

# JANDAKOT AIRPORT LOCAL WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Jandakot Airport Holdings Pty Ltd 16 Eagle Drive Jandakot WA 6164

### Prepared for Jandakot Airport Holdings, By Urbaqua January 2024

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Signed

Full name (please print) John Fraser

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Date 11/7/2024



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#### 1 INTRODUCTION

Jandakot Airport is leased from the Commonwealth Government by Jandakot Airport Holdings (JAH) and is an important piece of infrastructure, being Western Australia's major general aviation airport.

#### 1.1 Legislative background

Jandakot Airport is Commonwealth Land and is therefore subjected to Commonwealth legislation (Primarily the Airports Act 1966, Airports (Environment Protection) Regulations 1997 and the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999). State legislation may apply where Commonwealth Legislation is silent or does not conflict.

#### 1.1.1 Commonwealth Legislation

#### Airports Act 1996

The Airports Act 1996 requires the operator of an airport to prepare a Master Plan for review and approval by the Federal Minister for Infrastructure and Regional Development. This Local Water Management Strategy (LWMS) complements the Jandakot Airport Environment Strategy 2020 which has been updated within the Jandakot Airport Master Plan 2020 (JAMP 2020) and will act as a guide for environmental management of the airport for the next eight years.

The Environment Strategy builds upon the Environment Management Framework (EMF) which incorporates measures to meet Jandakot Airport's obligations under Commonwealth and relevant State legislation. This Environment Strategy has been developed with consideration of current airport operations as well as proposed future development.

#### Airports (Environment Protection) Regulations 1997

The Airport (Environment Protection) Regulations 1997 requires the development and adoption of a comprehensive environmental management system (EMS). Environmental management at the Airport is the responsibility of JAH. The Jandakot Airport EMS comprises policies and procedures that ensure the protection of the environment within the airport, including preparation of management plans, incident reporting systems, awareness training, auditing, monitoring and reporting within a context of continuous improvement.

#### Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) provides for the protection of the environment, especially matters of national environmental significance (NES). Under the EPBC Act, a person must not take action that has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on any matters of NES without approval from the Australian Government Environment Minister.

The initial Jandakot Airport Local Water Management Strategy (LWMS) and Groundwater Management Plan (GMP) were developed to support the expansion of development of Jandakot Airport into Precinct 5, which is located within the Priority 1 Source Protection Area of the Jandakot Underground Water Pollution Control Area (JUWPCA). The requirement for the LWMS and GMP was (and remains) directly associated with EPBC 2009/4796 conditions of approval, specifically Condition 7 which states:



"The person taking the action must develop and submit a Jandakot Groundwater Mound Management Plan which must include but not be limited to:

- a. Groundwater monitoring and reporting;
- b. Provision of groundwater monitoring reports to the Western Australian Department of Water<sup>1</sup> and the Water Corporation;
- c. Address all relevant measures included in the Local Water Management Strategy;
- d. Schedules for the independent audit of groundwater monitoring results and reports;
- e. Spill avoidance, management and rehabilitation measures and procedures; and
- f. The introduction of a sewerage system.

The Jandakot Groundwater Mound Management Plan must be submitted within four (4) months of the date of this approval.

**Construction** must not commence within precinct 5 until the Jandakot Groundwater Mound Management Plan has been approved by the **Minister**. The approved Jandakot Groundwater Mound Management Plan must be implemented."

In 2014, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), formerly known as the Department of Environment approved EPBC 2013/7032, which allows for the clearing and development of Precinct 6, which is also partially within the Priority 1 Source Protection Area of the JUWPCA. Condition 2 of EPBC 2013/7032 states:

2. To mitigate impacts to the environment from an action on Commonwealth land, in particular the Jandakot Groundwater Mound, the person taking the action must prepare and submit a revised Groundwater Management Plan to the Minister for approval. The revised plan must be submitted at least 3 months prior to commencement of the action.

The revised plan must include, but not be limited to:

- a. The introduction of a sewerage system;
- b. Provision of groundwater monitoring reports to the Western Australian Department of Water<sup>1</sup> and the Water Corporation;
- c. A water management strategy, specifically designed for Precincts 6 and 6A;
- d. Schedule for the independent audit of groundwater monitoring results and reports
- e. Spill avoidance, management and rehabilitation measures and procedures
- f. Groundwater monitoring; and
- g. Acceptable development types.

If the minister approves the revised plan the approved revised plan must be implemented.

This LWMS has been prepared as an update to the previous LWMS (Essential Environmental, 2015) which was developed to provide water management strategies relevant to the Jandakot Airport estate with particular focus on the ongoing development of precincts 5, 6 and 6A.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Note: Now the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation



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#### 1.1.2 State Legislation

Some State legislation can apply to Jandakot Airport under the provisions of the Commonwealth Places (Application of Laws) Act 1970. Regulation of environmental issues can therefore occur through state agencies in selected circumstances, typically in instances where Commonwealth legislation does not exist (i.e., waste management). Where State and Commonwealth legislation conflicts; Commonwealth legislation takes precedence. The key water related State Government legislation that is relevant to the development of this LWMS is State Planning Policy 2.9: Planning for Water (draft).

#### State Planning Policy 2.9: Draft Planning for Water and Planning for Water Guidelines (SPP2.9)

The intent of the draft State Planning Policy 2.9 Planning for Water and the draft Planning for Water Guidelines (SPP 2.9) is to deliver greater clarity around how water related provisions are implemented.

The draft SPP 2.9 and Guidelines incorporate improvements that will lead to better planning decision-making through consideration of appropriate management measures to achieve optimal water resource and development outcomes.

The draft SPP 2.9, when gazetted, will replace the current SPP 2.9: Water Resources and SPP 2.3: Jandakot Groundwater Protection, as well as other water related policies.

#### 1.2 Key documents

The following documents inform this plan's strategies and management principles:

- Jandakot Airport Master Plan 2020 (JAH, 2020a)
- Jandakot Airport Holdings Environment Strategy (JAH, 2020b)
- Jandakot Airport Holdings Annual Environment Report 2021-2022 (JAH, 2021)
- Jandakot Airport Groundwater Management Plan (JAH, 2019)
- Draft State Planning Policy 2.9 Planning for Water (WAPC, 2021)
- Stormwater Management Manual for Western Australia (DWER, 2004-07).

Table 1 below displays key documents that are discussed throughout the LWMS.

This LWMS has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of draft SPP2.9: Planning for Water and Planning for Water Guidelines (WAPC 2021), and the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's Interim: Developing a local water management strategy (2008).

Table 1: Key Document Summary

Document	Objective	Regulating Entity	Date	Link
Jandakot Airport Master Plan 2020	A 20-year strategic vision for the airport that details how Jandakot Airport will be developed and operated.	DITRDCA	2021	https://www.jandakotairport. com.au/corporate/master- plan.html



Document	Objective	Regulating Entity	Date	Link
Jandakot Airport Holdings Annual Environment Reports	Reports Jandakot Airport Holdings (JAH) environmental management of Jandakot Airport on an annual basis. This satisfies the statutory annual reporting requirements of the Airports (Environment Protection) Regulations 1997 (A(EP)R) as well as reporting requirements within management plans linked to Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999 EPBC 2009/4796 conditions of approval	DCCEEW	Annual	Submitted to DCCEEW annually by 28 <sup>th</sup> of October each year. This is not a publicly available document.
Jandakot Airport Annual EPBC Compliance Reports	Annual summary of compliance to EPBC 2009/4796 conditions of approval	DCCEEW	Annual	https://www.jandakotairport. com.au/environment/enviro nment-plans.html
Jandakot Airport Groundwater Management Plan	Detail the groundwater management and monitoring measures required at Jandakot Airport to protect the Jandakot Groundwater Mound (specifically the Priority 1 Source Protection Area).	DCCEEW	2023	https://www.jandakotairport. com.au/environment/enviro nment-plans.html

### 1.3 Scope of the Strategy

Consistent with the requirements of Condition 2 of EPBC 2013/7032 (refer to Appendix 1) and SPP 2.9, this LWMS has been prepared to provide updated information and strategies relevant to the Jandakot Airport estate with particular focus on the ongoing development of Precincts 5, 6 and 6A and to inform the preparation of a GMP in accordance with Condition 7 of EPBC 2013/7032.

The GMP also requires regular review and amendment to meet practical requirements on site as changing circumstances demand, including a review following the approval of the Jandakot Airport Master Plan. In accordance with the Airports Act 1996, Jandakot Airport Holdings is required to have a Master Plan (which includes the Environment Strategy) reviewed and approved at least every eight years. The Jandakot Airport Master Plan 2020 was approved by the Minister on 22 August 2021.

Precincts 5, 6, and 6A have been cleared and developed in accordance with Jandakot Airport Master Plan 2014 and Jandakot Airport LWMS. Since approval of the Jandakot Airport



Master Plan in 2020, no clearing has taken place; however, development continues to be undertaken in accordance with the current 2020 Master Plan and the Jandakot Airport and city leasing and development guidelines. Therefore, this revised LWMS includes revisions to update background information and reflect the land use and development changes that have occurred since 2015 when the previous LWMS was prepared.

Two wetlands are present at Jandakot Airport, as defined by the Geomorphic Wetland Swan Coastal Plain (GWSCP) dataset (DBCA-019) (DBCA, 2023). These are located within Precincts 1A and 2A of Master Plan 2020 (hereafter referred to as 'wetland 1A' and 'wetland 2A'), both of which are designated conservation areas.

Due to recent DBCA wetland reclassification, Wetland 1A is now categorised as Conservation Management (per comm, DBCA 2023), and wetland 2A is categorised as Resource Enhancement Management, as defined by the GWSCP dataset (DBCA-019) (DBCA, 2023). The wetland reclassification is detailed further in Section 2.3.

This LWMS and the associated GMP have been updated to reflect the wetland management category change. Water management strategies providing protection to the wetlands at the Airport have been in place at the Airport since 2009, including management measures to prevent pollution of groundwater within the JUWPCA which, consistent with Western Australian policy, requires more stringent water quality controls than would typically be required for protection of wetlands in the reclassified CCW management category. Management measures in place to prevent pollution of groundwater are further discussed in Section 2.8.5.

The LWMS aims to demonstrate to the satisfaction of relevant agencies:

- How the key principles and strategies of this plan have been addressed.
- How the urban structure will address water use and management.
- Existing and required water management infrastructure.
- Detailed land requirements for water management.

#### 1.4 Implementation of the strategy

The principles and strategies contained within this LWMS should be implemented as part of land use planning and development and are consistent with the framework and requirements in the draft *Planning for Water Guidelines* (WAPC 2021).

Table 7 summarises the roles and responsibilities relating to implementation of this LWMS.

#### 1.5 The Strategy Area

Jandakot Airport is located approximately 18 km south of the Perth CBD, within the City of Cockburn. The airport covers an area of approximately 622 hectares (ha) of land, which is owned by the Commonwealth Government. Of this 622 ha, approximately 119 ha is bushland. The land within Jandakot Airport that is the subject of this LWMS is delineated in Figure 1.

The subject land is currently zoned 'Public Purpose – Commonwealth Government' under the Metropolitan Region Scheme and has been identified as a 'Specialised Centre' in State Planning Policy 4.2 – Activity Centres for Perth and Peel. The land is similarly zoned 'Public Purpose – Commonwealth Government' under the City of Cockburn's Town Planning Scheme No 3 which also identifies the land within the 'Jandakot Airport Special Control Area'.



Part of the subject land lies within the Metropolitan Region Scheme Reserve for 'Water Catchments'. The Jandakot Airport estate lies wholly within the boundary of the City of Cockburn. Part of the northern boundary of the estate (Leeming Road and Ken Hurst Park) abuts the southern boundary of the City of Melville, and the western boundary of the City of Canning abuts the northeast airport boundary.

#### 1.5.1 Acceptable Development under EPBC2013/7032

To meet condition 2 G) of EPBC 2013/7032, this section outlines acceptable development specific to Precincts 6 and 6A.

Precinct 6 provides a mixed business use in a park-like setting which allows for uses appropriate to the JUWPCA (Figure 12) and is responsive to its interface with rural-residential neighbours bordering the southern boundary of the Airport. It will support warehouse, manufacturing and storage type development and land uses that will be generally consistent with the City of Cockburn's 'Mixed Business' zone from the City of Cockburn's Town Planning Scheme No. 3 (TPS 3, see Section 2.8.2). Uses will be responsive to the JUWPCA and potential pollutants will be minimised and managed by ensuring:

- Bulk storage (manifest quantities as defined under the Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004 and associated regulations), of potentially polluting dangerous goods, chemicals etc. within the Priority 1 Source Protection Area of the Jandakot Underground Water Pollution Control Area is not permitted.
- Minor chemical storage, consistent with the approved uses at the site, will be
  permitted only if managed under an approved Operational Environmental
  Management Plan that requires all chemicals to be managed in accordance with
  relevant Australian Standards.
- Precinct 6A will be developed for uses that seek to capitalise on access to the new taxiway system within Precinct 3 and will include aviation activity and aviation support facilities.

Any proposed development on land cleared under EPBC 2013/7032 is approved by DITRDCA under the *Airports Act 1996* and associated regulations, in accordance with Jandakot Airport Master Plan 2020.

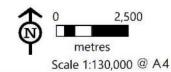


## Jandakot Airport - Local Water Management Strategy Figure 1 - Location Plan



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Data source: Landgate, MRWA Created by: RM Projection: MGA: zone 50.





#### 2 CONTEXT

#### 2.1 Climate

The site is located in the south-west of Western Australia and experiences a Mediterranean climate associated with warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters.

A Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) weather station (number 9217) is located at Jandakot Airport and has been operating continuously since 1972. Rainfall has been recorded at the site since its establishment and temperature has been recorded since 1989.

The long term annual average rainfall recorded at Jandakot Airport is 817 mm. Most of the year's rainfall is typically received during May to September, as shown in Chart 1 below.

Temperatures recorded at Jandakot Airport range between 15 and 32 degrees in summer and between 7 and 19 degrees in winter.



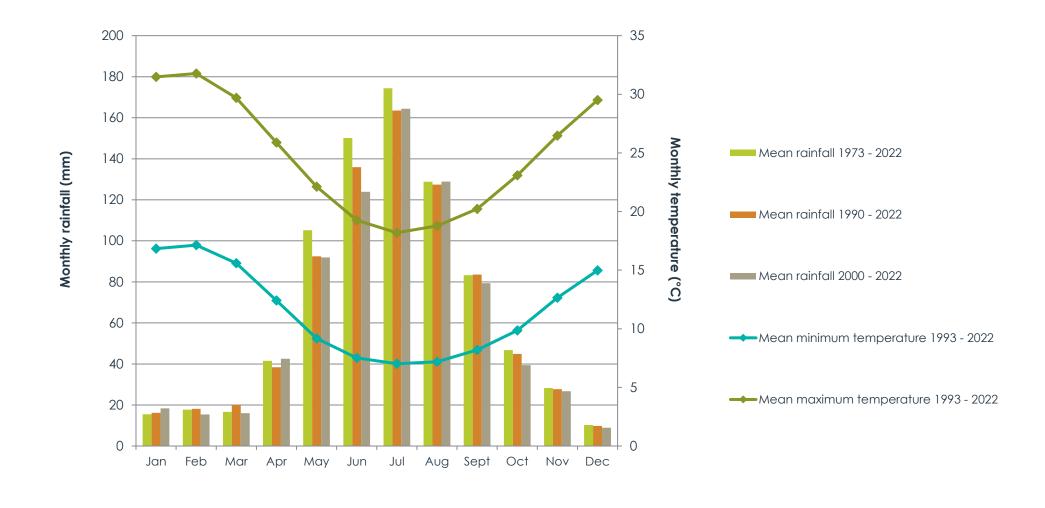


Chart 1: Climate summary data - Jandakot Airport (BOM, 2023)



#### 2.2 Geotechnical Conditions

#### 2.2.1 Topography and geology

Jandakot Airport is partially located on the northern margin of the Jandakot Ground Water Mound with the crest of the mound located south of the airport.

The topography of the airport and surrounding areas is generally flat, with local variations in height of 20 m or less. Most of the site has an elevation of approximately 28-30 m AHD. High points of 40-45 m AHD occur in the south-eastern corner and within Precinct 1A (Figure 2).

Jandakot Airport lies approximately 3 km east of the Spearwood dune system boundary and within the Bassendean north-south striking dune system.

The Armadale and Fremantle 1:50 000 Environmental Geology Series indicates Jandakot Airport consists of Quaternary superficial alluvial sediments, varying in thickness from around 30m to 60m. The sands unconformably overlay the older Osborne and Leederville formations, comprising of shale and siltstones. The surface geology presented in Figure 2 comprises of fine to medium grained sand (S8) as a thin veneer over silts and clays in some parts (\$10).

#### 2.2.2 Acid sulfate soils

According to Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) mapping, the majority of the site is located in an area of moderate to low risk of ASS occurring within 3 metres of the natural soil surface (i.e., Class 2). A small area of land in the south of the airport is categorised as 'high to moderate risk of ASS occurring within 3 metres of the natural soil surface' (i.e., Class 1) (DWER 2017). Refer to Figure 3.

Consistent with DWER guidelines, sites should be investigated for acid sulfate soils if any of the following are proposed:

- Soil or sediment disturbance of 100m3 or in areas depicted in an ASS risk map as Class 1 (High to moderate risk);
- Soil or sediment disturbance of 100m3 or more with excavation from below the natural water table in an area depicted on an ASS risk map as Class 2 (moderate to low risk);
   and
- Lowering of the water table (i.e., dewatering), whether temporary or permanent, in areas depicted in an ASS risk map as Class 1 or Class 2.

Groundwater is identified as being located approximately 4-5 m below the natural surface. Any construction activity expected to require temporary or permanent dewatering should trigger consideration and investigation of acid sulfate soils.

#### 2.2.3 Contaminated sites

A search of the DWER contaminated sites database identified no known or suspected contaminated sites within the study area (Figure 4). A group of three lots classified 'Remediated – restricted use' are located on the eastern boundary of the site. These lots were formerly used for sand extraction and have been subdivided to form 30 lots, some of which contain residential dwellings. The registered sites are located to the southeast (hydrologically up gradient) of the subject land.

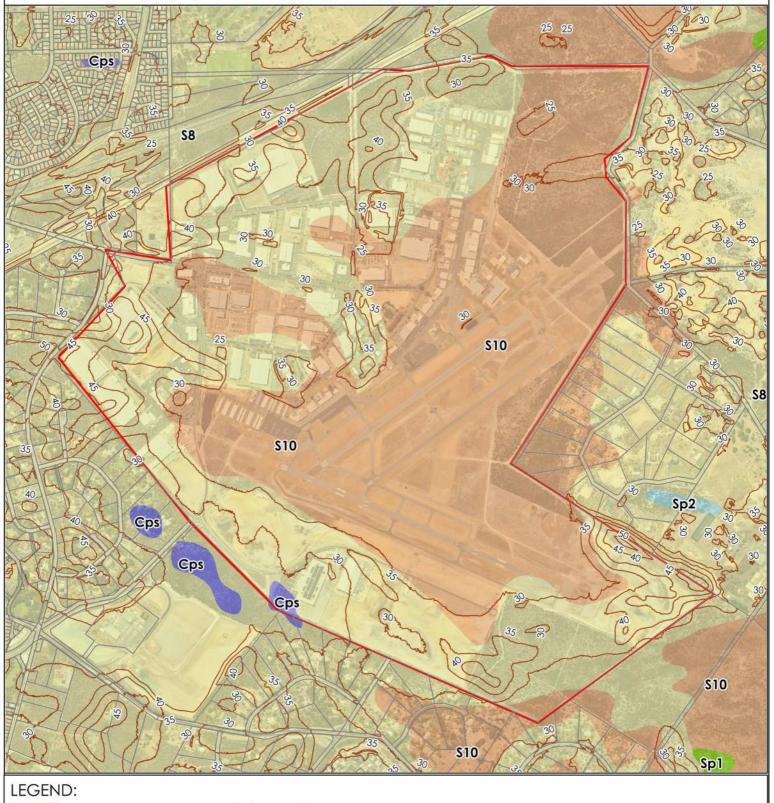


It is acknowledged, considering the past and current activities associated with an operational airport, that a number of potential sources of contamination may be present within the airport boundaries. Contamination and contaminated sites are managed in accordance with the Airports (Environment Protection) Regulations 1997. JAH is required to maintain an Environmental Site Register that includes records of known and suspected contaminated sites. Sites are ranked according to the nature of contamination and risks posed. Where investigation identifies sites as requiring remediation or ongoing monitoring, appropriate plans are developed and implemented.

None of the contaminated sites on the Environmental Site Register are located within the JUWPCA.



## Jandakot Airport - Local Water Management Strategy Figure 2 - Topography and surface geology





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## Jandakot Airport - Local Water Management Strategy Figure 3 - Acid sulfate soils





Airport boundary

Cadastre

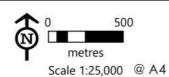
Acid sulfate soil risk category

High to moderate risk

Moderate to low risk

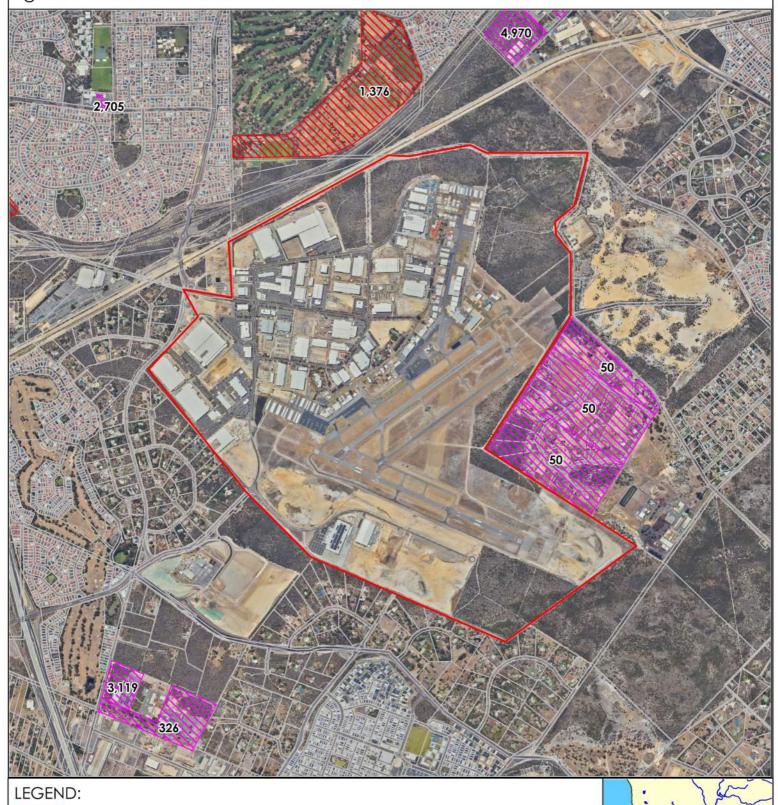
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Data source: Landgate, MRWA, DWER. Created by: RM Projection: MGA: zone 50.





## Jandakot Airport - Local Water Management Strategy Figure 4 - Contaminated sites





Cadastre

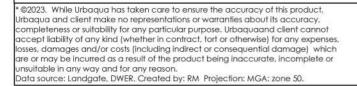
Contaminated site classification:

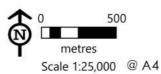
Contaminated - remediation required

Contaminated - restricted use

Ne 6000 20 2002 0000 15 15

Remediated for restricted use







#### 2.3 Wetlands

Two wetlands occur within the bounds of the airport as defined by the GWSCP dataset (DBCA-019) (DBCA, 2023). These are located in Precincts 1A and 2A of Master Plan 2020 (hereafter referred to as 'wetland 1A' and 'wetland 2A'), both of which are designated conservation areas in the Master Plan (Figure 5).

During the public comment period for Master Plan 2020, JAH received a recommendation from DBCA to review and assess the wetland management categories for the wetlands located in the conservation areas at Jandakot Airport, both of which were classified by DBCA as Resource Enhancement category wetlands (damplands) (DBCA, 2023).

A review of the wetland management categories, including an on-ground wetland assessment survey were undertaken in 2022/2023 by suitably qualified environmental consultants (Ecoscape, Umwelt, and Lateral).

Prior to the review, both wetlands were resource enhancement management category wetlands. The results indicated both wetlands 1A and 2A had values commensurate with conservation category wetlands. The findings of these reviews were submitted to DBCA for assessment.

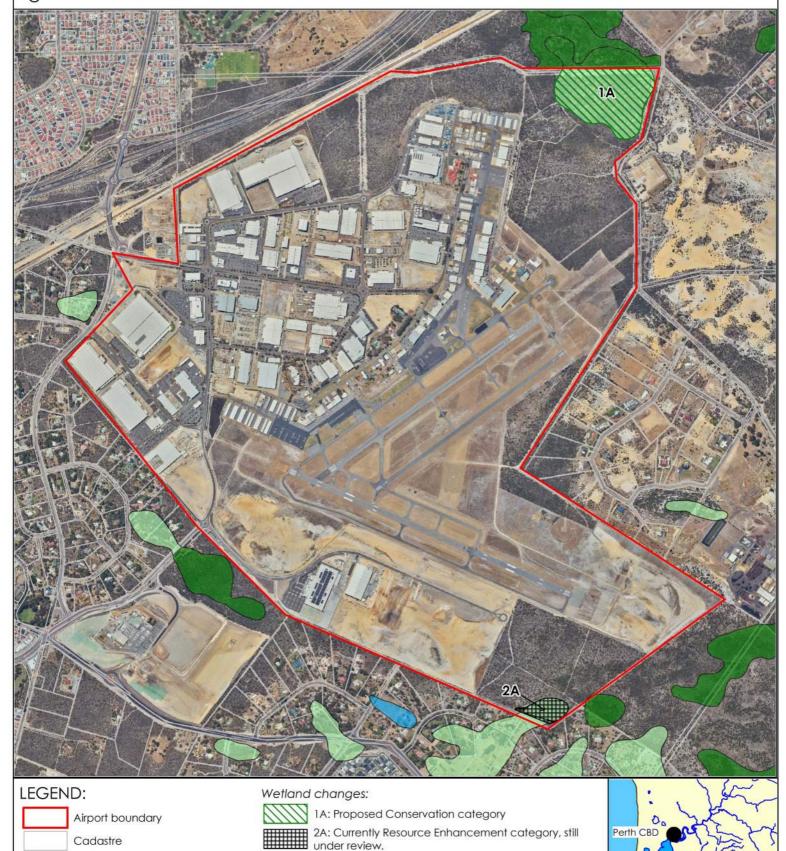
As of 25 July 2023, wetland 1A has been reclassified as Conservation Management (per comm, DBCA 2023), and wetland 2A is still categorised as Resource Enhancement Management, as defined by the GWSCP dataset (DBCA-019) (DBCA, 2023).

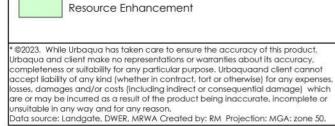
DBCA is actively reviewing the categorisation of wetland 2A, but the above listed statement provides the categorisation at a point in time and any future revisions may require this statement to be amended.

Conservation category wetlands are identified as highest priority wetlands which support a high level of attributes and functions (DBCA 2018).



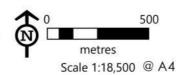
## Jandakot Airport - Local Water Management Strategy Figure 5 - Wetlands





Geomorphic wetland categories (Swan Coastal Plain):

Conservation
Multiple Use





#### 2.4 Hydrology

#### 2.4.1 Surface water

Within the study area there are no natural drainage channels or defined areas of surface water. Naturally there would be little runoff generated in the study area with most rainfall directly recharging the Jandakot mound groundwater aquifers by infiltration through the predominantly sandy soils. In larger storm events runoff would flow to one of the several low points present at the northern and western boundaries of the site where seasonal damplands have been identified.

Drainage swales and basins have been created in strategic areas of the airport to collect runoff from roads and other sealed surfaces. Due to the high permeability of the Bassendean soils, run-off is localised and short term as it generally infiltrates very quickly.

Groundwater downgradient from drainage basins adjacent to the Jandakot Underground Water Pollution Control Area, is monitored to ensure that water quality is not adversely impacted by stormwater management practices at the airport.

#### 2.4.2 Groundwater

Jandakot Airport is underlain by the Jandakot groundwater system. The Jandakot groundwater system provides water for public open space, horticulture, industry and gardens, and contributes to Perth's public water supply.

Jandakot Airport is partially located on the northern margin of the Jandakot Groundwater Mound, with the crest of the mound located just south of the airport (Davidson, 1995).

The system comprises three main aquifers:

- Jandakot Mound (shallow, unconfined superficial);
- Leederville aquifer (deeper, mostly confined); and
- Yarragadee aquifer (deeper, mostly confined).

Groundwater levels across the Jandakot Mound have declined over the last 30 years, but at a slower rate than seen in the Gnangara Mound (DWER, 2014). This is due to a combination of factors including:

- The Jandakot Mound receives more rainfall than the Gnangara Mound;
- Abstraction pressure on the Jandakot Mound is less than on the Gnangara Mound;
   and
- Large parts of the Jandakot Mound are now urbanised, which has increased recharge.

Inferred groundwater contour mapping indicates that groundwater flows in a northerly direction over much of the airport, with a north westerly flow in some areas; notably Precinct 5 and more western areas of the airport.

#### Ministerial criteria sites (Jandakot Mound)

The Jandakot Mound is gazetted under the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909 as both an Underground Water Pollution Control Area (UWPCA) and a Public Drinking Water Supply Area (PDWSA). DWER is bound to manage abstraction of groundwater for public and private water supply from the Jandakot Mound with provision for environmental water



requirements, as documented in Ministerial statement 688. The statement sets environmental water provisions in the form of water level criteria at 23 sites across the Jandakot Mound. These sites include 10 wetland sites, nine terrestrial phreatophytic vegetation monitoring sites (phreatophytic vegetation is vegetation that utilises groundwater to meet at least part of its water needs) and four rare flora sites. Some sites have more than one water level criterion. Water level criteria include:

- Absolute minimum water levels; and
- Rate of decline and timing of drying (referred to as other water level criteria).

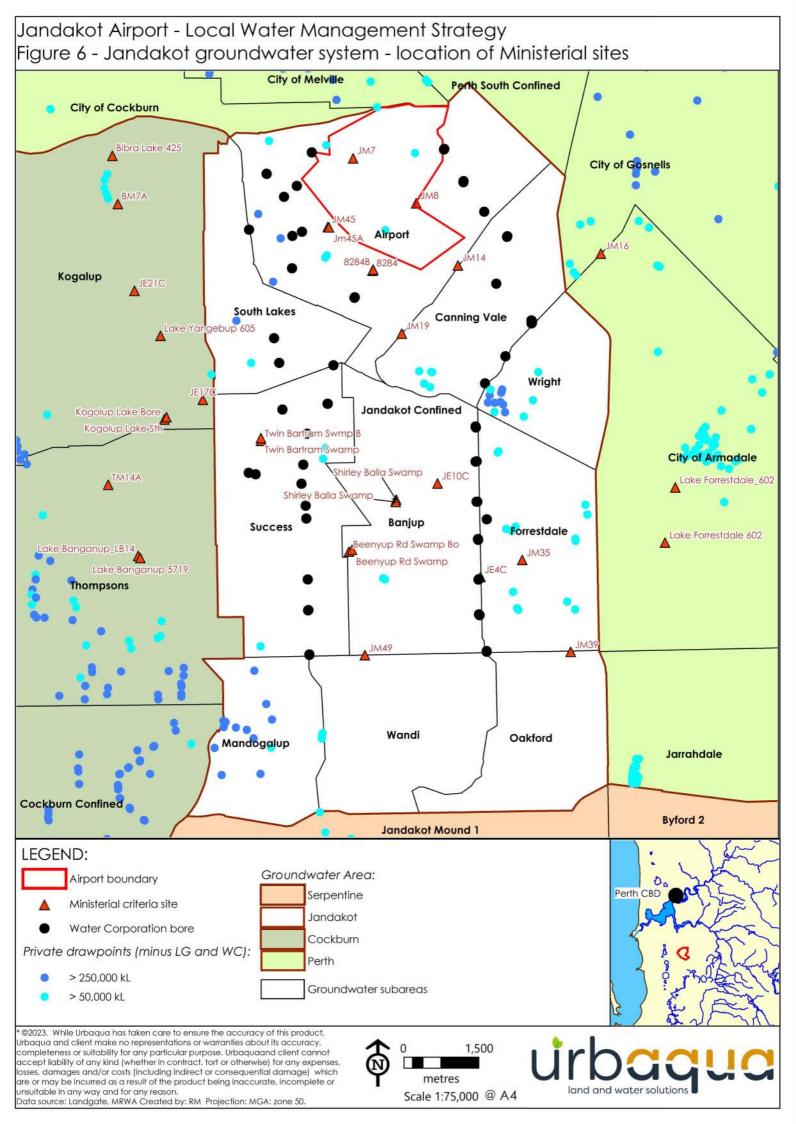
DWER is bound through the statement to manage abstraction and/or development to meet these water level criteria to achieve set objectives including:

- Manage abstraction of groundwater for public and private water supply from the Jandakot Mound sustainably;
- Protect significant environmental values of groundwater dependent ecosystems; and
- Minimise environmental impacts associated with abstraction.

Any proposed developments or groundwater license applications under the *Rights and Water Irrigation Act 1914* located in close proximity to Ministerial Criteria Sites (Figure 6) will be required to demonstrate negligible impact on these receptors.

There are a number of ministerial criteria sites (rare flora) located within (JM7) and adjacent to Jandakot Airport. According to the most recent DWER compliance report (DWER, 2020) these sites are currently compliant with relevant groundwater level criteria. Previous non-compliance has occurred at these bores; with water levels declining by greater than 0.1 m/year during 2006/07 and 2010/11. These sites have been compliant in all other years since 2000.





#### **Groundwater levels**

The Perth Groundwater Map (DWER, 2023) indicates that regional groundwater flows in a north westerly direction, towards the coast and Swan River (Figure 7). The historical maximum groundwater level lies at approximately 26 to 28 m AHD. Given that elevation at the site varies between approximately 30 and 50 m AHD, this suggests that the minimum depth to groundwater at the site is approximately 4 m below ground level (BGL).

Since March 2012, groundwater levels have been monitored at nine locations across the Jandakot Airport estate (Chart 2), with an additional two locations added to the monitoring program in December 2013, totalling 11 sites currently.

The maximum measured groundwater level during the monitoring period has varied between 2 and 12 m below ground level. Although it is not possible to determine if annual minima and maxima have been recorded each year, the timing of monitoring events has been designed to capture the groundwater level close to its annual maximum and minimum. Groundwater monitoring locations and levels recorded in March 2023 are presented in Figure 7.



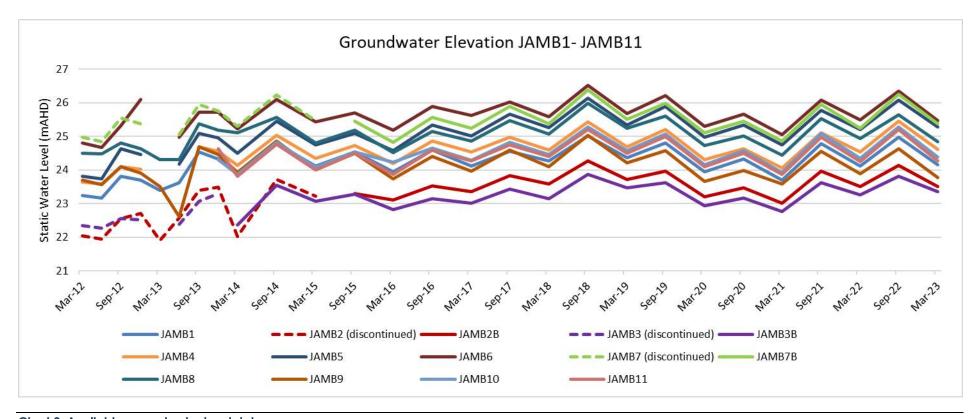


Chart 2: Available groundwater level data



- 21 - January 2024

#### **Groundwater quality**

Groundwater quality has been monitored since March 2012 at nine locations across the Jandakot Airport estate, with an additional two locations added to the program in December 2013, totalling 11 sites currently.

Groundwater monitoring locations and water quality data for total nitrogen and total phosphorus from the 2021/22 monitoring are presented in Figure 8 and Figure 9. Tables extracted from the 2021/22 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report (Urbaqua, 2022) are provided in Appendix 2.

The following are summary observations based on the 2021/22 monitoring data:

- In situ measurement of pH values of groundwater range from 3.58 to 6.61, with an average pH of 5.08 indicating acidic conditions.
- Total nitrogen and total phosphorus were above guidelines as follows;
  - Total nitrogen concentration was in exceedance of Airports (Environment Protection) Regulations 1997 Schedule 2 assessment level (0.1 mg/L) across all bores. JAMB4 was also in exceedance of the Jandakot Airport GMP v5.6 assessment level (6.39 mg/L).
  - Total phosphorus concentration was in exceedance of Airports (Environment Protection) Regulations 1997 Schedule 2 assessment level (0.01 mg/L) across all bores. JAMB1, JAMB2B, JAMB3B, JAMB5 and JAMB9 were also in exceedance of the Jandakot Airport GMP v5.6 assessment level (0.12 mg/L).
- Aluminium, copper, lead and zinc concentrations were above guidelines as follows;
  - Dissolved aluminium concentration was in exceedance of the A(EP)R (1997)
     Schedule 2 assessment level (0.1 mg/L) at JAMB1, JAMB2B, JAMB4, JAMB5,
     JAMB7B, JAMB8, JAMB9, JAMB10 and JAMB11;
  - Dissolved copper concentration was in exceedance of the Jandakot Airport GMP v5.6 assessment level (0.003 mg/L) at all bores except JAMB2B, which was in exceedance of the A(EP)R (1997) Schedule 2 (0.002 mg/L);
  - Dissolved lead concentration was in exceedance of the Jandakot Airport GMP v5.6 assessment level (0.003 mg/L) at JAMB4, JAMB8 and JAMB9;
  - Dissolved zinc concentration was in exceedance of the A(EP)R (1997)
     Schedule 2 assessment level (0.005 mg/L) at JAMB1, JAMB2B, JAMB4, JAMB5, JAMB7B, JAMB8 and JAMB9;
- Petroleum hydrocarbons are stored on-site, however available groundwater data does not identify any adverse impacts from airport activities.

Low pH values are sometimes due to organic acids resulting from decomposition of vegetation in swampy environments (Davidson 1995). This is natural acidification through CO<sup>2</sup> production and root respiration in the soil in such environments. Appelo and Postma (2005) identified the lowest pH from CO<sup>2</sup> production in soil is around 4.6, so that groundwater which has a lower pH value must involve other processes of acidification.

A second possible source of acidification is the excessive use of ammonia and manure fertilisers. Another major acidification process is the oxidation of pyrite (FeS2). Pyrite is found, at least in small quantities, in most reduced sediments in the Bassendean Sand and swamp and lacustrine deposits at shallow depth. The lowering of the watertable by climate variability or from public and/or private abstraction may cause the oxidation of pyrite.

Groundwater monitoring at up-hydraulic locations (JAMB5, 6, 7, 8 and 9) identifies groundwater quality of a similar acidity which suggests the low pH levels are a regional issue and that conditions local to the Jandakot Airport do not contribute significantly to the acidity of the regional aquifer (Coffey, 2014).



Onsite nutrient sources, nitrogen and phosphorous, include sewage/wastewater and chemical applications to the soil. Historically leasehold sites at Jandakot Airport disposed of domestic wastewater via septic tanks and aerobic treatment units (ATU's). Minor fertilising of the airfield grassed areas and phosphite treatment of dieback has occurred onsite. No onsite point of source of nutrient contamination or on-site diffuse source has been identified. It is inferred it likely to be a regional issue with up-hydraulic groundwater monitoring showing similar results.

All new developments within the airport shall be connected to reticulated wastewater system, furthermore existing septic and ATU's are to be progressively made redundant, consistent with commitments within Master Plan 2020. However, due to the ongoing issues regarding budgets and time constraints following on from COVID-19, these timeframes will likely be extended until 2028.

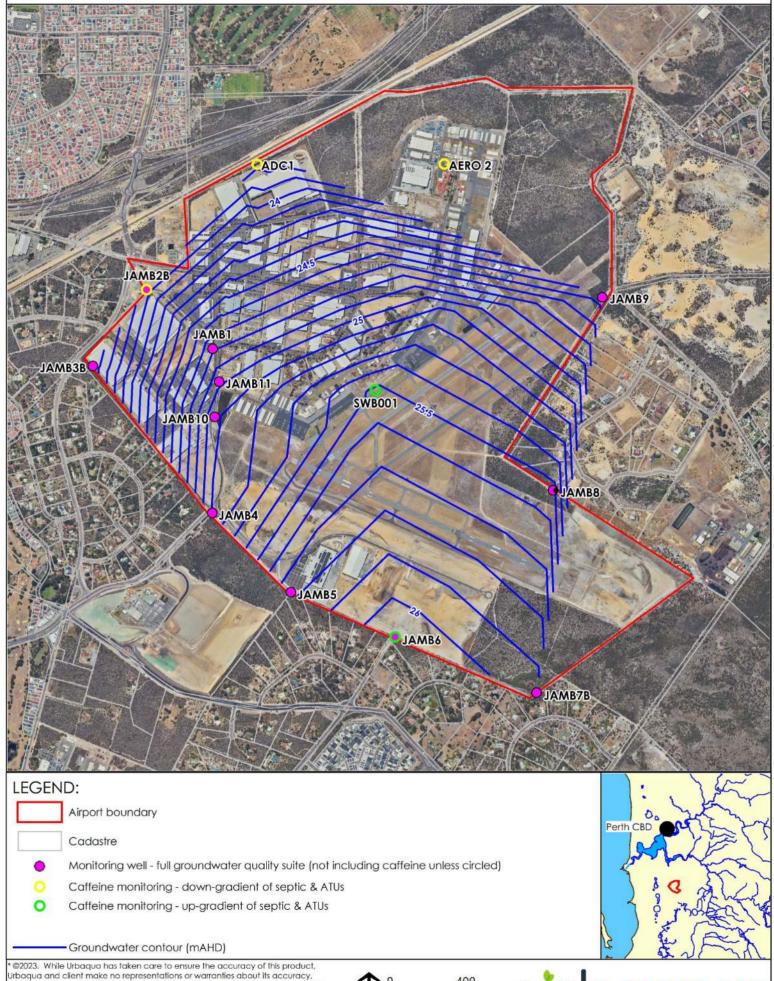
Elevated levels of aluminium, copper, lead and zinc have been detected in the 2021/22 results, consistent with previous years. The presence of the metals is considered due to the acidification of the regional aquifer, possible due to acid sulphate soils. Concentrations do not show clear trends correlating with on-site activities or potential sources.

Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and total recoverable hydrocarbons were reported below the assessment levels for all bores in 2021/22.

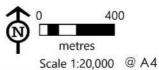
Monitoring bores situated within the site located on the southern boundary, up-gradient of any site operations, are considered to represent background conditions of groundwater entering the site. Generally, trends show there is no evidence of groundwater degradation associated with site operations, therefore risk to receptors such as Jandakot Mound, onsite users and workers is considered low.



## Jandakot Airport - Local Water Management Strategy Figure 7 - Groundwater monitoring network and mapped groundwater levels

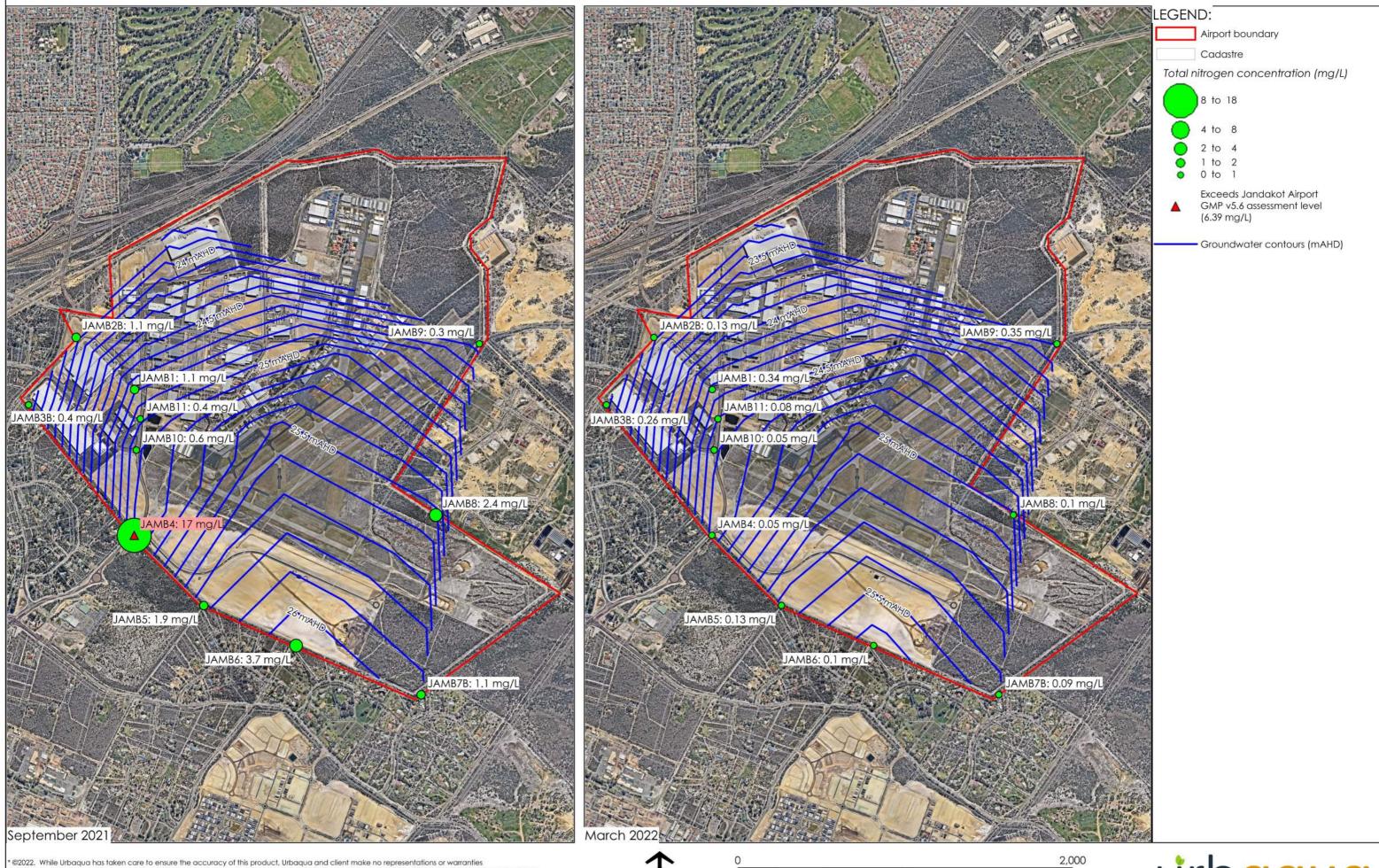


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Data source: Landgate, MRWA Created by: RM Projection: MGA: zone 50.





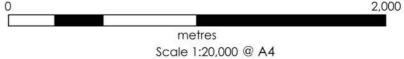
Jandakot Airport - Local Water Management Strategy Figure 8 - Total nitrogen concentrations 2021-2022



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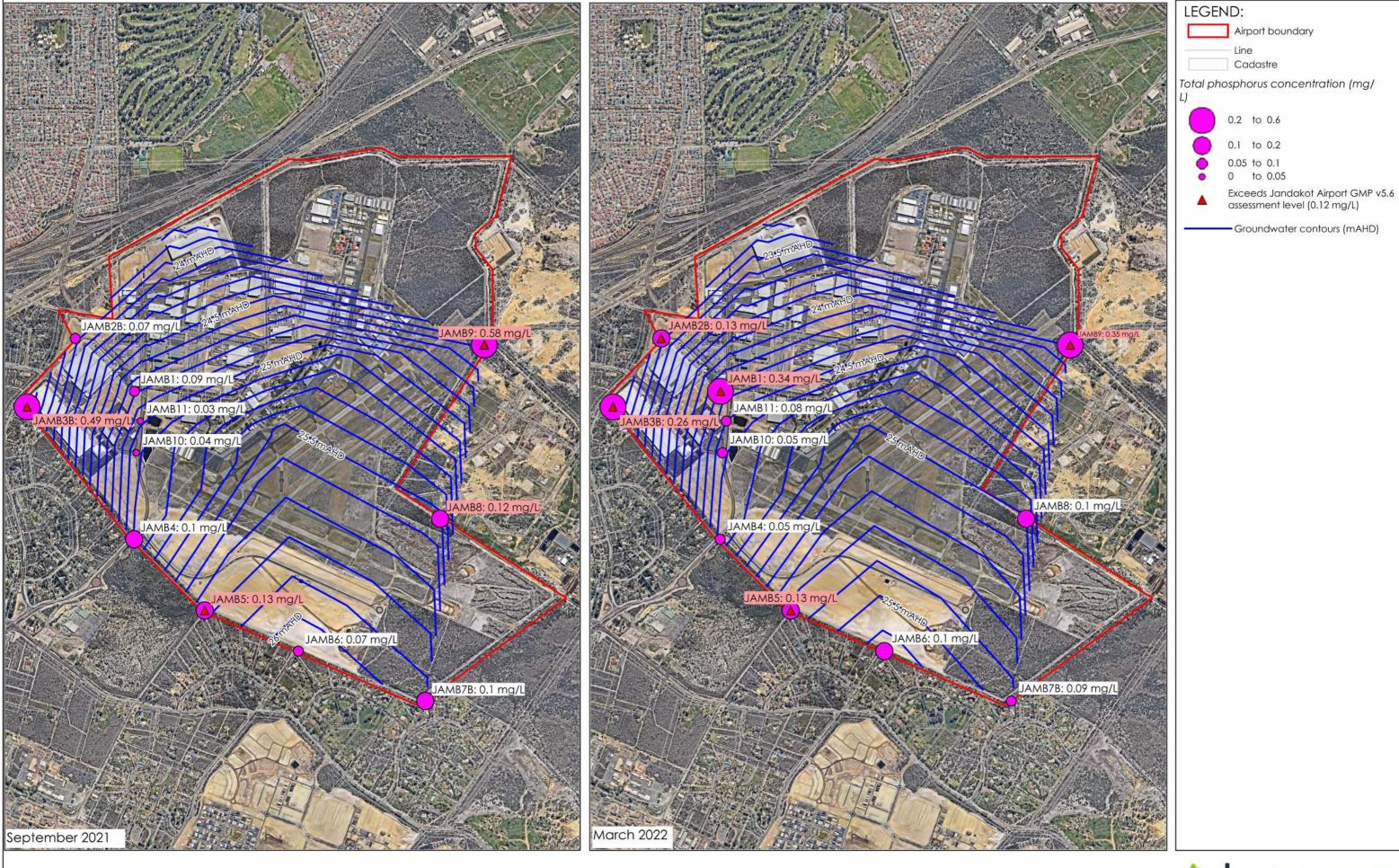
Data source: Landgate, JAH, MRWA, DPLH, DWER, Created by: AT Projection: MGA2020: zone 50.







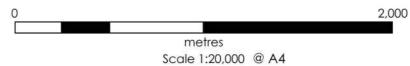
Jandakot Airport - Local Water Management Strategy Figure 9 - Total phosphorus concentrations



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Data source: Landgate, JAH, MRWA, DPLH, DWER, Created by: AT Projection: MGA2020: zone 50.







#### Groundwater flow and contaminant modelling

The majority of Precinct 5 and approximately half of Precinct 6/6A are within in the Jandakot Groundwater Mound Area. A hydrological assessment of the impacts of the development at Jandakot Airport on the downstream public water supply has been conducted (Cymod, 2009) as the proposed development area is presently a Priority 1 groundwater protection zone.

The investigation simulated both long term contamination and a single accident contamination. It was found that exceedance of drinking water criterion at downstream locations would occur after more than 10 years, minimum for both cases, with an average of 20 years.

The investigation found that in a single accident contamination, the area can be effectively remediated using aquifer restoration via conventional recovery bores. Long term contamination, however, is less likely to be successful using recovery bores, and management plans should be developed to minimise long term contamination risks. It has been ascertained by the inclusion of non-structural and structural storm water controls and risk assessments that Precincts 5 and 6/6A can be developed without posing additional risks to water resources (CyMod 2009).

#### Groundwater availability

The site lies within the Airport and Jandakot Confined subareas of the Jandakot groundwater area. Groundwater is not available for allocation licensing to private users within the Leederville or Yarragadee Aquifers because the water is reserved for public water supply and groundwater available for private licensing within the Superficial Aquifer is fully allocated (shown in Table 2). Jandakot Airport Holdings currently hold a license for 225,000 kL from the Superficial Aquifer.

Table 2: Groundwater allocations

Subarea	Aquifer	Allocation limit – private users (kL/year)	Availability June 2023
Airport	Perth – Superficial Swan	1,048,456	No
Jandakot Confined	Perth - Leederville	0	No
	Perth – Yarragadee North	0	No

#### Groundwater use

Groundwater is used within the Jandakot Airport estate for irrigation of areas of landscaping abstracted under Jandakot Airport Holdings (JAH) current groundwater licence (GWL95741(5)). The license is held for 225,000 kL of groundwater from the superficial aquifer based on a rate of 7,500 kL/ha of irrigated lawn/garden area.

The 2021/22 reporting year is the eighth year that all abstraction was 100% recorded by water meters. Prior to 2014/15, water use for some bores was estimated as the meter installation program was rolled out.

Current uses for groundwater are summarised as follows and areas are estimated in Table 3.

<u>Airside</u>: Irrigation of approximately 8.47 ha of lawn/grass. This is a reduction from 9.40 ha in 2020/21, associated sealing several grassed aircraft parking areas. The watering of lawn/grass areas in the airside area is undertaken for two reasons: (1) To provide stable grassed areas for aircraft parking; and (2) for aircraft safety purposes, such as dust management and soil stabilisation in the vicinity of aircraft movement areas. Irrigated areas are anticipated to increase in coming years, associated with additional planned airside developments in Precinct 6.



However, this may possibly be offset in some areas where existing grassed aircraft parking areas are scheduled to be replaced with hardstand.

<u>Landside</u>: Irrigation of approximately 2.66 ha of lawns and gardens, including verges, median strips and amenity garden beds. This area remains unchanged from 2020/21, noting it had previously been reduced (from 3.34 ha in 2016/2017) due to development and the implementation of water saving initiatives. This area is likely to increase in future years as development in the landside aviation precincts expands.

<u>New Commercial</u>: Irrigation of 4.65 ha of lawns and gardens, including verges, median strips and amenity garden beds (reduced from 4.75 ha in 2020/21). The area under irrigation is likely to increase as development of commercial areas increases significantly in the next few years, particularly within Precinct 6.

**Table 3: Irrigation Area estimates** 

Area Irrigated by Groundwater (ha)								
Areas	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Current)	*Future 2023+
Airside	10.47	10.47	10.14	9.38	9.40	9.40	8.47	14
Landside	3.34	3.34	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.66	2.66	4
New Commercial	2.75	2.75	4.63	4.87	4.75	4.75	4.65	12

<sup>\*</sup>Unconfirmed estimates only, calculated for the purpose of this report.

<u>Construction</u>: Groundwater is used from designated bores (currently 13 and 15) for construction activities – notably dust suppression, road construction, site levelling, compaction etc. From late 2014, bore 13 was used for both construction and verge irrigation within the newly developed Precinct 5; however, it was not utilised for construction irrigation in 2021/22. A new bore, bore 15 was commissioned in January 2016. Major construction involving bulk earthworks/activities are anticipated to continue for a number of years. Bulk earthworks (e.g., levelling and compaction) require approximately 450kL per day of operation, and cutting to level and other activities generally utilises 100kL/day per day of operation.

#### **Groundwater abstraction**

In 2021/22, 13 groundwater abstraction bores existed at Jandakot Airport (Figure 10).

Groundwater abstraction for the financial year 2021/2022 is provided in Table 4 and compared to longer term abstraction rates in Chart 3 and Chart 4. Abstraction was within the allocation specified within the licence (GWL95741(5)). In 2021/22 JAH used 151,793 kL. This is a 6.56% decrease from 2020/21 (162,453 kL).

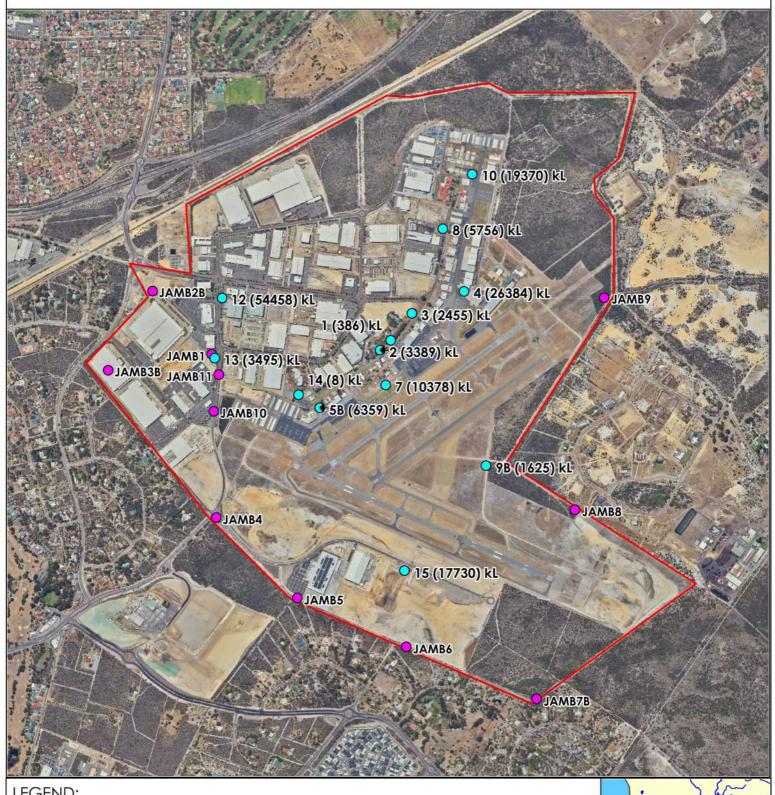
In 2021/22 20,274 kL (13.36%) was utilised for construction activities and 131,519 kL (86.64%) was utilised for irrigation.

Use of groundwater for construction increased by 31% compared to 2020/21 (15,470 kL). This corresponds with the commencement of large construction projects in 2021/22.

There has been a decrease in the volume of water abstracted for irrigation purposes (10.5%), and a decrease in the total area under irrigation (down 6.2% from 16.8 ha to 15.78 ha). In 2021/22, 131,519 kL was utilised compared to 146,983 kL in 2020/21 and 148,824 kL in 2019/20.



### Jandakot Airport - Local Water Management Strategy Figure 10 - Location of Groundwater Abstraction Bores and Monitoring Bores



#### LEGEND:

Airport boundary

Abstraction bore (2021-22 abstraction volume, kL)

Monitoring bores



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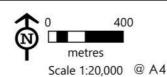




Table 4: Annual water use from July 2021 to June 2022

Bore ID	Status	Primary use	Annual use (kL)
_1	Operational	Landside irrigation	386
2	Operational	Landside irrigation	3,389
3	Operational	Landside irrigation	2,455
4	Operational	Airside irrigation	26,384
5B	Operational	Landside irrigation	6,359
7	Operational	Airside irrigation	10,378
8*	Operational	Landside irrigation 50% and construction 50%	5,756
9B	Operational	Airside irrigation	1,625
10	Operational	Airside irrigation	19,370
12	Operational	Commercial irrigation	54,458
13	Operational	Commercial irrigation and construction	3,495
14	Operational	Tenant – Irrigation (CSWAFC)	8
15	Operational	Construction 80% and commercial irrigation 20%	17,730
Annual V	131,519		
Annual V	20,274		
Annual V	151,793		

<sup>\*</sup>Recently decommissioned and is no longer operational

Airside and Landside irrigation currently meets the proposed efficient use target of 7,500 KI/ha (Section 3.5.2), utilising 6823 KI/ha and 5264 KI/ha respectively. Compared to 2020/21, Airside irrigation increased by 7.67% and Landside irrigation decreased by 21.31%. Commercial irrigation decreased by 18.57% and used 12,856 KI/ha, exceeding the target.

When all irrigated areas are combined, JAH utilised 8,336 KI/ha, which is above the target of 7,500 KI/ha; however, it is an improvement on 2020/21 (8,672 KI/ha).



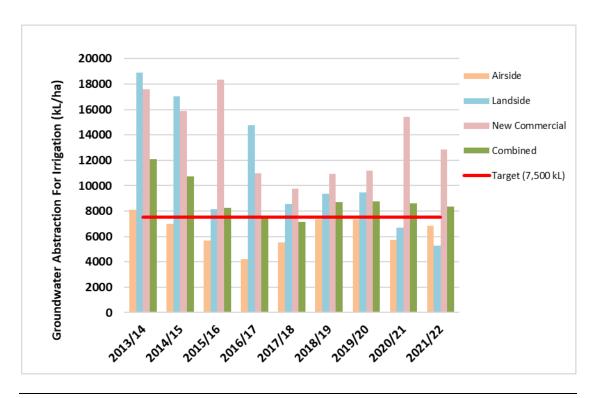


Chart 3: Jandakot Airport Irrigation Rates 2013/14 - 2021/22

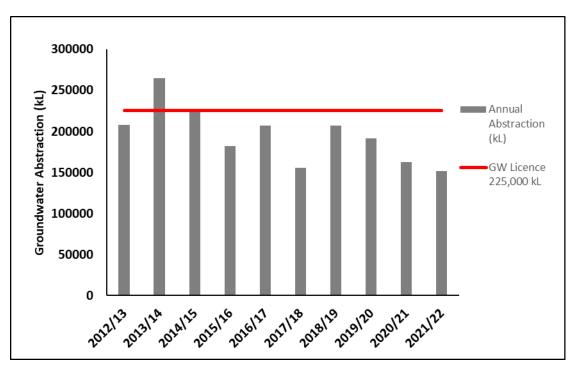


Chart 4: Jandakot Airport Annual Groundwater Abstraction 2012/13 - 2021/22



#### 2.5 Flora

The following information is from the Jandakot Airport Master Plan 2020:

"Jandakot Airport is located in the Swan Coastal Plain Unit of the Drummond Botanical Subdistrict, part of the greater South-West Botanical District (Beard 1990). Under the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA), the airport is within the Swan Coastal Plain subregion (DoEE2017). Within the Bassendean Coastal Plain, the airport is situated on one major geomorphological system, the Bassendean Dunes (Mattiske 2017). The Bassendean Dune System comprises vegetation on dis-continuous older leached sands. This system is characterised by Banksia low woodland (B. attenuata, B. menziesii, and B. ilicifolia), Eucalyptus todtiana (to the north), E. marginata (to the south) and Nuytsia floribunda over a dense understorey of sclerophyll shrubs. Low lying areas of the Bassendean system are dominated by mixtures of Melaleuca preissiana, M. rhaphiophylla, B. littoralis, Casurarina obesa, E. rudis and/or sedges (Beard 1990)."

#### 2.5.1 Environmentally Significant Areas

Conservation Precincts as designated in Master Plan 2020 are considered environmentally significant primarily due to the presence of banksia woodland, which provides foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*). In addition, the presence of the Grand Spider Orchid (*Caladenia huegelii*) in Precinct 1A and to a lesser extent Precinct 1B, adds to the significance of these specific conservation areas. Vegetation within the Conservation Precincts mainly comprises low banksia woodland with dense understory.

Reflecting the evolution of development, aviation requirements and management of Jandakot Airport, the Master Plan identifies Precincts 6 and 6A as Mixed Business and Aviation Operation respectively. As required under Commonwealth legislation, the proposed development of Precincts 6 and 6A was subject to assessment, and EPBC Approval 2013/7032 resulted in the provision of offsets by JAH and measures to protect the Jandakot Groundwater Mound. The 2014 Master Plan also split the former Precinct 2 in Precincts 2A and 2B, whilst retaining the proposed use as Conservation.

JAH recognises that the airport estate contains environmental values that are listed under Commonwealth and State legislation. Impacts proposed to listed values require consideration under applicable legislation, most notably, the EPBC Act. Defining areas as environmentally significant under the *Airports Act 1996* does not therefore afford listed natural values an increased level of protection.

#### 2.5.2 Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)

Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community has been listed as a TEC under section 184 of the EPBC Act in the 'Endangered' category.

#### 2.5.3 Protected flora

Two endangered flora species protected under the EPBC Act have been previously identified as occurring within the bushland of Jandakot Airport:

- Grand Spider Orchid (Caladenia huegelii); and
- Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid (Drakaea elastica).
- However, surveys by Mattiske (2010, 2013 and 2017) to identify new and previously recorded Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchids did not locate any plants and it is now suspected that it was initially misidentified and that no specimens are present on site.



 Surveys of the airport have confirmed populations of the Grand Spider Orchid at Jandakot Airport in Precinct 1A, 1B and a single individual being located in 2A.

#### 2.6 Fauna

#### 2.6.1 Key species

Environmental assessments have identified two EPBC listed threatened fauna species that are known to occur or potentially occur at Jandakot Airport (Western Wildlife 2017; JAH 2022a) including:

- Carnaby's Black-cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris); and
- Forest Red-tailed Black-cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus banksii naso).

Other conservation significant fauna potentially occurring (visiting) Jandakot Airport include:

- Forktailed Swift (Apus pacificus);
- Rainbow Bee-eater (Merops ornatus); and
- Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus).

Eight Priority Species listed under the Wildlife Conservation Regulations 2018 that occur, or potentially occur, at Jandakot Airport are:

- Perth Lined Lerista (Lerista lineata) –Priority 3;
- Jewelled Ctenotus (Ctenotus gemmula) Priority 3;
- Black-striped Snake (Neelaps calonotos) Priority 3;
- Western False Pipistrelle (Falsistrellus mackenziei) Priority 4;
- Western Brush Wallaby (Notamacropus irma) Priority 4;
- Quenda (Isoodon fusciventer) Priority 4;
- Graceful Sun-moth (Synemon gratiosa) Priority 4; and
- Katydid or Bush Cricket (Throscodectes xiphos) Priority 1.

#### 2.7 Heritage and Culture

The Jandakot Airport Heritage Management Plan (Appendix I to the Conservation Management Plan) was developed to ensure that JAH conducts its developments in a manner that complies with the Airports Act 1996 and other statutory requirements in relation to areas of cultural significance.

#### 2.7.1 Indigenous Heritage

Prior to the approval of the Jandakot Airport Master Plan 2009 and Environment Strategy 2009, JAH engaged Australian Interaction Consultants (AIC 2008) to undertake an Ethnographic and Archaeological Site Identification Survey of the areas to be impacted under the Jandakot Airport Master Plan 2009. The surveys, involving archaeologists and indigenous custodians, encompassed the entire airport including all areas of development to which this LWMS applies.

Archival research revealed two sites (artefact scatters) which were believed to be within the airport boundary; Site 4309 Princep Road and Site 3513 Lukin Swamp. The 2008 investigation concluded:

• No new ethnographic or archaeological sites were identified.



- Site 3513 Lukin Swamp could not be located within Jandakot Airport.
- Previously identified Site 4309 Princep Road is no longer a site within the meaning of Section 5 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.
- A Section 18 application is not required for the Jandakot Airport Master Plan to proceed.

The potential for ground disturbing activities to encounter previously unknown archaeological deposits (which may contain cultural materials) was noted and JAH addresses this within the Cultural Heritage Management Plan and relevant Construction Environment Management Plans.

JAH are currently in the process of updating and amending the Jandakot Airport Cultural Heritage Management Plan and will consider recent changes to the Western Australian heritage laws, subsidiary legislation and associated guidelines, if applicable.

#### 2.7.2 European Heritage

No European heritage sites have been registered within the City of Cockburn Local Government Inventory and Heritage List, the State Heritage Register or the Commonwealth Heritage List. There are also no visible signs of European heritage on site.

Jandakot was utilised for grazing activities from 1867. Experienced vegetable and orchard gardeners were attracted to the Cockburn region when Fremantle and Perth grew rapidly due to Western Australia's gold rush. Rural housing developments commenced in the post war years and Jandakot Airport opened in 1963 following closure of the Maylands airfield (JAH 2020).



#### 2.8 Current and proposed land use and infrastructure

#### 2.8.1 Jandakot Airport Master Plan 2020

The Jandakot Airport Master Plan 2020 (the Masterplan) defines land use precincts within the estate (Figure 11) as:

- Precinct 1A (48 ha) Conservation;
- Precinct 1B (31 ha) Conservation;
- Precinct 2A (29ha) Conservation;
- Precinct 2B (11 ha) Conservation;
- Precinct 3 (247 ha) Aviation Operations;
- Precinct 4 (120 ha) Mixed Business;
- Precinct 5 (41 ha) Mixed Business;
- Precinct 6 (40 ha) Mixed Business; and
- Precinct 6A (10 ha) Aviation Operations.

The remainder of the 622-ha site is allocated to roads and services (approximately 45 ha). This results in the following overall land use areas:

- Conservation 119 hectares (19%);
- Aviation Operations (includes runways and taxiways) 257 hectares (42%);
- Non-Aviation Development 201 hectares (32%); and
- Existing and Proposed Internal Roads and Services Area 45 hectares (7%).

#### **Future aviation development**

The proposed aviation related development at Jandakot Airport will facilitate a significant increase in the economic activity at the site. At full development, estimated within the 20-year period of the Masterplan, it is anticipated that the estate will accommodate approximately 155,000 square metres of aviation related and aircraft hangar floor space. This increase will predominantly come from the development of Precinct 6A which will accommodate approximately 40,000 square metres of aviation-related and aircraft hangar floor space.

#### Future non-aviation development

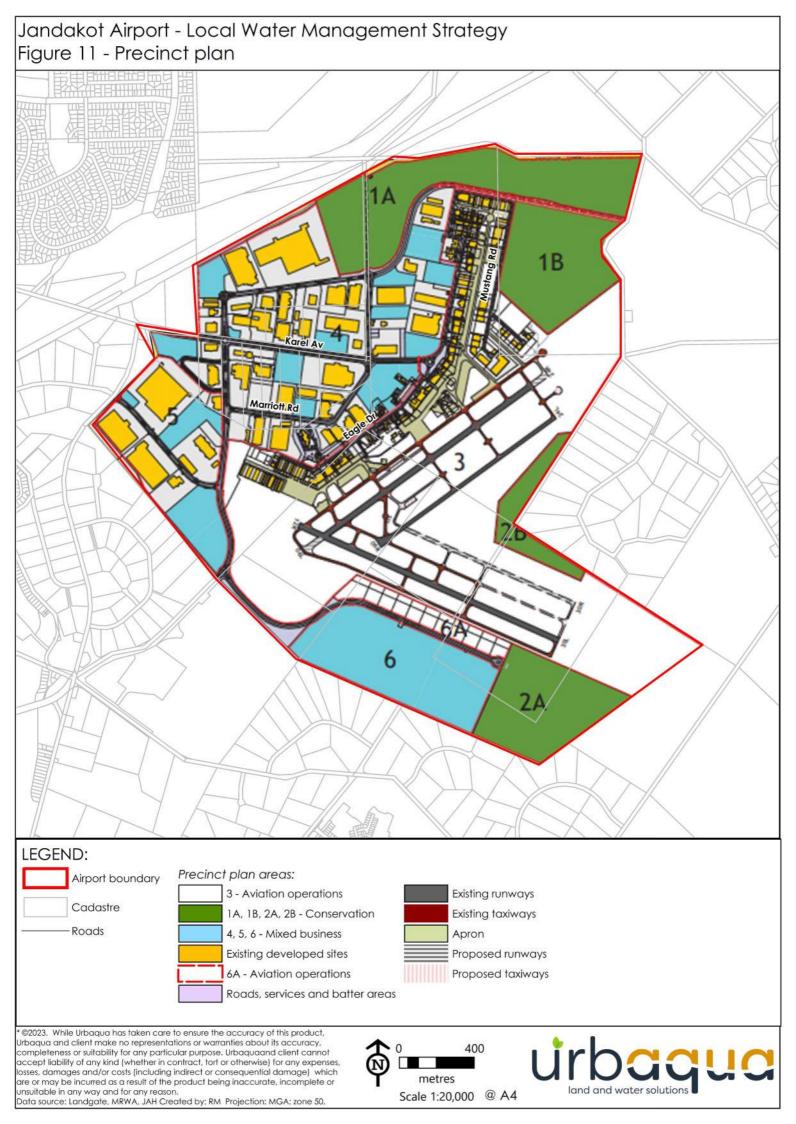
At full development, it is anticipated that the estate will accommodate approximately 725,000 square metres of non-aviation floor space, comprising 525,000 square metres of warehouse, 128,000 square metres of manufacturing, 67,000 square metres of office and 5,000 square metres of retail (already constructed) floor space.

#### 2.8.2 City of Cockburn Town Planning Scheme No. 3

The Jandakot Airport estate is currently zoned 'Public Purpose – Commonwealth Government' under the City of Cockburn's Town Planning Scheme No 3 and is covered by the 'Jandakot Airport Special Control Area'.

The ongoing aviation use and development of Jandakot Airport is supported through the Town Planning Scheme, such that land surrounding the airport has been zoned 'Resource' so as to prevent more intensive residential development which may be sensitive to aircraft noise.





#### 2.8.3 Metropolitan Region Scheme

Jandakot Airport estate is reserved for 'Public Purposes: Commonwealth Government' under the Metropolitan Region Scheme (Figure 12). Additionally, the entire estate is identified as 'Bush Forever Area' whilst only western and southern portions of the site are contained within the 'water catchments' reserve which coincides with the boundary of the JUWPCA (Figure 13).

The MRS does not place any limitations on permissible uses in the designated reservations. That is, under the provisions of the MRS, any use can be approved on any reserved land. The 'Public Purposes: Commonwealth Government' and 'Water Catchments' reservations, and 'Bush Forever Area' identification do not prevent the approval of any use or development on the airport site.

Current land use zoning and reservations in the area surrounding Jandakot Airport, as depicted in the Metropolitan Region Scheme, include:

- Public Purposes Special Uses;
- Urban;
- Rural:
- Parks & Recreation;
- Industrial; and
- Rural Water Protection.

#### 2.8.4 Infrastructure

The Jandakot Airport estate contains substantial existing and proposed aviation infrastructure (Figure 14) as well as associated roads and services infrastructure necessary to support aviation and mixed business land uses.

#### Wastewater

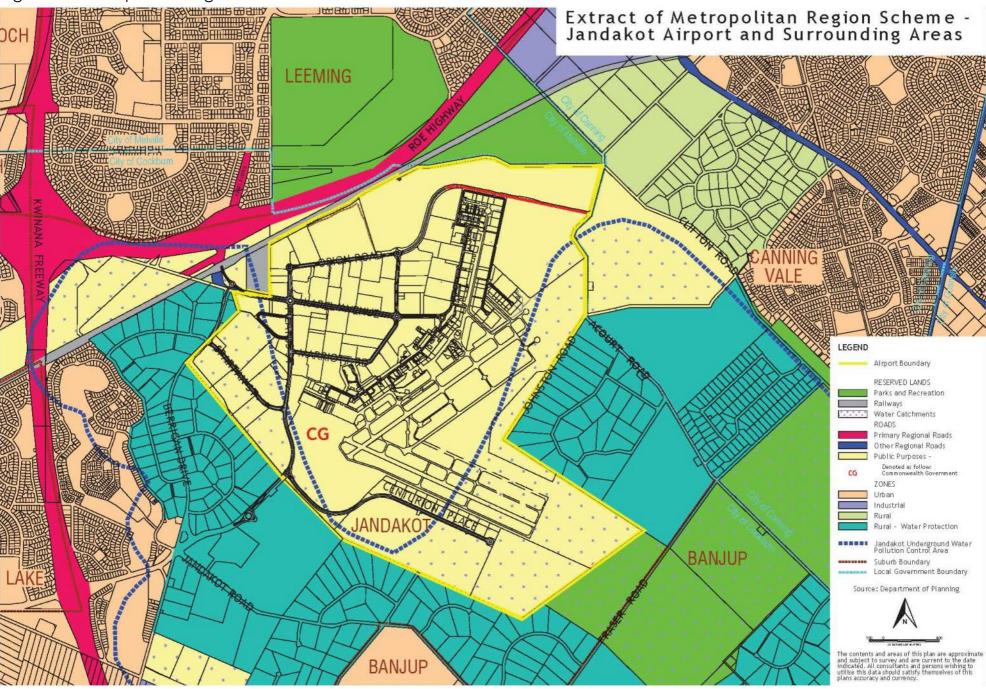
A reticulated sewerage network is present within the Jandakot Airport estate, connected to the local municipal sewerage system. This system currently services all new developments within Precincts 4 and 5, as well as some of the established areas of the airport. The sewer is a reticulated gravity system to the main internal pump station located on Marriott Road which is connected via a pressure main to the Bibra Lake main sewer. All proposed future developments within Precinct 6/6A will be connected to reticulated sewer.

Older, established areas of the airport will be progressively linked to sewer in coming years. A small number of pre-existing tenants continue to operate septic tanks. Larger pre-existing tenants have aerobic treatment units (ATUs). Existing ATU's and septic tanks will be decommissioned and removed in accordance with the existing procedure which requires approval by the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, and the Arts (DITRDCA); Airport Building Controller.

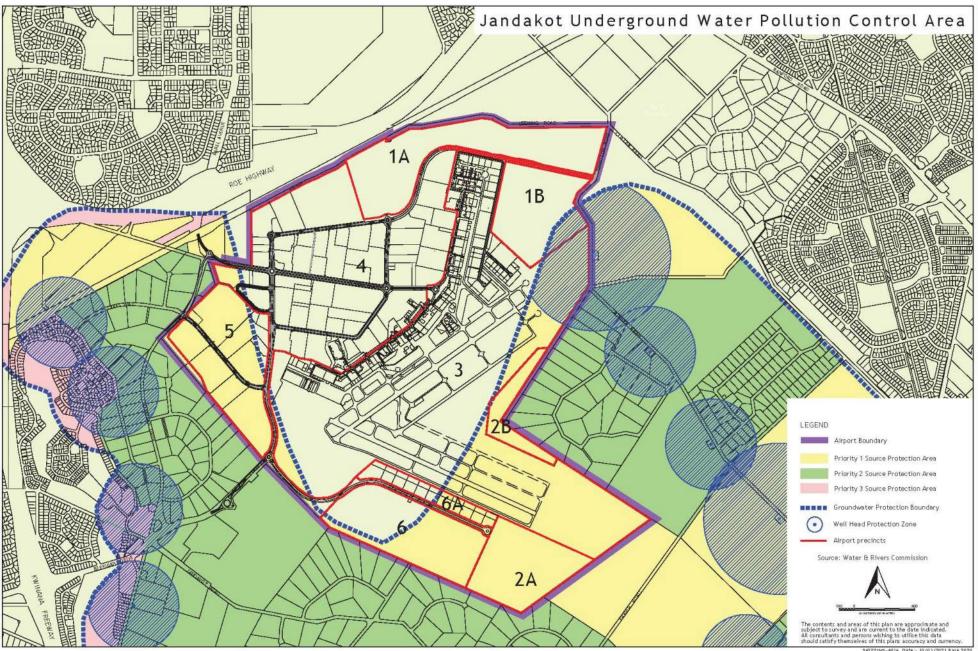
As outlined within the Masterplan 2020, JAH intends to connect all facilities to the sewer system by 2024 where feasible. However, due to the ongoing issues regarding budgets and time constraints following on from the COVID-19 pandemic, this will likely be extended until 2028. Caffeine testing at groundwater monitoring bores up-gradient and down-gradient of existing septics and ATU systems will provide assurance that the current arrangements continue to protect groundwater. The monitoring regime is outlined in Section 4.1, with these bores shown on Figure 7.



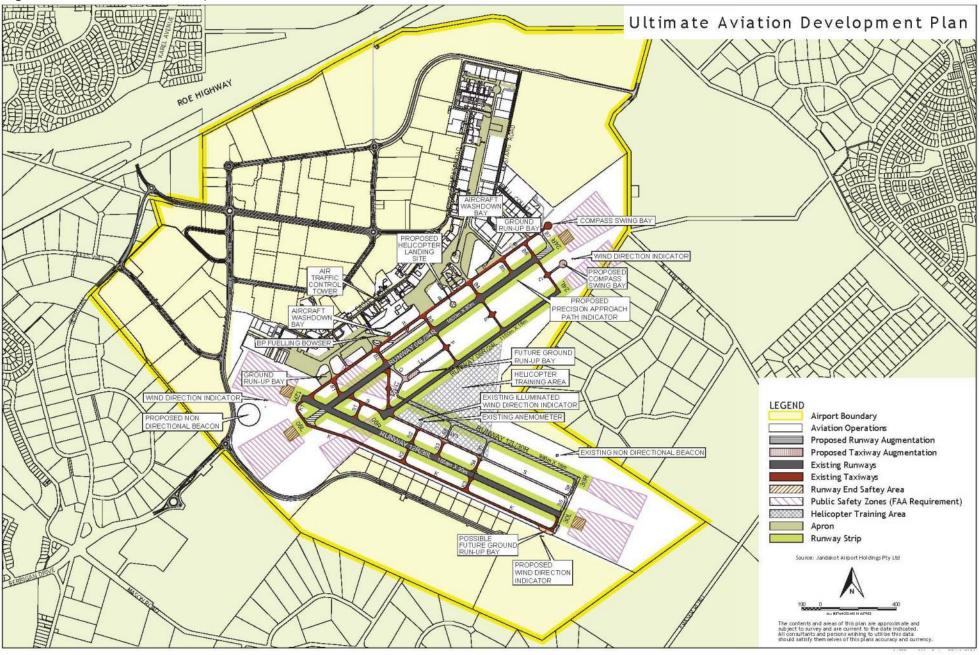
Jandakot Airport - Local Water Management Strategy Figure 12: Metropolitan Region Scheme Zones and Reserves



Jandakot Airport - Local Water Management Strategy Figure 13: Jandakot Underground Water Pollution Control Area



Jandakot Airport - Local Water Management Strategy Figure 14: Aviation Development Plan



#### Potable water

Jandakot Airport estate is connected to the Water Corporation's Integrated Water Supply System (IWSS) via two metered connections at the northern and southern boundaries of the airport. Both metered connections are fed directly into storage tanks fitted with booster pumps which are subsequently connected to the internal main line. The booster pumps have been installed to maintain and regulate the internal mains reticulation pressure during peak demand periods and fluctuating Water Corporation service pressures/flows.

#### **Well Head Protection Zones**

The Jandakot Airport estate contains part of a Well Head Protection Zone (WHPZ) associated with Water Corporation drinking water production bores J150 and J160. The WHPZ extends into precincts 1 and 3, is largely vegetated and contains no significant infrastructure.

#### **Drainage**

The prevailing soil conditions of highly permeable sands lend themselves to on-site stormwater disposal. Additionally, it is desirable to maximise recharge of the Jandakot groundwater system through promotion of infiltration at source wherever possible.

All existing lots within the Jandakot Airport estate manage stormwater on-site through provision of onsite retention of 5% annual exceedance probability event (AEP) storm events without ponding through use of soakwells or small infiltration areas within their respective lots. Developments are also required to attenuate the 1% exceedance probability event (AEP) storm event although some short duration ponding is accepted in these events. Larger storm events discharge into road reserves and are directed to open drains/swales and/or drainage basins.

Roads and aviation areas of the Jandakot Airport estate are served by a combination of open and piped drains connected to a small number of stormwater infiltration basins. Ponding within these basins rarely occurs even during large storm events with all existing stormwater basins observed to hold water for short periods after sustained rainfall of high intensity, avoiding the creation of habitats that might otherwise attract water birds (JAH 2014).

Treatment of stormwater run-off from paved areas, including runways and taxiways is provided through adjacent grassed areas or 'buffer strips' prior to discharge into the piped drainage system. The existing underground pipe network discharges to an open drain between the central and southern aprons, which directs flows to the basin at the northeastern end of the airport.

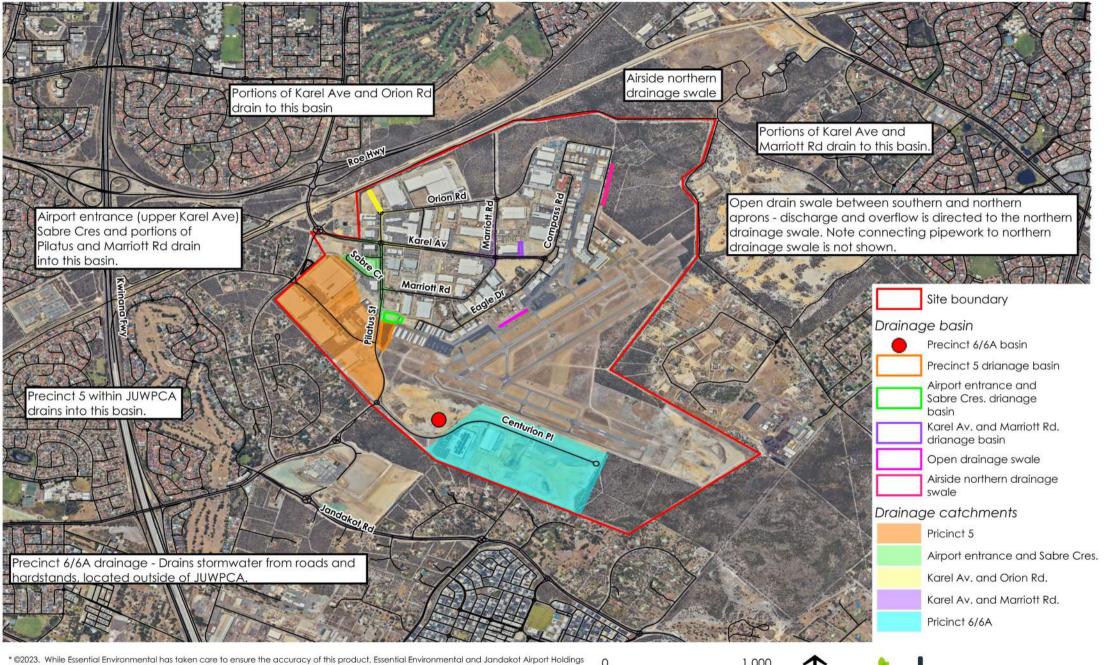
Drainage from aircraft wash bays is managed consistent with the Jandakot Airport Equipment and Washdown Policy, which requires appropriate treatment and disposal of water including the use of approved interceptors and/or separators. Similarly, stormwater drainage from fixed refuelling areas is captured and discharged via purpose-built plate separators or interceptor pits.

Within the JUWPCA stormwater management aims to promote infiltration at source for all stormwater collected from clean roof surfaces within all lots except where rainwater tanks are used. Stormwater from all roads, carparks and external hardstands within the JUWPCA is discharged via piped drainage networks into drainage basins located outside of the JUWPCA boundary and sized to cater for the 1:100 year/24hr ARI storm event.

Existing stormwater infiltration basins and their catchment areas are presented in Figure 15.



#### Jandakot Airport - Local water management strategy Figure 15: Drainage catchment areas



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0 1,000 metres Scale 1:25,000



#### 2.8.5 Spill Avoidance and Contamination Management

Spill management is a critical tool in the prevention of soil and groundwater contamination and is addressed within the GMP as well as a suite of tenant resources, including JAH Policies, available on the JAH website.

Spill management encompasses awareness and training of stakeholders as to spill prevention and control, and the provision of materials and practical skills to attend to spills as and when they occur. Regular communication with tenants and contractors regarding spills, including advice on spill clean-up and training suppliers is undertaken through audits, environmental bulletins, and on-site tenant/contractor meetings.

Clearing under EPBC Act approvals (2009/4796 and 2013/7032) and civil construction activities are managed via the current approved version of the Construction Environment Management Plan (JAH 2015) and includes a Hazardous Materials Management Plan and Environmental Emergency Response Procedures. Examples of specific spill avoidance measures undertaken include, but are not limited to:

- Providing a contractor spill control plan to JAH EM.
- Ensuring fully stocked spill kit is available on refuelling truck(s) and (if applicable) in the vicinity of hazardous material storage area(s).
- Providing a designated bunded storage area.
- Labelling and storing containers holding hazardous substances in an upright position with lids closed in designated bunded storage areas when not in use.

Airport tenants who store chemicals or undertake activities that have the potential to result in environmental harm (including soil or groundwater contamination) are required to develop site-specific CEMPS and OEMPs that include emergency response procedures. Examples of applicable spill avoidance mitigation measures undertaken include, but are not limited to:

- Liquid chemicals, including hydrocarbons, of a volume 205L (44 gallons) or greater, must be stored within impervious bunding designed to contain 110% of the volume of the largest storage vessel (e.g., self-bunded spill pallet).
- If the storage area is not located in a covered area, bunding must have the capacity
  to allow for heavy rainfall events, preferably with overhead protection to restrict the
  entry of water.
- Suitably designed drip trays or other containment must be used for volumes less than 205L.
- Appropriate licensing must be obtained where required under legislation (e.g., Dangerous Goods Licence).
- A spill kit that is appropriate for the volume and type of substances stored must be kept on site.

#### Incidents, Emergencies and Audits

JAH staff, tenants and contractors are required to report all environmental incidents to JAH for investigation. This includes all spills that have the potential to cause environmental harm (i.e., soil and/or groundwater contamination), regardless of volume.

Sites are inspected by JAH staff (or their consultants) for evidence of unreported spills during tenant audits, formal and informal site inspections and Environmental Site Assessments.

Suspected spills are then reported and subsequently investigated as environmental incidents.

The Aerodrome Emergency Plan (AEP) has been developed to ensure effective and efficient arrangements for the response to, and recovery from, an emergency at Jandakot Airport. This



includes emergency response plans for potentially polluting events such as 'fuel and oil spills' and 'hazardous materials'.

JAH reviews tenant auditing/inspection findings on a regular basis to determine if a tenant's environmental risk profile has changed. In accordance with the Jandakot Airport Tenant Environmental Risk Allocation and Auditing Frequency Criteria, potential changes to a tenant's environmental risk profile may result in a change to their audit frequency.

Outcomes and details of incidents, tenant audits and inspections are presented in the JAH Annual Environmental Reports and EPBC Compliance Reports each year. The compliance reports are available on the Jandakot website.



#### 3 WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Limited future land use change is expected within the Jandakot Airport estate. Existing developed areas of the Jandakot Airport estate will retain their current Airport and mixed business land uses.

The Jandakot Airport Master Plan 2020 identifies Precinct 6 for additional mixed business use development (approximately 43 ha) and Precinct 6A for aviation related development (approximately 10 ha).

This water management strategy has been developed to provide a consolidated approach to water management that is applicable to the ongoing development within Precincts 5, 6 and 6A that continues to be undertaken in accordance with the current 2020 Master Plan and the Jandakot Airport and city leasing and development guidelines.

Water management strategies providing protection to wetland habitats at the Airport have been in place at the Airport since 2015. The change in classification from Resource Enhancement to Conservation Category at wetland 1A (and potentially 2A following more detailed review) (DBCA, 2023) indicates that wetland health has improved since they were last evaluated supporting the conclusion that these strategies have been successful. Therefore, no substantial changes to management strategies are proposed in response to this change.

#### 3.1 Objectives for water management

Water management objectives for the site have been developed with consideration of site-specific issues identified in Section 2. The objectives identified are also informed by statutory requirements, relevant policies, by-laws and guidelines including overarching objectives from the draft *Planning for Water Guidelines* (WAPC, 2021).

The site-specific water management objectives are focussed on protection of public drinking water resources within the JUWPCA and maintaining the economic sustainability of Jandakot Airport into the future. Water management objectives are identified as follows:

- Prevent pollution of groundwater within the JUWPCA;
- Contribute to improving the health and sustainability of the Jandakot groundwater system and the wetland habitats it supports;
- Provide a local drainage system with an appropriate level of amenity and safety during storm events; and
- Ensure the efficient use and re-use of water resources.

#### 3.2 Prevent pollution of groundwater within the JUWPCA

Key strategies are identified that are appropriate to achieve this objective are as follows:

- Implementation of the Local Water Management Strategy and Groundwater Management Plan.
- No bulk storage of potentially polluting chemicals within the JUWPCA.
- Development of Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs), Demolition Environmental Management Plans and Operational Environmental Management Plans (OEMPs) to reduce the risk of pollution on tenant sites.
- Undertaking tenant audits and inspections.
- Training and awareness programs (e.g., Site inductions, Tenant Environmental Handbook, spill response training, etc.).



- Mandatory reporting of all spills greater than 2L and all spills that have the potential to result in environmental harm (regardless of volume).
- Prior to the expiry, transfer or termination of a tenant lease or licence, an
  environmental site assessment is undertaken if the activities of the tenant are
  determined to have resulted in possible soil or groundwater contamination.
- All new developments are to be connected to reticulated sewerage. Caffeine testing will detect sewerage contamination to groundwater, as detailed in Section 4.1.
- All existing buildings to be connected to reticulated sewerage by end of 2028 (excluding facilities where connection to reticulated sewerage is not feasible).

All lots within precincts 6 and 6A will be connected to reticulated sewerage via a local precinct gravity sewer network discharging to a new sewer pump station, to be located on the eastern boundary of Precinct 6. This Precinct 6 pump station will discharge the sewer via a pressure main into the existing gravity sewer within Orion Road. Once within the existing Orion Road gravity sewer network, it will discharge into the existing Wastewater Pump Station.

# 3.3 Contribute to improving the health and sustainability of the Jandakot groundwater system and the wetland habitats it supports

Key strategies are identified that are appropriate to achieve this objective are as follows:

- Any construction activity expected to require temporary or permanent dewatering requires consideration and investigation of acid sulfate soils.
- Maximise local recharge to the superficial groundwater aquifer through the use of distributed stormwater infiltration systems.
- Adopt a risk management approach to stormwater management for each land use:
- Infiltrate uncontaminated stormwater runoff from roofs, paths and landscaped areas at source using soakwells, permeable paving or through direction of runoff to adjacent pervious areas.
- Provide treatment of stormwater runoff from low-risk areas of roads and hardstand areas in vegetated swales and buffer strips.
- Manage stormwater quality from higher risk areas through appropriate treatment devices such as interceptors and/or separators.
- Street sweeping is to be implemented when warranted to reduce entrainment of contaminants via stormwater and to improve the efficiencies of the retention systems.
- Reduce groundwater demand through waterwise (preferably locally native) species selection, improved irrigation efficiency and hydro-zoning, and use of alternative water sources wherever possible.
- Minimise the use of fertilisers and pesticides in public and private open spaces.

# 3.4 Provide a local drainage system with an appropriate level of amenity and safety during storm events

The design of on-site drainage systems will be undertaken applying the following strategies:

- Provide a minimum of 300 mm clearance for habitable floors from flooding in the 1:100-year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) event in roads and the drainage system.
- All lots to provide of onsite retention of 1:20 year ARI storm events without ponding through use of soakwells or infiltration areas within their respective lots.
- All lots to provide onsite attenuation of the 1:100 year/24 hr ARI storm event with overflows directed to road reserves and open drains/swales and/or drainage basins.
- Design developments such that roads are trafficable during the 1:20 year ARI flood event.



- Minimise ponding in all areas to avoid the creation of habitats that might attract water birds
- Wherever applicable incorporate adjacent grass areas or buffer strips for stormwater discharge into the design of paved areas.
- Manage drainage from wash bays consistent with the Jandakot Airport Equipment and Washdown Policy, which requires appropriate treatment and disposal of water including the use of approved interceptors and/or separators.
- Design stormwater drainage from fixed refuelling areas to capture and discharge via purpose-built plate separators or interceptor pits.

Additionally (or alternatively if applicable), within the JUWPCA:

- Promote infiltration at source for all stormwater collected from clean roof surfaces within all lots except where rainwater tanks are used.
- Collect and convey stormwater from all roads, carparks and external hardstands within the JUWPCA via piped drainage networks into drainage basins located outside of the JUWPCA boundary.
- Stormwater from taxiways and runways will be discharged in adjacent swales and grassed verges.

All lots within Precincts 5, 6 and 6A are required to promote at source infiltration consistent with these stormwater management strategies. A new drainage basin was constructed in 2017 (Figure 15) and sized to cater for the 1:100 year/24hr ARI storm event in Precinct 6 and 6A.

Engineering designs for Precinct 5, 6 and 6A are provided in Appendix 3.

#### 3.4.1 Mosquito control

Consistent with the need to avoid creation of areas of standing water within the Airport vicinity that might attract birds and thereby increase bird-strike risks, the study area does not contain mosquito breeding sites. However, mosquito breeding sites can occur in relatively small areas of standing water that may not be large or long-lived enough to attract birds. In the context of the development mosquito breeding can be controlled in the future urban environment by ensuring:

- Shallow areas of standing water drain within three days of filling;
- Areas of standing water are free from depressions, potholes and related irregularities;
- Bank gradients are steep enough not to trap pockets of stagnant water;
- Weeds are controlled in open drains and areas of standing water; and
- Drainage infrastructure and public open space areas will be designed to avoid the creation of new mosquito breeding sites.

The key strategy for the development is the prevention of standing water in drainage swales and treatment areas.

Where possible the inverts of open drains and culverts will be designed to be free draining with a minimum longitudinal grade of 1:1000. Where it is necessary to provide water storage below the invert of downstream stormwater infrastructure for water quality management or hydraulic controls then subsoil drainage will be provided no more than 500mm below the invert of the storage area to ensure drainage of the area will occur within a reasonable timeframe.

Regular inspections and maintenance (culvert and swale clearing) to avoid blockages and ponding should ensure adequate drainage and prevent occurrences of standing water.



#### 3.5 Efficient use and re-use of water resources

The following targets and strategies are proposed:

- Groundwater use for irrigation should not exceed 7,500 kl/ha of irrigated open space.
- Promotion of water efficiency actions and appliances to existing and future tenants including the use of rainwater tanks for non-potable water demands where feasible.
- Water efficient appliances, fixtures and fittings to be promoted for use in all buildings.
- Waterwise landscaping and irrigation to be promoted in landscaped areas, consistent with the Jandakot Airport Landscape Design Guidelines.

#### 3.5.1 Potable water

All lots within precincts 6 and 6A will be connected to the Water Corporation's Integrated Water Supply System via DN200 water mains which are to be connected into the existing Pilatus Street water reticulation network. It is not considered useful to undertake a potable water demand assessment for existing or proposed parts of the Jandakot Airport estate since the demand is highly variable and dependent on individual lot tenants and their businesses.

#### 3.5.2 Non-Potable water

Non-potable water demand within the Jandakot Airport estate is restricted to areas of landscaping which are irrigated using groundwater abstracted under JAH current groundwater licence (GWL95741(5)). The license is held for 225,000 KI of groundwater from the superficial aquifer based on a rate of 7,500 KI/ha of irrigated lawn/garden area.

Groundwater abstraction was 151,793 Kl in 2021/22 which is within the licensed allocation limit. and is a 6.56% decrease from 2020/21 (162,453 Kl). Both airside and landside irrigation met the 7,500 kL/ha target rate in 2021/22 but commercial irrigation exceeded the target significantly and so the total groundwater use for irrigation was above the target 8,336 Kl/ha. Therefore, in future it will be necessary to focus on improving irrigation efficiency in commercial areas.

To address the objectives outlined in Section 3.1 and site-specific constraints Jandakot Airport Holdings will implement the following strategies and commitments specifically in relation to groundwater demand management:

- Engagement of turf/landscaping professionals for soil testing and advice on matters such as wetting agents, irrigation design and watering rates, and fertilisers.
- Ongoing review and improvement in order to
- abstract within the licenced limit; and
- work towards achieving an irrigation rate of 7,500KI/ha.
- Recording of monthly meter readings from all metered bores.
- Compliance with the winter sprinkler ban (1 June to 31 August each year) except for the use of water required for construction purposes, bore testing and the establishment of new lawns and gardens.
- Implement a water quality sampling program to ensure abstracted water is suitable for irrigation purposes.



#### 4 IMPLEMENTATION

The success of the water management strategies outlined in this document depends on their implementation.

#### 4.1 Monitoring

#### 4.1.1 Surface water

As there are no natural drainage channels or defined areas of surface water, surface water monitoring is unachievable.

Monitoring to capture potential water quality impacts from stormwater infiltration systems is undertaken by positioning groundwater monitoring bores at locations down gradient from the points of discharge/infiltration.

#### 4.1.2 Groundwater

The purpose of the groundwater monitoring program is to:

- Establish baseline groundwater conditions against which future changes/trends can be measured.
- Ensure that development and activities on the airport estate, particularly within the JUWPCA, are not impacting the quality of groundwater.

Groundwater monitoring is undertaken by suitably qualified professional consultants.

#### **Monitoring Bore Locations**

Nine groundwater monitoring bores were installed at Jandakot Airport in February 2012. Following consultation with DWER, a further two bores (JAMB10 and JAMB11) were installed in December 2013 to monitor groundwater quality immediately downgradient to stormwater infiltration basins located to the east of the JUWPCA boundary in the eastern portion of Precinct 5 with JAMB2 and JAMB3 providing additional coverage. Following construction of the Precinct 6/6A stormwater infiltration basin and based on its currently proposed location, it is considered that JAMB4 will provide suitable downgradient monitoring coverage. These groundwater monitoring bores (11 in total) are shown in Figure 7.

Caffeine monitoring has been added to five key locations across the site for future events as an additional assurance to detect any seepage from septic tanks or ATU systems. Caffeine samples will be taken at five bores located up-gradient and down-gradient of existing septics and ATU systems. Up-gradient bores (JAMB6 and SWB001) and downgradient bores (JAMB2B, ADC1, and Aero 2) are shown on Figure 7.

Additional bores may be installed if warranted in future, depending on the infrastructure developed and the activities undertaken. Similarly, where existing bores are determined by the groundwater monitoring consultant to be immaterial or irrelevant in their contribution towards the purpose of the groundwater monitoring program, those bores may be omitted from the groundwater monitoring program or sampled at an amended frequency.

#### **Sampling Frequency**

To establish baseline groundwater conditions JAMB1-JAMB9 were sampled quarterly for two years (i.e., a minimum of 8 sampling events during 2012 and 2013). Urbaqua (previously Essential



Environmental) reviewed these monitoring results and determined there were no issues that warranted ongoing quarterly investigation, changing to biannually from 2014 onwards.

Ongoing monitoring occurs biannually in March and September to coincide with the anticipated highest and lowest seasonal groundwater levels.

The addition of bores JAMB10 and JAMB11 were sampled concurrently with the established sampling regime, and any additional monitoring bores installed from here on will also be sampled biannually, unless results (any significant exceedances of the appropriate guidelines) warrant further investigation as deemed critical by the environmental consultant and JAH.

#### **Suite of Analytes and Assessment Levels**

The suite of analytes and relevant assessment levels that will be applied to the groundwater sampling program are detailed in Table 6.

Under the Airports (Environmental Protection) Regulations 1997, the accepted statutory limits of water pollution are defined in Schedule 2. Whilst Schedule 2 remains the statutory document, assessment levels (or 'trigger values') have been developed for the monitoring program to consider local and site-specific baseline conditions when interpreting and reporting groundwater monitoring results.

When developing trigger values for water quality, Australian and New Zealand guidelines for fresh and marine water quality (ANZG, 2018) recommend the use of the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of an observed control site where the aim is to maintain water quality.

The data collected facilitated a review of assessment levels to adopt more appropriate, revised assessment levels for a number of analytes based on observed control upgradient sites. This is particularly relevant for nutrients and electrical conductivity since none of the previously applied targets have considered the typical range of concentrations found in Swan Coastal Plain shallow aquifer groundwater systems.

Revised assessment levels have been adopted for Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorous, pH, Electrical Conductivity, Aluminium, Cadmium, Zinc, Lead and Iron based on the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of collected groundwater data from ten monitoring events (March 2012 to September 2014) at bores JAMB5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 which are all located upgradient of infrastructure and operations on the Jandakot Airport estate and may therefore be considered 'observed control sites' consistent with the recommendations of ANZG 2018.

Under Part 5 Division 1 of the Regulations, the airport-lessee company (i.e., JAH) may propose a substitute standard that is applicable to the site if the existing standard defined in a Schedule to the Regulations is inappropriate, thereby establishing a 'local standard'. Whilst JAH does not intend to formally establish a local standard in the immediate future (noting it is lengthy process and rarely undertaken), it will consider the possibility at a future time and determine, following liaison with DITRDCA, if warranted.

#### QA/QC

All monitoring is to be undertaken using the appropriate applicable field and laboratory QA/QC procedures (e.g., AS 5667). Analysis of samples should be completed by laboratories which hold National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accreditation for the particular parameters and methodologies needed.



#### Reporting

Monitoring results (field or laboratory) that indicate the potential presence of contamination (as determined by the professional consultants engaged to undertake the monitoring program) must be reported to JAH immediately (i.e., within 72 hours of results becoming available) so as necessary action can be agreed upon and implemented.

Where an exceedance of assessment level is reported, JAH will advise the DITRDCA Airport Environment Officer (AEO) within 14 days. The AEO (in consultation as necessary with JAH and the consultant undertaking groundwater monitoring) will determine if the nature of contamination is of a level that requires further action or for other agencies to be notified prior to the distribution of the Annual Report.

Groundwater monitoring results will be maintained on an electronic database that will be updated by the professional consultants engaged to undertake the monitoring program. The updated electronic database will be provided to the JAH Environment Manager along with an interim GME report (summarising any exceedances or issues from the previous monitoring event) within 8 weeks of the sampling event. Note that an interim GME report is not warranted if the draft Annual Report, as detailed below, is provided to the JAH Environment Manager within 8 weeks of the final GME of the Financial Year.

Consultants undertaking the Annual Groundwater Monitoring Program will prepare an Annual Report, which details the results of monitoring undertaken as described within this plan.

The Annual Monitoring Report will be submitted by 28 October each year to DCCEEW, DITRDCA, DWER and the Water Corporation and contain the following:

- An Executive Summary.
- An Introduction.
- Methodology.
- Results, including interpretation, tabular and graphical reporting of results, analysis of long-term trends and comparison with any other relevant regional data that is available from DWER and/or Water Corporation.
- Conclusions and Recommendations, including recommended changes to the sampling plan and/or assessment levels.
- QA/QC, including a validation of the analytical data by a critical review of all QA/QC processes.

#### **Amendment of Groundwater Sampling Program**

The bores sampled, sampling frequency and/or suite of analytes may be reviewed and amended from time to time when warranted.

Changes that increase the sampling frequency or suite of analytes may occur at any time based on the recommendation of the groundwater consultant engaged to undertake the groundwater monitoring program.

Any proposed changes in sampling frequency, suite of analytes or assessment levels will be proposed and justified within either a GME interim report or the Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report. Key stakeholders will be asked to comment on proposed changes prior to the changes being implemented.



#### **Auditing of Groundwater Monitoring**

The Annual Groundwater Monitoring Reports are provided to key stakeholders and regulators annually for review and comment. This process allows for expert peer review, which may result in changes and/or improvements to the monitoring program.

Independent auditing of the groundwater monitoring program (including results and reports) will be undertaken every five years. Previous audits were conducted by GreenCap in November 2017 and June 2023, respectively. Upcoming five yearly independent audits are planned for 2027 and 2032.

The audit report will be provided to key stakeholders for review and comment. Table 5 below provides information on previous audits undertaken by an independent auditor and a proposed schedule for future independent audits of the groundwater monitoring program.

#### Table 5: Audit Schedule

Audit	Auditor/Timing
<ul> <li>Past audit of:</li> <li>Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, August 2013 (Pendragon Environmental Solutions)</li> <li>2013-2014 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, Jandakot Airport, WA, 20 October 2014 (Coffey Environments Australia Pty Ltd)</li> <li>2014-2015 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, Jandakot Airport, WA, 30 September 2015 (Coffey Environments Australia Pty Ltd)</li> <li>2015-16 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, September 2016 (Essential Environmental [now Urbaqua])</li> <li>2016-17 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, September 2017 (Essential Environmental [now Urbaqua])</li> </ul>	GreenCap, November 2017
Past audit of Urbaqua monitoring reports:  2017-2018 Annual Monitoring Report  2018-2019 Annual Monitoring Report  2019-2020 Annual Monitoring Report  2020-2021 Annual Monitoring Report  2021-2022 Annual Monitoring Report	GreenCap, June 2023
Audit of future groundwater monitoring reports	Every 5 years, next due 2027 following the 2026-27 annual groundwater monitoring report

Table 6: Ground Water Assessment Levels

Parameter	Unit	A(EP)R 1997 Schedule 2	Adopted assessment Level
On Site Field Measurements			
Rainfall	mm	n/a	n/a
Depth to Groundwater Level	mtoc	n/a	n/a
Groundwater Level	mAHD	n/a	n/a
рН	Units	6.5-9.0	3.5-9.0
Temperature	°C	>2 above seasonal mean	>2 above seasonal mean
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	μS/cm	1,000	120-440
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	%	>80	>80
	mg/L	>6	>6



Parameter	Unit	A(EP)R 1997 Schedule 2	Adopted assessment Level
Laboratory Analysis		. ,	•
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	μS/cm	n/a	120-480
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	<1000 or 5% increase	<1000 or 5% increase
Total Acidity (as CaCo3)	mg/L	n/a	60
Net Acidity (Tacid-Talk as CaCo3)	mg/L	n/a	60
Chloride (CI)	mg/L	n/a	250
Sulphate (SO4)	mg/L	n/a	500
Hardness (as CaCo3)	mg/L	n/a	n/a
Caffeine	mg/L	n/a	An increase at down- gradient bores JAMB2B, ADC1 or Aero 2 compared to up-gradient bores
Nutrients			
Phosphorus (P)	mg/L	0.01	0.12
Nitrogen (N)	mg/L	0.1	6.39
Heavy Metals			
Aluminium	mg/L	0.1	3.34
Arsenic	mg/L	0.05	0.05
Cadmium	mg/L	0.0002	0.0002
Chromium	mg/L	0.01	0.01
Copper	mg/L	0.002	0.003
Iron	mg/L	1	1.45
Lead	mg/L	0.001	0.003
Nickel	mg/L	0.015	0.015
Zinc	mg/L	0.005	0.019
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons			
Fuel (C6-C9 fractions)	mg/L	0.15	0.15
Mineral Oil (>C9 fractions)	mg/L	0.6	0.6
Monocyclic Aromatic Compounds			
Benzene	mg/L	0.3	<0.001
Toluene	mg/L	0.3	0.025
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	0.14	0.003
Xylene	mg/L	n/a	0.02

- Values in RED are assessment levels adopted based on the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of collected groundwater data (March 2012 – September 2014) at observed control sites consistent with the recommendations of ANZG 2018
- Values in BLUE adopted from ADWG as requested by the WA Department of Health
- On site measurements are to be undertaken with appropriately calibrated equipment (certificates to be provided within AGMR)

#### 4.2 Delivery

Key tasks, roles and responsibilities relating to delivery of urban water management objectives are outlined in Table 7.



Table 7: Summary of roles and responsibilities

Task		Responsibility	Timing
01	Implementation of the LWMS and GMP.	JAH	Ongoing
02	Development and implementation of Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs), Demolition Environmental Management Plans and Operational Environmental Management Plans (OEMPs) to reduce the risk of pollution on tenant sites.	All relevant tenants and contractors, facilitated by JAH	Ongoing
03	Undertaking tenant audits and inspections.	JAH	Ongoing
04	Training and awareness programs (e.g., Site inductions, Tenant Environmental Handbook, spill response training, etc.).	JAH	Ongoing
05	Reporting of all spills greater than 2L and all spills that have the potential to result in environmental harm (regardless of volume).	All relevant tenants and contractors, facilitated by JAH	Ongoing
06	Environmental site assessment where the activities of the tenant are determined to have resulted in possible soil or groundwater contamination.	All relevant tenants and contractors, facilitated by JAH	Prior to expiry, transfer or termination of a tenant lease or licence,
07	Connection of new developments to reticulated sewerage.	JAH	Ongoing
08	Connection of existing buildings to reticulated sewerage by end of 2028 (excluding facilities where connection to reticulated sewerage is not feasible).	All relevant tenants, facilitated by JAH	Ongoing
09	Investigate Acid Sulfate Soils in line with DWER guidelines and triggers.	Proponent, facilitated by JAH	Prior to any action that triggers a requirement for investigation.
10	Design and construction of lot scale drainage systems consistent with the LWMS.	Proponent, facilitated by JAH	Ongoing
11	Design and construction of lot scale landscaping and irrigation systems consistent with the LWMS.	Proponent, facilitated by JAH	Ongoing
12	Design and construction of precinct drainage systems consistent with the LWMS.	JAH	Ongoing
13	Provide an annual groundwater abstraction report, containing abstraction volumes obtained from monthly meter readings, to DWER.	JAH	Annually, ongoing
14	Provide an annual groundwater monitoring report, containing abstraction volumes obtained from monthly meter readings, to DCCEEW, DITRDCA, DWER and the Water Corporation.	JAH	Annually, ongoing

#### 4.3 Review

This Local Water Management Strategy has been prepared in support of Jandakot Airport developments within the JUWPCA.



The document should be revised and updated in the future should development vary significantly from that proposed within Master Plan 2020 or the development of additional precincts be proposed.



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#### **6 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

. (50) 5	
A(EP)R	Airports (Environment Protection) Regulations 1997
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AEO	Airport Environment Officer: a statutory office holder appointed by the Secretary of DITRDCA and is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Airports (Environment Protection) Regulations 1997.
AER	Annual Environment Report: annual report outlining the performance of Jandakot Airport Holdings in the environmental management of the estate.
AL	Assessment Levels (relating to criteria defined in the Jandakot Airport Groundwater Management Plan)
ANZG 2018	Updated version of Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (Formerly ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000))
ASS	Acid Sulfate Soils
BTEX	An acronym that stands for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes.  These compounds are some of the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) found in petroleum derivatives.
СЕМР	Construction Environmental Management Plan: a document to be submitted by a proponent to an operator of undertaking prior to the construction of major and minor projects on the estate.
СМР	Conservation Management Plan
DBCA	WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (Previously DPAW, DEC and CALM).
DITRDCA	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts (Formerly DIRDC, DIRD and DIT), the Commonwealth department that administers domestic and international aviation legislation and policies and is responsible for developing and implementing the regulatory regime for federally leased airports. The DITRDCA is responsible for appointing and overseeing the role of the AEO.
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Formerly DoE, DoEE, DAWE and DEWHA)
DWER	WA Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (Formerly DER and DoW).
EMP	Environmental Management Plan: a procedure that identifies potential impacts and methodologies necessary to prevent or mitigate environmental impacts.
EMS	Environmental Management System: a system of implementation to support the Environmental Management Framework.
EPBC	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, (1999):  Commonwealth Act that provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places.
ESR	Environmental Site Register: In accordance with Section 6.02 of the Airports (Environment Protection) Regulations 1997, JAH maintains a written record



	of the environmental condition of the estate and its general environmental management.
GME	Groundwater Monitoring Event
GMP	Groundwater Management Plan
JUWPCA	Jandakot Underground Water Pollution Control Area
LOR	Limit of Reporting
LWMS	Local Water Management Strategy
OEMP	Operational Environment Management Plan: a document that identifies the environmental risks (and legal obligations) associated with day-to-day operations of a business and specifies the actions to mitigate environmental risks.
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons: measure of the concentration or mass of petroleum hydrocarbon constituents present, in a given amount of soil or water.



### Appendix 1 Conditions of Approval Reference Table

The table below summarises compliance with EPBC 2009/4796 and EPBC 2013/7032 conditions of approval during the 2021/22 reporting period.

EPBC 2013/7032 Cond.	EPBC 2009/4796 Cond.	Plan reference	Demonstration of how the plan addresses condition requirements and commitments made in the plan to address condition requirements
2. To mitigate the impacts to the environment from an action on Commonwealth land, in particular the Jandakot Groundwater Mound, the person taking the action must prepare and submit a revised Groundwater Management Plan to the Minister for approval. The revised plan must be submitted at least 3 months prior to commencement of the action. The revised plan must include, but not limited to:	7. The person taking the action must develop and submit a Jandakot Groundwater Mound Management Plan which must include but not be limited to:	All sections	Compliant The Jandakot Airport Groundwater Management Plan had already been submitted and approved by the Minister. Minor amendments (v4 3/7/12) were approved by the Minister in 2012. The GMP was further reviewed and amended in early 2014 and submitted to DOEE for approval in July 2014. Following approval of EPBC 2013/7032, JAH made further amendments to the GMP (including reviewing and amending the local water management strategy) to address the requirements of both EPBC 2009/4796 and EPBC 2013/7032 within a single document. This GMP (v5.4) was submitted 4/3/15 and approved 24/7/15, with the DOEE confirming that it satisfied the requirements of condition 7.  A minor amendment (raised with DOEE 21/10/15) to the GMP (v5.5)
a) the introduction of a sewerage system;	f) The introduction of a sewerage system	Sections 2.8.4 and 3.2	was submitted 1/2/16 and approved 14/3/16, with the DOEE confirming that it satisfied the requirements of condition 7.
b) provision of groundwater monitoring reports to the Western Australian Department of Water <sup>2</sup> and Water Corporation;	b) provision of groundwater monitoring reports to the Western Australian	Section 4.1	The GMP was reviewed and amended in 2018 and submitted to DOEE 21/12/18. The amended GMP (v5.6) was approved by DOEE 19/7/19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Note, now Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

c) a water management strategy, specifically designed for precincts 6 and 6A;	Department of Water and Water Corporation;	Entire LWMS (or specifically Section 2.8.5)	The approved GMP (v5.6) that addresses condition 7 of EPBC 2009/4796 and Condition 2 of EPBC 2013/7032 is published on the JAH website:  http://www.jandakotairport.com.au/environment/environment-plans.html
	c) Address all relevant measures included in the Local Water Management Strategy;	All sections	
d) schedules for the independent audit of groundwater monitoring results and reports;	d) schedules for the independent audit of groundwater monitoring results and reports;	Section 4.1.2, subheading 'Auditing'	
e) spill avoidance, management and rehabilitation measures and procedures;	e) spill avoidance, management and rehabilitation measures and procedures;	Section 3.2	
f) groundwater monitoring; and	a) groundwater monitoring and reporting;	Sections 2.4 and 4.1	
g) acceptable development types.		Section 1.5.1	

# Appendix 2 2021-2022 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report Results

#### September 2021

					Assessment											
	Parameter	Unit	LoR	Trigger*	levels**	JAMB1	JAMB2B	JAMB3B	JAMB4	JAMB5	JAMB6	JAMB7B	JAMB8	JAMB9	JAMB10	JAMB11
	sample date					22/09/2021	20/09/2021	20/09/2021	20/09/2021	20/09/2021	20/09/2021	20/09/2021	21/09/2021	21/09/2021	21/09/2021	22/09/2021
	depth to water	m toc	-	-	-	3.97	10.74	8.87	4.63	2.655	6.44	2.8	3.745	3.505	3.63	4.135
	TOC	mAHD	-	-	-	28.756	34.709	32.500	29.739	28.433	32.530	28.754	29.282	28.064	28.713	29.114
	Water level	mAHD				24.786	23.969	23.630	25.109	25.778	26.090	25.954	25.537	24.559	25.083	24.979
le situ field	рН		-	6.5-9.0	3.5-9.0	4.77	4.4	5.28	5.4	4.23	6.61	3.84	3.58	4.32	5.51	5.68
In-situ field measurements	temp	°C	-	-	-	21.8	20.4	19.9	20.7	19.3	19.9	19.9	20	18.6	16.2	26.3
measorements	EC	μS/cm	-	1000	120-440	219.3	285.5	98.2	555	227.6	387.8	611	311.7	464	122.7	121.3
	DO	mg/L	-	>6	>6	0.24	0.56	8.09	2.7	0.32	6.11	0.47	1.93	0.39	4.28	5.42
	TDS	mg/L	-	-	-	142.35	185.9	63.7	357.5	148.2	252.2	396.5	202.8	301.6	79.95	78.65
	Redox potential	mV	-	-	-	127	99.2	139.7	129.1	91.3	140	161	143.8	100.6	121.1	160.2
	EC	μS/cm	10	-	120-480	230	300	100	570	240	390	630	320	480	130	130
	TDS	mg/L	5	<1000 or 5% increase	<1000 or 5% increase	140	180	60	320	140	230	280	190	290	78	78
	total acidity	mgCaCO3/L	5	-	60	100	140	10	88	120	19	85	110	60	27	22
Laboratory	Alkalinity	mgCaCO3/L	5	-	-	20	11	6	64	6	120	<5	<5	<5	<5	25
analysis	net acidity	mgCaCO3/L	5	-	60	80	130	<5	24	110	<5	85	110	60	26	<5
	chloride	mg/L	5	-	250	37	42	20	48	34	25	160	86	96	18	19
	sulfate	mg/L	1	-	500	18	41	4	78	37	25	47	10	96	5	3
	hardness	mg/L	5	-	-	32	74	25	170	32	150	65	35	100	20	32
NI IZ. II.	TN	mg/L	0.2	0.10	6.39	1.1	1.1	0.4	17.0	1.9	3.7	1.1	2.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Nutrients	TP	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.49	0.10	0.13	0.07	0.1	0.12	0.58	0.04	0.03
	aluminium	mg/L	0.01	0.1	3.34	0.43	0.18	<0.01	0.28	1.4	<0.01	1.2	0.5	0.32	<0.01	0.12
	arsenic	mg/L	0.001	0.05	0.05	0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	< 0.001
	cadmium	mg/L	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	< 0.001	<0.0001	< 0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
Dissolved	chromium	mg/L	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	0.003	0.001	<0.001	< 0.001	0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	0.001
Metals -	copper	mg/L	0.001	0.002	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Wiorais	iron	mg/L	0.01	1.00	1.45	0.18	0.78	<0.01	0.07	0.31	<0.01	0.56	0.16	0.07	<0.01	<0.01
	lead	mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	nickel	mg/L	0.001	0.015	0.015	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.001	<0.001	0.006	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	zinc	mg/L	0.005	0.005	0.019	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.007	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
	TPH C6-C9	mg/L	0.02	0.15	0.15	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
	TPH C10-C14	mg/L	0.02	0.6	0.6	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
TPH Fractions	TPH C15-C28	mg/L	0.04	0.6	0.6	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04
	TPH C29-C36	mg/L	0.04	0.6	0.6	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04
	TPH >36	mg/L	0.04	0.6	0.6	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04
	Benzene	mg/L	0.001	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
BTEX	Toluene	mg/L	0.001	0.3	0.025	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Ethyl benzene	mg/L	0.001	0.14	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Xylene	mg/L	0.003	-	0.02	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003

<sup>\*</sup>A(EP)R (1997) Schedule 2 Water pollution - accepted limits

\*\* Site specific adopted assessment levels of the Jandakot Groundwater Management Plan v5.6

1 Values highlighted indicate values reported above Laboratory LOR
1 Values highlighted indicate exceedances of A(EP)R (1997) Schedule 2
2 Values highlighted indicate exceedances of Interim Assessment Levels (JA GMP v5.6, 2019)

#### **March 2022**

1					Assessment											
	Parameter	Unit	LoR	Trigger*	levels**	JAMB1	JAMB2B	JAMB3B	JAMB4	JAMB5	JAMB6	JAMB7B	JAMB8	JAMB9	JAMB10	JAMB11
	sample date					16/03/2022	16/03/2022	16/03/2022	18/03/2022	17/03/2022	17/03/2022	17/03/2022	18/03/2022	18/03/2022	16/03/2022	16/03/2022
_(	depth to water	m toc	-	-	-	4.63	11.2	9.23	5.205	3.22	7.04	3.52	4.335	4.18	4.37	4.86
	TOC	mAHD	-	-	-	28.756	34.709	32.500	29.739	28.433	32.530	28.754	29.282	28.064	28.713	29.114
	Water level	mAHD				24.126	23.509	23.270	24.534	25.213	25.490	25.234	24.947	23.884	24.343	24.254
to attended	рН		-	6.5-9.0	3.5-9.0	5.33	4.86	5.52	5.87	4.8	6.16	4.44	4.05	4.85	6.04	6.27
In-situ field — measurements —	temp	°C	-	-	-	24.6	23	22.7	23.4	21.9	24.5	24	22.7	20.2	22.5	21.9
measorements	EC	μS/cm	-	1000	120-440	303.3	295.2	269.7	565	211.3	446	516	302.2	226.2	128.6	171.4
	DO	mg/L	-	>6	>6	4.56	1.12	5.29	2.71	4.18	3.4	3.48	2.95	4.43	1.36	3.78
	TDS	mg/L	-	-	-	196.9	191.75	175.6	370.5	137.15	289.9	338	196.3	146.9	83.85	111.15
F	Redox potential	mV	-	-	-	32.9	-13.3	57.7	-61.7	-17.3	31.9	17.3	-1.8	-9.3	42	44.9
	EC	μS/cm	10	-	120-480	300	290	260	570	210	440	510	300	220	130	170
	TDS	mg/L	5	<1000 or 5% increase	<1000 or 5% increase	180	170	160	340	130	260	310	180	130	78	100
	total acidity	mgCaCO3/L	5	-	60	73	130	33	130	110	33	66	76	41	27	23
Laboratory	Alkalinity	mgCaCO3/L	5	-	-	23	14	19	130	10	52	<5	<5	24	38	52
analysis	net acidity	mgCaCO3/L	5	-	60	50	116	14	<5	100	<5	66	76	17	<5	<5
	chloride	mg/L	5	-	250	72	49	53	72	39	88	130	63	30	18	18
	sulfate	mg/L	1	-	500	22	54	25	22	29	16	39	19	46	<1	7.4
	hardness	mg/L	5	-	-	39	70	37	140	32	76	39	36	55	32	48
	TN	mg/L	0.2	0.10	6.39	3	1.1	1.8	10.0	1.9	2.5	1.3	2.4	0.3	3.4	1.2
Nutrients	TP	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.34	0.13	0.26	0.05	0.13	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.35	0.05	0.08
	aluminium	mg/L	0.01	0.1	3.34	0.76	0.28	0.05	0.43	1.4	0.06	0.84	0.4	0.05	0.11	0.09
	arsenic	mg/L	0.001	0.05	0.05	0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	< 0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	< 0.001
	cadmium	mg/L	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	<0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	<0.0001	< 0.0001
Dissolved	chromium	mg/L	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.002	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Dissolved Metals	copper	mg/L	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.018	0.003	0.015	0.006	0.005	0.012	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.016	0.014
Meidis	iron	mg/L	0.01	1.00	1.45	0.21	0.86	<0.01	0.21	0.34	0.02	0.36	0.14	0.05	0.02	0.04
	lead	mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003	<0.001	<0.001
	nickel	mg/L	0.001	0.015	0.015	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.005	0.004	0.002	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
	zinc	mg/L	0.005	0.005	0.019	0.007	0.007	<0.005	<0.005	0.008	<0.005	0.006	0.01	0.008	<0.005	<0.005
TRH Fractions	TPH C6-C9	mg/L	0.02	0.15	0.15	<0.02	< 0.02	<0.02	< 0.02	<0.02	<0.02	< 0.02	<0.02	<0.02	< 0.02	<0.02
	TPH C10-C14	mg/L	0.05	0.6	0.6	<0.02	< 0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
	TPH C15-C28	mg/L	0.1	0.6	0.6	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04
	TPH C29-C36	mg/L	0.1	0.6	0.6	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04
	TPH >36	mg/L	0.04	0.6	0.6	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04
	Benzene	mg/L	0.001	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
BTEX	Toluene	mg/L	0.001	0.3	0.025	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
DILA	Ethyl benzene	mg/L	0.001	0.14	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Xylene	mg/L	0.003	-	0.02	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	< 0.003	<0.003	<0.003	< 0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	< 0.003

<sup>\*</sup>A(EP)R (1997) Schedule 2 Water pollution - accepted limits

\*\* Site specific adopted assessment levels of the Jandakot Groundwater Management Plan v5.6

1 Values highlighted indicate values reported above Laboratory LOR
1 Values highlighted indicate exceedances of A(EP)R (1997) Schedule 2

Values highlighted indicate exceedances of Interim Assessment Levels (JA GMP v5.6, 2019)

## Appendix 3 Engineering designs

# JANDAKOT AIRPORT REDEVELOPMENT PRECINCT 5

# DRAWING INDEX, SITE PLAN & LOCALITY PLAN



05-C-001 05-C-010	SITE PLAN, LOCALITY PLAN & DRAWING INDEX GENERAL ARRANGEMENT	05-C-500 05-C-501 05-C-502	DRAINAGE PLAN - SHEET 1 OF 4 DRAINAGE PLAN - SHEET 2 OF 4 DRAINAGE PLAN - SHEET 3 OF 4	05-L-701 05-C-702 05-C-703	PAVEMENT PLAN - SHEET T PAVEMENT PLAN - SHEET Z PAVEMENT PLAN - SHEET 3	E-01 E-02	SITE PLAN AND DETAILS STREET LIGHTING
05-C-100 05-C-101 05-C-102	PLAN & PROFILE ORION ROAD CH. 0 TO CH. 500 PLAN & PROFILE ORION ROAD CH. 500 TO END PLAN & PROFILE ROAD 20 CH. 0 TO CH. 400	05-C-503 05-C-504	DRAINAGE PLAN – SHEET 4 OF 4 DRAINAGE BASIN PLAN, ORION ROAD	05-C-800 05-C-801	EARTHWORKS PLAN - SHEET 1 OF 4 EARTHWORKS PLAN - SHEET 2 OF 4	E-03 E-04	INFRASTRUCTURE LAYOUT HV SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM
05-C-103	PLAN & PROFILE ROAD 20 CH. 400 TO END	05-C-505 05-C-506	DRAINAGE BASIN SECTIONS AND DETAILS – SHEET 1 OF 2 DRAINAGE BASIN PLAN, BERRIGAN DRIVE	05-C-802 05-C-803	EARTHWORKS PLAN – SHEET 3 OF 4 EARTHWORKS PLAN – SHEET 4 OF 4	AS CONSTRUC	TED DRAWING LIST
05-C-200 05-C-201	ROAD LAYOUT PLAN, ORION ROAD - SHEET 1 ROAD LAYOUT PLAN, ORION ROAD - SHEET 2	05-C-507 05-C-508	DRAINAGE CATCHMENT PLAN DRAINAGE BASIN SECTIONS AND DETAILS – SHEET 2 OF 2	05-C-810	CONTRACTORS SITE AREA SITE PLAN	(FROM PREVIOUS ST	AGE OF WORK)
05-C-202 05-C-203 05-C-204	ROAD LAYOUT PLAN, ORION ROAD - SHEET 3 ROAD LAYOUT PLAN, ORION ROAD - SHEET 4 ROAD LAYOUT PLAN, ROAD 20 - SHEET 1	05-C-510	DRAINAGE SCHEDULE	05-C-900 05-C-901 05-C-902	ORION ROAD CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 1 OF 7 ORION ROAD CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 2 OF 7 ORION ROAD CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 3 OF 7	94522AS-070A 94522AS-126A JCE06061-E01	WATER RETICULATION PLAN FIRE RING RETICULATION PLAN HV/LV CONDUIT LAYOUT
05-C-205 05-C-206	ROAD LAYOUT PLAN, ROAD 20 - SHEET 2 ROAD LAYOUT PLAN, ROAD 20 - SHEET 2 ROAD LAYOUT PLAN, ROAD 20/BERRIGAN DRIVE - SHEET 1	05-C-600 05-C-601	SEWER RETICULATION SITE PLAN SEWER RETICULATION DESIGN DATA PLAN	05-C-903 05-C-904	ORION ROAD CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 4 OF 7 ORION ROAD CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 5 OF 7	JCE06061-E03 JCE06061-E08	STREET LIGHTING LAYOUT BLOWN FIBER CONDUITING LAYOUT
05-C-300	TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS	05-C-602 05-C-603	SEWER RETICULATION - SHEET 1 OF 2 SEWER RETICULATION - SHEET 2 OF 2	05-C-905 05-C-906 05-C-907	ORION ROAD CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 6 OF 7 ORION ROAD CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 7 OF 7 ROAD 20 CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 1 OF 8	2880-8/31 2880-8/32	SEWER RETICULATION PLAN - SHEET 2 SEWER RETICULATION PLAN - SHEET 3
05-C-310	TYPICAL SECTIONS KERB PROFILES	05-C-610 05-C-611	WATER RETICULATION - SHEET 1 OF 2 WATER RETICULATION - SHEET 2 OF 2	05-C-908 05-C-909	ROAD 20 CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 2 OF 8 ROAD 20 CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 3 OF 8	CW4-95376111-21238	37-00002_3 SERVICE EASEMENT PLAN
05-C-320 05-C-321 05-C-322	FENCING LAYOUT TYPICAL FENCING DETAIL - SHEET 1 OF 2 TYPICAL FENCING DETAIL - SHEET 2 OF 2	05-C-620	W-POWER FIBRE OPTIC PROPOSED RELOCATION	05-C-910 05-C-911 05-C-912	ROAD 20 CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 4 OF 8 ROAD 20 CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 5 OF 8 ROAD 20 CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 6 OF 8		
05-C-400 05-C-401	LINEMARKING AND SIGNAGE – SHEET 1 OF 4 LINEMARKING AND SIGNAGE – SHEET 2 OF 4	05-C-622 05-C-623	SPARE COMMS RETICULATION TELSTRA RETICULATION	05-C-913 05-C-914 05-C-915	ROAD 20 CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 7 OF 8 ROAD 20 CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 8 OF 8 BERRIGAN DRIVE CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 1 OF 2		
05-C-402 05-C-403 05-C-410	LINEMARKING AND SIGNAGE – SHEET 3 OF 4 LINEMARKING AND SIGNAGE – SHEET 4 OF 4 LINEMARKING AND SIGNAGE	05-C-630 05-C-631	GAS RETICULATION PLAN. PLAN LAYOUT DETAILS TELSTRA PIT RELOCATION PLAN LAYOUT	05-C-916	BERRIGAN DRIVE CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 2 OF 2		

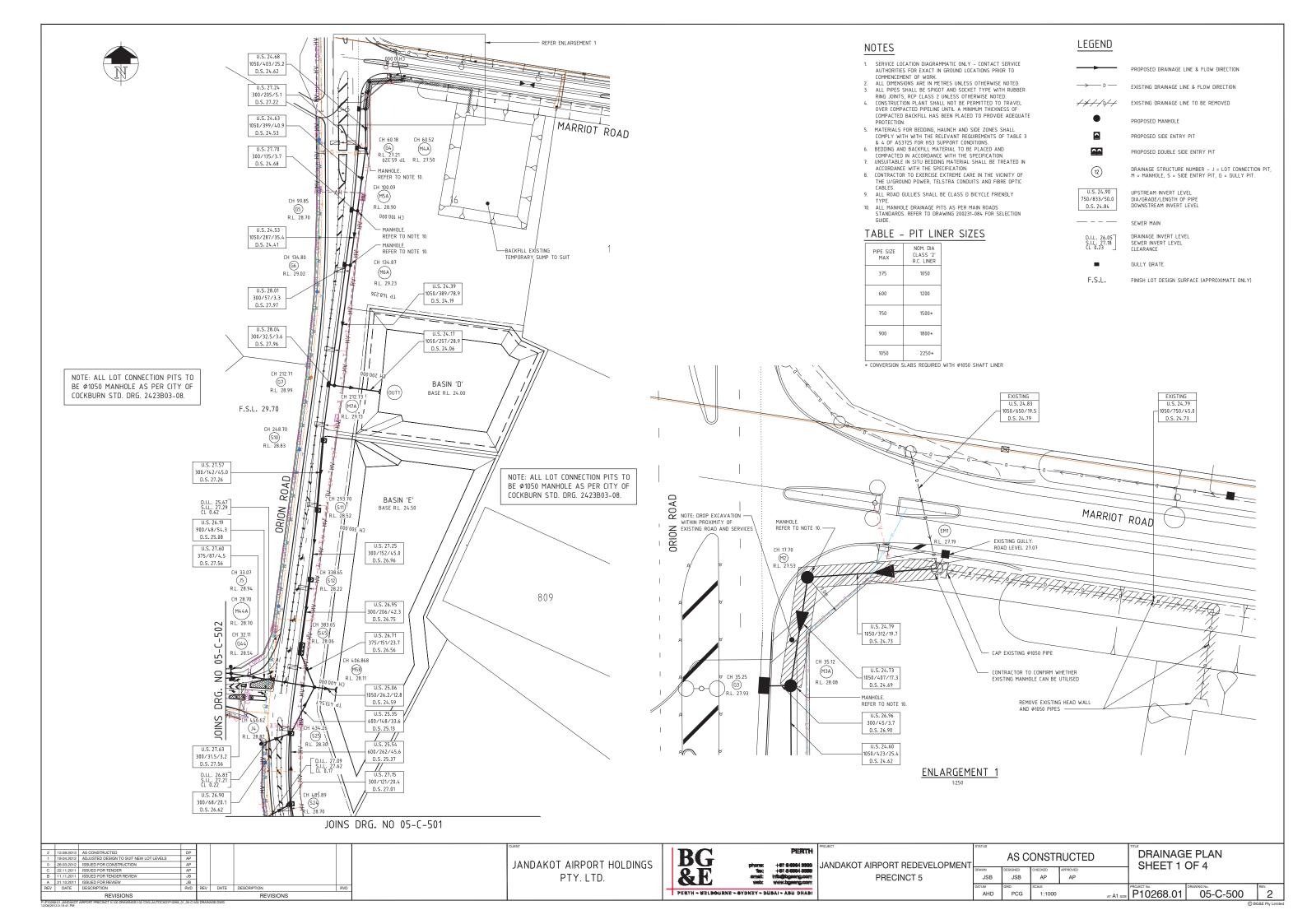
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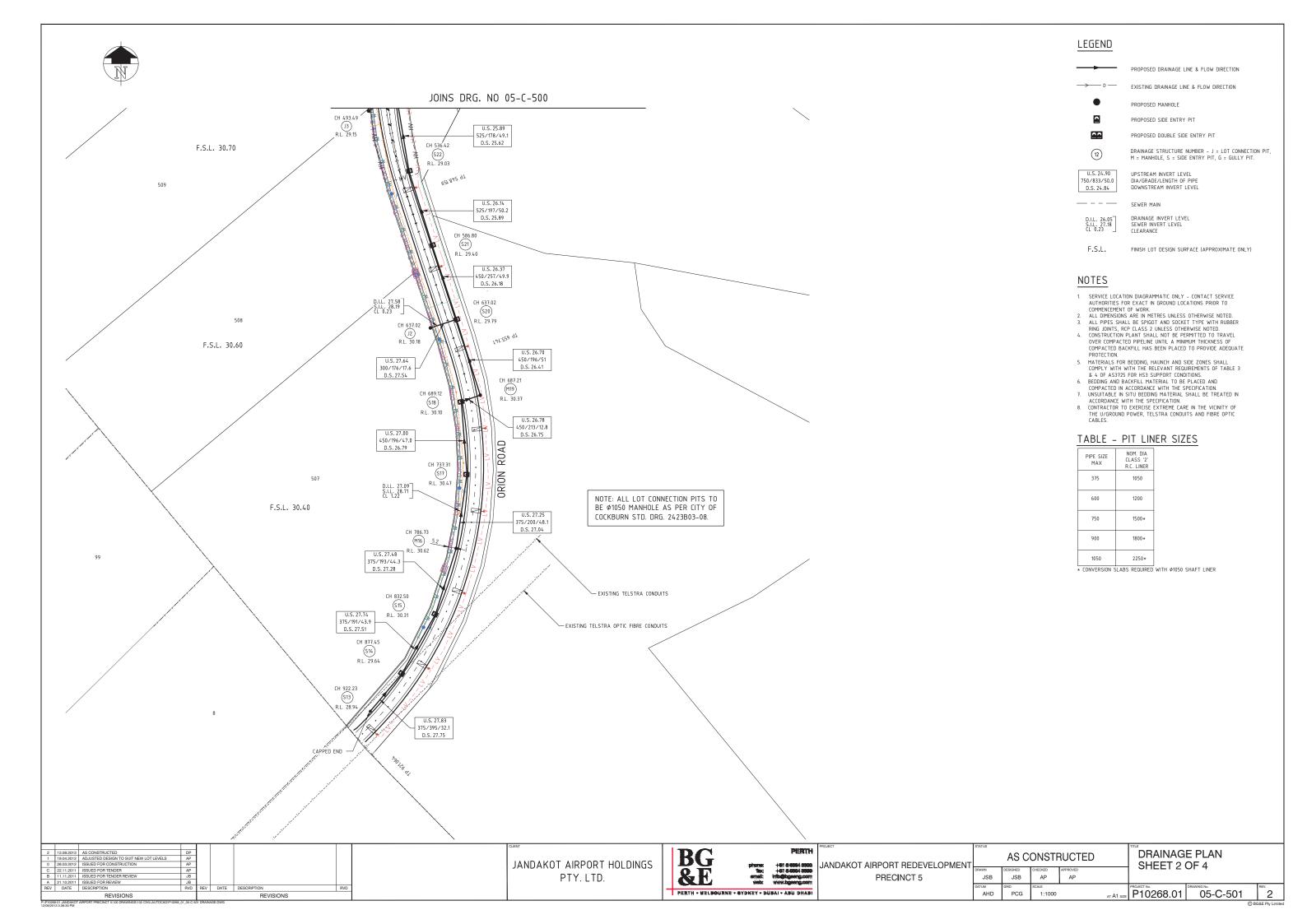


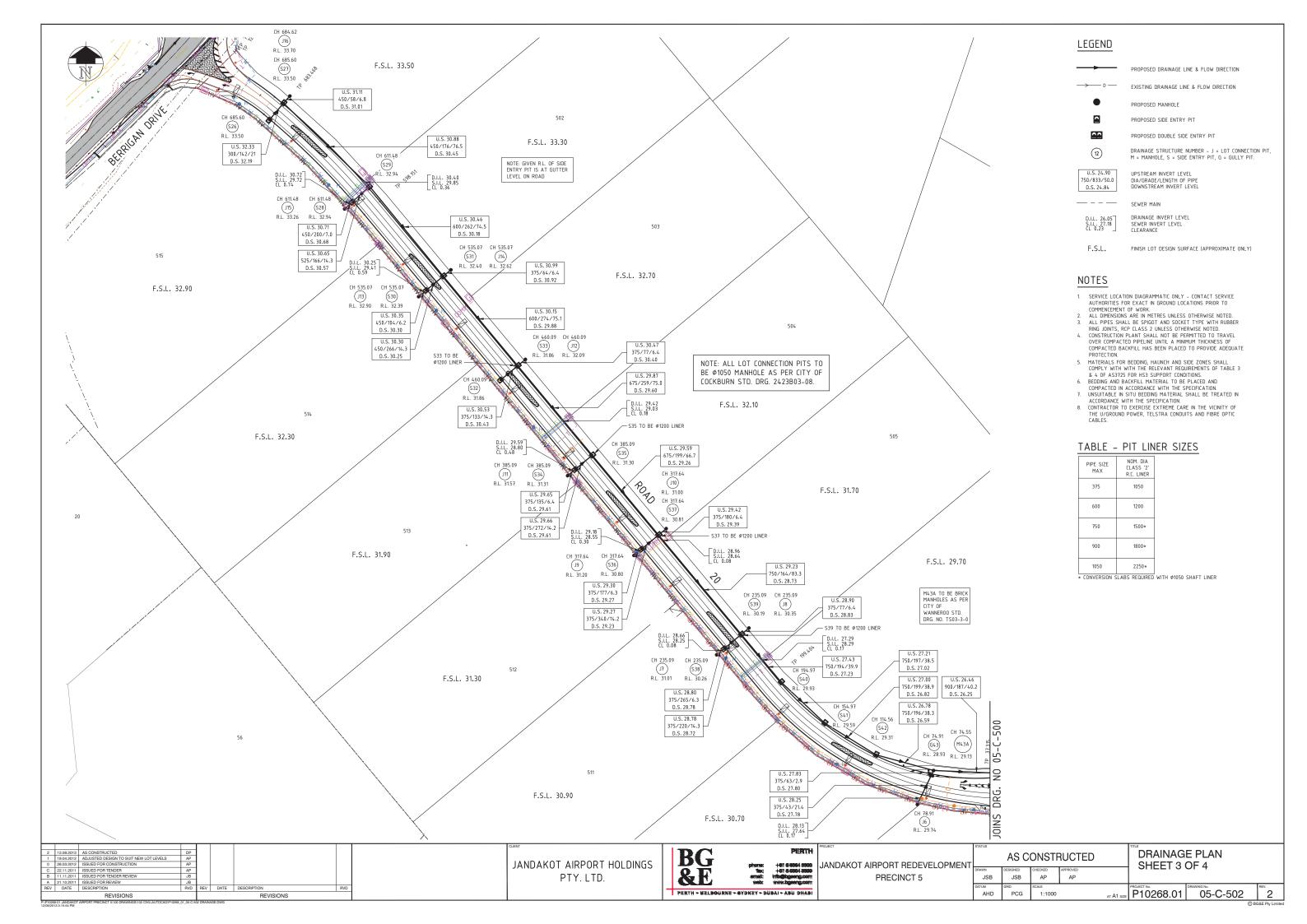
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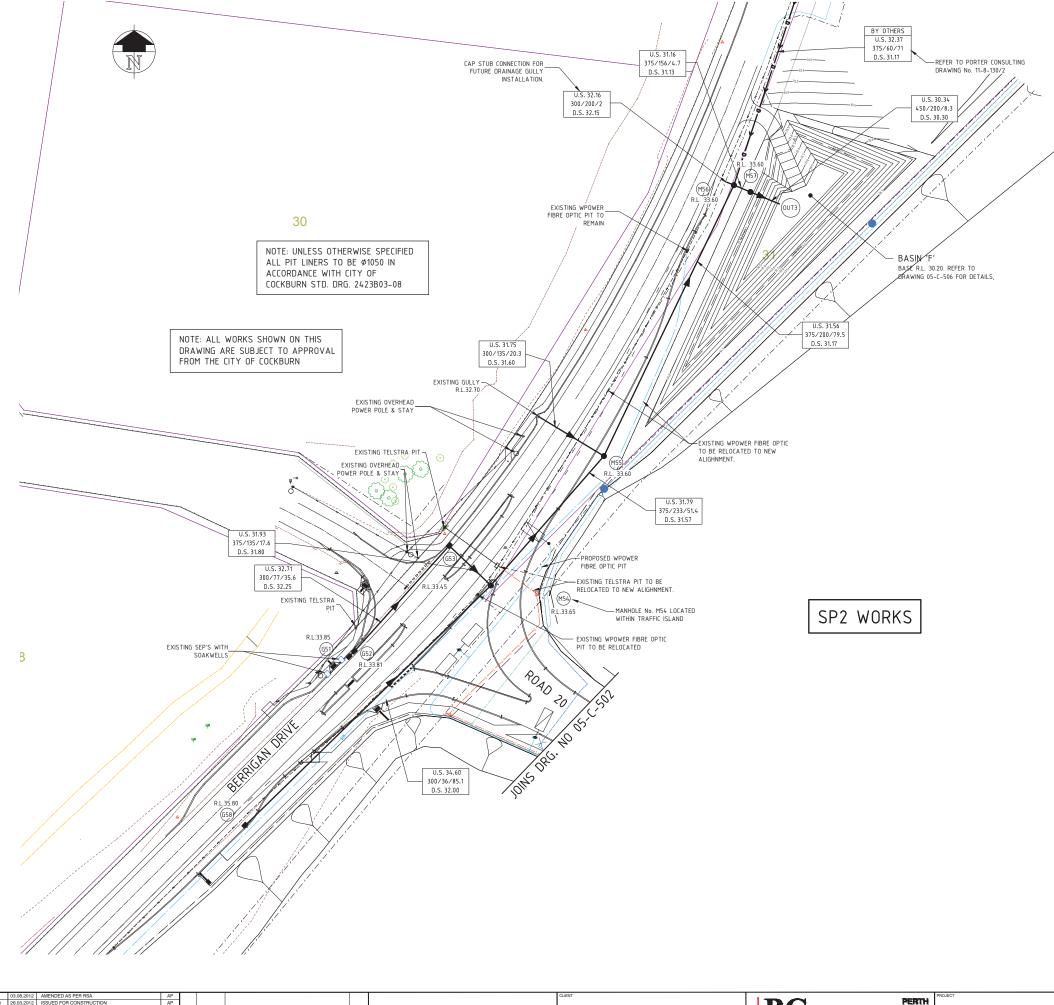
B OFFICIAL APPROVED APP

BG&E Pty Limited









REVISIONS

LEGEND

PROPOSED DRAINAGE LINE & FLOW DIRECTION

PROPOSED MANHOLE

PROPOSED SIDE ENTRY PIT PROPOSED DOUBLE SIDE ENTRY PIT

DRAINAGE STRUCTURE NUMBER - M = MANHOLE, S = SIDE ENTRY PIT, G = GULLY PIT.

EXISTING DRAINAGE LINE & FLOW DIRECTION

U.S. 24.90 750/833/50.0 D.S. 24.84

12

UPSTREAM INVERT LEVEL DIA/GRADE/LENGTH OF PIPE DOWNSTREAM INVERT LEVEL

EXISTING WESTERN POWER FIBRE OPTIC

EXISTING TELSTRA

# NOTES

- 1. SERVICE LOCATION DIAGRAMMATIC ONLY CONTACT SERVICE AUTHORITIES FOR EXACT IN GROUND LOCATIONS PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.
  2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
  3. ALL PIPES SHALL BE SPIGOT AND SOCKET TYPE WITH RUBBER RING JOINTS, RCP CLASS 2 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
  4. CONSTRUCTION PLANT SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED TO TRAVEL OVER COMPACTED PIPELINE UNTIL A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF COMPACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATION.
  5. MATERIALS FOR BEDDING, HAUNCH AND SIDE ZONES SHALL COMPLY WITH WITH THE RELEVANT REQUIREMENTS OF TABLE 3 & 4 OF AS3725 FOR HSS SUPPORT CONDITIONS.
  6. BEDDING AND BACKFILL MATERIAL TO BE PLACED AND COMPACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATION.
  7. UNSUITABLE IN SITU BEDDING MATERIAL SHALL BE TREATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATION.
  8. CONTRACTOR TO EXERCISE EXTERME CARE IN THE VICINITY OF THE U/GROUND POWER, TELSTRA CONDUITS AND FIBRE OPTIC CABLES.

# TABLE - PIT LINER SIZES

PIPE SIZ MAX	NOM. DIA CLASS '2' R.C. LINER
375	1050
600	1200
750	1500*
900	1800*
1050	2250*
* CONVERS	ION SLABS REQUIRED

WITH Ø1050 SHAFT LINER

JANDAKOT AIRPORT HOLDINGS PTY. LTD.





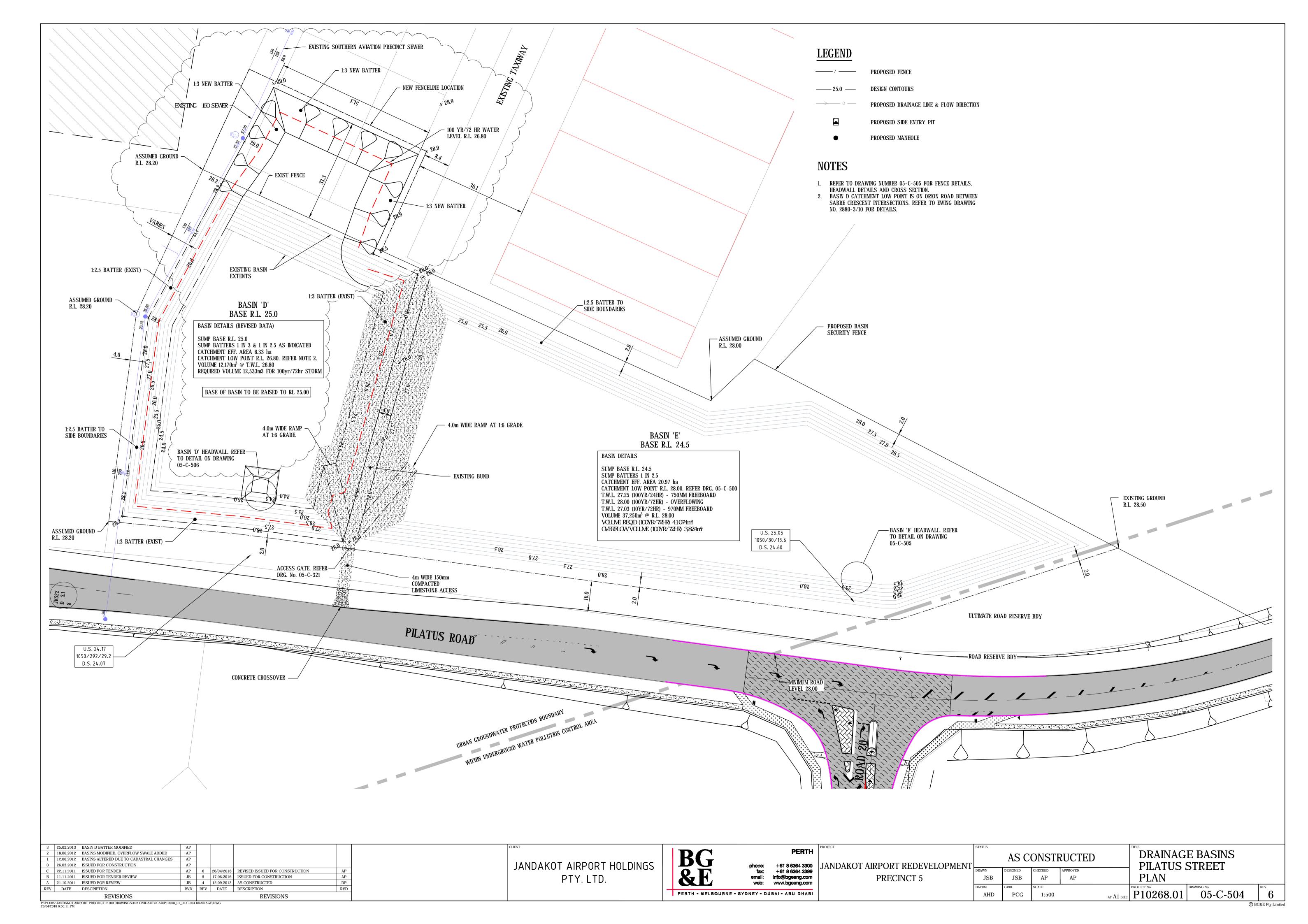
JANDAKOT AIRPORT REDEVELOPMEN PRECINCT 5

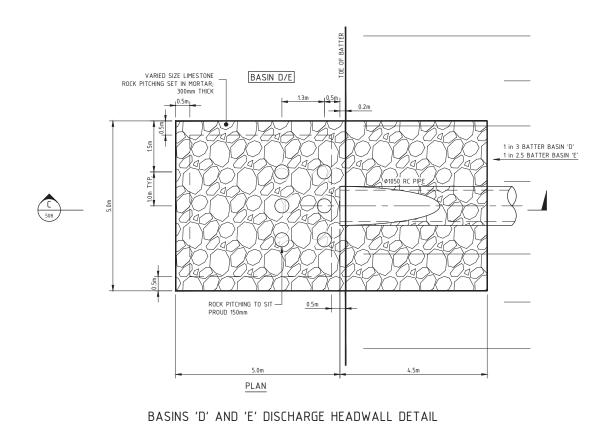
AS CONSTRUCTED HECKED AP JSB JSB PCG

DRAINAGE PLAN SHEET 4 OF 4

AT A1 SIZE P10268.01

05-C-503





NOTE: BASIN 'F' HEADWALL PART OF SP2 WORKS

3.0m

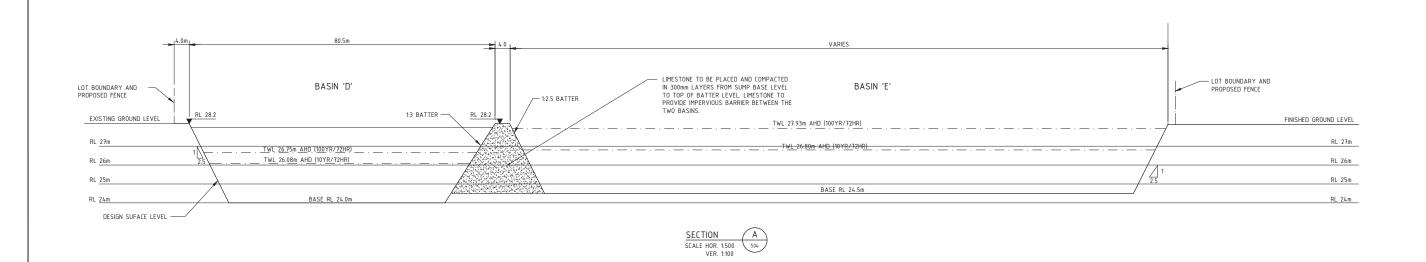
VARIED SIZE LIMESTONE ROCK PITCHING SET IN MORTAR; 200mm THICK

9.5m

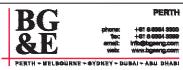
STANDARD ROCLA PRECAST HEADWALL, OR ARPPOVED EQUIVALENT

PLAN

BASIN 'F' DISCHARGE HEADWALL DETAIL

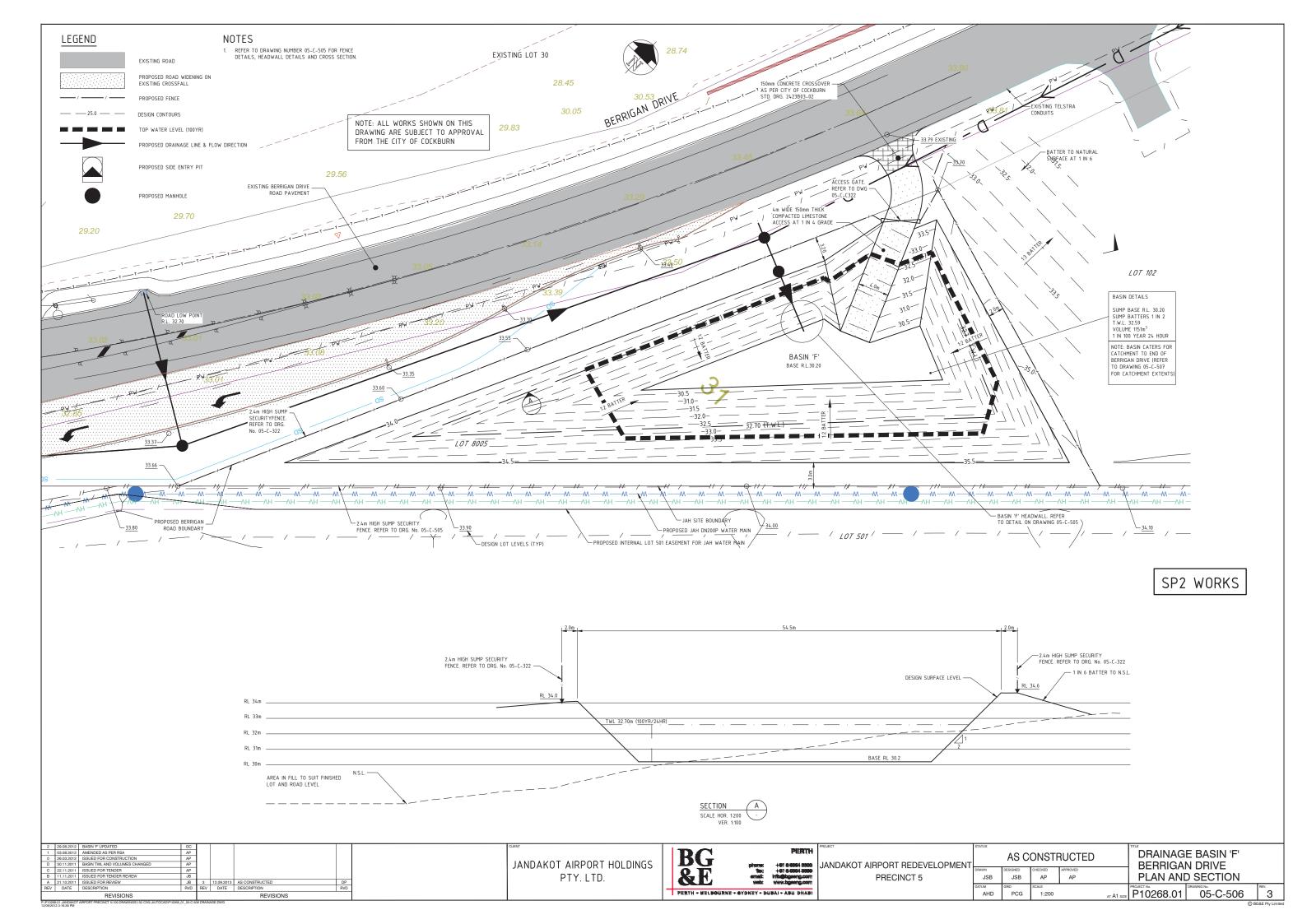


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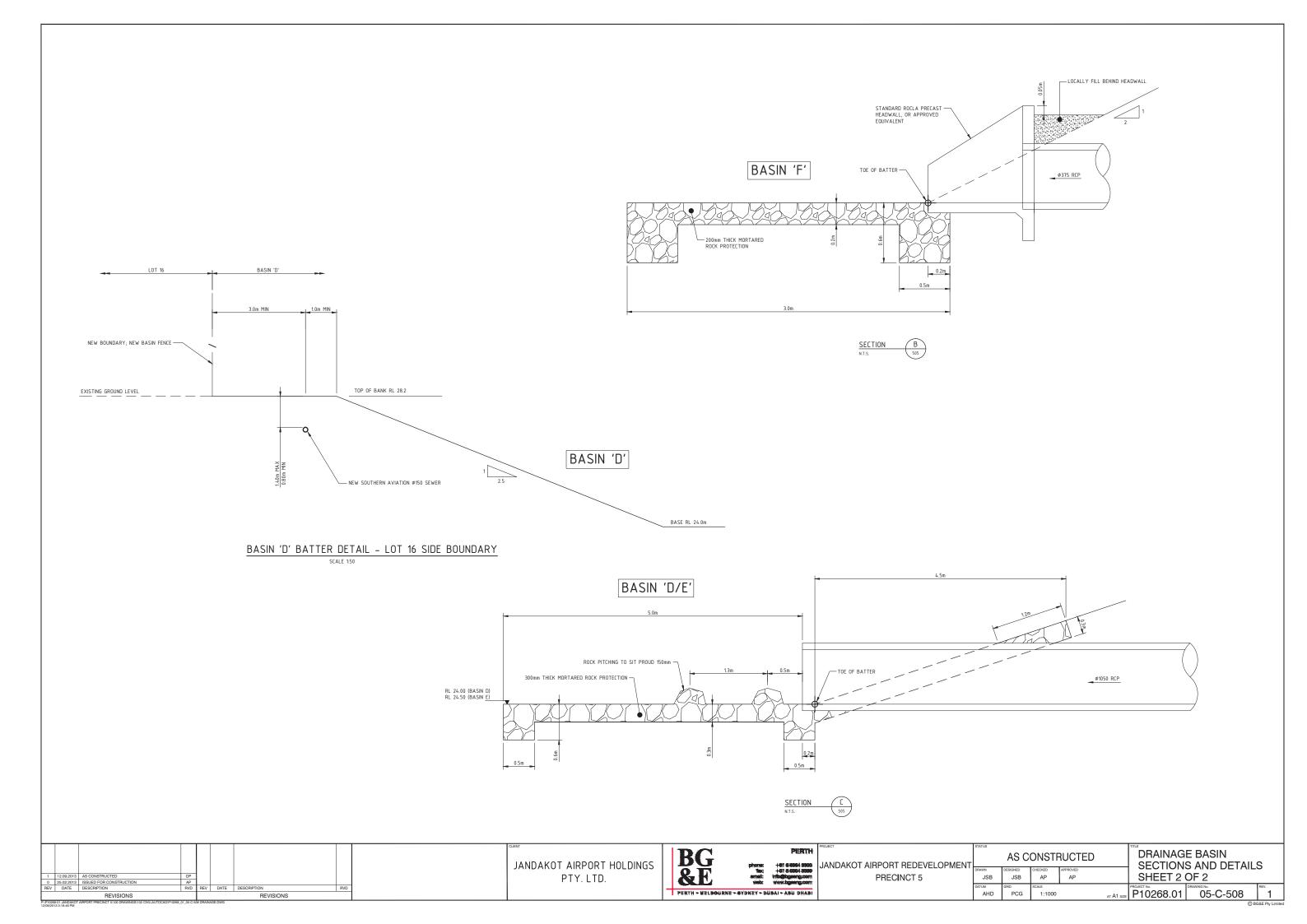


JANDAKOT AIRPORT REDEVELOPMENT PRECINCT 5	DRA
	DAT

US	AS CONSTRUCTED			DRAINAG	E BASIN S AND DETAIL:	۹	
/N JSB	JSB	AP	APPROVED AP		SHEET 1		<u> </u>
м AHD	GRID PCG	1:1000		AT A1 SIZE	P10268.01	05-C-505	REV.







	DRAINAGE STRUCTURES ON DRAWING 05-C-500					
STRUC	STRUC	CO-ORDI	NATES	REF PT.		
No.	TYPE	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV.	COMMENTS	
EM1	-	54923.223	247675.896	27.19	EXISTING MANHOLE	
M2	-	54902.366	247674.485	27.60	MANHOLE	
МЗА	SRN	54899.678	247657.049	28.14	MANHOLE	
G3	TGT	54896.237	247657.029	27.93	GULLY	
M4A	DRN	54899.829	247631.629	28.47	MANHOLE	
G4	TGT	54894.935	247631.959	28.23	GULLY	
M5A	DRN	54894.496	247591.488	28.91	MANHOLE	
G5	TGT	54891.392	247591.901	28.70	GULLY	
M6A	DRN	54889.841	247556.457	29.23	MANHOLE	
G6	TGT	54886.873	247556.851	29.03	GULLY	
M7A	DRN	54879.560	247479.091	29.17	MANHOLE	
G7	TGT	54876.584	247479.495	28.97	GULLY	
S10	TEN	54871.938	247443.811	28.75	SIDE ENTRY PIT	
S11	TEN	54868.151	247398.928	28.43	SIDE ENTRY PIT	
S12	TEN	54863.452	247354.212	28.12	SIDE ENTRY PIT	
S45	TEN	54857.518	247309.604	28.00	3 x SIDE ENTRY PITS	
S24	SEN	54851.127	247209.661	28.58	SIDE ENTRY PIT	
S25	SEN	54850.858	247255.211	28.18	SIDE ENTRY PIT	
G44	TGT	54813.371	247290.811	28.54	GULLY	
M44A	SRN-B	54813.136	247293.684	28.81	MANHOLE	
J4	SRN	54832.392	247248.349	28.80	MANHOLE	
J5	SWN	54812.894	247298.177	28.81	MANHOLE	
M58	-	54866.839	247284.878	28.21	MANHOLE	

	DRAINAGE STRUCTURES ON DRAWING 05-C-501					
STRUC	STRUC	CO-ORD	INATES	REF PT.		
No.	TYPE	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV.	COMMENTS	
J1	SWN	54821.870	246808.569	29.24	MANHOLE	
S13	TEN	54827.561	246803.640	28.94	SIDE ENTRY PIT	
S14	SEN	54855.803	246837.121	29.58	SIDE ENTRY PIT	
S15	SEN	54877.403	246875.404	30.20	SIDE ENTRY PIT	
M16	BRT	54890.218	246918.157	30.74	MANHOLE	
S17	SEN	54897.767	246965.765	30.37	SIDE ENTRY PIT	
S18	SEN	54894.123	247012.812	30.02	SIDE ENTRY PIT	
M19	DRN	54905.700	247016.770	30.50	MANHOLE	
J2	SRN	54873.656	247060.061	30.17	MANHOLE	
S20	SEN	54889.812	247065.352	29.71	SIDE ENTRY PIT	
S21	SEN	54874.206	247113.004	29.34	SIDE ENTRY PIT	
S22	SEN 54859.262 247160.877		28.97	SIDE ENTRY PIT		
J3	SRN	54833.779	247199.835	29.15	MANHOLE	

DRAINAGE STRUCTURES ON DRAWIN			WING 05-C-	503	
STRUC	STRUC	CO-ORDI	NATES	REF PT.	
No.	TYPE	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV.	COMMENTS
ES50	-	-	-	-	EXISTING SOAKWELL
ES51	-	-	-	-	EXISTING SOAKWELL
G58	TGT	54245.727	247705.583	35.80	GULLY
G51	TGT	54272.697	247750.775	33.85	GULLY
G52	TGT	54274.092	247752.209	33.81	GULLY
G53	TGT 54299.231 247780.156		33.45	GULLY	
M54	SRN	54310.549 247769.327		33.65	MANHOLE
M55	SRN	54340.495	247803.582	33.60	MANHOLE
M56	SRN	54374.928 247875.324		33.60	MANHOLE
M57	SRN	54379.291	247873.522	33.60	MANHOLE

	DRAI	NAGE STRUCT	URES ON DRA	WING 05-C-	-502
STRUC	STRUC	CO-ORDI	NATES	REF PT.	
No.	TYPE EASTING		NORTHING	ELEV.	COMMENTS
S26	TEN	54346.119	247714.593	33.45	SIDE ENTRY PIT
S27	SEN	54354.499	247724.505	33.45	SIDE ENTRY PIT
J16	SWN	54358.962	247729.541	33.71	MANHOLE
J15	SWN	54394.194	247656.850	33.20	MANHOLE
S28	SEN	54399.657	247661.838	32.91	SIDE ENTRY PIT
S29	SEN	54409.423	247670.419	32.91	SIDE ENTRY PIT
J13	SWN	54441.844	247600.387	32.63	MANHOLE
S30	SEN	54447.223	247604.866	32.35	SIDE ENTRY PIT
J14	SWN	54462.603	247617.650	32.63	MANHOLE
S31	SEN	54457.221	247613.174	32.35	SIDE ENTRY PIT
S32	SEN	54495.198	247547.204	31.79	SIDE ENTRY PIT
S33	SEN	54505.192	247555.519	31.79	SIDE ENTRY PIT
J12	SWN	54510.562	247560.009	32.08	MANHOLE
J11	SWN	54537.740	247485.129	31.52	MANHOLE
S34	SEN	54543.116	247489.612	31.24	SIDE ENTRY PIT
S35	SEN	54553.110	247497.926	31.24	SIDE ENTRY PIT
J9	SWN	54580.459	247433.785	31.02	MANHOLE
S36	SEN	54585.825	247438.280	30.75	SIDE ENTRY PIT
S37	SEN	54595.798	247446.619	30.75	SIDE ENTRY PIT
J10	SWN	54601.200	247451.072	31.02	MANHOLE
J7	SWN	54633.688	247369.810	30.42	MANHOLE
S38	SEN	54639.089	247374.261	30.14	SIDE ENTRY PIT
S39	SEN	54649.053	247382.612	30.14	SIDE ENTRY PIT
J8	SWN	54654.447	247387.074	30.42	MANHOLE
S40	SEN	54674.689	247351.875	29.85	SIDE ENTRY PIT
S41	SEN	54702.859	247325.390	29.55	SIDE ENTRY PIT
S42 SEN 54736.046		247304.901	29.26	SIDE ENTRY PIT	
J6	SWN	54762.843	247273.504	29.65	MANHOLE
G43	TGT	54772.194	247292.997	28.92	GULLY
M43A	SRN-B	54773.286	247295.353	29.11	MANHOLE

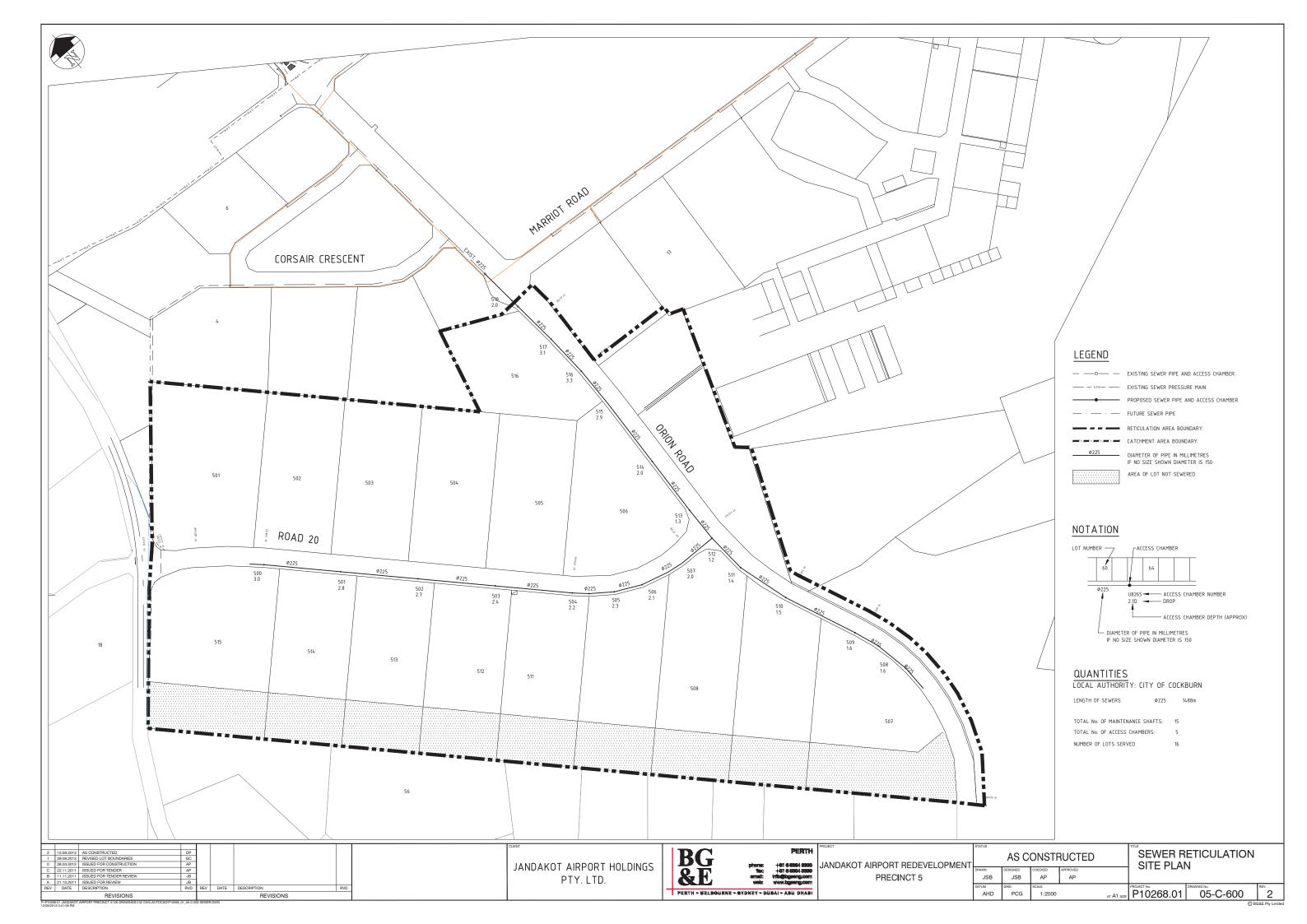
- 1	12.09.2013	AS CONSTRUCTED	DP				
0	26.03.2012	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	AP				
D	22.02.2012	PIT No. M59 REMOVED, PIT No. M54 RELOCATED	AC				
С	12.12.2011	PITS ADDED	JB	1			
В	22.11.2011	ISSUED FOR TENDER	AP	1			
A	11.11.2011	ISSUED FOR TENDER REVIEW	JB				
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	RVD	REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	RVD
	REVISIONS					REVISIONS	

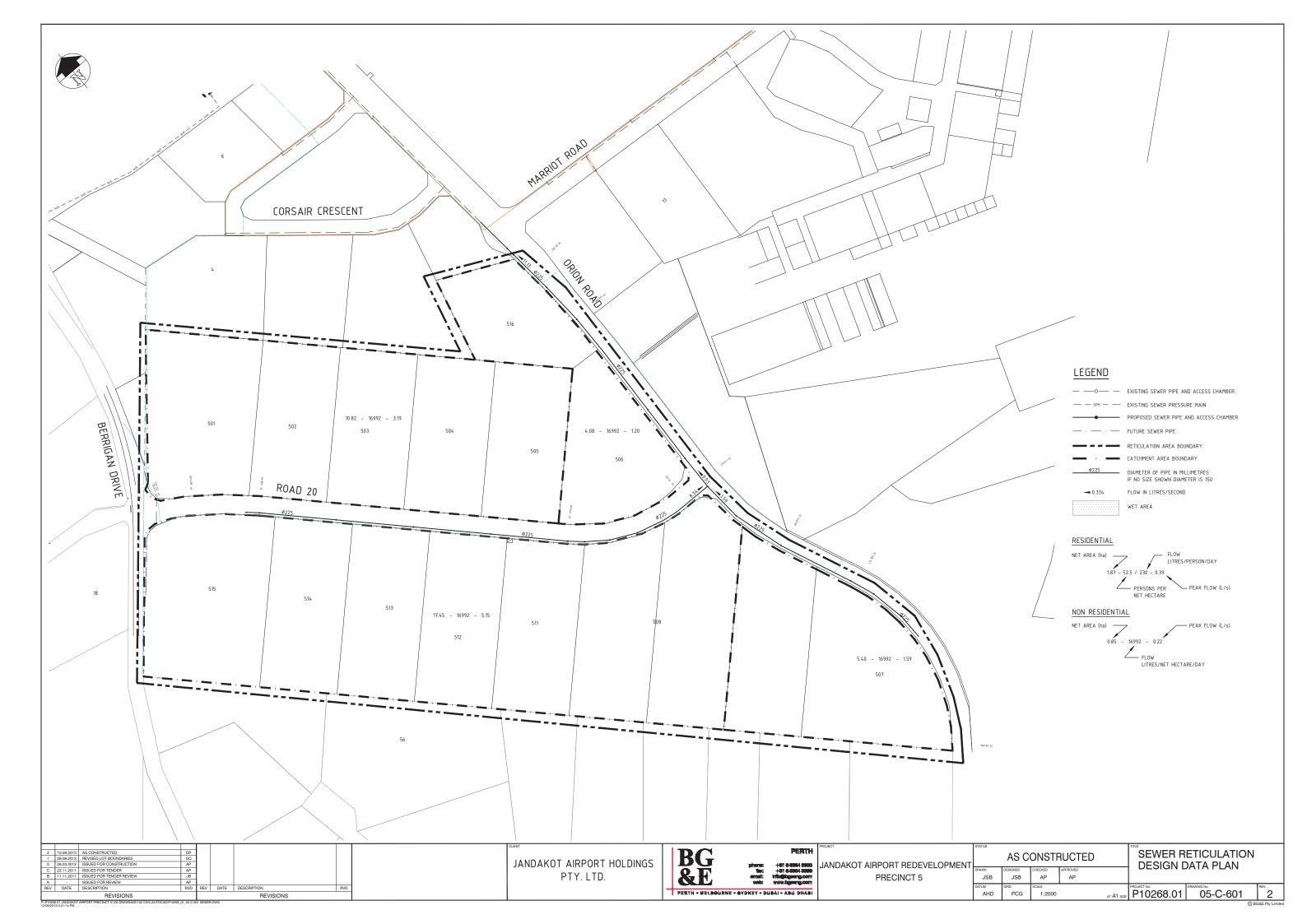
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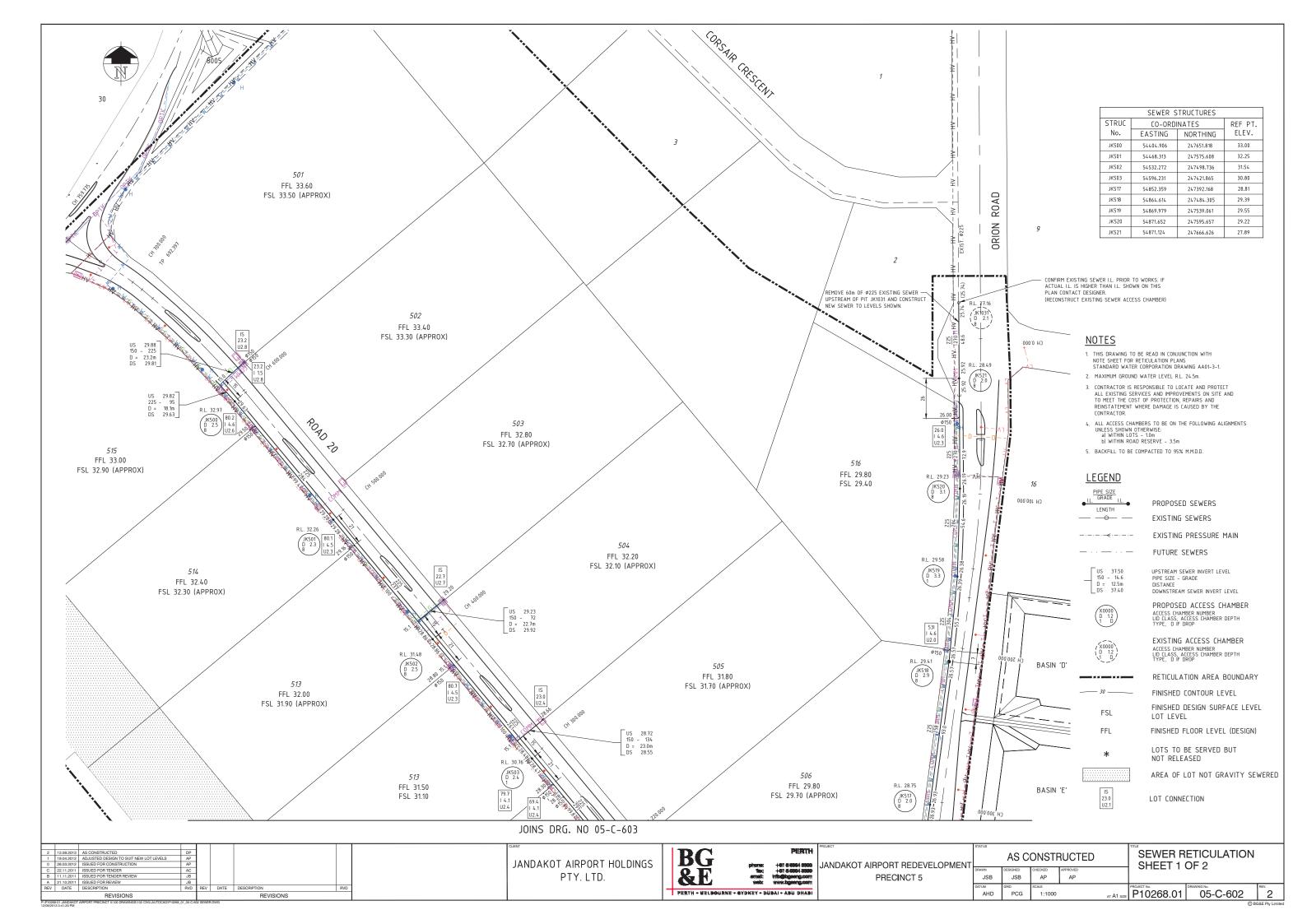


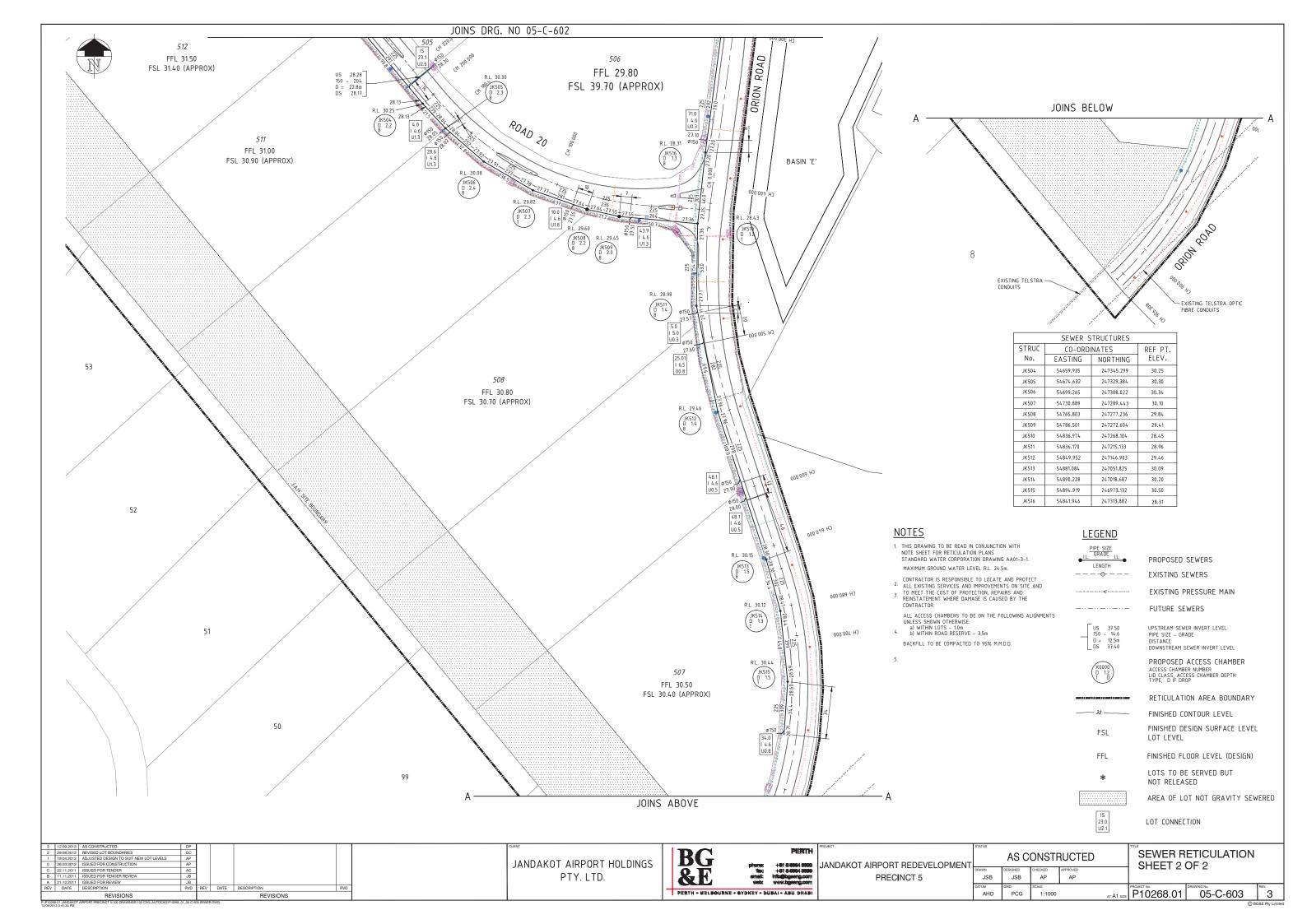
DAKOT AIRPORT REDEVELOPMENT
DAKOT AIRPORT REDEVELOPMENT PRECINCT 5

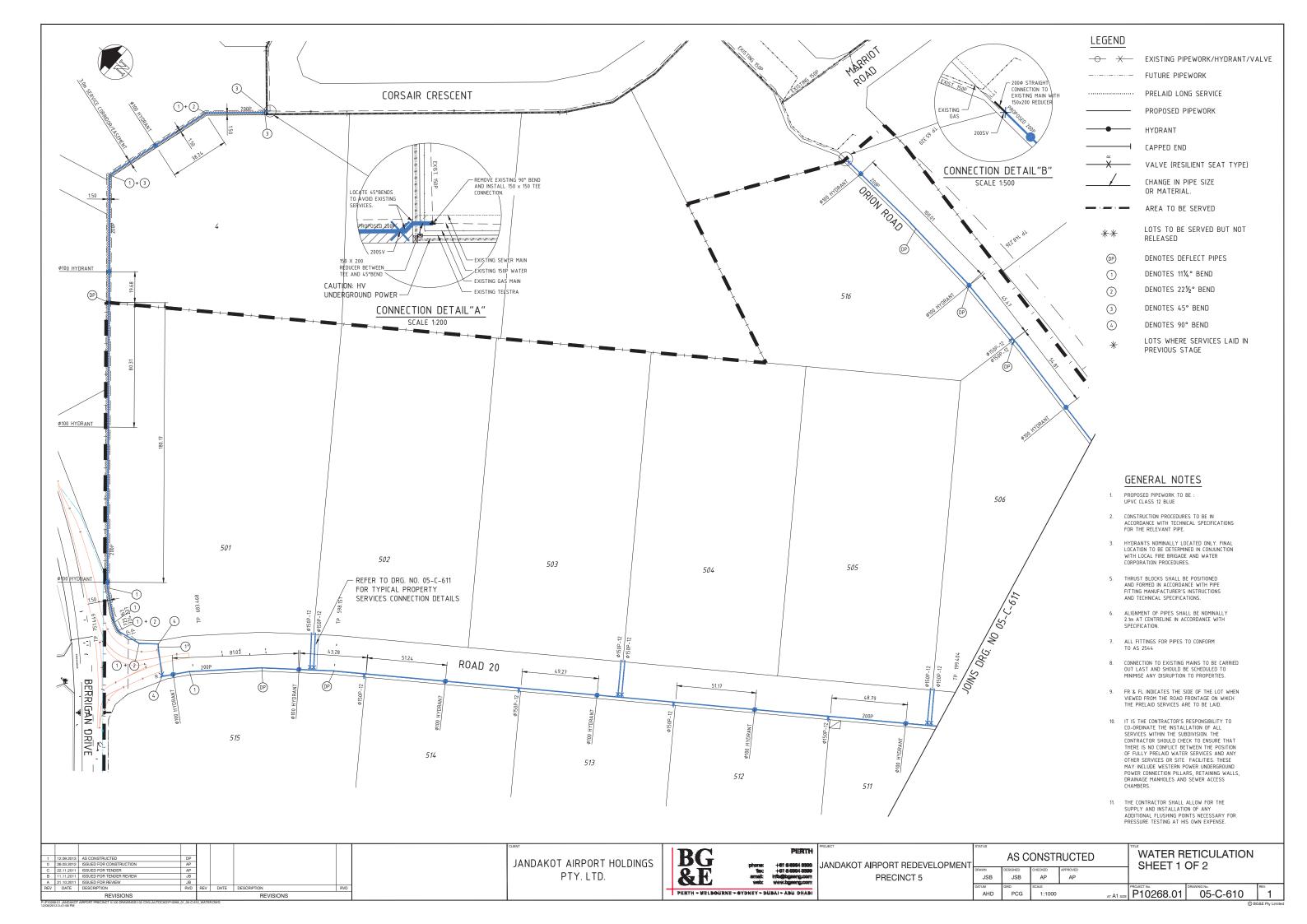
AS CONSTRUCTED				DRAINAGE DRAINAGE SCHEDULE		
	DESIGNED	CHECKED	APPROVED	ואוואאם	LOGITEDOLE	
SB	JSB	AP	AP			
	GRID	SCALE		PROJECT No.	DRAWING No.	REV.

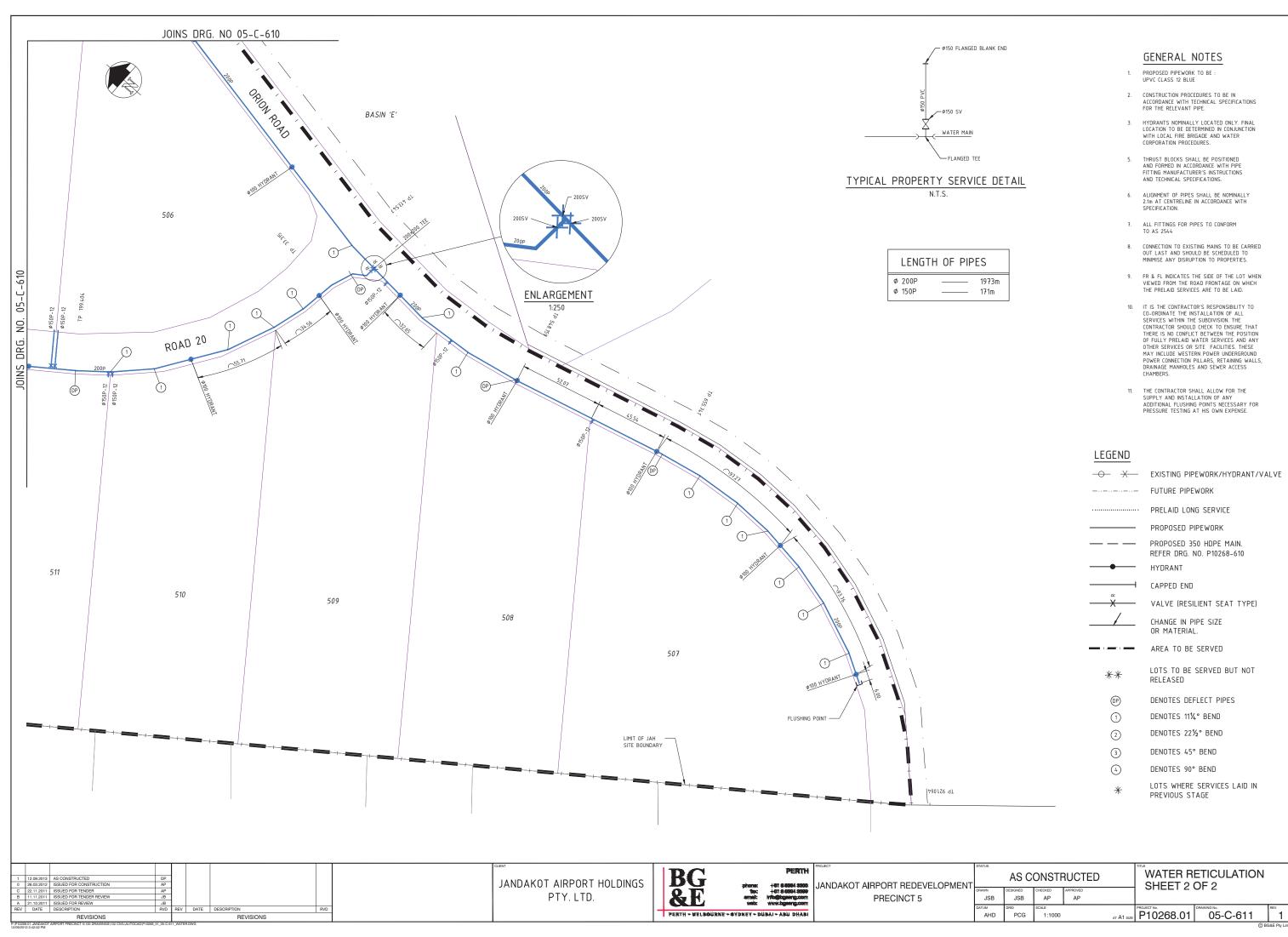




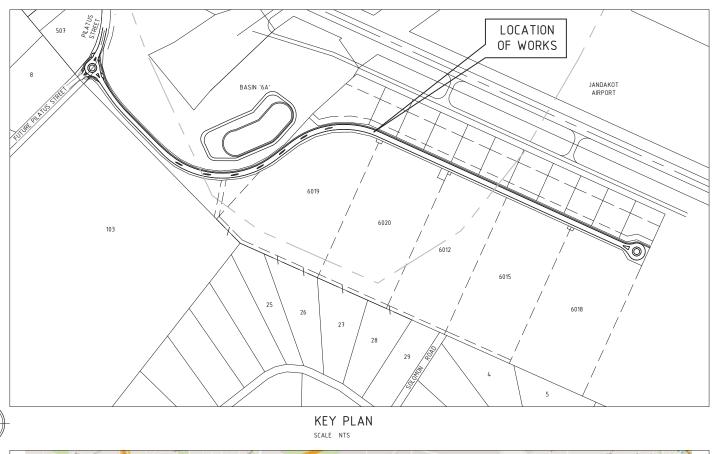








# JANDAKOT AIRPORT REDEVELOPMENT PRECINCT 6





# DRAWING INDEX

### CIVIL DRAWINGS

<u>CIVIL DRAWINGS</u>			
C-0001	LOCALITY PLAN AND DRAWING INDEX		
C-0010	GENERAL ARRANGEMENT PLAN		
C-0100 C-0101 C-0102	PLAN AND PROFILE - CHA 0 TO CHA 600 PLAN AND PROFILE - CHA 600 TO CHA 1200 PLAN AND PROFILE - CHA 1200 TO CHA 1713		
C-0200 C-0201 C-0202 C-0203 C-0204 C-0205 C-0206 C-0207 C-0208 C-0209	ROAD LAYOUT PLAN - CHA 0 TO CHA 150 ROAD LAYOUT PLAN - PILATUS STREET ROAD LAYOUT PLAN - CHA 150 TO CHA 300 ROAD LAYOUT PLAN - CHA 300 TO CHA 475 ROAD LAYOUT PLAN - CHA 475 TO CHA 600 ROAD LAYOUT PLAN - CHA 600 TO CHA 750 ROAD LAYOUT PLAN - CHA 750 TO CHA 960 ROAD LAYOUT PLAN - CHA 750 TO CHA 1260 ROAD LAYOUT PLAN - CHA 1260 TO CHA 1580 ROAD LAYOUT PLAN - CHA 1580 TO CHA 1713		
C-0220	INTERSECTION PLAN - PILATUS STREET / ROAD 6-1		
C-0230 C-0231	TURN ANALYSIS - ORION ROAD / ROAD 6-1 TURN ANALYSIS - TURN AROUND ROUNDABOUT		
C-0300	TYPICAL ROAD CROSS SECTIONS		
C-0320 C-0321	FENCING PLAN - SHEET 1 FENCING PLAN - SHEET 2		
C-0400	PAVEMENT MARKING AND MINOR SIGNAGE PLAN - CHA 0 TO CHA 290		

PAVEMENT MARKING AND MINOR SIGNAGE PLAN - CHA 290 TO CHA 560

PAVEMENT MARKING AND MINOR SIGNAGE PLAN - CHA 560 TO CHA 1090 PAVEMENT MARKING AND MINOR SIGNAGE PLAN - CHA 1090 TO CHA 1713

DRAINAGE PLAN - CHA 0 TO CHA 290 - SHEET 1

DRAINAGE PLAN - CHA 290 TO CHA 560 - SHEET 2 DRAINAGE PLAN - CHA 560 TO CHA 1090 - SHEET 3 DRAINAGE PLAN - CHA 1090 TO CHA 1713 -SHEET 4

# DRAWING INDEX

### CIVIL DRAWINGS

C-0600	SEWER RETICULATION - SITE AND DESIGN DATA PLAN
C-0601	SEWER RETICULATION - SHEET 1
C-0602	SEWER RETICULATION - SHEET 2
C-0610	SEWER RISING MAIN - SITE PLAN
	SENER MONE THAN SILE LEARN
C-0611	SEWER RISING MAIN - PLAN AND PROFILE - CHA 0 TO CHA 650
C-0612	SEWER RISING MAIN - PLAN AND PROFILE - CHA 650 TO CHA 12
5 0630	DUMP CTATION - DI AN
C-0630	PUMP STATION - PLAN
C-0631	PRESSURE MAIN CHARACTERISTIC CURVE
C-0670	WATER RETICULATION PLAN - OFFSITE - SHEET 1
C-0671	WATER RETICULATION PLAN - ONSITE - SHEET 1
C-0672	WATER RETICULATION PLAN - ONSITE - SHEET 2
C-0680	SERVICES PLAN - SPARE COMMS
C-0681	SERVICES PLAN - TELSTRA
C-0800	BULK EARTHWORKS PLAN - SHEET 1
C-0801	BULK EARTHWORKS PLAN - SHEET 1
C-0805	BULK EARTHWORKS SECTIONS - SHEET 1

C-0516 DRAINAGE CATCHMENT PLAN - SHEET 2

DRAINAGE PLAN - SHEET 5

DRAINAGE PLAN - SHEET 6

DRAINAGE CATCHMENT PLAN - SHEET 1

LOCALITY PLAN

A 3103.205 ISSUED FOR 50X REVIEW AP
REV DATE DESCRIPTION REVD
REVISIONS
REVISIONS
REVISIONS

JANDAKOT AIRPORT HOLDINGS PTY. LTD.

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C-0402

C-0403

C-0500

C-0504

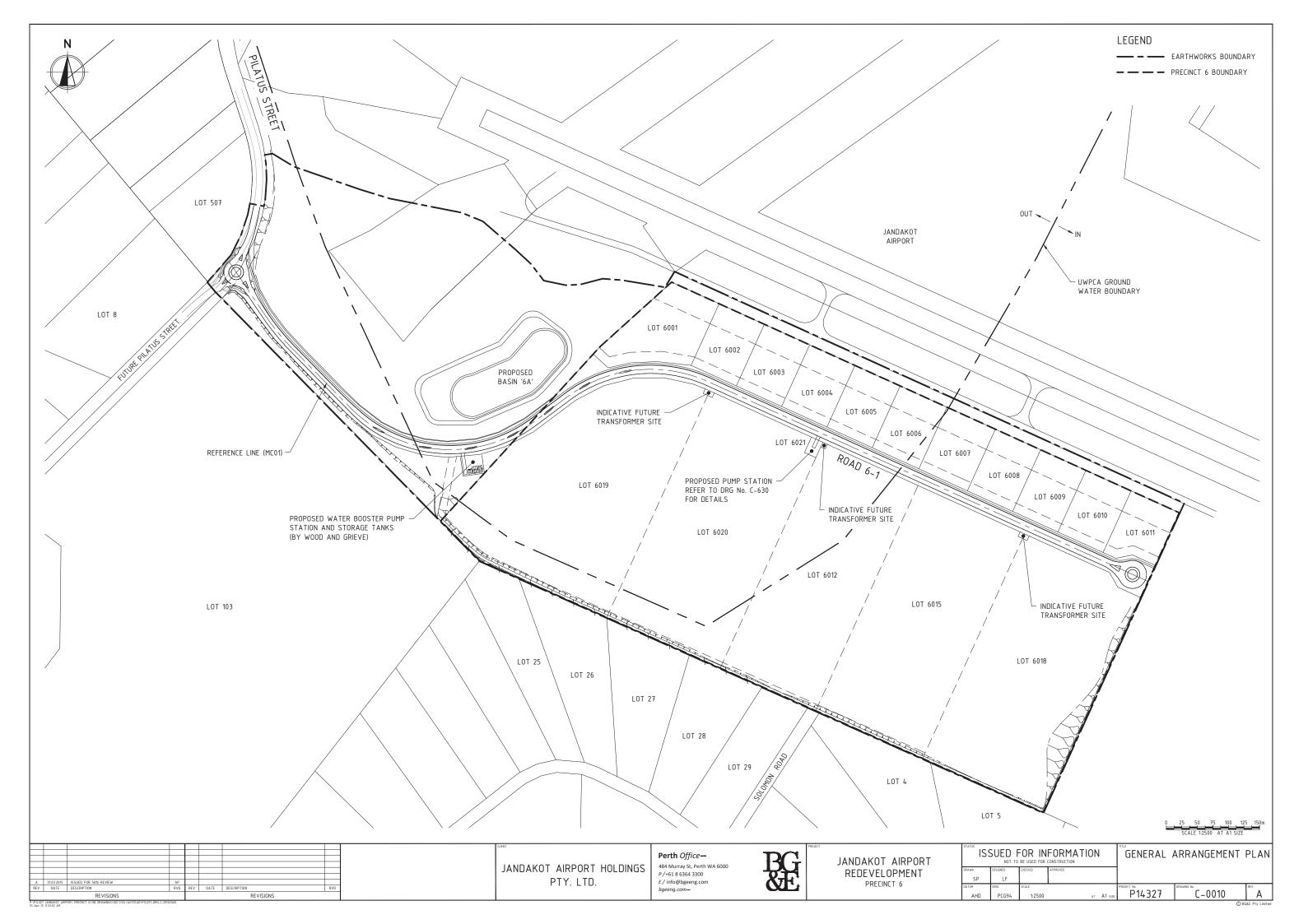
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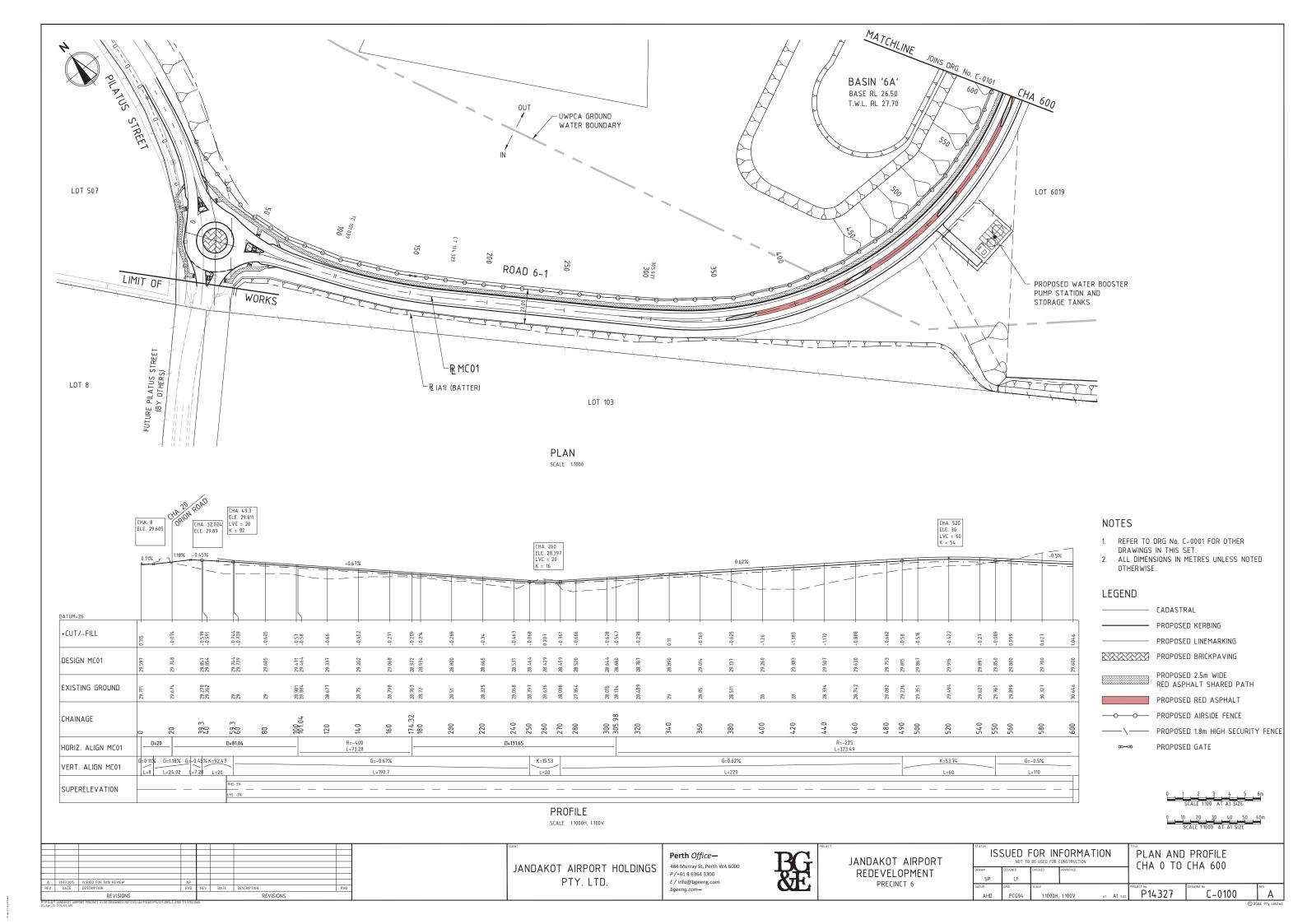
JANDAKOT AIRPORT
REDEVELOPMENT
PRECINCT 6

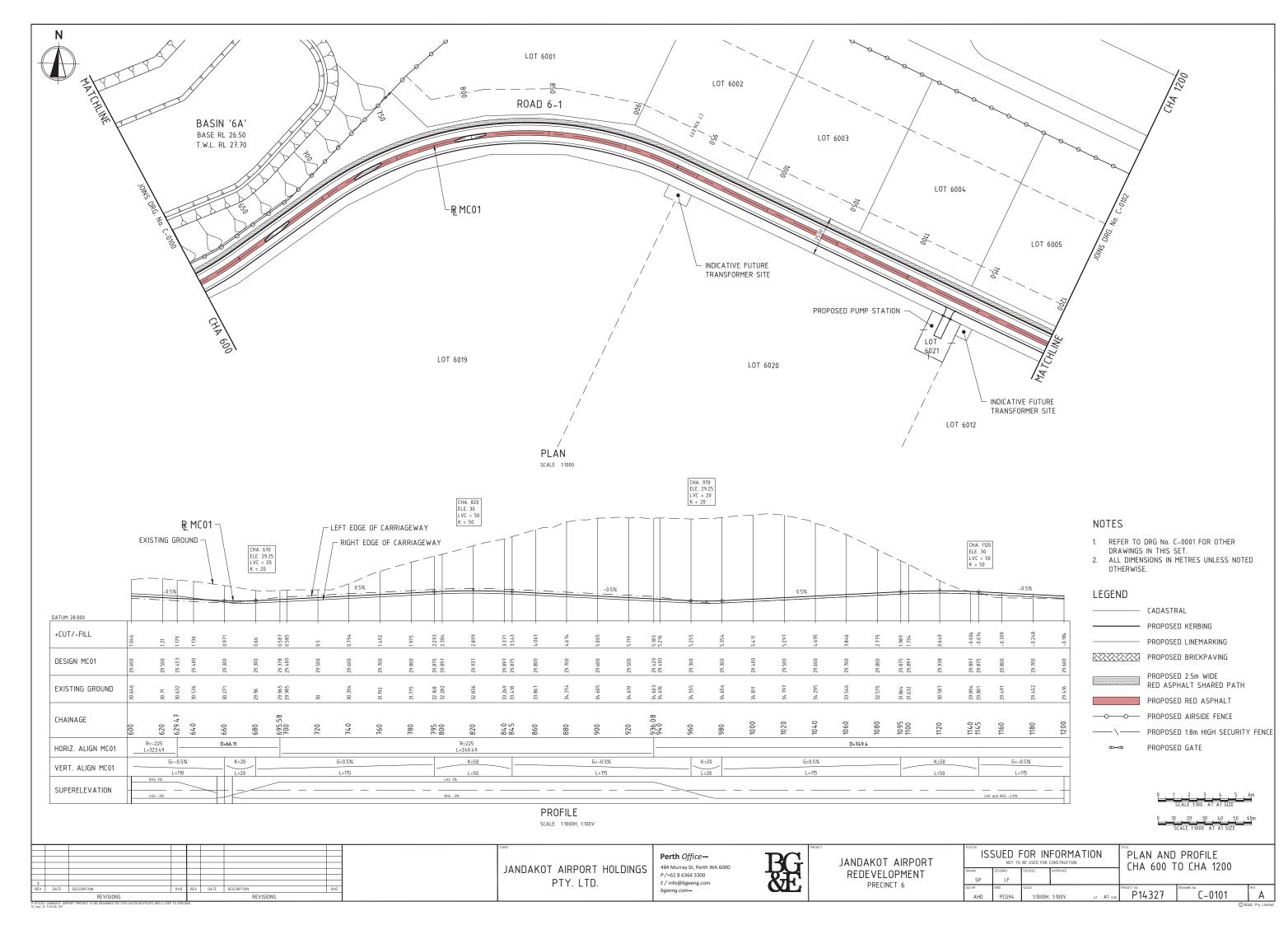
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DATUM	GRID	SCALE		PROJECT No.	DRAWING No.	REV.
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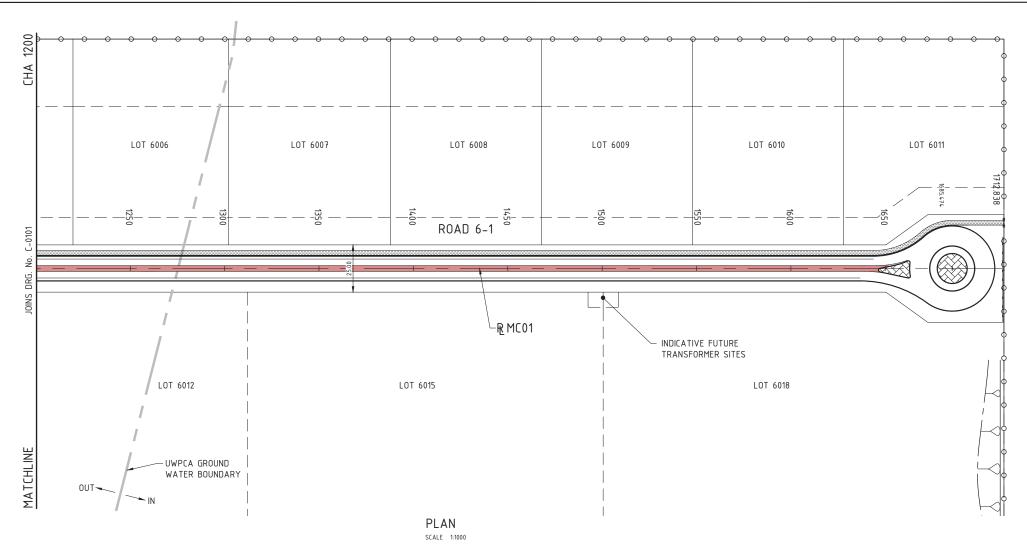
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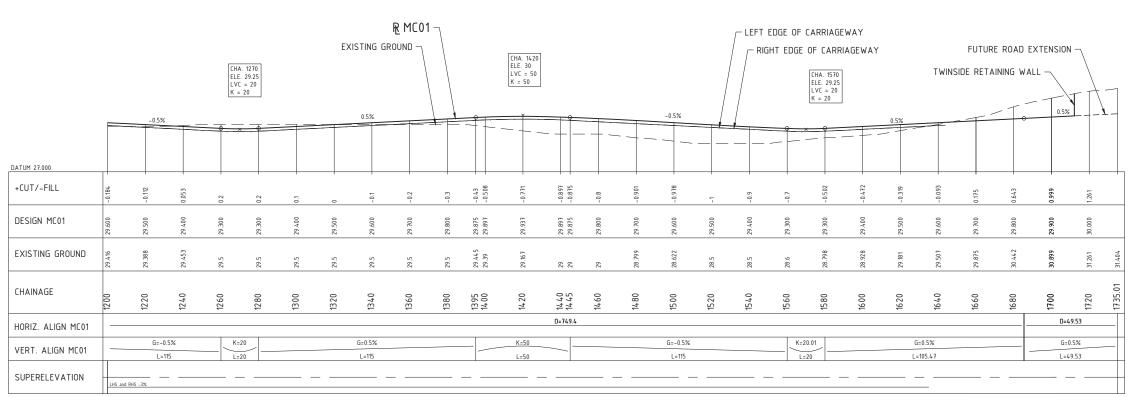




31-Apr-151124594M







# **PROFILE** SCALE 1:1000H, 1:100V

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JANDAKOT AIRPORT REDEVELOPMENT PRECINCT 6

<sup>s</sup> ISS		OR IN	FORMATION
N	DESIGNED	CHECKED	APPROVED
SP	LF		

1:1000H, 1:100V

NOTES

LEGEND

OTHERWISE.

1. REFER TO DRG No. C-0001 FOR OTHER DRAWINGS IN THIS SET.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS IN METRES UNLESS NOTED

- CADASTRAL

PROPOSED BRICKPAVING

PROPOSED KERBING

PROPOSED LINEMARKING

PROPOSED 2.5m WIDE RED ASPHALT SHARED PATH

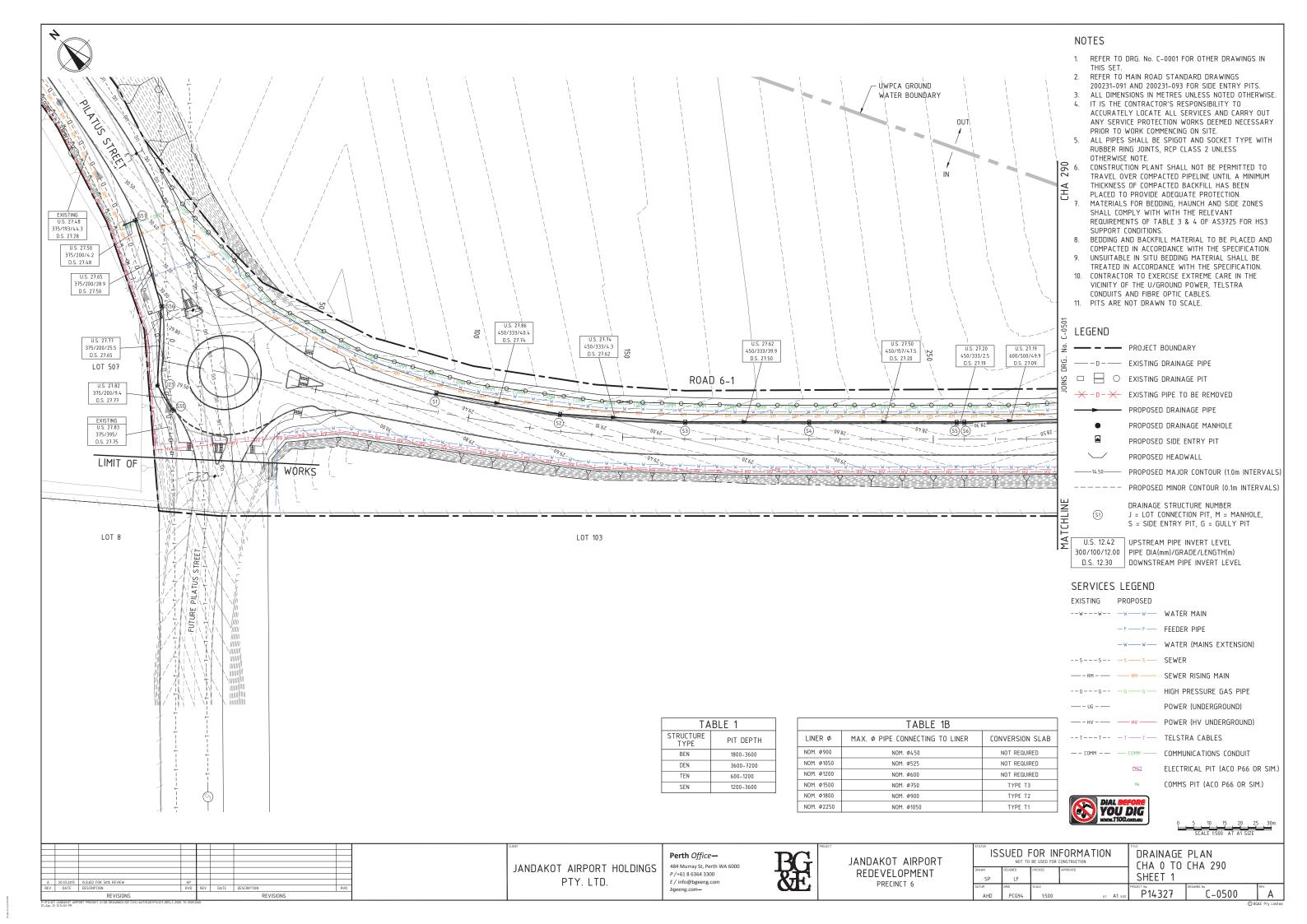
PROPOSED RED ASPHALT -O--- PROPOSED AIRSIDE FENCE

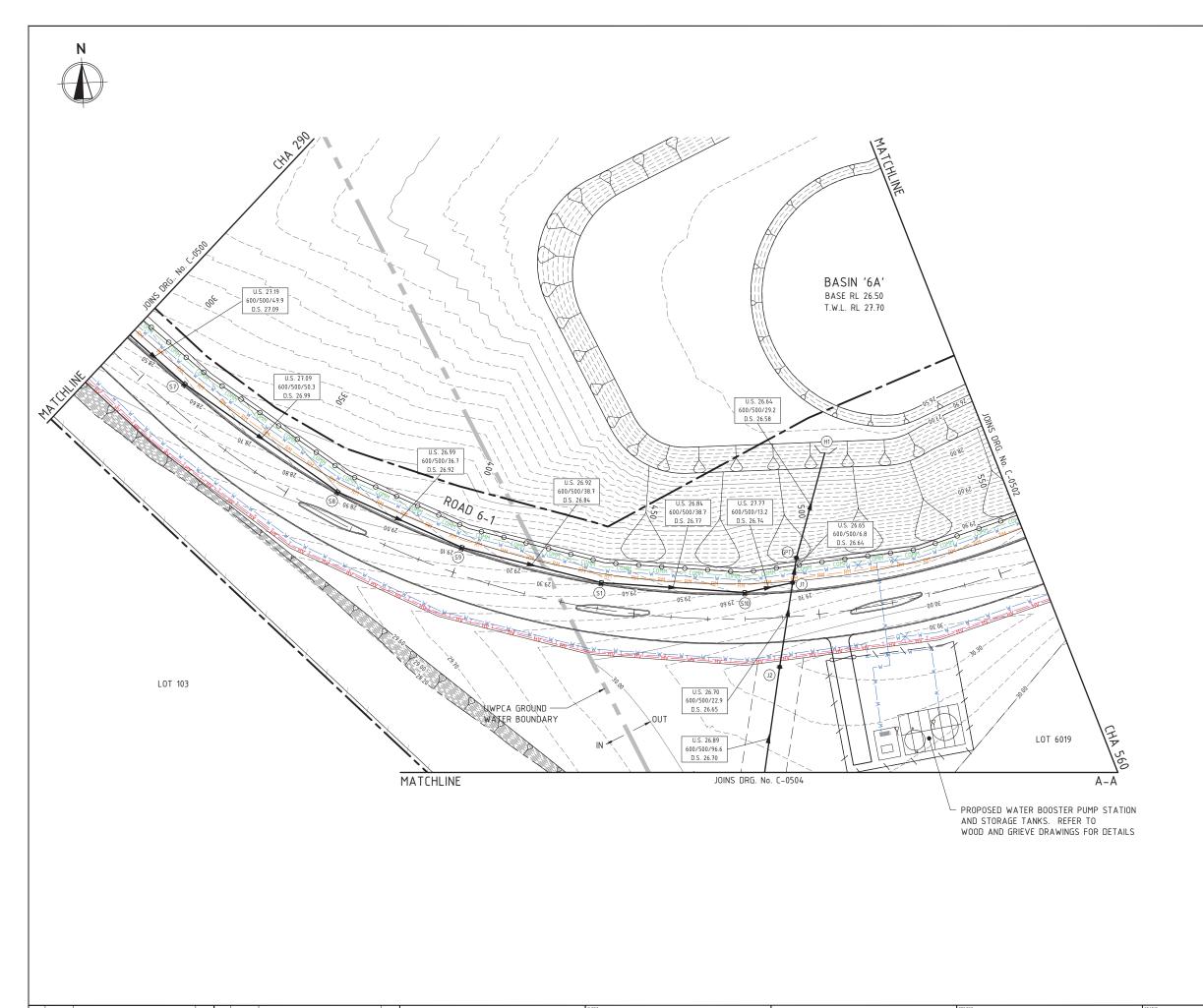
PROPOSED GATE

PROPOSED 1.8m HIGH SECURITY FENCE

PLAN AND PROFILE CHA 1200 TO CHA 1713

P14327 C-0102





### NOTES

- REFER TO DRG. No. C-0001 FOR OTHER DRAWINGS IN
- REFER TO MAIN ROAD STANDARD DRAWINGS
- 200231-091 AND 200231-093 FOR SIDE ENTRY PITS. ALL DIMENSIONS IN METRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ACCURATELY LOCATE ALL SERVICES AND CARRY OUT ANY SERVICE PROTECTION WORKS DEEMED NECESSARY PRIOR TO WORK COMMENCING ON SITE.
- ALL PIPES SHALL BE SPIGOT AND SOCKET TYPE WITH RUBBER RING JOINTS, RCP CLASS 2 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTE.
- CONSTRUCTION PLANT SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED TO TRAVEL OVER COMPACTED PIPELINE UNTIL A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF COMPACTED BACKFILL HAS BEEN PLACED TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION.
- MATERIALS FOR BEDDING, HAUNCH AND SIDE ZONES SHALL COMPLY WITH WITH THE RELEVANT REQUIREMENTS OF TABLE 3 & 4 OF AS3725 FOR HS3 SUPPORT CONDITIONS.
- BEDDING AND BACKFILL MATERIAL TO BE PLACED AND COMPACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATION.
- UNSUITABLE IN SITU BEDDING MATERIAL SHALL BE TREATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATION.
- 10. CONTRACTOR TO EXERCISE EXTREME CARE IN THE VICINITY OF THE U/GROUND POWER, TELSTRA CONDUITS AND FIBRE OPTIC CABLES.
- 11. PITS ARE NOT DRAWN TO SCALE.

## LEGEND

- PROJECT BOUNDARY ------ EXISTING DRAINAGE PIPE □ ⊟ ○ EXISTING DRAINAGE PIT

→ -D- 

EXISTING PIPE TO BE REMOVED PROPOSED DRAINAGE PIPE

PROPOSED DRAINAGE MANHOLE

PROPOSED SIDE ENTRY PIT

PROPOSED HEADWALL

PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR (1.0m INTERVALS) ---- PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR (0.1m INTERVALS)

> DRAINAGE STRUCTURE NUMBER J = LOT CONNECTION PIT, M = MANHOLE, S = SIDE ENTRY PIT, G = GULLY PIT

U.S. 12.42 UPSTREAM PIPE INVERT LEVEL 300/100/12.00 PIPE DIA(mm)/GRADE/LENGTH(m) D.S. 12.30 DOWNSTREAM PIPE INVERT LEVEL

### SERVICES LEGEND

(S1)

EXISTING PROPOSED --w---w-- WATER MAIN -F-F- FEEDER PIPE -w-w- WATER (MAINS EXTENSION) --s---s-- SEWER SEWER RISING MAIN --G---G-- G-- HIGH PRESSURE GAS PIPE POWER (UNDERGROUND) — - HV - — HV — POWER (HV UNDERGROUND) --T---T-- -T-- TELSTRA CABLES COMMUNICATIONS CONDUIT -- COMM -- - COMM ---ELECTRICAL PIT (ACO P66 OR SIM.) COMMS PIT (ACO P66 OR SIM.)





C-0500

SUED FOR 50% REVIEW

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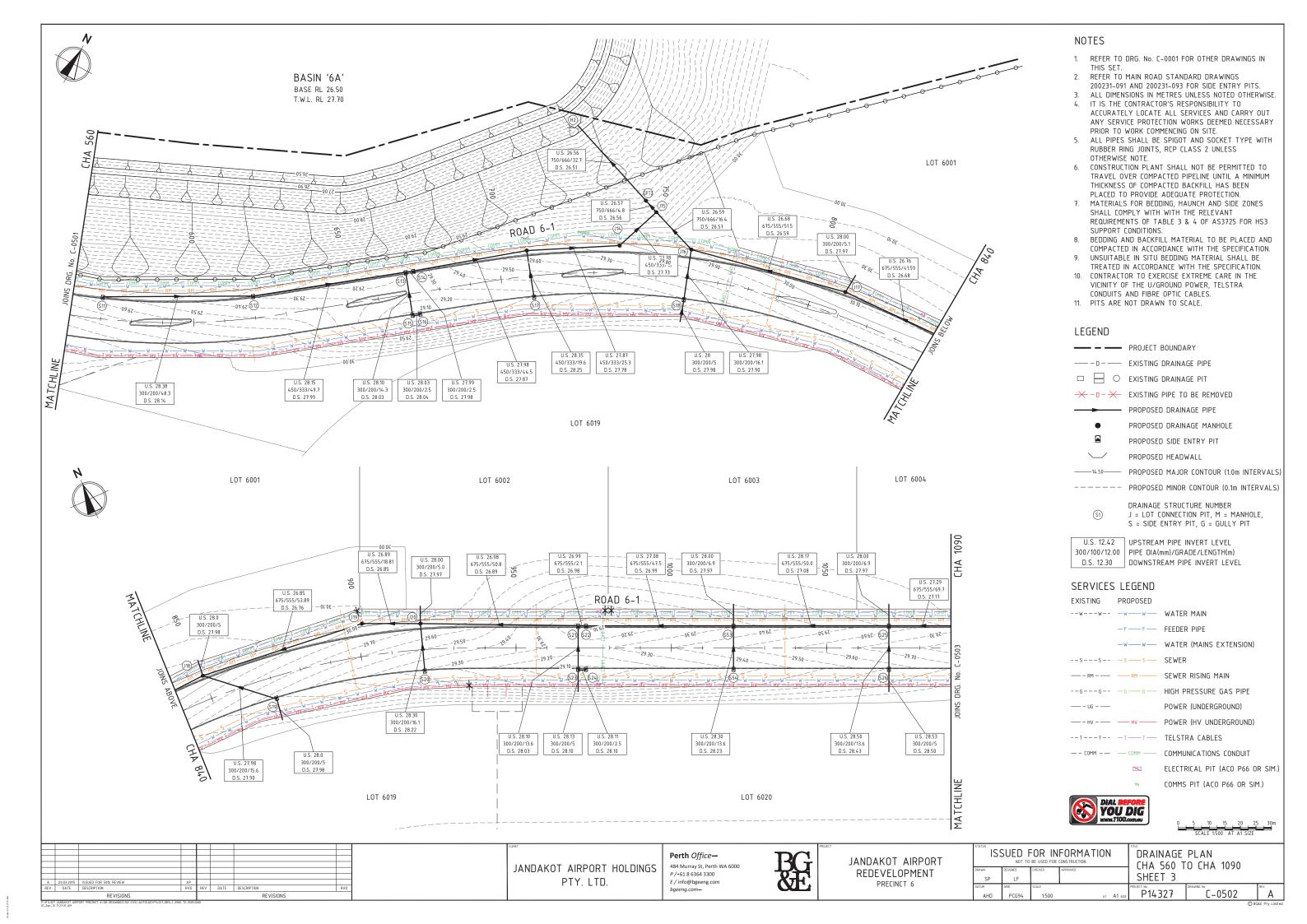


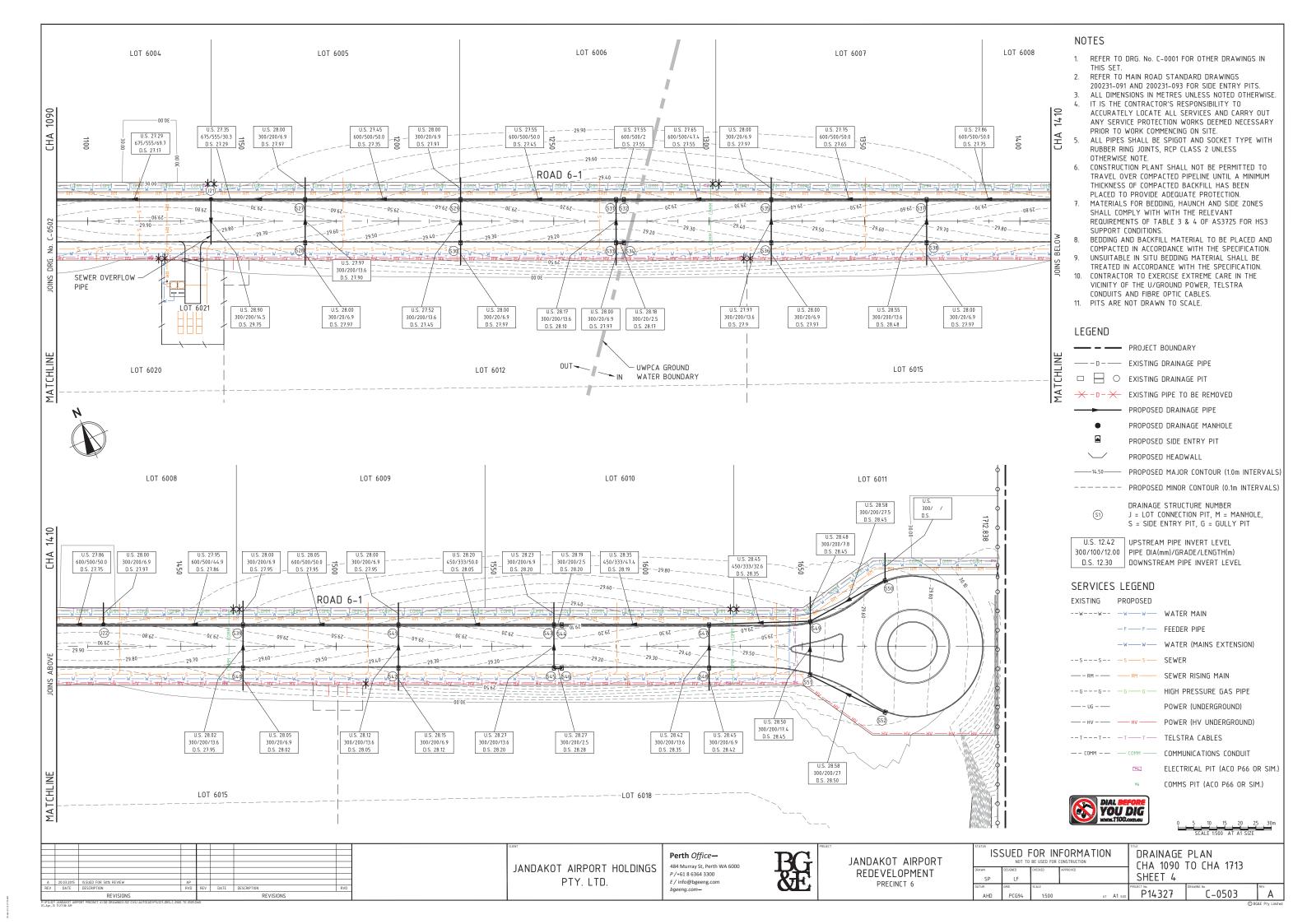
JANDAKOT AIRPORT REDEVELOPMENT PRECINCT 6

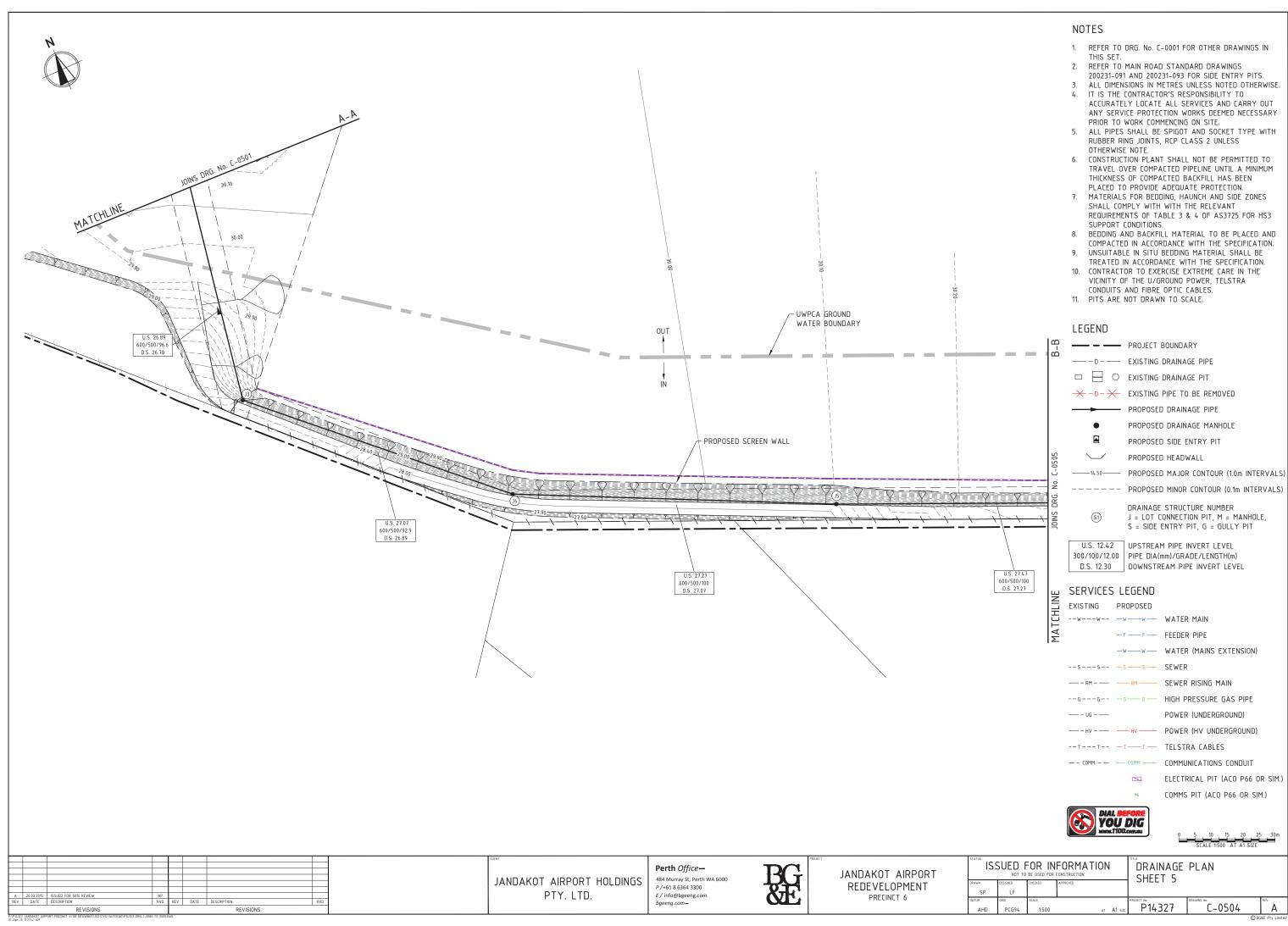
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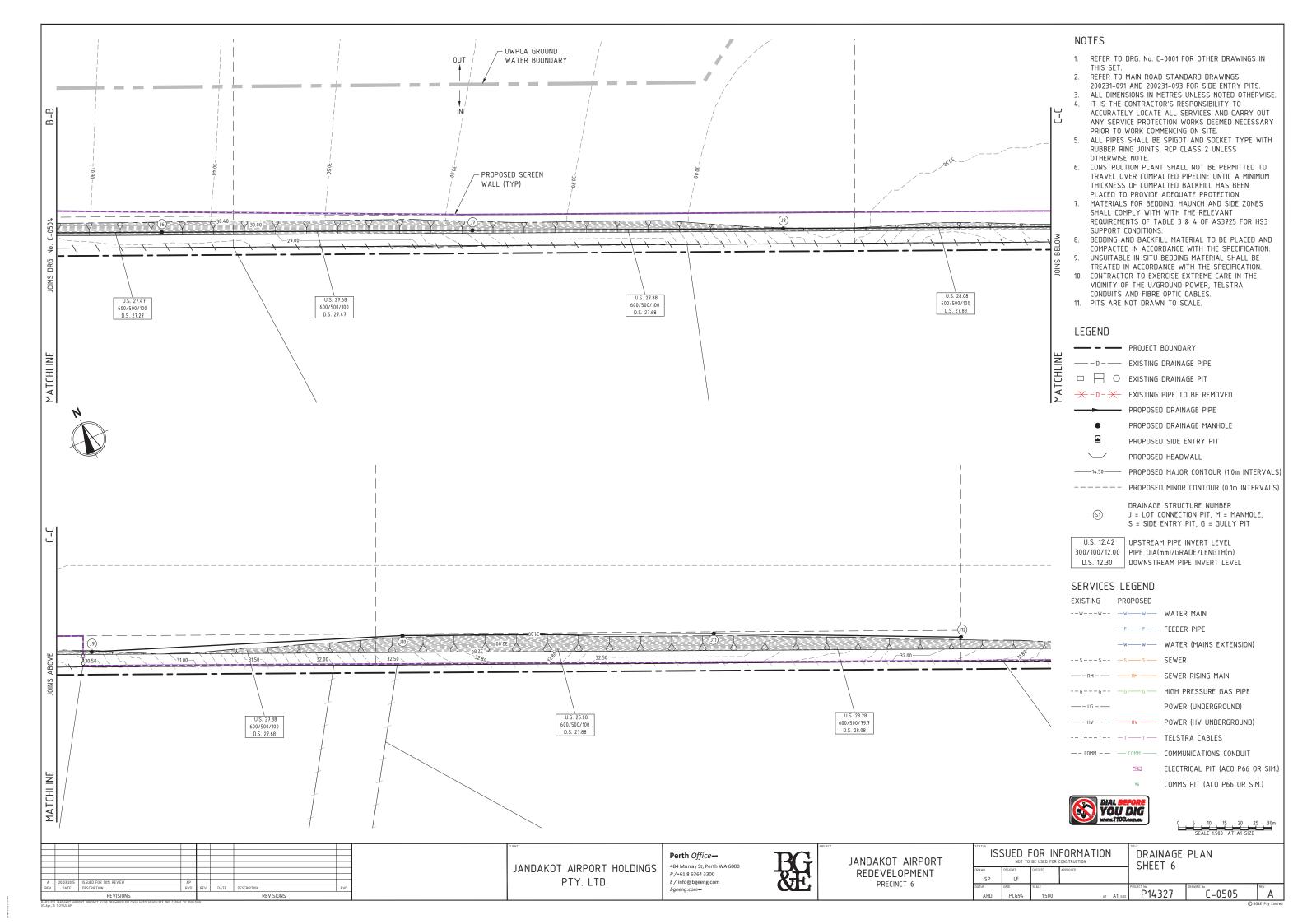
DRAINAGE PLAN CHA 0 TO CHA 290 SHEET 1

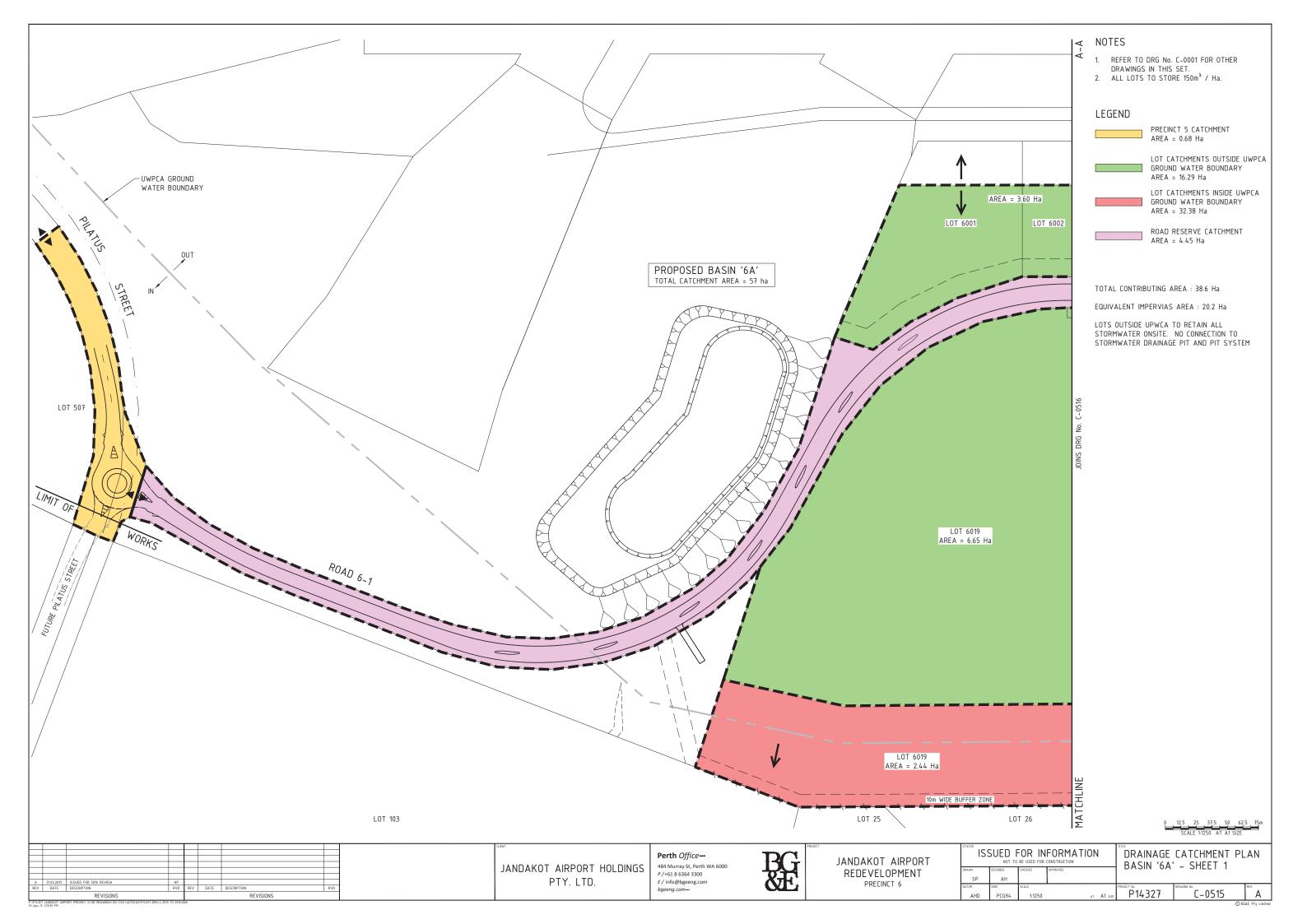
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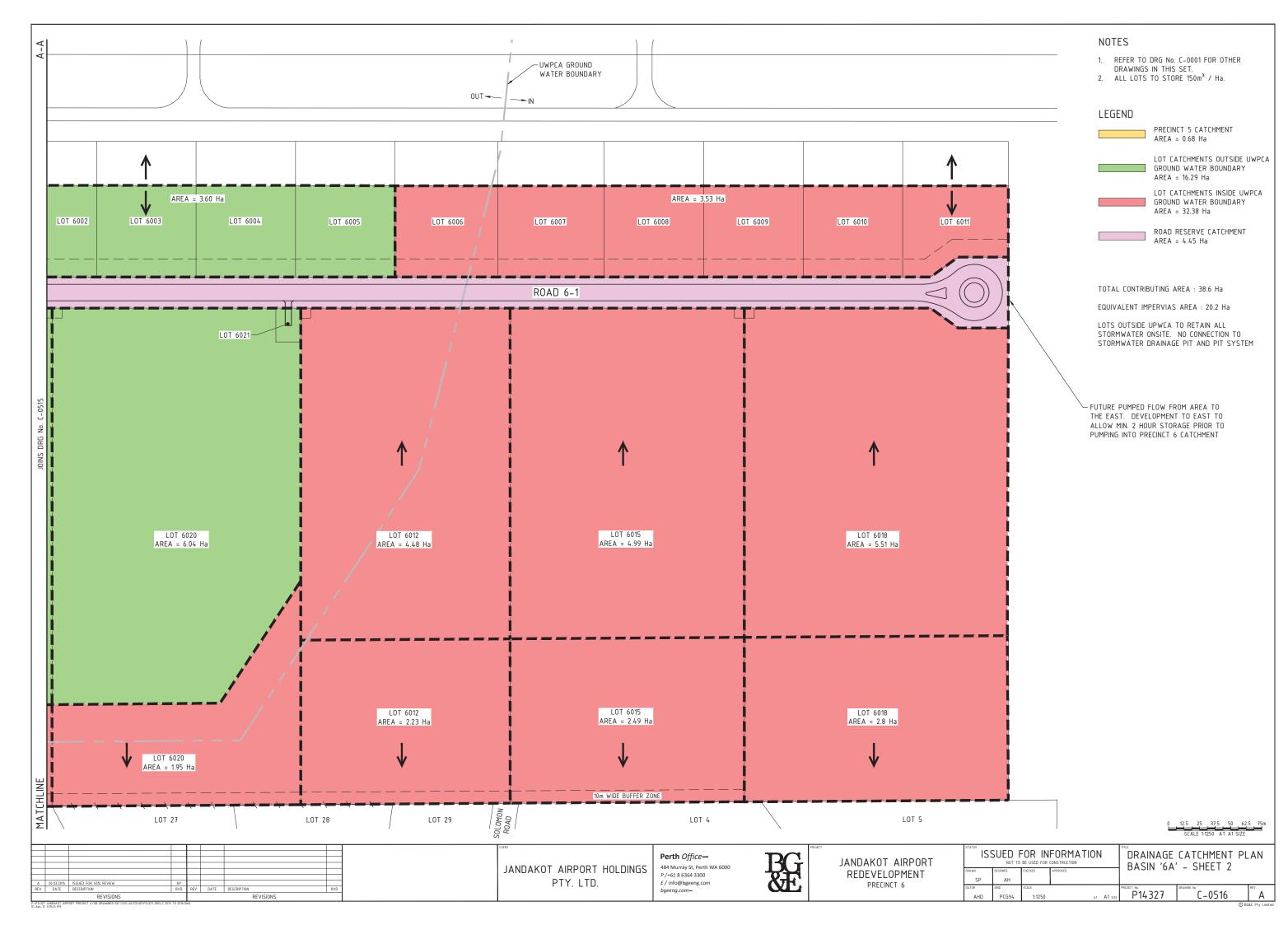




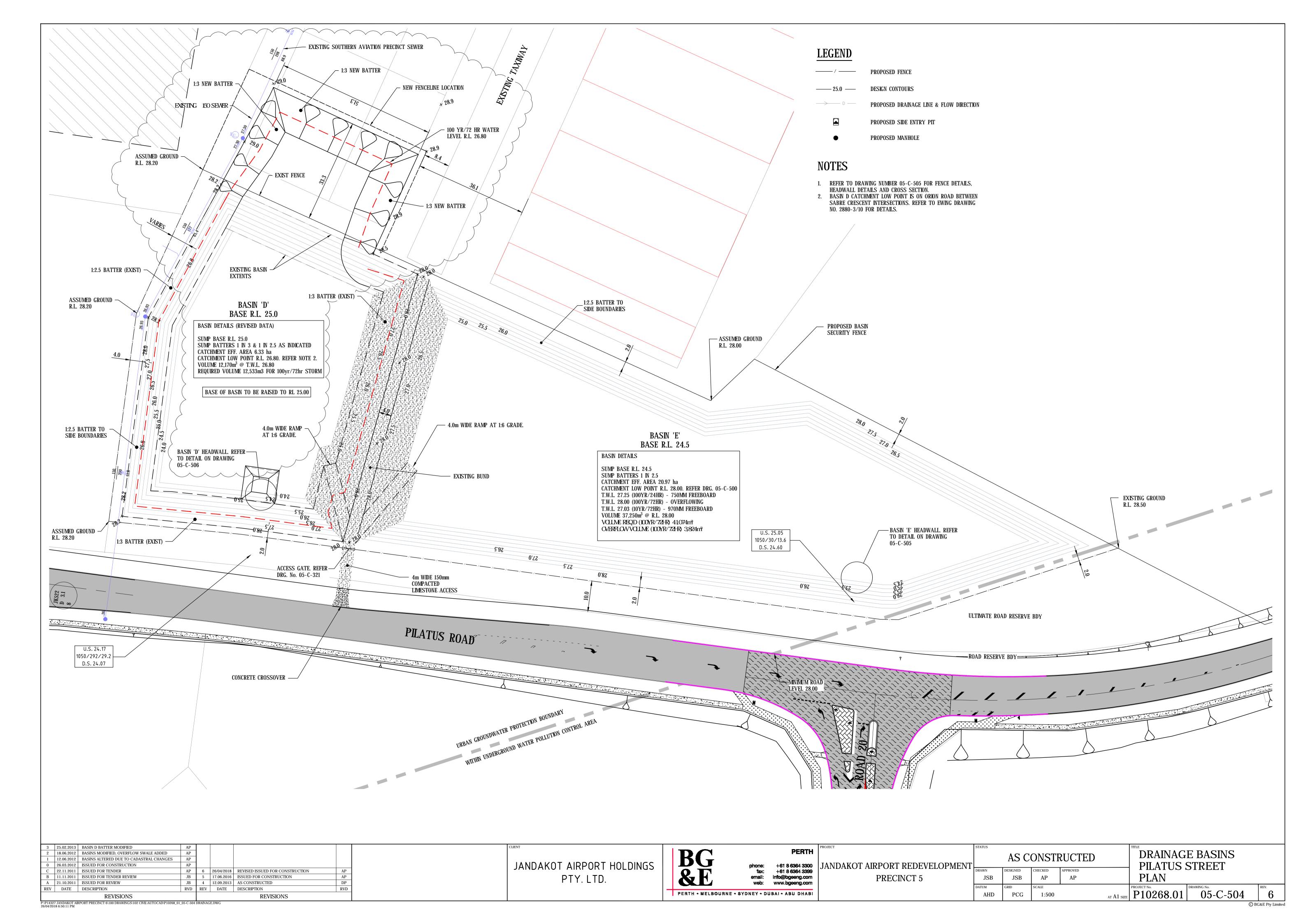




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# Appendix 4 LWMS Checklist

Local water management strategy Item	Deliverable	☑ Con	nments
Executive summary	Deliverable		minomi
Summary of the development design strategy, outlining how the design objectives are proposed to be met	Table 1: Design elements & requirements for BMPs and critical control points	Ø	
Introduction			
Total water cycle management – principles & objectives Planning background Previous studies		☑	
Proposed development			
Structure plan, zoning and land use. Key landscape features Previous land use	Site context plan Structure plan	☑ n/a	
Landscape - proposed POS areas, POS credits, water source, bore(s), lake details (if applicable)	Landscape Plan	n/a	
Design criteria			
Agreed design objectives		V	
Pre-development environment			
Existing information and more detailed assessments (monitoring). How do the site characteristics affect the design?		<b>I</b>	
Site Conditions - existing topography/ contours, aerial photo underlay, major physical features	Site condition plan	A	
Geotechnical - topography, soils including acid sulphate soils and infiltration capacity, test pit locations	Geotechnical plan	<b>I</b>	
Environmental - areas of significant vegetation, wetlands and buffers, waterways and buffers, contaminated sites	Environmental Plan plus supporting data where appropriate	Ø	
Surface Water – topography, 100-year floodways and flood fringe areas, water quality of flows entering and leaving (if applicable)	Surface Water Plan	V	
Groundwater – topography, predevelopment groundwater levels and water quality, test bore locations	Groundwater Plan plus details of groundwater monitoring and testing	Ø	
Water sustainability initiatives			
Water supply & efficiency measures – private and public open spaces		<b>☑</b>	
Fit-for-purpose strategy and agreed actions. If non- potable supply, support with water balance		V	
Wastewater management		<b>V</b>	
Stormwater management strategy			
Flood protection - peak flow rates, volumes and top water levels at control points, 100-year flow paths and 100 year detentions storage areas	100yr event Plan Long section of critical points	n/a	
Manage serviceability - storage and retention required for the critical 5-year ARI storm events Minor roads should be passable in the 5-year ARI event	5yr event Plan	n/a	

Protect ecology – detention areas for the 1 yr 1 hr ARI event, areas for water quality treatment and types of (including indicative locations for) agreed structural and non-structural best management practices and treatment trains. Protection of waterways, wetlands (and their buffers), remnant vegetation and ecological linkages	Deliverable  1 yr event Plan  Typical cross sections	n/a	Comments
Groundwater management strategy			
Post development groundwater levels and fill requirements (including existing and likely final surface levels), outlet controls, and any subsoils	Groundwater/subsoil Plan	n/a	
Actions to address acid sulfate soils or contamination		V	
The next stage – subdivision and urban water			
management plans			
Content and coverage of future urban water management plans to be completed at subdivision. Include areas where further investigations are required prior to detailed design.		n/a	
Monitoring			
Recommended future monitoring plan including timing, frequency, locations and parameters, together with arrangements for ongoing actions		V	
Implementation			
Developer commitments		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	
Roles, responsibilities, funding for implementation		$\overline{\checkmark}$	
Review		V	



Report	Version	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Submitted to Client	
				Copies	Date
Draft V1	V1	RF	НВ	Electronic	26 July 2023
Draft V2	V2	RF	НВ	Electronic	01 August 2023
Draft V3	V3	RF	НВ	Electronic	30 August 2023
Draft V4	V4	RF	НВ	Electronic	6 September 2023
Draft V5	V5	RM/RF	НВ	Electronic	12 January 2024
Final	Rev 0	RM/RF	HB & JAH	Electronic	18 January 2024

# Urbaqua

# land & water solutions

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