Aargus

ENVIRONMENTAL - REMEDIATION - GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING - WORK HEALTH & SAFETY - LABORATORIES - DRILLING

DETAILED SITE INVESTIGATION

5-9 Croydon Street, Lakemba Suburb NSW

Prepared for

Eloura Holdings Pty Ltd

25th November 2024

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT
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Approved for release by:

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADWG	Australian Drinking Water Guidelines
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BGL	Below Ground Level
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl benzene and Xylene
COC	Contaminants of Concern
DLWC	Department of Land & Water Conservation
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DQOs	Data Quality Objectives
POEO	Protection of the Environment Operations
DSI	Detailed Site Investigation
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
HIL	Health-Based Soil Investigation Level
LGA	Local Government Area
NEHF	National Environmental Health Forum
NEPC	National Environmental Protection Council
NEPM	National Environmental Protection Measure
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
OCP	Organochlorine Pesticides
OPP	Organophosphate Pesticides
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PID	Photo Ionisation Detector
PQL	Practical Quantitation Limit
PSH	Phase Separated Hydrocarbon
PSI	Preliminary Site Investigation
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
RAC	Remediation Acceptance Criteria
RAP	Site Remediation Plan
RPD	Relative Percentage Difference
SAC	Site Assessment Criteria
SCID	Stored Chemical Information Database
SEPP	State Environment Planning Policy
SMP	Site Management Plan
SVC	Site Validation Criteria
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TRH	Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons
UCL	Upper Confidence Limit
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
VHC	Volatile Halogenated Compounds

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Aargus Pty Ltd (‘Aargus’) was appointed by Eloura Holdings Pty Ltd (the ‘client’) to undertake a Detailed Site Investigation (‘DSI’) within the property located at 5-9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW (the ‘site’). It is understood that the site is proposed for the redevelopment into three medium-density residential buildings including two levels of basement car parking and deep soil landscaping areas.

A site investigation was requested by Canterbury-Bankstown Council to determine the potential for onsite contamination as part of the Development Application (DA).

At the time of the inspection (Thursday 12th August 2021) the site was completely vacant with all previous buildings and hard standing surfaces having been removed.

The current land title information provided suggested that:

- 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW was owned by The Presbyterian Church (NSW) Property Trust from 1962 to 2003, after which several private individuals and companies shared the ownership until 2008 when the site was purchased by ACN 155 450 865 Pty Ltd.
- 5-7 & 7A Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW was owned by The Presbyterian Church (NSW) Property Trust from 1962 to 2008 when the site was purchased by Samstone Pty Ltd and Sam Harb Pty Ltd.

The aerial photographs reveal that the site has been residential since the 1930’s until 2010 when all features were demolished, whilst the surrounding properties have been predominantly residential and commercial since the 1970’s.

The desktop study identified some areas of potential environmental concern, in relation to imported fill of unknown origin, pesticide use, leaks of motor vehicles, metal degradation, and potential presence of hazardous materials in past building structures, which may pose risks to human and environmental receptors.

The soil assessment revealed the following:

- Heavy metals concentrations were below the HIL ‘B’, EILs and site derived EILs.
- TPH and BTEXN concentrations were below the HSL ‘A&B’ and Management Limits.
- PAH, OC and PCB concentrations were below the HIL ‘B’.
- Asbestos not below the site assessment criteria.

With reference to Clause 4.6 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021, the site is considered to be suitable for the proposed use of the site for three medium-density residential buildings including basement car parking and deep soil landscaping areas.

Any soils requiring removal from the site, as part of future site works, should be classified in accordance with the “Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste” NSW EPA (2014).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Aargus Pty Ltd ('Aargus') was appointed by Eloura Holdings Pty Ltd (the 'client') to undertake a Detailed Site Investigation ('DSI') within the property located at 5-9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW (the 'site'). The location of the property is presented in Figure 1 of Appendix A.

It is understood that the site is proposed for the redevelopment into three medium-density residential buildings including basement car parking and deep soil landscaping areas. The proposed development plans can be found in Appendix B.

A site investigation was requested by Canterbury-Bankstown Council to determine the potential for onsite contamination as part of the Development Application (DA).

1.2 Objective

The primary objectives of this DSI are as follows:

- Identify potential areas where contamination may have occurred from current and historical activities;
- Identify potential contaminants associated with potentially contaminating activities;
- Assess the potential for soils to have been impacted by current and historical activities; and
- Assess the suitability of the site for redevelopment into three medium-density residential buildings including basement car parking and deep soil landscaping areas based on its current condition and the findings of this investigation.

1.3 Scope of Works

The scope of works for this DSI includes:

- Review of the physical site setting and site conditions based on a site inspection, including research of the location of sewers, drains, holding tanks and pits, spills, patches of discoloured vegetation, etc. (where applicable);
- Research and review of the information available, including previous environmental investigations, current and historical titles information, review of aerial photographs, groundwater bore searches, EPA notices, and site records on waste management practices;
- Development of a preliminary Conceptual Site Model (CSM) to demonstrate the interactions between potential sources of contamination, exposure pathways and human/ecological receptors identified;
- A targeted soil boring/sampling investigative study – formulating and conducting a sampling plan and borehole investigation;
- Laboratory analysis and results from sample analysis – findings and comparison to regulatory guidelines;
- Field and laboratory Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC); and
- Recommendations for additional investigations should any data gaps be identified or possible strategies for the management of the site, where relevant.

This report was prepared with reference to the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) "*Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites*" (2020).

2 SITE IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Identification

Site identification information and land use is summarised in the table below.

Table 1: Site Identification

Lot and DP Number (Address)	Lot A in DP357959 (7 & 7A Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW) Lot B in DP357959 (5-7 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW) Lot B in DP365853 (5-7 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW) Lot 1 in DP974686 (5-7 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW) Lot 2 in DP971844 (5-7 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW) Lot A1 in DP372287 (9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW)
Coordinates (NE corner) *	Latitude: -33.919043, Longitude: 151.074957
Approx. Site Area	6,200m^2
Local Government Area	Canterbury-Bankstown
Parish	St George
County	Cumberland
Current Land Zoning**	R4 – High Density Residential
Proposed Land Use	Medium Density Residential
Current Site Owner	Samstone Pty Limited & Sam Harb Pty Limited ACN 155 450 865 Pty Ltd
Site End Users	Residents (adults & children), visitors, workers

Notes: * refer to http://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/
** refer to https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/spatialviewer/#/find-a-property/address

The site boundary and Lot and DP numbers are presented in Figure 2 of Appendix A.

2.2 Site Inspection

A site visit was carried out on the 23rd November 2010 by an Aargus field scientist with the following observations made:

- The site comprised of brick residential buildings with open grassed areas between the buildings.
- There were no signs of soil staining, plant distress, or any other indicators of potential contamination.
- There were no olfactory indicators of potential contamination.
- No chemical storage was noted within the site.
- There were no visual indicators of underground storage tanks (past or present).

The original site features are presented in Figure 3 of Appendix A.

A site visit was carried out on Thursday 12th August 2021 by an Aargus field scientist to inspect the site with the following observations made:

- The site was completely vacant with all previous buildings and hard standing surfaces having been removed.
- The site was predominantly grass covered.
- The main access to the site was from Croydon Street on the eastern boundary and Railway Parade on the southern boundary.
- A former septic tank was located in the north western corner of the site.
- The site boundaries were defined by metal fences along the western and southern boundaries, and a wooden fence on the northern and eastern boundaries.
- No surface standing water was noticed at the site.

Site photographs are included in Appendix C.

2.3 Topography and Surface Water Drainage

The following observations were made during the site inspection carried out on the 12th August 2021:

- The site topography is generally flat with a slight slope to the west.
- Croydon Street on the eastern boundary slopes slightly towards the north west.
- Railway Parade on the southern boundary slopes slightly to the west.
- Stormwater runoff from the site is expected to flow in a north westerly direction along Croydon Street and in a westerly direction along Railway Parade.

2.4 Surrounding Land Uses

The surrounding land uses identified are described in the table below:

Table 2: Surrounding Land Uses

Orientation	Description
North	Community Clubs and commercial
East	Croydon Street then residential
South	Residential and Railway Parade then Lakemba Station
West	Residential

3 SITE HISTORY

3.1 Land Titles

A review of historical documents held at the NSW Department of Lands offices was undertaken to identify the current and previous land owners and potential land uses. The results of the current title search are summarised in the following tables with the original Title search found in Appendix K – Previous Reports.

Table 3: Land Title Information

Year	Lot A in DP357959 (7 & 7A Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW)
2008-Current	Samstone Pty Limited & Sam Harb Pty Limited
1962-2008	The Presbyterian Church Property Trust

Year	Lot B in DP357959 (5-7 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW) Lot B in DP365853 (5-7 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW) Lot 1 in DP974686 (5-7 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW) Lot 2 in DP971844 (5-7 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW)
2008-Current	Samstone Pty Limited & Sam Harb Pty Limited
	Prior title: Vol. 8327 Fol. 250
1962-2008	The Presbyterian Church Property Trust

In summary, the land title information provided suggested that 5-7 & 7A Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW was owned by The Presbyterian Church (NSW) Property Trust from 1962 to 2008 when the site was purchased by Samstone Pty Ltd and Sam Harb Pty Ltd.

Year	Lot A1 in DP372287 (9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW)
2015-Current	ACN 155 450 865 Pty Ltd
2010-2015	Alex Harb
2005-2010	Abdur Rahman & Halena Begum
2003-2005	Knapton & Co Pty Limited
1962-2003	The Presbyterian Church Property Trust

In summary, the current land title information provided suggested that 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW was owned by The Presbyterian Church (NSW) Property Trust from 1962 to 2003, after which several private individuals and companies shared the ownership until 2008 when the site was purchased by ACN 155 450 865 Pty Ltd.

A copy of the current land titles information obtained by Aargus can be found in Appendix D, with the original Titles in Appendix K – Previous Reports.

3.2 Aerial Photographs

Selected aerial photographs obtained from the NSW Department of Lands were reviewed during the original environmental site investigation to describe the site features and surrounding areas at various timelines. A copy of the aerial photography table can be found in Appendix K – Previous Reports.

In summary, the aerial photographs reveal that the site has been residential since the 1930's until 2010 when all features were demolished, whilst the surrounding properties have been predominantly residential and commercial since the 1970's.

3.3 EPA Records

3.3.1 CLM Act 1997

The NSW EPA publishes records of contaminated sites under Section 58 of the Contaminated Land Management (CLM) Act 1997. The notices relate to investigation and/or remediation of site contamination considered to pose a significant risk of harm under the definition in the CLM Act. However, it should be noted that the EPA record of Notices for Contaminated Land does not provide a record of all contaminated land in NSW.

A search of the database revealed that the subject site is not listed nor are there any listed sites within the suburb of Lakemba.

Copies of the EPA records are included in Appendix E.

3.3.2 POEO Register

A search of the POEO Register revealed that the site was not listed. A copy of the POEO register search is included in Appendix E.

3.4 Industrial Processes and Products Manufactured

A review of the industrial processes and/or products manufactured at the site was conducted, with no such activities noted to have occurred on the site.

3.5 Former Chemical Storage and Transfer Areas

A review of the former chemical storage and transfer areas and/or products manufactured at the site was conducted, with no such activities likely have occurred on the site.

3.6 Product Spill & Loss History

It was indicated by the client, that to their knowledge no serious land or water contamination had occurred.

3.7 Discharges to Land, Water and Air

No discharge to the land, water and air were observed.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.1 Sensitive Environmental Receptors

The nearest surface water body is Cook River approximately 3.5km to the north east.

4.2 Geology

The Geological Map of Sydney (Geological Series Sheet 9130, Scale 1:100,000, 1983), published by the Department of Mineral Resources indicates the residual soils within the site to be underlain by Triassic Age Shale of the Wianamatta Group, comprising black to dark grey shale and laminite.

JK Geotechnics Pty Ltd prepared a "*Geotechnical Report*" (Ref: 24633Lrpt-rev 1, dated 1st June 2021), with the geology beneath the site comprising of residual Silty Clays underlain by Shale bedrock.

4.3 Acid Sulfate Soils

The NSW Government ePlanning Spatial Viewer indicated that the site is not in an area where the occurrence of acid sulphates is likely (https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/spatialviewer/#/find-a-property/address).

4.4 Hydrogeology

The nearest surface water body is Cook River approximately 3.5km to the north east.

Based on a search of the NSW Natural Resource Atlas website database, the closest bore was located within a 1km west of the site. A search of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) borehole database information identified approximately three (3) registered groundwater bores within a 1km radius of the site.

The groundwater bore GW105393 is approximately 1km directly west of the site and is mainly used for domestic purposes with each a recorded depth of 5.5m and no recorded standing water level. The groundwater bore GW107854 is approximately 2km due west of the site and is mainly used for domestic purposes, has a recorded depth of 234.50m and a recorded standing water level of 36m. The groundwater bore GW109515 is approximately 2km due east of the site, is mainly used for monitoring purposes with a recorded depth of 6.5m and no recorded standing water level.

JK Geotechnics Pty Ltd prepared a "*Geotechnical Report*" (Ref: 24633Lrpt-rev 1, dated 1st June 2021), indicated that seepage was encountered at 4.2m BGL during drilling at BH1. Groundwater monitoring wells were installed across the site with the standing water level recorded between 0.8m and 4.2m BGL.

5 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS REPORTS

Aargus undertook a *Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment* within the site in December 2010 (Ref: ES3897, dated December 2010), with a summary of the report provided below:

The report requested by the current developer of the site, on behalf of the site owner, to determine the potential for on site contamination arising from any areas of concern located within the site and its surrounding area. The report shall provide a preliminary assessment of any site contamination and, if required, provide a basis for a more detailed investigation.

A number of potential areas of environmental concerns were identified at the site, particularly:

- Where pesticides were potentially utilised within the site;
- Imported fill materials;
- Carpark areas / driveways where leaks and spills from cars may have occurred; and
- Asbestos / Fibro features.

All concerns are considered of minimal (low) environmental concern for the following reasons:

- Pesticides are not persistent in the environment and the occurrence of pesticides within the school is considered low.
- Imported fill materials appeared to be minimal within the site and below the site assessment criteria.
- Car parking was on the concrete and grass surfaces, which were all in good condition. Furthermore, no contamination was identified beneath these surfaces.
- Asbestos / Fibro would be in a bonded form within the features and, if present, to be removed by a qualified asbestos contractor during demolition. Asbestos in a bonded form is considered non-friable and as such the building materials are considered safe.

Laboratory results for the soil samples analysed were all lower than the relevant regulatory guideline criteria adopted for this development (HIL ‘F’ and NSW EPA Service Station).

In Summary

Based on the results of this investigation is considered that the risks to human health and the environment associated with soil contamination at the site are low in the context of the proposed use of the site. The site is therefore considered ***to be suitable*** for the proposed residential development.

Should the site be rezoned for any other type of land use, the following is recommended:

- A Hazardous Materials Assessment (HAZMAT) is carried out prior to redevelopment of the site.

Any soils proposed for removal from the site should initially be classified in accordance with the “*Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste*” NSW DECC (2009).

A copy of the full report can be found in Appendix K – Previous Reports.

6 AREAS OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Based on the site inspection, site history, previous reports and review of available information from the desktop study, the potential Areas of Environmental Concern (AEC) and their associated Contaminants of Concern (CoC) for the site were identified. These are summarised in the following table.

Table 4: Summary of Potential Areas and Contaminants of Concern

Potential AEC	Potentially contaminating activity	Potential CoCs	Likelihood of Site Impact	Justification
Entire site	Importation of fill material from unknown origin	Metals, TPH, BTEX, PAH, OCP, PCB, Asbestos	Low	Based on the site observations, the previous report, the Geotechnical Investigation and site topography, imported fill material is present across the site.
	Potential for pesticides to have been sprayed or injected on or underneath concrete slabs	OCP	Low	The site is not known for having been used for agricultural purposes from the 1950s when OCPs were first introduced into Australia. If use of OCPs has occurred, the impact is likely to have been localised and limited to the near surface layer.
Car parking	Leaks from vehicles	Metals, TPH, BTEX, PAH	Low	The former car park was concrete sealed, whilst the site is currently unsealed however the site has remained closed to the public.
Former metal features	Metal degradation	Asbestos	Low	The impact is likely to have been localised and limited to the near surface layer.
Former Building Structures	Potential Asbestos/Fibro Features	Asbestos	Low	All features have been demolished and removed from the site, however, demolition was likely undertaken by licensed contractors.

7 DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES

7.1 Step 1 – State the Problem

7.1.1 Problem Statement

The site is proposed to be developed into three medium-density residential buildings including basement car parking and deep soil landscaping areas. As part of the DA application, it is a Council requirement that a site investigation report be prepared by a consultant to assess whether the site is suitable for the proposed development.

However, the desktop study identified some areas of potential environmental concern, in relation to imported fill of unknown origin, pesticide use, leaks of motor vehicles, metal degradation, and potential presence of hazardous materials in past building structures, which may pose risks to human and environmental receptors.

7.1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the DSI are:

- To assess the potential for the soils to have been impacted by current and historically contaminating activities.
- To assess the suitability of the site for redevelopment three medium-density residential buildings including basement car parking and deep soil landscaping areas as part of Council's requirements for the DA.

7.1.3 Project Team

The nominated core project team and their responsibilities are listed in the table below.

Table 5: Project Team and Responsibilities

Project Team Member	Responsibilities
Mark Kelly – Principal Environmental Consultant	Project Director and Technical Review
Saad Bin Suleman – Environmental Engineer	Field Representative and Report Author

7.2 Step 2 - Identify the Decisions of the Study

The decisions required to address the contamination problem are as follows:

- Is soil contamination present within the areas of potential environmental concern identified?
- Is soil contamination likely to present an unacceptable risk of harm to humans or the environments?
- Is the site currently suitable for the proposed land use being residential with minimal access to soil?
- Is there a potential for onsite/offsite migration issues?
- If not, does the site require further investigation and/or remediation works?

7.3 Step 3 - Identify Information Inputs

The following information is required for input into the decisions identified in Step 2:

- Findings from previous contaminated land reports prepared for the site as summarised in Section 5 of this report;
- Identification of potential areas and contaminants of concern as detailed in Section 6 of this report;
- Selection of soil assessment criteria from appropriate guidelines as detailed in Section 9 of this report;
- Collection of soil samples from site;
- Headspace analysis for screening of VOCs present within soils using a PID; and
- Comparison and interpretation of results again the adopted soil assessment criteria.

7.4 Step 4 – Define the Study Boundaries

The spatial and temporal aspects of the investigation area that the data must represent to support the decisions identified in Step 2 are as follows:

- The lateral extent of the study boundary is defined by the site boundaries as shown in the Site Location Plans (refer to Figure 1).
- The vertical extent of the study boundary is defined by the depth of the natural soils in borehole S10 located at approximately 0.5 metres below the ground surface.

7.5 Step 5 – Develop the Analytical Approach

The acceptable limits for laboratory QA/QC parameters are shown in the table below and are based upon the laboratory reported acceptable limits and those stated within the NEPM 2013 Guidelines.

Table 6: Acceptable Limits for QC Samples

Type of QC Sample	Control Limit
FIELD	
Rinsate Blanks	Analytes <LOR
Intra-Laboratory Duplicates	RPD's <50%
Inter-Laboratory Duplicates	RPD's <50%
Trip Blanks	Volatiles <LOR
Trip Spike Recovery	>70%
LABORATORY	
Method Blanks	< Laboratory LOR
Matrix Spike	Recovery targets: • Metals: 70% to 130% • Organics: 60% to 140%
Laboratory Duplicate	RPD's <30%
Laboratory Control Samples	Recovery targets: 60% to 140%
Surrogate Spike	Recovery targets: 60% to 140%

The following conditions should be adopted:

- If the control limits are exceeded, then an assessment of the significance of the results should be carried out;
- If the results of the DQI assessment indicate that the data set is reliable, then the data set will be deemed to be acceptable for the purposes of the investigation; and
- If the measured concentrations of soil and groundwater samples analysed meet their respective validation criteria, then no additional assessment is required is required.

7.6 Step 6 - Specify Limits on Decision Errors

There are two types of decision errors:

- **Sampling errors**, which occur when the samples collected are not representative of the conditions within the investigation area; and
- **Measurement errors**, which occur during sample collection, handling, preparation, analysis and data reduction.

These errors may lead to following (null hypothesis):

- Deciding that the site is not suitable for the proposed development when it actually is (Type I error).
- Deciding that the site is suitable for the proposed development when it is actually not (Type II error).

A 5% significance level has been selected for Type I errors on the basis that 95% of the data set will satisfy the DQIs. Therefore, the acceptable limit of the decision errors is based on a 5% probability of the hypothesis being incorrect.

An assessment will be made as to the likelihood of a decision error being made based on:

- The acceptable limits for inter/intra laboratory duplicate sample comparisons as specified in Step 5 of the DQOs; and
- The acceptable limits for laboratory QA/QC parameters are based upon the laboratory reported acceptable limits and those stated within the NEPM Guidelines.

If the concentration of a particular contaminant of concern exceeds its assessment criteria, then a further assessment is required to address the significance of the result. Statistical analysis based on 95% UCL may be used to assess the significance of the data provided the following conditions are met:

- the arithmetic mean of the data set must be less than its respective threshold level; that is, it is acceptable for individual results to exceed its respective threshold level, but the cumulative mean of the data set of soil sample results must not exceed the threshold level;
- the standard deviation of the data set is less than 50% of the relevant threshold level; and
- no individual sample result should be greater than 250% of the relevant threshold level.

Ecological data is not included in this assessment process as ecological results cannot be statistically interpreted.

7.7 Step 7 - Optimise the Design for Obtaining Data

The optimum design for obtaining data in order to achieve the Data Quality Objectives is as follows:

- Only NATA-accredited environmental testing laboratories will be commissioned to analyse soil samples and will implement a quality control plan conforming to the NEPM (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure Schedule B(3) Guidelines for Analysis of Potentially Contaminated Soils
- Review of previous contaminated land reports relevant to the Site and the surrounding area;
- An assessment of the Data Quality Indicators to determine if the field procedures and laboratory analytical results are reliable;
- The investigation will be carried out by an experienced and qualified Environmental Scientist, who is trained in sampling at contaminated sites in accordance with Aargus protocols based on best practice industry standards;
- Collection of QA/QC samples at frequencies prescribed in the NEPM Guidelines; and
- In accordance with the NSW EPA "Sampling Design Guidelines" (September 1995) a minimum of sixteen (16) sampling points for a site area of 6,200m^2 will be adopted to provide general site coverage.

8 DATA QUALITY INDICATORS

8.1 General

The five Data Quality Indicators (DQIs) comprising completeness; comparability; representativeness; precision and accuracy provide an assessment of the reliability of field procedures and laboratory analytical results in accordance with the NEPM 2013 Schedule B2 Guidelines on Site Characterisation, Appendix C – Assessment of data quality. These are addressed in the following sub-sections.

8.2 Completeness

Data Completeness is a measure of the amount of useable data (expressed as %) from a data collection activity. The completeness is equal to the percentage of valid quality assurance and quality control results.

The assessment should address the following:

Table 7: Data Completeness

Field	Laboratory
• All critical locations are sampled; • All samples collected from critical grids and depths; • Consistency in the use of standard operating procedures, equipment, sampler; • Completion and correctness of field documentation.	• All critical samples and analytes are analysed in accordance with the DQOs; • Appropriateness of laboratory methods and PQLs.

The minimum target frequency for each type of QA/QC sample should be carried out in accordance with the following table:

Table 8: QA/QC Requirements

Field QA/QC Sample	Frequency (Soil)
Intra-Laboratory Duplicate	1 in 20 samples
Inter-Laboratory Duplicate	1 in 20 samples
Field Blanks	1 per day (rinsate)
Trip Blank	1 per sample batch
Trip Spike	1 per sample batch

Where any of the above objectives are not achieved for particular samples, steps will be taken to rectify the non-conformance, if possible. Alternatively, data qualifiers detailing the nature of the quality problem will be documented in the report and attached to relevant data in the result summary tables.

The target for overall completeness for each data set is a minimum of 95%. A data completeness of less than 95% may be accepted where it can be justified that the non-conformance does not have a significant effect on the outcome of the results.

8.3 Comparability

Data Comparability is the confidence (expressed qualitatively) that data may be considered to be equivalent for each sampling and analytical event.

The qualitative assessment should address the following:

Table 9: Data Comparability

Field	Laboratory
• Consistency in the use of standard operating procedures, equipment, sampler • Consistency in the method of sample collection for each media • Quantification of influence by climatic conditions	• Consistency of analytical methods and limits of reporting (LOR) for each analyte • Whether laboratory limits of reporting are set at < 20% of the adopted site criteria value for each analyte • Consistent use of one primary and one secondary laboratory

8.4 Representativeness

Data Representativeness is the confidence (expressed qualitatively) that data are representative of each media present on the site.

The qualitative assessment should address the following:

Table 10: Data Representativeness

Field	Laboratory
• Samples are collected in accordance with the DQOs • Receipt of samples within holding times • Receipt of intact samples • Receipt of adequately preserved samples	• All samples are extracted and analysed within their respective holding times

8.5 Precision

Data Precision is a quantitative measure of the variability (or reproducibility) of data.

Intra-laboratory or Inter-laboratory Duplicate Samples (B) results are compared with Primary Sample (A) results using Relative Percentage Differences (RPDs) according to the following formula:

$$\%RPD = \left|\frac{A - B}{A + B}\right| \times 200$$

Duplicate sampling rates for this assessment (**for each separate sample batch**) are to be tested for all the same analytes as the primary sample:

Table 11: Data Precision

Type of QC Sample	Control Limit
Field Intra-Laboratory Duplicate (Blind)	RPD < +/- 50%
Field Inter-Laboratory Duplicate (Split)	RPD < +/- 50%

Where the laboratory has reported results for a particular analyte below the limit of reporting for either the primary sample or a duplicate sample, the RPD is reported as ‘Not Calculable’ or NC. A discussion should be made as to which sample should be adopted and compared against the relevant assessment criteria. However, no discussion is required where both the primary sample and the duplicate sample for a particular analyte are below the limit of reporting.

8.6 Accuracy

Data Accuracy is a quantitative measure of the closeness of reported data to the true value. Laboratory measured recovery of analytes in lab control samples with known concentrations. Laboratory QA/QC testing is to include:

Table 12: Data Accuracy

Laboratory QA/QC Sample	Frequency
Method Blank	1 per 20 samples
Matrix Spike	1 per 20 samples
Laboratory Duplicate	Laboratory defined
Laboratory Control	Laboratory defined
Surrogate Spike	All organic samples

9 SITE INVESTIGATION AND SCREENING LEVELS

9.1 General

The selection of appropriate human health and ecological site assessment criteria were based on the "*National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Amendment Measure 2013 (No.1)*", NEPC (2013).

Full details of the site investigation and screening levels for each potential contaminant of concern in soils identified in Section 6 are presented in Appendix F.

9.2 Soils Investigation and Screening Levels

9.2.1 Health Investigation Levels (HILs)

The NEPM presents Tier 1 Health Investigation Levels (HILs) for a broad range of chemicals such as metals, inorganics, PAHs, phenols, pesticides and other organics. The HILs are applicable to generic land uses such as residential, commercial/industrial or public open space and all soil types, generally within the first 3 metres of soil below ground level. The HILs have been applied to assess human health risks via all relevant pathways of exposure.

Based on the proposed development, soil investigation results within the site will be assessed against the **HIL 'B' –** *Residential with minimal opportunities for soil access; includes dwellings with fully and permanently paved yard space such as high-rise buildings and apartments*.

9.2.2 Health Screening Levels (HSLs)

The NEPM presents Tier 1 Health Screening Levels (HSLs) for the following petroleum compounds and fractions:

- Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylenes (BTEX);
- Naphthalene; and
- TPH C6-C10 and TPH >C10-C16 fractions

The HSLs are applicable to generic land uses such as residential, commercial/industrial or recreational/public open space and different soil types between the ground surface and soils >4 metres below ground level. The HILs have been applied to assess human health risks via the inhalation and direct contact pathways of exposure.

9.2.3 Ecological Investigation Levels (EILs)

The NEPM presents Ecological Investigation Levels (Interim EILs) for As, Cu, CrIII, Ni, Pb, Zn, DDT and naphthalene.

The EILs are applicable to generic land uses such as areas of ecological significance, urban residential areas and public open space, and commercial/industrial land uses. The EILs have been applied to assess risks to terrestrial ecosystems, generally, within the top 2 metres of soil at the final surface/ground level.

Site specific EILs for Copper, Zinc, Nickel and Chromium III can be derived by adding the Ambient Background Concentration (ABC) to the Added Contaminant Limits (ACL), as per the following formula *EIL = ABC + ACL*.

The ABC of a contaminant is the soil concentration in a specified locality that is the sum of the naturally occurring background level and the contaminant levels that have been introduced from diffuse or non-point sources by generating anthropogenic activity not attributed to industrial, commercial, or agricultural activities.

The ACL is the added concentration (above the ABC) of a contaminant above which further appropriate investigation and evaluation of the impact on ecological values is required. ACLs are based on the soil characteristics of pH, CEC and clay content. Different soils types / profiles will have different contaminant EILs rather than a single generic EIL for each contaminant. ACLs apply chromium III (CrIII), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni) and zinc (Zn) for site-specific EIL determination. The soil properties to be measured for site-specific derivation of ACLs for CrIII, Cu, Ni and Zn are summarised below:

- pH - Cu
- CEC - Cu, Ni, Zn
- % clay - CrIII

Note – the lowest concentration of copper that is derived from the pH or the CEC calculation is to be used for the ACL.

Insufficient data was available to derive ACLs for As, Pb, DDT and naphthalene. As a result, the derived EILs are generic to all soils and are presented as total soil contaminant concentrations in Tables 1(B)4 and 1(B)5.

9.2.4 Ecological Screening Levels (ESLs)

Table 1B (6) of the NEPM presents Ecological Screening Levels (ESLs) for TPH C6-C40 fractions, BTEX and benzo(a)pyrene.

The ESLs are applicable to generic land uses such as areas of ecological significance, urban residential areas and public open space, and commercial/industrial land uses. The ESLs have been applied to assess risks to terrestrial ecosystems, generally, within the top 2 metres of coarse or fine soil at the final surface/ground level.

9.2.5 Petroleum Hydrocarbon Management Limits

Table 1B (7) of the NEPM presents petroleum hydrocarbon management limits for application to TPH fractions C_6-C_{10}, >C_{10}-C_{16}, >C_{16}-C_{34} and >C_{34}-C_{40}. The management limits are applicable for coarse or fine soils in residential, parkland, public open space or commercial/industrial land uses following consideration of relevant ESLs and HSLs.

9.2.6 Asbestos

Health screening for asbestos in soil, which are based on scenario-specific likely exposure levels, are adopted from the WA DoH guidelines and are referred in Table 7 in Schedule B1.

Table 13 Health screening levels for asbestos contamination in soil

	Health Screening Level (w/w)			
Form of asbestos	**Residential A[1]**	**Residential B[2]**	**Recreational C[3]**	**Commercial/ Industrial D[4]**
Bonded ACM	0.01%	0.04%	0.02%	0.05%
FA and AF[5] (friable asbestos)	0.001%			
All forms of asbestos	No visible asbestos for surface soil			

1. Residential A with garden/accessible soil also includes children's day care centres, preschools and primary schools.
2. Residential B with minimal opportunities for soil access; includes dwellings with fully and permanently paved yard space such as high-rise buildings and apartments.
3. Recreational C includes public open space such as parks, playgrounds, playing fields (e.g. ovals), secondary schools and unpaved footpaths.
4. Commercial/industrial D includes premises such as shops, offices, factories and industrial sites.
5. The screening level of 0.001% w/w asbestos in soil for FA and AF (i.e. non-bonded/friable asbestos) only applies where the FA and AF are able to be quantified by gravimetric procedures (refer Section 4.10). This screening level is not applicable to free fibres.

9.3 Export of Waste

To assess the waste classification of materials to be disposed of off-site, The NSW EPA refers to the NSW EPA (2014) "*Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste*".

10 SOIL INVESTIGATION

10.1 General Methodology

The soil investigations were carried out by Aargus on the 23rd November 2010 and 12th August 2021 and were designed to meet the Data Quality Objectives. The fieldwork procedures adopted were carried out in general accordance with the Aargus fieldwork protocols, which are based on industry standard practice as prescribed in the NEPM.

Each borehole was drilled using stainless steel hand augers and/or stainless steel trowel.

The boreholes were backfilled with spoil generated from the borehole.

10.2 Sampling Design Rationale

Six boreholes (S1 to S6) were drilled during the Aargus 2010 investigation, whilst sixteen (16) were drilled during the Aargus 2021 investigation to provide general site coverage with consideration given to accessibility, previous site features and the proposed development zones.

It is considered that the number of sampling points adopted meets the minimum requirements of the NSW EPA “Sampling Design Guidelines” (2022) for a site area of 6,200m^2. The borehole locations are shown in Figure 4 of Appendix 23.9m.

10.3 Sampling Density and Sampling Depth

Boreholes were advanced through fill material and terminated into natural soils to allow for the collection of at least one soil sample from fill material and one from natural soils (where required).

10.4 Sampling Methodology

Soil sampling was carried out in general accordance with Aargus Fieldwork Protocols. In summary:

Soil samples were collected using a stainless steel hand auger and/or stainless steel hand trowel.
Samples were transferred into clean laboratory supplied containers using a hand trowel.
In general, each soil sample was divided into two sub-samples. One of the sub-samples was placed into a laboratory-supplied container and a second sub-sample was placed in a separate zip-lock bag for field headspace screening using a PID.

Sampling of asbestos was undertaken as follows:

One wetted 500ml sample from each sampling location was submitted for laboratory analysis for AF.

10.5 Field Tests

A calibrated Photo-ionisation Detector (PID) meter was used to obtain the following field measurements:

- Background concentrations of ionisable volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the ambient air taken approximately 5 to 10 metres upwind of the general work area; and
- Headspace analysis of bagged soil samples collected to detect the presence of ionisable VOCs.

The PID readings were observed before and after each measurement of a sample to ensure that the PID was operating correctly. The procedures followed in performing field headspace on soil samples can be found in the Aargus Field Protocols.

Readings of PID maximums, fluctuations and general comments of observation were recorded in Aargus field record forms included in Appendix G. The PID calibration certificate can be found in Appendix G.

10.6 Soil Laboratory Analysis

Soil samples were submitted to their respective laboratories as specified in Section 11.2. The schedules of analysis for each sampling batch are presented in Appendix J.

11 QUALITY ASSURANCE / QUALITY CONTROL

11.1 Field QA/QC

11.1.1 General

The frequency required for each field quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC) sample is presented in the table below.

Table 14: QA/QC Sampling Frequency

	Intra-Lab Duplicates	Inter-Lab Duplicates	Rinsates	Trip Blanks	Trip Spikes
Sampling Frequency	1 in 20 primary samples	1 in 20 primary samples	1 / Day	1 / Day	1 / Day

11.1.2 Field Duplicates

Duplicates of primary samples were collected to enable the assessment of variability in analyte concentrations between samples collected from the same sampling point. The table below list the duplicate soil samples collected with their corresponding primary samples.

Table 15: Soil Field Duplicate Samples

Primary Sample ID	Sample Depth (m bgl)	Blind Duplicate ID	Split Duplicate ID	Date Sampled
BS10	0-0.1	D1	SS1	12.08.2021

11.1.3 Rinsates

Rinsate samples recovered for each day in which sampling took place to identify possible cross contamination between the sampling locations are listed in the table below.

Table 16: Rinsate Samples

Sample ID	Equipment Type	Sample Media	Date Collected
R1	Hand Trowel	Soil	12.08.2021

11.1.4 Trip Blanks / Spikes

Trip spike and trip blank samples were collected to assess the effect of sample handling on volatile concentrations in the samples collected and are listed in the table below.

Table 17: Trip Blank/Trip Spikes

Sample ID	QC Sample Type	Media	Date Collected
TB1	Trip Blank	Soil	12.08.2021
TS1	Trip Spike	Soil	12.08.2021

11.1.5 Sample Handling, Storage and Transport

The following sampling handling, storage and transport procedures were adopted to ensure sample integrity:

- Samples were collected in laboratory supplied containers. A list of sample preservation methods and the types of sample containers used are attached in Appendix H.
- Soil sample containers were placed immediately into a chilled cooler box and dispatched to their respective analytical laboratories on the same day. If this was not possible, samples were temporarily held overnight in the Aargus office refrigerator at a temperature of no greater than 4 ºC and dispatched the following day.
- A Chain of Custody form (COC) was completed for all samples collected and included with the samples for transport to their respective laboratories for chemical analysis. Copies of COCs are included in Appendix I.
- All glass bottles were individually bubble wrapped for protection and insulated containers/coolers were used for sample shipment.
- Disposable nitrile gloves were used for OH&S purposes and were changed between every sample location.

11.1.6 Decontamination Procedures

The decontamination of non-dedicated sampling equipment was achieved by washing with phosphate-free detergent and tap water, followed by a final rinse with distilled water. Decontamination was conducted after the collection of samples at each sample location. A clean pair of disposable gloves was used when handling each sample.

11.1.7 Calibration of Equipment

The 10.6eV lamp of the PID was calibrated with isobutylene gas at 100ppm prior to commencement of fieldwork and prior to commencement of each day's fieldwork. The battery in the PID unit was recharged after every day's use in the field.

Copies of calibration records for each relevant item of equipment used can be found in Appendix G.

11.2 Laboratory QA/QC

11.2.1 Laboratories Used

The following NATA-accredited laboratories were commissioned to carry out laboratory analysis of soil, groundwater and soil vapour samples collected:

- Primary Laboratory (2021) – Eurofins MGT (Sydney)
- Primary Laboratory (2010) – SGS Environmental (Sydney)
- Secondary Laboratory – ALS Environmental
- ASET Environmental - conducted asbestos analysis on selected primary soil samples

These laboratories also operate Quality Systems that are designed to comply with ISO/IEC 17025. All primary samples, blind duplicates, rinsate samples, trip blank/spikes were dispatched to the primary laboratory. All split samples were dispatched to the secondary laboratory. Laboratory Certificates of Analysis are included in Appendix I.

11.2.2 Holding Times

The holding times for chemicals analysed are presented in Appendix H and were based on USEPA methods, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (APHA).

11.2.3 Test Methods and Practical Quantitation Limits

The test methods adopted by the laboratories are listed in Appendix H and Practical Quantitation Limits (PQLs) adopted are specified within the Laboratory Certificates of Analysis included in Appendix I.

The methods used by the laboratories generally comply with those listed in the NEPM such as Standards Australia and International standards (US EPA SW-846, APHA 2005, ASTM 2008). Alternate methods may be used by the laboratories however the alternative method must be at least rigorous and reliable as the reference method, and either that:

- it has been validated against an appropriate certified reference material (CRM) on the range of soil types and concentrations most likely to be analysed. This requires adequate recovery of analytes using CRMs during method validation, as well as regular participation in national proficiency trials by bodies such as the National Measurement Institute (NMI) or Proficiency Testing Australia (PTA) or other accredited provider; and / or

- it has been verified against quantitative data generated by a laboratory that is accredited for the reference method to ISO 17025 by NATA or one of its mutual recognition agreement partners.

The laboratory should document the method performance verification and make the data available for independent audit.

11.3 QA/QC Data Evaluation

A full evaluation of the Data Quality Indicators (DQIs) for both fieldwork and laboratory procedures were assessed with reference to Appendix V of the NEPM and Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme (3rd ed.), 2017. In summary, the findings of the QA/QC evaluation indicated the following:

- Data Completeness – The data set is considered to be adequately complete.
- Data Comparability – The data set is considered to be adequately comparable.
- Data Representativeness – The data set is considered to be adequately representative.
- Data Precision – The data set is considered to be adequately precise.
- Data Accuracy – The data set is considered to be adequately accurate.

The sampling methods (including sample preservation, transport and decontamination procedures) and laboratory methods followed during this investigation works were consistent with Aargus protocols and were found to meet the DQOs for this project.

It is therefore considered that the data is sufficiently reliable and that the results can be used for the purpose of this project.

12 FIELD OBSERVATIONS

12.1 Geology

Based on surface and sub-surface conditions observed during the intrusive investigations, the surface and sub-surface profile across the site is summarised in the table below.

Table 18: Summary of Geological Observations

Geological Unit	Lithological Description	Depth Ranges: Top to Base (m bgl)
Fill	Silty Clay, low plasticity, grey and dark brown with a trace of gravel, glass, asphalt, concrete and brick	0.0m to 0.5m
Natural Soils (Residual)	Silty CLAY, medium plasticity, orange brown	0.4m to 0.5m

The following additional observations were made:

- No hydrocarbon staining was observed within any of the borehole locations.
- No hydrocarbon odours were encountered within any of the borehole locations.
- No fibre-containing fragments were observed in any of the borehole samples.

We recommend that this section be read in conjunction with Figure 4 (Sample Location Plan) in Appendix A and the Daily Work Sheets in Appendix G.

12.2 Field Headspace Results

Ionisable VOC detections in PID readings taken from soil samples subjected to field headspace analysis were all less than 1ppm. The PID field record forms can be found in Appendix G.

13 LABORATORY RESULTS

13.1 General

A comparison of soil laboratory results against their respective assessment criteria (as specified in Section 9) are presented in the summary tables in Appendix J. Certificates of laboratory analysis are attached in Appendix I. A discussion of the results is presented in the following sub-sections.

13.2 Soil Results

13.2.1 Heavy Metals

13.2.1.1 Health Investigation Levels (HILs)

As indicated in Table A1, the concentrations of the discrete heavy metals were below the Health Investigation Level (HIL) for a residential unit development, that being the HIL 'B'.

13.2.1.2 Ecological Investigation Levels (EILs)

As indicated in Table A1, the arsenic concentrations were below the Ecological Investigation Level (EIL) for urban residential and public open space.

The EILs for Copper, Zinc and Nickel were derived by adding the Ambient Background Concentration (ABC) to the Added Contaminant Limits (ACL), as per the following formula *EIL = ABC + ACL*.

The ABC for the site has been determined by recovering a sample from an appropriate reference point, that being borehole S10 (0.4-0.5m), a sample of uncontaminated (NATURAL) strata from within the site.

The ABC concentrations are summarised in Table A3.

The results of pH and CEC and %clay for the natural soil samples are summarised in Table A2. Based on the results in Table A2, the site ACLs for Cu, Ni and Zn have been derived and are provided in Table A3.

The calculated EIL for Cu, Pb, Ni and Zn, after appropriate rounding, have been summarised in Table A3.

Therefore, as shown in Table A4, the Cu, Pb, Ni and Zn concentrations from the proposed deep soil landscaping area within the site were below the site derived EILs.

13.2.2 TRH, BTEX, NAPHTHALENE &/OR BENZO(a)PYRENE

13.2.2.1 Health Screening Levels (HSLs)

As indicated in Table B1, the F1 (C_6-C_{10}), F2 (>C_{10}-C_{16}), benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylenes and naphthalene concentrations were below the HSL 'A' & HSL 'B' for a clay soil profile with a source depth of "0m to <1m".

13.2.2.2 Ecological Screening Levels (ESLs)

As indicated in Table B2, the F1 (C_6-C_{10}), F2 (>C_{10}-C_{16}), F3 (C_{16}-C_{34}), F4 (C_{34}-C_{40}), benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylenes and benzo(a)pyrene concentrations were below the ESL for a fine grained soil texture in an "urban residential and public open space" environment.

13.2.2.3 Management Limits

As indicated in Table B3, the F1 (C_6-C_{10}), F2 (>C_{10}-C_{16}), F3 (C_{16}-C_{34}) and F4 (C_{34}-C_{40}) concentrations were below the Management Limits for a fine grained soil texture in an "residential parkland and public open space" environment.

13.2.3 PAH, OCP, PCB

13.2.3.1 Health Investigation Levels (HILs)

As indicated in Table C, the concentrations of the benzo(a)pyrene (as TEQ), Total PAH, OCP and PCB were below the Health Investigation Level (HIL) for a residential unit development, that being the HIL ‘B’.

13.2.4 Asbestos

As indicated in Table D, no asbestos was detected in any of the samples analysed, with the exception of:

- Chrysotile asbestos (AF) was detected at a concentration of 0.0002%w/w in sample S1 (0-0.1m) which was below the assessment criteria of 0.001%w/w (FA/AF).
- Chrysotile asbestos (AF) was detected at a concentration of 0.001%w/w in sample S3 (0-0.1m) which was equal to the assessment criteria of 0.001%w/w (FA/AF).

14 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With reference to Clause 4.6 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021, the site is considered to be suitable for the proposed use of the site for three medium-density residential buildings including basement car parking and deep soil landscaping areas.

Any soils requiring removal from the site, as part of future site works, should be classified in accordance with the "Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste" NSW EPA (2014).

Thank you for the opportunity to undertake this work. We would be pleased to provide further information on any aspects of this report.

For and on behalf of
Aargus Pty Ltd

Written by:

Saad Bin Suleman
Environmental Engineer

Reviewed By:

Mark Kelly
Principal Environmental Consultant

LIMITATIONS

The Aargus assessment is based on the result of limited site investigations and sample testing. Neither Aargus, nor any other reputable consultant, can provide unqualified warranties nor does Aargus assume any liability for site conditions not observed or accessible during the time of the investigations.

Despite all reasonable care and diligence, the materials encountered and concentrations of contaminants measured may not be representative of conditions between the locations sampled and investigated. There is always some disparity in subsurface conditions across a site that cannot be fully defined by investigation. Hence it is unlikely that measurements and values obtained from sampling and testing during environmental works carried out at a site will characterise the extremes of conditions that exist within the site. In addition, site characteristics may change at any time in response to variations in natural conditions, chemical reactions, truck movement or contractor movement of soils and other events, e.g. groundwater movement and or spillages of contaminating substances. These changes may occur subsequent to Aargus investigations and assessment.

This report and associated documentation and the information herein have been prepared solely for the use of the client at the time or writing the report and is valid (for the purposes of management or transport of material) for a period of one month only from the date of issue. Any other reliance assumed by third parties on this report shall be at such parties' own risk. Any ensuing liability resulting from use of the report by third parties cannot be transferred to Aargus.

Whilst this report provides a review of site conditions encountered at sampling locations within the investigation, it should be noted that if materials are proposed to moved from site - Part 5.6, Section 143 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act 1997 states that is an offence for waste to be transported to a place that cannot lawfully be used as a facility to accept that waste. It is the duty of the owner and transporter of the waste to ensure that all material removed from a site must be accompanied by an appropriate waste classification report and materials are disposed of appropriately. An environmental or validation report does not constitute a waste classification report and results are treated differently. Aargus accepts no liability for the unlawful disposal of waste materials from any site. Aargus does not accept any responsibility for the material tracking, loading, management, transport or disposal of waste from the site. If material is to be removed from a site, before disposal of any material to a licensed landfill is undertaken, the site owner must ensure an appropriate waste classification exists for all materials on the site planning to be removed, the waste producer will need to obtain prior consent from the licensed landfill/recycler. The receiving site should check to ensure that the material received matches the description provided in the report.

Opinions are judgements, which are based on our understanding and interpretation of current regulatory standards, and should not be construed as legal opinions.

Appendix L – Important information about your environmental site report should also be read in conjunction with this report.

REFERENCES

This report was prepared with reference to the following guiding documents:

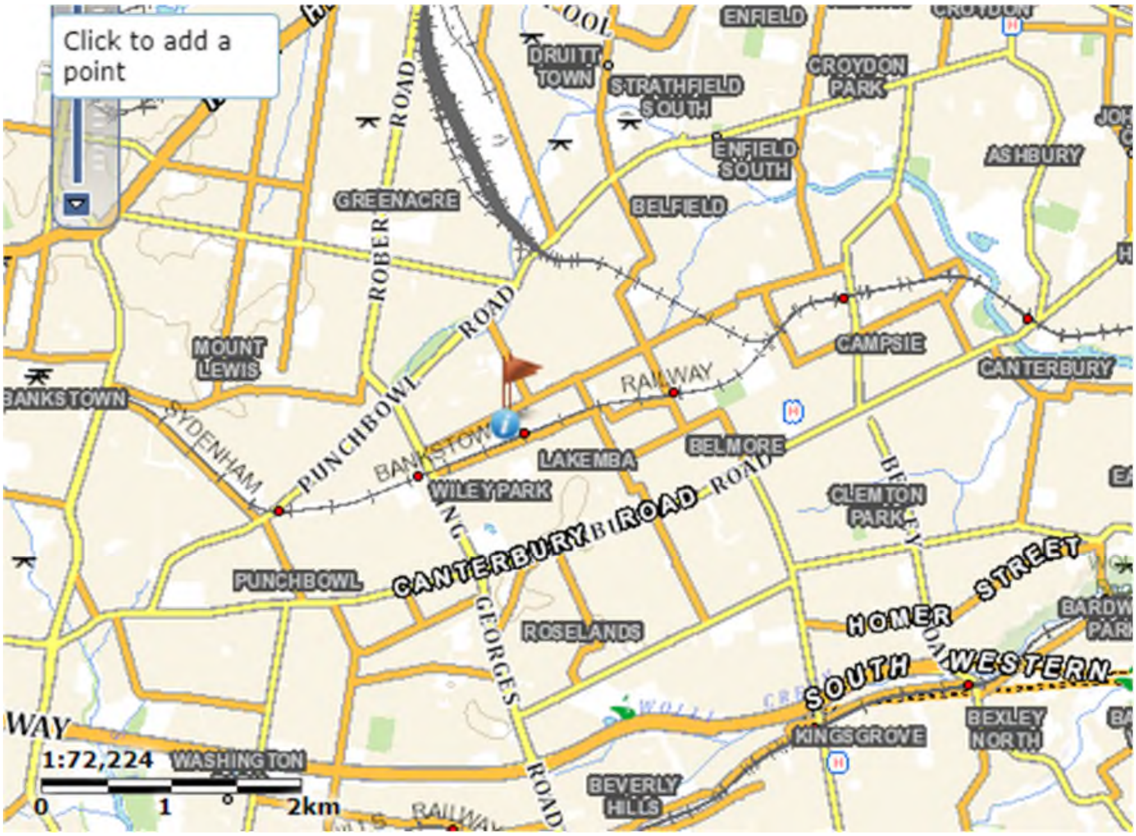
- NSW EPA "*Sampling Design Guidelines*" (2022).
- NSW Department of Planning and Environment (2022) – The State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021: "*Chapter 4 – Remediation of Land*".
- National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Amendment Measure 2013 (No.1).
- NSW DEC "Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme" (2017, 3rd edition). NSW Environment Protection Authority, Sydney.
- NSW EPA (2014) – "Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste".
- NSW EPA "Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites" (2020). NSW Environment Protection Authority, Sydney.
- Aargus Pty Ltd (2010) - *Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment* (Ref: ES3897, dated December 2010).
- JK Geotechnics Pty Ltd (2021) - "*Geotechnical Report*" (Ref: 24633Lrpt-rev 1, dated 1st June 2021).

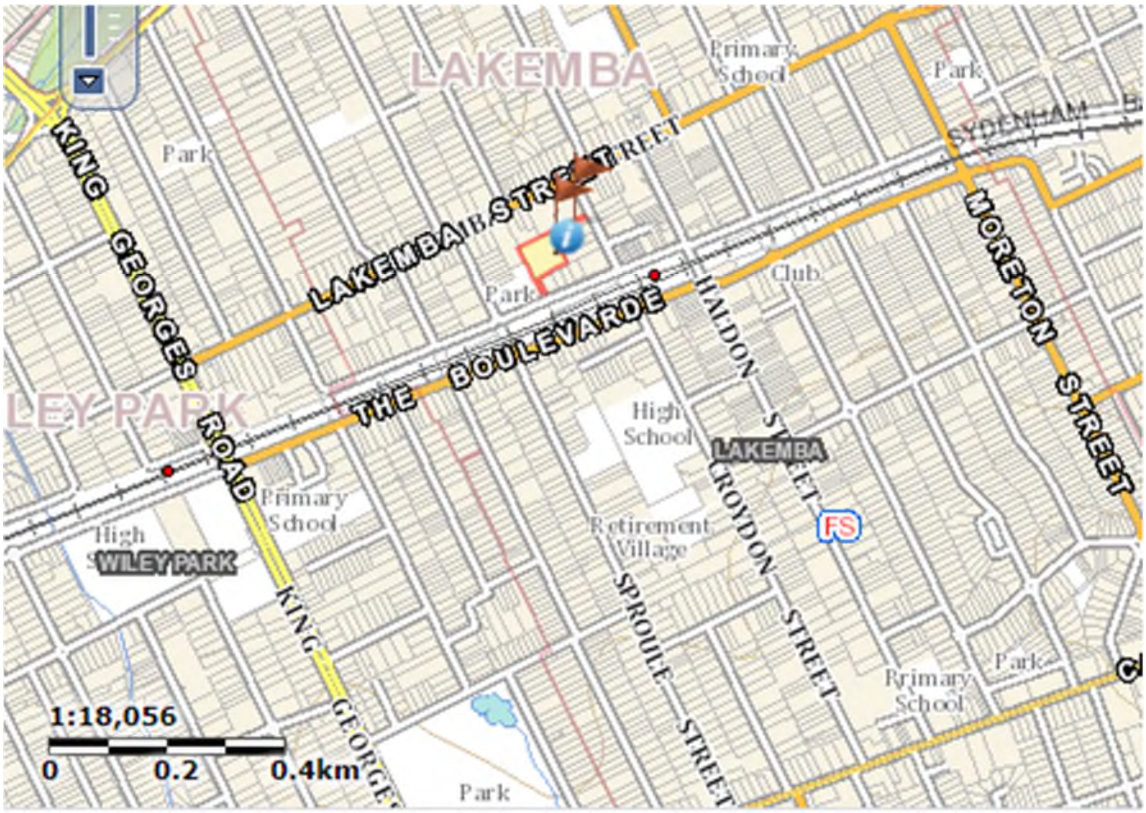
APPENDIX A

SITE PLANS

Aargus

SITE LOCALITY

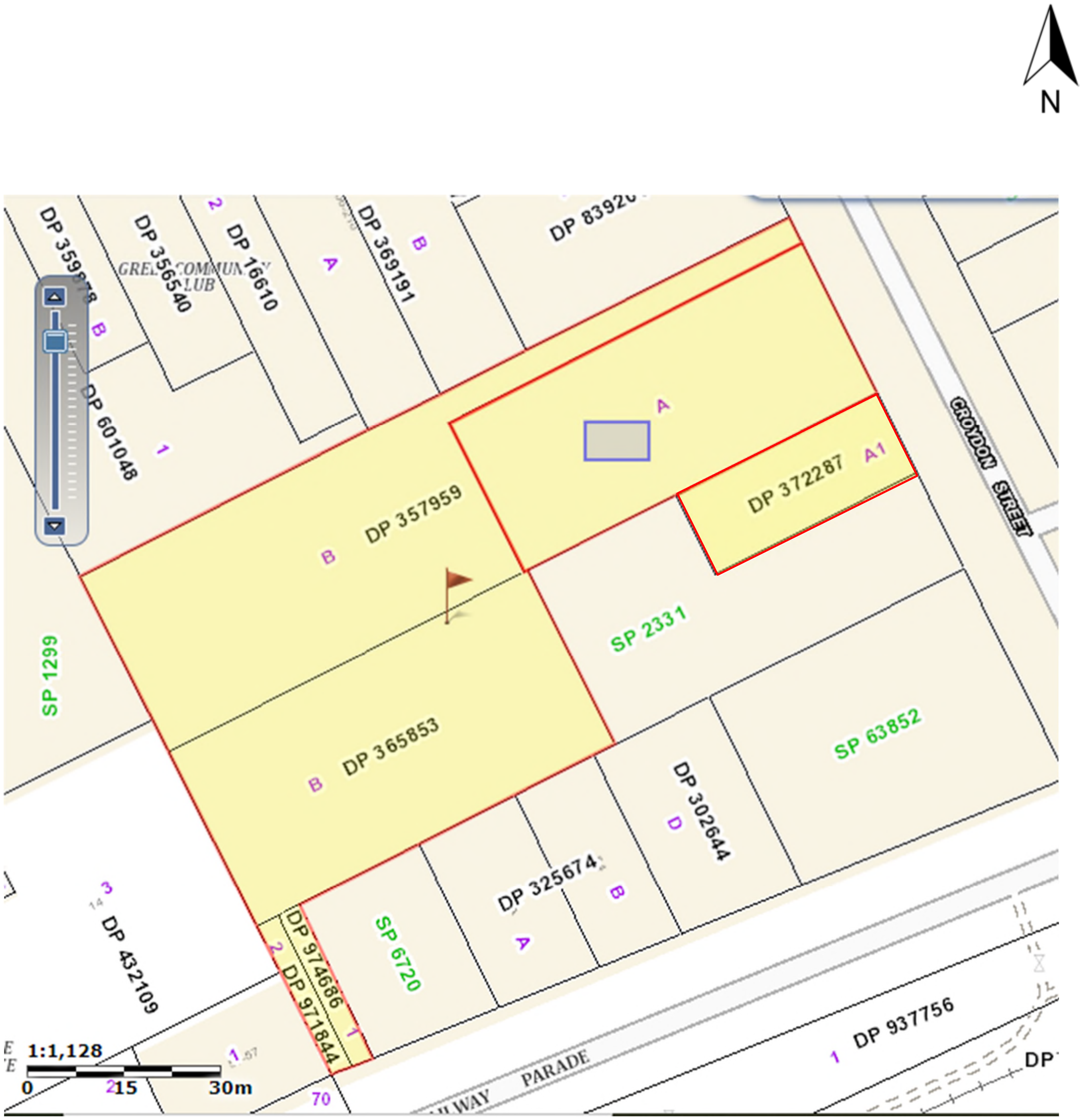




PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Title	Detailed Site Investigation
Project No.	ES8320
Client	Eloura Holdings Pty Ltd
Site Address	5-9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW

DRAWING DETAILS			
Figure No.	1	**Rev No.**	0
Scale	As Shown	**Size**	A4
Drawn by	SB	**Date**	11.08.2021
Approved by	MK	**Date**	18.08.2021

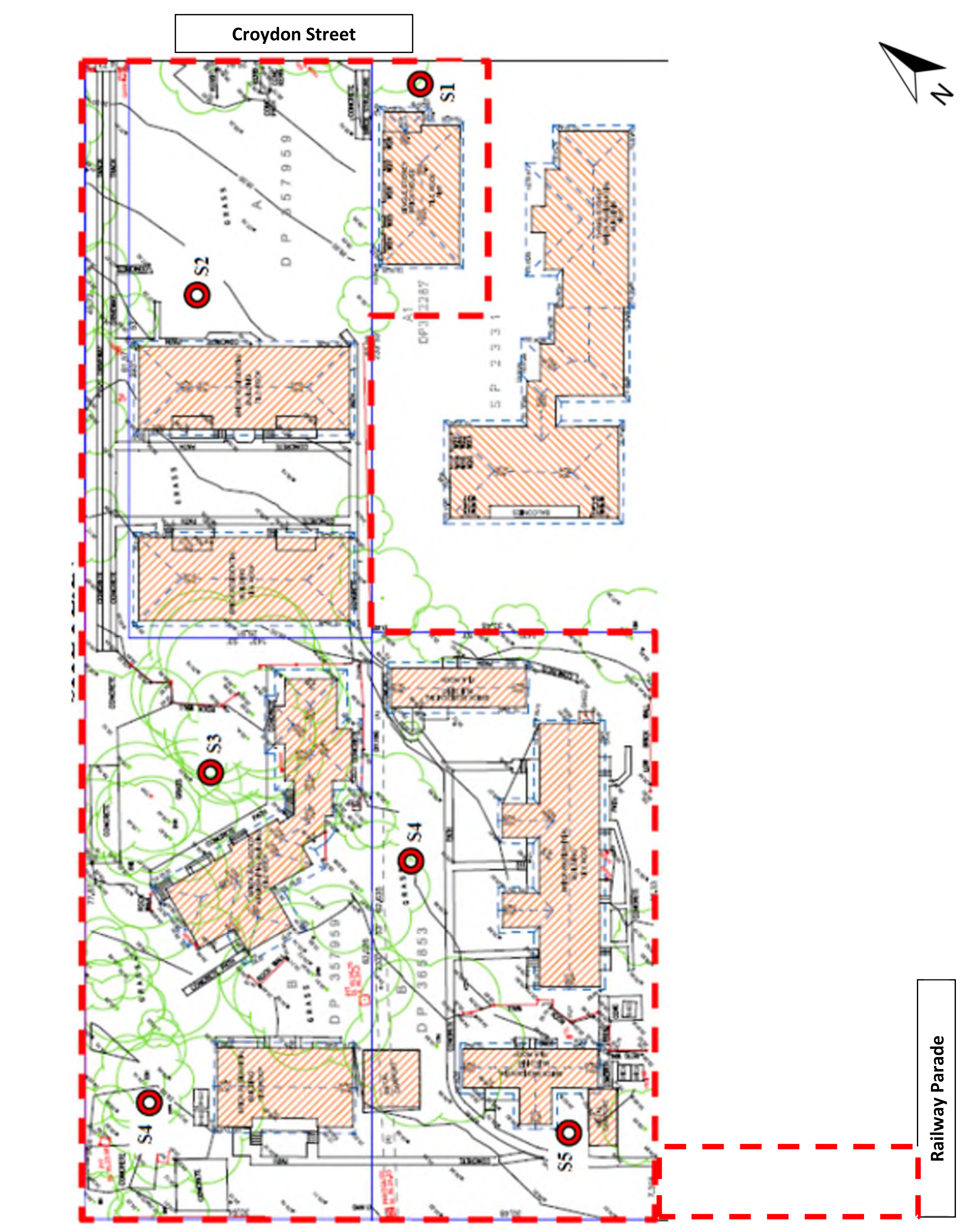
SITE LOT AND DEPOSITED PLAN



PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Title	Detailed Site Investigation
Project No.	ES8320
Client	Eloura Holdings Pty Ltd
Site Address	5-9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW

DRAWING DETAILS			
Figure No.	2	**Rev No.**	0
Scale	As Shown	**Size**	A4
Drawn by	SB	**Date**	11.08.2021
Approved by	MK	**Date**	18.08.2021

BOREHOLE LOCATION PLAN ON ORIGINAL SURVEY



PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Title	Detailed Site Investigation
Project No.	ES8320
Client	Eloura Holdings Pty Ltd
Site Address	5-9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW

DRAWING DETAILS			
Figure No.	3	**Rev No.**	0
Scale	NTS	**Size**	A4
Drawn by	SB	**Date**	11.08.2021
Approved by	MK	**Date**	18.08.2021

BOREHOLE LOCATION PLAN

N

LEGEND

Site Boundary

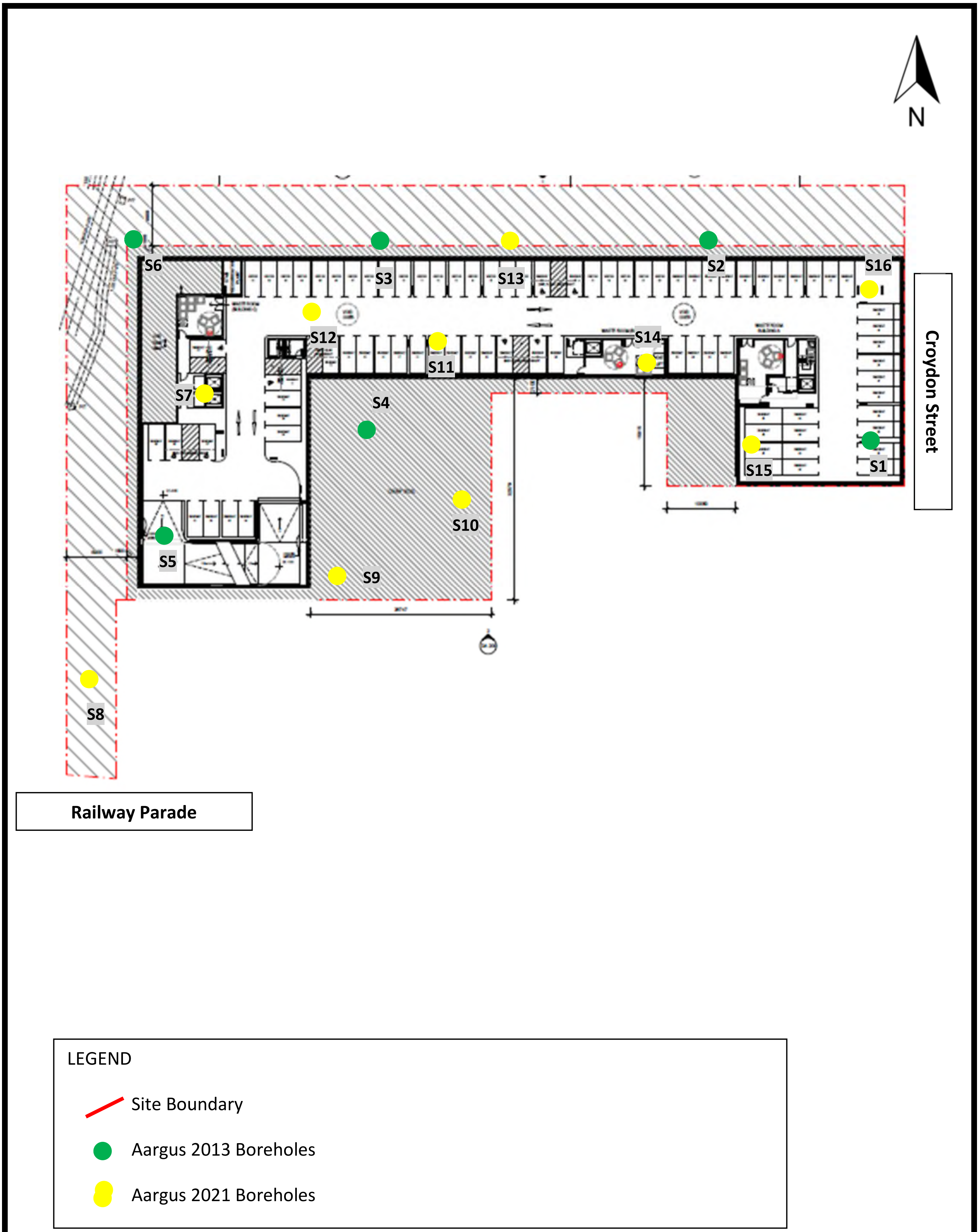
Aargus 2013 Boreholes

Aargus 2021 Boreholes

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Title	Detailed Site Investigation
Project No.	ES8320
Client	Eloura Holdings Pty Ltd
Site Address	5-9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW

DRAWING DETAILS			
Figure No.	4	**Rev No.**	0
Scale	As Abvoe	**Size**	A4
Drawn by	SB	**Date**	11.08.2021
Approved by	MK	**Date**	18.08.2021

BOREHOLE LOCATION PLAN

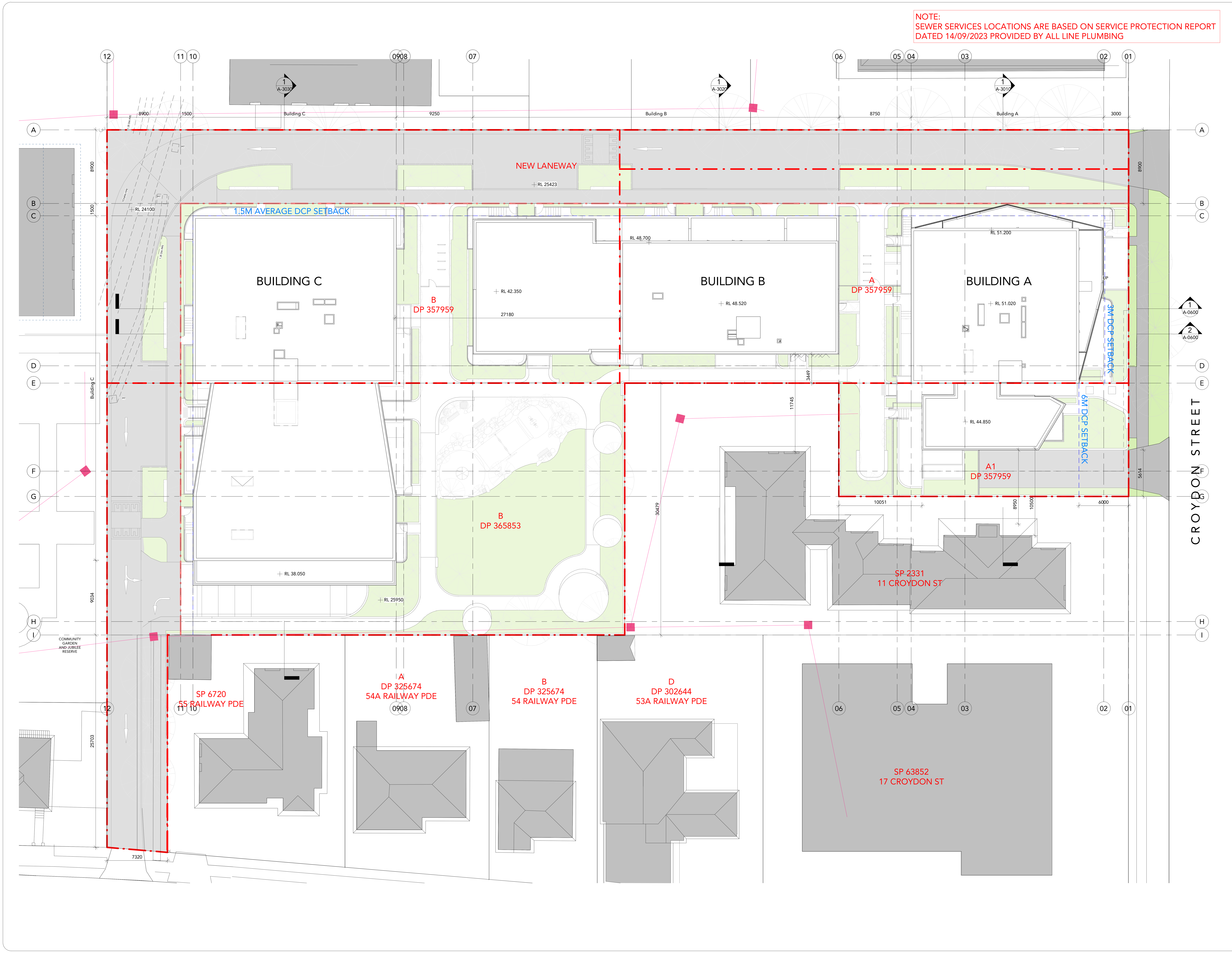


PROJECT DETAILS		DRAWING DETAILS			
Project Title	Detailed Site Investigation	**Figure No.**	4	**Rev No.**	0
Project No.	ES8320	**Scale**	As Abvoe	**Size**	A4
Client	Eloura Holdings Pty Ltd	**Drawn by**	SB	**Date**	11.08.2021
Site Address	5-9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW	**Approved by**	MK	**Date**	18.08.2021

APPENDIX B

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Aargus



DRAWING STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION

Rev	Revision Description	Date
1	For Coordination	18/08/2023
2	For Coordination	18/10/2023
3	Site Plan Update	06/03/2024
4	Site Plan Update	26/07/2024
5	Sewer Service Overlay	16/09/2024

DRAWING LEGEND:

1. Architectural drawings shall be read in conjunction with other consultant drawings and specifications. Any discrepancies shall be referred to team 2 architects before proceeding with work.
2. All dimensions and levels are in millimeters unless noted otherwise. No dimension shall be obtained by scaling the drawing.
3. All dimensions to be checked on site with any discrepancies referred to team 2 architects before proceeding with work.
4. All work to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the principal certifying authority, current ncc & australian standards.

Eloura Developments Lakemba Pty Ltd
61-65 Roberts Road
Greenacre NSW 2190

0 1 2 3 4 5 10
SCALE 1:200

ARCHITECTS
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E: info@team2.com.au
Reg NSW: 9940

MELBOURNE
204/9-11 Claremont Street,
South Yarra VIC 3141
ABN: 72 104 833 507
Reg Vic: 19340

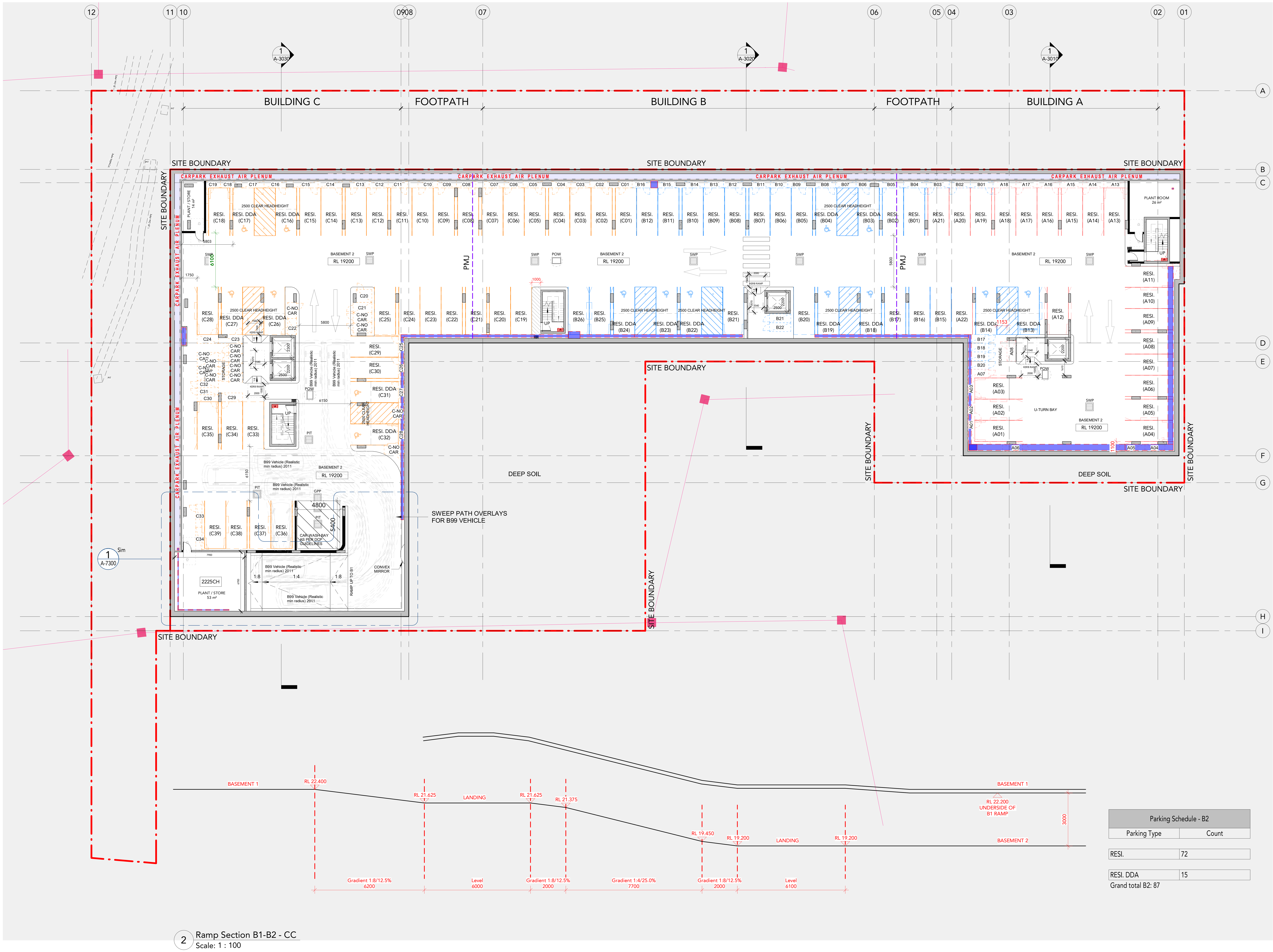
Project:
Croydon Street Apartments
5 Croydon Street
Lakemba NSW 2195

Title:
Site Plan

Project #:	Scale:	Drw:	Ckd:
1136	1 : 200 @A1	GZ	VZ

Drawing #:	Rev:
A-0011	5

NOTE:
SEWER SERVICES LOCATIONS ARE BASED ON SERVICE PROTECTION REPORT DATED 14/09/2023 PROVIDED BY ALL LINE PLUMBING



2 Ramp Section B1-B2 - CC
Scale: 1 : 100

Parking Schedule - B2	
Parking Type	Count
RESI.	72
RESI. DDA	15

Grand total B2: 87

DRAWING STATUS:

FOR COORDINATION

Rev	Revision Description	Date
1	Preliminary Issue	01/06/2023
2	Preliminary Issue	08/06/2023
3	Preliminary Issue	14/06/2023
4	Preliminary Issue	23/06/2023
5	For Coordination	27/06/2023
6	For Coordination	17/10/2023
7	For Coordination	06/11/2023
8	Update For Coordination	20/12/2023
9	Update For Coordination	19/04/2024
10	FEBQ Update	12/06/2024
11	Sewer Service Overlay	08/10/2024

DRAWING LEGEND:

1. Architectural drawings shall be read in conjunction with other consultant drawings and specifications. Any discrepancies shall be referred to team 2 architects before proceeding with work.
2. All dimensions and levels are in millimeters unless noted otherwise. No dimension shall be obtained by scaling the drawing.
3. All dimensions to be checked on site with any discrepancies referred to team 2 architects before proceeding with work.
4. All work to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the principal certifying authority, current ncc & australian standards.

- M — MECHANICAL SERVICES
- E — ELECTRICAL SERVICES
- H — HYDRAULIC RISERS
- F — FIRE SERVICES
- HYDAULIC WET SEWER
- SPARE ZONE
- HYDRAULIC DOWNPIPE
- PENO ZONES FOR SERVICES ABOVE
- NOTES — GENERAL NOTES
- NOTES — SERVICES NOTES
- SEWER SERVICES LOCATION

Eloura Developments Lakemba Pty Ltd
61-65 Roberts Road
Greenacre NSW 2190

0 1 2 3 4 5 10
SCALE 1:200

TEAM2 ARCHITECTS
SYDNEY
1/45 Chandos Street,
St Leonards NSW 2065
T: + 61 2 9437 3166
E: info@team2.com.au
Reg NSW: 9940
MELBOURNE
204/9-11 Claremont Street,
South Yarra VIC 3141
ABN: 72 104 833 507
Reg Vic: 19340

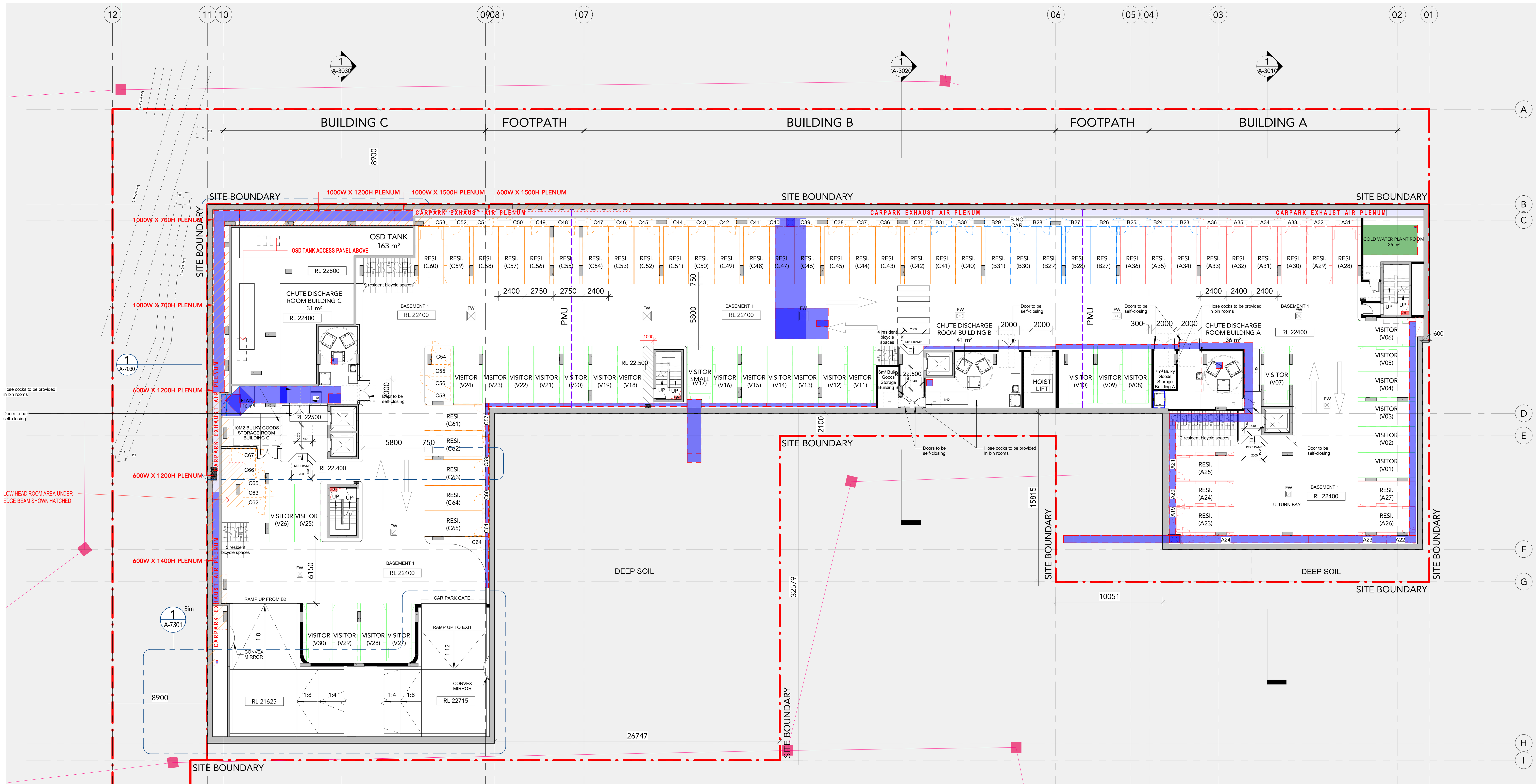
Project:
Croydon Street Apartments
5 Croydon Street
Lakemba NSW 2195

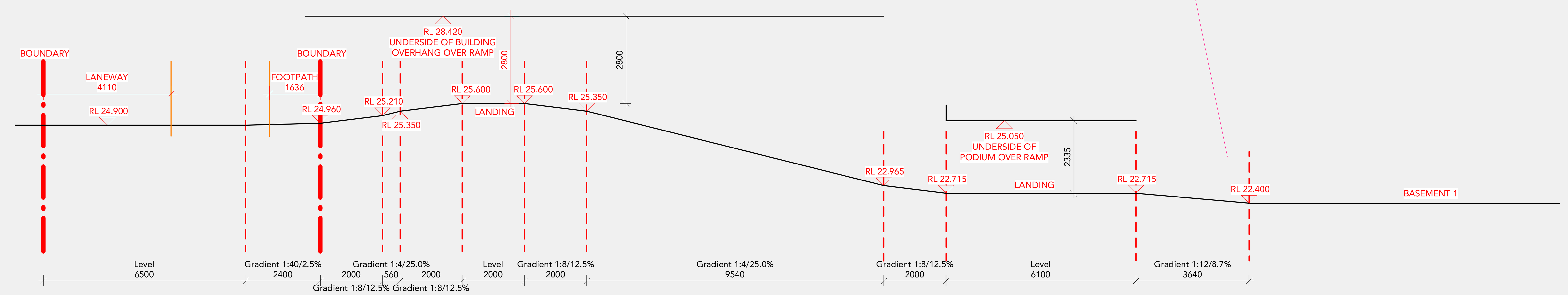
Title:
Overall GA - Basement 2

Project #:	Scale:	Drw:	Ckd:
1136	As indicated @A1	VA	VZ

Drawing #: A-0100
Rev: 11

NOTE:
SEWER SERVICES LOCATIONS ARE BASED ON SERVICE PROTECTION REPORT DATED 14/09/2023 PROVIDED BY ALL LINE PLUMBING





2 Ramp Section GF-B1 - CC
Scale: 1 : 100

Parking Schedule - B1	
Parking Type	Count
RESI.	45
VISITOR	29
VISITOR SMALL	1
Grand total B1: 75	

DRAWING STATUS:

FOR COORDINATION

Rev	Revision Description	Date
1	Preliminary Issue	01/06/2023
2	Preliminary Issue	08/06/2023
3	Preliminary Issue	14/06/2023
4	Preliminary Issue	23/06/2023
5	For Coordination	27/06/2023
6	For Coordination	17/10/2023
7	For Coordination	06/11/2023
8	Update For Coordination	20/12/2023
9	Update For Coordination	19/04/2024
10	FEBQ Update	12/06/2024
11	Sewer Service Overlay	08/10/2024

DRAWING LEGEND:

1. Architectural drawings shall be read in conjunction with other consultant drawings and specifications. Any discrepancies shall be referred to team 2 architects before proceeding with work.
2. All dimensions and levels are in millimeters unless noted otherwise. No dimension shall be obtained by scaling the drawing.
3. All dimensions to be checked on site with any discrepancies referred to team 2 architects before proceeding with work.
4. All work to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the principal certifying authority, current ncc & australian standards.

- M MECHANICAL SERVICES
- E ELECTRICAL SERVICES
- H HYDRAULIC RISERS
- F FIRE SERVICES
- HYDRAULIC WET SEWER
- SPARE ZONE
- HYDRAULIC DOWNPIPE
- PENO ZONES FOR SERVICES ABOVE
- NOTES GENERAL NOTES
- NOTES SERVICES NOTES
- SEWER SERVICES LOCATION

Eloura

Eloura Developments Lakemba Pty Ltd
61-65 Roberts Road
Greenacre NSW 2190

0 1 2 3 4 5 10
SCALE 1:200

TEAM2 ARCHITECTS
SYDNEY
1/45 Chandos Street,
St Leonards NSW 2065
T: + 61 2 9437 3166
E: info@team2.com.au
Reg NSW: 9940

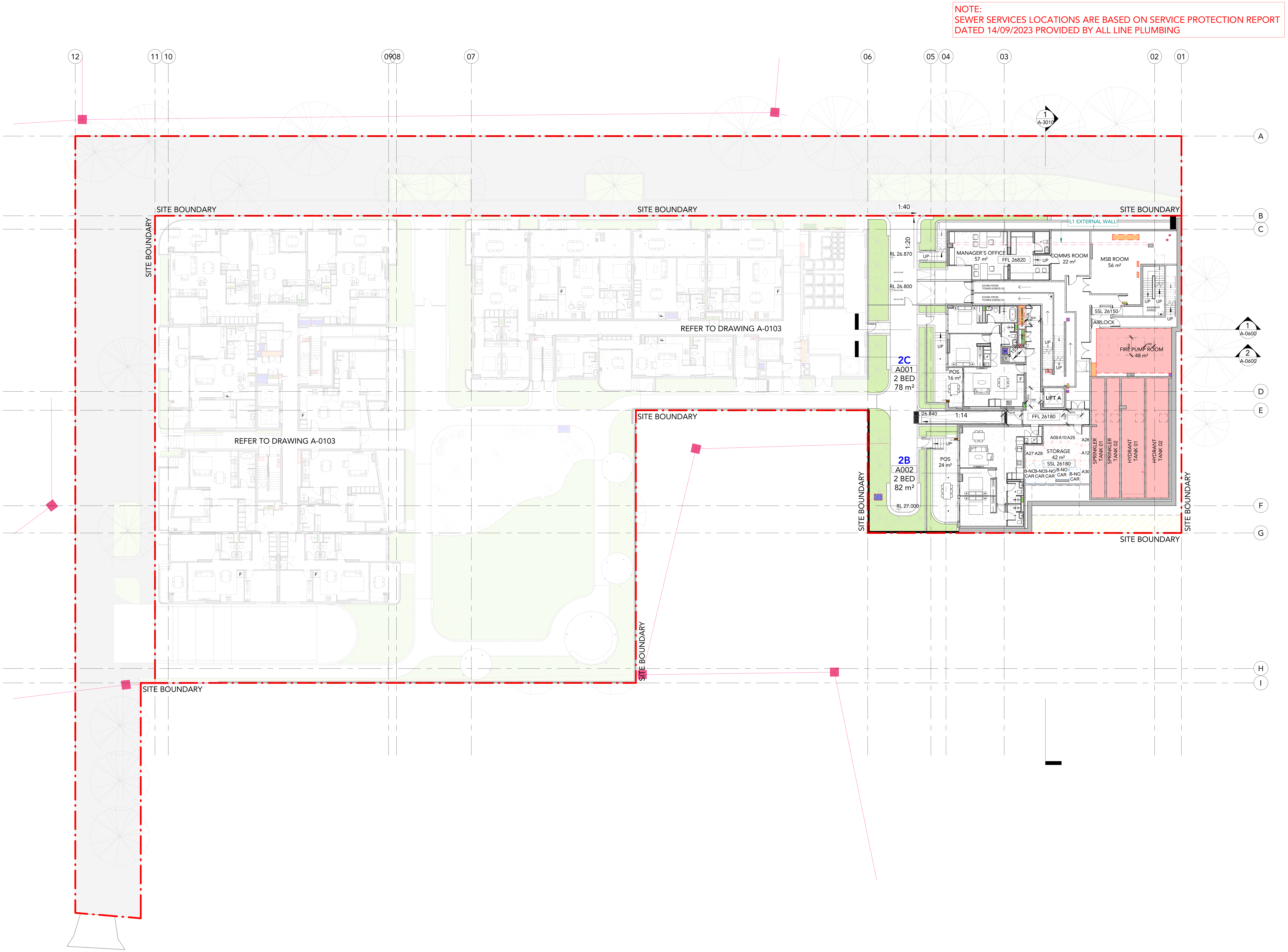
MELBOURNE
204/9-11 Claremont Street,
South Yarra VIC 3141
ABN: 72 104 833 507
Reg Vic: 19340

Project:
Croydon Street Apartments
5 Croydon Street
Lakemba NSW 2195

Title:
Overall GA - Basement 1

Project #:	Scale:	Drw:	Ckd:
1136	As indicated @A1	VA	VZ

Drawing #:	Rev:
A-0101	11



DRAWING STATUS:

FOR COORDINATION

Rev	Revision Description	Date
1	Preliminary Issue	08/06/2023
2	Preliminary Issue	23/06/2023
3	For Coordination	27/06/2023
4	For Coordination	18/08/2023
5	For Coordination	17/10/2023
6	For Coordination	02/11/2023
7	For Coordination	06/11/2023
8	Update For Coordination	20/12/2023
9	Update For Coordination	19/04/2024
10	FEBQ Update	12/06/2024
11	Update For Coordination	24/09/2024
12	Substation Update For Coordination	02/10/2024
13	Sewer Service Overlay	08/10/2024

DRAWING LEGEND:

1. Architectural drawings shall be read in conjunction with other consultant drawings and specifications. Any discrepancies shall be referred to team 2 architects before proceeding with work.
2. All dimensions and levels are in millimeters unless noted otherwise. No dimension shall be obtained by scaling the drawing.
3. All dimensions to be checked on site with any discrepancies referred to team 2 architects before proceeding with work.
4. All work to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the principal certifying authority, current ncc & australian standards.

- M — MECHANICAL SERVICES
- E — ELECTRICAL SERVICES
- H — HYDRAULIC RISERS
- F — FIRE SERVICES
- HYDAULIC WET SEWER
- SPARE ZONE
- HYDRAULIC DOWNPIPE
- PENO ZONES FOR SERVICES ABOVE
- NOTES — GENERAL NOTES
- NOTES — SERVICES NOTES
- SEWER SERVICES LOCATION

Eloura Developments Lakemba Pty Ltd
61-65 Roberts Road
Greenacre NSW 2190

SCALE 1:200

TEAM2 ARCHITECTS

SYDNEY
1/45 Chandos Street,
St Leonards NSW 2065
T: + 61 2 9437 3166
E: info@team2.com.au
Reg NSW: 9940

MELBOURNE
204/9-11 Claremont Street,
South Yarra VIC 3141
ABN: 72 104 833 507
Reg Vic: 19340

Project:
Croydon Street Apartments
5 Croydon Street
Lakemba NSW 2195

Title:
Overall GA - Lower Ground

Project #:	Scale:	Drw:	Ckd:
1136	1 : 200 @A1	VA	VZ

Drawing #:	Rev:
A-0102	13

APPENDIX C

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Aargus

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Client:	Eloura Holdings Pty Ltd
Project:	Detailed Site Investigation
Site Location:	5-9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW
Job No.:	ES8320
Photos Taken By:	SBS

Aargus

Photograph Nº 1

View of: General site condition from the north east corner of the site inspected on 12.08.2021

Photograph Nº 2

View of: General site condition from the south east corner of the site inspected on 12.08.2021

Photograph Nº 3

View of: Empty paint drums in the south eastern portion of the site inspected on 12.08.2021

Photograph Nº 3

View of: General site condition from the north west corner of the site inspected on 12.08.2021

Photograph Nº 5

View of: General site condition from the eastern corner of the site inspected on 12.08.2021

Photograph Nº 6

View of: General site condition from the western portion of the site inspected on 12.08.2021

Photograph Nº 7

View of: General site condition from the south west corner of the site inspected on 12.08.2021

Photograph Nº 8

View of: Septic tank in the north western corner of the site inspected on 12.08.2021

Photograph Nº 9

View of: South west corner of the site inspected on 12.08.2021

Photograph Nº 10

View of: Metal shed with waste bins in the south western portion of the site inspected on 12.08.2021

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Client	Pinestreet Developments
Project	Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment
Location	5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba
Job No.	ES3897
Checked By	MK

Aargus
AUSTRALIA

Photograph N° 1

View of 5-7 Croydon Street
looking west from Croydon Street

Photograph N° 2

View of 9 Croydon Street
looking west from Croydon Street

Photograph N° 3

View of 5-7 Croydon Street
looking east from western boundary

Photograph N° 4

Showing typical brick residential building

Photograph N° 5

Showing typical brick residential building

Photograph N° 6

Showing typical brick residential building

APPENDIX D

CURRENT LAND TITLE INFORMATION

Aargus

Title Search

25/08/2021 12:39 PM

Client Reference: DI-ES8320

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - TITLE SEARCH

FOLIO: AUTO CONSOL 8327-250

SEARCH DATE	TIME	EDITION NO	DATE
25/8/2021	12:39 PM	1	30/10/2008

LAND

LAND DESCRIBED IN SCHEDULE OF PARCELS
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA CANTERBURY-BANKSTOWN
PARISH OF ST GEORGE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND
TITLE DIAGRAM SEE SCHEDULE OF PARCELS

FIRST SCHEDULE

SAMSTONE PTY LIMITED
SAM HARB PTY LIMITED
AS TENANTS IN COMMON IN EQUAL SHARES (T AE298695)

SECOND SCHEDULE (4 NOTIFICATIONS)

1 RESERVATIONS AND CONDITIONS IN THE CROWN GRANT(S)
2 K373367 EASEMENT FOR DRAINAGE AFFECTING THAT PART OF LOT B DP365853 SHOWN SO BURDENED IN PLAN WITH K373367
3 M969175 EASEMENT TO DRAIN WATER AFFECTING THAT PART OF LOT B DP365853 AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED THEREIN
* 4 AQ246035 CAVEAT BY CANTERBURY-BANKSTOWN COUNCIL

NOTATIONS

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS: NIL

SCHEDULE OF PARCELS	TITLE DIAGRAM
LOT B IN DP357959	DP357959
LOT B IN DP365853	DP365853
LOT 2 IN DP971844	DP971844
LOT 1 IN DP974686	DP974686.

*** END OF SEARCH ***

DI-ES8320 PRINTED ON 25/8/2021

* Any entries preceded by an asterisk do not appear on the current edition of the Certificate of Title. Warning: the information appearing under notations has not been formally recorded in the Register.

Historical Search

25/08/2021 12:42 PM

Client Reference: DI-ES8320

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - HISTORICAL SEARCH

SEARCH DATE

25/8/2021 12:42PM

FOLIO: B/357959

First Title(s): SEE PRIOR TITLE(S)
Prior Title(s): VOL 8327 FOL 250

Recorded	Number	Type of Instrument	C.T. Issue
31/8/1989		TITLE AUTOMATION PROJECT	LOT RECORDED FOLIO NOT CREATED
6/5/1998		CONVERTED TO AUTO CONSOL 8327-250	CONSOL CREATED CT NOT ISSUED

*** END OF SEARCH ***

DI-ES8320 PRINTED ON 25/8/2021

25/08/2021 12:56 PM

202

New South Wales

[CERTIFICATE OF TITLE]

Primary Appn No. 7875

Reference to Last Title s

Vol. 3262 Fol. 197

" 7672 Fols. 28 and 29

REGISTER BOOK

VOL. 8327 FOL. 250

EH Issued on Transfer No.H726561 and request for consolidation

CANCELLED ON ISSUE OF NEW FOLIO AUTO CONSOL 8327-250

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NEW SOUTH WALES) PROPERTY TRUST, is now the proprietor of an Estate in Fee Simple subject nevertheless to the reservations and conditions, if any, contained in the Grant hereinafter referred to, and also subject to such encumbrances liens, and interests as are notified hereon, in FIRSTLY That piece of land in the Municipality of Canterbury Parish of St. George and County of Cumberland shown in the plan hereon being Lot B in plan lodged with Transfer No.D742043, Lot B in plan lodged with Transfer No.F79254, Lot 2 in plan lodged with Transfer No. 658557 and Lot 1 in plan lodged with Transfer No. 687936, ~~and part of Lot 5 in D posited Plan No.4217~~ and being ~~also~~ part of Portion 69 granted to John Wall on 13th October 1831.

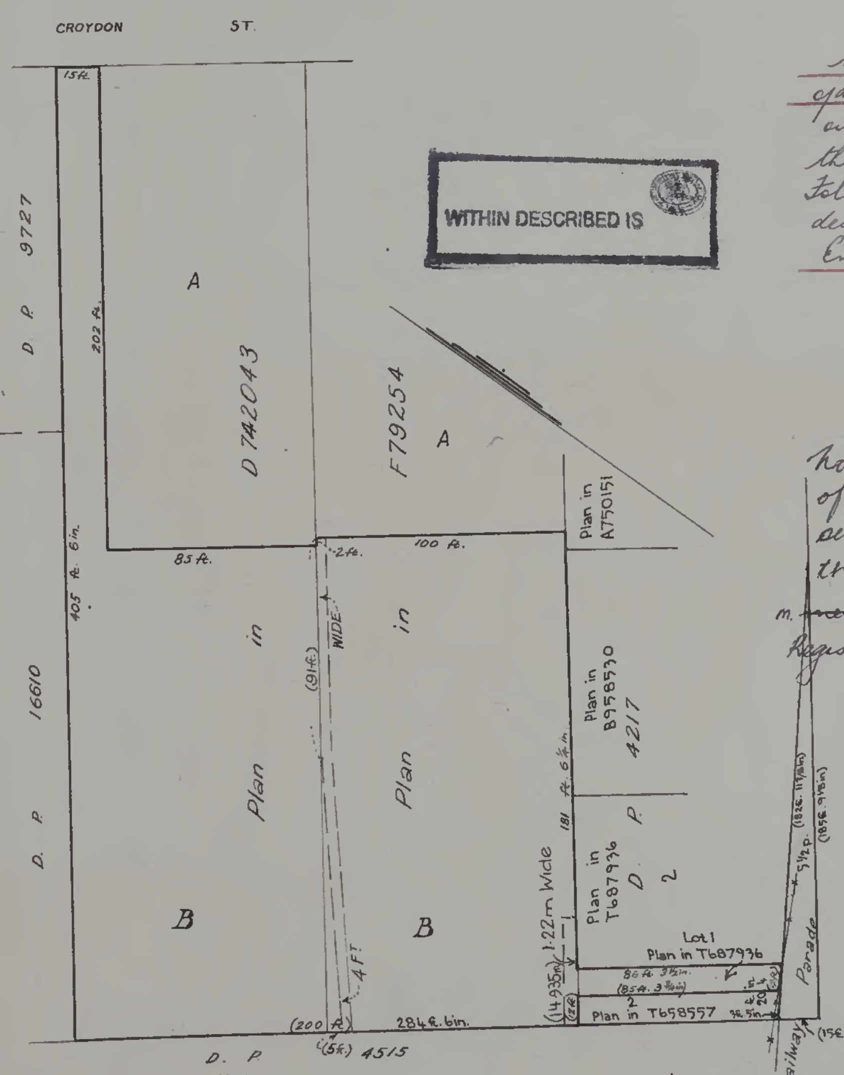
SECONDLY the mines and deposits specified in Section 141 of the Public Works Act 1912 in the 5½ perches parcel shown in the plan hereon being ~~another~~ part of Lot 5 in Deposited Plan No.4217 ~~above described~~ and being part of a Public Road.

1972M3277 Reg. Gen. 8.1.1973

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my Seal, this Fifth day of January, 1962

Signed in the presence of C E Golledge

J Watson
Registrar-General.



AREA: 1A OR 7¼P

Scale 60 feet to one inch

No K373367 Transfer and Grant dated 21st June 1966 of an Easement for Drainage as more fully set out in the said instrument appurtenant to the land comprised in Certificate of Title Vol. 6331 Fol 228 affecting that part of the land within described shown as 4 ft. wide in the plan hereon
Entered 2nd August 1966

J Watson
Registrar General

No M969175 Transfer and Grant dated 1st November 1972 of an Easement to drain water as more fully set out in the said instrument affecting that part of the land within described 1.22 m. ~~metres~~ wide shown in the plan hereon.
Registered 23rd November 1972.

J Watson
REGISTRAR GENERAL

THE LAND WITHIN DESCRIBED IS LOT B D.P. 357959, LOT B D.P. 365853, LOT 2 D.P. 971844, LOT 1 D.P. 974686 & MINERALS UNDER LOT 108 D.P. 933865

COMPUTER FOLIO NO FURTHER DEALINGS TO BE REGISTERED.

1972M3277 Reg. Gen. 8.1.1973

H726561

Persons are cautioned against altering or adding to this Certificate or any notification thereon.

48197 6.61 K2006 V. C. N. Blight, Government Printer

K4. NOTIFIED TO

B

CT 21/6/66

K373367 T of G Drainage

7.9.72.41

M969175 T of G Drge Esmt

06203880

Title Search

25/08/2021 12:35 PM

Client Reference: DI-ES8320

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - TITLE SEARCH

FOLIO: A/357959

SEARCH DATE	TIME	EDITION NO	DATE
25/8/2021	12:36 PM	1	30/10/2008

LAND

LOT A IN DEPOSITED PLAN 357959
AT LAKEMBA
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA CANTERBURY-BANKSTOWN
PARISH OF ST GEORGE   COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND
TITLE DIAGRAM DP357959

FIRST SCHEDULE

SAMSTONE PTY LIMITED
SAM HARB PTY LIMITED
AS TENANTS IN COMMON IN EQUAL SHARES (T AE298695)

SECOND SCHEDULE (2 NOTIFICATIONS)

1 RESERVATIONS AND CONDITIONS IN THE CROWN GRANT(S)
* 2 AQ246035 CAVEAT BY CANTERBURY-BANKSTOWN COUNCIL

NOTATIONS

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS: NIL

*** END OF SEARCH ***

LAND REGISTRY SERVICES

Direct Info
Quick and easy online

DI-ES8320 PRINTED ON 25/8/2021

* Any entries preceded by an asterisk do not appear on the current edition of the Certificate of Title. Warning: the information appearing under notations has not been formally recorded in the Register.

LAND REGISTRY SERVICES

Direct Info
Quick and easy online

Historical Search

25/08/2021 12:37 PM

Client Reference: DI-ES8320

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - HISTORICAL SEARCH

SEARCH DATE

25/8/2021 12:37PM

FOLIO: A/357959

First Title(s): SEE PRIOR TITLE(S)
Prior Title(s): VOL 11400 FOL 102

Recorded	Number	Type of Instrument	C.T. Issue
29/7/1989		TITLE AUTOMATION PROJECT	LOT RECORDED FOLIO NOT CREATED
1/9/1989		CONVERTED TO COMPUTER FOLIO	FOLIO CREATED CT NOT ISSUED
2/8/1999	6051470	DEPARTMENTAL DEALING	
30/10/2008	AE298695	TRANSFER	EDITION 1
17/7/2020	AQ246035	CAVEAT	

*** END OF SEARCH ***

DI-ES8320 PRINTED ON 25/8/2021

25/08/2021 12:39 PM

Form: 01T
Licence: 01-05-025
Licensee: LEAP Legal Software Pty Limited
Firm name: Simon Diab & Associates

TRANSFER

AE298695Q

New South Wales
Real Property Act 1900

PRIVACY NOTE: Section 31B of the Real Property Act 1900 (RP Act) authorises the Registrar General to collect the information required by this form for the establishment and maintenance of the Real Property Act Register. Section 96B RP Act requires that the Register is made available to any person for search upon payment of a fee, if any.

STAMP DUTY Office of State Revenue use only

Office of State Revenue
NSW Treasury
Client No: 112076712 3104
Duty: $2.00 Trans No: 5188651
Asst details:

(A) TORRENS TITLE If appropriate, specify the part transferred
A/357959 being Volume 11400 Folio 102 and
Auto Consol 8327-250 being Volume 8327 Folio 250

(B) LODGED BY Delivery Box 1W
Name, Address or DX and Telephone
Simon Diab & Associates
DX 28367 PARRAMATTA
Reference (optional): 2008203.

CODES
T
TW
(Sheriff)

(C) TRANSFEROR THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NEW SOUTH WALES) PROPERTY TRUST
ABN 82 247 231 838

(D) CONSIDERATION The transferor acknowledges receipt of the consideration of $2,103,125.00 and as regards
(E) ESTATE the land specified above transfers to the transferee an estate in fee simple.

(F) SHARE TRANSFERRED 100%

(G) Encumbrances (if applicable):

(H) TRANSFEREE Samstone Pty Limited ACN 070 266 330
Sam Harb Pty Limited ACN 003 029 196

(I) **TENANCY:** Tenants in Common in equal shares.

DATE 30/10/08

(J) I certify that the person(s) signing opposite, with whom I am personally acquainted or as to whose identity I am otherwise satisfied, signed this instrument in my presence.

Signature of witness: X

Name of witness: X ANDREW SILLAR
Address of witness: X 168 CHALMERS ST.
SYDNEY NSW.

Certified correct for the purposes of the Real Property Act 1900 by the person(s) named below who signed this instrument pursuant to the power of attorney specified.

Signature of attorney: X

Attorney's name: THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NEW SOUTH WALES) PROPERTY TRUST by its duly appointed
Signing on behalf of: attorney WAYNE DAVID RICHARDS pursuant to
Power of attorney-Book: Power of Attorney dated 27 June 2005 registered
No.: Book 4462 No 51

Certified correct for the purposes of the Real Property Act 1900 by the person whose signature appears below.

Signature:

Signatory's name: Simon Diab
Signatory's capacity: Solicitor for the Transferee

CT SIGHTED
CANC. & RET.

ALL HANDWRITING MUST BE IN BLOCK CAPITALS

CT SIGHTED
CANC. & RET.

Title Search

25/08/2021 12:43 PM

Client Reference: DI-ES8320

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - TITLE SEARCH

FOLIO: A1/372287

SEARCH DATE	TIME	EDITION NO	DATE
25/8/2021	12:44 PM	4	11/3/2015

LAND

LOT A1 IN DEPOSITED PLAN 372287
AT LAKEMBA
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA CANTERBURY-BANKSTOWN
PARISH OF ST GEORGE   COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND
TITLE DIAGRAM DP372287

FIRST SCHEDULE

ACN 155 450 865 PTY LTD (T AJ322483)

SECOND SCHEDULE (2 NOTIFICATIONS)

1 RESERVATIONS AND CONDITIONS IN THE CROWN GRANT(S)
* 2 AQ246036 CAVEAT BY CANTERBURY-BANKSTOWN COUNCIL

NOTATIONS

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS: NIL

*** END OF SEARCH ***

DI-ES8320 PRINTED ON 25/8/2021

* Any entries preceded by an asterisk do not appear on the current edition of the Certificate of Title. Warning: the information appearing under notations has not been formally recorded in the Register.

Historical Search

25/08/2021 12:45 PM

Client Reference: DI-ES8320

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - HISTORICAL SEARCH

SEARCH DATE

25/8/2021 12:46PM

FOLIO: A1/372287

First Title(s): SEE PRIOR TITLE(S)
Prior Title(s): VOL 6331 FOL 229

Recorded	Number	Type of Instrument	C.T. Issue
2/9/1989		TITLE AUTOMATION PROJECT	LOT RECORDED FOLIO NOT CREATED
14/12/1992		CONVERTED TO COMPUTER FOLIO	FOLIO CREATED CT NOT ISSUED
31/1/2003	9334923	TRANSFER	EDITION 1
7/7/2005	AB605922	TRANSFER	
7/7/2005	AB605923	MORTGAGE	EDITION 2
2/9/2010	AF734655	DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE	
2/9/2010	AF734656	TRANSFER	
2/9/2010	AF734657	MORTGAGE	EDITION 3
11/3/2015	AJ322482	DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE	
11/3/2015	AJ322483	TRANSFER	EDITION 4
17/7/2020	AQ246036	CAVEAT	

*** END OF SEARCH ***

DI-ES8320 PRINTED ON 25/8/2021

25/08/2021 12:47 PM

Form: 01T
Release: 6·1

TRANSFER

New South Wales
Real Property Act 1900

AJ322483C

PRIVACY NOTE: Section 31B of the Real Property Act 1900 (RP Act) authorises the Re... by this form for the establishment and maintenance of the Real Property Act Register. Section 96B RP Act requires that the Register is made available to any person for search upon payment of a fee, if any.

	STAMP DUTY	Office of State Revenue use only Office of State Revenue NSW Treasury Client No: 109163208 3490 Duty: $56,440 Trans No: 7880962-001 Asst details:
(A)	TORRENS TITLE	A1/372287
(B)	LODGED BY	Document Collection Box 392 C — Name, Address or DX, Telephone, and Customer Account Number if any: SYDNEY LEGAL AGENTS LLP : 128005 Y — Reference: ONE 173789 — CODES: T TW
(C)	TRANSFEROR	Alex HARB
(D)	CONSIDERATION	The transferor acknowledges receipt of the consideration of $ 1,300,000.00 and as regards
(E)	ESTATE	the abovementioned land transfers to the transferee an estate in fee simple
(F)	SHARE TRANSFERRED	Whole
(G)		Encumbrances (if applicable):
(H)	TRANSFEREE	A.C.N 155 450 865 Pty Ltd (ACN 155 450 865)
(I)		TENANCY:

DATE 20th September 2013

(J) I certify I am an eligible witness and that the transferor signed this dealing in my presence. [See note* below]

Certified correct for the purposes of the Real Property Act 1900 by the transferor.

Signature of witness:

Signature of transferor:

Name of witness: George Boughaleb
Address of witness: 3 Kresser Grove Canterbury

Certified correct for the purposes of the Real Property Act 1900 and executed on behalf of the company named below by the authorised person(s) whose signature(s) appear(s) below pursuant to the authority specified.
Company: ACN 155 450 865 PTY LTD ATF 5-9 CROYDON STREET UNIT TRUST
Authority:

Signature of authorised person:

Signature of authorised person:

Name of authorised person: HASSAN HARB
Office held: DIRECTOR

Name of authorised person: ANNETTE HARB
Office held: DIRECTOR

(K) The transferee's Agent certifies that the eNOS data relevant to this dealing has been submitted and stored under eNOS ID No. 789678 Full name: Sarah Rouse Signature:

* *s117 RP Act requires that you must have known the signatory for more than 12 months or have sighted identifying documentation.*

ALL HANDWRITING MUST BE IN BLOCK CAPITALS

25/08/2021 12:50 PM

Form: 01T
Licence: 01-05-025
Licensee: LEAP Legal Software Pty Limited
Firm name: Simon Diab & Associates

TRANSFER

New South Wales
Real Property Act 1900

AF734656Y

PRIVACY NOTE: Section 31B of the Real Property Act 1900 (RP Act) authorises the Registrar General to collect the information required by this form for the establishment and maintenance of the Real Property Act Register. Section 96B RP Act requires that the Register is made available to any person for search upon payment of a fee, if any.

STAMP DUTY Office of State Revenue use only

Office of State Revenue
NSW Treasury
Client No: 112076712 3104
Duty: Exempt Trans No: 5958722
Asst details: S277 on Agreement for Sale of Land T5 on Agreement for Sale of Land

(A) **TORRENS TITLE** If appropriate, specify the part transferred
A1/372287

(B) **LODGED BY** Delivery Box 45A | Name, Address or DX and Telephone
LLPN: 123011G
Level 5, Building C
1 Homebush Bay Drive
Rhodes NSW 2138
Reference (optional): 10 ID 3402

CODES T TW (Sheriff)

OFFICE OF STATE REVENUE
(N.S.W. TREASURY)
112076712 3104
ALTERATION NOTED

(C) **TRANSFEROR** Abdur RAHMAN and Halena BEGUM

(D) **CONSIDERATION** The transferor acknowledges receipt of the consideration of $560,000.00 and as regards
(E) **ESTATE** the land specified above transfers to the transferee an estate in fee simple.
(F) **SHARE TRANSFERRED**
(G) Encumbrances (if applicable):
(H) **TRANSFEREE** Alex HARB
(I) **TENANCY:**

DATE 16.08.2010.

(J) I certify that the person(s) signing opposite, with whom I am personally acquainted or as to whose identity I am otherwise satisfied, signed this instrument in my presence.

Signature of witness:

Name of witness: Rita Nakhle
Address of witness: Suite 39 Level 2/ 22 George Street North Strathfield NSW 2137.

Certified correct for the purposes of the Real Property Act 1900 by the transferor.

Signature of transferor:
halena begum.

Certified correct for the purposes of the Real Property Act 1900 by the person whose signature appears below.

Signature:

Signatory's name: Zena Mehajer
Signatory's capacity: Solicitor for the Transferee

ALL HANDWRITING MUST BE IN BLOCK CAPITALS

25/08/2021 12:52 PM

Form: 01T
Licence: 01-05-025
Licensee: P & A Conveyancing

(1)

TRANSFER

New South Wales
Real Property Act 1900

AB605922B

PRIVACY NOTE: Section 31B of the Real Property Act 1900 (RP Act) authorises the Registrar General to collect the information required by this form for the establishment and maintenance of the Real Property Act Register. Section 96B RP Act requires that the Register is made available to any person for search upon payment of a fee, if any.

STAMP DUTY Office of State Revenue use only

Office of State Revenue NSW Treasury Client No: 1390664 214 VENDOR DUTY ENDORSED Trans No: 2751833

Duty $2.00 Assess No: 2754672

Assessor

(A) TORRENS TITLE	If appropriate, specify the part transferred A1/372287
(B) LODGED BY	Delivery Box / Name, Address or DX and Telephone: Macgillivrays 847L LLPN.123611F Reference (optional): CODES: T TW (Sheriff)
(C) TRANSFEROR	Knapton & Co Pty Limited ACN 000 336 425
(D) CONSIDERATION	The transferor acknowledges receipt of the consideration of $440,000.00 and as regards
(E) ESTATE	The land specified above transfers to the transferee an estate in fee simple.
(F) SHARE TRANSFERRED	
(G)	Encumbrances (if applicable):
(H) TRANSFEREE	Abdur Rahman and Halena Begum
(I)	**TENANCY:** Joint Tenants

Office of State Revenue N.S.W. Treasury 214 1390664 CORPORATION NOTED

DATE 24-6-05

(J) ~~I certify that the person(s) signing opposite, with whom I am personally acquainted or as to whose identity I am otherwise satisfied, signed this instrument in my presence.~~
Executed by Knapton + Co Pty Ltd
~~Signature of witness:~~ by the authorised person whose signature appears below:
~~Name of witness:~~ under Section 127 of the
~~Address of witness:~~
Corporations Act, 2001.

Certified correct for the purposes of the Real Property Act 1900 by the transferor.

Signature of transferor:

George Knapton
Sole Director / Secretary

Certified correct for the purposes of the Real Property Act 1900 by the person whose signature appears below.

Signature:

Signatory's name: Peter Ishak
Signatory's capacity: Licensed conveyancer for the Transferee

ALL HANDWRITING MUST BE IN BLOCK CAPITALS

25/08/2021 12:54 PM

Form: 01T
Licence: 01-05-025
Licensee: George Shad & Co.

TRANSFER

New South Wales
Real Property Act 1900

9334923H

PRIVACY NOTE: this information is legally required and will

STAMP DUTY

Office of State Revenue use only

OFFICE OF STATE REVENUE (N.S.W. TREAS

CLIENT No. 5700288 STAMP No. 802
STAMP DUTY $22 SIGNATURE
TRANSACTION No. 030214 DATE 8/1/03
ASSESSMENT DETAILS:

(A) TORRENS TITLE

If appropriate, specify the part transferred
Folio Identifier A1/372287

(B) LODGED BY

Delivery Box	Name, Address or DX and Telephone
985K	George Shad & Co.
	Reference (optional): H: Knapton/57523

CODES
T
TW
(Sheriff)

(C) TRANSFEROR

The Presbyterian Church (New South Wales) Property Trust
ABN 82 847 231 828

(D) CONSIDERATION The transferor acknowledges receipt of the consideration of $400,000.00 and as regards

(E) ESTATE The land specified above transfers to the transferee an estate in fee simple.

(F) SHARE TRANSFERRED

(G) Encumbrances (if applicable) 1. 2. 3.

(H) TRANSFEREE

Knapton & Co Pty. Limited A.C.N. 000 336 425

(I) TENANCY:

DATE 28/1/03

(J) I certify that the person(s) signing opposite, with whom I am personally acquainted or as to whose identity I am otherwise satisfied, signed this instrument in my presence.

Signature of witness: JP

Name of witness: PETER JOHN GRAHAM

Address of witness: 532 BLAXLAND ROAD, EASTWOOD NSW 2122

Certified correct for the purposes of the Real Property Act 1900 by the person(s) named below who signed this instrument pursuant to the power of attorney specified.

Signature of attorney:

Attorney's name: Wayne David Richards
Signing on behalf of: The Presbyterian Church (New South Wales) Property Trust
Power of attorney-Book: 4342
-No.: 644

Certified correct for the purposes of the Real Property Act 1900 by the person whose signature appears below.

Signature:

Signatory's name: George Shad
Signatory's capacity: Solicitor for Transferee

ALL HANDWRITING MUST BE IN BLOCK CAPITALS

APPENDIX E

NSW EPA RECORDS

Search results

Your search for:Suburb: LAKEMBA

Search Again
Refine Search

did not find any records in our database.

If a site does not appear on the record it may still be affected by contamination. For example:

- Contamination may be present but the site has not been regulated by the EPA under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 or the Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985.
- The EPA may be regulating contamination at the site through a licence or notice under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act).
- Contamination at the site may be being managed under the planning process.

Search TIP

To search for a specific site, search by LGA (local government area) and carefully review all sites listed.

... more search tips

More information about particular sites may be available from:

- The POEO public register
- The appropriate planning authority: for example, on a planning certificate issued by the local council under section 149 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.

See What's in the record and What's not in the record.

If you want to know whether a specific site has been the subject of notices issued by the EPA under the CLM Act, we suggest that you search by Local Government Area only and carefully review the sites that are listed.
This public record provides information about sites regulated by the EPA under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997, including sites currently and previously regulated under the Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985. Your inquiry using the above search criteria has not matched any record of current or former regulation. You should consider searching again using different criteria. The fact that a site does not appear on the record does not necessarily mean that it is not affected by contamination. The site may have been notified to the EPA but not yet assessed, or contamination may be present but the site is not yet being regulated by the EPA. Further information about particular sites may be available from the appropriate planning authority, for example, on a planning certificate issued by the local council under section 149 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act. In addition the EPA may be regulating contamination at the site through a licence under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. You may wish to search the POEO public register.POEO public register

23 August 2021

Search results

Your search for: **General Search** with the following criteria

Suburb - lakemba

returned 2 results

Export to excel 1 of 1 Pages Search Again

Number	Name	Location	Type	Status	Issued date
11585	ASTOR BASE METALS PTY LTD	512 Punchbowl Road, LAKEMBA, NSW 2195	POEO licence	No longer in force	20 Dec 2001
1038415	ASTOR BASE METALS PTY LTD	512 Punchbowl Road, LAKEMBA, NSW 2195	s.58 Licence Variation	Issued	28 Jun 2004

23 August 2021

APPENDIX F

REGULATORY CRITERIA

Site Criteria Based on:

NEPM 2013 - Schedule B1

Guideline on Investigation Level For Soil and Groundwater

Table 1A(1) Health investigation levels for soil contaminants

Chemical	Health-based investigation levels (mg/kg)			
	Residential[1] A	Residential[1] B	Recreational[1] C	Commercial/ industrial[1] D
Metals and Inorganics				
Arsenic[2]	100	500	300	3 000
Beryllium	60	90	90	500
Boron	4500	40 000	20 000	300 000
Cadmium	20	150	90	900
Chromium (VI)	100	500	300	3600
Cobalt	100	600	300	4000
Copper	6000	30 000	17 000	240 000
Lead[3]	300	1200	600	1 500
Manganese	3800	14 000	19 000	60 000
Mercury (inorganic)[5]	40	120	80	730
Methyl mercury[4]	10	30	13	180
Nickel	400	1200	1200	6 000
Selenium	200	1400	700	10 000
Zinc	7400	60 000	30 000	400 000
Cyanide (free)	250	300	240	1 500
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)				
Carcinogenic PAHs (as BaP TEQ)[6]	3	4	3	40
Total PAHs[7]	300	400	300	4000
Phenols				
Phenol	3000	45 000	40 000	240 000
Pentachlorophenol	100	130	120	660
Cresols	400	4 700	4 000	25 000
Organochlorine Pesticides				
DDT+DDE+DDD	240	600	400	3600
Aldrin and dieldrin	6	10	10	45
Chlordane	50	90	70	530
Endosulfan	270	400	340	2000
Endrin	10	20	20	100
Heptachlor	6	10	10	50
HCB	10	15	10	80
Methoxychlor	300	500	400	2500
Mirex	10	20	20	100
Toxaphene	20	30	30	160
Herbicides				
2,4,5-T	600	900	800	5000
2,4-D	900	1600	1300	9000

Chemical	Health-based investigation levels (mg/kg)			
	Residential[1] A	Residential[1] B	Recreational[1] C	Commercial/ industrial[1] D
MCPA	600	900	800	5000
MCPB	600	900	800	5000
Mecoprop	600	900	800	5000
Picloram	4500	6600	5700	35000
Other Pesticides				
Atrazine	320	470	400	2500
Chlorpyrifos	160	340	250	2000
Bifenthrin	600	840	730	4500
Other Organics				
PCBs[8]	1	1	1	7
PBDE Flame Retardants (Br1–Br9)	1	2	2	10

Notes:

(1) Generic land uses are described in detail in Schedule B7 Section 3

HIL A – Residential with garden/accessible soil (home grown produce <10% fruit and vegetable intake (no poultry), also includes childcare centres, preschools and primary schools.

HIL B – Residential with minimal opportunities for soil access; includes dwellings with fully and permanently paved yard space such as high-rise buildings and apartments.

HIL C – Public open space such as parks, playgrounds, playing fields (e.g. ovals), secondary schools and footpaths. This does not include undeveloped public open space where the potential for exposure is lower and where a site-specific assessment may be more appropriate.

HIL D – Commercial/industrial, includes premises such as shops, offices, factories and industrial sites.

(2) Arsenic: HIL assumes 70% oral bioavailability. Site-specific bioavailability may be important and should be considered where appropriate (refer Schedule B7).

(3) Lead: HIL is based on blood lead models (IEUBK for HILs A, B and C and adult lead model for HIL D where 50% oral bioavailability has been considered. Site-specific bioavailability may be important and should be considered where appropriate.

(4) Methyl mercury: assessment of methyl mercury should only occur where there is evidence of its potential source. It may be associated with inorganic mercury and anaerobic microorganism activity in aquatic environments. In addition the reliability and quality of sampling/analysis should be considered.

(5) Elemental mercury: HIL does not address elemental mercury. A site-specific assessment should be considered if elemental mercury is present, or suspected to be present,

(6) Carcinogenic PAHs: HIL is based on the 8 carcinogenic PAHs and their TEFs (potency relative to B(a)P) adopted by CCME 2008 (refer Schedule B7). The B(a)P TEQ is calculated by multiplying the concentration of each carcinogenic PAH in the sample by its B(a)P TEF, given below, and summing these products.

PAH species	TEF	PAH species	TEF
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.1	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.01
Benzo(a)pyrene	1	Chrysene	0.01

Benzo(b+j)fluoranthene	0.1	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.1	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	0.1

Where the B(a)P occurs in bitumen fragments it is relatively immobile and does not represent a significant health risk.

(7) Total PAHs: HIL is based on the sum of the 16 PAHs most commonly reported for contaminated sites (WHO 1998). The application of the total PAH HIL should consider the presence of carcinogenic PAHs and naphthalene (the most volatile PAH). Carcinogenic PAHs reported in the total PAHs should meet the B(a)P TEQ HIL. Naphthalene reported in the total PAHs should meet the relevant HSL.

(8) PCBs: HIL relates to non-dioxin-like PCBs only. Where a PCB source is known, or suspected, to be present at a site, a site-specific assessment of exposure to all PCBs (including dioxin-like PCBs) should be undertaken.

Table 1A(2) Interim soil vapour health investigation levels for volatile organic chlorinated compounds

Chemical	Interim soil vapour HIL (mg/m^3)			
	Residential[1] A	Residential[1] B	Recreational[1] C	Commercial / Industrial[1] D
TCE	0.02	0.02	0.4	0.08
1,1,1-TCA	60	60	1200	230
PCE	2	2	40	8
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	0.08	0.08	2	0.3
Vinyl chloride	0.03	0.03	0.5	0.1

Notes:

1. Land use settings are equivalent to those described in Table 1A(1) Footnote 1 and Schedule B7, though secondary school buildings should be assessed using residential 'A/B' for vapour intrusion purposes.
2. Interim HILs for VOCCs are conservative soil vapour concentrations that can be adopted for the purpose of screening sites where further investigation is required on a site-specific basis. They are based on the potential for vapour intrusion using an indoor air-to-soil vapour attenuation factor of 0.1 and an outdoor air-to-soil vapour attenuation factor of 0.05.
3. Application of the interim HILs is based on a measurement of shallow (to 1 m depth) soil vapour (or deeper where the values are to be applied to a future building with a basement) or sub-slab soil vapour.
4. The applicability of the interim HILs needs to be further considered when used for other building types such as homes with a crawl-space and no slab, which may require site-specific assessment.
5. Use of the interim HILs requires comparison with data that has been collected using appropriate methods and meets appropriate data quality requirements.
6. Oral and dermal exposure should be considered on a site-specific basis where direct contact exposure is likely to occur.

Table 1A(3) Soil HSLs for vapour intrusion (mg/kg)

CHEMICAL	HSL A & HSL B Low – high density residential 0 m to <1 m	1 m to <2 m	2 m to <4m	4 m+	HSL C recreational / open space 0 m to <1 m	1 m to <2 m	2 m to <4 m	4 m+	HSL D Commercial / Industrial 0 m to <1 m	1 m to <2 m	2 m to <4 m	4 m+	Soil saturation concentration (Csat)
SAND													
Toluene	160	220	310	540	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	560
Ethylbenzene	55	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	64
Xylenes	40	60	95	170	NL	NL	NL	NL	230	NL	NL	NL	300
Naphthalene	3	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	9
Benzene	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	NL	NL	NL	NL	3	3	3	3	360
F1[9]	45	70	110	200	NL	NL	NL	NL	260	370	630	NL	950
F2[10]	110	240	440	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	560
SILT													
Toluene	390	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	640
Ethylbenzene	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	69

	HSL A & HSL B Low – high density residential				HSL C recreational / open space				HSL D Commercial / Industrial				
Xylenes	95	210	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	330
Naphthalene	4	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	10
Benzene	0.6	0.7	1	2	NL	NL	NL	NL	4	4	6	10	440
F1(9)	40	65	100	190	NL	NL	NL	NL	250	360	590	NL	910
F2(10)	230	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	570
CLAY													
Toluene	480	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	630
Ethylbenzene	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	68
Xylenes	110	310	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	330
Naphthalene	5	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	10
Benzene	0.7	1	2	3	NL	NL	NL	NL	4	6	9	20	430
F1(9)	50	90	150	290	NL	NL	NL	NL	310	480	NL	NL	850
F2(10)	280	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	560

Notes:

(1) Land use settings are equivalent to those described in Table 1A(1) Footnote 1 and Schedule B7. HSLs for vapour intrusion for high density residential assume residential occupation of the ground floor. If communal car parks or commercial properties occupy the ground floor, HSL D should be used,

(2) The key limitations of the HSLs should be referred to prior to application and are presented in Friebel and Nadebaum (2011b and 2011d).

(3) Detailed assumptions in the derivation of the HSLs and information on how to apply the HSLs are presented in Friebel and Nadebaum (2011a and 2011b).

(4) Soil HSLs for vapour inhalation incorporate an adjustment factor of 10 applied to the vapour phase partitioning to reflect the differences observed between theoretical estimates of soil vapour partitioning and field measurements. Refer Friebel & Nadebaum (2011a) for further information.

(5) The soil saturation concentration (Csat) is defined as the soil concentration at which the porewater phase cannot dissolve any more of an individual chemical. The soil vapour that is in equilibrium with the porewater will be at its maximum. If the derived soil HSL exceeds Csat, a soil vapour source concentration for a petroleum mixture could not exceed a level that would result in the maximum allowable vapour risk for the given scenario. For these scenarios, no HSL is presented for these chemicals and the HSL is shown as 'not limiting' or 'NL'.

(6) The HSLs for TPH C_6-C_{10} in sandy soil are based on a finite source that depletes in less than seven years, and therefore consideration has been given to use of sub-chronic toxicity values. The >C_8-C_{10} aliphatic toxicity has been adjusted to represent sub-chronic exposure, resulting in higher HSLs than if based on chronic toxicity. For further information refer to Section 8.2 and Appendix J in Friebel and Nadebaum (2011a).

(7) The figures in the above table may be multiplied by a factor to account for biodegradation of vapour. A factor of 10 may apply for source depths from 2 m to <4 m or a factor of 100 for source depths of 4 m and deeper. To apply the attenuation factor for vapour degradation, a number of conditions must be satisfied. Firstly the maximum length of the shorter side of the concrete slab and surrounding pavement cannot exceed 15 m, as this would prevent oxygen penetrating to the centre of the slab. Secondly, measurement of oxygen in the subsurface is required to determine the potential for biodegradation. Oxygen must be confirmed to be present at >5% to use these factors.

(8) For soil texture classification undertaken in accord with AS 1726, the classifications of sand, silt and clay may be applied as coarse, fine with liquid limit <50% and fine with liquid limit>50% respectively, as the underlying properties to develop the HSLs may reasonably be selected to be similar. Where there is uncertainty, either a conservative approach may be adopted or laboratory analysis should be carried out.

(9) To obtain F1 subtract the sum of BTEX concentrations from the C_6-C_{10} fraction.

(10) To obtain F2 subtract naphthalene from the >C_{10}-C_{16} fraction.

Table 1A(4) Groundwater HSLs for vapour intrusion (mg/L)

CHEMICAL	HSL A & HSL B Low – high density residential			HSL C recreational / open space			HSL D Commercial / industrial			Solubility limit
	2 m to <4 m	4 m to <8 m	8 m+	2 m to <4 m	4 m to <8 m	8 m+	2 m to <4 m	4 m to <8 m	8 m+	
SAND										
Toluene	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	61
Ethylbenzene	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	3.9
Xylenes	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	21
Naphthalene	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	0.17
Benzene	0.8	0.8	0.9	NL	NL	NL	5	5	5	59
F1(7)	1	1	1	NL	NL	NL	6	6	7	9.0
F2(8)	1	1	1	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	3.0
SILT										
Toluene	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	61
Ethylbenzene	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	3.9
Xylenes	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	21
Naphthalene	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	0.17

	HSL A & HSL B Low – high density residential			HSL C recreational / open space			HSL D Commercial / industrial			
Benzene	4	5	5	NL	NL	NL	30	30	30	59
F1(7)	6	6	6	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	9.0
F2(8)	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	3.0
CLAY										
Toluene	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	61
Ethylbenzene	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	3.9
Xylenes	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	21
Naphthalene	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	0.17
Benzene	5	5	5	NL	NL	NL	30	30	35	59
F1(7)	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	9.0
F2(8)	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	3.0

Notes:

(1) Land use settings are equivalent to those described in Table 1A(1) Footnote 1 and Schedule B7. HSLs for vapour intrusion for high density residential assume residential occupation of the ground floor. If communal car parks or commercial properties occupy the ground floor, HSL D should be used,

(2) The key limitations of the HSLs are presented in Friebel and Nadebaum (2011d) and should be referred to prior to application.

(3) Detailed assumptions in the derivation of the HSLs and information on the application of the HSLs are presented in Friebel and Nadebaum (2011a and 2011b).

(4) The solubility limit is defined as the groundwater concentration at which the water cannot dissolve any more of an individual chemical based on a petroleum mixture. The soil vapour that is in equilibrium with the groundwater will be at its maximum. If the derived groundwater HSL exceeds the water solubility limit, a soil vapour source concentration for a petroleum mixture could not exceed a level that would result in the maximum allowable vapour risk for the given scenario. For these scenarios, no HSL is presented for these chemicals and the HSL is shown as 'not limiting' or 'NL'.

(5) The figures in the above table may be multiplied by a factor to account for biodegradation of vapour. A factor of 10 may apply for source depths from 2 m to <4 m or a factor of 100 for source depths of 4 m and deeper. To apply the attenuation factor for vapour degradation, a number of conditions must be satisfied. Firstly, the maximum length of the shorter side of the concrete slab

and surrounding pavement cannot exceed 15 m, as this would prevent oxygen penetrating to the centre of the slab. Secondly, measurement of oxygen in the subsurface is required to determine the potential for biodegradation. Oxygen must be confirmed to be present at >5% to use these factors.

(6) For soil texture classification undertaken in accord with AS 1726, the classifications of sand, silt and clay may be applied as coarse, fine with liquid limit <50% and fine with liquid limit >50% respectively, as the underlying properties to develop the HSLs may reasonably be selected to be similar. Where there is uncertainty, either a conservative approach may be adopted or laboratory analysis should be carried out.

(7) To obtain F1 subtract the sum of BTEX concentrations from the C_6-C_{10} fraction.

(8) To obtain F2 subtract naphthalene from the >C_{10}-C_{16} fraction.

Table 1A(5) Soil vapour HSLs for vapour intrusion (mg/m³)

	HSL A & HSL B Low – high density residential					HSL C recreational / open space					HSL D Commercial / Industrial				
CHEMICAL	**0 m to <1 m**	**1 m to <2 m**	**2 m to <4 m**	**4 m to <8 m**	**8 m+**	**0 m to <1 m**	**1 m to <2 m**	**2 m to <4 m**	**4 m to <8 m**	**8 m+**	**0 m to <1 m**	**1 m to <2 m**	**2 m to <4 m**	**4 m to <8 m**	**8 m+**
SAND															
Toluene	1300	3800	7300	15 000	29 000	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	4800	16 000	39 000	84 000	NL
Ethylbenzene	330	1100	2200	4300	8700	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1300	4600	11 000	25 000	53 000
Xylenes	220	750	1500	3000	6100	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	840	3,200	8000	18 000	37 000
Naphthalene	0.8	3	6	10	25	410	NL	NL	NL	NL	3	15	35	75	150
Benzene	1	3	6	10	20	360	2400	4700	9500	19 000	4	10	30	65	130
F1(8)	180	640	1,300	2600	5300	86 000	NL	NL	NL	NL	680	2800	7000	15 000	32 000
F2(9)	130	560	1200	2400	4800	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	500	2400	NL	NL	NL
SILT															
Toluene	1400	14 000	32 000	69 000	140 000	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	5700	63 000	NL	NL	NL
Ethylbenzene	380	4200	9700	21 000	43 000	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1500	19 000	54 000	NL	NL
Xylenes	260	2900	6800	15 000	30 000	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1000	13 000	38 000	NL	NL
Naphthalene	0.9	10	25	60	120	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	4	50	150	350	750
Benzene	1	10	25	55	110	1800	12 000	24 000	48 000	97 000	4	50	140	320	670

	HSL A & HSL B Low – high density residential					HSL C recreational / open space					HSL D Commercial / Industrial				
F1(8)	210	2600	6000	13 000	26 000	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	850	11 000	33 000	77 000	160 000
F2(9)	160	2300	5400	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	670	NL	NL	NL	NL
CLAY															
Toluene	1600	23 000	53 000	110 000	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	6500	100 000	NL	NL	NL
Ethylbenzene	420	6800	16 000	35 000	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1800	31 000	NL	NL	NL
Xylenes	280	4800	11 000	24 000	50 000	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1200	21 000	NL	NL	NL
Naphthalene	1	20	45	95	200	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	4	85	240	560	1200
Benzene	1	15	40	90	180	3000	20 000	40 000	81 000	160 000	5	80	230	530	1100
F1(8)	230	4200	9900	21 000	44 000	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1000	19 000	55 000	130 000	270 000
F2(9)	180	3,800	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	800	NL	NL	NL	NL

1. Land use settings are equivalent to those described in Table 1A(1) Footnote 1 and Schedule B7. HSLs for vapour intrusion for high density residential assume residential occupation of the ground floor. If communal car parks or commercial properties occupy the ground floor, HSL D should be used,
2. The key limitations of the HSLs should be referred to prior to application and are presented in Friebel and Nadebaum (2011b and 2011d).
3. Detailed assumptions in the derivation of the HSLs and information on how to apply the HSLs are presented in Friebel and Nadebaum (2011a and 2011b).
4. The maximum possible soil vapour concentrations have been calculated based on vapour pressures of the pure chemicals. Where soil vapour HSLs exceed these values a soil-specific source concentration for a petroleum mixture could not exceed a level that would result in the maximum allowable vapour risk for the given scenario. For these scenarios, no HSL is presented for these chemicals and the HSL is shown as 'not limiting' or 'NL'.
5. Soil vapour HSLs should be compared with measurements taken as laterally close as possible to the soil or groundwater sources of vapour (i.e. within or above vapour sources). Consideration is required of where the sample is taken, the current condition of the site and the likely future condition of the site. Shallow gas measurements in open space (less than 1 m below ground surface) may be subject to influences of weather conditions and moisture.
6. The figures in the above table may be multiplied by a factor to account for biodegradation of vapour. A factor of 10 may apply for source depths from 2 m to <4 m or a factor of 100 for source depths of 4 m and deeper. To apply the attenuation factor for vapour degradation, a number of conditions must be satisfied. Firstly, the maximum length of the shorter side of the concrete slab and surrounding pavement cannot exceed 15 m, as this would prevent oxygen penetrating to the centre of the slab. Secondly, measurement of oxygen in the subsurface is required to determine the potential for biodegradation. Oxygen must be confirmed to be present at >5% to use these factors.

7. For soil texture classification undertaken in accord with AS 1726, the classifications of sand, silt and clay may be applied as coarse, fine with liquid limit <50% and fine with liquid limit >50% respectively as the underlying properties to develop the HSLs may reasonably be selected to be similar. Where there is uncertainty, either a conservative approach may be adopted or laboratory analysis should be carried out.

8. To obtain F1 subtract the sum of BTEX concentrations from the C_6-C_{10} fraction.

9. To obtain F2 subtract naphthalene from the >C_{10}-C_{16} fraction.

Table 1B(1) Soil-specific added contaminant limits for aged zinc in soil

Zn added contaminant limits (ACL, mg added contaminant/kg)						
Areas of ecological significance						
pH[a]	***CEC[b] (cmol$_c$/kg)***					
	5	***10***	***20***	***30***	***40***	***60***
4.0	15	20	20	20	20	20
4.5	20	25	25	25	25	25
5.0	30	40	40	40	40	40
5.5	40	60	60	60	60	60
6.0	50	90	90	90	90	90
6.5	50	90	130	130	130	130
7.0	50	90	150	190	190	190
7.5	50	90	150	210	260	280
Urban residential/public open space[1]						
pH[a]	***CEC[b] (cmol$_c$/kg)***					
	5	***10***	***20***	***30***	***40***	***60***
4.0	70	85	85	85	85	85
4.5	100	120	120	120	120	120
5.0	130	180	180	180	180	180
5.5	180	270	270	270	270	270
6.0	230	400	400	400	400	400
6.5	230	400	590	590	590	590
7.0	230	400	700	880	880	880
7.5	230	400	700	960	1200	1300
Commercial/industrial						
pH[a]	***CEC[b] (cmol$_c$/kg)***					
	5	***10***	***20***	***30***	***40***	***60***
4.0	110	130	130	130	130	130
4.5	150	190	190	190	190	190
5.0	210	290	290	290	290	290
5.5	280	420	420	420	420	420
6.0	360	620	620	620	620	620
6.5	360	620	920	920	920	920
7.0	360	620	1100	1400	1400	1400
7.5	360	620	1100	1500	1900	2000

1. Urban residential/public open space is broadly equivalent to the HIL A, HIL B and HIL C land use scenarios in Table 1A(1) Footnote 1 and as described in Schedule B7.
2. Aged values apply to contamination present in soil for at least two years. For fresh contamination refer to Schedule B5c.
3. The EIL is calculated from summing the ACL and the ABC.

a = pH measured using the $CaCl_2$ method (Rayment & Higginson 1992).

b = CEC measured using the silver thiourea method (Chabra et al. 1972).

Table 1B(2) Soil-specific added contaminant limits for aged copper in soils

Cu added contaminant limits (ACL, mg added contaminant/kg)					
Areas of ecological significance					
CEC ($cmol_c$/kg)[a] based					
5	***10***	***20***	***30***	***40***	***60***
30	65	70	70	75	80
pH[b] based					
4.5	***5.5***	***6***	***6.5***	***7.5***	***8.0***
20	45	65	90	190	270
Urban residential/public open space[1]					
CEC ($cmol_c$/kg)[a] based					
5	***10***	***20***	***30***	***40***	***60***
95	190	210	220	220	230
pH[b] based					
4.5	***5.5***	***6***	***6.5***	***7.5***	***8.0***
60	130	190	280	560	800
Commercial/industrial					
CEC ($cmol_c$/kg)[a] based					
5	***10***	***20***	***30***	***40***	***60***
140	280	300	320	330	340
pH[b] based					
4.5	***5.5***	***6***	***6.5***	***7.5***	***8.0***
85	190	280	400	830	1200

Notes:

1. Urban residential/public open space is broadly equivalent to the HIL A, HIL B and HIL C land use scenarios in Table 1A(1) Footnote 1 and as described in Schedule B7.
2. The lower of the CEC or the pH-based ACLs for the land use and soil conditions is the ACL to be used.
3. Aged values apply to contamination present in soil for at least two years. For fresh contamination refer to Schedule B5c.
4. The EIL is calculated from summing the ACL and the ABC.

a = CEC measured using the silver thiourea method (Chabra et al. 1972).

b = pH measured using the $CaCl_2$ method (Rayment & Higginson 1992).

Table 1B(3) Soil-specific added contaminant limits for aged chromium III and nickel in soil

CHEMICAL	Clay content (% clay)	Added contaminant limits (mg added contaminant/kg) for various land uses		
		Areas of ecological significance	Urban residential and public open space	Commercial and industrial
Chromium III	*1*	60	190	310
	2.5	80	250	420
	5	100	320	530
	≥10	130	400	660
Nickel	CEC[a] ($cmol_c$/kg)	Areas of ecological significance	Urban residential and public open space[1]	Commercial and industrial
	5	5	30	55
	10	30	170	290
	20	45	270	460
	30	60	350	600
	40	70	420	730
	60	95	560	960

Notes:

1. Urban residential/public open space is broadly equivalent to the HIL A, HIL B and HIL C land use scenarios in Table 1A(1) Footnote 1 and as described in Schedule B7.
2. Aged values apply to contamination present in soil for at least two years. For fresh contamination refer to Schedule B5c.
3. The EIL is calculated from summing the ACL and the ABC.

a = CEC measured using the silver thiourea method (Chabra et al. 1972).

Table 1B(4) Generic added contaminant limits for lead in soils irrespective of their physicochemical properties

	Pb added contaminant limit (ACL, mg added contaminant/kg) for various land uses		
CHEMICAL	Areas of ecological significance	Urban residential and public open space[1]	Commercial and industrial
Lead	470	1100	1800

Notes:

1. Urban residential/public open space is broadly equivalent to the HIL A, HIL B and HIL C land use scenarios in Table 1A(1) Footnote 1 and as described in Schedule B7.
2. Aged values are applicable to lead contamination present in soil for at least two years. For fresh contamination refer to Schedule B5c.
3. The EIL is calculated from summing the ACL and the ABC.

Table 1B(5) Generic EILs for aged As, fresh DDT and fresh naphthalene in soils irrespective of their physicochemical properties

	Ecological Investigation Levels (mg total contaminant/kg)		
CHEMICAL	Areas of ecological significance	Urban residential and public open space[1]	Commercial and industrial
Arsenic[2]	40	100	160
DDT[3]	3	180	640
Naphthalene[3]	10	170	370

Notes:

1. Urban residential/public open space is broadly equivalent to the HIL-A, HIL-B and HIL-C land use scenarios in Table 1A(1) Footnote 1 and as described in Schedule B7.
2. Aged values are applicable to arsenic contamination present in soil for at least two years. For fresh contamination refer to Schedule B5c.
3. Insufficient data was available to calculate aged values for DDT and naphthalene, consequently the values for fresh contamination should be used.
4. Insufficient data was available to calculate ACLs for As, DDT and naphthalene. The EIL should be taken directly from Table 1B(5).

Table 1B(6) ESLs for TPH fractions F1 – F4, BTEX and benzo(a)pyrene in soil

CHEMICAL	Soil texture	ESLs (mg/kg dry soil)		
		Areas of ecological significance	Urban residential and public open space	Commercial and industrial
F1 C_6-C_{10}	*Coarse/ Fine*	125*	180*	215*
F2 >C_{10}-C_{16}		25*	120*	170*
F3 >C_{16}-C_{34}	*Coarse*	-	300	1700
	Fine	-	1300	2500
F4 >C_{34}-C_{40}	*Coarse*	-	2800	3300
	Fine	-	5600	6600
Benzene	*Coarse*	8	50	75
	Fine	8	65	95
Toluene	*Coarse*	10	85	135
	Fine	65	105	135
Ethylbenzene	*Coarse*	1.5	70	165
	Fine	40	125	185
Xylenes	*Coarse*	10	105	180
	Fine	1.6	45	95
Benzo(a)pyrene	*Coarse*	0.7	0.7	1.4
	Fine	0.7	0.7	1.4

Notes:

(1) ESLs are of low reliability except where indicated by * which indicates that the ESL is of moderate reliability.
(2) '-' indicates that insufficient data was available to derive a value.
(3) To obtain F1, subtract the sum of BTEX concentrations from C_6-C_{10} fraction.

Table 1 B(7) Management Limits for TPH fractions F1–F4 in soil

TPH fraction	Soil texture	Management Limits[1] (mg/kg dry soil)	
		Residential, parkland and public open space	**Commercial and industrial**
F1[2] C_6- C_{10}	*Coarse*	700	700
	Fine	800	800
F2[2] >C_{10}-C_{16}	*Coarse*	1000	1000
	Fine	1000	1000
F3 >C_{16}-C_{34}	*Coarse*	2500	3500
	Fine	3500	5000
F4 >C_{34}-C_{40}	*Coarse*	10 000	10 000
	Fine	10 000	10 000

[1] Management limits are applied after consideration of relevant ESLs and HSLs

[2] Separate management limits for BTEX and naphthalene are not available hence these should not be subtracted from the relevant fractions to obtain F1 and F2.

Table 4

SOIL HEALTH SCREENING LEVELS FOR DIRECT CONTACT (mg/kg)[a,b]

Chemical	HSL-A Residential (Low Density)	HSL-B Residential (High **Density**)	HSL-C Recreational Open Space	HSL-D Commercial / Industrial
Toluene	14,000	21,000	18,000	99,000
Ethylbenzene	4,500	5,900	5,300	27,000
Xylenes	12,000	17,000	15,000	81,000
Naphthalene	1,400	2,200	1,900	11,000
Benzene	100	140	120	430
C6-C10	4,400	5,600	5,100	26,000
>C10-C16	3,300	4,200	3,800	20,000
>C16-C34	4,500	5,800	5,300	27,000
>C34-C40	6,300	8,100	7,400	38,000

Note:

(a) Derived assumptions used in the derivation of the HSLs and information on how to apply the HSLs are presented in:

- Frebel E & Nadebaum P 2011. Health screening levels for petroleum hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater Part 1: Technical development document, CRC CARE Technical Report no. 10, CRC for Contamination Assessment and Remediation of the Environment, Adelaide, Australia
- Frebel E & Nadebaum P 2011. Health screening levels for petroleum hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater Part 2: Application document, CRC CARE Technical Report no. 10, CRC for Contamination Assessment and Remediation of the Environment, Adelaide, Australia

(b) The key limitations in the development of the HSLs should be referred to prior to application. These are presented in the text of the summary document and the HSL application checklist in Appendix A of the Application Document (Frebel & Nadebaum 2011 – Part 2)

Table 7: Health screening levels for asbestos contamination in soil

Form of Asbestos	Health Screening Level (w/w)			
	Residential A[1]	Residential B[2]	**Recreational C[3]**	Commercial/ Industrial D[4]
Bonded ACM	0.01%	0.04%	**0.02%**	0.05%
FA & AF (friable asbestos & fines)	**0.001%**			
All forms of asbestos	**No visible asbestos for surface soil**			

Notes:

1. Residential A with garden/accessible soil also includes children's day care centres, preschools and primary schools.
2. Residential B with minimal opportunities for soil access; includes dwellings with fully and permanently paved yard space such as high-rise buildings and apartments.
3. Residential C includes public open space such as parks, playgrounds, playing fields (e.g. Ovals), secondary schools and unpaved footpaths.
4. Commercial/Industrial D includes premises such as shops, offices, factories and industrial sites.

Table 1C Groundwater Investigation Levels (GILs)

Substance		Groundwater Investigation Levels		
		Fresh Waters[A]	Marine Waters[A]	Drinking Water[B]
		(µg/L)	(µg/L)	(mg/L)
Metals and Metalloids				
Aluminium, Al pH>6.5		55	-	-
Antimony		-	-	0.003
Arsenic		24 as As(III) 13 as As(V)	-	0.01
Barium		-	-	2
Beryllium		-	-	0.06
Boron		370[C]	-	4
Cadmium	H	0.2	0.7[D]	0.002
Chromium, Cr (III)	H	-	27	-
Chromium, Cr (VI)		1[C]	4.4	0.05
Cobalt		-	1	-
Copper	H	1.4	1.3	2
Iron, (Total)		-	-	-
Lead	H	3.4	4.4	0.01
Manganese		1900[C]	-	0.5
Mercury (Total)		0.06[D]	0.1[D]	0.001
Molybdenum		-	-	0.05
Nickel	H	11	7	0.02
Selenium (Total)		5[D]	-	0.01
Silver		0.05	1.4	0.1
Tributyl tin (as Sn)		-	0.006[C]	-
Tributyl tin oxide		-	-	0.001
Uranium		-	-	0.017
Vanadium		-	100	-
Zinc	H	8[C]	15[C]	-
Non-metallic Inorganics				
Ammonia[E] (as NH_3-N at pH 8)		900[C]	910	-
Bromate		-	-	0.02
Chloride		-	-	-
Cyanide (as un-ionised Cn)		7	4	0.08
Fluoride		-	-	1.5

Substance	Groundwater Investigation Levels		
	Fresh Waters[A]	Marine Waters[A]	Drinking Water[B]
	(µg/L)	(µg/L)	(mg/L)
Hydrogen sulphide (un-ionised H_2S measured as S)	1	-	-
Iodide	-	-	0.5
Nitrate (as NO_3)	refer to guideline	refer to guideline	50
Nitrite (as NO_2)	refer to guideline	refer to guideline	3
Nitrogen	refer to guideline	refer to guideline	-
Phosphorus	refer to guideline	refer to guideline	-
Sulphate (as SO_4)	-	-	500
Organic alchohols/other organics			
Ethanol	1400	-	-
Ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid (EDTA)	-	-	0.25
Formaldehyde	-	-	0.5
Nitrilotriacetic acid	-	-	0.2
Anilines			
Aniline	8	-	-
2,4-Dichloroaniline	7	-	-
3,4-Dichloroaniline	3	150	-
Chlorinated Alkanes			
Dichloromethane	-	-	0.004
Trihalomethanes (total)	-	-	0.25
Tetrachloromethane (carbon tetrachloride)	-	-	0.003
1,2-Dichloroethane	-	-	0.003
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	6500	1900	-
Hexachloroethane	290[D]	-	-
Chlorinated Alkenes			
Chloroethene (vinyl chloride)	-	-	0.0003
1,1-Dichloroethene	-	-	0.03
1,2-Dichoroethene	-	-	0.06
Tetrachloroethene (PCE) (Perchloroethene)	-	-	0.05

Substance	Groundwater Investigation Levels		
	Fresh Waters[A]	Marine Waters[A]	Drinking Water[B]
	(µg/L)	(µg/L)	(mg/L)
Chlorinated Benzenes			
Chlorobenzene	-	-	0.3
1,2- Dichlorobenzene	160	-	1.5
1,3- Dichlorobenzene	260	-	-
1,4- Dichlorobenzene	60	-	0.04
1,2,3- Trichlorobenzene	3[D]	-	0.03 for individual or total trichlorobenzenes
1,2,4- Trichlorobenzene	85[D]	20[D]	
1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene	-	-	
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)			
Aroclor 1242	0.3[D]	-	-
Aroclor 1254	0.01[D]	-	-
Other Chlorinated Compounds			
Epichlorohydrin	-	-	0.1
Hexachlorobutadiene	-	-	0.0007
Monochloramine	-	-	3
Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons			
Benzene	950	500[C]	0.001
Toluene	-	-	0.8
Ethylbenzene	-	-	0.3
Xylenes	350 (as o-xylene) 200 (as p-xylene)	-	0.6
Styrene (Vinyl benzene)	-	-	0.03
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)			
Naphthalene	16	50[C]	-
Benzo[a]pyrene	-	-	0.00001
Phenols			
Phenol	320	400	-
2-Chlorophenol	340[C]	-	0.3
4-Chlorophenol	220	-	-
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120	-	0.2
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	3[D]	-	0.02
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	10[D]	-	-
Pentachlorophenol	3.6[D]	11[D]	0.01

Substance	Groundwater Investigation Levels		
	Fresh Waters[A]	Marine Waters[A]	Drinking Water[B]
	(µg/L)	(µg/L)	(mg/L)
2,4-Dinitrophenol	45	-	-
Phthalates			
Dimethylphthalate	3700	-	-
Diethylphthalate	1000	-	-
Dibutylphthalate	10[D]	-	-
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	-	-	0.01
Pesticides			
Acephate	-	-	0.008
Aldicarb	-	-	0.004
Aldrin plus Dieldrin	-	-	0.0003
Ametryn	-	-	0.07
Amitraz	-	-	0.009
Amitrole	-	-	0.0009
Asulam	-	-	0.07
Atrazine	13	-	0.02
Azinphos-methyl	-	-	0.03
Benomyl	-	-	0.09
Bentazone	-	-	0.4
Bioresmethrin	-	-	0.1
Bromacil	-	-	0.4
Bromoxynil	-	-	0.01
Captan	-	-	0.4
Carbaryl	-	-	0.03
Carbendazim (Thiophanate-methyl)	-	-	0.09
Carbofuran	0.06	-	0.01
Carboxin	-	-	0.3
Carfentrazone-ethyl	-	-	0.1
Chlorantraniliprole	-	-	6
Chlordane	0.03[D]	-	0.002
Chlorfenvinphos	-	-	0.002
Chlorothalonil	-	-	0.05
Chlorpyrifos	0.01[D]	0.009[D]	0.01
Chlorsulfuron	-	-	0.2
Clopyralid	-	-	2

Substance	Groundwater Investigation Levels		
	Fresh Waters[A]	Marine Waters[A]	Drinking Water[B]
	(µg/L)	(µg/L)	(mg/L)
Cyfluthrin, Beta-cyfluthrin	-	-	0.05
Cypermethrin isomers	-	-	0.2
Cyprodinil	-	-	0.09
1,3-Dichloropropene	-	-	0.1
2,2-DPA	-	-	0.5
2,4-D [2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid]	280	-	0.03
DDT	0.006[D]	-	0.009
Deltramethrin	-	-	0.04
Diazinon	0.01	-	0.004
Dicamba	-	-	0.1
Dichloroprop	-	-	0.1
Dichlorvos	-	-	0.005
Dicofol	-	-	0.004
Diclofop-methyl	-	-	0.005
Dieldrin plus Aldrin	-	-	0.0003
Diflubenzuron	-	-	0.07
Dimethoate	0.15	-	0.007
Diquat	1.4	-	0.007
Disulfoton	-	-	0.004
Diuron	-	-	0.02
Endosulfan	0.03[D]	0.005[D]	0.02
Endothal	-	-	0.1
Endrin	0.01[D]	0.004[D]	-
EPTC	-	-	0.3
Esfenvalerate	-	-	0.03
Ethion	-	-	0.004
Ethoprophos	-	-	0.001
Etridiazole	-	-	0.1
Fenamiphos	-	-	0.0005
Fenarimol	-	-	0.04
Fenitrothion	0.2	-	0.007
Fenthion	-	-	0.007
Fenvalerate	-	-	0.06
Fipronil	-	-	0.0007

Substance	Groundwater Investigation Levels		
	Fresh Waters[A]	Marine Waters[A]	Drinking Water[B]
	(µg/L)	(µg/L)	(mg/L)
Flamprop-methyl	-	-	0.004
Fluometuron	-	-	0.07
Fluproponate	-	-	0.009
Glyphosate	370	-	1
Haloxyfop	-	-	0.001
Heptachlor	0.01[D]	-	-
Heptachlor epoxide	-	-	0.0003
Hexazinone	-	-	0.4
Imazapyr	-	-	9
Iprodione	-	-	0.1
Lindane (γ-HCH)	0.2	-	0.01
Malathion	0.05	-	0.07
Mancozeb (as ETU, ethylene thiourea)	-	-	0.009
MCPA	-	-	0.04
Metaldehyde	-	-	0.02
Metham (as methylisothiocyanate, MITC)	-	-	0.001
Methidathion	-	-	0.006
Methiocarb	-	-	0.007
Methomyl	3.5		0.02
Methyl bromide	-	-	0.001
Metiram (as ETU, ethylene thiourea)	-	-	0.009
Metolachlor/s–Metolachlor	-	-	0.30
Metribuzin	-	-	0.07
Metsulfuron-methyl	-	-	0.04
Mevinphos	-	-	0.006
Molinate	3.4	-	0.004
Napropamide	-	-	0.4
Nicarbazin	-	-	1
Norflurazon	-	-	0.05
Omethoate	-	-	0.001
Oryzalin	-	-	0.4
Oxamyl	-	-	0.007

Substance	Groundwater Investigation Levels		
	Fresh Waters[A]	Marine Waters[A]	Drinking Water[B]
	(µg/L)	(µg/L)	(mg/L)
Paraquat	-	-	0.02
Parathion	0.004[C]	-	0.02
Parathion methyl	-	-	0.0007
Pebulate	-	-	0.03
Pendimethalin	-	-	0.4
Pentachlorophenol	-	-	0.01
Permethrin	-	-	0.2
Picloram	-	-	0.30
Piperonyl butoxide	-	-	0.6
Pirimicarb	-	-	0.007
Pirimiphos methyl	-	-	0.09
Polihexanide	-	-	0.7
Profenofos	-	-	0.0003
Propachlor	-	-	0.07
Propanil	-	-	0.7
Propargite	-	-	0.007
Proparzine	-	-	0.05
Propiconazole	-	-	0.1
Propyzamide	-	-	0.07
Pyrasulfatole	-	-	0.04
Pyrazophos	-	-	0.02
Pyroxsulam	-	-	4
Quintozene	-	-	0.03
Simazine	3.2	-	0.02
Spirotetramat	-	-	0.2
Sulprofos	-	-	0.01
2,4,5-T	36	-	0.1
Tebuthiuron	2.2	-	-
Temephos	-	0.05[D]	0.4
Terbacil	-	-	0.2
Terbufos	-	-	0.0009
Terbuthylazine	-	-	0.01
Terbutryn	-	-	0.4
Thiobencarb	2.8	-	0.04
Thiometon	-	-	0.004

Substance	Groundwater Investigation Levels		
	Fresh Waters[A]	Marine Waters[A]	Drinking Water[B]
	(µg/L)	(µg/L)	(mg/L)
Thiram	0.01	-	0.007
Toltrazuril	-	-	0.004
Toxafene	0.1 [D]	-	-
Triadimefon	-	-	0.09
Trichlorfon	-	-	0.007
Triclopyr	-	-	0.02
Trifluralin	2.6[D]	-	0.09
Vernolate	-	-	0.04
Surfactants			
Linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS)	280	-	-
Alcohol ethoxylated sulfate (AES)	650	-	-
Alcohol ethoxylated surfactants (AE)	140	-	-

A Investigation levels apply to typical slightly-moderately disturbed systems. See ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000) for guidance on applying these levels to different ecosystem conditions.

B Investigation levels are taken from the health values of the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (NHMRC 2011).

C Figure may not protect key species from chronic toxicity, refer to ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000) for further guidance.

D Chemical for which possible bioaccumulation and secondary poisoning effects should be considered, refer to ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000) for further guidance.

E For changes in GIL with pH refer to ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000) for further guidance.

H Values have been calculated using a hardness of 30 mg/L $CaCO_3$ refer to ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000) for further guidance on recalculating for site-specific hardness.

US EPA

Regional Screening Levels (RSLs) - Generic Tables (June 2017)

Key: I = IRIS; P = PPRTV; D = DWSHA; O = OPP; A = ATSDR; C = Cal EPA; X = APPENDIX PPRTV SCREEN (See FAQ #29); H = HEAST; F = See FAQ; E = see user guide Section 2.3.5; L = see user guide on lead; M = mutagen; S = see user guide Section 5; V = volatile; R = RBA applied (See User Guide for Arsenic notice) ; c = cancer; n = noncancer; * = where: n SL < 100X c SL; ** = where n SL < 10X c SL; SSL values are based on DAF=1; m = Concentration may exceed ceiling limit (See User Guide); s = Concentration may exceed Csat (See User Guide)

Toxicity and Chemical-specific Information													Contaminant		Screening Levels												Protection of Ground Water SSLs		
SFO (mg/kg-day)$^{-1}$	key	IUR (ug/m^3)$^{-1}$	key	RfD$_o$ (mg/kg-day)	key	RfC$_i$ (mg/m^3)	key	vol	mutagen	GIABS	ABS	C$_{sat}$ (mg/kg)	Analyte	CAS No.	Resident Soil (mg/kg)	key	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	key	Resident Air (ug/m^3)	key	Industrial Air (ug/m^3)	key	Tapwater (ug/L)	key	MCL (ug/L)	Risk-based SSL (mg/kg)	key	MCL-based SSL (mg/kg)
				1.2E-03	O					1	0.1		Acephate	30560-19-1	7.6E+01	n	9.8E+02	n					2.4E+01	n		5.3E-03	n	
		2.2E-06	I			9.0E-03	I	V		1		1.1E+05	Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	1.1E+01	c**	4.9E+01	c**	1.3E+00	c**	5.6E+00	c**	2.6E+00	c**		5.2E-04	c**	
				2.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Acetochlor	34256-82-1	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					3.5E+02	n		2.8E-01	n	
				9.0E-01	I	3.1E+01	A	V		1		1.1E+05	Acetone	67-64-1	6.1E+04	n	6.7E+05	nms	3.2E+04	n	1.4E+05	n	1.4E+04	n		2.9E+00	n	
						2.0E-03	X			1	0.1		Acetone Cyanohydrin	75-86-5	2.8E+06	nm	1.2E+07	nm	2.1E+00	n	8.8E+00	n						
						6.0E-02	I	V		1		1.3E+05	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	8.1E+02	n	3.4E+03	n	6.3E+01	n	2.6E+02	n	1.3E+02	n		2.6E-02	n	
				1.0E-01	I			V		1		2.5E+03	Acetophenone	98-86-2	7.8E+03	ns	1.2E+05	nms					1.9E+03	n		5.8E-01	n	
3.8E+00	C	1.3E-03	C							1	0.1		Acetylaminofluorene, 2-	53-96-3	1.4E-01	c	6.0E-01	c	2.2E-03	c	9.4E-03	c	1.6E-02	c		7.2E-05	c	
				5.0E-04	I	2.0E-05	I	V		1		2.3E+04	Acrolein	107-02-8	1.4E-01	n	6.0E-01	n	2.1E-02	n	8.8E-02	n	4.2E-02	n		8.4E-06	n	
5.0E-01	I	1.0E-04	I	2.0E-03	I	6.0E-03	I		M	1	0.1		Acrylamide	79-06-1	2.4E-01	c	4.6E+00	c	1.0E-02	c	1.2E-01	c	5.0E-02	c		1.1E-05	c	
				5.0E-01	I	1.0E-03	I	V		1		1.1E+05	Acrylic Acid	79-10-7	9.9E+01	n	4.2E+02	n	1.0E+00	n	4.4E+00	n	2.1E+00	n		4.2E-04	n	
5.4E-01	I	6.8E-05	I	4.0E-02	A	2.0E-03	I	V		1		1.1E+04	Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	2.5E-01	c*	1.1E+00	c*	4.1E-02	c*	1.8E-01	c*	5.2E-02	c*		1.1E-05	c*	
						6.0E-03	P			1	0.1		Adiponitrile	111-69-3	8.5E+06	nm	3.6E+07	nm	6.3E+00	n	2.6E+01	n						
5.6E-02	C			1.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Alachlor	15972-60-8	9.7E+00	c*	4.1E+01	c					1.1E+00	c	2.0E+00	8.7E-04	c	1.6E-03
				1.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Aldicarb	116-06-3	6.3E+01	n	8.2E+02	n					2.0E+01	n	3.0E+00	4.9E-03	n	7.5E-04
				1.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Aldicarb Sulfone	1646-88-4	6.3E+01	n	8.2E+02	n					2.0E+01	n	2.0E+00	4.4E-03	n	4.4E-04
										1	0.1		Aldicarb sulfoxide	1646-87-3											4.0E+00			8.8E-04
1.7E+01	I	4.9E-03	I	3.0E-05	I			V		1			Aldrin	309-00-2	3.9E-02	c*	1.8E-01	c	5.7E-04	c	2.5E-03	c	9.2E-04	c		1.5E-04	c	
				5.0E-03	I	1.0E-04	X	V		1		1.1E+05	Allyl Alcohol	107-18-6	3.5E+00	n	1.5E+01	n	1.0E-01	n	4.4E-01	n	2.1E-01	n		4.2E-05	n	
2.1E-02	C	6.0E-06	C			1.0E-03	I	V		1		1.4E+03	Allyl Chloride	107-05-1	7.2E-01	c**	3.2E+00	c**	4.7E-01	c**	2.0E+00	c**	7.3E-01	c**		2.3E-04	c**	
				1.0E+00	P	5.0E-03	P			1			Aluminum	7429-90-5	7.7E+04	n	1.1E+06	nm	5.2E+00	n	2.2E+01	n	2.0E+04	n		3.0E+04	n	
				4.0E-04	I					1			Aluminum Phosphide	20859-73-8	3.1E+01	n	4.7E+02	n					8.0E+00	n			n	
				9.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Ametryn	834-12-8	5.7E+02	n	7.4E+03	n					1.5E+02	n		1.6E-01	n	
2.1E+01	C	6.0E-03	C							1	0.1		Aminobiphenyl, 4-	92-67-1	2.6E-02	c	1.1E-01	c	4.7E-04	c	2.0E-03	c	3.0E-03	c		1.5E-05	c	
				8.0E-02	P					1	0.1		Aminophenol, m-	591-27-5	5.1E+03	n	6.6E+04	n					1.6E+03	n		6.1E-01	n	
				4.0E-03	X					1	0.1		Aminophenol, o-	95-55-6	2.5E+02	n	3.3E+03	n					7.9E+01	n		3.0E-02	n	
				2.0E-02	P					1	0.1		Aminophenol, p-	123-30-8	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					4.0E+02	n		1.5E-01	n	
				2.5E-03	I					1	0.1		Amitraz	33089-61-1	1.6E+02	n	2.1E+03	n					8.2E+00	n		4.2E+00	n	
						5.0E-01	I	V		1			Ammonia	7664-41-7					5.2E+02	n	2.2E+03	n						
				2.0E-01	I					1			Ammonium Sulfamate	7773-06-0	1.6E+04	n	2.3E+05	nm					4.0E+03	n			n	
						3.0E-03	X	V		1		1.4E+04	Amyl Alcohol, tert-	75-85-4	8.2E+01	n	3.4E+02	n	3.1E+00	n	1.3E+01	n	6.3E+00	n		1.3E-03	n	
5.7E-03	I	1.6E-06	C	7.0E-03	P	1.0E-03	I			1	0.1		Aniline	62-53-3	9.5E+01	c**	4.0E+02	c*	1.0E+00	n	4.4E+00	n	1.3E+01	c*		4.6E-03	c*	
4.0E-02	P			2.0E-03	X					1	0.1		Anthracuinone, 9,10-	84-65-1	1.4E+01	c**	5.7E+01	c*					1.4E+00	c*		1.4E-02	c*	
				4.0E-04	I					0.15			Antimony (metallic)	7440-36-0	3.1E+01	n	4.7E+02	n					7.8E+00	n	6.0E+00	3.5E-01	n	2.7E-01
				5.0E-04	H					0.15			Antimony Pentoxide	1314-60-9	3.9E+01	n	5.8E+02	n					9.7E+00	n			n	
				4.0E-04	H					0.15			Antimony Tetroxide	1332-81-6	3.1E+01	n	4.7E+02	n					7.8E+00	n			n	
						2.0E-04	I			0.15			Antimony Trioxide	1309-64-4	2.8E+05	nm	1.2E+06	nm	2.1E-01	n	8.8E-01	n						
1.5E+00	I	4.3E-03	I	3.0E-04	I	1.5E-05	C			1	0.03		Arsenic, Inorganic	7440-38-2	6.8E-01	c*R	3.0E+00	cR	6.5E-04	c*	2.9E-03	c*	5.2E-02	c	1.0E+01	1.5E-03	c	2.9E-01
				3.5E-06	C	5.0E-05	I			1			Arsine	7784-42-1	2.7E-01	n	4.1E+00	n	5.2E-02	n	2.2E-01	n	7.0E-02	n			n	
				3.6E-02	O					1	0.1		Asulam	3337-71-1	2.3E+03	n	3.0E+04	n					7.2E+02	n		1.8E-01	n	
2.3E-01	C			3.5E-02	I					1	0.1		Atrazine	1912-24-9	2.4E+00	c	1.0E+01	c					3.0E-01	c	3.0E+00	2.0E-04	c	1.9E-03
8.8E-01	C	2.5E-04	C							1	0.1		Auramine	492-80-8	6.2E-01	c	2.6E+00	c	1.1E-02	c	4.9E-02	c	6.7E-02	c		6.1E-04	c	
				4.0E-04	I					1	0.1		Avermectin B1	65195-55-3	2.5E+01	n	3.3E+02	n					8.0E+00	n		1.4E+01	n	
				3.0E-03	A	1.0E-02	A			1	0.1		Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	1.9E+02	n	2.5E+03	n	1.0E+01	n	4.4E+01	n	5.6E+01	n		1.7E-02	n	
1.1E-01	I	3.1E-05	I					V		1			Azobenzene	103-33-3	5.6E+00	c	2.6E+01	c	9.1E-02	c	4.0E-01	c	1.2E-01	c		9.3E-04	c	
				1.0E+00	P	7.0E-06	P			1	0.1		Azodicarbonamide	123-77-3	8.6E+03	n	4.0E+04	n	7.3E-03	n	3.1E-02	n	2.0E+04	n		6.8E+00	n	
				2.0E-01	I	5.0E-04	H			0.07			Barium	7440-39-3	1.5E+04	n	2.2E+05	nm	5.2E-01	n	2.2E+00	n	3.8E+03	n	2.0E+03	1.6E+02	n	8.2E+01
5.0E-01	C	1.5E-01	C	2.0E-02	C	2.0E-04	C		M	0.025			Barium Chromate	10294-40-3	3.0E-01	c	6.2E+00	c	6.8E-06	c	8.2E-05	c	4.1E-02	c			c	
				5.0E-03	O			V		1			Benfluralin	1861-40-1	3.9E+02	n	5.8E+03	n					2.8E+01	n		9.4E-01	n	
				5.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Benomyl	17804-35-2	3.2E+03	n	4.1E+04	n					9.7E+02	n		8.5E-01	n	
				2.0E-01	I					1	0.1		Bensulfuron-methyl	83055-99-6	1.3E+04	n	1.6E+05	nm					3.9E+03	n		1.0E+00	n	
				3.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Bentazon	25057-89-0	1.9E+03	n	2.5E+04	n					5.7E+02	n		1.2E-01	n	
4.0E-03	P			1.0E-01	I			V		1		1.2E+03	Benzaldehyde	100-52-7	1.7E+02	c*	8.2E+02	c					1.9E+01	c		4.1E-03	c	
5.5E-02	I	7.8E-06	I	4.0E-03	I	3.0E-02	I	V		1		1.8E+03	Benzene	71-43-2	1.2E+00	c*	5.1E+00	c*	3.6E-01	c*	1.6E+00	c*	4.6E-01	c*	5.0E+00	2.3E-04	c*	2.6E-03
1.0E-01	X			3.0E-04	X					1	0.1		Benzenediamine-2-methyl sulfate, 1,4-	6369-59-1	5.4E+00	c**	2.3E+01	c*					7.8E-01	c**		2.2E-04	c**	
				1.0E-03	P			V		1		1.3E+03	Benzenethiol	108-98-5	7.8E+01	n	1.2E+03	n					1.7E+01	n		1.1E-02	n	
2.3E+02	I	6.7E-02	I	3.0E-03	I				M	1	0.1		Benzidine	92-87-5	5.3E-04	c	1.0E-02	c	1.5E-05	c	1.8E-04	c	1.1E-04	c		2.8E-07	c	
				4.0E+00	I					1	0.1		Benzoic Acid	65-85-0	2.5E+05	nm	3.3E+06	nm					7.5E+04	n		1.5E+01	n	
1.3E+01	I							V		1		3.2E+02	Benzotrichloride	98-07-7	5.3E-02	c	2.5E-01	c					3.0E-03	c		6.6E-06	c	
				1.0E-01	P					1	0.1		Benzyl Alcohol	100-51-6	6.3E+03	n	8.2E+04	n					2.0E+03	n		4.8E-01	n	
1.7E-01	I	4.9E-05	C	2.0E-03	P	1.0E-03	P	V		1		1.5E+03	Benzyl Chloride	100-44-7	1.1E+00	c*	4.8E+00	c*	5.7E-02	c*	2.5E-01	c*	8.9E-02	c*		9.8E-05	c*	
		2.4E-03	I	2.0E-03	I	2.0E-05	I			0.007			Beryllium and compounds	7440-41-7	1.6E+02	n	2.3E+03	n	1.2E-03	c*	5.1E-03	c*	2.5E+01	n	4.0E+00	1.9E+01	n	3.2E+00
				9.0E-03	P					1	0.1		Bifenox	42576-02-3	5.7E+02	n	7.4E+03	n					1.0E+02	n		7.6E-01	n	
				1.5E-02	I					1	0.1		Biphenthrin	82657-04-3	9.5E+02	n	1.2E+04	n					3.0E+02	n		1.4E+03	n	
8.0E-03	I			5.0E-01	I	4.0E-04	X	V		1			Biphenyl, 1,1'-	92-52-4	4.7E+01	n	2.0E+02	n	4.2E-01	n	1.8E+00	n	8.3E-01	n		8.7E-03	n	
				4.0E-02	I			V		1		1.0E+03	Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether	108-60-1	3.1E+03	ns	4.7E+04	ns					7.1E+02	n		2.6E-01	n	
				3.0E-03	P					1	0.1		Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	1.9E+02	n	2.5E+03	n					5.9E+01	n		1.3E-02	n	
1.1E+00	I	3.3E-04	I					V		1		5.1E+03	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	2.3E-01	c	1.0E+00	c	8.5E-03	c	3.7E-02	c	1.4E-02	c		3.6E-06	c	
2.2E+02	I	6.2E-02	I					V		1		4.2E+03	Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	8.3E-05	c	3.6E-04	c	4.5E-05	c	2.0E-04	c	7.2E-05	c		1.7E-08	c	
				5.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Bisphenol A	80-05-7	3.2E+03	n	4.1E+04	n					7.7E+02	n		5.8E+01	n	
				2.0E-01	I	2.0E-02	H			1			Boron And Borates Only	7440-42-8	1.6E+04	n	2.3E+05	nm	2.1E+01	n	8.8E+01	n	4.0E+03	n		1.3E+01	n	
				2.0E+00	P	2.0E-02	P	V		1			Boron Trichloride	10294-34-5	1.6E+05	nm	2.3E+06	nm	2.1E+01	n	8.8E+01	n	4.2E+01	n			n	
				4.0E-02	C	1.3E-02	C	V		1			Boron Trifluoride	7637-07-2	3.1E+03	n	4.7E+04	n	1.4E+01	n	5.7E+01	n	2.6E+01	n			n	
7.0E-01	I			4.0E-03	I					1			Bromate	15541-45-4	9.9E-01	c	4.7E+00	c					1.1E-01	c	1.0E+01	8.5E-04	c	7.7E-02
2.0E+00	X	6.0E-04	X					V		1		2.4E+03	Bromo-2-chloroethane, 1-	107-04-0	2.6E-02	c	1.1E-01	c	4.7E-03	c	2.0E-02	c	7.4E-03	c		2.1E-06	c	
				8.0E-03	I	6.0E-02	I	V		1		6.8E+02	Bromobenzene	108-86-1	2.9E+02	n	1.8E+03	ns	6.3E+01	n	2.6E+02	n	6.2E+01	n		4.2E-02	n	

Key: I = IRIS; P = PPRTV; D = DWSHA; O = OPP; A = ATSDR; C = Cal EPA; X = APPENDIX PPRTV SCREEN (See FAQ #29); H = HEAST; F = See FAQ; E = see user guide Section 2.3.5; L = see user guide on lead; M = mutagen; S = see user guide Section 5; V = volatile; R = RBA applied (See User Guide for Arsenic notice) ; c = cancer; n = noncancer; * = where: n SL < 100X c SL; ** = where n SL < 10X c SL; SSL values are based on DAF=1; m = Concentration may exceed ceiling limit (See User Guide); s = Concentration may exceed Csat (See User Guide)

Toxicity and Chemical-specific Information													Contaminant		Screening Levels											Protection of Ground Water SSLs		
SFO $(mg/kg\text{-}day)^{-1}$	key	IUR $(ug/m^3)^{-1}$	key	RfD_o (mg/kg-day)	key	RfC_i (mg/m^3)	key	vol	mutagen	GIABS	ABS	C_{sat} (mg/kg)	Analyte	CAS No.	Resident Soil (mg/kg)	key	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	key	Resident Air (ug/m^3)	key	Industrial Air (ug/m^3)	key	Tapwater (ug/L)	key	MCL (ug/L)	Risk-based SSL (mg/kg)	key	MCL-based SSL (mg/kg)
						4.0E-02	X	V		1		4.0E+03	Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	1.5E+02	n	6.3E+02	n	4.2E+01	n	1.8E+02	n	8.3E+01	n		2.1E-02	n	
6.2E-02	I	3.7E-05	C	2.0E-02	I			V		1		9.3E+02	Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	2.9E-01	c	1.3E+00	c	7.6E-02	c	3.3E-01	c	1.3E-01	c	8.0E+01(F)	3.6E-05	c	2.2E-02
7.9E-03	I	1.1E-06	I	2.0E-02	I			V		1		9.2E+02	Bromoform	75-25-2	1.9E+01	c*	8.6E+01	c	2.6E+00	c	1.1E+01	c	3.3E+00	c	8.0E+01(F)	8.7E-04	c	2.1E-02
				1.4E-03	I	5.0E-03	I	V		1		3.6E+03	Bromomethane	74-83-9	6.8E+00	n	3.0E+01	n	5.2E+00	n	2.2E+01	n	7.5E+00	n		1.9E-03	n	
				5.0E-03	H			V		1			Bromophos	2104-96-3	3.9E+02	n	5.8E+03	n					3.5E+01	n		1.5E-01	n	
1.0E-01	O			1.5E-02	O					1	0.1		Bromoxynil	1689-84-5	5.3E+00	c	2.2E+01	c					6.1E-01	c		5.2E-04	c	
				1.5E-02	O			V		1			Bromoxynil Octanoate	1689-99-2	1.2E+03	n	1.8E+04	n					1.0E+02	n		9.0E-01	n	
3.4E+00	C	3.0E-05	I			2.0E-03	I	V		1		6.7E+02	Butadiene, 1,3-	106-99-0	5.8E-02	c*	2.6E-01	c*	9.4E-02	c*	4.1E-01	c*	1.8E-02	c		9.9E-06	c	
				3.0E-02	O					1	0.1		Butanoic acid, 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-	94-82-6	1.9E+03	n	2.5E+04	n					4.5E+02	n		4.2E-01	n	
				1.0E-01	I			V		1		7.6E+03	Butanol, N-	71-36-3	7.8E+03	ns	1.2E+05	nms					2.0E+03	n		4.1E-01	n	
				2.0E+00	P	3.0E+01	P	V		1		2.1E+04	Butyl alcohol, sec-	78-92-2	1.3E+05	nms	1.5E+06	nms	3.1E+04	n	1.3E+05	n	2.4E+04	n		5.0E+00	n	
				5.0E-02	I			V		1			Butylate	2008-41-5	3.9E+03	n	5.8E+04	n					4.6E+02	n		4.5E-01	n	
2.0E-04	C	5.7E-08	C							1	0.1		Butylated hydroxyanisole	25013-16-5	2.7E+03	c	1.1E+04	c	4.9E+01	c	2.2E+02	c	1.5E+02	c		2.9E-01	c	
3.6E-03	P			3.0E-01	P					1	0.1		Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	1.5E+02	c	6.4E+02	c					3.4E+00	c		1.0E-01	c	
				5.0E-02	P			V		1		1.1E+02	Butylbenzene, n-	104-51-8	3.9E+03	ns	5.8E+04	ns					1.0E+03	n		3.2E+00	n	
				1.0E-01	X			V		1		1.5E+02	Butylbenzene, sec-	135-98-8	7.8E+03	ns	1.2E+05	nms					2.0E+03	n		5.9E+00	n	
				1.0E-01	X			V		1		1.8E+02	Butylbenzene, tert-	98-06-6	7.8E+03	ns	1.2E+05	nms					6.9E+02	n		1.6E+00	n	
				2.0E-02	A					1	0.1		Cacodylic Acid	75-60-5	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					4.0E+02	n		1.1E-01	n	
		1.8E-03	I	1.0E-03	I	1.0E-05	A			0.025	0.001		Cadmium (Diet)	7440-43-9	7.1E+01	n	9.8E+02	n										
		1.8E-03	I	5.0E-04	I	1.0E-05	A			0.05	0.001		Cadmium (Water)	7440-43-9					1.6E-03	c**	6.8E-03	c**	9.2E+00	n	5.0E+00	6.9E-01	n	3.8E-01
5.0E-01	C	1.5E-01	C	2.0E-02	C	2.0E-04	C		M	0.025			Calcium Chromate	13765-19-0	3.0E-01	c	6.2E+00	c	6.8E-06	c	8.2E-05	c	4.1E-02	c			c	
				5.0E-01	I	2.2E-03	C			1	0.1		Caprolactam	105-60-2	3.1E+04	n	4.0E+05	nm	2.3E+00	n	9.6E+00	n	9.9E+03	n		2.5E+00	n	
1.5E-01	C	4.3E-05	C	2.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Captafol	2425-06-1	3.6E+00	c*	1.5E+01	c	6.5E-02	c	2.9E-01	c	4.0E-01	c*		7.1E-04	c*	
2.3E-03	C	6.6E-07	C	1.3E-01	I					1	0.1		Captan	133-06-2	2.4E+02	c*	1.0E+03	c	4.3E+00	c	1.9E+01	c	3.1E+01	c*		2.2E-02	c*	
				1.0E-01	I					1	0.1		Carbaryl	63-25-2	6.3E+03	n	8.2E+04	n					1.8E+03	n		1.7E+00	n	
				5.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Carbofuran	1563-66-2	3.2E+02	n	4.1E+03	n					9.4E+01	n	4.0E+01	3.7E-02	n	1.6E-02
				1.0E-01	I	7.0E-01	I	V		1		7.4E+02	Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	7.7E+02	ns	3.5E+03	ns	7.3E+02	n	3.1E+03	n	8.1E+02	n		2.4E-01	n	
7.0E-02	I	6.0E-06	I	4.0E-03	I	1.0E-01	I	V		1		4.6E+02	Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	6.5E-01	c	2.9E+00	c	4.7E-01	c	2.0E+00	c	4.6E-01	c	5.0E+00	1.8E-04	c	1.9E-03
						1.0E-01	P	V		1		5.9E+03	Carbonyl Sulfide	463-58-1	6.7E+01	n	2.8E+02	n	1.0E+02	n	4.4E+02	n	2.1E+02	n		5.1E-01	n	
				1.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	6.3E+02	n	8.2E+03	n					5.1E+01	n		1.2E+00	n	
				1.0E-01	I					1	0.1		Carboxin	5234-68-4	6.3E+03	n	8.2E+04	n					1.9E+03	n		1.0E+00	n	
						9.0E-04	I			1			Ceric oxide	1306-38-3	1.3E+06	nm	5.4E+06	nm	9.4E-01	n	3.9E+00	n						
				1.0E-01	I			V		1			Chloral Hydrate	302-17-0	7.8E+03	n	1.2E+05	nm					2.0E+03	n		4.0E-01	n	
				1.5E-02	I					1	0.1		Chloramben	133-90-4	9.5E+02	n	1.2E+04	n					2.9E+02	n		7.0E-02	n	
4.0E-01	H									1	0.1		Chloranil	118-75-2	1.3E+00	c	5.7E+00	c					1.8E-01	c		1.5E-04	c	
3.5E-01	I	1.0E-04	I	5.0E-04	I	7.0E-04	I	V		1	0.04		Chlordane	12789-03-6	1.7E+00	c*	7.7E+00	c*	2.8E-02	c*	1.2E-01	c*	2.0E-02	c*	2.0E+00	2.7E-03	c*	2.7E-01
1.0E+01	I	4.6E-03	C	3.0E-04	I					1	0.1		Chlordecone (Kepone)	143-50-0	5.4E-02	c	2.3E-01	c	6.1E-04	c	2.7E-03	c	3.5E-03	c		1.2E-04	c	
				7.0E-04	A					1	0.1		Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	4.4E+01	n	5.7E+02	n					1.1E+01	n		3.1E-02	n	
				9.0E-02	O					1	0.1		Chlorimuron, Ethyl-	90982-32-4	5.7E+03	n	7.4E+04	n					1.8E+03	n		6.0E-01	n	
				1.0E-01	I	1.5E-04	A	V		1		2.8E+03	Chlorine	7782-50-5	1.8E-01	n	7.8E-01	n	1.5E-01	n	6.4E-01	n	3.0E-01	n		1.4E-04	n	
				3.0E-02	I	2.0E-04	I	V		1			Chlorine Dioxide	10049-04-4	2.3E+03	n	3.4E+04	n	2.1E-01	n	8.8E-01	n	4.2E-01	n			n	
				3.0E-02	I					1			Chlorite (Sodium Salt)	7758-19-2	2.3E+03	n	3.5E+04	n					6.0E+02	n	1.0E+03		n	
						5.0E+01	I	V		1		1.2E+03	Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane, 1-	75-68-3	5.4E+04	ns	2.3E+05	nms	5.2E+04	n	2.2E+05	n	1.0E+05	n		5.2E+01	n	
		3.0E-04	I	2.0E-02	H	2.0E-02	I	V		1		7.9E+02	Chloro-1,3-butadiene, 2-	126-99-8	1.0E-02	c	4.4E-02	c	9.4E-03	c	4.1E-02	c	1.9E-02	c		9.8E-06	c	
4.6E-01	H									1	0.1		Chloro-2-methylaniline HCl, 4-	3165-93-3	1.2E+00	c	5.0E+00	c					1.7E-01	c		1.5E-04	c	
1.0E-01	P	7.7E-05	C	3.0E-03	X					1	0.1		Chloro-2-methylaniline, 4-	95-69-2	5.4E+00	c*	2.3E+01	c	3.6E-02	c	1.6E-01	c	7.0E-01	c*		4.0E-04	c*	
2.7E-01	X							V		1		1.2E+04	Chloroacetaldehyde, 2-	107-20-0	2.6E+00	c	1.2E+01	c					2.9E-01	c		5.8E-05	c	
										1	0.1		Chloroacetic Acid	79-11-8											6.0E+01			1.2E-02
						3.0E-05	I			1	0.1		Chloroacetophenone, 2-	532-27-4	4.3E+04	n	1.8E+05	nm	3.1E-02	n	1.3E-01	n						
2.0E-01	P			4.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Chloroaniline, p-	106-47-8	2.7E+00	c*	1.1E+01	c					3.7E-01	c		1.6E-04	c	
				2.0E-02	I	5.0E-02	P	V		1		7.6E+02	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	2.8E+02	n	1.3E+03	ns	5.2E+01	n	2.2E+02	n	7.8E+01	n	1.0E+02	5.3E-02	n	6.8E-02
				1.0E-01	X					1	0.1		Chlorobenzene sulfonic acid, p-	98-66-8	6.3E+03	n	8.2E+04	n					2.0E+03	n		4.7E-01	n	
1.1E-01	C	3.1E-05	C	2.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	4.9E+00	c	2.1E+01	c	9.1E-02	c	4.0E-01	c	3.1E-01	c		1.0E-03	c	
				3.0E-02	X					1	0.1		Chlorobenzoic Acid, p-	74-11-3	1.9E+03	n	2.5E+04	n					5.1E+02	n		1.3E-01	n	
				3.0E-03	P	3.0E-01	P	V		1		2.9E+02	Chlorobenzotrifluoride, 4-	98-56-6	2.1E+02	n	2.5E+03	ns	3.1E+02	n	1.3E+03	n	3.5E+01	n		1.2E-01	n	
				4.0E-02	P			V		1		7.3E+02	Chlorobutane, 1-	109-69-3	3.1E+03	ns	4.7E+04	ns					6.4E+02	n		2.6E-01	n	
						5.0E+01	I	V		1		1.7E+03	Chlorodifluoromethane	75-45-6	4.9E+04	ns	2.1E+05	nms	5.2E+04	n	2.2E+05	n	1.0E+05	n		4.3E+01	n	
				2.0E-02	P			V		1		1.1E+05	Chloroethanol, 2-	107-07-3	1.6E+03	n	2.3E+04	n					4.0E+02	n		8.1E-02	n	
3.1E-02	C	2.3E-05	I	1.0E-02	I	9.8E-02	A	V		1		2.5E+03	Chloroform	67-66-3	3.2E-01	c	1.4E+00	c	1.2E-01	c	5.3E-01	c	2.2E-01	c	8.0E+01(F)	6.1E-05	c	2.2E-02
						9.0E-02	I	V		1		1.3E+03	Chloromethane	74-87-3	1.1E+02	n	4.6E+02	n	9.4E+01	n	3.9E+02	n	1.9E+02	n		4.9E-02	n	
2.4E+00	C	6.9E-04	C					V		1		9.3E+03	Chloromethyl Methyl Ether	107-30-2	2.0E-02	c	8.9E-02	c	4.1E-03	c	1.8E-02	c	6.5E-03	c		1.4E-06	c	
3.0E-01	P			3.0E-03	P	1.0E-05	X			1	0.1		Chloronitrobenzene, o-	88-73-3	1.8E+00	c	7.7E+00	c	1.0E-02	n	4.4E-02	n	2.4E-01	c		2.2E-04	c	
6.0E-02	P			7.0E-04	P	2.0E-03	P			1	0.1		Chloronitrobenzene, p-	100-00-5	9.0E+00	c**	3.8E+01	c*	2.1E+00	n	8.8E+00	n	1.2E+00	c*		1.1E-03	c*	
				5.0E-03	I			V		1		2.7E+04	Chlorophenol, 2-	95-57-8	3.9E+02	n	5.8E+03	n					9.1E+01	n		8.9E-02	n	
						4.0E-04	C	V		1		6.2E+02	Chloropicrin	76-06-2	2.0E+00	n	8.2E+00	n	4.2E-01	n	1.8E+00	n	8.3E-01	n		2.5E-04	n	
3.1E-03	C	8.9E-07	C	1.5E-02	I					1	0.1		Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	1.8E+02	c**	7.4E+02	c*	3.2E+00	c	1.4E+01	c	2.2E+01	c*		5.0E-02	c*	
				2.0E-02	I			V		1		9.1E+02	Chlorotoluene, o-	95-49-8	1.6E+03	ns	2.3E+04	ns					2.4E+02	n		2.3E-01	n	
				2.0E-02	X			V		1		2.5E+02	Chlorotoluene, p-	106-43-4	1.6E+03	ns	2.3E+04	ns					2.5E+02	n		2.4E-01	n	
2.4E+02	C	6.9E-02	C							1	0.1		Chlorozotocin	54749-90-5	2.3E-03	c	9.6E-03	c	4.1E-05	c	1.8E-04	c	3.2E-04	c		7.1E-08	c	
				5.0E-02	O					1	0.1		Chlorpropham	101-21-3	3.2E+03	n	4.1E+04	n					7.1E+02	n		6.4E-01	n	
				1.0E-03	A					1	0.1		Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	6.3E+01	n	8.2E+02	n					8.4E+00	n		1.2E-01	n	
				1.0E-02	H					1	0.1		Chlorpyrifos Methyl	5598-13-0	6.3E+02	n	8.2E+03	n					1.2E+02	n		5.4E-01	n	
				2.0E-02	O					1	0.1		Chlorsulfuron	64902-72-3	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					3.9E+02	n		3.3E-01	n	
				1.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Chlorthal-dimethyl	1861-32-1	6.3E+02	n	8.2E+03	n					1.2E+02	n		1.5E-01	n	
				8.0E-04	H					1	0.1		Chlorthiophos	60238-56-4	5.1E+01	n	6.6E+02	n					2.8E+00	n		7.3E-02	n	
				1.5E+00	I					0.013			Chromium(III), Insoluble Salts	16065-83-1	1.2E+05	nm	1.8E+06	nm					2.2E+04	n		4.0E+07	n	

Key: I = IRIS; P = PPRTV; D = DWSHA; O = OPP; A = ATSDR; C = Cal EPA; X = APPENDIX PPRTV SCREEN (See FAQ #29); H = HEAST; F = See FAQ; E = see user guide Section 2.3.5; L = see user guide on lead; M = mutagen; S = see user guide Section 5; V = volatile; R = RBA applied (See User Guide for Arsenic notice) ; c = cancer; n = noncancer; * = where: n SL < 100X c SL; ** = where n SL < 10X c SL; SSL values are based on DAF=1; m = Concentration may exceed ceiling limit (See User Guide); s = Concentration may exceed Csat (See User Guide)

Toxicity and Chemical-specific Information													Contaminant		Screening Levels											Protection of Ground Water SSLs		
SFO (mg/kg-day)$^{-1}$	key	IUR (ug/m^3)$^{-1}$	key	RfD$_o$ (mg/kg-day)	key	RfC$_i$ (mg/m^3)	key	vol	mutagen	GIABS	ABS	C$_{sat}$ (mg/kg)	Analyte	CAS No.	Resident Soil (mg/kg)	key	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	key	Resident Air (ug/m^3)	key	Industrial Air (ug/m^3)	key	Tapwater (ug/L)	key	MCL (ug/L)	Risk-based SSL (mg/kg)	key	MCL-based SSL (mg/kg)
5.0E-01	C	8.4E-02	S	3.0E-03	I	1.0E-04	I		M	0.025			Chromium(VI)	18540-29-9	3.0E-01	c	6.3E+00	c	1.2E-05	c	1.5E-04	c	3.5E-02	c		6.7E-04	c	
										0.013			Chromium, Total	7440-47-3											1.0E+02			1.8E+05
				1.3E-02	I					1	0.1		Clofentezine	74115-24-5	8.2E+02	n	1.1E+04	n					2.3E+02	n		1.4E+01	n	
		9.0E-03	P	3.0E-04	P	6.0E-06	P			1			Cobalt	7440-48-4	2.3E+01	n	3.5E+02	n	3.1E-04	c*	1.4E-03	c*	6.0E+00	n		2.7E-01	n	
		6.2E-04	I					V	M	1			Coke Oven Emissions	8007-45-2					1.6E-03	c	2.0E-02	c						
				4.0E-02	H					1			Copper	7440-50-8	3.1E+03	n	4.7E+04	n					8.0E+02	n	1.3E+03	2.8E+01	n	4.6E+01
				5.0E-02	I	6.0E-01	C			1	0.1		Cresol, m-	108-39-4	3.2E+03	n	4.1E+04	n	6.3E+02	n	2.6E+03	n	9.3E+02	n		7.4E-01	n	
				5.0E-02	I	6.0E-01	C			1	0.1		Cresol, o-	95-48-7	3.2E+03	n	4.1E+04	n	6.3E+02	n	2.6E+03	n	9.3E+02	n		7.5E-01	n	
				1.0E-01	A	6.0E-01	C			1	0.1		Cresol, p-	106-44-5	6.3E+03	n	8.2E+04	n	6.3E+02	n	2.6E+03	n	1.9E+03	n		1.5E+00	n	
				1.0E-01	A					1	0.1		Cresol, p-chloro-m-	59-50-7	6.3E+03	n	8.2E+04	n					1.4E+03	n		1.7E+00	n	
				1.0E-01	A	6.0E-01	C			1	0.1		Cresols	1319-77-3	6.3E+03	n	8.2E+04	n	6.3E+02	n	2.6E+03	n	1.5E+03	n		1.3E+00	n	
1.9E+00	H			1.0E-03	P			V		1		1.7E+04	Crotonaldehyde, trans-	123-73-9	3.7E-01	c	1.7E+00	c					4.0E-02	c		8.2E-06	c	
				1.0E-01	I	4.0E-01	I	V		1		2.7E+02	Cumene	98-82-8	1.9E+03	ns	9.9E+03	ns	4.2E+02	n	1.8E+03	n	4.5E+02	n		7.4E-01	n	
2.2E-01	C	6.3E-05	C							1	0.1		Cupferron	135-20-6	2.5E+00	c	1.0E+01	c	4.5E-02	c	1.9E-01	c	3.5E-01	c		6.1E-04	c	
8.4E-01	H			2.0E-03	H					1	0.1		Cyanazine	21725-46-2	6.5E-01	c	2.7E+00	c					8.8E-02	c		4.1E-05	c	
													Cyanides															
				1.0E-03	I					1			~Calcium Cyanide	592-01-8	7.8E+01	n	1.2E+03	n					2.0E+01	n			n	
				5.0E-03	I					1			~Copper Cyanide	544-92-3	3.9E+02	n	5.8E+03	n					1.0E+02	n			n	
				6.0E-04	I	8.0E-04	S	V		1		9.5E+05	~Cyanide (CN-)	57-12-5	2.3E+01	n	1.5E+02	n	8.3E-01	n	3.5E+00	n	1.5E+00	n	2.0E+02	1.5E-02	n	2.0E+00
				1.0E-03	I			V		1			~Cyanogen	460-19-5	7.8E+01	n	1.2E+03	n					2.0E+01	n			n	
				9.0E-02	I			V		1			~Cyanogen Bromide	506-68-3	7.0E+03	n	1.1E+05	nm					1.8E+03	n			n	
				5.0E-02	I			V		1			~Cyanogen Chloride	506-77-4	3.9E+03	n	5.8E+04	n					1.0E+03	n			n	
				6.0E-04	I	8.0E-04	I	V		1		1.0E+07	~Hydrogen Cyanide	74-90-8	2.3E+01	n	1.5E+02	n	8.3E-01	n	3.5E+00	n	1.5E+00	n		1.5E-02	n	
				2.0E-03	I					1			~Potassium Cyanide	151-50-8	1.6E+02	n	2.3E+03	n					4.0E+01	n			n	
				5.0E-03	I					0.04			~Potassium Silver Cyanide	506-61-6	3.9E+02	n	5.8E+03	n					8.2E+01	n			n	
				1.0E-01	I					0.04			~Silver Cyanide	506-64-9	7.8E+03	n	1.2E+05	nm					1.8E+03	n			n	
				1.0E-03	I					1			~Sodium Cyanide	143-33-9	7.8E+01	n	1.2E+03	n					2.0E+01	n	2.0E+02		n	
				2.0E-04	P					1			~Thiocyanates	E1790664	1.6E+01	n	2.3E+02	n					4.0E+00	n			n	
				2.0E-04	X			V		1			~Thiocyanic Acid	463-56-9	1.6E+01	n	2.3E+02	n					4.0E+00	n			n	
				5.0E-02	I					1			~Zinc Cyanide	557-21-1	3.9E+03	n	5.8E+04	n					1.0E+03	n			n	
						6.0E+00	I	V		1		1.2E+02	Cyclohexane	110-82-7	6.5E+03	ns	2.7E+04	ns	6.3E+03	n	2.6E+04	n	1.3E+04	n		1.3E+01	n	
2.0E-02	X			2.0E-02	X					1	0.1		Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5-pentabromo-6-chloro-	87-84-3	2.7E+01	c*	1.1E+02	c					2.8E+00	c		1.6E-02	c	
				5.0E+00	I	7.0E-01	P	V		1		5.1E+03	Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	2.8E+04	ns	1.3E+05	nms	7.3E+02	n	3.1E+03	n	1.4E+03	n		3.4E-01	n	
				5.0E-03	P	1.0E+00	X	V		1		2.8E+02	Cyclohexene	110-83-8	3.1E+02	ns	3.1E+03	ns	1.0E+03	n	4.4E+03	n	7.0E+01	n		4.6E-02	n	
				2.0E-01	I			V		1		2.9E+05	Cyclohexylamine	108-91-8	1.6E+04	n	2.3E+05	nm					3.8E+03	n		1.0E+00	n	
				2.5E-02	I					1	0.1		Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5	1.6E+03	n	2.1E+04	n					1.2E+02	n		3.1E+01	n	
				1.0E-03	O					1	0.1		Cyhalothrin	68085-85-8	6.3E+01	n	8.2E+02	n					2.0E+01	n		1.4E+01	n	
				6.0E-02	O					1	0.1		Cypermethrin	52315-07-8	3.8E+03	n	4.9E+04	n					1.2E+03	n		1.9E+02	n	
				1.5E-02	O					1	0.1		Cyromazine	66215-27-8	9.5E+02	n	1.2E+04	n					3.0E+02	n		7.6E-02	n	
2.4E-01	I	6.9E-05	C							1	0.1		DDD	72-54-8	2.3E+00	c	9.6E+00	c	4.1E-02	c	1.8E-01	c	3.2E-02	c		7.5E-03	c	
3.4E-01	I	9.7E-05	C					V		1			DDE, p,p'-	72-55-9	2.0E+00	c	9.3E+00	c	2.9E-02	c	1.3E-01	c	4.6E-02	c		1.1E-02	c	
3.4E-01	I	9.7E-05	I	5.0E-04	I					1	0.03		DDT	50-29-3	1.9E+00	c*	8.5E+00	c*	2.9E-02	c	1.3E-01	c	2.3E-01	c*		7.7E-02	c*	
				3.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Dalapon	75-99-0	1.9E+03	n	2.5E+04	n					6.0E+02	n	2.0E+02	1.2E-01	n	4.1E-02
1.8E-02	C	5.1E-06	C	1.5E-01	I					1	0.1		Daminozide	1596-84-5	3.0E+01	c	1.3E+02	c	5.5E-01	c	2.4E+00	c	4.3E+00	c		9.5E-04	c	
7.0E-04	I			7.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Decabromodiphenyl ether, 2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5',6,6'- (BDE-209)	1163-19-5	4.4E+02	n	3.3E+03	c**					1.1E+02	c**		6.2E+01	c**	
				4.0E-05	I					1	0.1		Demeton	8065-48-3	2.5E+00	n	3.3E+01	n					4.2E-01	n			n	
1.2E-03	I			6.0E-01	I					1	0.1		Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	103-23-1	4.5E+02	c*	1.9E+03	c					6.5E+01	c	4.0E+02	4.7E+00	c	2.9E+01
6.1E-02	H									1	0.1		Diallate	2303-16-4	8.9E+00	c	3.8E+01	c					5.4E-01	c		8.0E-04	c	
				7.0E-04	A					1	0.1		Diazinon	333-41-5	4.4E+01	n	5.7E+02	n					1.0E+01	n		6.5E-02	n	
				1.0E-02	X			V		1			Dibenzothiophene	132-65-0	7.8E+02	n	1.2E+04	n					6.5E+01	n		1.2E+00	n	
8.0E-01	P	6.0E-03	P	2.0E-04	P	2.0E-04	I	V	M	1		9.8E+02	Dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2-	96-12-8	5.3E-03	c	6.4E-02	c	1.7E-04	c	2.0E-03	c	3.3E-04	c	2.0E-01	1.4E-07	c	8.6E-05
				4.0E-04	X			V		1		1.6E+02	Dibromobenzene, 1,3-	108-36-1	3.1E+01	n	4.7E+02	ns					5.3E+00	n		5.1E-03	n	
				1.0E-02	I			V		1			Dibromobenzene, 1,4-	106-37-6	7.8E+02	n	1.2E+04	n					1.3E+02	n		1.2E-01	n	
8.4E-02	I			2.0E-02	I			V		1		8.0E+02	Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1	8.3E+00	c	3.9E+01	c					8.7E-01	c	8.0E+01(F)	2.3E-04	c	2.1E-02
2.0E+00	I	6.0E-04	I	9.0E-03	I	9.0E-03	I	V		1		1.3E+03	Dibromoethane, 1,2-	106-93-4	3.6E-02	c	1.6E-01	c	4.7E-03	c	2.0E-02	c	7.5E-03	c	5.0E-02	2.1E-06	c	1.4E-05
						4.0E-03	X	V		1		2.8E+03	Dibromomethane (Methylene Bromide)	74-95-3	2.4E+01	n	9.9E+01	n	4.2E+00	n	1.8E+01	n	8.3E+00	n		2.1E-03	n	
				3.0E-04	P					1	0.1		Dibutyltin Compounds	E1790660	1.9E+01	n	2.5E+02	n					6.0E+00	n			n	
				3.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Dicamba	1918-00-9	1.9E+03	n	2.5E+04	n					5.7E+02	n		1.5E-01	n	
		4.2E-03	P					V		1		5.5E+02	Dichloro-2-butene, 1,4-	764-41-0	2.1E-03	c	9.4E-03	c	6.7E-04	c	2.9E-03	c	1.3E-03	c		6.6E-07	c	
		4.2E-03	P					V		1		5.2E+02	Dichloro-2-butene, cis-1,4-	1476-11-5	7.4E-03	c	3.2E-02	c	6.7E-04	c	2.9E-03	c	1.3E-03	c		6.2E-07	c	
		4.2E-03	P					V		1		7.6E+02	Dichloro-2-butene, trans-1,4-	110-57-6	7.4E-03	c	3.2E-02	c	6.7E-04	c	2.9E-03	c	1.3E-03	c		6.2E-07	c	
5.0E-02	I			4.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Dichloroacetic Acid	79-43-6	1.1E+01	c*	4.6E+01	c*					1.5E+00	c*	6.0E+01	3.1E-04	c*	1.2E-02
				9.0E-02	I	2.0E-01	H	V		1		3.8E+02	Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-	95-50-1	1.8E+03	ns	9.3E+03	ns	2.1E+02	n	8.8E+02	n	3.0E+02	n	6.0E+02	3.0E-01	n	5.8E-01
5.4E-03	C	1.1E-05	C	7.0E-02	A	8.0E-01	I	V		1			Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-	106-46-7	2.6E+00	c	1.1E+01	c	2.6E-01	c	1.1E+00	c	4.8E-01	c	7.5E+01	4.6E-04	c	7.2E-02
4.5E-01	I	3.4E-04	C							1	0.1		Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3'-	91-94-1	1.2E+00	c	5.1E+00	c	8.3E-03	c	3.6E-02	c	1.3E-01	c		8.2E-04	c	
				9.0E-03	X					1	0.1		Dichlorobenzophenone, 4,4'-	90-98-2	5.7E+02	n	7.4E+03	n					7.8E+01	n		4.7E-01	n	
				2.0E-01	I	1.0E-01	X	V		1		8.5E+02	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	8.7E+01	n	3.7E+02	n	1.0E+02	n	4.4E+02	n	2.0E+02	n		3.0E-01	n	
5.7E-03	C	1.6E-06	C	2.0E-01	P			V		1		1.7E+03	Dichloroethane, 1,1-	75-34-3	3.6E+00	c	1.6E+01	c	1.8E+00	c	7.7E+00	c	2.8E+00	c		7.8E-04	c	
9.1E-02	I	2.6E-05	I	6.0E-03	X	7.0E-03	P	V		1		3.0E+03	Dichloroethane, 1,2-	107-06-2	4.6E-01	c*	2.0E+00	c*	1.1E-01	c*	4.7E-01	c*	1.7E-01	c*	5.0E+00	4.8E-05	c*	1.4E-03
				5.0E-02	I	2.0E-01	I	V		1		1.2E+03	Dichloroethylene, 1,1-	75-35-4	2.3E+02	n	1.0E+03	n	2.1E+02	n	8.8E+02	n	2.8E+02	n	7.0E+00	1.0E-01	n	2.5E-03
				2.0E-03	I			V		1		2.4E+03	Dichloroethylene, 1,2-cis-	156-59-2	1.6E+02	n	2.3E+03	n					3.6E+01	n	7.0E+01	1.1E-02	n	2.1E-02
				2.0E-02	I			V		1		1.9E+03	Dichloroethylene, 1,2-trans-	156-60-5	1.6E+03	n	2.3E+04	ns					3.6E+02	n	1.0E+02	1.1E-01	n	3.1E-02
				3.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Dichlorophenol, 2,4-	120-83-2	1.9E+02	n	2.5E+03	n					4.6E+01	n		2.3E-02	n	
				1.0E-02	I					1	0.05		Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid, 2,4-	94-75-7	7.0E+02	n	9.6E+03	n					1.7E+02	n	7.0E+01	4.5E-02	n	1.8E-02
3.7E-02	P	3.7E-05	P	4.0E-02	P	4.0E-03	I	V		1		1.4E+03	Dichloropropane, 1,2-	78-87-5	2.8E-01	c*	1.2E+00	c*	7.6E-02	c*	3.3E-01	c*	1.4E-01	c*	5.0E+00	4.7E-05	c*	1.7E-03
				2.0E-02	P			V		1		1.5E+03	Dichloropropane, 1,3-	142-28-9	1.6E+03	ns	2.3E+04	ns					3.7E+02	n		1.3E-01	n	

Key: I = IRIS; P = PPRTV; D = DWSHA; O = OPP; A = ATSDR; C = Cal EPA; X = APPENDIX PPRTV SCREEN (See FAQ #29); H = HEAST; F = See FAQ; E = see user guide Section 2.3.5; L = see user guide on lead; M = mutagen; S = see user guide Section 5; V = volatile; R = RBA applied (See User Guide for Arsenic notice) ; c = cancer; n = noncancer; * = where: n SL < 100X c SL; ** = where n SL < 10X c SL; SSL values are based on DAF=1; m = Concentration may exceed ceiling limit (See User Guide); s = Concentration may exceed Csat (See User Guide)

Toxicity and Chemical-specific Information													Contaminant		Screening Levels											Protection of Ground Water SSLs		
SFO (mg/kg-day)$^{-1}$	key	IUR (ug/m^3)$^{-1}$	key	RfD$_o$ (mg/kg-day)	key	RfC$_i$ (mg/m^3)	key	vol	mutagen	GIABS	ABS	C$_{sat}$ (mg/kg)	Analyte	CAS No.	Resident Soil (mg/kg)	key	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	key	Resident Air (ug/m^3)	key	Industrial Air (ug/m^3)	key	Tapwater (ug/L)	key	MCL (ug/L)	Risk-based SSL (mg/kg)	key	MCL-based SSL (mg/kg)
				3.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Dichloropropanol, 2,3-	616-23-9	1.9E+02	n	2.5E+03	n					5.9E+01	n		1.3E-02	n	
1.0E-01	I	4.0E-06	I	3.0E-02	I	2.0E-02	I	V		1		1.6E+03	Dichloropropene, 1,3-	542-75-6	1.8E+00	c*	8.2E+00	c*	7.0E-01	c*	3.1E+00	c*	4.7E-01	c*		1.7E-04	c*	
2.9E-01	I	8.3E-05	C	5.0E-04	I	5.0E-04	I			1	0.1		Dichlorvos	62-73-7	1.9E+00	c*	7.9E+00	c*	3.4E-02	c*	1.5E-01	c*	2.6E-01	c*		8.1E-05	c*	
				7.0E-05	O					1	0.1		Dicrotophos	141-66-2	4.4E+00	n	5.7E+01	n					1.4E+00	n		3.3E-04	n	
				8.0E-02	P	3.0E-04	X	V		1		2.6E+02	Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6	1.3E+00	n	5.4E+00	n	3.1E-01	n	1.3E+00	n	6.3E-01	n		2.2E-03	n	
1.6E+01	I	4.6E-03	I	5.0E-05	I					1	0.1		Dieldrin	60-57-1	3.4E-02	c*	1.4E-01	c	6.1E-04	c	2.7E-03	c	1.8E-03	c		7.1E-05	c	
		3.0E-04	C			5.0E-03	I			1	0.1		Diesel Engine Exhaust	E17136615					9.4E-03	c	4.1E-02	c						
				2.0E-03	P	2.0E-04	P			1	0.1		Diethanolamine	111-42-2	1.3E+02	n	1.6E+03	n	2.1E-01	n	8.8E-01	n	4.0E+01	n		8.1E-03	n	
				3.0E-02	P	1.0E-04	P			1	0.1		Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	112-34-5	1.9E+03	n	2.4E+04	n	1.0E-01	n	4.4E-01	n	6.0E+02	n		1.3E-01	n	
				6.0E-02	P	3.0E-04	P			1	0.1		Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether	111-90-0	3.8E+03	n	4.8E+04	n	3.1E-01	n	1.3E+00	n	1.2E+03	n		2.4E-01	n	
				1.0E-03	P			V		1		1.1E+05	Diethylformamide	617-84-5	7.8E+01	n	1.2E+03	n					2.0E+01	n		4.1E-03	n	
3.5E+02	C	1.0E-01	C							1	0.1		Diethylstilbestrol	56-53-1	1.6E-03	c	6.6E-03	c	2.8E-05	c	1.2E-04	c	5.1E-05	c		2.8E-05	c	
				8.3E-02	O					1	0.1		Difenzoquat	43222-48-6	5.2E+03	n	6.8E+04	n					1.7E+03	n		2.6E+02	n	
				2.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Diflubenzuron	35367-38-5	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					2.9E+02	n		3.3E-01	n	
						4.0E+01	I	V		1		1.4E+03	Difluoroethane, 1,1-	75-37-6	4.8E+04	ns	2.0E+05	nms	4.2E+04	n	1.8E+05	n	8.3E+04	n		2.8E+01	n	
4.4E-02	C	1.3E-05	C					V		1			Dihydrosafrole	94-58-6	9.9E+00	c	4.5E+01	c	2.2E-01	c	9.4E-01	c	3.0E-01	c		1.9E-04	c	
						7.0E-01	P	V		1		2.3E+03	Diisopropyl Ether	108-20-3	2.2E+03	n	9.4E+03	ns	7.3E+02	n	3.1E+03	n	1.5E+03	n		3.7E-01	n	
				8.0E-02	I			V		1		5.3E+02	Diisopropyl Methylphosphonate	1445-75-6	6.3E+03	ns	9.3E+04	ns					1.6E+03	n		4.5E-01	n	
				2.2E-02	O					1	0.1		Dimethipin	55290-64-7	1.4E+03	n	1.8E+04	n					4.4E+02	n		9.6E-02	n	
				2.2E-03	O					1	0.1		Dimethoate	60-51-5	1.4E+02	n	1.8E+03	n					4.4E+01	n		9.9E-03	n	
1.6E+00	P									1	0.1		Dimethoxybenzidine, 3,3'-	119-90-4	3.4E-01	c	1.4E+00	c					4.7E-02	c		5.8E-05	c	
1.7E-03	P			6.0E-02	P					1	0.1		Dimethyl methylphosphonate	756-79-6	3.2E+02	c*	1.4E+03	c*					4.6E+01	c*		9.6E-03	c*	
4.6E+00	C	1.3E-03	C							1	0.1		Dimethylamino azobenzene [p-]	60-11-7	1.2E-01	c	5.0E-01	c	2.2E-03	c	9.4E-03	c	5.0E-03	c		2.1E-05	c	
5.8E-01	H									1	0.1		Dimethylaniline HCl, 2,4-	21436-96-4	9.4E-01	c	4.0E+00	c					1.3E-01	c		1.2E-04	c	
2.0E-01	P			2.0E-03	X					1	0.1		Dimethylaniline, 2,4-	95-68-1	2.7E+00	c*	1.1E+01	c					3.7E-01	c		2.1E-04	c	
2.7E-02	P			2.0E-03	I			V		1		8.3E+02	Dimethylaniline, N,N-	121-69-7	2.6E+01	c**	1.2E+02	c*					2.5E+00	c*		9.0E-04	c*	
1.1E+01	P									1	0.1		Dimethylbenzidine, 3,3'-	119-93-7	4.9E-02	c	2.1E-01	c					6.5E-03	c		4.3E-05	c	
				1.0E-01	P	3.0E-02	I	V		1		1.1E+05	Dimethylformamide	68-12-2	2.6E+03	n	1.5E+04	n	3.1E+01	n	1.3E+02	n	6.1E+01	n		1.2E-02	n	
				1.0E-04	X	2.0E-06	X	V		1		1.7E+05	Dimethylhydrazine, 1,1-	57-14-7	5.7E-02	n	2.4E-01	n	2.1E-03	n	8.8E-03	n	4.2E-03	n		9.3E-07	n	
5.5E+02	C	1.6E-01	C					V		1		1.9E+05	Dimethylhydrazine, 1,2-	540-73-8	8.8E-04	c	4.1E-03	c	1.8E-05	c	7.7E-05	c	2.8E-05	c		6.5E-09	c	
				2.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Dimethylphenol, 2,4-	105-67-9	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					3.6E+02	n		4.2E-01	n	
				6.0E-04	I					1	0.1		Dimethylphenol, 2,6-	576-26-1	3.8E+01	n	4.9E+02	n					1.1E+01	n		1.3E-02	n	
				1.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Dimethylphenol, 3,4-	95-65-8	6.3E+01	n	8.2E+02	n					1.8E+01	n		2.1E-02	n	
4.5E-02	C	1.3E-05	C					V		1		4.7E+02	Dimethylvinylchloride	513-37-1	1.1E+00	c	4.8E+00	c	2.2E-01	c	9.4E-01	c	3.3E-01	c		1.1E-04	c	
				8.0E-05	X					1	0.1		Dinitro-o-cresol, 4,6-	534-52-1	5.1E+00	n	6.6E+01	n					1.5E+00	n		2.6E-03	n	
				2.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Dinitro-o-cyclohexyl Phenol, 4,6-	131-89-5	1.3E+02	n	1.6E+03	n					2.3E+01	n		7.7E-01	n	
				1.0E-04	P					1	0.1		Dinitrobenzene, 1,2-	528-29-0	6.3E+00	n	8.2E+01	n					1.9E+00	n		1.8E-03	n	
				1.0E-04	I					1	0.1		Dinitrobenzene, 1,3-	99-65-0	6.3E+00	n	8.2E+01	n					2.0E+00	n		1.8E-03	n	
				1.0E-04	P					1	0.1		Dinitrobenzene, 1,4-	100-25-4	6.3E+00	n	8.2E+01	n					2.0E+00	n		1.8E-03	n	
				2.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Dinitrophenol, 2,4-	51-28-5	1.3E+02	n	1.6E+03	n					3.9E+01	n		4.4E-02	n	
6.8E-01	I									1	0.1		Dinitrotoluene Mixture, 2,4/2,6-	E1615210	8.0E-01	c	3.4E+00	c					1.1E-01	c		1.5E-04	c	
3.1E-01	C	8.9E-05	C	2.0E-03	I					1	0.102		Dinitrotoluene, 2,4-	121-14-2	1.7E+00	c*	7.4E+00	c	3.2E-02	c	1.4E-01	c	2.4E-01	c		3.2E-04	c	
1.5E+00	P			3.0E-04	X					1	0.099		Dinitrotoluene, 2,6-	606-20-2	3.6E-01	c*	1.5E+00	c					4.9E-02	c		6.7E-05	c	
				2.0E-03	S					1	0.006		Dinitrotoluene, 2-Amino-4,6-	35572-78-2	1.5E+02	n	2.3E+03	n					3.9E+01	n		3.0E-02	n	
				2.0E-03	S					1	0.009		Dinitrotoluene, 4-Amino-2,6-	19406-51-0	1.5E+02	n	2.3E+03	n					3.9E+01	n		3.0E-02	n	
4.5E-01	X			9.0E-04	X					1	0.1		Dinitrotoluene, Technical grade	25321-14-6	1.2E+00	c*	5.1E+00	c					1.0E-01	c		1.4E-04	c	
				1.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Dinoseb	88-85-7	6.3E+01	n	8.2E+02	n					1.5E+01	n	7.0E+00	1.3E-01	n	6.2E-02
1.0E-01	I	5.0E-06	I	3.0E-02	I	3.0E-02	I	V		1		1.2E+05	Dioxane, 1,4-	123-91-1	5.3E+00	c	2.4E+01	c	5.6E-01	c*	2.5E+00	c*	4.6E-01	c		9.4E-05	c	
													Dioxins															
6.2E+03	I	1.3E+00	I							1	0.03		~Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, Mixture		1.0E-04	c	4.7E-04	c	2.2E-06	c	9.4E-06	c	1.3E-05	c		1.7E-05	c	
1.3E+05	C	3.8E+01	C	7.0E-10	I	4.0E-08	C	V		1	0.03		~TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	1746-01-6	4.8E-06	c*	2.2E-05	c*	7.4E-08	c	3.2E-07	c	1.2E-07	c	3.0E-05	5.9E-08	c	1.5E-05
				3.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Diphenamid	957-51-7	1.9E+03	n	2.5E+04	n					5.3E+02	n		5.2E+00	n	
				8.0E-04	X					1	0.1		Diphenyl Sulfone	127-63-9	5.1E+01	n	6.6E+02	n					1.5E+01	n		3.6E-02	n	
				1.0E-01	O					1	0.1		Diphenylamine	122-39-4	6.3E+03	n	8.2E+04	n					1.3E+03	n		2.3E+00	n	
8.0E-01	I	2.2E-04	I							1	0.1		Diphenylhydrazine, 1,2-	122-66-7	6.8E-01	c	2.9E+00	c	1.3E-02	c	5.6E-02	c	7.8E-02	c		2.5E-04	c	
				2.2E-03	I					1	0.1		Diquat	85-00-7	1.4E+02	n	1.8E+03	n					4.4E+01	n	2.0E+01	8.3E-01	n	3.7E-01
7.1E+00	C	1.4E-01	C							1	0.1		Direct Black 38	1937-37-7	7.6E-02	c	3.2E-01	c	2.0E-05	c	8.8E-05	c	1.1E-02	c		5.3E+00	c	
7.4E+00	C	1.4E-01	C							1	0.1		Direct Blue 6	2602-46-2	7.3E-02	c	3.1E-01	c	2.0E-05	c	8.8E-05	c	1.1E-02	c		1.7E+01	c	
6.7E+00	C	1.4E-01	C							1	0.1		Direct Brown 95	16071-86-6	8.1E-02	c	3.4E-01	c	2.0E-05	c	8.8E-05	c	1.2E-02	c		1.6E-01	c	
				4.0E-05	I					1	0.1		Disulfoton	298-04-4	2.5E+00	n	3.3E+01	n					5.0E-01	n		9.4E-04	n	
				1.0E-02	I			V		1			Dithiane, 1,4-	505-29-3	7.8E+02	n	1.2E+04	n					2.0E+02	n		9.7E-02	n	
				2.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Diuron	330-54-1	1.3E+02	n	1.6E+03	n					3.6E+01	n		1.5E-02	n	
				2.0E-02	O					1	0.1		Dodine	2439-10-3	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					4.0E+02	n		2.1E+00	n	
				5.0E-02	O			V		1			EPTC	759-94-4	3.9E+03	n	5.8E+04	n					7.5E+02	n		4.0E-01	n	
				6.0E-03	I			V		1			Endosulfan	115-29-7	4.7E+02	n	7.0E+03	n					1.0E+02	n		1.4E+00	n	
				2.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Endothall	145-73-3	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					3.8E+02	n	1.0E+02	9.1E-02	n	2.4E-02
				3.0E-04	I					1	0.1		Endrin	72-20-8	1.9E+01	n	2.5E+02	n					2.3E+00	n	2.0E+00	9.2E-02	n	8.1E-02
9.9E-03	I	1.2E-06	I	6.0E-03	P	1.0E-03	I	V		1		1.1E+04	Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8	1.9E+01	n	8.2E+01	n	1.0E+00	n	4.4E+00	n	2.0E+00	n		4.5E-04	n	
						2.0E-02	I	V		1		1.5E+04	Epoxybutane, 1,2-	106-88-7	1.6E+02	n	6.7E+02	n	2.1E+01	n	8.8E+01	n	4.2E+01	n		9.2E-03	n	
				4.0E-02	P					1	0.1		Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)-	111-77-3	2.5E+03	n	3.3E+04	n					8.0E+02	n		1.6E-01	n	
				5.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Ethephon	16672-87-0	3.2E+02	n	4.1E+03	n					1.0E+02	n		2.1E-02	n	
				5.0E-04	I					1	0.1		Ethion	563-12-2	3.2E+01	n	4.1E+02	n					4.3E+00	n		8.5E-03	n	
				1.0E-01	P	6.0E-02	P	V		1		2.4E+04	Ethoxyethanol Acetate, 2-	111-15-9	2.6E+03	n	1.4E+04	n	6.3E+01	n	2.6E+02	n	1.2E+02	n		2.5E-02	n	
				9.0E-02	P	2.0E-01	I	V		1		1.1E+05	Ethoxyethanol, 2-	110-80-5	5.2E+03	n	4.7E+04	n	2.1E+02	n	8.8E+02	n	3.4E+02	n		6.8E-02	n	
				9.0E-01	I	7.0E-02	P	V		1		1.1E+04	Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	6.2E+02	n	2.6E+03	n	7.3E+01	n	3.1E+02	n	1.4E+02	n		3.1E-02	n	
				5.0E-03	P	8.0E-03	P	V		1		2.5E+03	Ethyl Acrylate	140-88-5	4.7E+01	n	2.1E+02	n	8.3E+00	n	3.5E+01	n	1.4E+01	n		3.2E-03	n	

Key: I = IRIS; P = PPRTV; D = DWSHA; O = OPP; A = ATSDR; C = Cal EPA; X = APPENDIX PPRTV SCREEN (See FAQ #29); H = HEAST; F = See FAQ; E = see user guide Section 2.3.5; L = see user guide on lead; M = mutagen; S = see user guide Section 5; V = volatile; R = RBA applied (See User Guide for Arsenic notice) ; c = cancer; n = noncancer; * = where: n SL < 100X c SL; ** = where n SL < 10X c SL; SSL values are based on DAF=1; m = Concentration may exceed ceiling limit (See User Guide); s = Concentration may exceed Csat (See User Guide)

Toxicity and Chemical-specific Information													Contaminant		Screening Levels											Protection of Ground Water SSLs		
SFO (mg/kg-day)$^{-1}$	key	IUR (ug/m^3)$^{-1}$	key	RfD$_o$ (mg/kg-day)	key	RfC$_i$ (mg/m^3)	key	v o l	muta-gen	GIABS	ABS	C$_{sat}$ (mg/kg)	Analyte	CAS No.	Resident Soil (mg/kg)	key	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	key	Resident Air (ug/m^3)	key	Industrial Air (ug/m^3)	key	Tapwater (ug/L)	key	MCL (ug/L)	Risk-based SSL (mg/kg)	key	MCL-based SSL (mg/kg)
						1.0E+01	I	V		1		2.1E+03	Ethyl Chloride (Chloroethane)	75-00-3	1.4E+04	ns	5.7E+04	ns	1.0E+04	n	4.4E+04	n	2.1E+04	n		5.9E+00	n	
				2.0E-01	I			V		1		1.0E+04	Ethyl Ether	60-29-7	1.6E+04	ns	2.3E+05	nms					3.9E+03	n		8.8E-01	n	
						3.0E-01	P	V		1		1.1E+03	Ethyl Methacrylate	97-63-2	1.8E+03	ns	7.6E+03	ns	3.1E+02	n	1.3E+03	n	6.3E+02	n		1.5E-01	n	
				1.0E-05	I					1	0.1		Ethyl-p-nitrophenyl Phosphonate	2104-64-5	6.3E-01	n	8.2E+00	n					8.9E-02	n		2.8E-03	n	
1.1E-02	C	2.5E-06	C	1.0E-01	I	1.0E+00	I	V		1		4.8E+02	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	5.8E+00	c	2.5E+01	c	1.1E+00	c	4.9E+00	c	1.5E+00	c	7.0E+02	1.7E-03	c	7.8E-01
				7.0E-02	P					1	0.1		Ethylene Cyanohydrin	109-78-4	4.4E+03	n	5.7E+04	n					1.4E+03	n		2.8E-01	n	
				9.0E-02	P			V		1		1.9E+05	Ethylene Diamine	107-15-3	7.0E+03	n	1.1E+05	nm					1.8E+03	n		4.1E-01	n	
				2.0E+00	I	4.0E-01	C			1	0.1		Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	1.3E+05	nm	1.6E+06	nm	4.2E+02	n	1.8E+03	n	4.0E+04	n		8.1E+00	n	
				1.0E-01	I	1.6E+00	I			1	0.1		Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	111-76-2	6.3E+03	n	8.2E+04	n	1.7E+03	n	7.0E+03	n	2.0E+03	n		4.1E-01	n	
3.1E-01	C	3.0E-03	I			3.0E-02	C	V	M	1		1.2E+05	Ethylene Oxide	75-21-8	2.0E-03	c	2.5E-02	c	3.4E-04	c	4.1E-03	c	6.7E-04	c		1.4E-07	c	
4.5E-02	C	1.3E-05	C	8.0E-05	I					1	0.1		Ethylene Thiourea	96-45-7	5.1E+00	n	5.1E+01	c**	2.2E-01	c	9.4E-01	c	1.6E+00	n		3.6E-04	n	
6.5E+01	C	1.9E-02	C					V		1		1.5E+05	Ethyleneimine	151-56-4	2.7E-03	c	1.2E-02	c	1.5E-04	c	6.5E-04	c	2.4E-04	c		5.2E-08	c	
				3.0E+00	I					1	0.1		Ethylphthalyl Ethyl Glycolate	84-72-0	1.9E+05	nm	2.5E+06	nm					5.8E+04	n		1.3E+02	n	
				2.5E-04	I					1	0.1		Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	1.6E+01	n	2.1E+02	n					4.4E+00	n		4.3E-03	n	
				2.5E-02	I					1	0.1		Fenpropathrin	39515-41-8	1.6E+03	n	2.1E+04	n					6.4E+01	n		2.9E+00	n	
				2.5E-02	I					1	0.1		Fenvalerate	51630-58-1	1.6E+03	n	2.1E+04	n					5.0E+02	n		3.2E+02	n	
				1.3E-02	I					1	0.1		Fluometuron	2164-17-2	8.2E+02	n	1.1E+04	n					2.4E+02	n		1.9E-01	n	
				4.0E-02	C	1.3E-02	C			1			Fluoride	16984-48-8	3.1E+03	n	4.7E+04	n	1.4E+01	n	5.7E+01	n	8.0E+02	n		1.2E+02	n	
				6.0E-02	I	1.3E-02	C			1			Fluorine (Soluble Fluoride)	7782-41-4	4.7E+03	n	7.0E+04	n	1.4E+01	n	5.7E+01	n	1.2E+03	n	4.0E+03	1.8E+02	n	6.0E+02
				8.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Fluridone	59756-60-4	5.1E+03	n	6.6E+04	n					1.4E+03	n		1.6E+02	n	
				1.5E-02	O					1	0.1		Flurprimidol	56425-91-3	9.5E+02	n	1.2E+04	n					2.6E+02	n		1.2E+00	n	
				2.0E-03	O					1	0.1		Flusilazole	85509-19-9	1.3E+02	n	1.6E+03	n					3.1E+01	n		5.1E+00	n	
				5.0E-01	O					1	0.1		Flutolanil	66332-96-5	3.2E+04	n	4.1E+05	nm					7.9E+03	n		4.2E+01	n	
				1.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Fluvalinate	69409-94-5	6.3E+02	n	8.2E+03	n					2.0E+02	n		2.9E+02	n	
				9.0E-02	O					1	0.1		Folpet	133-07-3	5.7E+03	n	7.4E+04	n					1.6E+03	n		3.9E-01	n	
				2.5E-03	O					1	0.1		Fomesafen	72178-02-0	1.6E+02	n	2.1E+03	n					4.8E+01	n		1.6E-01	n	
				2.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Fonofos	944-22-9	1.3E+02	n	1.6E+03	n					2.4E+01	n		4.7E-02	n	
		1.3E-05	I	2.0E-01	I	9.8E-03	A	V		1		4.2E+04	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	1.7E+01	c*	7.3E+01	c*	2.2E-01	c*	9.4E-01	c*	4.3E-01	c*		8.7E-05	c*	
				9.0E-01	P	3.0E-04	X	V		1		1.1E+05	Formic Acid	64-18-6	2.9E+01	n	1.2E+02	n	3.1E-01	n	1.3E+00	n	6.3E-01	n		1.3E-04	n	
				2.5E+00	O					1	0.1		Fosetyl-AL	39148-24-8	1.6E+05	nm	2.1E+06	nm					5.0E+04	n		6.6E+02	n	
													Furans															
				1.0E-03	X			V		1	0.03		~Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	7.3E+01	n	1.0E+03	n					7.9E+00	n		1.5E-01	n	
				1.0E-03	I			V		1	0.03	6.2E+03	~Furan	110-00-9	7.3E+01	n	1.0E+03	n					1.9E+01	n		7.3E-03	n	
				9.0E-01	I	2.0E+00	I	V		1	0.03	1.7E+05	~Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	1.8E+04	n	9.4E+04	n	2.1E+03	n	8.8E+03	n	3.4E+03	n		7.5E-01	n	
3.8E+00	H									1	0.1		Furazolidone	67-45-8	1.4E-01	c	6.0E-01	c					2.0E-02	c		3.9E-05	c	
				3.0E-03	I	5.0E-02	H	V		1		1.0E+04	Furfural	98-01-1	2.1E+02	n	2.6E+03	n	5.2E+01	n	2.2E+02	n	3.8E+01	n		8.1E-03	n	
1.5E+00	C	4.3E-04	C							1	0.1		Furium	531-82-8	3.6E-01	c	1.5E+00	c	6.5E-03	c	2.9E-02	c	5.1E-02	c		6.8E-05	c	
3.0E-02	I	8.6E-06	C							1	0.1		Furmecyclox	60568-05-0	1.8E+01	c	7.7E+01	c	3.3E-01	c	1.4E+00	c	1.1E+00	c		1.2E-03	c	
				6.0E-03	O					1	0.1		Glufosinate, Ammonium	77182-82-2	3.8E+02	n	4.9E+03	n					1.2E+02	n		2.6E-02	n	
						8.0E-05	C			1	0.1		Glutaraldehyde	111-30-8	1.1E+05	nm	4.8E+05	nm	8.3E-02	n	3.5E-01	n						
				4.0E-04	I	1.0E-03	H	V		1		1.1E+05	Glycidyl	765-34-4	2.3E+01	n	2.1E+02	n	1.0E+00	n	4.4E+00	n	1.7E+00	n		3.3E-04	n	
				1.0E-01	I					1	0.1		Glyphosate	1071-83-6	6.3E+03	n	8.2E+04	n					2.0E+03	n	7.0E+02	8.8E+00	n	3.1E+00
				1.0E-02	X			V		1			Guanidine	113-00-8	7.8E+02	n	1.2E+04	n					2.0E+02	n		4.5E-02	n	
				2.0E-02	P					1	0.1		Guanidine Chloride	50-01-1	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					4.0E+02	n			n	
				3.0E-02	X					1	0.1		Guanidine Nitrate	506-93-4	1.9E+03	n	2.5E+04	n					6.0E+02	n		1.5E-01	n	
				5.0E-05	I					1	0.1		Haloxyfop, Methyl	69806-40-2	3.2E+00	n	4.1E+01	n					7.6E-01	n		8.4E-03	n	
4.5E+00	I	1.3E-03	I	5.0E-04	I			V		1			Heptachlor	76-44-8	1.3E-01	c	6.3E-01	c	2.2E-03	c	9.4E-03	c	1.4E-03	c	4.0E-01	1.2E-04	c	3.3E-02
9.1E+00	I	2.6E-03	I	1.3E-05	I			V		1			Heptachlor Epoxide	1024-57-3	7.0E-02	c*	3.3E-01	c*	1.1E-03	c	4.7E-03	c	1.4E-03	c*	2.0E-01	2.8E-05	c*	4.1E-03
				3.0E-04	X	4.0E-01	P	V		1		5.8E+01	Heptane, N-	142-82-5	2.2E+01	n	2.9E+02	ns	4.2E+02	n	1.8E+03	n	6.0E+00	n		4.8E-02	n	
				2.0E-03	I			V		1			Hexabromobenzene	87-82-1	1.6E+02	n	2.3E+03	n					4.0E+01	n		2.3E-01	n	
				2.0E-04	I					1	0.1		Hexabromodiphenyl ether, 2,2',4,4',5,5'- (BDE-153)	68631-49-2	1.3E+01	n	1.6E+02	n					4.0E+00	n			n	
1.6E+00	I	4.6E-04	I	8.0E-04	I			V		1			Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	2.1E-01	c	9.6E-01	c	6.1E-03	c	2.7E-02	c	9.8E-03	c	1.0E+00	1.2E-04	c	1.3E-02
7.8E-02	I	2.2E-05	I	1.0E-03	P			V		1		1.7E+01	Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	1.2E+00	c*	5.3E+00	c	1.3E-01	c	5.6E-01	c	1.4E-01	c*		2.7E-04	c*	
6.3E+00	I	1.8E-03	I	8.0E-03	A					1	0.1		Hexachlorocyclohexane, Alpha-	319-84-6	8.6E-02	c	3.6E-01	c	1.6E-03	c	6.8E-03	c	7.2E-03	c		4.2E-05	c	
1.8E+00	I	5.3E-04	I							1	0.1		Hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta-	319-85-7	3.0E-01	c	1.3E+00	c	5.3E-03	c	2.3E-02	c	2.5E-02	c		1.5E-04	c	
1.1E+00	C	3.1E-04	C	3.0E-04	I					1	0.04		Hexachlorocyclohexane, Gamma- (Lindane)	58-89-9	5.7E-01	c*	2.5E+00	c	9.1E-03	c	4.0E-02	c	4.2E-02	c*	2.0E-01	2.4E-04	c*	1.2E-03
1.8E+00	I	5.1E-04	I							1	0.1		Hexachlorocyclohexane, Technical	608-73-1	3.0E-01	c	1.3E+00	c	5.5E-03	c	2.4E-02	c	2.5E-02	c		1.5E-04	c	
				6.0E-03	I	2.0E-04	I	V		1		1.6E+01	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	1.8E+00	n	7.5E+00	n	2.1E-01	n	8.8E-01	n	4.1E-01	n	5.0E+01	1.3E-03	n	1.6E-01
4.0E-02	I	1.1E-05	C	7.0E-04	I	3.0E-02	I	V		1			Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	1.8E+00	c*	8.0E+00	c*	2.6E-01	c	1.1E+00	c	3.3E-01	c*		2.0E-04	c*	
				3.0E-04	I					1	0.1		Hexachlorophene	70-30-4	1.9E+01	n	2.5E+02	n					6.0E+00	n		8.0E+00	n	
1.1E-01	I			3.0E-03	I					1	0.015		Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX)	121-82-4	6.1E+00	c*	2.8E+01	c					7.0E-01	c*		2.7E-04	c*	
						1.0E-05	I	V		1		3.4E+03	Hexamethylene Diisocyanate, 1,6-	822-06-0	3.1E+00	n	1.3E+01	n	1.0E-02	n	4.4E-02	n	2.1E-02	n		2.1E-04	n	
				4.0E-04	P					1	0.1		Hexamethylphosphoramide	680-31-9	2.5E+01	n	3.3E+02	n					8.0E+00	n		1.8E-03	n	
						7.0E-01	I	V		1		1.4E+02	Hexane, N-	110-54-3	6.1E+02	ns	2.5E+03	ns	7.3E+02	n	3.1E+03	n	1.5E+03	n		1.0E+01	n	
				2.0E+00	P					1	0.1		Hexanedioic Acid	124-04-9	1.3E+05	nm	1.6E+06	nm					4.0E+04	n		9.9E+00	n	
				5.0E-03	I	3.0E-02	I	V		1		3.3E+03	Hexanone, 2-	591-78-6	2.0E+02	n	1.3E+03	n	3.1E+01	n	1.3E+02	n	3.8E+01	n		8.8E-03	n	
				3.3E-02	I					1	0.1		Hexazinone	51235-04-2	2.1E+03	n	2.7E+04	n					6.4E+02	n		3.0E-01	n	
				2.5E-02	I					1	0.1		Hexythiazox	78587-05-0	1.6E+03	n	2.1E+04	n					1.1E+02	n		5.0E-01	n	
				1.7E-02	O					1	0.1		Hydramethylnon	67485-29-4	1.1E+03	n	1.4E+04	n					3.4E+02	n		1.2E+05	n	
3.0E+00	I	4.9E-03	I			3.0E-05	P	V		1			Hydrazine	302-01-2	2.3E-01	c	1.1E+00	c	5.7E-04	c*	2.5E-03	c*	1.1E-03	c*			c*	
3.0E+00	I	4.9E-03	I							1			Hydrazine Sulfate	10034-93-2	2.3E-01	c	1.1E+00	c	5.7E-04	c	2.5E-03	c	2.6E-02	c			c	
						2.0E-02	I	V		1			Hydrogen Chloride	7647-01-0	2.8E+07	nm	1.2E+08	nm	2.1E+01	n	8.8E+01	n	4.2E+01	n			n	
				4.0E-02	C	1.4E-02	C	V		1			Hydrogen Fluoride	7664-39-3	3.1E+03	n	4.7E+04	n	1.5E+01	n	6.1E+01	n	2.8E+01	n			n	
						2.0E-03	I	V		1			Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	2.8E+06	nm	1.2E+07	nm	2.1E+00	n	8.8E+00	n	4.2E+00	n			n	
6.0E-02	P			4.0E-02	P					1	0.1		Hydroquinone	123-31-9	9.0E+00	c	3.8E+01	c					1.3E+00	c		8.7E-04	c	
6.1E-02	O			2.5E-03	O					1	0.1		Imazalil	35554-44-0	8.9E+00	c*	3.8E+01	c*					9.0E-01	c*		1.5E-02	c*	

Key: I = IRIS; P = PPRTV; D = DWSHA; O = OPP; A = ATSDR; C = Cal EPA; X = APPENDIX PPRTV SCREEN (See FAQ #29); H = HEAST; F = See FAQ; E = see user guide Section 2.3.5; L = see user guide on lead; M = mutagen; S = see user guide Section 5; V = volatile; R = RBA applied (See User Guide for Arsenic notice) ; c = cancer; n = noncancer; * = where: n SL < 100X c SL; ** = where n SL < 10X c SL; SSL values are based on DAF=1; m = Concentration may exceed ceiling limit (See User Guide); s = Concentration may exceed Csat (See User Guide)

Toxicity and Chemical-specific Information													Contaminant		Screening Levels											Protection of Ground Water SSLs		
SFO (mg/kg-day)$^{-1}$	key	IUR (ug/m^3)$^{-1}$	key	RfD$_o$ (mg/kg-day)	key	RfC$_i$ (mg/m^3)	key	vol	mutagen	GIABS	ABS	C$_{sat}$ (mg/kg)	Analyte	CAS No.	Resident Soil (mg/kg)	key	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	key	Resident Air (ug/m^3)	key	Industrial Air (ug/m^3)	key	Tapwater (ug/L)	key	MCL (ug/L)	Risk-based SSL (mg/kg)	key	MCL-based SSL (mg/kg)
				2.5E-01	I					1	0.1		Imazaquin	81335-37-7	1.6E+04	n	2.1E+05	nm					4.9E+03	n		2.4E+01	n	
				2.5E+00	O					1	0.1		Imazethapyr	81335-77-5	1.6E+05	nm	2.1E+06	nm					4.7E+04	n		4.1E+01	n	
				1.0E-02	A					1			Iodine	7553-56-2	7.8E+02	n	1.2E+04	n					2.0E+02	n		1.2E+01	n	
				4.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Iprodione	36734-19-7	2.5E+03	n	3.3E+04	n					7.4E+02	n		2.2E-01	n	
				7.0E-01	P					1			Iron	7439-89-6	5.5E+04	n	8.2E+05	nm					1.4E+04	n		3.5E+02	n	
				3.0E-01	I			V		1		1.0E+04	Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1	2.3E+04	ns	3.5E+05	nms					5.9E+03	n		1.2E+00	n	
9.5E-04	I			2.0E-01	I	2.0E+00	C			1	0.1		Isophorone	78-59-1	5.7E+02	c*	2.4E+03	c*	2.1E+03	n	8.8E+03	n	7.8E+01	c*		2.6E-02	c*	
				1.5E-02	I			V		1			Isopropalin	33820-53-0	1.2E+03	n	1.8E+04	n					4.0E+01	n		9.2E-01	n	
				2.0E+00	P	2.0E-01	P	V		1		1.1E+05	Isopropanol	67-63-0	5.6E+03	n	2.4E+04	n	2.1E+02	n	8.8E+02	n	4.1E+02	n		8.4E-02	n	
				1.0E-01	I					1	0.1		Isopropyl Methyl Phosphonic Acid	1832-54-8	6.3E+03	n	8.2E+04	n					2.0E+03	n		4.3E-01	n	
				5.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Isoxaben	82558-50-7	3.2E+03	n	4.1E+04	n					7.3E+02	n		2.0E+00	n	
						3.0E-01	A	V		1			JP-7	E1737665	4.3E+08	nm	1.8E+09	nm	3.1E+02	n	1.3E+03	n	6.3E+02	n			n	
				8.0E-03	O					1	0.1		Lactofen	77501-63-4	5.1E+02	n	6.6E+03	n					1.0E+02	n		4.6E+00	n	
													Lead Compounds															
5.0E-01	C	1.5E-01	C	2.0E-02	C	2.0E-04	C		M	0.025			~Lead Chromate	7758-97-6	3.0E-01	c	6.2E+00	c	6.8E-06	c	8.2E-05	c	4.1E-02	c			c	
8.5E-03	C	1.2E-05	C							1			~Lead Phosphate	7446-27-7	8.2E+01	c	3.8E+02	c	2.3E-01	c	1.0E+00	c	9.1E+00	c			c	
8.5E-03	C	1.2E-05	C							1	0.1		~Lead acetate	301-04-2	6.4E+01	c	2.7E+02	c	2.3E-01	c	1.0E+00	c	9.2E+00	c		1.8E-03	c	
										1			~Lead and Compounds	7439-92-1	4.0E+02		8.0E+02	L	1.5E-01	L			1.5E+01	L	1.5E+01		L	1.4E+01
8.5E-03	C	1.2E-05	C							1	0.1		~Lead subacetate	1335-32-6	6.4E+01	c	2.7E+02	c	2.3E-01	c	1.0E+00	c	9.2E+00	c		2.0E-03	c	
				1.0E-07	I			V		1		2.4E+00	~Tetraethyl Lead	78-00-2	7.8E-03	n	1.2E-01	n					1.3E-03	n		4.7E-06	n	
				5.0E-06	P			V		1		3.8E+02	Lewisite	541-25-3	3.9E-01	n	5.8E+00	n					9.0E-02	n		3.8E-05	n	
				7.7E-03	O					1	0.1		Linuron	330-55-2	4.9E+02	n	6.3E+03	n					1.3E+02	n		1.1E-01	n	
				2.0E-03	P					1			Lithium	7439-93-2	1.6E+02	n	2.3E+03	n					4.0E+01	n		1.2E+01	n	
				5.0E-04	I					1	0.1		MCPA	94-74-6	3.2E+01	n	4.1E+02	n					7.5E+00	n		2.0E-03	n	
				4.4E-03	O					1	0.1		MCPB	94-81-5	2.8E+02	n	3.6E+03	n					6.5E+01	n		2.6E-02	n	
				1.0E-03	I					1	0.1		MCPP	93-65-2	6.3E+01	n	8.2E+02	n					1.6E+01	n		4.7E-03	n	
				2.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Malathion	121-75-5	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					3.9E+02	n		1.0E-01	n	
				1.0E-01	I	7.0E-04	C			1	0.1		Maleic Anhydride	108-31-6	6.3E+03	n	8.0E+04	n	7.3E-01	n	3.1E+00	n	1.9E+03	n		3.8E-01	n	
				5.0E-01	I					1	0.1		Maleic Hydrazide	123-33-1	3.2E+04	n	4.1E+05	nm					1.0E+04	n		2.1E+00	n	
				1.0E-04	P					1	0.1		Malononitrile	109-77-3	6.3E+00	n	8.2E+01	n					2.0E+00	n		4.1E-04	n	
				3.0E-02	H					1	0.1		Mancozeb	8018-01-7	1.9E+03	n	2.5E+04	n					5.4E+02	n		7.6E-01	n	
				5.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Maneb	12427-38-2	3.2E+02	n	4.1E+03	n					9.8E+01	n		1.4E-01	n	
				1.4E-01	I	5.0E-05	I			1			Manganese (Diet)	7439-96-5														
				2.4E-02	S	5.0E-05	I			0.04			Manganese (Non-diet)	7439-96-5	1.8E+03	n	2.6E+04	n	5.2E-02	n	2.2E-01	n	4.3E+02	n		2.8E+01	n	
				9.0E-05	H					1	0.1		Mephosfolan	950-10-7	5.7E+00	n	7.4E+01	n					1.8E+00	n		2.6E-03	n	
				3.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Mepiquat Chloride	24307-26-4	1.9E+03	n	2.5E+04	n					6.0E+02	n		2.0E-01	n	
1.1E-02	P			4.0E-03	P					1	0.1		Mercaptobenzothiazole, 2-	149-30-4	4.9E+01	c**	2.1E+02	c*					6.3E+00	c*		1.8E-02	c*	
													Mercury Compounds															
				3.0E-04	I	3.0E-04	S			0.07			~Mercuric Chloride (and other Mercury salts)	7487-94-7	2.3E+01	n	3.5E+02	n	3.1E-01	n	1.3E+00	n	5.7E+00	n	2.0E+00		n	
						3.0E-04	I	V		1		3.1E+00	~Mercury (elemental)	7439-97-6	1.1E+01	ns	4.6E+01	ns	3.1E-01	n	1.3E+00	n	6.3E-01	n	2.0E+00	3.3E-02	n	1.0E-01
				1.0E-04	I					1			~Methyl Mercury	22967-92-6	7.8E+00	n	1.2E+02	n					2.0E+00	n			n	
				8.0E-05	I					1	0.1		~Phenylmercuric Acetate	62-38-4	5.1E+00	n	6.6E+01	n					1.6E+00	n		5.0E-04	n	
				3.0E-05	I			V		1			Merphos	150-50-5	2.3E+00	n	3.5E+01	n					6.0E-01	n		5.9E-02	n	
				1.0E-04	O					1	0.1		Merphos Oxide	78-48-8	6.3E+00	n	8.2E+01	n					2.8E-01	n		1.4E-03	n	
				6.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Metalaxyl	57837-19-1	3.8E+03	n	4.9E+04	n					1.2E+03	n		3.3E-01	n	
				1.0E-04	I	3.0E-02	P	V		1		4.6E+03	Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	7.5E+00	n	1.0E+02	n	3.1E+01	n	1.3E+02	n	1.9E+00	n		4.3E-04	n	
				5.0E-05	I					1	0.1		Methamidophos	10265-92-6	3.2E+00	n	4.1E+01	n					1.0E+00	n		2.1E-04	n	
				2.0E+00	I	2.0E+01	I	V		1		1.1E+05	Methanol	67-56-1	1.2E+05	nms	1.2E+06	nms	2.1E+04	n	8.8E+04	n	2.0E+04	n		4.1E+00	n	
				1.5E-03	O					1	0.1		Methidathion	950-37-8	9.5E+01	n	1.2E+03	n					2.9E+01	n		7.1E-03	n	
				2.5E-02	I					1	0.1		Methomyl	16752-77-5	1.6E+03	n	2.1E+04	n					5.0E+02	n		1.1E-01	n	
4.9E-02	C	1.4E-05	C							1	0.1		Methoxy-5-nitroaniline, 2-	99-59-2	1.1E+01	c	4.7E+01	c	2.0E-01	c	8.8E-01	c	1.5E+00	c		5.3E-04	c	
				5.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Methoxychlor	72-43-5	3.2E+02	n	4.1E+03	n					3.7E+01	n	4.0E+01	2.0E+00	n	2.2E+00
				8.0E-03	P	1.0E-03	P	V		1		1.2E+05	Methoxyethanol Acetate, 2-	110-49-6	1.1E+02	n	5.1E+02	n	1.0E+00	n	4.4E+00	n	2.1E+00	n		4.2E-04	n	
				5.0E-03	P	2.0E-02	I	V		1		1.1E+05	Methoxyethanol, 2-	109-86-4	3.3E+02	n	3.5E+03	n	2.1E+01	n	8.8E+01	n	2.9E+01	n		5.9E-03	n	
				1.0E+00	X			V		1		2.9E+04	Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	7.8E+04	ns	1.2E+06	nms					2.0E+04	n		4.1E+00	n	
						2.0E-02	P	V		1		6.8E+03	Methyl Acrylate	96-33-3	1.5E+02	n	6.1E+02	n	2.1E+01	n	8.8E+01	n	4.2E+01	n		8.9E-03	n	
				6.0E-01	I	5.0E+00	I	V		1		2.8E+04	Methyl Ethyl Ketone (2-Butanone)	78-93-3	2.7E+04	n	1.9E+05	nms	5.2E+03	n	2.2E+04	n	5.6E+03	n		1.2E+00	n	
		1.0E-03	X	1.0E-03	P	2.0E-05	X	V		1		1.8E+05	Methyl Hydrazine	60-34-4	1.4E-01	c**	6.2E-01	c**	2.8E-03	c**	1.2E-02	c**	5.6E-03	c**		1.3E-06	c**	
						3.0E+00	I	V		1		3.4E+03	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (4-methyl-2-pentanone)	108-10-1	3.3E+04	ns	1.4E+05	nms	3.1E+03	n	1.3E+04	n	6.3E+03	n		1.4E+00	n	
						1.0E-03	C	V		1		1.0E+04	Methyl Isocyanate	624-83-9	4.6E+00	n	1.9E+01	n	1.0E+00	n	4.4E+00	n	2.1E+00	n		5.9E-04	n	
				1.4E+00	I	7.0E-01	I	V		1		2.4E+03	Methyl Methacrylate	80-62-6	4.4E+03	ns	1.9E+04	ns	7.3E+02	n	3.1E+03	n	1.4E+03	n		3.0E-01	n	
				2.5E-04	I					1	0.1		Methyl Parathion	298-00-0	1.6E+01	n	2.1E+02	n					4.5E+00	n		7.4E-03	n	
				6.0E-02	X					1	0.1		Methyl Phosphonic Acid	993-13-5	3.8E+03	n	4.9E+04	n					1.2E+03	n		2.4E-01	n	
				6.0E-03	H	4.0E-02	H	V		1		3.9E+02	Methyl Styrene (Mixed Isomers)	25013-15-4	3.2E+02	n	2.6E+03	ns	4.2E+01	n	1.8E+02	n	2.3E+01	n		3.8E-02	n	
9.9E-02	C	2.8E-05	C							1	0.1		Methyl methanesulfonate	66-27-3	5.5E+00	c	2.3E+01	c	1.0E-01	c	4.4E-01	c	7.9E-01	c		1.6E-04	c	
1.8E-03	C	2.6E-07	C			3.0E+00	I	V		1		8.9E+03	Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	4.7E+01	c	2.1E+02	c	1.1E+01	c	4.7E+01	c	1.4E+01	c		3.2E-03	c	
				3.0E-04	X					1	0.1		Methyl-1,4-benzenediamine dihydrochloride, 2-	615-45-2	1.9E+01	n	2.5E+02	n					6.0E+00	n		3.6E-03	n	
9.0E-03	P			2.0E-02	X					1	0.1		Methyl-5-Nitroaniline, 2-	99-55-8	6.0E+01	c*	2.6E+02	c*					8.2E+00	c*		4.6E-03	c*	
8.3E+00	C	2.4E-03	C							1	0.1		Methyl-N-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine, N-	70-25-7	6.5E-02	c	2.8E-01	c	1.2E-03	c	5.1E-03	c	9.4E-03	c		3.2E-06	c	
1.3E-01	C	3.7E-05	C							1	0.1		Methylaniline Hydrochloride, 2-	636-21-5	4.2E+00	c	1.8E+01	c	7.6E-02	c	3.3E-01	c	6.0E-01	c		2.6E-04	c	
				1.0E-02	A					1	0.1		Methylarsonic acid	124-58-3	6.3E+02	n	8.2E+03	n					2.0E+02	n		5.8E-02	n	
				2.0E-04	X					1	0.1		Methylbenzene,1-4-diamine monohydrochloride, 2-	74612-12-7	1.3E+01	n	1.6E+02	n					4.0E+00	n			n	
1.0E-01	X			3.0E-04	X					1	0.1		Methylbenzene-1,4-diamine sulfate, 2-	615-50-9	5.4E+00	c**	2.3E+01	c*					7.8E-01	c**			c**	
2.2E+01	C	6.3E-03	C						M	1	0.1		Methylcholanthrene, 3-	56-49-5	5.5E-03	c	1.0E-01	c	1.6E-04	c	1.9E-03	c	1.1E-03	c		2.2E-03	c	
2.0E-03	I	1.0E-08	I	6.0E-03	I	6.0E-01	I	V	M	1		3.3E+03	Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	5.7E+01	c**	1.0E+03	c**	1.0E+02	c**	1.2E+03	c**	1.1E+01	c**	5.0E+00	2.9E-03	c**	1.3E-03
1.0E-01	P	4.3E-04	C	2.0E-03	P				M	1	0.1		Methylene-bis(2-chloroaniline), 4,4'-	101-14-4	1.2E+00	c	2.3E+01	c*	2.4E-03	c	2.9E-02	c	1.6E-01	c		1.8E-03	c	

Key: I = IRIS; P = PPRTV; D = DWSHA; O = OPP; A = ATSDR; C = Cal EPA; X = APPENDIX PPRTV SCREEN (See FAQ #29); H = HEAST; F = See FAQ; E = see user guide Section 2.3.5; L = see user guide on lead; M = mutagen; S = see user guide Section 5; V = volatile; R = RBA applied (See User Guide for Arsenic notice) ; c = cancer; n = noncancer; * = where: n SL < 100X c SL; ** = where n SL < 10X c SL; SSL values are based on DAF=1; m = Concentration may exceed ceiling limit (See User Guide); s = Concentration may exceed Csat (See User Guide)

Toxicity and Chemical-specific Information													Contaminant		Screening Levels											Protection of Ground Water SSLs		
SFO $(mg/kg-day)^{-1}$	key	IUR $(ug/m^3)^{-1}$	key	RfD_o (mg/kg-day)	key	RfC_i (mg/m^3)	key	vol	mutagen	GIABS	ABS	C_{sat} (mg/kg)	Analyte	CAS No.	Resident Soil (mg/kg)	key	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	key	Resident Air (ug/m^3)	key	Industrial Air (ug/m^3)	key	Tapwater (ug/L)	key	MCL (ug/L)	Risk-based SSL (mg/kg)	key	MCL-based SSL (mg/kg)
4.6E-02	I	1.3E-05	C							1	0.1		Methylene-bis(N,N-dimethyl) Aniline, 4,4'-	101-61-1	1.2E+01	c	5.0E+01	c	2.2E-01	c	9.4E-01	c	4.8E-01	c		2.6E-03	c	
1.6E+00	C	4.6E-04	C			2.0E-02	C			1	0.1		Methylenebisbenzenamine, 4,4'-	101-77-9	3.4E-01	c	1.4E+00	c	6.1E-03	c	2.7E-02	c	4.7E-02	c		2.1E-04	c	
						6.0E-04	I			1	0.1		Methylenediphenyl Diisocyanate	101-68-8	8.5E+05	nm	3.6E+06	nm	6.3E-01	n	2.6E+00	n						
				7.0E-02	H			V		1		5.0E+02	Methylstyrene, Alpha-	98-83-9	5.5E+03	ns	8.2E+04	ns					7.8E+02	n		1.2E+00	n	
				1.5E-01	I					1	0.1		Metolachlor	51218-45-2	9.5E+03	n	1.2E+05	nm					2.7E+03	n		3.2E+00	n	
				2.5E-02	I					1	0.1		Metribuzin	21087-64-9	1.6E+03	n	2.1E+04	n					4.9E+02	n		1.5E-01	n	
				2.5E-01	I					1	0.1		Metsulfuron-methyl	74223-64-6	1.6E+04	n	2.1E+05	nm					4.9E+03	n		1.9E+00	n	
				3.0E+00	P			V		1		3.4E-01	Mineral oils	8012-95-1	2.3E+05	nms	3.5E+06	nms					6.0E+04	n		2.4E+03	n	
1.8E+01	C	5.1E-03	C	2.0E-04	I			V		1			Mirex	2385-85-5	3.6E-02	c	1.7E-01	c	5.5E-04	c	2.4E-03	c	8.8E-04	c		6.3E-04	c	
				2.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Molinate	2212-67-1	1.3E+02	n	1.6E+03	n					3.0E+01	n		1.7E-02	n	
				5.0E-03	I					1			Molybdenum	7439-98-7	3.9E+02	n	5.8E+03	n					1.0E+02	n		2.0E+00	n	
				1.0E-01	I					1			Monochloramine	10599-90-3	7.8E+03	n	1.2E+05	nm					2.0E+03	n	4.0E+03		n	
				2.0E-03	P					1	0.1		Monomethylaniline	100-61-8	1.3E+02	n	1.6E+03	n					3.8E+01	n		1.4E-02	n	
				2.5E-02	I					1	0.1		Myclobutanil	88671-89-0	1.6E+03	n	2.1E+04	n					4.5E+02	n		5.6E+00	n	
				3.0E-04	X					1	0.1		N,N'-Diphenyl-1,4-benzenediamine	74-31-7	1.9E+01	n	2.5E+02	n					3.6E+00	n		3.7E-01	n	
				2.0E-03	I			V		1			Naled	300-76-5	1.6E+02	n	2.3E+03	n					4.0E+01	n		1.8E-02	n	
				3.0E-02	X	1.0E-01	P	V		1			Naphtha, High Flash Aromatic (HFAN)	64742-95-6	2.3E+03	n	3.5E+04	n	1.0E+02	n	4.4E+02	n	1.5E+02	n			n	
1.8E+00	C	0.0E+00	C							1	0.1		Naphthylamine, 2-	91-59-8	3.0E-01	c	1.3E+00	c					3.9E-02	c		2.0E-04	c	
				1.2E-01	O					1	0.1		Napropamide	15299-99-7	7.6E+03	n	9.8E+04	n					2.0E+03	n		1.3E+01	n	
		2.6E-04	C	1.1E-02	C	1.4E-05	C			1	0.1		Nickel Acetate	373-02-4	6.7E+02	n	8.1E+03	n	1.1E-02	c**	4.7E-02	c**	2.2E+02	n		4.5E-02	n	
		2.6E-04	C	1.1E-02	C	1.4E-05	C			1	0.1		Nickel Carbonate	3333-67-3	6.7E+02	n	8.1E+03	n	1.1E-02	c**	4.7E-02	c**	2.2E+02	n			n	
		2.6E-04	C	1.1E-02	C	1.4E-05	C	V		1			Nickel Carbonyl	13463-39-3	8.2E+02	n	1.1E+04	n	1.1E-02	c**	4.7E-02	c**	2.2E-02	c**			c**	
		2.6E-04	C	1.1E-02	C	1.4E-05	C			0.04			Nickel Hydroxide	12054-48-7	8.2E+02	n	1.1E+04	n	1.1E-02	c**	4.7E-02	c**	2.0E+02	n			n	
		2.6E-04	C	1.1E-02	C	2.0E-05	C			0.04			Nickel Oxide	1313-99-1	8.4E+02	n	1.2E+04	n	1.1E-02	c**	4.7E-02	c**	2.0E+02	n			n	
		2.4E-04	I	1.1E-02	C	1.4E-05	C			0.04			Nickel Refinery Dust	E715532	8.2E+02	n	1.1E+04	n	1.2E-02	c**	5.1E-02	c**	2.2E+02	n		3.2E+01	n	
		2.6E-04	C	2.0E-02	I	9.0E-05	A			0.04			Nickel Soluble Salts	7440-02-0	1.5E+03	n	2.2E+04	n	1.1E-02	c**	4.7E-02	c**	3.9E+02	n		2.6E+01	n	
1.7E+00	C	4.8E-04	I	1.1E-02	C	1.4E-05	C			0.04			Nickel Subsulfide	12035-72-2	4.1E-01	c	1.9E+00	c	5.8E-03	c**	2.6E-02	c**	4.5E-02	c			c	
		2.6E-04	C	1.1E-02	C	1.4E-05	C			1	0.1		Nickelocene	1271-28-9	6.7E+02	n	8.1E+03	n	1.1E-02	c**	4.7E-02	c**	2.2E+02	n			n	
				1.6E+00	I					1			Nitrate	14797-55-8	1.3E+05	nm	1.9E+06	nm					3.2E+04	n	1.0E+04		n	
										1			Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	E701177											1.0E+04			
				1.0E-01	I					1			Nitrite	14797-65-0	7.8E+03	n	1.2E+05	nm					2.0E+03	n	1.0E+03		n	
				1.0E-02	X	5.0E-05	X			1	0.1		Nitroaniline, 2-	88-74-4	6.3E+02	n	8.0E+03	n	5.2E-02	n	2.2E-01	n	1.9E+02	n		8.0E-02	n	
2.0E-02	P			4.0E-03	P	6.0E-03	P			1	0.1		Nitroaniline, 4-	100-01-6	2.7E+01	c**	1.1E+02	c*	6.3E+00	n	2.6E+01	n	3.8E+00	c*		1.6E-03	c*	
		4.0E-05	I	2.0E-03	I	9.0E-03	I	V		1		3.1E+03	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	5.1E+00	c*	2.2E+01	c*	7.0E-02	c	3.1E-01	c	1.4E-01	c*		9.2E-05	c*	
				3.0E+03	P					1	0.1		Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	1.9E+08	nm	2.5E+09	nm					6.0E+07	n		1.3E+04	n	
				7.0E-02	H					1	0.1		Nitrofurantoin	67-20-9	4.4E+03	n	5.7E+04	n					1.4E+03	n		6.1E-01	n	
1.3E+00	C	3.7E-04	C							1	0.1		Nitrofurazone	59-87-0	4.2E-01	c	1.8E+00	c	7.6E-03	c	3.3E-02	c	6.0E-02	c		5.4E-05	c	
1.7E-02	P			1.0E-04	P					1	0.1		Nitroglycerin	55-63-0	6.3E+00	n	8.2E+01	n					2.0E+00	n		8.5E-04	n	
				1.0E-01	I					1	0.1		Nitroguanidine	556-88-7	6.3E+03	n	8.2E+04	n					2.0E+03	n		4.8E-01	n	
		8.8E-06	P			5.0E-03	P	V		1		1.8E+04	Nitromethane	75-52-5	5.4E+00	c*	2.4E+01	c*	3.2E-01	c*	1.4E+00	c*	6.4E-01	c*		1.4E-04	c*	
		2.7E-03	H			2.0E-02	I	V		1		4.9E+03	Nitropropane, 2-	79-46-9	1.4E-02	c	6.0E-02	c	1.0E-03	c	4.5E-03	c	2.1E-03	c		5.4E-07	c	
2.7E+01	C	7.7E-03	C						M	1	0.1		Nitroso-N-ethylurea, N-	759-73-9	4.5E-03	c	8.5E-02	c	1.3E-04	c	1.6E-03	c	9.2E-04	c		2.2E-07	c	
1.2E+02	C	3.4E-02	C						M	1	0.1		Nitroso-N-methylurea, N-	684-93-5	1.0E-03	c	1.9E-02	c	3.0E-05	c	3.6E-04	c	2.1E-04	c		4.6E-08	c	
5.4E+00	I	1.6E-03	I					V		1			Nitroso-di-N-butylamine, N-	924-16-3	9.9E-02	c	4.6E-01	c	1.8E-03	c	7.7E-03	c	2.7E-03	c		5.5E-06	c	
7.0E+00	I	2.0E-03	C							1	0.1		Nitroso-di-N-propylamine, N-	621-64-7	7.8E-02	c	3.3E-01	c	1.4E-03	c	6.1E-03	c	1.1E-02	c		8.1E-06	c	
2.8E+00	I	8.0E-04	C							1	0.1		Nitrosodiethanolamine, N-	1116-54-7	1.9E-01	c	8.2E-01	c	3.5E-03	c	1.5E-02	c	2.8E-02	c		5.6E-06	c	
1.5E+02	I	4.3E-02	I						M	1	0.1		Nitrosodiethylamine, N-	55-18-5	8.1E-04	c	1.5E-02	c	2.4E-05	c	2.9E-04	c	1.7E-04	c		6.1E-08	c	
5.1E+01	I	1.4E-02	I	8.0E-06	P	4.0E-05	X	V	M	1		2.4E+05	Nitrosodimethylamine, N-	62-75-9	2.0E-03	c	3.4E-02	c	7.2E-05	c	8.8E-04	c	1.1E-04	c		2.7E-08	c	
4.9E-03	I	2.6E-06	C							1	0.1		Nitrosodiphenylamine, N-	86-30-6	1.1E+02	c	4.7E+02	c	1.1E+00	c	4.7E+00	c	1.2E+01	c		6.7E-02	c	
2.2E+01	I	6.3E-03	C					V		1		1.1E+05	Nitrosomethylethylamine, N-	10595-95-6	2.0E-02	c	9.1E-02	c	4.5E-04	c	1.9E-03	c	7.1E-04	c		2.0E-07	c	
6.7E+00	C	1.9E-03	C							1	0.1		Nitrosomorpholine [N-]	59-89-2	8.1E-02	c	3.4E-01	c	1.5E-03	c	6.5E-03	c	1.2E-02	c		2.8E-06	c	
9.4E+00	C	2.7E-03	C							1	0.1		Nitrosopiperidine [N-]	100-75-4	5.8E-02	c	2.4E-01	c	1.0E-03	c	4.5E-03	c	8.2E-03	c		4.4E-06	c	
2.1E+00	I	6.1E-04	I							1	0.1		Nitrosopyrrolidine, N-	930-55-2	2.6E-01	c	1.1E+00	c	4.6E-03	c	2.0E-02	c	3.7E-02	c		1.4E-05	c	
				1.0E-04	X					1	0.1		Nitrotoluene, m-	99-08-1	6.3E+00	n	8.2E+01	n					1.7E+00	n		1.6E-03	n	
2.2E-01	P			9.0E-04	P			V		1		1.5E+03	Nitrotoluene, o-	88-72-2	3.2E+00	c*	1.5E+01	c*					3.1E-01	c*		3.0E-04	c*	
1.6E-02	P			4.0E-03	P					1	0.1		Nitrotoluene, p-	99-99-0	3.4E+01	c**	1.4E+02	c*					4.3E+00	c*		4.0E-03	c*	
				3.0E-04	X	2.0E-02	P	V		1		6.9E+00	Nonane, n-	111-84-2	1.1E+01	ns	7.2E+01	ns	2.1E+01	n	8.8E+01	n	5.3E+00	n		7.5E-02	n	
				1.5E-02	O					1	0.1		Norflurazon	27314-13-2	9.5E+02	n	1.2E+04	n					2.9E+02	n		1.9E+00	n	
				3.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Octabromodiphenyl Ether	32536-52-0	1.9E+02	n	2.5E+03	n					6.0E+01	n		1.2E+01	n	
				5.0E-02	I					1	0.006		Octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine (HMX)	2691-41-0	3.9E+03	n	5.7E+04	n					1.0E+03	n		1.3E+00	n	
				2.0E-03	H					1	0.1		Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	152-16-9	1.3E+02	n	1.6E+03	n					4.0E+01	n		9.6E-03	n	
7.8E-03	O			1.4E-01	O					1	0.1		Oryzalin	19044-88-3	7.0E+01	c	2.9E+02	c					7.9E+00	c		1.5E-02	c	
				5.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Oxadiazon	19666-30-9	3.2E+02	n	4.1E+03	n					4.7E+01	n		4.8E-01	n	
				2.5E-02	I					1	0.1		Oxamyl	23135-22-0	1.6E+03	n	2.1E+04	n					5.0E+02	n	2.0E+02	1.1E-01	n	4.4E-02
7.3E-02	O			3.0E-02	O					1	0.1		Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3	7.4E+00	c	3.1E+01	c					5.4E-01	c		4.3E-02	c	
				1.3E-02	I					1	0.1		Paclobutrazol	76738-62-0	8.2E+02	n	1.1E+04	n					2.3E+02	n		4.6E-01	n	
				4.5E-03	I					1	0.1		Paraquat Dichloride	1910-42-5	2.8E+02	n	3.7E+03	n					9.0E+01	n		1.2E+00	n	
				6.0E-03	H					1	0.1		Parathion	56-38-2	3.8E+02	n	4.9E+03	n					8.6E+01	n		4.3E-01	n	
				5.0E-02	H			V		1			Pebulate	1114-71-2	3.9E+03	n	5.8E+04	n					5.6E+02	n		4.5E-01	n	
				3.0E-02	O					1	0.1		Pendimethalin	40487-42-1	1.9E+03	n	2.5E+04	n					1.4E+02	n		1.6E+00	n	
				2.0E-03	I			V		1		3.1E-01	Pentabromodiphenyl Ether	32534-81-9	1.6E+02	ns	2.3E+03	ns					4.0E+01	n		1.7E+00	n	
				1.0E-04	I					1	0.1		Pentabromodiphenyl ether, 2,2',4,4',5- (BDE-99)	60348-60-9	6.3E+00	n	8.2E+01	n					2.0E+00	n		8.7E-02	n	
				8.0E-04	I			V		1			Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	6.3E+01	n	9.3E+02	n					3.2E+00	n		2.4E-02	n	
9.0E-02	P							V		1		4.6E+02	Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	7.7E+00	c	3.6E+01	c					6.5E-01	c		3.1E-04	c	
2.6E-01	H			3.0E-03	I			V		1			Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	2.7E+00	c*	1.3E+01	c					1.2E-01	c		1.5E-03	c	
4.0E-01	I	5.1E-06	C	5.0E-03	I					1	0.25		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	1.0E+00	c	4.0E+00	c	5.5E-01	c	2.4E+00	c	4.1E-02	c	1.0E+00	5.7E-05	c	1.4E-03

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Toxicity and Chemical-specific Information													Contaminant		Screening Levels											Protection of Ground Water SSLs		
SFO $(mg/kg-day)^{-1}$	key	IUR $(ug/m^3)^{-1}$	key	RfD_o (mg/kg-day)	key	RfC_i (mg/m^3)	key	vol	mutagen	GIABS	ABS	C_{sat} (mg/kg)	Analyte	CAS No.	Resident Soil (mg/kg)	key	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	key	Resident Air (ug/m^3)	key	Industrial Air (ug/m^3)	key	Tapwater (ug/L)	key	MCL (ug/L)	Risk-based SSL (mg/kg)	key	MCL-based SSL (mg/kg)
4.0E-03	X			2.0E-03	P					1	0.1		Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN)	78-11-5	1.3E+02	n	5.7E+02	c**					1.9E+01	c**		2.8E-02	c**	
						1.0E+00	P	V		1		3.9E+02	Pentane, n-	109-66-0	8.1E+02	ns	3.4E+03	ns	1.0E+03	n	4.4E+03	n	2.1E+03	n		1.0E+01	n	
													Perchlorates															
				7.0E-04	I					1			~Ammonium Perchlorate	7790-98-9	5.5E+01	n	8.2E+02	n					1.4E+01	n			n	
				7.0E-04	I					1			~Lithium Perchlorate	7791-03-9	5.5E+01	n	8.2E+02	n					1.4E+01	n			n	
				7.0E-04	I					1			~Perchlorate and Perchlorate Salts	14797-73-0	5.5E+01	n	8.2E+02	n					1.4E+01	n	1.5E+01(F)		n	
				7.0E-04	I					1			~Potassium Perchlorate	7778-74-7	5.5E+01	n	8.2E+02	n					1.4E+01	n			n	
				7.0E-04	I					1			~Sodium Perchlorate	7601-89-0	5.5E+01	n	8.2E+02	n					1.4E+01	n			n	
				2.0E-02	P					1	0.1		Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	375-73-5	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					4.0E+02	n		1.3E-01	n	
				2.0E-02	P					1	0.1		Perfluorobutanesulfonate	45187-15-3	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					4.0E+02	n		1.3E-01	n	
				5.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Permethrin	52645-53-1	3.2E+03	n	4.1E+04	n					1.0E+03	n		2.4E+02	n	
2.2E-03	C	6.3E-07	C							1	0.1		Phenacetin	62-44-2	2.5E+02	c	1.0E+03	c	4.5E+00	c	1.9E+01	c	3.4E+01	c		9.7E-03	c	
				2.4E-01	O					1	0.1		Phenmedipham	13684-63-4	1.5E+04	n	2.0E+05	nm					3.8E+03	n		2.1E+01	n	
				3.0E-01	I	2.0E-01	C			1	0.1		Phenol	108-95-2	1.9E+04	n	2.5E+05	nm	2.1E+02	n	8.8E+02	n	5.8E+03	n		3.3E+00	n	
				4.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate	114-26-1	2.5E+02	n	3.3E+03	n					7.8E+01	n		2.5E-02	n	
				5.0E-04	X					1	0.1		Phenothiazine	92-84-2	3.2E+01	n	4.1E+02	n					4.3E+00	n		1.4E-02	n	
				2.0E-04	X			V		1		1.3E+02	Phenyl Isothiocyanate	103-72-0	1.6E+01	n	2.3E+02	ns					2.6E+00	n		1.7E-03	n	
				6.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Phenylenediamine, m-	108-45-2	3.8E+02	n	4.9E+03	n					1.2E+02	n		3.2E-02	n	
1.2E-01	P			4.0E-03	P					1	0.1		Phenylenediamine, o-	95-54-5	4.5E+00	c*	1.9E+01	c					6.5E-01	c		1.7E-04	c	
				1.0E-03	X					1	0.1		Phenylenediamine, p-	106-50-3	6.3E+01	n	8.2E+02	n					2.0E+01	n		5.4E-03	n	
1.9E-03	H									1	0.1		Phenylphenol, 2-	90-43-7	2.8E+02	c	1.2E+03	c					3.0E+01	c		4.1E-01	c	
				2.0E-04	H					1	0.1		Phorate	298-02-2	1.3E+01	n	1.6E+02	n					3.0E+00	n		3.4E-03	n	
						3.0E-04	I	V		1		1.6E+03	Phosgene	75-44-5	3.1E-01	n	1.3E+00	n	3.1E-01	n	1.3E+00	n						
				2.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Phosmet	732-11-6	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					3.7E+02	n		8.2E-02	n	
													Phosphates, Inorganic															
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Aluminum metaphosphate	13776-88-0	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Ammonium polyphosphate	68333-79-9	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Calcium pyrophosphate	7790-76-3	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Diammonium phosphate	7783-28-0	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Dicalcium phosphate	7757-93-9	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Dimagnesium phosphate	7782-75-4	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Dipotassium phosphate	7758-11-4	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Disodium phosphate	7558-79-4	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Monoaluminum phosphate	13530-50-2	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Monoammonium phosphate	7722-76-1	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Monocalcium phosphate	7758-23-8	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Monomagnesium phosphate	7757-86-0	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Monopotassium phosphate	7778-77-0	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Monosodium phosphate	7558-80-7	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Polyphosphoric acid	8017-16-1	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Potassium tripolyphosphate	13845-36-8	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Sodium acid pyrophosphate	7758-16-9	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Sodium aluminum phosphate (acidic)	7785-88-8	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Sodium aluminum phosphate (anhydrous)	10279-59-1	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Sodium aluminum phosphate (tetrahydrate)	10305-76-7	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Sodium hexametaphosphate	10124-56-8	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Sodium polyphosphate	68915-31-1	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Sodium trimetaphosphate	7785-84-4	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Sodium tripolyphosphate	7758-29-4	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Tetrapotassium phosphate	7320-34-5	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	7722-88-5	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Trialuminum sodium tetra decahydrogenoctaorthophosphate (dihydrate)	15136-87-5	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Tricalcium phosphate	7758-87-4	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Trimagnesium phosphate	7757-87-1	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Tripotassium phosphate	7778-53-2	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P					1			~Trisodium phosphate	7601-54-9	3.8E+06	nm	5.7E+07	nm					9.7E+05	n			n	
				3.0E-04	I	3.0E-04	I	V		1			Phosphine	7803-51-2	2.3E+01	n	3.5E+02	n	3.1E-01	n	1.3E+00	n	5.7E-01	n			n	
				4.9E+01	P	1.0E-02	I			1			Phosphoric Acid	7664-38-2	3.0E+06	nm	2.9E+07	nm	1.0E+01	n	4.4E+01	n	9.7E+05	n			n	
				2.0E-05	I			V		1			Phosphorus, White	7723-14-0	1.6E+00	n	2.3E+01	n					4.0E-01	n		1.5E-03	n	
													Phthalates															
1.4E-02	I	2.4E-06	C	2.0E-02	I					1	0.1		~Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	3.9E+01	c*	1.6E+02	c	1.2E+00	c	5.1E+00	c	5.6E+00	c*	6.0E+00	1.3E+00	c*	1.4E+00
1.9E-03	P			2.0E-01	I					1	0.1		~Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	85-68-7	2.9E+02	c*	1.2E+03	c					1.6E+01	c		2.4E-01	c	
				1.0E+00	I					1	0.1		~Butylphthalyl Butylglycolate	85-70-1	6.3E+04	n	8.2E+05	nm					1.3E+04	n		3.1E+02	n	
				1.0E-01	I					1	0.1		~Dibutyl Phthalate	84-74-2	6.3E+03	n	8.2E+04	n					9.0E+02	n		2.3E+00	n	
				8.0E-01	I					1	0.1		~Diethyl Phthalate	84-66-2	5.1E+04	n	6.6E+05	nm					1.5E+04	n		6.1E+00	n	
				1.0E-01	I			V		1			~Dimethylterephthalate	120-61-6	7.8E+03	n	1.2E+05	nm					1.9E+03	n		4.9E-01	n	
				1.0E-02	P					1	0.1		~Octyl Phthalate, di-N-	117-84-0	6.3E+02	n	8.2E+03	n					2.0E+02	n		5.7E+01	n	
				1.0E+00	H					1	0.1		~Phthalic Acid, P-	100-21-0	6.3E+04	n	8.2E+05	nm					1.9E+04	n		6.8E+00	n	
				2.0E+00	I	2.0E-02	C			1	0.1		~Phthalic Anhydride	85-44-9	1.3E+05	nm	1.6E+06	nm	2.1E+01	n	8.8E+01	n	3.9E+04	n		8.5E+00	n	
				7.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Picloram	1918-02-1	4.4E+03	n	5.7E+04	n					1.4E+03	n	5.0E+02	3.8E-01	n	1.4E-01
				1.0E-04	X					1	0.1		Picramic Acid (2-Amino-4,6-dinitrophenol)	96-91-3	6.3E+00	n	8.2E+01	n					2.0E+00	n		1.3E-03	n	
				9.0E-04	X					1	0.1		Picric Acid (2,4,6-Trinitrophenol)	88-89-1	5.7E+01	n	7.4E+02	n					1.8E+01	n		8.4E-02	n	
				6.7E-05	O					1	0.1		Pirimiphos, Methyl	29232-93-7	4.2E+00	n	5.5E+01	n					8.1E-01	n		7.7E-04	n	
3.0E+01	C	8.6E-03	C	7.0E-06	H					1	0.1		Polybrominated Biphenyls	59536-65-1	1.8E-02	c*	7.7E-02	c*	3.3E-04	c	1.4E-03	c	2.6E-03	c*			c*	
													Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)															
7.0E-02	S	2.0E-05	S	7.0E-05	I			V		1	0.14		~Aroclor 1016	12674-11-2	4.1E+00	n	2.7E+01	c**	1.4E-01	c	6.1E-01	c	2.2E-01	c**		2.1E-02	c**	

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Toxicity and Chemical-specific Information													Contaminant		Screening Levels											Protection of Ground Water SSLs		
SFO (mg/kg-day)$^{-1}$	key	IUR (ug/m^3)$^{-1}$	key	RfD$_o$ (mg/kg-day)	key	RfC$_i$ (mg/m^3)	key	vol	mutagen	GIABS	ABS	C$_{sat}$ (mg/kg)	Analyte	CAS No.	Resident Soil (mg/kg)	key	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	key	Resident Air (ug/m^3)	key	Industrial Air (ug/m^3)	key	Tapwater (ug/L)	key	MCL (ug/L)	Risk-based SSL (mg/kg)	key	MCL-based SSL (mg/kg)
2.0E+00	S	5.7E-04	S					V		1	0.14		~Aroclor 1221	11104-28-2	2.0E-01	c	8.3E-01	c	4.9E-03	c	2.1E-02	c	4.7E-03	c		8.0E-05	c	
2.0E+00	S	5.7E-04	S					V		1	0.14		~Aroclor 1232	11141-16-5	1.7E-01	c	7.2E-01	c	4.9E-03	c	2.1E-02	c	4.7E-03	c		8.0E-05	c	
2.0E+00	S	5.7E-04	S					V		1	0.14		~Aroclor 1242	53469-21-9	2.3E-01	c	9.5E-01	c	4.9E-03	c	2.1E-02	c	7.8E-03	c		1.2E-03	c	
2.0E+00	S	5.7E-04	S					V		1	0.14		~Aroclor 1248	12672-29-6	2.3E-01	c	9.5E-01	c	4.9E-03	c	2.1E-02	c	7.8E-03	c		1.2E-03	c	
2.0E+00	S	5.7E-04	S	2.0E-05	I			V		1	0.14		~Aroclor 1254	11097-69-1	2.4E-01	c**	9.7E-01	c*	4.9E-03	c	2.1E-02	c	7.8E-03	c*		2.0E-03	c*	
2.0E+00	S	5.7E-04	S					V		1	0.14		~Aroclor 1260	11096-82-5	2.4E-01	c	9.9E-01	c	4.9E-03	c	2.1E-02	c	7.8E-03	c		5.5E-03	c	
				6.0E-04	X			V		1	0.14		~Aroclor 5460	11126-42-4	3.5E+01	n	4.4E+02	n					1.2E+01	n		2.0E+00	n	
3.9E+00	E	1.1E-03	E	2.3E-05	E	1.3E-03	E	V		1	0.14		~Heptachlorobiphenyl, 2,3,3',4,4',5,5'- (PCB 189)	39635-31-9	1.3E-01	c*	5.2E-01	c*	2.5E-03	c	1.1E-02	c	4.0E-03	c		2.8E-03	c	
3.9E+00	E	1.1E-03	E	2.3E-05	E	1.3E-03	E	V		1	0.14		~Hexachlorobiphenyl, 2,3',4,4',5,5'- (PCB 167)	52663-72-6	1.2E-01	c*	5.1E-01	c*	2.5E-03	c	1.1E-02	c	4.0E-03	c		1.7E-03	c	
3.9E+00	E	1.1E-03	E	2.3E-05	E	1.3E-03	E	V		1	0.14		~Hexachlorobiphenyl, 2,3,3',4,4',5'- (PCB 157)	69782-90-7	1.2E-01	c*	5.0E-01	c*	2.5E-03	c	1.1E-02	c	4.0E-03	c		1.7E-03	c	
3.9E+00	E	1.1E-03	E	2.3E-05	E	1.3E-03	E	V		1	0.14		~Hexachlorobiphenyl, 2,3,3',4,4',5- (PCB 156)	38380-08-4	1.2E-01	c*	5.0E-01	c*	2.5E-03	c	1.1E-02	c	4.0E-03	c		1.7E-03	c	
3.9E+03	E	1.1E+00	E	2.3E-08	E	1.3E-06	E	V		1	0.14		~Hexachlorobiphenyl, 3,3',4,4',5,5'- (PCB 169)	32774-16-6	1.2E-04	c*	5.1E-04	c*	2.5E-06	c	1.1E-05	c	4.0E-06	c		1.7E-06	c	
3.9E+00	E	1.1E-03	E	2.3E-05	E	1.3E-03	E	V		1	0.14		~Pentachlorobiphenyl, 2',3,4,4',5- (PCB 123)	65510-44-3	1.2E-01	c*	4.9E-01	c*	2.5E-03	c	1.1E-02	c	4.0E-03	c		1.0E-03	c	
3.9E+00	E	1.1E-03	E	2.3E-05	E	1.3E-03	E	V		1	0.14		~Pentachlorobiphenyl, 2,3',4,4',5- (PCB 118)	31508-00-6	1.2E-01	c*	4.9E-01	c*	2.5E-03	c	1.1E-02	c	4.0E-03	c		1.0E-03	c	
3.9E+00	E	1.1E-03	E	2.3E-05	E	1.3E-03	E	V		1	0.14		~Pentachlorobiphenyl, 2,3,3',4,4'- (PCB 105)	32598-14-4	1.2E-01	c*	4.9E-01	c*	2.5E-03	c	1.1E-02	c	4.0E-03	c		1.0E-03	c	
3.9E+00	E	1.1E-03	E	2.3E-05	E	1.3E-03	E	V		1	0.14		~Pentachlorobiphenyl, 2,3,4,4',5- (PCB 114)	74472-37-0	1.2E-01	c*	5.0E-01	c*	2.5E-03	c	1.1E-02	c	4.0E-03	c		1.0E-03	c	
1.3E+04	E	3.8E+00	E	7.0E-09	E	4.0E-07	E	V		1	0.14		~Pentachlorobiphenyl, 3,3',4,4',5- (PCB 126)	57465-28-8	3.6E-05	c*	1.5E-04	c*	7.4E-07	c	3.2E-06	c	1.2E-06	c		3.0E-07	c	
2.0E+00	I	5.7E-04	I					V		1	0.14		~Polychlorinated Biphenyls (high risk)	1336-36-3	2.3E-01	c	9.4E-01	c	4.9E-03	c	2.1E-02	c			5.0E-01			
4.0E-01	I	1.0E-04	I					V		1	0.14		~Polychlorinated Biphenyls (low risk)	1336-36-3					2.8E-02	c	1.2E-01	c	4.4E-02	c	5.0E-01	6.8E-03	c	7.8E-02
7.0E-02	I	2.0E-05	I					V		1	0.14		~Polychlorinated Biphenyls (lowest risk)	1336-36-3					1.4E-01	c	6.1E-01	c			5.0E-01			
1.3E+01	E	3.8E-03	E	7.0E-06	E	4.0E-04	E			1	0.14		~Tetrachlorobiphenyl, 3,3',4,4'- (PCB 77)	32598-13-3	3.8E-02	c*	1.6E-01	c*	7.4E-04	c	3.2E-03	c	6.0E-03	c*		9.4E-04	c*	
3.9E+01	E	1.1E-02	E	2.3E-06	E	1.3E-04	E	V		1	0.14		~Tetrachlorobiphenyl, 3,4,4',5- (PCB 81)	70362-50-4	1.2E-02	c*	4.8E-02	c*	2.5E-04	c	1.1E-03	c	4.0E-04	c		6.2E-05	c	
						6.0E-04	I			1	0.1		Polymeric Methylene Diphenyl Diisocyanate (PMDI)	9016-87-9	8.5E+05	nm	3.6E+06	nm	6.3E-01	n	2.6E+00	n						
													Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)															
				6.0E-02	I			V		1	0.13		~Acenaphthene	83-32-9	3.6E+03	n	4.5E+04	n					5.3E+02	n		5.5E+00	n	
				3.0E-01	I			V		1	0.13		~Anthracene	120-12-7	1.8E+04	n	2.3E+05	nm					1.8E+03	n		5.8E+01	n	
1.0E-01	E	6.0E-05	E					V	M	1	0.13		~Benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3	1.1E+00	c	2.1E+01	c	1.7E-02	c	2.0E-01	c	3.0E-02	c		1.1E-02	c	
1.2E+00	C	1.1E-04	C							1	0.13		~Benzo(j)fluoranthene	205-82-3	4.2E-01	c	1.8E+00	c	2.6E-02	c	1.1E-01	c	6.5E-02	c		7.8E-02	c	
1.0E+00	I	6.0E-04	I	3.0E-04	I	2.0E-06	I		M	1	0.13		~Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	1.1E-01	c	2.1E+00	c	1.7E-03	c**	8.8E-03	n	2.5E-02	c	2.0E-01	2.9E-02	c	2.4E-01
1.0E-01	E	6.0E-05	E						M	1	0.13		~Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	1.1E+00	c	2.1E+01	c	1.7E-02	c	2.0E-01	c	2.5E-01	c		3.0E-01	c	
1.0E-02	E	6.0E-06	E						M	1	0.13		~Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	1.1E+01	c	2.1E+02	c	1.7E-01	c	2.0E+00	c	2.5E+00	c		2.9E+00	c	
				8.0E-02	I			V		1	0.13		~Chloronaphthalene, Beta-	91-58-7	4.8E+03	n	6.0E+04	n					7.5E+02	n		3.9E+00	n	
1.0E-03	E	6.0E-07	E						M	1	0.13		~Chrysene	218-01-9	1.1E+02	c	2.1E+03	c	1.7E+00	c	2.0E+01	c	2.5E+01	c		9.0E+00	c	
1.0E+00	E	6.0E-04	E						M	1	0.13		~Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	1.1E-01	c	2.1E+00	c	1.7E-03	c	2.0E-02	c	2.5E-02	c		9.6E-02	c	
1.2E+01	C	1.1E-03	C							1	0.13		~Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene	192-65-4	4.2E-02	c	1.8E-01	c	2.6E-03	c	1.1E-02	c	6.5E-03	c		8.4E-02	c	
2.5E+02	C	7.1E-02	C						M	1	0.13		~Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene, 7,12-	57-97-6	4.6E-04	c	8.4E-03	c	1.4E-05	c	1.7E-04	c	1.0E-04	c		9.9E-05	c	
				4.0E-02	I					1	0.13		~Fluoranthene	206-44-0	2.4E+03	n	3.0E+04	n					8.0E+02	n		8.9E+01	n	
				4.0E-02	I			V		1	0.13		~Fluorene	86-73-7	2.4E+03	n	3.0E+04	n					2.9E+02	n		5.4E+00	n	
1.0E-01	E	6.0E-05	E						M	1	0.13		~Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	1.1E+00	c	2.1E+01	c	1.7E-02	c	2.0E-01	c	2.5E-01	c		9.8E-01	c	
2.9E-02	P			7.0E-02	A			V		1	0.13	3.9E+02	~Methylnaphthalene, 1-	90-12-0	1.8E+01	c	7.3E+01	c					1.1E+00	c		6.0E-03	c	
				4.0E-03	I			V		1	0.13		~Methylnaphthalene, 2-	91-57-6	2.4E+02	n	3.0E+03	n					3.6E+01	n		1.9E-01	n	
		3.4E-05	C	2.0E-02	I	3.0E-03	I	V		1	0.13		~Naphthalene	91-20-3	3.8E+00	c*	1.7E+01	c*	8.3E-02	c*	3.6E-01	c*	1.7E-01	c*		5.4E-04	c*	
1.2E+00	C	1.1E-04	C							1	0.13		~Nitropyrene, 4-	57835-92-4	4.2E-01	c	1.8E+00	c	2.6E-02	c	1.1E-01	c	1.9E-02	c		3.3E-03	c	
				3.0E-02	I			V		1	0.13		~Pyrene	129-00-0	1.8E+03	n	2.3E+04	n					1.2E+02	n		1.3E+01	n	
				2.0E-02	P					1	0.1		Potassium Perfluorobutane Sulfonate	29420-49-3	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					4.0E+02	n			n	
1.5E-01	I			9.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Prochloraz	67747-09-5	3.6E+00	c	1.5E+01	c					3.8E-01	c		1.9E-03	c	
				6.0E-03	H			V		1			Profluralin	26399-36-0	4.7E+02	n	7.0E+03	n					2.6E+01	n		1.6E+00	n	
				1.5E-02	I					1	0.1		Prometon	1610-18-0	9.5E+02	n	1.2E+04	n					2.5E+02	n		1.2E-01	n	
				4.0E-02	O					1	0.1		Prometryn	7287-19-6	2.5E+03	n	3.3E+04	n					6.0E+02	n		9.0E-01	n	
				1.3E-02	I					1	0.1		Propachlor	1918-16-7	8.2E+02	n	1.1E+04	n					2.5E+02	n		1.5E-01	n	
				5.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Propanil	709-98-8	3.2E+02	n	4.1E+03	n					8.2E+01	n		4.5E-02	n	
3.3E-02	O			4.0E-02	O					1	0.1		Propargite	2312-35-8	1.7E+01	c	7.0E+01	c					9.2E-01	c		6.8E-02	c	
				2.0E-03	I			V		1		1.1E+05	Propargyl Alcohol	107-19-7	1.6E+02	n	2.3E+03	n					4.0E+01	n		8.1E-03	n	
				2.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Propazine	139-40-2	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					3.4E+02	n		3.0E-01	n	
				2.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Propham	122-42-9	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					3.5E+02	n		2.2E-01	n	
				1.0E-01	O					1	0.1		Propiconazole	60207-90-1	6.3E+03	n	8.2E+04	n					1.6E+03	n		5.3E+00	n	
						8.0E-03	I	V		1		3.3E+04	Propionaldehyde	123-38-6	7.5E+01	n	3.1E+02	n	8.3E+00	n	3.5E+01	n	1.7E+01	n		3.4E-03	n	
				1.0E-01	X	1.0E+00	X	V		1		2.6E+02	Propyl benzene	103-65-1	3.8E+03	ns	2.4E+04	ns	1.0E+03	n	4.4E+03	n	6.6E+02	n		1.2E+00	n	
						3.0E+00	C	V		1		3.5E+02	Propylene	115-07-1	2.2E+03	ns	9.3E+03	ns	3.1E+03	n	1.3E+04	n	6.3E+03	n		6.0E+00	n	
				2.0E+01	P					1	0.1		Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	1.3E+06	nm	1.6E+07	nm					4.0E+05	n		8.1E+01	n	
						2.7E-04	A			1	0.1		Propylene Glycol Dinitrate	6423-43-4	3.9E+05	nm	1.6E+06	nm	2.8E-01	n	1.2E+00	n						
				7.0E-01	H	2.0E+00	I	V		1		1.1E+05	Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	107-98-2	4.1E+04	n	3.7E+05	nms	2.1E+03	n	8.8E+03	n	3.2E+03	n		6.5E-01	n	
2.4E-01	I	3.7E-06	I			3.0E-02	I	V		1		7.8E+04	Propylene Oxide	75-56-9	2.1E+00	c	9.7E+00	c	7.6E-01	c*	3.3E+00	c*	2.7E-01	c		5.6E-05	c	
				7.5E-02	I					1	0.1		Propyzamide	23950-58-5	4.7E+03	n	6.2E+04	n					1.2E+03	n		1.2E+00	n	
				1.0E-03	I			V		1		5.3E+05	Pyridine	110-86-1	7.8E+01	n	1.2E+03	n					2.0E+01	n		6.8E-03	n	
				5.0E-04	I					1	0.1		Quinalphos	13593-03-8	3.2E+01	n	4.1E+02	n					5.1E+00	n		4.3E-02	n	
3.0E+00	I									1	0.1		Quinoline	91-22-5	1.8E-01	c	7.7E-01	c					2.4E-02	c		7.8E-05	c	
				9.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Quizalofop-ethyl	76578-14-8	5.7E+02	n	7.4E+03	n					1.2E+02	n		1.9E+00	n	
						3.0E-02	A			1			Refractory Ceramic Fibers	E715557	4.3E+07	nm	1.8E+08	nm	3.1E+01	n	1.3E+02	n						
				3.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Resmethrin	10453-86-8	1.9E+03	n	2.5E+04	n					6.7E+01	n		4.2E+01	n	
				5.0E-02	H			V		1			Ronnel	299-84-3	3.9E+03	n	5.8E+04	n					4.1E+02	n		3.7E+00	n	
				4.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Rotenone	83-79-4	2.5E+02	n	3.3E+03	n					6.1E+01	n		3.2E+01	n	
2.2E-01	C	6.3E-05	C						M	1	0.1		Safrole	94-59-7	5.5E-01	c	1.0E+01	c	1.6E-02	c	1.9E-01	c	9.6E-02	c		5.9E-05	c	
				5.0E-03	I					1			Selenious Acid	7783-00-8	3.9E+02	n	5.8E+03	n					1.0E+02	n			n	
				5.0E-03	I	2.0E-02	C			1			Selenium	7782-49-2	3.9E+02	n	5.8E+03	n	2.1E+01	n	8.8E+01	n	1.0E+02	n	5.0E+01	5.2E-01	n	2.6E-01
				5.0E-03	C	2.0E-02	C			1			Selenium Sulfide	7446-34-6	3.9E+02	n	5.8E+03	n	2.1E+01	n	8.8E+01	n	1.0E+02	n			n	

Key: I = IRIS; P = PPRTV; D = DWSHA; O = OPP; A = ATSDR; C = Cal EPA; X = APPENDIX PPRTV SCREEN (See FAQ #29); H = HEAST; F = See FAQ; E = see user guide Section 2.3.5; L = see user guide on lead; M = mutagen; S = see user guide Section 5; V = volatile; R = RBA applied (See User Guide for Arsenic notice) ; c = cancer; n = noncancer; * = where: n SL < 100X c SL; ** = where n SL < 10X c SL; SSL values are based on DAF=1; m = Concentration may exceed ceiling limit (See User Guide); s = Concentration may exceed Csat (See User Guide)

Toxicity and Chemical-specific Information													Contaminant		Screening Levels											Protection of Ground Water SSLs		
SFO $(mg/kg\text{-}day)^{-1}$	key	IUR $(ug/m^3)^{-1}$	key	RfD_o (mg/kg-day)	key	RfC_i (mg/m^3)	key	vol	mutagen	GIABS	ABS	C_{sat} (mg/kg)	Analyte	CAS No.	Resident Soil (mg/kg)	key	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	key	Resident Air (ug/m^3)	key	Industrial Air (ug/m^3)	key	Tapwater (ug/L)	key	MCL (ug/L)	Risk-based SSL (mg/kg)	key	MCL-based SSL (mg/kg)
				1.4E-01	O					1	0.1		Sethoxydim	74051-80-2	8.8E+03	n	1.1E+05	nm					1.6E+03	n		1.4E+01	n	
						3.0E-03	C			1			Silica (crystalline, respirable)	7631-86-9	4.3E+06	nm	1.8E+07	nm	3.1E+00	n	1.3E+01	n						
				5.0E-03	I					0.04			Silver	7440-22-4	3.9E+02	n	5.8E+03	n					9.4E+01	n		8.0E-01	n	
1.2E-01	H			5.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Simazine	122-34-9	4.5E+00	c*	1.9E+01	c					6.1E-01	c	4.0E+00	3.0E-04	c	2.0E-03
				1.3E-02	I					1	0.1		Sodium Acifluorfen	62476-59-9	8.2E+02	n	1.1E+04	n					2.6E+02	n		2.1E+00	n	
				4.0E-03	I					1			Sodium Azide	26628-22-8	3.1E+02	n	4.7E+03	n					8.0E+01	n			n	
5.0E-01	C	1.5E-01	C	2.0E-02	C	2.0E-04	C		M	0.025			Sodium Dichromate	10588-01-9	3.0E-01	c	6.2E+00	c	6.8E-06	c	8.2E-05	c	4.1E-02	c			c	
2.7E-01	H			3.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Sodium Diethyldithiocarbamate	148-18-5	2.0E+00	c	8.5E+00	c					2.9E-01	c		1.8E-04	c	
				5.0E-02	A	1.3E-02	C			1			Sodium Fluoride	7681-49-4	3.9E+03	n	5.8E+04	n	1.4E+01	n	5.7E+01	n	1.0E+03	n			n	
				2.0E-05	I					1	0.1		Sodium Fluoroacetate	62-74-8	1.3E+00	n	1.6E+01	n					4.0E-01	n		8.1E-05	n	
				1.0E-03	H					1			Sodium Metavanadate	13718-26-8	7.8E+01	n	1.2E+03	n					2.0E+01	n			n	
				8.0E-04	P					1			Sodium Tungstate	13472-45-2	6.3E+01	n	9.3E+02	n					1.6E+01	n			n	
				8.0E-04	P					1			Sodium Tungstate Dihydrate	10213-10-2	6.3E+01	n	9.3E+02	n					1.6E+01	n			n	
2.4E-02	H			3.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Stirofos (Tetrachlorovinphos)	961-11-5	2.3E+01	c*	9.6E+01	c					2.8E+00	c		8.2E-03	c	
5.0E-01	C	1.5E-01	C	2.0E-02	C	2.0E-04	C		M	0.025			Strontium Chromate	7789-06-2	3.0E-01	c	6.2E+00	c	6.8E-06	c	8.2E-05	c	4.1E-02	c			c	
				6.0E-01	I					1			Strontium, Stable	7440-24-6	4.7E+04	n	7.0E+05	nm					1.2E+04	n		4.2E+02	n	
				3.0E-04	I					1	0.1		Strychnine	57-24-9	1.9E+01	n	2.5E+02	n					5.9E+00	n		6.5E-02	n	
				2.0E-01	I	1.0E+00	I	V		1		8.7E+02	Styrene	100-42-5	6.0E+03	ns	3.5E+04	ns	1.0E+03	n	4.4E+03	n	1.2E+03	n	1.0E+02	1.3E+00	n	1.1E-01
				3.0E-03	P					1	0.1		Styrene-Acrylonitrile (SAN) Trimer		1.9E+02	n	2.5E+03	n					4.8E+01	n			n	
				1.0E-03	P	2.0E-03	X			1	0.1		Sulfolane	126-33-0	6.3E+01	n	8.2E+02	n	2.1E+00	n	8.8E+00	n	2.0E+01	n		4.4E-03	n	
				8.0E-04	P					1	0.1		Sulfonylbis(4-chlorobenzene), 1,1'-	80-07-9	5.1E+01	n	6.6E+02	n					1.1E+01	n		6.5E-02	n	
						1.0E-03	C	V		1			Sulfur Trioxide	7446-11-9	1.4E+06	nm	6.0E+06	nm	1.0E+00	n	4.4E+00	n	2.1E+00	n			n	
						1.0E-03	C			1			Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	1.4E+06	nm	6.0E+06	nm	1.0E+00	n	4.4E+00	n						
2.5E-02	I	7.1E-06	I	5.0E-02	H					1	0.1		Sulfurous acid, 2-chloroethyl 2-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenoxy]-1-methylethyl ester	140-57-8	2.2E+01	c	9.2E+01	c	4.0E-01	c	1.7E+00	c	1.3E+00	c		1.5E-02	c	
				3.0E-02	H					1	0.1		TCMTB	21564-17-0	1.9E+03	n	2.5E+04	n					4.8E+02	n		3.3E+00	n	
				7.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Tebuthiuron	34014-18-1	4.4E+03	n	5.7E+04	n					1.4E+03	n		3.9E-01	n	
				2.0E-02	H					1	0.1		Temephos	3383-96-8	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					4.0E+02	n		7.6E+01	n	
				1.3E-02	I					1	0.1		Terbacil	5902-51-2	8.2E+02	n	1.1E+04	n					2.5E+02	n		7.5E-02	n	
				2.5E-05	H			V		1		3.1E+01	Terbufos	13071-79-9	2.0E+00	n	2.9E+01	n					2.4E-01	n		5.2E-04	n	
				1.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Terbutryn	886-50-0	6.3E+01	n	8.2E+02	n					1.3E+01	n		1.9E-02	n	
				1.0E-04	I					1	0.1		Tetrabromodiphenyl ether, 2,2',4,4'- (BDE-47)	5436-43-1	6.3E+00	n	8.2E+01	n					2.0E+00	n		5.3E-02	n	
				3.0E-04	I			V		1			Tetrachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5-	95-94-3	2.3E+01	n	3.5E+02	n					1.7E+00	n		7.9E-03	n	
2.6E-02	I	7.4E-06	I	3.0E-02	I			V		1		6.8E+02	Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1,2-	630-20-6	2.0E+00	c	8.8E+00	c	3.8E-01	c	1.7E+00	c	5.7E-01	c		2.2E-04	c	
2.0E-01	I	5.8E-05	C	2.0E-02	I			V		1		1.9E+03	Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-	79-34-5	6.0E-01	c	2.7E+00	c	4.8E-02	c	2.1E-01	c	7.6E-02	c		3.0E-05	c	
2.1E-03	I	2.6E-07	I	6.0E-03	I	4.0E-02	I	V		1		1.7E+02	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	2.4E+01	c**	1.0E+02	c**	1.1E+01	c**	4.7E+01	c**	1.1E+01	c**	5.0E+00	5.1E-03	c**	2.3E-03
				3.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Tetrachlorophenol, 2,3,4,6-	58-90-2	1.9E+03	n	2.5E+04	n					2.4E+02	n		1.8E-01	n	
2.0E+01	H							V		1			Tetrachlorotoluene, p- alpha, alpha, alpha-	5216-25-1	3.5E-02	c	1.6E-01	c					1.3E-03	c		4.5E-06	c	
				5.0E-04	I					1	0.1		Tetraethyl Dithiopyrophosphate	3689-24-5	3.2E+01	n	4.1E+02	n					7.1E+00	n		5.2E-03	n	
						8.0E+01	I	V		1		2.1E+03	Tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2-	811-97-2	1.0E+05	nms	4.3E+05	nms	8.3E+04	n	3.5E+05	n	1.7E+05	n		9.3E+01	n	
				2.0E-03	P					1	0.0007		Tetryl (Trinitrophenylmethylnitramine)	479-45-8	1.6E+02	n	2.3E+03	n					3.9E+01	n		3.7E-01	n	
				2.0E-05	S					1			Thallic Oxide	1314-32-5	1.6E+00	n	2.3E+01	n					4.0E-01	n			n	
				1.0E-05	X					1			Thallium (I) Nitrate	10102-45-1	7.8E-01	n	1.2E+01	n					2.0E-01	n			n	
				1.0E-05	X					1			Thallium (Soluble Salts)	7440-28-0	7.8E-01	n	1.2E+01	n					2.0E-01	n	2.0E+00	1.4E-02	n	1.4E-01
				1.0E-05	X			V		1			Thallium Acetate	563-68-8	7.8E-01	n	1.2E+01	n					2.0E-01	n		4.1E-05	n	
				2.0E-05	X			V		1			Thallium Carbonate	6533-73-9	1.6E+00	n	2.3E+01	n					4.0E-01	n		8.3E-05	n	
				1.0E-05	X					1			Thallium Chloride	7791-12-0	7.8E-01	n	1.2E+01	n					2.0E-01	n			n	
				1.0E-05	S					1			Thallium Selenite	12039-52-0	7.8E-01	n	1.2E+01	n					2.0E-01	n			n	
				2.0E-05	X					1			Thallium Sulfate	7446-18-6	1.6E+00	n	2.3E+01	n					4.0E-01	n			n	
				4.3E-02	O					1	0.1		Thifensulfuron-methyl	79277-27-3	2.7E+03	n	3.5E+04	n					8.6E+02	n		2.6E-01	n	
				1.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Thiobencarb	28249-77-6	6.3E+02	n	8.2E+03	n					1.6E+02	n		5.5E-01	n	
				7.0E-02	X					1	0.0075		Thiodiglycol	111-48-8	5.4E+03	n	7.9E+04	n					1.4E+03	n		2.8E-01	n	
				3.0E-04	H					1	0.1		Thiofanox	39196-18-4	1.9E+01	n	2.5E+02	n					5.3E+00	n		1.8E-03	n	
1.2E-02	O			2.7E-02	O					1	0.1		Thiophanate, Methyl	23564-05-8	4.7E+01	c*	2.0E+02	c					6.7E+00	c*		5.7E-03	c*	
				1.5E-02	O					1	0.1		Thiram	137-26-8	9.5E+02	n	1.2E+04	n					2.9E+02	n		4.2E-01	n	
				6.0E-01	H					1			Tin	7440-31-5	4.7E+04	n	7.0E+05	nm					1.2E+04	n		3.0E+03	n	
						1.0E-04	A	V		1			Titanium Tetrachloride	7550-45-0	1.4E+05	nm	6.0E+05	nm	1.0E-01	n	4.4E-01	n	2.1E-01	n			n	
				8.0E-02	I	5.0E+00	I	V		1		8.2E+02	Toluene	108-88-3	4.9E+03	ns	4.7E+04	ns	5.2E+03	n	2.2E+04	n	1.1E+03	n	1.0E+03	7.6E-01	n	6.9E-01
		1.1E-05	C			8.0E-06	C	V		1			Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9	6.4E+00	n	2.7E+01	n	8.3E-03	n	3.5E-02	n	1.7E-02	n		2.5E-04	n	
1.8E-01	X			2.0E-04	X					1	0.1		Toluene-2,5-diamine	95-70-5	3.0E+00	c**	1.3E+01	c*					4.3E-01	c**		1.3E-04	c**	
		1.1E-05	C			8.0E-06	C	V		1		1.7E+03	Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7	5.3E+00	n	2.2E+01	n	8.3E-03	n	3.5E-02	n	1.7E-02	n		2.6E-04	n	
1.6E-02	P	5.1E-05	C							1	0.1		Toluidine, o- (Methylaniline, 2-)	95-53-4	3.4E+01	c	1.4E+02	c	5.5E-02	c	2.4E-01	c	4.7E+00	c		2.0E-03	c	
3.0E-02	P			4.0E-03	X					1	0.1		Toluidine, p-	106-49-0	1.8E+01	c*	7.7E+01	c*					2.5E+00	c*		1.1E-03	c*	
				3.0E+00	P			V		1		3.4E-01	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Aliphatic High)	E1790670	2.3E+05	nms	3.5E+06	nms					6.0E+04	n		2.4E+03	n	
						6.0E-01	P	V		1		1.4E+02	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Aliphatic Low)	E1790666	5.2E+02	ns	2.2E+03	ns	6.3E+02	n	2.6E+03	n	1.3E+03	n		8.8E+00	n	
				1.0E-02	X	1.0E-01	P	V		1		6.9E+00	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Aliphatic Medium)	E1790668	9.6E+01	ns	4.4E+02	ns	1.0E+02	n	4.4E+02	n	1.0E+02	n		1.5E+00	n	
				4.0E-02	P					1	0.1		Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Aromatic High)	E1790676	2.5E+03	n	3.3E+04	n					8.0E+02	n		8.9E+01	n	
				4.0E-03	P	3.0E-02	P	V		1		1.8E+03	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Aromatic Low)	E1790672	8.2E+01	n	4.2E+02	n	3.1E+01	n	1.3E+02	n	3.3E+01	n		1.7E-02	n	
				4.0E-03	P	3.0E-03	P	V		1			Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Aromatic Medium)	E1790674	1.1E+02	n	6.0E+02	n	3.1E+00	n	1.3E+01	n	5.5E+00	n		2.3E-02	n	
1.1E+00	I	3.2E-04	I							1	0.1		Toxaphene	8001-35-2	4.9E-01	c	2.1E+00	c	8.8E-03	c	3.8E-02	c	7.1E-02	c	3.0E+00	1.1E-02	c	4.6E-01
				7.5E-03	I					1	0.1		Tralomethrin	66841-25-6	4.7E+02	n	6.2E+03	n					1.5E+02	n		5.8E+01	n	
				3.0E-04	A			V		1			Tri-n-butyltin	688-73-3	2.3E+01	n	3.5E+02	n					3.7E+00	n		8.2E-02	n	
				8.0E+01	X					1	0.1		Triacetin	102-76-1	5.1E+06	nm	6.6E+07	nm					1.6E+06	n		4.5E+02	n	
				3.4E-02	O					1	0.1		Triadimefon	43121-43-3	2.1E+03	n	2.8E+04	n					6.3E+02	n		5.0E-01	n	
7.2E-02	O			2.5E-02	O			V		1			Triallate	2303-17-5	9.7E+00	c	4.6E+01	c					4.7E-01	c		1.0E-03	c	
				1.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Triasulfuron	82097-50-5	6.3E+02	n	8.2E+03	n					2.0E+02	n		2.1E-01	n	
				8.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Tribenuron-methyl	101200-48-0	5.1E+02	n	6.6E+03	n					1.6E+02	n		6.1E-02	n	

Key: I = IRIS; P = PPRTV; D = DWSHA; O = OPP; A = ATSDR; C = Cal EPA; X = APPENDIX PPRTV SCREEN (See FAQ #29); H = HEAST; F = See FAQ; E = see user guide Section 2.3.5; L = see user guide on lead; M = mutagen; S = see user guide Section 5; V = volatile; R = RBA applied (See User Guide for Arsenic notice) ; c = cancer; n = noncancer; * = where: n SL < 100X c SL; ** = where n SL < 10X c SL; SSL values are based on DAF=1; m = Concentration may exceed ceiling limit (See User Guide); s = Concentration may exceed Csat (See User Guide)

Toxicity and Chemical-specific Information													Contaminant		Screening Levels											Protection of Ground Water SSLs		
SFO (mg/kg-day)$^{-1}$	key	IUR (ug/m^3)$^{-1}$	key	RfD$_o$ (mg/kg-day)	key	RfC$_i$ (mg/m^3)	key	vol	mutagen	GIABS	ABS	C$_{sat}$ (mg/kg)	Analyte	CAS No.	Resident Soil (mg/kg)	key	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	key	Resident Air (ug/m^3)	key	Industrial Air (ug/m^3)	key	Tapwater (ug/L)	key	MCL (ug/L)	Risk-based SSL (mg/kg)	key	MCL-based SSL (mg/kg)
				5.0E-03	I			V		1			Tribromobenzene, 1,2,4-	615-54-3	3.9E+02	n	5.8E+03	n					4.5E+01	n		6.4E-02	n	
				9.0E-03	X					1	0.1		Tribromophenol, 2,4,6-	118-79-6	5.7E+02	n	7.4E+03	n					1.2E+02	n		2.2E-01	n	
9.0E-03	P			1.0E-02	P					1	0.1		Tributyl Phosphate	126-73-8	6.0E+01	c*	2.6E+02	c*					5.2E+00	c*		2.5E-02	c*	
				3.0E-04	P					1	0.1		Tributyltin Compounds	E1790678	1.9E+01	n	2.5E+02	n					6.0E+00	n			n	
				3.0E-04	I					1	0.1		Tributyltin Oxide	56-35-9	1.9E+01	n	2.5E+02	n					5.7E+00	n		2.9E+02	n	
				3.0E+01	I	5.0E+00	P	V		1		9.1E+02	Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, 1,1,2-	76-13-1	6.7E+03	ns	2.8E+04	ns	5.2E+03	n	2.2E+04	n	1.0E+04	n		2.6E+01	n	
7.0E-02	I			2.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Trichloroacetic Acid	76-03-9	7.8E+00	c	3.3E+01	c					1.1E+00	c	6.0E+01	2.2E-04	c	1.2E-02
2.9E-02	H									1	0.1		Trichloroaniline HCl, 2,4,6-	33663-50-2	1.9E+01	c	7.9E+01	c					2.7E+00	c		7.4E-03	c	
7.0E-03	X			3.0E-05	X					1	0.1		Trichloroaniline, 2,4,6-	634-93-5	1.9E+00	n	2.5E+01	n					4.0E-01	n		3.6E-03	n	
				8.0E-04	X			V		1			Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-	87-61-6	6.3E+01	n	9.3E+02	n					7.0E+00	n		2.1E-02	n	
2.9E-02	P			1.0E-02	I	2.0E-03	P	V		1		4.0E+02	Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-	120-82-1	2.4E+01	c**	1.1E+02	c**	2.1E+00	n	8.8E+00	n	1.2E+00	c**	7.0E+01	3.4E-03	c**	2.0E-01
				2.0E+00	I	5.0E+00	I	V		1		6.4E+02	Trichloroethane, 1,1,1-	71-55-6	8.1E+03	ns	3.6E+04	ns	5.2E+03	n	2.2E+04	n	8.0E+03	n	2.0E+02	2.8E+00	n	7.0E-02
5.7E-02	I	1.6E-05	I	4.0E-03	I	2.0E-04	X	V		1		2.2E+03	Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-	79-00-5	1.1E+00	c**	5.0E+00	c**	1.8E-01	c**	7.7E-01	c**	2.8E-01	c**	5.0E+00	8.9E-05	c**	1.6E-03
4.6E-02	I	4.1E-06	I	5.0E-04	I	2.0E-03	I	V	M	1		6.9E+02	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	9.4E-01	c**	6.0E+00	c**	4.8E-01	c**	3.0E+00	c**	4.9E-01	c**	5.0E+00	1.8E-04	c**	1.8E-03
				3.0E-01	I			V		1		1.2E+03	Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	2.3E+04	ns	3.5E+05	nms					5.2E+03	n		3.3E+00	n	
				1.0E-01	I					1	0.1		Trichlorophenol, 2,4,5-	95-95-4	6.3E+03	n	8.2E+04	n					1.2E+03	n		4.0E+00	n	
1.1E-02	I	3.1E-06	I	1.0E-03	P					1	0.1		Trichlorophenol, 2,4,6-	88-06-2	4.9E+01	c**	2.1E+02	c**	9.1E-01	c	4.0E+00	c	4.1E+00	c**		4.0E-03	c**	
				1.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, 2,4,5-	93-76-5	6.3E+02	n	8.2E+03	n					1.6E+02	n		6.8E-02	n	
				8.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid, -2,4,5	93-72-1	5.1E+02	n	6.6E+03	n					1.1E+02	n	5.0E+01	6.1E-02	n	2.8E-02
				5.0E-03	I			V		1		1.3E+03	Trichloropropane, 1,1,2-	598-77-6	3.9E+02	n	5.8E+03	ns					8.8E+01	n		3.5E-02	n	
3.0E+01	I			4.0E-03	I	3.0E-04	I	V	M	1		1.4E+03	Trichloropropane, 1,2,3-	96-18-4	5.1E-03	c	1.1E-01	c	3.1E-01	n	1.3E+00	n	7.5E-04	c		3.2E-07	c	
				3.0E-03	X	3.0E-04	P	V		1		3.1E+02	Trichloropropene, 1,2,3-	96-19-5	7.3E-01	n	3.1E+00	n	3.1E-01	n	1.3E+00	n	6.2E-01	n		3.1E-04	n	
				2.0E-02	A					1	0.1		Tricresyl Phosphate (TCP)	1330-78-5	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					1.6E+02	n		1.5E+01	n	
				3.0E-03	I					1	0.1		Tridiphane	58138-08-2	1.9E+02	n	2.5E+03	n					1.8E+01	n		1.3E-01	n	
						7.0E-03	I	V		1		2.8E+04	Triethylamine	121-44-8	1.2E+02	n	4.8E+02	n	7.3E+00	n	3.1E+01	n	1.5E+01	n		4.4E-03	n	
				2.0E+00	P					1	0.1		Triethylene Glycol	112-27-6	1.3E+05	nm	1.6E+06	nm					4.0E+04	n		8.8E+00	n	
						2.0E+01	P	V		1		4.8E+03	Trifluoroethane, 1,1,1-	420-46-2	1.5E+04	ns	6.2E+04	ns	2.1E+04	n	8.8E+04	n	4.2E+04	n		1.3E+02	n	
7.7E-03	I			7.5E-03	I			V		1			Trifluralin	1582-09-8	9.0E+01	c**	4.2E+02	c*					2.6E+00	c*		8.4E-02	c*	
2.0E-02	P			1.0E-02	P					1	0.1		Trimethyl Phosphate	512-56-1	2.7E+01	c*	1.1E+02	c*					3.9E+00	c*		8.6E-04	c*	
				1.0E-02	I	6.0E-02	I	V		1		2.9E+02	Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,3-	526-73-8	3.4E+02	ns	2.0E+03	ns	6.3E+01	n	2.6E+02	n	5.5E+01	n		8.1E-02	n	
				1.0E-02	I	6.0E-02	I	V		1		2.2E+02	Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-	95-63-6	3.0E+02	ns	1.8E+03	ns	6.3E+01	n	2.6E+02	n	5.6E+01	n		8.1E-02	n	
				1.0E-02	I	6.0E-02	I	V		1		1.8E+02	Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-	108-67-8	2.7E+02	ns	1.5E+03	ns	6.3E+01	n	2.6E+02	n	6.0E+01	n		8.7E-02	n	
				1.0E-02	X			V		1		3.0E+01	Trimethylpentene, 2,4,4-	25167-70-8	7.8E+02	ns	1.2E+04	ns					6.5E+01	n		2.2E-01	n	
				3.0E-02	I					1	0.019		Trinitrobenzene, 1,3,5-	99-35-4	2.2E+03	n	3.2E+04	n					5.9E+02	n		2.1E+00	n	
3.0E-02	I			5.0E-04	I					1	0.032		Trinitrotoluene, 2,4,6-	118-96-7	2.1E+01	c**	9.6E+01	c**					2.5E+00	c**		1.5E-02	c**	
				2.0E-02	P					1	0.1		Triphenylphosphine Oxide	791-28-6	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					3.6E+02	n		1.5E+00	n	
				2.0E-02	A					1	0.1		Tris(1,3-Dichloro-2-propyl) Phosphate	13674-87-8	1.3E+03	n	1.6E+04	n					3.6E+02	n		8.0E+00	n	
				1.0E-02	X					1	0.1		Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl)phosphate	13674-84-5	6.3E+02	n	8.2E+03	n					1.9E+02	n		6.5E-01	n	
2.3E+00	C	6.6E-04	C					V		1		4.7E+02	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	2.8E-01	c	1.3E+00	c	4.3E-03	c	1.9E-02	c	6.8E-03	c		1.3E-04	c	
2.0E-02	P			7.0E-03	P					1	0.1		Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate	115-96-8	2.7E+01	c*	1.1E+02	c*					3.8E+00	c*		3.8E-03	c*	
3.2E-03	P			1.0E-01	P					1	0.1		Tris(2-ethylhexyl)phosphate	78-42-2	1.7E+02	c*	7.2E+02	c					2.4E+01	c*		1.2E+02	c*	
				8.0E-04	P					1			Tungsten	7440-33-7	6.3E+01	n	9.3E+02	n					1.6E+01	n		2.4E+00	n	
				2.0E-04	A	4.0E-05	A			1			Uranium (Soluble Salts)	E715565	1.6E+01	n	2.3E+02	n	4.2E-02	n	1.8E-01	n	4.0E+00	n	3.0E+01	1.8E+00	n	1.4E+01
1.0E+00	C	2.9E-04	C						M	1	0.1		Urethane	51-79-6	1.2E-01	c	2.3E+00	c	3.5E-03	c	4.2E-02	c	2.5E-02	c		5.6E-06	c	
		8.3E-03	P	9.0E-03	I	7.0E-06	P			0.026			Vanadium Pentoxide	1314-62-1	4.6E+02	c**	2.0E+03	c**	3.4E-04	c*	1.5E-03	c*	1.5E+02	n			n	
				5.0E-03	S	1.0E-04	A			0.026			Vanadium and Compounds	7440-62-2	3.9E+02	n	5.8E+03	n	1.0E-01	n	4.4E-01	n	8.6E+01	n		8.6E+01	n	
				1.0E-03	I			V		1			Vernolate	1929-77-7	7.8E+01	n	1.2E+03	n					1.1E+01	n		8.9E-03	n	
				1.2E-03	O					1	0.1		Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	7.6E+01	n	9.8E+02	n					2.1E+01	n		1.6E-02	n	
				1.0E+00	H	2.0E-01	I	V		1		2.8E+03	Vinyl Acetate	108-05-4	9.1E+02	n	3.8E+03	ns	2.1E+02	n	8.8E+02	n	4.1E+02	n		8.7E-02	n	
		3.2E-05	H			3.0E-03	I	V		1		2.5E+03	Vinyl Bromide	593-60-2	1.2E-01	c*	5.2E-01	c*	8.8E-02	c*	3.8E-01	c*	1.8E-01	c*		5.1E-05	c*	
7.2E-01	I	4.4E-06	I	3.0E-03	I	1.0E-01	I	V	M	1		3.9E+03	Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	5.9E-02	c	1.7E+00	c	1.7E-01	c	2.8E+00	c	1.9E-02	c	2.0E+00	6.5E-06	c	6.9E-04
				3.0E-04	I					1	0.1		Warfarin	81-81-2	1.9E+01	n	2.5E+02	n					5.6E+00	n		5.9E-03	n	
				2.0E-01	S	1.0E-01	S	V		1		3.9E+02	Xylene, P-	106-42-3	5.6E+02	ns	2.4E+03	ns	1.0E+02	n	4.4E+02	n	1.9E+02	n		1.9E-01	n	
				2.0E-01	S	1.0E-01	S	V		1		3.9E+02	Xylene, m-	108-38-3	5.5E+02	ns	2.4E+03	ns	1.0E+02	n	4.4E+02	n	1.9E+02	n		1.9E-01	n	
				2.0E-01	S	1.0E-01	S	V		1		4.3E+02	Xylene, o-	95-47-6	6.5E+02	ns	2.8E+03	ns	1.0E+02	n	4.4E+02	n	1.9E+02	n		1.9E-01	n	
				2.0E-01	I	1.0E-01	I	V		1		2.6E+02	Xylenes	1330-20-7	5.8E+02	ns	2.5E+03	ns	1.0E+02	n	4.4E+02	n	1.9E+02	n	1.0E+04	1.9E-01	n	9.9E+00
				3.0E-04	I					1			Zinc Phosphide	1314-84-7	2.3E+01	n	3.5E+02	n					6.0E+00	n			n	
				3.0E-01	I					1			Zinc and Compounds	7440-66-6	2.3E+04	n	3.5E+05	nm					6.0E+03	n		3.7E+02	n	
				5.0E-02	I					1	0.1		Zineb	12122-67-7	3.2E+03	n	4.1E+04	n					9.9E+02	n		2.9E+00	n	
				8.0E-05	X					1			Zirconium	7440-67-7	6.3E+00	n	9.3E+01	n					1.6E+00	n		4.8E+00	n	

NSW EPA

Waste Classification Guidelines
Part 1: Classifying waste

November 2014

Table 1: CT1 & CT2 values for classifying waste by chemical assessment without the TCLP test

For disposal requirements for organic and inorganic chemical contaminants not listed below, contact the EPA. Aluminium, barium, boron, chromium (0 and III oxidation states), cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, vanadium and zinc have not been listed with values in this table and need not be tested for.

	Maximum values of *specific contaminant concentration* (SCC) for classification without TCLP		
	General solid waste[1]	**Restricted solid waste**	
Contaminant	**CT1 (mg/kg)**	**CT2 (mg/kg)**	**CAS Registry Number**
Arsenic	100	400	
Benzene	10	40	71-43-2
Benzo(a)pyrene[2]	0.8	3.2	50-32-8
Beryllium	20	80	
Cadmium	20	80	
Carbon tetrachloride	10	40	56-23-5
Chlorobenzene	2,000	8,000	108-90-7
Chloroform	120	480	67-66-3
Chlorpyrifos	4	16	2921-88-2
Chromium (VI)[3]	100	400	
m-Cresol	4,000	16,000	108-39-4
o-Cresol	4,000	16,000	95-48-7
p-Cresol	4,000	16,000	106-44-5
Cresol (total)	4,000	16,000	1319-77-3
Cyanide (amenable)[4]	70	280	
Cyanide (total)	320	1,280	
2,4-D	200	800	94-75-7
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	86	344	95-50-1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	150	600	106-46-7
1,2-Dichloroethane	10	40	107-06-2
1,1-Dichloroethylene	14	56	75-35-4
Dichloromethane	172	688	75-09-2
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	2.6	10.4	121-14-2
Endosulfan[5]	60	240	See below[5]
Ethylbenzene	600	2,400	100-41-4
Fluoride	3,000	12,000	
Fluroxypyr	40	160	69377-81-7
Lead	100	400	

	Maximum values of *specific contaminant concentration* (SCC) for classification without TCLP		
	General solid waste[1]	Restricted solid waste	
Contaminant	**CT1 (mg/kg)**	**CT2 (mg/kg)**	**CAS Registry Number**
Mercury	4	16	
Methyl ethyl ketone	4,000	16,000	78-93-3
Moderately harmful pesticides[6] (total)	250	1,000	See below[6]
Molybdenum	100	400	
Nickel	40	160	
Nitrobenzene	40	160	98-95-3
C6–C9 petroleum hydrocarbons[7]	650	2,600	
C10–C36 petroleum hydrocarbons[7]	10,000	40,000	
Phenol (non-halogenated)	288	1,152	108-95-2
Picloram	60	240	1918-02-1
Plasticiser compounds[8]	20	80	See below[8]
Polychlorinated biphenyls[9]	<50	<50	1336-36-3
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (total)[10]	200	800	
Scheduled chemicals[11]	<50	<50	
Selenium	20	80	
Silver	100	400	
Styrene (vinyl benzene)	60	240	100-42-5
Tebuconazole	128	512	107534-96-3
1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene	10	40	634-66-2
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	200	800	630-20-6
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	26	104	79-34-5
Tetrachloroethylene	14	56	127-18-4
Toluene	288	1,152	108-88-3
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	600	2,400	71-55-6
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	24	96	79-00-5
Trichloroethylene	10	40	79-01-6
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	8,000	32,000	95-95-4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	40	160	88-06-2
Triclopyr	40	160	55335-06-3

Contaminant	Maximum values of *specific contaminant concentration* (SCC) for classification without TCLP		CAS Registry Number
	General solid waste[1]	Restricted solid waste	
	CT1 (mg/kg)	CT2 (mg/kg)	
Vinyl chloride	4	16	75-01-4
Xylenes (total)	1,000	4,000	1330-20-7

Notes

1. Values are the same for general solid waste (putrescible) and general solid waste (non-putrescible).
2. There may be a need for the laboratory to concentrate the sample to achieve the TCLP limit value for benzo(a)pyrene with confidence.
3. These limits apply to chromium in the +6 oxidation state only.
4. Analysis for cyanide (amenable) is the established method for assessing potentially leachable cyanide. The EPA may consider other methods if it can be demonstrated that these methods yield the same information.
5. Endosulfan (CAS Registry Number 115-29-7) means the total of Endosulfan I (CAS Registry Number 959-98-8), Endosulfan II (CAS Registry Number 891-86-1) and Endosulfan sulfate (CAS Registry Number 1031-07-8).
6. The following moderately harmful pesticides are to be included in the total values specified:

Moderately harmful pesticides (total)			
Name	**CAS Registry Number**	**Name**	**CAS Registry Number**
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Imidacloprid	138261-41-3
Azoxystrobin	131860-33-8	Indoxacarb	173584-44-6
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	Malathion (Maldison)	121-75-5
Brodifacoum	56073-10-0	Metalaxyl	57837-19-1
Carboxin	5234-68-4	Metalaxyl-M	70630-17-0
Copper naphthenate	1338-02-9	Methidathion	950-37-8
Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5	3-Methyl-4-chlorophenol	59-50-7
Cyhalothrin	68085-85-8	Methyl chlorpyrifos	5598-13-0
Cypermethrin	52315-07-08	N-Methyl pyrrolidone	872-50-4
Deltamethrin	52918-63-5	2-octylthiazol-3-one	26530-20-1
Dichlofluanid	1085-98-9	Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5
Difenoconazole	119446-68-3	Parathion methyl	298-00-0
Dimethoate	60-51-5	Permethrin	52645-53-1
Diquat dibromide	85-00-7	Profenofos	41198-08-7
Emamectin benzoate	137515-75-4 & 155569-91-8	Prometryn	7287-19-6
Ethion	563-12-2	Propargite	2312-35-8
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintozene)	82-68-8
Fenitrothion	122-14-5	Simazine	122-34-9
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Thiabendazole	148-79-8

Moderately harmful pesticides (total)			
Name	**CAS Registry Number**	**Name**	**CAS Registry Number**
Fluazifop-P-butyl	79241-46-6	Thiamethoxam	153719-23-4
Fludioxonil	131341-86-1	Thiodicarb	59669-26-0
Glyphosate	1071-83-6	Thiram	137-26-8

7. Approximate range of petroleum hydrocarbon fractions: petrol C6–C9, kerosene C10–C18, diesel C12–C18, and lubricating oils above C18. Laboratory results are reported as four different fractions: C6–C9, C10–C14, C15–C28 and C29–C36. The results of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) (C10–C36) analyses are reported as a sum of the relevant three fractions. Please note that hydrocarbons are defined as molecules that only contain carbon and hydrogen atoms. Prior to TPH (C10–C36) analysis, clean-up may be necessary to remove non-petroleum hydrocarbon compounds. Where the presence of other materials that will interfere with the analysis may be present, such as oils and fats from food sources, you are advised to treat the extract that has been solvent exchanged to hexane with silica gel as described in *USEPA Method 1664A* (USEPA 2000).
8. Plasticiser compounds means the total of di-2-ethyl hexyl phthalate (CAS Registry Number 117-81-7) and di-2-ethyl hexyl adipate (CAS Registry Number 103-23-1) contained within a waste.
9. Polychlorinated biphenyls must be managed in accordance with the EPA's polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) chemical control order 1997, which is available on the EPA website at www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/pesticides/pcbcco1997.pdf.
10. The following polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are assessed as the total concentration of 16 USEPA Priority Pollutant PAHs, as follows:

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (total)			
PAH name	**CAS Registry Number**	**PAH name**	**CAS Registry Number**
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	Chrysene	218-01-9
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3
Anthracene	120-12-7	Fluoranthene	206-44-0
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	Fluorene	86-73-7
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	Naphthalene	91-20-3
Benzo(ghi)perylene	191-24-2	Phenanthrene	85-01-8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	Pyrene	129-00-0

11. Scheduled chemicals must be managed in accordance with the EPA's scheduled chemical wastes chemical control order 2004, which is available on the EPA website at www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/pesticides/scwcco2004.pdf.

    The following scheduled chemicals are to be included in the total values specified:

Scheduled chemicals (total)			
Name	**CAS Registry Number**	**Name**	**CAS Registry Number**
Aldrin	309-00-2	Heptachlor	76-44-8
Alpha-BHC	319-84-6	Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3
Beta-BHC	319-85-7	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	58-89-9	Hexachlorophene	70-30-4
Delta-BHC	319-86-8	Isodrin	465-73-6

Scheduled chemicals (total)			
Name	**CAS Registry Number**	**Name**	**CAS Registry Number**
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5
DDD	72-54-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8
DDE	72-55-9	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5
DDT	50-29-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3
Dieldrin	60-57-1	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2
Endrin	72-20-8	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, salts and esters	93-76-5

Table 2: TCLP and SCC values for classifying waste by chemical assessment

For disposal requirements for organic and inorganic chemical contaminants not listed below, contact the EPA. Aluminium, barium, boron, chromium (0 and III oxidation states), cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, vanadium and zinc have not been listed with values in this table and need not be tested for.

	Maximum values for *leachable concentration* and *specific contaminant concentration* when used together				
	General solid waste[1]		Restricted solid waste		
	Leachable concentration	Specific contaminant concentration	Leachable concentration	Specific contaminant concentration	
Contaminant	**TCLP1 (mg/L)**	**SCC1 (mg/kg)**	**TCLP2 (mg/L)**	**SCC2 (mg/kg)**	**CAS Registry Number**
Arsenic	5.0[2]	500	20	2,000	
Benzene	0.5[2]	18	2	72	71-43-2
Benzo(a)pyrene[3]	0.04[4]	10	0.16	23	50-32-8
Beryllium	1.0[5]	100	4	400	
Cadmium	1.0[2]	100	4	400	
Carbon tetrachloride	0.5[2]	18	2	72	56-23-5
Chlorobenzene	100[2]	3,600	400	14,400	108-90-7
Chloroform	6[2]	216	24	864	67-66-3
Chlorpyrifos	0.2	7.5	0.8	30	2921-88-2
Chromium (VI)[6]	5[2]	1,900	20	7,600	
m-Cresol	200[2]	7,200	800	28,800	108-39-4
o-Cresol	200[2]	7,200	800	28,800	95-48-7
p-Cresol	200[2]	7,200	800	28,800	106-44-5
Cresol (total)	200[2]	7,200	800	28,800	1319-77-3
Cyanide (amenable)[7, 8]	3.5[7]	300	14	1,200	
Cyanide (total)[7]	16[7]	5,900	64	23,600	
2,4-D	10[2]	360	40	1,440	94-75-7
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	4.3[2]	155	17.2	620	95-50-1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5[2]	270	30	1,080	106-46-7
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5[2]	18	2	72	107-06-2
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7[2]	25	2.8	100	75-35-4
Dichloromethane	8.6[2]	310	34.4	1,240	75-09-2
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.13[2]	4.68	0.52	18.7	121-14-2
Endosulfan[9]	3	108	12	432	See below[9]

Contaminant	Maximum values for *leachable concentration* and *specific contaminant concentration* when used together				CAS Registry Number
	General solid waste[1]		Restricted solid waste		
	Leachable concentration	Specific contaminant concentration	Leachable concentration	Specific contaminant concentration	
	TCLP1 (mg/L)	SCC1 (mg/kg)	TCLP2 (mg/L)	SCC2 (mg/kg)	
Ethylbenzene	30[10]	1,080	120	4,320	100-41-4
Fluoride	150[10]	10,000	600	40,000	
Fluroxypyr	2	75	8	300	69377-81-7
Lead	5[2]	1,500	20	6,000	
Mercury	0.2[2]	50	0.8	200	
Methyl ethyl ketone	200[2]	7,200	800	28,800	78-93-3
Moderately harmful pesticides[11](total)	N/A[12]	250	N/A[12]	1,000	See below[11]
Molybdenum	5[10]	1,000	20	4,000	
Nickel	2[10]	1,050	8	4,200	
Nitrobenzene	2[2]	72	8	288	98-95-3
C6–C9 petroleum hydrocarbons[13]	N/A[12]	650	N/A[12]	2,600	
C10–C36 petroleum hydrocarbons[13]	N/A[12]	10,000	N/A[12]	40,000	
Phenol (non-halogenated)	14.4[14]	518	57.6	2,073	108-95-2
Picloram	3	110	12	440	1918-02-1
Plasticiser compounds[15]	1	600	4	2,400	See below[15]
Polychlorinated biphenyls[12]	N/A[12]	< 50	N/A[12]	< 50	1336-36-3
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (total)[16]	N/A[12]	200	N/A[12]	800	
Scheduled chemicals[17]	N/A[12]	< 50	N/A[12]	< 50	See below[17]
Selenium	1[2]	50	4	200	
Silver	5.0[2]	180	20	720	
Styrene (vinyl benzene)	3[10]	108	12	432	100-42-5
Tebuconazole	6.4	230	25.6	920	107534-96-3
1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene	0.5	18	2	72	634-66-2

Contaminant	Maximum values for *leachable concentration* and *specific contaminant concentration* when used together				CAS Registry Number
	General solid waste[1]		Restricted solid waste		
	Leachable concentration	Specific contaminant concentration	Leachable concentration	Specific contaminant concentration	
	TCLP1 (mg/L)	SCC1 (mg/kg)	TCLP2 (mg/L)	SCC2 (mg/kg)	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	10[2]	360	40	1,440	630-20-6
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.3[2]	46.8	5.2	187.2	79-34-5
Tetrachloroethylene	0.7[2]	25.2	2.8	100.8	127-18-4
Toluene	14.4[14]	518	57.6	2,073	108-88-3
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	30[2]	1,080	120	4,320	71-55-6
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1.2[2]	43.2	4.8	172.8	79-00-5
Trichloroethylene	0.5[2]	18	2	72	79-01-6
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	400[2]	14,400	1,600	57,600	95-95-4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2[2]	72	8	288	88-06-2
Triclopyr	2	75	8	300	55335-06-3
Vinyl chloride	0.2[2]	7.2	0.8	28.8	75-01-4
Xylenes (total)	50[18]	1,800	200	7,200	1330-20-7

Notes

1. Values are the same for general solid waste (putrescible) and general solid waste (non- putrescible).
2. See *Hazardous Waste Management System: Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste – Toxicity Characteristics Revisions, Final Rule* (USEPA 2012b) for TCLP levels.
3. There may be a need for the laboratory to concentrate the sample to achieve the TCLP limit value for benzo(a)pyrene with confidence.
4. Calculated from *Hazardous Waste: Identification and Listing* (USEPA 2012a).
5. Calculated from 'Beryllium' in *The Health Risk Assessment and Management of Contaminated Sites* (DiMarco & Buckett 1996).
6. These limits apply to chromium in the +6 oxidation state only.
7. Taken from the *Land Disposal Restrictions for Newly Identified and Listed Hazardous Wastes and Hazardous Soil: Proposed Rule* (USEPA 1993).
8. Analysis for cyanide (amenable) is the established method used to assess the potentially leachable cyanide. The EPA may consider other methods if it can be demonstrated that these methods yield the same information.
9. Endosulfan (CAS Registry Number 115-29-7) means the total of endosulfan I (CAS Registry Number 959-98-8), endosulfan II (CAS Registry Number 891-86-1) and endosulfan sulfate (CAS Registry Number 1031-07-8).
10. Calculated from *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines* (NHMRC 2011).
11. The following moderately harmful pesticides are to be included in the total values specified:

Moderately harmful pesticides (total)			
Name	**CAS Registry Number**	**Name**	**CAS Registry Number**
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Imidacloprid	138261-41-3
Azoxystrobin	131860-33-8	Indoxacarb	173584-44-6
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	Malathion (Maldison)	121-75-5
Brodifacoum	56073-10-0	Metalaxyl	57837-19-1
Carboxin	5234-68-4	Metalaxyl-M	70630-17-0
Copper naphthenate	1338-02-9	Methidathion	950-37-8
Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5	3-Methyl-4-chlorophenol	59-50-7
Cyhalothrin	68085-85-8	Methyl chlorpyrifos	5598-13-0
Cypermethrin	52315-07-08	N-Methyl pyrrolidone	872-50-4
Deltamethrin	52918-63-5	2-octylthiazol-3-one	26530-20-1
Dichlofluanid	1085-98-9	Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5
Difenoconazole	119446-68-3	Parathion methyl	298-00-0
Dimethoate	60-51-5	Permethrin	52645-53-1
Diquat dibromide	85-00-7	Profenofos	41198-08-7
Emamectin benzoate	137515-75-4 & 155569-91-8	Prometryn	7287-19-6
Ethion	563-12-2	Propargite	2312-35-8
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintozene)	82-68-8
Fenitrothion	122-14-5	Simazine	122-34-9
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Thiabendazole	148-79-8
Fluazifop-P-butyl	79241-46-6	Thiamethoxam	153719-23-4
Fludioxonil	131341-86-1	Thiodicarb	59669-26-0
Glyphosate	1071-83-6	Thiram	137-26-8

12. No TCLP analysis is required. Moderately harmful pesticides, petroleum hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and scheduled chemicals are assessed using SCC1 and SCC2.

    Polychlorinated biphenyls must be managed in accordance with the EPA's polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) chemical control order 1997, which is available on the EPA website at www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/pesticides/pcbcco1997.pdf.

13. Approximate range of petroleum hydrocarbon fractions: petrol C6–C9, kerosene C10–C18, diesel C12–C18, and lubricating oils above C18. Laboratory results are reported as four different fractions: C6–C9, C10–C14, C15–C28 and C29–C36. The results of total petroleum hydrocarbons (C10–C36) analyses are reported as a sum of the relevant three fractions. Please note that hydrocarbons are defined as molecules that only contain carbon and hydrogen atoms. Prior to TPH (C10–C36) analysis, clean-up may be necessary to remove non-petroleum hydrocarbon compounds. Where the presence of other materials that will interfere with the analysis may be present, such as oils and fats from food sources, you are advised to treat the extract that has been solvent exchanged to hexane with silica gel as described in USEPA *Method 1664A* (USEPA 2000).

14. Proposed level for phenol and toluene in *Hazardous Waste Management System: Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste – Toxicity Characteristics Revisions, Final Rule* (USEPA 2012b).

15. Plasticiser compounds means the total of di-2-ethyl hexyl phthalate (CAS Registry Number 117-81-7) and di-2-ethyl hexyl adipate (CAS Registry Number 103-23-1) contained within a waste.
16. The following polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are assessed as the total concentration of 16 USEPA Priority Pollutant PAHs, as follows:

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (total)			
PAH name	**CAS Registry Number**	**PAH name**	**CAS Registry Number**
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	Chrysene	218-01-9
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3
Anthracene	120-12-7	Fluoranthene	206-44-0
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	Fluorene	86-73-7
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	Naphthalene	91-20-3
Benzo(ghi)perylene	191-24-2	Phenanthrene	85-01-8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	Pyrene	129-00-0

17. Scheduled chemicals must be managed in accordance with the EPA's scheduled chemical wastes chemical control order 2004, which is available on the EPA website at www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/pesticides/scwcco2004.pdf.

    The following scheduled chemicals are to be included in the total values specified:

Scheduled chemicals (total)			
Name	**CAS Registry Number**	**Name**	**CAS Registry Number**
Aldrin	309-00-2	Heptachlor	76-44-8
Alpha-BHC	319-84-6	Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3
Beta-BHC	319-85-7	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	58-89-9	Hexachlorophene	70-30-4
Delta-BHC	319-86-8	Isodrin	465-73-6
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5
DDD	72-54-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8
DDE	72-55-9	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5
DDT	50-29-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3
Dieldrin	60-57-1	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2
Endrin	72-20-8	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, salts and esters	93-76-5

18. Calculated from *Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality* (WHO 2011).

Table 3: Summary of criteria for chemical assessment to determine waste classification

Waste classification	Criteria[1] for classification by chemical assessment (any of the alternative options given)	Comments
General solid waste	1. SCC test values ≤ CT1	TCLP test not required
	2. TCLP test values ≤ TCLP1 and SCC test values ≤ SCC1	
	3. TCLP test values ≤ TCLP1 and SCC test values > SCC1[2]	Classify as restricted solid or hazardous (as applicable) If immobilisation approval applies, classify in accordance with that approval
Restricted solid waste	1. SCC test values ≤ CT2	TCLP test not required
	2. TCLP1 < TCLP test values ≤ TCLP2 and SCC test values ≤ SCC2	
	3.TCLP test values ≤ TCLP2 and SCC1 < SCC test values ≤ SCC2	
	4. TCLP1 < TCLP test values ≤ TCLP2 and SCC test values > SCC2[2]	Classify as hazardous. If immobilisation approval applies, classify in accordance with that approval
Hazardous waste	1. TCLP test values > TCLP 2	
	2. TCLP test values ≤ TCLP2 and SCC test values > SCC2	Classify as hazardous if no immobilization approval applies

Notes

1. These criteria apply to each toxic and ecotoxic contaminant present in the waste (see Tables 1 and 2).
2. In certain cases the EPA will consider specific conditions, such as segregation of the waste from all other types of waste in a monofill or monocell in order to achieve a greater margin of safety against a possible failure of the immobilisation in the future. Information about the construction and operation of a monofill/monocell is available in the *Draft Environmental Guidelines for Industrial Waste Landfilling* (EPA 1998).

APPENDIX G

FIELD RECORD FORMS / CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

Aargus

Site Inspection
Daily Worksheet Record

Aargus

PROJECT NAME: DSI	PROJECT NO: ES8320
CLIENT: Eloura Holdings	DATE: 12-08-2021
SITE ADDRESS: 5-9 Croydon Street LAKEMBA, NSW	
SITE CONTACT: —	PHONE:
AARGUS REPRESENTATIVE: SAAD BIN SULEMAN	
TITLE: Environmental Engineer	PHONE:

FIELD NOTES:

Start Time 10:00 AM	Finish Time 2:00 PM
Weather Sunny/clear sky	Rainfall (mm) None
Wind Direction SSE	Wind Speed 11 km/h
Humidity 28%	
Odours Present None	Staining Present None

Environmental and Safety Concerns

Actions

Machinery onsite —	Equipment onsite Shovel, trowel, eskey
Site Safety Induction —	Stormwater Control —
Dust Suppression —	Traffic Control —

Aargus

Aargus Pty Ltd
PID Certification Report

This PID has been performance checked/calibrated as follows:

- [x] Calibrate 0.0ppm Reading 0.0 ppm
- [x] Calibrate 99.3 ppm isobutylene Reading 99.4 ppm
- [x] Charged
- [x] Filter check
- [x] Lamp check

Date: 12/08/2021

Checked by: SAAD BIN SULEMAN

Signature:

Please check that the following items are contained within the PID Equipment Register

- [x] PID carry. case
- [x] Model 580 EZ PID meter
- [x] Charger
- [x] Adapter for charger
- [x] Calibration tube
- [x] Sample Probe
- [x] Water Filter Trap
- [x] Computer cable connector
- [ ] Floppy disk software

Serial Number: [illegible]

ES 8320
LAKEMBA

PID Measurements

Aargus

PID Monitor Description....... Model 580 EZ PID meter

Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)
S 1	0.6	S 15	0.7		
Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)
S 2	0.9	S 16	0.1		
Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)
S 3	0.2	D1	0.4		
Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID level
S 4	0.3	SS1	0.3		
Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)
S 5	0.1				
Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)
S 6	0.1				
Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)
S 7	0.4				
Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)
S 8	0.2				
Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)
S 9	0.1				
Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)
S 10 (F)	0.2	S10 (N)	0.7		
Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)
S 11	0.3				
Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)
S 12	0.1				
Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)
S 13	0.4				
Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)
S 14	0.1				
Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)	Location	PID (ppm)

APPENDIX H

LABORATORY TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Recommended Holding Times and Preservations for Soil and Air

APPLICABLE LOCATIONS

The bottles, preservation and holding times following are for the ALS Environmental operations excluding the ALS Water Resources Group (WRG). The ALS operations covered by this document include;

Adelaide
Unit 2, 1 Burma Road
Pooraka, Adelaide, SA 5095
P +6- 8-8162-5130
ALSEnviro.Adelaide@alsglobal.com

Brisbane
2 Byth Street (Corner Byth and Shand St)
Stafford QLD 4053
P +61-7-3243-7222
ALSEnviro.Brisbane@alsglobal.com

Darwin
4/16 Charlton Court
Woolner, NT 0820
P +61-488-073-271
ALSEnviro.Darwin@alsglobal.com

Gladstone
46 Callemondah Drive
Clinton Gladstone, QLD 4680
P +61-7-4971-5600
ALSEnviro.Gladstone@alsglobal.com

Mackay
78 Harbour Road
Mackay, QLD 4740
P +61-7-4944-0177
ALSEnviro.Mackay@alsglobal.com

Melbourne
2-4 Westall Road
Springvale VIC 3171
P +61-3-8549-9600
ALSEnviro.Melbourne@alsglobal.com

Mudgee
29 Sydney Road
Mudgee NSW 2850
P +61-2-6372-6735
ALSEnviro.Mudgee@alsglobal.com

Newcastle
5 Rosegum Road
Warabrook NSW 2304
P +61-2-4968-9433
ALSEnviro.Newcastle@alsglobal.com

Nowra
4/13 Geary Place
North Nowra NSW 2541
P +61-2-4423-2063
ALSEnviro.Nowra@alsglobal.com

Perth
10 Hod Way
Malaga WA 6090
P +61-8-9209-7655
ALSEnviro.Perth@alsglobal.com

Roma
Lot 4, 73 Beaumont Drive
Roma QLD 4455
P +61-7-4622-8978
ALSEnviro.Roma@alsglobal.com

Sydney
277-289 Woodpark Road
Smithfield NSW 2164
P +61-2-8784-8555
ALSEnviro.Sydney@alsglobal.com

Townsville
14-15 Desma Court
Bohle, QLD 4818
P +61-7-4796-0600
ALSEnviro.Townsville@alsglobal.com

Wollongong
99 Kenny Street
Wollongong NSW 2500
P +61-2-4225-3125
ALSEnviro.Wollongong@alsglobal.com

SOIL AND SEDIMENT SAMPLE CHILLING AND SUBMISSION

Most soils should be chilled to <4˚C or <6˚C (guideline dependent) and transported to the laboratory within 24 hours. Sediments may also benefit from being frozen. ALS recommends placing samples on ice immediately upon sampling for best practice chilling with either repacking into another esky or draining of free water and replacement of ice just prior to dispatch. Chilling overnight in a fridge may also benefit. The post-chilling addition of ice bricks is also recommended where samples are air freighted or dispatched long distance and where couriers will not freight ice.

Please note that where possible samples should be submitted to the laboratory with at least half the recommended holding time remaining and it is preferable to avoid submitting holding time critical tests and full VOC suites late on Fridays without prior arrangement.

GENERAL NOTES

The following soil testing services are centralized in specialist laboratory locations. These tests require additional separate jars or bags to optimize service delivery and holding time compliance;

- Dioxins, Total S, TOC, TBT (Brisbane),
- PFOS/PFOA/AFFFs, PBDEs, Explosives, Herbicides, Pesticides and Ultra trace Organics (Sydney).
- Sizings, Asbestos and Foreign Materials Testing (Newcastle);
- TRH Speciation (Perth and Melbourne),
- ASS/AMD (Perth and Brisbane).

KEY

G	Glass	**G(T)**	Glass Jar with Teflon Lined Lid
(ZH)	Zero Headspace required	**PB**	Plastic (Polyethylene) Bag
HVAS	High Volume Air Sampler Paper	**PTFE**	Polytetrafluoroethylene Filter
PUF	Polyurethane Filter	**P**	Plastic Container

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Recommended Holding Times and Preservations for Soil and Air

ALS Environmental

SOIL SAMPLES

Parameter		ALS Preferred Container	Preservation	Holding Time	Reference
INORGANICS, METALS, RADIONUCLIDES, ACID SULFATE SOILS AND PHYSICAL PARAMETERS					
General Anions and Cations: Chloride, Bromide, Fluoride, Sulfate, CEC & exchangeable Cations		PB, P or G	Chill, preferably to <6°C	28 days [4]	NEPM 2013
Asbestos		PB (double bagged)	Nil	Indefinite	AS4964-2004
Cyanide		P or G	Chill, Store in dark	14 days [4]	NEPM 2013
Electrical conductivity		PB, P or G	Chill, preferably to <6°C	7 days [4]	NEPM 2013
Gross alpha, Gross beta		PB, P or G	Nil	180 days	ISO9696, ISO9697, ASTM D7283-06.
Hexavalent Chromium (Alkali extract)		P or G	Chill, Store in dark	28 days (plus 7 for extract)	NEPM 2013
Metals - General		PB, P or G	Nil	6 months	NEPM 2013
Mercury		P or G	Chill, Store in dark	28 days	NEPM 2013
Methyl Mercury	Option 1	G(T)	Chill, Store in dark	40 days	Horvat et al, 1993
	Option 2	G(T)	Freeze, Store in dark	8 months	Horvat et al, 1993
Moisture Content		PB, P or G	Chill, preferably to <6°C	14 days	NEPM 2013
Organic Carbon / TOC	Option 1	G	Chill, to <6°C store in dark	28 days	NEPM 2013
	Option 2	G	Freeze for sediments	6 months	NAGD 2009
pH		PB, P or G	Chill, preferably to <6°C	7 days	NEPM 2013
Radium 226, 228		PB or G	Nil	180 days	ISO10703, ASTM D7283-06.
SPOCAS, TOS, Chromium Suite	Option 1	PB (exclude air)	Freeze	Indefinite	AS4969.1-2008
	Option 2		Chill, preferably to <6°C	24 hours	
	Option 3		Dry at 80°C	Indefinite	
Sizings and Foreign Material Tests		PB or G	Nil for sediments	Indefinite	NAGD 2009
Sulfur - total		PB or G	Chill, preferably to <6°C	7 days (6 months once prepared)	NEPM 2013 plus in house
Sulfide		PB or G	Chill, preferably to <6°C	28 days (if Total S hold' time met)	NEPM 2013 plus in house
ORGANICS - SEMIVOLATILE COMPOUNDS (SVOCS)					
General less persistent Semi-Volatile Organic chemicals including: • Carbamate Pesticides • Explosive residues • OC, OP Pesticides & PCBs • Phenoxy acid Herbicides • General Herbicides • TRH/TPH (C_{10}-C_{40}), • PAHs and Phenols • Phthalate Esters • Pyrethroids (Synthetic) • Semi Volatile Chlorinated Compound • Tributyl Tin (TBT)		G(T)	Place immediately in the esky and chill to <6°C using ice. Avoid exposure to light	14 days (plus holding of extracts typically for up to 40 days)	NEPM 2013
Dioxins & Furans & PCBs		G(T)		1 year in dark, freeze to -10°C	USEPA 1613
PBDEs		G(T)		1 year in dark, freeze to -10°C	USEPA 1614
PFOS & PFOA/ 6:2-FtS / AFFFs		G(T)		6 months	In house - POPs
Tributyl Tin, OCPs, OPPs, Phenols, PAHs and PCBs		G(T)	Freeze within 12 hours of sampling for sediments	56 days (plus 40 days for extracts)	NAGD 2009
ORGANICS - VOLATILE COMPOUNDS (VOCS)					
VOCs *except* vinyl chloride, styrene and/or 2-chloroethyl vinyl ether		G(T)	Rapidly sample, minimize headspace and Chill to <6°C. Avoid exposure to light	14 days	NEPM 2013
Vinyl chloride and styrene		G(T)		**7 days** ***(Previously 14 days under NEPM 1999)***	NEPM 2013

AMBIENT AIR, SOIL GAS AND OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE

Parameter	Media	Preservation	Holding Time	Reference
ORGANICS - VOLATILE AND SEMIVOLATILE COMPOUNDS				
VOCs in whole air samples	Silonite Canister	Nil	30 days	USEPA TO15r
VOCs on Sorbents	Charcoal Tubes/ Passive Badge	Nil	30 Days	NIOSH 1500/1501/1003
Semi-Volatile Organics including: PAHs Chlorinated Benzenes Chlorinated Phenols	XAD-2 Resin	Protect from light. Store in the dark submit as soon as possible	7-14 Days	USEPA TO4A/TO10A/TO13A NIOSH 5515/5517
	PTFE/GFF/MCE Filters		7 Days	NIOSH 5515/5517
	PUF		7 Days	USEPA TO4A/TO13A
	HVAS		7 Days	USEPA TO4A/TO13A

NOTES

1. Samples for ZHE TCLP or ASLP require a separate additional jar.
2. TCLP and other leaching procedures need to be conducted within the solid sample holding time of the analyte of interest.
3. When a moisture determination is used for dry weight basis reporting, no holding time applies when performed on the same day as the chemical analytes of interest.
4. Holding times for extracted parameters (e.g. Chloride, Bromide, EC, Sulfate, Sulfide & Cyanide) are until extraction. Extract solution holding times also apply.

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Analyte	Method	APHA/USEPA Method
C_6-C_9 – 1999 NEPM Fractions **TRH (Volatile)/BTEX** **C_6-C_{10} – 2010 DRAFT NEPM Fractions**	10g soil extracted with 20mL methanol, tumbled for 1 hour, and analysed with solvent and instrument check surrogates. Clay samples must be completely disintegrated before an aliquot is taken for analysis. Water direct injection of supplied sample (unopened) and analysis with solvent and instrument check surrogates. Analysis by capillary column Purge and Trap GCMS (mgt LabMark in-house method numbers Method: E029/E016 BTEX, Method: E004 Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), Method: LM-LTM-ORG2010, Method: E005 Moisture Content). Owing to the differential responses of mass spectrometric detectors towards aliphatic and aromatic compounds, it is essential that the standard contain representatives of both groups. This standard should therefore consist of about 40% aromatic and 60% aliphatic target analytes, to be representative of a typical Australian fuel. The aromatic compounds shall comprise the components of BTEX. The aliphatics shall comprise equal proportions of all n-alkanes in the C6 to C10 range.	USEPA Method 8260B
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons C_{10}-C_{36} – 1999 NEPM Fractions **>C_{10}-C_{40} – 2010 DRAFT NEPM Fractions**	Soil - 10g soil and anhydrous sodium sulfate extracted with 20mL dichloromethane/acetone (1:1), and tumbled for a minimum of 1 hour. Clay samples must be completely disintegrated before an aliquot is taken for analysis. Water - One 250ml of water sequentially extracted in a separatory funnel three times with 20mL dichloromethane. Analysis by capillary column GC/FID (mgt LabMark in-house method numbers Method: E004 Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), Method: LM-LTM-ORG2010, Method: E005 Moisture Content)	USEPA Method 8015C
TPH (Silica Gel)	Exchange an aliquot of sample extract into a suitable solvent for clean-up. For example, a 1:1 dichloromethane/acetone extract should be exchanged into a suitable non-polar solvent to allow for removal of polar substances. To the solvent-exchanged extract add an appropriate weight of silica gel. Mix the extract and silica gel thoroughly (e.g. with vortex mixer) and allow the sorbent to settle before removing a portion of the extract for analysis. (mgt LabMark in-house method numbers Method: LM-LTM-ORG2010, Method: E005 Moisture Content)	USEPA Method 3630C
Phenols/PAH	Soil - 10g soil, surrogates, mixed with anhydrous sodium sulfate and extracted with 20mL dichloromethane/acetone (1:1), and tumbled for a minimum of 1 hour. Clay samples must be completely disintegrated before an aliquot is	USEPA Method 8270D

Analyte	Method	APHA/USEPA Method
	taken for analysis. Water - 250ml water sample plus surrogates triple extracted with dichloromethane (base and neutrals). Analysis by capillary column GC/MS (mgt LabMark in-house Methods E008.1, E008.2, E015.1, E015.2, E017.1 and E017.2, E016.1, E016.2, E017.1 and E017.2, E007.1, E007.2, E015.1, E015.2, E017.1 and E017.2 Method: E005 Moisture Content).	
Total Metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn)	A 0.5gm portion of soil undergoes acidic microwave digestion. Analysis by ICP/MS.(mgt Labmark in-house method E022.2).	USEPA Method 6020A
Total Mercury (Hg)	0.5g soil acidic microwave digestion. Analysis by FIMS. (mgt Labmark in-house method E026.2).	USEPA Method 7471B
Filtered Metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb ,Zn)	Filtered (0.45mm) and acidified in the field prior to analysis. Analysis by ICP/MS. (mgt LabMark in-house method E022.1).	USEPA Method 6020A
Filtered Metals (Al, As, Be, Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mo, Ni)	Filtered (0.45mm) and acidified in the field prior to analysis. Analysis by ICP/MS. (mgt LabMark in-house method E022.1).	USEPA Method 6020A
Total Metals (Al, As, Be, Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mo, Ni)	Acidified in the field prior to analysis and digested in the laboratory using aqua regia. Analysis by ICP/MS. (mgt LabMark in-house method E022.1).	USEPA Method 6020A
Filtered Mercury (Hg)	Filtered, oxidation and final reduction. Analysis by FIMS. (mgt LabMark in-house method E022.1).	USEPA Method 7471B
Conductivity	Direct measurement using a calibrated meter and electrode. (mgt LabMark in-house method E032 Electrical conductivity (EC)).	APHA Method 2520 B
pH	Direct measurement using a calibrated meter and electrode. (mgt LabMark in-house method E018 pH).	APHA Method 4500-H^+
Suspended Solids (SS)	Gravimetric measurement of the residue filtered through a GFC filter. (mgt LabMark in-house method 4100 Total Suspended Solids dried at 103-105°C).	APHA Method 2540 D
Ammonia (as N)	Alkaline phenol and hypochlorite react with ammonia to form indophenol blue that is proportional to the ammonia concentration that is determined colorimetrically. (mgt LabMark in-house method E036/E050 Ammonia as N).	APHA Method 4500-N
Phosphorus (as P)	Acid digestion of phosphorus species to form a molybdophosphoric acid complex that is reduced to molybdenum blue which is proportional to the phosphorus concentration that is determined colorimetrically. (mgt LabMark in-house method E038 /E052 Total Phosphorus (as P)).	APHA Method 4500-P

APPENDIX I

LABORATORY CERTIFICATES

Aargus

ALS Environmental

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order	: **ES2129767**	Page	: 1 of 7
Client	: **AARGUS PTY LTD**	Laboratory	: Environmental Division Sydney
Contact	: ALL REPORTS (CYNTHIA)	Contact	: Customer Services ES
Address	: PO BOX 398 DRUMMOYNE NSW, AUSTRALIA 2047	Address	: 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164
Telephone	: +61 1300137038	Telephone	: +61-2-8784 8555
Project	: ES8320 DSI	Date Samples Received	: 16-Aug-2021 18:30
Order number	: ----	Date Analysis Commenced	: 18-Aug-2021
C-O-C number	: ----	Issue Date	: 24-Aug-2021 18:57
Sampler	: SBS		
Site	: LAKEMBA		
Quote number	: EN/222		
No. of samples received	: 1		
No. of samples analysed	: 1		

ilac-MRA NATA

Accreditation No. 825
Accredited for compliance with
ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted, unless the sampling was conducted by ALS. This document shall not be reproduced, except in full.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results
- Descriptive Results
- Surrogate Control Limits

Additional information pertinent to this report will be found in the following separate attachments: Quality Control Report, QA/QC Compliance Assessment to assist with Quality Review and Sample Receipt Notification.

Signatories

This document has been electronically signed by the authorized signatories below. Electronic signing is carried out in compliance with procedures specified in 21 CFR Part 11.

Signatories	*Position*	*Accreditation Category*
Alana Smylie	Asbestos Identifier	Newcastle - Asbestos, Mayfield West, NSW
Edwandy Fadjar	Organic Coordinator	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW
Edwandy Fadjar	Organic Coordinator	Sydney Organics, Smithfield, NSW
Ivan Taylor	Analyst	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW

General Comments

The analytical procedures used by ALS have been developed from established internationally recognised procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are fully validated and are often at the client request.

Where moisture determination has been performed, results are reported on a dry weight basis.

Where a reported less than (<) result is higher than the LOR, this may be due to primary sample extract/digestate dilution and/or insufficient sample for analysis.

Where the LOR of a reported result differs from standard LOR, this may be due to high moisture content, insufficient sample (reduced weight employed) or matrix interference.

When sampling time information is not provided by the client, sampling dates are shown without a time component. In these instances, the time component has been assumed by the laboratory for processing purposes.

Where a result is required to meet compliance limits the associated uncertainty must be considered. Refer to the ALS Contact for details.

Key : CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.
LOR = Limit of reporting
^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting
ø = ALS is not NATA accredited for these tests.
~ = Indicates an estimated value.

- Benzo(a)pyrene Toxicity Equivalent Quotient (TEQ) per the NEPM (2013) is the sum total of the concentration of the eight carcinogenic PAHs multiplied by their Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) relative to Benzo(a)pyrene. TEF values are provided in brackets as follows: Benz(a)anthracene (0.1), Chrysene (0.01), Benzo(b+j) & Benzo(k)fluoranthene (0.1), Benzo(a)pyrene (1.0), Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene (0.1), Dibenz(a.h)anthracene (1.0), Benzo(g.h.i)perylene (0.01). Less than LOR results for 'TEQ Zero' are treated as zero, for 'TEQ 1/2LOR' are treated as half the reported LOR, and for 'TEQ LOR' are treated as being equal to the reported LOR. Note: TEQ 1/2LOR and TEQ LOR will calculate as 0.6mg/Kg and 1.2mg/Kg respectively for samples with non-detects for all of the eight TEQ PAHs.
- EP080: Where reported, Total Xylenes is the sum of the reported concentrations of m&p-Xylene and o-Xylene at or above the LOR.
- EP068: Where reported, Total Chlordane (sum) is the sum of the reported concentrations of cis-Chlordane and trans-Chlordane at or above the LOR.
- EP068: Where reported, Total OCP is the sum of the reported concentrations of all Organochlorine Pesticides at or above LOR.
- EP075(SIM): Where reported, Total Cresol is the sum of the reported concentrations of 2-Methylphenol and 3- & 4-Methylphenol at or above the LOR.
- EA200N: Asbestos weights and percentages are not covered under the Scope of NATA Accreditation.
  Weights of Asbestos are based on extracted bulk asbestos, fibre bundles, and/or ACM and do not include respirable fibres (if present)
  The Asbestos (Fines and Fibrous) weight is calculated from the extracted Fibrous Asbestos and Asbestos Fines as an equivalent weight of 100% Asbestos
  Percentages for Asbestos content in ACM are based on the 2013 NEPM default values.
  All calculations of percentage Asbestos under this method are approximate and should be used as a guide only.
- EA200 'Am' Amosite (brown asbestos)
- EA200 'Cr' Crocidolite (blue asbestos)
- EA200 'Trace' - Asbestos fibres ("Free Fibres") detected by trace analysis per AS4964. The result can be interpreted that the sample contains detectable 'respirable' asbestos fibres
- EA200: Asbestos Identification Samples were analysed by Polarised Light Microscopy including dispersion staining.
- EA200 Legend
- EA200 'Ch' Chrysotile (white asbestos)
- EA200: 'UMF' Unknown Mineral Fibres. "-" indicates fibres detected may or may not be asbestos fibres. Confirmation by alternative techniques is recommended.
- EA200N: ALS laboratory procedures and methods used for the identification and quantitation of asbestos are consistent with AS4964-2004 and the requirements of the 2013 NEPM for Assessment of Site Contamination
- EA200: For samples larger than 30g, the <2mm fraction may be sub-sampled prior to trace analysis as outlined in ISO23909:2008(E) Sect 6.3.2-2
- EA200: 'Yes' - Asbestos detected by polarised light microscopy including dispersion staining.
- EA200: 'No*' - No asbestos found, at the reporting limit of 0.1g/kg, by polarised light microscopy including dispersion staining. Asbestos material was detected and positively identified at concentrations estimated to be below 0.1g/kg.
- EA200: 'No' - No asbestos found at the reporting limit 0.1g/kg, by polarised light microscopy including dispersion staining.

Analytical Results

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)			Sample ID	SS1	----	----	----	----
			Sampling date / time	12-Aug-2021 00:00	----	----	----	----
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ES2129767-001	--------	--------	--------	--------
				Result	----	----	----	----
EA055: Moisture Content (Dried @ 105-110°C)								
Moisture Content	----	1.0	%	**6.8**	----	----	----	----
EA200: AS 4964 - 2004 Identification of Asbestos in Soils								
Asbestos Detected	1332-21-4	0.1	g/kg	**No**	----	----	----	----
Asbestos Type	1332-21-4	-	--	**-**	----	----	----	----
Asbestos (Trace)	1332-21-4	5	Fibres	**No**	----	----	----	----
Sample weight (dry)	----	0.01	g	**645**	----	----	----	----
Synthetic Mineral Fibre	----	0.1	g/kg	**No**	----	----	----	----
Organic Fibre	----	0.1	g/kg	**No**	----	----	----	----
APPROVED IDENTIFIER:	----	-	--	**A. SMYLIE**	----	----	----	----
EA200N: Asbestos Quantification (non-NATA)								
ø Asbestos (Fines and Fibrous <7mm)	1332-21-4	0.0004	g	<0.0004	----	----	----	----
ø Asbestos (Fines and Fibrous FA+AF)	----	0.001	% (w/w)	<0.001	----	----	----	----
ø Asbestos Containing Material	1332-21-4	0.1	g	<0.1	----	----	----	----
ø Asbestos Containing Material (as 15% Asbestos in ACM >7mm)	1332-21-4	0.01	% (w/w)	<0.01	----	----	----	----
ø Weight Used for % Calculation	----	0.0001	kg	**0.645**	----	----	----	----
ø Fibrous Asbestos >7mm	----	0.0004	g	<0.0004	----	----	----	----
EG005(ED093)T: Total Metals by ICP-AES								
Arsenic	7440-38-2	5	mg/kg	**10**	----	----	----	----
Cadmium	7440-43-9	1	mg/kg	<1	----	----	----	----
Chromium	7440-47-3	2	mg/kg	**13**	----	----	----	----
Copper	7440-50-8	5	mg/kg	**17**	----	----	----	----
Lead	7439-92-1	5	mg/kg	**80**	----	----	----	----
Nickel	7440-02-0	2	mg/kg	**2**	----	----	----	----
Zinc	7440-66-6	5	mg/kg	**41**	----	----	----	----
EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS								
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.1	mg/kg	**0.2**	----	----	----	----
EP066: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)								
Total Polychlorinated biphenyls	----	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	----	----	----	----
EP068A: Organochlorine Pesticides (OC)								
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	118-74-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----

Analytical Results

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)			Sample ID	SS1	----	----	----	----
			Sampling date / time	12-Aug-2021 00:00	----	----	----	----
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ES2129767-001	--------	--------	--------	--------
				Result	----	----	----	----
EP068A: Organochlorine Pesticides (OC) - Continued								
gamma-BHC	58-89-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
^ Total Chlordane (sum)	----	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
trans-Chlordane	5103-74-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
alpha-Endosulfan	959-98-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
cis-Chlordane	5103-71-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
4.4`-DDE	72-55-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
Endrin	72-20-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
beta-Endosulfan	33213-65-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
^ Endosulfan (sum)	115-29-7	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
4.4`-DDD	72-54-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
4.4`-DDT	50-29-3	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	----	----	----	----
Endrin ketone	53494-70-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	----	----	----	----
^ Sum of Aldrin + Dieldrin	309-00-2/60-57-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
^ Sum of DDD + DDE + DDT	72-54-8/72-55-9/50-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	----	----	----	----
EP075(SIM)B: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons								
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.5	mg/kg	**0.8**	----	----	----	----
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.5	mg/kg	**0.9**	----	----	----	----
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
Benzo(b+j)fluoranthene	205-99-2 205-82-3	0.5	mg/kg	**0.6**	----	----	----	----

Analytical Results

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)			Sample ID	SS1	----	----	----	----
			Sampling date / time	12-Aug-2021 00:00	----	----	----	----
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ES2129767-001	--------	--------	--------	--------
				Result	----	----	----	----
EP075(SIM)B: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons - Continued								
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.5	mg/kg	**0.6**	----	----	----	----
Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
Dibenz(a.h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
Benzo(g.h.i)perylene	191-24-2	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
^ Sum of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	----	0.5	mg/kg	**2.9**	----	----	----	----
^ Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (zero)	----	0.5	mg/kg	**0.7**	----	----	----	----
^ Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (half LOR)	----	0.5	mg/kg	**1.0**	----	----	----	----
^ Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (LOR)	----	0.5	mg/kg	**1.3**	----	----	----	----
EP080/071: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons								
C6 - C9 Fraction	----	10	mg/kg	<10	----	----	----	----
C10 - C14 Fraction	----	50	mg/kg	<50	----	----	----	----
C15 - C28 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	<100	----	----	----	----
C29 - C36 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	<100	----	----	----	----
^ C10 - C36 Fraction (sum)	----	50	mg/kg	<50	----	----	----	----
EP080/071: Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - NEPM 2013 Fractions								
C6 - C10 Fraction	C6_C10	10	mg/kg	<10	----	----	----	----
^ C6 - C10 Fraction minus BTEX (F1)	C6_C10-BTEX	10	mg/kg	<10	----	----	----	----
>C10 - C16 Fraction	----	50	mg/kg	<50	----	----	----	----
>C16 - C34 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	<100	----	----	----	----
>C34 - C40 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	<100	----	----	----	----
^ >C10 - C40 Fraction (sum)	----	50	mg/kg	<50	----	----	----	----
^ >C10 - C16 Fraction minus Naphthalene (F2)	----	50	mg/kg	<50	----	----	----	----
EP080: BTEXN								
Benzene	71-43-2	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	----	----	----	----
Toluene	108-88-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
meta- & para-Xylene	108-38-3 106-42-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
ortho-Xylene	95-47-6	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
^ Sum of BTEX	----	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	----	----	----	----
^ Total Xylenes	----	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	----	----	----	----
Naphthalene	91-20-3	1	mg/kg	<1	----	----	----	----

Analytical Results

Sub-Matrix: **SOIL**
(Matrix: **SOIL)**

			Sample ID	**SS1**	**----**	**----**	**----**	**----**
			Sampling date / time	12-Aug-2021 00:00	----	----	----	----
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	**ES2129767-001**	**--------**	**--------**	**--------**	**--------**
				Result	----	----	----	----
EP066S: PCB Surrogate								
Decachlorobiphenyl	2051-24-3	0.1	%	**96.2**	----	----	----	----
EP068S: Organochlorine Pesticide Surrogate								
Dibromo-DDE	21655-73-2	0.05	%	**88.7**	----	----	----	----
EP068T: Organophosphorus Pesticide Surrogate								
DEF	78-48-8	0.05	%	**75.8**	----	----	----	----
EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates								
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	0.5	%	**85.6**	----	----	----	----
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	0.5	%	**85.4**	----	----	----	----
2.4.6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	0.5	%	**75.8**	----	----	----	----
EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates								
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	0.5	%	**99.6**	----	----	----	----
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	0.5	%	**98.2**	----	----	----	----
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	0.5	%	**84.4**	----	----	----	----
EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates								
1.2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	0.2	%	**112**	----	----	----	----
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	0.2	%	**124**	----	----	----	----
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4	0.2	%	**107**	----	----	----	----

Analytical Results

Descriptive Results

Sub-Matrix: **SOIL**

Method: Compound	Sample ID - Sampling date / time	Analytical Results
EA200: AS 4964 - 2004 Identification of Asbestos in Soils		
EA200: Description	SS1 - 12-Aug-2021 00:00	Soil sample.

Surrogate Control Limits

Sub-Matrix: SOIL		Recovery Limits (%)	
Compound	CAS Number	Low	High
EP066S: PCB Surrogate			
Decachlorobiphenyl	2051-24-3	39	149
EP068S: Organochlorine Pesticide Surrogate			
Dibromo-DDE	21655-73-2	49	147
EP068T: Organophosphorus Pesticide Surrogate			
DEF	78-48-8	35	143
EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates			
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	63	123
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	66	122
2.4.6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	40	138
EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates			
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	70	122
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	66	128
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	65	129
EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates			
1.2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	73	133
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	74	132
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4	72	130

Inter-Laboratory Testing

Analysis conducted by ALS Newcastle, NATA accreditation no. 825, site no. 1656 (Chemistry) 9854 (Biology).

(SOIL) EA200N: Asbestos Quantification (non-NATA)

(SOIL) EA200: AS 4964 - 2004 Identification of Asbestos in Soils

ALS Environmental

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

Work Order	: **ES2129767**	Page	: 1 of 9
Client	: **AARGUS PTY LTD**	Laboratory	: Environmental Division Sydney
Contact	: ALL REPORTS (CYNTHIA)	Contact	: Customer Services ES
Address	: PO BOX 398 DRUMMOYNE NSW, AUSTRALIA 2047	Address	: 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164
Telephone	: +61 1300137038	Telephone	: +61-2-8784 8555
Project	: ES8320 DSI	Date Samples Received	: 16-Aug-2021
Order number	: ----	Date Analysis Commenced	: 18-Aug-2021
C-O-C number	: ----	Issue Date	: 24-Aug-2021
Sampler	: SBS		
Site	: LAKEMBA		
Quote number	: EN/222		
No. of samples received	: 1		
No. of samples analysed	: 1		

Accreditation No. 825
Accredited for compliance with
ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted, unless the sampling was conducted by ALS. This document shall not be reproduced, except in full.

This Quality Control Report contains the following information:

- Laboratory Duplicate (DUP) Report; Relative Percentage Difference (RPD) and Acceptance Limits
- Method Blank (MB) and Laboratory Control Spike (LCS) Report; Recovery and Acceptance Limits
- Matrix Spike (MS) Report; Recovery and Acceptance Limits

Signatories

This document has been electronically signed by the authorized signatories below. Electronic signing is carried out in compliance with procedures specified in 21 CFR Part 11.

Signatories	*Position*	*Accreditation Category*
Alana Smylie	Asbestos Identifier	Newcastle - Asbestos, Mayfield West, NSW
Edwandy Fadjar	Organic Coordinator	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW
Edwandy Fadjar	Organic Coordinator	Sydney Organics, Smithfield, NSW
Ivan Taylor	Analyst	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW

General Comments

The analytical procedures used by ALS have been developed from established internationally recognised procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are fully validated and are often at the client request.

Where moisture determination has been performed, results are reported on a dry weight basis.

Where a reported less than (<) result is higher than the LOR, this may be due to primary sample extract/digestate dilution and/or insufficient sample for analysis. Where the LOR of a reported result differs from standard LOR, this may be due to high moisture content, insufficient sample (reduced weight employed) or matrix interference.

Key : Anonymous = Refers to samples which are not specifically part of this work order but formed part of the QC process lot
CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.
LOR = Limit of reporting
RPD = Relative Percentage Difference
# = Indicates failed QC

Laboratory Duplicate (DUP) Report

The quality control term Laboratory Duplicate refers to a randomly selected intralaboratory split. Laboratory duplicates provide information regarding method precision and sample heterogeneity. The permitted ranges for the Relative Percent Deviation (RPD) of Laboratory Duplicates are specified in ALS Method QWI-EN/38 and are dependent on the magnitude of results in comparison to the level of reporting: Result < 10 times LOR: No Limit; Result between 10 and 20 times LOR: 0% - 50%; Result > 20 times LOR: 0% - 20%.

Sub-Matrix: **SOIL**

				Laboratory Duplicate (DUP) Report					
Laboratory sample ID	***Sample ID***	***Method: Compound***	***CAS Number***	***LOR***	***Unit***	***Original Result***	***Duplicate Result***	***RPD (%)***	***Acceptable RPD (%)***
EG005(ED093)T: Total Metals by ICP-AES (QC Lot: 3859363)									
ES2129766-001	Anonymous	EG005T: Cadmium	7440-43-9	1	mg/kg	4	2	72.3	No Limit
		EG005T: Chromium	7440-47-3	2	mg/kg	8	8	0.0	No Limit
		EG005T: Nickel	7440-02-0	2	mg/kg	9	10	0.0	No Limit
		EG005T: Arsenic	7440-38-2	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	0.0	No Limit
		EG005T: Copper	7440-50-8	5	mg/kg	36	36	0.0	No Limit
		EG005T: Lead	7439-92-1	5	mg/kg	257	266	3.5	0% - 20%
		EG005T: Zinc	7440-66-6	5	mg/kg	1200	987	19.4	0% - 20%
ES2129792-049	Anonymous	EG005T: Cadmium	7440-43-9	1	mg/kg	<1	<1	0.0	No Limit
		EG005T: Chromium	7440-47-3	2	mg/kg	37	35	5.3	0% - 50%
		EG005T: Nickel	7440-02-0	2	mg/kg	12	12	0.0	No Limit
		EG005T: Arsenic	7440-38-2	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	0.0	No Limit
		EG005T: Copper	7440-50-8	5	mg/kg	10	10	0.0	No Limit
		EG005T: Lead	7439-92-1	5	mg/kg	11	11	0.0	No Limit
		EG005T: Zinc	7440-66-6	5	mg/kg	6	6	0.0	No Limit
EA055: Moisture Content (Dried @ 105-110°C) (QC Lot: 3859367)									
ES2129780-002	Anonymous	EA055: Moisture Content	----	0.1	%	48.6	48.0	1.1	0% - 20%
ES2129792-055	Anonymous	EA055: Moisture Content	----	0.1	%	27.4	26.9	2.0	0% - 20%
EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS (QC Lot: 3859364)									
ES2129766-001	Anonymous	EG035T: Mercury	7439-97-6	0.1	mg/kg	2.0	2.2	11.2	0% - 20%
ES2129792-049	Anonymous	EG035T: Mercury	7439-97-6	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	No Limit
EP066: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) (QC Lot: 3855160)									
ES2130166-005	Anonymous	EP066: Total Polychlorinated biphenyls	----	0.1	mg/kg	0.4	0.4	0.0	No Limit
ES2130166-001	Anonymous	EP066: Total Polychlorinated biphenyls	----	0.1	mg/kg	0.2	0.3	62.9	No Limit

Sub-Matrix: **SOIL**

Laboratory sample ID	Sample ID	Method: Compound	CAS Number	Laboratory Duplicate (DUP) Report					
				LOR	Unit	Original Result	Duplicate Result	RPD (%)	Acceptable RPD (%)
EP068A: Organochlorine Pesticides (OC) (QC Lot: 3855159)									
ES2130166-005	Anonymous	EP068: alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	118-74-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: gamma-BHC	58-89-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Aldrin	309-00-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: trans-Chlordane	5103-74-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: alpha-Endosulfan	959-98-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: cis-Chlordane	5103-71-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: 4.4`-DDE	72-55-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Endrin	72-20-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: beta-Endosulfan	33213-65-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: 4.4`-DDD	72-54-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Endrin ketone	53494-70-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: 4.4`-DDT	50-29-3	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	0.0	No Limit
ES2130166-001	Anonymous	EP068: alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	118-74-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: gamma-BHC	58-89-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Aldrin	309-00-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: trans-Chlordane	5103-74-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: alpha-Endosulfan	959-98-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: cis-Chlordane	5103-71-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: 4.4`-DDE	72-55-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Endrin	72-20-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: beta-Endosulfan	33213-65-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: 4.4`-DDD	72-54-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Endrin ketone	53494-70-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	0.0	No Limit

Sub-Matrix: **SOIL**

Laboratory sample ID	Sample ID	Method: Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	Original Result	Duplicate Result	RPD (%)	Acceptable RPD (%)
				Laboratory Duplicate (DUP) Report					
EP068A: Organochlorine Pesticides (OC) (QC Lot: 3855159) - continued									
ES2130166-001	Anonymous	EP068: 4.4`-DDT	50-29-3	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	0.0	No Limit
		EP068: Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	0.0	No Limit
EP075(SIM)B: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (QC Lot: 3855158)									
ES2130166-005	Anonymous	EP075(SIM): Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Fluorene	86-73-7	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Anthracene	120-12-7	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Pyrene	129-00-0	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Chrysene	218-01-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Benzo(b+j)fluoranthene	205-99-2 205-82-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Dibenz(a.h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Benzo(g.h.i)perylene	191-24-2	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Sum of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	----	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (zero)	----	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
ES2130166-001	Anonymous	EP075(SIM): Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Fluorene	86-73-7	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Anthracene	120-12-7	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Pyrene	129-00-0	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Chrysene	218-01-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Benzo(b+j)fluoranthene	205-99-2 205-82-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Dibenz(a.h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Benzo(g.h.i)perylene	191-24-2	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit

Sub-Matrix: **SOIL**

Laboratory sample ID	Sample ID	Method: Compound	CAS Number	Laboratory Duplicate (DUP) Report					
				LOR	Unit	Original Result	Duplicate Result	RPD (%)	Acceptable RPD (%)
EP075(SIM)B: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (QC Lot: 3855158) - continued									
ES2130166-001	Anonymous	EP075(SIM): Sum of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	----	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP075(SIM): Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (zero)	----	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
EP080/071: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (QC Lot: 3855157)									
ES2130166-005	Anonymous	EP071: C15 - C28 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	180	140	26.3	No Limit
		EP071: C29 - C36 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	190	130	38.3	No Limit
		EP071: C10 - C14 Fraction	----	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	0.0	No Limit
ES2130166-001	Anonymous	EP071: C15 - C28 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	<100	<100	0.0	No Limit
		EP071: C29 - C36 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	<100	<100	0.0	No Limit
		EP071: C10 - C14 Fraction	----	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	0.0	No Limit
EP080/071: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (QC Lot: 3856620)									
ES2129832-001	Anonymous	EP080: C6 - C9 Fraction	----	10	mg/kg	<10	<10	0.0	No Limit
ES2130211-003	Anonymous	EP080: C6 - C9 Fraction	----	10	mg/kg	<10	<10	0.0	No Limit
EP080/071: Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - NEPM 2013 Fractions (QC Lot: 3855157)									
ES2130166-005	Anonymous	EP071: >C16 - C34 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	320	240	30.8	No Limit
		EP071: >C34 - C40 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	<100	<100	0.0	No Limit
		EP071: >C10 - C16 Fraction	----	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	0.0	No Limit
ES2130166-001	Anonymous	EP071: >C16 - C34 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	120	160	30.8	No Limit
		EP071: >C34 - C40 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	<100	<100	0.0	No Limit
		EP071: >C10 - C16 Fraction	----	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	0.0	No Limit
EP080/071: Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - NEPM 2013 Fractions (QC Lot: 3856620)									
ES2129832-001	Anonymous	EP080: C6 - C10 Fraction	C6_C10	10	mg/kg	<10	<10	0.0	No Limit
ES2130211-003	Anonymous	EP080: C6 - C10 Fraction	C6_C10	10	mg/kg	<10	<10	0.0	No Limit
EP080: BTEXN (QC Lot: 3856620)									
ES2129832-001	Anonymous	EP080: Benzene	71-43-2	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	0.0	No Limit
		EP080: Toluene	108-88-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP080: Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP080: meta- & para-Xylene	108-38-3 106-42-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP080: ortho-Xylene	95-47-6	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP080: Naphthalene	91-20-3	1	mg/kg	<1	<1	0.0	No Limit
ES2130211-003	Anonymous	EP080: Benzene	71-43-2	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	0.0	No Limit
		EP080: Toluene	108-88-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP080: Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP080: meta- & para-Xylene	108-38-3 106-42-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP080: ortho-Xylene	95-47-6	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	0.0	No Limit
		EP080: Naphthalene	91-20-3	1	mg/kg	<1	<1	0.0	No Limit

Method Blank (MB) and Laboratory Control Sample (LCS) Report

The quality control term Method / Laboratory Blank refers to an analyte free matrix to which all reagents are added in the same volumes or proportions as used in standard sample preparation. The purpose of this QC parameter is to monitor potential laboratory contamination. The quality control term Laboratory Control Sample (LCS) refers to a certified reference material, or a known interference free matrix spiked with target analytes. The purpose of this QC parameter is to monitor method precision and accuracy independent of sample matrix. Dynamic Recovery Limits are based on statistical evaluation of processed LCS.

Sub-Matrix: **SOIL**

				Method Blank (MB) Report	Laboratory Control Spike (LCS) Report			
					Spike	Spike Recovery (%)	Acceptable Limits (%)	
Method: Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	Result	Concentration	LCS	Low	High
EG005(ED093)T: Total Metals by ICP-AES (QCLot: 3859363)								
EG005T: Arsenic	7440-38-2	5	mg/kg	<5	121.1 mg/kg	91.1	88.0	113
EG005T: Cadmium	7440-43-9	1	mg/kg	<1	0.74 mg/kg	70.0	70.0	130
EG005T: Chromium	7440-47-3	2	mg/kg	<2	19.6 mg/kg	92.2	68.0	132
EG005T: Copper	7440-50-8	5	mg/kg	<5	52.9 mg/kg	94.9	89.0	111
EG005T: Lead	7439-92-1	5	mg/kg	<5	60.8 mg/kg	89.1	82.0	119
EG005T: Nickel	7440-02-0	2	mg/kg	<2	15.3 mg/kg	83.8	80.0	120
EG005T: Zinc	7440-66-6	5	mg/kg	<5	139.3 mg/kg	79.0	66.0	133
EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS (QCLot: 3859364)								
EG035T: Mercury	7439-97-6	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	0.087 mg/kg	94.8	70.0	125
EP066: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) (QCLot: 3855160)								
EP066: Total Polychlorinated biphenyls	----	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	1 mg/kg	89.0	62.0	126
EP068A: Organochlorine Pesticides (OC) (QCLot: 3855159)								
EP068: alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	82.7	69.0	113
EP068: Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	118-74-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	84.0	65.0	117
EP068: beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	91.8	67.0	119
EP068: gamma-BHC	58-89-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	90.5	68.0	116
EP068: delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	84.2	65.0	117
EP068: Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	86.6	67.0	115
EP068: Aldrin	309-00-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	93.1	69.0	115
EP068: Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	92.0	62.0	118
EP068: trans-Chlordane	5103-74-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	91.8	63.0	117
EP068: alpha-Endosulfan	959-98-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	99.3	66.0	116
EP068: cis-Chlordane	5103-71-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	89.7	64.0	116
EP068: Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	91.9	66.0	116
EP068: 4.4`-DDE	72-55-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	81.3	67.0	115
EP068: Endrin	72-20-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	89.4	67.0	123
EP068: beta-Endosulfan	33213-65-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	105	69.0	115
EP068: 4.4`-DDD	72-54-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	93.2	69.0	121
EP068: Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	76.1	56.0	120
EP068: Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	89.3	62.0	124
EP068: 4.4`-DDT	50-29-3	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	0.5 mg/kg	88.6	66.0	120
EP068: Endrin ketone	53494-70-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5 mg/kg	91.3	64.0	122
EP068: Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	0.5 mg/kg	87.4	54.0	130
EP075(SIM)B: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (QCLot: 3855158)								

Sub-Matrix: **SOIL**

Method: Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	Method Blank (MB) Report Result	Laboratory Control Spike (LCS) Report Spike Concentration	Spike Recovery (%) LCS	Acceptable Limits (%) Low	High
EP075(SIM)B: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (QCLot: 3855158) - continued								
EP075(SIM): Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	88.2	77.0	125
EP075(SIM): Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	93.7	72.0	124
EP075(SIM): Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	94.5	73.0	127
EP075(SIM): Fluorene	86-73-7	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	93.4	72.0	126
EP075(SIM): Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	92.7	75.0	127
EP075(SIM): Anthracene	120-12-7	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	99.0	77.0	127
EP075(SIM): Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	97.9	73.0	127
EP075(SIM): Pyrene	129-00-0	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	98.1	74.0	128
EP075(SIM): Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	90.7	69.0	123
EP075(SIM): Chrysene	218-01-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	95.1	75.0	127
EP075(SIM): Benzo(b+j)fluoranthene	205-99-2 205-82-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	96.3	68.0	116
EP075(SIM): Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	98.3	74.0	126
EP075(SIM): Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	98.0	70.0	126
EP075(SIM): Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	86.2	61.0	121
EP075(SIM): Dibenz(a.h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	92.3	62.0	118
EP075(SIM): Benzo(g.h.i)perylene	191-24-2	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	6 mg/kg	84.0	63.0	121
EP080/071: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (QCLot: 3855157)								
EP071: C10 - C14 Fraction	----	50	mg/kg	<50	300 mg/kg	103	75.0	129
EP071: C15 - C28 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	<100	450 mg/kg	101	77.0	131
EP071: C29 - C36 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	<100	300 mg/kg	100	71.0	129
EP080/071: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (QCLot: 3856620)								
EP080: C6 - C9 Fraction	----	10	mg/kg	<10	26 mg/kg	105	68.4	128
EP080/071: Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - NEPM 2013 Fractions (QCLot: 3855157)								
EP071: >C10 - C16 Fraction	----	50	mg/kg	<50	375 mg/kg	105	77.0	125
EP071: >C16 - C34 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	<100	525 mg/kg	99.8	74.0	138
EP071: >C34 - C40 Fraction	----	100	mg/kg	<100	225 mg/kg	100	63.0	131
EP080/071: Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - NEPM 2013 Fractions (QCLot: 3856620)								
EP080: C6 - C10 Fraction	C6_C10	10	mg/kg	<10	31 mg/kg	105	68.4	128
EP080: BTEXN (QCLot: 3856620)								
EP080: Benzene	71-43-2	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	1 mg/kg	104	62.0	116
EP080: Toluene	108-88-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	1 mg/kg	107	67.0	121
EP080: Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	1 mg/kg	93.1	65.0	117
EP080: meta- & para-Xylene	108-38-3 106-42-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	2 mg/kg	101	66.0	118
EP080: ortho-Xylene	95-47-6	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	1 mg/kg	102	68.0	120
EP080: Naphthalene	91-20-3	1	mg/kg	<1	1 mg/kg	88.8	63.0	119

Matrix Spike (MS) Report

The quality control term Matrix Spike (MS) refers to an intralaboratory split sample spiked with a representative set of target analytes. The purpose of this QC parameter is to monitor potential matrix effects on analyte recoveries. Static Recovery Limits as per laboratory Data Quality Objectives (DQOs). Ideal recovery ranges stated may be waived in the event of sample matrix interference.

Sub-Matrix: **SOIL**

				Matrix Spike (MS) Report			
				Spike	SpikeRecovery(%)	Acceptable Limits (%)	
Laboratory sample ID	Sample ID	Method: Compound	CAS Number	Concentration	MS	Low	High
EG005(ED093)T: Total Metals by ICP-AES (QCLot: 3859363)							
ES2129766-001	Anonymous	EG005T: Arsenic	7440-38-2	50 mg/kg	91.2	70.0	130
		EG005T: Cadmium	7440-43-9	50 mg/kg	92.7	70.0	130
		EG005T: Chromium	7440-47-3	50 mg/kg	92.7	68.0	132
		EG005T: Copper	7440-50-8	250 mg/kg	90.7	70.0	130
		EG005T: Lead	7439-92-1	250 mg/kg	97.9	70.0	130
		EG005T: Nickel	7440-02-0	50 mg/kg	91.0	70.0	130
		EG005T: Zinc	7440-66-6	250 mg/kg	# Not Determined	66.0	133
EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS (QCLot: 3859364)							
ES2129766-001	Anonymous	EG035T: Mercury	7439-97-6	5 mg/kg	98.6	70.0	130
EP066: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) (QCLot: 3855160)							
ES2130166-001	Anonymous	EP066: Total Polychlorinated biphenyls	----	1 mg/kg	76.9	70.0	130
EP068A: Organochlorine Pesticides (OC) (QCLot: 3855159)							
ES2130166-001	Anonymous	EP068: gamma-BHC	58-89-9	0.5 mg/kg	94.0	70.0	130
		EP068: Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.5 mg/kg	84.4	70.0	130
		EP068: Aldrin	309-00-2	0.5 mg/kg	92.6	70.0	130
		EP068: Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.5 mg/kg	98.1	70.0	130
		EP068: Endrin	72-20-8	2 mg/kg	87.4	70.0	130
		EP068: 4.4`-DDT	50-29-3	2 mg/kg	84.4	70.0	130
EP075(SIM)B: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (QCLot: 3855158)							
ES2130166-001	Anonymous	EP075(SIM): Acenaphthene	83-32-9	10 mg/kg	102	70.0	130
		EP075(SIM): Pyrene	129-00-0	10 mg/kg	112	70.0	130
EP080/071: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (QCLot: 3855157)							
ES2130166-001	Anonymous	EP071: C10 - C14 Fraction	----	480 mg/kg	109	73.0	137
		EP071: C15 - C28 Fraction	----	3100 mg/kg	104	53.0	131
		EP071: C29 - C36 Fraction	----	2060 mg/kg	109	52.0	132
EP080/071: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (QCLot: 3856620)							
ES2129832-001	Anonymous	EP080: C6 - C9 Fraction	----	32.5 mg/kg	86.9	70.0	130
EP080/071: Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - NEPM 2013 Fractions (QCLot: 3855157)							
ES2130166-001	Anonymous	EP071: >C10 - C16 Fraction	----	860 mg/kg	106	73.0	137
		EP071: >C16 - C34 Fraction	----	4320 mg/kg	110	53.0	131
		EP071: >C34 - C40 Fraction	----	890 mg/kg	95.8	52.0	132

Sub-Matrix: **SOIL**

Laboratory sample ID	Sample ID	Method: Compound	CAS Number	Matrix Spike (MS) Report Spike Concentration	SpikeRecovery(%) MS	Acceptable Limits (%) Low	High
EP080/071: Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - NEPM 2013 Fractions (QCLot: 3856620)							
ES2129832-001	Anonymous	EP080: C6 - C10 Fraction	C6_C10	37.5 mg/kg	86.0	70.0	130
EP080: BTEXN (QCLot: 3856620)							
ES2129832-001	Anonymous	EP080: Benzene	71-43-2	2.5 mg/kg	86.6	70.0	130
		EP080: Toluene	108-88-3	2.5 mg/kg	93.3	70.0	130
		EP080: Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	2.5 mg/kg	86.3	70.0	130
		EP080: meta- & para-Xylene	108-38-3 106-42-3	2.5 mg/kg	89.8	70.0	130
		EP080: ortho-Xylene	95-47-6	2.5 mg/kg	95.0	70.0	130
		EP080: Naphthalene	91-20-3	2.5 mg/kg	83.3	70.0	130

QA/QC Compliance Assessment to assist with Quality Review

Work Order	: **ES2129767**	Page	: 1 of 6
Client	: **AARGUS PTY LTD**	Laboratory	: Environmental Division Sydney
Contact	: ALL REPORTS (CYNTHIA)	Telephone	: +61-2-8784 8555
Project	: ES8320 DSI	Date Samples Received	: 16-Aug-2021
Site	: LAKEMBA	Issue Date	: 24-Aug-2021
Sampler	: SBS	No. of samples received	: 1
Order number	: ----	No. of samples analysed	: 1

This report is automatically generated by the ALS LIMS through interpretation of the ALS Quality Control Report and several Quality Assurance parameters measured by ALS. This automated reporting highlights any non-conformances, facilitates faster and more accurate data validation and is designed to assist internal expert and external Auditor review. Many components of this report contribute to the overall DQO assessment and reporting for guideline compliance.

Brief method summaries and references are also provided to assist in traceability.

Summary of Outliers

Outliers : Quality Control Samples

This report highlights outliers flagged in the Quality Control (QC) Report.

- **NO Method Blank value outliers occur.**
- **NO Duplicate outliers occur.**
- **NO Laboratory Control outliers occur.**
- **Matrix Spike outliers exist - please see following pages for full details.**
- **For all regular sample matrices, NO surrogate recovery outliers occur.**

Outliers : Analysis Holding Time Compliance

- **NO Analysis Holding Time Outliers exist.**

Outliers : Frequency of Quality Control Samples

- **NO Quality Control Sample Frequency Outliers exist.**

Outliers : Quality Control Samples

Duplicates, Method Blanks, Laboratory Control Samples and Matrix Spikes

Matrix: **SOIL**

Compound Group Name	Laboratory Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Analyte	CAS Number	Data	Limits	Comment
Matrix Spike (MS) Recoveries							
EG005(ED093)T: Total Metals by ICP-AES	ES2129766--001	Anonymous	**Zinc**	7440-66-6	Not Determined	----	**MS recovery not determined, background level greater than or equal to 4x spike level.**

Analysis Holding Time Compliance

If samples are identified below as having been analysed or extracted outside of recommended holding times, this should be taken into consideration when interpreting results.

This report summarizes extraction / preparation and analysis times and compares each with ALS recommended holding times (referencing USEPA SW 846, APHA, AS and NEPM) based on the sample container provided. Dates reported represent first date of extraction or analysis and preclude subsequent dilutions and reruns. A listing of breaches (if any) is provided herein.

Holding time for leachate methods (e.g. TCLP) vary according to the analytes reported. Assessment compares the leach date with the shortest analyte holding time for the equivalent soil method. These are: organics 14 days, mercury 28 days & other metals 180 days. A recorded breach does not guarantee a breach for all non-volatile parameters.

Holding times for ***VOC in soils*** vary according to analytes of interest. Vinyl Chloride and Styrene holding time is 7 days; others 14 days. A recorded breach does not guarantee a breach for all VOC analytes and should be verified in case the reported breach is a false positive or Vinyl Chloride and Styrene are not key analytes of interest/concern.

Matrix: **SOIL**

Evaluation: × = Holding time breach ; ✓ = Within holding time.

Method	*Sample Date*	*Extraction / Preparation*			*Analysis*		
Container / Client Sample ID(s)		*Date extracted*	*Due for extraction*	*Evaluation*	*Date analysed*	*Due for analysis*	*Evaluation*
EA055: Moisture Content (Dried @ 105-110°C)							
Soil Glass Jar - Unpreserved (EA055) SS1	**12-Aug-2021**	**----**	----	----	**21-Aug-2021**	26-Aug-2021	✓
EA200: AS 4964 - 2004 Identification of Asbestos in Soils							
Snap Lock Bag - Friable Asbestos/PSD Bag (EA200) SS1	**12-Aug-2021**	**----**	----	----	**18-Aug-2021**	08-Feb-2022	✓
EA200N: Asbestos Quantification (non-NATA)							
Snap Lock Bag - Friable Asbestos/PSD Bag (EA200N) SS1	**12-Aug-2021**	**----**	----	----	**18-Aug-2021**	08-Feb-2022	✓
EG005(ED093)T: Total Metals by ICP-AES							
Soil Glass Jar - Unpreserved (EG005T) SS1	**12-Aug-2021**	**21-Aug-2021**	08-Feb-2022	✓	**23-Aug-2021**	08-Feb-2022	✓
EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS							
Soil Glass Jar - Unpreserved (EG035T) SS1	**12-Aug-2021**	**21-Aug-2021**	09-Sep-2021	✓	**24-Aug-2021**	09-Sep-2021	✓
EP066: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)							
Soil Glass Jar - Unpreserved (EP066) SS1	**12-Aug-2021**	**20-Aug-2021**	26-Aug-2021	✓	**21-Aug-2021**	29-Sep-2021	✓
EP068A: Organochlorine Pesticides (OC)							
Soil Glass Jar - Unpreserved (EP068) SS1	**12-Aug-2021**	**20-Aug-2021**	26-Aug-2021	✓	**21-Aug-2021**	29-Sep-2021	✓

Matrix: **SOIL**

Evaluation: × = Holding time breach ; ✓ = Within holding time.

Method / Container / Client Sample ID(s)	Sample Date	Extraction / Preparation			Analysis		
		Date extracted	Due for extraction	Evaluation	Date analysed	Due for analysis	Evaluation
EP075(SIM)B: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons							
Soil Glass Jar - Unpreserved (EP075(SIM)) SS1	**12-Aug-2021**	**20-Aug-2021**	26-Aug-2021	✓	**21-Aug-2021**	29-Sep-2021	✓
EP080/071: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons							
Soil Glass Jar - Unpreserved (EP071) SS1	**12-Aug-2021**	**20-Aug-2021**	26-Aug-2021	✓	**21-Aug-2021**	29-Sep-2021	✓
Soil Glass Jar - Unpreserved (EP080) SS1	**12-Aug-2021**	**20-Aug-2021**	26-Aug-2021	✓	**23-Aug-2021**	26-Aug-2021	✓
EP080/071: Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - NEPM 2013 Fractions							
Soil Glass Jar - Unpreserved (EP071) SS1	**12-Aug-2021**	**20-Aug-2021**	26-Aug-2021	✓	**21-Aug-2021**	29-Sep-2021	✓
Soil Glass Jar - Unpreserved (EP080) SS1	**12-Aug-2021**	**20-Aug-2021**	26-Aug-2021	✓	**23-Aug-2021**	26-Aug-2021	✓
EP080: BTEXN							
Soil Glass Jar - Unpreserved (EP080) SS1	**12-Aug-2021**	**20-Aug-2021**	26-Aug-2021	✓	**23-Aug-2021**	26-Aug-2021	✓

Quality Control Parameter Frequency Compliance

The following report summarises the frequency of laboratory QC samples analysed within the analytical lot(s) in which the submitted sample(s) was(were) processed. Actual rate should be greater than or equal to the expected rate. A listing of breaches is provided in the Summary of Outliers.

Matrix: **SOIL**

Evaluation: × = Quality Control frequency not within specification ; ✓ = Quality Control frequency within specification.

Quality Control Sample Type		Count		Rate (%)			Quality Control Specification
Analytical Methods	*Method*	*QC*	*Regular*	***Actual***	***Expected***	*Evaluation*	
Laboratory Duplicates (DUP)							
Moisture Content	EA055	2	20	**10.00**	**10.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
PAH/Phenols (SIM)	EP075(SIM)	2	18	**11.11**	**10.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Pesticides by GCMS	EP068	2	19	**10.53**	**10.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)	EP066	2	18	**11.11**	**10.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Mercury by FIMS	EG035T	2	20	**10.00**	**10.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Metals by ICP-AES	EG005T	2	20	**10.00**	**10.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
TRH - Semivolatile Fraction	EP071	2	20	**10.00**	**10.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
TRH Volatiles/BTEX	EP080	2	20	**10.00**	**10.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Laboratory Control Samples (LCS)							
PAH/Phenols (SIM)	EP075(SIM)	1	18	**5.56**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Pesticides by GCMS	EP068	1	19	**5.26**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)	EP066	1	18	**5.56**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Mercury by FIMS	EG035T	1	20	**5.00**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Metals by ICP-AES	EG005T	1	20	**5.00**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
TRH - Semivolatile Fraction	EP071	1	20	**5.00**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
TRH Volatiles/BTEX	EP080	1	20	**5.00**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Method Blanks (MB)							
PAH/Phenols (SIM)	EP075(SIM)	1	18	**5.56**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Pesticides by GCMS	EP068	1	19	**5.26**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)	EP066	1	18	**5.56**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Mercury by FIMS	EG035T	1	20	**5.00**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Metals by ICP-AES	EG005T	1	20	**5.00**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
TRH - Semivolatile Fraction	EP071	1	20	**5.00**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
TRH Volatiles/BTEX	EP080	1	20	**5.00**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Matrix Spikes (MS)							
PAH/Phenols (SIM)	EP075(SIM)	1	18	**5.56**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Pesticides by GCMS	EP068	1	19	**5.26**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)	EP066	1	18	**5.56**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Mercury by FIMS	EG035T	1	20	**5.00**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Metals by ICP-AES	EG005T	1	20	**5.00**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
TRH - Semivolatile Fraction	EP071	1	20	**5.00**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
TRH Volatiles/BTEX	EP080	1	20	**5.00**	**5.00**	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard

Brief Method Summaries

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the US EPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request. The following report provides brief descriptions of the analytical procedures employed for results reported in the Certificate of Analysis. Sources from which ALS methods have been developed are provided within the Method Descriptions.

Analytical Methods	*Method*	*Matrix*	*Method Descriptions*
Moisture Content	EA055	SOIL	In house: A gravimetric procedure based on weight loss over a 12 hour drying period at 105-110 degrees C. This method is compliant with NEPM Schedule B(3).
Asbestos Identification in Soils	EA200	SOIL	AS 4964 Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples Analysis by Polarised Light Microscopy including dispersion staining
Asbestos Classification and Quantitation per NEPM 2013	* EA200N	SOIL	Asbestos Classification and Quantitation per NEPM with Confirmation of Identification by AS 4964 - Gravimetric determination of Asbestos Containing Material, Fibrous Asbestos, Asbestos Fines and sample weight and calculation of percentage concentrations per NEPM protocols. Asbestos (Fines and Fibrous FA+AF) is reported as the equivalent weight in the sample received after accounting for sub-sampling (where applicable for the <7mm and/or <2mm fractions).
Total Metals by ICP-AES	EG005T	SOIL	In house: Referenced to APHA 3120; USEPA SW 846 - 6010. Metals are determined following an appropriate acid digestion of the soil. The ICPAES technique ionises samples in a plasma, emitting a characteristic spectrum based on metals present. Intensities at selected wavelengths are compared against those of matrix matched standards. This method is compliant with NEPM Schedule B(3)
Total Mercury by FIMS	EG035T	SOIL	In house: Referenced to AS 3550, APHA 3112 Hg - B (Flow-injection (SnCl2) (Cold Vapour generation) AAS) FIM-AAS is an automated flameless atomic absorption technique. Mercury in solids are determined following an appropriate acid digestion. Ionic mercury is reduced online to atomic mercury vapour by SnCl2 which is then purged into a heated quartz cell. Quantification is by comparing absorbance against a calibration curve. This method is compliant with NEPM Schedule B(3)
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)	EP066	SOIL	In house: Referenced to USEPA SW 846 - 8270 Extracts are analysed by Capillary GC/MS and quantification is by comparison against an established 5 point calibration curve. This method is compliant with NEPM Schedule B(3).
Pesticides by GCMS	EP068	SOIL	In house: Referenced to USEPA SW 846 - 8270 Extracts are analysed by Capillary GC/MS and quantification is by comparison against an established 5 point calibration curve. This technique is compliant with NEPM Schedule B(3).
TRH - Semivolatile Fraction	EP071	SOIL	In house: Referenced to USEPA SW 846 - 8015 Sample extracts are analysed by Capillary GC/FID and quantified against alkane standards over the range C10 - C40. Compliant with NEPM Schedule B(3).
PAH/Phenols (SIM)	EP075(SIM)	SOIL	In house: Referenced to USEPA SW 846 - 8270. Extracts are analysed by Capillary GC/MS in Selective Ion Mode (SIM) and quantification is by comparison against an established 5 point calibration curve. This method is compliant with NEPM Schedule B(3)
TRH Volatiles/BTEX	EP080	SOIL	In house: Referenced to USEPA SW 846 - 8260. Extracts are analysed by Purge and Trap, Capillary GC/MS. Quantification is by comparison against an established 5 point calibration curve. Compliant with NEPM Schedule B(3) amended.

Preparation Methods	*Method*	*Matrix*	*Method Descriptions*

Preparation Methods	Method	Matrix	Method Descriptions
Hot Block Digest for metals in soils sediments and sludges	EN69	SOIL	In house: Referenced to USEPA 200.2. Hot Block Acid Digestion 1.0g of sample is heated with Nitric and Hydrochloric acids, then cooled. Peroxide is added and samples heated and cooled again before being filtered and bulked to volume for analysis. Digest is appropriate for determination of selected metals in sludge, sediments, and soils. This method is compliant with NEPM Schedule B(3).
Methanolic Extraction of Soils for Purge and Trap	ORG16	SOIL	In house: Referenced to USEPA SW 846 - 5030A. 5g of solid is shaken with surrogate and 10mL methanol prior to analysis by Purge and Trap - GC/MS.
Tumbler Extraction of Solids	ORG17	SOIL	In house: Mechanical agitation (tumbler). 10g of sample, Na2SO4 and surrogate are extracted with 30mL 1:1 DCM/Acetone by end over end tumble. The solvent is decanted, dehydrated and concentrated (by KD) to the desired volume for analysis.

ALS Environmental

SAMPLE RECEIPT NOTIFICATION (SRN)

Work Order : **ES2129767**

Client	: **AARGUS PTY LTD**	Laboratory	: Environmental Division Sydney
Contact	: ALL REPORTS (CYNTHIA)	Contact	: Customer Services ES
Address	: PO BOX 398 DRUMMOYNE NSW, AUSTRALIA 2047	Address	: 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164
E-mail	: cynthia@aargus.net	E-mail	: ALSEnviro.Sydney@ALSGlobal.com
Telephone	: +61 1300137038	Telephone	: +61-2-8784 8555
Facsimile	: +61 1300136038	Facsimile	: +61-2-8784 8500
Project	: ES8320 DSI	Page	: 1 of 3
Order number	: ----	Quote number	: EB2017AARGUS0001 (EN/222)
C-O-C number	: ----	QC Level	: NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Site	: LAKEMBA		
Sampler	: SBS		

Dates

Date Samples Received	: 16-Aug-2021 18:30	Issue Date	: 17-Aug-2021
Client Requested Due Date	: 24-Aug-2021	Scheduled Reporting Date	: **24-Aug-2021**

Delivery Details

Mode of Delivery	: Undefined	Security Seal	: Not Available
No. of coolers/boxes	: 1	Temperature	: 15.3'c - Ice Bricks present
Receipt Detail	:	No. of samples received / analysed	: 1 / 1

General Comments

- This report contains the following information:
  - Sample Container(s)/Preservation Non-Compliances
  - Summary of Sample(s) and Requested Analysis
  - Proactive Holding Time Report
  - Requested Deliverables
- **Please refer to the Proactive Holding Time Report table below which summarises breaches of recommended holding times that have occurred prior to samples/instructions being received at the laboratory. The laboratory will process these samples unless instructions are received from you indicating you do not wish to proceed. The absence of this summary table indicates that all samples have been received within the recommended holding times for the analysis requested.**
- **Asbestos analysis will be conducted by ALS Newcastle.**
- Please direct any queries you have regarding this work order to the above ALS laboratory contact.
- Analytical work for this work order will be conducted at ALS Sydney.
- Sample Disposal - Aqueous (3 weeks), Solid (2 months ± 1 week) from receipt of samples.
- Please be aware that APHA/NEPM recommends water and soil samples be chilled to less than or equal to 6°C for chemical analysis, and less than or equal to 10°C but unfrozen for Microbiological analysis. Where samples are received above this temperature, it should be taken into consideration when interpreting results. Refer to ALS EnviroMail 85 for ALS recommendations of the best practice for chilling samples after sampling and for maintaining a cool temperature during transit.

Sample Container(s)/Preservation Non-Compliances

All comparisons are made against pretreatment/preservation AS, APHA, USEPA standards.

- **No sample container / preservation non-compliance exists.**

Summary of Sample(s) and Requested Analysis

Some items described below may be part of a laboratory process necessary for the execution of client requested tasks. Packages may contain additional analyses, such as the determination of moisture content and preparation tasks, that are included in the package.
If no sampling time is provided, the sampling time will default 00:00 on the date of sampling. If no sampling date is provided, the sampling date will be assumed by the laboratory and displayed in brackets without a time component

Matrix: **SOIL**

Laboratory sample ID	*Sampling date / time*	*Sample ID*	SOIL - EA055-103 Moisture Content	SOIL - EA200N Asbestos in Soils - (<1kg samples ONLY)	SOIL - S-11 OC/PCB	SOIL - S-26 8 metals/TRH/BTEXN/PAH
ES2129767-001	12-Aug-2021 00:00	SS1	✓	✓	✓	✓

Proactive Holding Time Report

Sample(s) have been received within the recommended holding times for the requested analysis.

Requested Deliverables

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		
- A4 - AU Tax Invoice (INV)	Email	anika@aargus.net
ALL REPORTS (CYNTHIA)		
- *AU Certificate of Analysis - NATA (COA)	Email	cynthia@aargus.net
- *AU Interpretive QC Report - DEFAULT (Anon QCI Rep) (QCI)	Email	cynthia@aargus.net
- *AU QC Report - DEFAULT (Anon QC Rep) - NATA (QC)	Email	cynthia@aargus.net
- A4 - AU Sample Receipt Notification - Environmental HT (SRN)	Email	cynthia@aargus.net
- A4 - AU Tax Invoice (INV)	Email	cynthia@aargus.net
- Chain of Custody (CoC) (COC)	Email	cynthia@aargus.net
- EDI Format - ESDAT (ESDAT)	Email	cynthia@aargus.net
- EDI Format - XTab (XTAB)	Email	cynthia@aargus.net
Gokul		
- *AU Certificate of Analysis - NATA (COA)	Email	gokul@aargus.net
- *AU Interpretive QC Report - DEFAULT (Anon QCI Rep) (QCI)	Email	gokul@aargus.net
- *AU QC Report - DEFAULT (Anon QC Rep) - NATA (QC)	Email	gokul@aargus.net
- A4 - AU Sample Receipt Notification - Environmental HT (SRN)	Email	gokul@aargus.net
- A4 - AU Tax Invoice (INV)	Email	gokul@aargus.net
- Chain of Custody (CoC) (COC)	Email	gokul@aargus.net
- EDI Format - ESDAT (ESDAT)	Email	gokul@aargus.net
- EDI Format - XTab (XTAB)	Email	gokul@aargus.net
MARK KELLY		
- *AU Certificate of Analysis - NATA (COA)	Email	mark.kelly@aargus.net
- *AU Interpretive QC Report - DEFAULT (Anon QCI Rep) (QCI)	Email	mark.kelly@aargus.net
- *AU QC Report - DEFAULT (Anon QC Rep) - NATA (QC)	Email	mark.kelly@aargus.net
- A4 - AU Sample Receipt Notification - Environmental HT (SRN)	Email	mark.kelly@aargus.net
- A4 - AU Tax Invoice (INV)	Email	mark.kelly@aargus.net
- Chain of Custody (CoC) (COC)	Email	mark.kelly@aargus.net
- EDI Format - ESDAT (ESDAT)	Email	mark.kelly@aargus.net
- EDI Format - XTab (XTAB)	Email	mark.kelly@aargus.net
NINGYE ZHANG		
- *AU Certificate of Analysis - NATA (COA)	Email	ningye@aargus.net
- *AU Interpretive QC Report - DEFAULT (Anon QCI Rep) (QCI)	Email	ningye@aargus.net
- *AU QC Report - DEFAULT (Anon QC Rep) - NATA (QC)	Email	ningye@aargus.net
- A4 - AU Sample Receipt Notification - Environmental HT (SRN)	Email	ningye@aargus.net
- A4 - AU Tax Invoice (INV)	Email	ningye@aargus.net
- Chain of Custody (CoC) (COC)	Email	ningye@aargus.net
- EDI Format - ESDAT (ESDAT)	Email	ningye@aargus.net
- EDI Format - XTab (XTAB)	Email	ningye@aargus.net

AARGUS PTY LTD

Laboratory Test Request / Chain of Custody Record

6 Carter Street
Lidcombe, NSW 2141

P O Box 398 Tel: 1300 137 038
DRUMMOYNE NSW 1470 Fax: 1300 136 038

Email reports: cynthia@aargus.net; gokul@aargus.net; mark.kelly@aargus.net;ningye@aargus.net
Email invoices: anika@aargus.net; cynthia@aargus.net; gokul@aargus.net; mark.kelly@aargus.net; ningye@aargus.net

TO:	ALS (Australian Laboratory Services) | Environmental 277 - 289 Woodpark Road SMITHFIELD, NSW 2164	Sampling Date: 12.08.2021	Job No: ES8320
		Sampled By: SBS	Project: DSI
PH:	02 8784 8555 FAX: 02 8784 8500	Project Manager: MK	Location: Lakemba
ATTN:	Samples Receipt		

Results required by: STANDARD

Sampling details			Sample type													
Location	Depth (m)	Date	Soil	Water (Filled Up)	Air	Metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Pb, Ni, Zn)	TPH & BTEX	PAH	OC	PCB				Asbestos %w/w	Analysis Suite(s)	KEEP SAMPLE?
SS1	-	12.08.2021	DSG, DSP			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	S8	YES

Relinquished by			Received by		
Name	Signature	Date	Name	Signature	Date
SAAD	SBS	12.08.2021			

Legend:

WG	Water sample, glass bottle	USG	Undisturbed soil sample (glass ja	DSP	Disturbed soil sample (small plastic bag)
WP	Water sample, plastic bottle	DSG	Disturbed soil sample (glass jar)	✓	Test required
GV	Glass vial	OTH	Other	ACAN	Air sample, canister

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6.30 pm
16/8/21
Awanthi

Environmental Division
Sydney
Work Order Reference
ES2129767

Telephone : + 61-2-8784 8555

Our ref : ASET95436 / 98616 / 1 - 17
Your ref : ES8320 – DSI - Lakemba
NATA Accreditation No: 14484

18 August 2021

Aargus Pty Ltd
6 Carter Street
Lidcombe NSW 2141

Attn: Mr Mark Kelly

WORLD RECOGNISED ACCREDITATION

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing.

Dear Mark

Asbestos Identification
This report presents the results of seventeen samples, forwarded by Aargus Pty Ltd on 16 August 2021, for analysis for asbestos.

1.Introduction: Seventeen samples forwarded were examined and analysed for the presence of asbestos on 18 August 2021.

2. Methods : The samples were examined under a Stereo Microscope and selected fibres were analysed by Polarized Light Microscopy in conjunction with Dispersion Staining method **(Australian Standard AS 4964 - 2004 and Safer Environment Method 1 as the supplementary work instruction) (Qualitative Analysis only).**

The report also provides approximate weights and percentages, categories of asbestos forms appearing in the sample, such as **AF**(Asbestos Fines), **FA**(Friable Asbestos) and **ACM** (Asbestos Containing Material), also satisfying the requirements of the WA/ NEPM Guidelines).

3. Results : **Sample No. 1. ASET95436 / 98616 / 1. ES8320 - S1-0-0.1.**
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 5.4 cm
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of cement, ceramic tiles, fibre cement* (AF), plastic and plant matter.
Chrysotile* (Approximate estimated weight = 0.001g) asbestos detected.
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 539.0g.
Approximate estimated weight of asbestos in soil in the form of AF = 0.001g.
Approximate w/w percentage of asbestos in soil in the form of AF = 0.0002%.

Sample No. 2. ASET95436 / 98616 / 2. ES8320 - S2-0-0.1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 6.0 cm
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 602.0g.
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of cement, wood chips and plant matter.
No asbestos detected.

Sample No. 3. ASET95436 / 98616 / 3. ES8320 - S3-0-0.1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 5.0 cm
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of corroded metal, fibre cement* (AF), wood chips and plant matter.
Chrysotile* (Approximate estimated weight = 0.003g) asbestos detected.
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 497.0g.
Approximate estimated weight of asbestos in soil in the form of AF = 0.003g.
Approximate w/w percentage of asbestos in soil in the form of AF = 0.001%.

Sample No. 4. ASET95436 / 98616 / 4. ES8320 - S4-0-0.1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 5.6 cm
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 562.0g.
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of brick, cement, paint flakes, plastic, wood chips, animal and plant matter.
No asbestos detected.

Sample No. 5. ASET95436 / 98616 / 5. ES8320 - S5-0-0.1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 6.4 cm
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 639.0g.
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of plastic, wood chips and plant matter.
No asbestos detected.

Sample No. 6. ASET95436 / 98616 / 6. ES8320 - S6-0-0.1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 5.4 cm
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 539.0g.
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of corroded metal, shale, wood chips and plant matter.
No asbestos detected.

Sample No. 7. ASET95436 / 98616 / 7. ES8320 - S8-0-0.1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 5.1 cm
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 513.0g.
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of cement, wood chips and plant matter.
No asbestos detected.

Sample No. 8. ASET95436 / 98616 / 8. ES8320 - S8-0-0.1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 5.4 cm
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 544.0g.
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of wood chips and plant matter.
No asbestos detected.

Sample No. 9. ASET95436 / 98616 / 9. ES8320 - S9-0-0.1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 6.6 cm
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 657.0g.
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of plastic, wood chips and plant matter.
No asbestos detected.

Sample No. 10. ASET95436 / 98616 / 10. ES8320 - S10-0-0.1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 5.1 cm
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 510.0g.
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of cement, glass, wood chips and plant matter.
No asbestos detected.

Sample No. 11. ASET95436 / 98616 / 11. ES8320 - S11-0-0.1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 5.7 cm
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 565.0g.
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of cement, wood chips and plant matter.
No asbestos detected.

Sample No. 12. ASET95436 / 98616 / 12. ES8320 - S12-0-0.1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 5.9 cm
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 588.0g.
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of slag, wood chips and plant matter.
No asbestos detected.

Sample No. 13. ASET95436 / 98616 / 13. ES8320 - S13-0-0.1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 5.4 cm
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 543.0g.
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of glass, paint flakes, plastic, wood chips and plant matter.
No asbestos detected.

Sample No. 14. ASET95436 / 98616 / 14. ES8320 - S14-0-0.1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 6.8 cm
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 677.0g.
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of cement, wood chips and plant matter.
No asbestos detected.

Sample No. 15. ASET95436 / 98616 / 15. ES8320 - S15-0-0.1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 6.5 cm
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 648.0g.
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of cement and plant matter.
No asbestos detected.

Sample No. 16. ASET95436 / 98616 / 16. ES8320 - S16-0-0.1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 7.4 cm
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 736.0g.
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of wood chips and plant matter.
No asbestos detected.

Sample No. 17. ASET95436 / 98616 / 17. ES8320 - D1.
Approx dimensions 10.0 cm x 10.0 cm x 6.8 cm
Approximate total dry weight of soil = 680.0g.
The sample consisted of a mixture of clayish sandy soil, stones, fragments of cement, slag, wood chips and plant matter.
No asbestos detected.

Reported by,

Mahen De Silva. BSc, MSc, Grad Dip (Occ Hyg)
Occupational Hygienist / Approved Identifier.
Approved Signatory

WORLD RECOGNISED ACCREDITATION

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing.

This report is consistent with the analytical procedures and reporting recommendations in the Western Australia Guidelines for the Assessment Remediation and Management of Asbestos contaminated sites in Western Australia and it also satisfies the requirements of the current NEPM Guidelines. NATA Accreditation does not cover the performance of this service.

Disclaimers;

The approx; weights given above can be used only as a guide. They do not represent absolute weights of each kind of asbestos, as it is impossible to extract all loose fibres from soil and other asbestos containing building material samples using this method. However above figures may be used as closest approximations to the exact values in each case. Estimation and/ or reporting of asbestos fibre weights in asbestos containing materials and soil is out of the Scope of the NATA Accreditation. NATA Accreditation only covers the qualitative part of the results reported. This weight disclaimer also covers weight / weight percentages if given.

ACM - Asbestos Containing Material - Products or materials that contain asbestos in an inert bound matrix such as cement or resin. Here taken to be sound material, even as fragments and not fitting through a 7mm X 7 mm sieve.

AF -Includes asbestos free fibres, small fibre bundles and also ACM fragments that pass through a 7mm X 7 mm sieve.

FA -Friable asbestos material such as severely weathered ACM, and asbestos in the form of loose fibrous material such as insulation products.

^ denotes loose fibres of relevant asbestos types detected in soil/dust.
*** denotes asbestos detected in ACM in bonded form.**
 # denotes friable asbestos as soft fibro plaster and/ or highly weathered ACM that will easily crumble.

The results contained in this report relate only to the sample/s submitted for testing. Australian Safer Environment & Technology accepts no responsibility for whether or not the submitted sample/s is/are representative. Results indicating "No asbestos detected" indicates a reporting limit specified in AS4964 -2004 which is 0.1g/ Kg (0.01%). Any amounts detected at assumed lower level than that would be reported, however those assumed lower levels may be treated as "No asbestos detected" as specified and recommended by A4964-2004. Trace / respirable level asbestos will be *reported only when detected and trace analysis have been performed on each sample as required by AS4964-2004. When loose asbestos fibres/ fibre bundles are detected and reported that means they are larger handpicked fibres/ fibre bundles, and they do not represent respirable fibres. Dust/soil samples are always subjected to trace analysis except where the amounts involved are extremely minute and trace analysis is not possible to be carried out. When trace analysis is not performed on dust samples it will be indicated in the report that trace analysis has not been carried out due to the volume of the sample being extremely minute.*

Estimation of asbestos weights involves the use of following assumptions;
Volume of each kind of Asbestos present in broken edges have been visually estimated and its been assumed that volumes remain similar throughout the binding matrix and those volumes are only approximate and not exact. Material densities have been assumed to be similar to commonly found similar materials and may not be exact.

All samples indicating "No asbestos detected" are assumed to be less than 0.001% for friable AF and FA portions detected and 0.01 % for ACM detected unless the approximate weight is given.

ASET95436/98616/1-17

AARGUS PTY LTD

6 Carter Street
LIDCOMBE NSW 2141

P O Box 398 Tel: 1300 137 038
DRUMMOYNE NSW 1470 Fax: 1300 136 038

Laboratory Test Request / Chain of Custody Record

Email to: cynthia@aargus.net; gokul@aargus.net; mark.kelly@aargus.net; sara@aargus.net

TO: ASET - Australian Safer Environment & Technology Pty Ltd, Sydney Suite 710 / 90 George Street — PO Box 1644 HORNSBY, NSW 2077 — HORNSBY WESTFIELD NSW 1635		Sampling Date: 12.08.2021	Job No: ES8320
		Sampled By: SBS	Project: DSI
PH: 02 9987 2183	FAX: 02 9987 2151	Project Manager: MK	Location: Lakemba
ATTN: Samples Receipt	EMAIL aset@bigpond.net.au		

Sampling details | **Sample type** | **Results required by: STANDARD**

	Location	Depth (m)	Date	Soil Samples	Asbestos presence/absence	Asbestos %w/w									KEEP SAMPLE?
1	S1	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓									YES
2	S2	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓									YES
3	S3	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓									YES
4	S4	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓									YES
5	S5	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓									YES
6	S6	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓									YES
7	S7	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓									YES
8	S8	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓									YES
9	S9	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓				16 AUG 2021					YES
10	S10	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓									YES
11	S11	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓									YES
12	S12	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓			BY:						YES
13	S13	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓									YES
14	S14	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓									YES
15	S15	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓									YES
16	S16	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSP		✓									YES
17	D1	-	12.08.2021	DSP		✓									YES

Relinquished by			Received by		
Name	Signature	Date	Name	Signature	Date
Saad	SBS	12.08.2021			16/8/21 4pm

Legend:

WG	Water sample, glass bottle	USG	Undisturbed soil sample (glass jar)	DSP	Disturbed soil sample (small plastic bag)
WP	Water sample, plastic bottle	DSG	Disturbed soil sample (glass jar)	✓	Test required
GV	Glass vial	OTH	Other	ACAN	Air sample, canister

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Aargus Pty Ltd
6 Carter Street
Lidcombe
NSW 2141

Attention: - ALL INVOICES/SRA - Mark Kelly

Report **817275-S**
Project name DSI
Project ID ES8320
Received Date Aug 16, 2021

Client Sample ID			G01 **S7_0.0-0.1**	G01 **S8_0.0-0.1**	G01 **S9_0.0-0.1**	G01 **S10_0.0-0.1**
Sample Matrix			**Soil**	**Soil**	**Soil**	**Soil**
Eurofins Sample No.			**S21-Au27910**	**S21-Au27911**	**S21-Au27912**	**S21-Au27913**
Date Sampled			**Aug 12, 2021**	**Aug 12, 2021**	**Aug 12, 2021**	**Aug 12, 2021**
Test/Reference	LOR	Unit				
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons						
TRH C6-C9	20	mg/kg	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
TRH C10-C14	20	mg/kg	< 20	< 100	< 100	< 20
TRH C15-C28	50	mg/kg	< 50	< 250	< 250	54
TRH C29-C36	50	mg/kg	< 50	< 250	< 250	93
TRH C10-C36 (Total)	50	mg/kg	< 50	< 250	< 250	147
Naphthalene N02	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
TRH C6-C10	20	mg/kg	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
TRH C6-C10 less BTEX (F1) N04	20	mg/kg	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
TRH >C10-C16	50	mg/kg	< 50	< 250	< 250	< 50
TRH >C10-C16 less Naphthalene (F2) N01	50	mg/kg	< 50	< 250	< 250	< 50
TRH >C16-C34	100	mg/kg	< 100	< 500	< 500	120
TRH >C34-C40	100	mg/kg	< 100	< 500	< 500	< 100
TRH >C10-C40 (total)*	100	mg/kg	< 100	< 500	< 500	120
BTEX						
Benzene	0.1	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Toluene	0.1	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Ethylbenzene	0.1	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
m&p-Xylenes	0.2	mg/kg	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
o-Xylene	0.1	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Xylenes - Total*	0.3	mg/kg	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
4-Bromofluorobenzene (surr.)	1	%	82	85	101	85
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons						
Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (lower bound) *	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	1.9	< 0.5	< 0.5
Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (medium bound) *	0.5	mg/kg	0.6	2.2	0.6	0.6
Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (upper bound) *	0.5	mg/kg	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.2
Acenaphthene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Acenaphthylene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Anthracene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Benz(a)anthracene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	1.2	< 0.5	< 0.5
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	1.1	< 0.5	< 0.5
Benzo(b&j)fluoranthene N07	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	0.8	< 0.5	< 0.5
Benzo(g.h.i)perylene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	0.8	< 0.5	< 0.5
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	1.4	< 0.5	< 0.5
Chrysene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	1.3	< 0.5	< 0.5
Dibenz(a.h)anthracene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5

Client Sample ID			G01S7_0.0-0.1	G01S8_0.0-0.1	G01S9_0.0-0.1	G01S10_0.0-0.1
Sample Matrix			Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Eurofins Sample No.			S21-Au27910	S21-Au27911	S21-Au27912	S21-Au27913
Date Sampled			Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021
Test/Reference	LOR	Unit				
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons						
Fluoranthene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	1.3	< 0.5	< 0.5
Fluorene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Indeno(1.2.3-cd)pyrene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	0.7	< 0.5	< 0.5
Naphthalene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Phenanthrene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	0.6	< 0.5	< 0.5
Pyrene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	1.4	< 0.5	< 0.5
Total PAH*	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	13.2	< 0.5	< 0.5
2-Fluorobiphenyl (surr.)	1	%	56	134	71	75
p-Terphenyl-d14 (surr.)	1	%	57	133	71	78
Organochlorine Pesticides						
Chlordanes - Total	0.1	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
4.4'-DDD	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
4.4'-DDE	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
4.4'-DDT	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
a-HCH	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Aldrin	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
b-HCH	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
d-HCH	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Dieldrin	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Endosulfan I	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Endosulfan II	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Endosulfan sulphate	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Endrin	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Endrin aldehyde	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Endrin ketone	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
g-HCH (Lindane)	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Heptachlor	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Heptachlor epoxide	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Hexachlorobenzene	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Methoxychlor	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Toxaphene	0.5	mg/kg	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Aldrin and Dieldrin (Total)*	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
DDT + DDE + DDD (Total)*	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Vic EPA IWRG 621 OCP (Total)*	0.1	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Vic EPA IWRG 621 Other OCP (Total)*	0.1	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Dibutylchlorendate (surr.)	1	%	84	76	126	110
Tetrachloro-m-xylene (surr.)	1	%	85	84	70	61
Polychlorinated Biphenyls						
Aroclor-1016	0.5	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Aroclor-1221	0.1	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Aroclor-1232	0.5	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Aroclor-1242	0.5	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Aroclor-1248	0.5	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Aroclor-1254	0.5	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Aroclor-1260	0.5	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Total PCB*	0.5	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Dibutylchlorendate (surr.)	1	%	84	76	126	110
Tetrachloro-m-xylene (surr.)	1	%	85	84	70	61

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Environment Testing

Client Sample ID			G01 S7_0.0-0.1	G01 S8_0.0-0.1	G01 S9_0.0-0.1	G01 S10_0.0-0.1
Sample Matrix			Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Eurofins Sample No.			S21-Au27910	S21-Au27911	S21-Au27912	S21-Au27913
Date Sampled			Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021
Test/Reference	LOR	Unit				
Heavy Metals						
Arsenic	2	mg/kg	15	7.8	7.5	16
Cadmium	0.4	mg/kg	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4
Chromium	5	mg/kg	20	8.1	5.7	17
Copper	5	mg/kg	54	24	8.4	33
Lead	5	mg/kg	110	33	11	56
Mercury	0.1	mg/kg	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Nickel	5	mg/kg	11	7.7	< 5	< 5
Zinc	5	mg/kg	190	68	32	160
% Moisture	1	%	18	20	9.0	17

Client Sample ID			S10_0.4-0.5	S11_0.0-0.1	S12_0.0-0.1	S13_0.0-0.1
Sample Matrix			Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Eurofins Sample No.			S21-Au27914	S21-Au27915	S21-Au27916	S21-Au27917
Date Sampled			Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021
Test/Reference	LOR	Unit				
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons						
TRH C6-C9	20	mg/kg	-	< 20	< 20	< 20
TRH C10-C14	20	mg/kg	-	< 20	< 20	< 20
TRH C15-C28	50	mg/kg	-	< 50	< 50	< 50
TRH C29-C36	50	mg/kg	-	< 50	< 50	51
TRH C10-C36 (Total)	50	mg/kg	-	< 50	< 50	51
Naphthalene N02	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
TRH C6-C10	20	mg/kg	-	< 20	< 20	< 20
TRH C6-C10 less BTEX (F1) N04	20	mg/kg	-	< 20	< 20	< 20
TRH >C10-C16	50	mg/kg	-	< 50	< 50	< 50
TRH >C10-C16 less Naphthalene (F2) N01	50	mg/kg	-	< 50	< 50	< 50
TRH >C16-C34	100	mg/kg	-	< 100	< 100	< 100
TRH >C34-C40	100	mg/kg	-	< 100	< 100	< 100
TRH >C10-C40 (total)*	100	mg/kg	-	< 100	< 100	< 100
BTEX						
Benzene	0.1	mg/kg	-	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Toluene	0.1	mg/kg	-	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Ethylbenzene	0.1	mg/kg	-	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
m&p-Xylenes	0.2	mg/kg	-	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
o-Xylene	0.1	mg/kg	-	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Xylenes - Total*	0.3	mg/kg	-	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
4-Bromofluorobenzene (surr.)	1	%	-	96	93	83
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons						
Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (lower bound) *	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	0.9	0.7
Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (medium bound) *	0.5	mg/kg	-	0.6	1.2	1.0
Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (upper bound) *	0.5	mg/kg	-	1.2	1.5	1.3
Acenaphthene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Acenaphthylene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Anthracene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Benz(a)anthracene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	0.8	0.6
Benzo(b&j)fluoranthene N07	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5

Client Sample ID			S10_0.4-0.5	S11_0.0-0.1	S12_0.0-0.1	S13_0.0-0.1
Sample Matrix			Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Eurofins Sample No.			S21-Au27914	S21-Au27915	S21-Au27916	S21-Au27917
Date Sampled			Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021
Test/Reference	LOR	Unit				
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons						
Benzo(g.h.i)perylene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	0.6	< 0.5
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	0.8	0.6
Chrysene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	0.7	< 0.5
Dibenz(a.h)anthracene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Fluoranthene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	0.7	< 0.5
Fluorene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Indeno(1.2.3-cd)pyrene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Naphthalene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Phenanthrene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Pyrene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	0.9	0.6
Total PAH*	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	4.5	1.8
2-Fluorobiphenyl (surr.)	1	%	-	88	74	71
p-Terphenyl-d14 (surr.)	1	%	-	118	101	95
Organochlorine Pesticides						
Chlordanes - Total	0.1	mg/kg	-	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
4.4'-DDD	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
4.4'-DDE	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
4.4'-DDT	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
a-HCH	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Aldrin	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
b-HCH	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
d-HCH	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Dieldrin	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Endosulfan I	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Endosulfan II	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Endosulfan sulphate	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Endrin	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Endrin aldehyde	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Endrin ketone	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
g-HCH (Lindane)	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Heptachlor	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Heptachlor epoxide	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Hexachlorobenzene	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Methoxychlor	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Toxaphene	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Aldrin and Dieldrin (Total)*	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
DDT + DDE + DDD (Total)*	0.05	mg/kg	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Vic EPA IWRG 621 OCP (Total)*	0.1	mg/kg	-	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Vic EPA IWRG 621 Other OCP (Total)*	0.1	mg/kg	-	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Dibutylchlorendate (surr.)	1	%	-	INT	INT	148
Tetrachloro-m-xylene (surr.)	1	%	-	121	97	108
Polychlorinated Biphenyls						
Aroclor-1016	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Aroclor-1221	0.1	mg/kg	-	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Aroclor-1232	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Aroclor-1242	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Aroclor-1248	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Aroclor-1254	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Aroclor-1260	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5

Client Sample ID			S10_0.4-0.5	S11_0.0-0.1	S12_0.0-0.1	S13_0.0-0.1
Sample Matrix			Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Eurofins Sample No.			S21-Au27914	S21-Au27915	S21-Au27916	S21-Au27917
Date Sampled			Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021
Test/Reference	LOR	Unit				
Polychlorinated Biphenyls						
Total PCB*	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Dibutylchlorendate (surr.)	1	%	-	INT	INT	148
Tetrachloro-m-xylene (surr.)	1	%	-	121	97	108
Heavy Metals						
Arsenic	2	mg/kg	5.3	17	14	19
Cadmium	0.4	mg/kg	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4
Chromium	5	mg/kg	12	28	18	27
Copper	5	mg/kg	12	15	17	35
Lead	5	mg/kg	14	49	150	110
Mercury	0.1	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.1	0.2
Nickel	5	mg/kg	< 5	< 5	< 5	6.6
Zinc	5	mg/kg	14	93	160	180
% Moisture	1	%	-	18	14	19
% Clay	1	%	24	-	-	-
Conductivity (1:5 aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	10	uS/cm	240	-	-	-
pH (1:5 Aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	0.1	pH Units	5.8	-	-	-
Cation Exchange Capacity						
Cation Exchange Capacity	0.05	meq/100g	16	-	-	-

Client Sample ID			S14_0.0-0.1	S15_0.0-0.1	S16_0.0-0.1	D1_0.0-0.1
Sample Matrix			Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Eurofins Sample No.			S21-Au27918	S21-Au27919	S21-Au27920	S21-Au27921
Date Sampled			Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021
Test/Reference	LOR	Unit				
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons						
TRH C6-C9	20	mg/kg	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
TRH C10-C14	20	mg/kg	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
TRH C15-C28	50	mg/kg	< 50	< 50	< 50	< 50
TRH C29-C36	50	mg/kg	< 50	< 50	< 50	< 50
TRH C10-C36 (Total)	50	mg/kg	< 50	< 50	< 50	< 50
Naphthalene[N02]	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
TRH C6-C10	20	mg/kg	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
TRH C6-C10 less BTEX (F1)[N04]	20	mg/kg	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
TRH >C10-C16	50	mg/kg	< 50	< 50	< 50	< 50
TRH >C10-C16 less Naphthalene (F2)[N01]	50	mg/kg	< 50	< 50	< 50	< 50
TRH >C16-C34	100	mg/kg	< 100	< 100	< 100	< 100
TRH >C34-C40	100	mg/kg	< 100	< 100	< 100	< 100
TRH >C10-C40 (total)*	100	mg/kg	< 100	< 100	< 100	< 100
BTEX						
Benzene	0.1	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Toluene	0.1	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Ethylbenzene	0.1	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
m&p-Xylenes	0.2	mg/kg	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
o-Xylene	0.1	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Xylenes - Total*	0.3	mg/kg	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
4-Bromofluorobenzene (surr.)	1	%	87	98	141	94

Client Sample ID			S14_0.0-0.1	S15_0.0-0.1	S16_0.0-0.1	D1_0.0-0.1
Sample Matrix			Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Eurofins Sample No.			S21-Au27918	S21-Au27919	S21-Au27920	S21-Au27921
Date Sampled			Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021
Test/Reference	LOR	Unit				
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons						
Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (lower bound) *	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (medium bound) *	0.5	mg/kg	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (upper bound) *	0.5	mg/kg	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Acenaphthene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Acenaphthylene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Anthracene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Benz(a)anthracene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Benzo(b&j)fluoranthene[N07]	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Benzo(g.h.i)perylene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Chrysene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Dibenz(a.h)anthracene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Fluoranthene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Fluorene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Indeno(1.2.3-cd)pyrene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Naphthalene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Phenanthrene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Pyrene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.6	0.5
Total PAH*	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.6	0.5
2-Fluorobiphenyl (surr.)	1	%	69	96	64	69
p-Terphenyl-d14 (surr.)	1	%	95	93	92	98
Organochlorine Pesticides						
Chlordanes - Total	0.1	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
4.4'-DDD	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
4.4'-DDE	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
4.4'-DDT	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
a-HCH	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Aldrin	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
b-HCH	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
d-HCH	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Dieldrin	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Endosulfan I	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Endosulfan II	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Endosulfan sulphate	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Endrin	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Endrin aldehyde	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Endrin ketone	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
g-HCH (Lindane)	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Heptachlor	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Heptachlor epoxide	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Hexachlorobenzene	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Methoxychlor	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Toxaphene	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Aldrin and Dieldrin (Total)*	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
DDT + DDE + DDD (Total)*	0.05	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Vic EPA IWRG 621 OCP (Total)*	0.1	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Vic EPA IWRG 621 Other OCP (Total)*	0.1	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Dibutylchlorendate (surr.)	1	%	INT	139	INT	INT
Tetrachloro-m-xylene (surr.)	1	%	113	98	115	113

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Environment Testing

Client Sample ID			S14_0.0-0.1	S15_0.0-0.1	S16_0.0-0.1	D1_0.0-0.1
Sample Matrix			Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Eurofins Sample No.			S21-Au27918	S21-Au27919	S21-Au27920	S21-Au27921
Date Sampled			Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021
Test/Reference	LOR	Unit				
Polychlorinated Biphenyls						
Aroclor-1016	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Aroclor-1221	0.1	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Aroclor-1232	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Aroclor-1242	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Aroclor-1248	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Aroclor-1254	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Aroclor-1260	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Total PCB*	0.5	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Dibutylchlorendate (surr.)	1	%	INT	139	INT	INT
Tetrachloro-m-xylene (surr.)	1	%	113	98	115	113
Heavy Metals						
Arsenic	2	mg/kg	24	29	24	26
Cadmium	0.4	mg/kg	< 0.4	0.6	< 0.4	< 0.4
Chromium	5	mg/kg	30	22	29	39
Copper	5	mg/kg	30	58	36	21
Lead	5	mg/kg	190	140	110	220
Mercury	0.1	mg/kg	0.1	< 0.1	0.2	0.2
Nickel	5	mg/kg	7.9	12	< 5	5.9
Zinc	5	mg/kg	160	150	80	84
% Moisture	1	%	6.9	10	8.3	7.6

Client Sample ID			TRIP SPIKE TS1	TRIP BLANK TB1
Sample Matrix			Soil	Soil
Eurofins Sample No.			S21-Au27922	S21-Au27924
Date Sampled			Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021
Test/Reference	LOR	Unit		
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons				
TRH C6-C9	20	mg/kg	-	< 20
Naphthalene[N02]	0.5	mg/kg	-	< 0.5
TRH C6-C10	20	mg/kg	-	< 20
TRH C6-C10 less BTEX (F1)[N04]	20	mg/kg	-	< 20
BTEX				
Benzene	0.1	mg/kg	-	< 0.1
Toluene	0.1	mg/kg	-	< 0.1
Ethylbenzene	0.1	mg/kg	-	< 0.1
m&p-Xylenes	0.2	mg/kg	-	< 0.2
o-Xylene	0.1	mg/kg	-	< 0.1
Xylenes - Total*	0.3	mg/kg	-	< 0.3
4-Bromofluorobenzene (surr.)	1	%	-	85
TRH C6-C10	1	%	99	-
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons				
Naphthalene	1	%	100	-
TRH C6-C9	1	%	99	-

Client Sample ID			TRIP SPIKE TS1	TRIP BLANK TB1
Sample Matrix			Soil	Soil
Eurofins Sample No.			S21-Au27922	S21-Au27924
Date Sampled			Aug 12, 2021	Aug 12, 2021
Test/Reference	LOR	Unit		
BTEX				
Benzene	1	%	98	-
Ethylbenzene	1	%	98	-
m&p-Xylenes	1	%	98	-
o-Xylene	1	%	98	-
Toluene	1	%	100	-
Xylenes - Total	1	%	98	-
4-Bromofluorobenzene (surr.)	1	%	142	-

Sample History

Where samples are submitted/analysed over several days, the last date of extraction is reported.

If the date and time of sampling are not provided, the Laboratory will not be responsible for compromised results should testing be performed outside the recommended holding time.

Description	Testing Site	Extracted	Holding Time
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - 1999 NEPM Fractions	Sydney	Aug 18, 2021	14 Days
- Method: LTM-ORG-2010 TRH C6-C40			
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - 2013 NEPM Fractions	Sydney	Aug 18, 2021	14 Days
- Method: LTM-ORG-2010 TRH C6-C40			
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons	Sydney	Aug 18, 2021	14 Days
- Method: LTM-ORG-2010 TRH C6-C40			
BTEX	Sydney	Aug 18, 2021	14 Days
- Method: LTM-ORG-2010 TRH C6-C40			
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - 2013 NEPM Fractions	Sydney	Aug 18, 2021	14 Days
- Method: LTM-ORG-2010 TRH C6-C40			
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Sydney	Aug 24, 2021	14 Days
- Method: LTM-ORG-2130 PAH and Phenols in Soil and Water			
Metals M8	Sydney	Aug 18, 2021	180 Days
- Method: LTM-MET-3040 Metals in Waters, Soils & Sediments by ICP-MS			
Organochlorine Pesticides	Sydney	Aug 18, 2021	14 Days
- Method: LTM-ORG-2220 OCP & PCB in Soil and Water			
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	Sydney	Aug 18, 2021	28 Days
- Method: LTM-ORG-2220 OCP & PCB in Soil and Water			
% Moisture	Sydney	Aug 16, 2021	14 Days
- Method: LTM-GEN-7080 Moisture			
% Clay	Brisbane	Aug 19, 2021	14 Days
- Method: LTM-GEN-7040			
pH (1:5 Aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	Sydney	Aug 18, 2021	7 Days
- Method: LTM-GEN-7090 pH in soil by ISE			
Conductivity (1:5 aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	Sydney	Aug 19, 2021	7 Days
- Method: LTM-INO-4030 Conductivity			
Cation Exchange Capacity	Melbourne	Aug 19, 2021	180 Days
- Method: LTM-MET-3060 Cation Exchange Capacity by bases & Exchangeable Sodium Percentage			

Company Name: Aargus Pty Ltd
Address: 6 Carter Street
Lidcombe
NSW 2141

Project Name: DSI
Project ID: ES8320

Order No.:
Report #: 817275
Phone: 02 9568 6159
Fax: 02 9566 6179

Received: Aug 16, 2021 3:04 PM
Due: Aug 23, 2021
Priority: 5 Day
Contact Name: - ALL INVOICES/SRA - Mark Kelly

Eurofins Analytical Services Manager : Asim Khan

Sample Detail						% Clay	pH (1:5 Aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	Metals M8	Suite B13: OCP/PCB	Moisture Set	Cation Exchange Capacity	Eurofins Suite B7	BTEXN and Volatile TRH	BTEXN and Volatile TRH
Melbourne Laboratory - NATA Site # 1254											X			
Sydney Laboratory - NATA Site # 18217							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brisbane Laboratory - NATA Site # 20794						X								
Perth Laboratory - NATA Site # 23736														
Mayfield Laboratory - NATA Site # 25079														
External Laboratory														
No	**Sample ID**	**Sample Date**	**Sampling Time**	**Matrix**	**LAB ID**									
1	S7_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27910				X	X		X		
2	S8_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27911				X	X		X		
3	S9_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27912				X	X		X		
4	S10_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27913				X	X		X		
5	S10_0.4-0.5	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27914	X	X	X			X			
6	S11_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27915				X	X		X		
7	S12_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27916				X	X		X		
8	S13_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27917				X	X		X		
9	S14_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27918				X	X		X		

Company Name:	Aargus Pty Ltd	**Order No.:**		**Received:**	Aug 16, 2021 3:04 PM
Address:	6 Carter Street	**Report #:**	817275	**Due:**	Aug 23, 2021
	Lidcombe	**Phone:**	02 9568 6159	**Priority:**	5 Day
	NSW 2141	**Fax:**	02 9566 6179	**Contact Name:**	- ALL INVOICES/SRA - Mark Kelly
Project Name:	DSI				
Project ID:	ES8320				

Eurofins Analytical Services Manager : Asim Khan

Sample Detail						% Clay	pH (1:5 Aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	Metals M8	Suite B13: OCP/PCB	Moisture Set	Cation Exchange Capacity	Eurofins Suite B7	BTEXN and Volatile TRH	BTEXN and Volatile TRH
Melbourne Laboratory - NATA Site # 1254											X			
Sydney Laboratory - NATA Site # 18217							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brisbane Laboratory - NATA Site # 20794						X								
Perth Laboratory - NATA Site # 23736														
Mayfield Laboratory - NATA Site # 25079														
External Laboratory														
10	S15_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27919				X	X		X		
11	S16_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27920				X	X		X		
12	D1_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27921				X	X		X		
13	TRIP SPIKE TS1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27922									X
14	TRIP BLANK TB1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27924								X	
15	RINSATE	Aug 12, 2021		Water	S21-Au27925			X						
Test Counts						1	1	2	11	11	1	11	1	1

eurofins | Environment Testing

Internal Quality Control Review and Glossary

General

1. Laboratory QC results for Method Blanks, Duplicates, Matrix Spikes, and Laboratory Control Samples follows guidelines delineated in the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999, as amended May 2013 and are included in this QC report where applicable. Additional QC data may be available on request.
2. All soil/sediment/solid results are reported on a dry basis, unless otherwise stated.
3. All biota/food results are reported on a wet weight basis on the edible portion, unless otherwise stated.
4. Actual LORs are matrix dependant. Quoted LORs may be raised where sample extracts are diluted due to interferences.
5. Results are uncorrected for matrix spikes or surrogate recoveries except for PFAS compounds.
6. SVOC analysis on waters are performed on homogenised, unfiltered samples, unless noted otherwise.
7. Samples were analysed on an 'as received' basis.
8. Information identified on this report with blue colour, indicates data provided by customer, that may have an impact on the results.
9. This report replaces any interim results previously issued.

Holding Times

Please refer to 'Sample Preservation and Container Guide' for holding times (QS3001).

For samples received on the last day of holding time, notification of testing requirements should have been received at least 6 hours prior to sample receipt deadlines as stated on the SRA.

If the Laboratory did not receive the information in the required timeframe, and regardless of any other integrity issues, suitably qualified results may still be reported.

Holding times apply from the date of sampling, therefore compliance to these may be outside the laboratory's control.

For VOCs containing vinyl chloride, styrene and 2-chloroethyl vinyl ether the holding time is 7 days however for all other VOCs such as BTEX or C6-10 TRH then the holding time is 14 days.

****NOTE:** pH duplicates are reported as a range NOT as RPD

Units

mg/kg: milligrams per kilogram	**mg/L:** milligrams per litre	**ug/L:** micrograms per litre
ppm: Parts per million	**ppb:** Parts per billion	**%:** Percentage
org/100mL: Organisms per 100 millilitres	**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units	**MPN/100mL:** Most Probable Number of organisms per 100 millilitres

Terms

Dry	Where a moisture has been determined on a solid sample the result is expressed on a dry basis.
LOR	Limit of Reporting.
SPIKE	Addition of the analyte to the sample and reported as percentage recovery.
RPD	Relative Percent Difference between two Duplicate pieces of analysis.
LCS	Laboratory Control Sample - reported as percent recovery.
CRM	Certified Reference Material - reported as percent recovery.
Method Blank	In the case of solid samples these are performed on laboratory certified clean sands and in the case of water samples these are performed on de-ionised water.
Surr - Surrogate	The addition of a like compound to the analyte target and reported as percentage recovery.
Duplicate	A second piece of analysis from the same sample and reported in the same units as the result to show comparison.
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
APHA	American Public Health Association
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
COC	Chain of Custody
SRA	Sample Receipt Advice
QSM	US Department of Defense Quality Systems Manual Version 5.3
CP	Client Parent - QC was performed on samples pertaining to this report
NCP	Non-Client Parent - QC performed on samples not pertaining to this report, QC is representative of the sequence or batch that client samples were analysed within.
TEQ	Toxic Equivalency Quotient

QC - Acceptance Criteria

RPD Duplicates: Global RPD Duplicates Acceptance Criteria is 30% however the following acceptance guidelines are equally applicable:

Results <10 times the LOR : No Limit

Results between 10-20 times the LOR : RPD must lie between 0-50%

Results >20 times the LOR : RPD must lie between 0-30%

Surrogate Recoveries: Recoveries must lie between 20-130% Phenols & 50-150% PFASs

PFAS field samples that contain surrogate recoveries in excess of the QC limit designated in QSM 5.3 where no positive PFAS results have been reported have been reviewed and no data was affected.

WA DWER (n=10): PFBA, PFPeA, PFHxA, PFHpA, PFOA, PFBS, PFHxS, PFOS, 6:2 FTSA, 8:2 FTSA

QC Data General Comments

1. Where a result is reported as a less than (<), higher than the nominated LOR, this is due to either matrix interference, extract dilution required due to interferences or contaminant levels within the sample, high moisture content or insufficient sample provided.
2. Duplicate data shown within this report that states the word "BATCH" is a Batch Duplicate from outside of your sample batch, but within the laboratory sample batch at a 1:10 ratio. The Parent and Duplicate data shown is not data from your samples.
3. Organochlorine Pesticide analysis - where reporting LCS data, Toxaphene & Chlordane are not added to the LCS.
4. Organochlorine Pesticide analysis - where reporting Spike data, Toxaphene is not added to the Spike.
5. Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - where reporting Spike & LCS data, a single spike of commercial Hydrocarbon products in the range of C12-C30 is added and it's Total Recovery is reported in the C10-C14 cell of the Report.
6. pH and Free Chlorine analysed in the laboratory - Analysis on this test must begin within 30 minutes of sampling.Therefore laboratory analysis is unlikely to be completed within holding time. Analysis will begin as soon as possible after sample receipt.
7. Recovery Data (Spikes & Surrogates) - where chromatographic interference does not allow the determination of Recovery the term "INT" appears against that analyte.
8. Polychlorinated Biphenyls are spiked only using Aroclor 1260 in Matrix Spikes and LCS.
9. For Matrix Spikes and LCS results a dash " -" in the report means that the specific analyte was not added to the QC sample.
10. Duplicate RPDs are calculated from raw analytical data thus it is possible to have two sets of data.

Quality Control Results

Test	Units	Result 1			Acceptance Limits	Pass Limits	Qualifying Code
Method Blank							
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons							
TRH C6-C9	mg/kg	< 20			20	Pass	
TRH C10-C14	mg/kg	< 20			20	Pass	
TRH C15-C28	mg/kg	< 50			50	Pass	
TRH C29-C36	mg/kg	< 50			50	Pass	
Naphthalene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
TRH C6-C10	mg/kg	< 20			20	Pass	
TRH >C10-C16	mg/kg	< 50			50	Pass	
TRH >C16-C34	mg/kg	< 100			100	Pass	
TRH >C34-C40	mg/kg	< 100			100	Pass	
Method Blank							
BTEX							
Benzene	mg/kg	< 0.1			0.1	Pass	
Toluene	mg/kg	< 0.1			0.1	Pass	
Ethylbenzene	mg/kg	< 0.1			0.1	Pass	
m&p-Xylenes	mg/kg	< 0.2			0.2	Pass	
o-Xylene	mg/kg	< 0.1			0.1	Pass	
Xylenes - Total*	mg/kg	< 0.3			0.3	Pass	
Method Blank							
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons							
Acenaphthene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Acenaphthylene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Anthracene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Benzo(b&j)fluoranthene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Benzo(g.h.i)perylene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Chrysene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Dibenz(a.h)anthracene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Fluoranthene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Fluorene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Indeno(1.2.3-cd)pyrene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Naphthalene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Phenanthrene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Pyrene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Method Blank							
Organochlorine Pesticides							
Chlordanes - Total	mg/kg	< 0.1			0.1	Pass	
4.4'-DDD	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
4.4'-DDE	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
4.4'-DDT	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
a-HCH	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
Aldrin	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
b-HCH	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
d-HCH	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
Dieldrin	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
Endosulfan I	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
Endosulfan II	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
Endosulfan sulphate	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
Endrin	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	

Test	Units	Result 1			Acceptance Limits	Pass Limits	Qualifying Code
Endrin aldehyde	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
Endrin ketone	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
g-HCH (Lindane)	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
Heptachlor	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
Heptachlor epoxide	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
Hexachlorobenzene	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
Methoxychlor	mg/kg	< 0.05			0.05	Pass	
Toxaphene	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Method Blank							
Polychlorinated Biphenyls							
Aroclor-1016	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Aroclor-1221	mg/kg	< 0.1			0.1	Pass	
Aroclor-1232	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Aroclor-1242	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Aroclor-1248	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Aroclor-1254	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Aroclor-1260	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Total PCB*	mg/kg	< 0.5			0.5	Pass	
Method Blank							
Heavy Metals							
Arsenic	mg/kg	< 2			2	Pass	
Cadmium	mg/kg	< 0.4			0.4	Pass	
Chromium	mg/kg	< 5			5	Pass	
Copper	mg/kg	< 5			5	Pass	
Lead	mg/kg	< 5			5	Pass	
Mercury	mg/kg	< 0.1			0.1	Pass	
Nickel	mg/kg	< 5			5	Pass	
Zinc	mg/kg	< 5			5	Pass	
Method Blank							
Conductivity (1:5 aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	uS/cm	< 10			10	Pass	
LCS - % Recovery							
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons							
TRH C6-C9	%	83			70-130	Pass	
TRH C10-C14	%	97			70-130	Pass	
Naphthalene	%	94			70-130	Pass	
TRH C6-C10	%	78			70-130	Pass	
TRH >C10-C16	%	96			70-130	Pass	
LCS - % Recovery							
BTEX							
Benzene	%	89			70-130	Pass	
Toluene	%	74			70-130	Pass	
Ethylbenzene	%	78			70-130	Pass	
m&p-Xylenes	%	78			70-130	Pass	
o-Xylene	%	76			70-130	Pass	
Xylenes - Total*	%	77			70-130	Pass	
LCS - % Recovery							
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons							
Acenaphthene	%	90			70-130	Pass	
Acenaphthylene	%	85			70-130	Pass	
Anthracene	%	85			70-130	Pass	
Benz(a)anthracene	%	83			70-130	Pass	
Benzo(a)pyrene	%	91			70-130	Pass	
Benzo(b&j)fluoranthene	%	80			70-130	Pass	
Benzo(g.h.i)perylene	%	95			70-130	Pass	

Test	Units	Result 1			Acceptance Limits	Pass Limits	Qualifying Code
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	%	101			70-130	Pass	
Chrysene	%	92			70-130	Pass	
Dibenz(a.h)anthracene	%	90			70-130	Pass	
Fluoranthene	%	85			70-130	Pass	
Fluorene	%	90			70-130	Pass	
Indeno(1.2.3-cd)pyrene	%	92			70-130	Pass	
Naphthalene	%	88			70-130	Pass	
Phenanthrene	%	81			70-130	Pass	
Pyrene	%	86			70-130	Pass	
LCS - % Recovery							
Organochlorine Pesticides							
Chlordanes - Total	%	99			70-130	Pass	
4.4'-DDD	%	94			70-130	Pass	
4.4'-DDE	%	111			70-130	Pass	
4.4'-DDT	%	84			70-130	Pass	
a-HCH	%	97			70-130	Pass	
Aldrin	%	115			70-130	Pass	
b-HCH	%	109			70-130	Pass	
d-HCH	%	97			70-130	Pass	
Dieldrin	%	103			70-130	Pass	
Endosulfan I	%	105			70-130	Pass	
Endosulfan II	%	100			70-130	Pass	
Endosulfan sulphate	%	97			70-130	Pass	
Endrin	%	117			70-130	Pass	
Endrin aldehyde	%	86			70-130	Pass	
Endrin ketone	%	92			70-130	Pass	
g-HCH (Lindane)	%	94			70-130	Pass	
Heptachlor	%	104			70-130	Pass	
Heptachlor epoxide	%	102			70-130	Pass	
Hexachlorobenzene	%	103			70-130	Pass	
Methoxychlor	%	111			70-130	Pass	
LCS - % Recovery							
Polychlorinated Biphenyls							
Aroclor-1016	%	91			70-130	Pass	
Aroclor-1260	%	92			70-130	Pass	
LCS - % Recovery							
Heavy Metals							
Arsenic	%	102			80-120	Pass	
Cadmium	%	111			80-120	Pass	
Chromium	%	118			80-120	Pass	
Copper	%	120			80-120	Pass	
Lead	%	109			80-120	Pass	
Mercury	%	107			80-120	Pass	
Nickel	%	119			80-120	Pass	
Zinc	%	117			80-120	Pass	
LCS - % Recovery							
% Clay	%	117			70-130	Pass	
Conductivity (1:5 aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	%	91			70-130	Pass	

Test	Lab Sample ID	QA Source	Units	Result 1			Acceptance Limits	Pass Limits	Qualifying Code
Spike - % Recovery									
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons				Result 1					
TRH C6-C9	S21-Au33244	NCP	%	80			70-130	Pass	
TRH C6-C10	S21-Au33244	NCP	%	79			70-130	Pass	
Spike - % Recovery									

Environment Testing

Test	Lab Sample ID	QA Source	Units	Result 1			Acceptance Limits	Pass Limits	Qualifying Code
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons				Result 1					
Acenaphthene	S21-Au32521	NCP	%	93			70-130	Pass	
Acenaphthylene	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	78			70-130	Pass	
Anthracene	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	75			70-130	Pass	
Benz(a)anthracene	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	74			70-130	Pass	
Benzo(a)pyrene	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	76			70-130	Pass	
Benzo(b&j)fluoranthene	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	74			70-130	Pass	
Benzo(g.h.i)perylene	S21-Au35038	NCP	%	86			70-130	Pass	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	S21-Au32521	NCP	%	125			70-130	Pass	
Chrysene	S21-Au32521	NCP	%	111			70-130	Pass	
Dibenz(a.h)anthracene	S21-Au35038	NCP	%	86			70-130	Pass	
Fluoranthene	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	75			70-130	Pass	
Fluorene	S21-Au32521	NCP	%	86			70-130	Pass	
Indeno(1.2.3-cd)pyrene	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	71			70-130	Pass	
Naphthalene	S21-Au32521	NCP	%	95			70-130	Pass	
Phenanthrene	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	77			70-130	Pass	
Pyrene	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	75			70-130	Pass	
Spike - % Recovery									
Organochlorine Pesticides				Result 1					
Chlordanes - Total	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	88			70-130	Pass	
4.4'-DDD	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	71			70-130	Pass	
4.4'-DDE	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	92			70-130	Pass	
4.4'-DDT	S21-Au26397	NCP	%	87			70-130	Pass	
a-HCH	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	79			70-130	Pass	
Aldrin	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	92			70-130	Pass	
b-HCH	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	90			70-130	Pass	
d-HCH	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	84			70-130	Pass	
Dieldrin	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	82			70-130	Pass	
Endosulfan I	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	86			70-130	Pass	
Endosulfan II	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	78			70-130	Pass	
Endosulfan sulphate	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	77			70-130	Pass	
Endrin	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	85			70-130	Pass	
Endrin aldehyde	S21-Au26397	NCP	%	84			70-130	Pass	
Endrin ketone	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	83			70-130	Pass	
g-HCH (Lindane)	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	80			70-130	Pass	
Heptachlor	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	90			70-130	Pass	
Heptachlor epoxide	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	89			70-130	Pass	
Hexachlorobenzene	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	88			70-130	Pass	
Methoxychlor	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	75			70-130	Pass	
Spike - % Recovery									
Polychlorinated Biphenyls				Result 1					
Aroclor-1016	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	78			70-130	Pass	
Aroclor-1260	S21-Au27007	NCP	%	81			70-130	Pass	
Spike - % Recovery									
Heavy Metals				Result 1					
Lead	S21-Au27369	NCP	%	102			75-125	Pass	
Zinc	S21-Au28977	NCP	%	108			75-125	Pass	
Spike - % Recovery									
Heavy Metals				Result 1					
Arsenic	S21-Au27916	CP	%	102			75-125	Pass	
Cadmium	S21-Au27916	CP	%	99			75-125	Pass	
Chromium	S21-Au27916	CP	%	113			75-125	Pass	
Copper	S21-Au27916	CP	%	101			75-125	Pass	
Mercury	S21-Au27916	CP	%	100			75-125	Pass	

Test	Lab Sample ID	QA Source	Units	Result 1			Acceptance Limits	Pass Limits	Qualifying Code
Nickel	S21-Au27916	CP	%	100			75-125	Pass	
Spike - % Recovery									
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons				Result 1					
TRH C10-C14	S21-Au27919	CP	%	81			70-130	Pass	
Naphthalene	S21-Au27919	CP	%	76			70-130	Pass	
TRH >C10-C16	S21-Au27919	CP	%	81			70-130	Pass	
Spike - % Recovery									
BTEX				Result 1					
Benzene	S21-Au27919	CP	%	79			70-130	Pass	
Toluene	S21-Au27919	CP	%	78			70-130	Pass	
Ethylbenzene	S21-Au27919	CP	%	82			70-130	Pass	
m&p-Xylenes	S21-Au27919	CP	%	81			70-130	Pass	
o-Xylene	S21-Au27919	CP	%	80			70-130	Pass	
Xylenes - Total*	S21-Au27919	CP	%	81			70-130	Pass	
Test	**Lab Sample ID**	**QA Source**	**Units**	**Result 1**			**Acceptance Limits**	**Pass Limits**	**Qualifying Code**
Duplicate									
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons				Result 1	Result 2	RPD			
TRH C10-C14	S21-Au28987	NCP	mg/kg	< 100	< 100	<1	30%	Pass	
TRH C15-C28	S21-Au28987	NCP	mg/kg	690	300	80	30%	Fail	Q02
TRH C29-C36	S21-Au28987	NCP	mg/kg	< 250	< 250	<1	30%	Pass	
TRH >C10-C16	S21-Au28987	NCP	mg/kg	< 250	< 250	<1	30%	Pass	
TRH >C16-C34	S21-Au28987	NCP	mg/kg	780	< 500	<1	30%	Pass	
TRH >C34-C40	S21-Au28987	NCP	mg/kg	< 500	< 500	<1	30%	Pass	
Duplicate									
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons				Result 1	Result 2	RPD			
Acenaphthene	S21-Au32520	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Acenaphthylene	S21-Au32520	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Anthracene	S21-Au32520	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Benz(a)anthracene	S21-Au32519	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Benzo(a)pyrene	S21-Au32520	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Benzo(b&j)fluoranthene	S21-Au32520	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Benzo(g.h.i)perylene	S21-Au32520	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	S21-Au32519	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Chrysene	S21-Au32519	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 1	<1	30%	Pass	
Dibenz(a.h)anthracene	S21-Au32520	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Fluorene	S21-Au32520	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Indeno(1.2.3-cd)pyrene	S21-Au32520	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Naphthalene	S21-Au32520	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Phenanthrene	S21-Au32519	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Duplicate									
Organochlorine Pesticides				Result 1	Result 2	RPD			
Chlordanes - Total	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	<1	30%	Pass	
4.4'-DDD	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
4.4'-DDE	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
4.4'-DDT	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
a-HCH	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
Aldrin	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
b-HCH	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
d-HCH	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
Dieldrin	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
Endosulfan I	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
Endosulfan II	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
Endosulfan sulphate	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
Endrin	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	

Environment Testing

Duplicate									
Organochlorine Pesticides				Result 1	Result 2	RPD			
Endrin aldehyde	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
Endrin ketone	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
g-HCH (Lindane)	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
Heptachlor	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
Heptachlor epoxide	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
Hexachlorobenzene	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
Methoxychlor	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.05	< 0.05	<1	30%	Pass	
Toxaphene	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Duplicate									
Polychlorinated Biphenyls				Result 1	Result 2	RPD			
Aroclor-1016	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Aroclor-1221	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	<1	30%	Pass	
Aroclor-1232	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Aroclor-1242	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Aroclor-1248	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Aroclor-1254	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Aroclor-1260	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Total PCB*	S21-Au35037	NCP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
Duplicate									
				Result 1	Result 2	RPD			
Conductivity (1:5 aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	S21-Au27914	CP	uS/cm	240	250	2.7	30%	Pass	
pH (1:5 Aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	S21-Au32531	NCP	pH Units	11	10	<1	30%	Pass	
Duplicate									
Heavy Metals				Result 1	Result 2	RPD			
Arsenic	S21-Au27915	CP	mg/kg	17	13	29	30%	Pass	
Cadmium	S21-Au27915	CP	mg/kg	< 0.4	< 0.4	<1	30%	Pass	
Chromium	S21-Au27915	CP	mg/kg	28	19	37	30%	Fail	Q15
Copper	S21-Au27915	CP	mg/kg	15	21	32	30%	Fail	Q15
Lead	S21-Au27915	CP	mg/kg	49	74	40	30%	Fail	Q15
Mercury	S21-Au27915	CP	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	<1	30%	Pass	
Nickel	S21-Au27915	CP	mg/kg	< 5	< 5	<1	30%	Pass	
Zinc	S21-Au27915	CP	mg/kg	93	120	23	30%	Pass	
Duplicate									
				Result 1	Result 2	RPD			
% Moisture	S21-Au27917	CP	%	19	19	2.0	30%	Pass	
Duplicate									
Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons				Result 1	Result 2	RPD			
TRH C6-C9	S21-Au27918	CP	mg/kg	< 20	< 20	<1	30%	Pass	
Naphthalene	S21-Au27918	CP	mg/kg	< 0.5	< 0.5	<1	30%	Pass	
TRH C6-C10	S21-Au27918	CP	mg/kg	< 20	< 20	<1	30%	Pass	
Duplicate									
BTEX				Result 1	Result 2	RPD			
Benzene	S21-Au27918	CP	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	<1	30%	Pass	
Toluene	S21-Au27918	CP	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	<1	30%	Pass	
Ethylbenzene	S21-Au27918	CP	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	<1	30%	Pass	
m&p-Xylenes	S21-Au27918	CP	mg/kg	< 0.2	< 0.2	<1	30%	Pass	
o-Xylene	S21-Au27918	CP	mg/kg	< 0.1	< 0.1	<1	30%	Pass	
Xylenes - Total*	S21-Au27918	CP	mg/kg	< 0.3	< 0.3	<1	30%	Pass	

Comments

Sample Integrity

Custody Seals Intact (if used)	N/A
Attempt to Chill was evident	Yes
Sample correctly preserved	Yes
Appropriate sample containers have been used	Yes
Sample containers for volatile analysis received with minimal headspace	Yes
Samples received within HoldingTime	Yes
Some samples have been subcontracted	No

Qualifier Codes/Comments

Code	Description
G01	The LORs have been raised due to matrix interference
N01	F2 is determined by arithmetically subtracting the "naphthalene" value from the ">C10-C16" value. The naphthalene value used in this calculation is obtained from volatiles (Purge & Trap analysis).
N02	Where we have reported both volatile (P&T GCMS) and semivolatile (GCMS) naphthalene data, results may not be identical. Provided correct sample handling protocols have been followed, any observed differences in results are likely to be due to procedural differences within each methodology. Results determined by both techniques have passed all QAQC acceptance criteria, and are entirely technically valid.
N04	F1 is determined by arithmetically subtracting the "Total BTEX" value from the "C6-C10" value. The "Total BTEX" value is obtained by summing the concentrations of BTEX analytes. The "C6-C10" value is obtained by quantitating against a standard of mixed aromatic/aliphatic analytes.
N07	Please note:- These two PAH isomers closely co-elute using the most contemporary analytical methods and both the reported concentration (and the TEQ) apply specifically to the total of the two co-eluting PAHs
Q02	The duplicate %RPD is outside the recommended acceptance criteria. Further analysis indicates sample heterogeneity as the cause
Q15	The RPD reported passes Eurofins Environment Testing's QC - Acceptance Criteria as defined in the Internal Quality Control Review and Glossary page of this report.

Authorised by:

Asim Khan	Analytical Services Manager
Andrew Sullivan	Senior Analyst-Organic (NSW)
Charl Du Preez	Senior Analyst-Inorganic (NSW)
Emily Rosenberg	Senior Analyst-Metal (VIC)
John Nguyen	Senior Analyst-Metal (NSW)
Jonathon Angell	Senior Analyst-Inorganic (QLD)
Roopesh Rangarajan	Senior Analyst-Volatile (NSW)

Glenn Jackson
General Manager

Final Report – this report replaces any previously issued Report

- Indicates Not Requested

* Indicates NATA accreditation does not cover the performance of this service

Measurement uncertainty of test data is available on request or please click here.

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Certificate of Analysis

Aargus Pty Ltd
6 Carter Street
Lidcombe
NSW 2141

NATA Accredited
Accreditation Number 1261
Site Number 18217

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 – Testing
NATA is a signatory to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement for the mutual recognition of the equivalence of testing, medical testing, calibration, inspection, proficiency testing scheme providers and reference materials producers reports and certificates.

Attention: **- ALL INVOICES/SRA - Mark Kelly**

Report	**817275-W**
Project name	DSI
Project ID	ES8320
Received Date	Aug 16, 2021

Client Sample ID			**RINSATE**
Sample Matrix			**Water**
Eurofins Sample No.			**S21-Au27925**
Date Sampled			**Aug 12, 2021**
Test/Reference	LOR	Unit	
Heavy Metals			
Arsenic	0.001	mg/L	< 0.001
Cadmium	0.0002	mg/L	< 0.0002
Chromium	0.001	mg/L	< 0.001
Copper	0.001	mg/L	< 0.001
Lead	0.001	mg/L	< 0.001
Mercury	0.0001	mg/L	< 0.0001
Nickel	0.001	mg/L	< 0.001
Zinc	0.005	mg/L	< 0.005

Sample History

Where samples are submitted/analysed over several days, the last date of extraction is reported.

If the date and time of sampling are not provided, the Laboratory will not be responsible for compromised results should testing be performed outside the recommended holding time.

Description	Testing Site	Extracted	Holding Time
Metals M8	Sydney	Aug 16, 2021	180 Days
- Method: LTM-MET-3040 Metals in Waters, Soils & Sediments by ICP-MS			

Company Name: Aargus Pty Ltd
Address: 6 Carter Street
Lidcombe
NSW 2141

Project Name: DSI
Project ID: ES8320

Order No.:
Report #: 817275
Phone: 02 9568 6159
Fax: 02 9566 6179

Received: Aug 16, 2021 3:04 PM
Due: Aug 23, 2021
Priority: 5 Day
Contact Name: - ALL INVOICES/SRA - Mark Kelly

Eurofins Analytical Services Manager : Asim Khan

Sample Detail						% Clay	pH (1:5 Aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	Metals M8	Suite B13: OCP/PCB	Moisture Set	Cation Exchange Capacity	Eurofins Suite B7	BTEXN and Volatile TRH	BTEXN and Volatile TRH
Melbourne Laboratory - NATA Site # 1254											X			
Sydney Laboratory - NATA Site # 18217							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brisbane Laboratory - NATA Site # 20794						X								
Perth Laboratory - NATA Site # 23736														
Mayfield Laboratory - NATA Site # 25079														
External Laboratory														
No	**Sample ID**	**Sample Date**	**Sampling Time**	**Matrix**	**LAB ID**									
1	S7_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27910				X	X		X		
2	S8_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27911				X	X		X		
3	S9_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27912				X	X		X		
4	S10_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27913				X	X		X		
5	S10_0.4-0.5	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27914	X	X	X			X			
6	S11_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27915				X	X		X		
7	S12_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27916				X	X		X		
8	S13_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27917				X	X		X		
9	S14_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27918				X	X		X		

eurofins Environment Testing

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Rolleston, Christchurch 7675
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IANZ # 1290

Company Name:	Aargus Pty Ltd	**Order No.:**		**Received:**	Aug 16, 2021 3:04 PM
Address:	6 Carter Street	**Report #:**	817275	**Due:**	Aug 23, 2021
	Lidcombe	**Phone:**	02 9568 6159	**Priority:**	5 Day
	NSW 2141	**Fax:**	02 9566 6179	**Contact Name:**	- ALL INVOICES/SRA - Mark Kelly
Project Name:	DSI				
Project ID:	ES8320				

Eurofins Analytical Services Manager : Asim Khan

Sample Detail						% Clay	pH (1:5 Aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	Metals M8	Suite B13: OCP/PCB	Moisture Set	Cation Exchange Capacity	Eurofins Suite B7	BTEXN and Volatile TRH	BTEXN and Volatile TRH
Melbourne Laboratory - NATA Site # 1254											X			
Sydney Laboratory - NATA Site # 18217							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brisbane Laboratory - NATA Site # 20794						X								
Perth Laboratory - NATA Site # 23736														
Mayfield Laboratory - NATA Site # 25079														
External Laboratory														
10	S15_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27919				X	X		X		
11	S16_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27920				X	X		X		
12	D1_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27921				X	X		X		
13	TRIP SPIKE TS1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27922									X
14	TRIP BLANK TB1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27924								X	
15	RINSATE	Aug 12, 2021		Water	S21-Au27925			X						
Test Counts						1	1	2	11	11	1	11	1	1

Environment Testing

Internal Quality Control Review and Glossary

General

1. Laboratory QC results for Method Blanks, Duplicates, Matrix Spikes, and Laboratory Control Samples follows guidelines delineated in the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999, as amended May 2013 and are included in this QC report where applicable. Additional QC data may be available on request.
2. All soil/sediment/solid results are reported on a dry basis, unless otherwise stated.
3. All biota/food results are reported on a wet weight basis on the edible portion, unless otherwise stated.
4. Actual LORs are matrix dependant. Quoted LORs may be raised where sample extracts are diluted due to interferences.
5. Results are uncorrected for matrix spikes or surrogate recoveries except for PFAS compounds.
6. SVOC analysis on waters are performed on homogenised, unfiltered samples, unless noted otherwise.
7. Samples were analysed on an 'as received' basis.
8. Information identified on this report with blue colour, indicates data provided by customer, that may have an impact on the results.
9. This report replaces any interim results previously issued.

Holding Times

Please refer to 'Sample Preservation and Container Guide' for holding times (QS3001).

For samples received on the last day of holding time, notification of testing requirements should have been received at least 6 hours prior to sample receipt deadlines as stated on the SRA.

If the Laboratory did not receive the information in the required timeframe, and regardless of any other integrity issues, suitably qualified results may still be reported.

Holding times apply from the date of sampling, therefore compliance to these may be outside the laboratory's control.

For VOCs containing vinyl chloride, styrene and 2-chloroethyl vinyl ether the holding time is 7 days however for all other VOCs such as BTEX or C6-10 TRH then the holding time is 14 days.

****NOTE:** pH duplicates are reported as a range NOT as RPD

Units

mg/kg: milligrams per kilogram	**mg/L:** milligrams per litre	**ug/L:** micrograms per litre
ppm: Parts per million	**ppb:** Parts per billion	**%:** Percentage
org/100mL: Organisms per 100 millilitres	**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units	**MPN/100mL:** Most Probable Number of organisms per 100 millilitres

Terms

Dry	Where a moisture has been determined on a solid sample the result is expressed on a dry basis.
LOR	Limit of Reporting.
SPIKE	Addition of the analyte to the sample and reported as percentage recovery.
RPD	Relative Percent Difference between two Duplicate pieces of analysis.
LCS	Laboratory Control Sample - reported as percent recovery.
CRM	Certified Reference Material - reported as percent recovery.
Method Blank	In the case of solid samples these are performed on laboratory certified clean sands and in the case of water samples these are performed on de-ionised water.
Surr - Surrogate	The addition of a like compound to the analyte target and reported as percentage recovery.
Duplicate	A second piece of analysis from the same sample and reported in the same units as the result to show comparison.
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
APHA	American Public Health Association
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
COC	Chain of Custody
SRA	Sample Receipt Advice
QSM	US Department of Defense Quality Systems Manual Version 5.3
CP	Client Parent - QC was performed on samples pertaining to this report
NCP	Non-Client Parent - QC performed on samples not pertaining to this report, QC is representative of the sequence or batch that client samples were analysed within.
TEQ	Toxic Equivalency Quotient

QC - Acceptance Criteria

RPD Duplicates: Global RPD Duplicates Acceptance Criteria is 30% however the following acceptance guidelines are equally applicable:

Results <10 times the LOR : No Limit

Results between 10-20 times the LOR : RPD must lie between 0-50%

Results >20 times the LOR : RPD must lie between 0-30%

Surrogate Recoveries: Recoveries must lie between 20-130% Phenols & 50-150% PFASs

PFAS field samples that contain surrogate recoveries in excess of the QC limit designated in QSM 5.3 where no positive PFAS results have been reported have been reviewed and no data was affected.

WA DWER (n=10): PFBA, PFPeA, PFHxA, PFHpA, PFOA, PFBS, PFHxS, PFOS, 6:2 FTSA, 8:2 FTSA

QC Data General Comments

1. Where a result is reported as a less than (<), higher than the nominated LOR, this is due to either matrix interference, extract dilution required due to interferences or contaminant levels within the sample, high moisture content or insufficient sample provided.
2. Duplicate data shown within this report that states the word "BATCH" is a Batch Duplicate from outside of your sample batch, but within the laboratory sample batch at a 1:10 ratio. The Parent and Duplicate data shown is not data from your samples.
3. Organochlorine Pesticide analysis - where reporting LCS data, Toxaphene & Chlordane are not added to the LCS.
4. Organochlorine Pesticide analysis - where reporting Spike data, Toxaphene is not added to the Spike.
5. Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - where reporting Spike & LCS data, a single spike of commercial Hydrocarbon products in the range of C12-C30 is added and it's Total Recovery is reported in the C10-C14 cell of the Report.
6. pH and Free Chlorine analysed in the laboratory - Analysis on this test must begin within 30 minutes of sampling.Therefore laboratory analysis is unlikely to be completed within holding time. Analysis will begin as soon as possible after sample receipt.
7. Recovery Data (Spikes & Surrogates) - where chromatographic interference does not allow the determination of Recovery the term "INT" appears against that analyte.
8. Polychlorinated Biphenyls are spiked only using Aroclor 1260 in Matrix Spikes and LCS.
9. For Matrix Spikes and LCS results a dash " -" in the report means that the specific analyte was not added to the QC sample.
10. Duplicate RPDs are calculated from raw analytical data thus it is possible to have two sets of data.

Eurofins | Environment Testing

Quality Control Results

Test	Lab Sample ID	QA Source	Units	Result 1			Acceptance Limits	Pass Limits	Qualifying Code
Method Blank									
Heavy Metals									
Arsenic			mg/L	< 0.001			0.001	Pass	
Cadmium			mg/L	< 0.0002			0.0002	Pass	
Chromium			mg/L	< 0.001			0.001	Pass	
Copper			mg/L	< 0.001			0.001	Pass	
Lead			mg/L	< 0.001			0.001	Pass	
Mercury			mg/L	< 0.0001			0.0001	Pass	
Nickel			mg/L	< 0.001			0.001	Pass	
Zinc			mg/L	< 0.005			0.005	Pass	
LCS - % Recovery									
Heavy Metals									
Arsenic			%	102			80-120	Pass	
Cadmium			%	97			80-120	Pass	
Chromium			%	95			80-120	Pass	
Copper			%	88			80-120	Pass	
Lead			%	88			80-120	Pass	
Mercury			%	97			80-120	Pass	
Nickel			%	91			80-120	Pass	
Zinc			%	92			80-120	Pass	
Test	**Lab Sample ID**	**QA Source**	**Units**	**Result 1**			**Acceptance Limits**	**Pass Limits**	**Qualifying Code**
Spike - % Recovery									
Heavy Metals				Result 1					
Arsenic	S21-Au29751	NCP	%	94			75-125	Pass	
Cadmium	S21-Au27495	NCP	%	105			75-125	Pass	
Chromium	S21-Au27495	NCP	%	87			75-125	Pass	
Copper	S21-Au29751	NCP	%	92			75-125	Pass	
Lead	S21-Au29751	NCP	%	91			75-125	Pass	
Mercury	S21-Au27495	NCP	%	89			75-125	Pass	
Nickel	S21-Au29751	NCP	%	93			75-125	Pass	
Zinc	S21-Au27495	NCP	%	80			75-125	Pass	
Test	**Lab Sample ID**	**QA Source**	**Units**	**Result 1**			**Acceptance Limits**	**Pass Limits**	**Qualifying Code**
Duplicate									
Heavy Metals				Result 1	Result 2	RPD			
Arsenic	S21-Au27900	NCP	mg/L	0.001	0.001	11	30%	Pass	
Cadmium	S21-Au27900	NCP	mg/L	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	<1	30%	Pass	
Chromium	S21-Au27900	NCP	mg/L	0.025	0.002	170	30%	Fail	Q15
Copper	S21-Au27900	NCP	mg/L	0.001	< 0.001	50	30%	Fail	Q15
Lead	S21-Au27900	NCP	mg/L	< 0.001	< 0.001	<1	30%	Pass	
Mercury	S21-Au27900	NCP	mg/L	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	<1	30%	Pass	
Nickel	S21-Au27900	NCP	mg/L	0.002	< 0.001	120	30%	Fail	Q15
Zinc	S21-Au27900	NCP	mg/L	0.007	< 0.005	45	30%	Fail	Q15

Comments

Sample Integrity

Custody Seals Intact (if used)	N/A
Attempt to Chill was evident	Yes
Sample correctly preserved	Yes
Appropriate sample containers have been used	Yes
Sample containers for volatile analysis received with minimal headspace	Yes
Samples received within HoldingTime	Yes
Some samples have been subcontracted	No

Qualifier Codes/Comments

Code	Description
Q15	The RPD reported passes Eurofins Environment Testing's QC - Acceptance Criteria as defined in the Internal Quality Control Review and Glossary page of this report.

Authorised by:

Asim Khan	Analytical Services Manager
John Nguyen	Senior Analyst-Metal (NSW)

Glenn Jackson
General Manager

Final Report – this report replaces any previously issued Report

- Indicates Not Requested

* Indicates NATA accreditation does not cover the performance of this service

Measurement uncertainty of test data is available on request or please click here.

Eurofins shall not be liable for loss, cost, damages or expenses incurred by the client, or any other person or company, resulting from the use of any information or interpretation given in this report. In no case shall Eurofins be liable for consequential damages including, but not limited to, lost profits, damages for failure to meet deadlines and lost production arising from this report. This document shall not be reproduced except in full and relates only to the items tested. Unless indicated otherwise, the tests were performed on the samples as received.

Sample Receipt Advice

Company name:	Aargus Pty Ltd
Contact name:	- ALL INVOICES/SRA - Mark Kelly
Project name:	DSI
Project ID:	ES8320
Turnaround time:	5 Day
Date/Time received	Aug 16, 2021 3:04 PM
Eurofins reference	817275

Sample Information

- ✓ A detailed list of analytes logged into our LIMS, is included in the attached summary table.
- ✓ All samples have been received as described on the above COC.
- ✓ COC has been completed correctly.
- ✓ Attempt to chill was evident.
- ✓ Appropriately preserved sample containers have been used.
- ✓ All samples were received in good condition.
- ✓ Samples have been provided with adequate time to commence analysis in accordance with the relevant holding times.
- ✓ Appropriate sample containers have been used.
- ✓ Sample containers for volatile analysis received with zero headspace.
- ✗ Split sample sent to requested external lab.
- ✗ Some samples have been subcontracted.
- N/A Custody Seals intact (if used).

Notes

Contact

If you have any questions with respect to these samples, please contact your Analytical Services Manager:

Asim Khan on phone : or by email: AsimKhan@eurofins.com

Results will be delivered electronically via email to - ALL INVOICES/SRA - Mark Kelly - mark.kelly@aargus.net.

eurofins Environment Testing

ABN: 50 005 085 521 web: www.eurofins.com.au email: EnviroSales@eurofins.com

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NATA # 1261 Site # 18217

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NATA # 1261 Site # 20794

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NATA # 1261 Site # 23736

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Phone : +61 2 4968 8448
NATA # 1261 Site # 25079

New Zealand

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Penrose, Auckland 1061
Phone : +64 9 526 45 51
IANZ # 1327

Christchurch
43 Detroit Drive
Rolleston, Christchurch 7675
Phone : 0800 856 450
IANZ # 1290

Company Name:	Aargus Pty Ltd	**Order No.:**		**Received:**	Aug 16, 2021 3:04 PM
Address:	6 Carter Street	**Report #:**	817275	**Due:**	Aug 23, 2021
	Lidcombe	**Phone:**	02 9568 6159	**Priority:**	5 Day
	NSW 2141	**Fax:**	02 9566 6179	**Contact Name:**	- ALL INVOICES/SRA - Mark Kelly
Project Name:	DSI				
Project ID:	ES8320				

Eurofins Analytical Services Manager : Asim Khan

Sample Detail						% Clay	pH (1:5 Aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	Metals M8	Suite B13: OCP/PCB	Moisture Set	Cation Exchange Capacity	Eurofins Suite B7	BTEXN and Volatile TRH	BTEXN and Volatile TRH
Melbourne Laboratory - NATA Site # 1254											X			
Sydney Laboratory - NATA Site # 18217							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brisbane Laboratory - NATA Site # 20794						X								
Perth Laboratory - NATA Site # 23736														
Mayfield Laboratory - NATA Site # 25079														
External Laboratory														
No	**Sample ID**	**Sample Date**	**Sampling Time**	**Matrix**	**LAB ID**									
1	S7_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27910				X	X		X		
2	S8_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27911				X	X		X		
3	S9_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27912				X	X		X		
4	S10_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27913				X	X		X		
5	S10_0.4-0.5	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27914	X	X	X			X			
6	S11_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27915				X	X		X		
7	S12_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27916				X	X		X		
8	S13_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27917				X	X		X		
9	S14_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27918				X	X		X		

eurofins Environment Testing

ABN: 50 005 085 521 web: www.eurofins.com.au email: EnviroSales@eurofins.com

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Rolleston, Christchurch 7675
Phone : 0800 856 450
IANZ # 1290

Company Name: Aargus Pty Ltd
Address: 6 Carter Street
Lidcombe
NSW 2141

Project Name: DSI
Project ID: ES8320

Order No.:
Report #: 817275
Phone: 02 9568 6159
Fax: 02 9566 6179

Received: Aug 16, 2021 3:04 PM
Due: Aug 23, 2021
Priority: 5 Day
Contact Name: - ALL INVOICES/SRA - Mark Kelly

Eurofins Analytical Services Manager : Asim Khan

Sample Detail						% Clay	pH (1:5 Aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	Metals M8	Suite B13: OCP/PCB	Moisture Set	Cation Exchange Capacity	Eurofins Suite B7	BTEXN and Volatile TRH	BTEXN and Volatile TRH
Melbourne Laboratory - NATA Site # 1254											X			
Sydney Laboratory - NATA Site # 18217							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brisbane Laboratory - NATA Site # 20794						X								
Perth Laboratory - NATA Site # 23736														
Mayfield Laboratory - NATA Site # 25079														
External Laboratory														
10	S15_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27919				X	X		X		
11	S16_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27920				X	X		X		
12	D1_0.0-0.1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27921				X	X		X		
13	TRIP SPIKE TS1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27922									X
14	TRIP BLANK TB1	Aug 12, 2021		Soil	S21-Au27924								X	
15	RINSATE	Aug 12, 2021		Water	S21-Au27925			X						
Test Counts						1	1	2	11	11	1	11	1	1

AARGUS PTY LTD

Laboratory Test Request / Chain of Custody Record

6 Carter Street
Lidcombe, NSW 2141

P O Box 398 Tel: 1300 137 038
DRUMMOYNE NSW 1470 Fax: 1300 136 038

Email reports: cynthia@aargus.net; gokul@aargus.net; mark.kelly@aargus.net;sara@aargus.net
Email invoices: anika@aargus.net; cynthia@aargus.net; gokul@aargus.net; mark.kelly@aargus.net; sara@aargus.net

TO: MGT EUROFINS
UNIT F3, BUILDING F
16 MARS ROAD
LANE COVE WEST NSW 2066

PH: 028215 6222 **FAX:** 02 9420 2977
ATTN:

Sampling Date: 12.08.2021 **Job No:** ES8320
Sampled By: SBS **Project:** DSI
Project Manager: MK **Location:** Lakemba

Sampling details			Sample type			Results required by: STANDARD											
Location	Depth (m)	Date	Soil	Water (Filled Up)	Air	Metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Pb, Ni, Zn)	TPH	BTEXN	PAH	OCP	PCB			pH, CEC &%Clay		Analysis Suite(s)	KEEP SAMPLE?
S7	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSG			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					B7, B13	YES
S8	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSG			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					B7, B13	YES
S9	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSG			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					B7, B13	YES
S10	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSG			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					B7, B13	YES
S10	0.4-0.5	12.08.2021	DSG			✓								✓		M8	YES
S11	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSG			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					B7, B13	YES
S12	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSG			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					B7, B13	YES
S13	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSG			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					B7, B13	YES
S14	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSG			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					B7, B13	YES
S15	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSG			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					B7, B13	YES
S16	0-0.1	12.08.2021	DSG			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					B7, B13	YES
D1	-	12.08.2021	DSG			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					B7, B13	YES
Trip Spike TS1	-	12.08.2021		Vial		Please test for TRH F1 and BTEX											YES
Trip Blank TB1	-	12.08.2021		Vial													YES
Rinsate R1	-	12.08.2021	WP, WG, Vial			✓										M8	YES

Relinquished by			Received by		
Name	Signature	Date	Name	Signature	Date
Saad	SBS	12.08.2021	Jeremy	[illegible]	10/8/21

Legend:

WG	Water sample, glass bottle	USG	Undisturbed soil sample (glass ja	DSP	Disturbed soil sample (small plastic bag)
WP	Water sample, plastic bottle	DSG	Disturbed soil sample (glass jar)	✓	Test required
GV	Glass vial	OTH	Other	ACAN	Air sample, canister

@ mole H⁺/tonne

Temp: 15.6
817275

APPENDIX J

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

TABLE 1
SCHEDULE OF LABORATORY TESTING

Analyte / Analyte Group Sample	Depth (m)	TYPE	SAMPLING DATE	DUPLICATE	SPLIT	MET-8	TPH & BTEX	PAH	OC	PCB	ASBESTOS	pH, CEC, %Clay
Aargus 2010												
S1	0.4	F	23.11.2010			✓			✓			
S2	0.3	F	23.11.2010			✓		✓				
S3	0.4	F	23.11.2010			✓	✓	✓				
S4	0.5	F	23.11.2010			✓	✓					
S5	0.3	F	23.11.2010			✓	✓					
S6	0.5	F	23.11.2010			✓			✓			
Aargus 2021												
S1	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021								✓	
S2	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021								✓	
S3	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021								✓	
S4	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021								✓	
S5	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021								✓	
S6	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021								✓	
S7	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
S8	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
S9	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
S10	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
S10	0.4-0.5	N	12.08.2021			✓						✓
S11	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
S12	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
S13	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
S14	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
S15	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
S16	0-0.1	F	12.08.2021	D1	SS1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Notes

MET-8:	arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc
OC :	Organochlorine Pesticides
PCB :	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PAH:	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
TPH:	Total Petroleum Hydrcarbons
BTEX:	Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl Benzene, Xylene
F,T,N:	Fill, Topsoil, Natural

TABLE A1

HEAVY METALS TEST RESULTS FOR HILs & EILs

Sample Location	Depth (m)	ARSENIC	CADMIUM	CHROMIUM	COPPER	LEAD g	MERCURY	NICKEL	ZINC
Analyte		HEAVY METALS (mg/kg)							
Aargus 2010									
S1	0.4	6	<0.3	13	12	38	<0.05	7.8	43
S2	0.3	6	0.4	14	16	84	<0.05	6	54
S3	0.4	9	<0.3	12	5.6	14	<0.05	1.5	26
S4	0.5	6	0.5	12	25	56	0.06	4.5	110
S5	0.3	7	0.3	9.9	19	40	0.05	4.5	99
S6	0.5	11	0.4	12	21	72	0.28	4.1	160
Aargus 2021									
S7	0-0.1	15	< 0.4	20	54	110	0.1	11	190
S8	0-0.1	7.8	< 0.4	8.1	24	33	< 0.1	7.7	68
S9	0-0.1	7.5	< 0.4	5.7	8.4	11	< 0.1	< 5	32
S10	0-0.1	16	< 0.4	17	33	56	< 0.1	< 5	160
S10	0.4-0.5	5.3	< 0.4	12	12	14	< 0.1	< 5	14
S11	0-0.1	17	< 0.4	28	15	49	< 0.1	< 5	93
S12	0-0.1	14	< 0.4	18	17	150	0.1	< 5	160
S13	0-0.1	19	< 0.4	27	35	110	0.2	6.6	180
S14	0-0.1	24	< 0.4	30	30	190	0.1	7.9	160
S15	0-0.1	29	0.6	22	58	140	< 0.1	12	150
S16	0-0.1	24	< 0.4	29	36	110	0.2	< 5	80
DUPLICATE D1	-	26	< 0.4	39	21	220	0.2	5.9	84
SPLIT SS1	-	10	<1	13	17	80	0.2	2	41
Practical Quantitation Limits (PQL)		2	0.4	5	5	5	0.1	5	5
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION MEASURE (2013)									
Health Investigation Levels (HIL) - Table 1A (1)									
HIL A [a]		100	20	100	6000	300	40[e] / 10[f]	400	7400
HIL B [b]		500	150	500	30,000	1,200	120[e] / 30[f]	1200	60,000
HIL C [c]		300	90	300	17,000	600	80[e] / 13[f]	1200	30,000
HIL D [d]		3000	900	3600	240,000	1,500	730[e] / 180[f]	6000	400,000
Ecological Investigation Levels (EIL) - Table 1B (5)									
Areas of ecological significance		40[h]							
Urban residential and public open space [i]		100[h]							
Commercial and industrial		160[h]							

Notes

a: Residential with garden/accessible soil (home grown poduce <10% fruit and vegetable intake (no poultry), also includes childcare centres, preschools and primary schools.

b: Residential with minimal opportunities for soil access; includes dwellings with fully and permanently paved yard space such as high rise buildings and apartments.

c: Public open space such as parks, playgrounds, playing fields (e.g. ovals), secondary schools and footpaths. This does not include undeveloped public open space where the potential for exposure is lower and where a site-specific assessment may be more appropriate

d: Commercial/industrial, includes premises such as shops, offices, factories and industrial sites

e: Elemental mercury: HIL does not address elemental mercury. A site-specific assessment should be considered if elemental mercury is present, or suspected to be present,

f: Methyl mercury: assessment of methyl mercury should only occur where there is evidence of its potential source. It may be associated with inorganic mercury and anaerobic microorganism activity in aquatic environments. In addition the reliability and quality of sampling/analysis should be considered.

g: Lead: HIL is based on blood lead models (IEUBK for HILs A, B and C and adult lead model for HIL D where 50% oral bioavailability has been considered. Site-specific bioavailability may be important and should be considered where appropriate.

h: Aged values are applicable to arsenic contamination present in soil for at least two years. For fresh contamination refer to Schedule B5c.

i: Urban residential / public open space is broadly equivalent to the HIL-A, HIL-B and HIL-C land use scenarios in Table 1A(1) Footnote 1 and as described in Schedule B7.

TABLE A2

CATION EXCHANGE CAPACITY (CEC), %CLAY & pH TEST RESULTS FOR THE SOIL PROPERTIES FOR EILs

Analyte / Sample Location	Depth (m)	CEC (cmol/kg)	% CLAY (%)	pH (pH units)
S10	0.4-0.5	16	24	5.8

TABLE A3
SITE DERIVED EILs

Sample Location	Depth (m)	COPPER	LEAD	NICKEL	ZINC
Analyte		HEAVY METALS (mg/kg)			
Added Contaminant Limit (ACL) [a]					
S10	0.4-0.5	210	1100	270	400
Ambient Background Concentration (ABC)					
S10	0.4-0.5	12	14	< 5	14
Calculated EIL (ABC + ACL)					
S10	0.4-0.5	222	1114	275	414
FINAL SITE EIL AFTER ROUNDING [b]					
S10	0.4-0.5	220	1100	280	410

Notes

a: The ACL for Cu may be determined by pH or CEC and the lower of the determined values should be selected for EIL calculation.

b: The following rounding rules are applicable to the EILs:

<1	to nearest 0.1
1 - <10	to nearest interger
10 - <100	to nearest 5
100 - <1000	to nearest 10
>1000	to nearest 100

TABLE A4

METAL TEST RESULTS FOR EILs

Sample Location	Depth (m)	COPPER	LEAD	NICKEL	ZINC
	Analyte	HEAVY METALS (mg/kg)			
Aargus 2010					
S2	0.3	16	84	6	54
S3	0.4	5.6	14	1.5	26
S4	0.5	25	56	4.5	110
S6	0.5	21	72	4.1	160
Aargus 2021					
S9	0-0.1	8.4	11	< 5	32
S10	0-0.1	33	56	< 5	160
S10	0.4-0.5	12	14	< 5	14
S13	0-0.1	35	110	6.6	180
DUPLICATE D1	-	21	220	5.9	84
SPLIT SS1	-	17	80	2	41
Practical Quantitation Limits (PQL)		5	5	5	5
Site Derived Ecological Investigation Levels (EIL)		**220**	**1100**	**280**	**410**

Notes a: none

TABLE B1
TOTAL RECOVERABLE HYDROCARBONS (TRH), BTEX AND NAPHTHALENE TEST RESULTS FOR HSLs IN CLAY

Sample Location	Depth (m)	TRH (mg/kg) F1 [a]	TRH (mg/kg) F2 [b]	BTEX (mg/kg) BENZENE	BTEX (mg/kg) TOLUENE	BTEX (mg/kg) ETHYL BENZENE	BTEX (mg/kg) TOTAL XYLENES	NAPHTHALENE
Aargus 2010								
S3	0.4	<20	<20	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	-
S4	0.5	<20	<20	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	-
S5	0.3	<20	<20	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	-
Aargus 2021								
S7	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	<0.5
S8	0-0.1	< 20	< 250	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	<0.5
S9	0-0.1	< 20	< 250	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	<0.5
S10	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	<0.5
S11	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	<0.5
S12	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	<0.5
S13	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	<0.5
S14	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	<0.5
S15	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	<0.5
S16	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	<0.5
DUPLICATE D1	-	< 20	< 50	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	<0.5
SPLIT SS1	-	< 10	< 50	<0.2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1
Practical Quantitation Limits (PQL)		20	50	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION MEASURE (2013)								
Health Screening Levels (HSL) - Table 1A (3)								
HSL A & HSL B: Low-high density residential								
Source depth - 0m to <1m		50	280	0.7	480	NL	110	5
Source depth - 1m to <2m		90	NL	1	NL	NL	310	NL
Source depth - 2m to <4m		150	NL	2	NL	NL	NL	NL
Source depth - 4m +		290	NL	3	NL	NL	NL	NL

Notes
a: To obtain F1 subtract the sum of BTEX concentrations from the C_6-C_{10} fraction.
b: To obtain F2 subtract naphthalene from the >C_{10}-C_{16} fraction.
NL: Not Limiting

TABLE B2
TOTAL RECOVERABLE HYDROCARBONS (TRH), BTEX AND BENZO(a)PYRENE TEST RESULTS
ESLs FOR FINE GRAINED SOIL TEXTURE

Analyte		TRH (mg/kg)				BTEX (mg/kg)				PAH (mg/kg)
Sample Location	Depth (m)	F1 (C_6-C_{10}) [a]	F2 (>C_{10}-C_{16}) [b]	F3 (C_{16}-C_{34})	F4 (C_{34}-C_{40})	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYL BENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	BENZO(a)PYRENE
Aargus 2010										
S3	0.4	<20	<20	<50	<50	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	
S4	0.5	<20	<20	<50	<50	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	-
Aargus 2021										
S9	0-0.1	< 20	< 250	< 500	< 500	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	< 0.5
S10	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	120	< 100	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	< 0.5
S13	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	< 100	< 100	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	0.6
DUPLICATE D1	-	< 20	< 50	< 100	< 100	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3	< 0.5
SPLIT SS1	-	< 10	< 50	< 100	< 100	<0.2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.6
Practical Quantitation Limits (PQL)		20	50	100	100	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION MEASURE (2013)										
Ecological Screening Levels (ESL) - Table 1B (6)										
Areas of ecological significance		125*	25*	-	-	10	65	40	1.6	0.7
Urban residential and public open space		180*	120*	1300	5600	65	105	125	45	0.7
Commercial and industrial		215*	170*	2500	6600	95	135	185	95	1.4

Notes
a: To obtain F1 subtract the sum of BTEX concentrations from the C_6-C_{10} fraction.
b: To obtain F2 subtract naphthalene from the >C_{10}-C_{16} fraction.
*: ESLs are of low reliability except where indicated by * which indicates that the ESL is of moderate reliability.
"-": "-" indicates that insufficient data was available to derive a value.

TABLE B3
TOTAL RECOVERABLE HYDROCARBONS (TRH) TEST RESULTS
MANAGEMENT LIMITS FOR FINE GRAINED SOIL TEXTURE

Analyte		TRH (mg/kg)			
Sample Location	Depth (m)	F1 (C_6-C_{10}) [a]	F2 (>C_{10}-C_{16}) [a]	F3 (C_{16}-C_{34})	F4 (C_{34}-C_{40})
Aargus 2010					
S3	0.4	<20	<20	<50	<50
S4	0.5	<20	<20	<50	<50
S5	0.3	<20	<20	<50	<50
Aargus 2021					
S7	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	< 100	< 100
S8	0-0.1	< 20	< 250	< 500	< 500
S9	0-0.1	< 20	< 250	< 500	< 500
S10	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	120	< 100
S11	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	< 100	< 100
S12	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	< 100	< 100
S13	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	< 100	< 100
S14	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	< 100	< 100
S15	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	< 100	< 100
S16	0-0.1	< 20	< 50	< 100	< 100
DUPLICATE D1	-	< 20	< 50	< 100	< 100
SPLIT SS1	-	< 10	< 50	< 100	< 100
Practical Quantitation Limits (PQL)		20	50	100	100
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION MEASURE (2013)					
Management Limits - Table 1B (7)					
Residential parkland and public open space		800	1000	3500	10,000
Commercial and industrial		800	1000	5000	10,000

Notes

a: Separate management limits for BTEX and naphthalene are not available hence these should not be subtracted from the relevant fractions to obtain F1 and F2.

b: Management limits are applied after consideration of relevant ESLs and HSLs.

TABLE C

POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAH), ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDES (OCP) AND POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB) TEST RESULTS FOR HILs

Analyte		PAH (mg/kg)				Organochlorine Pesticides (mg/kg)								
Sample Location	Depth (m)	Carcinogenic PAHs (as BaP TEQ) [e]	TOTAL PAHs [f]	BENZO(a)PYRENE	NAPHTHALENE	DDT + DDE + DDD	ALDRIN & DIELDRIN	CHLORDANE	ENDOSULFAN	ENDRIN	HEPTACHLOR	HCB	METHOXYCHLOR	PCB [g]
Aargus 2010														
S1	0.4	-	-	-	-	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	-
S2	0.3	0.6	<1.8	<0.10	<0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S3	0.4	0.6	<1.8	<0.10	<0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S6	0.5	-	-	-	-	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	-
Aargus 2021														
S7	0-0.1	0.6	< 0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 1	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 1
S8	0-0.1	2.2	13.2	1.1	<0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 1	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 1
S9	0-0.1	0.6	< 0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 1	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 1
S10	0-0.1	0.6	< 0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 1	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 1
S11	0-0.1	0.6	< 0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.5
S12	0-0.1	1.2	4.5	0.8	<0.5	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.5
S13	0-0.1	1.0	1.8	0.6	<0.5	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.5
S14	0-0.1	0.6	< 0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.5
S15	0-0.1	0.6	< 0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.5
S16	0-0.1	0.6	0.6	< 0.5	<0.5	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.5
DUPLICATE D1	-	0.6	0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.5
SPLIT SS1	-	1.0	2.9	0.6	<0.5	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.2	<0.1
Practical Quantitation Limits (PQL)		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.5
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION MEASURE (2013)														
Health Investigation Levels (HIL) - Table 1A (1)														
HIL A [a]		3	300			240	6	50	270	10	6	10	300	1
HIL B [b]		4	400			600	10	90	400	20	10	15	500	1
HIL C [c]		3	300			400	10	70	340	20	10	10	400	1
HIL D [d]		40	4000			3600	45	530	2000	100	50	80	2500	7

Notes

a: Residential with garden/accessible soil (home grown poduce <10% fruit and vegetable intake (no poultry), also includes childcare centres, preschools and primary schools.

b: Residential with minimal opportunities for soil access; includes dwellings with fully and permanently paved yard space such as high rise buildings and apartments.

c: Public open space such as parks, playgrounds, playing fields (e.g. ovals), secondary schools and footpaths. This does not include undeveloped public open space where the potential for exposure is lower and where a site-specific assessment may be more appropriate

d: Commercial/industrial, includes premises such as shops, offices, factories and industrial sites

e: Carcinogenic PAHs: HIL is based on the 8 carcinogenic PAHs and their TEFs (potency relative to B(a)P) adopted by CCME 2008 (refer Schedule B7). The B(a)P TEQ is calculated by multiplying the concentration of each carcinogenic PAH in the sample by its B(a)P TEF, given below, and summing these products.

PAH species	TEF	PAH species	TEF
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.1	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.01
Benzo(a)pyrene	1	Chrysene	0.01
Benzo(b+j)fluoranthene	0.1	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.1	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	0.1

Where the B(a)P occurs in bitumen fragments it is relatively immobile and does not represent a significant health risk.

f: Total PAHs: HIL is based on the sum of the 16 PAHs most commonly reported for contaminated sites (WHO 1998). The application of the total PAH HIL should consider the presence of carcinogenic PAHs and naphthalene (the most volatile PAH). Carcinogenic PAHs reported in the total PAHs should meet the B(a)P TEQ HIL. Naphthalene reported in the total PAHs should meet the relevant HSL.

g: PCBs: HIL relates to non-dioxin-like PCBs only. Where a PCB source is known, or suspected, to be present at a site, a site-specific assessment of exposure to all PCBs (including dioxin-like PCBs) should be undertaken.

TABLE D
ASBESTOS TEST RESULTS

Sample Location	Date Sampled	Depth (m)	Field Observations* Visible ACM detected (>7mm)	Material Sampled for Analysis	Laboratory Results Asbestos Present / Absent	Type of Asbestos Present	Laboratory Results Asbestos %w/w
Aargus 2021							
S1	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	Chrysotile Asbestos detected	AF	0.0002
S2	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001
S3	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	Chrysotile Asbestos detected	AF	0.001
S4	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001
S5	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001
S6	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001
S7	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001
S8	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001
S9	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001
S10	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001
S11	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001
S12	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001
S13	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001
S14	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001
S15	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001
S16	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001
DUPLICATE D1	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001
SPLIT SS1	12.08.2021	-	No visible ACM observed	Soil	No Asbestos detected	-	<0.001

WA Guidelines for the Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos - Contaminated Sites in Western Australia - May 2009	
National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 2013 Schedule B1	
%w/w asbestos for FA and AF	0.001%
%w/w asbestos for ACM - Residential use, childcare centres, preschools etc.	0.01%
%w/w asbestos for ACM - Residential, minimal soil access (fully sealed surfaces)	0.04%
%w/w asbestos for ACM - Parks, public open spaces, playing fields etc.	0.02%
%w/w asbestos for ACM - Commercial / Industrial	0.05%
All forms of Asbestos	No visible asbestos for surface soils

Note:

ACM = Asbestos Containing Materials >7mm x 7mm (visible by eye)

FA = Friable and Fibrous Asbestos Materials >7mm x 7mm and <7mm x 7mm

AF = Asbestos Fines <7mm x 7mm ACM including free fibres (visible by microscope only)

* Field Observations: All ACM observed are assumed to contain Asbestos until otherwise tested and recorded as such.

NT = Not Tested

APPENDIX K

PREVIOUS REPORT

Aargus

Environmental - Remediation - Engineering - Laboratories - Drilling

PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW

Prepared for

Pinestreet Development

March 2013

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DOCUMENT HISTORY

Revision No.	Issue Date	Description
0	15/03/2013	Initial Issue

Issued By: Mark Kelly

Date: 15/03/2013

REFERENCES

- Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) (1996) – *Drinking Water Guidelines*.
- Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) (2000) – *Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Waters*.
- Department of Urban Affairs and Planning – EPA (1998) "*Managing Land Contamination – Planning Guidelines – SEPP 55 – Remediation of Land*".
- National Environmental Protection Council (NEPC) (1999) – *National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure.*
- NSW EPA (1994) "*Guidelines for Assessing Service Station Sites*".
- NSW EPA (1995) "*Sampling Design Guidelines*".
- NSW EPA (2011) "*Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites*".
- NSW DEC (2006) "*Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme*".
- NSW EPA (2009) "*Guidelines on Significant Risk of Harm from contaminated land and the duty to report*".
- NSW DECC "Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste" (2009). Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW, Sydney

ABBREVIATIONS

AIP	Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BGL	Below Ground Level
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl benzene and Xylene
COC	Chain of Custody
DA	Development Approval
DP	Deposited Plan
DQOs	Data Quality Objectives
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
HIL	Health-Based Soil Investigation Level
LGA	Local Government Area
NEHF	National Environmental Health Forum
NEPC	National Environmental Protection Council
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
OCP	Organochlorine Pesticides
OPP	Organophosphate Pesticides
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PID	Photo Ionisation Detector
PQL	Practical Quantitation Limit
QA/QC	Quality Assurance, Quality Control
RAC	Remediation Acceptance Criteria
RAP	Remediation Action Plan
RPD	Relative Percentage Difference
SAC	Site Assessment Criteria
SVC	Site Validation Criteria
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
UCL	Upper Confidence Limit
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VHC	Volatile Halogenated Compounds
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Aargus Pty Ltd (Aargus) was appointed by Mr Jason Youssef of Pinestreet Developments to undertake a Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment (PESA), Phase 1, for the properties situated at 5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW ("the site") (Figure 1 in Appendix A –Site Plans). The subject site comprises existing residential buildings which are to be demolished for the construction of three (3) multi-storey residential unit blocks.

This PESA has been requested by the current developer of the site, on behalf of the site owner, to determine the potential for onsite contamination arising from any areas of concern located within the site and its surrounding area. This report shall provide a preliminary assessment of any site contamination and, if required, provide a basis for a more detailed investigation.

A number of potential areas of environmental concerns were identified at the site, particularly:

- Where pesticides were potentially utilised within the site;
- Imported fill materials;
- Carpark areas / driveways where leaks and spills from cars may have occurred; and
- Asbestos / Fibro within site features.

All concerns are considered of minimal (low) environmental concern for the following reasons:

- Pesticides are not persistent in the environment and the occurrence of pesticides within the school is considered low.
- Imported fill materials appeared to be minimal within the site and below the site assessment criteria.

- Car parking was on the concrete and grass surfaces, which were all in good condition. Furthermore, no contamination was identified beneath these surfaces.
- Asbestos / Fibro would be in a bonded form within the features and, if present, to be removed by a qualified asbestos contractor during demolition. Asbestos in a bonded form is considered non-friable and as such the building materials are considered safe.

Laboratory results for the soil samples analysed were all lower than the relevant regulatory guideline criteria adopted for this development (HIL 'D', HIL 'E' and NSW EPA Service Station).

<u>In Summary</u>

Based on the results of this investigation is considered that the risks to human health and the environment associated with soil contamination at the site are low in the context of the proposed use of the site. The site is therefore considered ***to be suitable*** for the proposed residential development.

It is recommended that a Hazardous Materials Assessment (HAZMAT) is carried out prior to redevelopment of the site.

Any soils proposed for removal from the site should initially be classified in accordance with the "*Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste*" NSW DECC (2009).

Reference should be made to Section 11.0 of the report and Appendix G, which set out details of the limitations of the assessment.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aargus Pty Ltd (Aargus) was appointed by Mr Jason Youssef of Pinestreet Developments to undertake a Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment (PESA), Phase 1, for the properties situated at 5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW ("the site") (Figure 1 in Appendix A –Site Plans). The subject site comprises existing residential buildings which are to be demolished for the construction of three (3) multi-storey residential unit blocks.

This PESA has been requested by the current developer of the site, on behalf of the site owner, to determine the potential for onsite contamination arising from any areas of concern located within the site and its surrounding area. This report shall provide a preliminary assessment of any site contamination and, if required, provide a basis for a more detailed investigation.

A site visit was undertaken on 23rd November 2010. Fieldwork and reporting was conducted in general accordance with the Aargus proposal and with reference to relevant regulatory criteria and Aargus protocols (Appendix I – Aargus Fieldwork Protocols).

2.0 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this PESA was to assess the potential for the soils at the site to have been impacted by previous and current activities undertaken at or adjacent to the site and to assess the site suitability for the proposed development.

This report may also recommend additional investigations and / or remediation works and possible strategies for the management of the site.

3.0 SCOPE OF WORKS

The scope of works for this PESA included:

- Research and review of the information available, including previous environmental investigations, past and current titles, aerial photographs, EPA records, council records and anecdotal evidence, site survey, site records on waste management practices;

- Site walkover, including research of the location of sewers, drains, holding tanks and pits, spills, patches of discoloured vegetation, etc;

- Limited soil sampling; and

- Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC): work will be undertaken in accordance with the Aargus Protocols, which comply with regulations and are consistent with industry standards.

4.0 REVIEW OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE

4.1 Site identification, zoning

The site is located at 5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW. (Refer to Appendix A –Site Plans). The site comprises of Lot A and B in DP357959, Lot B in DP365853. Lot 1 in DP 974686 and Lot 2 in DP 971844 in the Local Government Area of Canterbury. The site is approximately L shaped and is approximately 0.6 hectares in size, and is bound by commercial properties to the north and northwest, Croydon Street then low density residential to the east, medium density residential to the south, and open parkland to the west.

4.2 Local geology, hydrogeology, surface waters

The Geological Map of Sydney (Geological Series Sheet 9130, Scale 1:100,000, 1983), published by the Department of Mineral Resources indicates the residual soils within the site to be underlain by Triassic Age Shale of the Wianamatta Group, comprising black to dark grey shale and laminite.

Based on a search of the NSW Natural Resource Atlas website database, the closest bore was located within a 1km west of the site. A search of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) borehole database information identified approximately three (3) registered groundwater bores within a 1km radius of the site. The groundwater bore GW105393 is approximately 1km directly west of the site, and is mainly used for domestic purposes with each a recorded depth of 5.5m and no recorded standing water level. The groundwater bore GW107854 is approximately 2km due west of the site , and is mainly used for domestic purposes, has a recorded depth of 234.50m and a recorded standing water level of 36m. The groundwater bore GW109515 is approximately 2km due east of the site, is mainly used for monitoring purposes with a recorded depth of 6.5m and no recorded standing water level.

The nearest surface water body is Cook River approximately 3.5km to the north east. Stormwater from the local and surrounding areas would flow towards this water body.

4.3 Review of aerial photographs

A number of aerial photographs obtained from the NSW Department of Lands were reviewed as part of this PESA. Copies of the aerial photographs are kept in the offices of Aargus and are available for examination upon request. The results of this review are presented in the following table:

Table 1: Review of Aerial Photographs

Year	Site		Surrounding areas
1930	Residential	The site appears to be occupied by a number of low density residential properties within the site, photograph is of poor quality.	The surrounding properties appear to be occupied by the following: N: Low Density Residential S: Low Density Residential E: Low Density Residential W: Low Density Residential The photograph is of poor quality.
1970	Residential	There seems to have been significant modifications to some of the residential properties onsite with some dwellings demolished leaving open grass areas.	The surrounding areas have changed their land use as follows: N: Commercial Properties S: Medium Density Residential Properties E: Medium Density Residential Properties W: Commercial & Medium Density Properties
1986	Residential	The site appears to be unchanged from the 1970 aerial photograph.	There appears to have been no major modifications within the surrounding area with the exception of a new commercial property to the north of the site.
1998	Residential	The site appears to be unchanged from the 1986 aerial photograph.	There appears to have been no major modifications within the surrounding area with the exception of a new commercial properties to the west of the site new medium density residential properties to the south of the site.
2010	Residential	The buildings onsite appear to have been demolished leaving only a concrete slab covering the whole of site.	There appears to have been no major modifications within the surrounding area with the exception of modifications to commercial properties to the north and northwest of the site.

In summary, the aerial photographs reveal that the site has been residential since the 1930's, while the surrounding properties have been predominantly residential and commercial since the 1970's.

4.4 Title search

A review of historical documents held at the NSW Department of Lands offices was undertaken to characterise the previous land use and occupiers of the site. Reference should be made to Appendix C – Land Title Information for a summary of the historical land titles information obtained by Aargus.

As reported above, the site is located at 5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW. (Refer to Appendix A –Site Plans). The site comprises of Lot A and B in DP357959, Lot B in DP365853, Lot 1 in DP 974686 and Lot 2 in DP 971844 in the Local Government Area of Canterbury.

Table 2: Historical land title data

Year	AC 8327 - 250
2008 - Current	Samstone Pty Ltd and Sam Harb Pty Ltd
1964 - 2008	The Presbyterian Church (NSW) Property Trust
	Vol 3262 Fol 197
1924 - 1964	Susanna Jane Merrick
1921 - 1924	John Pearce Lakemba Engineer
	Vol 2217 Fol 20
1912 - 1921	George Pearce
1831	Originally Granted to John Wall

Year	Vol 7237 Fol 34
1959	The Presbyterian Church (NSW) Property Trust
1957 - 1959	Isabel Henrietta Little
	Vol 6129 Fol 243
1950	Raymond Charles Seaton Smith

Year	Vol 7237 Fol 36
1959	The Presbyterian Church (NSW) Property Trust
	Vol 5816 Fol 191
1956 - 1959	Isabel Henrietta Little and Gwen Poppy Sims
1948 - 1956	Raymond Charles Seaton Smith

Year	Vol 5517 Fol 191
1945 - 1948	Raymond Charles Seaton Smith
	Vol 1717 Fol 40
1907 - 1945	Alma Janet Galloway and Dorothy Galloway
Prior 1907	Thomas Arthur Hale

In summary, the site has recently auto consolidated. The parcels of land are listed in the current title. The site has been owned by the Presbyterian Church from 1960 to 2008. Prior to the late 1950's the site was owned by a number of private land users. The land was originally granted to John Wall in 1831.

4.5 WorkCover records

No WorkCover search was undertaken for the site.

4.6 NSW DECCW records

The NSW DECCW publishes records of contaminated sites under Section 58 of the Contaminated Land Management (CLM) Act 1997. The notices relate to investigation and/or remediation of site contamination considered to pose a significant risk of harm under the definition in the CLM Act.

A search of the database revealed that the subject site is not listed. However, there are five (5) listed sites within the Canterbury City Council area. These properties have 4 current and 4 former notices relating to them, however, are not located near the site, therefore are not considered a cause of concern to the site.

It should be noted that the DECCW record of Notices for Contaminated Land does not provide a record of all contaminated land in NSW.

Copies of the records are included in Appendix D – DECCW Notice Summary.

4.7 Anecdotal evidence

Information provided by the current owner of the site, indicates that:

- The buildings were mainly used for low income residential since the 1930’s
- No major modifications to the existing buildings since 1970’s

4.8 Summary of site history

In summary:

- The site has recently auto consolidated. The parcels of land are listed in the current title. The site has been owned by the Presbyterian Church from 1960 to 2008. Prior to the late 1950's the site was owned by a number of private land users. The land was originally granted to John Wall in 1831.
- The aerial photographs reveal that the site has been residential since the 1930's, while the surrounding properties have been predominantly residential and commercial since the 1970's.
- Anecdotal information indicated that the site has been used for low income residential since the 1930's.

4.9 Proposed development

The site is proposed to be redeveloped into three (3) multi-storey residential unit blocks.

Copies of the proposed development plans are included in Appendix J.

5.0 SITE VISIT

5.1 General

The site was visited on 23rd November 2010 by Con Kariotoglou to inspect the site for any potential sources of contamination. (CVs are presented in Appendix H – Project Team).

The following items were considered as part of the site visit:

- Description of the building structures;
- Site surroundings;
- Present and past industrial processes and operations at the site;
- Surface water, groundwater, stormwater and sewer;
- Present and past storage of chemicals and wastes associated with site use and their on-site location;
- Waste management practices and management of hazardous materials;
- Presence of Underground Storage Tanks or Above Ground Storage Tanks;
- Odour; and
- Occupational health and safety.

5.2 Site observations

The site is located at 5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW, in the Canterbury City municipality.

At the time of the site visit the following observations were made:

- The site was approximately L shaped in dimension.
- The site comprises of existing residential buildings with open grass areas between building structures.
- There were no signs of soil staining, plant distress or any other visible indicators of potential contamination.
- There were no olfactory indicators of potential contamination.

- No chemical storage was noted within the site.
- There were no visual indicators of underground storage tanks (past or present).
- The only site discharges include stormwater and sewer. Stormwater run-off from the site is collected by collection drains towards the western boundary of the site. Sewer is connected to the regional network.

The site was a gentle slope towards the west and south west. The regional topography is generally towards the east towards the Cook River.

These site features are reported on Figure 2 in Appendix A – Site Plans and site photographs are presented in Appendix B – Site Photographs.

5.3 Surrounding areas

Surrounding land use was identified as follows:

North	Commercial
South	Medium Density Residential
East	Croydon Street, then Low Density Residential
West	Open Parkland and Playground

The district consists of a mixture of residential and commercial land uses.

6.0 AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Based on the above information, site history and site walkover, the areas of environmental concern (AEC) or associated chemicals of concern (CoC) for the site were identified. These are summarised in the following table.

Table 3: Summary of potential areas and chemicals of concerns

Potential AEC	Description of potentially contaminating activity	CoC	Likelihood of contamination	Remarks
Whole site	Potential for pesticides to have been sprayed or injected on or underneath and around houses and within garden beds.	OCP	Low	If this has occurred, the impact is likely to have been localised.
Whole Site	Imported Fill	Various	Low	The source of the fill is unknown; however, minimal fill was encountered.
Car park areas / driveways	Vehicles may have leaked oil, petrol and other chemicals over time.	Metals, TPH, BTEX	Low	No significant staining was noted on any of the sealed / unsealed surfaces.
Existing Buildings	Asbestos / Fibro Features	Asbestos	Low	To be removed by a qualified contractor

7.0 SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Regulatory criteria – soil

To assess the contamination status of soils at a site, the NSW EPA refers to the document entitled National Environmental Protection Council (1999) *National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure* (NEPM).

The site is proposed to be redeveloped into a new residential development of three (3) multi-storey residential unit blocks.

With respect to human health, the analytical results are assessed against risk based health investigation (HIL) guidelines appropriate for the site as follows:

- **(HIL 'D') -** *Residential with minimal opportunities for soil access, including high-rise, apartments and flats*.
- **(HIL 'E')** – *Parks, recreational open space, playing fields including secondary schools.*

The NEPM 1999 does not include investigation levels for TPH and BTEX. For assessing contamination by these compounds at sites used for sensitive land use, such as residential, the NSW EPA refers to the NSW EPA (1994) "*Guidelines for Assessing Service Station Sites*". The NSW EPA has recommended that these threshold values should also be used to assess the suitability of sites for less stringent uses, such as residential with minimal access to the soil or parklands.

The adopted assessment criteria are presented in the following table.

Table 4: Site Assessment Criteria

Contaminant	Assessment Criteria mg/Kg			Source
	HIL 'D'	HIL 'E'	NSW EPA	
Inorganics				
Arsenic	400	200	-	NEPM, 1999
Cadmium	80	100	-	NEPM, 1999
Chromium	48%/400	24%/200	-	NEPM, 1999
Copper	4,000	2000	-	NEPM, 1999
Lead	1,200	600	-	NEPM, 1999
Zinc	28,000	14000	-	NEPM, 1999
Nickel	2400	600	-	NEPM, 1999
Mercury	60	30	-	NEPM, 1999
Organics				
TPH/BTEX				
C_6 to C_9 Fraction	-	-	65	NSW EPA, 1994
C_{10} to C_{36}	-	-	1,000	NSW EPA, 1994
Benzene	-	-	1	NSW EPA, 1994
Toluene	-	-	1.4	NSW EPA, 1994
Ethylbenzene	-	-	3.1	NSW EPA, 1994
Total Xylenes	-	-	14	NSW EPA, 1994
PAH				
Benzo(a)pyrene	4	2	-	NEPM, 1999
Total PAH	80	40	-	NEPM, 1999
OCP				
Aldrin + Dieldrin	40	20	-	NEPM, 1999
Chlordane	200	100	-	NEPM, 1999
DDT+DDD+DD	800	400	-	NEPM, 1999
Heptachlor	40	20	-	NEPM, 1999
PCB (Total)	40	20	-	NEPM, 1999
Total Phenols	34,000	17000	-	NEPM, 1999
Cyanides	1,000	500	-	NEPM, 1999

The EPA guidelines indicate that the assessment of soil test results and comparison with defined soil criteria should include consideration of a number of factors such as:

1. Land uses, e.g. residential, agricultural/horticultural, recreation or commercial/industrial.
2. Potential child occupancy.
3. Potential environmental effects including leaching into groundwater.

4. Single or multiple contaminants.
5. Depth of contamination.
6. Level and distribution of contamination.
7. Bioavailability of contaminant(s), e.g. Related to speciation, route of exposure.
8. Toxicological assessment of the contaminant(s), e.g. Toxicokinetics, carcinogenicity, acute and chronic toxicity.
9. Physico-chemical properties of the contaminant(s).
10. State of the site surface, e.g. paved or grassed exposed.
11. Potential exposure pathways.
12. Uncertainties with the sampling methodology and toxicological assessment.

Regulatory criteria – export of fill

To assess the waste classification of materials to be disposed of off-site, the NSW DECC refers to the NSW DECC "Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste" (2009).

8.0 SOIL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

Samples were recovered from six (6) locations within the site. These locations were selected to detect any contamination that may have originated from past and present activities.

The locations of the boreholes and surface samples are shown in Appendix A –Site Plans and details of the boreholes are presented in Appendix E – Borehole Logs.

Based on information from all boreholes, the surface and sub-surface profile across the site is generalised as follows:

- Grass;
- Fill, comprising silty clay, grey with a traces of gravel and brick underlain by;
- Natural, Silty Clay, medium plasticity, orang-brown. .

Selected samples were dispatched under chain of custody (CoC) conditions to SGS Environmental (SGS). The samples were selected for analysis based on the sample location and the material encountered. The laboratory information for the samples collected is shown in the following table below.

Table 5: Summary of sample information

Sample	Depth (m)	Soil Description	Rational	Analytes
S1	0.4	Fill	General Coverage	Met 8, OCP
S2	0.3	Fill	General Coverage	Met 8, PAH
S3	0.4	Fill	General Coverage	Met 8, TPH, BTEX, PAH
S4	0.5	Fill	General Coverage	Met 8, TPH, BTEX
S5	0.3	Fill	General Coverage	Met 8, TPH, BTEX
S6	0.5	Fill	General Coverage	Met 8, OCP

Notes:

- Met 8: Ar, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Zn.

9.0 RESULTS

The original laboratory test results certificates are presented in Appendix F – Laboratory Test Results. A summary of the test results together with the assessment criteria adopted are presented in Tables 6, 7 and 8 below followed by a discussion of the test data.

Table 6: Heavy Metals Test Result

Analyte		METALS (mg/kg)							
Sample Reference	Depth(m)	ARSENIC	CADMIUM	CHROMIUM	COPPER	NICKEL	LEAD	ZINC	MERCURY
S1	0.4	6	<0.3	13	12	7.8	38	43	<0.05
S2	0.3	6	0.4	14	16	6	84	54	<0.05
S3	0.4	9	<0.3	12	5.6	1.5	14	26	<0.05
S4	0.5	6	0.5	12	25	4.5	56	110	0.06
S5	0.3	7	0.3	9.9	19	4.5	40	99	0.05
S6	0.5	11	0.4	12	21	4.1	72	160	0.28
Practical Quantitation Limits (PQL)		3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0.05
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION MEASURE (1999)									
HIL 'D' [a]		400	80	48%/400	4000	2400	1200	28000	40/60
HIL 'E' [b]		200	40	24%/200	2000	600	600	14000	20/30

Notes
a: Residential with minimal opportunities for soil access, including high- rise, apartments and flats
b: Parks, recreational open space and playing fields, including secondary schools
c: 48% (480000mg/kg) for Chromium (+3) and 400mg/kg for Chromium (+6) for HIL 'D'.
d: 24% (240000mg/kg) for Chromium (+3) and 200mg/kg for Chromium (+6) for HIL 'E'.
e: 40mg/kg for Methyl Mercury and 60mg/kg for Inorganic Mercury for HIL 'D'.
f: 20mg/kg for Methyl Mercury and 30mg/kg for Inorganic Mercury for HIL 'E'.

As shown in Table 6, the metal concentrations were well below the adopted assessment guidelines, those being the HIL ‘D’ and ‘E’.

Table 7: TPH & BTEX Test Result

Analyte		TPH (mg/kg)					BTEX (mg/kg)			
Sample Location	Depth (m)	C6-C9	C10-C14	C15-C28	C29-C36	C10-C36[b]	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYL BENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES
S3	0.4	<20	<20	<50	<50	<120	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3
S4	0.5	<20	<20	<50	<50	<120	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3
S5	0.3	<20	<20	<50	<50	<120	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.3
Practical Quantitation Limits (PQL)		20	20	50	50	NA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
EPA Levels [a]		65	C10-C36 =1000				1	1.4	3.1	14

Notes
a: Contaminated Sites: "Guidelines for Assessing Service Station Sites", 1994, EPA
b: C10- C36 = (C10- C14) + (C15- C28) + (C29- C36); concentrations less than PQL are assumed equal to PQL.
NA: Not Applicable

As indicated in Table 7, the concentrations of TPH & BTEX were well below the NSW EPA Service Station guidelines.

Table 8: PAH Test Result

Sample Location	Depth (m)	BENZO(a)PYRENE (mg/kg)	TOTAL PAH (mg/kg)
S2	0.3	<0.1	<1.8
S3	0.4	<0.1	<1.8
Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL)		0.1	NA
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION MEASURE (1999)			
HIL 'D' [a]		4	80
HIL 'E' [b]		2	40

Notes
a: Residential with minimal opportunities for soil access, including high- rise, apartments and flats
b: Parks, recreational open space and playing fields, including secondary schools
NA: Not Applicable

As shown in Table 8, the benzo(a)pyrene and Total PAH concentrations were well below the adopted assessment guidelines, those being the HIL ‘D’ and ‘E’.

Table 9: Organochlorine Pesticides Test Result

Analyte		Organochlorine Pesticides (mg/kg)						
Sample Location	Depth (m)	HEPTACHLOR	ALDRIN	DIELDRIN	DDD	DDE	DDT	CHLORDANE (trans & cis)
S1	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
S6	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Practical Quantitation Limits (PQL)		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION MEASURE (1999)								
HIL 'D' [a]		40	40	40		800		200
HIL 'E' [b]		20	20	20		400		100

Notes
a: Residential with minimal opportunities for soil access, including high-rise,
b: Parks, recreational open space and playing fields, including secondary schools
c: Commercial or industrial development
d: Aldrin + Dieldrin
e: Total of DDD + DDE + DDT

As shown in Table 9, the Organochlorine Pesticides concentrations were well below the adopted assessment guidelines, those being the HIL 'D' and 'E'.

10.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of potential areas of environmental concerns were identified at the site, particularly:

- Where pesticides were potentially utilised within the site;
- Imported fill materials;
- Carpark areas / driveways where leaks and spills from cars may have occurred; and
- Asbestos / Fibro in site features.

All concerns are considered of minimal (low) environmental concern for the following reasons:

- Pesticides are not persistent in the environment and the occurrence of pesticides within the school is considered low.
- Imported fill materials appeared to be minimal within the site and below the site assessment criteria.
- Car parking was on the concrete and grass surfaces, which were all in good condition. Furthermore, no contamination was identified beneath these surfaces.
- Asbestos / Fibro would be in a bonded form within the features and, if present, to be removed by a qualified asbestos contractor during demolition. Asbestos in a bonded form is considered non-friable and as such the building materials are considered safe.

Laboratory results for the soil samples analysed were all lower than the relevant regulatory guideline criteria adopted for this development (HIL ‘D’ and ‘E’ and NSW EPA Service Station).

In Summary

Based on the results of this investigation is considered that the risks to human health and the environment associated with soil contamination at the site are low in the context of the proposed use of the site. The site is therefore considered ***to be suitable*** for the proposed residential development.

It is recommended that a Hazardous Materials Assessment (HAZMAT) is carried out prior to redevelopment of the site.

Any soils proposed for removal from the site should initially be classified in accordance with the *"Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste"* NSW DECC (2009).

If during any potential site works, significant odours and / or evidence of gross contamination not previously detected are encountered, or any other significant unexpected occurrence, site works should cease in that area, at least temporarily, and the environmental consultant should be notified immediately to set up a response to this unexpected occurrence.

Thank you for the opportunity of undertaking this work. We would be pleased to provide further information on any aspects of this report.

For and on behalf of **Aargus Pty Ltd**	**Reviewed By**
Con Kariotoglou Project Manager	**Mark Kelly** Environmental Manager

11.0 LIMITATIONS

To the best of our knowledge information contained in this report is accurate at the date of issue, however, subsurface conditions, including groundwater levels and contaminant concentrations, can change in a limited time. This should be borne in mind if the report is used after a protracted delay.

There is always some disparity in subsurface conditions across a site that cannot be fully defined by investigation. Hence it is unlikely that measurements and values obtained from sampling and testing during environmental works carried out at a site will characterise the extremes of conditions that exist within the site.

There is no investigation that is thorough enough to preclude the presence of material that presently or in the future, may be considered hazardous at the site. Since regulatory criteria are constantly changing, concentrations of contaminants presently considered low may, in the future, fall under different regulatory standards that require remediation.

Opinions expressed herein are judgements and are based on our understanding and interpretation of current regulatory standards and should not be construed as legal opinions.

Appendix G – Important information about your environmental site report should also be read in conjunction with this report.

APPENDIX A

LOCALITY MAP & SITE PLAN

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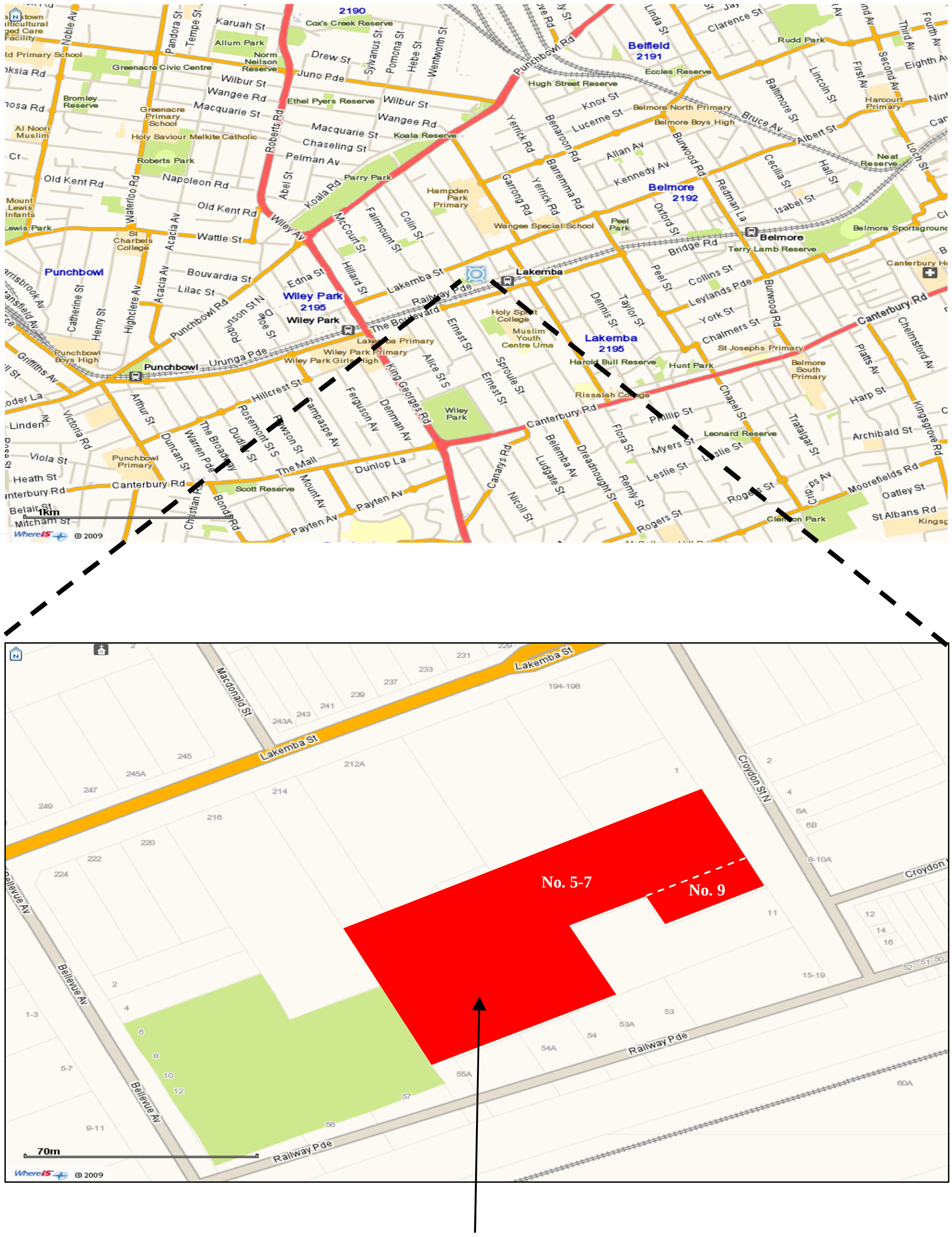
LOCALITY MAP



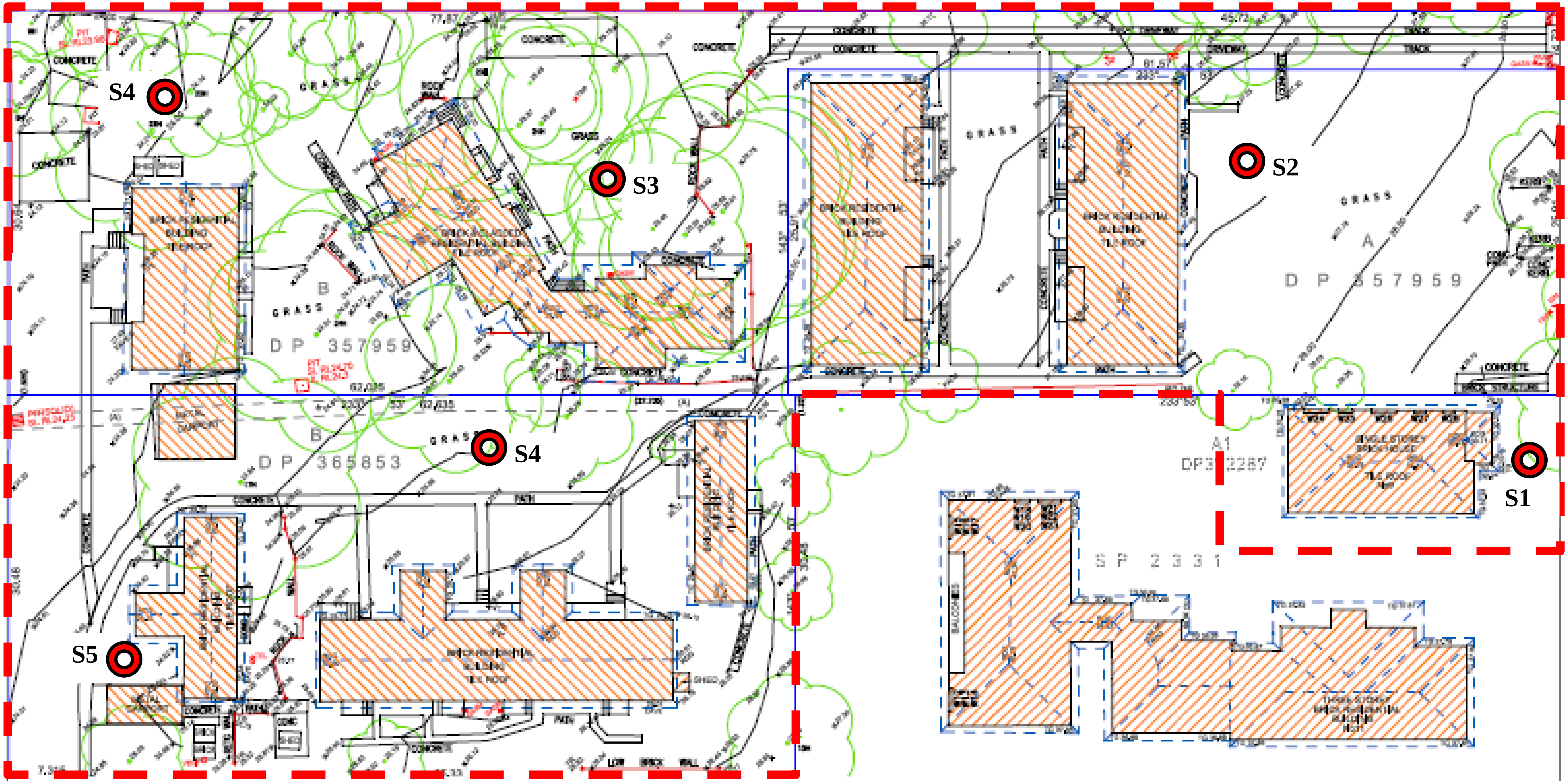
Site Location

Reference: Google (2010)

ABN 46 063 579 313	Aargus Pty Limited	Environment – Chemicals – Business Development

Drawn	MK	**Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment Pinestreet Developments 5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW**	Figure 1
Approved	mk		
Date	23/11/10		
Scale	N/A		Job No: ES3897

SITE PLAN



Legend

Sample Location

ABN 46 063 579 313 Aargus Pty Limited Environment – Remediation – Geotechnical Engineering

Drawn	MK
Approved	MK
Date	23/11/10
Approx Scale	NTS

Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment
Pinestreet Developments
5-7 and 9 Croydon Street,
Lakemba NSW

Aargus AUSTRALIA

Fig 2

Ref: ES3897

APPENDIX B

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Aargus

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Client	Pinestreet Developments
Project	Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment
Location	5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba
Job No.	ES3897
Checked By	MK

Aargus
AUSTRALIA

Photograph N^{o} 1

View of 5-7 Croydon Street
looking west from Croydon Street

Photograph N^{o} 2

View of 9 Croydon Street
looking west from Croydon Street

Photograph N^{o} 3

View of 5-7 Croydon Street
looking east from western boundary

Photograph N^{o} 4

Showing typical brick residential building

Photograph N^{o} 5

Showing typical brick residential building

Photograph N^{o} 6

Showing typical brick residential building

APPENDIX C

LAND TITLE INFORMATION

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AARGUS PTY LTD

LAND TITLE SEARCH SUMMARY

5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba NSW

Ref No: ES3897
Current Owner: Samstone Pty Ltd
Site Identification: Lot A and B in DP357959, Lot B in DP365853, Lot 1 in DP 974686 and Lot 2 in DP 971844
Local Government Area: Canterbury City Council
County: Cumberland
Parish: St George

Year	**AC 8327 - 250**
2008 - Current	Samstone Pty Ltd and Sam Harb Pty Ltd
1964 - 2008	The Presbyterian Church (NSW) Property Trust
	Vol 3262 Fol 197
1924 - 1964	Susanna Jane Merrick
1921 - 1924	John Pearce Lakemba Engineer
	Vol 2217 Fol 20
1912 - 1921	George Pearce
1831	Originally Granted to John Wall

Year	**Vol 7237 Fol 34**
1959	The Presbyterian Church (NSW) Property Trust
1957 - 1959	Isabel Henrietta Little
	Vol 6129 Fol 243
1950	Raymond Charles Seaton Smith

Year	**Vol 7237 Fol 36**
1959	The Presbyterian Church (NSW) Property Trust
	Vol 5816 Fol 191
1956 - 1959	Isabel Henrietta Little and Gwen Poppy Sims
1948 - 1956	Raymond Charles Seaton Smith

Year	**Vol 5517 Fol 191**
1945 - 1948	Raymond Charles Seaton Smith
	Vol 1717 Fol 40
1907 - 1945	Alma Janet Galloway and Dorothy Galloway
Prior 1907	Thomas Arthur Hale

APPENDIX D

DECCW NOTICE SUMMARY

Environment, Climate Change & Water

You are here: Home > Contaminated land > Record of EPA notices

Search results

Your search for: LGA: Canterbury City Council

Matched 8 notices relating to 5 sites.

Search Again Refine Search

Suburb	Address	Site Name	Notices related to this site
Campsie	403 Canterbury Road	Cheapa Petrol, Campsie	1 current
Campsie	60 Charlotte Street	Sunbeam Factory	3 former
Canterbury	13-19 Canterbury Road	Metro Petroleum Service Station	2 current
Hurlstone Park	618 New Canterbury Road	Speedway Fuels	1 current
Marrickville	Thornley Street/Wanstead Avenue	Sewer Aqueduct - Cooks River	1 former

Page 1 of 1

1 December 2010

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APPENDIX E

BOREHOLE LOGS

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BOREHOLE & GROUNDWATER WELL LOG

CLIENT	Pinestreet Developments	**BOREHOLE NO.**	**BH1/S1**
PROJECT	Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment	**DATE.**	**23.11.2010**
LOCATION	5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba	**JOB NO.**	**ES3897**
METHOD	Hand Auger	**SURFACE ELEV.**	**N/A**
LOGGED BY	CK	**CHECKED BY**	**MK**

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Depth (m)	Sample	Graphic Symbol	Ground Water	Classification Symbol	Soil Description (Plasticity, particle characteristics, colour, moisture, etc)	Observations	Well Construction	Design
0.5				F	FILL: Silty Clay, low plasticity, grey with a traces of gravel and brick			
1				CI	NATURAL: Silty CLAY, medium plasticity, orange brown			
1.5					**Borehole Terminated @ 1.0m in CLAY**			
2								
2.5								
3								
3.5								
4								
4.5								
5								
5.5								
6								

Log Symbols

Standing groundwater level in borehole

Water seepage in borehole (wet)

Samples

BH1.0.5 - Soil sample taken at indicated depth

S - Surface water sample

GW/W - Groundwater sample/water sample

Moisture Condition

D Dry - Runs freely through fingers

M Moist - Does not run freely but no free water visible on soil surface

W Wet - Free water visible on soil surface

Soil Classification

Clay	- Particle size less than 0.002mm
Silt	- Particle size between 0.002 and 0.06mm
Sand	- Particle size between 0.06 and 2.0mm
Gravel	- Particle size between 2.0 and 60mm

Strength

VS	Very Soft	- Unconfined compressive strength less than 25kPa
S	Soft	- Unconfined compressive strength 25-50kPa
F	Firm	- Unconfined compressive strength 50-100kPa
St	Stiff	- Unconfined compressive strength 100-200kPa
VSt	Very Stiff	- Unconfined compressive strength 200-400kPa
H	Hard	- Unconfined compressive strength greater than 400kPa

BOREHOLE & GROUNDWATER WELL LOG

CLIENT	Pinestreet Developments	**BOREHOLE NO.**	**BH2/S2**
PROJECT	Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment	**DATE.**	**23.11.2010**
LOCATION	5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba	**JOB NO.**	**ES3897**
METHOD	Hand Auger	**SURFACE ELEV.**	**N/A**
LOGGED BY	CK	**CHECKED BY**	**MK**

Aargus AUSTRALIA

Depth (m)	Sample	Graphic Symbol	Ground Water	Classification Symbol	Soil Description (Plasticity, particle characteristics, colour, moisture, etc)	Observations	Well Construction	Design
0.5				F	FILL: Silty Clay, low plasticity, grey with a traces of gravel and brick			
1				CI	NATURAL: Silty CLAY, medium plasticity, orange brown			
1.5					**Borehole Terminated @ 1.0m in CLAY**			
2								
2.5								
3								
3.5								
4								
4.5								
5								
5.5								
6								

Log Symbols

Standing groundwater level in borehole

Water seepage in borehole (wet)

Samples

BH1.0.5 - Soil sample taken at indicated depth

S - Surface water sample

GW/W - Groundwater sample/water sample

Moisture Condition

D Dry - Runs freely through fingers

M Moist - Does not run freely but no free water visible on soil surface

W Wet - Free water visible on soil surface

Soil Classification

Clay - Particle size less than 0.002mm

Silt - Particle size between 0.002 and 0.06mm

Sand - Particle size between 0.06 and 2.0mm

Gravel - Particle size between 2.0 and 60mm

Strength

VS Very Soft - Unconfined compressive strength less than 25kPa

S Soft - Unconfined compressive strength 25-50kPa

F Firm - Unconfined compressive strength 50-100kPa

St Stiff - Unconfined compressive strength 100-200kPa

VSt Very Stiff - Unconfined compressive strength 200-400kPa

H Hard - Unconfined compressive strength greater than 400kPa

BOREHOLE & GROUNDWATER WELL LOG

CLIENT	Pinestreet Developments	**BOREHOLE NO.**	**BH3/S3**
PROJECT	Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment	**DATE.**	**23.11.2010**
LOCATION	5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba	**JOB NO.**	**ES3897**
METHOD	Hand Auger	**SURFACE ELEV.**	**N/A**
LOGGED BY	CK	**CHECKED BY**	**MK**

Aargus AUSTRALIA

Depth (m)	Sample	Graphic Symbol	Ground Water	Classification Symbol	Soil Description (Plasticity, particle characteristics, colour, moisture, etc)	Observations	Well Construction	Design
0.5				F	FILL: Silty Clay, low plasticity, grey with a traces of gravel and brick			
1				CI	NATURAL: Silty CLAY, medium plasticity, orange brown			
1.5					**Borehole Terminated @ 1.0m in CLAY**			
2								
2.5								
3								
3.5								
4								
4.5								
5								
5.5								
6								

Log Symbols

Standing groundwater level in borehole

Water seepage in borehole (wet)

Samples

BH1.0.5 - Soil sample taken at indicated depth

S - Surface water sample

GW/W - Groundwater sample/water sample

Moisture Condition

D Dry - Runs freely through fingers

M Moist - Does not run freely but no free water visible on soil surface

W Wet - Free water visible on soil surface

Soil Classification

Clay - Particle size less than 0.002mm

Silt - Particle size between 0.002 and 0.06mm

Sand - Particle size between 0.06 and 2.0mm

Gravel - Particle size between 2.0 and 60mm

Strength

VS Very Soft - Unconfined compressive strength less than 25kPa

S Soft - Unconfined compressive strength 25-50kPa

F Firm - Unconfined compressive strength 50-100kPa

St Stiff - Unconfined compressive strength 100-200kPa

VSt Very Stiff - Unconfined compressive strength 200-400kPa

H Hard - Unconfined compressive strength greater than 400kPa

BOREHOLE & GROUNDWATER WELL LOG

CLIENT	Pinestreet Developments	**BOREHOLE NO.**	**BH4/S4**
PROJECT	Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment	**DATE.**	**23.11.2010**
LOCATION	5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba	**JOB NO.**	**ES3897**
METHOD	Hand Auger	**SURFACE ELEV.**	**N/A**
LOGGED BY	CK	**CHECKED BY**	**MK**

Aargus AUSTRALIA

Depth (m)	Sample	Graphic Symbol	Ground Water	Classification Symbol	Soil Description (Plasticity, particle characteristics, colour, moisture, etc)	Observations	Well Construction	Design
0.5				F	FILL: Silty Clay, low plasticity, grey with a traces of gravel and brick			
1				CI	NATURAL: Silty CLAY, medium plasticity, orange brown			
1.5					**Borehole Terminated @ 1.0m in CLAY**			
2								
2.5								
3								
3.5								
4								
4.5								
5								
5.5								
6								

Log Symbols

Standing groundwater level in borehole
Water seepage in borehole (wet)

Samples

BH1.0.5 - Soil sample taken at indicated depth
S - Surface water sample
GW/W - Groundwater sample/water sample

Moisture Condition

D Dry - Runs freely through fingers
M Moist - Does not run freely but no free water visible on soil surface
W Wet - Free water visible on soil surface

Soil Classification

Clay - Particle size less than 0.002mm
Silt - Particle size between 0.002 and 0.06mm
Sand - Particle size between 0.06 and 2.0mm
Gravel - Particle size between 2.0 and 60mm

Strength

VS Very Soft - Unconfined compressive strength less than 25kPa
S Soft - Unconfined compressive strength 25-50kPa
F Firm - Unconfined compressive strength 50-100kPa
St Stiff - Unconfined compressive strength 100-200kPa
VSt Very Stiff - Unconfined compressive strength 200-400kPa
H Hard - Unconfined compressive strength greater than 400kPa

BOREHOLE & GROUNDWATER WELL LOG

Aargus AUSTRALIA

CLIENT	Pinestreet Developments	**BOREHOLE NO.**	**BH5/S5**
PROJECT	Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment	**DATE.**	**23.11.2010**
LOCATION	5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba	**JOB NO.**	**ES3897**
METHOD	Hand Auger	**SURFACE ELEV.**	**N/A**
LOGGED BY	CK	**CHECKED BY**	**MK**

Depth (m)	Sample	Graphic Symbol	Ground Water	Classification Symbol	Soil Description (Plasticity, particle characteristics, colour, moisture, etc)	Observations	Well Construction	Design
0.5				F	FILL: Silty Clay, low plasticity, grey with a traces of gravel and brick			
1				CI	NATURAL: Silty CLAY, medium plasticity, orange brown			
1.5					**Borehole Terminated @ 1.0m in CLAY**			
2								
2.5								
3								
3.5								
4								
4.5								
5								
5.5								
6								

Log Symbols

Standing groundwater level in borehole
Water seepage in borehole (wet)

Samples

BH1.0.5 - Soil sample taken at indicated depth
S - Surface water sample
GW/W - Groundwater sample/water sample

Moisture Condition

D Dry - Runs freely through fingers
M Moist - Does not run freely but no free water visible on soil surface
W Wet - Free water visible on soil surface

Soil Classification

Clay - Particle size less than 0.002mm
Silt - Particle size between 0.002 and 0.06mm
Sand - Particle size between 0.06 and 2.0mm
Gravel - Particle size between 2.0 and 60mm

Strength

VS Very Soft - Unconfined compressive strength less than 25kPa
S Soft - Unconfined compressive strength 25-50kPa
F Firm - Unconfined compressive strength 50-100kPa
St Stiff - Unconfined compressive strength 100-200kPa
VSt Very Stiff - Unconfined compressive strength 200-400kPa
H Hard - Unconfined compressive strength greater than 400kPa

BORHOLE & GROUNDWATER WELL LOG

CLIENT	Pinestreet Developments	**BOREHOLE NO.**	**BH6/S6**
PROJECT	Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment	**DATE.**	**23.11.2010**
LOCATION	5-7 and 9 Croydon Street, Lakemba	**JOB NO.**	**ES3897**
METHOD	Hand Auger	**SURFACE ELEV.**	**N/A**
LOGGED BY	CK	**CHECKED BY**	**MK**

Aargus AUSTRALIA

Depth (m)	Sample	Graphic Symbol	Ground Water	Classification Symbol	Soil Description (Plasticity, particle characteristics, colour, moisture, etc)	Observations	Well Construction	Design
0.5				F	FILL: Silty Clay, low plasticity, grey with a traces of gravel and brick			
1				CI	NATURAL: Silty CLAY, medium plasticity, orange brown			
					Borehole Terminated @ 1.0m in CLAY			
1.5								
2								
2.5								
3								
3.5								
4								
4.5								
5								
5.5								
6								

Log Symbols

Standing groundwater level in borehole

Water seepage in borehole (wet)

Samples

BH1.0.5 - Soil sample taken at indicated depth

S - Surface water sample

GW/W - Groundwater sample/water sample

Moisture Condition

D Dry - Runs freely through fingers

M Moist - Does not run freely but no free water visible on soil surface

W Wet - Free water visible on soil surface

Soil Classification

Clay - Particle size less than 0.002mm

Silt - Particle size between 0.002 and 0.06mm

Sand - Particle size between 0.06 and 2.0mm

Gravel - Particle size between 2.0 and 60mm

Strength

VS Very Soft - Unconfined compressive strength less than 25kPa

S Soft - Unconfined compressive strength 25-50kPa

F Firm - Unconfined compressive strength 50-100kPa

St Stiff - Unconfined compressive strength 100-200kPa

VSt Very Stiff - Unconfined compressive strength 200-400kPa

H Hard - Unconfined compressive strength greater than 400kPa

APPENDIX F

LABORATORY RESULTS

Aargus

ANALYTICAL REPORT

30 November 2010

Aargus Pty Ltd
446 Parramatta Road
PETERSHAM
NSW 2049

Attention: **Con Kariotoglou**

Your Reference: ES3897 - Lakemba

Our Reference: SE83441

Samples: 6 Soils
Received: 24/11/2010

Preliminary Report Sent: Not Issued

These samples were analysed in accordance with your written instructions.

For and on Behalf of:
SGS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Sample Receipt:	Angela Mamalicos	AU.SampleReceipt.Sydney@sgs.com
Production Manager:	Huong Crawford	Huong.Crawford@sgs.com

Results Approved and/or Authorised by:

Ly Kim Ha
Organics Signatory

Huong Crawford
Metals Signatory

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MBTEX in Soil Our Reference: Your Reference Depth Sample Matrix Date Sampled	UNITS ------------- ------------	SE83441-3 S3 0.4 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-4 S4 0.5 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-5 S5 0.3 Soil 23/11/2010
Date Extracted (MBTEX)		26/11/2010	26/11/2010	26/11/2010
Date Analysed (MBTEX)		27/11/2010	27/11/2010	27/11/2010
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MtBE)	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Benzene	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Toluene	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Ethylbenzene	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total Xylenes	mg/kg	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3
BTEX Surrogate (%)	%	90	94	86

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TRH in soil with C6-C9 by P/T				
Our Reference:	UNITS	SE83441-3	SE83441-4	SE83441-5
Your Reference	-------------	S3	S4	S5
Depth	------------	0.4	0.5	0.3
Sample Matrix		Soil	Soil	Soil
Date Sampled		23/11/2010	23/11/2010	23/11/2010
Date Extracted (TRH C6-C9 PT)		26/11/2010	26/11/2010	26/11/2010
Date Analysed (TRH C6-C9 PT)		27/11/2010	27/11/2010	27/11/2010
TRH C_6 - C_9 P&T	mg/kg	<20	<20	<20
Date Extracted (TRH C10-C36)		26/11/2010	26/11/2010	26/11/2010
Date Analysed (TRH C10-C36)		26/11/2010	26/11/2010	26/11/2010
TRH C_{10} - C_{14}	mg/kg	<20	<20	<20
TRH C_{15} - C_{28}	mg/kg	<50	<50	<50
TRH C_{29} - C_{36}	mg/kg	<50	<50	<50

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PAHs in Soil Our Reference: Your Reference Depth Sample Matrix Date Sampled	UNITS ------------- ------------	SE83441-2 S2 0.3 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-3 S3 0.4 Soil 23/11/2010
Date Extracted		26/11/2010	26/11/2010
Date Analysed		26/11/2010	26/11/2010
Naphthalene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
2-Methylnaphthalene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
1-Methylnaphthalene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
Acenaphthylene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
Acenaphthene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
Fluorene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
Phenanthrene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
Anthracene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
Fluoranthene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
Pyrene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
Benzo[*a*]anthracene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
Chrysene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
Benzo[*b,k*]fluoranthene	mg/kg	<0.20	<0.20
Benzo[*a*]pyrene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
Indeno[*123-cd*]pyrene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
Dibenzo[*ah*]anthracene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
Benzo[*ghi*]perylene	mg/kg	<0.10	<0.10
Total PAHs (sum)	mg/kg	<1.8	<1.8
Nitrobenzene-d5	%	121	108
2-Fluorobiphenyl	%	107	96
p -Terphenyl-*d14*	%	106	98

OC Pesticides in Soil Our Reference: Your Reference Depth Sample Matrix Date Sampled	UNITS ------------- ------------	SE83441-1 S1 0.4 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-6 S6 0.5 Soil 23/11/2010
Date Extracted		26/11/2010	26/11/2010
Date Analysed		26/11/2010	26/11/2010
HCB	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
alpha-BHC	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
Heptachlor	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
Aldrin	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
beta-BHC	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
delta-BHC	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
Heptachlor Epoxide	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
o,p-DDE	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
alpha-Endosulfan	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
trans-Chlordane *(gamma)*	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
cis-Chlordane *(alpha)*	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
trans-Nonachlor	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
p,p-DDE	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
Dieldrin	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
Endrin	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
o,p-DDD	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
o,p-DDT	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
beta-Endosulfan	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
p,p-DDD	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
p,p-DDT	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
Endosulfan Sulphate	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
Endrin Aldehyde	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
Methoxychlor	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
Endrin Ketone	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene *(Surrogate*	%	123	126

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Metals in Soil by ICP-OES Our Reference: Your Reference Depth Sample Matrix Date Sampled	UNITS ------------- ------------	SE83441-1 S1 0.4 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-2 S2 0.3 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-3 S3 0.4 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-4 S4 0.5 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-5 S5 0.3 Soil 23/11/2010
Date Extracted (Metals)		29/11/2010	29/11/2010	29/11/2010	29/11/2010	29/11/2010
Date Analysed (Metals)		29/11/2010	29/11/2010	29/11/2010	29/11/2010	29/11/2010
Arsenic	mg/kg	6	6	9	6	7
Cadmium	mg/kg	<0.3	0.4	<0.3	0.5	0.3
Chromium	mg/kg	13	14	12	12	9.9
Copper	mg/kg	12	16	5.6	25	19
Lead	mg/kg	38	84	14	56	40
Nickel	mg/kg	7.8	6.0	1.5	4.5	4.5
Zinc	mg/kg	43	54	26	110	99

Metals in Soil by ICP-OES Our Reference: Your Reference Depth Sample Matrix Date Sampled	UNITS ------------- ------------	SE83441-6 S6 0.5 Soil 23/11/2010
Date Extracted (Metals)		29/11/2010
Date Analysed (Metals)		29/11/2010
Arsenic	mg/kg	11
Cadmium	mg/kg	0.4
Chromium	mg/kg	12
Copper	mg/kg	21
Lead	mg/kg	72
Nickel	mg/kg	4.1
Zinc	mg/kg	160

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Mercury Cold Vapor/Hg Analyser Our Reference: Your Reference Depth Sample Matrix Date Sampled	UNITS ------------- ------------	SE83441-1 S1 0.4 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-2 S2 0.3 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-3 S3 0.4 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-4 S4 0.5 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-5 S5 0.3 Soil 23/11/2010
Date Extracted (Mercury)		29/11/2010	29/11/2010	29/11/2010	29/11/2010	29/11/2010
Date Analysed (Mercury)		29/11/2010	29/11/2010	29/11/2010	29/11/2010	29/11/2010
Mercury	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.06	0.05

Mercury Cold Vapor/Hg Analyser Our Reference: Your Reference Depth Sample Matrix Date Sampled	UNITS ------------- ------------	SE83441-6 S6 0.5 Soil 23/11/2010
Date Extracted (Mercury)		29/11/2010
Date Analysed (Mercury)		29/11/2010
Mercury	mg/kg	0.28

Moisture Our Reference: Your Reference Depth Sample Matrix Date Sampled	UNITS ------------- ------------	SE83441-1 S1 0.4 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-2 S2 0.3 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-3 S3 0.4 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-4 S4 0.5 Soil 23/11/2010	SE83441-5 S5 0.3 Soil 23/11/2010
Date Analysed (moisture)		26/11/2010	26/11/2010	26/11/2010	26/11/2010	26/11/2010
Moisture	%	14	16	15	17	16

Moisture Our Reference: Your Reference Depth Sample Matrix Date Sampled	UNITS ------------- ------------	SE83441-6 S6 0.5 Soil 23/11/2010
Date Analysed (moisture)		26/11/2010
Moisture	%	17

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Method ID	Methodology Summary
SEO-018	BTEX / C6-C9 Hydrocarbons - Soil samples are extracted with methanol, purged and concentrated by a purge and trap apparatus, and then analysed using GC/MS technique. Water samples undergo the same analysis without the extraction step. Based on USEPA 5030B and 8260B.
SEO-020	Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - determined by solvent extraction with dichloromethane / acetone for soils and dichloromethane for waters, followed by instrumentation analysis using GC/FID. Where applicable Solid Phase Extraction Manifold technique is used for aliphatic / aromatic fractionation.
SEO-030	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons - determined by solvent extraction with dichloromethane / acetone for soils and dichloromethane for waters, followed by instrumentation analysis using GC/MS SIM mode.
SEO-005	OC/OP/PCB - Determination of a suite of Organchlorine Pesticides, Chlorinated Organo-phosphorus Pesticides and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's) by liquid-liquid extraction using dichloromethane for waters, or mechanical extraction using acetone / hexane for soils, followed by instrumentation analysis using GC/ECD. Based on USEPA 8081/8082.
SEM-010	Determination of elements by ICP-OES following appropriate sample preparation / digestion process. Based on USEPA 6010C / APHA 21st Edition, 3120B.
SEM-005	Mercury - determined by Cold-Vapour AAS following appropriate sample preparation or digestion process. Based on APHA 21st Edition, 3112B.
AN002	Preparation of soils, sediments and sludges undergo analysis by either air drying, compositing, subsampling and 1:5 soil water extraction where required. Moisture content is determined by drying the sample at 105 $\pm$ 5°C.

QUALITY CONTROL MBTEX in Soil	UNITS	LOR	METHOD	Blank	Duplicate Sm#	Duplicate Base + Duplicate + %RPD	Spike Sm#	Matrix Spike % Recovery Duplicate + %RPD
Date Extracted (MBTEX)				26/11/10	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	26/11/10
Date Analysed (MBTEX)				27/11/10	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	27/11/10
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MtBE)	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-018	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	109%
Benzene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-018	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	114%
Toluene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-018	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	113%
Ethylbenzene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-018	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	114%
Total Xylenes	mg/kg	0.3	SEO-018	<0.3	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	121%
BTEX Surrogate (%)	%	0	SEO-018	122	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	130%

QUALITY CONTROL TRH in soil with C6-C9 by P/T	UNITS	LOR	METHOD	Blank	Duplicate Sm#	Duplicate Base + Duplicate + %RPD	Spike Sm#	Matrix Spike % Recovery Duplicate + %RPD
Date Extracted (TRH C6-C9 PT)				26/11/10	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	26/11/10
Date Analysed (TRH C6-C9 PT)				27/11/10	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	27/11/10
TRH C_6 - C_9 P&T	mg/kg	20	SEO-018	<20	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	129%
Date Extracted (TRH C10-C36)				26/11/10	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	26/11/10
Date Analysed (TRH C10-C36)				26/11/10	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	26/11/10
TRH C_{10} - C_{14}	mg/kg	20	SEO-020	<20	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	106%
TRH C_{15} - C_{28}	mg/kg	50	SEO-020	<50	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	126%
TRH C_{29} - C_{36}	mg/kg	50	SEO-020	<50	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	105%

QUALITY CONTROL PAHs in Soil	UNITS	LOR	METHOD	Blank	Duplicate Sm#	Duplicate Base + Duplicate + %RPD	Spike Sm#	Matrix Spike % Recovery Duplicate + %RPD
Date Extracted				26/11/2010	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	26/11/2010
Date Analysed				26/11/2010	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	26/11/2010
Naphthalene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	109%
2-Methylnaphthalene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
1-Methylnaphthalene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
Acenaphthylene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	112%
Acenaphthene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	110%
Fluorene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
Phenanthrene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	103%
Anthracene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	121%
Fluoranthene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	127%
Pyrene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	129%
Benzo[*a*]anthracene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
Chrysene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
Benzo[*b,k*]fluoranthene	mg/kg	0.2	SEO-030	<0.20	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
Benzo[*a*]pyrene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	109%
Indeno[*123-cd*]pyrene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
Dibenzo[*ah*]anthracene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
Benzo[*ghi*]perylene	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-030	<0.10	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
Total PAHs (sum)	mg/kg	1.8	SEO-030	<1.8	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
Nitrobenzene-d5	%	0	SEO-030	103	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	95%
2-Fluorobiphenyl	%	0	SEO-030	99	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	92%
p -Terphenyl-*d* 14	%	0	SEO-030	106	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	108%

QUALITY CONTROL OC Pesticides in Soil	UNITS	LOR	METHOD	Blank	Duplicate Sm#	Duplicate Base + Duplicate + %RPD	Spike Sm#	Matrix Spike % Recovery Duplicate + %RPD
Date Extracted				26/11/2010	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	26/11/2010
Date Analysed				26/11/2010	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	26/11/2010
HCB	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
alpha-BHC	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
Heptachlor	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	85%
Aldrin	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	79%
beta-BHC	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
delta-BHC	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	71%
Heptachlor Epoxide	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
o,p-DDE	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
alpha-Endosulfan	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
trans-Chlordane *(gamma)*	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
cis-Chlordane *(alpha)*	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
trans-Nonachlor	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
p,p-DDE	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
Dieldrin	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	89%
Endrin	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	101%
o,p-DDD	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
o,p-DDT	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
beta-Endosulfan	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
p,p-DDD	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
p,p-DDT	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	82%
Endosulfan Sulphate	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
Endrin Aldehyde	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
Methoxychlor	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
Endrin Ketone	mg/kg	0.1	SEO-005	<0.1	[NT]	[NT]	[NR]	[NR]
2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene *(Surrogate*	%	0	SEO-005	96	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	95%

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QUALITY CONTROL Metals in Soil by ICP-OES	UNITS	LOR	METHOD	Blank	Duplicate Sm#	Duplicate Base + Duplicate + %RPD	Spike Sm#	Matrix Spike % Recovery Duplicate + %RPD
Date Extracted (Metals)				29/11/2010	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	29/11/2010
Date Analysed (Metals)				29/11/2010	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	29/11/2010
Arsenic	mg/kg	3	SEM-010	<3	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	101%
Cadmium	mg/kg	0.3	SEM-010	<0.3	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	106%
Chromium	mg/kg	0.3	SEM-010	<0.3	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	106%
Copper	mg/kg	0.5	SEM-010	<0.5	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	105%
Lead	mg/kg	1	SEM-010	<1	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	104%
Nickel	mg/kg	0.5	SEM-010	<0.5	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	104%
Zinc	mg/kg	0.5	SEM-010	<0.5	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	106%

QUALITY CONTROL Mercury Cold Vapor/Hg Analyser	UNITS	LOR	METHOD	Blank	Duplicate Sm#	Duplicate Base + Duplicate + %RPD	Spike Sm#	Matrix Spike % Recovery Duplicate + %RPD
Date Extracted (Mercury)				29/11/2010	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	29/11/2010
Date Analysed (Mercury)				29/11/2010	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	29/11/2010
Mercury	mg/kg	0.05	SEM-005	<0.05	[NT]	[NT]	LCS	108%

QUALITY CONTROL Moisture	UNITS	LOR	METHOD	Blank
Date Analysed (moisture)				[NT]
Moisture	%	1	AN002	<1

Result Codes

[INS]	:	Insufficient Sample for this test	[RPD]	:	Relative Percentage Difference
[NR]	:	Not Requested	*	:	Not part of NATA Accreditation
[NT]	:	Not tested	[N/A]	:	Not Applicable
[LOR]	:	Limit of reporting			

Report Comments

Samples analysed as received. Solid samples expressed on a dry weight basis.
Date Organics extraction commenced:
NATA Corporate Accreditation No. 2562, Site No 4354
Note: Test results are not corrected for recovery (excluding Air-toxics and Dioxins/Furans*)
This document is issued by the Company subject to its General Conditions of Service (www.sgs.com/terms_and_conditions.htm). Attention is drawn to the limitations of liability, indemnification and jurisdictional issues established therein.

This document is to be treated as an original within the meaning of UCP 600. Any holder of this document is advised that information contained hereon reflects the Company's findings at the time of its intervention only and within the limits of client's instructions, if any. The Company's sole responsibility is to its Client and this document does not exonerate parties to a transaction from exercising all their rights and obligations under the transaction documents. Any unauthorized alteration, forgery or falsification of the content or appearance of this document is unlawful and offenders may be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Quality Control Protocol

Method Blank: An analyte free matrix to which all reagents are added in the same volume or proportions as used in sample processing. The method blank should be carried through the complete sample preparation and analytical procedure. A method blank is prepared every 20 samples.
Duplicate: A separate portion of a sample being analysed that is treated the same as the other samples in the batch. One duplicate is processed at least every 10 samples.
Surrogate Spike: An organic compound which is similar to the target analyte(s) in chemical composition and behavior in the analytical process, but which is not normally found in environmental samples. Surrogates are added to samples before extraction to monitor extraction efficiency and percent recovery in each sample.
Internal Standard: Added to all samples requiring analysis for organics (where relevant) or metals by ICP after the extraction/digestion process; the compounds/elements serve to give a standard of retention time and/or response, which is invariant from run-to-run with the instruments.
Laboratory Control Sample: A known matrix spiked with compound(s) representative of the target analytes. It is used to document laboratory performance. When the results of the matrix spike analysis indicates a potential problem due to the sample matrix itself, the LCS results are used to verify that the laboratory can perform the analysis in a clean matrix.
Matrix Spike: An aliquot of sample spiked with a known concentration of target analyte(s). The spiking occurs prior to sample preparation and analysis. A matrix spike is used to document the bias of a method in a given sample matrix.

Quality Acceptance Criteria

The QC criteria are subject to internal review according to the SGS QAQC plan and may be provided on request or alternatively can be found here: http://www.au.sgs.com/sgs-mp-au-env-qu-022-qa-qc-plan-en-09.pdf

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SAMPLE RECEIPT ADVICE (SRA)

24 November 2010

Client Details			Laboratory Details		
Requested By	:	**Con Kariotoglou**			
Client	:	Aargus Pty Ltd	Laboratory	:	SGS Environmental Services
Contact	:	Administration Manager	Manager	:	Edward Ibrahim
Address	:	446 Parramatta Road PETERSHAM NSW 2049	Address	:	Unit 16, 33 Maddox Street Alexandria NSW 2015
Email	:	admin@aargus.net	Email	:	au.samplereceipt.sydney@sgs.com
Telephone	:	1300 137 038	Telephone	:	61 2 8594 0400
Facsimile	:	1300 136 038	Facsimile	:	61 2 8594 0499
Project	:	ES3897 - Lakemba	Report No	:	**SE83441**
Order Number	:		No. of Samples	:	6
Samples	:	6 Soils	Due Date	:	30/11/2010

Date Instructions Received	:	24/11/2010
Sample Receipt Date	:	24/11/2010

Samples received in good order	:	YES	Samples received in correct containers	:	YES
Samples received without headspace	:	YES	Sufficient quantity supplied	:	YES
Upon receipt sample temperature	:	Cool	Cooling Method	:	Ice Pack
Sample containers provided by	:	SGS	Samples clearly Labelled	:	YES
Turnaround time requested	:	Standard	Completed documentation received	:	YES

Samples will be held for 1 month for water samples and 3 months for soil samples from date of receipt of samples, unless otherwise instructed.

Comments

To the extent not inconsistent with the other provisions of this document and unless specifically agreed otherwise in writing by SGS, all SGS services are rendered in accordance with the applicable SGS General Conditions of Service accessible at http://www.sgs.com/terms_and_conditions.htm as at the date of this document. Attention is drawn to the limitations of liablility and to the clauses of indemnification.

The signed chain of custody will be returned to you with the original report.

SAMPLE RECEIPT ADVICE (SRA) - continued

Client	:	Aargus Pty Ltd	Report No	:	SE83441
Project	:	ES3897 - Lakemba			

Summary of Samples and Requested Analysis

The table below represents SGS Environmental Service's understanding and interpretation of the customer supplied sample request.

Please indicate ASAP if your request differs from these details.

Testing shall commence immediately as per this table, unless the customer intervenes with a correction prior to testing.

Note that a small X in the table below indicates some testing has not been requested in the package.

Sample No.	Description	Metals Prep & Inorganics - All	MBTEX in Soil	TRH in soil with C6-C9 by P/T	PAHs in Soil	OC Pesticides in Soil	Metals in Soil by ICP-OES	Mercury Cold Vapor/Hg Analyser	Moisture
1	S1	X				X	X	X	X
2	S2	X			X		X	X	X
3	S3	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
4	S4	X	X	X			X	X	X
5	S5	X	X	X			X	X	X
6	S6	X				X	X	X	X

Sample No.	Description
1	S1
2	S2
3	S3
4	S4
5	S5
6	S6

Revised CoC.
24/11/10
CK

AARGUS PTY LTD

Laboratory Test Request / Chain of Custody Record

446 Parramatta Road
PETERSHAM NSW 2049
P O Box 398
DRUMMOYNE NSW 1470
Tel: 1300 137 038
Fax: 1300 136 038
email: admin@aargus.net

Page 1 of 1

TO: SGS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD UNIT 16 33 MADDOX STREET ALEXANDRIA NSW 2015		Sampling Date: 23.11.2010	Job No: ES3897
		Sampled By: CK	Project: Lakemba
PH: 02 8594 0400	FAX: 02 8594 0499	Project Manager: CK	Location: Lakemba
ATTN:			

Results required by: Tuesday, 30 - 11 - 2010 by 4pm

	Sampling details: Location	Depth (m)	Sample type: Soil	Water	Heavy Metals As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni and Zn	TPH / BTEX	PAH	OCP						KEEP SAMPLE
1	S1	0.4	DSG		✓			✓						
2	S2	0.3	DSG		✓		✓							YES
3	S3	0.4	DSG		✓	✓	✓							YES
4	S4	0.5	DSG		✓	✓								YES
5	S5	0.3	DSG		✓	✓								YES
6	S6	0.5	DSG		✓			✓						YES
														YES

SGS — Received 24/11/2010 By Angela Time 1:35 pm — Yes — Yes — 5°C — SS30-S8 — SC 8344

Relinquished by: Name	Signature	Date	Received by: Name	Signature	Date
Con Kariotoglou	CK	23.11.2010	Angela	Angela	24/11/2010 @ 1:35pm

Legend:

WG	Water sample, glass bottle	USG	Undisturbed soil sample (glass jar)	DSP	Disturbed soil sample (small plastic bag)
WP	Water sample, plastic bottle	DSG	Disturbed soil sample (glass jar)	✓	Test required

® mole H⁺/tonne

APPENDIX G

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

Aargus

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

These notes have been prepared by Aargus (Australia) Pty Ltd and its associated companies using guidelines prepared by ASFE (The Association) of Engineering Firms Practising in the Geo-sciences. They are offered to help you in the interpretation of your Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) reports.

REASONS FOR CONDUCTING AN ESA

ESA's are typically, though not exclusively, carried out in the following circumstances:

- as pre-acquisition assessments, on behalf of either purchaser or vender, when a property is to be sold;
- as pre-development assessments, when a property or area of land is to be redeveloped or have its use changed for example, from a factory to a residential subdivision;
- as pre-development assessments of greenfield sites, to establish "baseline" conditions and assess environmental, geological and hydrological constraints to the development of, for example, a landfill; and
- as audits of the environmental effects of an ongoing operation.

Each of these circumstances requires a specific approach to the assessment of soil and groundwater contamination. In all cases however, the objective is to identify and if possible quantify the risks that unrecognised contamination poses to the proposed activity. Such risks may be both financial, for example, cleanup costs or limitations on site use, and physical, for example, health risks to site users or the public.

THE LIMITATIONS OF AN ESA

Although the information provided by an ESA could reduce exposure to such risks, no ESA, however, diligently carried out can eliminate them. Even a rigorous professional assessment may fail to detect all contamination on a site. Contaminants may be present in areas that were not surveyed or sampled, or may migrate to areas which showed no signs of contamination when sampled.

AN ESA REPORT IS BASED ON A UNIQUE SET OF PROJECT SPECIFIC FACTORS

Your environmental report should not be used:

- when the nature of the proposed development is changed, for example, if a residential development is proposed instead of a commercial one;
- when the size or configuration of the proposed development is altered;
- when the location or orientation of the proposed structure is modified;
- when there is a change of ownership
- or for application to an adjacent site.

To help avoid costly problems, refer to your consultant to determine how any factors, which have changed subsequent to the date of the report, may affect its recommendations.

ESA "FINDINGS" ARE PROFESSIONAL ESTIMATES

Site assessment identifies actual subsurface conditions only at those points where samples are taken, when they are taken. Data derived through sampling and subsequent laboratory testing are interpreted by geologists, engineers or scientists who then render an opinion about overall subsurface conditions, the nature and extent of contamination, its likely impact on the proposed development and appropriate remediation measures. Actual conditions may differ from those inferred to exist, because no professional, no matter how qualified, and no subsurface exploration program, no matter how comprehensive, can reveal what is hidden by earth, rock and time. The actual interface between materials may be far more gradual or abrupt than a report indicates. Actual conditions in areas not sampled may differ from predictions. Nothing can be done to help minimise its impact. For this reason owners should retain the services of their consultants through the development stage, to identify variances, conduct additional tests which may be needed, and to recommend solutions to problems encountered on site.

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS CAN CHANGE

Natural processes and the activity of man change subsurface conditions. As an ESA report is based on conditions, which existed at the time of subsurface exploration, decisions should not be based on an ESA report whose adequacy may have been affected by time. Speak with the consultant to learn if additional tests are advisable.

ESA SERVICES ARE PERFORMED FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES AND PERSONS

Every study and ESA report is prepared in response to a specific brief to meet the specific needs of specific individuals. A report prepared for a consulting civil engineer may not be adequate for a construction contractor, or even some other consulting civil engineer. Other persons should not use a report for any purpose, or by the client for a different purpose. No individual other than the client should apply a report even apparently for its intended purpose without first conferring with the consultant. No person should apply a report for any purpose other than that originally contemplated without first conferring with the consultant.

AN ESA REPORT IS SUBJECT TO MISINTERPRETATION

Costly problems can occur when design professionals develop their plans based on misinterpretations of an ESA. To help avoid these problems, the environmental consultant should be retained to work with appropriate design professionals to explain relevant findings and to review the adequacy of their plans and specifications relative to contamination issues.

LOGS SHOULD NOT BE SEPARATED FROM THE ENGINEERING REPORT

Final borehole or test pit logs are developed by environmental scientists, engineers or geologists based upon their interpretation of field logs (assembled by site personnel) and laboratory evaluation of field samples. Only final logs customarily included in our reports. These logs should not under any circumstances be redrawn for inclusion in site remediation or other design drawings, because drafters may commit errors or omissions in the transfer process. Although photographic reproduction eliminates this problem, it does nothing to minimise the possibility of contractors misinterpreting the logs during bid preparation. When this occurs, delays, disputes and unanticipated costs are the all-too-frequent result.

To reduce the likelihood of boring log misinterpretation, the complete report must be available to persons or organisations involved in the project, such as contractors, for their use. Those who o not provide such access may proceed under the mistaken impression that simply disclaiming responsibility for the accuracy of subsurface information always insulates them from attendant liability. Providing all the available information to persons and organisations such as contractors helps prevent costly construction problems and the adversarial attitudes that may aggravate them to disproportionate scale.

READ RESPONSIBILITY CLAUSES CLOSELY

Because an ESA is based extensively on judgement and opinion, it is necessarily less exact than other disciplines. This situation has resulted in wholly unwarranted claims being lodged against consultants. To help prevent this problem, model clauses have been developed for use in transmittals. These are not exculpatory clauses designed to foist liabilities onto some other party. Rather, they are definitive clauses that identify where your consultant's responsibilities begin and end. Their use helps all parties involved recognise their individual responsibilities and take appropriate action. Some of these definitive clauses are likely to appear in your ESA report, and you are encouraged to read them closely. Your consultant will be pleased to give full and frank answers to your questions.

APPENDIX H

PROJECT TEAM

C O N K A R I O T O G L O U

DATE OF BIRTH 10th December 1962

EDUCATIONAL
Bachelor of Science
Sydney University, Sydney Australia
Advanced Certificate, Graphic Design
Billy Blue School of Graphic Arts

ADDITIONAL COURSES
Certificate, Building Business Management
Certificate, Desktop Publishing

FIELDS OF SPECIAL COMPETENCY
Occupational Health & Safety. Hazardous Materials Assessment. Management, technical advice, planning, data evaluation, coordinating and supervision of environmental/contaminated site assessments including preliminary and detailed assessments.

EXPERIENCE:

2007-present ....**Project Manager**, *Aargus Pty Ltd, Sydney*

2002-2007 ....**Creative Director**, *Howling Media*

1996-2002 ....**Senior Environmental Manager**, *EnviroSciences*

1990-1996 ....**OH&S Officer,** *EnviroSciences*

1988-1990 ....**Scientific Officer**, *Sydney Diagnostic Services*

1986-1988 ....**Technical Officer,** *Douglas Laboratories*

PROJECT EXPERTISE

Air Quality Monitoring – Levels of volatile gases were monitored to determine Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) compliance within an enclosed work environment.

Acid Sulphate Soil Assessment – Development areas within potential Acid Sulphate Soil regions were assessed to determine the presence, absence or extent of Acid Sulphate Soils. Duties included site surveys, soil sampling, chemical testing of soils, preparation of borehole logs, liaising with clients and regulatory authorities and report generation.

Asbestos Monitoring – Dust emissions from the demolition of a building and excavation of soil with known asbestos contamination were monitored in order to measure effects on the neighbouring properties. Duties included the use of technical equipment, liaising with site personnel, analysis of data and report generation.

Asbestos Removal – Work involved monitoring the removal and delineating the extent of contamination of bonded asbestos waste from an excavation site.

Classification of Excavation Material, NSW – Involvement in classifying excavated material from development sites for removal to an appropriate landfill or assessing suitability for use within a proposed development. Duties included liaising with site personnel / contractors, soil sampling and descriptions, QA/QC and report generation.

Dust Monitoring – Dust emissions from construction sites were collected over a period of time in order to assess the specific amount of particulate matter escaping the construction area onto neighbouring properties.

Environmental Management Plans – Preparation of how the earthworks program are to be undertaken during the development works, the environmental procedures to be followed during operation and includes an Occupation Health & Safety (OH&S) plan.

Ground Water Well Monitoring – Work involved instructing contractors on where to drill monitoring wells, construction and interpretation of survey data of the wells, measurements of groundwater levels, measurement of the rate of groundwater infiltration, sampling of groundwater, QA/QC, determining groundwater flow direction and report generation

Hazardous Materials Assessment – Structures proposed for demolition were surveyed for hazardous material such as asbestos, lead and other substances known to be harmful to human health and the environment. Duties included liaising with contractors and regulatory authorities, identification of hazardous materials, sampling of potential hazardous materials and report generation.

Lead Assessment – Buildings were surveyed for lead paint, dust and soils and assessed to determine if they were harmful to human health and the environment. Duties included liaising with government, regulatory authorities, identification of lead based materials, sampling of these materials and report generation.

Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessments (desktop) – Duties included historical searches, analysing aerial photographs, liaising with authorities (WorkCover, Council's, EPA etc), identification of potential contaminants and report generation.

Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessments – Duties included desktop study, liaising with clients, contractors and regulatory authorities, identification of potential contaminants, sampling and analysis design, soil and groundwater sampling, preparation of borehole logs, decontamination, QA/QC and report generation.

Remedial Action Plans – Options for the remediation of known contaminated sites were prepared in order to determine the most efficient methods of remediation. Duties included reviewing of previous environmental assessments, data analysis, design and costing of potential remedial options.

Site Based Management Plans – includes detailed management practices, and procedures for all identified environmental issues for every environmentally relevant activity (ERA) within the site. The plans provide the environmental procedures to be followed during operation and are to safeguard the way in which waste is managed.

Soil Vapour Survey – Soil vapours originating from beneath an apartment block development containing known contamination were monitored to assess the affects on human health. Duties included operation of technical equipment, sampling of soil vapours, QA/QC, analysis of data and report generation.

Targeted Environmental Site Assessments – Duties included historical searches, analysing aerial photographs, liaising with authorities, identification of potential contaminants, sampling and analysis design, soil and groundwater sampling, preparation of borehole logs, decontamination, QA/QC and report generation.

Underground Storage Tank Removal – Removal of underground storage tanks in order to satisfy regulatory requirements for the redevelopment of sites. Duties included historical searches, liaising with contractors and regulatory authorities, sampling and analysis design, soil and groundwater sampling, decontamination, QA/QC, data analysis and report generation.

M A R K K E L L Y

DATE OF BIRTH 25th October 1975

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS
BAppSc (Geology) (Hons) University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia
Majoring in Soil and Groundwater Resources and Remediation

ADDITIONAL COURSES
Groundwater Hydrology
Hydrogeochemistry
Analysis and Interpretation of Hydrogeochemical Data
Physical Aspects of Contaminated Groundwater
Interpretation of Aeromagnetics
Structural Interpretation and Analysis

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP
Geological Society of Australia (GSA)

PROFESSIONAL LICENCES
Senior First Aid Certificate (2006)
X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) Metal Detector Operation License (EPA License No 24430)
Energy Australia Passport (Service No. 7728)

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING
Asbestos Removal Course (TAFE NSW)
XRF Training Course
Energy Australia inductions, electrical safety rules, environmental training, safety training, first aid training, CPR training, low voltage release and rescue training and courses, substation entry & safely working near live power cables in EA network courses

FIELDS OF SPECIAL COMPETENCY
Contaminated Land Assessment and Site Remediation – management, technical advice, planning, data evaluation, coordinating and supervision of environmental/contaminated site assessments including preliminary and detailed assessments, contaminated site remediation and validation with particular reference to soil, water and groundwater. Acid sulphate soils, salinity and hazardous materials assessments.

EXPERIENCE:

2007 – Present	Senior Environmental Geologist – Aargus Pty Ltd
2006 - 2007	Senior Environmental Geologist – Geotechnique Pty Ltd
1999 – 2006	Environmental Geologist – Geotechnique Pty Ltd

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE (Office)	**-** Project management, scheduling laboratory chemical analysis, data evaluation and reporting on environmental/contaminated site investigations including preliminary, detailed assessments, remediation and validation - Preparation of waste classification, including biosolids from sewage treatment plants - Salinity Assessments - Preparation of proposals - Occupational Health & Safety Issues - Environmental Management Plans - Coordinating and corresponding with Principal/Senior Environmental Engineers, Environmental Engineers, field staff, management, clients and contractors - Liaising and negotiating with relevant government departments, statutory authorities - Basic Turbocad skills
PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE (Field)	**-** Site inspections **-** Soil and water sampling - Installation of groundwater monitoring wells - Assessing the contamination status of land/water - Site remediation and validation - Site management including remediation, asbestos removal - PID calibration and use - Hazardous material assessment - Salinity indicators - Service station works including underground storage tank removal - Gas monitoring

SITES

Investigations have been carried out on a number of sites across the Sydney Metropolitan area, the greater Sydney area, rural NSW and interstate. The types of sites assessed include:

- Rural residential properties including active and former agricultural (market gardens, orchards, nursery, poultry) lands, farming lands, vacant lands etc
- Residential Properties including residential, townhouse and units
- Commercial / Industrial including activities such as tanneries, printing, tyre storage and manufacture, paint storage and manufacture, metal works, foundries, wheat processing and storage, scrap metal yards, metal recyclers etc

- Service Station Sites including small scale operations to larger sites operated by BP, Caltex etc.
- Schools including pre-development, re-development, refurbishing, hazardous materials assessment.
- Childcare Facilities
- Energy Australia facilities including active sites and decommissioning of sites.
- Sewage Treatment Plants including the assessment of biosolids, installation works and initialization of site management plans and inspections.

PROJECT EXPERTISE

Air Quality Monitoring – Levels of volatile gases were monitored to determine Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) compliance within an enclosed work environment.

Acid Sulphate Soil Assessment – Development areas within potential Acid Sulphate Soil regions were assessed to determine the presence, absence or extent of Acid Sulphate Soils. Duties included site surveys, soil sampling, chemical testing of soils, preparation of borehole logs, liaising with clients and regulatory authorities and report generation.

Asbestos Monitoring – Dust emissions from the demolition of a building and excavation of soil with known asbestos contamination were monitored in order to measure effects on the neighbouring properties. Duties included the use of technical equipment, liaising with site personnel, analysis of data and report generation.

Asbestos Removal – Work involved monitoring the removal and delineating the extent of contamination of bonded asbestos waste from an excavation site.

Buried Chicken Carcass Removal – Work involved monitoring the removal and delineating the extent of buried of chicken carcasses within an existing poultry farm.

Classification of Excavation Material, NSW – Involvement in classifying excavated material from development sites for removal to an appropriate landfill or assessing suitability for use within a proposed development. Duties included liaising with site personnel / contractors, soil sampling and descriptions, QA/QC and report generation.

Dilapidation Assessment –The assessment entailed a site visit and a written and photographic documentation of all structural cracks on walls, ceilings, pavements, grates and road surfaces in the vicinity of the site. The purpose is to establish the pre-existing condition of the buildings so that any claim made for defects that occur during or after construction can be validated. Duties included liaising with site personnel / contractors, site inspection and report generation.

Due Diligence Reports – Carried out in relation to property acquisition and due diligence. Duties varied from report reviews, comments, costing, desktop studies, sampling and assessment, and reporting.

Dust Monitoring – Dust emissions from construction sites were collected over a period of time in order to assess the specific amount of particulate matter escaping the construction area onto neighbouring properties.

Effluent Disposal – Work was undertaken to assess the suitability of soil material for the construction of an effluent treatment and disposal system. Duties included soil sampling, preparation of borehole logs, calculation of permeability and flow rates and report generation.

Environmental Management Plans – Preparation of how the earthworks program are to be undertaken during the development works, the environmental procedures to be followed during operation and includes an Occupation Health & Safety (OH&S) plan.

Ground Water Well Monitoring – Work involved instructing contractors on where to drill monitoring wells, construction and interpretation of survey data of the wells, measurements of groundwater levels, measurement of the rate of groundwater infiltration, sampling of groundwater, QA/QC, determining groundwater flow direction and report generation

Hazardous Materials Assessment – Structures proposed for demolition were surveyed for hazardous material such as asbestos, lead and other substances known to be harmful to human health and the environment. Duties included liaising with contractors and regulatory authorities, identification of hazardous materials, sampling of potential hazardous materials and report generation.

Lead Assessment – Buildings were surveyed for lead paint, dust and soils and assessed to determine if they were harmful to human health and the environment. Duties included liaising with government, regulatory authorities, identification of lead based materials, sampling of these materials and report generation.

Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessments (desktop) – Duties included historical searches, analysing aerial photographs, liaising with authorities (WorkCover, Council's, EPA etc), identification of potential contaminants and report generation.

Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessments – Duties included desktop study, liaising with clients, contractors and regulatory authorities, identification of potential contaminants, sampling and analysis design, soil and groundwater sampling, preparation of borehole logs, decontamination, QA/QC and report generation.

Remedial Action Plans – Options for the remediation of known contaminated sites were prepared in order to determine the most efficient methods of remediation. Duties included reviewing of previous environmental assessments, data analysis, design and costing of potential remedial options.

Remediation Validation – The collection of data to assess the efficacy of remediation works in decontaminating sites. Duties included liaising with clients, contractors and regulatory authorities, field sampling, QA/QC, data analysis and report generation.

Salinity Assessments – Duties included historical searches, analysing aerial photographs, liaising with authorities, identification of potential contaminants, sampling and analysis design, soil sampling, preparation of borehole logs, decontamination, QA/QC and report generation.

Sampling and Testing Plans – Preparation of sampling location, sampling density and testing program for ESA's and RemVal's that are sent to the Site Auditor for approval.

Site Audit Responses – replying to comments made by NSW Site Auditors on selected jobs to meet final requirements for a full clearance of a site after remedial works have taken place.

Site Based Management Plans – includes detailed management practices, and procedures for all identified environmental issues for every environmentally relevant activity (ERA) within the site. The plans provide the environmental procedures to be followed during operation and are to safeguard the way in which waste is managed.

Soil Vapour Survey – Soil vapours originating from beneath an apartment block development containing known contamination were monitored to assess the affects on human health. Duties included operation of technical equipment, sampling of soil vapours, QA/QC, analysis of data and report generation.

Targeted Environmental Site Assessments – Duties included historical searches, analysing aerial photographs, liaising with authorities, identification of potential contaminants, sampling and analysis design, soil and groundwater sampling, preparation of borehole logs, decontamination, QA/QC and report generation.

Underground Storage Tank Removal – Removal of underground storage tanks in order to satisfy regulatory requirements for the redevelopment of sites. Duties included historical searches, liaising with contractors and regulatory authorities, sampling and analysis design, soil and groundwater sampling, decontamination, QA/QC, data analysis and report generation.

MAJOR PROJECTS

- Auburn Hospital - Various soil classifications and leachate management for an EPA inert and solid licensed landfill.

- Australian Defence Industries site, St Marys – Former defence force lands. An extensive sampling program was managed and the results of soil analysis were reviewed with respect to human heath risk and potential ecological impact. Reports endorsed by accredited site auditor.

- Auburn Catholic Club - Sampling and soil classification of soils, followed by onsite management of the disposal of the soils to licensed landfills.

- Barter & Sons - Former poultry farm, scheduled for industrial / commercial development. Responsible for cost estimating, project management and coordination of site investigation works. Included a review of available site history, and contamination assessment of soils, targeting heavy metals, pesticides and asbestos. Remediation recommended landfill disposal (industrial and solid waste category).

- Brown Consulting (NSW) Group - Newbury Estate, Stanhope Gardens - Former market garden and grazing site developed for low density residential purposes. Responsible for cost estimating, project management and co-ordination of site investigation works, remediation and validation. Included review of site history information, contamination assessment of soils waters and sediment. Remediation recommendations included Landfill disposal and land farming. Reported on site investigations, remediation options (Remediation Action Plan), and validation. Reports endorsed by accredited site auditor.

- Columban Mission Institute, North Turramurra - Duties included desktop study, liaising with clients, contractors and regulatory authorities, identification of potential contaminants, sampling and analysis design, soil and groundwater sampling, preparation of borehole logs, decontamination, QA/QC and report generation.

- Cronulla Sewage Treatment Plant – Classification of biosolids for disposal off site to other land uses or to landfills.

- Deicorp Pty Ltd – Coulson Street, Erskineville – Former clothing factory and workshops with a UST to be redeveloped into a number of multi-storey residential apartment blocks. The collection of data to assess the efficacy of remediation works in decontaminating the site. Duties included liaising with clients, contractors and regulatory authorities, field sampling, QA/QC, data analysis and report generation. Reports endorsed by accredited site auditor.

- Department of Commerce – Assessment of a number of Department of Housing sites for potential hazardous materials within active housing commission units.

- Department of Housing – Lilyfield - Development of a residential area. Duties included desktop study, liaising with clients, contractors and regulatory authorities, identification of potential contaminants, sampling and analysis design, soil and groundwater sampling, preparation of borehole logs, decontamination, QA/QC and report generation.

- Department of Lands – Redfern - Development of a major residential area. Duties included desktop study, liaising with clients, contractors and regulatory authorities, identification of potential contaminants, sampling and analysis design, soil and groundwater sampling, preparation of borehole logs, decontamination, QA/QC and report generation.

- Duffy Kennedy Constructions – Cronulla – A former service station site. Sampling and soil classification of soils, followed by onsite management of the disposal of the soils to licensed landfills.

- EG Property Group / Funds Management –Port Adelaide, SA, Summer Hill and Five Dock, NSW –Active transport company, wheat production plant and silos, former bowling greens, former railway lines, land filling activities, land reclamation. Reports for due diligence and full environmental site assessments, duties included desktop study, liaising with clients, contractors and regulatory authorities, identification of potential contaminants, sampling and analysis design, soil and groundwater sampling, preparation of borehole logs, decontamination, QA/QC and report generation.

- Energy Australia Substations - Various soil classifications and leachate management for an EPA inert and solid licensed landfill.

- Event Project Management - Bundaleer Street, Belrose – An active nursery to be redeveloped as part of extension works to the Covenant Christian School. A Phase 1 and Phase 2 contaminated land investigation with recommendations for remediation techniques and costs.

- Exceland Property Group (NSW) Pty Ltd – The Castellorizian Club at Kingsford. Duties included historical searches, analysing aerial photographs, liaising with authorities (WorkCover, Council's, EPA etc), identification of potential contaminants and report generation.

- Glasson Family Group – Wolli Creek – A large development site comprising a number of industrial properties including factories, warehouses, car yards etc. Conducting sampling and reporting on ASS/PASS and potential management techniques during future development.

- Glenbrook Sewer Installation - Environmental Representative for sewer installation contracts in Glenbrook. Responsible for the preparation of Environmental Management Plans (EMP) and work method statements. Monitored the works undertaken by the contractor, ensuring adequate environmental safeguards are in place and maintained. Prepared inspection reports and EMP status reports for Sydney Water.

- Granville Boys High School – assessment of soils and supervision of remedial works within an existing playing field. Remedial works included removal of soils contaminated with asbestos to an EPA licensed landfill.

- Group Development Services – Carrying out full assessments, from Stage 1 to Stage 4, on numerous rural residential sites in north western Sydney.

- International Speedway, Granville – Assessment of an existing spectator mound for asbestos and other soils analytes and recommendations for capping on-site.

- IWD Pty Ltd - Lyons Road, Drummoyne – A former service station with numerous UST's. The assessment included tank and line tests, gross pollution review, soil sampling, groundwater sampling, historical review and final data interpretation. Remediation of contaminated soils after the tanks were removed, soil classification and final validating of site surfaces. Reports endorsed by accredited site auditor.

- JK Williams Contracting Pty Ltd - Various soil classifications and leachate management for an EPA inert and solid licensed landfill.

- John Morony Correctional Complex, Berkshire Park – assessment of soils and preparation of remedial costs prior to extension works to the existing prison.

- Landcom - Archbold Road, Eastern Creek and McIver Avenue, Middleton Grange – Former farming lands purchased by Landcom for residential subdivision, school developments, parklands and town centre (shopping facilities etc). Responsible for cost estimating, project management and co-ordination of site investigation works. Preparation of a preliminary RAP and recommendations in remediation techniques and costs.

- Liverpool City Council – Former park lands. Duties included historical searches, analysing aerial photographs, liaising with authorities (WorkCover, Council's, EPA etc), identification of potential contaminants and report generation.

- Mann Group - Various soil classifications and leachate management for an EPA inert and solid licensed landfill.

- Manson Group – Kogarah – Former glass factory with an UST. Preparation of a Remedial Action Plan (RAP), followed by remediation and validation of the site including project management, liaising with contractors and clients, sampling, soil classification and assessment, and final report generation.

- Narwee Boys High School – Preparation of a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) assessment. Analysis involved identifying asbestos materials from lagging, roofing guttering, floor tiles, electricity backing boards, mercury switches, mercury/cadmium lamps, synthetic mineral fibres, lead paint etc.

- Parramatta City Council - Sampling and soil classification of soils, followed by onsite management of the disposal of the soils to licensed landfills.

- Paynter Dixon Constructions Pty Ltd – Homebush – Teachers Credit Union site. Duties included historical searches, analysing aerial photographs, liaising with authorities (WorkCover, Council's, EPA etc), identification of potential contaminants and report generation.

- Penrith City Council - Claremont Meadows Stage 2 – South Western Precinct – Masterplan. Full environmental and salinity assessments were carried out to address the Claremont Meadows Stage 2 DCP - Performance Standards for which is currently under consideration by the Council for the Stage 1 Subdivision Plan of the properties provides for creation of residential allotments, dedication of a Public

Reserve, construction and dedication of new roads and creation of residue lots for future development.

- Proust & Gardner Consulting - Carrying out full assessments, from Stage 1 to Stage 4, on numerous rural residential and residential sites in both the local Sydney and Central Coast regions. Sites included vacant lands, farming lands, market gardens, poultry farms, residential properties and schools.

- Reefway Waste Services – Alexandria and Auburn – Active waste receivers and recyclers. Management of soil quality by analysing soils for reuse. Discussion with DECC on providing a ‘gateway’ mechanism for removing bona fide resource recovery from the waste regulatory framework.

- Richard Crookes Constructions Pty Ltd – Various soil classifications and leachate management for an EPA inert and solid licensed landfill.

- Robert Moore & Asscoiates - Carrying out full assessments, from Stage 1 to Stage 4, on numerous rural residential and residential sites across Sydney. Sites included vacant lands, farming lands, market gardens and residential properties.

- Royal Botanical Gardens, Sydney – Former works depot. Managing removal of UST’s and associated pipelines, sampling and soil classification of soils to an EPA inert and solid waste licensed landfill.

- Sam the Paving Man - Sampling and soil classification of soils, followed by onsite management of the disposal of the soils to licensed landfills.

- Stocklands Mall, Merrylands - Former carpark area. Sampling and soil classification of soils, followed by onsite management of the disposal of the soils to licensed landfills.

- SPAD Pty Ltd – Former chemical factory. Report for full environmental site assessment, duties included desktop study, liaising with clients, contractors and regulatory authorities, identification of potential contaminants, sampling and analysis design, soil sampling, preparation of borehole logs, decontamination, QA/QC and report generation. Preparation of a RAP, managing remedial works and issuing final validation report.

- Sydney Airport Corporation – Soil classification and leachate management for an EPA solid licensed landfill.

- Telstra Depot, Rooty Hill - Report for full environmental site assessment, duties included desktop study, liaising with clients, contractors and regulatory authorities, identification of potential contaminants, sampling and analysis design, soil sampling, preparation of borehole logs, decontamination, QA/QC and report generation. Preparation of a RAP, managing remedial works and issuing final validation report.

- THG Resource – Kingston, QLD –Active scraps metal and car recycler. Duties included detailing management practices, outlining procedures for all identified environmental issues and providing a plan during operation to safeguard the way in which waste is managed.

- University of Sydney - Various soil classifications and leachate management for an EPA inert and solid licensed landfill.

APPENDIX I

AARGUS FIELDWORK PROTOCOLS

Fieldwork Protocols

Aargus
AUSTRALIA

February 2008

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1.0 OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The objective of Aargus Pty Ltd (Aargus) Protocols is to ensure that the methodology followed during environmental works is adequate to provide data which is usable and representative of the conditions actually encountered at the site.

The scope of these protocols is to:

- Outline the methods and procedures for the field investigations during an environmental assessment or remediation and validation program; and
- Specify methods and procedures which ensure that soil and groundwater samples recovered are representative of the actual subsurface conditions at the site, as well as ensuring that the risk of introducing external contamination to samples and to the environment is minimised.

These protocols must be adhered to by Aargus personnel and by sub-contractors involved in field investigations. Any deviations from these protocols should be explained within the Environmental Report to which they are attached.

2.0 SOIL SAMPLING

2.1 Collection methods

Possible collection methods

Soil samples are generally collected by drilling or excavating the subsurface, using one of the following drilling / excavating technique:

- Rotary air hammer
- Hand auger
- Solid or hollow auger
- Backhoe or Excavator

Rotary Air Hammer

The air hammer technique requires the use of synthetic blend lubricants to prevent potential contamination of the borehole if a leak were to occur. In addition, micro-filters are installed into the drilling airline to avoid contamination by hydrocarbons present in the compressed air.

Samples of rock are generally not collected. Where rock samples are needed, specialised techniques are used.

Hand auger

A hand auger is generally used to investigate subsurface conditions of unconsolidated materials at shallow depths or in areas difficult to access with other equipment. Samples are recovered from the hand auger, taking care to avoid cross contamination, especially between samples from the same hole but at different depths. Sampling equipment is to be thoroughly cleaned between sampling events, in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section 2.5 Equipment decontamination.

Solid or Hollow auger

Solid and hollow auger drilling techniques are well suited to unconsolidated materials. The main advantage of the hollow auger technique is that the drill rods allow access of sampling equipment at specified depths within the annulus of the drill rods.

Samples of soil are recovered using a split spoon sampler at specific depth intervals. The split spoon sampler is driven into the soil by the drill rig whilst attached to the end of the drill rods. The retrieved sample is then split lengthways into two halves when duplicate samples are required. A few centimetres of soil from the top of the split spoon sampler is discarded. Samples for volatile analysis are collected first, without mixing.

Test pits and trenches excavated with a backhoe or an excavator

Test Pit and Trenches excavated with a backhoe/excavator are used to collect relatively shallow (i.e. less than 3.5m depth) soil samples on occasions where:

- Access multiple sample locations at a site are needed;
- A description of the subsurface soil profile to approximately 3.5 m depth is required (generally in unsaturated conditions);
- The investigated site is free from known underground services and access problems;
- The investigated site is free from impenetrable surface or near surface layers including concrete and asphalt pavements; and
- Undisturbed soil samples are required, usually at multiple depths.

Backfilling

On completion of drilling / test pitting, the investigated locations are backfilled with cuttings and compacted. Excess drill cuttings are disposed of appropriately. If the sampling location is located in an area used for the circulation of people or vehicles, the top of the sampling location should be sealed with mortar.

2.2 Soil logging

The lithological logging of soil samples and subsurface conditions is undertaken by environmental scientists / engineers. The soil characteristics are logged in accordance with the Australian Standard *AS1726-1993 Geotechnical Site Investigations.* This includes description of grain size, visible staining, odour and colour, and of the clues which may suggest that the soil may be contaminated. Descriptions of soils are made using the Northcote method.

2.3 Collecting soil samples

The soil sample is collected using a stainless steel trowel, or directly with the hand if the sampler wears disposable gloves. Soils are quickly transferred into 250g clean amber glass jars, which have been acid washed and solvent rinsed. The jars are sealed with a screw-on teflon lined plastic lid, labelled, and placed for storage in an ice filled chest.

2.4 Labelling of soil samples

Samples are labelled with the following information:

- Job number;
- Date of sample collection;
- Name of the environmental scientist / engineer who collected the sample; and
- Sample number: the letters used to label the samples are BH, C, SS, SP, TP and V which refer respectively to borehole samples, composite samples, surface samples, stockpile samples, test pit samples and validation samples. For borehole samples, BH3 1.0m is the sample taken from borehole 3 at 1.0m below ground level. For stockpile samples, SP1/1 is the first sample from stockpile 1. TP1 2.0m is the sample taken from testpit 1 at a depth of 2.0 metres below ground level. V3/F is the validation sample taken from location V3, the letters F N, S, E and W refer to the floor, north, south, east and west walls of an excavation; if some contamination is found in the validation sample, then chasing out of the contamination is required and in this case, the label of the sample is

changed by adding /1 or /2 according to the number of times the contamination has been chased out. B stands for blind.

2.5 Equipment decontamination

The drilling and sampling equipment are cleaned using an appropriate surfactant (e.g. phosphate-free detergent or Decon 90), then rinsed with tap water prior to final rinsing with distilled water.

The following procedures shall be followed for decontamination of drilling and sampling equipment:

- buckets or tubs used for decontamination shall be cleaned with tap water and detergent and rinsed with tap water before sampling commences;
- fill first bucket or tub with tap water, and phosphate free detergent;
- fill second bucket or tub with tap water;
- clean equipment thoroughly in detergent water, using a stiff brush; rinse equipment in tap water;
- dry equipment with disposable towels;
- rinse equipment by thoroughly spraying with tap water, then final rinse with distilled water;
- allow equipment to dry; and
- change water and detergent solution between sampling event.

Sampling decontaminated equipment should be kept in a clean area to prevent cross-contamination. Equipment that cannot be thoroughly decontaminated using the detergent wash and water rinse should be cleaned with steam or high pressure water or if a cleaner is not available, not used for further sampling (and labelled clearly "not decontaminated") or discarded. Equipment decontaminated using the high pressure steam cleaner will be treated as described above. Any equipment that cannot be thoroughly decontaminated shall be discarded and replaced.

A new pair of latex gloves is used to handle each sample. Contaminated materials such as disposable clothing should be disposed of in accordance with environmental best practice.

2.6 Surveying of sampling locations

Sampling locations are generally located by reference to existing ground features, e.g. fences, buildings.

If the survey for location and elevation is required, it should be done by a licensed surveyor, or alternatively by an Aargus environmental engineer / scientist if the level of precision required can be obtained by the use of Aargus field equipment. Aargus has GPS equipment and level meters.

If the location is given by a licensed surveyor, it is generally given to the nearest 0.1m and referenced to the Australian Map Grid (AMG) coordinates.

3.0 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

3.1 Groundwater Sampling Objectives

The primary objective of any groundwater (quality) sampling is to produce groundwater samples that are representative of groundwater in the aquifer and will remain representative until analytical determination or measurements are made.

3.2 Groundwater well construction

Typically wells are installed to gain access to the groundwater to be sampled. Well construction details will depend on hydrogeological setting of the site, for example the depth to groundwater strata present. Relevant information regarding of the hydrogeological setting will have been obtained prior the development of any groundwater sampling program.

The preferred drilling methods will depend on the hydrogeological setting of the site and the objectives of the groundwater sampling program. For example, shallow wells in unconsolidated materials, such as sand, may be drilled using a hand auger. Drill rigs using solid of hollow flight augers may be used to drill deeper wells or through semi consolidated materials, such as stiff clay. Rotary air hammer drilling may be used were well is to be drilled through consolidated materials, such as rock. Soil samples may also be collected during drilling (see Section 2.0 SOIL SAMPLING).

Drilling methods and materials must not have an unacceptable impact on the groundwater to be sampled. For example, if groundwater from the wells is to be tested for organic analytes, petroleum based lubricants are not to be used and oil traps must be installed on compressed air lines. Drilling techniques should also minimise compaction or smearing of the boreholes wells and transport of material into different zones, in particular, when drilling through potentially contaminated material to access groundwater.

Drill cuttings accumulated over a hole are to be removed as drilling progresses so as to prevent fallback of cuttings into the hole. Samples may be collected at a range of depths in the borehole profile during drilling.

The depth of groundwater well depends of the purpose of the investigation on the soil profile and the regional geology of the area. If the borehole location is covered by concrete, coring of the superficial hard layer is undertaken first.

Petroleum based lubricants are not used on drilling and sampling equipment, instead, Teflon based greases are used where appropriate. An Aargus environmental scientist/engineer monitors and records drilling activities, procedures adopted, materials used, progress of the stages of well construction (including (i.e. screen location - standpipe lens, placement, of sand filters and well seals, and general completion details), as well as the lithology of the subsurface, visible staining, unusual odours and colours (if any).

The use of a rotary air hammer rig has many advantages for consolidated material (e.g. rock), including:

- Large diameter to allow precise placement of groundwater monitoring equipment;
- No injection of drilling fluids into the formation with resulting benefits in ensuring integrity of recovered samples, and therefore no need to dispose 0ff-site drilling fluids;
- Rapid penetration in consolidated material; and
- Provision of reliable indications of saturated conditions whilst drilling.

Drill cuttings accumulated over a hole are removed as drilling progresses so as to prevent fallback of cuttings into the hole. Samples are taken at a range of depths in the borehole profile.

Construction of the monitoring well may be carried out by the Aargus environmental scientist/engineer or the drilling contractor under the direct supervision of the Aargus environmental scientist/engineer. Typically on completion of drilling, slotted heavy duty PVC pipe (generally 50mm in diameter for the installation of monitoring well) is inserted into the drilled hole. The base of the pipe is capped prior to insertion in order to prevent natural soils entering the well from below. The drilled area surrounding the pipe screen is filled with coarse-grained sand. Bentonite or cement grout seal plugs may be placed above the screen depending on the hydrogeological setting of the site and sand cement mix. Excess drill cuttings are disposed of in accordance with environmental best practice.

The Aargus environmental scientist/engineer will monitor and record drilling activities, and materials encountered during drilling (including visible staining, unusual odours and colours (if any)). They will log the procedures adopted, materials used, and well construction (i.e. location of the screen, placement of sand packs and well seals and general completion details).

3.3 Development of monitoring wells

Development is the process of removing fine sand silt and clay from the aquifer around the well screen in order to maximise the hydraulic connection between the bore and the formation.

Development involves removal of fluids that may have been introduced during drilling operations as well as fines from the sand filter and screens. Well development generally involves actively agitating the water column in the well then pumping water out until, ideally, water pumped comes out visibly clean and of constant quality. Development can be undertaken immediately after installation of the groundwater well or after sufficient time has been allowed for bentonite / grout seals to consolidate.

Bores used for groundwater quality monitoring should be developed after drilling, then left for a period until bore chemistry can be demonstrated to have stabilised, any where between 24 hours and 7 days.

3.4 Purging of monitoring well

In most groundwater monitoring wells, there is a column of stagnant water above the screen that remains standing in the bore between sampling rounds. Stagnant water is generally not representative of formation water because it is in contact with bore construction materials for extended periods, is in direct contact with the atmosphere and is subject to different chemical equilibria.

Purging is the process of removing this water from the well prior to sampling. In newly installed wells, the disturbance cause by drilling may also affect water present in the well, and purging may be carried out concurrently with well development. Ideally wells should be purged at the lowest rate practicable until stable water chemistry is achieved.

Purging is to be performed less than 24 hours before sample collection, but usually it is performed just before sampling. The default procedure for purging a groundwater monitoring well is as follows:

- If required, measure the concentration of volatile organic vapours in the well standpipe headspace.
- Measure the depth to the standing water level in the well standpipe and the total depth of the well relative to a reference mark (generally the top of the groundwater pipe). The depth of any light non-aqueous phase liquids (LNAPL) floating on the standing water should be recorded if present using an interface probe or other suitable device.
- Calculate the volume of the groundwater in the well standpipe. The internal diameter of the well casing and the diameter of the drill hole are used to calculate the volume of water to be removed during development (nominally a minimum of three well volumes, including water present in the sand pack, should be abstracted during purging).
- Samples of water are collected generally following development/purging of each well volume. The samples are measured immediately in the field for water quality parameters, pH, electrical conductivity, redox potential and temperature. Water quality measurement probes are to be calibrated against stock standards on regular basis and decontaminated between wells.
- Pump/bail groundwater from the well until the water quality parameters have stabilised (i.e. within 10% of the previous reading) or the well is pumped/bailed dry. Collect all purged water into an appropriate volume measurement vessel. Purged water is disposed of appropriately.
- Record all appropriate development details on the well development and sampling sheet.
- Decontaminate all equipment used in the purging procedure.

3.5 Groundwater sampling

For each sampling event, starting water levels, purging times and volumes, water quality parameters and sample details are recorded on well development and sampling sheets.

At each groundwater monitoring well, a polyethylene sheet or Eski lid is placed beside the well head and firmly fixed into position. Sampling equipment is placed onto the sheet to avoid cross contamination between the ground surface and the groundwater in the well.

Groundwater samples are collected in a bailer (Stainless Steel or disposable polymer) fitted with a stainless steel emptying device. The bailer is decontaminated prior to use. All groundwater samples are retrieved at an appropriate rate in order for turbulence (which leads to cloudy samples) to be minimised.

When collecting a water sample the bailer is lowered gently into the well, until it is within the screened interval. The bailer is then steadily withdrawn, to minimise agitation of water in the well and disturbance of the surrounding sand filter material.

The procedure for using the bailer is:

- Slowly lower the bailer into the water and allow it to sink and fill with a minimum of disturbance;
- Empty the first bailer sample into a container in order to measure the volume of bailed water and to rinse the bailer with well water;
- Emptying the bailer through the bottom-emptying device (BED) collects the samples. The sample is discharged down the side of the sample bottle to minimise entry turbulence;
- Collect samples for volatile organics first, followed by semi-volatiles, other organics and then inorganics;
- The flow from the BED is adjusted so that a relatively low flow rate is maintained.

3.6 Low flow purging

Purging large volumes of water can be impractical, hazardous or may adversely affect the contaminant distribution in the sub-surface (e.g. through dilution). Low-flow purging involves minimal disturbance of the water column and aquifer ad is preferable to the removal of a number of bore volumes. This method removes only small volumes of water, typically at rates of 0.1 to 1.0L/min, at a discrete depth within the bore.

Low-flow purging consists essentially of the following steps:

- The pump inlet is carefully and slowly placed in the middle or slightly above the middle of the screened interval at the point where the contaminant concentration is required (dedicated pumps are ideal for low-flow sampling). Placement of the pump inlet too close to the bottom of the bore can cause increased entrainment of solids, which have collected in the bore over time.
- Purging begins, typically at a rate of 0.1 to 1.0L/min, although higher rates may be possible provident the rate of purging does not cause significant draw down in the bore.

- During purging, groundwater stabilisation parameters should be measured and recorded to determine when they stabilise.

- When parameters have stabilised, the sample may be collected, at a rate slower or equal to purge rate.

3.7 Field measurements

Field measurement of groundwater parameters provides a rapid means of assessing certain aspects of water quality. They are generally taken to:

- Ensure that formation water is being sampled

- Provide on-site measurements for water quality parameters that are sensitive to sampling and may change rapidly (e.g. temperature, pH, redox and dissolved oxygen (DO)).

- Compare with laboratory measurements of these parameters to assist in the interpretation of analytical results of other parameters (e.g. check for chemical changes due to holding time, preservation and transport).

Field measurements may be taken either in-situ or after groundwater has been extracted from a bore. Field measurements should be taken immediately before collecting each sample.

pH and dissolved oxygen meters need to be calibrated before every use, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If field meters are to be used over several hours, periodic readings of a reference solution must be made to ensure calibration is stable.

3.8 Labelling of water samples

The water samples are identified with the same information than soil samples. GW4/2 is the sample collected from well GW4, and 2 refers to the sample number from this well, i.e. second time the well is sampled.

3.9 Sampling containers

Water samples are generally collected in bottles and containers provided by the laboratory who will analyse the samples. These are generally plastic bottles for inorganic analysis, and amber glass bottles for organic analysis. Vials are used to collect samples to be analysed for volatile organics. Sampling containers have appropriate preservatives added.

The bottles are filled to overflowing so as to remove air bubbles as much as possible prior to firmly screwing on the container cap. When performing purge and trap analyses, the vials are filled to 100% of their capacity. For headspace analyses, the vials are filled to approximately 75% of their capacity.

3.10 Well surveying

If the survey for location and elevation of a groundwater well is required, it should be done by a licensed surveyor, or alternatively by an Aargus environmental engineer / scientist if the level of precision required can be obtained by the use of Aargus field equipment.

If the location is given by a licensed surveyor, it is generally given to the nearest 0.1m and referenced to the Australian Map Grid (AMG) coordinates.

If the elevation is given by a licensed surveyor, the top of the standpipe and the ground surface adjacent to the standpipe are generally given to the nearest 0.01m and may be referenced to the Australian Height Datum (AHD). Relative levels (RLs) can be used if general contours are required.

4.0 SURFACE WATERS AND STORMWATER SAMPLING

4.1 Surface waters

Surface water samples are collected by hand, using automatic samplers, batch samplers or continuous samplers which can be installed to take samples at discrete time intervals or continuously. For well mixed surface water samples (up to 1m depth) a sample bottle is immersed by hand covered by a glove below the surface. Samples are also taken with sample poles that have extension arms so that more representative samples can be taken. For areas where access is difficult, samples can be collected using a retractable sample extension pole (sample bottle on the end) or in a bucket and transferred to sample bottles immediately following collection. Other methods such as pumping systems, depth samplers, automatic samplers, and integrating systems are all relatively similar with water samples being supplied to a discharge point where samples can be collected in appropriate bottles.

4.2 Stormwater

The monitoring of stormwater quality is generally required prior to reject waters into stormwater drains. Field measurements are generally carried out using a Hanna Multiprobe prior to the discharge of the water to stormwater. The water parameters measured include pH, electrical conductivity (EC, in mS/cm) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS).

If sampling is required, samples to be analysed for inorganic compounds are collected in plastic bottles, and samples to be analysed for organic compounds are collected in amber glass bottles. The bottles are filled to overflowing so as to remove air bubbles as much as possible prior to firmly screwing on the container cap. Sample containers may have preservatives added, in accordance with the laboratory recommendations.

Vials are used for volatile organic analysis. When performing purge and trap analysis, the vials should be filled to 100% of their capacity, whereas for headspace measurements, the vials should be filled to approximately 75% of their capacity..

4.3 Filtration devices

Water filtration devices may be required to filter surface water before it is discharged to the stormwater network, in order to remove suspended solids in water. One of the most simple and commonly used filtration device consists of between two to four retention sedimentation bays with a geotextile covering the inlet and outlet hoses.

Litter traps (wire or plastic grids or netting) may also be used to remove larger particles or debris. Other techniques to reduce the amount of suspended matter in water include wet basins, artificial wetlands, infiltration trenches and basins, sand filters and porous pavements. Some of these latter methods are also likely to reduce the bacterial levels in water.

The use of these filtration devices does not preclude carrying out monitoring of water quality following treatment and prior to discharge, particularly to the stormwater system.

5.0 PHOTO IONISATION DETECTOR (PID)

Photo Ionisation Detector (PID) measurements are used to provide indicative field measurements of the amount of ionisable vapours released from a soil or water sample into the head space above the sample.

The procedure for field screening of samples using the PID is as follows:

- Prior to testing commencing, the PID is calibrated using standard laboratory calibration gas. The battery of the PID should also be sufficiently charged for the duration of the testing;

- The background concentrations of total ionisable compounds in the ambient air in the vicinity of the work area are established prior to the commencement of site activities. Background measurements are normally taken approximately 5 to 10m upwind of the work area. The readings are observed before and after each measurement of a sample to ensure that the PID is operating correctly. The maximums, fluctuations and other relevant comments are recorded.

- A glass sample jar is filled with the soil sample to be tested. The jar should not be filled more than 3/4 full;
- The jar is sealed with aluminium foil or plastic wrap and the lid is screwed;
- At least 20 minutes after placing the sample into the sampling jar, check that the PID reading is constant and similar to the background. Insert the top of the PID through the foil or plastic wrap in order to measure the ionisable vapour concentrations in the airspace above the sample;
- Monitor and record the PID readings noting fluctuations and maximum readings;
- Monitor the readings after returning the PID to a location with background concentrations. Interchangeable, clean, in-line filters for the PID probe are available to allow rapid decontamination of the unit in the field if background readings measured by the instrument are significantly greater than the background air concentration initially established;
- If perforations are present in the aluminium foil prior to analysis reseal the jar and test after having waited again for at least 20minutes.

An alternative acceptable method is to place the soil to be tested in a disposable zip loc plastic bag and test the sample by punching a hole in the bag with the PID tube to sample the gas from the bag.

6.0 ACID SULFATE SOILS

6.1 Desktop Classification

An initial review of Acid Sulphate Soils (ASS) Planning Maps is undertaken to identify the likelihood and risk of ASS being present at the site. The following geomorphic conditions of the site are also checked as an indication of the presence of ASS: sediments of recent geological age (Holocene) ~ 6000 to 10 000 years old; soil horizons less than 5m AHD (Australian Height Datum); marine or estuarine sediments and tidal lakes; coastal wetlands or back swamp areas; waterlogged or scalded areas; inter-dune swales or coastal sand dunes; areas where the dominant vegetation is mangroves, reeds, rushes and other swamp tolerant and marine vegetation; areas identified in geological descriptions or in maps bearing sulfide minerals, coal deposits or former marine shales/sediments; and deeper older estuarine sediments >10m below the ground surface.

6.2 Site Walkover

The presence on site of hydrogen sulphide odours, acid scalds, flocculated iron, monosulfidic sludges, salt crusts, stressed vegetation, corrosion of concrete and/or steel structures and water logged soils are noted as cues for the presence of ASS.

6.3 Visual Classification

Visual indicators taken into account for the presence of ASS are the presence of jarosite (pale yellow colour) horizons or mottling, unripe muds (waterlogged, soft, blue grey or dark greenish grey in colour), silty sands and sands (mid to dark grey in colour) and the presence of shells.

6.4 Sample Collection

Samples are collected to at least one metre below the depth of the proposed excavation or estimated drop in the water table, or two metres below ground level, whichever is deepest. Samples are collected from every soil horizon or every 0.25m. Large shells, stones and fragments of wood, charcoal and other matter are noted, but removed from the sample. Small roots are not removed from the sample. If laboratory analysis is required, samples are sent for laboratory testing within 24 hours of sampling.

6.5 Field Testing

The field pH peroxide test (pH_{FOX}) is used to obtain an indication of the presence of oxidisable sulphur in the soil. The procedure for this test is as follows:

- A small sample of soil (<100g) is collected in a glass jar and split into two sub-samples. One sub-sample is made into a 1:5 (soil : deionised water) solution in order to measure field soil pH and electrical conductivity (EC) analysis. If the resulting pH is less than 4 ($pH_F<4$), the sample is identified as actual acid sulphate soil (AASS)

- The second sub-sample is made into a 1:5 (soil : Hydrogen Peroxide) solution to measure pH of oxidised soil. Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH)-adjusted analytical (30%) grade Hydrogen Peroxide (H_2O_2) is used as the soil oxidising agent. A mobile electronic pH/EC probe is used to measure soil pH.

- The presence of oxidisable sulphides, organic matter or manganese in the sample, will trigger a chemical reaction. The type of effervescence and any colour change is noted with the final pH measured to give an indication of the potential change in pH should the soil remain exposed to oxygen. If the resulting pH is less than 3 ($pH_{FOX}<3$) or if pH_{FOX} is at least one unit less than the $pH_{F,}$ this suggests that the soil tested is potential acid sulfate soil (PASS).

6.6 Laboratory Testing

When the field test suggests that the material tested contains ASS or PASS, this should be confirmed by laboratory analysis (POCAS/SPOCAS or TOS testing).

7.0 NOISE MONITORING

Measurements are taken at a range of times during the day in order to assess the trends in noise emission over time. Noise is measured using a hand-held Rion NA-29 Sound Level Meter with digital microphone. Some noise meters change and appropriate equioment which is calibrated is used for all monitoring. The reference level of the meter is checked before and after the measurements using a Rion NC-73 Sound Level Calibrator to ensure there is no significant drift. Noise measurements are made over a 15-minute interval using the “fast” response of the sound level meter. 5dB would be added if the noise is substantially tonal or impulsive in character. Measurements should be adapted to the type of noise being measured i.e. construction, occupation, club, etc.

8.0 DUST MONITORING

Sampling is conducted at locations of potential concern. The deposit gauge static sampler contains a glass funnel measuring approximately 150mm with the angle of the cones sides being 60 degrees, placed into a rubber stoppers in the mouth of a five-litre glass receptacle. The deposit gauge is placed in a stand so that the height of the funnel of the deposit gauge is between 1.8 and 2.2m above ground level. A quantity of 7.8g copper sulfate pentahydrate dissolved in water is placed in the glass receptacle in order to prevent algal growth.

Exposure periods vary depending on the purpose of the investigation but typically the period is 30 ±2 days. Samples are usually analysed for measured soils: total solids, insoluble solids, ash and combustible solids.

Dust can also be measured using a High Volume Air Sampler. Such sampler should be located at least 2 metre away from any structures so that an undisturbed sample can be collected. HVASs can be used indoors or outdoors.

9.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC)

9.1 Introduction

Inaccuracies in sampling and analytical programs can result from many causes, including collection of unrepresentative samples, unanticipated interferences between elements during laboratory analyses, equipment malfunctions and operator error. Inappropriate sampling, preservation, handling, storage and analytical techniques can also reduce the precision and accuracy of results.

The Australian Standard AS4482.1-2005 *Guide to the Sampling and Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Soil, Part 1: Non-Volatile and Semi-Volatile Compounds* has documented procedures for quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) for sampling and analysis to ensure that the required degree of accuracy and precision is obtained. The Australian Standard also recommends the use of two laboratories for the implementation of a QA program for the analyses in addition to the QC procedures followed by the primary laboratory.

9.2 Field QAQC samples

General

Procedures for duplicate sampling should be identical to those used for routine sampling and duplicate samples will be despatched for analysis for the same parameters using the same methods as the routine samples. No homogenisation of samples which may induce the loss of volatile compounds (such as BTEX) should occur. Whenever possible, the selection of samples for duplicate analyses should be biased towards samples believed to contain the contaminant of concern.

Intra-laboratory duplicates

Intra-laboratory duplicate samples, also referred to as Blind duplicates, are used to assess the variation in analyte concentration between samples collected from the same sampling point and / or also the repeatability of the laboratory analyses. Samples are split in the field to form a primary sample and a QC duplicate (intra-laboratory replicate) sample. The intra-laboratory duplicates are taken from a larger than normal quantity of soil collected from the same sampling point, removed from the ground in a single action, and divided into two vessels. These samples are submitted to the laboratory as two individual samples without any indication to the laboratory that they have been duplicated.

Intra-laboratory duplicate samples should be collected at a rate of approximately 1 in 20 soil samples and analysed for the full suite of analytes. At least one intra-laboratory duplicate sample should be included in each batch of samples.

Inter-laboratory duplicates

Inter-laboratory duplicate samples, also referred to as Split duplicates, provide a check on the analytical proficiency of the laboratories. The samples are taken from a larger than normal quantity of soil collected from the same sampling point, removed from the ground in a single action, and divided into two vessels. One sample from each set is submitted to a different laboratory for analysis. The same analytes should be determined by both laboratories using the same analytical methods.

Inter-laboratory duplicates should be collected at a rate of approximately 1 in 20 soil samples and analysed for the full suite of analytes. At least one inter-laboratory duplicate sample should be included in each batch of samples.

Blanks

Rinsate Blanks

Rinsate blank samples provide information on the potential for cross-contamination of substances from the sampling equipment used. Rinsate blanks are collected where cross-contamination of samples is likely to impact on the validity of the sampling and assessment process (e.g. when the investigation level of a contaminant is close to the detection limit for this contaminant). They are prepared in the field using empty bottles and the distilled water used during the final rinse of sampling equipment. After completion of the decontamination process, fresh distilled water is poured over the sampling equipment and collected. The distilled water is exposed to the air for approximately the same time the sample would be exposed. The collected water is then transferred to an appropriate sample bottle and the proper preservative added, if required.

One rinsate blank par day and / or one per piece of sampling equipment are collected during the decontamination process, and analysed for the analytes of interest. At least one rinsate blank should be included in each batch of samples. One rinsate blank should be collected for every 50 samples collected and analysed for the full suite of analytes.

Trip Blanks / Spikes

Trip blanks / spikes are a check on the sample contamination originating or lost from sample transport, handling, and shipping. These are samples of soil or water prepared by the laboratory with a zero or known concentration of analytes.

Field Blanks

Field blanks are a check on sample contamination originating from sample transport, handling, shipping, site conditions or sample containers. These are similar to trip blanks except the water is transferred to sample containers on site.

9.3 Laboratory quality assurance / quality control

The laboratories undertake the analyses utilising their own internal procedures and their test methods (for which they are NATA, or equivalent, accredited) and in accordance with their own quality assurance system which forms part of their accreditation.

Laboratory duplicate samples

Laboratory duplicate samples measure precision. These samples are taken from one sample submitted for analytical testing in a batch. The rate of duplicate analysis will be according to the requirements of the laboratory's accreditation but should be at least one per batch. Precision is reported as standard deviation SD or Relative Percent Difference %RPD, being:

$$\%RPD = \frac{(D1 - D2)}{(D1 + D2)} \times 200$$

where: D1: sample concentration and D2: duplicate sample concentration

Replicate data for precision is expected to be less than 30% RPD at concentration levels greater than ten times the EQL, or less than 50% RPD at concentration levels less than ten times the EQL. Sample results with a RPD exceeding 100% require specific discussion. Note that certain methods may allow for threshold limits outside of these limits.

Matrix Spiked Samples

Matrix spiked samples are used to monitor the performance of the analytical methods used, and to assess whether the sample matrix has an effect of on the extraction and analytical techniques. A sample is spiked by adding an aliquot of known concentration of the target analyte(s) to the sample matrix prior to sample extraction and analysis. These samples should be analysed at a rate of approximately 5% of all analyses, or at least one per batch. Matrix spikes are reported as a percent recovery %R, being:

$$\%R = \frac{(SSR-SR)}{SA} \times 100$$

where: SSR: spiked sample result, SR: sample result (blank) and SA: spike added

Recovery data for accuracy is described by control limits specified by the laboratory (generally ranging between 70% and 130%) and referenced to US EPA SW-846 method guidelines values.

Laboratory Blank

Laboratory blanks are used to correct for possible contamination resulting from the preparation or processing of the samples. These are usually an organic or aqueous solution that is as free as possible of analyte and contains all the reagents in the same volume as used in the processing of the samples. Laboratory blanks must be carried through the complete sample preparation procedure and contain the same reagent concentrations in the final solution as in the sample solution used for analysis. Laboratory blanks should be analysed at a rate of once per process batch, and typically at a rate of 5% of all analyses.

Laboratory Control Samples

Laboratory Control Samples, also referred to as Quality Control Check Samples, are used to assess the repeatability and long term accuracy of the laboratory analysis. These are externally prepared and supplied reference material containing representative analytes under investigation. Recovery check portions should be fortified at concentrations that are easily quantified but within the range of concentrations expected for real samples. Laboratory Control samples should be analysed at a rate of one per process batch, and typically at a rate of 5% of analyses. Laboratory control samples are reported as a percent recovery %R, being:

$$\%R = \frac{(SSR-SR)}{SA} \times 100$$

where: SSR: spiked sample result, SR: sample result (blank) and SA: spike added

Recovery data for accuracy is described by control limits specified by the laboratory and referenced to US EPA SW-846 method guidelines values. Ideally, all calculated recovery values should be within the acceptable limits. However, in the event that control limit outliers are reported, professional judgement is used to assess the extent to which such results may affect the overall usability of data.

Surrogates

Surrogates are used to provide a means of checking, for every analysis, that no gross errors have occurred at any stage of the procedure leading to significant analyte losses. Surrogate are quality control monitoring spikes, which are added to all fields and QAQC samples at the beginning of the sample extraction process in the laboratory. Surrogates are closely related to the sample analytes being measured (particularly with regard to extraction, recovery through cleanup procedures and response to chromatography) and are not normally found in the natural environment.

Surrogate spikes will not interfere with quantification of any analytes of interest and may be separately and independently quantified by virtue of, for example, chromatographic separation or production of different mass ions in a GC/MS system. Surrogates are measured as Percent Recovery %R expressed as:

$$\%R = \frac{(SSR)}{SA} \times 100$$

where: SSR: spiked sample result and SA: spike added

Recovery data for accuracy is described by control limits specified by the laboratory and referenced to US EPA SW-846 method guidelines values.

10.0 DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES

10.1 General

Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) are defined to ensure that the data is sufficiently accurate and precise to be used for the purpose of the environmental works. DQOs are defined for a number of areas including:

- sampling methods;
- decontamination procedures;
- sample storage (including nature of the containers) and preservation;
- laboratory analysis, including PQL, recoveries (surrogates, spikes), duplicates;
- preparation of CoC forms;
- document and data completeness; and
- data comparability.

The NSW DEC Contaminated Sites Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme (2nd Ed) 2006 also provide a seven step process for Data Quality Objectives (DQOs). These are as follows:

- State the problem

- Identify the decisions
- Identify inputs to the decision
- Define the study boundaries
- Develop a decision rule
- Specify limits on decision errors
- Optimise the design for obtaining data

DQOs must be adopted for all assessments and remediation programmes. The DQO process must be commenced before any investigative works begin on a project.

10.2 Field DQOs

The DQOs for sampling methods, decontamination procedures, sample storage (including nature of the containers) and preservation, preparation of CoC forms, and document and data completeness are the Aargus protocols which have been described in the previous sections of this document.

10.3 Assessment of RPD values for field duplicate samples

The criteria used to assess RPD values for field duplicate samples is based on discussion reported in AS4482.1 1997, a summary of which is presented below:

Table 1: RPD acceptance criteria

Sample type	Typical acceptable RPD
Intra-laboratory duplicate (blind duplicate)	30-50°% (*)
Inter-laboratory duplicate (split duplicate)	30-50% (*)

It is noted that other factors such as sampling technique, sample variability, absolute concentration relative to criteria and laboratory performance should also be considered when evaluating RPD values.

The Australian Standard also states that the variation can be expected to be higher for organic analytes than for inorganics, and for low concentrations of analytes (lower than five times the detection limit). Based on Aargus Pty Ltd experience, RPD up to 70% are considered to be acceptable for organic species. RPD of 100% or more are generally considered to demonstrate poor correlation and should be discussed.

10.4 Laboratory Data Quality Objectives (DQO)

General

Labmark is the Aargus-preferred laboratory for the analysis of primary samples. Labmark is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA).

The laboratory generally used by Aargus for analysing inter-duplicate samples is SGS.

Analytical methods including detection limits are provided on each laboratory report and are checked as part of the data review process.

Laboratory QA/QC

Specific to Labmark, standard QA/QC data includes LCS, MB, CRM (CRM metals only), Laboratory Duplicate (1 in first 5-10 samples, then every tenth sample) and Spike sample (1 in first 5-20 samples, then every 20th sample), and surrogate recovery's (target organics). All QA/QC is reviewed by a senior chemist prior to customer release and includes a DQO comment on final report. Additional QA/QC maybe performed on batches less than 10 samples; however additional charges shall apply at the appropriate analytical rate/sample.

Laboratory analyses DQOs

The following table summarises Labmark laboratory analyses DQOs.

Table 2: Labmark Data Quality Objectives (DQOs)

Laboratory QA/QC Testing	Laboratory QA/QC Acceptance Criteria
Method Blanks	For all inorganic analytes the Method Blanks must be less than the LOR. For organics Method Blanks must contain levels less than or equal to LOR.
Surrogate Spikes	At least two of three routine level soil sample Surrogate Spike recoveries are to be within 70-130% where control charts have not been developed and within the estimated control limited for charted surrogates. Matrix effects may void this as an acceptance criteria. Any recoveries outside these limits will have comment. Water sample Surrogates Spike recoveries are to within 40-130%. The presence of emulsions, surfactants and particulates may void this as an acceptance criteria. Any recoveries outside these limits will have comment.
Matrix Spikes	Sample Matrix Spike duplicate recovery RPD to be <30%. In the event that the matrix spike has been applied to samples whose matrix or contamination is problematic to the method then these acceptance criteria apply to the Control Matrix Spike.

Laboratory QA/QC Testing	Laboratory QA/QC Acceptance Criteria
Laboratory Control Samples	Control standards must be 80-120% of the accepted value. Control standard recoveries are to be within established control limits or as a default 60-140% unless compound specific limits apply.
Laboratory Duplicate Samples	For Inorganics laboratory duplicates RPD to be <15%. For Organics Laboratory duplicates must have a RPD <30%.
Calibration of Chromatography Equipment	The calibration check standards must be within +/-15%. The calibration check blanks must be less than the LOR.

Non-compliances

Exceedances of QAQC results outside the DQO should be thoroughly investigated and discussed with the laboratories concerned, and the outcomes of these investigations should be recorded in the project files.

11.0 USE AND CALCULATION OF THE 95% UCL FOR SITE VALIDATION PURPOSE

Validation of a site at the completion of remediation works should comply with the recommendations of the applicable guidelines. For a site to be considered uncontaminated or successfully remediated, the typical minimum requirement is that the 95% upper confidence limit (UCL) of the arithmetic average concentration of the contaminant(s) is less than an acceptable limit, eg the threshold value of an health-based investigation level.

The calculation of the 95% UCL of the arithmetic average concentration method requires that the probable average concentration and standard deviation of the contaminant be known. This method is most applicable for validation sampling, where the mean concentration and the standard deviation can be estimated from sampling results. The 95% UCL is calculated as follows:

$$\textbf{95\% UCL} = \textbf{mean} + t_{\propto,n-1} \frac{STDEV}{\sqrt{n}}$$

where

mean arithmetic average of all sample measurements

$t_{\propto,n-1}$ A test statistic (Student's t at an $\propto$ level of significance and n-1 degrees of freedom)

$\propto$	The probability (in that case chosen to be 0.05) that the 'true' average concentration of the sampling area might exceed the UCL average determined by the above equation
STDEV	Standard deviation of the sample measurements
n	number of samples measurements

12.0 COPYRIGHT

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13.0 ABBREVIATIONS

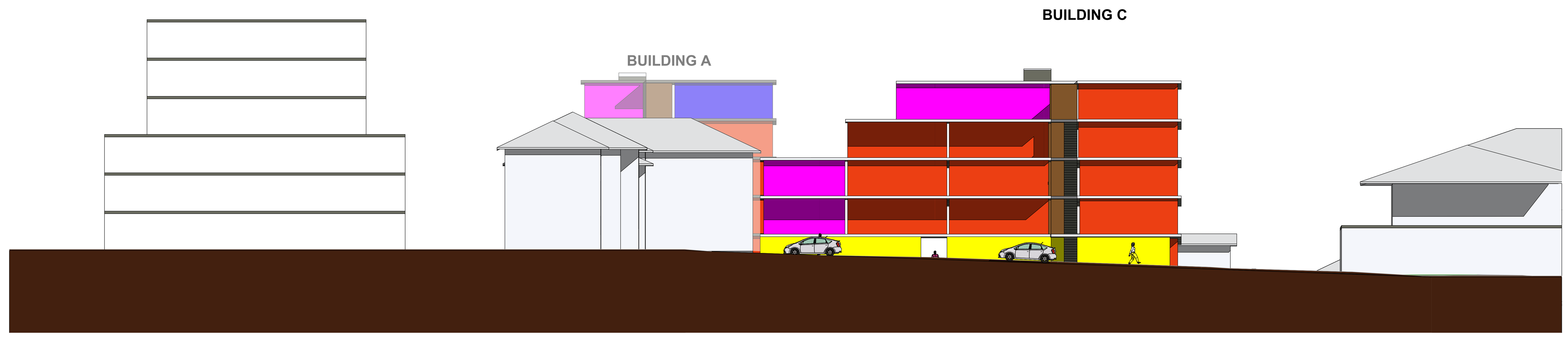
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council
ASS	Acid Sulfate Soil
BGL	Below Ground Level
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl benzene and Xylene
CoC	Chain of Custody
DEC	Department of Conservation (formerly EPA)
DIPNR	Department of Infrastructure Planning and Natural Resources
DQO	Data Quality Objective
EIL	Ecological Investigation Level
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
HIL	Health-Based Soil Investigation Level
LGA	Local Government Area
NEHF	National Environmental Health Forum
NEPC	National Environmental Protection Council
NEPM	National Environmental Protection Measure
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NSL	No Set Limit
OCP/OPP	Organochlorine Pesticides /Organophosphate Pesticides
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PASS	Potential Acid Sulfate Soil
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PID	Photo Ionisation Detector
PQL	Practical Quantitation Limit
QA/QC	Quality Assurance, Quality Control
RAC	Remediation Acceptance Criteria
RAP	Remediation Action Plan
RPD	Relative Percentage Difference
SAC	Site Assessment Criteria
SVC	Site Validation Criteria
SWL	Standing Water Level
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure
TESA	Targeted Environmental Site Assessment
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
UCL	Upper Confidence Limit
VHC	Volatile Halogenated Compounds
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

14.0 REFERENCES

- ANZECC (1992) – *Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for the Assessment and Management of Contaminated Sites.*
- ANZECC (1996) – *Drinking Water Guidelines.*
- ANZECC (2000) – *Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Waters.*
- Land and Biodiversity committee (2003) – *Minimum Construction requirements for water bores in Australia.*
- National Environment Protection Council (NEPC) (1999) – *National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure.*
- Netherlands Ministry of Spatial Planning, Housing and the Environment (1994 rev. 2000) – *Environmental Quality Objectives in the Netherlands.*
- New South Wales Environment Protection Authority (1994) – *Guidelines for Assessing Service Station Sites.*
- New South Wales Environment Protection Authority (1995) – *Sampling Design Guidelines.*
- New South Wales Environment Protection Authority (1997) – *Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites.*
- New South Wales Environment Protection Authority (1998) – *Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme.*
- New South Wales Department of Environment & Conservation (2006) – *Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme (2nd Ed).*
- New South Wales Environment Protection Authority (1999) – *Guidelines on Significant Risk of Harm from contaminated land and the duty to report.*
- New South Wales Environment Protection Authority (1999) – *Environmental Guidelines: Assessment, Classification & Management of Liquid & Non-liquid Wastes.*
- New South Wales Environment Protection Authority (2005) – *Guidelines for assessing former orchards and market gardens.*
- QLD Department of Environment (DoE) (1998) – *Draft Guidelines for the Assessment & Management of Contaminated Land in Queensland.*
- QLD EPA – Waste Management Branch, Contaminated Land Section – *Details about investigation thresholds and sampling – sent to Aargus on 14 Nov 2000.*
- Standards Australia AS1726-1993 (1993) – *Geotechnical Site Investigations.*
- Standards Australia AS4482.1-1997 (1997) – *Guide to the Sampling and Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Soil, Part 1: Non-Volatile and Semi-Volatile Compounds.*
- Standards Australia AS5667.11-1998 (1998) – *Water Quality Sampling: Guidance on the Sampling of Groundwaters.*
- Victorian EPA (2000) – *Groundwater Sampling Guidelines*

APPENDIX J

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS



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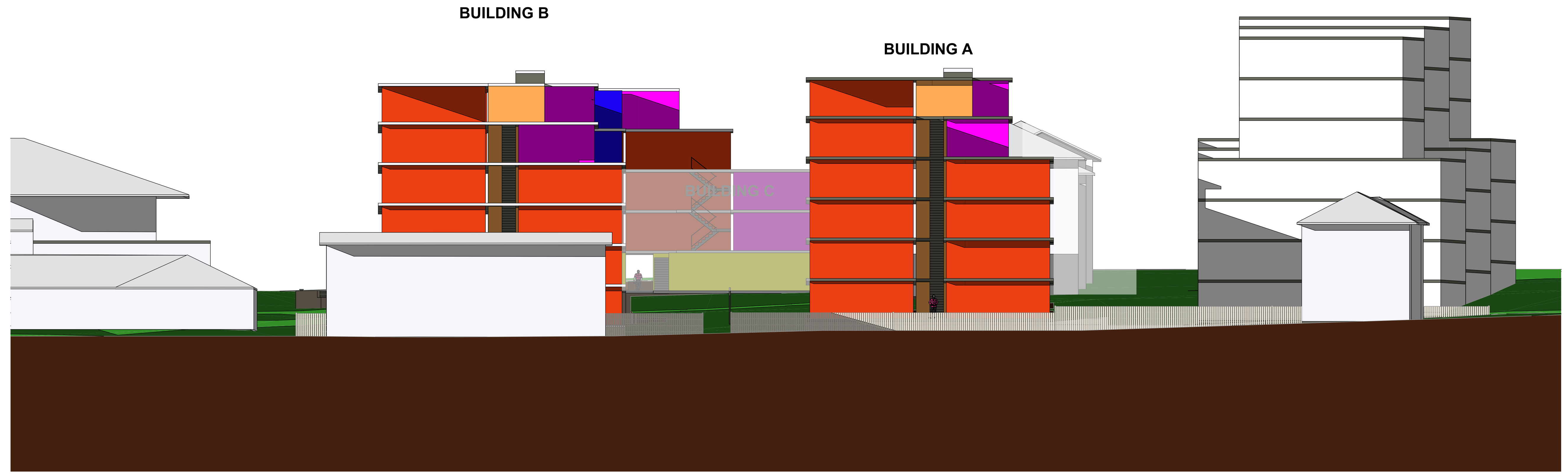

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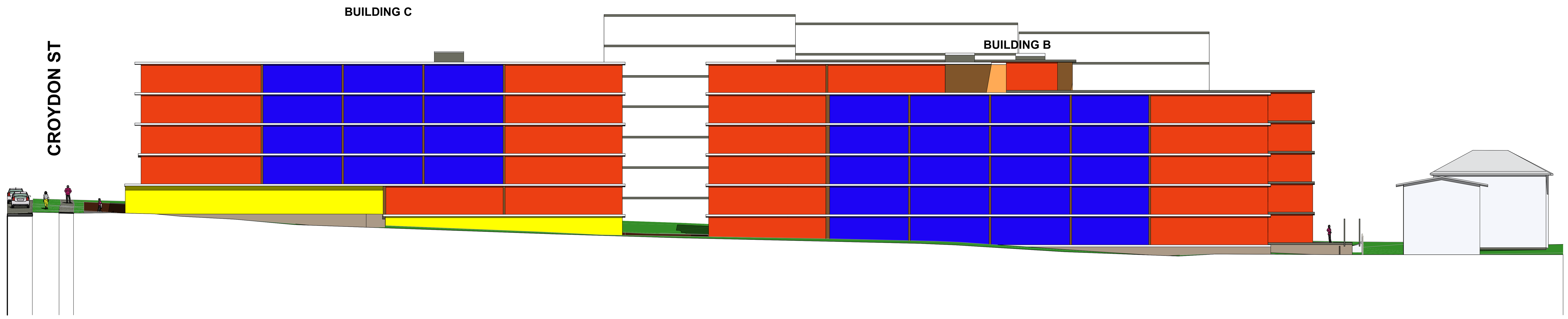
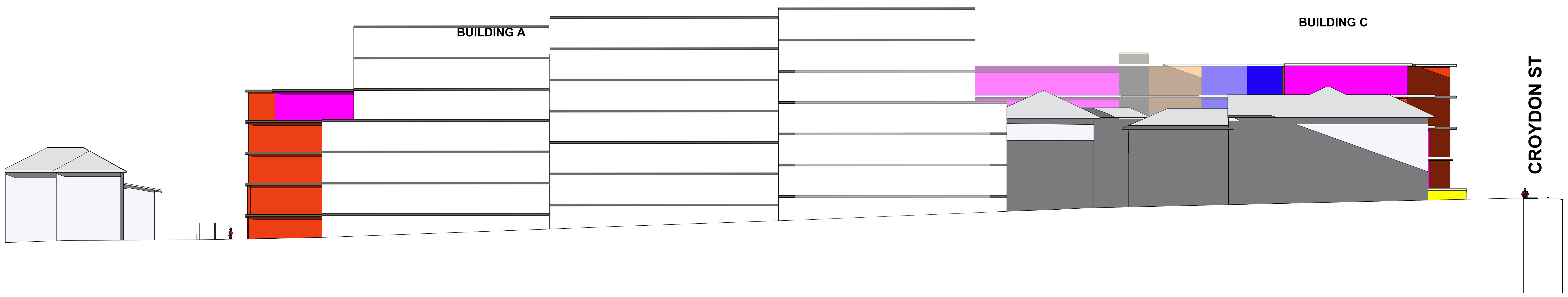


1 Northern Elevation



3 Southern Elevation

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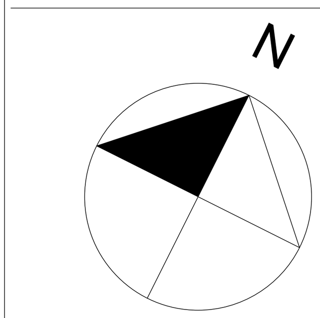
Drawing Title:
Elevations - Elevations

Northern Elevation, Southern Elevation, Eastern Elevation, Western Elevation



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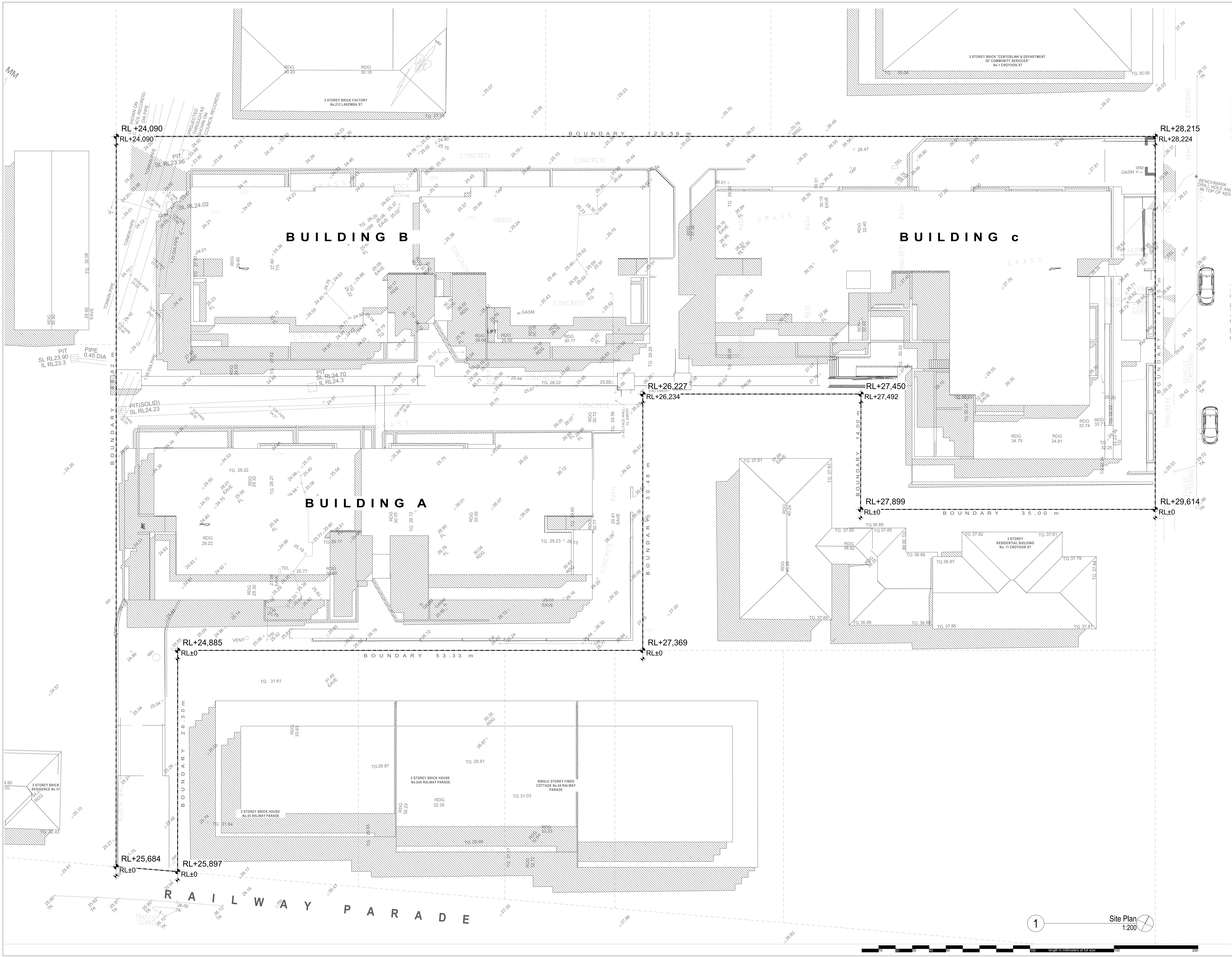
Date: 01.09.2012
Project No: **09/28**
Drawing No.: **SK 302**
Drawn: A.S
Checked By: D.M
Plot Date: 5/02/2013

MACKENZIE ARCHITECTS

1 Car Park 02
1:200

1 Car Park 01
1:200

1 LEVEL +25,100
1:200



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Drawing Title:
Plans - Roof Plan
Survey x-REF, Site Plan, Basement, Site Levels

Scale: 1:200@ A1	Date: 01.09.2012
Project No: 09/28	Drawing No.: SK100
Drawn: A.S	Checked By: D.M
Plot Date:	24/02/2013

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MACKENZIE ARCHITECTS

APPENDIX L

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR REPORT

Aargus

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

These notes have been prepared by Aargus (Australia) Pty Ltd and its associated companies using guidelines prepared by ASFE (The Association) of Engineering Firms Practising in the Geo-sciences. They are offered to help you in the interpretation of your Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) reports.

REASONS FOR CONDUCTING AN ESA

ESA's are typically, though not exclusively, carried out in the following circumstances:

- as pre-acquisition assessments, on behalf of either purchaser or vender, when a property is to be sold;
- as pre-development assessments, when a property or area of land is to be redeveloped or have its use changed for example, from a factory to a residential subdivision;
- as pre-development assessments of greenfield sites, to establish "baseline" conditions and assess environmental, geological and hydrological constraints to the development of, for example, a landfill; and
- as audits of the environmental effects of an ongoing operation.

Each of these circumstances requires a specific approach to the assessment of soil and groundwater contamination. In all cases however, the objective is to identify and if possible quantify the risks that unrecognised contamination poses to the proposed activity. Such risks may be both financial, for example, cleanup costs or limitations on site use, and physical, for example, health risks to site users or the public.

THE LIMITATIONS OF AN ESA

Although the information provided by an ESA could reduce exposure to such risks, no ESA, however, diligently carried out can eliminate them. Even a rigorous professional assessment may fail to detect all contamination on a site. Contaminants may be present in areas that were not surveyed or sampled, or may migrate to areas which showed no signs of contamination when sampled.

AN ESA REPORT IS BASED ON A UNIQUE SET OF PROJECT SPECIFIC FACTORS

Your environmental report should not be used:

- when the nature of the proposed development is changed, for example, if a residential development is proposed instead of a commercial one;
- when the size or configuration of the proposed development is altered;
- when the location or orientation of the proposed structure is modified;
- when there is a change of ownership
- or for application to an adjacent site.

To help avoid costly problems, refer to your consultant to determine how any factors, which have changed subsequent to the date of the report, may affect its recommendations.

ESA "FINDINGS" ARE PROFESSIONAL ESTIMATES

Site assessment identifies actual subsurface conditions only at those points where samples are taken, when they are taken. Data derived through sampling and subsequent laboratory testing are interpreted by geologists, engineers or scientists who then render an opinion about overall subsurface conditions, the nature and extent of contamination, its likely impact on the proposed development and appropriate remediation measures. Actual conditions may differ from those inferred to exist, because no professional, no matter how qualified, and no subsurface exploration program, no matter how comprehensive, can reveal what is hidden by earth, rock and time. The actual interface between materials may be far more gradual or abrupt than a report indicates. Actual conditions in areas not sampled may differ from predictions. Nothing can be done to help minimise its impact. For this reason owners should retain the services of their consultants through the development stage, to identify variances, conduct additional tests which may be needed, and to recommend solutions to problems encountered on site.

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS CAN CHANGE

Natural processes and the activity of man change subsurface conditions. As an ESA report is based on conditions, which existed at the time of subsurface exploration, decisions should not be based on an ESA report whose adequacy may have been affected by time. Speak with the consultant to learn if additional tests are advisable.

ESA SERVICES ARE PERFORMED FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES AND PERSONS

Every study and ESA report is prepared in response to a specific brief to meet the specific needs of specific individuals. A report prepared for a consulting civil engineer may not be adequate for a construction contractor, or even some other consulting civil engineer. Other persons should not use a report for any purpose, or by the client for a different purpose. No individual other than the client should apply a report even apparently for its intended purpose without first conferring with the consultant. No person should apply a report for any purpose other than that originally contemplated without first conferring with the consultant.

AN ESA REPORT IS SUBJECT TO MISINTERPRETATION

Costly problems can occur when design professionals develop their plans based on misinterpretations of an ESA. To help avoid these problems, the environmental consultant should be retained to work with appropriate design professionals to explain relevant findings and to review the adequacy of their plans and specifications relative to contamination issues.

LOGS SHOULD NOT BE SEPARATED FROM THE ENGINEERING REPORT

Final borehole or test pit logs are developed by environmental scientists, engineers or geologists based upon their interpretation of field logs (assembled by site personnel) and laboratory evaluation of field samples. Only final logs customarily included in our reports. These logs should not under any circumstances be redrawn for inclusion in site remediation or other design drawings, because drafters may commit errors or omissions in the transfer process. Although photographic reproduction eliminates this problem, it does nothing to minimise the possibility of contractors misinterpreting the logs during bid preparation. When this occurs, delays, disputes and unanticipated costs are the all-too-frequent result.

To reduce the likelihood of boring log misinterpretation, the complete report must be available to persons or organisations involved in the project, such as contractors, for their use. Those who o not provide such access may proceed under the mistaken impression that simply disclaiming responsibility for the accuracy of subsurface information always insulates them from attendant liability. Providing all the available information to persons and organisations such as contractors helps prevent costly construction problems and the adversarial attitudes that may aggravate them to disproportionate scale.

READ RESPONSIBILITY CLAUSES CLOSELY

Because an ESA is based extensively on judgement and opinion, it is necessarily less exact than other disciplines. This situation has resulted in wholly unwarranted claims being lodged against consultants. To help prevent this problem, model clauses have been developed for use in transmittals. These are not exculpatory clauses designed to foist liabilities onto some other party. Rather, they are definitive clauses that identify where your consultant's responsibilities begin and end. Their use helps all parties involved recognise their individual responsibilities and take appropriate action. Some of these definitive clauses are likely to appear in your ESA report, and you are encouraged to read them closely. Your consultant will be pleased to give full and frank answers to your questions.