



# LANDFILL GAS RISK ASSESSMENT

25 Cressy Road Winchelsea, Victoria



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Site Plans

#### **APPENDIX II:**

**Proposed Development Plans** 

#### **APPENDIX III:**

Preliminary Quarry Plan

#### **APPENDIX IV:**

Historic Aerial Photographs

#### **APPENDIX V:**

**Underground Service Plans** 

#### **APPENDIX VI:**

Calibration Certificate

#### **APPENDIX VII:**

Gas Monitoring Bore Logs

#### **APPENDIX VIII:**

Landfill Gas Monitoring Sheets

# DOCUMENT CONTROL

#### **Report Revision List**

Report Number	Status	Date	Prepared By	Reviewed By
J1214-R1.0	Final	3 August 2020	MS	PK



## 1 Introduction

#### 1.1 Background

Jet Environmental was requested by Earl Civil (the client), care of Spectrum Planning Solutions, to undertake a landfill gas risk assessment (LGRA) at 25 Cressy Road, Winchelsea (site).

The location of the site, and nearby closed landfill, is presented in the attached Site & Landfill Location Plan (Figure 1 - Appendix I).

It is understood that proposed development of the site will comprise construction of a dwelling, a machinery shed and an industrial wool store shed. It is further understood the eastern portion of the site is subject to a contract of sale and is intended to be rezoned for future industrial use. In light of the presence of former landfilling activity less than 500 metres from the site, it is understood Surf Coast Shire has requested an assessment into the potential for landfill gas to pose a risk to the development as part of the planning permit process. Copies of the proposed development plans are provided in Appendix II.

#### 1.2 Objective

The objective of the assessment was to investigate the potential for landfill gas, sourced from former nearby landfilling activity, to be present at proposed development areas and the eastern triangle portion of the site.

#### 1.3 Scope of Works

To achieve the assessment objective the following works were undertaken:

- Desktop Study: A desktop study reviewing documentation relating to:
  - Former environmental investigations performed at, or nearby, the site;
  - Underground service plans at, and in close proximity to the site;
  - ▶ Topographical, geological and hydrogeological maps and information;
  - ► Historical aerial photographs to identify the location and boundaries of former quarries and landfills; and
  - Council records and EPA Victoria publications.
- *Site Inspection:* An inspection conducted at, and in close proximity to proposed development areas of the site, to identify potential sources and/or pathways of landfill gas generation and migration.
- Conceptual Site Model: Using findings of the site inspection and desktop study, a conceptual site
  model was prepared.
- Landfill Gas Investigation: A landfill gas survey including measurements collected with a gas
  analyser from underground utility locations and installation and monitoring of onsite landfill gas
  bores.
- Data Assessment & Reporting: Preparation of a written report detailing the findings of the site investigations and recommendations for further assessment where required.

The scope of works did not include a geotechnical assessment or a general contamination assessment with respect to the suitability of the site for the proposed development.



# 2 Site Condition & Surrounding Environment

#### 2.1 Site Identification

The location of the site is depicted on the Site & Landfill Location Plan (refer Figure 1 - Appendix I) and relevant site details are tabulated in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Summary of Site Details

Address	25 Cressy Road, Winchelsea
Lot/Plan Description	Lot 1 Plan TP591824 Lots 1 & 2 Plan TP407625 Allotments 1 – 9, Section 72 PP3123
Local Government Authority	Surf Coast Shire Council
Site Zoning	Farming Zone (FZ)
Site Area	~28 ha
Elevation	~90 – 100 mAHD
Planning Overlay/s	None

#### 2.2 Site Inspection

At the time of the brief walkover inspection by Jet Environmental on 10 July 2020, which was limited mostly to areas where landfill gas investigations were proposed, the following features and conditions were noted as presented in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Site Inspection Summary

Site occupant/s	The site was used for several purposes including as a residential dwelling, a civil earthworks company depot, grain storage and for growing a canola crop.
Buildings & structures	Buildings and structures at site included a single storey brick dwelling, maintenance sheds, workshops and several storage silos.
Topography	The site generally sloped down from the south western portion, except for the backfilled portion of the former quarry immediately south of the waste transfer station which also formed a high point.
Surface type and condition	External site surface coverage comprised a combination of exposed soil, canola crop, vegetated areas, unsealed gravel driveways and tarpaulin covered grain storage areas.
Staining / odours	No surface staining or odorous soils were noted in areas where monitoring occurred.
Chemical storage	No chemical storage was observed at site, except for general materials used for workshop purposes.
Fuel storage infrastructure	No evidence was noted of any underground storage tanks or associated structures in areas where landfill gas investigations were proposed.



Other underground infrastructure	No evidence of underground infrastructure was noted at the surface in areas where landfill gas investigations were proposed, except for a vehicle servicing pit at the workshop.
Stressed Vegetation	No stressed vegetation was observed during the inspection of areas where landfill gas investigations were proposed.

#### 2.3 Nearby Landfill Summary

A landfilled former quarry, now forming part of the Winchelsea Waste Transfer Station, was identified to be within a 500 m radius of the subject site, with its approximate location depicted on the Site & Landfill Location Plan (Figure 1 - Appendix I).

Information pertaining to the former quarry was obtained from the following sources:

- Personal communication with a Surf Coast Shire Council waste officer on 7 July 2020;
- A Fisher Stewart preliminary plan titled 'Winchelsea Inert Landfill Site Cressy Road, Winchelsea (Drawing No. 2000295/01)' provided by the client to Jet Environmental (refer Appendix III);
- Historical aerial photos for 1947, 1970, 1986, 2003 and 2011 obtained from Landata and Google Earth (refer Appendix IV); and
- EPA Victoria (nd) *Victorian Landfill Register*. Accessed online 8 July 2020. https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/your-environment/waste/landfills/victorian-landfill-register#VLR

A summary of pertinent information obtained from the above sources is provided below:

- The landfilled former quarry occupied part of the site immediately south of the Winchelsea Waste Transfer Station;
- Waste accepted at the landfill included solid inert waste and minor putrescible waste;
- The volume of waste received at the landfill was between 51 m<sup>3</sup> and 500,000 m<sup>3</sup>;
- The estimated year of closure of the landfill was 1994;
- Surf Coast Shire Council consider the landfill to be low risk and it was not licensed by EPA Victoria;
- Monitoring of groundwater bores around the perimeter of the landfill has not identified resultant contamination;
- The landfill was unlikely to have an engineered lining, however it was capped to EPA Victoria requirements;
- Review of available historical aerial photographs (refer Appendix IV) identified the following:
  - ▶ 1947 disturbance of the central portion of the quarry area is depicted;
  - ▶ 1970 the quarried area has increased since the 1947 aerial photograph and the southern end occupies a portion of the site;
  - ▶ 1986 the quarry boundary appears to be of a similar size to that depicted in the 1970 aerial photograph and the majority of the landfill appears to have been backfilled;
  - ▶ 2003 the southern portion of the landfill area which is present at the site appears to have been capped and is covered with grass. Numerous soil stockpiles appear to be evident in the central portion of the landfill; and
  - ▶ 2011 the central portion of the landfill has been capped and the waste transfer station appears to be evident in the northern portion.



#### 2.4 Underground Services

A review of plans sourced via the Dial Before You Dig service was undertaken to identify any potential underground infrastructure which may be acting as a conduit between the closed landfill and the site. The following underground services were identified in the vicinity of the site, as listed in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Underground Utility Services Summary

Service	Asset Holder	Location
Sewer	Barwon Water	The nearest sewer easements are depicted beyond the railway line southeast of site. No direct easements are depicted between the site and the former quarry.
		Town water mains are depicted northeast of site beneath Cressy Road. No direct water mains are depicted between the site and the former quarry.
Gas AusNet Cressy		A gas distribution main is depicted northeast of site beneath Cressy Road. No direct gas mains are depicted between the site and the former quarry.
Stormwater	Surf Coast Shire Council	No stormwater easements are depicted within the vicinity of the site and the former quarry.
Electricity	Powercor	Short sections of underground low voltage electricity cable are depicted northeast of site beneath Cressy Road. No direct cables are depicted between the site and the former quarry.
Communications	Telstra	Telstra conduits are depicted northeast of site beneath Cressy Road. Conduit is depicted entering site beneath the north eastern boundary. No direct conduits are depicted between the site and the former quarry.
Communications	NBN Co	NBN cables are depicted northeast of site beneath Cressy Road. Cables are depicted entering site beneath the north eastern boundary. No direct cables are depicted between the site and the former quarry.

Copies of the underground service plans are provided in Appendix V.

#### 2.5 Surrounding Land Use

Surrounding land uses were noted at the time of the site inspection and are summarised in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4: Surrounding Land Use Summary

Location	Site Use / Features
North	Winchelsea Waste Transfer Station at 55 Cressy Road, Cressy Road and several properties used for grazing
East	Cressy Road, grazing land and residential dwellings



Location	Site Use / Features
South	Railway line, grazing land and several industrial and storage premises
West	Grazing land and Leighs Lane

#### 2.6 Hydrogeological Information

Hydrogeological features at, and in the vicinity of the site, as reviewed on 8 July 2020, are described in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5: Hydrogeological Information

Feat	ure	Source	Site Description
Geology		VVG	The site and the former quarry are underlain by Newer Volcanic Group basalt flows comprising basalt, tuff, scoria and alluvium.
Surface	Water	VicMap	A small onsite dam is present near the north eastern site boundary. Aside from numerous small dams in nearby properties, the nearest surface water body is the Barwon River (approximately 770 m northeast of site at its nearest point).
	Quality	VVG	Total dissolved solids: 3,500 – 7,000 mg/L
Regional Groundwater	Depth	VVG	Typically < 5 – 10 m below ground level (mbgl) at site and the closed landfill
Grounuwater	Flow Direction	Inferred	Based on topography, the likely groundwater flow direction beneath the site and the former quarry is east towards the Barwon River.

VVG – Visualising Victoria's Groundwater Federation University
VicMap – Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning

#### 2.7 Previous Site Investigations

A copy of a Provincial Geotechnical Pty Ltd report titled 'Land Capability Assessment Report – 25 Cressy Road, Winchelsea' and dated 30 April 2020 was provided to Jet Environmental. Relevant findings from the report include:

- Five boreholes were advanced with a drill rig near the location of the proposed new dwelling in the western portion of the site;
- Natural silty clay and heavy clays were encountered at depths of up to 1.6 m below surface;
- No waste material was encountered during the drilling works;
- Each borehole met refusal on basalt at depths ranging from 0.9 m to 1.6 m below surface; and
- Groundwater was not encountered during the drilling works.



#### 2.8 Initial Conceptual Site Model

Based on information obtained from the site inspection and desktop assessment, a conceptual site model relating to landfill gas contamination issues was prepared.

#### **Landfill Gas Sources**

Desktop review confirmed landfilling occurred at the former quarry within a 500 m buffer zone of the site. Material suspected to have been disposed of at the former quarry likely included amounts of putrescible material, typically the main contributor to landfill sourced methane generation, until as recently as 1994 (refer Section 2.3).

Based on the time since landfilling of the nearby former quarry of at least 26 years, the gas generation potential from this landfill is considered to have likely decreased significantly in accordance with US EPA modelling for typical landfills as depicted in Figure 2-1 below.

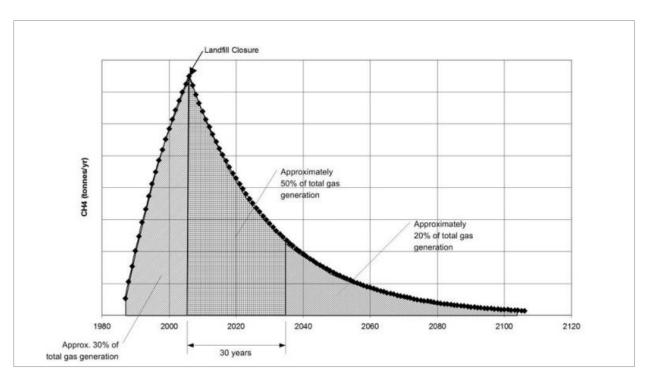


Figure 2-1: Typical landfill gas generation curve (after US EPA, 2005).

#### Potential Landfill Gas Receptors

Potential landfill gas receptors to be considered at the site include:

- future site occupants;
- site workers during construction works performed as part of the proposed development; and
- maintenance workers conducting intrusive works in underground utility pits, landscaped garden beds, etc.

#### Potential Landfill Gas Pathways

Potential pathways for exposure of the above receptors potentially affected by accumulation within enclosed spaces and inhalation of landfill gas are listed below:



- landfill gas generated from the former landfill migrating vertically and horizontally through soils and rock underlying the landfilled and surrounding areas;
- preferential migration of landfill gas via utility services and associated backfilled trenches; and
- dissolution of methane from landfill leachate into groundwater and subsequent migration of the methane away from landfilled areas.

#### Likelihood of Complete Source-Receptor Pathways

For exposure to occur, a complete pathway must exist between the potential source of landfill gas and the receptor. Where the exposure pathway is incomplete, there is no exposure and hence no risk via that pathway.

No direct underground utility services or associated trenches between the proposed development areas, the eastern triangle portion of the site and the nearby former quarry were identified (refer Section 2.4), suggesting gas migration via this pathway is unlikely.

The regional flow direction of groundwater underlying the site and the former quarry is likely to be in a general easterly direction towards the Barwon River. As such, potentially dissolved methane in groundwater originating from the former quarry may migrate to proposed development areas of site to the east of the former quarry.

Based on the relative topography of the site with respect to the former quarry (i.e. 90 - 100 mAHD at site compared with approximately 95 mAHD at the former quarry), potential exists for subsurface migration of gas generated by landfilling activity to proposed development areas at the site via underlying soil and rock.



## 3 Landfill Guidelines & Assessment Criteria

#### 3.1 Landfill Guidelines

General information and guidelines for landfills in Victoria are detailed in:

- EPA Victoria (2015) Publication 788.3 Best Practice Environmental Management Siting, Design, Operation, and Rehabilitation of Landfills (Landfill BPEM);
- EPA Victoria (2018) Publication 1684 Landfill gas fugitive emissions monitoring guideline; and
- EPA Victoria (2017) Publication 1642 Assessing planning proposals within the buffer of a landfill.

According to the Landfill BPEM, a specific zone called a buffer zone is required to protect the public from any impacts resulting from a failure of landfill design or management or abnormal weather conditions. The failures might be in the form of discharge from the site of potentially explosive gas, offensive odours, noise, litter and dust.

Default buffer distances are set to reflect the potential impacts from landfilling activities. The post-closure buffers are set to manage landfill gas impacts, including the risk of explosion and/or asphyxiation. Buffer distances are measured from sensitive land use (i.e. residential area) to the edge of the closest cell or premises boundary, whichever is more practicable. The distances vary from 200 m for Type 3 landfill (inert materials) to 500 m for Type 2 landfill (putrescibles / municipal waste).

Buffer distances apply to closed landfill sites until the site has stabilised to the point where the potential for subsurface landfill gas migration has largely ceased, which can be in excess of 30 years.

#### 3.2 Landfill Gas Assessment Criteria

To investigate risk posed by fugitive landfill gas emissions, reference was made to the action levels within Landfill BPEM as listed in Table 3-1 below.

Location **Parameter** Action level Subsurface services on and adjacent to Methane 10,000 ppm (1% v/v) landfill site Buildings/structures on and adjacent to the Methane 5,000 ppm (0.5% v/v) landfill site 1% v/v methane or Methane & carbon Subsurface geology at the landfill boundary 1.5% v/v carbon dioxide dioxide above background

Table 3-1: Landfill Gas Action Levels

Calculation of gas screening values (GSVs) using gas concentrations and flow rates was also performed in accordance with British Standard (2015) *BS8485:2015 Code of practice for the design of protective measures for methane and carbon dioxide ground gases for new buildings* (BS8485:2015). The GSV is a multiple of the maximum gas flow rate (L/hr) from a gas monitoring bore and the corresponding maximum gas concentration (% v/v).



# 4 Landfill Gas Investigations

#### 4.1 Landfill Gas Assessment Methodology

To investigate for the presence of landfill gas a combination of underground utility monitoring and subsurface gas bore monitoring was performed at and near site on 10 July 2020. Monitoring locations are presented on Figure 1 – Landfill Gas Sampling Location Plan (refer Appendix I).

#### **Utility Monitoring**

Monitoring of landfill gas emissions (inclusive of methane and carbon dioxide) from one accessible underground service utility was performed adjacent to site using a GTI GA5000 landfill gas monitor (refer calibration certificate presented in Appendix VI). Monitoring at the utility location continued for two minutes until stabilised readings were obtained. Descriptions of the landfill gas monitoring utility location is presented in Table 4-2.

#### Landfill Gas Bore Installation & Monitoring

Four onsite landfill gas bores, LFG01 to LFG04, were installed on 10 July 2020 at each of the proposed dwelling, machinery shed and wool store shed locations and one near the boundary of the eastern triangle portion of the site. Following drilling of soil boreholes to the target depth using a hand auger, the gas bores were constructed using a 50 mm diameter PVC (Class 18) casing and factory slotted screen (3 mm wide slots). Upon placing the casing into each borehole, a 7 mm washed and graded gravel packing was installed, extending for up to 0.05 m above the slotted screen interval. A seal of approximately 0.5 m thick of moistened bentonite was placed above the gravel pack. The PVC casing extended up beyond the surface with an approximate 'stick up' of 1.0 m and was sealed with a gas-tight TriCap Gas cap.

The locations of gas bores are depicted on Figure 1 – Landfill Gas Sampling Location Plan (refer Appendix I). Construction details of the bores and descriptions of the material encountered during excavation of the bores are provided in the borehole log sheets (refer Appendix VII).

Monitoring of gas emissions into subsurface geology was undertaken on 10 July 2020 via the onsite landfill gas bores in accordance with EPA Victoria (2018) *Publication 1684 – Landfill gas fugitive emissions monitoring guideline*. Measurements were collected with a calibrated GTI GA5000 gas analyser and included peak and stabilised methane, carbon dioxide and oxygen concentrations as provided in Table 4-3.

Supplementary parameters including relative and atmospheric pressure, stabilisation time and flow rate were also measured and recorded for the gas bore using the GA5000. Copies of the landfill gas monitoring field sheets are provided in Appendix VIII.

#### Landfill Gas Bore Leak Testing

To ensure the landfill gas bores had an adequately gas-tight seal at the surface, post-installation leak testing was performed following monitoring of each bore. The leak testing procedure included:

- Placing a stainless steel shroud with rubber seal over the PVC bore casing;
- Connecting the GA5000 sampling tube to the gas tight bore cap sampling point;
- Connecting a regulated carbon dioxide gas cylinder to the shroud with Teflon tubing via brass and nylon fittings;



- Filling the shroud with carbon dioxide from the gas cylinder; and
- Monitoring for the presence of elevated carbon dioxide concentrations in the gas bore with the GA5000 for at least three minutes.

Results of the leak test monitoring did not identify the presence of increased carbon dioxide concentrations indicating each gas bore was leak free and no dilution from ambient air was occurring.

#### 4.2 Field Odour Observations

No potentially offensive odours were noted at or nearby the site during the site inspections or throughout the duration of the landfill gas monitoring.

#### 4.3 Meteorological Conditions

Meteorological conditions as recorded by the Bureau of Meteorology (at the nearest weather station, Colac – Mount Gellibrand) before and after landfill gas measurement on 10 July 2020 are summarised in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Meteorological Conditions

Date	Time	Temperature (°C)	Relative Humidity (%)	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (km/h)	Atmospheric Pressure (hPa)
9 July 2020	3:00pm	11.5	96	N	22	1025.0
10 July 2020	9:00am	7.3	87	NNE	11	1023.9
10 July 2020	3:00pm	11.8	88	ENE	4	1020.4
11 July 2020	9:00am	8.8	89	N	2	1017.5

It is considered that monitoring was completed under satisfactory meteorological conditions for the purposes of the assessment during decreasing or stable atmospheric pressure, in general accordance with EPA Victoria guidelines.

#### 4.4 Landfill Gas Monitoring Results

A complete record of all landfill gas concentrations measured, including peak and stabilised readings (where applicable), is provided on the Landfill Gas Monitoring Sheets presented in Appendix VIII.

#### **Utility Monitoring**

A summary of the utility measurement location types, including maximum methane and carbon dioxide concentrations recorded, is presented in Table 4-2.



Table 4-2: Utility Landfill Gas Monitoring Results

Location	Utility Type	Maximum Methane Concentration (% v/v)	Maximum Carbon Dioxide Concentration (% v/v)	
WV1	Water main valve	0.0	1.0	

#### Landfill Gas Bore Monitoring

Results of landfill gas monitoring of the gas bores performed on 10 July 2020, together with gas screening levels (GSVs) calculated using the BS8485:2015 method outlined in Section 3.2, are presented in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: Landfill Gas Bore Monitoring Results

Bore	Date	Flow Rate (L/hr)	Peak Methane (% v/v)	Methane GSV (L/hr)	Peak Carbon Dioxide (% v/v)	Carbon Dioxide GSV (L/hr)
LFG01	10 July 2020	0.0*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0002*
LFG02	10 July 2020	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0008
LFG03	10 July 2020	0.0*	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0003*
LFG04	10 July 2020	0.0*	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0006*

GSV – Gas screening value = maximum bore flow rate (L/hr) x maximum gas concentration (% v/v)

#### 4.5 Interpretation of Results

#### Landfill Gas Action Levels

The landfill gas measurement results presented in Section 4.4 demonstrate that detected methane and carbon dioxide concentrations at and near site, were below the landfill gas action levels adopted in Section 3.2.

#### Gas Screening Values

In accordance with Section 6.4 of BS8485:2015, the calculated gas screening values of 0.0 and 0.0008 for methane and carbon dioxide respectively, indicate a characteristic gas situation (CS) of 1 (i.e. GSV is less than 0.07 L/hr). CS 1 is defined as posing a 'very low' hazard potential indicating that there is a low possibility that harm could arise to a potential receptor.

Based on these results, it is considered that the risk of adverse impacts upon the proposed site developments and the eastern triangle portion of the site from landfill gas migrating from the closed landfill is very low.

<sup>\*</sup> – Positive flow rate of 0.1 L/hr conservatively utilised for GSV calculation



## 5 Conclusions & Recommendations

#### 5.1 Conclusions

A summary of pertinent findings of the landfill gas risk assessment is provided below:

- The northern portion of the site appears to be partially underlain by a former quarry.
- A review indicated that the former quarry may have been backfilled with putrescible material until as recently as 1994.
- Due to the likely presence of putrescible waste in material historically used to backfill the former quarry, potential for generation of methane exists during decomposition of this material. However, given that landfilling of the former quarry ceased at least 26 years ago, the potential for significant subsurface landfill gas migration is likely to have largely decreased.
- No distinct odours were noted at or nearby site during inspection and monitoring works.
- Results of landfill gas monitoring did not report elevated surface concentrations of gas at the site
  or within the measured potential pathways of gas migration (e.g. underground service utilities) on
  or near site at the time of monitoring.
- Based on the assessment findings, it is considered that the risk of subsurface landfill gas migration from the former quarry adversely impacting the proposed site developments or the eastern triangle portion of the site is very low.

#### 5.2 Recommendations

Based on findings of the assessment:

- No ongoing management or monitoring of landfill gas is recommended for the site with respect to the proposed site development; and
- Further assessment of landfill gas risk via an environmental audit under Section 53V of the Environment Protection Act 1970 is not recommended for the site.

Should further information pertaining to nearby landfills, environmental reports or gas monitoring be provided, or the proposed development change, the findings of this report may need to be reviewed, and further assessment works may be required.



## 6 Statement of Limitations

This report has been commissioned and produced for Earl Civil (the client), care of Spectrum Planning Solutions. The application or use of this report is for the sole purpose of the client. Jet Environmental accepts no liability for use or interpretation by any person or body other than the client who commissioned the works. The use, application, misuse or misapplication of information (whether in part or whole) or any consequences of its use, provided by Jet Environmental is not the responsibility of Jet Environmental, its employees, servants or agents. This report may not be reproduced or amended in any way without prior approval by the client and Jet Environmental. This report must be read in its entirety and in conjunction with the attached documents, only applying the report in accordance with the stated aims as outlined in the introduction of this report.

The interpretation of results, conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are predominantly based on the results of analyses at the time of the assessment works and may alter if the data obtained is not representative of the subsurface as i) soil, rock and aquifer conditions are often variable, ii) contaminant characteristics may be variable, and iii) boundaries between zones of variable contamination are often indistinct - potentially resulting in heterogeneous contaminant distributions across site. Furthermore, surface and sub-surface conditions may change in the future either naturally or anthropogenically.

Areas that were unable to be assessed due to access restrictions (e.g. buildings, overhead utilities, underground structures etc.) and/or a limited scope of works do not form part of this report.

Should further information become available regarding conditions at the site or relevant issues including previously unknown sources of contamination, Jet Environmental reserves the right to review the report in the context of the additional information.

All works carried out in preparing this report have been conducted on a fully professional basis with due care and attention utilising Jet Environmental professional knowledge and understanding of relevant and current National and State Standards, Codes of Practice, Regulations and Acts. Changes in Acts, Regulations or guidance information may occur at any time resulting in conclusions contained in this report becoming invalid, incorrect or inappropriate. Jet Environmental, at its discretion, may advise the client of the potential impact of such changes but does not accept responsibility for advising of, or implications of, any such changes.



## 7 References

British Standard (2015) BS8485:2015 Code of practice for the design of protective measures for methane and carbon dioxide ground gases for new buildings.

EPA Victoria (2015) Publication 788.3 – Best Practice Environmental Management: Siting, design, operation and rehabilitation of landfills.

EPA Victoria (2018) Publication 1684 – Landfill gas fugitive emissions monitoring guideline.

EPA Victoria (2017) Publication 1642 – Assessing planning proposals within the buffer of a landfill.

EPA Victoria (nd) *Victorian Landfill Register (VLR)*. Accessed online 8 July 2020. https://ref.epa.vic.gov.au/your-environment/waste/landfills/victorian-landfill-register

Federation University (nd) *Visualising Victoria's Groundwater*. Accessed online on 8 July 2020. https://www.vvg.org.au/vvg\_map.php

Provincial Geotechnical Pty Ltd (2020) Land Capability Assessment Report – 25 Cressy Road, Winchelsea (Reference No. 14187D).

US EPA (2005) Landfill Gas Emission Model (LandGEM) version 3.02. Publication No. EPA-600/R-05/047.



**APPENDIX I:** 

Site Plans



LEGEND:

NORTH



SITE BOUNDARY

LANDFILL BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE)



LANDFILL GAS SAMPLE (UTILITY PIT / DRAIN)



LANDFILL GAS BORE



25 CRESSY RD, WINCHELSEA

TITLE: LANDFILL GAS SAMPLE LOCATION

PLAN

FIGURE NO: FIGURE 1

JOB NO: J1214

SITE:

DRAWN BY: MS

REFERENCE: GOOGLE EARTH

100 200 1



PO BOX 478 ALTONA VIC 3018 P: 03 9398 2837 E: info@jetenvironmental.com.au

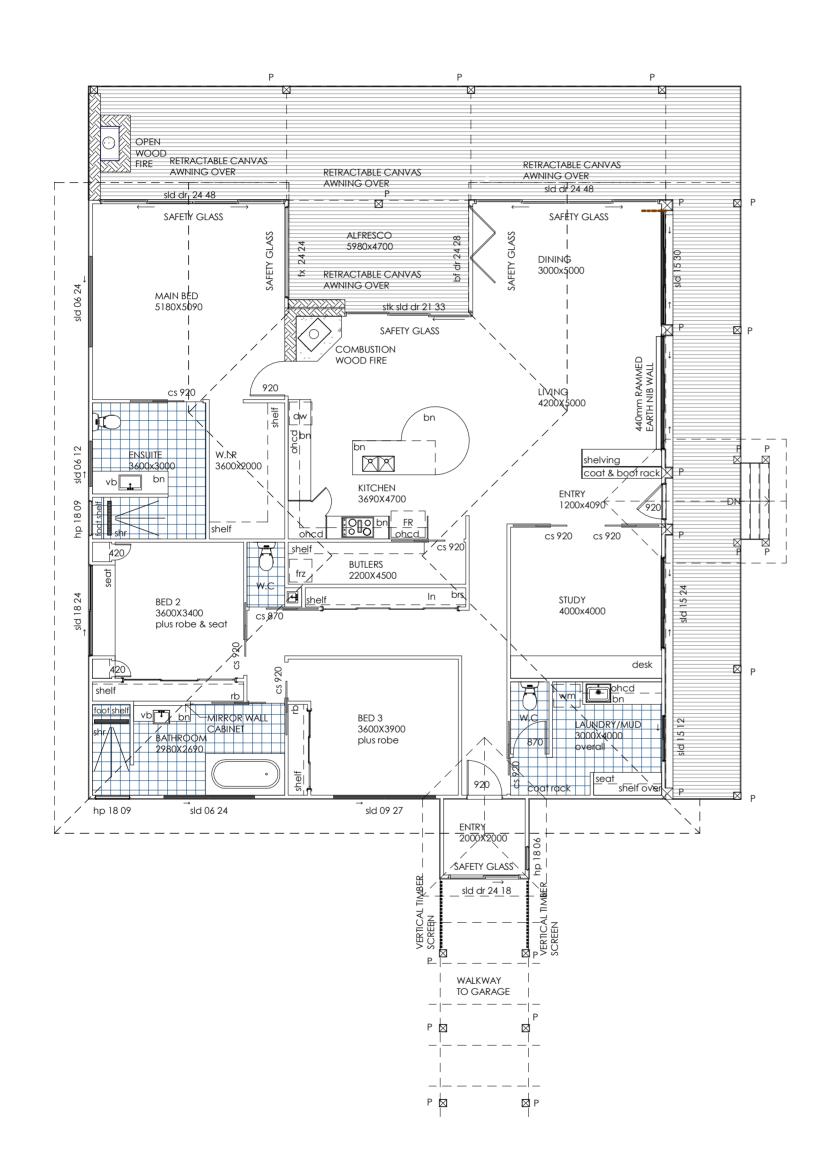


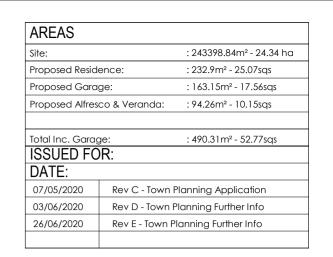
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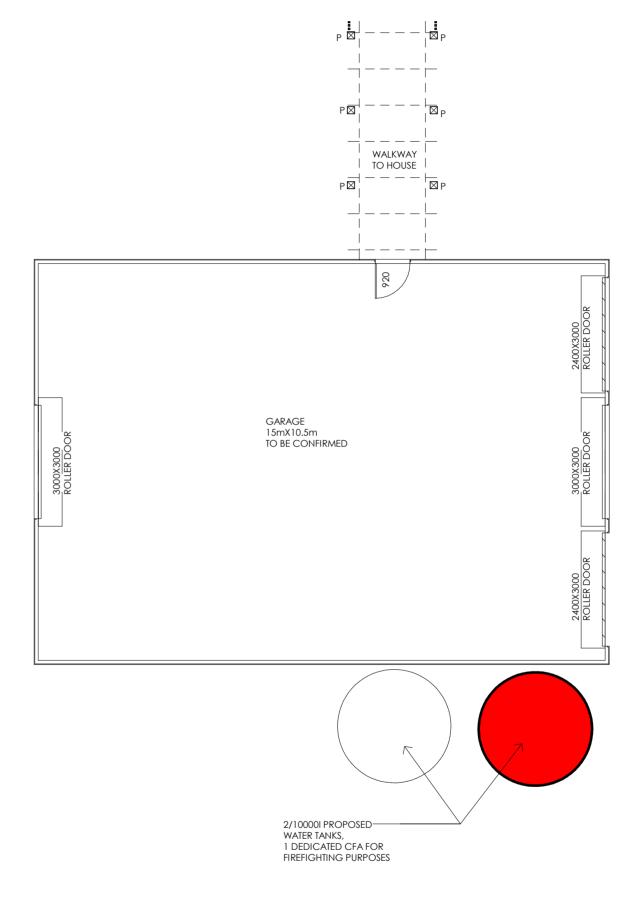
Proposed Development Plans





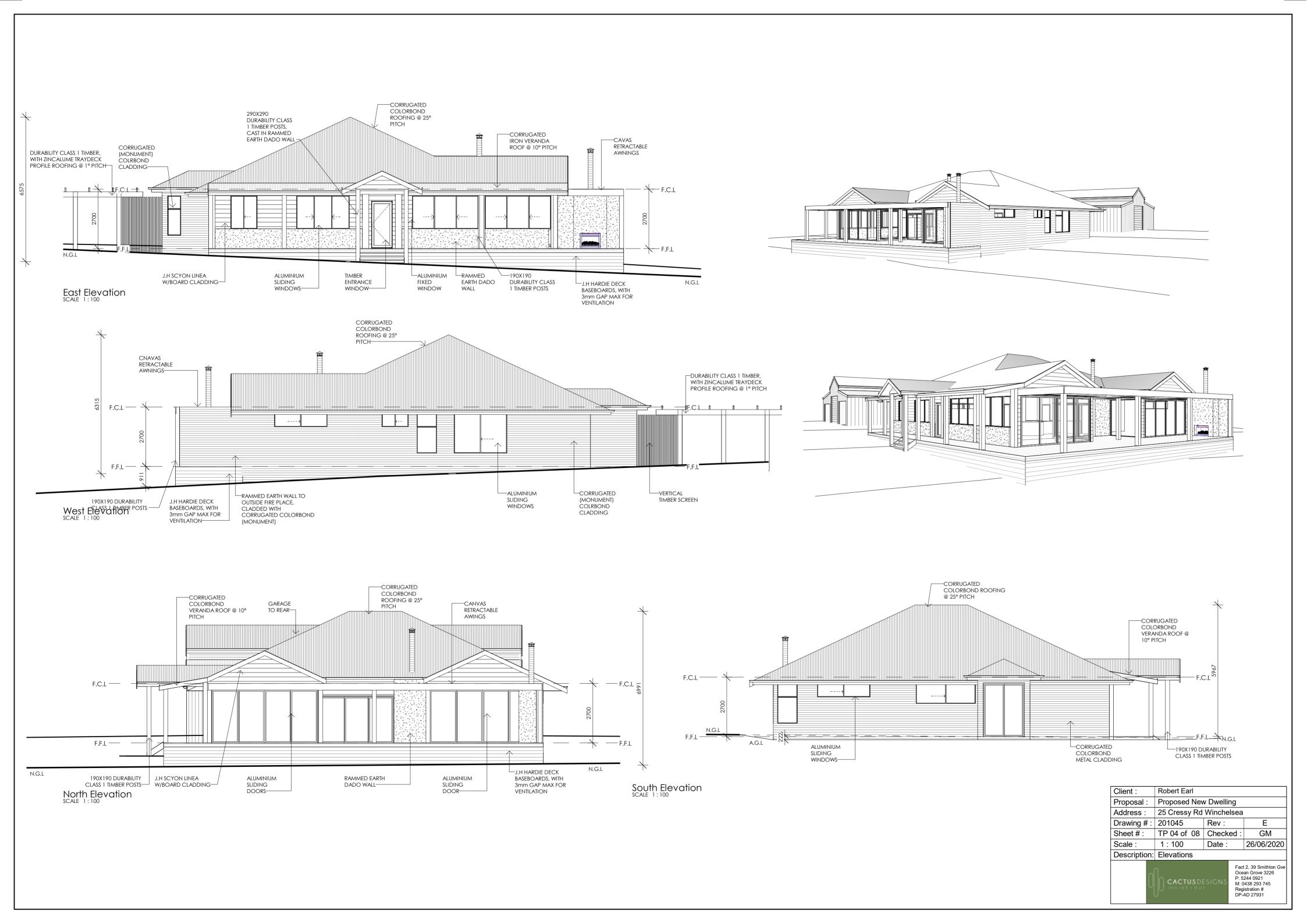


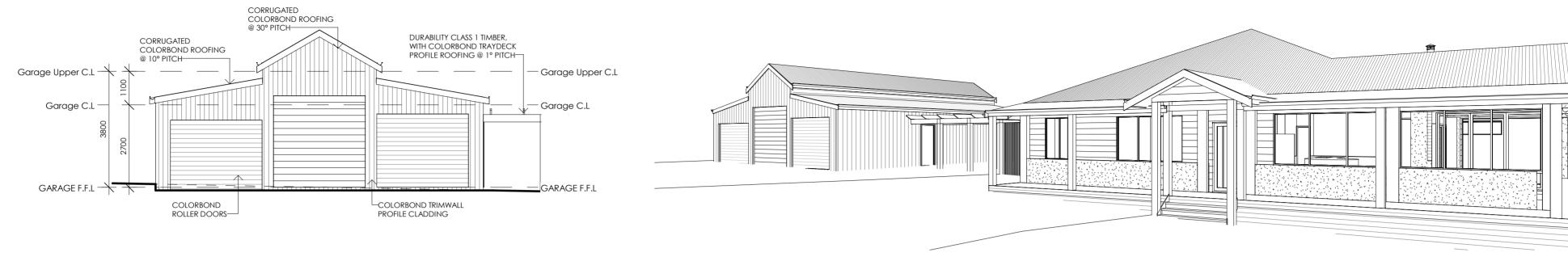




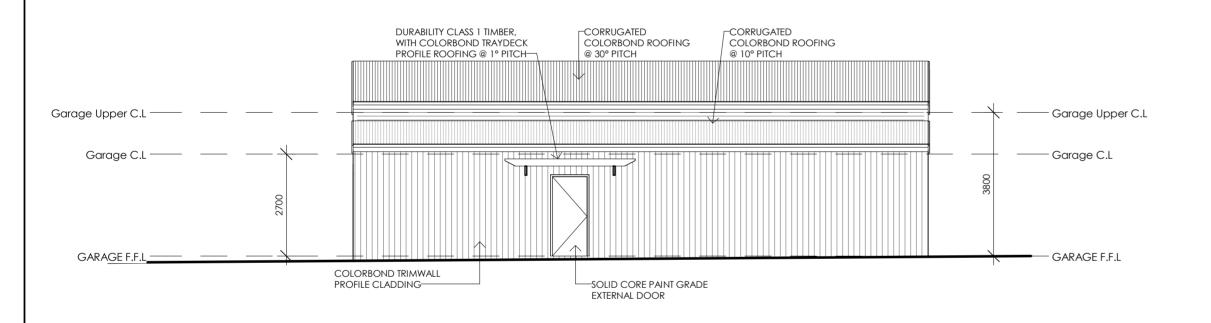
Client :		Robert Earl					
Proposal:	:	Proposed Nev	Proposed New Dwelling				
Address:		25 Cressy Rd	25 Cressy Rd Winchelsea				
Drawing #	! :	201045	Rev:		E		
Sheet #:		TP 03 of 08	Check	ed:	GM		
Scale :		As indicated	Date :		26/06/2020		
Descriptio	n:	Proposed Flo	or Plan				
2				Fact	2. 39 Smithton Gve		

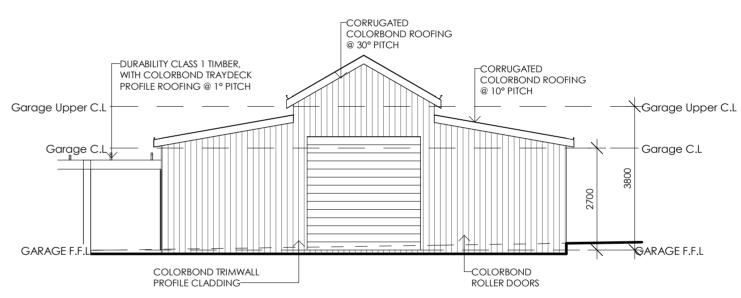
Fact 2, 39 Smithton 0
Ocean Grove 3226
P: 5244 0921
M: 0438 293 745
Registration #
DP-AD 27931





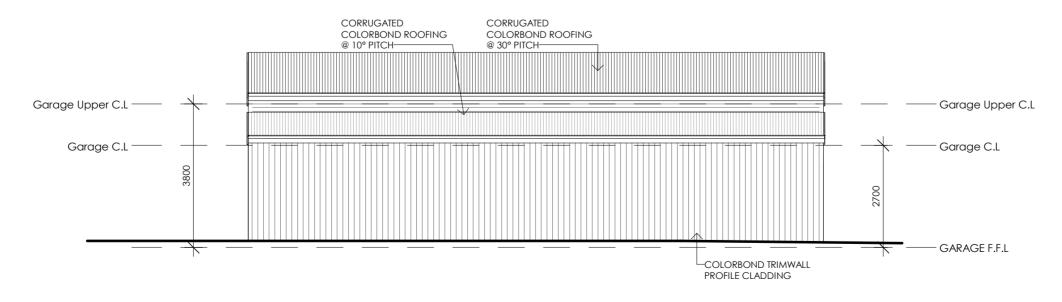
Garage East Elevation





Garage West Elevation

Garage North Elevation



Garage South Elevation

Client :	Robert Earl					
Proposal:	Proposed Nev	Proposed New Dwelling				
Address :	25 Cressy Rd Winchelsea					
Drawing #:	201045	Rev:	Е			
Sheet #:	TP 05 of 08	Checked:	GM			
Scale :	1:100	Date :	26/06/2020			
Description:	Garage Elevations					

Fact 2, 39 Smithton Gve
Ocean Grove 3226
P: 5244 0921
M: 0438 293 745
Registration #
DP-AD 27931

## DEFENDABLE SPACE

The area of defendable space is to extend in all directions from the perimeter of the building to the properties boundaries, shown shaded green on the site plan, where vegetation (and other flammable materials) will be modified and managed in accordance with the following requirements:

- Grass must be less than 50mm high during the declared fire danger period.
- All leaves and vegetation debris must be removed at regular intervals during the declared fire danger period.
- Within 10m of the building, flammable objects must not be located
- close to the vulnerable parts of the building. - Plants greater than 10cm in height must not be placed within 3m of a
- window or glass feature of the building. - Shrubs must not be located under the canopy trees.
- Trees must not overhang or touch any elements of the building.
- The canopy of trees must be separated by at least 2m and tree canopy must not exceed 15%.
- There must be clearance of at least 2m between the lowest branches and ground level.
- Features with high flammability such as doormats and firewood stacks should not be located near the structure.

#### CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

Any new buildings will be designed and constructed a minimum Bushfire Attack Level of BAL 19 for both Proposed Residence & Outbuilding

#### WATER SUPPLY

Fire Hydrant within 30m of site or show a minimum of 10,000 litres of effective water supply for fire fighting purposes including:

- The location of the CFA outlet, the occupier's outlet and the pipeline between the tank and the CFA outlet, and
- Use either
- 100mm PVC or copper or,

90mm HDPE pipe to remote outlet 4m minimum from title boundary

The water supply must be installed so that it meets the following requirements:

- The static water supply must be stored in a tank constructed of concrete or **metal**.
- The static water supply must be provided with an outlet for the CFA (CFA outlet) that includes a 64 mm CFA 3 thread per inch male coupling.
- The static water supply must also include an outlet which incorporates a ball or gate valve separate to the CFA outlet for use by the owner/occupier of the land.
- The CFA outlet must be:
- a. Easily accessible by a firefighter in the event of a bushfire,
- b. Clear of all vegetation for a distance of 1.5 metres,
- c. Setback from flammable objects (including timber fences and timber retaining walls) for a minimum distance of 1.5 metres,
- d. Located a minimum distance of 10 metres and no more than 60 metres from the dwelling, and e. Oriented horizontally.
- The internal diameter for the fitting connecting the tank to the pipeline must be equivalent to or greater than the internal diameter of the pipeline
- The centreline of the CFA outlet must be:

between the tank and the fire authority outlet.

- a. A minimum of 300mm and maximum 600mm in height above the finished ground level, and
- b. Located below the level of the outlet on the tank.
- The riser for the CFA outlet must be supported by a galvanised steel post at least 50mm x 50mm or equivalent which is concreted in the ground to a depth of at least 450mm.
- A 65mm British Standard Pipe (BSP) ball or gate valve must be provided at the CFA outlet to control the flow of water to the CFA coupling. Any other valves between the CFA outlet and the tank must be locked in the open
- The CFA outlet must be easily identifiable from the entrance to the property or signage must be provided that meets the following
- a. Has an arrow pointing to the location of the fire authority outlet,
- b. Has dimensions of not less than 310mm high and 400mm long,
- c. Is red in colour, with a blue reflective marker attached, and d. Is labelled with a 'W' that is not less than 15cm high and 3cm thick.
- The CFA outlet must include a fade-resistant or engraved sign that: a. Is fixed to the post supporting the fire authority outlet riser, b. Has a minimum height of at least 1.5m from the ground surface level,
- c. Includes the words "FIRE WATER TANK OUTLET" in lettering that is a minimum of 50mm in height and white on a red background.
- A blue reflective disc at least 50mm in diameter must be attached to the post holding the sign. The blue reflective disk must be located immediately below the sign.
- All below-ground water pipes must be installed to provide at least the following cover below the finished surface: a. 300 mm for pipes subject to vehicle traffic,
- b. 75 mm for pipes under dwellings or concrete slabs, and c. 225 mm for all other locations.

Defendable Space Zone

## ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

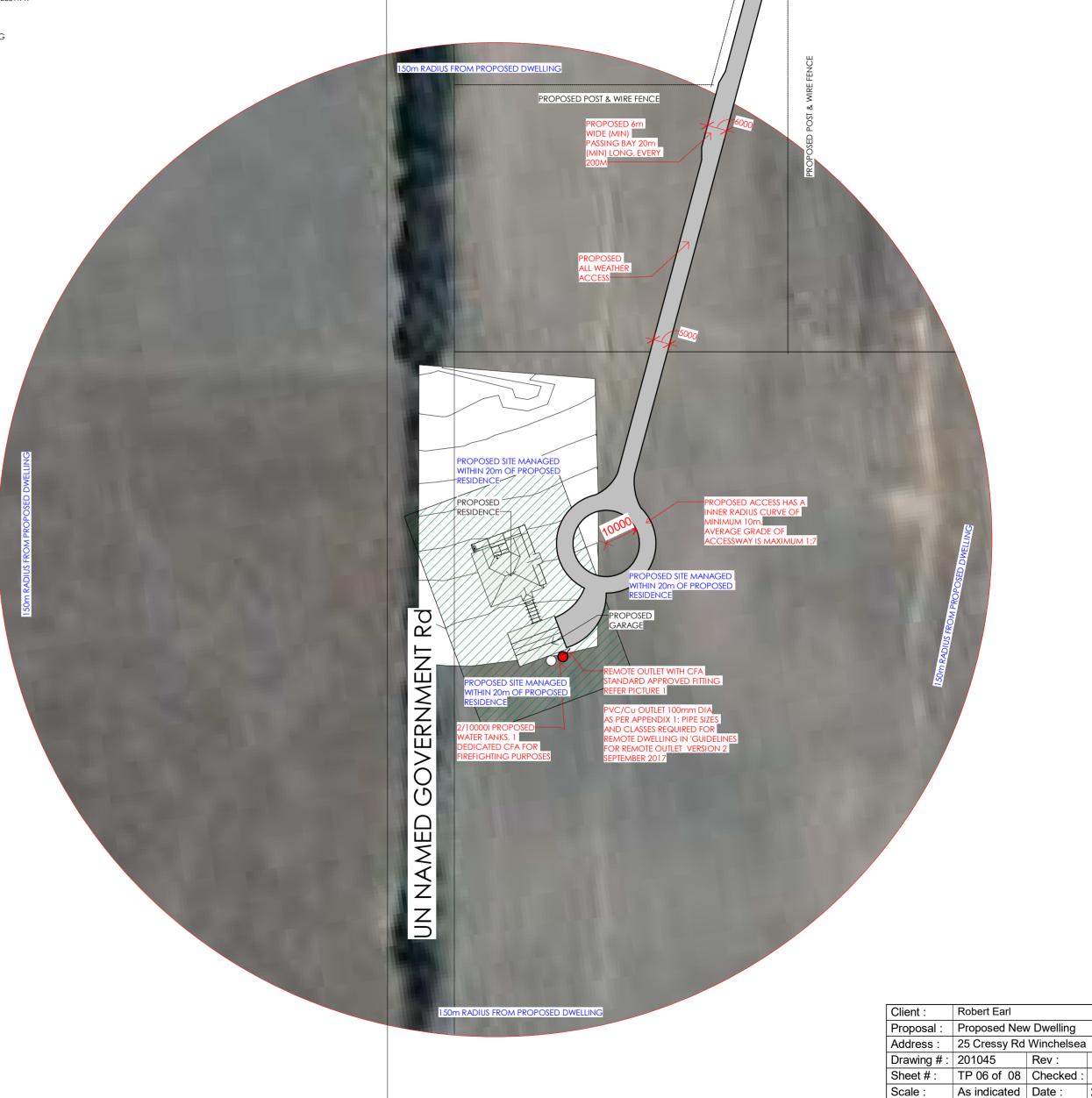
- 1 CURVES MUST HAVE A MINIMUM INNER RADIUS OF 10m WIDE
- 2 THE AVERAGE GRADE MUST NOT BE MORE THAN 1:7 WITH A MAXIMUM OF NO MORE THAN 1:5 FOR NO MORE THAN 50m
- 3 HAVE A MINIMUM TRAFFICABLE WIDTH OF 3.5m ALL WEATHER CONSTRUCTION
- 4 BE CLEAR OF ENROACHMENTS FOR AT LEAST .5m ON EACH SIDE AND 4m ABOVE ACCESSWAY
- 5 DIPS HAVE NO MORE THAN A 1:8 ENTRY AND EXIT ANGLE
- 6 INCORPORATE A TURNING AREA FOR FIRE FIGHTING VECHILES CLOSE TO THE BUILDING



CFA & Occupant Outlet

### BAL LEVEL (BUSH FIRE ATTACK LEVEL) BAL 19

Increasing Levels of Ember Attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers together with increasing heat flux Constructed as per Construction requirements, Sections 3 & 6



GM

26/06/2020

Fact 2, 39 Smithton Gv Ocean Grove 3226 P: 5244 0921 M: 0438 293 745 Registration # DP-AD 27931

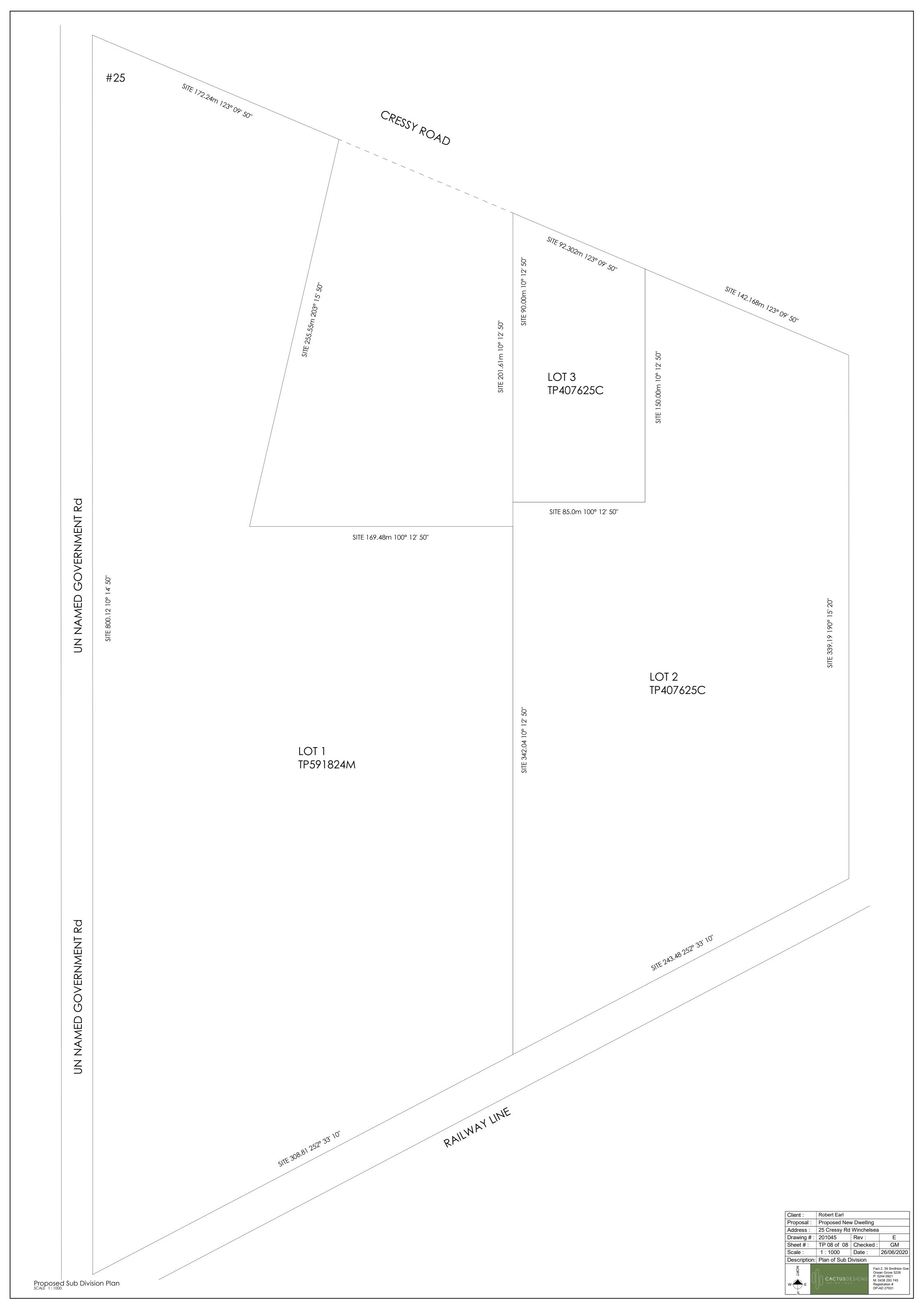
Scale:

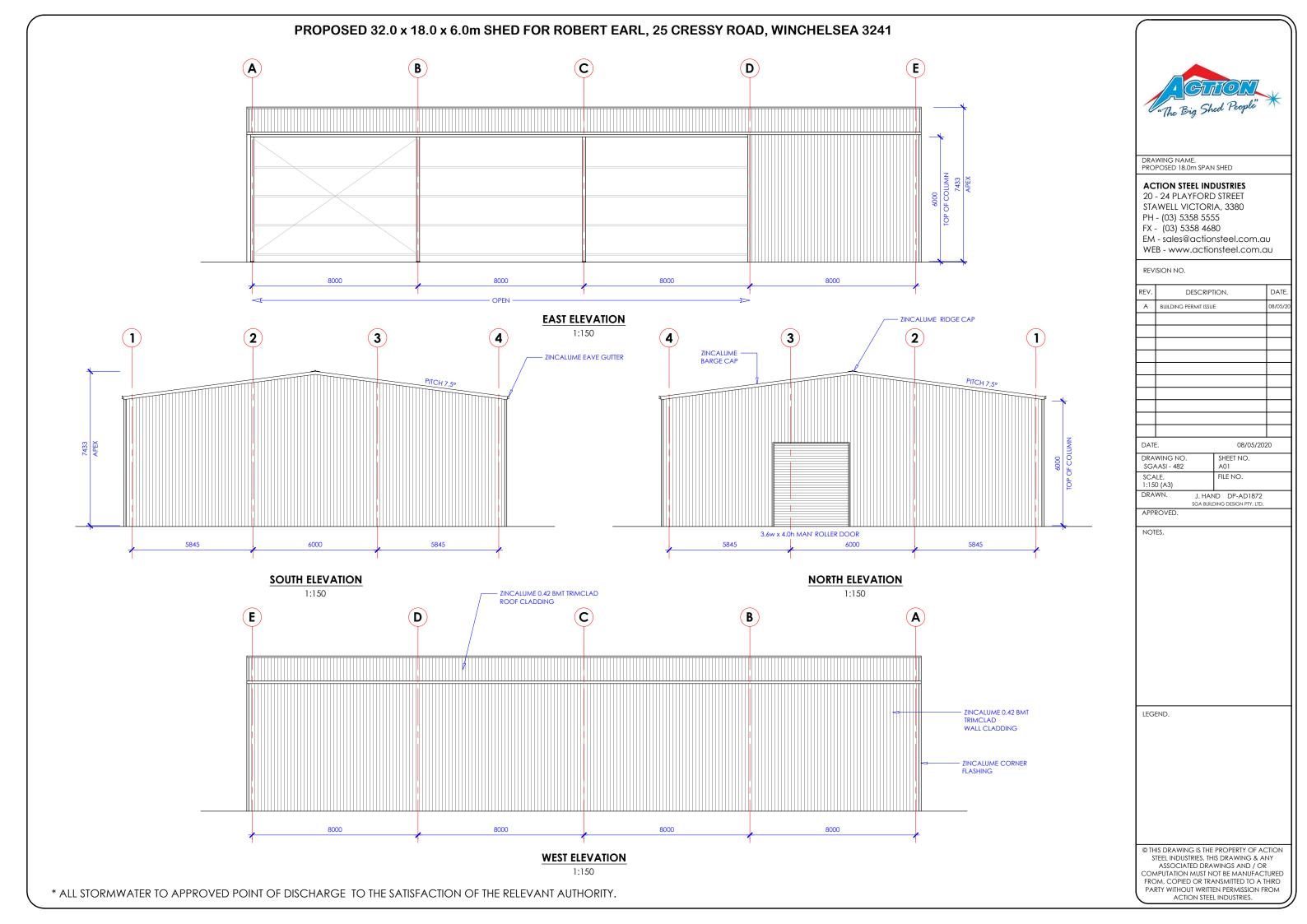
Description: BAL Report

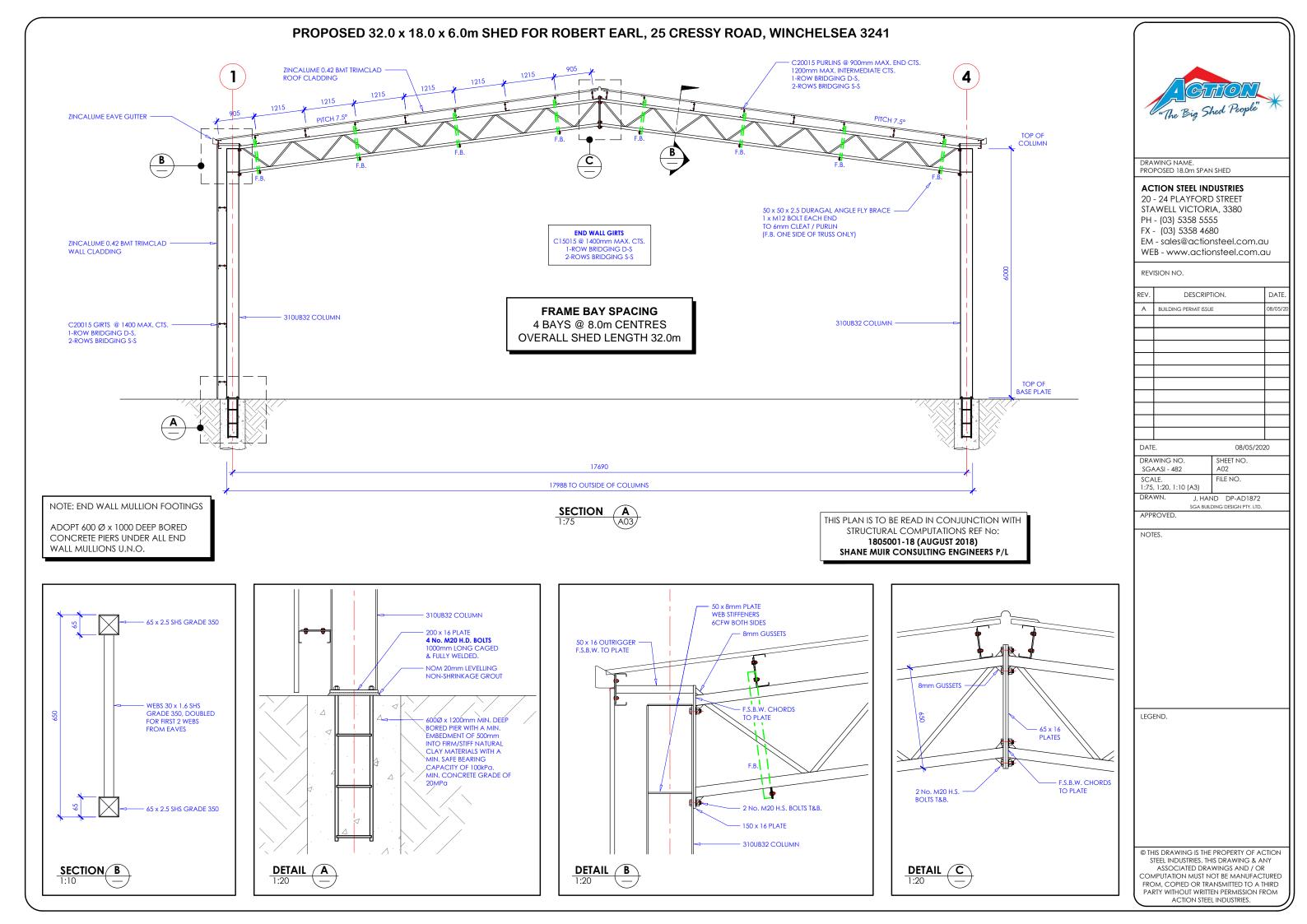
BUILDING ELEM	MENT	BAL - LOW	BAL - 12.5	BAL - 19	BAL - 29	BAL - 40	BAL - FZ
TESTED SYSTEM	ıs	NR	AS1530.8.1 at 12.5 kW/m2	AS1530.8.1 at 19 kW/m2	AS1530.8.1 at 29 kW/m2	AS1530.8.1 at 40 kW/m2	AS1530.8.2
TIMBER SUMMA	ARY	NR	Window Joinery-650 kg/m3 Remainder - 750 kg/m3	Window Joinery-650 kg/m3 Remainder - 750 kg/m3	Bushfire Resisting Timber (7 Listed timber or fire retarded	Tested to AS1530.8.1	Tested to AS1530.8.2
ROOF		NR	Fully sarked (Flammability index not more than 5)  Installed directly below tile battens  Must cover entire roof crea including ridge and be so that there is no gaps where the sarking meets fascia, gutters, valleys and the like		Fully sarked (Flammability index not more than 5)  Installed directly below tile battens  Must cover entire roof area including ridge and extend into gutters and valleys	System complies with AS1530.8.2 when tested from the outside, or Having an FRL of 30/30/30 or -/30/30 when tested from the outside  (NOTE: there are no known systems that comply	
	Shee†	NR	Fully sarked (Flammability index not more foil backed insulation blankets may gaps greater than 3mm to be seale Mesh with a max 2mm aperture ma Mineral wool or C. Other non - combustible material	be installed over battens	Fully sarked (Flammability index not more than 5)  foil backed insulation blankets may be installed over battens gaps greater than 3mm to be sealed with  Mesh with a max 2mm aperture made of corrosion resistant steel, bronze or aluminium or b. Mineral wool or  C. Other non - combustible material		at present)
FASCIA BARGEBOARDS	S	NR	NR	NR	Bushfire-resisting timber     Metal fixed at 450 cts	Complying with A\$1530.8.1	Complying with A\$1530.8.2
EAVES LININGS	S	NR	NR	NR	4.5mm fibre cement     Bushfire-resisting timber	6mm fibre cement sheet     6mm calcium silicate	FRL -/30/30, or     Complying with A\$1530.8.2
WINDOWS		NR	Behind bushfire shutters - NR, or Behind screens - NR, or Less than 400mm off horz surface Frames Bushfire-ressting timber, or Timber species from E2, or Metal, or Metal reinf PVC-U  Glazing: 4mm Grade A safety and openable part screened Greater than 400mm off horz surface - openable part screened	Behind bushfire shutters - NR, or Behind screens - NR, or Less than 400mm off horz surface Frames  Bushfire-ressting timber, or Timber species from E2, or Metal, or Metal reinf PVC-U  Glazing: 5mm Grade A safety and openable part screened  Greater than 400mm off horz surface - openable part screened	Behind bushfire shutters - NR, or  Vindows Glazing  Smm toughened glass and if less than 400mm from horz surface, screened  Openable part to be screened Frames  Bushfire-resisting timber, or  Metal, or  Metal reinf PVC-U	Behind non-combustible bushfire shutters - NR, or     Window     Glazing - 5mm toughened glass     Screens to all parts of window     Frames - metal     Seals - Flam Index 5	Behind bushfire shutters (shutters complying with AS1530.8.2 when tested from the outside) - NR, or Window system having FRL of -/30/- and openable part of window screened, or Window system complying with AS1530.8.2 and the openable part of the window screened
EXTERNAL DOORS	SIDE HUNG	NR	Behind bushfire shutters - NR, or Behind screens - NR, or Unglazed door Joinery Non-combustible, or Solid having min thickness of 35mm is Hollow core with a non-combustible Glazed door Glazing: as per windows Joinery less than 400mm from his Bushfire-resisting timber, or Timber species from E1, or Metal, or Metal reinf PVC-U Joinery greater than 400mm from his Bushfire-resisting timber, or Door jambs Less than 400mm from horz surfa Bushfire-resisting timber, or Timber species from E1, or Metal, or Metal, or Metal, or Metal reinf PVC-U Greater than 400mm from horz	e kickplate for the lower 400mm orz surface m horz surface - NR ace	Behind bushfire shutters - NR, or Behind screens - NR, or Unglazed door Joinery A Non-combustible, or Solid timber having min thickness of 35mm Glazed door Glazing: 5mm toughened glass Joinery to be: Bushfire-resisting timber, or Metal, or Metal reinf PVC-U Door jambs Bushfire-resisting timber, or Metal, or Metal, or Metal, or Metal, or Metal reinf PVC-U  Metal reinf PVC-U	Behind non-combustible bushfire shutters - NR, or Unglazed door Joinery A. Non-combustible, or b. Solid timber having min thickness of 35mm, with lower 400mm screened with a mesh Glazed Joinery: non-combustible Glazing: min 6mm toughened glass with lower 400mm screened with a mesh Door jambs: metal Seals: silicone	Behind bushfire shutters (shutters complying with AS1530.8.2 when tested from the outside) - NR, or     Door system having FRL of -/30/-, or     Door system complying with AS1530.8.2  (NOTE: seals are not to compromise performance)
	SLIDING DOOR	NR	Behind bushfire shutters - NR, or Behind screens - NR, or Glaze door- grade A safety glass Joinery less than 400m from hor. Bushfire-resisting timber, or Timber species from E1, or Metal, or Metal reinf PVC-U	z surface	Behind bushfire shutters - NR, or Behind screens - NR, or Glazed door Glazing: 6mm toughen glass Door jambs Bushfire-resisting timber, or Metal	Behind bushfire shutters - NR, or Glazed door Glazing: FRL -/30/-, or behind screens (no glazing req given??) Joinery (not given???) Door jams: metal	Behind bushfire shutters (shutters complying with AS1530.8.2 when tested from the outside) - NR, or     Door system having FRL of -/30/-, or     Door system complying with AS1530.8.2
EXTERNAL CLAD	DDING LIGHT- WEIGHT	NR	Any cladding within 400mm from a horz of the combustible material, or b. Fibre-cement min 6mm thick, or c. Bushfire-resisting timber, or d. Timber species listed in E1	surface	Fibre-cement 6mm thick, or     Steel sheet, or     Bushfire-resisting timber	Fibre-cement 9mm thick, or Steel sheet, or A system complying with AS1530.8.1	A system complying with A\$1530.8.2 when tested from outside, or     A system with an FRL of 30/30/30 or -/30/30 when tested from outside
	BRICK	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
FRAN	MING MEMBERS	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
FLOORS (BEARERS, JOISTS, FLOORING)	UNENCLOSED	NR NR	NR NR	NR NR	NR (includes mesh walls)  • Flooring material ≤ 400m a. non-combustible b. bushfire-resisting timber, or c. particleboard or plywood flooring the underside lined with sarking or mineral wool insulation • Flooring material > 400mm - NR	Flooring material     a. non-combustible     b. timber flooring members must have the underside lined with a non-combustible materials (eg fibre cement or metal sheet), or     c. Complying with AS1530.8.1	FRL of at least 30/30/30 and non-combustible surface material, or     Underside of combustible floor system protected with a 30 min resistant to incipient spread of fire system, or     Complying with AS1530.8.2 when tested from the outside
SUB-FLOOR (POSTS,	ENCLOSED	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
STUMPS, COLUMNS ETC)	UNENCLOSED	NR	NR	NR	Non-combustible material, or     Bushfire-resisting timber	Non-combustible material, or     Complying with A\$1530.8.1	FRL of at least 30/-/- and non-combustible, or     Complying with A\$1530.8.2
DECKS, RAMPS ETC	ENCLOSED	NR	Wall enclosing subfloor deck space same as for walls above     Supports - NR     Framing - NR     Decking - less than 300mm from glazaria. Non-combustible     Bushfire resisting timber     Timber species from E1		Wall enclosing subfloor deck space: Non-combustible Bushfire resisting timber Mesh Supports - NR Framing - NR Decking to be Non-combustible Bushfire resisting timber	Wall enclosing subfloor deck space: Comply with wall req Mesh Supports - NR Framing - NR Decking to be Non-combustible Complying with A\$1530.8.1	Wall enclosing subfloor deck space: Comply with wall req Mesh Supports - NR Framing - NR Decking to have no gaps and be; Non-combustible, or Fibre cement sheet, or Complying with A\$1530.8.2
	UNENCLOSED	NR	Supports - NR     Framing -NR     Decking - less than 300mm from glaz     Non-combustible     Bushfire resisting timber     Timber species from E1	zed element is to be	Supports- a. Non-combustible b. Bushfire resisting timber Framing- a. Non-combustible b. Bushfire resisting timber Decking- a. Non-combustible b. Bushfire resisting timber	Supports- a. Non-combustible b. Complying with A\$1530.8.1 Framing- a. Non-combustible b. Complying with A\$1530.8.1 Decking- a. Non-combustible b. Complying with A\$1530.8.1	Supports- a. Non-combustible b. Complying with A\$1530.8.2 Framing- a. Non-combustible b. Complying with A\$1530.8.2 Decking- a. Non-combustible, or b. Fibre cement sheets, or c. Complying with A\$1530.8.2
BALUSTRADES, H	HANDRAILS	NR	NR	NR	>125mm from glazing or combustible wall or 0mm from non-combustible wall - NR ≤125mm from glazing or combustible wall to be non-combustible or bushfire resisting timber	>125mm from glazing or combustible wall or 0mm from non-combustible wall - NR ≤125mm from glazing or combustible wall to be non-combustible	>125mm from glazing or combustible wall or 0mm from non-combustible wall - NR ≤125mm from glazing or combustible wall to be non-combustible

Client :	Robert Earl			
Proposal :	Proposed New Dwelling			
Address :	25 Cressy Rd Winchelsea			
Drawing #:	201045	Rev :	E	
Sheet #:	TP 07 of 08	Checked:	GM	
Scale :	1:1	Date :	26/06/2020	
Description: BAL Construction Requirements				
O CACTUSDI		Oce P: 5 M: ( Reg	t 2, 39 Smithton Gve an Grove 3226 244 0921 0438 293 745 istration # AD 27931	









# PROPOSED 32.0 x 18.0 x 6.0m SHED FOR ROBERT EARL, 25 CRESSY ROAD, WINCHELSEA 3241 $(\mathsf{E})$ В $(\mathbf{C})$ D C20015 PURLINS @ 900mm MAX. END CTS. 1200mm MAX. INTERMEDIATE CTS. 1-ROW BRIDGING D-S. 2-ROWS BRIDGING S-S Ø8 WIRE ROPE WALL BRACING Ø8 WIRE ROPE WALL BRACING C20015 SIDE WALL GIRTS **(1)** 2 (3) 4 C20015 SIDE WALL GIRTS STRUCTURAL PLAN THIS PLAN IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH 1:125 STRUCTURAL COMPUTATIONS REF No: 1805001-18 (AUGUST 2018) SHANE MUIR CONSULTING ENGINEERS P/L ® THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF ACTION STEEL INDUSTRIES. THIS DRAWING & ANY ASSOCIATED DRAWINGS AND / OR COMPUTATION MUST NOT BE MANUFACTURED FROM, COPIED OR TRANSMITTED TO A THIRD PARTY WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM ACTION STEEL INDUSTRIES. NOTES: DATE: DRAWING NO: DATE: SCALE: **DESCRIPTION:** ACTION STEEL INDUSTRIES PTY LTD 08/05/20 1:125 (A3) SGAASI - 482 BUILDING PERMIT ISSUE 08/05/20 22-24 PLAYFORD ST DRAWING NAME: STAWELL VICTORIA, 3380 **PROPOSED 18.0m SPAN SHED** PH - (03) 5358 5555

SHEET: REV: APPROVED

SIZE:

А3

A03

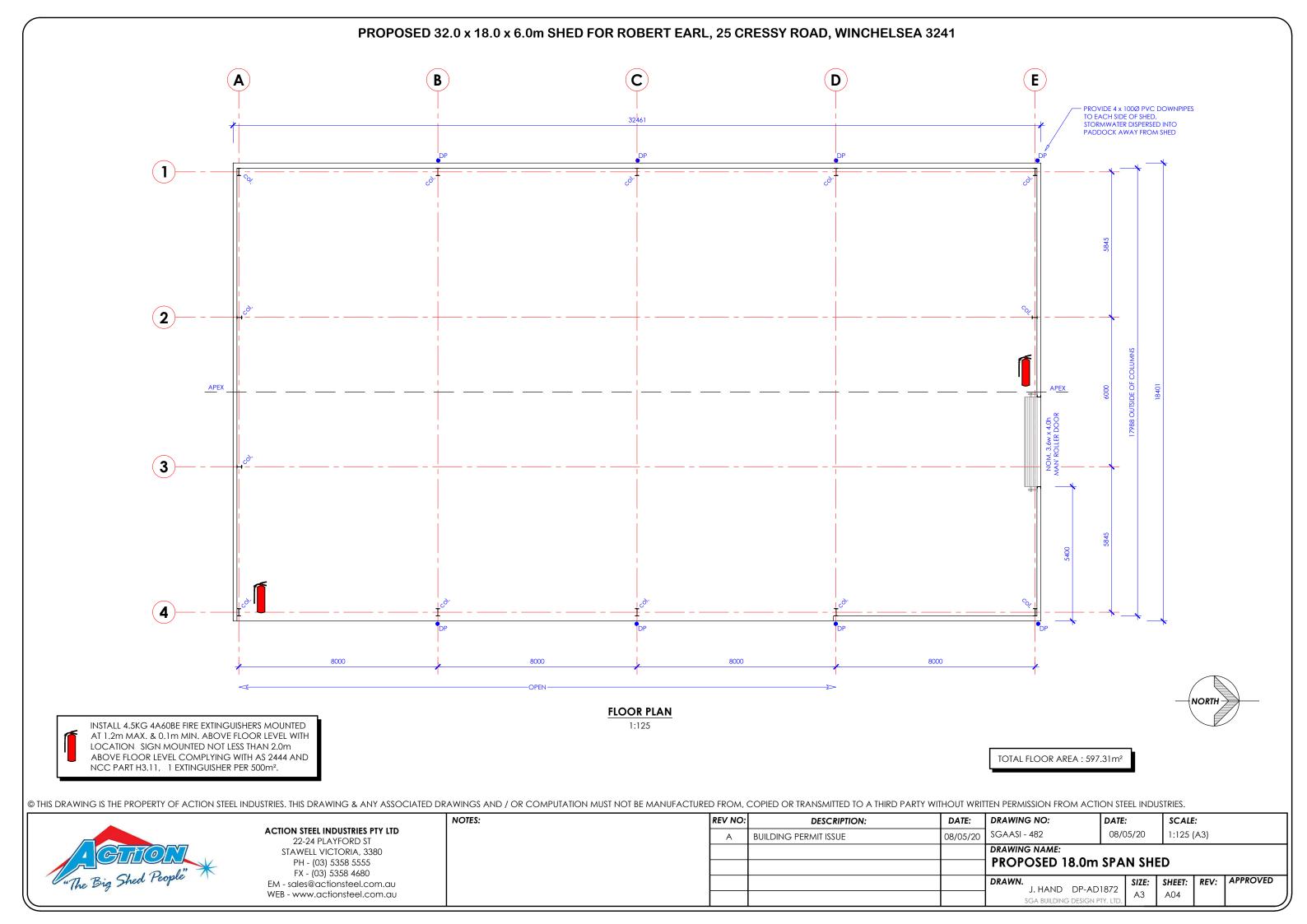
J. HAND DP-AD1872

SGA BUILDING DESIGN PTY. LT

FX - (03) 5358 4680

EM - sales@actionsteel.com.au

WEB - www.actionsteel.com.au



# Robert Earl, 18m x 32m x 6m, 25 Cressy Rd, Winchelsea VIC 3241 SITE PLAN



# **MAP LEGEND**



**NEW SHED LOCATION** 



Approx. 300mm CRUSHED ROCK FILL TO SHED PAD MIN SIZE 24m x 38m

# **NOTES**

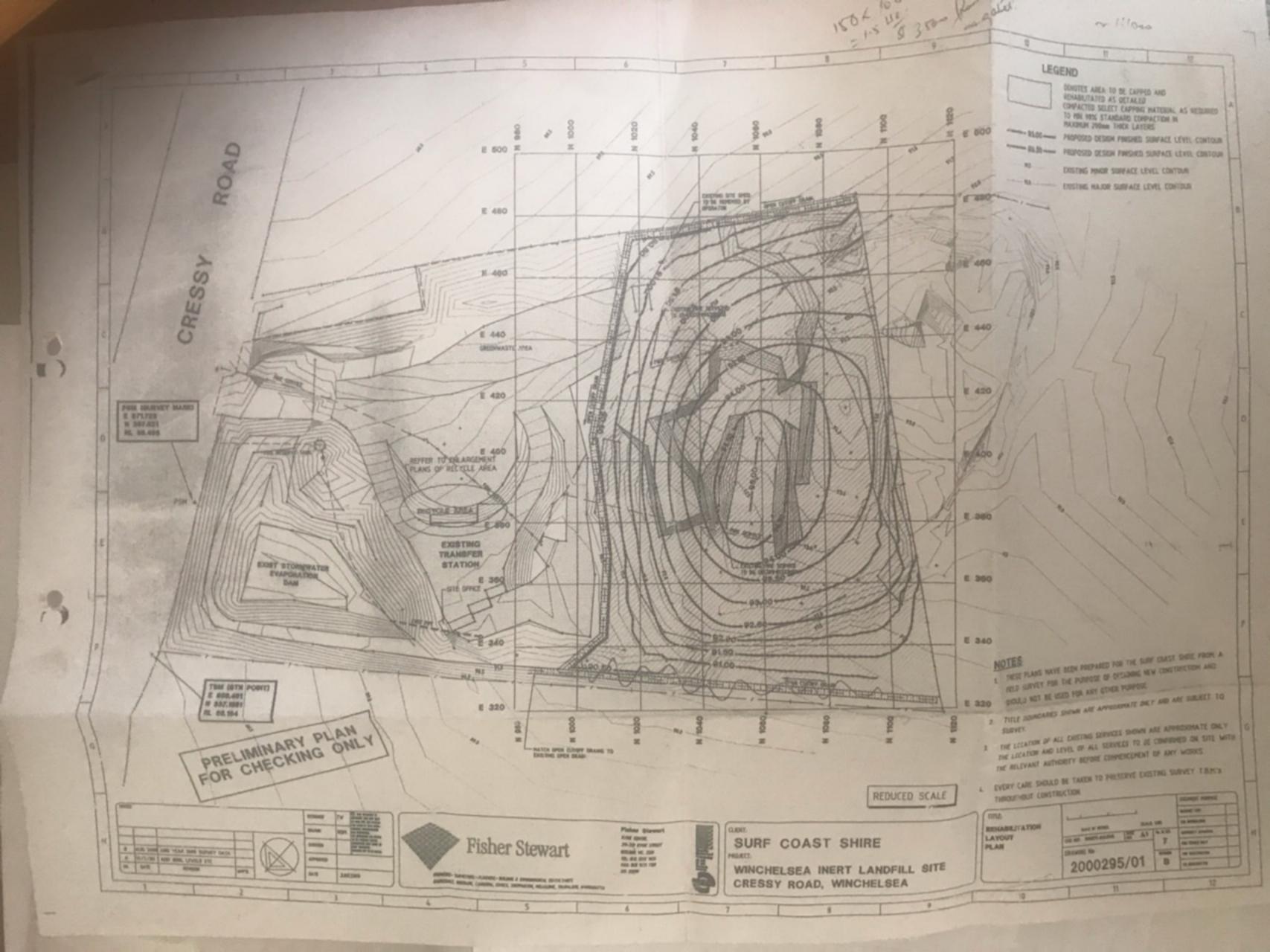
• Stormwater to disperse into paddock away from shed





# **APPENDIX III:**

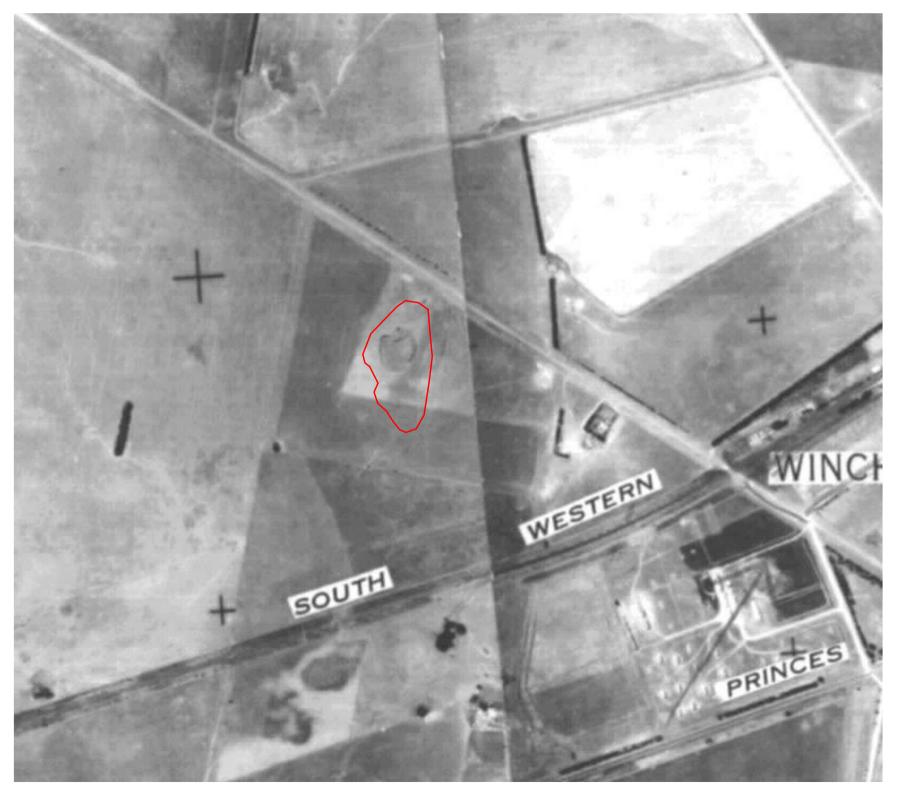
Preliminary Quarry Plan





# **APPENDIX IV:**

Historic Aerial Photographs



NORTH

LANDFILL BOUNDARY (APPROX)

TITLE: 1947 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

SITE: 25 CRESSY RD, WINCHELSEA

JOB NO: J1214

DRAWN BY: MS

REFERENCE: DEPARTMENT OF LAND





NORTH

LANDFILL BOUNDARY (APPROX)

TITLE: 1970 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

SITE: 25 CRESSY RD, WINCHELSEA

JOB NO: J1214

DRAWN BY: MS

REFERENCE: DEPARTMENT OF LAND





NORTH

LANDFILL BOUNDARY (APPROX)

TITLE: 1986 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

SITE: 25 CRESSY RD, WINCHELSEA

JOB NO: J1214

DRAWN BY: MS

REFERENCE: DEPARTMENT OF LAND





NORTH

LANDFILL BOUNDARY (APPROX)

TITLE: 2003 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

SITE: 25 CRESSY RD, WINCHELSEA

JOB NO: J1214

DRAWN BY: MS

REFERENCE: GOOGLE EARTH





NORTH

LANDFILL BOUNDARY (APPROX)

TITLE: 2011 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

SITE: 25 CRESSY RD, WINCHELSEA

JOB NO: J1214

DRAWN BY: MS

REFERENCE: GOOGLE EARTH





#### **APPENDIX V:**

Underground Service Plans

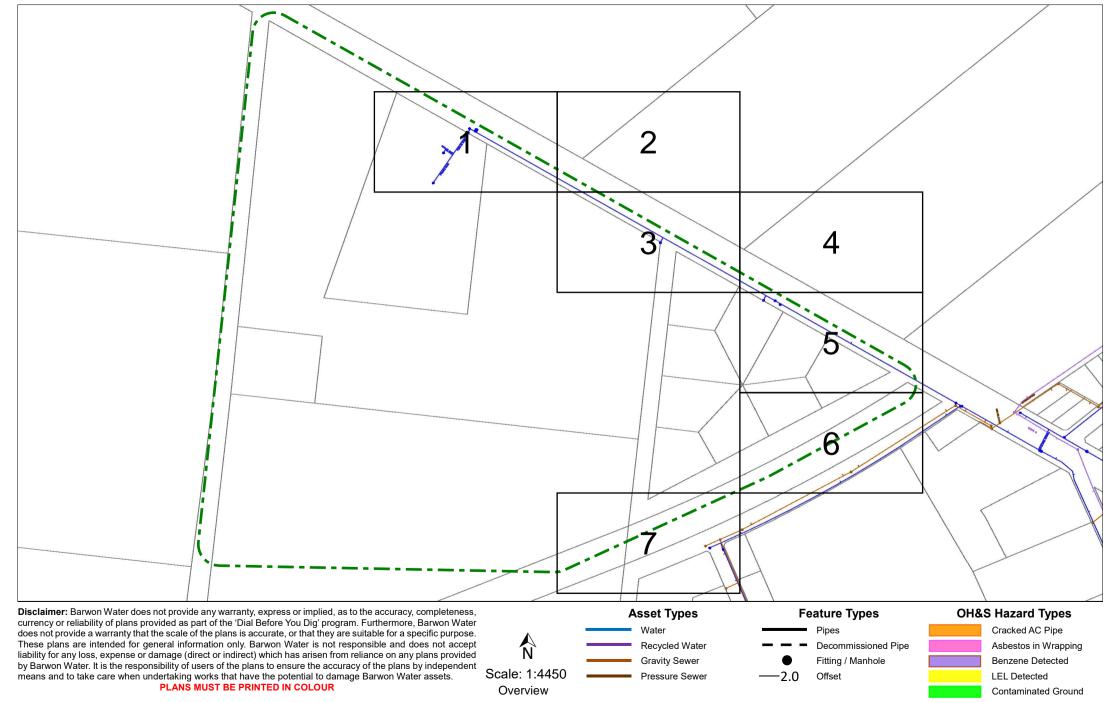


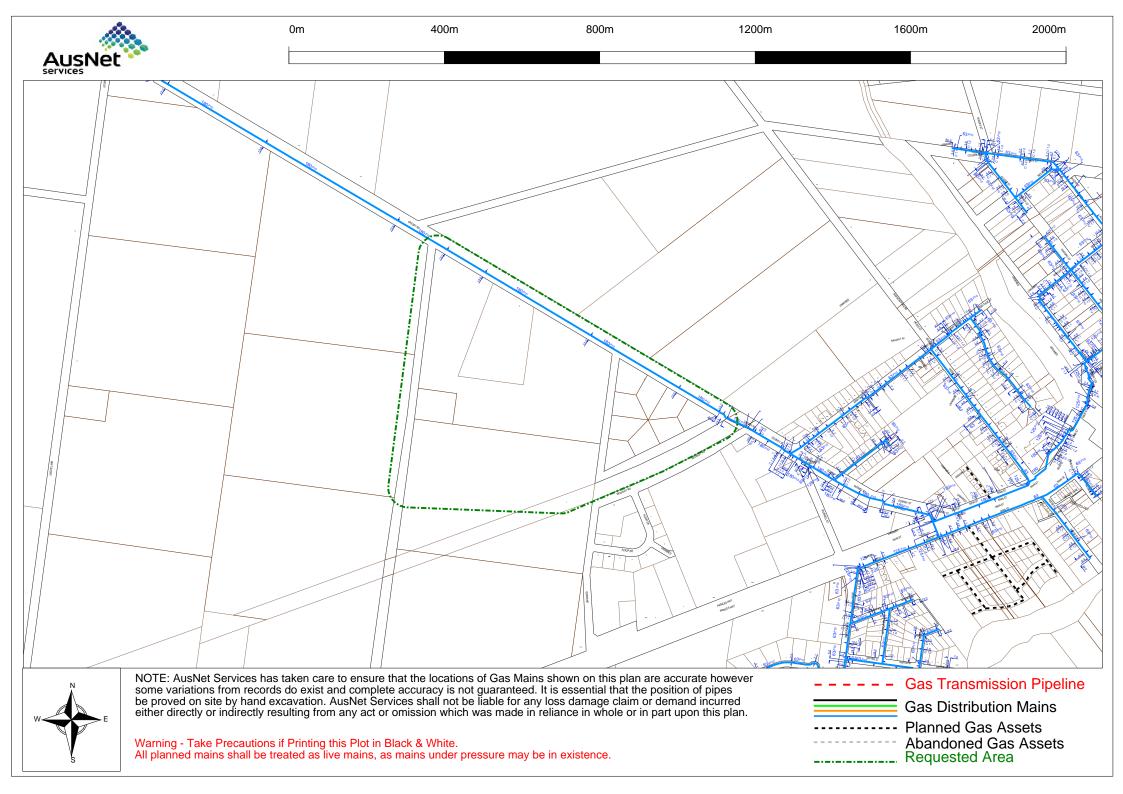
**Sequence Number: 99478233 Job Number: 19845577** 

Location: 25 Cressy Road, Winchelsea VIC 3241

Date Generated: 08/07/2020









#### **Indicative Plans**

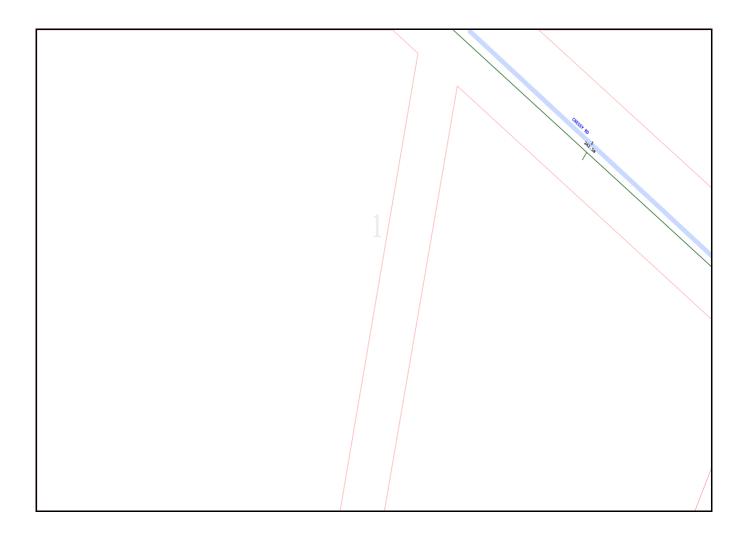
Issue Date:	08/07/2020	DIAL BEFORE
Location:	25 Cressy Road, Winchelsea, VIC, 3241	YOU DIG www.1100.com.au

1	5	9
2	6	10
3	7	11
4	8	12

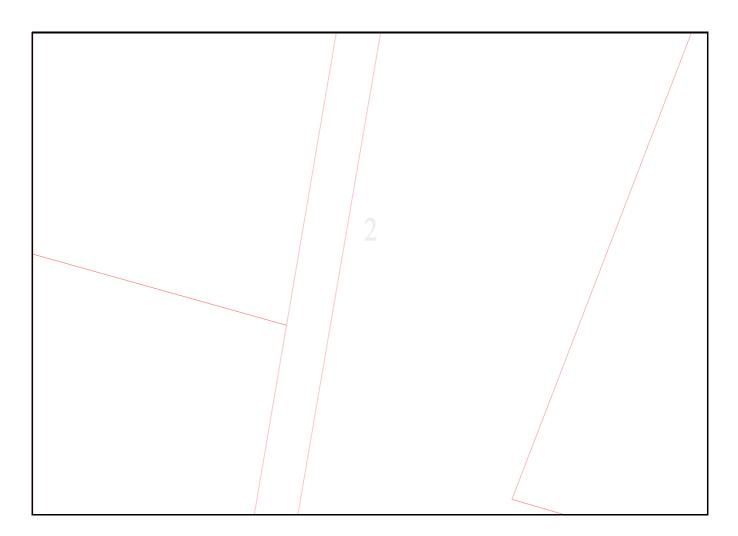


+	LEGEND nbn (i)					
34	Parcel and the location					
3	Pit with size "5"					
QE)	Power Pit with size "2E".  Valid PIT Size: e.g. 2E, 5E, 6E, 8E, 9E, E, null.					
	Manhole					
$\otimes$	Pillar					
PO - T- 25.0m P40 - 20.0m	Cable count of trench is 2.  One "Other size" PVC conduit (PO) owned by Telstra (-T-), between pits of sizes, "5" and "9" are 25.0m apart.  One 40mm PVC conduit (P40) owned by NBN, between pits of sizes, "5" and "9" are 20.0m apart.					
3 1 9	2 Direct buried cables between pits of sizes ,"5" and "9" are 10.0m apart.					
<b>-</b> 9 <b>-</b> -	Trench containing any INSERVICE/CONSTRUCTED (Copper/RF/Fibre) cables.					
<del>-</del> 9 <del></del> 9	Trench containing only DESIGNED/PLANNED (Copper/RF/Fibre/Power) cables.					
<b>-</b> 9 <b>-</b> -9	Trench containing any INSERVICE/CONSTRUCTED (Power) cables.					
BROADWAY ST	Road and the street name "Broadway ST"					
Scale	0 20 40 60 Meters 1:2000 1 cm equals 20 m					

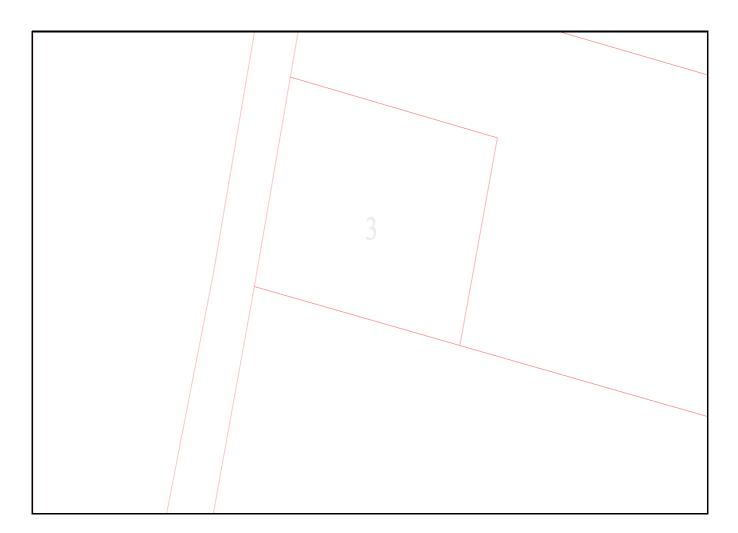






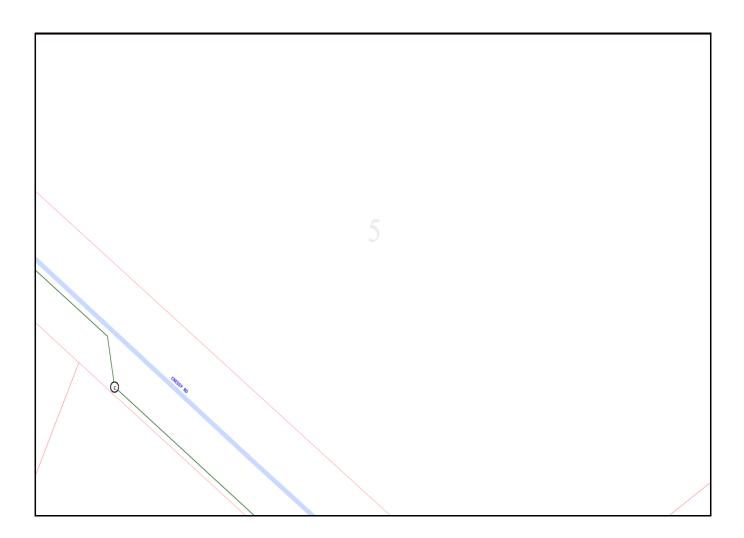




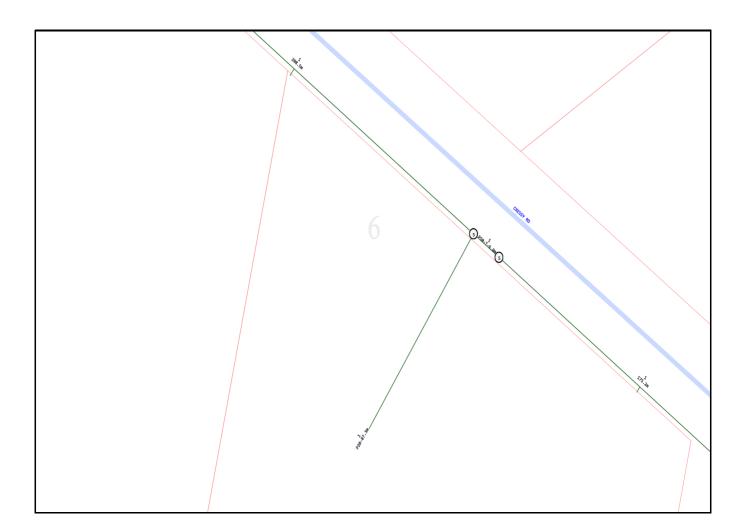




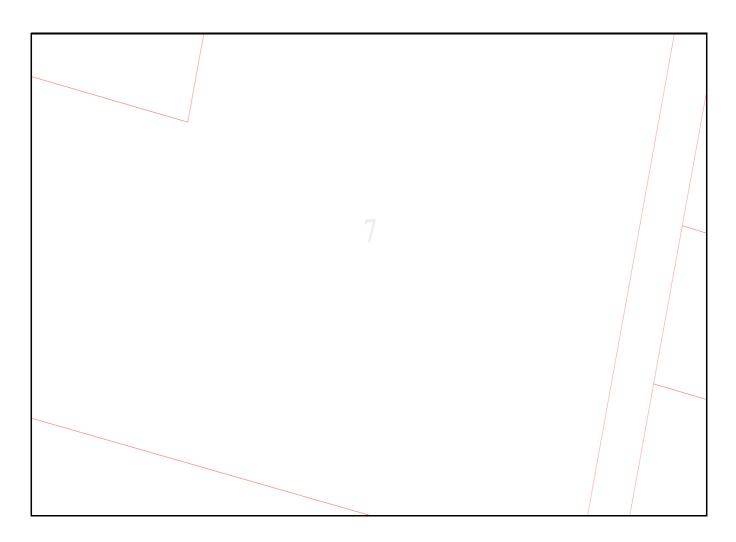




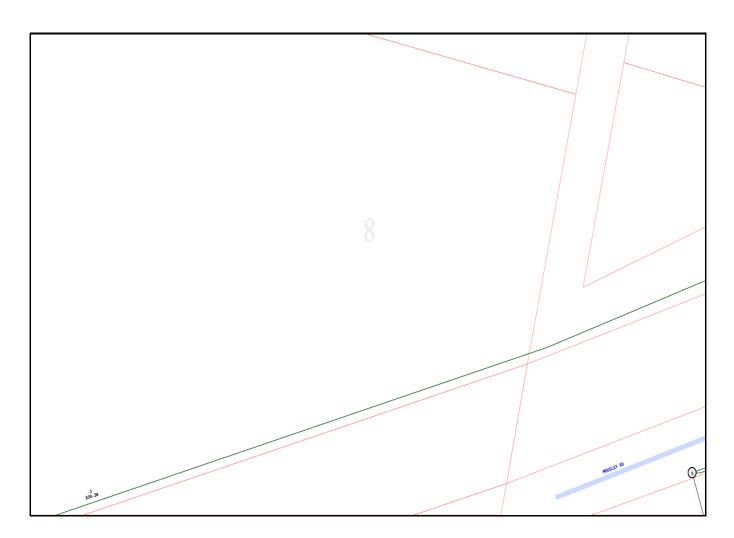




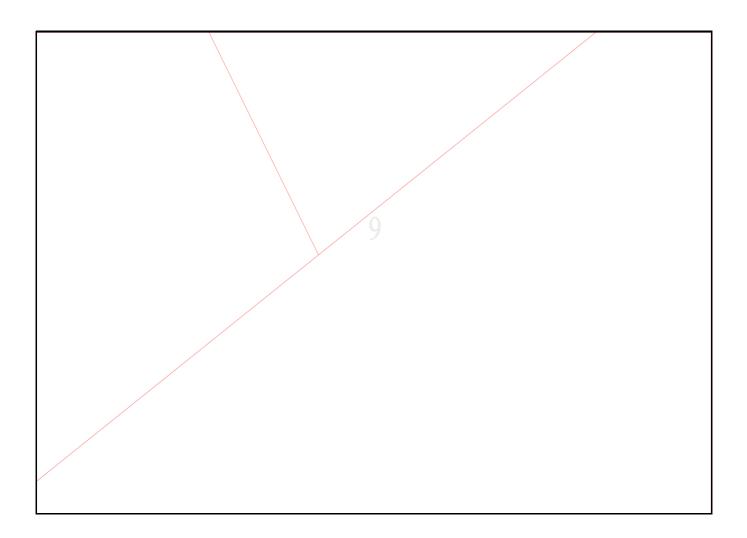




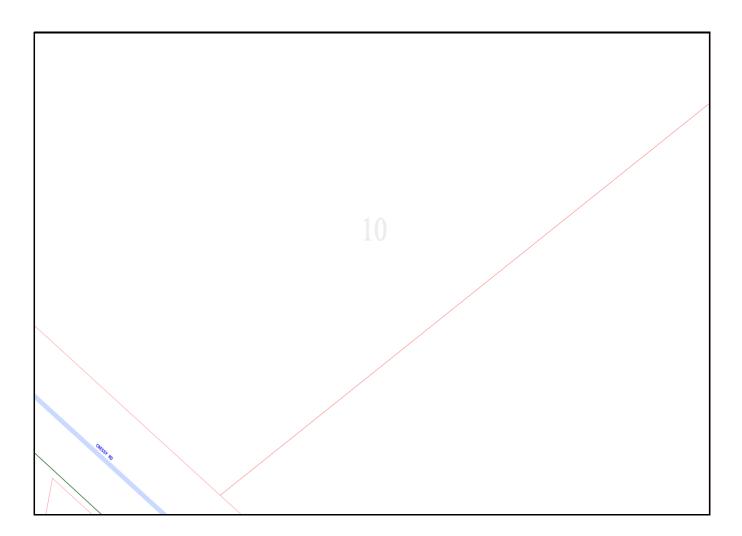




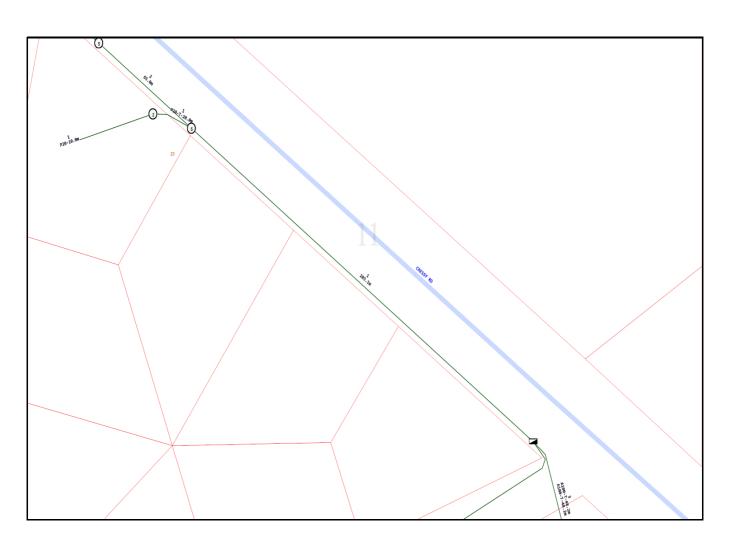




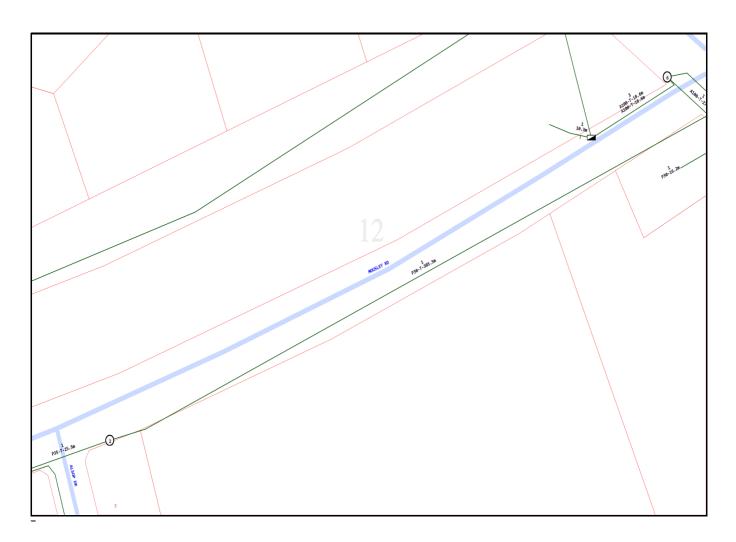












#### **Emergency Contacts**

You must immediately report any damage to **nbn™** network that you are/become aware of. Notification may be by telephone - 1800 626 329.





# Dial Before You Dig (DBYD) Electrical Asset Location Information

CitiPower/Powercor

Locked Bag 14090, Melbourne VIC 8001

General Enquiries Telephone: 132 206

To: ('Enquirer')

Jet Environmental - Mr Matt Simmenauer

48 Chessy Park Drive

New Gisborne VIC 3438

Enquiry Details	
Utility ID	50020
Sequence Number	99478230
Enquiry Date	08/07/2020 11:46
Response	ALL CLEAR
Address	25 Cressy Road Winchelsea
Location in Road	Not Supplied
Activity	Vertical Boring

Enquirer Details									
Customer ID	1692498								
Contact	Mr Matt Simmenauer	Mr Matt Simmenauer							
Company	Jet Environmental	Jet Environmental							
Email	matt@jetenvironmental.com	matt@jetenvironmental.com.au							
Phone	0423099604 <b>Mobile</b> 0423099604								

#### **Enquirer Responsibilities**

This notification is valid for 28 days from the issue date. CitiPower/Powercor assets are critical infrastructure and great care must be taken to avoid asset damage and risk to public safety. The information supplied in the DBYD Response is intended to be indicative only. External parties should make their own enquiries to ensure the accuracy of the information, including but not limited to:

- Check that the location of the dig site indicated is correct, if not you must submit a new enquiry.
- Should your scope of works change or the plan validity dates expire, you must submit a new enquiry.
- If you do not understand the plans provided please contact CitiPower/Powercor prior to works commencing.
- Always perform an onsite inspection to establish the presence of assets.
- Ensure you adhere to any State legislative requirements regarding Duty of Care and safe digging requirements.

Report any asset damage immediately on 132 206. Note: CitiPower/Powercor reserves the right to recover compensation for damages.



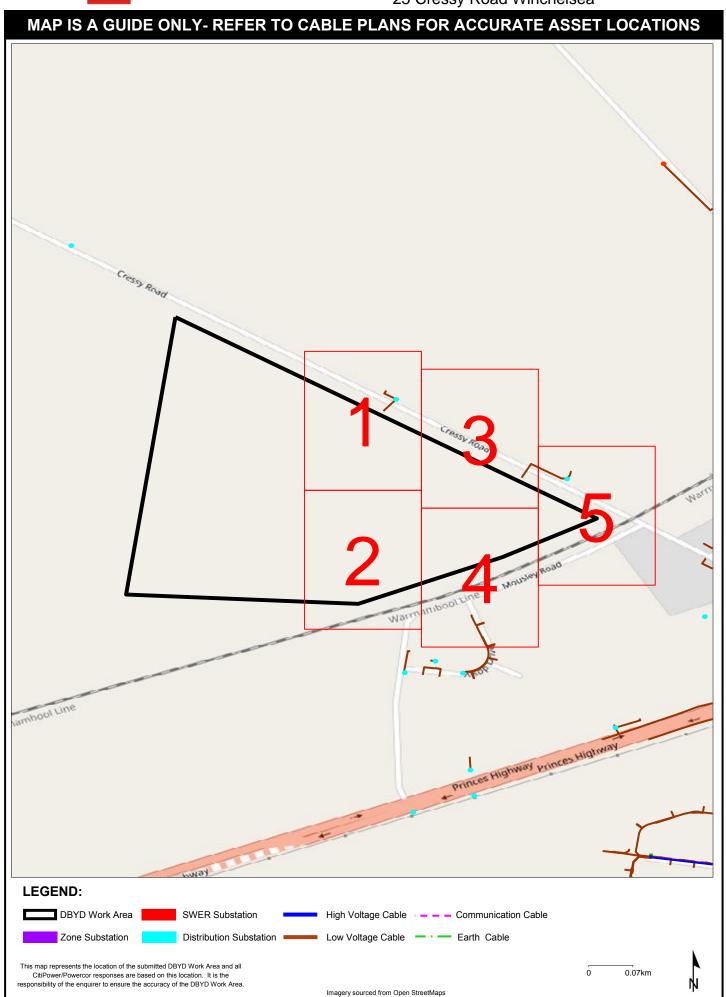




## **Locality Map**

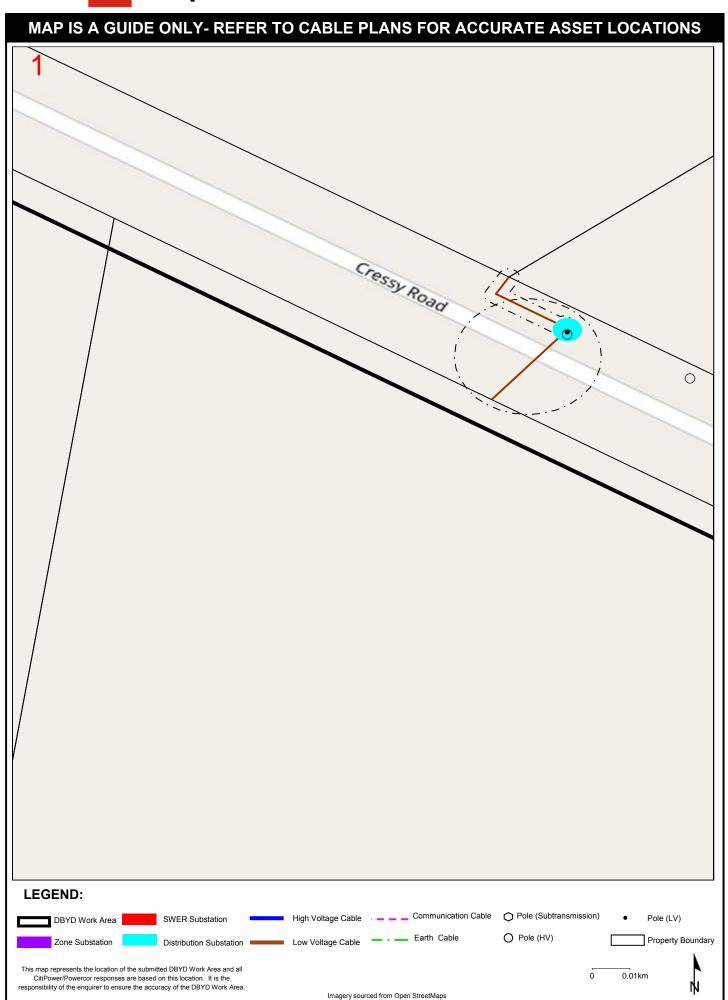
### **Sequence No:** 99478230

25 Cressy Road Winchelsea



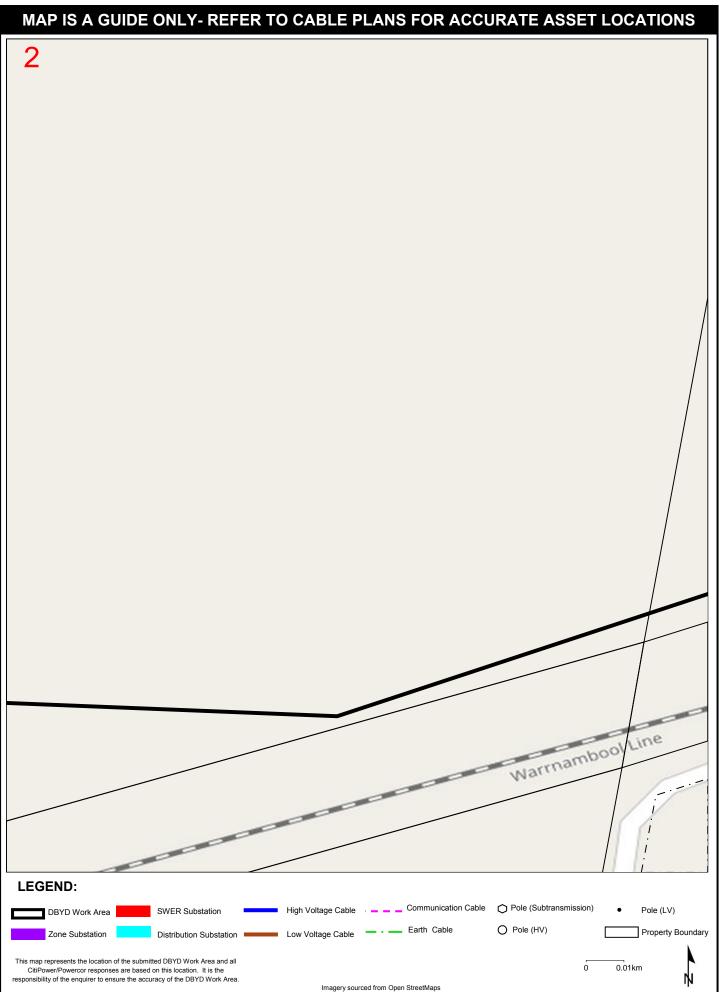












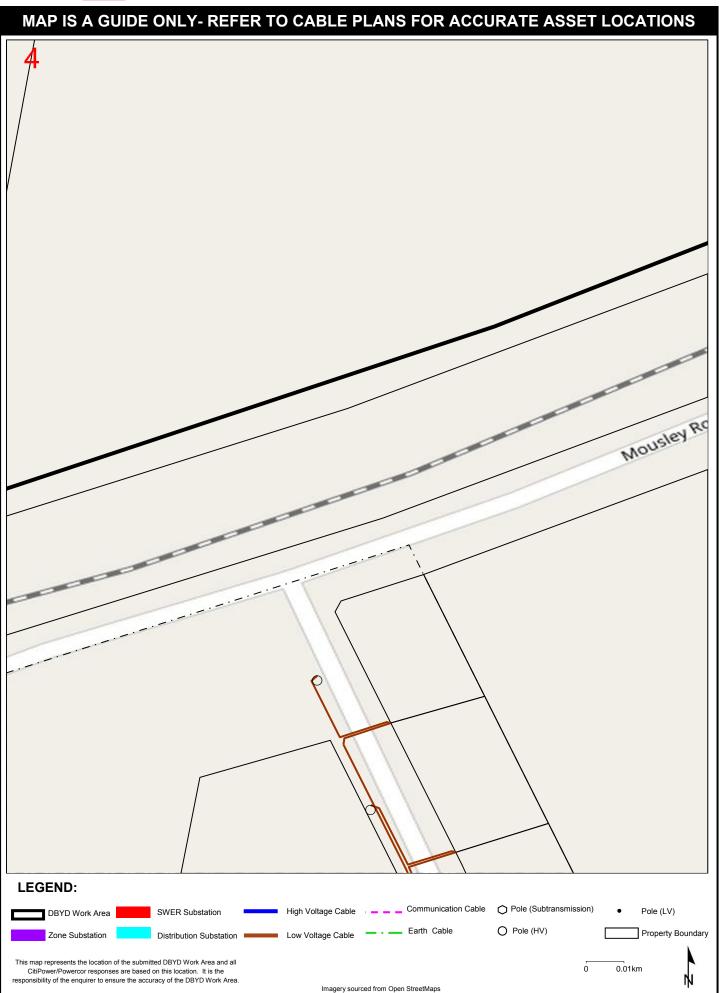






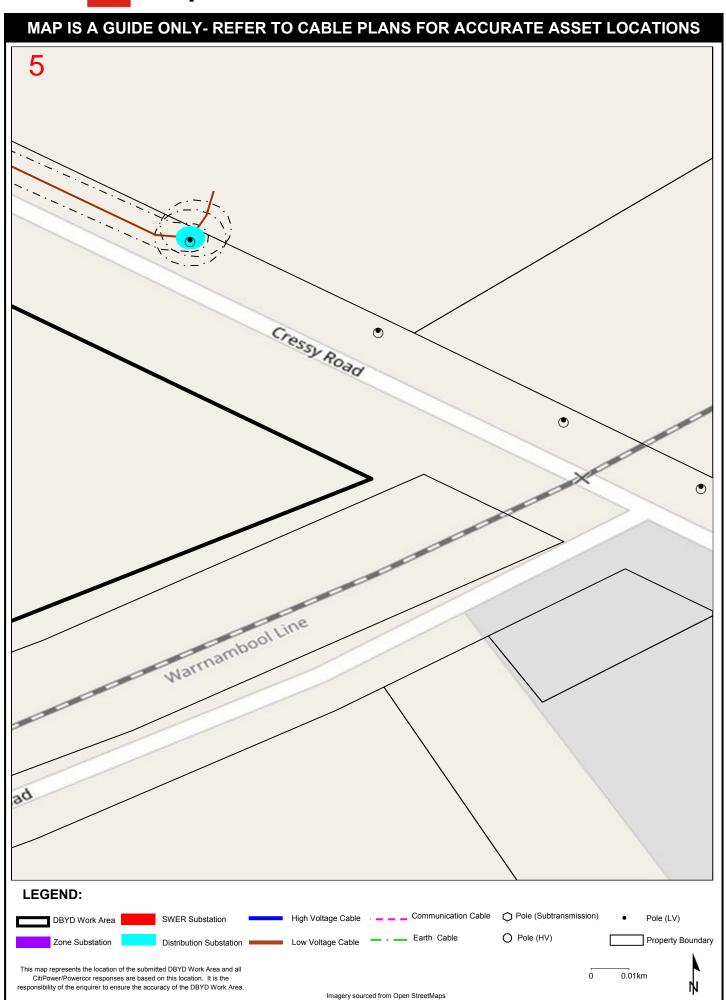


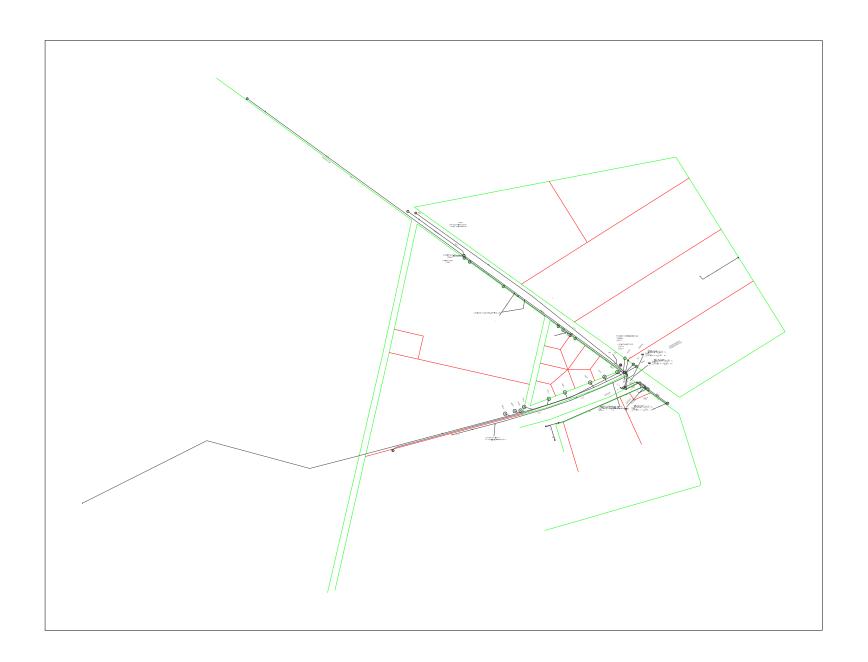














## **APPENDIX VI:**

Calibration Certificate

## **Equipment Calibration Form**

**GA5000** 

enqip

Enqip #:

12161

Company:

Jet Environmental

Consultant:

Peter King

PO #:

J1214

Certificate #:

17465

#### INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION

**Model Number:** 

GA5KA0F-100

Serial Number:

G506198

**Instrument Type:** 

GTI - GA5000

#### **INSPECTION RECORD**

Date & Time:

PASS

Flow Rate:

639 mL/min

CALIBRATION DETAILS								
Sensor	Standard	Reading	Traceability Lot #					
	N <sub>2</sub> UHP	0 %	1218973					
CH₄	2.5 %	2.5 %	1185587					
	60 %	60.0 %	1327131					
CO <sub>2</sub>	5 %	5.0 %	1199086					
	40 %	40.0 %	1327131					
O <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>2</sub> UHP	0 %	1218973					
	20.9 %	20.9 %	N/A					
со	N₂ UHP	0 ppm	1218973					
	100 ppm	100 ppm	1185587					
H <sub>2</sub> S	N₂ UHP	0 ppm	1218973					
	25 ppm	25 ppm	1273370					

Calibration Successful: YES

Calibrated By:

Doyle Schapendonk

**Test Date:** 

9/07/2020

enqip

116 Thistlethwaite St, South Melbourne 3205 P 1300 218 987



### **APPENDIX VII:**

Gas Monitoring Bore Logs

Job No: J1214Date: 10 July 2020Client: Earl CivilLogged: PJKSite: 25 Cressy Rd, WinchelseaDriller: PJK



Bore Casing Diameter (mm): 50

Method: Hand auger

**Bore Depth (mbgl):** 0.8 **Screen Interval (mbgl):** 0.45 - 0.9

Depth (m)	Graphic	Description	Sample	PID	Bore Details	Comments		
0.0		FILL moist, dark brown, disturbed natural sandy clay, firm,	-	-		No odour		
-		CLAY moist, mottled orangish brown, stiff, moderate to high plasticity, minor sand, trace gravel	-	-		Bentonite seal		
-		CLAY moist, dark grey, stiff, high plasticity, trace highly weathered basalt				Gravel pack		
1.0			-	-		Bore terminated at 0.9 m due to refusal on basalt		
-								

Job No: J1214 Client: Earl Civil

Site: 25 Cressy Rd, Winchelsea **Bore Casing Diameter (mm):** 50

Bore Depth (mbgl): 1.8

Date: 10 July 2020 Logged: PJK Driller: PJK

Method: Hand auger

Screen Interval (mbgl): 0.5 - 1.8



Depth (m)	Graphic	Description	Sample	PID	Bore Details	Comments
0.0		FILL	-	-		No odour
_		slightly moist, brown, disturbed natural sand, dense, fine to medium grained		_	•	Bentonite seal
-		ccay moist, mottled orangish brown, stiff, moderate to high plasticity, minor sand, trace gravel	-	-		Gravel pack O Benton
_		becoming grey				No odour
1.0			-	-		No odour
2.0					: N 1 ·	

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Job No: J1214Date: 10 July 2020Client: Earl CivilLogged: PJKSite: 25 Cressy Rd, WinchelseaDriller: PJK



**Bore Casing Diameter (mm):** 50 **Method:** Hand auger

**Bore Depth (mbgl):** 2.0 **Screen Interval (mbgl):** 0.5 - 2.0

Depth (m)	Graphic	Description	Description Sample		Bore Comments
0.0		FILL slightly moist, brown, disturbed natural sandy silt, dense	-	-	Bentonite seal
-		<b>CLAY</b> moist, mottled orangish brown, stiff, moderate to high plasticity, minor sand, trace gravel	-	-	No odour
-		becoming grey			No odour
1.0			-	-	No odour
-		becoming orangish brown	-	-	No odour
2.0					

Job No: J1214Date: 10 July 2020Client: Earl CivilLogged: PJKSite: 25 Cressy Rd, WinchelseaDriller: PJK



**Bore Casing Diameter (mm):** 50 **Method:** Hand auger

**Bore Depth (mbgl):** 1.5 **Screen Interval (mbgl):** 0.5 - 1.5

Depth (m)	Graphic	Description	Sample	PID	Bore Details	Comments
0.0						
-		FILL very moist, orange, sandy clay, firm, non-plastic, with fine gravel  CLAY slightly moist, grey, stiff, high plasticity	-	-	4	Bentonite seal
-			-	-		No odour
-						Gravel pack
1.0		becoming orange, with weathered basalt gravel	-	-		No odour
-			-	-		Bore terminated at 1.5 m due to refusal on basalt



#### **APPENDIX VIII:**

Landfill Gas Monitoring Sheets

#### Landfill Gas Monitoring Sheet



Project No: J1214

Equipment: CrA 5000

Date: 10 / 7 / 20

Site: 25 CRESSY RD, WINCHELSEA

Conditions: COOL, GENTLE BREEZE

Staff: 予プベ

Location Start		Start	rart Rate	Rate nr)	Rate nr)	ative re (mb)	spheric re (mb)	Peak	concentra (% v/v)	ations	Sta		ncentratio v/v)	ons	isation (sec)	Locat		ndition,
Time	Flow (L/t	Rela	Atmos Pressu	Max. CH₄	Max. CO₂	Min. O₂	CH₄	CO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>	Bal.	Stabil	directi	direction & rate of c unstabilised					
15.12	0-0	0-03	1010	0-0	0.2	19-6	ē Ó	0.2	19.6	80.2	180	BORE	IN GOOD	MTI EUOD C				
15.23	0-1	0.05	1011	۵.0	0.8	19.7	0	0-8	19.7	79.5	180	12		-,				
15.38	Ø - O	0.02	1011	0.0	0-3	19-1	0,0	0.3	19-1	80.6	180	,,	"	//				
15.48	0.0	0.05	(010	0.0	0-6	18.6	0.0	0.6	18-6	80-8	180	"	//	ال بي				
16-18	_	-	1010	0-0	1.0	26.2	0-0	1-0	20.2	78-8	120	WATER	uiam s	VALUE				
	Time  15.12  15.23  15.38  15.48	Time 3 5 15.12 0.0 15.23 0.1 15.38 0.0 15.48 0.0	15.12 0.0 0.03 15.23 0.1 0.05 15.38 0.0 0.02 15.48 0.0 0.05	15.12 0.0 0.03 1010 15.23 0.1 0.05 1011 15.38 0.0 0.02 1011 15.48 0.0 0.05 1010	15.12 0.0 0.03 1010 0.0 15.23 0.1 0.05 1011 0.0 15.38 0.0 0.02 1011 0.0 15.48 0.0 0.05 1010 0.0	15.12 0.0 0.03 1010 0.0 0.2 15.23 0.1 0.05 1011 0.0 0.8 15.38 0.0 0.02 1011 0.0 0.3 15.48 0.0 0.05 1010 0.0 0.6	15.12 0.0 0.03 1010 0.0 0.2 19.6 15.23 0.1 0.05 1011 0.0 0.8 19.7 15.38 0.0 0.02 1011 0.0 0.3 19.1 15.48 0.0 0.05 1010 0.0 0.6 18.6	15.12 0.0 0.03 1010 0.0 0.2 19.6 0.0 15.23 0.1 0.05 1011 0.0 0.8 19.7 0.0 15.38 0.0 0.02 1011 0.0 0.3 19.1 0.0 15.48 0.0 0.05 1010 0.0 0.6 18.6 0.0	15.12 0.0 0.03 1010 0.0 0.2 19.6 0.0 0.2 15.23 0.1 0.05 1011 0.0 0.8 19.7 0.0 0.8 15.38 0.0 0.02 1011 0.0 0.3 19.1 0.0 0.3 15.48 0.0 0.05 1010 0.0 0.6 18.6 0.0 0.6	15.12 0.0 0.03 1010 0.0 0.2 19.6 0.0 0.2 19.6 15.23 0.1 0.05 1011 0.0 0.8 19.7 0.0 0.8 19.7 15.38 0.0 0.02 1011 0.0 0.3 19.1 0.0 0.3 19.1 15.48 0.0 0.05 1010 0.0 0.6 18.6 0.0 0.6 18.6	15.12 0.0 0.03 1010 0.0 0.2 19.6 0.0 0.2 19.6 80.2 15.23 0.1 0.05 1011 0.0 0.8 19.7 0.0 0.8 19.7 79.5 15.38 0.0 0.02 1011 0.0 0.3 19.1 0.0 0.3 19.1 80.6 15.48 0.0 0.05 1010 0.0 0.6 18.6 0.0 6.6 18.6 80.8	15.12 0.0 0.03 1010 0.0 0.2 19.6 0.0 0.2 19.6 80.2 180 15.23 0.1 0.05 1011 0.0 0.8 19.7 0.0 0.8 19.7 79.5 180 15.38 0.0 0.02 1011 0.0 0.3 19.1 0.0 0.3 19.1 80.6 180 15.48 0.0 0.05 1010 0.0 0.6 18.6 0.0 0.6 18.6 80.8 180	15.12 0.0 0.03 1010 0.0 0.2 19.6 0.0 0.2 19.6 80.2 180 BORE 15.23 0.1 0.05 1011 0.0 0.8 19.7 0.0 0.8 19.7 79.5 180 1.0 15.38 0.0 0.02 1011 0.0 0.3 19.1 0.0 0.3 19.1 80.6 180 1.0 15.48 0.0 0.05 1010 0.0 0.6 18.6 0.0 0.6 18.6 80.8 180 1.0 1.0 15.48 0.0 0.05 1010 0.0 0.6 18.6 0.0 0.6 18.6 80.8 180 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.	15.12 0.0 0.03 1010 0.0 0.2 19.6 0.0 0.2 19.6 80.2 180 BORE IN GOODS 15.23 0.1 0.05 1011 0.0 0.8 19.7 0.0 0.8 19.7 79.5 180 1 15.38 0.0 0.02 1011 0.0 0.3 19.1 0.0 0.3 19.1 80.6 180 1. 15.48 0.0 0.05 1010 0.0 0.6 18.6 0.0 0.6 18.6 80.8 180 1				

