outline of the issues raised by the identified party and how they have been addressed</li> <li>e) a description of the outstanding issues raised by the identified party and the reasons why they have not been addressed.</li> </ul>							
A6	<p>Any document that must be submitted, or approval that must be obtained, within a timeframe specified in or under the conditions of this approval may be submitted within a later timeframe agreed with the Planning Secretary. This condition does not apply to the immediate written notification required in respect of an incident under Condition A41. The Proponent must provide supporting evidence so that the Secretary can consider the need, environmental impacts and consistency of any request.</p> <p>Note: Inaction and/or expedience will not be supported as justifications for need unless it can be demonstrated that there are beneficial environmental impacts associated with the request.</p>	Noted						
A21	<p>Facilities including lunch sheds, office sheds, material lay down sites, stockpile areas, areas used to assemble infrastructure, and portable toilet facilities can be established and operated where they satisfy the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii) no impacts on biodiversity, soil and water, and heritage items beyond those already approved under other terms of this approval.</li> </ul>	Section 4 Progressive ESCP						
C4	<p>The following CEMP Sub-plans must be prepared in consultation with the relevant government agencies and relevant Councils identified for each CEMP Sub-plan and be consistent with the CEMP referred to in the EIS.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Required CEMP Sub-plan</th><th>Relevant government authorities to be consulted for each CEMP Sub-plan</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(d)</td><td>Soil and water</td><td>Relevant Councils, Water Group and EES</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Required CEMP Sub-plan	Relevant government authorities to be consulted for each CEMP Sub-plan	(d)	Soil and water	Relevant Councils, Water Group and EES	This plan
	Required CEMP Sub-plan	Relevant government authorities to be consulted for each CEMP Sub-plan						
(d)	Soil and water	Relevant Councils, Water Group and EES						
C5	<p>The CEMP Sub-plans Listed in Condition C4 must state how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the environmental performance outcomes identified in the documents listed in Condition A1, as modified by these conditions, will be achieved;</li> <li>(b) the mitigation measures identified in the documents listed in Condition A1, as modified by these conditions will be implemented;</li> </ul>	Section 3.3 Section 4.3 Section 6 Section 7						



Requirement reference	Details	Where addressed									
	<p>(c) the relevant terms of this approval will be complied with; and</p> <p>(d) issues requiring management during construction (including coordination of concurrent activities of other projects as well as concurrent activities in this CSSI), as identified through ongoing environmental risk analysis, will be managed.</p>										
C6	The CEMP Sub-plans must be developed in consultation with relevant parties identified in Condition C4. Details of all information requested by an agency to be included in a CEMP Sub-plan as a result of consultation, including copies of all correspondence from those agencies, must be provided with the relevant CEMP Sub-plan.	Section 2 Appendix A									
C7	Any of the CEMP Sub-plans may be submitted to the Secretary along with, or subsequent to, the submission of the CEMP, but in any event, no later than one (1) month prior to construction.	Section 1.1									
C10	<p>The Soil and Water Management Sub-plan must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a draft water balance for the project;</li> <li>b) information demonstrating that the required construction water resources are legally and physically available; and</li> <li>c) mitigation measures to address construction water resource shortages that arise.</li> </ul>	Section 5									
C13	Construction must not commence until the CEMP and all CEMP Sub-plans have been approved by the Secretary. The CEMP and CEMP Sub-plans, as approved by the Secretary, including any minor amendments approved by the ER, must be implemented for the duration of construction. Where the CSSI is being staged, construction of that stage is not to commence until the relevant CEMP and sub-plans have been endorsed by the ER and approved by the Secretary.	Section 1.1									
C14	<p>The following Construction Monitoring Programs must be prepared in consultation with the relevant government agencies and relevant councils identified for the Construction Monitoring Programs to compare actual performance of construction of the CSSI against performance predicted in the documents specified in Condition A1.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Required Construction Monitoring Programs</th><th>Relevant government authorities to be consulted for each Construction Monitoring Program</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(b)</td><td>Water usage</td><td>Water Group</td></tr> <tr> <td>(C)</td><td>Air Quality</td><td>Nil</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Required Construction Monitoring Programs	Relevant government authorities to be consulted for each Construction Monitoring Program	(b)	Water usage	Water Group	(C)	Air Quality	Nil	Section 5 Section 7.2 Appendix A Appendix D
	Required Construction Monitoring Programs	Relevant government authorities to be consulted for each Construction Monitoring Program									
(b)	Water usage	Water Group									
(C)	Air Quality	Nil									
C15	<p>Each Construction Monitoring Program must provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) details of baseline data available;</li> <li>b) details of any baseline data to be obtained and when;</li> <li>c) details of all monitoring of the CSSI to be undertaken;</li> <li>d) the parameters of the CSSI to be monitored;</li> <li>e) the frequency of monitoring to be undertaken;</li> <li>f) the location of monitoring;</li> </ul>	Section 5 Section 7.2 Appendix D									

Requirement reference	Details	Where addressed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>g) the reporting of monitoring and analysis results against relevant criteria;</li> <li>h) procedures to identify and implement additional mitigation measures where results of monitoring are unsatisfactory; and</li> <li>i) any consultation required in relation to the monitoring programs.</li> </ul>	
C16	The Construction Monitoring Programs must be developed in consultation with relevant government agencies as identified in Condition C14 of this approval and must include information requested by an agency to be included in a Construction Monitoring Programs during such consultation. Details of all information requested by an agency including copies of all correspondence from those agencies, must be provided with the relevant Construction Monitoring Program.	Section 2 Appendix A
C17	The Construction Monitoring Programs must be endorsed by the ER and then submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval at least one month before the commencement of construction.	Section 2 Appendix A
C18	Construction must not commence until the Planning Secretary has approved all of the required Construction Monitoring Programs, and all relevant baseline data for the specific construction activity has been collected.	Section 1.1 Appendix D
C19	The Construction Monitoring Programs, as approved by the Planning Secretary including any minor amendments approved by the ER must be implemented for the duration of construction and for any longer period set out in the monitoring program or specified by the Planning Secretary, whichever is the greater.	Section 5 Section 7 Appendix D
C20	<p>The results of the Construction Monitoring Programs must be submitted to the Planning Secretary, and relevant regulatory agencies, for information in the form of a Construction Monitoring Report at the frequency identified in the relevant Construction Monitoring Program.</p> <p><i>Note: Where a relevant CEMP Sub-plan exists, the relevant Construction Monitoring Program may be incorporated into that CEMP Sub-plan.</i></p>	Section 2 Section 7.2.1 – 7.2.3 Appendix A Appendix D
E35	<p>The CSSI must be designed, constructed and operated so as to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) maintain the NSW Water Quality Objectives where they are being achieved as at the date of this Approval;</li> <li>b) contribute towards achievement of the NSW Water Quality Objectives over time where they are not being achieved as at the date of this approval, unless an EPL in force in respect of the CSSI contains different requirements in relation to the NSW Water Quality Objectives, in which case those requirements must be complied with;</li> <li>c) ensure all drainage feature crossings (permanent and temporary watercourse crossings and stream diversions) new or modified surface water drainage (including cess drains) and depressions are designed and constructed in accordance with relevant guidelines;</li> </ul>	<p>ECM</p> <p>Section 3.1</p> <p>Section 4.3</p> <p>Section 5.2.4</p> <p>Section 7.1.2 SW01 – SW27 RR01 – RR11</p> <p>Section 7.2.1</p>

Requirement reference	Details	Where addressed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d) locate all scour protection works associated with replacement culverts or the construction of new culverts within the rail corridor, or as agreed to by the relevant landowner;</li> <li>e) not result in changes to the direction of watercourses or the direction of flood flows except within the rail corridor, other than as agreed with the landowner;</li> <li>f) ensure that there is no permanent interception of, and/or connection with, groundwater;</li> <li>g) ensure all discharges from new or modified surface drainage (including cess drains) adjacent to the new and upgraded track are released at a controlled rate to prevent scour;</li> <li>h) ensure works on waterfront land are undertaken in accordance with the NRAR guidelines for controlled activities on waterfront land;</li> <li>i) ensure that any recycled wastewater (including recycled/treated water) proposed for use by the CSSI, is fit for purpose and does not pose a risk to human health or the receiving environment.</li> </ul>	Appendix B
E36	The Proponent must consult with TfNSW in relation to stormwater and drainage management to coordinate drainage infrastructure with the Newell Highway Upgrade.	Section 2.2
E37	Prior to the installation of a new culvert, the Proponent must consult with the landowner that is located immediately downstream of the new culvert to determine the potential for impacts on agricultural productivity, farm operations and farm dams (including changes in water supply yield, reliability of supply, flood flows and embankment stability) due to the introduction or alteration of flows. Where potential adverse impacts are identified, the Proponent must consult with the affected landowner on the management measures that will be implemented to mitigate the impacts.	Section 2.2 Section 7.1.2
E60	<p>Permanent spoil mounds are to be located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) within the existing rail corridor;</li> <li>b) at least 50 metres from any watercourse or culvert or where the rail formation is predicted to be overtopped during a flood event;</li> <li>c) at least 500 metres from any residence; and</li> <li>d) outside the drip lines of trees located on private property.</li> </ul> <p>Note: For the purpose of Condition E60(d), the Proponent must not affect trees outside of the rail corridor for the purpose of preventing those trees' driplines overhanging spoil mounds.</p>	Section 7.1.2 Table 11 SP01 Appendix E
E61	<p>Spoil mounds are to comply with the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) maximum height must not exceed the top height of the upgraded rail line;</li> <li>b) not result in the clearing or covering of native vegetation beyond that described in the documents listed in Condition A1;</li> </ul>	Section 7.1.2 Table 11 SP01 SP04 SP05 Appendix E

Requirement reference	Details	Where addressed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) not result in heritage impacts beyond that described in the documents listed in Condition A1;</li> <li>d) not result in additional changes to the upstream flooding regime beyond those described in the documents listed in Condition A1;</li> <li>e) not affect the downstream flood regime;</li> <li>f) not impede the flow of water through culverts;</li> <li>g) not contain any contaminated soil classified as unsuitable for the proposed land use, acid sulphate soils or green waste;</li> <li>h) are to be stabilised during construction of the CSSI; and</li> <li>i) are to be stabilised prior to operation of the CSSI.</li> </ul>	
E80	All reasonably practicable erosion and sediment controls must be installed and appropriately maintained to minimise any water pollution. When implementing such controls, any relevant guidance in the Managing Urban Stormwater series must be considered.	Section 7.1.2 SW7 SW9 SW17 Primary ESCP Progressive ESCP
E81	In the event that soils suspected to be contaminated are unexpectedly found, the Proponent must engage a suitably experienced and qualified contaminated land consultant to undertake further investigations to determine the type and extent of any contamination. The investigation must be undertaken in accordance with guidelines made or approved under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (NSW). The results of the investigation must be documented in a Site Contamination Assessment Report.	Section 7.1.2 Table 11 CL02 Appendix C
E82	Where the results of site investigations required by Condition E81 indicate that the contamination poses unacceptable risks to human health or the environment under either the present or proposed land use, the Proponent must engage a suitably experienced and qualified contaminated land consultant to develop and implement any necessary remediation measures. The remediation measures must be documented in a Remediation Report.	Section 7.1.2 Table 11 CL04 Appendix C
E83	If remediation is required under Condition E82, a Site Audit Statement and Site Audit Report must be prepared by a NSW EPA Accredited Site Auditor. Contaminated land must not be used for the purpose approved under the terms of this approval until a Site Audit Statement determines the land is suitable for that purpose and any conditions on the Site Audit Statement have been complied with.	Section 7.1.2 Table 11 CL05 Appendix C
E84	Nothing in Conditions E81 to E83 prevents the Proponent from preparing a single Site Contamination Report or Remediation Report or obtaining a single Site Audit Statement and Site Audit Report for the entire CSSI.	Section 7.1.2 Noted in CL05 Appendix C

## CONSTRUCTION SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT SUB-PLAN

Requirement reference	Details	Where addressed
E85	An Unexpected Contaminated Land and Asbestos Finds Procedure must be prepared before the commencement of construction and must be followed should unexpected contaminated land or asbestos (or suspected contaminated land or asbestos) be excavated or otherwise discovered during construction.	Section 7.1.2 Table 11 CL02 Appendix C
E86	In addition to the performance outcomes, commitments and mitigation measures specified in the documents listed in Condition A1, all practicable measures must be implemented to minimise the emission of dust and other air pollutants during the construction and operation of the CSSI.	Section 7.1.2 Table 11 – Air Quality & Dust

Table 2: RMMs

Requirement reference	Details	Where addressed
Air Quality		
C5.1 General air quality impacts	An air quality management sub-plan would be prepared and implemented as part of the CEMP. It would include measures to minimise the potential for air quality impacts on the local community and environment, and would address all aspects of construction, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spoil handling</li> <li>• machinery operating procedures</li> <li>• soil treatments</li> <li>• stockpile management</li> <li>• haulage</li> <li>• dust suppression</li> <li>• monitoring.</li> </ul>	This plan Section 7.1.2 Section 7.2.2 Appendix D ECM
C5.2 Construction activities and earthworks that may cause dust impacts.	Where sensitive receivers are located within 150 metres of construction works, or visible dust is generated from vehicles using unsealed access roads, road watering would be implemented.	This plan Section 7.1.2
Soil and Contamination		
C6.1 General soil and erosion management	A soil and water management sub-plan would be prepared as part of the CEMP. It would include a detailed list of measures that would be implemented during construction to minimise the potential for soil and contamination impacts, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Allocation of general site practices and responsibilities;</li> <li>b) Material management practices;</li> <li>c) Stockpiling and topsoil management, including prompt stabilisation of spoil mounds (for example, through mixing of gypsum); and</li> <li>d) Surface water and erosion control practices that take into account site specific soil types (for example, dispersive soils).</li> </ol>	This plan

Requirement reference	Details	Where addressed
C6.2 Contamination	<p>A contamination and hazardous materials sub-plan would be prepared and implemented as part of the CEMP. It would include:</p> <p>Measures to minimise the potential for contamination impacts on the local community, workers, and environment; and</p> <p>Procedures for incident management and managing unexpected contamination finds (an unexpected finds protocol).</p>	<p>This plan</p> <p>Section 7.1.2</p> <p>Table 11</p> <p>Contaminated sites, Asbestos and Acid Sulfate Soil</p> <p>Appendix C</p>
Hydrology and Flooding		
C7.1 Flooding	Construction planning and the layout of construction work sites and compounds would be carried out with consideration of overland flow paths and flood risk, avoiding flood liable land and flood events where possible.	<p>This plan</p> <p>Section 7.1.2</p> <p>Table 11</p> <p>SW29</p>
C7.2 Water usage	Consultation would be undertaken with relevant stakeholders (including landowners/occupants) prior to construction, and appropriate approvals and agreements would be sought for the extraction of water. Monitoring would be undertaken during extraction to ensure volumes stipulated by license requirements and/or private landholder agreements are not exceeded.	<p>This plan</p> <p>Section 2</p> <p>Section 7.1.2</p> <p>Table 11</p> <p>SW30</p> <p>Section 7.2.1</p>
Water Quality		
C8.1 discharge to surface water	Discharge to surface water would be undertaken in accordance with the environment protection license for Inland Rail and would consider the hydrological attributes of the receiving waterbody.	<p>Section 7.1</p> <p>ECM</p> <p>Water Discharge Permit</p>
C8.2 monitoring	Water quality would be monitored during construction in accordance with the surface water monitoring framework.	<p>ECM</p> <p>Section 7.2.3</p>
C8.3 Works within watercourses	Works within or near watercourses would be undertaken with consideration given to the Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land (Office of Water, 2012).	<p>Section 7.2.1</p> <p>Table 11 SW 22</p>
Landscape and visual		
C11.2 Spoil mounds	If required, spoil mounds would be shaped to reduce their angular profile and ensure that they are integrated within the landscape. Sharp transition angles in the surface profile would be avoided, and rounded profiles would be used to provide a more natural form. Grass cover would be established over the surface area in accordance with the rehabilitation strategy.	<p>This plan</p> <p>Section 7.1.2</p> <p>Table 11</p> <p>SP02</p> <p>RR01 – RR11</p> <p>Appendix E</p> <p>Appendix G</p>
Land use and property		
C12.2 Rehabilitation	The rehabilitation strategy (item D3.5) would include measures to restore disturbed sites as close as possible to the pre-construction condition or better, or to the satisfaction of landowners.	<p>This plan</p> <p>Section 7.1.2</p> <p>Table 11</p> <p>RR01 – RR11</p>



Requirement reference	Details	Where addressed
	Rehabilitation of disturbed areas would be undertaken progressively, consistent with the rehabilitation strategy and individual property agreements (where relevant).	Appendix E Appendix G
Health and safety		
C16.1 Storage and handling of dangerous good	<p>Hazardous materials and dangerous goods would be stored, handled, and transported in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements and relevant Australian Standards, including SEPP 33 thresholds. This would include a requirement to provide a minimum bund volume of 110% of the largest single stored volume within the bund.</p> <p>A risk management strategy would be developed to manage the potential for risks in situations where the minimum distance from sensitive receivers cannot be achieved, or the quantity of hazardous materials exceed SEPP 33 threshold levels.</p>	This plan Section 7.1.2 Table 11 CL18

Table 3: Environmental Performance Outcomes

Requirement reference	Details	Where addressed
<b>5 Air Quality</b>	<p>The project is designed, constructed and operated in a manner that minimises air quality impacts (including nuisance dust and odour) to minimise risks to human health and the environment to the greatest extent practicable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposal is designed to minimise the potential for vegetation clearance and associated dust impacts.</li> <li>The proposal is constructed and operated in accordance with the requirements of the POEO Act and relevant environmental protection licences.</li> <li>Dust generated during construction will not exceed the relevant criteria in the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure and the Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in New South Wales (Department of Environment and Conservation, 2005).</li> </ul>	This plan Section 3.1 Section 7.1.2 Table 11 SW10 Section 7.2.2 Appendix D
<b>9 Health and Safety</b>	<p>The project avoids, to the greatest extent possible, risk to public safety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction targets zero safety incidents.</li> <li>All dangerous goods are stored, handled and transported in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements and Australian Standards.</li> </ul>	This Plan Section 7.1.2 Table 11 CL16 CL17 CL18 ECM
15 Soils	<p>The environmental values of land, including soils, subsoils and landforms, are protected.</p> <p>Risks arising from the disturbance and excavation of land and disposal of soil are minimised, including disturbance to acid sulfate soils and site contamination.</p>	Section 7.1.2 Table 11 SW1 – SW30 RR1 – RR11

Requirement reference	Details	Where addressed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site-specific soil, subsoil and landform characteristics are taken into consideration during detailed design and construction.</li> <li>Any contamination is managed in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements.</li> <li>Any soil waste is assessed, classified, managed and disposed of in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines (EPA, 2014).</li> </ul>	CL1 – CL18 SP01 - SP05 Appendix B Appendix C Appendix E ECM (CEMP Appendix G)
20 Water hydrology	<p>Long term impacts on surface water and groundwater hydrology (including drawdown, flow rates and volumes) are minimised. The environmental values of nearby, connected and affected water sources, groundwater and dependent ecological systems including estuarine and marine water (if applicable) are maintained (where values are achieved) or improved and maintained (where values are not achieved). Sustainable use of water resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposal avoids long-term impacts to surface water.</li> <li>Opportunities to reuse water resources are considered during the design process.</li> <li>The use of water during construction is minimised.</li> </ul>	This Plan Section 5 Section 7.1.2 Table 11 SW1 – SW30 RR1 – RR11 SP01 - SP05 Section 7.2.1 Section 8
21 Water quality	<p>The project is designed, constructed and operated to protect the NSW Water Quality Objectives where they are currently being achieved, and contribute towards achievement of the Water Quality Objectives over time where they are currently not being achieved, including downstream of the project to the extent of the project impact including estuarine and marine waters (if applicable).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposal is designed and constructed such that changes to water flows in watercourses are minimised.</li> <li>Water discharged does not exceed the ANZECC 2000 guidelines for protection of aquatic ecosystems or water quality trigger values.</li> <li>Impacts to water quality during construction and operation are minimised.</li> </ul>	This Plan Section 7.1.2 Table 11 SW1 – SW30 Section 7.2.3 Appendix B ECM

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose and Scope

This Construction Soil and Water Management Plan (CSWMP) forms part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the Narrabri to North Star (Separable Portion 1) (N2NS) Project and details the key mitigation measures that will be implemented by Inland Rail and its Contractor's in order to minimise and manage the soil and water impacts associated with construction of the N2NS project. This CSWMP outlines potential soil and water impacts and corresponding mitigation measures likely during the construction phase of the N2NS project which will be undertaken by Inland Rail.

This CSWMP addresses the relevant requirements of the Project Approval and all applicable guidelines and standards specific to soil and water management during the Project. It has been developed based on the findings of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the Submissions Preferred Infrastructure Report (SPIR) and describes how construction impacts on soil and water can

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be avoided, minimised and managed by addressing, as a minimum, the following as outlined in the EIS and SPIR:

Erosion and Sediment Control Plans for all stages of construction;

Considerations of soil erodibility;

At-source erosion controls;

Sedimentation basin construction and management;

Protection of waterways;

Water quality monitoring;

Minimise demand for and use of potable water; and

Detailed consideration of measures to prevent, where possible, or minimise any water quality impacts.

The CSWMP also identifies and proposes management measures to control risks associated with known and unknown contaminated land, asbestos containing materials, acid sulfate soils and salinity.

The CSWMP is consistent with the Inland Rail Environment and Sustainability Policy (Appendix A of the CEMP).

Construction will not commence until the CEMP and sub-plans and the Construction Monitoring Programs are endorsed by the Environmental Representative (ER) and approved by the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) as required by CoA C13. The CEMP and Construction Monitoring Programs will be submitted to the Secretary for approval no later than one month prior to the commencement of construction as required by Conditions of Approval (CoAs) C7 and C17.

The key objective of this CSWMP is to ensure that all CoAs, Revised Environmental Management Mitigation Measures (RMMs) and licence/permit requirements relevant to soil and water are adhered to, thus protecting environmental values. Supporting objectives and targets to achieve this are outlined below.

## 1.2 Objectives and Targets

The following soil and water management objectives will apply to all construction activities:

- Prevent and minimise pollution of surface and ground waters through appropriate erosion and sediment control measures;

Ensure the appropriate management of soil resources for reuse during reinstatement and rehabilitation;

Maintain existing water quality of surrounding surface and ground waters;

Minimise demand for and use of potable water;

Undertake early and progressive rehabilitation of disturbed surfaces in accordance with landholders requirements and best practice rehabilitation measures;

Appropriate management of any known and unknown contaminated soils and acid sulfate soils and saline soils; and

Comply with the NSW Water Quality Objectives.

The following soil and water management targets will apply to construction:

Site-specific soil, subsoil and landform characteristics will be taken into consideration during construction;

Soil and water management training is included in induction material and provided to all Inland Rail team, including sub-contractors;

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Site specific soil and water toolbox talks provided prior to works commencing in high risk areas (e.g. within or adjacent to waterways);

No controlled release of retained site water will occur until compliance with water quality values is verified through use of Dewatering Permit;

Minimise use of water for construction and ancillary facilities;

Conformance with provisions of all regulatory and other requirements to be achieved throughout construction phase; and

Avoid long term impacts to surface water.

The implementation of the mitigation measures will ensure the performance targets are achieved. This will be managed through project inductions, specialised training, toolbox talks, inspections, and environmental monitoring and auditing. Project inductions will inform Inland Rail personnel (including subcontractors) of the management measures, while toolbox talks and specialised training will ensure they are reinforced throughout the construction program.

### 1.3 Environment and Sustainability Policy

Inland Rail aims to protect the environment and heritage during the planning, design, construction, and operation of the Inland Rail Program through avoiding or mitigating harm and leaving an enduring regional asset for future generations.

### 1.4 Project Description

The N2NS Project is one of 13 projects that make up the Inland Rail Project. The route is within the Narrabri, Moree Plains and Gwydir Local Government Areas (LGAs) in northwest NSW. N2NS extends approximately 171km from north of Narrabri Junction, terminating at North Star and the project is generally within the existing rail corridor. Works over the Gwydir Floodplain are excluded from the N2NS Project. This construct only contract will be delivered by Inland Rail and its Contractor's Further detail on the project, including construction scope of works and construction schedule can be found in Section 4 of the CEMP.

## 2 Community and Stakeholder Engagement

Inland Rail's Community and Stakeholder Engagement Management Plan (CSEMP) provides a clear framework for active communication and stakeholder engagement management. The CSEMP outlines how Inland Rail will meet best practice community and project outcomes by keeping the community and other stakeholders informed, minimising potential impacts and responding to the needs and requirements of stakeholders. The CSEMP contains procedures and strategies to manage community and stakeholder engagement activities as they align to the Project delivery program. To the extent practicable, Inland Rail will provide stakeholders with open and transparent consultation.

CoA A5 and C4 require that the CSWMP be prepared in consultation with:

The Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) Environment, Energy and Science (EES) group;

DPHI's Water Group and the Natural Resources Access Regulator (NRAR);

Narrabri Shire Council;

Moree Plains Shire Council; and

Gwydir Shire Council.

As required by CoA C6, details of all information requested by an agency is to be included in a CEMP Sub-plan as a result of consultation, including copies of all correspondence from those agencies can

be found in Appendix A. Appendix A also provides an assessment of where these comments have been addressed in the CSWMP.

## 2.1 Consultation Summary

Introductory video conference meetings were held with the three Local Governments on 8<sup>th</sup> September 2020 and DPE Environment, Energy and Science on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2020. The purpose of these meetings was to:

Introduce Inland Rail and provide an overview of the N2NS project;

Provide an overview of the CoA requirements for the CSWMP, Construction Environmental Management Plan and associated sub-plans for N2NS;

Provide an overview of the CoA conditions regarding consultation for the above plans; and

Provide an indicative schedule as to when the plans would be sent to the respective Local Governments.

Follow up meetings were held with Narrabri (9<sup>th</sup> October 2020) and Gwydir (23<sup>rd</sup> October 2020) Councils to provide Council Officers with an updated indicative schedule. Inland Rail personnel also met with Moree Plains Shire Council on a weekly basis throughout October and November 2020 on a range of planning and approvals topics including the SEMP, Construction Environmental Management Plan and associated sub-plans.

NRAR were also contacted and offered the opportunity to meet prior to being sent the draft CSWMP however they declined the opportunity and advised they would provide comment once the Sub-Plan was issued for review.

A copy of the draft CSWMP was sent electronically to all stakeholders listed above on 18<sup>th</sup> November 2020. Table 4 summarises stakeholder feedback on the CSWMP.

Table 4: Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder	Requirement	Status	Response	Date
DPE - Environment, Energy and Science (EES)	Consultation	Completed	Email / Letter with comments received from BCS Directorate.	18 <sup>th</sup> November 2020 02 <sup>nd</sup> December 2020
DPE NRAR	Consultation	Completed	Email / Letter with comments received	18 <sup>th</sup> November 2020 09 <sup>th</sup> December 2020
DPE Water Group	Consultation	Completed	Contact could not be made, no comments received*	Refer below
Narrabri Shire Council	Consultation	Completed	Narrabri Shire Council provided response on the 05/02/2021. There were no comments specific to the CSWMP.	18 <sup>th</sup> November 2020 05 <sup>th</sup> February 2021
Moree Plains Shire Council	Consultation	Completed	Email with comments received.	18 <sup>th</sup> November 2020 03 <sup>rd</sup> December 2020

Stakeholder	Requirement	Status	Response	Date
Gwydir Shire Council	Consultation	Completed	Comments provided on the 09 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2021	23 <sup>rd</sup> October 2020 18 <sup>th</sup> November 2020 05 <sup>th</sup> February 2021 09 <sup>th</sup> February 2021

\*Should comments be received from the DPE - Water Group these will be considered, and updates made in future revisions of the Sub-Plan.

The below summarises the efforts made to consult with DPE's Water Group.

02/09/20 – ARTC Representative emailed the following; [landuse.enquiries@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:landuse.enquiries@dpi.nsw.gov.au); [water.enquiries@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:water.enquiries@dpi.nsw.gov.au) and [nrar.enquiries@nrar.nsw.gov.au](mailto:nrar.enquiries@nrar.nsw.gov.au) seeking a contact for the Water Group. Automatic response received.

07/09/20 - Response to above email from DPI Landuse Enquiries, with instruction to redirect query.

09/09/20 – ARTC Representative contact NRAR based on the above advice.

17/09/20 - Response from NRAR with instruction to redirect query.

17/09/20 - Email from ARTC to NRAR outlining attempts to make contact to date (in response to a phone call with NRAR in relation to the matter). Automatic response received.

18/09/20 – NRAR responded to the above email.

01/10/20 – ARTC Representative emailed NRAR Officer. Out of Office received.

02/10/20 – NRAR Officer responded to above.

02/10/20 – NRAR Officers contact details shared from ARTC to Tran4m Rail.

20/11/20 – CSWMP issued to NRAR and email advising the document had been issued via Aconex.

28/1/21 – Officer from DPE (BCD/NRAR) contacted by Project personnel regarding DPE Water Group contact details. The Officer had no contact details for this department.

28/1/21 – Project personnel contacted an Officer from Department of Water NSW. There was no answer and a voicemail left.

4/2/21 – The Officer from Department of Water NSW responded to the voice message left by Project personnel. The Officer stated that DoW in NSW was purely water approvals and licencing and they are not the “Water Group”. The Officer also mentioned that they also have difficulty in contacting the “Water Group” and they had no contacts. The Officer suggested that Project personnel call DPE Dubbo.

4/2/21 – Project personnel contacted DPE Dubbo. The Receptionist had no knowledge of the “Water Group”.

5/2/21 – Project personnel contacted the DPE Water Enquiries number (as listed on Water Group page on DPE website). This was a general DPE number and the receptionist had no knowledge of the Water Group and couldn't find any contact details on their phone listing.

On the 13<sup>th</sup> February 2021, the N2NS Project's Environmental Representative (ER) endorsed the CSWMP in accordance with the requirements of CoA C17. The ER's letter of endorsement can be provided upon request.



## 2.2 Additional Consultation

A number of CoA and RMMs require consultation in relation to specific aspects or construction activities as follows:

### CoA E36

*The Proponent must consult with TfNSW in relation to stormwater and drainage management to coordinate drainage infrastructure with the Newell Highway Upgrade.*

ARTC have confirmed TfNSW have been consulted through the development of stormwater and drainage design process including the design outcomes detailed in Appendix E of the SPIR (Flood Study Report). ARTC have confirmed the final consultation outcomes will be documented in the Flood Design Verification Report required by CoA E28

Inland Rail will continue consultation with TfNSW as required throughout the construction phase.

### CoA E37

*Prior to the installation of a new culvert, the Proponent must consult with the landowner that is located immediately downstream of the new culvert to determine the potential for impacts on agricultural productivity, farm operations and farm dams (including changes in water supply yield, reliability of supply, flood flows and embankment stability) due to the introduction or alteration of flows. Where potential adverse impacts are identified, the Proponent must consult with the affected landowner on the management measures that will be implemented to mitigate the impacts.*

The primary responsibility for this consultation is with ARTC, Inland Rail will request written confirmation from ARTC that this condition has been met prior to undertaking culvert works.

### RMM C7.2 Water usage (private bores and surface water)

*Consultation would be undertaken with relevant stakeholders (including landowners/occupants) prior to construction, and appropriate approvals and agreements would be sought for the extraction of water.*

At the pre-construction phase, Inland Rail have undertaken consultation and secured agreements with the initial water sources outlined below. This process of consultation and seeking approvals and agreement would continue through the construction phase as water sources are required.

Moree Council – Public Water Point

Julian Smith Transport – WAL11543

Australian Food and Fibre - WAL11567

### 3 Legal and Compliance Requirements

This section details the relevant legal and compliance requirements for the N2NS project including the Minister's CoAs, RMMs and the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) environmental performance outcomes (EPOs) and where they are addressed within this Plan.

#### 3.1 Legislation

Legislation relevant to soil and water management associated with construction of the project include the:

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) (C'wth);  
 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979);  
 Protection of the Environment Operations Act (1997);  
 Biodiversity Conservation Act (2016);  
 Fisheries Management Act (1994);  
 Water Management Act (2000);  
 Water Act (1912);  
 Contaminated Land Management Act (1997); and  
 Biosecurity Act (2015).

#### 3.2 Guidelines

Guidelines and standards relating to soil and water management associated with construction of the project include:

Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction 4th Edition (the "Blue Book") (Landcom, 2004)  
 Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (IECA, 2008)  
 Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC and ARMCANZ 2000)  
 Approved Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW (EPA, 2004)  
 Handbook for Sediment Quality Assessment (CSIRO, 2005)  
 Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC): Bunding & Spill Management.  
 Guidelines for vegetation management plans on waterfront land (NSW Office of Water, 2012)  
 Guidelines for controlled activities on waterfront land – riparian corridors (Department of Primary Industries, 2018)  
 RMS Technical Guideline (11-068) – Temporary stormwater drainage for road construction (2011)  
 RMS Code of Practice for Water Management, the RMS Erosion and Sedimentation Procedure (1999)  
 Water Discharge and Re-use Guideline (TfNSW, 2016)  
 Why do Fish Need to Cross The Road? Fish Passage Requirements for Waterway Crossings (Fairfull and Witheridge, 2003)  
 Landscape and Rehabilitation Framework (0-0000-900-ELE-00-GU-0001) (Inland Rail, 2018).

### 3.3 Conditions of Approval, Mitigation Measures and Performance Outcomes

As discussed in Section 4 of the CEMP, the N2NS Project is a Controlled Action under the EPBC Act (1999) and a CSSI under the EP&A Act (1979). Under Section 45 of the EPBC Act (i.e. the bilateral agreement between the NSW and Federal Governments), the Project has been assessed by DPE for both State and Federal approvals. The Project has been approved with conditions by both the NSW Minister for Planning and Public Spaces and the Federal Minister for Agriculture, Water and Environment. These conditions of approval relevant to the construction phase and where they have been addressed in this CSWMP can be found in the Compliance Matrix at the beginning of this document.

Soil and water management and mitigation measures were identified in the Project EIS. Following consideration of the issues raised in the stakeholder and community submissions on the EIS and additional assessments undertaken, mitigation measures were updated and included in the SPIR. RMMs relevant to soil and water and where they have been addressed in this CSWMP can also be found in the Compliance Matrix at the beginning of this document.

The SEARs identified a number of desired performance outcomes (EPOs) for the N2NS project. Based on the outcomes of the EIS and the implementation of the RMMs, EPOs have been established for the proposal. EPOs relevant to soil and water and where they have been addressed in this CSWMP can also be found in the Compliance Matrix at the beginning of this document.

## 4 Environmental Risk Assessment

A summary of the key findings from the EIS and SPIR are outlined below. Further detail can be found in the N2NS EIS and associated Technical Report 6 (Hydrology and Flooding) and Technical Report 7 (Water Quality Assessment).

### 4.1 Soils and Contamination

Published soil units for the project site include deep reactive clays, including black earths, occurring on flat alluvial and undulating plains west of the Goondiwindi Fault. East of the fault are variable soil conditions including deep reactive clays, basaltic soils, red and brown sandy and silty clay soils. Of the soils present in the project site, the main potential issue relates to dispersive alluvial and residual soils, which were found in a significant proportion of the tested soils.

The erosion potential of the alluvial and residual soils was assessed to be moderate to high. Construction of the project has the potential to result in erosion and sedimentation and contamination of soils and surface waters.

Contamination assessment was undertaken at 111 test pits along the N2NS alignment for contamination assessment. All samples, except one, had laboratory results either below the limit of reliability or below the relevant human health-based screening criteria.

One site recorded the presence of chrysotile asbestos in gravel fill material consisting of ash and slag (site TP305 – located on the rail corridor directly south of the crossing with Gurley Creek). This ash fill layer was found beneath the ballast at the majority of locations, at depths between 0.4 and 1.6 metres below top of rail.

Soils in the vicinity of location TP305 would be classified as Special Waste (Asbestos). Soils sampled at other test pit locations along the rail corridor are consistent with a General Solid Waste classification.

The contamination assessments confirmed that the soils are considered suitable to remain within the proposal site for the use proposed (that is, for railway purposes).

Based on the findings of the contamination assessment, the proposal site does not contain gross contamination and does not meet the criteria requiring it to be notified to the EPA under section 60 of the CLM Act.

There are six sites listed on the EPA's Contaminated Sites Register and 11 sites on the list of contaminated sites. The majority of these properties are service station sites located in Moree. Eleven sites located in the townships of Narrabri, Bellata, North Star and Moree have been listed on ARTC's contaminated sites register. The majority of these sites have been leased from ARTC for use as either service stations, grain storage or fuel storage.

Generally no saline soils were evident at sample locations in the vicinity of the project site (within 1 kilometre).

### 4.2 Water Quality

There is no existing water quality data for the watercourses crossing the project site.

The National Water Quality Assessment (SKM, 2011) classified the water quality in the Gwydir River and Namoi River catchments as being relatively poor, exceeding the ANZECC 2000 guidelines for a number of criteria. Refer to Table 5 below.

The potential impacts of construction relate mainly to erosion and sedimentation, and release of entrained contaminants (particularly during watercourse crossings, construction of new culverts/underbridges and construction of the proposed new rail bridge over Croppa Creek) and pollution associated with any spills or leaks.

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Construction is not anticipated to impact on groundwater resources. Excavation would be relatively shallow compared to the likely depth of the water table and is not likely to intercept groundwater aquifers or their flow systems. In locations where piling is required (such as for bridge piers), the detailed design would consider methods to minimise or avoid the potential requirement for dewatering where perched groundwater is encountered.

Water quality guidelines are contained in Technical Report 7 (Water quality assessment).

Standard erosion and sediment control measures are recommended.

**Table 5: Assessed Water Quality (Source: Table 4.4 Project EIS (SKM, 2011))**

Parameter	Namoi River catchment	Gwydir River lower catchment	Trigger value (refer to Table 3.1)
Turbidity	Fair 31% of samples exceeded guideline values	Fair Median values ranged from 4 to 190 NTU 52% of samples complied with ANZECC/ARMCANZ guideline value of 50 NTUs	6 - 50 NTU
Salinity	Fair 50% of samples exceeded guideline values	Poor 53% of samples exceeded the ANZECC/ARMCANZ guideline value Median values were generally higher in the tributaries and several were close to, or exceeded 1,000 $\mu\text{S/cm}$	125 - 2200 $\mu\text{S/cm}$
pH	Poor	Poor	6.5 – 8.5
Total Nitrogen	Very poor 91% of samples did not meet guideline values	Very poor 90% of samples exceeded guideline values	500 $\mu\text{g/L}$
Total Phosphorus	Poor 95% of samples did not meet guideline values	Very poor 95% of samples exceeded guideline values	50 $\mu\text{g/L}$

### 4.3 Risk Assessment and Management

Section 6 of Inland Rail's CEMP contains a project risk assessment including an assessment of risk from construction activities to soil and water. Soil and water risk is summarised in Table 6.

Table 6: Soil and Water Risk Assessment

Construction activity/ aspect	Potential impact	Risk level prior to mitigation	Indicative mitigation measures	Risk level following mitigation	Documents / procedures / training required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearing and grubbing</li> <li>Earthworks</li> <li>Storage of fuels, chemicals and other dangerous goods</li> <li>Stockpile Management</li> <li>Maintenance of plant and equipment, including servicing and refuelling</li> <li>Sediment basin management</li> </ul>	Impacts associated with the disturbance of contaminated soil or soil salinity/saline soils during construction	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sediment and erosion control devices would be installed to minimise mobilisation and transport of sediment in accordance with Managing Urban Stormwater, Soils and Construction (Landcom, 2004).</li> <li>Maintenance and checking of the erosion and sedimentation controls would be undertaken on a regular basis and any subsequent records retained. Sediment would be cleared from behind barriers/sand bags on a regular basis as required and all controls would be managed to ensure they work effectively at all times.</li> <li>The area of exposed surfaces would be minimised. Disturbed areas would be stabilised progressively to ensure that no areas remain unstable for any extended length of time.</li> <li>Soil and sediment that accumulates in erosion and sediment control structures would be reused where practicable during site reinstatement, unless it is contaminated or otherwise inappropriate for reuse.</li> </ul>	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction Soil and Water Management Sub-Plan</li> <li>Environmental Control Maps</li> <li>ESCP</li> <li>Environmental Sensitive Area Plans</li> <li>Bluebook Vol 2D training</li> <li>Practical ESC training</li> <li>Unexpected discovery of contamination land procedure</li> <li>Induction</li> <li>Toolbox Talk – ESC</li> <li>Contamination, Spoil and Waste Strategy (0-0000-900-EEC-00-ST-0002_4)</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
	Disturbance of soils and subsequent loss or degradation of soil quality during earth works at construction compound sites	Low		Low	
	Disturbance of landforms during earthworks reducing the stability of landforms	Low		Low	
	Increased erosion and sedimentation due to excavation activities and vehicle movement	High		Medium	
	Contamination of soils/groundwater due	Medium		Low	



Construction activity/ aspect	Potential impact	Risk level prior to mitigation	Indicative mitigation measures	Risk level following mitigation	Documents / procedures / training required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drainage works</li> <li>Water use/extraction</li> <li>Concrete works</li> <li>Temporary access road construction/ removal from waterway areas.</li> </ul>	to spills and leaks during construction		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work would cease where practicable during heavy rainfall events when there is a risk of sediment loss off site or ground disturbance due to waterlogged conditions.</li> <li>Equipment, plant and materials would be placed in designated lay-down areas where they are least likely to cause erosion.</li> <li>Erosion control devices would be removed as part of the final site clean-up. This would include removing any sediment in drainage lines that has been trapped by erosion control devices and restoring disturbed areas.</li> <li>Exposed surfaces would be stabilised, and final landscaping implemented, as soon as practicable.</li> <li>Stockpiles would be managed by implementing sediment and erosion control devices in accordance with Managing Urban Stormwater, Soils and Construction.</li> <li>No stockpiles of materials or storage of fuels or chemicals would be located within high/ medium flood risk areas or flow paths.</li> <li>Spill kits would be maintained on-site at all times.</li> <li>Machinery would be checked daily to ensure that no oil, fuel or other liquids are leaking.</li> <li>Refuelling of plant and equipment would be undertaken within designated areas with appropriate controls.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Discharge Permit (TBA)</li> </ul>
	Reduced water quality (increased suspended solids and turbidity) due to earthworks and erosion and sedimentation near watercourses.	Medium		Low	
	Impacts on water quality from contamination from spills and leaks during construction	Medium		Low	
	Impacts on groundwater quality and quantity during drawdown/extraction	Medium		Low	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waterway crossings</li> <li>Spill Management</li> <li>Landscaping</li> <li>Contamination and hazardous materials</li> </ul>					

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Construction activity/ aspect	Potential impact	Risk level prior to mitigation	Indicative mitigation measures	Risk level following mitigation	Documents / procedures / training required
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visual monitoring of local water quality (i.e. turbidity, hydrocarbon spills/slicks) would be undertaken on a regular basis to identify any potential spills.</li> <li>Vehicle wash down and/or cement truck washout would occur in a designated bunded area or off-site</li> <li>Any groundwater encountered during construction would be managed and disposed of in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines. Groundwater would be managed to ensure it does not cause pollution of waters in accordance with Section 120 of the POEO Act.</li> <li>If dewatering is required during construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Groundwater for discharge to surface water would be tested prior to discharge.</li> <li>✓ Ground/stormwater would be pumped into a holding tank or water truck. Pump out events would be supervised at all times, and the pump would be positioned to prevent the discharge of sediment-laden water settled at the bottom of the trench.</li> <li>✓ Conditions of discharge are likely to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No visible sheen or odour is noted.</li> <li>- Water pH is between 6.5 and 8.5.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

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Construction activity/ aspect	Potential impact	Risk level prior to mitigation	Indicative mitigation measures	Risk level following mitigation	Documents / procedures / training required
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total suspended solids are less than 60 mg/L (approximately equivalent to a turbidity level of 50 NTU). Water may be dosed with gypsum, alum or a similar product to reduce sediment levels if required.</li> <li>✓ All litter and debris must be filtered out and removed prior to discharge.</li> <li>✓ Water quality would be checked regularly during discharge events to ensure the pH and suspended solids remain within the allowable levels.</li> <li>✓ Consideration would be given to the hydrological attributes of the receiving water body prior to discharge (i.e., is sufficient water present to allow dilution etc.).</li> <li>✓ Wastewater that does not meet the criteria in the EPL would be disposed of off-site by a licensed liquid waste contractor in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines.</li> <li>• Discharge to surface water would be undertaken in accordance with the EPL for Inland Rail and would consider the hydrological attributes of the receiving waterbody.</li> <li>• Water quality would be monitored during construction in accordance with the surface water monitoring framework.</li> </ul>		

Construction activity/ aspect	Potential impact	Risk level prior to mitigation	Indicative mitigation measures	Risk level following mitigation	Documents / procedures / training required
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Works within or near watercourses would be undertaken with consideration given to the Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land (Office of Water, 2012).</li> </ul>		

Section 26.3 of the N2NS EIS provides a summary of the potential residual impacts for the project with a description of how these potential residual impacts would be managed. No residual soil or water management impacts have been identified.

Recommended mitigation measures identified in Table 6 are incorporated in Inland Rail's management and mitigation measures detailed in Section 7. In addition, a Primary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) for N2NS has been developed by the NSW Soil Conservation Services (Inland Rail's Erosion and Sediment Control Specialists) and can be found in Appendix B.

Inland Rail will maintain an environmental risk register to address risks specific to soil and water. Risks will be required to be reviewed at least 6 monthly and will also be reviewed in response to incidents, changes in legal requirements, change in Project scope, findings of inspections and audits, and management reviews.

The process for ongoing management of environmental risk is explained in detail in Section 7.2 of the CEMP. In summary, it includes the preparation of a series of documents (i.e. Workplace Risk Assessments, Activity Method Statements and Environmental Control Maps) prior to works commencing on-site. These documents are pivotal to the identification and ongoing management of all activities and associated risks throughout delivery of the Project. These documents are reviewed on a regular basis (as frequently as daily) to ensure all new risks are identified and suitably managed.

## 5 Construction Water

Inland Rail have undertaken a detailed assessment of the estimated construction water requirements for the N2NS project based on:

Construction methodology and phasing proposed.

Anticipated climatic conditions (i.e., temperature, wind and corresponding evaporation rates), including seasonal variation.

Geotechnical data (specifically moisture content) of in situ formation material and quarry sourced materials.

Similar projects (Inland Rail - Parkes to Narromine).

Previous experience.

In accordance with CoA C10, the following section provides:

A draft water balance for the project;

Demonstration that the required construction water resources are legally and physically available; and

Mitigation measures to address construction water resource shortages that could arise.

It should be noted that at the time of writing, contractual arrangements for the procurement of construction water were in progress and not finalised.

A construction water usage monitoring program can be found in Section 7.2.

### 5.1 Potential Water Sources

Consultation to date with local Councils and landowners with WALs indicates that reliable water supply is available to meet project demands.

In accordance with CoA C10 (b), Inland Rail's previous Contractor have confirmed that construction water resources are legally and physically available:

- Email correspondence between Trans4m and Moree Plains Shire Council on 19 February 2021 confirms water availability through overhead filler to service the first stage of the project from Penny's Road to Moree.
- Email correspondence between Trans4m, Inland Rail and a local landowner dated 27 November 2020 confirms water is legally and physically available from Bore GW029428 / WAL11543 through water licence 90AL805162
- Water Agreement for WAL 11567 with Australian Food and Fibre

The following section provides indicative construction water sources that Inland Rail's previous Contractor investigated. All construction water sources will be confirmed to comply with CoA C10(b) prior to extraction.

#### 5.1.1 Penney's Road to Moree

Table 7 outlines the water strategy for Penney's Road to Moree.

Table 7: Penney's Road to Moree Water Strategy

Item	Comment
Water source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-potable/raw groundwater from Moree Plains Shire Council.</li> <li>Water shortages/alternate supply will be groundwater from local landholder/s.</li> </ul>
Licence requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subject to the development of a water management plan with Council.</li> <li>Alternate supply holder has an existing Water Allocation Licence (WAL) (annual allocation unknown at this stage). A WAL holder may transfer their WAL to another body for a set period of time (not less than six months).</li> </ul>
Available water/day	~0.5 ML
Supply rate	~15l/s

### 5.1.2 Narrabri to Penney's Road

Table 8 outlines the water strategy for Narrabri to Penney's Road.

Table 8: Narrabri to Penney's Road Water Strategy

Item	Comment
Water source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-potable/raw groundwater from Narrabri Shire Council.</li> <li>Water shortages/alternate supply will be groundwater from local landholder/s.</li> </ul>
Licence requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subject to the development of a water management plan with Council.</li> <li>Alternate supply holder has an existing WAL with an annual allocation of 480ML. A WAL holder may transfer their WAL to another body for a set period of time (not less than six months).</li> </ul>
Available water/day	~0.5 ML
Supply rate	~13l/s

### 5.1.3 Camurra to North Star

Table 9 outlines the water strategy for Camurra to North Star.

Table 9: Camurra to North Star Water Strategy

Item	Comment
Water source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-potable/raw groundwater from a private landholder.</li> <li>Water shortages/alternate supply will be groundwater from an alternate local landholder.</li> </ul>
Licence requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both the preferred and alternate supply holders have existing WALs with annual allocations of 1,000ML. A</li> </ul>



Item	Comment
	WAL holder may transfer their WAL to another body for a set period of time (not less than six months).
Available water/day	~0.5 ML
Supply rate	~13l/s

#### 5.1.4 Supplementary Water Sources and Savings

During times of drought and to reduce the N2NS Project's overall reliance on Council's potable water sources, the following alternative water sources and savings will be investigated and implemented where suitable:

Opportunistically sourcing water from within roadside drains, borrow pits and other excavations with the necessary approval of TfNSW.

Reuse of treated, municipal wastewater with the correct health and environmental measures in place, with the necessary approval of Council/s.

Use of environmentally friendly dust suppressants / polymers that do not require continual watering for dust control. Ground disturbance, dust control, erosion control and rehabilitation will be managed in a progressive and integrated manner.

When water must be used for dust suppression and/or conditioning of material, the methodology will be adjusted to ensure a sustainable use of water. This may include applying water in the early morning (with the correct out of hours approval) when water will infiltrate into the surface applied, rather than apply in the middle of the day when water is largely lost to evaporation.

As part of sustainable site facilities initiatives, implementation of low water use appliances (e.g. toilet cisterns, washing devices) and auto-shut off taps.

Temporary stabilisation of areas with no scheduled work for >20 days - Stabilisation of non-active construction areas with a higher quality polymer. The rate of application would be adjusted depending on the timeframe and risk profile. This temporary stabilisation and permanent revegetation will be managed in an integrated manner to ensure resource efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

Water meters could be used to track water consumption trends and high use activities in terms of estimated construction water volumes to ensure water is being used effectively and efficiently. Sub-metering of critical water infrastructure (e.g. stand-pipes at water filling stations, water level sensors on construction water storage tanks, water input to concrete batching plants, etc.) will provide insights into events such as increased consumption trends, water leaks, inefficiencies, etc. Water metering and monitoring will ensure Inland Rail have a wholistic appreciation of water use across the project.

Reducing water demand during the rehabilitation and revegetation phase of the project by:

- ✓ Selecting a product that (a) provides immediate and short-term stabilisation of a surface, (b) requires less water to apply, and (c) selecting drought tolerant species; and
- ✓ During times of drought where water resources are scarce, undertake watering of rehabilitated areas on a risk-based approach, focusing on areas of high risk (i.e. areas of channelised flow, steep batters, etc).

Education of all project personnel on sustainable water supply and use.

## **6 Environmental Management Framework**

### **6.1 Inland Rail Environmental Management System**

Inland Rail will be utilising an Environmental Management System (EMS) to ensure compliance and enhance its' environmental performance. This is discussed in detail in Section 6.1 of the CEMP.

### **6.2 Roles and Responsibilities**

Section 8.4 of Inland Rail's CEMP details roles and responsibilities for environmental management (including soil and water management). Inland Rail's Environment Manager has overall responsibility for the implementation of environmental matters on the Project and the Site Supervisor is responsible for field implementation of environmental requirements and control measures (including soil and water requirements and control measures). It is important to note that all personnel are responsible for ensuring environmental values are protected through appropriate soil and water management.

In addition, Inland Rail have engaged a CPESC to:

Review and comment on draft erosion and sediment control plans prepared by Inland Rail Environmental personnel;

Provide advice and guidance to manage and minimise potential impacts to any soil and water values; and

Undertake erosion and sediment control inspections.

In the event that soils suspected to be contaminated are unexpectedly found, Inland Rail will engage a suitably experienced and qualified contaminated land consultant to undertake further investigations to determine the type and extent of any contamination. This consultant will also develop and oversee implementation of any necessary remediation measures. If remediation is required Inland Rail will also engage a NSW EPA Accredited Site Auditor to prepare a Site Audit Statement and Site Audit Report.

### **6.3 Competence, Training and Awareness**

All personnel performing environmental management activities for and on behalf of Inland Rail and/or their Contractor will be trained, qualified and competent. Personnel performing specified assigned tasks shall be qualified on the basis of appropriate education, training, skills and/or experience, as appropriate. Section 8 of the CEMP details competence, training and awareness and includes:

Inductions;

Tool box talks;

Daily pre-start meetings;

Resource planning; and

Inland Rail's Environment Training Program.

### **6.4 Hold Points**

Hold Points will be implemented on this Project for the purpose of minimising the likelihood of an incident when undertaking specific construction activities that have a greater environmental risk. Section 8 of the CEMP discusses Hold Points. Hold Points specific to soil and water management include:

Activity	Releasing Authority
Ground disturbing activities cannot commence/ recommence until an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) is developed/ reviewed and implemented.	Inland Rail Environment Manager (Or suitable Delegate)
Permit to Discharge is required prior to any active water discharge from the site, to confirm water is suitable for discharge.	Inland Rail Environment Manager (Or suitable Delegate)

Inland Rail will meet the requirements of relevant Hold Points and submit this prior to works commencing. The works will not commence until the Hold Point has been approved or released.

## 6.5 Environmental and Sustainability Inspections

Section 8 of Inland Rail's CEMP details environmental and sustainability inspections, including inspections related to the CSWMP. Table 10: Inspection Schedule lists the details of each type of environmental and sustainability inspection to be undertaken on the Project.

Table 10: Construction Inspection Schedule

Activity	Frequency	Responsibility	Record
Site inspection	Daily	Supervisor/s	Site Diary (SharePoint)
Environmental and Sustainability	Weekly	Environment Coordinator/s	Environmental and Sustainability Checklist (Soteria)
Pre-Clearing Inspections	As required, (Immediately prior to clearing works commencing)	Environment Coordinator/s Site Supervisor	Clearing Permit (SharePoint)
Joint ER Inspections	Monthly or as otherwise agreed with ER	Environment Manager (or delegate) Site Supervisor ER	ER Inspection Report (SharePoint)
Pre & Post Rainfall	Prior to and following rainfall events generating runoff.	Environment Coordinator/s	ESCP Inspection (Soteria)
Event based i.e. flood	As required (triggered by BOM Weather Warning)	Environment Coordinator/s Site Supervisor	Site Specific Flood Preparation Plan (SharePoint)

Activity	Frequency	Responsibility	Record
<p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <p>*Where site access permits, when a rainfall event results in the over-topping of environmental controls or temporary works (i.e. piling pads, temporary waterway crossings, etc), upstream and downstream water quality monitoring will be undertaken as soon as practicable (ideally within 24hrs of cessation of rainfall).</p>			

## 6.6 Compliance Monitoring and Reporting

The Inland Rail or their Contractor's Environment Team will undertake environmental inspections, audits and reporting to develop and evaluate the effectiveness of environmental controls. This will include:

General observations for the daily management of erosion and sediment controls shall be documented in site dairies by the Site Supervisor;

Regular inspection of erosion and sediment controls shall be undertaken by the Environmental Coordinator and Site Supervisor using the Weekly Environmental Management Inspection Checklist and uploaded to Soteria;

Effectiveness of erosion and sediment controls shall be regularly reviewed by the Environmental Coordinator for adequacy having regard for changing circumstances;

Prior to any off-site discharge, water to be tested using a calibrated WQ meter by the Environmental Coordinator and adjusted as appropriate to meet WQO limits. Records to be maintained in SharePoint and Project Pack Web;

All data captured from the Project's Construction Monitoring Programs will be maintained by the Environmental Coordinator/s in SharePoint and Project Pack Web and made available to all parties via the Inland Rail website - [www.InlandRail.com.au](http://www.InlandRail.com.au);

Monthly reporting to Inland Rail on soil and water management will be recorded through Project Monthly Reports;

Six monthly independent environmental audits undertaken by a suitably qualified professional (RPS);

ER regular monitoring of the implementation of the documents listed in the CoA; and

The broader EMP auditing process is discussed further in Section 6.10 of Inland Rail's CEMP.

## 6.7 Reporting and Communication

Reporting will include monthly internal project reports and six-monthly Construction Monitoring Reports as required by the conditions of approval.

Reporting requirements and responsibilities are summarised below:

Monthly environmental reporting as part of the Construction Monthly Environmental Report to ARTC; and

Six monthly Construction Monitoring Report to DPE.

Compliance monitoring and reporting are discussed in further detail in Section 8 of Inland Rail's CEMP.

## 6.8 Environmental Control Maps

Inland Rail will use Environmental Control Maps (ECMs) to aid in the identification and protection of significant environmental features associated with the project. The ECMs will include:

Specific measures included in the relevant work method statements to prevent adverse environmental impacts.

## 6.9 Environmental Management Procedures, Forms and Other Documents

The Project's EMS procedures, project specific procedures, forms and other documents provide instructions and records related to both environmental and non-environmental activities throughout the Project. These are discussed in detail in Section 8 of the CEMP.

## 6.10 Communication and Complaints Management

Inland Rail's CSEMP and Section 9 of the CEMP details communication and complaints management processes and procedures. The CSEMP identifies key stakeholder groups that will be consulted and engaged with during the Project and outlines the communication tools that will be used to consult and engage with these groups. During construction, any comments, feedback or complaints relating to soil or water management issues will be addressed through the Complaints Management System. The Complaints Management System includes a complaints register within the stakeholder database Consultation Manager. The complaints register will be developed in accordance with AS 4269: Complaints Handling.

## 6.11 Incidents, Emergencies and Non-Conformity

In the event of an environmental, social performance, sustainability heritage or other incident, an Incident and Emergency Response Plan will be implemented. Environmental incidents will be required to be reported to or by Inland Rail (Project Manager and Environmental Manager) and managed in accordance with the Inland Rail event management system. Incidents, emergencies, response plans and non-conformities are discussed in detail in Section 10 of the CEMP.

## 6.12 EMP Review and Revision Process

This CSWMP is a 'live' and 'working' document. As required by Inland Rail's EMS requirements, the Environment Manager will conduct regular reviews of the CSWMP at intervals of not less than six months and ensure that the CSWMP is formally reviewed and updated at least annually, or earlier as change requirements dictate. The CEMP and sub-plans review and revision process is discussed in detail in Section 12 of the CEMP.

## 6.13 Dewatering / Discharge Process

A Permit to Discharge Form is required to be completed for all active or passive dewatering events that results in (or has the potential for) water discharging from site <sup>NOTE 1,2,3</sup>.

This Dewatering / Discharge Process has been developed to ensure that the environmental risks associated with dewatering and discharge activities on the N2NS Project are suitably identified and managed and to avoid breaches of s120 of the POEO Act.

Dewatering and discharge events must follow the following process:

1. On-site water quality monitoring to determine the mean water quality of the water to be discharged, at the time of discharge <sup>NOTE 5</sup>. This must include a visual assessment for oils, grease, fuels and / or other hydrocarbons.

2. On-site water quality monitoring to determine the mean water quality of the receiving waters, at the time of discharge <sup>NOTE 4,5</sup>. This may require an assessment of the upstream water quality at a location that is unimpacted by construction activities.
3. An assessment of the environmental values specific to the receiving waterway/s to determine if improved water quality criteria need to be applied.
4. Comparison of the quality of the water to be discharged compared to the upstream / receiving water quality. The assessment must ensure that pollution of waters, as defined in s120 of the POEO Act does not occur.

NOTE:

1. Dewatering that occurs into a water cart, excavation or otherwise with the intent of reuse on-site, that does NOT result in off-site discharge does not require the completion of a Permit to Discharge Form.
2. This Dewatering / Discharge Process does not apply to dewatering events undertaken from locations identified on the N2NS Project's *Monitoring and Discharge Schedule* in accordance with Condition P1.3 of the EPL. The relevant Conditions of the EPL would be applied on these occasions.
3. Offsite discharge of water would only be undertaken when absolutely necessary with express approval from T4MR Environmental Manager.
4. This location must be unimpacted by construction activities.
5. Multiple ( $\geq 3$ ) tests / samples must be taken (in accordance with *AS/NZS 5667.1:1998 Water quality-Sampling*) and the mean of each parameter (i.e. pH, Electrical Conductivity and Turbidity) applied for assessment purposes.

## 7 Risk Management

### 7.1 Risk Management

#### 7.1.1 Primary and Progressive Erosion and Sediment Control Plans

A Primary ESCP has been developed for the N2NS Project (see Appendix B). This Primary Plan describes the erosion and sediment control intentions and principles for the length of the project. Progressive ESCPs will be developed at a more detailed level prior to any construction work commencing and will be modified as required. These will generally be consistent with the Primary Plan. Progressive Plans provide a practical guide to manage soil and water risks and may be produced in conjunction with an Environmental Control Map and/or an Environmental Work Method Statement. Progressive ESCPs will generally be prepared in accordance with the “Blue Book” and contain the locations of any licensed discharge points.

CoA C35(g) requires the proponent to:

*ensure all discharges from new or modified surface drainage (including cess drains) adjacent to the new and upgraded track are released at a controlled rate to prevent scour;*

To the extent that CoA C35(g) applies to construction, this would be addressed by ensuring ESCPs are prepared and implemented with the “Blue Book”.

Preparation, implementation and update of Progressive ESCPs may also be informed by pre-inspections such as pre-clearing surveys of biodiversity values. Erosion and sediment control structures would be suitably designed and implemented to provide suitable mitigation in the instance of high biodiversity in a waterhole beneath or adjoining the rail line.

#### 7.1.2 Soil and Water Mitigation Measures

Table 7-1: Soil and Water Mitigation Measures details soil and water mitigation measures to be implemented for the N2NS Project.

**Table 7-1: Soil and Water Mitigation Measures**

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
General				



Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
SW1	A CSWMP and surface water quality monitoring program will be prepared and implemented as part of the CEMP in consultation with the relevant government agencies. The CSWMP will include measures to manage, minimise and mitigate potential impacts on soil and water by the Project.	CSWMP Surface Water Monitoring Program	Pre-construction Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
SW2	<p>All employees and contractors working on site will be provided with training with regards to soil and water awareness, key mitigation and management requirements and their responsibilities pertaining to the CSWMP prior to commencing works on site. Training will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erosion and sediment control risks, and potential impacts on receiving waters.</li> <li>Requirements of Progressive Erosion and Sediment Control Plans</li> <li>Erosion and sediment control devices used.</li> <li>Mitigation measures</li> <li>Strategies and protocols relating to control installation, management of surface water and construction water</li> <li>Permit requirements (e.g., EPL and Water Discharge Permit).</li> </ul>	N2NS Project Induction Toolbox Talks Progressive ESCP	Pre-construction Construction	Environment Manager
SW3	Site personnel must notify either the Supervisor or a member of the Project's Environmental Team if any erosion and sediment control failures are identified or if maintenance is required. The issues identified will be noted and corrected as per the monitoring and maintenance requirements.	N2NS Project Induction Progressive ESCP Toolbox Talks	Construction	All site personnel
SW4	Notification of soil and water incidents is to be made to ARTC and any relevant statutory authorities such as NSW EPA, DPE, DPI Fisheries, etc. Any communication required with ARTC and statutory authorities shall be limited to the Environment Manager (or suitable delegate) and/or the Construction Manager.	N2NS Project Induction Progressive ESCP Toolbox Talks	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
SW5	Progressive ESCPs will be developed by Inland Rail Environmental Coordinators and reviewed by a CPESC throughout the construction planning and delivery phase.	Progressive ESCP	Pre-Construction Construction	Environmental Coordinator Certified Professional Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC)
SW6	<p>At a minimum, Progressive ESCPs will be developed in general accordance with the NSW Blue Book Volumes 1 and 2D (Landcom, 2004 and DECC, 2008) and address the following key issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the designated work area and no-go zone areas on-site.</li> <li>Specify the size, indicative locations and types of erosion and sediment control and drainage devices on-site.</li> <li>Specify the design criteria for all erosion and sediment control measures (i.e. 80th percentile 5-day rainfall event, as per the manufacturer's specifications, etc).</li> <li>Ensure upslope "clean" water will be diverted around the construction site using diversion bunds, drains or otherwise. This water will be discharged so as not to impact neighbouring properties or cause erosion.</li> <li>Establish progressive clearing and rehabilitation requirements, including temporary vegetation measures.</li> <li>Establish topsoil stripping and stockpile management requirements.</li> <li>Identify the inspection and maintenance regime associated with erosion and sediment control devices.</li> </ul>	Progressive ESCP Toolbox Talks	Pre-Construction Construction	Environmental Coordinator Certified Professional Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC) Construction Manager
SW7	Stabilised site access will be provided at all access / egress locations in accordance with NSW Blue Book Volumes 1 and 2D (Landcom, 2004 and DECC, 2008) to prevent tracking of mud onto public roads.	Progressive ESCPs ECMs	Pre-construction Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
	Construction gates will be inspected on a regular basis and where mud tracking is occurring, road sweeping will be undertaken as required.			
SW8	<p>Prior to ground disturbance works commencing on-site, all erosion, sediment and drainage control devices will be installed in accordance with the Progressive Erosion and Sediment Control Plan relevant for that stage of works and where relevant the NSW Blue Book Volumes 1 and 2D (Landcom, 2004 and DECC, 2008) and / or Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (IECA, 2008).</p> <p>All controls must be installed with the intent of minimising sediment generation and migration offsite and pollution of waters.</p>	<p>Progressive ESCPs</p> <p>Progressive ESCPs</p> <p>ECMs</p> <p>Toolbox Talks</p>	Pre-Construction Construction	<p>Environment Manager</p> <p>Construction Manager</p> <p>Site Supervisor</p>
SW9	Clearing limits (incl. vegetation to be retained) must be clearly identified and physically demarcated on-site. Ground disturbance activities must not occur outside these areas unless otherwise approved in writing by the Environment Manager, or suitable delegate.	<p>Progressive ESCPs</p> <p>ECMs</p>	Construction	<p>Environment Manager</p> <p>Construction Manager</p>
SW10	<p>Construction personnel must obtain a Water Discharge Permit (approval provided by the Environment Manager or suitable delegate) for any activities requiring the discharge of construction water from site.</p> <p>Prior to the Permit being provided, the water must be tested and treated (if required) to ensure it meets the water discharge criteria detailed in the Project's Environment Protection Licence.</p> <p>All discharge events and water quality monitoring must be documented.</p>	<p>Progressive ESCP</p> <p>Water Discharge Permit</p> <p>ECM</p> <p>Toolbox Talk</p>	Construction	<p>All site personnel</p> <p>Environment Manager</p> <p>Construction Manager</p>
SW11	<p>Throughout the planning and construction phases of the Project, suitable planning and coordination will be undertaken to ensure the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erosion and sediment control requirements are raised in regular planning meetings</li> <li>Adequate time in the program is allowed for installation and maintenance of controls</li> </ul>	<p>Progressive ESCP</p> <p>Toolbox Talks</p> <p>Project Planning and Coordination Meetings and Programs</p>	Pre-Construction Construction	<p>Environment Manager</p> <p>Construction Manager</p> <p>Project Engineer</p> <p>Planning Personnel</p>

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sequence construction works to allow for the progressive installation of erosion and sediment control measures, and limit the amount of exposed, uncovered soil</li> <li>Adequate resources are allocated for the installation and maintenance of controls.</li> </ul>			
SW12	Any problematic soils (i.e. dispersive/sodic soils as found along the N2NS alignment) are to be managed via chemical amendment (e.g. gypsum) or via encapsulation under 300mm of stable topsoil. The suitable soil amelioration method is as directed by the Environment Manager.	Progressive ESCP	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
SW13	Permanent or temporary longitudinal and transverse drainage works will be installed and stabilised as early as practical in the construction program to minimise uncontrolled drainage and associated erosion and flooding issues.	Progressive ESCPs ECMs IFC Design	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
SW14	<p>Temporary stockpiling of topsoil (and other construction materials) will generally be undertaken in accordance Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction (Landcom, 2004) and the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stockpiles will be located where they will not be impacted or disturbed by other construction activities.</li> <li>Stockpiles will be located and utilised as close as possible to where the material was sourced.</li> <li>Stockpiles will not be located against fence lines, in waterways, drainage lines or other flow paths or within the tree protection zone/s of retained vegetation.</li> <li>Where possible, long-term stockpiles will be located outside the area impacted by the 1% AEP local and regional flood events.</li> <li>Topsoil stockpiles will have batters not steeper than 3:1 or greater than 2m in height.</li> </ul>	Landcom, 2004 ECM	Construction	All personnel Environment Manager Construction Manager

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where topsoil (or other construction materials) will be stockpiled for &gt;1month, temporary revegetation will occur in accordance with the <u>Temporary Revegetation &amp; Stabilisation (High Risk Areas)</u> measures detailed below.</li> </ul> <p>For short-term (&lt;1 month) stockpiling of topsoil, stabilisation and / or protection will occur in accordance with the site-specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.</p> <p>All stockpiles should be located within the approved Construction Impact Zone (CIZ)</p>			
SW15	<p><u>Temporary Revegetation &amp; Stabilisation (High Risk Areas)</u></p> <p>Where reasonable and feasible, all high-risk areas (i.e. stockpiles, batters and areas of concentrated flow) that have no scheduled work for more than 1 month will be revegetated and / or stabilised using the following process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Light scarification or surface roughening across the entire area to be revegetated.</li> <li>Application (i.e. hand seed, drill seed or hydraulically applied) of the following seed mix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Japanese Millet 25kg/ha (spring and summer months); or</li> <li>✓ Rye 15kg/ha (autumn and winter months); and</li> <li>✓ Creeping Blue / Indian Blue 10kg/ha; and</li> <li>✓ Seca Stylo Legume 2kg/ha.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>In lieu of the above revegetation, soil binder (or other suitable stabilisation method) may be used to stabilise areas of high erosion risk.</p>	Progressive ESCP	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
SW16	<p>All erosion, sediment and drainage control devices must be inspected in accordance with the Progressive ESCPs and Environment Control Maps (ECM). This will typically include; before, during and after rainfall events causing runoff, during the weekly environmental inspection, prior to any shutdown periods or following an incident.</p>	Progressive ESCPs ECM	Construction	Environmental Coordinator Site Supervisor

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
	<p>The inspection will assess the implementation, suitability and effectiveness of the erosion and sediment controls in place, compliance with the Progressive ESCP and determine any maintenance requirements or opportunities for improvement.</p> <p>In the event that controls are inadequate or absent, immediate and appropriate action will be taken to ensure that suitable controls are in place.</p>			
SW17	Topsoil stockpiles will be monitored regularly throughout the construction phase of the Project for weed growth and controlled appropriately.	Weekly Environmental Inspection	Construction	Environment Coordinator
SW18	Erosion and sediment controls shall remain in place until groundcover or stabilisation equally or exceeding 70% cover across 90% of the catchment has been achieved and all erosive processes are suitably managed.	Progressive ESCPs ECM	Construction	Environmental Coordinator Site Supervisor
SW19	During times of heavy rainfall or predicted heavy rainfall, work activities will be adjusted or will cease when there is a risk of sediment loss off site.		Construction	Site Supervisor
SW20	The water quality within waterways and wetlands positioned along the construction alignment will be monitored in accordance with the Water Quality Monitoring Program (Section 7) to monitor the impacts on surface water quality and wetlands.	Water Quality Monitoring Program (Section 7)	Construction	Environmental Coordinator Site Supervisor
SW21	<p>Works on waterfront land would be undertaken with consideration given to the Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land (Office of Water, 2012).</p> <p>NOTE: Waterfront land includes the bed and bank of any river, lake or estuary and all land within 40 metres of the highest bank of the river, lake or estuary</p>	App H - Checklist	Pre-construction Construction	Environment Manager Environmental Coordinator Site Supervisor
SW22	If groundwater is intercepted or likely to be intercepted during construction works, NRAR must be consulted to determine if licensing and / or approval is required under the <i>Water Management Act 2000</i>	<p>Water Quality Monitoring Program (Section 7)</p> <p>Weekly environmental inspection</p>	Construction	Environmental Coordinator Site Supervisor

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
SW23	All drainage feature crossings (permanent and temporary watercourse crossings and stream diversions) new or modified surface water drainage (including cess drains) and depressions are designed and constructed in accordance with relevant engineering and environmental design standards and guidelines.	Primary and Progressive ESCPs ECM App H - Checklist	Construction	Environmental Coordinator Site Supervisor
SW24	Prior to the installation of a new culvert, the Proponent must consult with the landowner that is located immediately downstream of the new culvert to determine the potential for impacts on agricultural productivity, farm operations and farm dams (including changes in water supply yield, reliability of supply, flood flows and embankment stability) due to the introduction or alteration of flows. Where potential adverse impacts are identified, the Proponent must consult with the affected landowner on the management measures that will be implemented to mitigate the impacts.	ARTC Landowner consultation	Construction	ARTC Community Consultation Team
SW25	To ensure compliance with CoA E35(i), where any recycled wastewater is proposed for use, it will be managed in accordance with the Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling: Managing Health and Environmental Risks (Phase 1) (2006) so as to not pose a risk to human health or the receiving environment.	Primary and Progressive ESCPs ECM	Construction	Environmental Coordinator Site Supervisor
SW26	Construction planning and the layout of construction work sites and compounds would be carried out with consideration of overland flow paths and flood risk, avoiding flood liable land and flood events where possible.	Primary and Progressive ESCPs ECM	Construction	Environmental Manager Construction Manager
SW27	Consultation would be undertaken with relevant stakeholders (including landowners/occupants) prior to construction, and appropriate approvals and agreements would be sought for the extraction of water. Monitoring would be undertaken during extraction to ensure volumes stipulated by license requirements and/or private landholder agreements are not exceeded.	Consultation records Water extraction records	Construction	Construction Manager Environmental Coordinator



Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
SW28	Discharge to surface water would be undertaken in accordance with the environment protection license for Inland Rail, and would consider the hydrological attributes of the receiving waterbody.	Primary and Progressive ESCPs ECM	Construction	Environmental Coordinator Site Supervisor
SW29	Inland Rail will review the IFC design and ensure all scour protection works associated with replacement culverts or the construction of new culverts are located within the rail corridor, unless agreed to by the relevant landowner;	IFC Design drawings Consultation records	Construction	ARTC Design Manager Environmental Manager Construction Manager
SW30	Inland Rail will review the IFC design request evidence of landowner agreement prior to undertaking works that could result in changes to the direction of watercourses or the direction of flood flows except within the rail corridor	IFC Design drawings Consultation records	Construction	ARTC Design Manager Environmental Manager Construction Manager
SW31	Where water quality monitoring is considered necessary following an environmental event, this monitoring will occur within 24hrs following the identification of the event (access permitting).	Horizon 360 Event Reporting / Tracker	Construction	Environmental Manager Environmental Coordinator
Contaminated Sites, Asbestos & Acid Sulfate Soils				
CL01	<p>Tran4m Rail's N2NS Project Induction (and subsequent ECM toolbox talks and pre-starts) will include the following material to ensure that all project personnel are aware of their environmental obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Details of sites or areas of known contamination along (or adjacent) the construction alignment.</li> </ul>	N2NS Project Induction ECM Toolbox Talks Prestarts	Pre-construction Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field identification of contaminated soils, asbestos containing materials (ACM) and acid sulfate soils.</li> <li>Duty to report any unexpected finds of contaminated soils, asbestos containing materials or acid sulfate soils.</li> <li>Immediate response measures detailed in Inland Rail's Unexpected Finds Procedure (Contaminated Land, Asbestos Containing Material &amp; Acid Sulfate Soils).</li> <li>Spill response procedures, reporting and the use of spill kits.</li> </ul>			
CL02	<p>In the event that contaminated material or asbestos containing materials (ACM) are discovered or suspected on-site, then all works affecting these materials must cease immediately, the area secured and Inland Rail's Unexpected Finds Procedure (Contaminated Land, Asbestos Containing Material &amp; Acid Sulfate Soils) must be followed. Refer to Appendix C for this procedure.</p> <p>Inland Rail's Environmental Manager (or delegate), ARTC and the Project ER must be immediately notified of any unexpected finds. Other stakeholders (i.e. NSW EPA, OEH, DPE, WaterNSW, Council, local landholders, etc) may also be notified depending on the nature and scale of the unexpected find.</p> <p>A suitably qualified and experienced contaminated land consultant will be engaged to undertake further investigations to determine the type and extent of contamination. All assessment work will be undertaken in accordance with the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 and the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999.</p> <p>The findings of any subsequent investigations must be documented in a Site Contamination Assessment Report.</p>	Inland Rail's Unexpected Finds Procedure (Contaminated Land, Asbestos Containing Material & Acid Sulfate Soils)	Construction	All personnel Environment Manager Construction Manager
CL03	Any unexpected finds of potentially asbestos containing materials must also be managed in accordance with Inland Rail's Potential Asbestos Containing Soil Contamination Management Procedure. Refer to Appendix C for this procedure.	Inland Rail's Potential Asbestos Containing Soil Contamination Management Procedure	Construction	All personnel Environmental Manager Construction Manager

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
CL04	Where the results of the subsequent site investigations indicate that the contamination poses an unacceptable risk to human health and / or the environment under either current or proposed use, then a suitably qualified and experienced contaminated land consultant must be engaged to develop and oversee appropriate remediation measures. All remediation measures must be documented in a Remediation Report.	Contaminated Land Consultant	Construction	Environment Manager
CL05	If remediation works are required, a Site Audit Statement and Site Audit Report must be prepared by a NSW EPA Accredited Site Auditor. NOTE: Contaminated material must not be reused onsite for the construction of the CSSI until a Site Audit Statement determines the material is suitable for its intended use. NOTE 2: the CoA does not prevent preparation of a single Site Contamination Report or Remediation Report or obtaining a single Site Audit Statement and Site Audit Report for the entire CSSI.	NSW EPA Accredited Site Auditor	Construction	Environment Manager
CL06	Consultation will be undertaken with the Cwth Department of Defence (Cwth DoD) in the unlikely event that unexploded ordnance are encountered during the construction works.	Cwth Department of Defence	Construction	Environment Manager
CL07	In the event that actual or potential acid sulfate soils or monosulphidic black ooze (MBO) are identified (or suspected) on-site, then all works affecting these materials must cease immediately, the area secured and Inland Rail's Unexpected Finds Procedure (Contaminated Land, Asbestos Containing Material & Acid Sulfate Soils) must be followed. Refer to Appendix C for this procedure. Inland Rail's Environmental Manager (or delegate), ARTC and the Project ER must be immediately notified of any unexpected finds. The assessment and management of actual and potential acid sulfate soils will be undertaken in accordance with Inland Rail's Unexpected Finds Procedure (Contaminated Land, Asbestos Containing Material & Acid Sulfate Soils) and	Inland Rail's Unexpected Finds Procedure (Contaminated Land, Asbestos Containing Material & Acid Sulfate Soils)	Construction	All personnel Environment Manager Construction Manager

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
	the Acid Sulfate Soil Manual (Acid Sulfate Soil Management Advisory Committee, August 1998).			
CL08	If temporary stockpiling of actual or potentially contaminated material or acid sulfate soils is required on-site, this material will be stockpiled in a bunded area on an impermeable surface, outside the area impacted by the 1% AEP flood event. If significant rain (>100mm in 24hrs) or prolonged rain is forecast, this material must be covered using an impermeable material to avoid water ingress into the material.  This material must be clearly delineated and signposted to avoid any inadvertent mixing with other materials.	ECM Inland Rail's Unexpected Finds Procedure (Contaminated Land, Asbestos Containing Material & Acid Sulfate Soils)	Construction	Construction Manager
CL09	Any spills or leaks of chemicals, fuels, oils, cementitious water, effluent or any other hazardous substance that occurs during construction must be managed and reported in accordance with Inland Rail's Environmental Incident Response and Reporting Procedure.	Inland Rail's Environmental Incident Response and Reporting Procedure	Construction	All personnel Environment Manager Construction Manager
CL10	Suitably sized and maintained spill kits will be strategically located on-site to ensure they are readily available to personnel undertaking potentially contaminating activities i.e. operating plant and equipment, refuelling, plant and equipment maintenance, etc.  Project personnel will be trained in the use of spill kits.	Spill Kits Spill Kits Training	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
CL11	Refuelling and maintenance activities should be undertaken within a designated refuelling or maintenance area with appropriate bunding and an impermeable surface. Where field refuelling and maintenance is required, a drip tray (or other suitable control/s as agreed with Inland Rail's Environmental Personnel) must be used under the filling point.	Designated refuelling area ECM	Construction	All personnel Environment Manager Construction Manager
CL12	Field refuelling will be undertaken on level ground and at least 50 metres from drainage lines, waterways and/or environmentally sensitive areas.	ECM	Construction	All personnel Environment Manager

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
				Construction Manager
CL13	Refuelling activities must always be closely supervised. Plant and equipment being refuelled must not be left unattended for any period of time.	ECM	Construction	All personnel
CL14	Designated impervious bunded facilities will be provided for washout of concrete trucks and cleaning of other vehicles, plant or equipment. These facilities will be located at least 50 metres away from waterways and other drainage lines.	Designated refuelling area ECM	Construction	All personnel
CL15	Storage of hazardous materials on-site will be limited to only that considered necessary. All hazardous and flammable materials will be stored in secure, bunded and well-ventilated facilities (i.e. self-bunded chemical storage container or equivalent) and in accordance with “AS1940 The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids”. Safety Data Sheets, adequate firefighting equipment and spill kits will also be located in close proximity to the storage area.	ECM AS1940 The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids	Construction	All personnel Environment Manager Construction Manager
CL16	The storage, handling and use of the chemicals and fuels will be in accordance with the Work Health and Safety Act 2000 and Workcover’s Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods Code of Practice (WorkCover, 2005).	Workcover’s Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods Code of Practice (WorkCover, 2005)	Construction	All personnel Environment Manager Construction Manager
CL17	The contamination assessment undertaken during the Project EIS identified one site containing chrysotile asbestos in gravel fill material consisting of ash and slag (Test Pit Site TP305 – located on the rail corridor directly south of the crossing with Gurley Creek). Where ground-disturbance activities are to be undertaken within 50m of TP305, the following mitigation measures must be applied to ensure that any risks associated with the disturbance of this material is suitably managed.  1. Prior to works commencing, a site-specific Activity Method Statement (AMS) will be prepared for undertaking ground disturbance activities in	N2NS Project EIS AMS Toolbox Talk	Construction	Relevant personnel Environment Manager Construction Manager

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
	<p>areas where known or suspected asbestos impacted material is present. The AMS will include the anticipated work methodology, the environmental risks associated with the works, the relevant mitigation measures and any monitoring and reporting requirements.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Prior to works commencing, all relevant site personnel will participate in a Toolbox Talk (based on the abovementioned AMS and relevant SWMS) to ensure that all staff and contractors are adequately trained to recognise environmental risks and OH&amp;S issues. The toolbox talk will discuss the work methodology and mitigation measures required to manage contamination issues as detailed in this CSWMP and the Project's Health and Safety Management Plan.</li> <li>3. If a fragment of suspected ACM is found, works in the vicinity of the find will cease and a temporary exclusion area will be established. Inland Rail's Environmental Manager will be immediately notified who will determine the appropriate management measures to be implemented.</li> <li>4. Once deemed appropriate by the Environmental Manager (or delegate) a suitably qualified person (i.e. a 'competent, licensed person') will be engaged to collect any fragments and place it in polythene bag for later disposal at an appropriate waste facility. A detailed visual inspection of the area will be carried out by the competent person, which will involve wet raking of the areas to a depth of 100 mm for any further fragments. If no further fragments are identified, works may continue.</li> <li>5. If several fragments (i.e. less than 10 fragments per square metre), are found, the competent person is to direct the collection of the fragments and place them in a polythene bag for later disposal at an appropriate waste facility. A detailed visual inspection of the area will be carried out by the competent person, which will involve wet raking of the areas to a depth of 100 mm for any further fragments. If no further fragments are identified, works may continue.</li> <li>6. If suspected ACM continues to be identified during excavation works or a large amount of fragments are identified in a localised area (i.e. above 10 fragments per square metre) and/or if it is thought that any</li> </ol>			<p>Licensed Asbestos Contractor</p> <p>Occupational Hygiene Consultant</p>

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
	<p>uncovered material might be considered friable asbestos, works will cease and a suitably qualified and experienced occupational hygiene will be engaged to assess the situation and determine an appropriate course of action.</p> <p>7. The occupational hygiene consultant must determine and report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the asbestos is non-friable or friable</li> <li>• The extent of the contamination</li> <li>• Options for the appropriate remediation of the area</li> </ul> <p>8. Continuous airborne asbestos fibre monitoring and personal exposure asbestos fibre air monitoring for workers may be carried out if deemed necessary by the hygienist. The monitoring should be completed daily in accordance with Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres 2nd Edition [NOHSC: 3003(2005)], April 2005 and How the Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice (Safe Work Australia, December 2011).</p> <p>9. Any asbestos remediation work associated with TP305 will be documented in a Remediation Report.</p>			
CL18	<p>Hazardous materials and dangerous goods would be stored, handled, and transported in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements and relevant Australian Standards, including SEPP 33 thresholds. This would include a requirement to provide a minimum bund volume of 110% of the largest single stored volume within the bund.</p> <p>A risk management strategy would be developed to manage the potential for risks in situations where the minimum distance from sensitive receivers cannot be achieved, or the quantity of hazardous materials exceed SEPP 33 threshold levels.</p>	<p>ECM</p> <p>AS1940 The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids</p> <p>Workcover's Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods Code of Practice (WorkCover, 2005)</p>	Construction	<p>All personnel</p> <p>Environment Manager</p> <p>Construction Manager</p>
Rehabilitation & Revegetation				



Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
RR01	Where practicable, areas disturbed for the construction of the CSSI will be progressively rehabilitated and revegetated throughout the construction phase of the Project. Wherever possible, permanent landscaping and rehabilitation works will take place progressively in accordance with the Project's "Issued for Construction" Design and Rehabilitation Strategy.	Progressive ESCP Project's "Issued for Construction" Design Rehabilitation Strategy	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
RR02	Prior to topsoil stripping commencing, adequate training and planning will be undertaken and space allocated to ensure that topsoil is not contaminated with subsoil, mulch, fill or any other materials during any topsoil stripping and stockpiling activities.	ECM Toolbox Talks	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
RR03	During the removal of vegetation, suitable timber (i.e. hollow bearing) will be identified and stockpiled separately for reuse as habitat and woody debris during rehabilitation works. NOTE: This is subject to landholder approval.	ECM	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager Clearing sub-Contractor
RR05	The land on which ancillary facilities, laydowns areas, access tracks and all other temporary works are located shall be rehabilitated to at least their pre-construction condition or better, unless otherwise agreed by the landowner.	Pre-Construction Condition Report	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
RR06	Prior to permanent rehabilitation works commencing, topsoil resources will be sampled and tested by a NATA Accredited laboratory for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pH</li> <li>Conductivity</li> <li>Moisture Content</li> <li>Cation Exchange Capacity</li> <li>Exchangeable Cations</li> <li>Exchangeable Sodium Percent</li> </ul>	ECM NATA Accredited Laboratory	Construction	Environment Manager

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nitrite + Nitrate, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen and Total Nitrogen</li> <li>Total Phosphorus</li> <li>Total Organic Carbon</li> </ul> <p>The results will be assessed by Inland Rail's Environmental Manager (or suitable delegate) and soil ameliorants recommended to address any deficiencies identified in the topsoil.</p> <p>Soil amelioration techniques that may be used include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addition of organic or inorganic fertilisers</li> <li>Addition of gypsum or lime</li> <li>Incorporation of mulch, feedlot manure, compost or other organic matter</li> </ul> <p>NOTE: Soil testing and amelioration for areas within the rail formation or subject to permanent design will occur in accordance with the Project's "Issued for Construction" Design and Rehabilitation Strategy.</p>			
RR07	<p><u>Permanent Rehabilitation (Areas impacted by temporary works)</u></p> <p>The following process would be used for permanent rehabilitation of areas disturbed by ancillary facilities, laydowns areas, access tracks, piling pads and all other temporary works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove all construction materials, plant, equipment, waste, services and/or imported fill that are not required for rehabilitation works.</li> <li>Undertake soil sampling and analysis in any areas where potentially contaminating activities have occurred (i.e. refuelling, workshop, concrete batching, etc). This will be directed by Tran4m Rail's Environmental Manager.</li> <li>Re-establish the natural land surface ensuring its consistent with the surrounding land natural features. This will also include the reinstatement of any drainage lines.</li> <li>Prior to topsoil spreading, subsoil will be scarified to at least 100mm deep. In heavily trafficked areas (i.e. laydowns, access tracks) or where lime</li> </ul>	ECM Toolbox Talk Field Inspection Checklist: Demobilisation, Reinstatement and Rehabilitation	Construction Decommissioning	All personnel Environment Manager Construction Manager

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
	<p>stabilisation has occurred, cross-ripping or deep ripping to 300mm may be required. This will be directed by Tran4m Rail's Environmental Manager.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ameliorated topsoil will be respread over ripped subsoil in even layers at an approx. thickness of 100mm. Thicker topsoil layers will be used where excess topsoil is available.</li> <li>Scarification of the topsoil will be undertaken along the contour or in a figure eight (or zigzag) in flat or low gradient areas.</li> <li>Application (i.e., hand seed, drill seed or hydraulically applied) of the following seed mix*: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Japanese Millet 25kg/ha (spring and summer months)</li> <li>✓ Rye 15kg/ha (autumn and winter months)</li> <li>✓ Creeping Blue / Indian Blue 5kg/ha</li> <li>✓ Seca Stylo Legume 2kg/ha</li> <li>✓ Queensland Bluegrass (<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>) 5kg/ha</li> <li>✓ Mitchell Grass (<i>Astrebla spp.</i>) 5kg/Ha</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>*This seed mix is subject to availability and agreement with the landholder.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary erosion and sediment controls will remain in place where immediate stabilisation is not provided by this process.</li> <li>All demobilisation, reinstatement and rehabilitation works will be captured on the "<i>Field Inspection Checklist: Demobilisation, Reinstatement and Rehabilitation</i>".</li> </ul>			
RR08	Watering of rehabilitated areas will only occur where water of suitable quality is readily available. If available, watering of rehabilitated areas will be on a priority basis focusing on high risk areas i.e. steep batters and areas of channelised flow.	ECM Toolbox Talk	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
RR09	Following completion of rehabilitation works, suitable signage, demarcation and / or physical barriers shall be installed to identify areas where rehabilitation has	ECM Toolbox Talk	Construction	Environment Manager

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
	been commenced or completed to restrict access and inadvertent damage of rehabilitated surfaces.			Construction Manager
RR10	<p><u>Rehabilitation Monitoring</u></p> <p>Completed rehabilitation works will be monitored in accordance with the following requirements:</p> <p>Areas impacted by temporary works will be monitored fortnightly until the rehabilitation criteria detailed below has been achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landforms remain stable.</li> <li>No subsidence or significant erosion is occurring.</li> <li>Stormwater runoff from the rehabilitated areas does not negatively affect the environmental values of any receiving waters.</li> <li>Groundcover equalling or exceeding 70% cover across 90% of the catchment has been achieved.</li> <li>Vegetation shows healthy growth and recruitment is occurring.</li> <li>Declared weed species are absent from the rehabilitated area.</li> </ul> <p>Rehabilitation monitoring, inspection and assessment against the above criteria will be captured on the Project's "<i>Field Inspection Checklist: Environmental Rehabilitation Monitoring</i>".</p> <p>Any non-compliances or ongoing issues will be captured on the Project's Environmental Actions Register and addressed in consultation with the landholder.</p>	Environment Inspection checklist	Post - Construction	Environment Manager
RR11	Where possible, rehabilitation should be undertaken using locally occurring native species	Construction" Design Rehabilitation Strategy	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
Spoil Mounds				

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
SP01	<p>Prior to the establishment of a permanent spoil mound, approval must be sought from Inland Rail's Environmental Manager (or delegate) and ARTC via the N2NS Permanent Spoil Mound Approval Checklist (Appendix E).</p> <p>Approved spoil mounds must comply with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be located within the existing rail corridor.</li> <li>• Be located at least 100m from any watercourse, wetland or culvert and not within an area where the rail formation (or proposed spoil mound location) is predicted to be overtopped or inundated during a 1% AEP flood event.</li> <li>• Be located at least 500 metres from any residential receiver.</li> <li>• Be located at least 200 metres from any environmentally sensitive area i.e. threatened species suitable habitat (incl. mapped Koala Habitat), mapped Threatened Ecological Community/s or area/s or item/s of Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal Heritage.</li> <li>• Be located outside the drip lines (or nominated TPZ) of any trees.</li> <li>• Not result in the clearing or covering of native vegetation beyond that described in the documents listed in Condition A1 (refer to BMP)</li> </ul> <p>NOTE: Habitat trees and hollow bearing trees must not be directly or indirectly impacted by the establishment of a permanent spoil mound.</p> <p>Spoil mounds (temporary and permanent) are to be comply with the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximum height must not exceed the top height of the upgraded rail line;</li> <li>• Not result in the clearing or covering of native vegetation beyond that described in the documents listed in Condition A1.</li> <li>• Not result in heritage impacts beyond that described in the documents listed in Condition A1;</li> <li>• Not result in additional changes to the upstream flooding regime beyond those described in the documents listed in Condition A1.</li> <li>• Not affect the downstream flood regime.</li> </ul>	N2NS Permanent Spoil Mound Approval Checklist	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager ARTC Representative

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not impede the flow of water through culverts.</li> <li>Not contain any contaminated soil classified as unsuitable for the proposed land use, acid sulphate soils or green waste.</li> <li>Are to be stabilised during construction of the CSSI.</li> <li>Are to be stabilised prior to operation of the CSSI.</li> <li>The maximum height of the spoil mound must not exceed 2 metres or the height of the upgraded rail line, whichever is less.</li> <li>Not result in heritage impacts beyond that described in the documents listed in Condition A1;</li> <li>Not result in additional changes to the upstream flooding regime beyond those described in the documents listed in Condition A1;</li> <li>Not affect the downstream flood regime;</li> <li>Not impede the flow of water through culverts;</li> <li>Not significantly impact the existing visual amenity of surrounding residences.</li> </ul> <p>* NOTE: In the event that the proposed spoil mound (and any vegetation clearing requirements) is located outside the Construction Impact Zone, a Consistency Assessment may need to be undertaken to ensure the proposed works are consistent with the approved project. Should the proposed spoil mound (and associated clearing requirements) be found not to be consistent then a modification to the project may be required.</p>			
SP02	Permanent spoil mounds would be shaped to avoid any sharp or angular profiles. Alternatively, rounded, natural profiles must be used to ensure they integrate into the existing landscape and surroundings.	ECM	Construction	Construction Manager
SP03	Any permanent spoil mounds must be free draining and not result in any ponding or pooling of surface water.	ECM	Construction	Construction Manager

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
SP04	Spoil materials in permanent mounds must not contain any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any contaminated soil classified as being unsuitable for the proposed land use (i.e. exceeding the HIL-D Commercial / Industrial Guidelines)</li> <li>Fragments of asbestos containing materials (ACM)</li> <li>Acid sulfate soils</li> <li>Waste, other than virgin natural materials (VNM) and/or excavated natural materials (ENM) as defined by the POEO (Waste Regs)</li> <li>Construction or demolition waste or materials</li> <li>Green waste</li> </ul>	ECM	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
SP05	Spoil mounds must be progressively stabilised during the construction of the CSSI and stabilised (in accordance with this CSWMP) prior to the operation of the CSSI.	Progressive ESCP ECM	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
Air Quality & Dust				
AQ01	Training will be provided to all project personnel (including relevant sub-contractors) on appropriate dust and air quality control practices and the requirements from this CSWMP. This training will be provided through the N2NS Project Induction, Toolbox Talks, prestart meetings and via targeted training. This training will include that all Project Personnel is to avoid any unnecessary idling of plant and equipment unless justified i.e. safety reasons, etc.	N2NS Project Induction Toolbox Talks Prestarts	Pre-construction Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
AQ02	Dust and air quality control measures from this CSWMP will be included in all relevant Environmental Control Maps (ECM) and site-specific Progressive Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (ESCP).	ECM Progressive ESCP	Construction	Environment Manager



Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
AQ03	Weather forecast will be reviewed daily (via <a href="http://www.bom.gov.au/">http://www.bom.gov.au/</a> ) and additional measures implemented where unfavourable weather conditions (i.e. hot, dry weather, high wind speed (>10m/s)) are anticipated. Measures to be implemented during unfavourable weather conditions may include a modified construction methodology, alternative plant and equipment, altering the scheduled works or program for the day, additional water carts or ceasing dust generating activities until conditions are more favourable.	<a href="http://www.bom.gov.au/">http://www.bom.gov.au/</a> ECM Toolbox Talk	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
AQ04	The Air Quality Monitoring Program (Appendix D) for the Project will be implemented to assess the impact the N2NS Project is having on the local air quality and to surrounding sensitive receivers. The results of the monitoring will be captured on a monthly basis and reported to ARTC, the Project ER and the NSW EPA along with any exceedances and corrective actions taken.	Air Quality Monitoring Program incl. Depositional Dust Monitoring Procedure Australian Standards	Pre-construction Construction	Environment Manager
AQ05	Automated weather station/s (AWS) will be established at representative locations to record weather conditions along the construction alignment. Rainfall at the premises will be measured and recorded in millimetres per 24-hour period at the same time each day from the time that construction works commence on the CSSI. Wind speed and other atmospheric conditions will be provided and recorded in real-time to allow up to date and adaptive management of dust and other potential air quality issues.	Automated weather station/s (AWS) Procedure	Pre-construction	Environment Manager
AQ06	Where possible, vegetation clearing and removal of groundcover will be staged to minimise the area and duration that surfaces are exposed.	ECM Progressive ESCP	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
AQ07	The following dust control measures will be utilised to suppress dust being generated from earthworks activities, stockpiles (incl. ballast), loading activities, haul roads, laydown areas, ancillary facilities and all other exposed surfaces; water application via watercarts and alternative means (i.e. sprinklers, hoses),	ECM Progressive ESCP	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
	sealing or stabilisation of highly trafficked areas, dust screens, application of geofabric or jute mat or the application of soil binding agents. The frequency of use will be modified depending on the prevailing wind and weather conditions.			
AQ08	Heavily utilised and trafficked areas such as ancillary compounds, laydown areas, carparks and administrative areas will be sealed or sheeted with a low fines material (i.e gravel, road base or DGB material) to avoid dust generation and mud tracking issues.	ECM Progressive ESCP	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
AQ09	Alternative water sources (i.e. recycled water, stormwater captured in basins and excavations, etc) will be utilised, where feasible and reasonable, in preference to potable water for dust suppression and construction purposes.	ECM	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
AQ10	Exposed surfaces with no scheduled work for 20 days will receive additional treatment to minimise dust generation. These exposed surfaces will be stabilised using the most practical site-specific methods, such as watering, compaction or soil binder application for short term exposure and geofabric, jute mat or revegetation for longer term exposed areas or finished surfaces. Alternative controls may be implemented as agreed with Inland Rail's Environment Manager (or delegate).	ECM Progressive ESCP	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
AQ11	Disturbed areas will be progressively rehabilitated as soon as reasonably practical.	ECM Progressive ESCP	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
AQ12	Stabilised site access, rumble grids and large aggregate will be utilised at construction (and laydown) entry and exit points to avoid mud being tracked onto public roads. These control measures will be inspected on a regular basis and maintained as required.	Progressive ESCP	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
AQ13	Construction gates and all entry and exits points will be monitored on a regular basis for spillages of material or tracked material. A street sweeper (or alternative suitable equipment) will be used to remove any material tracked or spilt onto public roads.	Progressive ESCP	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
AQ14	Vehicle movements will be confined to designated haul roads and construction areas only. Internal haul roads will have speed limits of 40km/h (or less) in order to reduce dust generation. Reduced speed limits may be implemented where dust generation persists.	N2NS Project Induction TTAMP Traffic Control Plans Toolbox Talks Progressive ESCP	Construction	All project personnel
AQ15	All loaded haulage trucks must be covered when travelling on public roads.	N2NS Project Induction ECM Toolbox Talks	Construction	Relevant project personnel Environment Manager Construction Manager
AQ16	Exhaust systems of construction plant, vehicles and machinery will be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications to ensure that emissions do not exceed EPA regulations. Periodic visual checks (for excessive smoke) will be undertaken during the plant pre-start. Plant and equipment emitting significant smoke will also be identified during the weekly (and other) environmental inspections.	N2NS Project Induction ECM Toolbox Talks	Construction	Relevant project personnel Environment Manager Construction Manager
AQ17	Engines of plant parked next to residents will be switched off when not in use.	N2NS Project Induction ECM Toolbox Talks	Construction	Relevant project personnel Environment Manager Construction Manager

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
AQ18	Where practical, crushers will be positioned in protected areas (i.e. within cuts), to reduce wind dispersion of dust particles.	ECM	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
AQ19	Dust suppression systems (i.e. water sprays) will be installed and used on crushing and screening plants to minimise generation of dust from these activities.	ECM Toolbox Talks	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
AQ20	Concrete batch plants will be fitted with dust filters or similar controls to minimise air quality impacts from batching operations.	ECM Toolbox Talks	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
AQ21	Waste will be segregated and collected on a regular basis to ensure odours associated with waste do not become an issue to surrounding sensitive receivers.	N2NS Project Induction ECM Toolbox Talks	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
AQ22	The application of pesticides and herbicides will be undertaken by a suitable trained and licensed person/s.	N2NS Project Induction ECM Toolbox Talks	Construction Post-construction	Environment Manager
AQ23	There will be no burning off of waste, including vegetative waste matter on-site.	N2NS Project Induction ECM Toolbox Talks	Construction	Environment Manager Construction Manager
AQ24	Where sensitive receivers are located within 150 metres of construction works, or visible dust is generated from vehicles using unsealed access roads, road watering would be implemented.	N2NS Project Induction ECM Toolbox Talks	Construction	Relevant project personnel Environment Manager

CONSTRUCTION SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT SUB-PLAN

Id	Measure/ requirement	Resources	When to implement	Responsibility
				Construction Manager

NOTE: Responsibilities identified above may be delegated to other suitable Project personnel at the discretion of the Project Director and the responsible person/s listed above. The nominated person/s above remains accountable for ensuring the measure is completed in accordance with this, and any other relevant, document.

## 7.2 Construction Monitoring Program

Environmental monitoring will be undertaken throughout the construction phase of the Project to confirm the environmental impacts predicted for the work, to measure the effectiveness of management controls and the implementation of this CSWMP and to address CoA C14 - C20. The Project wide monitoring programs are detailed in the CEMP, with monitoring requirements specific to soil and water detailed below.

In addition to the environmental inspections, audits and assurances activities identified in Section 1.8, the following environmental monitoring programs will be undertaken to confirm the impacts to soil, water and air quality along the alignment.

### 7.2.1 Construction Water Usage

Monitoring of construction water usage is required under CoA C14 (b) and RMM C7.2 and is outlined below. Water use and management will be undertaken as part of the broader environmental monitoring program detailed in Section 8 of Inland Rail's CEMP.

#### Baseline Data

The Inland Rail Construction Water Plan Narrabri to North Star (Golder Associates, January 2020) identified specific water supply options and reported construction water estimates. A total of approximately 1,215ML of construction water was estimated by ARTC for the N2NS project. As noted in Section 5, Inland Rail have already developed strategies to significantly reduce this baseline estimate. The Inland Rail have developed a draft water balance model at the pre-construction phase provided in Appendix F estimates approximately 477ML is required for construction water and 171ML is required for dust suppression. This water balance baseline is considered sufficient at the pre-construction phase. Initial water usage monitoring over the first 3 – 6 months of the project would inform whether further water usage baseline development is necessary.

#### Monitoring

Water meters will be used to track water consumption trends across each stage of the project. A water meter device enables the collection, transmission and analysis of water use data by the project team. Water meters will be located at water extraction points. Where extraction points change during construction, meters will be installed prior to commencement of extraction at the new location. Water usage will be able to be tracked in a near real-time manner.

Metering of critical water infrastructure (e.g., stand-pipes at water filling stations, water level sensors on construction water storage tanks, water input to concrete batching plants, etc.) will also provide insights into events such as increased consumption trends, water leaks, inefficiencies, etc.

As water will be moved around the project via trucks, water truck numbers, volumes and associated water use will also be recorded.

Water meter data (i.e., input) and water truck data (i.e., output) will be analysed to identify any issues (e.g. leaks). Water usage data will be compared against Inland Rail's construction water balance (Section 5). Opportunities for further water savings measures will be identified as part of Inland Rail's continuous improvement process (see Section 12 of Inland Rail's CEMP).

The Water Usage monitoring program will be undertaken for the duration of construction and in accordance with CoA C15(a) to (i) as outlined in Table 7-2:

Table 7-2: Construction Water usage monitoring program requirements

CoA C15 Requirement	Detail
(A) Details of baseline data available:	The Inland Rail Construction Water Plan Narrabri to North Star (Golder Associates, January 2020) identified specific water supply options and reported construction water estimates. A total of approximately 1,215ML of construction water was estimated by ARTC for the N2NS project.
(B) Details of any baseline data to be obtained and by when:	Inland Rail have developed strategies to significantly reduce this baseline estimate as detailed in section 7.2.1 and the water balance model outlined in Section 5 and provided in Appendix F of this plan
(C) details of all monitoring of the CSSI to be undertaken:	Water meter data (input) Truck water data (output)
(D) the parameters of the CSSI to be monitored	Water usage volume
(E) the frequency of monitoring to be undertaken	Data collected daily and reported internally/to ARTC monthly
(F) the location of monitoring	Water extraction points throughout the project
(G) the reporting of monitoring and analysis results against relevant criteria	Actual water usage against baseline reported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>monthly to ARTC; and</li> <li>6-monthly to the Planning Secretary and relevant regulatory agencies in accordance with CoA C20</li> </ul>
(H) procedures to identify and implement additional mitigation measures where results of monitoring are unsatisfactory	Water usage data would be reviewed on a monthly basis (minimum) to determine if any additional mitigation measures are required to be implemented. Where monthly actual usage significantly exceeds the projected baseline quantity or where water input differs significantly from output data, Inland Rail would investigate the cause and determine any rectification/mitigation measures to be implemented (e.g. repair of leaks).
(I) any consultation required in relation to the monitoring programs	Consultation Water Usage monitoring program detailed in Section 2.1 of this plan

## 7.2.2 Air Quality

Monitoring and management of air quality along the construction alignment is required under CoA C14 (c), E86 and RMM C5.1. The Air Quality Monitoring Program (Appendix D) for the N2NS Project, along with any mitigation measures found in Section 7.1 of this CSWMP, the Progressive ESCP and the Water ECM have been developed to address and achieve the outcomes detailed in CoA C14 (c), E86 and RMM C5.1.

### Baseline Data



Section 13.2 of the N2NS Project EIS describes the existing air quality within the subject area to be mainly influenced by rural activities, vehicle emissions and limited industrial or processing activities. The National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) lists five sources of emissions between Narrabri and North Star. Two of these are feedlots from which the primary emissions are likely to be odour. Three industries are associated with mineral, metal and chemical wholesaling, where volatile organic compounds may be released. There is no publicly available air quality monitoring data for the study however the nearest air quality monitoring station that provides publicly available data is operated by OEH at Tamworth, 135 kilometres to the south-east of Narrabri.

Background air quality was derived using particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) average and 70th percentile PM<sub>10</sub> values for the last five years for Tamworth. A conservative approach was adopted for the assessment, and the highest 70th percentile PM<sub>10</sub> value was used to represent background air quality for the study area. The highest 70th percentile PM<sub>10</sub> was 19.1 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, which is below the NSW annual average criteria of 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Annual average and 70th percentile PM<sub>10</sub> levels used to derive the background levels were provided as Appendix F to the EIS and are replicated in Table 7-3 below. This air quality baseline data is considered sufficient at the pre-construction phase. Air quality monitoring undertaken along the alignment prior to works commencing in the local area would also be used to determine the baseline air quality for a particular site or local area.

Table 7-3: Annual average and 70th percentile PM<sub>10</sub> levels at Tamworth

Year	Average PM <sub>10</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	70th percentile PM <sub>10</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )
2011	13.9	15.3
2012	15.9	18.3
2013	16.6	19.1
2014	15.8	18.1
2015	14.1	16.2
Used background level	-	19.1

### Construction Monitoring

Air quality along the construction alignment will be monitored via the installation, analysis and assessment of depositional dust gauges and a static air quality monitoring photometer.

Air quality monitoring would be established at locations representative of the greatest impact to sensitive receivers. Monitoring locations would be selected with due regard for:

- Typical environmental conditions and prevailing weather conditions;
- Scope of works in the dust catchment;
- The intent of the monitoring location i.e. background “control” site vs monitoring the impact to a sensitive receiver/s; and
- Sensitive receivers present.

The process for managing changes in locations would include a review of the above factors as a minimum and would include updating the Project’s Monitoring and Discharge Schedule. A copy of the updated Schedule would be provided to the EPA for considerations and approval..

Where required or justified, air quality monitoring may also be undertaken at ‘control’ locations away from construction activities to provide a representation of background levels.

Depositional dust gauges (DDG) will be established at representative locations prior to the commencement of construction, remain in place for the duration of construction and be removed at the completion of construction or where sufficient stabilisation has been achieved across the site.

A static air quality monitoring photometer will be established at selected location/s along the alignment that represent the greatest impact based on the scope of works and the density of surrounding sensitive receivers i.e. Moree, Croppa Creek, Bellata, North Star, Narrabri, etc. The photometer will be installed prior to dust generating construction works commencing in the area and remain in place for the initial phase of construction i.e. 3 months. Following this, the results will be assessed against the adopted air quality criteria (detailed below) and additional monitoring undertaken, if deemed necessary. After the initial phase of airborne particulate monitoring to ensure effectiveness of management measures and construction practices, static air quality monitoring will be undertaken in response to dust complaints, where DDG data is not deemed sufficient to close out complaints.

Pollutant	Averaging period	Criteria <sup>1</sup>
PM <sub>10</sub>	24 Hours	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>

1. Based on the Air NEPM and the Approved Methods

The installation, monitoring and analysis of the dust gauges will be undertaken in accordance with the Depositional Dust Monitoring Procedure (Appendix D) and the relevant Australian Standards. Air quality monitoring locations will be determined with consideration for the proximity to sensitive receivers, typical wind direction, scale of construction activities and the proposed establishment of ancillary facilities.

Following receipt of the lab results, an assessment will be undertaken by the Inland Rail Environment Manager (or suitable delegate) against the adopted air quality criteria:

Pollutant	Averaging period	Criteria <sup>1</sup>
Dust Deposition	Annual	2 g/m <sup>2</sup> /month <sup>2</sup>

1. Based on the Air NEPM and the Approved Methods

2. Maximum increment. Maximum cumulative impact of 4 g/m<sup>2</sup>/month

Exceedances of the abovementioned air quality criteria will be investigated by Inland Rail's Environment Manager (or suitable delegate) to determine the validity of the results and adjust management practices, if required.

The results and any exceedances and associated corrective measures will be reported to ARTC and the Project ER on a monthly basis, the NSW EPA on a quarterly basis and 6-monthly to DPE in accordance with Condition C20.

### 7.2.3 Surface Water Quality

Maintaining and/or contributing towards achieving the *NSW Water Quality Objectives* for the watercourses surrounding the N2NS Project is required under CoA E35 (a) and (b). In addition to this, a surface water quality monitoring framework is required under RMM C8.2. The Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program for the N2NS Project, along with any mitigation measures (SW01 - SW30 and RR01 – RR11) found in Section 7.1 of this CSWMP, the Progressive ESCP and the Water ECM have been developed to address and achieve the outcomes detailed in CoA E35 (a) and (b) and RMM D7.2.

The potential water quality impacts of the N2NS Project were qualitatively assessed as part of the Project EIS. A full list of the findings of this assessment can be found in the N2NS CSWMP and the Project EIS (Technical Report 7: Water Quality Assessment), however the assessment identified that the majority of the impacts to water quality would largely be associated with the construction phase of the Project.

#### Baseline Data

As part of the above-mentioned water quality assessment, existing water quality monitoring data for watercourses within the study area was reviewed. The National Water Quality Assessment (SKM 2011) classified the water quality within river catchments impacted by the proposal and compared it to the ANZECC/ARMCANZ (2000) default trigger values for slightly disturbed aquatic ecosystems. The assessment identified that in both the Namoi and Gwydir River catchments the water quality was relatively poor quality (refer to Table 4.4 of Technical Report 7: Water Quality Assessment).

No baseline water quality sampling data was collected as part of this assessment due to the ephemeral nature of many watercourses within the study area.

### Water Quality Objectives

Water Quality Objectives for the Gwydir, Namoi and Macintyre (Border) Rivers have been obtained from the NSW Environment Protection Authority (DECCW 2006a, 2006b & 2006c) and are included in the Project EIS (Table 3.1 of the Technical Report 7: Water Quality Assessment). The relevant WQO's along with upstream and downstream comparisons would be used for assessment purposes during the construction phase of the Project. The relevant mitigation measures (SW01 - SW30 and RR01 – RR11) detailed in Section 7.1 will contribute towards achievement of the NSW WQO in accordance with CoA E35 (a - b) unless the project EPL contains different requirement, in which case those requirements will be complied with. NOTE: The relevant WQO's have been identified as those parameters potentially impacted by construction activities i.e., pH, electrical conductivity, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, and oil / grease sheen presence.

### Monitoring

Baseline and construction phase surface water quality monitoring will be undertaken at nominated locations prior to and during the construction phase of the Project.

Where possible, baseline water quality monitoring will be undertaken prior to works occurring in the catchment at the ephemeral watercourses identified in Table 4.3 of the Project EIS (Technical Report 7: Water Quality Assessment). Baseline monitoring and assessment would include field parameters (i.e. pH, Electrical Conductivity, Turbidity, DO (mg/L and % sat.), temperature and visible oil and grease) only.

Ongoing construction-phase monitoring of the ephemeral watercourses would be undertaken bi-annually ideally following runoff generating rainfall. Monitoring at each watercourse would include an upstream location (no impact from construction) and a downstream location for the field parameters detailed above. Assessment of the upstream and downstream results would be undertaken against the relevant WQO's and any significant (>10% variation) deterioration of water quality will be investigated.

Corrective actions may be required to address any deterioration of water quality or opportunities for improvement.

Any significant changes (>10% variation) to the water quality within the ephemeral watercourses will be reported to ARTC, the Project ER, NSW EPA and DPI Fisheries as per the Reporting requirements detailed within the Monitoring Program. The report will also identify any non-compliances, possible causes and corrective actions taken by the Project.

**Table 12: Soil and Water Monitoring Program**

CoA	Construction monitoring program	Consultation and Reporting requirements
C14 (b)	Water Usage Monitoring Program – Water usage will be monitored during construction at representative locations along the construction alignment. Water meter data (i.e., input) and water truck data (i.e., output) will be analysed to identify any issues (e.g. leaks). Water usage data will be compared against Inland Rail's construction water balance	ARTC, Project ER, Water Group and provided on Inland Rail's website
C14 (c)	Air Quality Monitoring Program - Local air quality will be monitored prior to, during and following construction at representative locations along the construction alignment. Monthly dust monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with the Air Quality Monitoring Program (incl. Depositional Dust Monitoring Procedure) (refer Appendix D) and in accordance with DEC's "Approved Method for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in NSW" guidelines.	ARTC, Project ER and provided on Inland Rail's website
E35 (a) & (b)	Water Quality, Erosion and Sediment Environmental Control Map (Water ECM) - Water quality within waterways positioned along the construction alignment will be monitored in accordance with the Water ECM to monitor the impacts on surface water quality as a result of construction of the CSSI.	ARTC, Project ER and provided on Inland Rail's website

## 8 Sustainability

The N2NS Project has received an excellent rating under the IS Rating Scheme V1.2. This plan relates to Dis-1 Receiving Water Quality, Lan-2 Conservation of on-site resources and Lan-3 Contamination and Remediation. Inland Rail will be aiming for a credit response Level 2 for Dis-1 and Lan 3 and Level 3 for Lan-3. ISCA benchmarks are shown in Table 13: ISCA Scorecard Receiving Water Quality Benchmarks 13.

**Table 13: ISCA Scorecard Receiving Water Quality Benchmarks**

	Level 1	level 2	Level 3
	<b>DIS-2 RECEIVING WATER QUALITY</b>		
BENCHMARK	Measures to minimise adverse impacts to receiving water environmental values during construction and operation have been identified and implemented. AND	The requirements for Level 1 are achieved. AND	NA
	Monitoring of water discharges and receiving waters is undertaken at appropriate intervals and at times of discharge during construction.	Monitoring and modelling of water discharges and receiving waters demonstrates no adverse impact on receiving water environmental values. AND	

Level 1	level 2	Level 3
	The infrastructure does not increase peak stormwater flows for rainfall events of up to a 1.5 year ARI event discharge.	
<b>LAN-2 CONSERVATION OF ON-SITE RESOURCES</b>		
Conservation of topsoil and subsoil has been considered.	The requirements for Level 1 are achieved AND	The requirements for Level 2 are achieved AND
	All subsoil and topsoil impacted by the project is separated and protected from degradation, erosion or mixing with fill or waste AND	Opportunities to improve topsoil productivity of previously disturbed areas have been identified and incorporated into the project.
	95% of all topsoil (by volume) retains its productivity and is beneficially re-used on or nearby to the project	
<b>LAN-3 CONTAMINATION AND REMEDIATION</b>		
Site assessment follows the recommended approach in Schedule A 'Recommended general process for assessment of site contamination' of National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 AND	The requirements for Level 1 are achieved AND	NA
Remediation options are identified and selected using a sustainability hierarchy.	Sustainability appraisal of remediation options is undertaken against the sustainability indicators in Table 1 of 'A Framework for Assessing the Sustainability of Soil and Groundwater Remediation'	

## Appendix A : Stakeholder Response (original correspondence available on request)

Moree Plains Shire Council – CSWMP (correspondence removed)

Moree Plains Shire Council – Water Access (correspondence removed)

Gwydir Shire Council (correspondence removed)

Narrabri Shire Council (correspondence removed)

DPE – BCD (correspondence removed)

DPE – NRAR (correspondence removed)

DPE – Water Group (correspondence removed)

WAL11543 (correspondence removed)

WAL11567 (correspondence removed)

Consultation response table

DPE - Biodiversity, Conservation and Science				
No	Comment	Page No	Addressed	Response
1	Clarity should be provided in item SW15 in Table 7 that all stockpiles should be located within the approved construction impact zone (CIZ)	32	Addressed	Table 11 (SW15) - Stockpiles to be located within the approved Construction Impact Zone
2	Item SP01 in Table 7 states that clearing of mapped native vegetation should not occur unless approved by Inland Rail's Environment Manager. Clarity is required in this item regarding whether this clearing refers to native vegetation within or outside the CIZ. If it refers to vegetation outside of the CIZ, BCS would welcome further discussion on whether this activity would require a project modification.	43	Addressed	Included in SP01 NOTE: In the event that the proposed spoil mound (and any vegetation clearing requirements) is located outside the Construction Impact Zone, a Consistency Assessment may need to be undertaken to ensure the proposed works are consistent with the approved project. Should

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				the proposed spoil mound (and associated clearing requirements) be found not to be consistent then a modification to the project would be required.
3	Where possible, rehabilitation works should be undertaken using locally occurring native species.	40	Addressed	Table 11 RR11 – Where possible, rehabilitation will be undertaken using locally occurring species and local provenance seeds.
4	It may already have occurred, but the management plan should be provided to the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) for review and comment.	N/A	Noted	NOTE: Consultation with key stakeholders has occurred in accordance with CoA C4(d). The NSW EPA will be provided with various Environmental Management documentation as part of the EPL application.
Moree Plains Shire Council				
No	Comment	Page No	Addressed	Response
1	No comments on the plan from an environmental perspective	N/A	Noted	Noted
2	No comments on the plan from a water perspective	N/A	Noted	Noted
3	Similar to the noise and vibration sub plan, can we request that the environmental monitoring results and complaints register and procedure be made publically available.	N/A	Noted	The Complaints Procedure on the Project is detailed in the Project CEMP, Communication Strategy and the Community and Stakeholder Engagement Management Plan. A copy of these documents will be provided and publicly available on the Project Website. Due to privacy issues, the Project cannot make the complaints register publicly available. However, the complaints will be summarised (with no personal information included) on a monthly basis on the ARTC Monthly Scorecard that will be distributed to all key stakeholders (incl. the Community).



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				Copies of the Construction Monitoring Programs will be provided on the Project Website in accordance with CoA B11 and the results of the monitoring made available to relevant regulatory agencies (incl. Council/s) in accordance with CoA C20.
Natural Resources Access Regulator (NRAR) - Date 09/12/2020				
1	It is understood this SWMP applies to Phase 1 of the project, otherwise known as SP1, which excludes that portion of rail line between Moree and Camurra North subject to the Floodplain Management Plan for the Gwydir Valley Floodplain 2016. This SWMP is a draft document which the principal contractor will be required to develop and finalise prior to commencement of construction.	N/A	Noted	General comment, no change required.
2	The SWMP Draft Water Balance (Section 5.1) indicates total estimated water required for project construction is 648 ML (construction water 477 ML and dust suppression 171 ML) over a two year period. This is in the order of four times greater than estimated in the EIS (EIS Section 15.3.2 shows 150ML over two years) and differs from the construction requirement estimate (1,215ML over 51 months) provided in the Response to SPIR Amendment Report (ARTC REF: 3-0000-260-EAP-00-LT-0007). It is recommended that a clear understanding of project water requirements be determined to enable sourcing of adequate, reliable and appropriately licensed water supplies for the project. It is understood a preliminary assessment has been undertaken to assess potential water supply sources within a 50km wide buffer of the project corridor, with a review of existing Water Access Licences (WALs), wastewater and other water sources. This information will be	24	Addressed	ARTC is currently developing a consistent approach to construction water estimating for the Inland Rail Program to be applied during the design phase. As noted in Section 5 of the CSWMP, Inland Rail have undertaken detailed construction water use assessments and are confident with our estimates. Section 7.2.1 of the CSWMP also notes that water savings measures will be identified as part of Inland Rail's Continuous Improvement Process. As required by RMM C7.2 - Consultation would be undertaken with relevant stakeholders (including landowners/occupants) prior to construction, and

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	documented in an individual Construction Water Supply Plan for the project.			appropriate approvals and agreements would be sought for the extraction of water. Monitoring would be undertaken during extraction to ensure volumes stipulated by license requirements and/or private landholder agreements are not exceeded.
3	<p>Section 5.2 references “potential water sources” non-potable/raw groundwater from Moree Plains Shire Council and Narrabri Shire Council which are subject to the development of a water management plan with each Council. Water shortages/alternate supplies are referenced to come from groundwater from a local landholder. The availability of water and any approval or WAL requirements therefore remains uncertain and a potential risk to this project. WALs are not excluded from approved SSD projects. Hence where required, a WAL needs to be obtained prior to the take of water. Further to this, where new extraction points are proposed or where the proposed volume to be extracted is greater than currently approved new approvals and/or impact assessments will be required. It is recommended this be confirmed and additional assessments carried out for new works and extractions as part of the SSD management plan process to enable exclusion of approval requirements under the Water Management Act 2000 where applicable.</p>	24	Addressed	<p>Due to the project currently being in the pre-construction phase, all water supplies have not been formalised as yet. As noted in Section 5.2, Inland Rail appreciate that WALs are required for relevant water extraction. New water extraction points are not proposed. As required by RMM C7.2</p> <p>-</p> <p>Consultation would be undertaken with relevant stakeholders (including landowners/occupants) prior to construction, and appropriate approvals and agreements would be sought for the extraction of water. Monitoring would be undertaken during extraction to ensure volumes stipulated by license requirements and/or private landholder agreements are not exceeded.</p>

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4	It is understood that ARTC wishes to put the burden of water supply upon the principal contractor and ARTC will review the results of the preliminary water supply assessment with the contractor. It is recommended the water demands be clearly defined and viable options for water supply and the relevant approval process be identified and confirmed as soon as possible to minimise delays in the project timeline into the future.	N/A		Noted. Water demands have been defined (Section 5.1) and viable options identified (Section 5.2)
5	Numerous mitigation measures previously committed to are not currently present in the SWMP, including pre-construction and construction measures related to contamination, riparian buffers to construction compounds, hydrology and flooding, culvert scour protection, riparian buffers, water quality, water supply and monitoring. The SWMP mitigation measures need to be carefully reviewed against the full suite of mitigation measures committed to in the EIS, SPIR and Response to SPIR Amendment that relate to soil and water issues.			<p>Section 6.2 of the Project EIS (Technical Report 7 - Water Quality Assessment) was reviewed and all construction phase mitigation measures are addressed with the exception of Section 6.2.3 (Culvert Construction). This has now been included.</p> <p>SPIR RMMs reviewed and summarised below:  D6.1 - D6.3 &amp; D7.1: Not applicable to the Construction Soil and Water Management sub-Plan, as they are design related considerations.  D6.4, D7.2, C6.1, C6.2: Relevant and addressed in Section 7.1.2, 7.2.3, Appendix B and Appendix C</p> <p>C7.1, C7.2, C8.1 and C8.3 – Added and addressed in Section 7.1.2, 7.23 and Appendix B</p> <p>Culverts (incl. scour protection) will be installed in accordance with the IFC Design. The design is outside the scope of this Construction Soil and Water Management sub-Plan.</p>

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6	SWMP Mitigation measure E35(h) states that the CSSI must be designed, constructed and operated so as to “ensure works on waterfront land are undertaken in accordance with the NRAR guidelines for controlled activities on waterfront land”, which is supported. This is supported by NRAR.	35	Amended	Amended - Mitigation measure SW24 added - Works on waterfront land are to be undertaken in accordance with the NRAR guidelines for controlled activities on waterfront land. NOTE: Waterfront land includes the bed and bank of any river, lake or estuary and all land within 40 metres of the highest bank of the river, lake or estuary.
7	Results from further detailed modelling of hydrological impacts of proposed culverts and bridge upgrades should be incorporated where appropriate in the SWMP as pre-construction and construction mitigation measures. NRAR recommends erosion be mitigated through appropriate culvert/bridge design and adherence to the “Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land”.	35	Amended	Amended - Mitigation measure SW24 added - Works on waterfront land are to be undertaken in accordance with the NRAR guidelines for controlled activities on waterfront land. NOTE: Waterfront land includes the bed and bank of any river, lake or estuary and all land within 40 metres of the highest bank of the river, lake or estuary. Note: Design considerations are outside the scope of the Construction Soil and Water Management sub-Plan.
8	Primary Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (ESCP's) have been prepared by qualified professionals (CPESCs from the Soil Conservation Service) with potential locations of sediment basins. This provides a good starting level of detail of erosion and sediment control for the project. Progressive ESCPs are yet to be prepared and will be updated throughout the project as per mitigation measure SW6 and AQ02. This is supported. Further definition of terms (e.g. wet versus dry catchment) would be helpful to include in the ESCP legend.	N/A	Noted	Request sent to CPESC, regarding all future Progressive ESCPs prepared - In terms of the Project's Progressive ESCP's, can the CPESC please provide a definition of some of the key terms frequently used thankyou?

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9	If groundwater is likely to be intercepted consultation with NRAR is required to determine licensing and approval requirements under the Water Management Act 2000.	35	Amended	Amended - Mitigation measure SW23 added: If groundwater is intercepted or likely to be intercepted during construction works, NRAR must be consulted to determine if licensing and / or approval is required under the Water Management Act 2000.
<b>Narrabri Shire Council</b>				
1	Section 6.4 could potentially include another clause relating to re-assessment of the 14 control measures and new permissions provided by the EM after storms or other severe rainfall events, as this is not mentioned in Section 6.5 – Environmental and Sustainability Inspections.		Addressed	Section 6.4 relates to Hold Points for commencing: ground disturbing activities, discharging water; and reusing stormwater onsite. No formal Hold Point is considered necessary for the process of commencing work after storm events, however Section 6.5 has been updated with additional detail included for post-rainfall inspections. These inspections will include assessment of performance of ERSER controls following runoff from the site and will detail: any actions required; Implementation time frame; and responsibility
2	The CSWMP does not identify a relationship with biodiversity within watercourses and the preservation of such. It is assumed that this is dealt with elsewhere in other Plans, however some assessment should occur of aquatic flora and fauna as part of pre-inspections and development of specific site erosion and sediment control structures in the instance of high biodiversity in a waterhole beneath or adjoining the rail line.		Addressed	Biodiversity requirements (including pre-inspection requirements and preservation/management of aquatic biodiversity values) are detailed in Section 6 of the Construction Biodiversity Management Plan. Additional detail provided in 7.1.1 outlining the rigorous development of ESCPs and implementation of Erosion and Sediment Controls in accordance with the principles identified in the CSWMP will provide

DPE - Biodiversity, Conservation and Science				
				reasonable and feasible mitigation for aquatic biodiversity.
3	The first comment relates to a review of soil and water control measures, or additional requirements deemed necessary by the EM following severe, high rainfall events to be included in Section 6.4 of the CSWMP. Such events may generate excess run-off and undermine existing controls' integrity, which would need to be appropriately managed at the sites. Review of controls specifically following high rainfall events may be outlined in other management plans, however it is not included in this CSWMP.		Addressed	As per the above comment No formal Hold Point is considered necessary for the process of commencing work after storm events, however Section 6.5 has been updated with additional detail included for post-rainfall inspections. These inspections will include assessment of performance of ERSED controls following runoff from the site and will detail: any actions required; Implementation time frame; and responsibility
4	The second comment is made in relation to the CSWMP and identification of aquatic biodiversity values in the watercourses to be crossed by the rail. It is assumed that most bridges and large culverts will be replaced during the project and therefore a high level of disturbance is expected at such locations. The CSWMP does not specifically relate to such habitats as it presents a construction engineering approach to soil and water management. The relationship between aquatic ecosystems may be identified in other management plans. This is not identified in this CSWMP.		Addressed	As per above comment Biodiversity requirements (including pre-inspection requirements and preservation/management of aquatic biodiversity values) are detailed in Section 6 of the Construction Biodiversity Management Plan. Additional detail provided in 7.1.1 outlining the rigorous development of ESCPs and implementation of Erosion and Sediment Controls in accordance with the principles identified in the CSWMP will provide reasonable and feasible mitigation for aquatic biodiversity.
5	A separate plan has been prepared to outline the process of engaging with the community and stakeholders either involved or potentially impacted by the project. All three Shires impacted by the project are to be consulted prior to, during and post construction. The Shire may therefore be the point of contact for community engagement other than one on one engagement with landholders adjoining the project		Noted	

DPE - Biodiversity, Conservation and Science				
	or within impact distance of the project.			
6	Section 3 includes a listing of legislation and guidelines that establish the scope and requirements of the CSWMP. Importantly, the guidelines include the “Blue Book” which is the primary guideline used across NSW for determining the correct processes for soil and water management works.		Noted	
7	Section 4 provides a summary of findings related to soil contamination, water quality and a risk assessment process adopted from the EIS investigation based on the results of soil and water surveys along the rail route. The risk assessment list presented in Table 5 is extensive and includes mitigation measures such as maintenance and checking of structures built to reduce soil and water impacts.		Noted	
8	It is noted that NSW Soil Conservation Service was engaged to prepare a Primary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. This is presented in Appendix B of the CSWMP. This document includes detailed aerial images along the route of the rail to show specific sites of culverts, creeks, waterways and other locations where water may flow beneath the rail line. An extensive range of structures are presented in the document.		Noted	
9	Section 5.1 provides an estimation of total water required for dust suppression and construction purposes. A total of 648 ML of water is required for the whole project. The section within Narrabri Shire is estimated to require 183 ML. Section 5.2.2 discusses the water supply between Narrabri and Penney's Lane. The source of this water is from Narrabri Council. If Council cannot supply this water, alternate supplies of groundwater would be used. The daily rate of use is identified as 0.5 ML. No further detail is offered in relation to reliability or impact of extracting this water. It is assumed that such matters were agreed to with Council prior to development of the CSWMP.		Addressed	Section 5.2 Consultation to date to date with Councils and prospective landowners with WALs indicates that reliable water supply is available to meet project demands.



DPE - Biodiversity, Conservation and Science				
10	Section 6 outlines responsibilities and training, etc, in relation to developing appropriate soil conservation works during the project. Section 6.4 states that works are on Hold until: o > An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is developed for specific construction activities prior to work commencing and subject to approval of this plan by the Tran4m Rail Environmental Manager (EM). o > If water is to be discharged, an appropriate permit is to be obtain prior to any discharge occurring. o > Prior to reuse of water on the site, confirmation must be obtained from the EM The process is considered satisfactory for checking any permissions where the use or discharge of water is controlled.		Noted	
11	Section 6.4 could potentially include another clause relating to re-assessment of the control measures and new permissions provided by the EM after storms or other severe rainfall events, as this is not mentioned in Section 6.5 – Environmental and Sustainability Inspections.		Addressed	As per the above comment No formal Hold Point is considered necessary for the process of commencing work after storm events, however Section 6.5 has been updated with additional detail included for post-rainfall inspections. These inspections will include assessment of performance of ERSED controls following runoff from the site and will detail: any actions required; Implementation time frame; and responsibility
12	Section 7 presents a risk management process for the CSWMP. Table 7 provides the details and processes to occur, including the requirement for Toolbox Talks on a daily basis. The document covers all foreseeable occurrences and conforms to major project standards.		Noted	
13	Section 7.2.1 relates to monitoring of water usage. This is noted to be of concern to parts of the community, following the drought which commenced in early 2017 and the lack of freely available water in the region until December 2020. An external report identified the potential to use 1,215 ML of water for the whole N2NS		Addressed	Drought concerns are noted and Section 5.2.4 proposes supplementary water sources and savings for investigation and implementation during periods of drought



DPE - Biodiversity, Conservation and Science				
	project, but Inland Rail has identified potential water savings to reduce this. There is a significant difference between 658 ML and 1,215 ML as presented in the water balance in Section 5.1. However, Section 7.2.1 provides a monitoring process. Use of water will be highly variable for dust control. Water use may increase substantially in a dry period of construction.			
14	In general terms, the use of between 648 ML and 1,215 ML of water is not considered a significant volume when compared to the regional irrigation industry, stock water use and other industrial users of water. However, the monitoring will need to concentrate on smaller water sources.		Noted	
15	Section 7.2.2 presents an outline of air monitoring for the project. It is noted that background data was generated from the Tamworth air quality monitoring station as this is the only local source of air quality data. Air quality monitoring is to include deposited dust gauges and static air quality monitoring photometers to be established along the route of the rail project. The location of these monitors is not identified, other than representative locations. This is considered satisfactory. Some dust will be generated from haul roads and during construction if insufficient moisture is applied. The dust will become a safety issue and therefore should be dealt with under daily operations procedures. Dust management by either water suppression or gravel pavement of dusty areas may be implemented to limit the adverse impacts associated with dust generation.		Noted	
16	Section 7.2.3 describes the requirements for water monitoring. Importantly, monitoring includes both permanent and ephemeral streams. After a rain event, the monitoring will include upstream and downstream samples on a range of ephemeral watercourses. There is a substantial number of ephemeral watercourses to be crossed by the development and being smaller systems, the impact of		Addressed	As per above comment Biodiversity requirements (including pre-inspection requirements and preservation/management of aquatic biodiversity values) are detailed in Section 6 of the Construction Biodiversity Management Plan. Additional detail provided

DPE - Biodiversity, Conservation and Science				
	silt resulting from the disturbed area of the rail corridor would have a more significant impact when compared to a minor silt incident in one of the local, major river systems. The standard for a noncompliance issue is identified as a >10-percent variation in water quality parameter. This is considered as a standard approach. The CSWMP does not identify a relationship with biodiversity within watercourses and the preservation of such. It is assumed that this is dealt with elsewhere, however some assessment should occur of aquatic flora and fauna as part of pre inspections and development of specific site erosion and sediment control structures in the instance of high biodiversity in a waterhole beneath or adjoining the rail line.			in 7.1.1 outlining the rigorous development of ESCPs and implementation of Erosion and Sediment Controls in accordance with the principles identified in the CSWMP will provide reasonable and feasible mitigation for aquatic biodiversity.
17	Section 8 deals with relevant sustainability standards. This section provides principal standards based on referrals to relevant agencies and principles to be adopted for the construction project.		Noted	
18	A protocol has been developed for dealing with contamination, principally asbestos, encountered during the project. It is noted that only one site was identified to contain asbestos issues. The protocol follows standard processes and importantly, engagement of an asbestos specialist if asbestos is encountered at a level of more than 10-fragments per square metre. This is considered an acceptable approach.		Noted	
<b>Gwydir Shire Council</b>				
1	The only comment Gwydir Shire Council has on the Soil and Water Management Sub-Plan is that table 5.3 in the Soil and Water Management Plan, which describes where they will get water between Camurra and North Star, is missing. There is 269 megalitres as a minimum required for this section but it has not been identified where it is coming from.	25&26	Yes	Section 5.2.3 and Section 5.2.4 describe where water will be sourced from.

## **Appendix B : Primary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan**

## Appendix C : Unexpected Discovery of Contaminated Land Procedure (Contaminated Land, Asbestos Containing Material and Acid Sulfate Soils)

### Background

Chapter 14 of the N2NS EIS describes the existing soil environment including the identification of potential contamination, assesses the impacts from construction and provides recommended mitigation and management measures.

The targeted site investigations found no visual or olfactory evidence of contamination in any of the test pits.

All samples, except one, had laboratory results either below the limit of reliability or below the relevant human health-based screening criteria.

One site recorded the presence of chrysotile asbestos in gravel fill material consisting of ash and slag (site TP305 – located on the rail corridor directly south of the crossing with Gurley Creek).

The EIS also notes the following:

*“This ash fill layer was found beneath the ballast at the majority of locations, at depths between 0.4 and 1.6 metres below top of rail. Soils in the vicinity of location TP305 would be classified as Special Waste (Asbestos). Soils sampled at other test pit locations along the rail corridor are consistent with a General Solid Waste classification.”*

### Purpose

This Procedure details the actions to be taken when potential contaminated soil/material is encountered during excavation/construction activities.

Induction/ training required

All personnel are to be inducted on the identification of potential contaminated soil/material along with this Procedure during the inductions and Toolbox Talks.

### Scope

This Procedure is applicable to all activities conducted by all Contractors and personnel that have the potential to uncover/encounter contaminated soil/material.

### Procedure

	Procedure	Measure / Requirements
1)	<b>Potential Contaminated soil/material encountered during construction activities</b>	<p>If potential contaminated soil/material is encountered during excavation/construction activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• STOP ALL WORK in the immediate/affected area.</li> <li>• Immediately notify the Inland Rail Environment Manager (EM)</li> <li>• Recommence works in an alternative area where practicable.</li> </ul>
2)	<b>Undertake a site/area contamination investigation</b>	The EM (or delegate) is to assess the situation and if considered necessary, commission a suitably qualified

Procedure	Measure / Requirements
	<p>contamination specialist to undertake a contamination investigation in the area of the find as per management measures CL1, CL3, CL3, CL4 and/or CL5 of Table 11 of this CSWMP. If necessary, the EM (or delegate) will liaise with the relevant authorities to determine the appropriate management options. The EM (or delegate) (in consultation with specialists) will determine the appropriate management measures to be implemented. This may include leaving contamination undisturbed, capping of contamination, treatment or offsite disposal. If the material is to be disposed of offsite, ensure the waste facility is appropriately licensed. Contaminated material requiring off-site disposal is to be classified in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines – Part 1: Classification of Waste, NSW EPA 2014.</p> <p>If the material is determined to be Acid Sulfate Soil (ASS) or Potential Acid Sulfate Soil (PASS), an Acid Sulfate Soil Management Plan would be prepared and implemented in accordance with the Acid Sulfate Soil Manual (Acid Sulfate Soil Management Advisory Committee, August 1998).</p>
3) <b>Environmental management and work health safety management</b>	Prior to any contamination investigation, management or remediation activities appropriate work method documentation encompassing safety and environmental risk management will be prepared for review and approval by the EM (or delegate).
4) <b>Remedial action</b>	If required a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared in accordance with the EPA on contaminated land management and CL5
5) <b>Recommence works</b>	Recommence works once remedial works have been implemented. The EM (or delegate) will be required to give approval prior to works recommencing

UNEXPECTED DISCOVERY OF CONTAMINATED LAND FLOW CHART

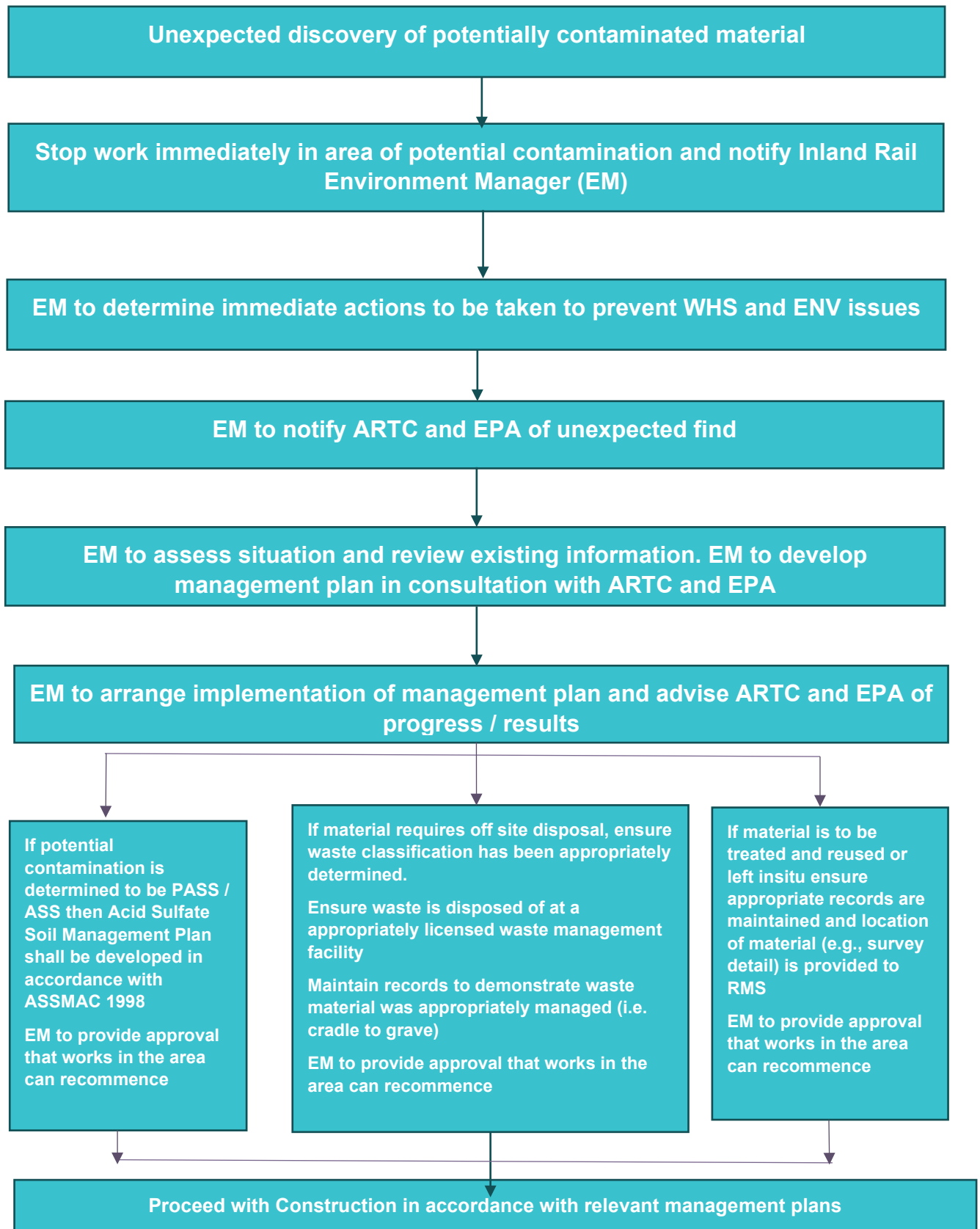


Figure 1: Unexpected discovery of contaminated land flow chart





## Potential Asbestos Containing Soil: Management Procedure

### Asbestos Containing Soil Management

Inland Rail proposes the following to clarify the approach to potential Asbestos Containing Soil (ACS). Where ground-disturbing works are to be undertaken within 50m of TP305 or where asbestos fragments are suspected/ unexpectedly encountered, the following measures should be put in place to reduce the risk of potential exposure:

1. Prior to excavation works all relevant site personnel will undertake a Toolbox Talk to ensure that staff and contractors are adequately trained to recognise environmental aspects and OH&S issues. The toolbox talk will incorporate the activities required to manage contamination issues as detailed in this plan.
2. If a fragment of suspected ACS is identified, works in the vicinity of the find will cease and temporary exclusion area identified. The EM will be notified and will determine the appropriate management measures to be implemented.
3. Once deemed appropriate by the Environmental Manager (or delegate) a suitably qualified person (i.e. a 'competent person') will collect any fragments and place it in a 200 mm polythene bag for later disposal at an appropriate waste facility. A detailed visual inspection of the area will be carried out by the competent person, which will involve wet raking of the areas to a depth of 100 mm for any further fragments. If no further fragments are identified, works can continue.
4. If several fragments (i.e. less than 10 fragments per square metre), the competent person is to direct the collection of the fragments and place them in a 200 mm polythene bag for later disposal at an appropriate waste facility. A detailed visual inspection of the area will be carried out by the competent person, which will involve wet raking of the areas to a depth of 100 mm for any further fragments. If no further fragments are identified, works can continue.
5. If suspected ACS continues to be identified during excavation works or a large amount of fragments is identified in a localised area (i.e. above 10 fragments per square metre) and/or if it is thought that any uncovered material might be considered asbestos containing and friable, works will cease and a consultant in occupational hygiene will be engaged to assess the situation and determine an appropriate course of action.
6. The occupational hygiene consultant must determine and report:

If the asbestos is non-friable or friable

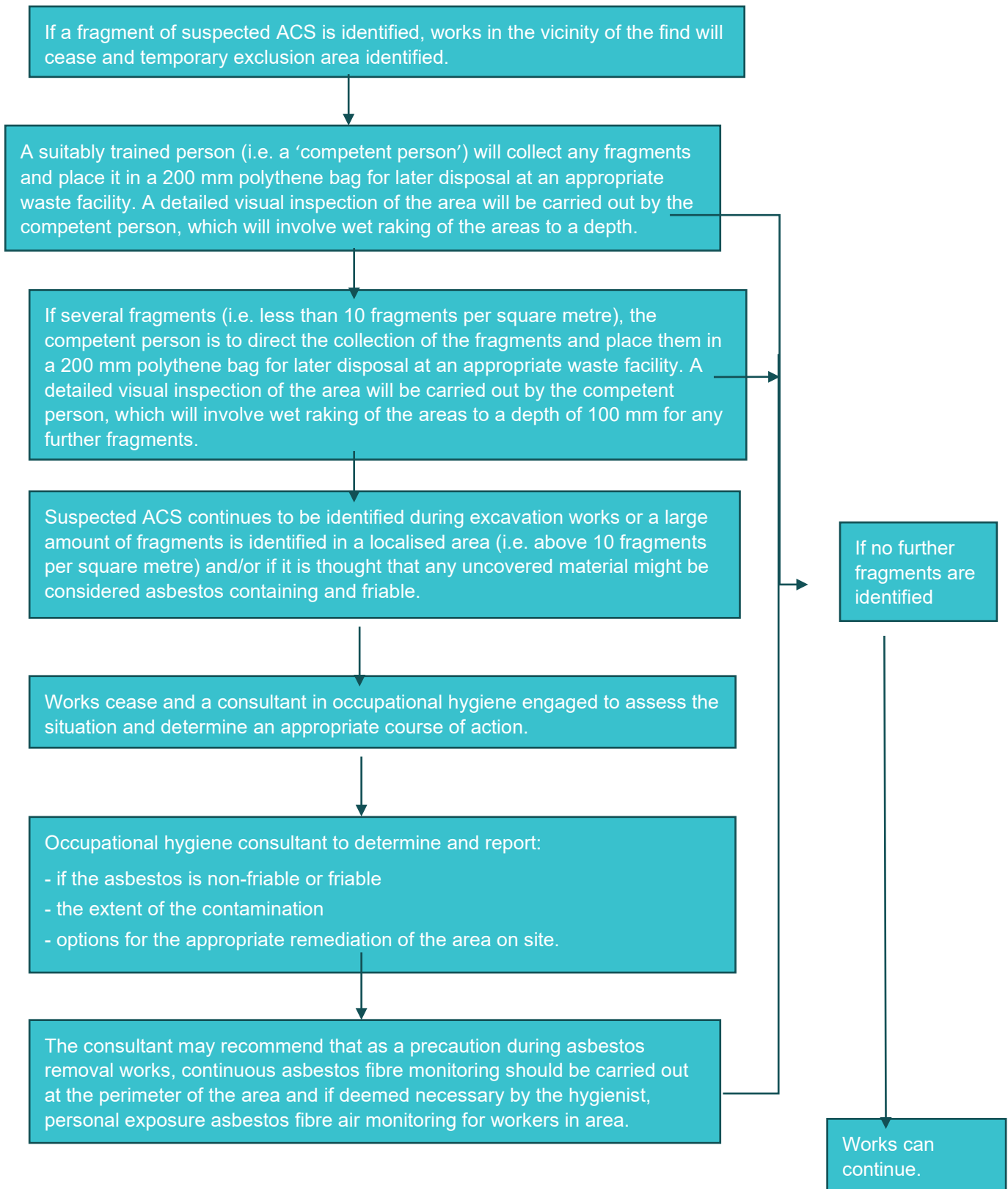
The extent of the contamination

Options for the appropriate remediation of the area on site.

7. The consultant may recommend that as a precaution during asbestos removal works, continuous asbestos fibre monitoring should be carried out at the perimeter of the area and if deemed necessary by the hygienist, personal exposure asbestos fibre air monitoring for workers in area. The monitoring should be completed daily in accordance with *Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres 2nd Edition* [NOHSC: 3003(2005)], April 2005 and *How the Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice* (Safe Work Australia, December 2011).
8. Any asbestos finds will be reported to Inland Rail and DPE. The Environment Manager will report asbestos to ARTC and EPA in accordance with the N2NS environmental incident procedure.

Figure 2: ACS Flow Chart

## ACS FLOW CHART



## Appendix D : Air Quality Monitoring Program (incl. Depositional Dust Monitoring Procedure)

This Air Quality Monitoring Program for the N2NS Project, along with any mitigation measures found in Section 7.1 of the CSWMP, the Progressive ESCP and the Water ECM have been developed to address and achieve the outcomes detailed in CoA C14 (c), E86 and RMM C5.1.

This Air Quality Monitoring Program generally consists of the following monitoring activities:

- Airborne particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) will be monitored via the installation of a static air quality monitoring photometer at selected location/s along the alignment that represent the greatest impact based on the scope of works and the density of surrounding sensitive receivers.
- Monthly dust monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with the Depositional Dust Monitoring Procedure (refer below) and in accordance with DEC's "Approved Method for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in NSW" guidelines.

### Airborne Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) Monitoring

Airborne particulate matter will be monitored along the construction alignment via the installation, analysis and assessment of a static air quality monitoring photometer.

A static air quality monitoring photometer will be established at selected location/s along the alignment that represent the greatest impact based on the scope of works and the density of surrounding sensitive receivers i.e. Township of Moree, Croppa Creek, Bellata, North Star, etc. The photometer will be installed prior to construction works commencing in the area and remain in place for the initial phase of construction i.e. 3 months. Following this, the results will be assessed against the adopted air quality criteria (detailed below) and additional monitoring undertaken if deemed necessary.

Pollutant	Averaging period	Criteria <sup>1</sup>
PM <sub>10</sub>	24 Hours	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>

1. Based on the Air NEPM and the Approved Methods

Throughout the monitoring period, any exceedances of the abovementioned air quality criteria will be investigated by Inland Rail's Environment Manager (or suitable delegate) to determine the validity of the results and adjust management practices, if required.

The results and any exceedances and associated corrective measures will be reported to ARTC, the Project ER and the NSW EPA on a monthly basis.

### Depositional Dust Monitoring Procedure

This Depositional Dust Monitoring Procedure forms part of the Construction Soil and Water Quality Management Plan (CSWMP), a sub plan of the Construction Environment Management Plan for SP1 of the N2NS Project.

Various activities to be undertaken during construction have the potential to cause an increase in dust that can impact sensitive receivers within the vicinity of the Project. The purpose of this procedure is to outline the method for monitoring and assessing changes to air quality adjacent to the Project alignment.

Any changes to air quality or exceedances of the adopted air quality criteria will be thoroughly investigated and if required, additional or amended air quality control measures will be implemented to ensure dust is being suitably managed on-site.

Depositional dust gauges (DDG) will be established prior to the commencement of construction works commencing in the area, remain in place for the duration of construction and be removed at the completion of construction or where sufficient stabilisation has been achieved across the site.

The installation, monitoring and analysis of the dust gauges will be undertaken in accordance with this procedure and the Australian Standards specified below.

Results will be captured monthly and reported to ARTC, the Project ER and the NSW EPA along with any exceedances and corrective actions taken.

### Site Selection and Positioning of Depositional Dust Gauges

The depositional dust gauges (DDG's) will be positioned in accordance with the *A/NZS3580.1.1:2007: Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air, Part 1.1: Guide to siting air monitoring equipment*.

The following will also be considered when selecting monitoring locations:

General dust catchment areas will be established along the alignment based on the scale and nature of the construction activities occurring in the area and the density, location and proximity of surrounding sensitive receivers.

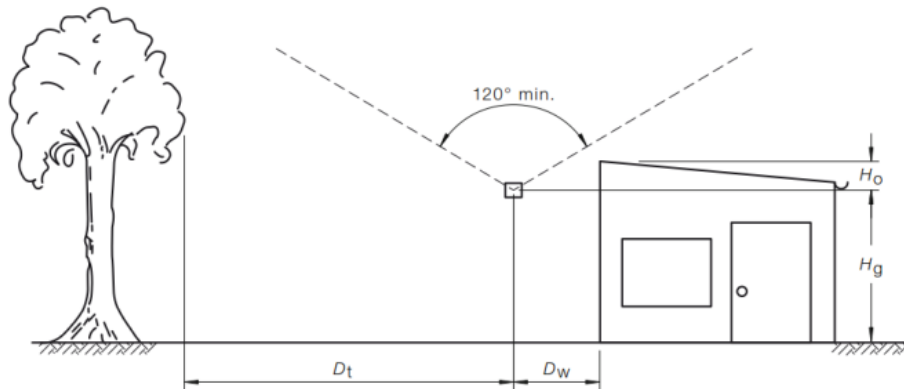
The local meteorological data and wind roses provided in the Project EIS.

The selected DDG positions will be considered representative of the surrounding location, taking into account all environmentally sensitive areas in the receiving environment.

Locations will be avoided where:

- ✓ Airflow is restricted, such as behind trees or structures. DDG's should have a minimum clear sky angle of 120°, refer to Figure 1 below.
- ✓ Surrounding and / or overhanging objects that might alter the dust deposition rate, such as leafy vegetation, buildings and other structures.
- ✓ Interference that may occur from surrounding land uses i.e. farming, industry or unsealed access roads, etc.
- ✓ Locations that are visible and accessible by the public to avoid DDGs being tampered with.

If DDG's are located on private property, permission must be granted by the landowner to access the gauges on a monthly basis.



LEGEND:

$H_g$  = Height of sampling inlet above ground — 2 to 5 m for ground based sampling sites and up to 15 m for roof top sampling sites.  
 $H_o$  = Height of nearby obstacle above sampling inlet —  $2H_o \leq D_w$   
 $D_t$  = Distance to nearby tree —  $\geq 10$  m  
 $D_w$  = Distance to wall (supporting structure) — minimum 1 m  
 $120^\circ$  = Minimum clear sky angle above sampling inlet

**Figure 1: Generalised DDG sampling site (Source: A/NZS 3580.1.1:2007: Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Part 1.1: Guide to siting air monitoring equipment)**

The locations of DDGs will be recorded on a register and maintained throughout the construction program.

## Equipment

DDG's measure dust deposition rates by passive deposition and capture of dust using a funnel and bottle arrangement. The equipment required for DDG's includes:

Grade A volumetric glassware (glass bottle, preferably a minimum volume of 4L), complying with AS2164 and its use complying with AS2162.1.

Glass deposition gauges consisting of a  $150 \pm 10$ mm diameter funnel (with a  $60^\circ$  angle of cone sides). The internal diameter of the funnel stem needs to be sufficient to permit passage of particulate matter during washing. It will be supported in the bottle neck by means of a rubber or plastic stopper with a groove or outlet pipe to allow water overflow under excessive rainfall conditions. The funnel diameter shall be known to the nearest millimetre when used in calculating results.

Tight fitting, impermeable, non-reactive lid for deposition gauge collection and transportation.

A stand supporting the horizontal plane of the funnel at a height of  $2 \pm 0.2$  metres above the ground. The stand generally incorporates a container to protect the bottle contents from sunlight. A hole at the base should be provided to prevent rainwater build up. This stand will include a sign displaying: **"Environmental Monitoring Equipment – Please Don't Touch" For Information Contact: Inland Rail Environmental Manager - 1800 732 761**

Filtration apparatus consisting of silica crucibles with porous filter bases (porosity 3) or Gooch crucible of porcelain, silica or alundum with filter pads of equivalent retention are acceptable for separation of the insoluble fraction from the soluble fraction. Alternatively, Buchner funnels with an appropriate filter pad of glass, quartz or ashless filter paper and membrane filters may be used. NOTE: Analysis must be undertaken by a NATA Accredited Laboratory.

A bird ring made of inert or corrosion-resistant metal wire (diameter 4mm-6mm) with a suitable design to prevent birds perching on the funnel (optional).

A test sieve with a 1mm aperture complying with AS 1152.

Refer to Figures 2 and 3 below for equipment set-up.

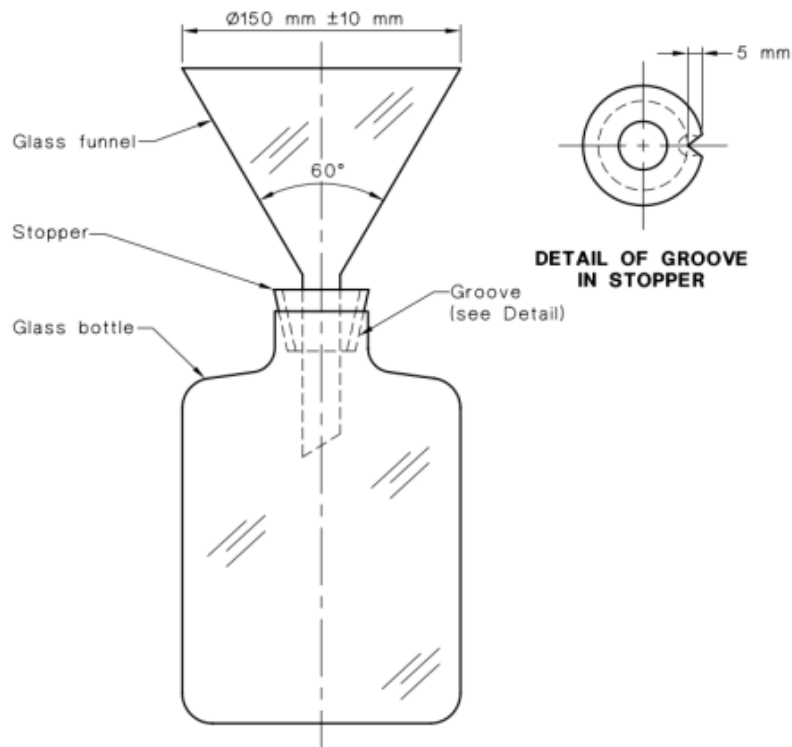
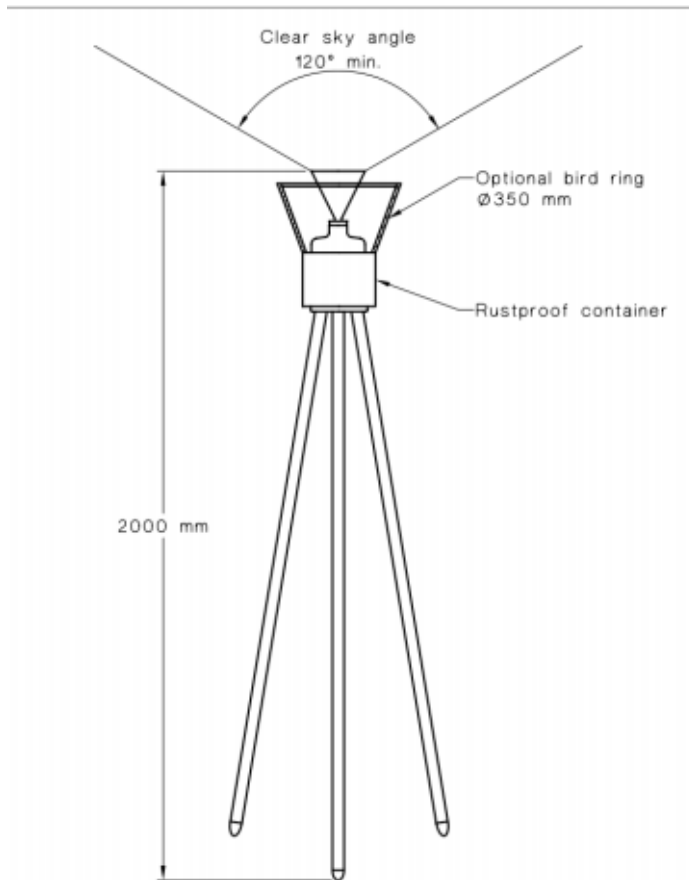


Figure 2: Typical standard DDG (Source: A/NZS 3580.1.1:2007: Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Part 1.1: Guide to siting air monitoring equipment)





**Figure 3: Typical DDG stand**

### Methodology

Preparation and installation of the DDGs includes the following:

Where permission is required to enter privately owned land for access, bottle installation and / or change over property owners will be contacted in advance for approval. Approval for the duration of the monitoring period (i.e. construction duration) must be discussed and approval captured in writing.

The depositional dust gauge for a nominated dust receiving catchment will be installed prior to construction personnel mobilising to a site. The intent is to capture the background air quality prior to construction works commencing.

Once erected the DDG will remain in-situ for the duration of the project or until there is sufficient stabilisation across the adjacent work areas.

All equipment will be labelled for traceability of each sample as it proceeds through the analytical process.

The DDG bottle will be prepared in accordance with AS/NZS 33580.10.1.

Each new bottle will be labelled with:

- ✓ Monitoring Location ID
- ✓ Sample type (depositional dust)
- ✓ Date and time sampling commenced

### DDG Exchange Procedure

Ensure that the Monitoring Location ID on the bottle matches the Monitoring Location ID on the stand.

A photo of the condition of each DDG shall be taken prior to the removal of each sample.

At the end of the monitoring period, wash any deposited matter adhering to the inside of the funnel into the DDG bottle using a minimal volume of distilled water.

Do not remove any collected rainwater, bugs, leaf litter, bird faeces or any other material from the glass bottle.

Remove the funnel and attached stopper and seal the bottle with the specified lid.

Fill in the DDG sampling field sheet (below), noting any contamination (or surrounding land uses) to assist in identifying anomalies.

Ensure the following information is on the bottle label:

- ✓ Location ID
- ✓ Date sampling commenced and ended
- ✓ Funnel diameter (to the nearest mm)
- ✓ Recent activities in the area which may contribute to recorded dust fall out.

Complete Chain of Custody (CoC) and return bottles to the laboratory for analysis (NOTE: Analysis must be undertaken by a NATA Accredited laboratory).

Label the new bottle as described above.

Insert the clean funnel with attached stopper into a fresh bottle containing algicide and leave exposed for the next sampling period. Ensure that the funnel is firmly held in the neck of the bottle and that the funnel aperture is horizontal.

### **Monitoring frequency, sample collection and analysis of sample**

DDGs must be exposed for 30 ( $\pm 2$ ) days. AS/NZS 3580.10.1 recommends that DDGs are changed over the first day of each month.

The weather and any visible land use conditions adverse to local air quality shall be noted on DDG sampling field sheet and included in the monthly monitoring report.

When samples are collected, new laboratory prepared bottles will be taken to replace the old bottles to continue sampling for the next 30 days.

Analysis of the sample should be performed as early as possible and within 30 days of collection. During storage, DDGs shall be tightly sealed and stored in a cool, dark environment to prevent the growth of algae, fungi or other microorganisms.

The following information must be supplied to the laboratory:

- ✓ Location of DDG's, surrounding land use (e.g. industrial, residential, agricultural or urban), height above ground level at the given location and any other observations
- ✓ Date sampling commenced and ended
- ✓ Recent activities in the area which may contribute to recorded dust fall out (eg meteorological conditions, proximity to bushfires, agricultural activities, traffic on unsealed roads, etc).
- ✓ The following will be determined from analysis carried out by laboratory staff in accordance with procedures outlined in AS/NZS 3580.10.1:
  - Total Solids
  - Insoluble Solids
  - Soluble Solids
  - Ash and combustible matter

### **Recording, Assessment and Reporting**

Following receipt of the lab results, an assessment will be undertaken by the Inland Rail Environment Manager (or suitable delegate) against the adopted air quality criteria:

Pollutant	Averaging period	Criteria <sup>1</sup>
Dust Deposition	Annual	2 g/m <sup>2</sup> /month <sup>2</sup>

1. Based on the Air NEPM and the Approved Methods
2. Maximum increment. Maximum cumulative impact of 4 g/m<sup>2</sup>/month

Exceedances of the abovementioned air quality criteria will be investigated by Inland Rail's Environment Manager (or suitable delegate) to determine the validity of the results and adjust management practices, if required.

The results and any exceedances and associated corrective measures will be reported to ARTC, the Project ER and the NSW EPA on a monthly basis and 6-monthly to DPE in accordance with Condition C20.

*Attachment A: DDG Sampling Field Sheet*

[illegible]

## Appendix E : N2NS Permanent Spoil Mound Approval Checklist

# Narrabri to North Star (N2NS) Permanent Spoil Mound Approval Checklist

### 1. Criteria for Permanent Spoil Mounds

As outlined in the N2NS Construction Soil and Water Management Plan, prior to the establishment of a permanent spoil mound, approval must be sought from Inland Rail's Environmental Manager (or delegate) and ARTC via this N2NS Permanent Spoil Mound Approval Checklist.

This checklist must be completed and signed by both Inland Rail's Environmental Manager (or delegate) and a delegate from ARTC prior to works commencing on the proposed spoil mound.

Once approved, this permanent spoil mound must be constructed in accordance with the mitigation measures detailed in Table 1 below and any relevant mitigation measures from the Project CEMP, any relevant sub-Plans and ECM and the site specific ESCP.

Permanent Spoil Mound ID:	
Stage:	
Chainage / Location:	

Table 1: Locational Criteria for Permanent Spoil Mounds

Criteria	Compliant (Y) Yes / (N) No	Comments
Be located within the existing rail corridor.		
Be located at least 100 metres from any watercourse, wetland or culvert and not in an area where the rail formation (or proposed spoil mound location) is predicted to be overtopped or inundated during a 1% AEP flood event.		
Be located at least 500 metres from any residential receiver.		
Be located at least 200 metres from any environmentally sensitive area i.e., threatened species suitable habitat (incl. mapped Koala Habitat), mapped Threatened Ecological Community/s or area/s or item/s of Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal Heritage.		
Be located outside the drip lines (or nominated TPZ) of trees located on private property.		
Not result in the clearing or covering of native vegetation beyond that described in the documents listed in Condition A1 (refer to BMP)  NOTE: Habitat trees and hollow bearing trees must not be directly or indirectly impacted by the establishment of a permanent spoil mound.		

Criteria	Compliant (Y) Yes / (N) No	Comments
The maximum height of the spoil mound must not exceed 2 metres or the height of the upgraded rail line, whichever is less.		
Not result in heritage impacts beyond that described in the documents listed in Condition A1;		
Not result in additional changes to the upstream flooding regime beyond those described in the documents listed in Condition A1;		
Not affect the downstream flood regime;		
Not impede the flow of water through culverts		
Not significantly impact the existing visual amenity of surrounding residences.		

Refer to Appendix A for permanent spoil mound Figure showing location, access, design, environmentally sensitive areas, and other locational criteria.

## 2. Mitigation Measures

In addition to the criteria detailed above, mitigation measures specific to the establishment of all permanent spoil mounds are provided in the table below. Additional mitigation measures can be added if deemed necessary.

**Table 2: Spoil Mount Mitigation Measures**

	Measure/Requirement	Resp.	Timing	Reference
1)	<p>Spoil materials in permanent mounds must not contain any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any contaminated soil classified as being unsuitable for the proposed land use</li> <li>Fragments of asbestos containing materials (ACM)</li> <li>Acid sulfate soils</li> <li>Waste, other than the virgin natural materials (VNM) or excavated natural materials (ENM) as defined by the POEO (Waste Regs)</li> <li>Construction or demolition materials</li> <li>Green waste</li> </ul>	<p>Construction Manager</p> <p>Site Supervisor</p>	Construction	<p>CSWMP</p> <p>CoA E60 &amp; E61</p> <p>SPIR</p>
2)	Spoil mounds must be progressively stabilised during the construction of the CSSI and stabilised (in accordance with the rehabilitation strategy) prior to the operation of the CSSI.	<p>Construction Manager</p> <p>Site Supervisor</p>	Construction	<p>CSWMP</p> <p>CoA E60 &amp; E61</p> <p>SPIR</p>
3)	Any permanent spoil mounds must be free draining and not result in any ponding or pooling of surface water.	<p>Construction Manager</p> <p>Site Supervisor</p>	Construction	<p>CSWMP</p> <p>CoA E60 &amp; E61</p> <p>SPIR</p>
4)	Permanent spoil mounds would be shaped to avoid any sharp or angular profiles. Alternatively, rounded, natural profiles must be used to ensure they integrate into the existing landscape and surroundings.	<p>Construction Manager</p> <p>Site Supervisor</p>	Construction	<p>CSWMP</p> <p>CoA E60 &amp; E61</p> <p>SPIR</p>



### 3. Certification

This Permanent Spoil Mound Approval Checklist provides an accurate assessment of the proposed spoil mound against CoA E60 and E61, the Project EIS and SPIR and the mitigation measures specified in the N2NS Construction Soil and Water Management Plan.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position: Inland Rail Environmental Manager      Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position: ARTC Representative      Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix A

Permanent spoil mound Figure showing location, access, design, environmentally sensitive areas and other locational criteria.

## **Appendix F : N2NS Water Balance Model**

N2NS WATER BALANCE MODEL

Key Project Parameters

From	To	Km
Camurra	NorthStar	79.5
Narrabri	Pearys Rd	50.5
Pearys Rd	Moree	40.5

\*Total water required in project from design report (ex water for dust suppression)

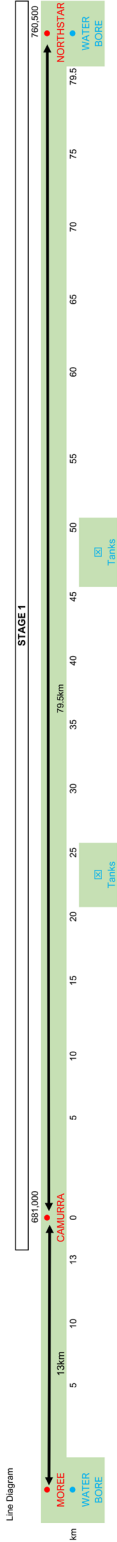
\*Water required to construct

\*Water demand per km

477 ML
2.81 ML/km

Summary

N2NS STAGE 1 - CAMURRA TO NORTH STAR 79.5km



HAULAGE MATRIX

Inco linker [t/haul]	Average centrid haul [m]	Filling time [hrs]	Travel speed loaded [km/hr]	Travel time [hrs]	Deploy time at holding [hrs]	Return unloaded speed [km/hr]	Return time [hrs]	Total Cycle time [hrs]	Operator efficiency	Revised Total Cycle time [hrs]	ML/km
56000	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.00
56000	10	0.4	70	0.14	0.167	80	0.13	0.83	0.85	0.88	0.28
56000	15	0.4	70	0.21	0.167	80	0.19	0.97	0.85	1.14	0.42
56000	20	0.4	70	0.28	0.167	80	0.25	1.10	0.85	1.30	0.56
56000	25	0.4	70	0.35	0.167	80	0.31	1.23	0.85	1.45	0.70
56000	30	0.4	70	0.43	0.167	80	0.38	1.37	0.85	1.61	0.84
56000	35	0.4	70	0.50	0.167	80	0.44	1.50	0.85	1.77	0.98
56000	40	0.4	70	0.57	0.167	80	0.51	1.64	0.85	1.93	1.12
56000	45	0.4	70	0.64	0.167	80	0.58	1.78	0.85	2.09	1.26
56000	50	0.4	70	0.71	0.167	80	0.65	1.91	0.85	2.24	1.4
56000	55	0.4	70	0.79	0.167	80	0.69	2.04	0.85	2.40	1.54
56000	60	0.4	70	0.86	0.167	80	0.76	2.18	0.85	2.56	1.68
56000	65	0.4	70	0.93	0.167	80	0.83	2.31	0.85	2.72	1.82
56000	70	0.4	70	1.00	0.167	80	0.88	2.44	0.85	2.87	1.96
56000	75	0.4	70	1.07	0.167	80	0.94	2.58	0.85	3.03	2.1
56000	80	0.4	70	1.14	0.167	80	1.00	2.71	0.85	3.19	2.24

Key Assumptions:

\*Total water required in stage proportioned (by km) from total design report

\*Assume a water source located at Peartman property

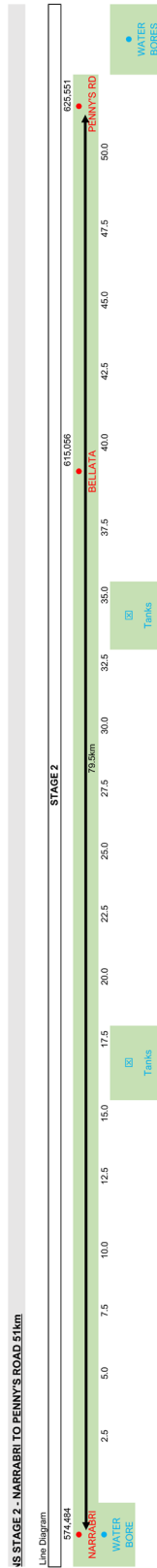
\*Camera is 13m from Moree

3,883 loads

223

Item	UCM	Qty
1. Procure water	ML	0
Ex Moree Council source	ML	0
SUBTOTAL		
2. Water Infrastructure		
Peartman - water meter	each	1
Peartman - pump	each	1
Alignment - Tanks (later 250KL tanks)	each	2
Alignment - pumps	each	2
Alignment - standpipes	each	2
SUBTOTAL		
3. Haulage	ML	0
Ex Moree Council source	ML	0
SUBTOTAL		



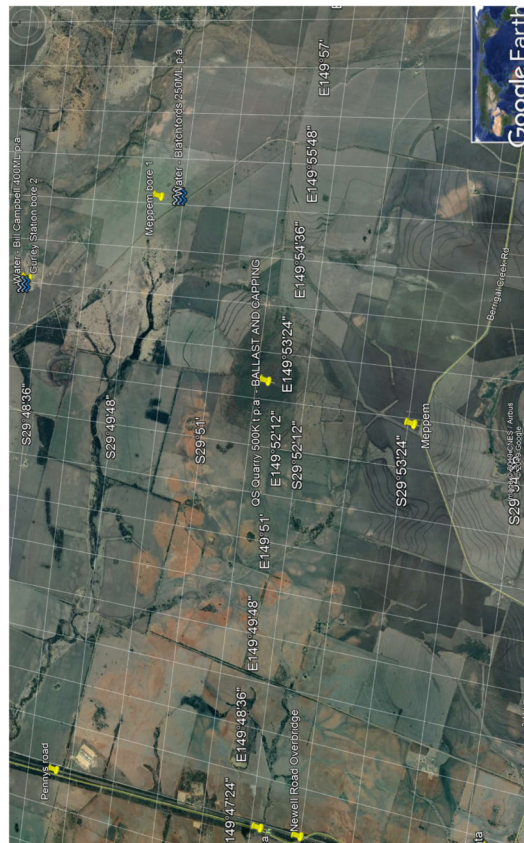


HAULAGE MATRIX											
Inco tanker [Load]	Average centroid [m]	Firing time [hrs]	Travel speed [km/hr]	Travel time [hrs]	Deploy time at holding [hrs]	Return unloaded speed [km/hr]	Return time [hrs]	Total Cycle time [hrs]	Operator efficiency	Revised Total Cycle time [hrs]	ML km
0	0							0.00	0.57	0.57	0
50000	2.5	0.4	70	0.04	0.167	80	0.03	0.63	0.85	0.75	0.07
50000	5.0	0.4	70	0.07	0.167	80	0.06	0.70	0.85	0.62	0.14
50000	7.5	0.4	70	0.10	0.167	80	0.09	0.76	0.85	0.55	0.21
50000	10.0	0.4	70	0.14	0.167	80	0.13	0.83	0.85	0.48	0.28
50000	12.5	0.4	70	0.18	0.167	80	0.16	0.90	0.85	0.45	0.35
50000	15.0	0.4	70	0.21	0.167	80	0.19	0.97	0.85	0.42	0.42
50000	17.5	0.4	70	0.25	0.167	80	0.22	1.04	0.85	0.39	0.49
50000	20.0	0.4	70	0.32	0.167	80	0.28	1.10	0.85	0.36	0.56
50000	22.5	0.4	70	0.36	0.167	80	0.31	1.24	0.85	0.45	0.7
50000	25.0	0.4	70	0.40	0.167	80	0.35	1.31	0.85	0.52	0.77
50000	27.5	0.4	70	0.43	0.167	80	0.38	1.37	0.85	0.57	0.82
50000	30.0	0.4	70	0.46	0.167	80	0.41	1.44	0.85	0.69	0.91
50000	32.5	0.4	70	0.50	0.167	80	0.44	1.50	0.85	1.77	0.98
50000	35.0	0.4	70	0.54	0.167	80	0.47	1.56	0.85	1.83	1.05
50000	37.5	0.4	70	0.57	0.167	80	0.50	1.64	0.85	1.88	1.12
50000	40.0	0.4	70	0.60	0.167	80	0.53	1.71	0.85	2.01	1.19
50000	42.5	0.4	70	0.61	0.167	80	0.56	1.77	0.85	2.09	1.26
50000	45.0	0.4	70	0.64	0.167	80	0.59	1.84	0.85	2.16	1.33
50000	47.5	0.4	70	0.68	0.167	80	0.63	1.91	0.85	2.23	1.40
50000	50.0	0.4	70	0.71	0.167	80	0.66	1.98	0.85	2.30	1.47

Assumptions:

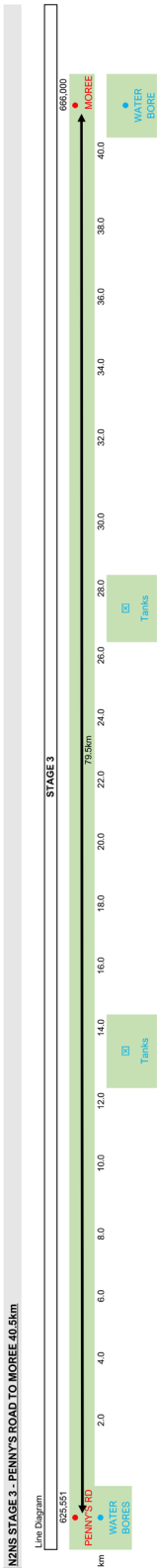
al water required in stage proportioned (by km) from total design report  
ume water sources located at Blatchford and Campbell properties  
erty bores are 25km and 28km from Penny's Road  
mpbell and Blatchford required tanking, electrical and line infrastructure

Item	UOM	Qty
1. Procure water		
Ex Blatchford bore	ML	64
Ex Campbell source	ML	71
Ex Namdri Council source	ML	71
SUBTOTAL		
2. Water infrastructure		
Blatchford - 250KL tank	each	1
Blatchford - pump	each	1
Blatchford - electrical	n2	500
Campbell - 250KL tank	n2	400
Campbell - pump	each	1
Campbell - electrical	each	50
Campbell - hardstand area	n2	400
Campbell - hardstand area	n2	400
Campbell - electrical	SUM	1
Alignment - Tank site 250KL tanks	n2	2
Alignment - Tank site 250KL tanks	n3	700
Alignment - standpipes earthworks	each	2
Alignment - standpipes	each	2
SUBTOTAL		
3. Building		
Ex Blatchford bore	ML	1270
Ex Campbell source	ML	1270
Ex Namdri Council source	ML	1270
SUBTOTAL		





CONSTRUCTION SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT SUB-PLAN



HAULAGE MATRIX

Inco tanker [t/haul]	Average centred haul [m]	Filling time [hrs]	Travel speed loaded [km/hr]	Travel time [hrs]	Deploy time at hauling [hrs]	Return speed [km/hr]	Return time [hrs]	Total Cycle time [hrs]	Operator efficiency	Revised Total Cycle time [hrs]	ML km
50000	5.0	0.1	70	0.04	0.167	80	0.31	0.51	0.85	0.51	0
50000	5.0	0.4	70	0.07	0.167	80	0.06	0.79	0.85	0.85	0.07
50000	5.0	0.4	70	0.11	0.167	80	0.09	0.77	0.85	0.90	0.14
50000	7.5	0.4	70	0.11	0.167	80	0.09	0.77	0.85	0.90	0.21
50000	12.5	0.4	70	0.18	0.167	80	0.16	0.85	0.85	1.06	0.35
50000	16.0	0.4	70	0.21	0.167	80	0.19	0.97	0.85	1.14	0.42
50000	17.5	0.4	70	0.25	0.167	80	0.22	1.04	0.85	1.22	0.49
50000	22.5	0.4	70	0.32	0.167	80	0.28	1.17	0.85	1.38	0.63
50000	25.0	0.4	70	0.36	0.167	80	0.31	1.24	0.85	1.45	0.7
50000	27.5	0.4	70	0.39	0.167	80	0.34	1.30	0.85	1.53	0.77
50000	32.5	0.4	70	0.48	0.167	80	0.41	1.44	0.85	1.69	0.91
50000	35.0	0.4	70	0.50	0.167	80	0.44	1.50	0.85	1.71	0.98
50000	40.0	0.4	70	0.57	0.167	80	0.50	1.64	0.85	1.85	1.15
50000	42.5	0.4	70	0.61	0.167	80	0.53	1.71	0.85	2.01	1.19
50000	45.0	0.4	70	0.64	0.167	80	0.56	1.77	0.85	2.09	1.26
50000	50.0	0.4	70	0.71	0.167	80	0.63	1.91	0.85	2.24	1.4

Key Assumptions:

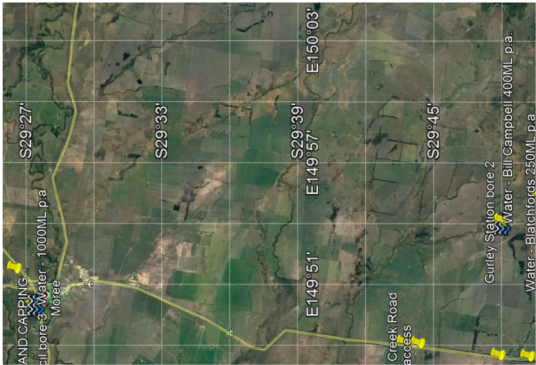
\*Total water required is water specified (t/ha) from total design report

\*Property bores are 25km and 27km from Penny's Road. It is not viable to supply from these locations relative to Moere due to excessive haulage.

2,029 loads

142

Item	LCM	Qty
1. Exposure water Ex Moere Council source SUBTOTAL	ML	113
2. Water Infrastructure Moere - extended haulage area Alignment - tankers Alignment - pumps Alignment - standpipe earthworks Alignment - standpipes SUBTOTAL	m2 each each each each	600 2 700 2
3. Haulage Ex Moere Council source SUBTOTAL	ML	113
4. Total Costs		





## **Appendix G : ARTC Landscape and Rehabilitation Framework (Rehabilitation Strategy)**



## **Appendix H Checklist - Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land – Guidelines for Instream Works on Waterfront Land**

