Appendix K

Groundwater Assessment

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Supagas CO2 Plant Approvals

Groundwater Assessment

NTL00400_008-REP-001-1 Supagas CO2 Plant Approvals

15 MAY 2026

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Rev	Date	Description	Author	Reviewer	Project Mgr.	Approver
0	18/07/2025	Draft Issue	Tim Higgs	Tim Wilkinson	Tim Wilkinson	Tim Higgs
1	15/05/2026	Client issue	Tim Higgs	Tim Wilkinson	Tim Higgs	Tim Wilkinson
Signatures:						

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1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Supagas Pty Ltd (Supagas) is seeking to construct and operate a Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) plant, which would connect to the adjacent Wilga Park Power Station (WPPS). The project would be located wholly within Lot 12 of DP 1171292 in the Narrabri Local Government Area (LGA), approximately 12 km south-west of Narrabri, NSW.

The project includes the construction and operation of a CO_2 plant, which would capture and process exhaust gas from gas generators within the WPPS. This exhaust gas would be treated to produce a CO_2 product of food grade quality for export and use in the food, beverage, and other markets. The CO_2 plant would produce approximately 72 tonnes per day (tpd) of liquid CO_2, with allowance for storage of approximately 800 tonnes (t) of liquid CO_2 prior to delivery off-site.

The Project boundary is shown on Figure 1.1.

This Groundwater Impact Assessment (GIA) report is to support the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) required by New South Wales Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure as part of Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). Regulatory submissions to SEARs and where each is address in this report are listed in Table 1.1 (EPA) and

Table 1.2 (BCS).

The key activities for the project are as follows:

- Clearing and earthworks for site preparation and to enable construction.
- Construction of the project, operation the project, including export of the CO_2 product via road transport.
- Decommissioning, rehabilitation, and closure.

The project is designated development and requires approval under Part 4 of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) and meets the requirements for Regionally Significant Development under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021 (SEPP Planning Systems).

TABLE 1.1: RELEVANT EPA REQUIREMENTS

SEAR	Issue	Section addressed in this report
EPA	Provide details of the project that are essential for predicting and assessing impacts to groundwater with a description of the existing environment, including: a. Geological, topographical, and hydrogeological resource descriptions, maps, and cross sections. b. Assessment of groundwater quality, users of groundwater, existing bores including depths and construction, assessment of local land use. c. A hydrogeological interpretation of water-bearing geological units, depth to water table, groundwater gradient, Conceptual hydrogeological model, assessment of groundwater dependent ecosystems. d. Site map and cross-sections showing and characterising any proposed excavations and spoil emplacement (relative to water table) with topography. e. Proposed groundwater monitoring program.	• Section 3 (Existing Environment) • Section 6 (Management and Mitigation Measures)

TABLE 1.2: RELEVANT BCS REQUIREMENTS

SEAR	Issue	Section addressed in this report
BCS	The EIS must map features relevant to water, including: • Groundwater • Groundwater dependent ecosystems. The EIS must assess the impacts of the proposal on water quality, including: • The nature and degree of impact on receiving waters for both surface and groundwater, demonstrating how the proposal protects the Water Quality Objectives where they are currently being achieved, and contributes towards achievement of the Water Quality Objectives over time where they are currently not being achieved. This should include an assessment of the mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction. The EIS must assess the impact of the proposal on hydrology, including: • Effects upon water-dependent fauna and flora including groundwater dependent ecosystems. • Changes to environmental water availability, both regulated / licensed and unregulated / rules-based sources of such water.	• Section 3 (Existing Environment) • Section 4 (Impact Assessment)

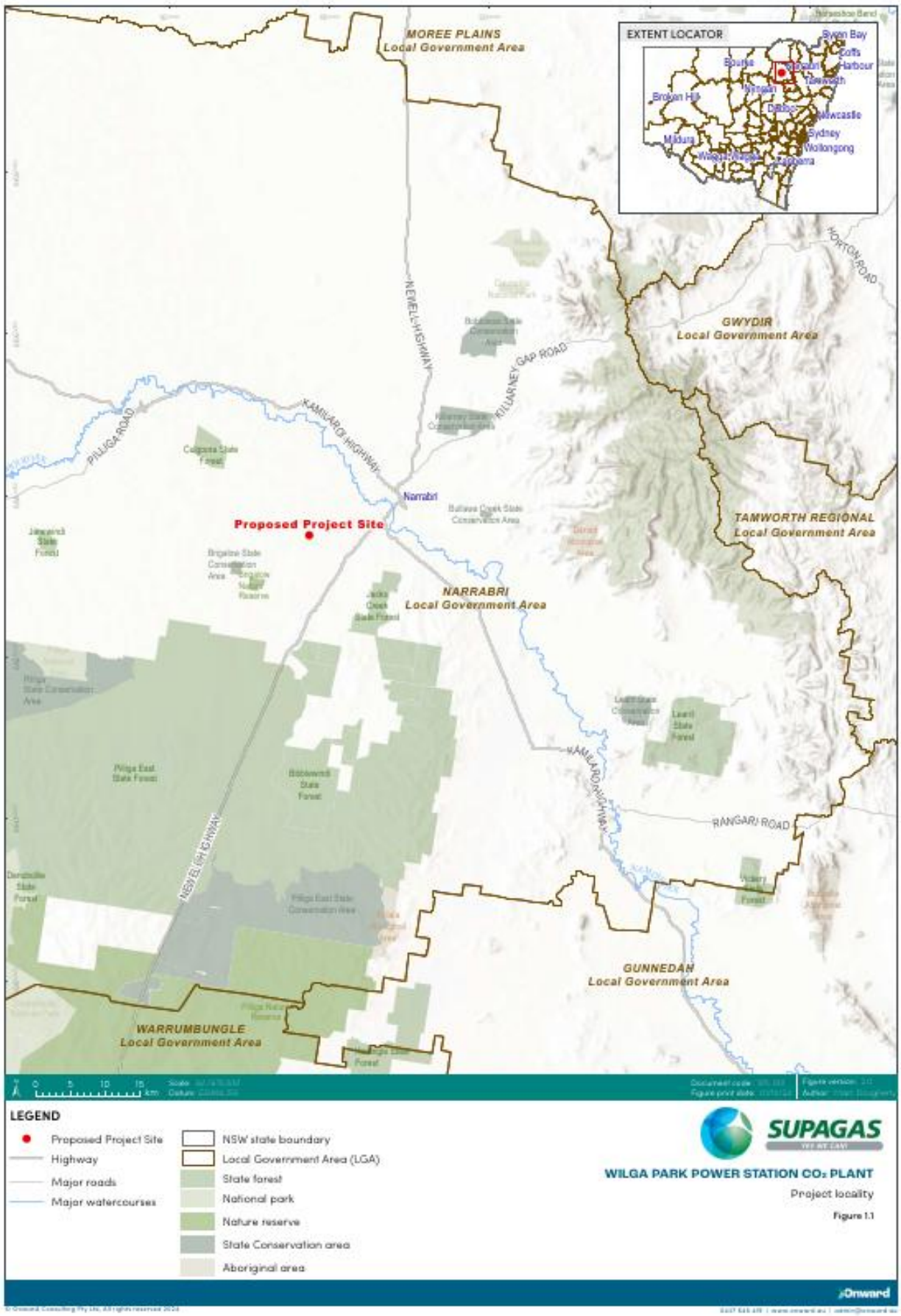

Figure 1.1: WPPS CO_2 Plant Site Location

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Map Projection: Tranverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia
Vertical Datum: Australia Height Datum
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Figure 1.2 : Project general arrangement

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2. NSW WATER REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 Water Management Act 2000

The objective of the *Water Management Act 2000* is the sustainable and integrated management of the state's water sources for the benefit of present and future generations and to ensure that no more than minimal harm will be done to the aquifer, or its dependent ecosystems, as a consequence of it being interfered with during the course of the activities. The *Water Management Act 2000* governs the issue of water access licences (WALs) and approvals for water sources (rivers, lakes, estuaries and groundwater) in NSW.

2.1.1 Water Sharing Plans

Water sharing plans have been developed across NSW to protect the health of our rivers and groundwater while also providing water users with perpetual access licences, equitable conditions, and increased opportunities to trade water through separation of land and water. Water sharing plans describe the annual groundwater recharge volumes for each identified groundwater source, the volumes of water that are available for sharing, and rules to minimise interference between water supply works. Provisions are made for environmental water allocations, basic landholder rights, and native title rights. The purpose of a water sharing plan is to:

- provide water users with a clear picture of when and how water will be available for extraction.
- protect the fundamental environmental health of the water source.
- ensure the water source is sustainable in the long-term.
- provide rules to minimise interference between water supply works.

The water sharing plan and groundwater source within the study area is provided in Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1: WATER SHARING PLAN AND GROUNDWATER SOURCE

Water sharing plan	Groundwater source
NSW Great Artesian Basin Groundwater Sources 2020	Southern Recharge Groundwater Source

2.1.2 NSW Aquifer Interference Policy 2012

The NSW Aquifer Interference Policy (AIP) outlines the requirements for obtaining water licences and the assessment processes for aquifer interference activities under the *Water Management Act 2000* and other relevant legislative frameworks. The AIP provides a framework for assessing the impacts of aquifer interference activities on groundwater resources and defines minimal impact considerations to ensure no more than minimal harm occurs to key water-dependent assets. Two levels of minimal impact considerations are specified. If the potential impacts are less than the Level 1 minimal impact considerations, then these impacts would be considered as acceptable.

To assess potential impacts, groundwater sources are categorised into 'highly productive' and 'less productive' (DPI, 2012), with sub-categories for alluvial, coastal sands, porous rock and fractured rock aquifers. The productivity of the groundwater sources near the proposed development is outlined in Table 2.2.

TABLE 2.2: GROUNDWATER SOURCE PRODUCTIVITY

Groundwater source	Category	Productivity
Southern Recharge Groundwater Source	Porous rock aquifer	High

3. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Topography

The site is located at approximately 12 km southwest of Narrabri. Narrabri is on the banks of Namoi River, in the north-west slopes of the New England region of NSW, approximately midway between Sydney and Brisbane. The elevation is approximately 212 metres (m) in Australian Height Datum (AHD).

3.2 Climate and rainfall

Rainfall data was obtained from the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM, 2025) Narrabri Airport Automatic Weather Station (AWS) (site number 054038). The weather station is approximately 16 km from the project site. Table 3.1 summarises the average monthly rainfall observations from 2001 to present. The mean annual rainfall is 580.6 mm, and the mean annual evapotranspiration is approximately 445 mm (TERN, 2022).

TABLE 3.1: MONTHLY MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES, MINIMUM TEMPERATURES AND RAINFALL

Statistic	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean rainfall (mm)	65.0	57.5	70.8	30.5	26.7	51.1	29.7	31.5	34.4	43.3	76.6	68.3	580.6

3.3 Geology

The Gunnedah Basin is the central part of the Sydney-Gunnedah-Bowen Basin system extending from central Queensland to southern coastal New South Wales. The basin contains sediment of Permian and Triassic age, it overlies part of the Palaeozoic Lachlan Orogen and is overlain on the north and west by the Surat Basin.

The project is located southwest of the Namoi River on generally flat and low-lying riverine plain of the Great Australian Basin The elevated Great Dividing Range is located to the east. The immediate site geology consists of the Quaternary aged alluvium, residuum and colluvium sedimentary deposits formed from prolonged erosion. The simplified surface geology (Geological Survey of New South Wales, 2025) is presented in Figure 3.1.

3.4 Hydrogeology

3.4.1 Groundwater Source

The Southern Recharge Groundwater Source is located in the north-west slopes of New South Wales. It comprises the is the southern region of the Great Artesian Basin (GAB) and is categorised as a porous rock, highly productive groundwater source. This area is defined by the Southern Recharge Groundwater Sources.

Groundwater recharge occurs mainly along the south and eastern fringe of the GAB, in an area known as the “intake beds”. Groundwater enters the main Pilliga Sandstone aquifer directly through exposed outcrop, or at lesser rates, via overlying strata.

The Southern Recharge Groundwater Source includes all rocks of Cretaceous, Jurassic, and Cenozoic age and all unconsolidated alluvial sediments below the surface of the ground. This source is present from surface and overlies the Gunnedah-Oxley Basin MDB Groundwater Source.

Groundwater flow from the Southern Recharge Groundwater Sources drives groundwater flow in a west and north-west direction. Artesian conditions (i.e. where the groundwater piezometric head is above the ground surface) exist over most of this groundwater source. Regionally, artesian aquifers are found in sandstones at depths between 200 m and 1250 m, the most significant of which is the Pilliga Sandstone which contains significant aquifers at depths between 400 m to 1250 m and yielding unrestricted flows of up to 45 L/s with salinity levels from 500–1300 mg/L. The Pilliga Sandstone is greater than 50 km from, and outside of the investigation area.

Figure 3.2 shows the groundwater sources in the area around the project.

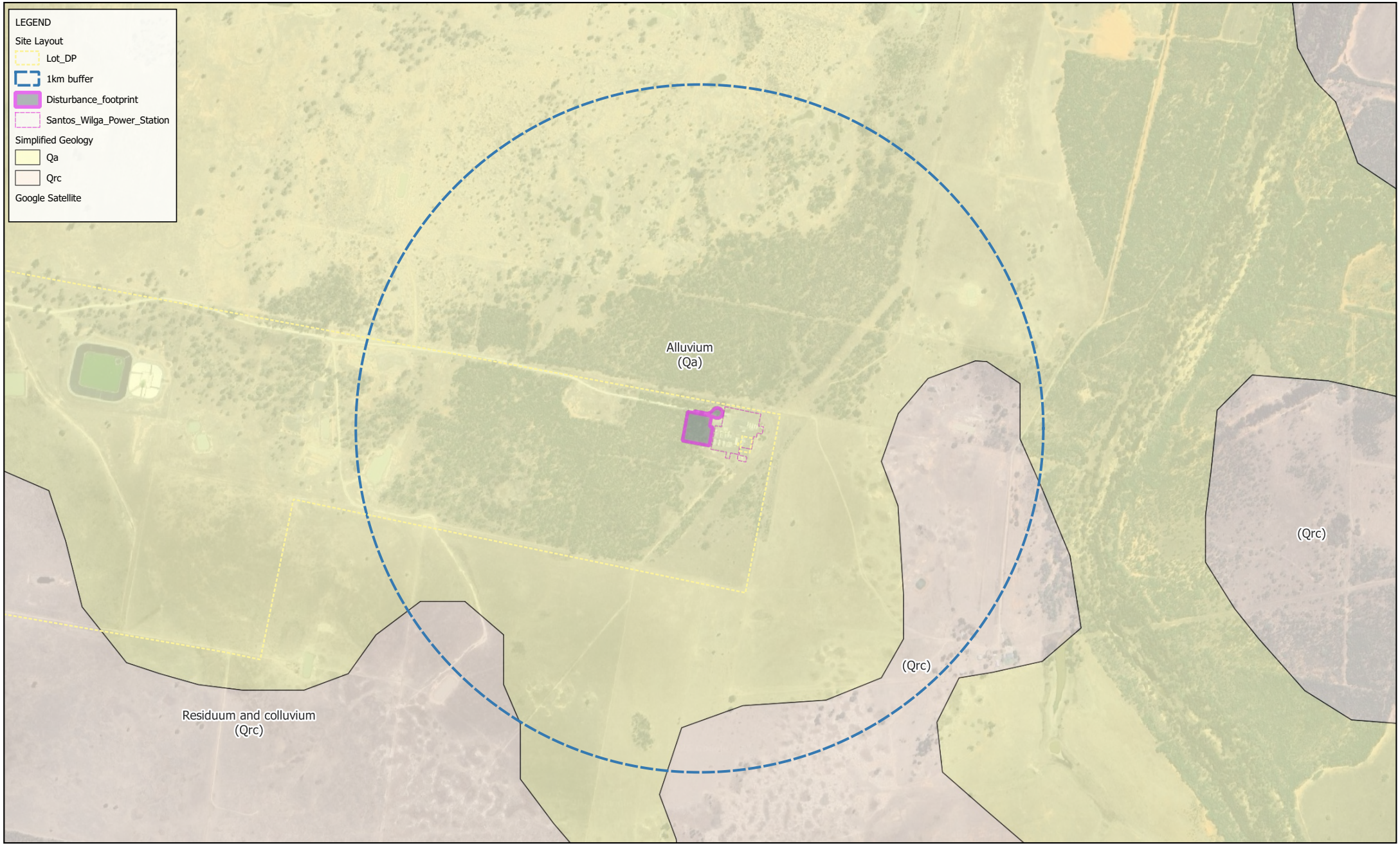

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Figure 3.1 : Surface geology

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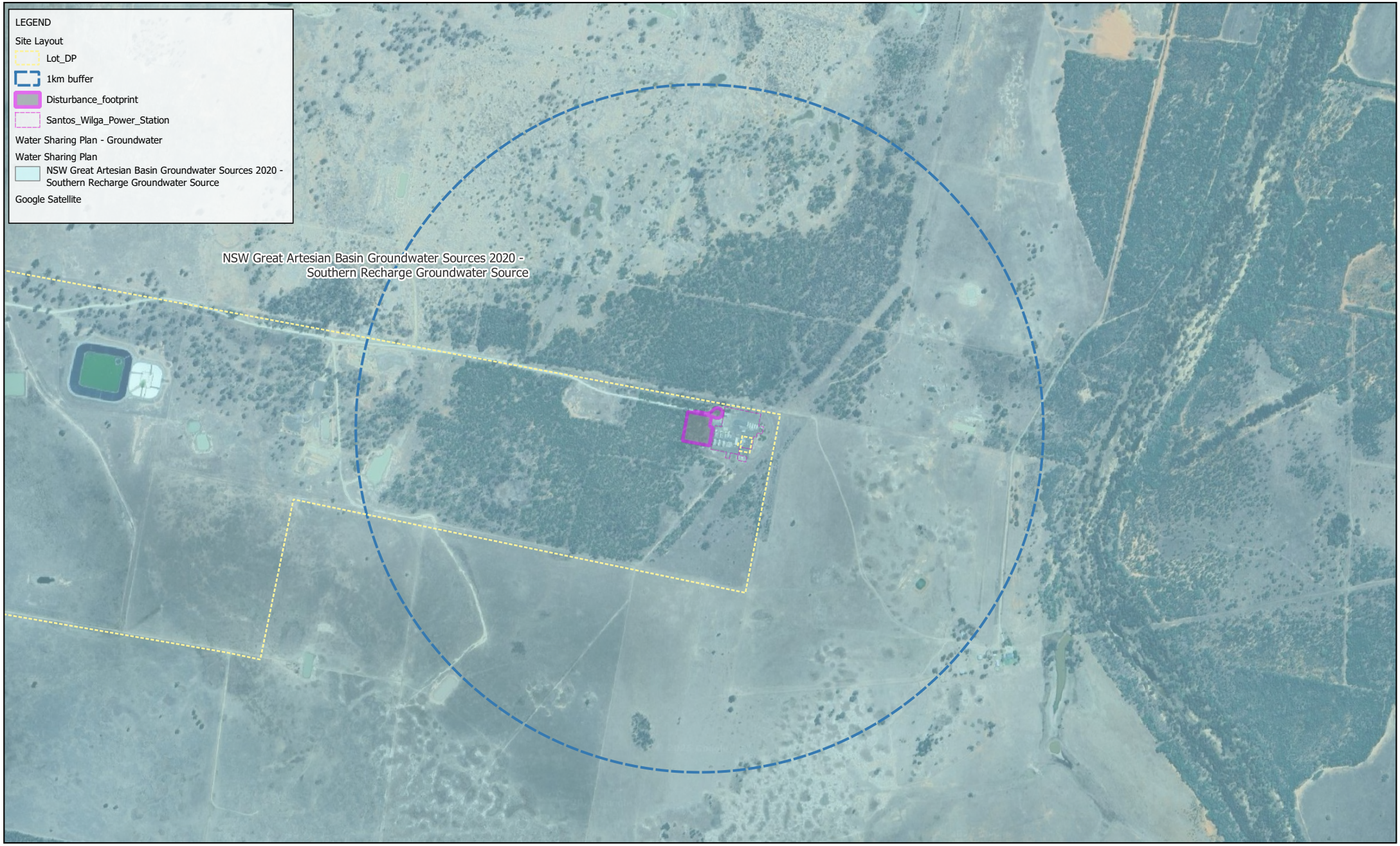

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Figure 3.2 : Groundwater Sources

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3.4.2 Groundwater Levels and Quality

A search of the WaterNSW real-time water data website (WaterNSW, 2025) with groundwater level information recorded on driller logs, and the Santos Water Portal (Santos, 2025), provide an indication of the groundwater levels and quality near the project area. Available information from nearby bores is provided in Table 3.2.

Depth to water ranges from 14.5 m to 22.5 m. The water quality measured generally has low salinity and recorded as 'fresh' and 'good'.

TABLE 3.2: GROUNDWATER LEVELS AT NEARBY BORES

ID	Eastings	Northing	Final Depth (m BGL)	SWL (m BGL)	Groundwater quality	Water Bearing Zone (m BGL)
GW970439	756,151	6,638,128	35.3	18.9	-	-
GW970440	756,150	6,638,128	22.9	22.5	-	-
GW014309	756,017	6,637,255	46.3	18.2	Fresh	18.2 – 30.3 30.4 – 32.2
GW970441	755,690	6,638,105	36.3	16.0	-	-
GW970443	755,664	6,637,988	31.2	16	-	-
GW970444	755,664	6,637,771	21.6	14.5	-	-
GW901548	756,121	6,639,216	88.0	26.0	Good	73.0 – 75.0

Note: Coordinate reference – GDA94/MGA zone 56.

3.4.3 Contaminated land: EPA - Planning Guidelines SEPP 55–Remediation of Land

A search of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Contaminated Land record of notices was completed in May 2025 (EPA NSW, 2025). There was no contaminated land sites returned when searching in the suburb or near the Project.

3.5 Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

3.5.1 Registered Groundwater Users

Registered groundwater works within 1 km of the project were found using WaterNSW continuous water monitoring network website (WaterNSW, 2023). Private bores in the vicinity of the Project are being used for various purposes including water supply, irrigation or stock and domestic use. Details of bores, works approvals and authorised purpose are presented in Table 3.3 and shown on Figure 3.3.

TABLE 3.3: GROUNDWATER USERS IN THE AREA

ID	Bore Licence	Easting	Northing	Distance from boundary (m)	Screen (m BGL)	Groundwater source	Authorised Purpose
GW071653	90BL154297	756,831	6,637,924	253	219 - 225	Southern Recharge Groundwater Source	Stock

Note: Coordinate reference system in GDA94/MGA zone 55

3.5.2 Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

Groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDE) are defined as 'ecosystems that require access to groundwater to meet all or some of their water requirements so as to maintain their communities of plants and animals, ecological processes and ecosystem services' (DCCEEW, 2025).

The NSW government, GDE High Ecological Value Aquatic Ecosystems (HEVAE) (2024) was developed as a state dataset of NSW GDEs to inform groundwater planning and management (DCCEEW, 2022). Probable HEVAE vegetation uses recorded and predicted spatial data to provide weighted scores for each attribute associated with four HEVAE criteria (distinctiveness, diversity, naturalness, and vital habitat). A review of this data set shows there are no high priority HEVAE GDEs within 1 km of the project boundary as shown on Figure 3.3.

A review of the Bureau of Meteorology Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Atlas (GDE Atlas) was also completed. The GDE Atlas was developed as a national dataset of Australian GDEs to inform groundwater planning and management. Figure 3.3 shows mapped high potential terrestrial GDEs within 1 km of the project boundary.

High potential GDE are summarised in Table 3.4.

There are no GDEs listed in the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Groundwater (GAB) Sources 2020 – Southern Recharge Groundwater Source, in the area near the development.

TABLE 3.4: HIGH POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL GDE IN THE AREA

Type	Distance from boundary (m)	Description
Terrestrial	589	Shallow freshwater wetland sedgeland in depressions on floodplains on inland alluvial plains and floodplains
	810	
	838	
	922	

Note: Coordinate reference system in GDA94/MGA zone 55

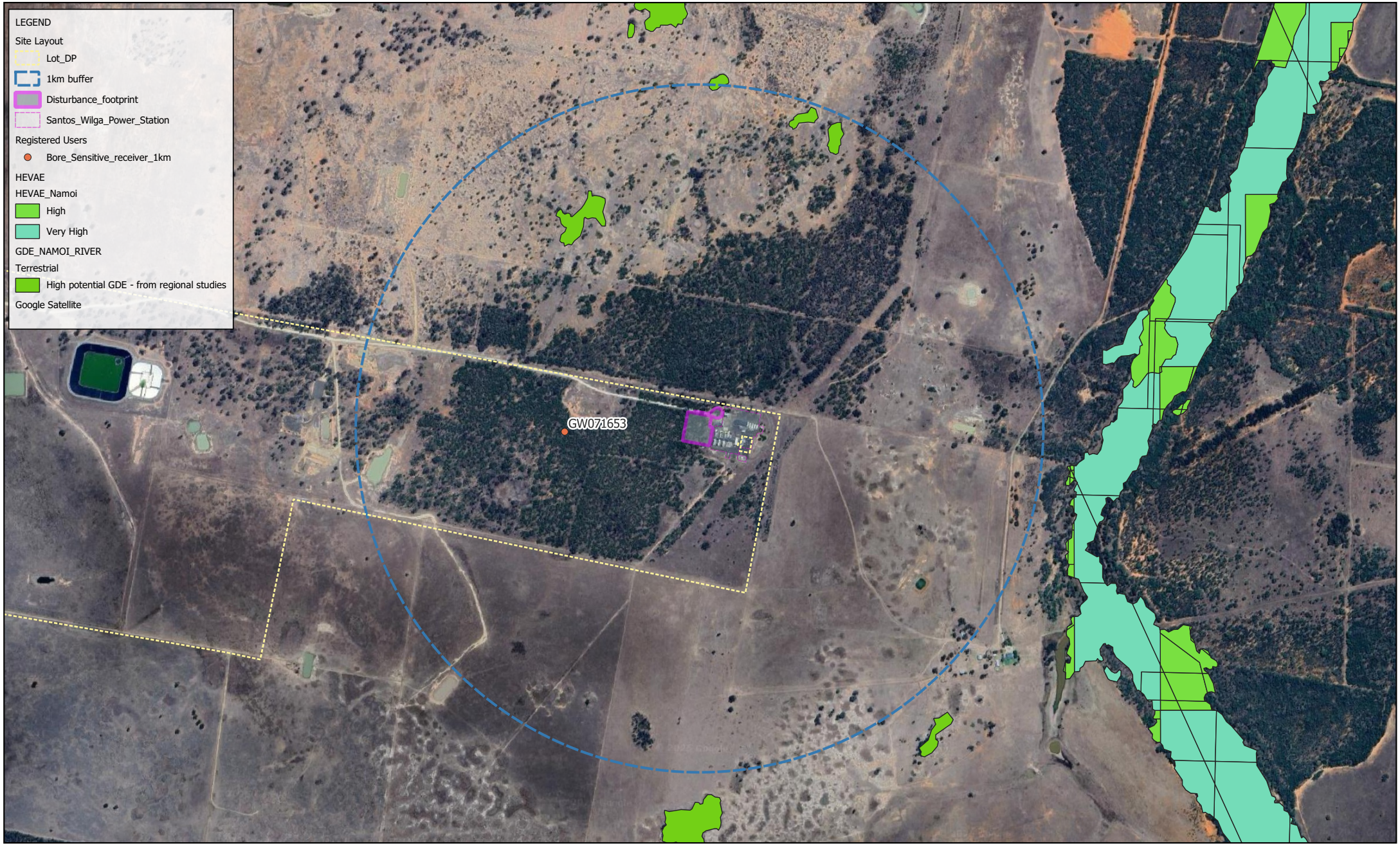

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Figure 3.3 : Surrounding sensitive receptors

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4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Overview

The potential groundwater impacts at nearby sensitive receptors due to the proposed Supagas CO_2 plant has been assessed based on the groundwater level and quality measurements from the existing bores at vicinity of the project. The shallow water table near the site is characterised as an unconfined aquifer.

The Supagas CO_2 plant will have no requirement for excavation below the water table, which ranges from 14.5 m to 22.5 m below ground level in the area around the site.

Percolation of wastewater through soils under the proposed irrigation areas has potential to affect groundwater quality. The soils occurring in the project area are dominated by sodosols with poor drainage, indicating saturated soils tend to remain saturated for long periods of time following flooding or irrigation until the water slowly infiltrates the clay subsoil or moves through the landscape, or is taken up by vegetation, typically taking several months.

Water supply for the project would be from an extraction bore with Water Supply Work Approval and linked Water Access Licence. This approval is being assessed via a bore dealing assessment and is not a part of this assessment.

4.2 Assessment Criteria

The AIP outlines requirements for obtaining water licences for aquifer interference activities and outlines the minimal impact considerations for assessing potential groundwater impacts in NSW. The minimal impact considerations are a series of thresholds that define minimal impacts from aquifer interference activities.

The impact assessment criteria for the porous rock Southern Recharge Groundwater Source are presented in Table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1: IMPACT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR THE SOUTHERN RECHARGE GROUNDWATER SOURCE

Assessment	Criteria
Water table	**Porous Rock Water Sources – Southern Recharge Groundwater Sources** (1) Less than or equal to 10% cumulative variation in the water table, allowing for typical climatic "post-water sharing plan" variations, 40m from any: (a) high priority groundwater dependent ecosystem, or (b) high priority culturally significant site, listed in the schedule of the relevant water sharing plan. A maximum of a 2m decline cumulatively at any water supply work. (2) If more than 10% cumulative variation in the water table, allowing for typical climatic "post-water sharing plan" variations, 40m from any: (a) high priority groundwater dependent ecosystem; or (b) high priority culturally significant site; listed in the schedule of the relevant water sharing plan then appropriate studies (including the hydrogeology, ecological condition and cultural function) will need to demonstrate to the Minister's satisfaction that the variation will not prevent the long-term viability of the dependent ecosystem or culturally significant site. If more than 2m decline cumulatively at any water supply work then make good provisions should apply.
Water quality	**Porous Rock Water Sources – Southern Recharge Groundwater Sources** (1) Any change in the groundwater quality should not lower the beneficial use category of the groundwater source beyond 40 m from the activity. (2) If condition 1 is not met then appropriate studies will need to demonstrate to the Minister's satisfaction that the change in groundwater quality will not prevent the long-term viability of the dependent ecosystem, significant site or affected water supply works.

4.3 Assessment Results

The assessment has considered the potential impacts of the project with respect to groundwater quantity and quality during operation, including at identified sensitive receptors such as registered groundwater users and high potential GDEs.

Due to the minimal disturbance of land and there being no permanent excavation below the water table (i.e. no interception of the water table), drawdown in the groundwater source would not occur.

The below sections discuss the potential changes to groundwater availability by causing drawdown, groundwater quality changes and groundwater take volumes during the project construction and operation.

4.3.1 Groundwater Drawdown

Based on the project design and the surrounding groundwater level information (Section 3.4.2), the project would not intercept the water table. Therefore, no project activities would cause water table drawdown at nearby high priority GDEs, high priority culturally significant site, listed in the schedule of the relevant water sharing plan, or a water level decline at any water supply work.

4.3.2 Groundwater Quality

Changes to groundwater quality due to percolation of wastewater through soils under the proposed irrigation areas has potential to affect groundwater quality. The soils occurring in the project area are dominated by sodosols with poor drainage, indicating saturated soils tend to remain saturated for long periods of time following flooding or irrigation until the water slowly infiltrates the clay subsoil or moves through the landscape, or is taken up by vegetation, typically taking several months. Irrigation frequency would be every two days (t hrs total) with an approximate volume of 10 kL per irrigation cycle (application rate of 2 kL/hr). Due to the depth of groundwater in the area, any excess moisture (not removed due to evapotranspiration) infiltrating to the water table would likely take several years.

Changes to groundwater quality due to contamination could occur from leaks and spills of hazardous substance, such as hydrocarbons, or leaks and spills associated with road traffic. Site specific controls are proposed to be implemented to minimise contamination risks and prevent chemicals from reaching the groundwater system in the unlikely event of leaks or spills. These include:

- Regular water quality testing of wastewater used for irrigation.
- Regular maintenance and inspection of bunded fuel, and oil storage areas to ensure integrity.
- Proper storage and bunding of chemicals, along with well-designed site drainage and sedimentation basins at key locations to manage site runoff effectively.

Additional mitigation measures include the development of site management plans that detail response protocols for leaks, such as:

- Maintenance and deployment of spill kits.
- Removal of impacted soils, with appropriate testing and disposal.

4.3.3 Groundwater Take

Based on the project design and the surrounding groundwater level information, the project would not intercept the water table. Therefore, there is no permanent groundwater take from the project construction and operation.

Water supply for the project would be from an extraction bore with water supply work approval and linked Water Access Licence. This approval is being assessed via a bore dealing assessment and is not a part of this assessment.

4.4 Conclusion

The proposed Supagas CO_2 plant project was assessed in accordance with the project's SEARs and NSW AIP, to assess the potential impact the Southern Recharge Groundwater.

The project would not intercept groundwater and the low likelihood of hazardous materials reaching groundwater, the assessment shows that there is no more than minimal harm done to the aquifer, or its dependent ecosystems.

The NSW AIP assessment criteria are addressed in Section 5. Environmental management and mitigation measures are outlined in Section 6.

5. AQUIFER INTERFERENCE POLICY – MINIMAL IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS

The AIP outlines requirements for obtaining water access licences for aquifer interference activities and outlines the minimal impact considerations for assessing potential groundwater impacts in NSW. This section compares the expected impacts against the requirements of the AIP and discusses compliance with the policy.

5.1 Minimal Impact Considerations

The minimal impact considerations are a series of thresholds that define minimal impacts from aquifer interference activities. There are two levels of minimal impact considerations specified in the AIP, being Level 1 and Level 2. If the predicted impacts are less than the threshold level specified by Level 1, then these impacts are acceptable under the AIP. Where the predicted impacts are greater than the Level 1 minimal impact considerations, then additional studies are required to fully assess and manage these predicted impacts.

Table 5.1 compares the potential project impacts with the minimal impact considerations for less productive fractured rock groundwater sources.

TABLE 5.1: MINIMAL IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS

AIP Minimum impact consideration	Assessment
Water Sharing Plan and Groundwater source	NSW Great Artesian Basin Groundwater (GAB) Sources 2020 – Southern Recharge Groundwater Source
Aquifer	Porous rock
Category	Highly productive
Water table Refer to Table 4.1	Table 3.3 lists the registered groundwater users within 1 km of the project. All groundwater levels are greater than 14 m below ground level. Considering no excavation, there will be no interception with water table. Figure 3.3 shows there is no HEVAE high probable GDE in the vicinity of the project. There are no culturally significant sites present listed in the schedule of the relevant water sharing plan within the drawdown area. Therefore, no project activities will cause water table changes at nearby bores. **Assessment: Does not exceed Level 1 impact considerations**
Water pressure Refer to Table 4.1	There are no confined aquifers that would be intercepted. **Assessment: Does not exceed Level 1 impact considerations**
Water quality Refer to Table 4.1	There will be no change to the existing groundwater quality or beneficial use category. Changes to groundwater quality due to wastewater irrigation or contamination (from leaks and spills of hazardous substances). Chemicals of primary concern include hydrocarbons, or leaks and spill associated with road traffic. Site specific controls, such as proper storage and bunding of chemicals, site drainage and sedimentation basins at key locations would be used around the project to control site runoff. **Assessment: Does not exceed Level 1 impact considerations**

6. RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1 Environmental Management

This chapter describes how the project would be managed to reduce potential environmental impacts throughout detailed design, construction and operation. The approach to environmental management and mitigation of potential impacts for the project would be carried out through the development of a project specific Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for main construction works. Mitigation and management measures during operation of the project are not needed for groundwater as there is no permanent groundwater take from any of the project operational activities.

The project is anticipated to generally have no impact to groundwater and would be managed with the implementation of control measures outlined within the CEMP. Groundwater controls would be part of the CEMP and be included within the soil and water management sub-plan.

The mitigation measures would be implemented and monitored for their effectiveness during construction. Typical provisions within the CEMP would include requirements for training, inspections, corrective actions, notifications and classification of environmental incidents (such as chemical spills or leaks), record keeping and performance objectives for handover on completion of construction.

A Soil and Water Management sub-plan would also be prepared for the project and contain details of appropriate measures to minimise any groundwater contamination during construction and operation. The sub-plan would include but is not limited to:

- Appropriate design of fuel and oil storage units.
- Use nominated and bunded fuel and chemical storage areas.
- Provision of spill kits for cleaning up chemical, oil and fuel spillages.
- Training for personnel and regular maintenance and inspection of bunded fuel and oil storage areas to ensure integrity.
- Procedures for soil storage (including any potential contaminated soil) and erosion control with well-designed site drainage and sedimentation basins at key locations to manage site runoff effectively.
- Regular water sampling of irrigation water and testing for contaminants during and operation, especially in the vicinity of storage areas.
- Ongoing monitoring as part of the environmental management plan to ensure that groundwater remains unaffected over the long term.

With these controls and monitoring protocols in place, the project's risks to groundwater quality are expected to be effectively managed.

7. QUALIFICATIONS

(a) In preparing this document, including all relevant calculation and modelling, Engeny Australia Pty Ltd (Engeny) has exercised the degree of skill, care and diligence normally exercised by members of the engineering profession and has acted in accordance with accepted practices of engineering principles.

(b) Engeny has used reasonable endeavours to inform itself of the parameters and requirements of the Project and has taken reasonable steps to ensure that the works and document is as accurate and comprehensive as possible given the information upon which it has been based including information that may have been provided or obtained by any third party or external sources which has not been independently verified.

(c) Engeny reserves the right to review and amend any aspect of the works performed including any opinions and recommendations from the works included or referred to in the works if:

  (i) Additional sources of information not presently available (for whatever reason) are provided or become known to Engeny; or

  (ii) Engeny considers it prudent to revise any aspect of the works in light of any information which becomes known to it after the date of submission.

(d) Engeny does not give any warranty nor accept any liability in relation to the completeness or accuracy of the works, which may be inherently reliant upon the completeness and accuracy of the input data and the agreed scope of works. All limitations of liability shall apply for the benefit of the employees, agents and representatives of Engeny to the same extent that they apply for the benefit of Engeny.

(e) This document is for the use of the party to whom it is addressed and for no other persons. No responsibility is accepted to any third party for the whole or part of the contents of this Report.

(f) If any claim or demand is made by any person against Engeny on the basis of detriment sustained or alleged to have been sustained as a result of reliance upon the Report or information therein, Engeny will rely upon this provision as a defence to any such claim or demand.

(g) This Report does not provide legal advice.

8. REFERENCES

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