



REPORT

Sustainable Development Plan

Milton Public School Upgrade
Department of Education

CONFIDENTIAL

Revision: 2.3 – REF SUBMISSION | **Issued:** 4 April 2025

Document name: MPS-NDY-B00Y-ZZ-RP-V-0006

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VERIFICATION

REVISION	DATE ISSUED	PREPARED BY	VERIFIED BY	AUTHORISED BY	COMMENT
1.0	31.10.2024	Richard Burton	Justin Peberdy	Jarrad Underwood	Concept Design – Issued for comment
2.0	17/01/2025	Richard Burton	Justin Peberdy	Jarrad Underwood	Schematic Design
2.1	12/02/2025	Richard Burton	Justin Peberdy	Jarrad Underwood	Schematic Design
2.2	17/03/2025	Richard Burton	Justin Peberdy	Jarrad Underwood	REF Submission
2.3	04/04/2025	Richard Burton	Justin Peberdy	Jarrad Underwood	REF Submission

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CHANGE LOG

REVISION	VERSION	COMMENT
2.0	Schematic Design	General updates to reflect design development
2.1	Schematic Design	Addition of Preamble as required by REF planning pathway Minor updates to reflect comments received
2.2	REF Submission	Updates to reflect comments received
2.3	REF Submission	Preamble updates

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1 PREAMBLE

1.1 PROPONENT

The NSW Department of Education (DoE) is the proponent and determining authority pursuant to Section 5.1 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).

1.2 LANDOWNER

The Minister for Education and Early Learning is the landowner.

1.3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The project is seeking approval for a Development Without Consent (REF) application under Part 5 of the EP&A Act.

1.4 INTRODUCTION

This Sustainable Development Plan (this is equivalent to an ESD report) has been prepared to support a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for the NSW Department of Education (DoE) for Milton Public School upgrade (the activity).

The purpose of the REF is to assess the potential environmental impacts of the activity prescribed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 (T&I SEPP) as "development permitted without consent" on land carried out by or on behalf of a public authority under Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act). The activity is to be undertaken pursuant to Chapter 3, Part 3.4, Section 3.37 of the T&I SEPP.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Division 5.1 assessments (the Guidelines) by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) as well as the Addendum Division 5.1 guidelines for schools. The purpose of this report is to identify all the sustainability initiatives that are proposed and under consideration for the development.

1.5 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located at 9 Thomas Street, Milton, NSW, 2538 (the site). The site is legally referred to as Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 861814 and is within the Shoalhaven Local Government Area (**LGA**) and has an approximate area of 4 hectares. An aerial photograph of the site is provided at Figure 1 Aerial Photograph.

The site is zoned SP2 Educational Establishment and existing development comprises various buildings, sports facilities and play space associated with Milton Public School. Milton Public School currently comprises 24 permanent teaching spaces (PTS) and 12 demountable teaching spaces (DTS). The site contains two locally heritage listed buildings (Building A and Q).

The site is predominantly cleared; however there is existing vegetation interspersed throughout the site and significant trees are present along the northern and western boundary of the site. There is a gradual slope downwards from the south-east to the north-east. of the site.

The site is an irregularly shaped lot with a narrow frontage along Thomas Street. Pedestrian and vehicular access is provided from Thomas Street and from Wason Street. Milton Public School is adjoined by low density residential properties to the south, west and east and Milton Rainforest Reserve is located to the north.



FIGURE 1 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

1.6 PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The proposed activity relates to upgrades to Milton Public School. Specifically, the proposed activity comprises the following:

- Construction of a new two-storey home base building.
- Installation of additional solar panels.
- Relocation of existing cricket nets to the eastern boundary of site.
- Construction of new stairs and covered walkways linking the new building to the existing school.
- Construction of new fencing.
- Construction of new hardstand area.
- Minor alterations to the existing staff car park.
- Disconnection and relocation of existing LPG tank.
- Tree removal.
- External landscape works.

Any works relating to demountables or the water tank will proceed via a separate planning pathway.

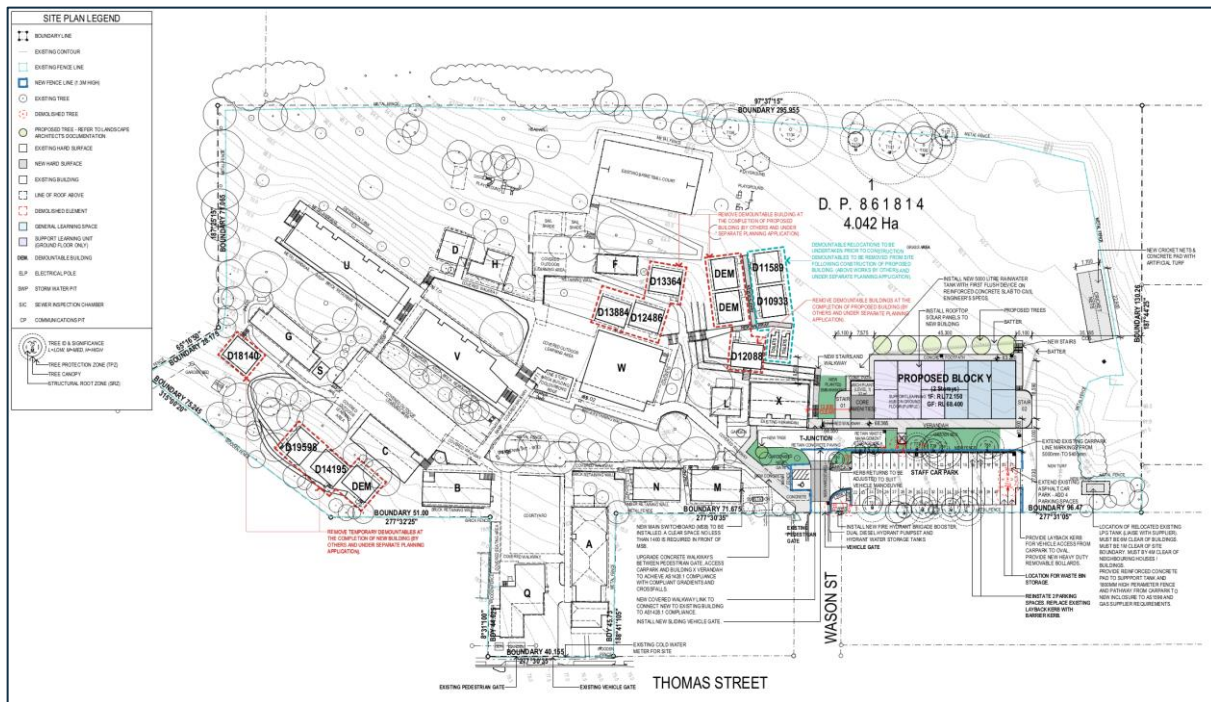


FIGURE 2 SITE PLAN

1.7 MITIGATION MEASURES

It is noted that Sustainability (ESD) does not produce designs, we simply coordinate and input our requirements into the designs of other disciplines (i.e. sustainability items are expressed through the architectural, mechanical, electrical etc. design). Mitigation measures are detailed within the relevant discipline reports.

1.8 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

It is noted that Sustainability (ESD) does not produce designs, we simply coordinate and input our requirements into the designs of other disciplines (i.e. sustainability items are expressed through the architectural, mechanical, electrical etc. design). Evaluation of Environmental Impacts are detailed through relevant discipline reports.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NDY has been engaged by Department of Education (DoE) to develop a Sustainable Development Plan (SDP) for the proposed Milton Public School development.

The principal objective of this report is to address the minimum requirements set out in the following:

- Clause 193 and S171(2) of Division 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021
- SI Sustainable Development Practice Note
- SI Education Facilities Standard and Guideline (EFSG)
- Government Architect NSW (GANSW) Design Guide for Schools and Environmental Design in Schools Manual
- NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy (GREP 2019)

The project will be designed and delivered in line with the standard SI sustainability brief, detailed in the SI Sustainable Development Practice Note, with key scope including:

- 4-star Green Star Buildings v1 certification
 - Registration: GS-13025B
- SI EFSG compliance
- NCC Section J compliance

Through early design input from sustainability professionals, key initiatives incorporated in the proposed activity include:

- Passive design elements, such as high-performance façade, effective shading and natural ventilation to reduce the energy demand of the buildings and improve indoor environment quality for students and staff.
- Energy efficient building systems and on-site renewable energy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Consideration of the building design's resilience and adaptation to climate change impacts.
- High indoor air quality, acoustic design principles, visual amenity and thermal comfort to support the site functions as training and teaching spaces and private staff areas.
- Best practice waste management principles in operation, and construction and demolition waste diversion from landfill.
- Water efficient fixtures and fittings (high WELS ratings)
- Incorporation of stormwater management systems and water sensitive urban design (WSUD) to minimise peak stormwater flows and pollutants.
- Social sustainability initiatives such as incorporation of indigenous design elements, implementation of universal design principles and community benefits via community use of the school facilities.

The ESD initiatives of the proposed activity will be verified through a Green Star Buildings v1 certification. The development is targeting a 4-star rating, which is deemed to represent "Australian Best Practice" by the Green Building Council of Australia (GBCA).

Green Star is one of the most widely adopted sustainability framework in Australia, covering a broad range of sustainability initiatives. Green Star Buildings incorporates a mixture of initiatives in line with the intent of WELL (healthy environment for occupants), NABERS (efficient building in operation), Passive House (high performing façade & mechanical systems), as well as other sustainability frameworks.

3 PROJECT SUMMARY

3.1 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The principal objective of this report is to detail the sustainability strategy of the proposed activity, in order to address the minimum requirements set out in the following:

- Clause 193 and S171(2) of Division 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021
- SI Sustainable Development Practice Note
- SI Education Facilities Standard and Guidelines (EFSG)
- Government Architect NSW (GANSW) Design Guide for Schools and Environmental Design in Schools Manual
- NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy (GREP) 2019

3.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed activity at the Milton Public School site. The development generally comprises a new two-storey learning building.

The site is located at 9 Thomas St, Milton NSW 2538 and is under the jurisdiction of Shoalhaven City Council. The school is located within climate zone 6 – mild temperate conditions, which is associated with:

- High diurnal ranges inland and four distinct seasons
- Summer and Winter that can exceed human comfort range, while spring and autumn are ideal for human comfort
- Mild to cool winters with low humidity
- Hot to very hot summers, with moderate humidity

3.2 INFORMATION SOURCES

The following information sources have been used in the preparation of this report:

- Clause 193 and S171(2) of Division 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021
- NSW Department of Education – School Infrastructure documents:
 - Sustainable Development Practice Note
 - Education Facilities Standard and Guidelines (EFSG) – Design Guide
 - GANSW Design Guide for Schools
 - GANSW Environmental Design in Schools Manual
 - DFMA Guidelines
- NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy (GREP) 2019
- National Construction Code (NCC) 2022 Section J
- Green Star Buildings v1 Rev C Submission Guidelines
- Architectural drawings prepared by Fulton Trotter Architects
- Discussions and feedback with the design team.

4 SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLES

The following section of the report details how the proposed activity responds to the relevant sustainability principles as defined in Clause 193 and S171(2) of Division 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021.

4.1 THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

The design has been reviewed against holistic sustainability principles to ensure a robust sustainability outcome is delivered. The sustainability initiatives proposed for the new Milton School development aims to reduce the environmental impacts typically associated with buildings during the construction and ongoing operation of the building.

Sustainability measures have been incorporated, spanning across the project's design, construction and operations, based around the core principles of:

- Efficient use of resources (energy, water and materials)
- Enhancing indoor environment quality and occupant comfort
- Minimising ecological impacts.

In line with the Green Star pathway, the head contractor will implement an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) ensuring there will also be a systematic approach to environmental considerations throughout construction.

A climate change risk assessment is scheduled for to assess the anticipated impacts of climate change and implement design strategies to mitigate these impacts. Refer to Section 7 for details.

4.2 INTER-GENERATIONAL EQUITY

Student and staff health has been considered through the incorporation of indoor environmental quality design features such as daylight and glare analysis for natural lighting, best-practice lighting design, indoor air quality, thermal comfort assessment, acoustic design, and responsible material selection to reduce internal pollutants and resource depletion for future generations.

In relation to cultural diversity, the project will aim to incorporate the NSW Department of Education organisational Reconciliation Action Plan and use it as an opportunity to further embrace the objectives, including:

- Procurement of all materials and labour will be in accordance with the NSW DoE Aboriginal Procurement Policy and NSW DoE Main Works 21 Preliminaries - Section 4.4 'Aboriginal Participation'
- A project-specific Aboriginal Participation Plan will be developed to monitor and report on the minimum Aboriginal participation requirements.

1. Note that the Green Star 'Procurement and Workforce Inclusion' requirements are more onerous than the mandatory DoE ones (requires at least 2% of total contract value to generate employment to disadvantaged groups, as opposed to the DoE's 1.5% requirement).

Universal design principles will be implemented to provide safe, equitable and dignified access for persons with disabilities. Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecological integrity

The proposed design considers design strategies to minimise the urban heat island effect, such as the use of light-coloured external finishes. High quality access to external views will be considered to increase student engagement with the natural environment.

Construction and operational environmental management systems and plans will be detailed and implemented by the head contractor.

4.3 IMPROVED VALUATION, PRICING, AND INCENTIVE MECHANISMS

Total cost of operation will be reduced through sustainable considerations to reduce energy, water and waste requirements, taking into consideration whole-of-life costing. The project will ensure sustainable principles are extended to include value for money, fit for purpose, long term reliability/resilience and flexibility. Designing with the long-term operation of the building in mind will create further buy-in and cooperation from the operating

stakeholders. Strategies to reduce operational waste must be considered such as the development of an operational waste management plan and separation of waste streams.

5 SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORKS & LEGISLATION

Relevant sustainability frameworks and legislation applicable to the proposed activity are detailed in the following sub-sections.

5.1 NCC SECTION J

The National Construction Code (NCC) is produced and maintained by the Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) on behalf of the Australian Government with the aim of achieving nationally consistent, minimum necessary standards of relevant health and safety, amenity and sustainability objectives efficiently. Section J of the NCC Volume 1 sets out the minimum energy efficiency requirements for all commercial buildings in Australia.

The development will achieve compliance with NCC 2022 (as required) Section J either through Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Provisions, or a Performance Solution J1V2, J1V3 or similar.

5.2 EDUCATIONAL FACILITY STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES (EFSG)

The Educational Facilities Standards and Guidelines (EFSG) are intended to assist those responsible for the management, planning, design, construction and maintenance of new and refurbished school facilities. The EFSG is a suite of information compiled into Design Guides to aid in the planning, design and use of NSW Department of Education school facilities.

The guides aim to provide functional and durable facilities within a systematic whole of life, value for money framework that takes into account enhancement of learning and teaching, planning and development, sustainability and facilities management.

5.3 NSW GOVERNMENT RESOURCE EFFICIENCY POLICY (GREP)

The aim of the NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy (GREP) is to reduce the NSW Government's operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of its resource use.

The policy intends to drive resource efficiency by NSW Government agencies in four main areas – energy, water, waste and air emissions from government operations. The policy describes measures to achieve set targets and minimum standards.

5.4 GREEN STAR BUILDINGS V1

Green Star is a voluntary sustainability rating tool for buildings, tenancies and communities in Australia. It was launched in 2003 by the Green Building Council of Australia (GBCA), a not-for-profit organisation with the key objective of driving the transition of the Australian property industry towards the design and construction of a more sustainable built environment.

Although initially developed specifically for the design and construction of office buildings, the Green Star suite of rating tools has now expanded to cover all habitable buildings and communities across a design, as built and operational performance life cycle.

Green Star is a holistic rating system, covering a wide range of sustainability themes and initiatives. The key categories included under the Green Star Buildings framework are as follows.

- **RESPONSIBLE:** Recognizes activities that ensure the building is designed, procured, built, and handed over in a responsible manner.
- **PLACES:** Supports the creation of safe, enjoyable, integrated, and comfortable places.
- **HEALTHY:** Promotes actions and solutions that improve the physical and mental health of occupants.
- **PEOPLE:** Encourages solutions that address the social health of the community.
- **RESILIENT:** Encourages solutions that address the capacity of the building to bounce back from short-term shocks and long-term stresses
- **NATURE:** Encourages active connections between people and nature and rewards creating biodiverse green spaces in cities.
- **POSITIVE:** Encourages a positive contribution to key environmental issues of carbon, water, and the impact of materials.

- **LEADERSHIP:** Recognizes projects that set a strategic direction, build a vision for industry, or enhance the industry's capacity to innovate.

The targeting of Green Star is based on NSW Education's Commitment to Sustainability and action to certify projects over \$10 million with new building gross floor area over 1000m² to *Green Star Design & As built*. Since 2023 the GBCA has not been accepting registrations under the *Design and As Built* tool, and all registrations have been made using the *Buildings v1 tool*.

It is also noted that the GBCA is developing a revised version of the tool (version 1.1), the tool is currently being refined by the GBCA and in the consultation phase. It is expected that it will be ready prior to the completion of this project. As appropriate, the school may elect to upgrade their rating from 1.0 to 1.1, or to elect several credits from the revised tool.

5.5 GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT NSW ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN GUIDE FOR SCHOOLS

The Government Architect NSW (GANSW) released an Environmental Design in Schools Manual which illustrates a set of design principles as guidelines to follow for new development and expansion of schools. The design principles from the GANSW Design Guide for Schools include:

- Context, Built Form and Landscape
- Sustainable, Efficient and Durable
- Accessible and Inclusive
- Health & Safety
- Amenity
- Whole of Life, Flexible and Adaptive
- Aesthetics

5.6 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT REGULATION 2021

Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021 is a planning tool that captures NSW legislation relating to planning.

5.7 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE NOTE

The SI Sustainable Development Practice Note outlines the framework for the integration of sustainable development principles in the planning, design, tender and construction phases for all School Infrastructure projects. This framework is closely aligned to NSW Government policy positions and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

6 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

The proposed activity aims to go beyond minimum building requirements and provide a progressive sustainability outcome for the community. The sustainability principles adopted for the project will contribute to the conservation of resources and future resilience, across the whole life cycle of the project; from construction, through to the operational phase.

The sustainability initiatives will be verified through a Green Star Buildings v1 Rev C certification, with the development targeting a 4-star rating. This Green Star Buildings rating applies to the new learning building only.

This section of the report outlines the initiatives incorporated into the proposed activity in line with the EFGS and Green Star categories and credits. Under each sub-category, the initiatives already incorporated into the design, and additional opportunities identified for further investigation have been outlined. These will be refined through further investigation in design development.

Refer to Appendix 10.1 for the Green Star Buildings scorecard outlining specific credits proposed for the project.

The Green Star pathway and associated relevant design details will be incorporated into project contract documentation, noting that final pathway is still under development and will be further developed during later design stages. The head contractor will ultimately be responsible for ensuring the Green Star 4-star outcome is achieved.

6.1 RESPONSIBLE

6.1.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Responsible project development principles outline design and construction practices which support the development and integration of building performances and responsible construction practices. These practices and processes include;

- Guidance from sustainability professionals
- Responsible construction practices
- Commitments to performance (e.g. reducing building and operational waste).
- Pre-commissioning, commissioning and tuning
- Air tightness testing for building performance verification
- Building information to facilitate operator and user understanding
- Metering and monitoring
- Training of construction personnel for sustainable construction practices

6.1.2 PROPOSED INITIATIVES

The following initiatives are currently included in the preliminary sustainability strategy, in order to ensure that the project minimises its environmental impact through construction and operational management:

- SI Commissioning and Temporary Schools Program reviews process to assist in advising, monitoring, and verifying the commissioning and tuning of the nominated building systems throughout the design, tender, construction, commissioning and tuning phases.
- Provision of building information to facilitate operator and user understanding of all building systems, and their specific operation and maintenance requirements and/or environmental targets
- Environmental targets for the development and a system in place to measure results, for reduction of energy and water consumption.
- Responsible construction practices in place, including development of project-specific best-practice environmental management plan (EMP) and high-quality staff support services. Implementation of a formalized approach to planning, implementing and auditing during construction to ensure conformance with the EMP.
- Public communication and marketing of the project's sustainability targets and outcomes, to accelerate sustainability in the built environment.
- Waste management plans for demolition, construction and operation of the site. Minimum of 90% of construction and demolition waste to be diverted from landfill.

6.2 HEALTHY

6.2.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Healthy, comfortable learning environments are vital for students and staff, particularly when they may require spaces that facilitate focus and engagement for a considerable amount of time. General principles include:

- High indoor air quality
- Acoustic comfort with noise levels suitable to the activities within each space
- Good lighting design and control that is suitable to the space and free from glare
- High levels of daylight amenity and views for visual interest
- Reduce harmful exposure to toxins from building materials and finishes
- Thermal comfort

6.2.2 PROPOSED INITIATIVES

The following initiatives are currently included in the preliminary sustainability strategy:

- Passive design principles have been incorporated in the design, including high-performance building envelope, effective shading and building orientation, and natural ventilation openings to support comfortable and low-energy indoor environment quality.
- Acoustic consultant engaged to advise design to support the building's function as training, teaching and multi-purpose spaces for students, staff and community use.
- Lighting will be provided to improve lighting comfort via flicker-free, high-quality lighting that accuracy addresses the perception of colour within the space.
- High levels of daylight and external views are provided to regularly occupied learning and administration areas, to support high levels of visual comfort for building occupants. Detailed daylight modelling to be undertaken in future project stages. Refer to [MPS-NDY-B00Y-ZZ-RP-V-0001](#) for the preliminary daylight modelling assessment undertaken for the project.
- Internal air pollutants have been reduced via selection of materials with low or no volatile organic compound (VOC) levels and low formaldehyde concentrations, verified via on-site testing.
- Effective heating and cooling to improve thermal comfort, in accordance with EFSG guidelines.

6.3 POSITIVE

6.3.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Through a range of performance measures buildings can; improve their energy efficiency which will reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions from grid-based energy; reduce their potable water demand making them more drought tolerant; and, reduce their embodied carbon through sustainable materials selection. General principles include:

- Selection of materials with low embodied carbon
- Energy efficient buildings
- No fossil fuel use
- Offsetting of residual carbon emissions
- Reducing potable water consumption, such as through the use of high efficiency water fixtures, water harvesting systems and reuse, and water-efficient landscape and irrigation design.
- Installation of a solar PV system capable of generating the new energy consumed by the proposed building. Exact sizes to be confirmed in future versions of this report.

6.3.2 PROPOSED INITIATIVES

The following initiatives are currently included in the preliminary sustainability strategy, in order to enhance the energy efficiency of the building. Refer to [MPS-NDY-B00Y-ZZ-RP-V-0002](#) for detailed energy modelling reporting.

- Highly energy efficient building, exceeding the minimum requirements of the NCC Section J. Energy modelling has been undertaken to demonstrate a reduction in energy consumption in comparison to a NCC DfS compliant reference building, in line with the following targets:
 - Minimum 10% reduction, excluding any contribution from renewable energy (e.g. rooftop solar PV) in line with EFSG Section DG02.03 and the Green Star Building Credit 22 *Minimum Expectation*

Final improvement will be demonstrated via energy modelling in schematic design. Specific energy efficiency provisions will include:

- Exceeding the minimum building envelope R-values of NCC Section J
 - Improving on the glazing performance requirements of NCC Section J
 - Effective shading devices which reduce solar heat gains to conditioned spaces
 - Energy-efficient lighting (typically LED) will be provided throughout, exceeding lighting power densities of the NCC Section J
 - High efficiency electric domestic hot water systems
 - High efficiency heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems with mixed-mode 'traffic light' controls system to reduce operational energy.
 - All-electric building services
 - New roof mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) system. It is noted that the Milton Public School works includes provision for a solar PV array. Currently a 75kW system is proposed, exact sizing may be further refined in future project phases.
- High-efficiency water fixtures.
 - Reduction in embodied carbon of materials, achieved through sustainable concrete and steel selection. The building's upfront carbon emissions to be at least 10% less than a business-as-usual reference building, in line with Green Star Credit 21 *Credit Achievement*.

6.4 PLACES

6.4.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Under this category people are placed at the forefront of the design to ensure the building supports healthy movement, provides enjoyable places and contributes the local community and cultural heritage of the site. General principles include:

- Active transport (walking and cycling) is encouraged, and private vehicle use is reduced
- Communal spaces which support occupant and community engagement are developed
- The local community's cultural heritage embedded in the design

6.4.2 PROPOSED INITIATIVES

The following initiatives are currently included in the preliminary sustainability strategy to improve sustainable transport options:

- To encourage active and public transport, bicycle parking for staff and students as well as changing facilities for staff to be provided to the development.

6.5 PEOPLE

6.5.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

This category recognizes the contributions made by the local workforce which develops the building and aims to ensure sustainable practices support workers during the construction process, for areas including mental health and social inclusion. Additionally, the building design is reviewed for universal design principles for improved accessibility. General principles include:

- The builder supports mental health initiatives and promotes diversity
- The building has Indigenous design aspects, or a Reconciliation Action Plan is developed
- Disadvantaged groups are supported for workforce inclusion
- Universal design principles for people with disabilities are embedded in the design.

6.5.2 PROPOSED INITIATIVES

The following initiatives are currently included in the preliminary sustainability strategy:

- The builder has policies and programs to support construction workers and provides staff support.
- The Head Contractor has procurement practices in place to support disadvantaged groups gain employment opportunities, including:

- Procurement of all materials and labour will be in accordance with the NSW DoE Aboriginal Procurement Policy and NSW DoE Main Works 21 Preliminaries - Section 4.4 'Aboriginal Participation'
 - A project-specific Aboriginal Participation Plan will be developed to monitor and report on the minimum Aboriginal participation requirements.
 - At least 2% of the building's total contract value has been directed to generate employment opportunities for disadvantaged and under-represented groups.
- Inclusive design principles are followed to ensure building users with diverse needs have ease of access and way finding throughout the building.

6.6 NATURE

6.6.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Impacts to nature are minimised and the biodiversity of the site is fostered through selection of native plant species, this also supports the wellbeing of building and local groups who can maintain a connection with nature through urban green spaces. Waterways are protected through a volume controlled stormwater management strategy. General principles include:

- Protect and enhance ecological and biodiversity value
- Minimise negative impacts, such as lighting pollution and stormwater pollution.

6.6.2 PROPOSED INITIATIVES

The following initiatives are currently included in the preliminary sustainability strategy:

- Specified stormwater pollution reduction targets are met.
- Appropriate lighting design to reduce light pollution, including ensuring an upward Light output Ratio (ULOR) <5% or use of awnings to block light pollution to neighbours and the night sky
- All heat-rejection systems to be waterless to eliminate risk of Legionella (no cooling towers)

7 CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE

The projected impacts of climate change on the proposed activity has been assessed, based on predicted climate change models. A Climate Adaptation Workshop was held with all project stakeholders on 19 Nov 2024. The workshop goals were to:

- Identify and describe risks posed by climate change to the development and rate the consequences and likelihood of each
- Identify and evaluate the potential adaptation actions and/or design strategies to mitigate those risks which are deemed unacceptable.

To facilitate this process, pre-workshop notes were provided to all stakeholders attending the workshop which consisted of the following parts:

- Climate change projections
- Consequence scale for the risk assessment
- Likelihood scale for the risk assessment

A climate change risk assessment undertaken as per AS 5334-2013 and Green Star Buildings v1 requirements. Expected impacts from climate change were identified with reference made to both CSIRO projects for the East Coast (South) sub-cluster and NSW Government's NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling (NARCLiM) projections. The results showed the following:

- Extreme temperatures are projected to increase with very high confidence, and substantial increases in temperatures reached on hot days, as well as the frequency of hot days.
- Average temperatures will continue to increase in all seasons (very high confidence)
- Generally, less rainfall is expected in winter (medium confidence), but the intensity of extreme rainfall events is expected to increase (high confidence)
- Time spent in drought is expected to increase (low confidence) over the course of the century.

The design's responsivity to the above impacts has been assessed in accordance with Green Star requirements, at least two of the risks identified will be addressed by specific design responses, suggested risks to be addressed are detailed within the Climate Adaptation Report

8 NET ZERO AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

The proposed activity aims to minimise greenhouse gas emissions, to reflect the NSW government's goal of net zero emission by 2050, and consumption of energy, water and material resources. Refer to 10.3 Net Zero Statement. The key initiatives which have been selected to contribute to these goals are summarised below.

8.1 ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND NET ZERO 2050

The building incorporates the following initiatives into its design:

- Greater than 10% reduction in energy efficiency over minimum NCC compliance
- Passive design including consideration of orientation, thermal mass, shading, and fabric and glazing insulation performance, and colour
- Energy efficient lighting design and control
- Energy efficient heating, ventilation, and air conditioning design and control
- Energy efficient appliances and equipment
- Energy monitoring and whole of building demand management and control
- Renewable energy sources, including solar photovoltaic panels
- 100% electric design to minimise gas use and greenhouse gas emissions
- Commissioning and tuning strategies

8.2 WATER CONSUMPTION

The building incorporates the following initiatives into its design:

- Water efficient fixtures, equipment, and appliances
- Water use monitoring
- Rainwater collection and water reuse
- Provision of bubblers and taps to encourage water drinking and reduced waste
- Water sensitive urban design
- Stormwater management, and groundwater and drinking water catchment protection
- Commissioning and tuning strategies

8.3 OTHER MATERIALS CONSUMPTION

The building incorporates the following initiatives into its design:

- At minimum 10% reduction in upfront carbon through sustainable material selection, including low embodied carbon materials and high recycled content materials. Including major construction materials – concrete, steel, timber and aluminium

9 CONCLUSION

This report identifies the sustainability measures being pursued or investigated by the project team, demonstrating how the relevant sustainability requirements have been addressed.

The proposed design for the development incorporates sustainability measures that have far reaching benefits from the perspective of energy, water and waste reduction; as well as providing good indoor environment quality, thermal comfort and visual comfort. By this means, the proposed activity will have a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of the students and staff occupying the building.

10 APPENDICES

10.1 SI ESD SCHEDULE

Refer to the following page(s).

Template: DOC21-469093 ESD Schedule v9

Template: DOC21-469093 ESD Schedule v9

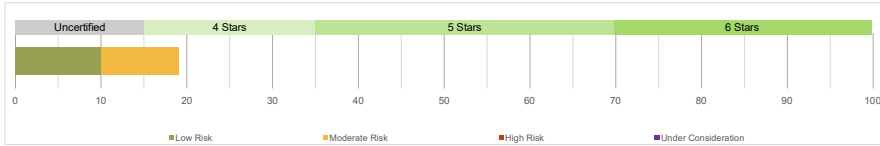
Template: DOC21-469093 ESD Schedule v9

Template: DOC21-469093 ESD Schedule v9

Unlock human potential	Low VOC-emitting materials All surface coatings, and other volatile organic compound (VOC) emitting products including adhesives, sealants, carpets, carpet and carpet underlays, must be made from low-VOC emission materials. 1. Paints must meet the limits stipulated in the Australian Paint Approval Scheme's (APAS) VOC limits for low VOC paints. 2. Paints, adhesives and sealants must not exceed the maximum VOC limits stipulated in the Green Star Buildings rating tool. 3. Carpets must not exceed the total VOC limits stipulated in the Green Star Buildings tool.	PH 3-4: Product and Material Selection	DS2.5.2	DSB-113 Indoor Pollutants	1. Product specifications, certificates, safety datasheets that demonstrate low VOC contents 2. Bill of quantities	2	Will be detailed further in specifications	Architect										TBC			63
	Low formaldehyde-emitting materials Only low formaldehyde-emitting engineered wood products should be used, such as those that meet the Australian Standards for formaldehyde emission limit E1 (NZCA5 classification) or lower. The engineered wood products must not exceed the emissions stipulated in the Green Star Buildings rating tool. Engineered wood products include particleboard, plywood, Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF), Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL), High-Pressure Laminate (HPL), Compact Laminates and decorative overlaid wood panels. This requirement includes framework.	PH 3-4: Product and Material Selection	DS2.5.2	DSB-113 Indoor Pollutants	1. Product specifications, certificates, safety datasheets that demonstrate low formaldehyde contents 2. Bill of quantities	2	Will be detailed further in specifications	Architect										TBC			64
Unlock human potential	Acoustic post-occupancy evaluation Post Occupancy evaluations are often undertaken to assess the performance of recently completed or existing facilities. Where a Post Occupancy Evaluation is to be undertaken it should be conducted by the project team or external engineer and should be undertaken of selected acoustic parameters only. Evaluation must include (as per the above criteria) Internal noise levels, 1. Room acoustics, 2. Noise emissions, 3. Room-to-room acoustics performance The noise measurement and documentation must be provided by a qualified acoustic consultant and in accordance with AS/NZS 2107:2025 <u>Measurements shall be conducted in at least 10% of regularly occupied space</u>	PH 7-8: Construction, Commissioning and Operation	DS11.07	DSF-113 Internal Noise Levels	1. Commitment by 5% to conduct acoustic post-occupancy evaluation													TBC			65
	Pesticide free environments Schools must be designed, constructed and maintained, without using chemicals for termite and other pest control. No chemical pesticides and termiticides to be used. Preventive treatments to be by physical means and careful design to minimise	PH 7-8: Construction, Commissioning and Operation	DS2.5.3	Not covered in Green Star	Statement by head contractor that no pesticides or termiticides have been used.													TBC			66

10.2 GREEN STAR BUILDINGS V1 PATHWAY

Refer to the following page(s).



Credit	Minimum Expectation	Credit Achievement	Exceptional Performance	Total Points Available	Targeted Performance Level			Points Associated			Requirements	Comments
					Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	Under Consideration	Low Risk	Moderate Risk		
Responsible					17							
Industry Development	-	1	-	1	Credit Achievement			1			EFSG Reference: DG2.01 - Scope EFSG Reference: DG2.09 - Sustainability Benchmarking Credit Achievement: The building owner or developer appoints a Green Star Accredited Professional. The building owner or developer discloses the cost of sustainable building practices to the GBCA. The building owner or developer markets the building's sustainability achievements. EFSG Reference: DG02.07.1 - Construction and Demolition Waste	Exact details of compliance Financial Transparency disclosure to be confirmed by SINSW in future phases.
Responsible Construction	•	1	-	1	Credit Achievement			1			Minimum Expectation: Environmental management system; environmental management plan; 80% of C&D waste diverted from landfill; training to construction personnel. Credit Achievement: 90% of C&D waste diverted from landfill; waste contractors and facilities comply with the Green Star criteria. EFSG Reference: DG20.03 - Air Tightness GBCA Technical Question Reference: Request R-14422	Noted that tuning is not done by SINSW's commissioning team. Will need to be provided by a 3rd party. Air tightness consultant required to be engaged to set targets and review design.
Verification and Handover	•	1	-	1	Credit Achievement			1			Minimum Expectation: Metering and monitoring systems; environmental performance targets; designed and tested for airtightness; commissioning; tuning; operations and maintenance information; building users guide. Credit Achievement: Independent Commissioning Agent is engaged. As per Request R-14422, the SINSW 'Commissioning and Temporary Schools Program Team' can be used in lieu of engaging a dedicated independent commissioning agent. EFSG Reference: DG02.07.1 - Operational Waste	Noted by RPI that qualified waste management professional will be engaged to confirm requirement is met.
Responsible Resource Management	•	-	-	0	Minimum Expectation			•			Minimum Expectation: Separate collection of landfill, commingled recyclables, and one other (soft plastic or compostable organics). Size of waste storage area and access to waste storage area (by both occupants and waste contractors) signed off by a specialist waste consultant or contractor.	
Responsible Procurement	-	1	-	1								
Responsible Structure	-	3	2	5								
Responsible Envelope	-	2	2	4								
Responsible Systems	-	1	1	2								
Responsible Finishes	-	1	1	2							Credit Achievement: The project must have 40% of all internal building finishes (by cost) meet a Responsible Products Value of at least 7. Internal finishes include flooring, plasterboard, paints, ceilings, partitions, doors, internal windows or similar. Joinery used as part of a wall finish may also be counted. Sealants and Adhesives used for finishes are also included. Loose furniture is excluded.	
								Total	3			
Healthy					14							
Clean Air	•	2	-	2	Minimum Expectation			•			Minimum Expectation: Air intake and exhaust separation to meet ASHRAE 62.1; outside air 50% higher than AS1668.2 or 700ppm CO ₂ ; DCV; ductwork cleaned before operation. EFSG Reference: DG12 - Natural Light & DG63 - Lighting	
Light Quality	•	2	2	4	Minimum Expectation	Credit Achievement		•	2		Minimum Expectation: High quality artificial lighting and glare reduction. Note the CRI requirements for Green Star buildings exceed the requirements of the EFSG. Credit Achievement: Project to satisfy the daylight requirements for high levels of natural daylight in 40% occupied areas. External glare to be controlled. Exceptional Performance: Project to satisfy increased artificial lighting requirements. Including "avoiding excessive lighting or overly uniform solutions." GBCA Technical Question Reference: Request R-14412	Modelling has demonstrated that access to daylight is easily met by the design. Future updates to assess the newly proposed fire/privacy screens.
Acoustic Comfort	•	2	-	2	Minimum Expectation			•			Minimum Expectation: Engage acoustic consultant to develop acoustic comfort strategy. Credit Achievement: Engage acoustic consultant to achieve three out of the following five acoustic considerations: internal noise levels, external noise levels, acoustic separation, impact noise transfer and reverberation control.	
Exposure to Toxins	•	2	-	2	Minimum Expectation			•			EFSG Reference: DG02.05 - Sustainable Materials Minimum Expectation: Low VOC and low formaldehyde materials. Credit Achievement: On-site tests verify the building has low Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and formaldehyde levels.	Credit Achievement noted as not targeted for 4-Star schools
Amenity and Comfort	-	2	-	2								
Connection to Nature	-	1	1	2							Credit Achievement: The building provides high quality views, and interaction with nature (5% of the building's regularly occupied areas must be planted, that regular occupants can interact with).	
								Total	2			
Resilient					8							
Climate Change Resilience	•	1	-	1	Credit Achievement			1			EFSG Reference: DG02.08 - Climate Change Adaptation Minimum Expectation: Climate change pre-screening checklist. This is undertaken by NDY in Phase 2. Credit Achievement: Project-specific climate change risk and adaptation assessment undertaken by a specialist consultant. Workshop will be provided by NDY in Phase 2, with final report issued in Phase 3.	Climate Change Workshop completed. Outcomes of CCR report must be addressed through future design phases
Operations Resilience	-	2	-	2								
Community Resilience	-	1	-	1								
Heat Resilience	-	1	-	1		Credit Achievement			1		EFSG Reference: DG20.03 - Design / Detailing Credit Achievement: Minimum 75% of the site comprises elements that reduce the heat impact island effect. Landscaping, new roofing materials to be kept light in colour, or shaded by trees or solar panels. Credit Achievement: The building overall peak demand is reduced by 10%. This can be achieved with on or a combination of Active Generation and Storage Systems, Demand Response, Passive Design Solutions.	High-SRI roofing to be installed (e.g. Colorbond Surfmat). Exact site boundary to be coordinated between architect, esd consultant and GBCA in Phase 04 to confirm.
Grid Resilience	-	3	-	3								
								Total	1	1		
Positive					30							
Upfront Carbon Emissions	•	3	3	6		Minimum Expectation		•			EFSG Reference: DG01.03 - Whole of Life EFSG Reference: DG02.05 - Sustainable Products EFSG Reference: DG2.5.1 - Chain of Custody EFSG Reference: DG21.02 - Concrete EFSG Reference: DG21.05 - Sustainable Timber Minimum Expectation: Building upfront carbon emissions reduced by 10%, necessitating comprehensive push for lower carbon civil, architectural and structural materials. Credit Achievement: Building upfront carbon emissions reduced by 20%. EFSG Reference: DG02.03 - Energy Conservation	NDY Embodied Carbon Assessment identifies the required design/material substitutions needed to achieve the required 10% embodied carbon reduction. This will need to be captured in detailed design.
Energy Use	•	3	3	6	Credit Achievement	Exceptional Performance		3	3		Minimum Expectation: Building operational energy reduced by 10%, via high performance building fabric and systems. Credit Achievement: Building operational energy reduced by 20%. Will require comprehensive push for high performance building fabric (i.e. insulation, glazing performance, air-tightness & reduced thermal bridging) and energy-efficiency systems (HVAC, LED lighting, controls systems) and on-site renewable energy generation (solar PV). GBCA Technical Question Reference: Request R-16910	To be confirmed by NDY via energy modelling. Based on previous experience it is expected that Credit Achievement is feasible. PV system is proposed, details to be coordinated in future phases.
Energy Source	•	3	3	6	Minimum Expectation			•			Minimum Expectation: Zero Carbon Action Plan to be developed. Credit Achievement: All electricity under the control of the building owner must be sourced from renewables. The renewable energy contract length must be at least 5 years Exceptional Performance: As per Credit Achievement since Education buildings do not have a delineation between base building and tenants.	ZCAP is not required since the proposed building is all electric. The NSW Government is responsible for electricity across its entire portfolio. Their procurement approach is due to be updated. Credit feasibility to be updated once details are revealed.
Other Carbon Emissions	-	2	2	4			Credit Achievement		2		Credit Achievement: All refrigerants in the new buildings must be either eliminated OR offset as below. Eliminating Refrigerants: Use of refrigerants with a GWP of 10 or less Offsetting Refrigerants: 100% of carbon emissions from refrigerants must be offset EFSG Reference: DG02.04 - Water Conservation	Removed based on cost of offsets not leading to material improvement in building performance/finishes. Recommend having as a contingency to form part of the credit buffer.
Water Use	•	3	3	6	Minimum Expectation			•			Minimum Expectation: High efficiency fitting and fixtures Credit Achievement: The building uses 45% less potable water compared to a reference building. Exceptional Performance: The building uses 75% less potable water compared to a reference building. EFSG Reference: DG01.03 - Life Cycle Assessment	RW tank noted as financially unfeasible to incorporate. Credit Achievement could be targeted if 5kL RW tank was installed.
Life Cycle Impacts	-	2	-	2							The project demonstrates a 30% reduction in life cycle impacts when compared to standard practice.	The latest GS Buildings tool has applied weightings to the LCA impacts which we note as being very challenging to achieve. (Focus has shifted from just carbon)
								Total	3	3	2	
Places					8							
Movement and Place	•	3	-	3	Minimum Expectation	Credit Achievement		•	3		EFSG Reference: SGS52.4.36 - Bicycle Storage GBCA Technical Question Reference: Request R-14416 & R-14426 Minimum Expectation: Showers and changing facilities provided for all staff. Credit Achievement: As per Request R-14426, Credit Achievement can be awarded using the SINSW Schools Transport Assessment Template. Liaison required with GBCA, traffic engineer and/or SINSW Transport representatives to confirm if this is feasible for existing school. Credit Achievement: The project provides publically accessible spaces that support community activity, and an activation strategy is provided to ensure placemaking continues after completion.	Provision of 1 shower and associated lockers is shown in change room space. Required bike parks to be detailed pending transport assessment outcomes.
Enjoyable Places	-	2	-	2								
Contribution to Place	-	2	-	2								
Culture, Heritage and Identity	-	1	-	1							Credit Achievement: The project team provides an urban context report and public realm interface design that outlines the urban context of the development. The design must address any local challenges and contribute positively to the proposed urban context. Credit Achievement: The project team must comply with; Community Led Design Responses, OR Independent Design Review. Community Led Design Responses - The project team must show that they have undertaken local analysis to identify culture, heritage, identity unique to the project site. Independent Design Review - Independent design reviews are held at key points during the development of the design (e.g. review by the GANSW)	
								Total	3			
People					9							

Credit	Minimum Expectation	Credit Achievement	Exceptional Performance	Total Points Available	Targeted Performance Level				Points Associated			Requirements	Comments
					Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	Under Consideration	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk		
31 Inclusive Construction Practices	•	1	-	1	Credit Achievement				1			Minimum Expectation: Head contractor provides gender inclusive facilities and protective equipment; policies on-site to increase awareness and reduce instances of discrimination, racism, and bullying. Credit Achievement: Policies and programs implemented are relevant to construction workers on site; high quality staff support on-site to reduce at least five key physical and mental health impacts; the effectiveness of the interventions are evaluated.	
32 Indigenous Inclusion	-	2	-	2								Credit Achievement: The project team must demonstrate that: A key member of the Project Team is part of the organisational RAP Working Group, at least 90% of the RAP targets have been met on the project, All implemented actions related to the RAP are publicly reported on the project's website.	
33 Procurement and Workforce Inclusion	-	2	1	3	Credit Achievement				2			Credit Achievement: Social procurement plan is implemented. At least 2% of the total contract value is directed to generate employment opportunities for disadvantaged and under-represented groups. It is noted that the NSW Government 'Aboriginal Procurement Policy' specifies a minimum of 1.5% Aboriginal representation in all contracts over \$7.5m. Therefore an additional 0.5% representation will be required to comply with this credit (via Aboriginal participation or other disadvantaged group).	
34 Design for Inclusion	-	2	1	3									*SINSW Umbrella TQ was previously approved (R-14538) for the previous tool. An updated TQ may allow this credit to be targeted under the current Green Star Buildings tool
Total									3				
Nature 14													
35 Impacts to Nature	•	2	-	2	Minimum Expectation				•			EFSG Reference: DG90 - Landscape Design GBCA Technical Questions Reference: Request R-14474 Minimum Expectation: Existing site is not deemed to include areas of high ecological value; light pollution minimised.	No areas of high ecological value are relevant to site.
36 Biodiversity Enhancement	-	2	2	4								EFSG Reference: DG90 - Landscape Design GBCA Technical Question Reference: Request R-14545 Credit Achievement: External landscaping (horizontal or vertical) provided to at least 15% of the site. Landscape include diverse species and prioritise the use of climate-resilient and indigenous plants. Ecologist engaged to develop a site-specific Biodiversity Management Plan. At least 60% of plants must be indigenous, and include at least one significant (nesting) tree or equivalent habitat per 500m2 of landscaped area.	Removed
37 Nature Connectivity	-	2	-	2								Exceptional Performance: External landscaping (horizontal or vertical) provided to at least 30% of the site. The landscaping includes critically endangered and/or endangered plant species native to the landscape.	
38 Nature Stewardship	-	2	-	2								Credit Achievement: The site must be built to encourage species connectivity through the site, and to adjacent sites. If the project sits within a blue or green grid strategy it must contribute to the goals of the strategy.	
39 Waterway Protection	-	2	2	4								Credit Achievement: Area of restoration or protection equivalent to the GFA of the project are provided. EFSG Reference: DG95 - Stormwater Credit Achievement: Average annual stormwater discharge (ML/yr) is reduced by 40% across the site. Specified pollution reduction targets are met.	After cost planning considerations, stormwater discharge requirements are noted as not feasible to include in design.
Total													
Leadership 2													
40 Market Transformation	-	1	-	1								Credit Achievement: Projects must show an initiative is innovative by demonstrating that the technology or process is not commonly used within Australia's building industry or globally, depending on the context of the innovation claimed. Projects must demonstrate initiatives align with the following scoring metrics: Control of Outcome, Length of Impact, Scale of Impact, Transformation Potential, Value Generation.	
41 Leadership Challenges	-	1	-	1								Climate Positive Pathway is achieved	
Total													

10.3 NET ZERO STATEMENT

Refer to the following page(s).

CONSULTANT ADVICE NOTICE

PROJECT: MILTON PUBLIC SCHOOL UPGRADE

CAN NO: G-005[1.1]

Date: 12 February 2025

Project No: 41155 - 001

Pages: 7

SUSTAINABILITY – NET ZERO STATEMENT

1 NET ZERO COVER LETTER AND CERTIFICATION

As per the *Department of Planning and Environment - Net Zero Statement Technical Note*, which outlines how to prepare a Net Zero Statement when one is required under the NSW Sustainable Buildings SEPP. A Net Zero Statement describes how a project will avoid dependence on fossil fuels and be capable of operating at net zero emissions by 2035.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Net Zero Statement has been prepared to support a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for the NSW Department of Education (DoE) for Milton Public School upgrade (the activity).

The purpose of the REF is to assess the potential environmental impacts of the activity prescribed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 (T&I SEPP) as "development permitted without consent" on land carried out by or on behalf of a public authority under Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act). The activity is to be undertaken pursuant to Chapter 3, Part 3.4, Section 3.37 of the T&I SEPP.

Under the Review of Environmental Factors (REF) planning pathway the Milton Public School Upgrade project for SINSW qualifies to provide a Net Zero statement under SEPP requirements applicable since 1st October 2023.

Proposed Activity Description

The site is located at 9 Thomas Street, Milton, NSW, 2538 (the site), and has an approximate site area of 4ha. The site is legally referred to as Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 861814 and is within the Shoalhaven Local Government Area (LGA). An aerial photograph of the site is provided at Figure 1.

The site is zoned SP2 Educational Establishment and existing development comprises various buildings, sports facilities and play space associated with Milton Public School. Milton Public School currently comprises 24 permanent teaching spaces (PTS) and 10 demountable teaching spaces (DTS). The site contains two local heritage listed buildings (Building A and Q).

The site is predominantly cleared of vegetation; however, there is existing vegetation interspersed throughout the site and significant trees are present along the northern and western boundary of the site. There is a gradual slope downwards from the south-east to the north-east. of the site.

The site is an irregularly shaped lot with a narrow frontage along Thomas Street. Pedestrian and vehicular access is provided to Thomas Street. Milton Public School is surrounded by low density residential properties to the south, west and east whilst Milton Rainforest Reserve is located to the north.

An aerial photograph of the site detailing the development footprint is provided in Figure 1.



FIGURE 1 - AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Activity Site

The proposed activity relates to upgrades to Milton Public School. Specifically, the proposed activity comprises the following:

- Construction of a new two-storey home base building.
- Installation of solar panels.
- Relocation of existing cricket nets to eastern boundary of site.
- Construction of new stairs and covered walkways linking new building to existing school.
- Construction of new fencing.
- Construction of new hardstand area.
- Minor alterations to the existing staff car park.
- Tree removal.
- External landscape works.

1.2 NET ZERO PATHWAY

The *Net Zero Statement Technical Note* outlines two different pathways to comply with new SEPP requirements for a Net Zero project. These are described as follows:

- **Net Zero Ready:** The building is designed to operate fully on fossil fuel-free systems immediately upon occupation and use.
- **Transition Strategy:** Confirm how the development will operate as fossil fuel-free by 2035, where fossil fuel-dependent building systems are used.

The Milton Public School Upgrade is designed to be fully electric at practical completion, with no gas-powered plant used to meet space heating and domestic hot water (DHW) demand. In addition, Milton Public School Upgrade is currently designed to produce the net energy it consumes via solar PV and therefore meets the Net Zero Ready pathway. This is achieved through strategies addressing the following areas, with additional detail provided on each within this document:

- On-Site Fossil Fuel Usage;
- Renewable Energy Generation;
- Energy-efficient design;
- Energy consumption and emissions calculations.

1.3 DOCUMENTATION

The drawings and specifications that evidence the project's Net Zero approach accompany the REF submission and are listed below:

TABLE 1 - DOCUMENT REFERENCE

DOCUMENT REFERENCE	TITLE	DATE	REVISION
MPS-NDY-XX-XX-RP-ME-0001	Electrical & Mechanical Services Schematic Design Report	12/12/24	1

The remainder of this document provides additional details on the strategies incorporated into the design and operation of the building to achieve Net Zero.

This report has been endorsed by:



Jarrad Underwood MIEAust CPEng (Electrical): 5359514

2 NET ZERO STRATEGY

2.1 NET ZERO STRATEGY

Figure 2 illustrates at a high level the strategies that are typically considered at different stages of a project (design, construction, and operation), in order to achieve its Net Zero ambitions.

The stage with most potential to reduce operational energy is the Concept and Schematic Design stage when there are many opportunities and significantly more flexibility to reduce emissions through building design. This ranges from high performing building fabric and passive design, efficient and fossil fuel free HVAC systems and other building services, effective controls strategies, as well on-site energy production, typically provided by roof top or building integrated PV. Specification of low embodied carbon materials also typically occurs during the design stage, however the actual products used will ultimately be chosen by the builder during construction.

By the time the project reaches Procurement stage, during construction and then on to operation, the procurement of green power for operational energy demands, and, as a last resort, offsetting residual emissions can take place.

The graph circles the components that are captured through SEPP requirements (red) and will be committed to as part of this development.

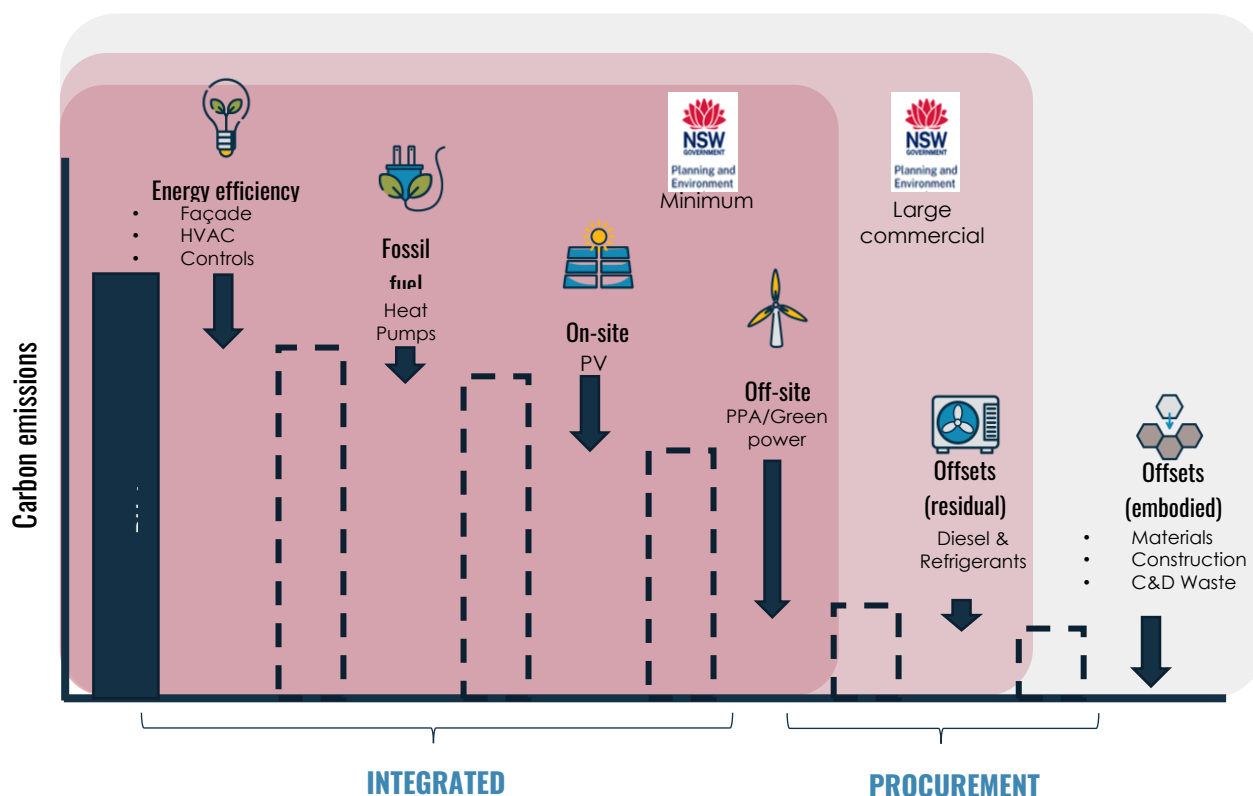


FIGURE 2 - NET ZERO STRATEGY

2.2 ON-SITE FOSSIL FUEL USAGE

The development will not use on-site fossil fuels for building services, as the project has been designed to operate using alternative energy sources and technologies to replace fossil fuel consumption.

Refer to [NPS-NDY-XX-XX-RP-N-0001 - Northmead PS - NDY Schematic Design Report\[2\]](#) which demonstrates all services including space heating will be fully electric, with no allowance for systems reliant on fossil fuels.

2.3 RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION AND STORAGE

The project's renewable energy generation considers both on-site and off-site generation.

Onsite renewable energy

Estimates indicate that the roof area for the project will support a targeted PV system in the order of 70 kW. This system is estimated to generate approximately 94,000 kWh per year.

Offsite energy generation

SINSW's electricity procurement falls under the responsibility of the NSW government. We understand that their renewables procurement targets are currently under review, and the exact details of the offsite electricity to be procured is not yet known.

Storage infrastructure

Energy Storage Infrastructure has been noted as unfeasible at this stage, however provisions have been made for the future addition of battery storage.

2.4 ENERGY-EFFICIENT DESIGN

The project has implemented strong passive design principles alongside efficient active HVAC systems to reduce the demand when compared to a "code-compliant" alternative.

Shading

The façade incorporates eaves and other shading devices to reduce the energy demand of the building.

Natural ventilation

A mixed mode natural ventilation system is currently designed when outdoor conditions are favourable. Whilst active air conditioning will also be provided, this will only need to operate during hotter and colder months, taking advantage of the South Coast climate, and consuming less energy as a result.

Airtightness

An airtightness consultant will be engaged during detailed design to nominate an appropriate airtightness target for the building. Given the function of the building, minimising air leakage through the façade is an important consideration.

Building fabric

As per EFGS and Green Star requirements, the project will exceed the minimum requirements of Section J of the National Construction Code (NCC) 2022, by at least 10%. The project team are currently refining the specification of the glazing and insulation thermal performance by using a Verification Method of compliance (J1V2) which utilises an energy model to compare the performance and allow a bespoke solution that is relevant to the project to be developed.

Additionally, technical design features implemented to further reduce energy consumption include:

Efficient lighting

The project incorporates the following initiatives:

- To AS/NZS 1680, AS/NZS 1158 and BCA Part J7
- Luminaire utilising LED lamps to be used throughout
- All lamps to be of colour temperature 4000K with rendering index above Ra 90 as per LEED requirements as follows:
- Use light sources that have a Colour Rendering Index (CRI) of at least 85.
- External lighting to be IP65 rated minimum and designed to minimize light pollution.

In addition, the following are being considered:

- Inclusion of Digital Addressable lighting with Dimmable luminaires.
- Inclusion of intelligent lighting control system with daylight and occupancy sensing on internal lighting.
- Self-contained emergency luminaires will be provided with lithium battery and long-life LED luminaires.

HVAC systems

The school is designed to be fully electric at practical completion, with no gas-powered plant used to meet space heating demand. As per NDY's Schematic Design Drawings, the followings are provided:

- In-ceiling ducted reverse-cycle Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) fan coil units (FCUs) serving learning spaces. Condensers are located externally in a dedicated plant area.
- Outside air in learning space and OSHC office is ducted directly to FCUs, intake is via louvre on façade.
- Excess air in learning space and OSHC office is relieved via louvre on façade, complete with non-return damper.
- A mixed-mode natural ventilation control strategy is provided to all learning spaces, complete with SINSW's standard "Traffic Light" HVAC controls.
- BCR is to be provided with wall-mounted split A/C and outside air via in-line duct-mounted fan. Intake to the fan is via louvre on façade. Relief of excess air is via door grille. Condenser is located externally in a dedicated plant area.
- Toilets and cleaner room are to be provided with exhaust ventilation via in-line duct-mounted fan. Exhaust air to discharge via louvres or openings to external. Makeup air intake is via door grilles.

- Storage/service space is to be naturally ventilated via doors and door grille openings to external where feasible. Where located internally, storage space is provided with exhaust ventilation via in-line duct-mounted fan.
- EDB room is to be provided with exhaust ventilation via in-line duct-mounted fan. Exhaust air discharge is via louvres or openings to external. Makeup air intake is via intumescent door grille.
- Lift shaft space is to be provided with exhaust ventilation via in-line duct-mounted fan. Exhaust air discharge is via roof cowl. Makeup air intake is via louver at low level.

2.5 ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS

Operational energy consumption of the building has been estimated based on benchmarking of other similar SINSW projects. The values provided are high level estimates and will be further refined in future design stages.

TABLE 2 - ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND GHG EMISSIONS

ITEM	WITHOUT SOLAR PV		WITH SOLAR PV	
Fossil fuel consumption (MJ/annum)	0			
Energy - Electricity (kWh/annum)	93,550	50.0/m²	-450	-0.2/m²
Direct Emissions (Scope 1) (kgCO2eq/annum)	0			
Indirect Emissions (Scope 2-3) (kgCO2eq/annum)	86,050	46.0/m²	-415	-0.2/m²

More detailed modelling will be conducted in future design phases which will further refine these results.

2.6 NET ZERO STATEMENT CHECKLIST

A completed Net Zero statement checklist is provided in Annex 1.

NDY, A Tetra Tech Company



Richard Burton | Engineer | Sustainability
r.burton@ndy.com

ANNEX 1 – NET ZERO STATEMENT CHECKLIST

Department of Planning and Environment Net Zero Statement Technical Note



Net Zero Statement Checklist

Cover Letter

- Project details and overview ☒
- Confirm if development is fossil fuel-free or requires a transition strategy. ☒
- Certified and signed by a mechanical or electrical engineer ☒

On-Site Fossil Fuel Usage

- If development is fossil fuel-free:
 - Provide evidence of fossil fuel-free operations ☒

~~If development is fossil fuel dependent:~~

- ~~Provide details of each fossil fuel system used and electrification transition strategy.~~ ☐
- ~~Provide evidence the development will operate without fossil fuel by 2035 by confirming it.~~
- ~~Incorporates infrastructure or space for necessary infrastructure to transition plant, equipment, ventilation etc.~~ ☐

Energy Efficiency

- Have energy reduction initiatives been described for the following? -
 - Passive design features – building orientation, natural ventilation, insulation, glazing performance, air tightness etc. ☒
 - Technical design features – energy efficient HVAC and lighting systems, smart controls and occupancy sensors etc. ☒

Renewable Energy Generation and Storage

- Have renewable energy or storage initiatives been described? – solar panels, photovoltaics, wind turbines etc. ☒

Estimated Energy Consumption if available

- Estimated fossil fuel consumption per year ☒
- Estimated electricity consumption per year ☒
- Total estimated energy consumption per year kWh/y/m² of GFA ☒

Estimated GHG emissions for energy use if available

- Estimated direct (scope 1) GHG emissions per year ☒
- Estimated indirect (scope 2 and 3) GHG emissions per year ☒
- Total estimated GHG emissions per year ☒

Abbreviations & Glossary

- DHW – Domestic hot water
- GFA – Gross floor area
- GHG – Greenhouse gas emissions
- HHW – Heating hot water
- HVAC – Heating, ventilation and air conditioning
- PV – Photovoltaic
- SB SEPP – State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Buildings) 2022
- Emission scopes – A mechanism for classifying different sources of GHG emissions used in carbon accounting. There are three 'scopes'
 - **Scope 1** covers direct emissions from on-site fuel combustion (e.g. diesel, natural gas and LPG).
 - **Scope 2** covers indirect emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling.
 - **Scope 3** covers indirect emissions from activities not owned or controlled by the reporting organisation, including production of fuels, electricity transmission losses, embodied carbon in construction and maintenance (including materials and products) tenant energy consumption, waste treatment, water treatment and travel to/from the building.

10.4 DAYLIGHT ASSESSMENT

Refer to the following page(s).

CONSULTANT ADVICE NOTICE

PROJECT: SINSW - MILTON PUBLIC SCHOOL UPGRADE

CAN NO: G-002[1.0]

Date: 7 January 2025

Project No: 41156 - 001

Pages: 5

SUSTAINABILITY – DAYLIGHT MODELLING ASSESSMENT

Executive Summary

This advice provides the preliminary daylight modelling assessment for the proposed Milton Public School Upgrade. The aim of the assessment is to determine compliance with the EFSG Access to Daylight requirements and Green Star Buildings v1 Credit 11 Light Quality – Access to Daylight.

The modelling results show that across all levels **47.4%** of primary areas are deemed compliant, which exceeds considerably the 40% required by the EFSG and Green Star daylight requirements.

TABLE 1 - SURFACE PROPERTIES REQUIRED FOR COMPLIANCE

SURFACE	PROPERTIES	COMMENTS
Ceiling	Surface reflectance: 70%	White plasterboard or similar
Floor	Surface reflectance: 30%	Dark grey carpet/tile
Wall	Surface reflectance 60%	White plasterboard or similar
External Glazing	VLT: 40%	System values
Internal glazing	VLT: 80%	System Values

Information Sources

The assessment is based on the following:

- EFSG (Education Facilities Standard and Guidelines) v2.0
- Green Star Building v1.0 Submission Guidelines
- Architectural information:
 - o Fulton Trotter architectural drawing set REV 03 (18/10/2024)

Project Requirements

This project is being assessed against the daylight requirements of the SINSW EFSG Access to Daylight and the Green Star Building v1.0 daylight requirements.

EFGS Daylight

The EFGS requires that at least 40% of functional and occupied spaces achieve daylight illuminance. This must be demonstrated on a per-floor basis. This is defined as having at least 160 lux for 80% of core hours. This is equivalent to the Green Star Buildings Credit 11 requirements.

Green Star Buildings Credit 11 – Daylight

Up to 2 points are available where a percentage of the nominated area receives high levels of daylight:

- For 40% of the nominated area – 2 points

For this assessment, compliance is demonstrated using the daylight autonomy compliance pathway, and "high levels of daylight" are deemed to have at least 160 lux due to daylight during 80% of the nominated hours.

Input Parameters

Refer to Figure 1 below for a representation of the model geometry used in this assessment.

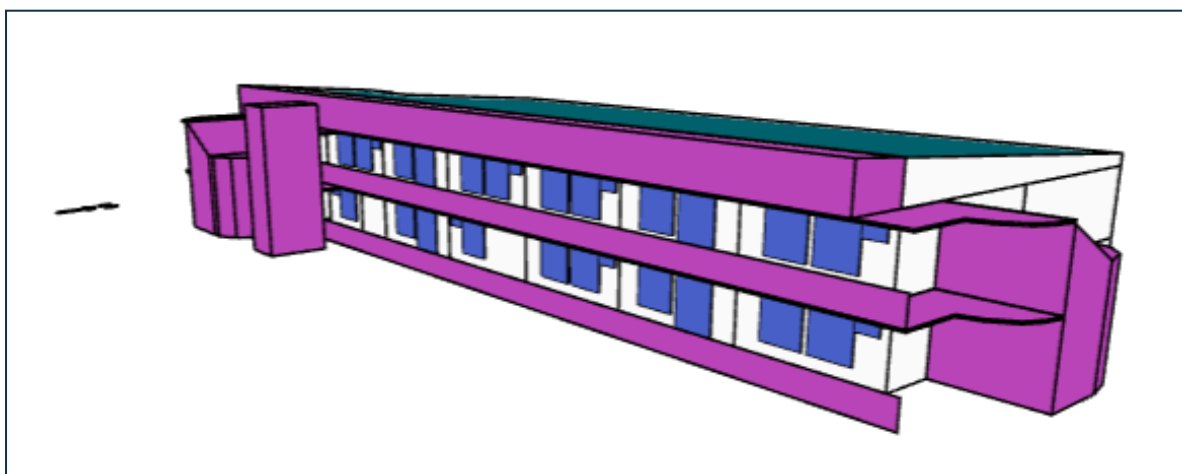


FIGURE 1 - MODEL REPRESENTATION OF MILTON PUBLIC SCHOOL

Table 2 and Table 3 summarises the input parameters used in the daylight model. Glazing visual light transmittance (VLT) values are the minimum values which must be met in order achieve the credit, opaque surface reflectance values are based on commonly used surface finishes.

TABLE 2 - OPAQUE SURFACE REFLECTANCE

SURFACE	REFLECTANCE	COMMENTS
Ceiling	70%	White plasterboard or similar
Floor	30%	Grey carpet/tile
Wall	60%	White plasterboard or similar

TABLE 3 - GLAZING VLT

AREA	VISUAL LIGHT TRANSMITTANCE (VLT)	COMMENTS
External glazing	VLT: 40%	System values
Internal glazing	VLT: 80%	System values

For this assessment, nominated hours are taken as 08:00 to 1:00 on weekdays, based on the Green Star Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Guide school profiles.

Results

The portion of area complying with the Credit 11 requirements are summarised in TABLE 4 as below.

TABLE 4 - SUMMARY OF DAYLIGHT ASSESSMENT RESULTS

BUILDING	COMPLIANCE PERCENTAGE
Milton Public – Ground Level	43.2%
Milton Public – Level 01	51.4%
TOTAL (AREA WEIGHTED)	47.4%

The distribution of areas by hours of daylight autonomy is summarised in Figure 2 as below.

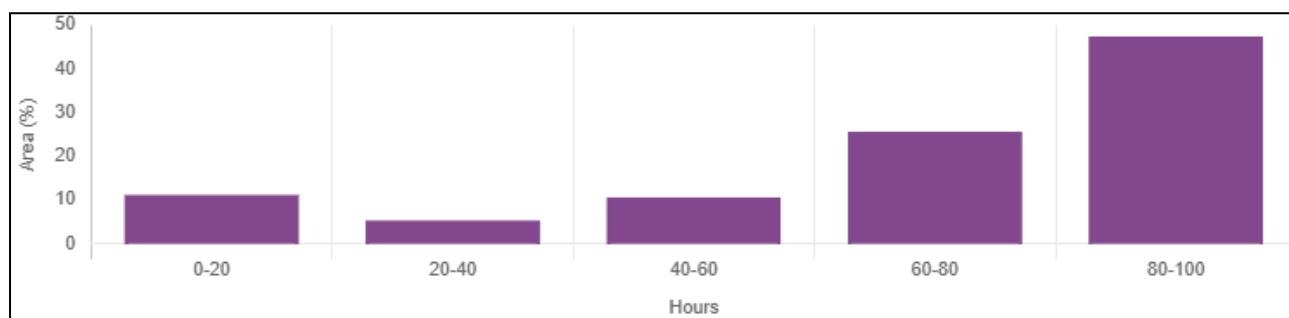


FIGURE 2 - DAYLIGHT AUTONOMY - HOURS OF AUTONOMY DISTRIBUTION

Conclusion

The preliminary modelling results indicate that Milton Public School will comfortably meet the daylight requirements of the EFSG. The result is compliant by a considerable margin, and is based on conservative assumptions. Over the course of detailed design these assumptions will be further clarified, and is expected to only improve the result.

These daylight requirements are met provided the development uses or exceeds the VLT and surface properties listed in this advice and satisfies the external glare control requirements.

NDY, A Tetra Tech Company

Richard Burton | Engineer | Sustainability
r.burton@ndy.com

APPENDIX A: DAYLIGHT CONTOUR – THRESHOLD PLOTS

Refer to the figures below for a visual representation of the daylight results for all spaces included in the assessment, with compliant areas shown in yellow. Areas with no access to glazing are not modelled and automatically result in a 0% compliant area. Only areas included in the nominated area are modelled.

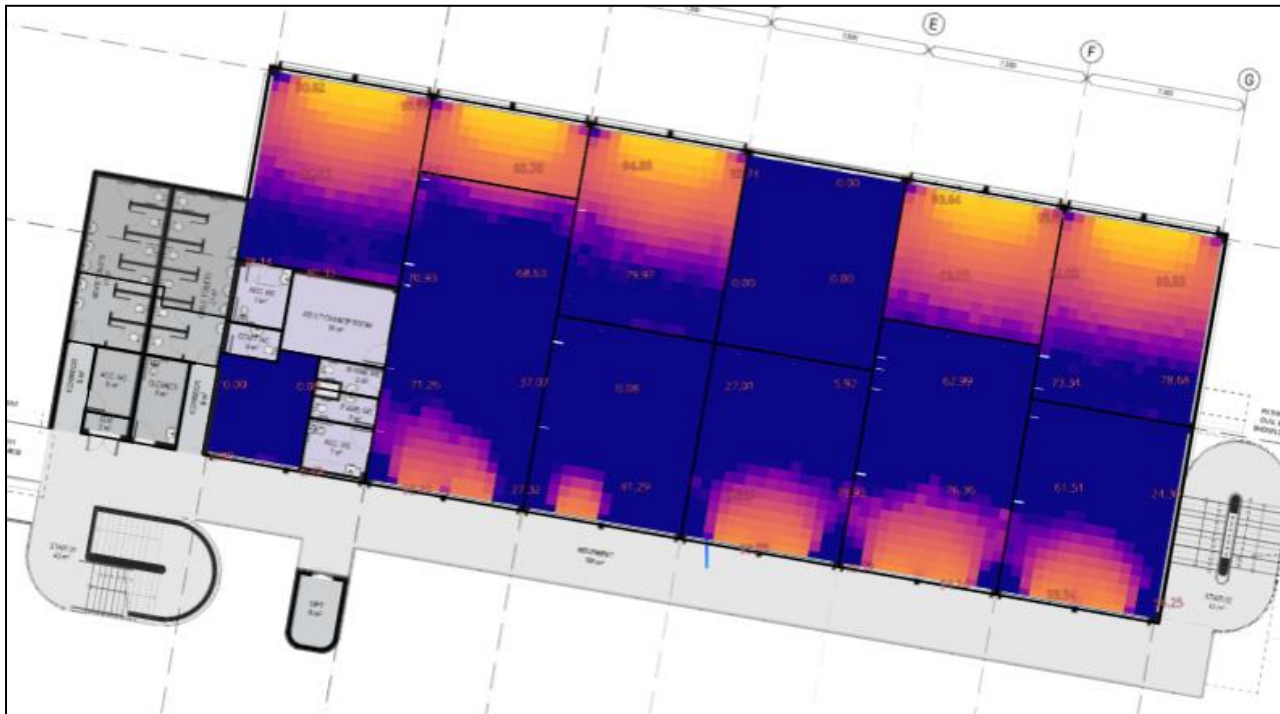


FIGURE 3 - THRESHOLD PLOT GROUND

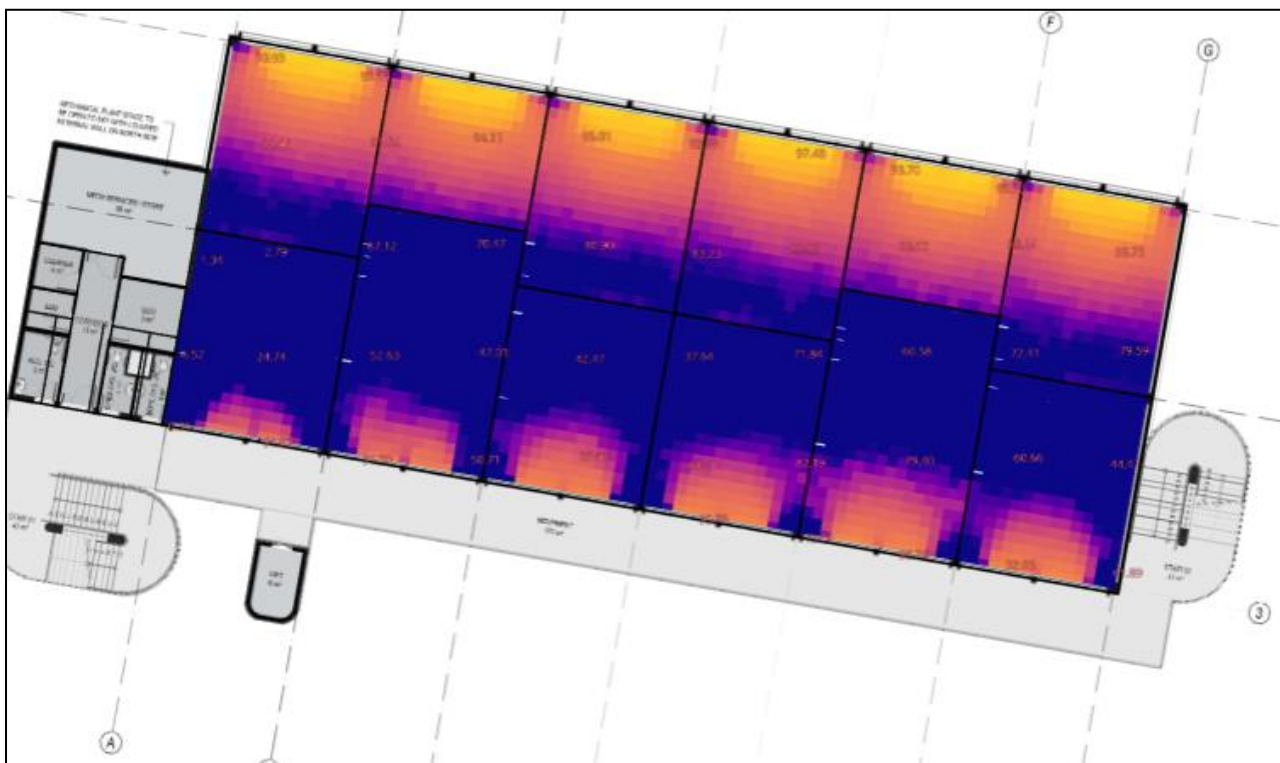


FIGURE 4 - THRESHOLD PLOT L01

APPENDIX B: DAYLIGHT SIMULATION REPORT

Refer to the following pages.

Daylight Simulation Report

Project	Milton Public School (MIPS)- Daylight Geometry
Address	9 Thomas St, Milton NSW 2538, Australia (35.31° S, 150.43° E)
Date	2025-01-07, 02:27 PM
Author	r.burton@ndy.com
Scope	National Construction Code 2022

Using Speckel

Speckel provides various daylight calculations to satisfy the requirements of your local construction code. Radiance 5.3 (Validated against CIE171:2006) has been used to simulate the building with wall, roof, floor, window, and shading surfaces according to user inputs. A grid of sensor points have been generated in the appropriate zones accordance with user inputs. Each metric result includes a summary compared to required outcomes, a level-by-level visualisation of results, and zone-by-zone reporting.

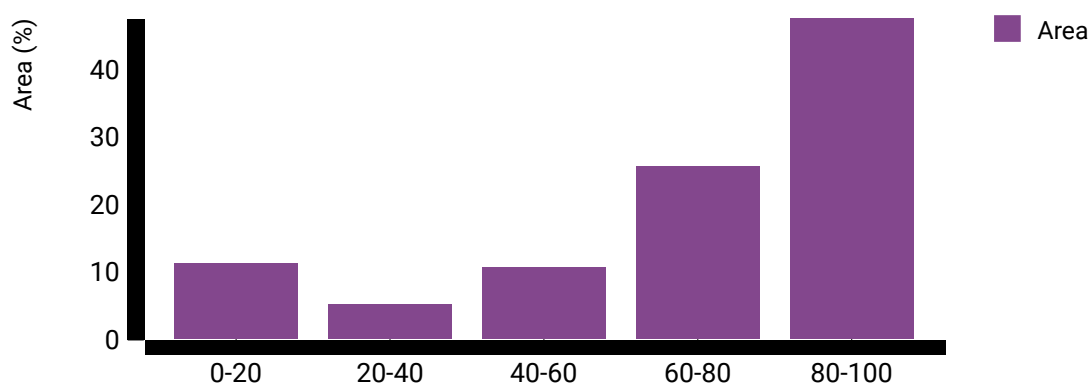
Results

Spatial Daylight Autonomy

To meet the acceptance criteria, **40 %** of total area across the assessed zones must meet the conditions:

- greater than 160.0 lux
- for at least 2920 (80 %) of the simulated hours
- between the hours of 8 am until 6 pm
- on all days

A total of 6535 sensor points representing an area of 1575.19 m² across 24 zones were assessed, where an area of **47.45 %** achieved the conditions, **meeting** the acceptance criteria.



Inputs

Levels

Level	Drawing	# Zones	Floor Area (m ²)	Wall (m ²)	Window (m ²)
1	Level Ground	12	787.2	464.4	99.2

Zones

Level	Zone	Area (m ²)	Volume (m ³)	Treated Area (m ²)
1	1. Learning Commons 2	108.41	384.86	108.41
1	2. Learning Commons 1	86.24	306.16	86.24
1	3. GLS 1	69.42	246.43	69.42
1	4. GLS 6	67.96	241.25	67.96
1	5. GLS 4	67.90	241.06	67.90
1	6. GLS 3	67.77	240.57	67.77
1	7. GLS 2	67.77	240.57	67.77
1	8. Cola	66.29	235.32	66.29
1	9. GLS 5	66.29	235.32	66.29
1	10. Multipurpose 1	47.81	169.74	47.81
1	13. Multipurpose 2	25.64	91.03	25.64
1	14. SLSO Office	22.19	78.76	22.19
2	1. Learning Commons 2	86.61	290.15	86.61
2	2. Learning Commons 1	86.24	288.91	86.24
2	3. GLS 1	69.42	232.55	69.42
2	4. GLS 7	69.55	232.98	69.55
2	5. GLS 6	67.90	227.47	67.90
2	6. GLS 4	67.90	227.47	67.90
2	7. GLS 2	67.77	227.02	67.77
2	8. GLS 3	67.77	227.02	67.77
2	9. Cola	66.29	222.07	66.29
2	10. GLS 5	66.29	222.07	66.29
2	11. Multipurpose 1	47.81	160.17	47.81
2	12. Multipurpose 2	47.44	158.94	47.44
		1574.67		1574.67

Grid Parameters

Timestep (mins)	60 minutes
Grid Corners	Mitred
Plane Height (m)	0.75
Boundary Margin (m)	0.2
Internal Boundary Margin (m)	
Internal Shading Margin (m)	
Grid Size (m)	0.5

Materials

Ceiling		Value (%)
Reflectivity		70.0
Specularity		0.0
Roughness		5.0
Floor		Value (%)
Reflectivity		30.0
Specularity		0.0
Roughness		5.0
Wall		Value (%)
Reflectivity		70.0
Specularity		0.0
Roughness		5.0
Shading		Value (%)
Reflectivity		10.0
Ground		Value (%)
Reflectivity		20.0

Glazing

Level	Zone	Title	Heading (°)	VLT	Area (m²)
1	1. Learning Commons 2	Concept	190.0	0.40	10.67
1	10. Multipurpose 1	Concept	10.0	0.40	9.46
1	10. Multipurpose 1	Concept	190.0	0.80	20.63
1	13. Multipurpose 2	Concept	10.0	0.40	9.46
1	13. Multipurpose 2	Concept	190.0	0.80	20.63
1	14. SLSO Office	Concept	190.0	0.40	5.31
1	2. Learning Commons 1	Concept	190.0	0.40	10.67
1	2. Learning Commons 1	Concept	280.0	0.80	15.68
1	3. GLS 1	Concept	190.0	0.40	9.93
1	3. GLS 1	Concept	280.0	0.80	11.28
1	4. GLS 6	Concept	10.0	0.40	9.55
1	4. GLS 6	Concept	100.0	0.80	11.28
1	5. GLS 4	Concept	10.0	0.40	9.46
1	5. GLS 4	Concept	190.0	0.80	6.88
1	5. GLS 4	Concept	280.0	0.80	4.40
1	6. GLS 3	Concept	190.0	0.40	5.31
1	6. GLS 3	Concept	280.0	0.80	11.27
1	7. GLS 2	Concept	190.0	0.40	9.93
1	8. Cola	Concept	190.0	0.80	6.88
1	9. GLS 5	Concept	10.0	0.40	9.46
1	9. GLS 5	Concept	190.0	0.80	6.88
1	9. GLS 5	Concept	280.0	0.80	11.28
2	1. Learning Commons 2	Concept	190.0	0.40	10.67
2	1. Learning Commons 2	Concept	280.0	0.80	11.28
2	10. GLS 5	Concept	10.0	0.40	9.46
2	10. GLS 5	Concept	190.0	0.80	6.88
2	10. GLS 5	Concept	280.0	0.80	4.40
2	11. Multipurpose 1	Concept	10.0	0.40	9.46
2	11. Multipurpose 1	Concept	190.0	0.80	20.63
2	12. Multipurpose 2	Concept	10.0	0.40	9.46
2	12. Multipurpose 2	Concept	190.0	0.80	20.63

Level	Zone	Title	Heading (°)	VLT	Area (m²)
2	2. Learning Commons 1	Concept	190.0	0.40	10.67
2	2. Learning Commons 1	Concept	280.0	0.80	15.68
2	3. GLS 1	Concept	190.0	0.40	9.93
2	3. GLS 1	Concept	280.0	0.80	11.28
2	4. GLS 7	Concept	190.0	0.40	9.93
2	5. GLS 6	Concept	10.0	0.40	9.55
2	5. GLS 6	Concept	100.0	0.80	4.40
2	5. GLS 6	Concept	190.0	0.80	6.88
2	6. GLS 4	Concept	10.0	0.40	9.46
2	6. GLS 4	Concept	190.0	0.80	6.88
2	6. GLS 4	Concept	280.0	0.80	4.40
2	7. GLS 2	Concept	10.0	0.80	6.88
2	7. GLS 2	Concept	190.0	0.40	9.93
2	8. GLS 3	Concept	190.0	0.40	9.93
2	8. GLS 3	Concept	280.0	0.80	11.27
2	9. Cola	Concept	10.0	0.40	9.46

Climate

The climate file AUS_NSW_Ulladulla.949380_TMYx.2007-2021, located at Ulladulla, NSW AUS, was used for simulations. This file was sourced from Climate.OneBuilding, an online repository collated from public sources. <http://www.climate.onebuilding.org/>.

Average Direct Solar (W/m²)

Direct Solar (mean) W/m²

12 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 PM	276	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229
6 PM	382	336	294	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	389	384
5 PM	459	403	446	410	181	0	146	385	437	449	470	471
4 PM	523	455	480	496	506	397	422	497	534	499	515	536
3 PM	554	486	508	541	583	472	508	561	584	532	537	553
2 PM	566	507	530	594	629	525	581	586	607	554	546	555
1 PM	583	510	537	628	668	551	619	609	635	581	582	564
12 PM	587	490	545	621	672	536	621	623	651	612	611	561
11 AM	574	469	538	590	616	480	573	598	653	618	609	549
10 AM	548	436	484	517	505	401	481	541	632	583	583	541
9 AM	481	385	396	384	366	296	348	420	538	535	544	482
8 AM	382	292	287	157	68	0	0	125	363	453	467	384
7 AM	248	119	7	0	0	0	0	0	32	248	337	272
6 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	100
5 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Average Diffuse Solar (W/m²)

Diffuse Solar (mean) W/m²

12 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 PM	55	39	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	50
6 PM	99	85	56	15	0	0	0	5	36	56	72	96
5 PM	141	130	95	62	43	33	48	61	74	100	110	135
4 PM	177	162	131	92	77	67	86	93	103	139	142	169
3 PM	204	185	158	116	98	90	108	116	126	170	176	196
2 PM	221	204	174	127	107	103	117	131	145	197	210	221
1 PM	225	209	184	132	106	107	116	132	152	208	208	228
12 PM	212	202	178	129	102	106	105	124	146	189	192	223
11 AM	189	185	156	112	94	93	92	107	133	166	176	205
10 AM	163	154	131	93	80	70	73	81	112	145	155	174
9 AM	131	114	97	66	52	36	40	52	84	113	130	145
8 AM	92	68	50	28	8	0	0	14	47	76	97	106
7 AM	46	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	34	57	60
6 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	16
5 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

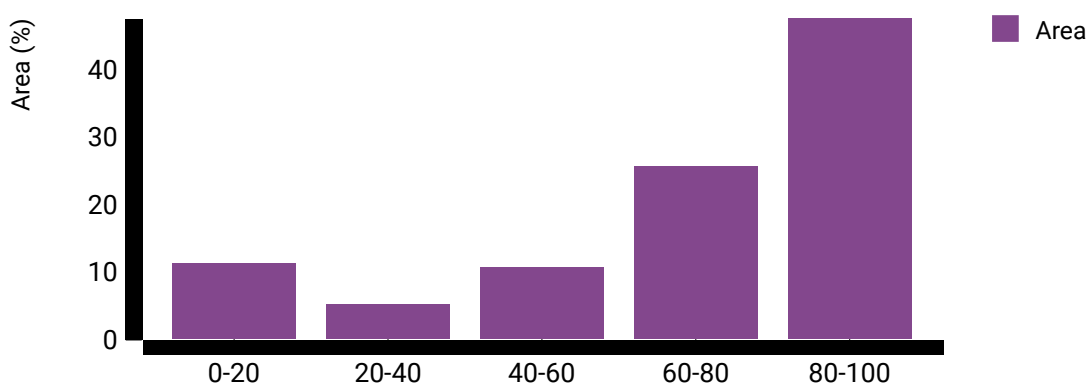
Detailed Results

Spatial Daylight Autonomy

To meet the acceptance criteria, **40 %** of total area across the assessed zones must meet the conditions:

- greater than 160.0 lux
- for at least 2920 (80 %) of the simulated hours
- between the hours of 8 am until 6 pm
- on all days

A total of 6535 sensor points representing an area of 1575.19 m² across 24 zones were assessed, where an area of **47.45 %** achieved the conditions, **meeting** the acceptance criteria.



Level	Zone	Area (m ²)	Min (%)	Avg (%)	Max (%)	Pass Area (m ²)	Contribution (%)
1	1. Learning Commons 2	109.50	0.00	68.42	92.90	30.00	1.90
1	10. Multipurpose 1	48.00	79.84	90.62	97.89	47.75	3.03
1	13. Multipurpose 2	25.50	83.70	93.54	97.84	25.50	1.62
1	14. SLSO Office	21.70	0.00	8.87	81.34	0.30	0.02
1	2. Learning Commons 1	87.00	10.16	71.55	94.14	27.90	1.77
1	3. GLS 1	68.25	5.78	63.61	94.14	22.90	1.45
1	4. GLS 6	67.27	76.44	86.69	97.89	51.43	3.27
1	5. GLS 4	66.75	72.41	86.39	97.84	48.75	3.09
1	6. GLS 3	68.25	0.00	22.21	93.59	5.85	0.37
1	7. GLS 2	68.25	0.22	60.08	94.05	22.75	1.44
1	8. Cola	66.75	0.00	0.04	3.59	0.00	0.00
1	9. GLS 5	66.75	67.04	85.92	97.84	47.00	2.98
2	1. Learning Commons 2	87.37	2.08	61.18	92.88	16.75	1.06

Level	Zone	Area (m ²)	Min (%)	Avg (%)	Max (%)	Pass Area (m ²)	Contribution (%)
2	10. GLS 5	66.75	66.85	86.87	97.89	51.00	3.24
2	11. Multipurpose 1	48.00	81.32	90.87	97.89	48.00	3.05
2	12. Multipurpose 2	47.62	80.44	90.69	97.89	47.62	3.02
2	2. Learning Commons 1	87.00	15.04	73.91	93.73	28.15	1.79
2	3. GLS 1	68.25	3.78	65.94	93.73	21.65	1.37
2	4. GLS 7	69.47	0.00	29.93	91.97	7.50	0.48
2	5. GLS 6	66.75	69.59	86.75	97.89	50.10	3.18
2	6. GLS 4	66.75	69.70	86.89	97.89	50.25	3.19
2	7. GLS 2	68.25	2.00	69.83	93.67	24.40	1.55
2	8. GLS 3	68.25	0.03	66.46	93.51	20.35	1.29
2	9. Cola	66.75	74.00	87.13	97.89	51.50	3.27
						Pass	Yes

Calendar

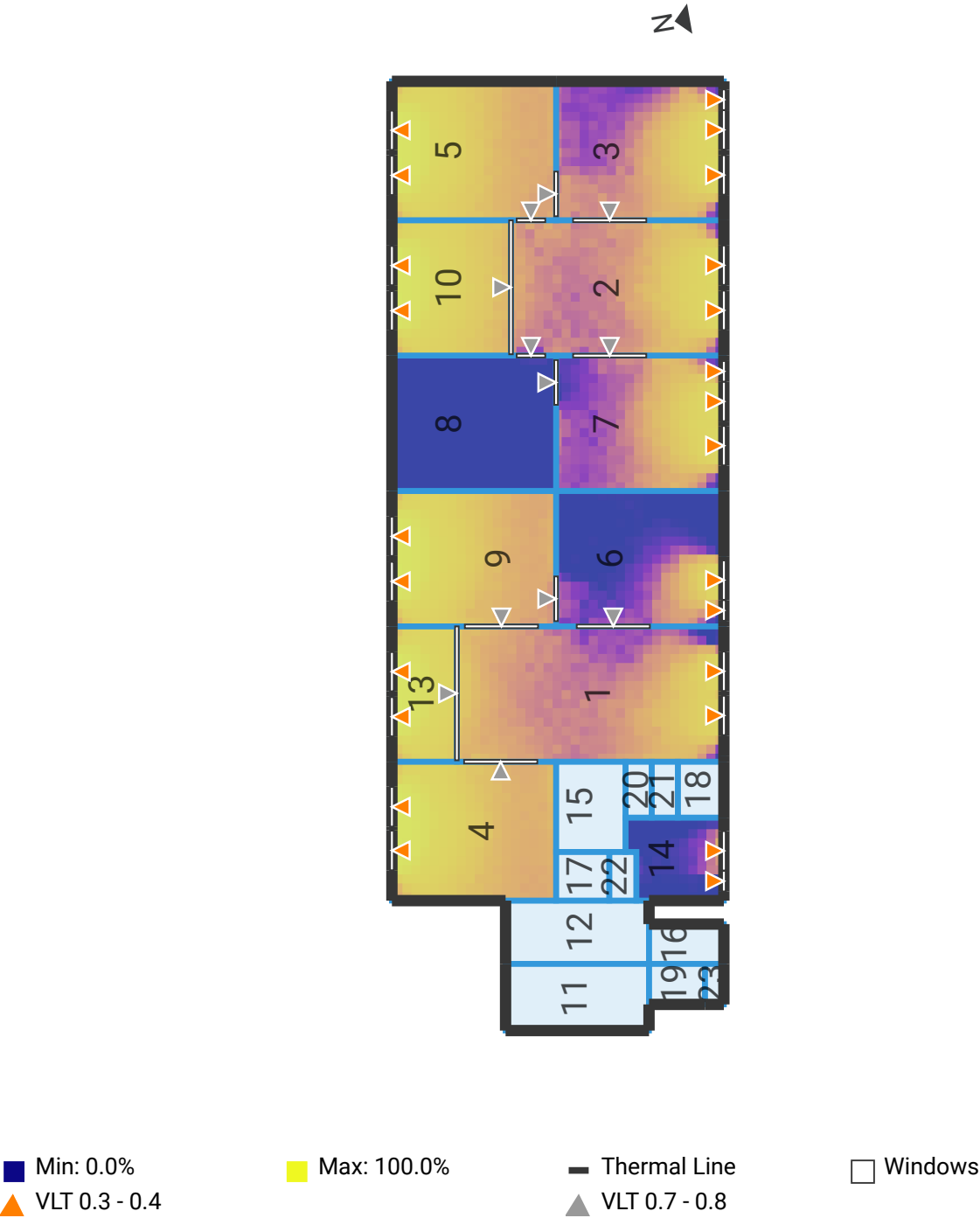
A total of **3650 hours** of climate data was considered in the simulation. The following table indicates the quantity of hours considered on each day of the year.

1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
13	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
17	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
18	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
19	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
21	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
22	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
23	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
24	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
25	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
26	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
27	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
28	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
29	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
30	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
31	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	10	0	10	0	10
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

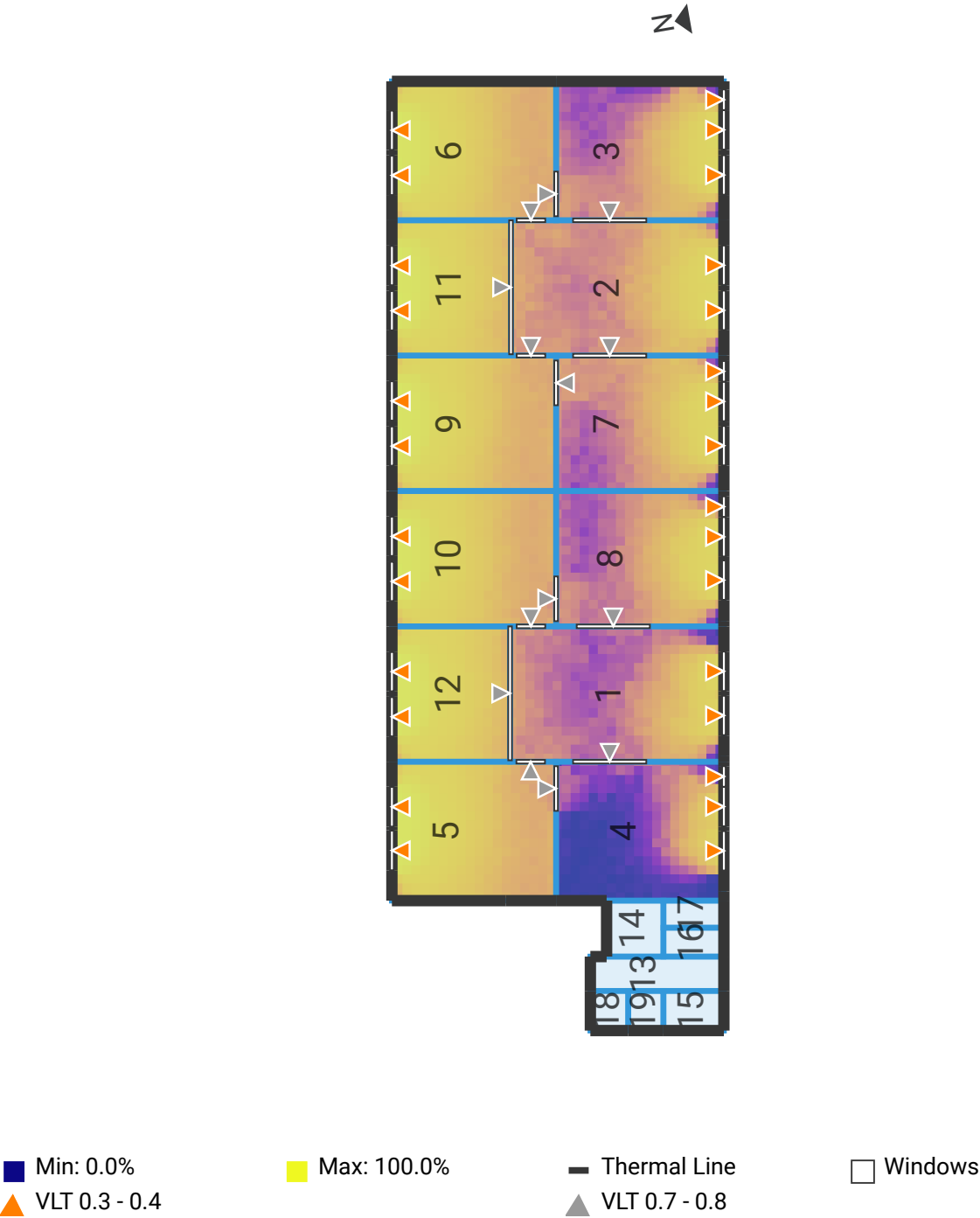
Radiance Options

Option	Value	Description
Limit Weight (lw)	1e-06	Maximum influence of specific effects in rendering.
Limit Reflections (lr)	8	Maximum number of reflections considered in rendering.
Ambient Bounces (ab)	8	Number of times light reflects off surfaces.
Ambient Accuracy (aa)	0.05	Degree of precision in simulating indirect light.
Ambient Divisions (ad)	8192	Subdivision of surfaces for ambient lighting calculation.
Ambient Supersamples (as)	1024	Additional samples taken to improve accuracy in ambient lighting.
Ambient Resolution (ar)	512	Detail level in ambient lighting computation.
Sky Model		Perez Sky, adapted according to hourly weather conditions

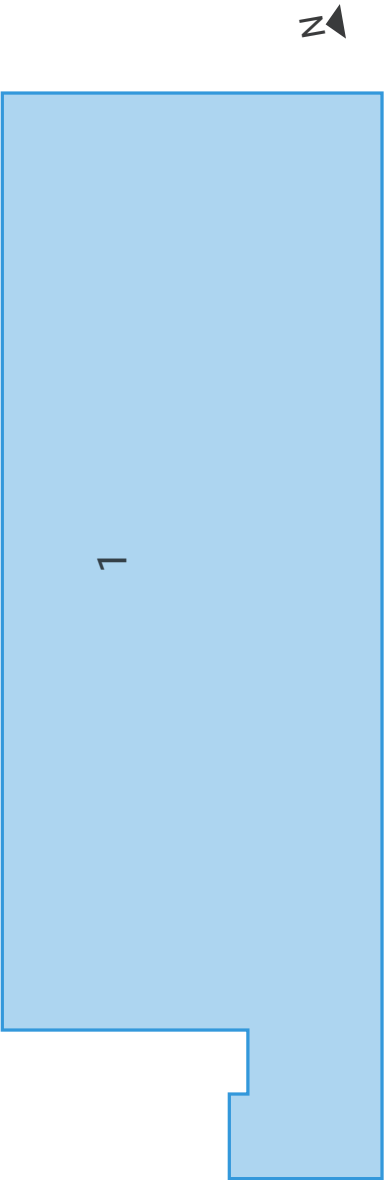
Level 1



Level 2



Level 3

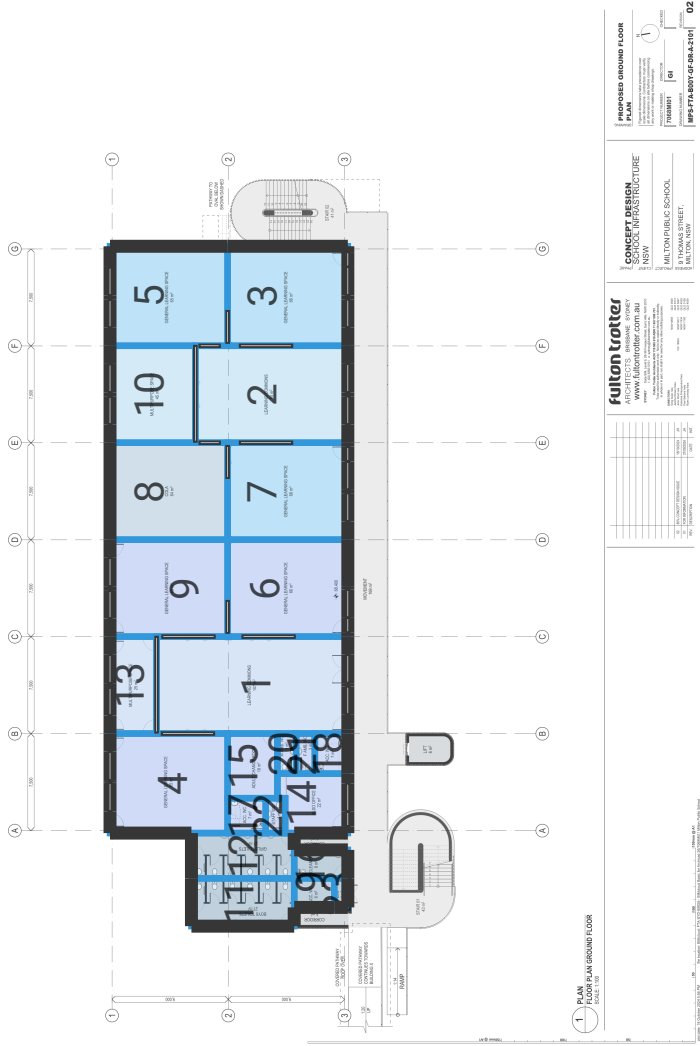


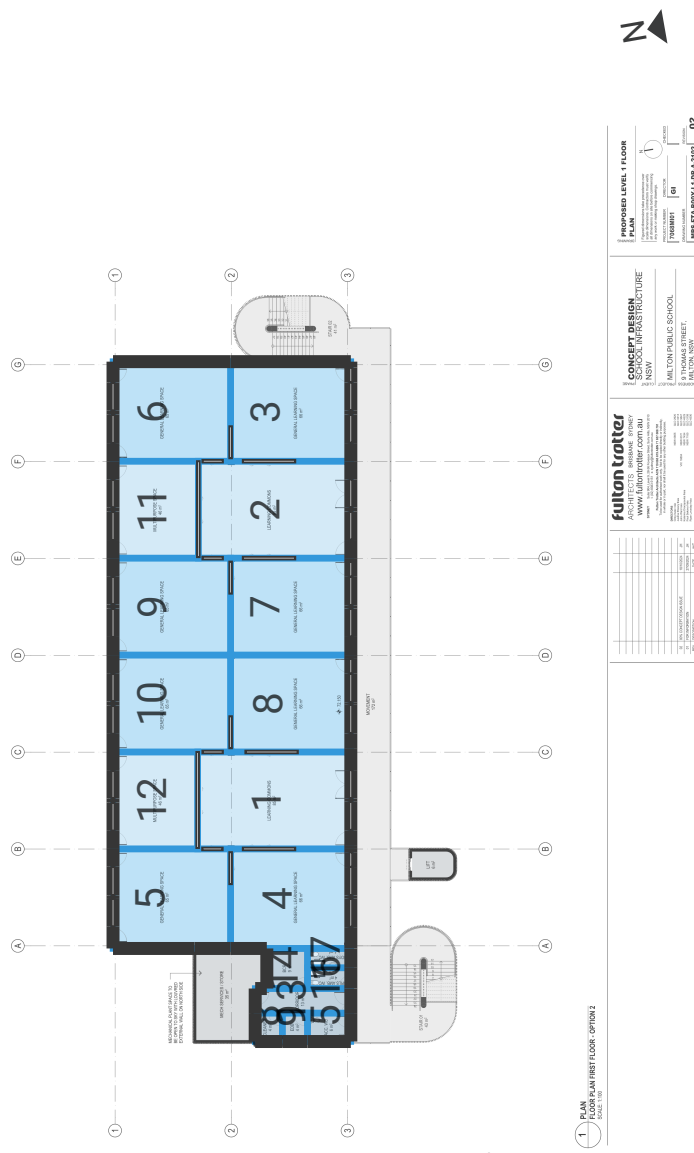
Drawings

Level 1 - Level Ground

Thermal Line

Windows

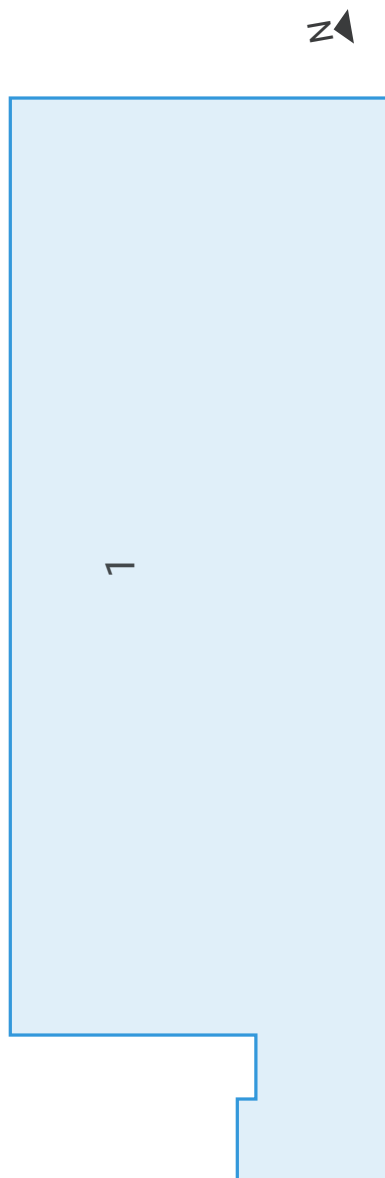




— Thermal Line

☐ Windows

Level 3 - Untitled Roof



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10.5 CLIMATE ADAPTATION REPORT

Refer to the following page(s).



REPORT

Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plan

**Milton Public School Upgrade
School Infrastructure NSW**

CONFIDENTIAL

Revision: 1.0 – SCHEMATIC DESIGN | **Issued:** 17 January 2025

Document name: MPS-NDY-B00Y-ZZ-RP-V-0006

NDY
A TETRA TECH COMPANY

VERIFICATION

REVISION	DATE ISSUED	PREPARED BY	VERIFIED BY	AUTHORISED BY	COMMENT
1.0	17/01/2025	Richard Burton	Dana Jump	Jarrad Underwood	Issue for Comment

STAKEHOLDERS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NDY were commissioned to develop a Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Milton Public School to ensure that the proposed building's design was resilient the demands of a future climate, and to comply with EFGS requirements, and target 1 point for Credit 16 Climate Change Resilience (Credit Achievement).

This assessment was undertaken during the developed design stage of the project to assess the effectiveness of adaptation measures that had already been incorporated, as well as identifying any additional risks that need consideration. Consequently, the assessment has allowed the identification of additional adaptation measures required for implementation, specifically focusing on hazards defined as "High" or "Extreme" risk.

The analysis has assessed the site's climatic conditions using one climate change scenario (RCP8.5) for two-time scales relevant to the project's lifespan, which in this case included 2040 (~15 years post-practical completion) and 2075 (50 years from occupation, noting the expected building life before major refurbishments is ~50-years).

Climate Projections and Assessed Risks

Projections in this report were based on outputs from global climate models (GCMs) with data provided by CSIRO's Climate Change in Australia's database relevant to the South Coast. The results showed the following (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015):

- Extreme temperatures are projected to increase with very high confidence, along with substantial increases in temperatures reached on hot days, the frequency of hot days, and the duration of warm spells.
- Projected mean, maximum and minimum temperatures will continue to increase in all seasons (very high confidence).
- Decreases in winter and spring rainfall is projected (high confidence), however summer and autumn rainfall is expected to increase with less confidence due to natural climate variability (main driver of rainfall changes).
- The intensity of extreme rainfall events is projected to increase (high confidence).
- There is high confidence that climate change will result in a harsher fire-weather climate in the future.
- Time spent in drought is projected to increase (low confidence) over the course of the century.

Table 1 below shows the number of risks identified before and after adaptation measures (both in terms of alternative design solutions and operational) were considered for the project.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF INITIAL AND REASSESSED RISKS

RISK RATING	YEAR	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME	TOTAL
During-workshop: Number of risks based on existing controls	2040	5	9	3	0	17
	2075	4	10	3	0	17
Post-workshop: Number of risks following adaptation measures	2040	7	10	0	0	17
	2075	7	10	0	0	17

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

NDY, A Tetrattech Company, were commissioned to undertake a climate change risk assessment for Milton Public School in line with current predictions to determine the hazards and risks associated with future climatic conditions, and how these are likely to affect this precinct into the future.

This report details the methodologies and outcomes of the climate change risk assessment, which was performed during the design phase and used to inform the sustainability strategy for the project.

The climate change risk assessment used scientific projections to inform the identification of hazards and respective risks specific to the site. The assessment was developed in accordance with AS 5334-2013 Climate Change Adaptation for Settlements and Infrastructure, with reference made to the Australian Government guideline document Climate Change Impacts & Risk Management: A Guide for Business and Government (2006).

The risk assessment is detailed in Section 4 of this report and is broken into a description of the predicted climate scenarios and effects (temperature, increases in rainfall, evaporation, and flooding likelihoods), understanding how these climate change conditions are likely to impact the building, its users and surrounding community into the future, and identifying the project responses to adapt to these risks. These responses are the basis of the Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan, with the aim to assign responsible parties and actionable design items to be incorporated throughout the design, tender, construction and operational processes, as applicable.

1.2 DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION

1.2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located at 9 Thomas Street, Milton, NSW, 2538 (the site), and has an approximate site area of 4ha. The site is legally referred to as Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 861814 and is within the Shoalhaven Local Government Area (LGA). An aerial photograph of the site is provided at Figure 1.

The site is zoned SP2 Educational Establishment and existing development comprises various buildings, sports facilities and play space associated with Milton Public School. Milton Public School currently comprises 24 permanent teaching spaces (PTS) and 10 demountable teaching spaces (DTS). The site contains two local heritage listed buildings (Building A and Q).

The site is predominantly cleared of vegetation; however, there is existing vegetation interspersed throughout the site and significant trees are present along the northern and western boundary of the site. There is a gradual slope downwards from the south-east to the north-east. of the site.

The site is an irregularly shaped lot with a narrow frontage along Thomas Street. Pedestrian and vehicular access is provided to Thomas Street. Milton Public School is surrounded by low density residential properties to the south, west and east whilst Milton Rainforest Reserve is located to the north.

The project's sustainability commitments include achieving compliance with SINSW's EFSG requirements and 4-star Green Star Buildings rating.



FIGURE 1 - AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE

The proposed activity relates to upgrades to Milton Public School. Specifically, the proposed activity comprises the following:

- Construction of a new two-storey home base building.
- Installation of solar panels.
- Relocation of existing cricket nets to eastern boundary of site.
- Construction of new stairs and covered walkways linking new building to existing school.
- Construction of new fencing.
- Construction of new hardstand area.
- Minor alterations to the existing staff car park.
- Tree removal.
- External landscape works.

1.2.2 LOCATION

The CSIRO and Australian Bureau of Meteorology's "Climate Change in Australia" climate projections are categorised within natural resource management (NRM) regions that are defined by catchments and bioregions. Milton Public School falls within the East Coast cluster (refer to Figure 2 below).

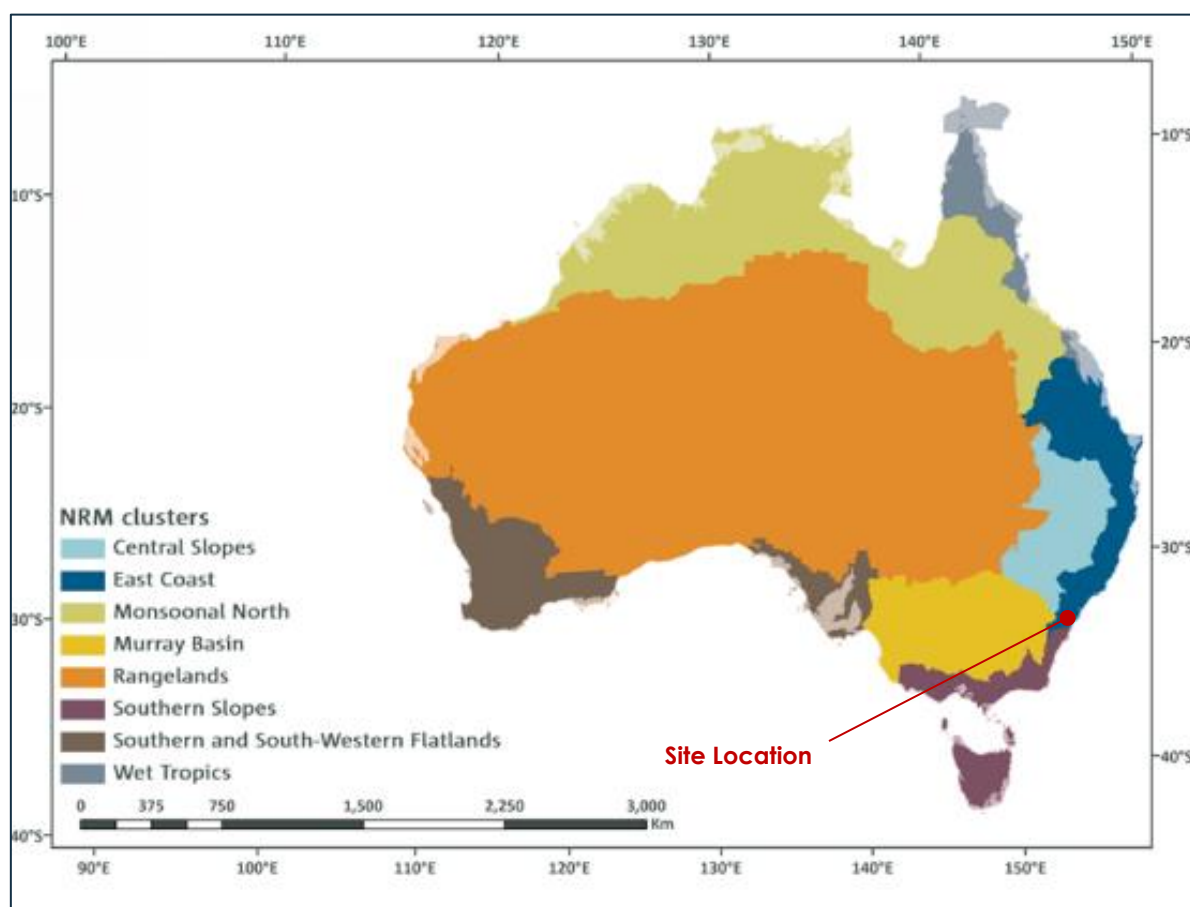


FIGURE 2: SITE LOCATION WITHIN THE NRM CLUSTERS (EAST COAST)

1.2.3 CLIMATIC CHARACTERISTICS

The East Coast cluster is defined as sub-tropical, with tropical and temperate influences. In terms of climate types, the cluster includes tropical regions in the north and temperate regions in the south, both with warm summers. Furthermore, at higher elevations summers are mild. Generally, summers are warm and winters are mild, with a small temperature gradient between the warm inland of NSW and further to the south and east (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015).

2 CONTEXT ESTABLISHMENT

2.1 SCOPE & PURPOSE

This Climate Change Adaptation Plan has been developed in accordance with AS 5334-2013 Climate Change Adaptation for Settlements and Infrastructure with the intent of achieving 1 point for *Credit 16 Climate Change Resilience* within the Green Star Buildings v1 rating tool. This assessment was undertaken during the developed design stage of the project to assess the effectiveness of adaptation measures that had already been incorporated, as well as identifying any additional risks that need consideration. Consequently, the assessment has allowed the identification of additional adaptation measures required for implementation, specifically focusing on hazards defined as "High" or "Extreme" risk.

The process for the assessment had the following key steps:

1. Workshop facilitated by NDY for key project stakeholders to identify key issues and discuss climate change projections identified for the site and relevant to the development-
 - a. Define the relevant climate variables with the design and construction team;
 - b. Map out the direct and indirect effects of a changing climate on the proposed building design;
2. Evaluate the level of risk of each climate hazard based on likelihood of occurrence and consequence of effect;
3. Identify potential adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce the level of risk, focussing on those risks deemed unacceptable to building owners and end users;
4. Allocate responsibilities of implementing the adaptation measures, either by integrating the strategy in to the design of the building itself, or by engaging with the building owner and/or operator.

2.2 SUITABLY QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL UNDERTAKING ASSESSMENT

This Climate Change Adaptation Plan has been developed by a team of experienced sustainability consultants, including Sanjeev Ganda (Senior Sustainability Consultant) and reviewed by Dana Jump (Senior Sustainability Consultant). Detailed CVs are provided in Appendix A.

Sanjeev has a formal tertiary qualification in Sustainability from Victoria University of Wellington (Master of Building Science) and is also a qualified Green Star Accredited Professional (GSAP). Sanjeev has experience in Climate Adaptation Plans, including for residential, healthcare, offices, retail, and education facilities.

Dana Jump has a formal tertiary qualification in Sustainability from Edith Cowan University (Bachelor of Science in Environmental Management) and is a qualified Green Star Accredited Professional (GSAP) and Infrastructure Sustainability Accredited Professional (ISAP). Dana has over three years of experience delivering Climate Risk assessments and implementing Climate Adaptation Plans for different project types, including infrastructure, retail and commercial.

2.3 KEY OBJECTIVES

Success criteria for future-proofing the office building against climate change impacts included the following, as per the Department of the Environment and Heritage Australian Greenhouse Office (AGO) Climate Change Impacts and Risk Management: A Guide for Business and Government (2006):

- Public Safety - Maintaining public safety;
- Local Economy and Growth - Protecting and enhancing local business;
- Community and Lifestyle - Protecting the existing lifestyle enjoyed by the local community and visitors;
- Environment and Sustainability - Protecting environmental amenity;
- Administration - Ensuring sound public administration and governance.

2.4 DESIGN LIFE OF ASSET

It is important to select a timeline relevant to the design life of the infrastructure components and one that is appropriate to cover the asset investment horizon, such as leasing tenure. This will affect the climate projections

used, the level of climate risk the asset may potentially be exposed to and the resulting climate adaptation response. The office building has been designed to last for 50-60 years before major refurbishment.

Design life is defined as the period within which an element of the works must continue to meet the performance and technical requirements for the project and remain within specified limits of reliability, availability and maintainability without major renewal beyond normal cyclic maintenance activities. It also benchmarks the requirements for durability. The preliminary design life of key elements are defined below.

TABLE 2: DESIGN LIFE OF ASSET ELEMENTS

ASSET TYPE	DESIGN LIFESPAN (YEARS)
Structure	50
Drainage (Civil and Hydraulic)	50
Building Pavement (Civil and Hydraulic)	50
Road pavement (Civil and Hydraulic)	15
Critical infrastructure systems – security & communications	25
HVAC	15
Façade	30
Materials and Finishes (Architectural elements)	30

2.5 CLIMATE CHANGE CONTEXT/SCENARIOS

2.5.1 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS SCENARIOS

Although future emissions growth is complex and uncertain, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has developed a range of potential future greenhouse gas emissions scenarios to address this uncertainty and represent a plausible set of future economic and social conditions on which emission levels were generated (Australian Government Department of Climate Change, 2009).

As per guidance in the AGO's Guide, specifically Section B4.1, a limited number of scenarios covering the most plausible future climate change impacts were used in this analysis to gain a holistic picture of predicted climate change impacts for this site.

The Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 IPCC climate change scenario was used in this impact assessment. This scenario reflects the global climate model (GCM) simulations and was selected as it represents a high-emission scenario and therefore allows the potential worst-case impacts to be assessed. The 6th Report by IPCC (AR6) was released in March 2023 and states: 'some future changes are unavoidable and/or irreversible but can be limited by deep, rapid and sustained global greenhouse gas emissions reduction'. The findings of this latest science confirm that the global trends align with this worst-case scenario.

Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5 (RCP8.5)

This scenario is representative of a high-emission scenario, for which the carbon dioxide concentration reaches about 940 ppm by the end of the 21st century and assumes that global annual GHG emissions (CO₂-e) continue to rise through to 2100 (CSIRO, 2015). This scenario represents 'business as usual' and combines assumptions regarding the absence of climate change policies with higher world populations and modest rates of technological change or energy intensity improvements which culminate in higher energy demands and therefore greenhouse gas emissions increasing year on year.

2.5.2 FUTURE TIME SCALES

In accordance with best practice and Green Star guidelines, NDY have assessed the site's climatic conditions for the following two relevant timescales:

- 2040, approximately 15 years post-practical completion;
- 2075, approximately 50 years following occupation, noting the expected building life before a major refurbishment is 50-60 years.

2.5.3 CLIMATE VARIABLES

Based on the site's location, vulnerabilities, and the explicit requirements of Green Star Buildings v1.0, the following climate variables have been considered:

Primary Effects

Temperature	Rainfall
Average Annual Temperature	Average Annual Rainfall
Extreme Temperature Events	Extreme Rainfall Events

Relative Humidity	Solar Radiation
Average Humidity	Average Solar Radiation

Sea	Drought
Sea Level Rise	Periods of Drought

Secondary Effects

Wind	Hail
Extreme Wind	Hail size

Lightning	Bushfire
Frequency and location	Dust Storm

2.5.4 STANDARDS

In addition to AS 5334-2013, ISO 31000 – Risk Management (Standards Australia, 2009) and the AGO Guide, "Climate Change Risks and Impacts: A Guide for Government and Business", were used to establish the context for this assessment. Prior to the stakeholder workshop, these documents were referenced to ensure that all relevant risks were identified, analysed and evaluated, allowing the design team and project stakeholders to focus on proposing initiatives and strategies during the workshop itself.

2.6 RISK CRITERIA

The following tables define the risk likelihood, consequence and overall priority rating for each of the hazards assessed. All have been taken from or adapted from AS 5334-2013.

TABLE 3: RISK ASSESSMENT LIKELIHOOD SCALE

RATING	DESCRIPTOR	RECURRENT OR SINGLE EVENT RISKS	LONG TERM RISKS
Almost Certain	Could occur several times per year	Has happened several times in the past year and in each of the previous 5 years or Could occur several times per year	Has a greater than 90% chance of occurring in the identified time period if the risk is not mitigated
Likely	May arise about once per year	Has happened at least once in the past year and in each of the previous 5 years or May arise about once per year	Has a 60-90% chance of occurring in the identified time period if the risk is not mitigated
Possible	May arise a couple of times in a generation	Has happened during the past 5 years but not in every year or May arise once in 25 years	Has a 40-60% chance of occurring in the identified time period if the risk is not mitigated
Unlikely	May arise once in a generation	May have occurred once in the last 5 years or May arise once in 25 to 50 years	Has a 10-30% chance of occurring in the future if the risk is not mitigated
Rare	May arise once in a lifetime	Has not occurred in the past 5 years or Unlikely during the next 50 years	May occur in exceptional circumstances, i.e. less than 10% chance of occurring in the identified time period if the risk is not mitigated

TABLE 4: RISK ASSESSMENT CONSEQUENCE SCALE

DESCRIPTOR	ENVIRONMENTAL	SOCIAL/CULTURAL	FINANCIAL
Insignificant	No adverse effects on natural.	No adverse human health effects.	Little financial loss or increase in operating expenses.
Minor	Minimal effects on the natural environment.	Short-term disruption to students and staff.. Slight adverse human health effects or general amenity issues.	Additional operational costs. Financial loss is small <10%.

DESCRIPTOR	ENVIRONMENTAL	SOCIAL/CULTURAL	FINANCIAL
Moderate	Some damage to the environment, including local ecosystems. Some remedial action may be required.	Frequent disruptions to students and staff. Adverse human health effects.	Moderate financial loss 10-50%.
Major	Significant effect on the environment and local ecosystems. Remedial action likely to be required.	Permanent physical injuries and fatalities may occur. Severe disruptions to students and staff.	Major financial loss 50-90%.
Catastrophic	Very significant loss to the environment. May include localized loss of species, habitats or ecosystems. Extensive remedial action essential to prevent further degradation. Restoration likely to be required.	Severe adverse human health effects, leading to multiple events of total disability or fatalities. Total disruptions to students and staff.. Emergency response at a major level.	Extreme financial loss >90%.

TABLE 5: PRIORITY MATRIX

		LIKELIHOOD				
		Rare	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Almost Certain
CONSEQUENCE	Catastrophic	Low	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme
	Major	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme
	Moderate	Low	Low	Medium	High	Extreme
	Minor	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	Insignificant	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium

3 CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS FOR EAST COAST

The following climate change projections have been assigned a confidence rating which follows IPCC likelihood terminology. The IPCC uses the following terminology for certainty/likelihood of outcomes.

The confidence rating does not equate to a probabilistic confidence, rather it covers the type, amount, quality, and consistency of evidence, and the extent of agreement (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015). The following terminology for certainty/likelihood of outcomes are used in this report:

- Low confidence
- Medium confidence
- High confidence
- Very high confidence

It is important to understand that climate change is not expected to be linear or smooth. It is anticipated that climate change will be characterised by extreme events that are hard to predict and even harder to manage and as a result many ecosystems, both natural and man-made, will find it difficult to adapt (IPCC, IPCC WG1 AR5 Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis, 2013).

3.1 TEMPERATURE

3.1.1 HIGHER TEMPERATURES

Continued increases in mean, daily maximum and daily minimum temperatures are projected for the East Coast cluster with very high confidence with the near future (2030) projected increase of mean annual temperature around 0.6 to 1.3 °C above the climate of 1986–2005, with only minor differences between RCPs (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015). Late in the century (2090), there is a large difference between scenarios, with projected warming of 2.7 to 4.5 °C for RCP8.5 (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015).

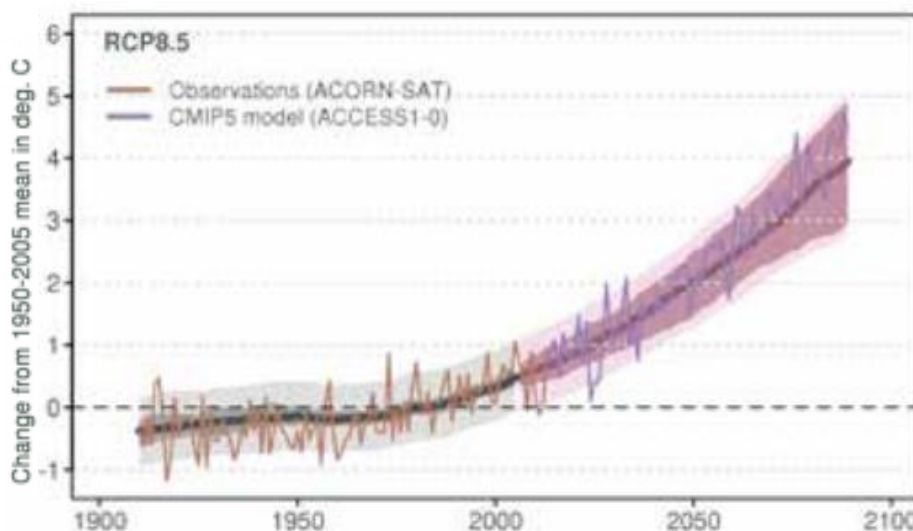


FIGURE 3: EAST COAST ANNUAL AVERAGE SURFACE AIR TEMPERATURE (°C) FOR 1910–2090 (CSIRO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS, EAST COAST CLUSTER REPORT 2015)

TABLE 6: AVERAGE MAXIMUM SEASONAL TEMPERATURE (BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY, ULLADULLA STATION NO. 069138) AND FUTURE PROJECTIONS (CSIRO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS, EAST COAST CLUSTER REPORT 2015)

Season	Baseline	2050 @ RCP8.5	2090 @ RCP8.5
Summer	22.2° C	23.5° C (+1.3° C)	26.7° C (+4.5° C)
Autumn	19.9° C	21.2° C (+1.3° C)	24.5° C (+4.6° C)
Winter	15.5° C	16.7° C (+1.2° C)	20.4° C (+4.9° C)
Spring	18.4° C	19.9° C (+1.5° C)	23.7° C (+5.3° C)

3.1.2 HOTTER AND MORE FREQUENT HOT DAYS, FEWER FROSTS

A substantial increase in the temperature reached on the hottest days, the frequency of hot days and the duration of warm spells are projected with very high confidence and as a result, an expected decrease in the frequency of frost-risk days is projected with high confidence (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015).

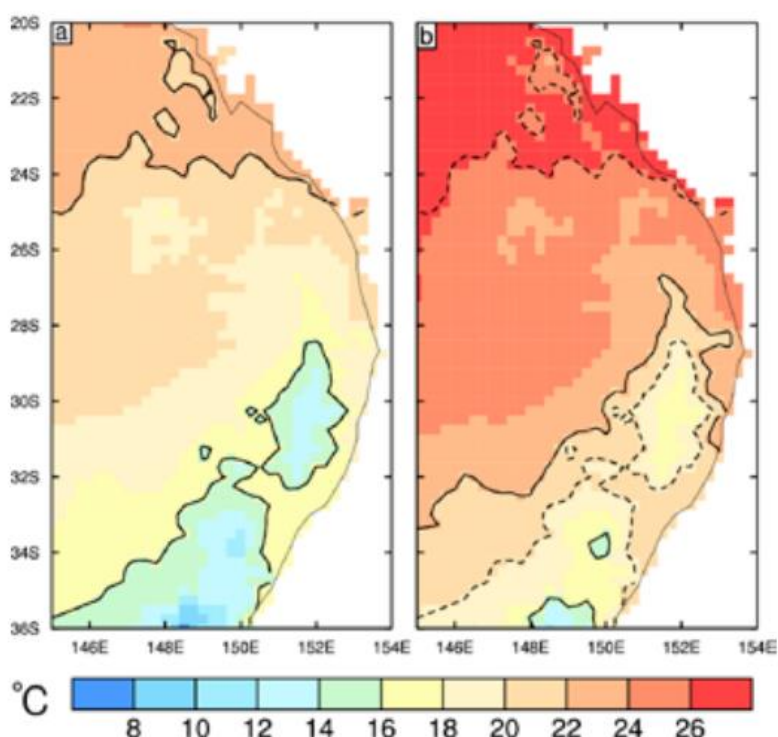


FIGURE 4: ANNUAL MEAN SURFACE AIR TEMPERATURE (°C), FOR THE PRESENT CLIMATE (A), AND MEDIAN WARMING UNDER RCP8.5 FOR 2090 (B) (CSIRO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS, EAST COAST CLUSTER REPORT 2015)

TABLE 7: AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DAYS ABOVE 35°C AND 40°C (CSIRO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS, EAST COAST CLUSTER REPORT 2015)

THRESHOLD	CURRENT	2050 @ RCP8.5	2090 @ RCP8.5
Over 35 °C	1.9 days	5 days (+3.1 days)	15 days (+13.1 days)
Over 40 °C	0.3 days	0.8 days (+0.5 days)	3.3 days (+3.0 days)

The risk of line outages, blackouts, and asset failures is likely to increase (IPCC, IPCC WGI AR5 Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis, 2013). This is due to increases in peak demand from increased air-conditioning use exceeding baseload increases. Although the main drivers for energy consumption are demographic and socio-economic factors, climatic conditions are also linked to average and peak energy demands. (CSIRO Climate Change in Australia Projections, 2015).

Higher rates of infectious and water-borne disease, as well as increased rates of heat-related stress and mortality, particularly among the aged and vulnerable populations, are likely outcomes (Grose et. al, 2015).

The frequency of hot days and the frequency of high fire risk weather is likely to increase. Milton, within the East Coast cluster, currently experiences temperatures above 35°C, on average, 1.9 days per year. Studies have highlighted that by 2090 this is predicted to increase under RCP8.5, and the number of days over 40°C increases to 3.3 days (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015). This has important ramifications for air pollution and health, with ozone pollution events linked to the frequency of hot, sunny days and with the highest particle pollution concentrations linked to the presence of bushfire smoke (Grose et. al, 2015).

3.2 PRECIPITATION

3.2.1 EXTENDED DROUGHT PERIODS

There is medium confidence that the time spent in drought and extreme drought frequency will increase over the course of the 21st century in line with projected declines in annual and cool season rainfall, but low confidence in projecting the duration of extreme droughts (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015).

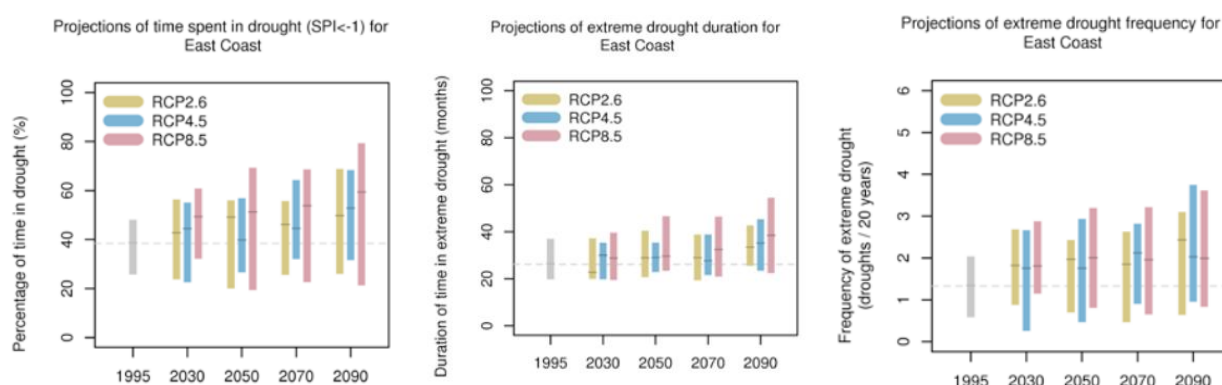


FIGURE 5: TIME IN DROUGHT (LEFT), DURATION OF EXTREME DROUGHT (MIDDLE), AND FREQUENCY OF EXTREME DROUGHT (RIGHT) (CSIRO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS, EAST COAST CLUSTER REPORT 2015)

3.2.2 EXTREME RAINFALL EVENTS

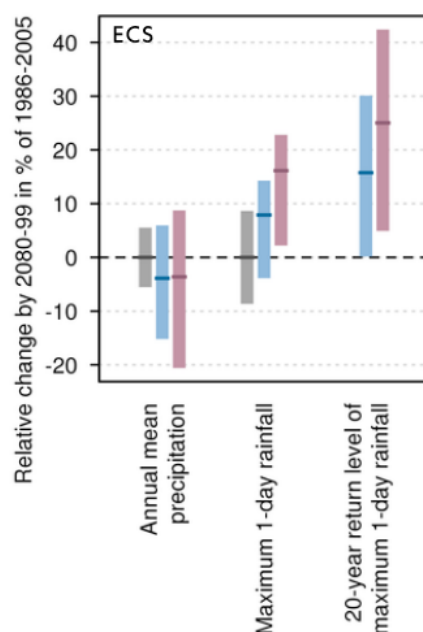


FIGURE 6: PROJECTED CHANGES IN MEAN RAINFALL, MAGNITUDE OF ANNUAL MAXIMUM 1-DAY RAINFALL, AND MAGNITUDE OF 1 IN 20-YEAR RAINFALL EVENTS FOR 2090 (CSIRO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS, EAST COAST CLUSTER REPORT 2015)

There is high confidence that whilst the intensity of heavy rainfall extremes will increase, the magnitude of change cannot be reliably projected (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015). The trend of annual mean rainfall is unclear and tending toward decrease whilst increased magnitudes of extreme rainfall events are projected. Separated into cool and warm seasons, the latter being the season where the largest annual daily totals are currently being observed, the increase in 1-day rainfall is larger in the warm season. The magnitude of the anticipated extremes of rainfall are highly dependent on the emission scenario and the future time period.

3.2.3 AVERAGE RAINFALL

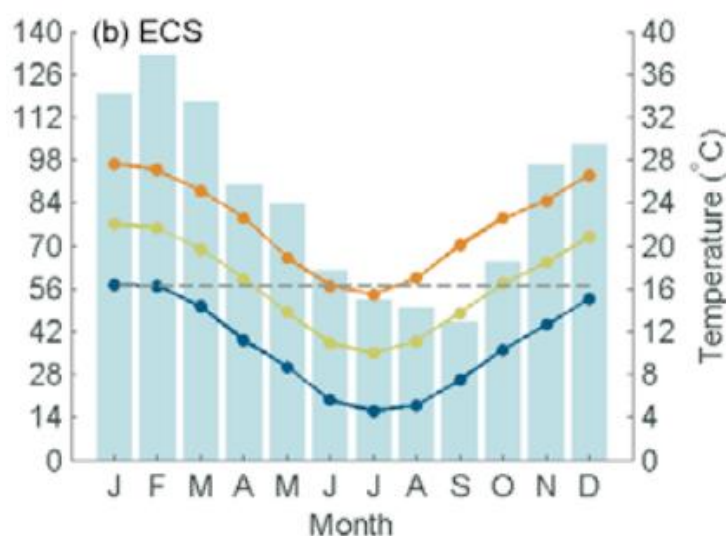


FIGURE 7: MONTHLY RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE EAST COAST CLUSTER (CSIRO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS, EAST COAST CLUSTER REPORT 2015)

The East Coast cluster experienced prolonged periods of extensive drying in the early 20th century and again by the end of the century. In the latter, drying occurred primarily during the cool season. Overall, there is no long-term trend in annual rainfall throughout the 20th century and this will extend with high confidence into the near term (2030). Long-term trends indicate there is high confidence that cool season rainfall will continue to decline and there is medium confidence that rainfall will remain unchanged in the warm season (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015).

TABLE 8: AVERAGE RAINFALL (BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY, ULLADULLA STATION NO. 069138) AND FUTURE PROJECTIONS (CSIRO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS, EAST COAST CLUSTER REPORT 2015)

SEASON	BASELINE	2050 @ RCP8.5	2090 @ RCP8.5
Summer	98.7 mm	100.7 mm (+2%)	109.6 mm (+11%)
Autumn	117.0 mm	113.5 mm (-3%)	114.7 mm (-2%)
Winter	91.5 mm	84.2 mm (-8%)	76.0 mm (-17%)
Spring	88.7 mm	86.1 mm (-3%)	81.6 mm (-8%)

3.3 SEA LEVEL RISE AND FLOODING

Relative sea level has risen around Australia at an average rate of 1.4 mm per year between 1966 and 2009, and 1.6 mm per year after the influence of the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) on sea level is removed (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015). Increasing global temperatures have a direct impact on sea level as the water expands with temperature and increases can also be expected from melting glaciers and ice caps. As temperatures are virtually certain to rise, sea levels are similarly virtually certain to rise, in line with IPCC predictions (CSIRO Climate Change in Australia Projections, 2015). There is very high confidence that sea level will continue to rise during the 21st century. In the near future (2030), the projected range of sea-level rise for the cluster coastline is 0.07 to 0.18 m above the 1986–2005 level, with only minor

differences between RCPs (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015). As the century progresses, projections are sensitive to emissions pathways. By 2050, RCP8.5 gives a rise of 36cm, and by 2090, RCP8.5 gives a rise of 88cm (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015).

TABLE 9: EAST COAST SEA LEVEL PREDICTIONS FOR 2090

CLIMATE VARIABLE	2050 @ RCP8.5	2090 @ RCP8.5
Sea Level Rise	24 cm above baseline	64 cm above baseline

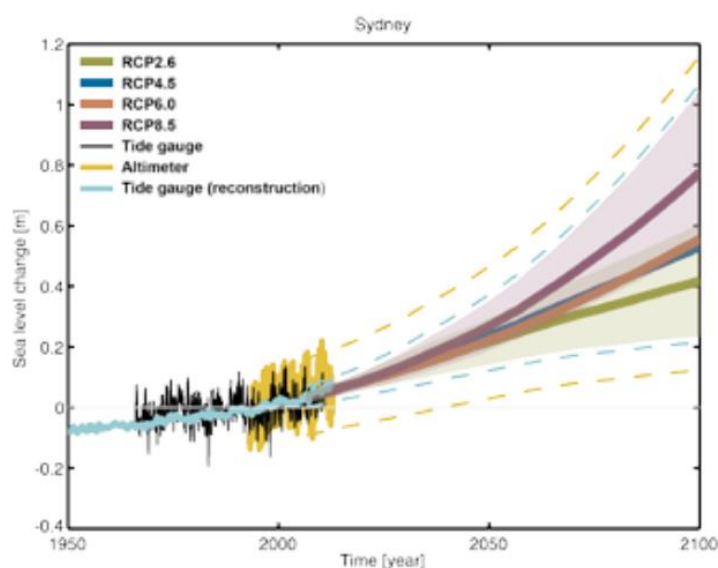


FIGURE 8: OBSERVED AND PROJECTED RELATIVE SEA LEVEL CHANGE (M) FOR SYDNEY HARBOUR (WHICH HAS CONTINUOUS RECORDS AVAILABLE (1966–2010) (CSIRO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS, EAST COAST CLUSTER REPORT 2015)

Whilst the project is located close to the sea. The local topography means that school flooding due to sea level rise is not a risk. This has been confirmed using the Coastal Risk Australia Digital Elevation Model.

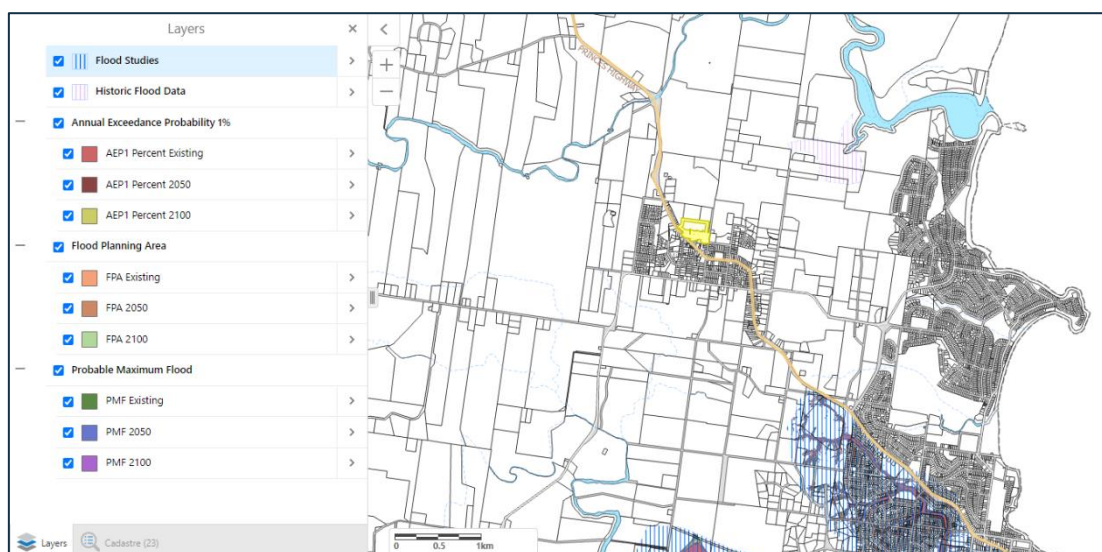


FIGURE 9: MILTON PUBLIC SCHOOL PMF MAP

3.4 GUSTIER WIND CONDITIONS

There is high confidence in small changes to mean wind speed under RCP 8.5 scenarios by 2050. For 2090 changes are projected to remain small with winter wind speed projected to reduce with medium confidence under RCP8.5. These reduced winter wind speeds are assumed to be due to a projected southward movement of storm tracks and the subtropical ridge, thus weakening westerly winds (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015).

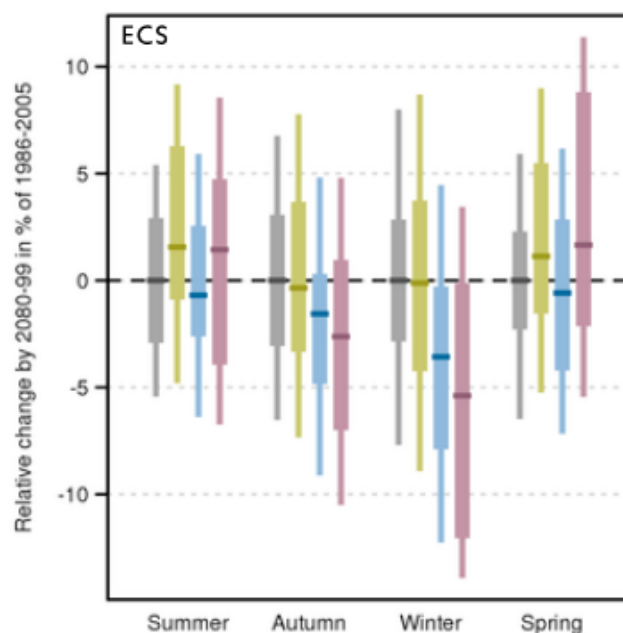


FIGURE 8: PROJECTED NEAR-SURFACE WIND SPEED CHANGES FOR 2090. ANOMALIES ARE GIVEN AS A PERCENTAGE WITH RESPECT TO THE 1986-2005 MEAN (CSIRO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS, EAST COAST CLUSTER REPORT 2015)

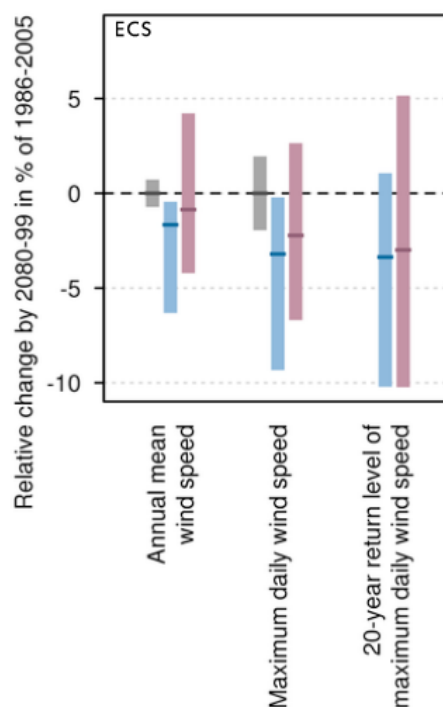


FIGURE 9: PROJECTED NEAR-SURFACE ANNUAL MEAN WIND SPEED, ANNUAL MAXIMUM DAILY WIND SPEED AND THE 20-YEAR RETURN VALUE FOR THE ANNUAL MAXIMUM DAILY WIND SPEED FOR 2090. ANOMALIES ARE GIVEN AS A PERCENTAGE WITH RESPECT TO THE 1986-2005 MEAN (CSIRO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS, EAST COAST CLUSTER REPORT 2015)

3.5 SOLAR RADIATION & RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Solar radiation and relative humidity are projected to have small changes for 2030 with high confidence. By 2090 there is low confidence in increased winter and spring radiation (related to decreases in cloudiness associated with reduced rainfall), medium confidence in decreases in relative humidity in summer and autumn, and high confidence in decreases in winter and spring (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015).

TABLE 10: SOLAR RADIATION AND HUMIDITY (BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY, ULLADULLA STATION NO. 069138) AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY (CSIRO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS, EAST COAST CLUSTER REPORT 2015)

CLIMATE VARIABLE	BASLINE	2050 @ RCP8.5	2090 @ RCP8.5
Yearly Average Daily Solar Radiation	15.5 MJ/m2	15.9 MJ/m2 (+2.7%)	16.0 MJ/m2 (+3.4%)
Yearly Average 3 pm Humidity	65%	65.6 % (+0.9%)	65.8 % (+1.3%)

3.6 INCREASED EVAPORATION RATES, REDUCED SOIL MOISTURE, AND RUNOFF

There is high confidence that potential evapotranspiration will increase in the East Coast cluster in all seasons however, there is medium confidence about the magnitude of the increase. Changes to rainfall and evapotranspiration are projected to lead to a decrease in soil moisture, particularly in winter and spring, with medium confidence (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015). There is medium confidence that runoff will decrease by 2050 and 2090 with RCP8.5 (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015).

3.7 BUSH FIRE

Bushfire occurrence depends on four 'switches':

- 1) ignition, either human-caused or from natural sources such as lightning;
- 2) fuel abundance or load;
- 3) fuel dryness, where lower moisture contents are required for fire, and
- 4) suitable weather conditions for fire spread, generally hot, dry and windy (Bradstock, 2010).

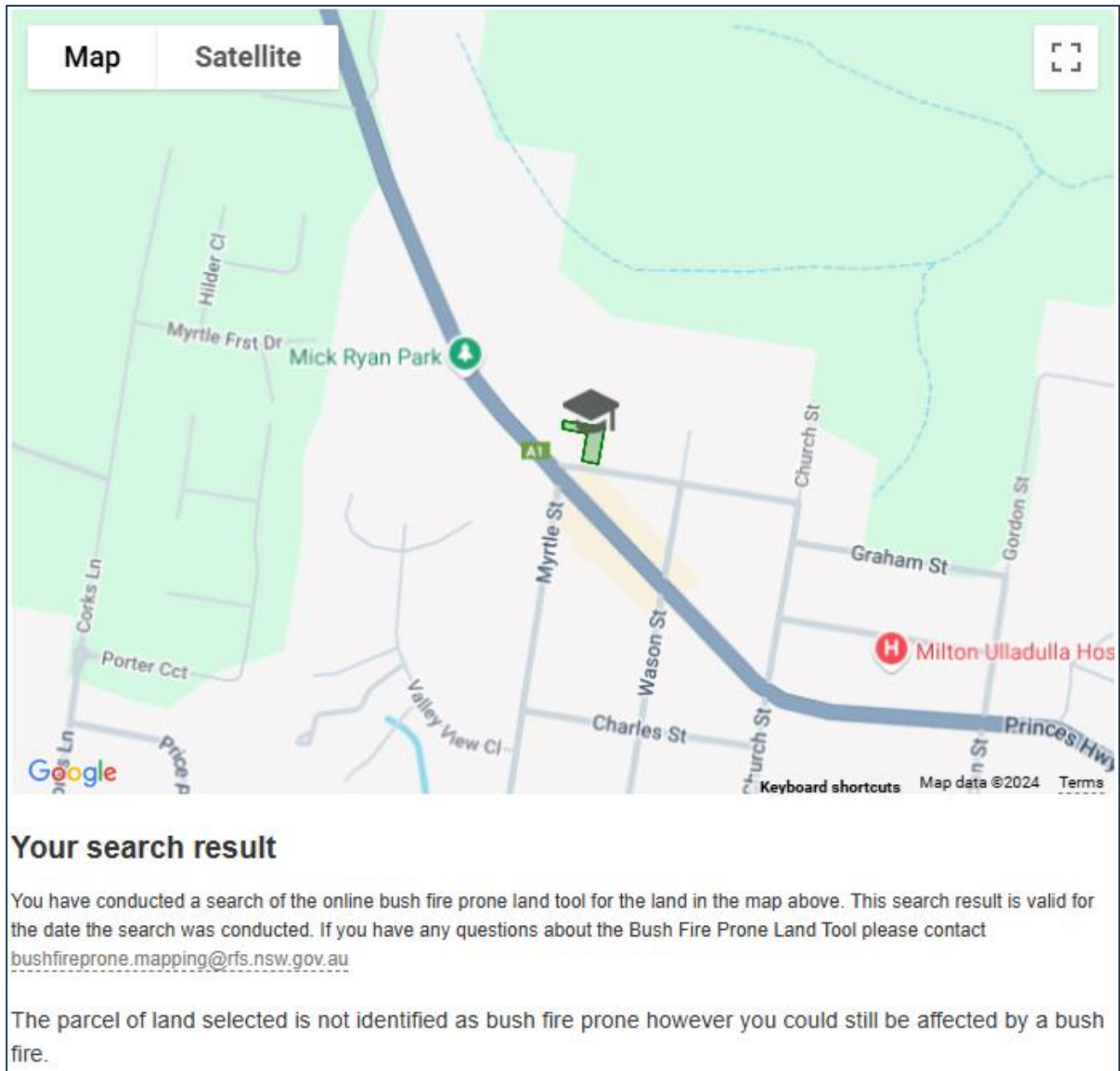
There is high confidence that climate change will result in a harsher fire-weather climate in the future. However, there is low confidence in the magnitude of the change, as this depends on the rainfall projection (CSIRO Climate Change Projections, East Coast Cluster Report 2015).

TABLE 11: MAXIMUM RECORDED TEMPERATURE, TIME IN DROUGHT AND FIRE WEATHER (BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY, ULLADULLA STATION NO. 069138) AND FUTURE PROJECTIONS (CSIRO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS, EAST COAST CLUSTER REPORT 2015)

CLIMATE VARIABLE	BASLINE	2050 @ RCP8.5	2090 @ RCP8.5
Maximum Recorded Temperature (°C)	44.5° C	45.9° C (+1.4° C)	49.4° C (+4.9° C)
Time in Drought	38%	50%	60%
Fire Weather (Severe Fire Danger Days)	0.9 days	1.305 days (+45%)	2.07 days (+130%)

The site is situated in the Shoalhaven Council, the bushfire map is provided in Figure which shows the site is not identified as a bush fire prone area, however, could still be indirectly affected by a bush fire. So, risks associated with bushfires, such as smoke inhalation, need to be considered in the design.

FIGURE 10: NSW RURAL FIRE SERVICE BUSH FIRE PRONE LAND MAP



4 RISK ASSESSMENT & ADAPTATION PLAN

4.1 RISK MANAGEMENT

Climate change adaptation is a risk management process just like any other risk considered by a successful modern business. The prioritisation of risk management actions comes from an informed understanding of the potential risks and the adaptation opportunities within the challenges ahead of us.

Modern business is ideally placed to tackle climate change, because businesses are inherently pragmatic and are used to change. However, the reason and time to act will be varied across the business community and must extend beyond legislated reporting of emissions and desire to curb energy use, to management of business risk for:

- Direct or physical risks
 - To physical assets, staff and visitors.
- Fiduciary liability
 - Fiduciary liability on Company Directors to consider and mitigate for climate change risk.
 - There is a real risk of 'litigation against a director who has failed to perceive, disclose or take steps in relation to a foreseeable climate-related risk that can be demonstrated to have caused harm to a company' (Hutley SC, 2016).
- Risk disclosure
 - Publicly listed companies are increasingly being pressured to normalise their climate risk disclosure practices. Particularly as the world moves towards a carbon-constrained future.
- Financial risk
 - Long term financial planning. 'Climate change is a financial risk if you've got a long-term asset portfolio'. Paul Fisher who retired as deputy head of the Bank of England's Prudential Regulation Authority (climatealliance.org.au, 2016).
- Social license
 - Social license to operate. Failure to maintain your business social license with customers and the broader community at large has often resulted in real consequences for business operations because the marketplace is savage to businesses that ignore reality.

4.2 THE PROCESS

This Climate Adaptation Plan for Milton Public School is the result of a collaborative and iterative risk management process engaging all relevant areas of the business as presented below:

- Step One: Climate projections with justification of modelling scenario.
- Step Two: Risk management workshop records potential climate change impact and risk level.
- Step Three: Risk management workshop records design and operational adaptation action and re-assessed risk level.

4.2.1 STEP ONE: BEFORE THE WORKSHOP – ESTABLISHING THE CONTEXT

Prior to the stakeholder workshop, NDY established the frameworks for identifying and analysing the risks identified for the project in relation to the climate projection data to ensure a common understanding amongst project stakeholders.

A Consultants Advice Notice G-001_ca240918s0012 – Milton[1.0] (dated 1st Nov 2024 provided in Appendix B for context) was issued prior to the workshop with the intent of informing the stakeholders about the following:

- The site-specific climate change scenarios used to assume future changes.
- The scope of the assessment including the boundaries, timescales and emissions scenarios utilised.
- A 'Consequence Scale for Risk Assessment' and a 'Likelihood Scale for Risk Assessment' that would be used to define how the project risks would be classified and evaluated to measure the consequences, likelihoods and risk priorities for the project.

- Setting the priorities of the workshop to identify and describe the risks posed by climate change for the development, rating these using the above scales, as well as identifying and evaluating potential adaptation actions to mitigate any risks identified as unacceptable.

4.2.2 STEP TWO: DURING THE WORKSHOP

The following stakeholders attended the workshop and/or included their views to contribute to the climate change assessment and analysis of risks for the project:

Attendees:

Pieter Muller - Project Manager (RPI)
 Harry Hao – Project Manager (RPI)
 Matthew Spooner – Project Manager (PPI)
 Rhys Edwards – Hydraulics (Acor)
 Jimmy He – Architect (Fulton Trotter)
 Greg Isaac – Architect (Fulton Trotter)
 Brian Kim - Civil (Meinhardt)
 John Bea – Structural (Meinhardt)
 Peter Lycakis – Mechanical and Electrical (NDY)

Facilitators:

Sanjeev Ganda - Sustainability (NDY)
 Richard Burton - Sustainability (NDY)
 Nicola Ring – Sustainability (NDY)

All participants were provided with quantitative and descriptive information on the climate change scenarios and data produced by NDY's analysis (refer to Appendix C – Workshop Presentation).

The workshop generated a list of risks directly related to the site-specific data and project risks associated with climate change. These risks were then evaluated using knowledge of existing controls that are already designed to mitigate these risks, the consequences of the risks identified as well as the likelihood of their occurrence for this site. This, in turn, informed the priority rating for each risk identified in Appendix D – Risk Register.

The workshops included brainstorming exercises to identify additional risk controls or future measures to reduce the risk of hazards at the site.

4.2.3 STEP THREE: AFTER THE WORKSHOP

The risk register established for the project was circulated to all attendees and project stakeholders for comment. All outstanding items have been collated by NDY in a project-specific Climate Change Risk Register, where 'High' or 'Extreme' risks were identified. All risk items identified will require the implementation of design elements and/or policies in place to be mitigated.

4.3 IDENTIFYING ADAPTATION ACTIONS AND REASSESSING RISK

Once climate risk ratings have been applied to potential climate change risks, adaptation actions are identified to reduce the risk rating of extreme, high, medium, and low risk rated climate risks.

Generally, there are four possible approaches in responding to climate change:

- Avoid: Avoid locating assets in vulnerable areas or ignore and replace when required;
- Adapt: Design systems and adaption measures to operate in predicted future climate conditions. There are two approaches:
 - Respond Now (future proof through current measures), OR
 - Anticipate and Respond Later (enable future adaptive measures);
- Defend: Install defences at or around critical infrastructure;
- Retreat: Develop and implement plans to relocate from the vulnerable area.

The project looks to incorporate the above 'Adapt' measures where risks to the project have been identified. These can either be through design considerations or through future-proofing the asset to allow for flexible responses that will allow for adaptive measures to be implemented in the future. To address potential climate

change impacts and inform further design development and operational considerations, the mitigation measures are detailed in **4.4.2**.

At a minimum, the Climate Adaptation Plan should be reviewed whenever the base information utilised to develop site-specific climate change scenarios has been updated or every five years, as good practice.

4.4 IDENTIFIED RISKS

4.4.1 TOP 2 RISKS

TABLE 12: TOP 2 IDENTIFIED RISKS

RISK #	HAZARD	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	CONTROLS IDENTIFIED IN WORKSHOP	CONSEQUENCE	BAU RISK	RESIDUAL RISK
01	Extreme Temperature	HVAC systems not maintaining internal conditions. Increase in electricity consumption due to higher temperatures combined with humidity. Mechanical equipment not performing.	The new learning block is to be served by an air cooled VRF air conditioning system. The system is designed for current climate conditions. Thus, the calculations for South Coast has already accounted above ASHRAE requirement by 1.8 °C DB in summer. Noting that the school has school holidays during peak summer and at other times finishes mid afternoon meaning the mechanical system wont be subjected to operating for the entire summer period and afternoon to evening. A 5% safety factor to the sizing of the outdoor units is also applied to account for increase in temperature. Outdoor condenser units are to be selected for a higher ambient temperature of 40 C°DB. There are manually operable louvres which will provide natural ventilation in classrooms. However the system is designed to cope mechanically. Expected life span of the mechanical AC systems is approximately 15 years. Individual condensers may be isolated, decommissioned and replaced as required. We expect some technology advances to be made near the end of life cycles, which may allow higher capacity plant to be integrated into the same plant spaces. Condenser plant is situated on an open plant with louvre enclosure, adequate space has been provisioned to allow for individual plant replacement.	Moderate	High	Medium
02	Extreme Temperature	Uncomfortable internal conditions created during higher temperature weather events.	- Building envelope consists thermally insulated walls with CFC, metal wall cladding or blockwork. - Building insulation is specified above NCC Section J Minimum requirements - External window sizes are minimised to meet natural lighting requirements. The large roof overhangs, verandah and sun hoods to the windows will provide significant shading to windows. - Building is designed with passive design principles, and HVAC systems are further provided to meet thermal comfort requirements up to 40 C°DB. In the event of even higher temperatures HVAC systems will still operate, but won't hit the internal design temperatures.	Moderate	High	Medium

For full details and risk and likelihood ratings at each timescale, refer to Appendix D Risk Register

4.4.2 FOLLOWUP ACTIONS

It is required that all 'High' and 'Extreme' risks be mitigated. Following the workshop no 'High' or 'Extreme' risks are identified for the project. As such the project team is still expected to mitigate at a minimum 2 risks. The following actions, identified during the workshopping process, are recommended, however further mitigations of any of the risks identified in the register are acceptable.

TABLE 13 - FOLLOWUP ACTIONS

RISK NO	HAZARD	RISK	DESCRIPTION	FOLLOW-UP ACTION
06	Heatwave	Risk of Dehydration	Noted that multiple mitigations have been identified. It has been further noted that bubblers are intended to be provided as a further mitigation strategy. Must be detailed in future phases by the architect	Provide drawings detailing the location of bubblers and number of bubblers
15	Extreme Rainfall	Water entering critical infrastructure (lift pit)	Lift pits noted as the most critical ground floor located infrastructure	Risk level, and mitigations if required, of ingress by wind driven rain and overland flows to be addressed in future design phases by architect and civil engineer.

4.4.3 RISK REGISTER

Refer to Appendix D. Risk Register.

5 GREEN STAR REQUIREMENTS

Within its Green Star Buildings v1.0 certification submission, the project is targeting 1 point for *Credit 16 Climate Change Resilience* (Credit Achievement).

The credit requirements are as follows:

- Completing the climate change pre-screening checklist and communicating risks to the applicant.
- Developing a project-specific climate change risk and adaptation assessment for the building.
 - Using data for the representative concentration pathway RPC8.5.
 - Assess scenarios for one medium term timescale between 2040-2050 and one long term timescale between 2070-2090.
 - Identify the primary and secondary climate change variables from Table 2 in AS5334:2013.
 - Define consequences and likelihoods for risks.
 - Assess risks in consultation with the project team and relevant stakeholders.
 - Develop a Risk Register and provide treatment options for 'high' and 'extreme' risks.
 - Communicate the results of the assessment to all design discipline leads.
- Addressing extreme and high risks:
 - All 'Extreme' risks must be addressed through specific design responses.
 - All 'High' risks must be addressed through design or future operational responses.
 - Regardless of risk rating, at least two risks identified in the assessment must be addressed by specific design responses.
- Methodology must align with:
 - AS 5334-2013, and
 - AS/NZ ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management requirements.
- Suitably Qualified Professional: the consultant completing these works must hold a formal tertiary qualification in a relevant field with a minimum of five years' experience in climate risk and adaptation assessments.

This report has documented all of these requirements.

5.1 DOCUMENTATION FOR GREEN STAR SUBMISSION

To meet Green Star methodology, a pre-screening checklist was completed early in the design process and a climate change risk assessment was undertaken.

A stakeholder workshop sought input from the design team to identify the likely risks associated with a changing climate and how these changes would impact on the project. Design and operational mitigation strategies were developed to reduce the risks highlighted as high and extreme risks, embedding resilience to future climate change into the design.

No 'High' or 'Extreme' risks due to climate change impacts remained following design elements and operational strategies (refer to Section 6.2).

NDY and the project team have addressed all requirements for *Credit 16. Climate Change Resilience* through this process, as described in the following table, and deem the project eligible for **Credit Achievement - 1 point**.

TABLE 14: ADDRESSING GREEN STAR BUILDINGS V1.0 REQUIREMENTS

CREDIT REQUIREMENTS		ADDRESSED
Completing the climate change pre-screening checklist and communicating risks to the applicant		Appendix B
Developing a project-specific climate change risk and adaptation	• Using data for the representative concentration pathway RPC8.5	Section 2.5.2
	• Assess scenarios for one medium term timescale between 2040-2050 and one long term timescale between 2070- 2090	Section 2.5.3
	• Identify the primary and secondary climate change variables from Table 2 in AS5334:2013	Section 2.5.4

CREDIT REQUIREMENTS		ADDRESSED
assessment for the building	Define consequences and likelihoods for risks	Section 4.1 & Appendix D
	Assess risks in consultation with the project team and relevant stakeholders	Section 4.2
	Develop a Risk Register and provide treatment options for 'high' and 'extreme' risks	Section 2.5.2
	Communicate the results of the assessment to all design discipline leads	Section 4.3, 4.4 & Appendix B
Meet relevant Standards / Methodology	AS 5334-2013	Section 2.6
	AS/NZ ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management requirements	Section 4.1
Addressing extreme and high risks	All risks rated as 'Extreme' must be addressed through specific design responses	Section 4.6, 5 & Appendix D
	All risks rated as 'High' must be addressed through design or future operational responses	Section 4.6, 5 & Appendix D
	Regardless of risk rating, at least two risks identified in the assessment must be addressed by specific design responses	Section 4.6, 5 & Appendix D
The consultant completing these works must hold a formal tertiary qualification in a relevant field with a minimum of five years' experience in climate risk and adaptation assessments		Section 2.2 & Appendix A

5.2 SUMMARY OF INITIAL AND REASSESSED RISKS

The initial climate change risk analysis pre-workshop identified twelve 'high' and two 'extreme' risks due to climate change impacts for 2090. With the introduction of adaptation measures, as part of the workshop these risks have been mostly reduced to 'medium' risk, with no remaining 'high' or 'extreme' risks for 2075.

TABLE 15: NUMBER OF RISKS IDENTIFIED

RISK RATING	YEAR	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME	TOTAL
Business as Usual: Number of risks when considering business as usual design measures	2040	5	9	3	0	17
	2075	4	10	3	0	17
Residual Risks: Number of risks following adaptation measures	2040	7	10	0	0	17
	2075	7	10	0	0	17

6 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The key assumptions underpinning this risk assessment are as follows:

- The purpose of the risk assessment is to highlight the potential for climate change induced risks and inform the decision-making process, which enables the design and operation of climate-resilient infrastructure.
- Risk assessment and mitigation is a dynamic and iterative process for the duration of the asset's life cycle. This report is the first step in the process.
- The assessment of risks and possible adaptation measures is qualitative and not quantitative.
- The climate change projections adopted are those that have been reasonably predicted for future climatic conditions. It should be noted that some projections currently involve a considerable degree of uncertainty.
- The climate projections are regional, not localised, so their accuracy is limited and subject to the uncertainties of scientific and technical research. They are however sufficient for the purposes of this assessment with recommendations representing professional judgement.
- Climate change projections are currently conservative given global data projections are still in the process of incorporating findings from the latest science published in the 6th IPCC Report (AR6).
- This plan does not ensure the implementation of any identified adaptation and resilience measures. It remains the responsibility of the project team and operational entities to incorporate the sustainability advice hereby provided.

7 INFORMATION SOURCES AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A. CVS

Refer over.



DANA JUMP | SENIOR SUSTAINABILITY CONSULTANT

DISCIPLINE

Sustainability



EXPERTISE

ESG, Climate Change Resilience, Sustainability strategy and accreditation (GSAP, ISAP, WELL), Management system reviews and auditing

EXPERIENCE

18+ years

QUALIFICATIONS

BSc. Env Management and Occupational Health and Safety

Grad.Cert. Environmental Management

Green Star Sustainability Accredited Professional (GSAP)

Infrastructure Sustainability Accredited Professional (ISAP)

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

ISC Design and As Built Technical Working Group Industry Member

Property Council of Australia Committee Member

OFFICE LOCATION

Perth, Western Australia, Australia

Dana is a sustainability management and advisory professional with expertise in infrastructure, built environment, and ESG clients. With 18 years of professional experience in the Australia & New Zealand Region, Dana has successfully developed and implemented sustainability strategies for ESG, Climate Change Resilience, Green Star, Infrastructure Sustainability and WELL Buildings accreditations.

Dana is passionate about challenging social norms and inspiring planners, designers, and constructors to create practical and meaningful sustainability outcomes. Currently, Dana holds an industry seat in the ISC Design and As Built Technical Working Group and Property Council of Australia Western Australian Planning and Infrastructure Committee.

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

MIXED USE

Lots 1&2 The Oval, Subiaco East, Perth, Western Australia (2023 - Current | \$ Commercial in Confidence)

Lots 1 & 2 Subiaco Oval will deliver a market leading mixed-use development with Lot 1 incorporating a 30-storey residential tower and Lot 2 an 11-storey residential tower, including a shared underground carpark. NDY have been engaged for all core services including ICT / communications, vertical transportation and sustainability.

As a sustainability consultant, Dana provided timely and expert sustainability advice to integrate sustainable design principles and Green Star Buildings v1.0 requirements into project Lots 1&2 The Oval, ensuring high performance and sustainably responsible outcomes. Dana has conducted the climate change risk assessment for the project to include resilience adaptation options into the project design.

RAIL

METRONET Byford Rail Extension Project, Perth, Western Australia, Australia (2022 | \$885 m)

The Armadale Line will be extended approximately 8km south to a new ground-level station in Byford, supporting one of the fastest growing areas in Australia. Armadale Station will be rebuilt as an elevated station with three nearby busy level crossings removed and replaced with elevated rail. The project will kick-start development opportunities in the Armadale and Byford town centres, providing new and safe connections around the stations.

In this position, Dana conducted climate change and resilience studies for IS and Green Star ratings, while also providing senior technical ISAP support for NDY and the broader alliance team as needed. This involved assisting with resource efficiency and life cycle assessment studies, as well as engaging with the design team to identify early sustainability rating alignment technical challenges and potential project opportunities.

Papakura to Pukekohe Electrification Project, Auckland, New Zealand (2021 | NZ\$371 m)

The Papakura to Pukekohe rail electrification project will extend the electric train network approximately 20 kilometres south from Papakura to Pukekohe.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTATION – TECHNICAL REVIEWS AND IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

- SINSW - Group 2 Schools project:
- 1 Queen Street, Auckland
- 30 Bowden Street, Auckland
- CPO, Auckland
- Coombs Street, Canberra
- CIT Woden, Canberra
- Jerrabomberra High School, Canberra
- Western Plains Correctional Centre, Lara
- Curtin University B316 Sciences Building, Perth
- Woolworths, Nelson
- METRONET, Perth



SANJEEV GANDA | SUSTAINABILITY CONSULTANT

Sanjeev joined NDY in 2019 after graduating from the University of Wellington with a Master of Building Science.

Sanjeev's technical sustainability experience includes climate change adaptation, daylight, thermal comfort, energy modelling, and structured sustainability frameworks such as Green Star.

Sanjeev has contributed to various projects with this diverse skill set, including offices, aged care, new builds, schools, and hotels in New Zealand and Australia.

Sanjeev's area of expertise is climate change adaptation and Life Cycle Assessment, where he strives to find solutions to adapt to and mitigate climate change impacts through an analytical approach.

DISCIPLINE

Sustainability



EXPERTISE

Life Cycle Assessment, climate change adaptation, energy modelling, daylight modelling, third-party sustainability certifications.

EXPERIENCE

4+ years

QUALIFICATIONS

Bachelor of Building Science – Sustainable Engineering Systems
Master of Building Science – Sustainable Engineering Systems.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Green Star Accredited Professional (Design & As Built)

NABERSNZ Trainee Assessor.

OFFICE LOCATION

Auckland, New Zealand

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

OFFICES NEW

Sylvia Park 3 Te Kahu Way, Auckland, New Zealand (2021 - ongoing | NZ\$ 63M)

Construction of a second office building at Sylvia Park marking the next stage in the asset's continued mixed-use evolution. Located at 3 Te Kahu Way, the six-storey development will target a 6 Star Green Star rating and has been designed in response to tenant feedback.

Sanjeev worked in a technical advisory role, delivering the climate change adaptation workshop, risk assessment, climate adaptation plan and life cycle assessment for the project. Sanjeev also modelled the operational energy of the project and delivered the Green Star submission.

Building 11 Central Park Greenlane, Auckland – Green Star & NABERSNZ (2022 - ongoing)

The KiwiRail Auckland Integrated Rail Management Centre, known as Building 11, is an integrated delivery between developers, Oyster Property, and KiwiRail to house the rail network teams in Auckland.

Sanjeev worked in a technical advisory role, delivering the climate change adaptation workshop, risk assessment, climate adaptation plan and life cycle assessment for the project.

RESIDENTIAL

Sylvia Park Build to Rent, Auckland, New Zealand (2021)

Sylvia Park Build to Rent development comprises 295 apartments across one 12-storey and two 9-storey residential buildings.

Sanjeev worked in a technical advisory role, delivering the climate change adaptation workshop, risk assessment, climate adaptation plan and life cycle assessment for the project.

Working together with the design team, Sanjeev input into the design of the project, advising strategies to mitigate impacts resulting from climate change events like extreme rainfall and temperature.

RETAIL

IKEA Sylvia Park, Auckland, New Zealand (2022)

The first New Zealand IKEA store has made a commitment to sustainability with targeting a 5-star Green Star Design and As Built v1.0 rating.

Sanjeev worked in a technical advisory role, delivering the climate change adaptation workshop, risk assessment, climate adaptation plan and life cycle assessment for the project.

Countdown Waimakariri, Kaiapoi, New Zealand (2022)

A new 3,600m² supermarket located in Kaiapoi, New Zealand targeting 5 Star Green Star Design & As Built NZ v1.0

Working together with the design team, Sanjeev input into the design of the project, advising strategies to mitigate impacts resulting from climate change events like extreme rainfall and temperature.

AGED CARE

Fairway Gardens Care, Auckland New Zealand (2022)

A three-storey building situated within Fairway Gardens Village at the edge of Pakuranga golf course containing admin and back-of-house area, common areas, kitchen facilities, 62 care suites, and internal and external courtyards.

Working together with the design team, Sanjeev input into the design of the project, advising strategies to mitigate impacts resulting from climate change events like extreme rainfall and temperature.

Pōhutakawa Landing, Auckland New Zealand (2022)

A two-storey building containing admin and back-of-house areas, 24 Care Suites, 17 Care Type A Suites, 8 Care Type B Suites, 15 Dementia Care Suites, common areas, kitchen facilities, internal and external courtyards, and a memory loop track.

Working together with the design team, Sanjeev input into the design of the project, advising strategies to mitigate impacts resulting from climate change events like extreme rainfall and temperature.

Oakridge Villas, Kerikeri, New Zealand (2022)

A two-storey 65-bed residential care facility including 27 small care suites, 23 large care suites, a 15 memory care suite wing, common areas, and internal courtyards/memory gardens targeting 6 Star Green Star Design & As Built NZ v1.0

Working together with the design team, Sanjeev input into the design of the project, advising strategies to mitigate impacts resulting from climate change events like extreme rainfall and temperature.

INDUSTRIAL

Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Building 5, Auckland, New Zealand (2022)

16,000m² research and development facility located in Auckland, New Zealand targeting 5 Star Green Star Design & As Built NZ v1.0.

Working together with the design team, Sanjeev input into the design of the project, advising strategies to mitigate impacts resulting from climate change events like extreme rainfall and temperature.

30 Bowden Road, Auckland, New Zealand (2022)

Two 20,000m² two-storey warehouses located in Auckland targeting 5 Star Green Star Design & As Built NZ v1.0.

Working together with the design team, Sanjeev input into the design of the project, advising strategies to mitigate impacts resulting from climate change events like extreme rainfall and temperature.

APPENDIX B. PRE-WORKSHOP CONSULTANT ADVICE NOTE

Refer over.

PROJECT: SINSW - MILTON PUBLIC SCHOOL (MIPS) UPGRADE

CAN NO: G-001[1.0]

Date: 1 November 2024

Project No: 41156 - 001

Pages: 8

NAME	COMPANY	EMAIL
Via email		

SUSTAINABILITY – CLIMATE CHANGE ASSESSMENT: PRE-WORKSHOP NOTES

This consultant advice note aims to provide information to all stakeholders attending NDY's climate change adaptation workshop, where we will facilitate the consultation process to establish a Climate Adaptation Plan for the SINSW Milton Public School Upgrade.

Workshop agenda

- Introduction
 - Climate change background
 - Purpose and process
 - Green Star Buildings methodology
- Climate Change Impacts on the SINSW Milton Public School Upgrade
 - Assumptions and projections
 - Risk assessment
- Adaptation measures
 - Discussion
- Wrap-up/Next steps

The priorities for the workshop will be two-fold:

1. Identify and describe risks posed by climate change to the development and rate the consequence and likelihood of each,
2. Identify and evaluate potential adaptation actions and/or design strategies to mitigate unacceptable risks.

Pre-reading

Climate Adaptation Vs. Mitigation

Climate change adaptation is quite distinct from climate change mitigation:

- Mitigation is about making climate change less severe.
- Adaptation accepts that there will be some degree of climate change no matter how successful our combined mitigation efforts are - and looks to design communities and buildings that are resilient to it. This will be the focus of our workshop.

Please, familiarise yourself with the information listed below before the workshop scheduled for April 2024.

- Annex 1: Climate Projections
- Annex 2: Climate Hazard pre-screening checklist
- Annex 3: Climate Risk Assessment and Adaptation Register
- Annex 4: Consequence Scale for Risk Assessment
- Annex 5: Likelihood Scale for Risk Assessment

Assumptions

The climate assessment conducted for this project follows basic assumptions in line with Green Star Buildings v1.1 guidelines, as follows:

1. The two 'time scales' referenced throughout the risk assessment and adaptation planning process are 2050 (~25 years post-practical completion) and 2090 (65 years from occupation, noting the expected building life before major refurbishments is ~50-years).
2. The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) correspond to different greenhouse gas (GHG) concentration trajectories with each level based on different assumptions. The chosen pathway for this climate assessment is **RCP8.5**, which is representative of a high-emissions scenario if emissions continue to rise throughout the 21st century.

Data

Climate change projection and baseline data have been sourced from:

- Climate Change in Australia (CCIA) (a joint Bureau of Meteorology and CSIRO initiative)
- NSW / ACT Regional Climate Modelling (NARClIM) projections
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report Chapter 11: Australasia
- Bureau of Meteorology Ulladulla weather station, which is closest to the site. Full references will be included in the final report.

We look forward to discussing this during the Climate Adaptation Workshop. If you have any questions or would like further information before the session, please do not hesitate to contact us.

NDY, A Tetra Tech Company



Richard Burton | Engineer | Sustainability
r.burton@ndy.com

ANNEX 1: CLIMATE PROJECTIONS – ULLADULLA AWS (STATION NO. 069138), SOUTH COAST CLUSTER, IPCC

Climate Variable		Baseline	2050 @ RCP8.5	2090 @ RCP8.5	Commentary
Average Maximum Temperature (°C)	Summer	22.2° C	23.5° C (+1.3° C)	26.7° C (+4.5° C)	There is very high confidence in continued substantial increases in projected mean, maximum and minimum temperatures . By late in the century (2090), for a high emission scenario (RCP8.5) the projected range of warming is 5.0 °C above the climate of 2008 - 2023.
	Autumn	19.9° C	21.2° C (+1.3° C)	24.5° C (+4.6° C)	
	Winter	15.5° C	16.7° C (+1.2° C)	20.4° C (+4.9° C)	
	Spring	18.4° C	19.9° C (+1.5° C)	23.7° C (+5.3° C)	
Maximum Recorded Temperature (°C)		44.5° C	45.9° C (+1.4° C)	49.4° C (+4.9° C)	More hot days and warm spells are projected with very high confidence. Extreme temperatures are projected to increase at a similar rate to mean temperature, with a substantial increase in the temperature reached on hot days, the frequency of hot days, and the duration of warm spells (very high confidence).
Number of Hot Days	over 35°C	1.9 days	5 days (+3.1 Days)	15 days (+13.1 Days)	
	over 40°C	0.3 days	0.8 days (+0.5 Days)	3.3 days (+3.0 Days)	
Average Monthly Rainfall (mm)	Summer	98.7 mm	100.7 mm (+2%)	109.6 mm (+11%)	A continuation of the trend of prolonged periods of extensive drying since the early 20th Century. Decreases in winter and spring rainfall is projected with high confidence. Summer and autumn rainfall is expected to increase to varying degrees, projected with less confidence due to natural climate variability, and this will remain the major driver of rainfall changes.
	Autumn	117.0 mm	113.5 mm (-3%)	114.7 mm (-2%)	
	Winter	91.5 mm	84.2 mm (-8%)	76.0 mm (-17%)	
	Spring	88.7 mm	86.1 mm (-3%)	81.6 mm (-8%)	
Highest Daily Rainfall (mm)		260.0 mm	280.8 mm (+8%)	325.0 mm (+25%)	There is a high confidence that the intensity of heavy rainfall events will increase over the course of the century, this is because in a warming climate, rainfall extremes are expected to increase in magnitude mainly due to a warmer atmosphere being able to hold more moisture (Sherwood et al., 2010).
Time in Drought		38%	50%	60%	Time spent in drought is projected to increase (medium confidence) over the course of the century.
Fire Weather (Severe Fire Danger Days)		0.9 days	1.305 days (+45%)	2.07 days (+130%)	There is high confidence that climate change will result in a harsher fire-weather climate in the future. However, there is low confidence in the magnitude of the change, as this is strongly dependent on rainfall projections and other fire 'switches'.
Sea Level Rise		-	13 cm above baseline	64 cm above baseline	Global mean sea level will continue to rise, and height of extreme sea-level events will also increase across Australia (very high confidence). However, it is not considered an issue in Canberra due to its proximity to the ocean.
Yearly Average Daily Solar Radiation (MJ/m²)		15.5 MJ/m2	15.9 MJ/m2 (+2.7%)	16.0 MJ/m2 (+3.4%)	Solar radiation is projected to increase (high confidence) over the course of the century.
Yearly Average 3 pm Relative Humidity (%)		65.0 % RH	65.6 % RH (+0.9%)	65.8 % RH (+1.3%)	A tendency for a decline in relative humidity is projected for winter and spring, although changes in the near term will be small (high confidence).
Yearly Average 3 pm Wind Speed (km/h)		18.6 km/h	19.0 km/h (+2.4%)	19.4 km/h (+4.2%)	There is medium confidence in little change to wind speeds.

ANNEX 2: CLIMATE HAZARD PRE-SCREENING CHECKLIST

CHECK LIST	CRITERIA RESPONSE [YES/NO]	HAS DATA REGARDING FUTURE CLIMATE EXPOSURE BEEN REVIEWED? [YES/NO]	HAS A RISK TO THE PROJECT BEEN IDENTIFIED? [YES/NO]	HAS A RISK TREATMENT BEEN IDENTIFIED? [YES/NO] IF YES, DESIGN OR OPERATIONAL MEASURE?
Has the project area been previously impacted by extreme climate events? (e.g., storms/tropical cyclones, extreme rainfall, and flooding, damaging winds, damaging hail, bushfires, heatwaves, drought, coastal inundation) Please indicate which events.	Yes The area has experienced extreme rainfall and flooding, heatwaves, and drought.	Yes	Yes Further risks will potentially be identified during consultation	This will be discussed in the Climate Adaptation Workshop. A combination of design and operational design measures will likely be identified – refer to the climate risk and adaptation assessment for preliminary/suggested measures.
Is the project located in a cyclone zone?	No	Yes	No	
Is the project located in or adjacent to a bushfire-prone area?	No	Yes	No	
Is the project located in or adjacent to a flood-prone area?	No	Yes	No	
Is the project located at or adjacent to the coastline or tidally influenced waterway?	No	Yes	No	
Will the project accommodate occupants vulnerable to the impacts of climate extremes? (e.g., children, elderly, low mobility, seeking medical treatment) Please indicate potential groups of vulnerable occupants and which events they are likely to be exposed to.	Yes	Yes	No	

ANNEX 3: CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT AND ADAPTATION REGISTER

ITEM	ASPECT	DESCRIPTION OF HAZARD	CONSEQUENCE	2040 LIKELIHOOD	2040 RISK	2075 LIKELIHOOD	2075 RISK
01	Extreme Temperature	HVAC systems not maintaining internal conditions. Increase in electricity consumption due to higher temperatures combined with humidity. Mechanical equipment not performing.	Moderate	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
02	Extreme Temperature	Uncomfortable internal conditions created during higher temperature weather events.	Moderate	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
03	Solar Radiation	Accelerated material deterioration (colour fading or failure) due to greater solar radiation and higher temperatures.	Moderate	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
04	Solar Radiation	Cracking or failure of seals due to greater solar radiation and higher temperatures.	Moderate	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
05	Extreme Temperature	High touch point materials subject to high temperatures.	Minor	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low
06	Heatwave	Less occupant movement outside due to more extreme temperature and humidity, and associated reduction of occupant health and wellbeing. Office workers likely to stay on site to seek out internal conditioned spaces for their work breaks and potentially refuge beyond normal working hours. Changes in occupant travel behaviour during heat waves. Access to neighbouring sites.	Moderate	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
07	Droughts	Soft landscape damage due to high temperatures or drought, planting dieback creating an unattractive external environment.	Minor	Likely (Once per year)	Medium	Likely (Once per year)	Medium
08	Droughts	Sediment / debris may build up in surrounding drainage infrastructure due to less frequent washouts in drought.	Minor	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
09	Droughts	Water needs of the site (both quantity and quality) not met due to reduced rainfall and prolonged periods of drought.	Moderate	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
10	Bushfire	Disruptions to services (e.g. power and transport) due to nearby fires.	Major	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
11	Bushfire	Increase in PM (particulate matter), CO2, bushfire smoke in the air entering the building.	Major	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
12	Extreme Rainfall	Risk of injury to occupants during extreme rainfall events, cyclones and atmospheric river events particularly to vulnerable populations.	Moderate	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
13	Extreme Rainfall	Gutters and downpipes are unable to handle rainfall during extreme rainfall events, cyclones and atmospheric river events Debris blocking gutters and downpipes.	Moderate	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
14	Extreme Rainfall	Water entering the building due to overland flow/localised flooding. Stormwater system sizing. Water entering ground floor critical infrastructure rooms (e.g. transformer room, comms, pump room etc.).	Moderate	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
15	Extreme Rainfall	Risk of structural stability of building and foundation systems affected by water table height increases, causing changes to ground structure. Changes to soil conditions: Softening soils, shrinking, swelling of soils from changes in moisture condition	Major	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Medium	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Medium
16	Extreme Weather Events	Change in ambient conditions resulting in swelling and shrinkage of timber elements. Exposure of timber elements to moisture/flooding.	Major	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
17	Extreme Weather Events	Extreme winds could cause some trees to fall onto facility or people.	Catastrophic	Possible (Once in 25 years)	High	Possible (Once in 25 years)	High

18	Extreme Weather Events	Extended blackouts due to transmission infrastructure failure or capacity being exceeded. Resulting in impacts to staff and visitors, such as disruption of regular operations and services.	Moderate	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
19	Extreme Weather Events	Damage to the facade and roofing materials during storm weather events and the potential for materials to become detached due to strong winds. Pressure impacts on the building.	Moderate	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low
20	Extreme Weather Events	Wind driven rain on wall claddings particularly at junctions. Consideration to different types of cladding profiles, orientation of laps away from the prevailing wind direction, taping of joints etc	Moderate	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low
21	Cyclones	Heavy rain, strong wind, storm surges, flooding as a result of cyclones.	NA Included in other items	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Lightning	Lightning strike to building during storm events.	Moderate	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low
23	Lightning/hail	Roofing/roof-mounted equipment damaged by lightning/hail. Facade damage by lightning/hail.	Moderate	Rare (Once in 50 years)	Low	Rare (Once in 50 years)	Low
24	Extreme Wind	Saltwater spray due to the site's proximity to the ocean and corrosion on services systems and materials.	Moderate	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low
25	Sea Level Rise	Sea level rise flowing onto the site.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Air Quality	Increase in PM (particulate matter) and CO2 in the air and HVAC system. Smoke / dust impacting air quality indoors.	Moderate	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low

ANNEX 4: CONSEQUENCE SCALE FOR RISK ASSESSMENT

DESCRIPTOR	ENVIRONMENTAL	SOCIAL/CULTURAL	FINANCIAL	ADAPTIVE CAPACITY
Insignificant	No adverse effects on natural.	No adverse human health effects.	Little financial loss or increase in operating expenses.	No change to the adaptive capacity.
Minor	Minimal effects on the natural environment.	Short-term disruption to employees, customers or neighbours. Slight adverse human health effects or general amenity issues.	Additional operational costs. Financial loss is small <10%.	Minor decrease to the adaptive capacity of the asset. Capacity easily restored.
Moderate	Some damage to the environment, including local ecosystems. Some remedial action may be required.	Frequent disruptions to employees, customers or neighbours. Adverse human health effects.	Moderate financial loss 10-50%.	Some change in adaptive capacity. Renewal or repair may need new design to improve adaptive capacity.
Major	Significant effect on the environment and local ecosystems. Remedial action likely to be required.	Permanent physical injuries and fatalities may occur. Severe disruptions to employees, customers or neighbours.	Major financial loss 50-90%.	Major loss in adaptive capacity. Renewal or repair would need new design to improve adaptive capacity.
Catastrophic	Very significant loss to the environment. May include localized loss of species, habitats or ecosystems. Extensive remedial action essential to prevent further degradation. Restoration likely to be required.	Severe adverse human health effects, leading to multiple events of total disability or fatalities. Total disruptions to employees, customers or neighbours. Emergency response at a major level.	Extreme financial loss >90%.	Capacity destroyed, redesign required when repairing or renewing asset.

ANNEX 5: LIKELIHOOD SCALE FOR RISK ASSESSMENT

RATING	DESCRIPTOR	RECURRENT OR EVENT RISKS	LONG TERM RISKS
Almost Certain	Could occur several times per year	Has happened several times in the past year and in each of the previous 5 years or Could occur several times per year	Has a greater than 90% chance of occurring in the identified time period if the risk is not mitigated
Likely	May arise about once per year	Has happened at least once in the past year and in each of the previous 5 years or May arise about once per year	Has a 60-90% chance of occurring in the identified time period if the risk is not mitigated
Possible	Maybe a couple of times in a generation	Has happened during the past 5 years but not in every year or May arise once in 25 years	Has a 40-60% chance of occurring in the identified time period if the risk is not mitigated
Unlikely	Maybe once in a generation	May have occurred once in the last 5 years or May arise once in 25 to 50 years	Has a 10-30% chance of occurring in the future if the risk is not mitigated
Rare	Maybe once in a lifetime	Has not occurred in the past 5 years or Unlikely during the next 50 years	May occur in exceptional circumstances, i.e. less than 10% chance of occurring in the identified time period if the risk is not mitigated

APPENDIX C. WORKSHOP PRESENTATION SLIDES

Refer over.



10 April 2024

SOUTH COAST CLUSTER (MILTON PS, VINCENTIA PS, ULLADULLA HS, ULLADULLA PS)

AGENDA

Introduction (5-10 min)

- Purpose and Importance
- Climate change projections

Climate Change Impacts on the project (10-15 min)

- Assumptions and projections
- Green Star methodology

Adaptation measures (30-40 min)

- Discussion

Wrap-up/Next steps (5 min)

DEFINITIONS

Weather - Atmospheric conditions at a specific place and time.

Climate - Weather conditions at a specific place over a long period.

Mitigation - Reducing our contribution towards climate change.

Adaptation - Accepts that there will be some degree of climate change no matter how successful our combined mitigation efforts are - and looks to design buildings that are resilient to it. **This will be the focus of our workshop.**

PURPOSE

PURPOSE



Understand the future impacts on the project.

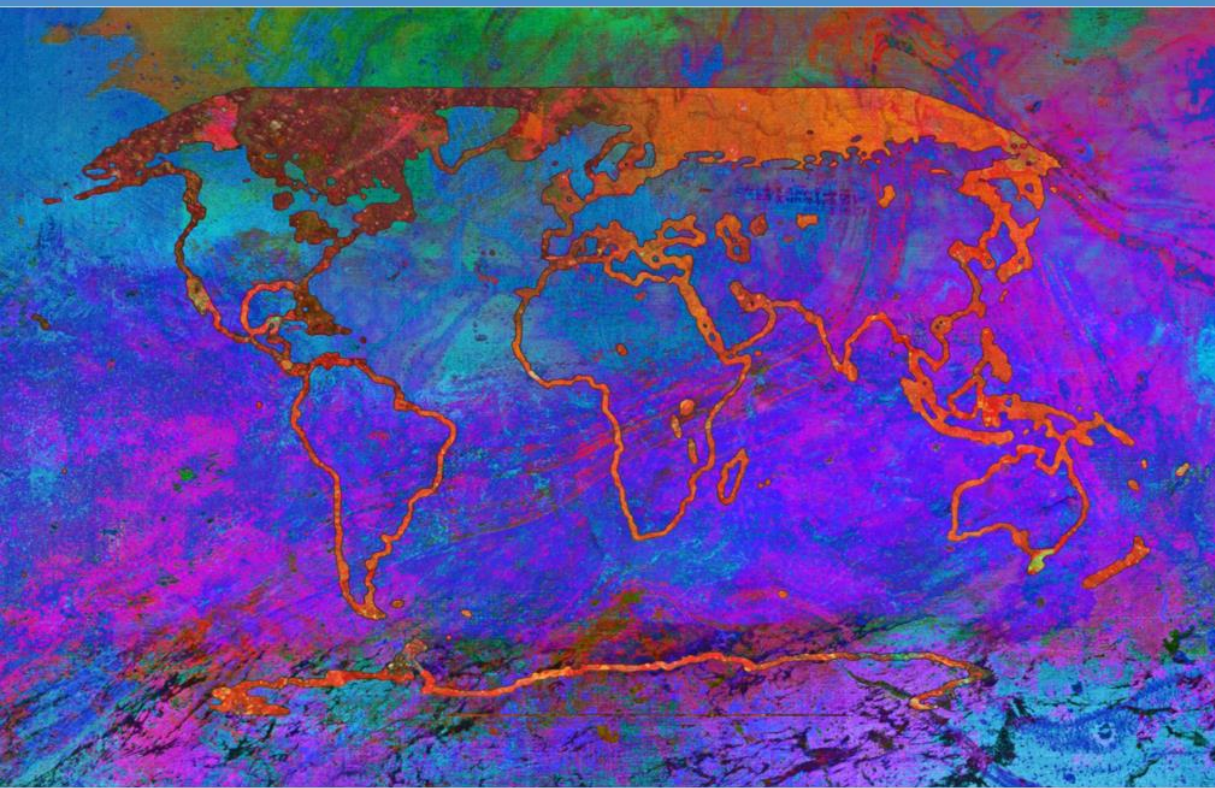


Identify solutions to mitigate these impacts for a more resilient project.

IMPORTANCE

Climate Change 2021

The Physical Science Basis



CLIMATE CHANGE WIDESPREAD, RAPID AND INTENSIFYING

- IPCC

REPORT FINDINGS

Target is to limit change in global temperature to **1.5 °C** above preindustrial levels.

Beyond this and there will be irreversible damage.

Global temperature **already risen by 1.1 °C** with only 0.1 °C caused by natural forces.

1.5 °C will probably be reached and exceeded within the next two decades.

Immediate, rapid and large-scale action required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to limit rise to 1.5 °C

ASSUMPTIONS

Time scales:

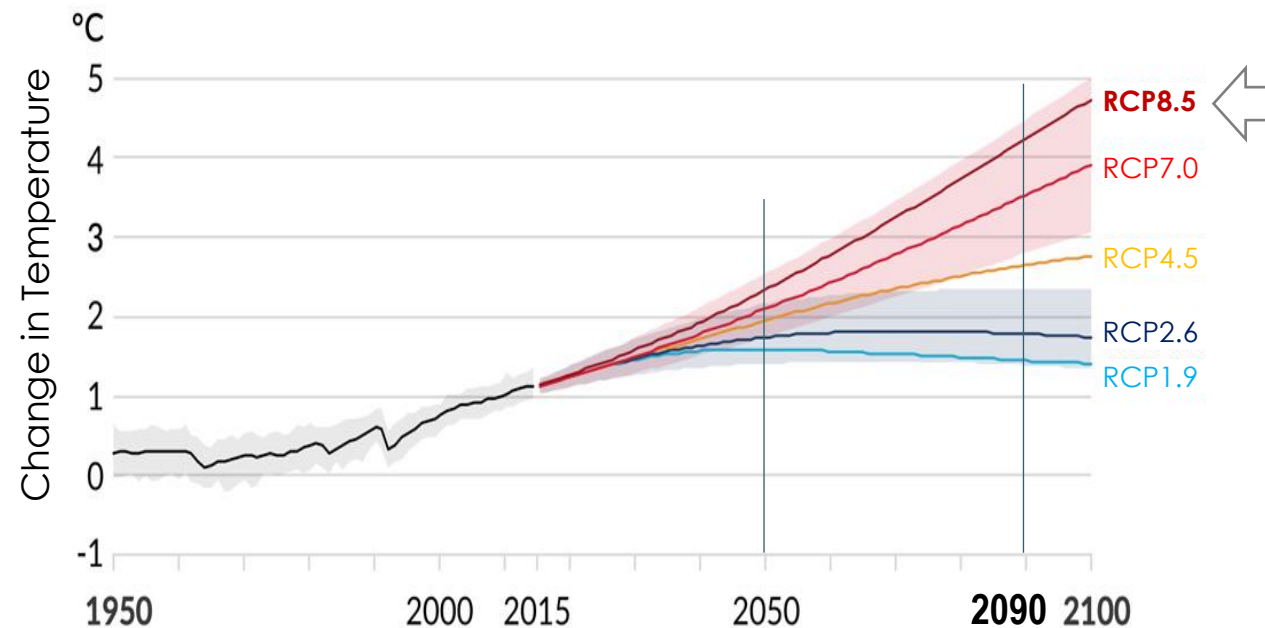
2050 +25 years from Practical Completion

2090 +65 years

RCP8.5

High-emissions scenario, and the most likely scenario as agreed throughout the industry.

Global surface temperature changes relative to 1850-1900

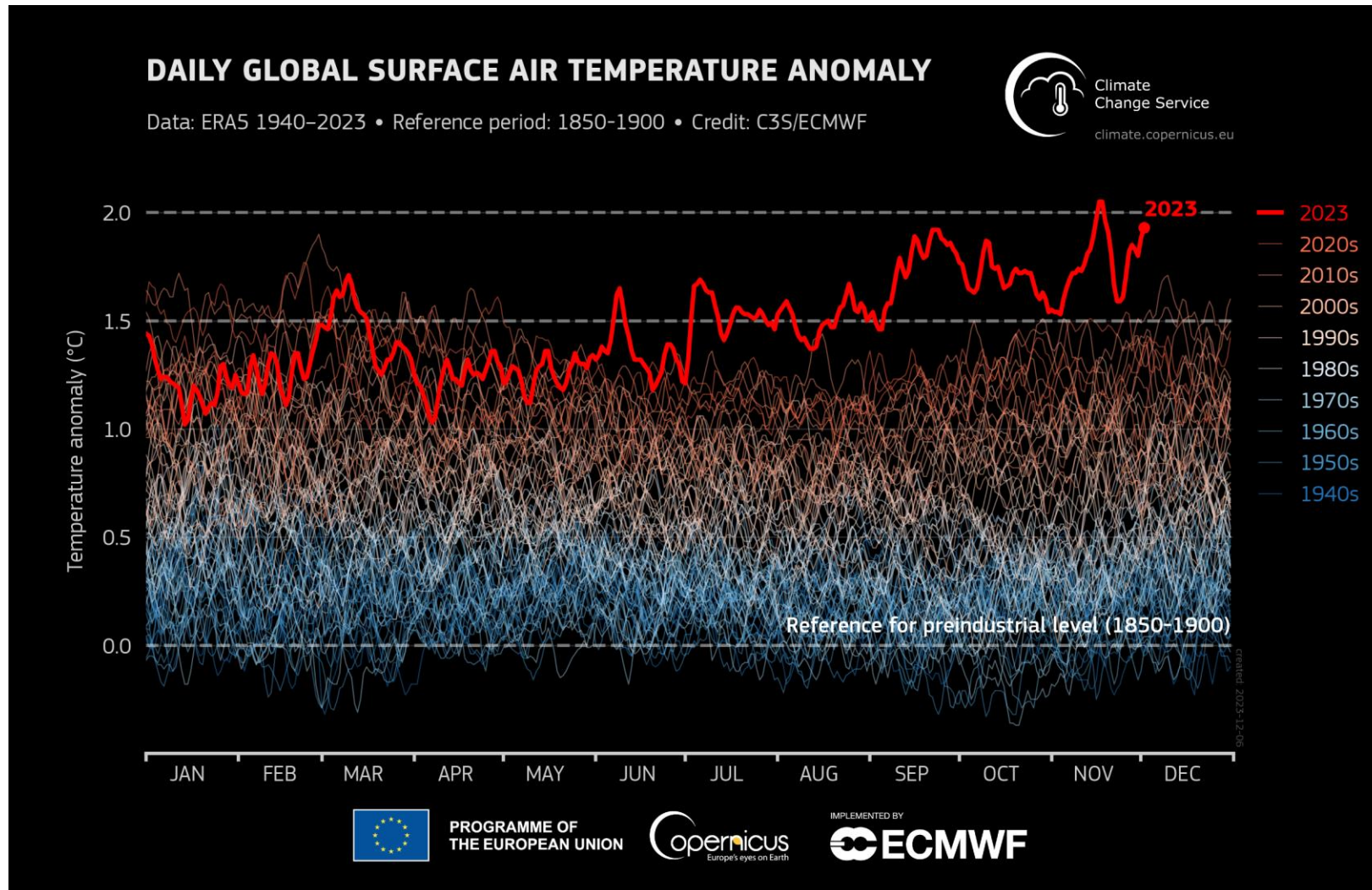


Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP)

by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) are scenarios for different greenhouse gas (GHG) concentration.

GLOBAL - 2023 IN REVIEW

HOTTEST YEAR ON RECORD



AUSTRALIA- 2023 IN REVIEW

2023 WAS AUSTRALIA'S EIGHTH-HOTTEST YEAR ON RECORD (BOM, 2024)

Western Australia hitting highs of 49.5°

Central WA, southern QLD and northern NSW temperatures on average between +1.5°C to +2.5°C warmer than normal

Rainfall was slightly above average

2011 – 2020 Warmest decade on record



DUST STORM

September 2009
Eastern Australia

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HEATWAVE

2012-2013

Australia

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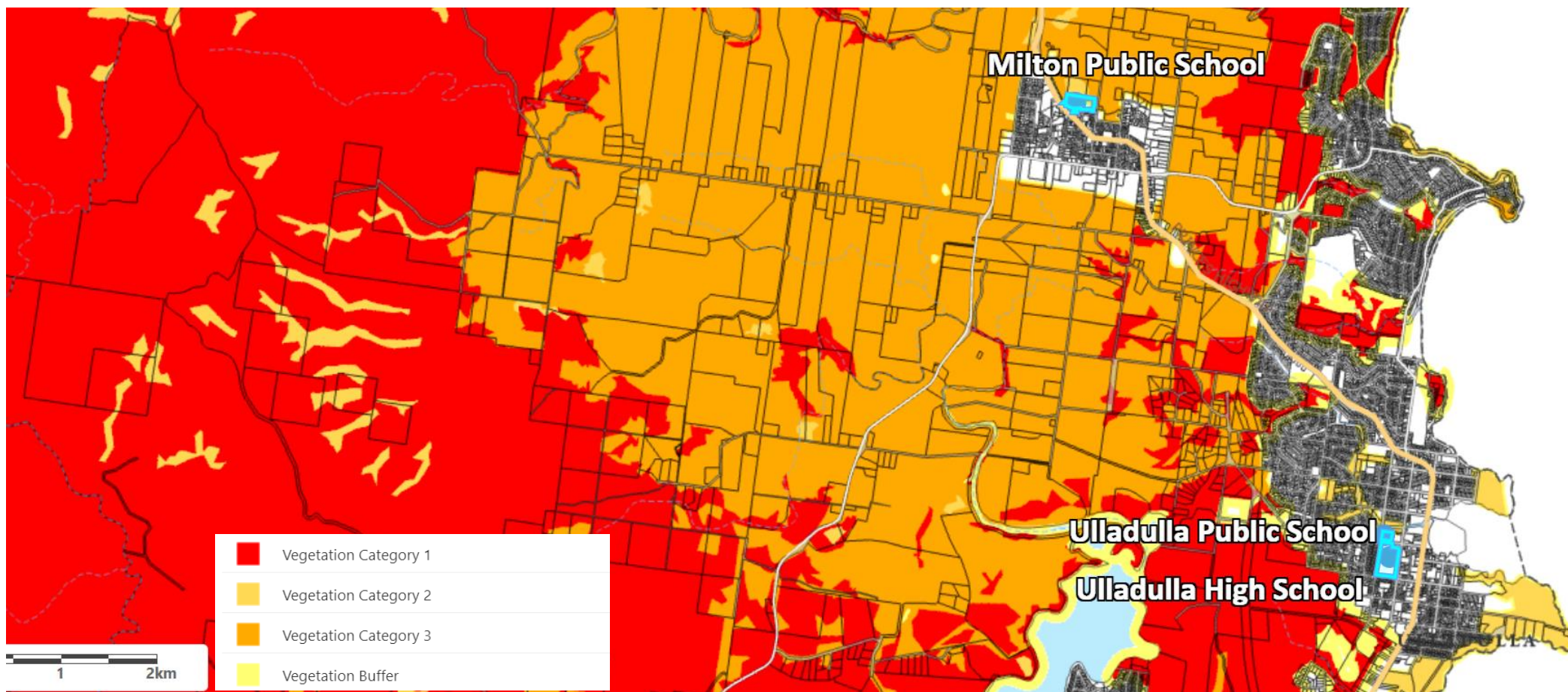


BUSHFIRE

2019-2020

Australia

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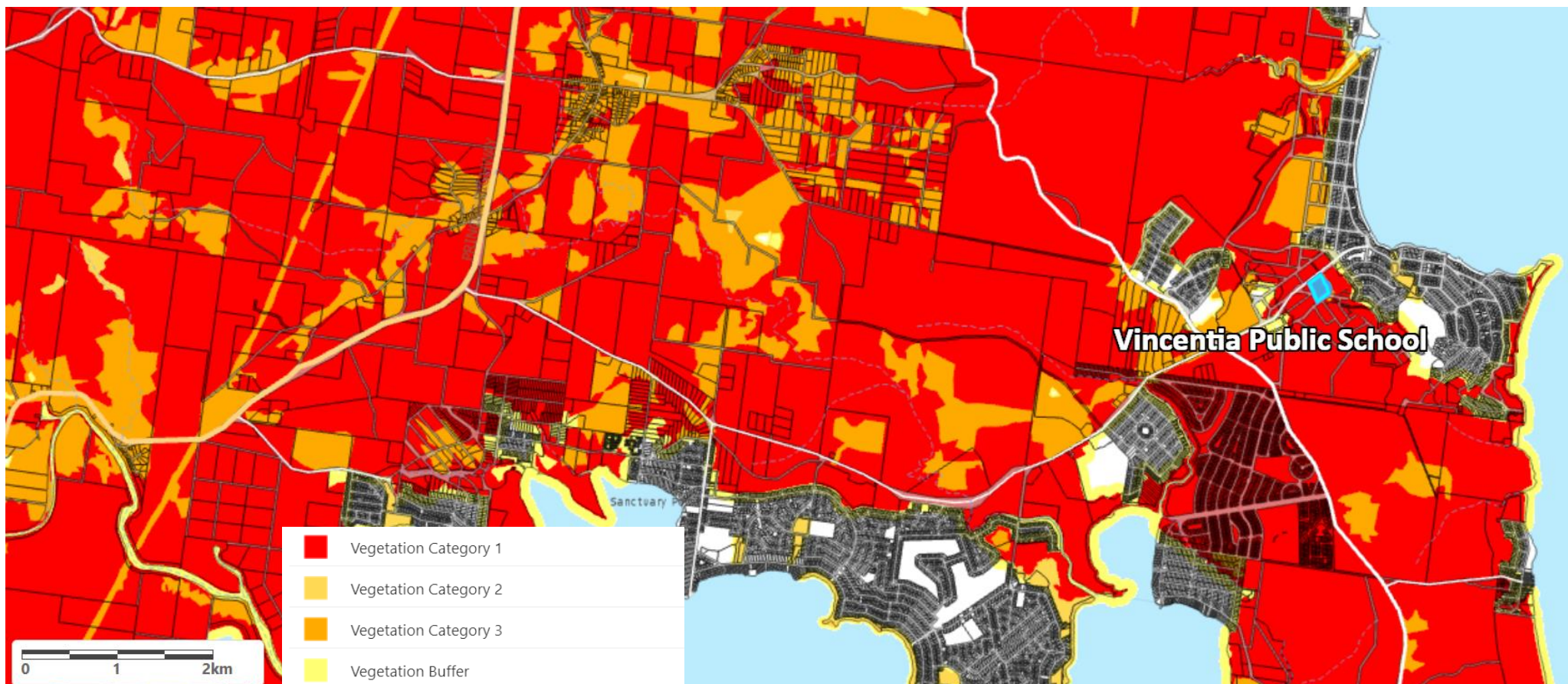


BUSH FIRE PRONE AREA

Shoalhaven

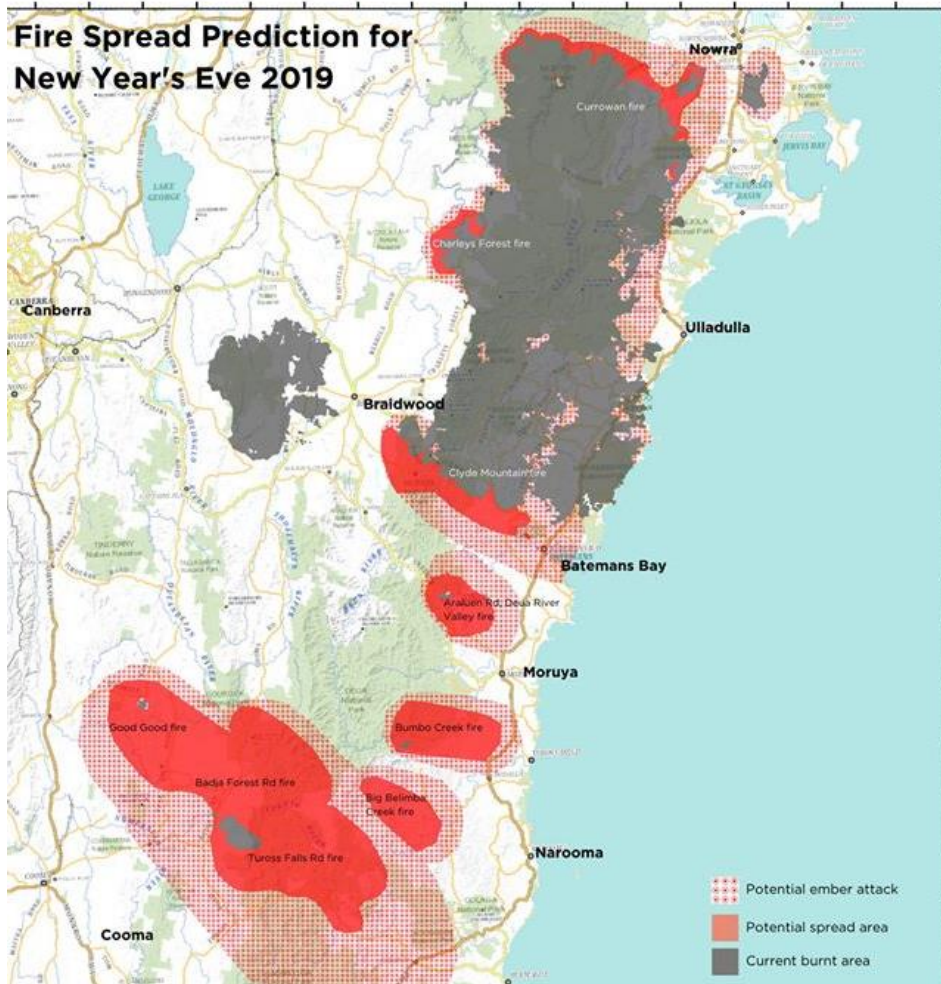
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BUSH FIRE PRONE AREA

Shoalhaven



(The New Bush Telegraph, 2020)

Deaths	3
Structures damaged	173
Structures destroyed	312
Damage	80% of Shoalhaven area

BUSH FIRE

January 2020
South Coast

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(Milton Ulludalla Times, 2024)

Multiple Flood Events in 2024

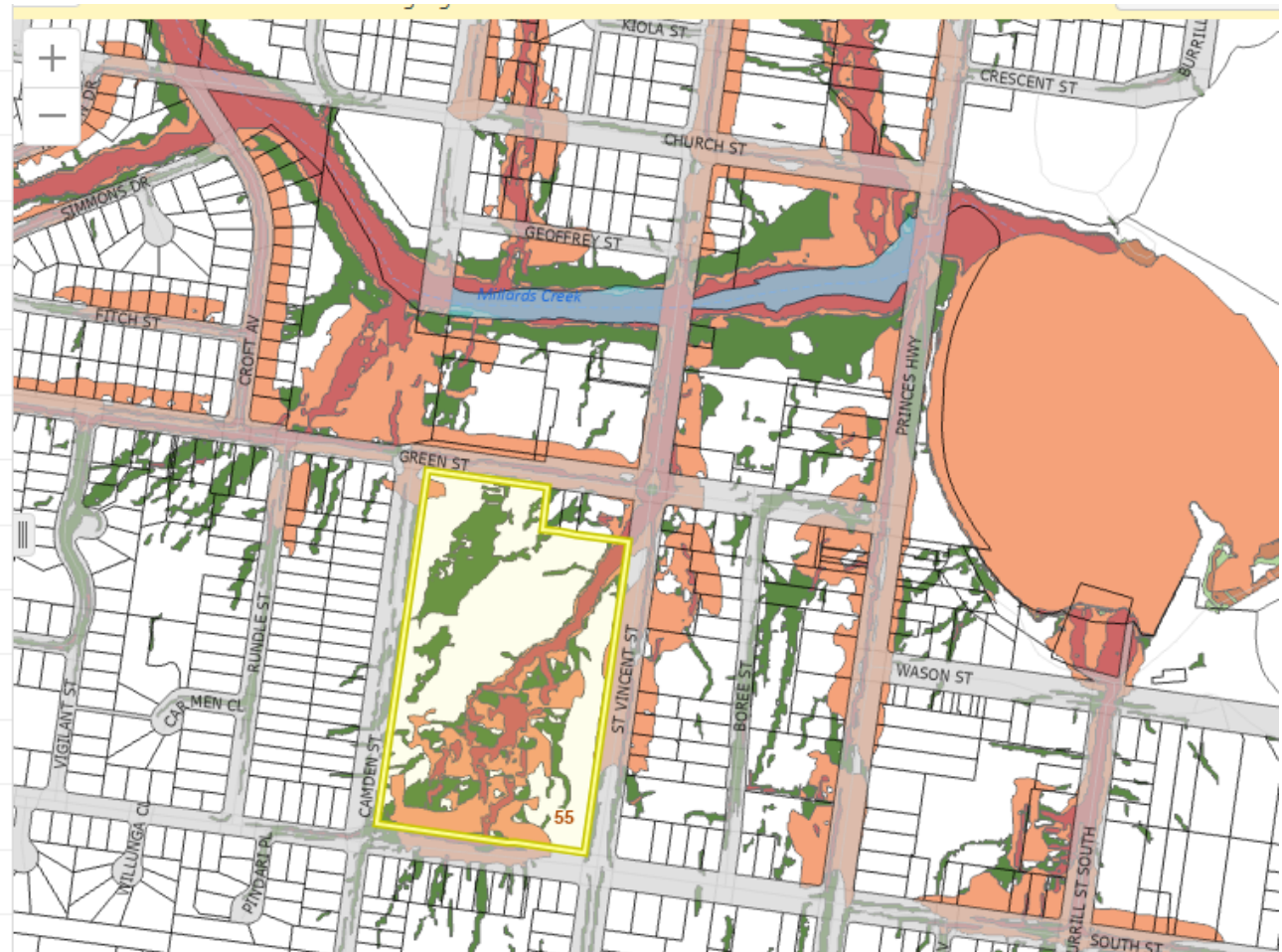
SEVERE WEATHER AND FLOODING

June 2024
Shoalhaven

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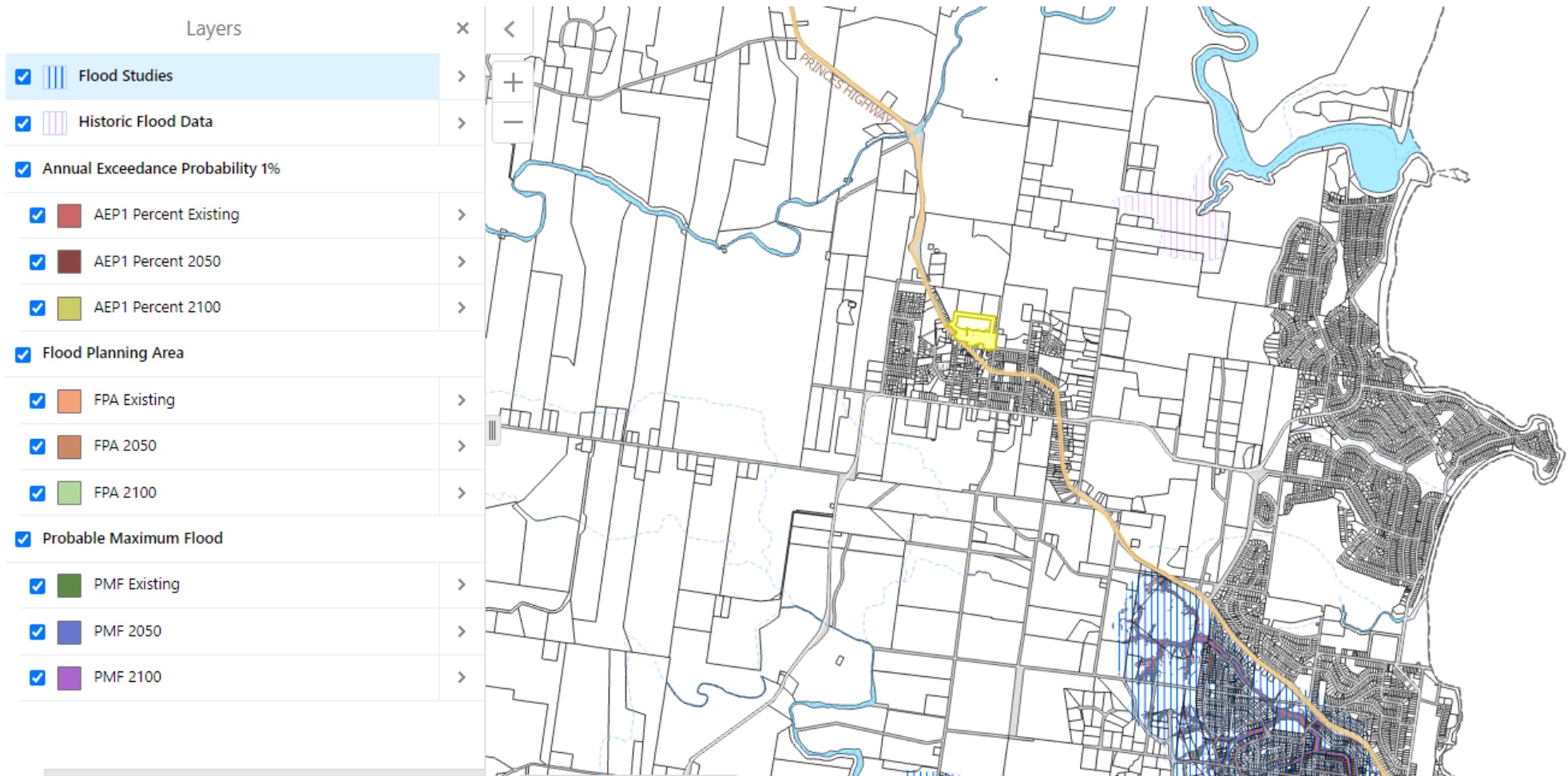
- ☐ Flood Studies
- ☐ Historic Flood Data
- ☒ Annual Exceedance Probability 1%
 - ☒ AEP1 Percent Existing
 - ☒ AEP1 Percent 2050
 - ☒ AEP1 Percent 2100
- ☒ Flood Planning Area
 - ☒ FPA Existing
 - ☒ FPA 2050
 - ☒ FPA 2100
- ☒ Probable Maximum Flood
 - ☒ PMF Existing
 - ☒ PMF 2050
 - ☒ PMF 2100



FLOODING

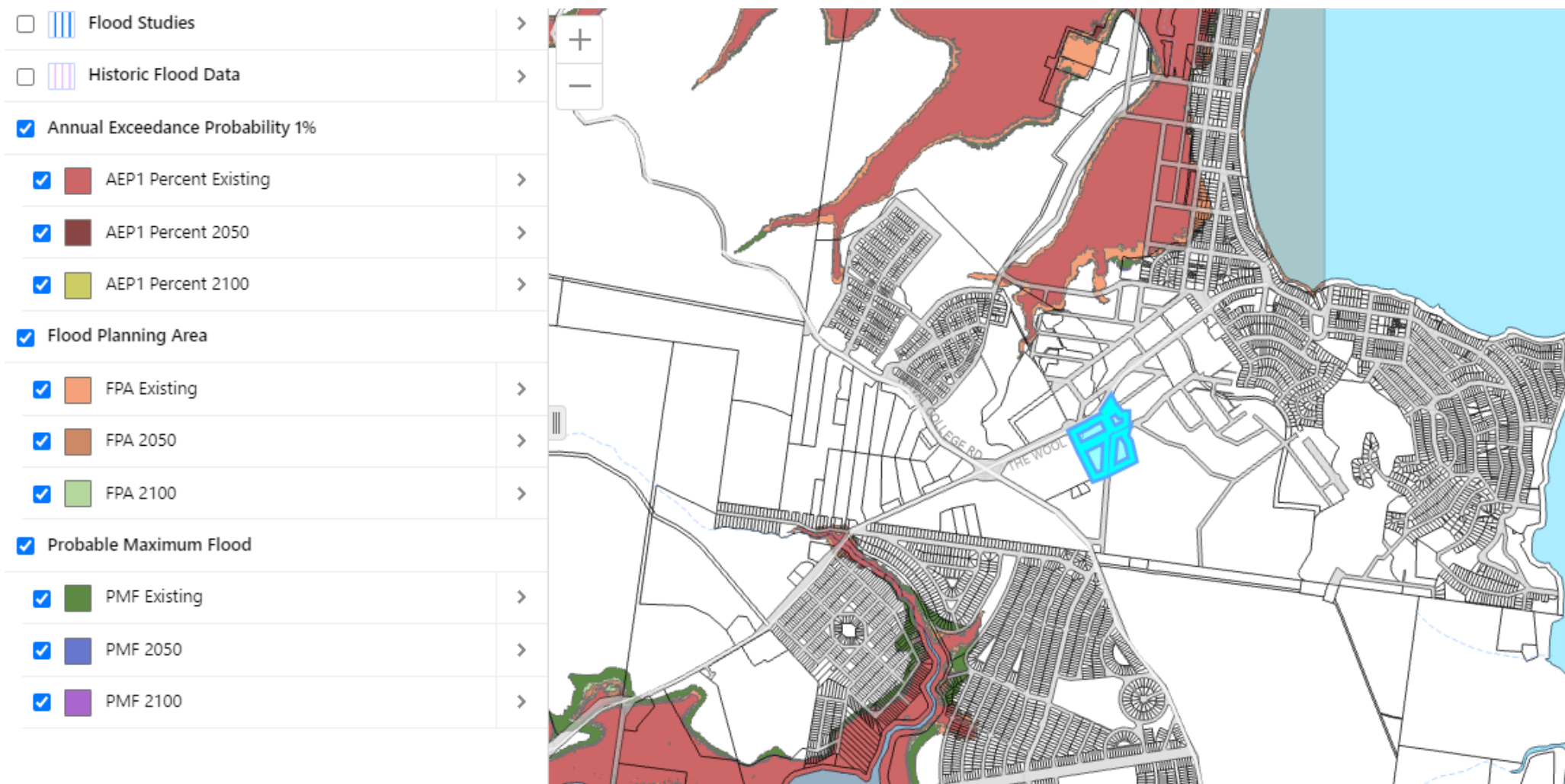
Ulladulla High School

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FLOODING

Milton Public School



FLOODING

Vincentia Public School

CLIMATE PROJECTIONS – SHOALHAVEN

(2050 AND 2090)



Temperature - A continued increase in seasonal mean temperature
+2.5 °C by 2050 and +5.0 °C by 2090

Temperature - Increase in hot days >40 °C



	Today	2050	2090
Over 35 °C	2	5	15
Over 40 °C	0.3	0.8	3.3
Time in Drought	38%	50%	60%

Solar Radiation, Wind, humidity – Similar to today

CLIMATE PROJECTIONS – SHOALHAVEN

(2050 AND 2090)



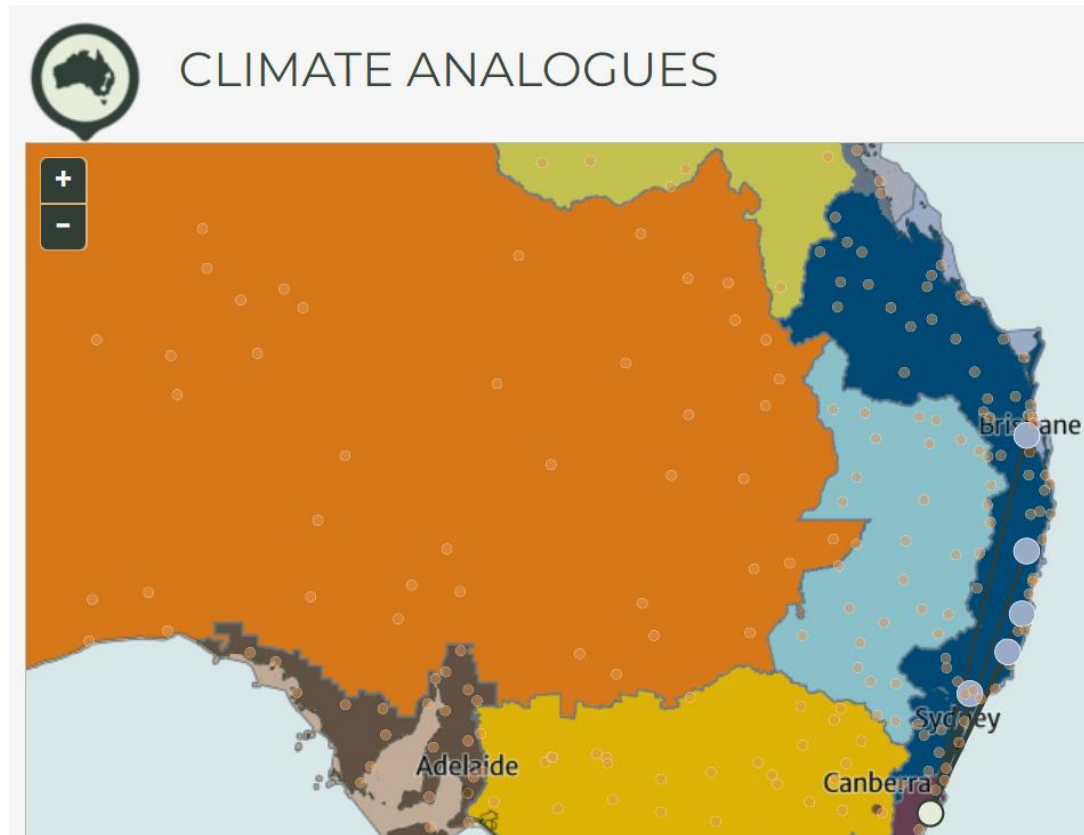
Rain – Wetter summers and drier winters expected

Extreme Rainfall - Increase in intensity of extreme rainfall events



Severe Fire Days – Increase from 0.9 to 2.07 by 2090

WHAT DOES THIS ALL MEAN?



The climate in Shoalhaven 2090 will resemble the current day climate in:

Kempsey
Kurri Kurri
Caboolture
Taree
Grafton

WHAT DOES THIS ALL MEAN?

Heavy rain - Capacity of stormwater systems may be exceeded, causing flooding



Coastal - Coastal erosion and inundation

Drought - More frequent droughts are likely to lead to water shortages, increased demand for irrigation and increased risk of wild fires.



Agriculture - Warmer temperatures and a longer growing season could provide opportunities to grow new crops. Prolonged drought and greater frequency and intensity of storms may counteract these benefits.

Biosecurity - Warmer, wetter conditions could increase the risk of invasive pests and weeds.



Disease - There may be an increase in the occurrence of summer water-borne and food-borne diseases, such as Salmonella.

GREEN STAR

GREEN STAR BUILDINGS CREDIT 16

Climate Change Resilience

Resilient

Credit: 16

Points: 1

Outcome

The building has been built to respond to the direct and indirect impacts of climate change.

Criteria

Minimum Expectation	Nil	The project team completes the climate change pre-screening checklist. The project team communicates the building's exposure to climate change risks to the applicant.
In addition to the <i>Minimum Expectation</i> :		
Credit Achievement	1 Point	- The project team develops a project-specific climate change risk and adaptation assessment for the building. - Extreme and high risks are addressed.

IMPACTS



EXTREME RAIN

Impact Item

- Water entering the building due to overland flow/localised flooding. Stormwater system sizing.
- Water entering ground floor critical infrastructure rooms (e.g. transformer room, comms, pump room etc.).

2040	2075
RISK	RISK
Medium	Medium



EXTREME TEMPERATURE

Impact Item

- HVAC systems not maintaining internal conditions. Increase in electricity consumption due to higher temperatures.
- Heat island effect affecting mech equipment
- Mechanical equipment not performing.
- Uncomfortable internal conditions are created during higher-temperature weather events.

2040	2075
RISK	RISK
Medium	Medium



EXTREME TEMPERATURE

Impact Item

- Accelerated material deterioration (colour fading or failure) due to greater solar radiation and higher temperatures.
- Cracking or failure of seals due to greater solar radiation and higher temperatures.
- High touch point materials subject to high temperatures.
- Less occupant movement outside due to more extreme temperature and humidity, and associated reduction of occupant health and wellbeing.

2040	2075
RISK	RISK
Low	Medium

2040	2075
RISK	RISK
Medium	Medium

2040	2075
RISK	RISK
Low	Low

2040	2075
RISK	RISK
Medium	Medium



EXTREME TEMPERATURE

Impact Item

- Soft landscape damage due to high temperatures or drought, planting dieback creating an unattractive external environment.

2040	2075
RISK	RISK
Medium	Medium

DROUGHT



Impact Item

- Sediment / debris may build up in surrounding drainage infrastructure due to less frequent washouts in drought.
- Water needs of the site (both quantity and quality) not met due to reduced rainfall and prolonged periods of drought.

2040	2075
RISK	RISK
Medium	Medium

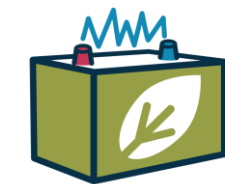


EXTREME TEMPERATURE/RAIN

Impact Item

- Risk of structural stability of building and foundation systems affected by water table height increases, causing changes to ground structure.
- Changes to soil conditions: Softening soils, shrinking, swelling of soils from changes in moisture condition.

2040	2075
RISK	RISK
Medium	Medium



EXTREME EVENTS

Impact Item

- Extended blackouts due to transmission infrastructure failure or capacity being exceeded. Resulting in impacts to students and visitors, such as disruption of regular operations and services.

2040	2075
RISK	RISK
Medium	Medium



EXTREME RAIN

Impact Item

- Roofing/roof-mounted equipment damaged by lightning.
- Facade damage by lightning.
- Risk of injury to occupants during extreme rainfall events, cyclones and atmospheric river events particularly to vulnerable populations.

2040	2075
RISK	RISK
Low	Low

2040	2075
RISK	RISK
Medium	Medium

HAIL

Impact Item

- Roofing/roof-mounted equipment damaged by hail.



2040	2075
RISK	RISK
Low	Low



WIND

Impact Item

- Wind driven rain on wall claddings particularly at junctions. Consideration to different types of cladding profiles, orientation of laps away from the prevailing wind direction, taping of joints etc
- Damage to the facade and roofing materials during storm weather events and the potential for materials to become detached due to strong winds. Pressure impacts on the building.

2040	2075
RISK	RISK
Low	Low

WIND



Impact Item

- Extreme winds could cause some trees to fall onto facility or people.

2040	2075
RISK	RISK
High	High

BUSHFIRE



Impact Item

- Increase in PM (particulate matter), CO₂, bushfire smoke in the air entering the building.
- Smoke / dust impacting air quality indoors.
- Disruptions to services (e.g. power and transport) due to nearby fires.

2040	2075
RISK	RISK
Medium	Medium

APPENDIX D. RISK REGISTER

Refer over.

Climate Change Adaptation Risk Register

Project: Milton Public School Upgrade
Project No: 0120.0041156.0001



Item	Hazard	Description of Impact	Environment	Social/Cultural	Financial	Discipline	Existing Controls Identified During Workshop	Consequence	BAU 2040 @ RCP8.5		BAU 2075 @ RCP8.5	
									Likelihood	Risk	Likelihood	Risk
01	Extreme Temperature	HVAC systems not maintaining internal conditions. Increase in electricity consumption due to higher temperatures combined with humidity. Mechanical equipment not performing.	More electricity use resulting in increased greenhouse gas emissions. Moderate	Uncomfortable occupants. Moderate	Increase cost to the school (more electricity purchased). Moderate	Mechanical	NDY Mech, 27.11.24The new learning block is to be served by an air cooled VRF air conditioning system. The system is designed for current climate conditions in Camel load calculation software, weather data obtained for Nowra, NSW (closest weather station). Summer Ambient: 32.6 °C DB, 22.6 °CWB Note that ASHRAE weather data for Nowra, NSW states a design condition of: Summer Ambient @1%: 30.8 °C DB, 20.1 °C WB Thus, the calculations for South Coast has already accounted above ASHRAE requirement by 1.8 °C DB in summer. Note that in ASHRAE, the number of days above 30.8 °C DB is 1% only historically (3.6 days). While the number of days above 33.4°C is only 0.4% (1.5 days). Noting that the school has school holidays during peak summer and at other times finishes mid afternoon meaning the mechanical system wont be subjected to operating for the entire summer period and afternoon to evening. A 5% safety factor to the sizing of the outdoor units is also applied to account for increase in temperature. Outdoor condenser units are to be selected for a higher ambient temperature of 40 C°DB. There are manually operable louvres which will provide natural ventilation in classrooms. However the system is designed to cope mechanically. The system is 100% electric, so it is unlikely to be replaced in the near future if the client aims to significantly reduce carbon emissions, compared to, say, a project going from a gas system to an electric one. Therefore, it is likely the replacement would only occur if the system does not meet performance requirements. Expected life span of the mechanical AC systems is approximately 15 years. Individual condensers may be isolated, decommissioned and replaced as required. We expect some technology advances to be made near the end of life cycles, which may allow higher capacity plant to be integrated into the same plant spaces. Condenser plant is situated on an open roof plant with louvre enclosure, adequate space has been provisioned to allow for individual plant replacement.	Moderate	Likely (Once per year)	High	Likely (Once per year)	High
02	Extreme Temperature	Uncomfortable internal conditions created during higher temperature weather events.	More electricity use resulting in increased greenhouse gas emissions. Moderate	Uncomfortable occupants. Moderate	Increase cost to the school (more electricity purchased). Moderate	Architecture, Mechanical	Building to NCC 2022 requirements only.	Moderate	Likely (Once per year)	High	Likely (Once per year)	High
05	Extreme Temperature	High touch point materials subject to high temperatures.	N/A	Occupants may experience discomfort when touching materials Minor	N/A	Landscape, Architectural, Operations	Minor impact - No further action required.	Minor	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
06	Heatwave	Risk of dehydration (and heat stroke in very extreme conditions) to occupants during increasingly hot days, particularly to vulnerable populations.	N/A	Occupants health affected. Risk of dehydration to occupants Moderate	N/A	Operations	All external walkways are covered, extensive shading provided to facades and trafficable areas. HVAC systems will cool interior spaces. Noted that bubblers are intended to be provided. Details to be provided during future design phases. School operational response during heatwaves involves keeping children indoors, and during extreme heatwaves shutting the school School holiday period runs from December/Jan, limiting the exposure risk	Moderate	Likely (Once per year)	High	Likely (Once per year)	High
07	Heatwave	Less occupant movement outside due to more extreme temperature and humidity, and associated reduction of occupant health and wellbeing. Students likely to stay inside during lunch breaks.	N/A	Occupants are forced to use alternate entrances. Occupants attracted to site for longer periods as a refuge from the heat. Minor	N/A	Architecture	Shade structure connects existing building M and existing covered walkway network to the proposed building. Roof overhang to verandah of proposed building. School holiday period runs from December/Jan, limiting the exposure risk School operational response during heatwaves involves keeping children indoors, and during extreme heatwaves shutting the school Proposed trees will provide some shading to northern facade when mature.	Minor	Likely (Once per year)	Medium	Likely (Once per year)	Medium
08	Droughts	Soft landscape damage due to drought, planting dieback creating an unattractive external environment.	Wastage of planting. Minor	Negatively aesthetically pleasing landscaping. Drop in occupant satisfaction. Minor	Cost to replace landscaping planting more frequently. Minor	Landscape, Hydraulics	Predominantly native and drought tolerant species have been selected, appropriate for the local climatic conditions. Planting plans avoid extensive planting of single species in a contained area, to avoid failure of a particular plant resulting in areas of sparse planting. Operationally SINSW expects that grassed areas will brown during drought periods and accepts this is standard.	Minor	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
09	Droughts	Sediment / debris may build up in surrounding drainage infrastructure due to less frequent washouts in drought.	Overflow of water onto site. Minor	Occupants forced to use alternate entrances. Occupants unable to occupy the building. Minor	Cost to refurbish civil system. Moderate	Civil, operations	Meinhardt (civil) noted that this is not expected to be an issue at school site. No further actions required.	Minor	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low
10	Droughts	Water needs of the site (both quantity and quality) not met due to reduced rainfall and prolonged periods of drought.	Water consumption during times of limited water availability. Minor	Restrictions in water use causing compromised operations. Minor	N/A	Hydraulics	No new rainwater storage proposed. All planter box landscape species are ultra-low water use species. Grassed areas are expected to brown during extended drought periods. SINSW notes that this is an acceptable outcome, and is standard practice across all schools. Scope of water end uses for school is minor; Bubblers, Toilets, Cleaners cupboard and refill tap. In the event of drought Shoalhaven Water does not restrict any of the water uses in this project. (restrictions apply to car washing, swimming pools and lawn/garden watering) High efficiency fittings and fixtures are selected as per the patternbook.	Minor	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
11	Bushfire	Increase in PM (particulate matter), CO2, bushfire smoke in the air entering the building.	N/A	Damage to property and systems due to smoke ingress. Results may included downtime of systems. Moderate	Servicing of damaged equipment related ingress of bushfire smoke. Minor	Mechanical	NDY Mech, 27.11.24 Outside air intakes are to be fitted with bushfire rated ember mesh in order to comply with the bushfire report.Units are expected to turn off during fire mode (smoke is detected by the smoke sensor) and thus bushfire smoke in the air entering the building is unlikely. Note that NCC 2022 SPEC 43 compliance (i.e., units to remain operational up to 4 hrs during bushfire) is not pursued for South Coast. Schools will not be open during bushfire and extreme smoke events. AC units are to be fitted with high efficiency F5 filters to reduce particulate matter and dust circulation.	Moderate	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
13	Extreme Rainfall	Risk of injury to occupants during extreme rainfall events particularly to vulnerable populations.	N/A	Occupants injure themselves. Occupants are forced to use alternate entrances. Minor	N/A	Architectural	Fulton Trotter Architect - All floor surfaces to be slip resistant, compliant with AS1428.1 with minimum slip ratings to BCA Table D3D15, AS4586 and Australian Standards Handbooks HB 197 & HB 198 (wet pendulum method) to suit context/location.	Minor	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
14	Extreme Rainfall	Gutters and downpipes are unable to handle rainfall during extreme rainfall events Debris blocking gutters and downpipes.	Overflow of water onto the site. Moderate	Occupants are forced to use alternate entrances. Moderate.	Cost to fix any damages. Moderate	Hydraulic, Architecture, Civil, Operations	Gutters are designed to relevant Australian Standards i.e. 1 in 20 year 5 minute event, with some inherent safety buffer as part of the standard. The gutter and downpipe sizing does not account for future climate. However impacts are mitigated through the following: - All gutters as per patternbook designed to be eaves gutter which allow water to simply overtop and spill. (as opposed to box gutters where water may enter the structure. - Significant eaves on all sides of the building ensure that significant clearance is provided away from the facade for any spilling water. - SINSW standard maintenance involves clearing gutters and downpipes of debris.	Moderate	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
15	Extreme Rainfall	Water entering the building due to overland flow/localised flooding. Stormwater system sizing. Water entering ground floor critical infrastructure rooms (e.g. lift pits).	Refurbishment works to fix systems would result in demolition materials sent to landfill. Increase in greenhouse gas emissions due to construction work. Minor	Occupant access to spaces may be restricted during event and during replacement of building elements. Major	Cost to fix any damages. Moderate	Civil, Electrical, Mechanical	- All gutters as per patternbook designed to be eaves gutter - Risk of egress expected to be minimised due to overhang of gutters – collected by civil - Eaves allow for 1 in 20 yr. storm event, in line with current Australian standards and drain away from trafficable areas / critical infrastructure. - nominal floor level to ensure overland flood is are not an issue. - Lift pits noted as the most critical ground floor infrastructure.	Major	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
18	Extreme Weather Events	Extreme winds could cause some trees to fall onto facility or people.	Wastage of planting. Minor	Occupants injured. Major	Cost to replace landscaping planting more frequently. Moderate	Landscape, Operations	Milton has a limited number of trees inherently lowering the risk of damage.	Major	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium

Potential New Controls (Adaptation Measures)	Consequence	Residual 2040		Residual 2075	
		Likelihood	Risk	Likelihood	Risk
A 5% safety factor to the sizing of the outdoor units is also applied to account for increase in temperature. Outdoor condenser units are to be selected for a higher ambient temperature of 40 C°DB. There are manually operable louvres which will provide natural ventilation in classrooms. However the system is designed to cope mechanically. Thermal performance exceeding NCC 2022 outlined in Risk 2.	Moderate	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
Fulton Trotter Architects - Building envelope consists thermally insulated walls with CFC, metal wall cladding or blockwork. - Building insulation is specified above NCC Section J Minimum requirements - External window sizes are minimised to meet natural lighting requirements. The large roof overhangs, verandah and sun hoods to the windows will provide significant shading to windows. - Building is designed with passive design principles, and HVAC systems are further provided to meet thermal comfort requirements up to 40 C°DB. In the event of even higher temperatures HVAC systems will still operate, but won't hit the internal design temperatures.	Moderate	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
	Minor	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
Bubblers to be provided. Numbers to be confirmed. Bubblers location to be confirmed.	Moderate	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
	Minor	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
	Minor	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
	Minor	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low
	Minor	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
	Minor	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
The roof design ensures that roof slopes away from the trafficable side of the building, so any overflowing water falls toward non-trafficed side of the building, and onto permeable ground.	Moderate	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low
Water ingress into lift pits due to wind-driven rain and overland flows to be addressed in future design phases by architect and civil engineer.	Major	Rare (Once in 50 years)	Low	Rare (Once in 50 years)	Low
Locations of new trees have been carefully considered to reduce future risks associated with adverse weather events. It is expected that the proposed trees receive a reasonable amount of water to ensure they successfully establish. SI has a maintenance regime which involves an annual survey of all existing trees by a appropriately qualified arborist to assess any potential risks and mitigate them through appropriate maintenance measures e.g. pruning etc. These actions make damage to persons and property extremely unlikely.	Major	Rare (Once in 50 years)	Low	Rare (Once in 50 years)	Low

Climate Change Adaptation Risk Register														NDY A TETRA TECH COMPANY				
Project: Project No:			Milton Public School Upgrade 0120.0041156.0001															
Item	Hazard	Description of Impact	Environment	Social/Cultural	Financial	Discipline	Existing Controls Identified During Workshop	Consequence	BAU 2040 @ RCP8.5		BAU 2075 @ RCP8.5		Potential New Controls (Adaptation Measures)	Consequence	Residual 2040		Residual 2075	
									Likelihood	Risk	Likelihood	Risk			Likelihood	Risk	Likelihood	Risk
19	Extreme Weather Events	Extended blackouts due to transmission infrastructure failure or capacity being exceeded. Resulting in impacts to students and teachers, such as disruption of regular operations and services.	N/A	Uncomfortable Occupant. Occupant will feel dissatisfied in the space. Minor	N/A	Electrical, Comms, Operations	Addressed primarily in operational response. If blackouts occur there are no immediate risks to occupants. All regularly occupied spaces have good access to daylight (and are only occupied during daylight hours), spaces are also able to be naturally ventilated as per the mixed mode requirements of the mechanical system. During extended blackouts the schools would send students home / not-open. Generators not intended to power the school during blackout school will close during extended blackout events.	Moderate	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	0	Minor	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium	Possible (Once in 25 years)	Medium
23	Lightning	Lightning strike to building during storm events.	Increase in greenhouse gas emissions due to construction work. Minor	Building services may not run as designed without replacement. Occupant access to spaces may be restricted during the replacement of building elements. Moderate	Cost to fix any damages such as façade discolouration. Moderate	Electrical	NDY Elec, 25.11.24: Surge protections devices are proposed at the Main switchboard and all new distribution boards to protect against lightning strikes. Based on lightning risk assessment as per AS1768 Lightning Protection, no further lightning protections are required. This will prevent permanent damage to building services in the event of lightning strike.	Moderate	Rare (Once in 50 years)	Low	Rare (Once in 50 years)	Low	0	Moderate	Rare (Once in 50 years)	Low	Rare (Once in 50 years)	Low
24	Lightning	Roofing/roof-mounted equipment damaged by hail. Facade damage by hail.	Refurbishment works to fix systems would result in demolition materials sent to landfill. Increase in greenhouse gas emissions due to construction work. Moderate	Building services may not run as designed without replacement. Occupant access to spaces may be restricted during the replacement of building elements. Temporary teaching spaces required during refurbishment. Moderate	Cost to fix any damages. Moderate	Architecture, Services	NDY Mech, 27.11.24 Hail damage is unlikely as hail occurrence in South Coast climate is minimal however hail guard will be specified for condensers.	Moderate	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low		Moderate	Rare (Once in 50 years)	Low	Unlikely (Once in 25-50 years)	Low
25	Extreme Wind	Saltwater spray due to the site's proximity to the ocean and corrosion on services systems and materials.	N/A	N/A	Premature damage to building façade elements. Insignificant	Services, Architecture, Operations	Sites are located close to the coast, though not immediately adjacent to them (3.3km from sea). As such limited amounts of sea spray may hit the site during extreme winds. This amount is not enough to constitute a significant risk	Insignificant	Rare (Once in 50 years)	Low	Rare (Once in 50 years)	Low		Insignificant	Rare (Once in 50 years)	Low	Rare (Once in 50 years)	Low
26	Sea Level Rise	Sea level rise flowing onto the site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Civil	GIS data from Climate Change In Australia has been reviewed to determine that even in the most extreme climate change scenario, sea level rise will not directly impact the site. As such this risk is Not Applicable.	N/A					Not Applicable	0	0		0	

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