AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd

Drilling Completion Report - Denham Court, Menangle Park and Glenlee

Camden Gas Project

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Glossary

Acidity Base neutralising capacity.

Alkalinity Acid neutralising capacity.

Alluvium Unconsolidated sediments (clays, sands, gravels and other materials)

deposited by flowing water. Deposits can be made by streams on river beds,

floodplains, and alluvial fans.

Alluvial aquifer Permeable zones that store and produce groundwater from unconsolidated

alluvial sediments. Shallow alluvial aquifers are generally unconfined

aquifers.

A compound of nitrogen and hydrogen (NH₃) that is a common by-product of Ammonia

animal waste and landfills but is also found naturally in reduced

environments. Ammonia readily converts to nitrate in soils and streams.

Anion An ion with a negative charge – usually non-metal ions when disassociated

and dissolved in water.

Aquatic ecosystem The stream channel, lake or estuary bed, water, and (or) biotic communities

and the habitat features that occur therein.

Rock or sediment in a formation, group of formations, or part of a formation Aquifer

that is saturated and sufficiently permeable to transmit economic quantities of

water.

Aquifer properties The characteristics of an aquifer that determine its hydraulic behaviour and

its response to abstraction.

Aquifer, confined An aquifer that is overlain by low permeability strata. The hydraulic

conductivity of the confining bed is significantly lower than that of the aquifer.

Aquifer, semi-confined An aquifer overlain by a low-permeability layer that permits water to slowly

> flow through it. During pumping, recharge to the aquifer can occur across the leaky confining layer - also known as a leaky artesian or leaky confined

aquifer.

Aquifer, unconfined Also known as a water table aquifer. An aquifer in which there are no

confining beds between the zone of saturation and the surface. The water

table is the upper boundary of an unconfined aquifer.

Aquitard A low permeability unit that can store groundwater and also transmit it slowly

from one formation to another. Aguitards retard but do not prevent the

movement of water to or from adjacent aquifers.

Australian Height Datum

(AHD)

The reference point (very close to mean sea level) for all elevation

measurements, and used for correlating depths of aquifers and water levels

in bores.

Baseline sampling A period of regular water quality and water level measurements that are

carried out over a period long enough to determine the variability in

groundwater conditions.

- Camden Gas Project

Beneficial aquifer An aguifer with a water resource of sufficient quality and quantity to provide

either ecosystem protection, raw water for drinking water supply, and

agricultural or industrial water.

Blowout The uncontrolled release of formation fluids and gases encountered during

borehole drilling.

BoP Blowout preventer, a large series of valves used to seal, control and monitor

blowouts of formation fluids and gasses.

A structure drilled below the surface to obtain water from an aquifer or series Bore

of aquifers.

Boundary A lateral discontinuity or change in the aquifer resulting in a significant

change in hydraulic conductivity, storativity or recharge.

Carbon-13 (13C) A natural, stable isotope of carbon and one of the environmental isotopes.

It makes up about 1.109% of all naturally occurring carbon on Earth.

Carbon-14 (14C) Or radiocarbon is a radioactive isotope of carbon. Its nucleus contains six (6)

protons and eight (8) neutrons. Its presence in organic materials is used in radiocarbon dating. It occurs naturally and has a relative abundance up to one part per trillion (0.000000001%) of all naturally-occurring carbon on Earth. Carbon-14 is one of the most important nuclides in groundwater studies because its half-life of 5,730 years covers a critical time scale of ~500 to 50,000 years, which is ideal for dating regional and intermediate flow

systems.

An ion with a positive charge – usually metal ions when disassociated and Cation

dissolved in water.

Claystone A non-fissile rock of sedimentary origin composed primarily of clay-sized

particles (less than 0.004 mm).

Coal A sedimentary rock derived from the compaction and consolidation of

vegetation or swamp deposits to form a fossilised carbonaceous rock.

Coal seam A layer of coal within a sedimentary rock sequence.

Coal seam gas (CSG) Coal seam gas is a form of natural gas (predominantly methane) that is

extracted from coal seams.

Concentration The amount or mass of a substance present in a given volume or mass of

sample, usually expressed as milligram per litre (water sample) or

micrograms per kilogram (sediment sample).

Conceptual model A simplified and idealised representation (usually graphical) of the physical

> hydrogeologic setting and the hydrogeological understanding of the essential flow processes of the system. This includes the identification and description of the geologic and hydrologic framework, media type, hydraulic properties, sources and sinks, and important aquifer flow and surface-groundwater

interaction processes.

Confining layer Low permeability strata that may be saturated but will not allow water to

move through it under natural hydraulic gradients.

Datalogger A digital recording instrument that is inserted in monitoring and pumping

bores to record pressure measurements and water level variations.

Detection limit The concentration below which a particular analytical method cannot

determine, with a high degree of certainty, a concentration.

Deuterium (²H) Also called heavy hydrogen, a stable isotope of hydrogen with a natural

abundance of one atom in 6,500 of hydrogen. The nucleus of deuterium, called a deuteron, contains one proton and one neutron, where a normal

hydrogen nucleus has just one proton.

Dual permeability aquifer An aquifer in which groundwater flow is through both the primary porosity of

the rock matrix and the secondary porosity of fractures and fissures.

Electrical Conductivity

(EC)

A measure of a fluid's ability to conduct an electrical current and is an estimation of the total ions dissolved. It is often used as a measure of water

salinity.

Facies An assemblage or association of mineral, rock, or fossil features reflecting

the environment and conditions of origin of the rock. It refers to the appearance and peculiarities that distinguish a rock unit from associated or

adjacent units.

Falling head test A hydraulic test on a monitoring bore or piezometer that involves a sudden

rise in water level (i.e. a volume of water is quickly added to the water column and the rate of water level decline is measured). Also called a slug

test or slug-in test.

Fault A fracture in rock along which there has been an observable amount of

displacement. Faults are rarely single planar units; normally they occur as parallel to sub-parallel sets of planes along which movement has taken place to a greater or lesser extent. Such sets are called fault or fracture zones.

Global Meteoric Water

Line (GMWL)

A line that defines the relationship between oxygen-18 (¹⁸O) and deuterium (²H) in fresh surface waters and precipitation from a number of global

reference sites.

Groundwater The water contained in interconnected pores or fractures located below the

water table in the saturated zone.

Groundwater level The water level measured in a bore; this may be at or close to the water table

in unconfined aquifers, or represent the average piezometric level across the

screened interval in confined aquifers.

Groundwater age classification

Groundwater ages are commonly referred to as:

■ Modern <100 years

Sub-modern 100-1,000 years

Old >1,000 years

Groundwater flow The movement of water through openings in sediment and rock within the

zone of saturation.

Groundwater flow The movement of water through openings in sediment and rock within the

zone of saturation.

Groundwater system A system that is hydrogeologically more similar than different in regard to

geological province, hydraulic characteristics and water quality, and may

consist of one or more geological formations.

Hydraulic conductivity The rate at which water of a specified density and kinematic viscosity can

move through a permeable medium (notionally equivalent to the permeability

of an aquifer to fresh water).

Hydraulic head A specific measurement of water pressure above a datum. It is usually

> measured as a water surface elevation, expressed in units of length. In an aquifer, it can be calculated from the depth to water in a monitoring bore. The hydraulic head can be used to determine a hydraulic gradient between two or

more points.

Hydrochemistry Chemical characterisation of water (both surface water and groundwater).

Hydrogeology The study of the interrelationships of geologic materials and processes with

water, especially groundwater.

Hydrology The study of the occurrence, distribution, and chemistry of all surface waters.

Ion An ion is an atom or molecule where the total number of electrons is not

equal to the total number of protons, giving it a net positive or negative

electrical charge.

One of multiple forms of an element that has a different number of neutrons Isotope

than other atoms of that element. Some isotopes are unstable or undergo

radioactive decay, while others are 'stable isotopes'.

The study of rocks and their depositional or formational environment on a Lithology

large specimen or outcrop scale.

Local Meteoric Water Line

(LMWL)

A line that defines the local relationship between oxygen-18 (18O) and deuterium (²H) in fresh surface waters and precipitation. In this report the

LMWL used is for the Sydney region.

Major ions Constituents commonly present in concentrations exceeding 10 milligram per

> litre. Dissolved cations generally are calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium; the major anions are sulphate, chloride, fluoride, nitrate, and those contributing to alkalinity, most generally assumed to be bicarbonate

and carbonate.

Methane (CH₄) An odourless, colourless, flammable gas, which is the major constituent of

natural gas. It is used as a fuel and is an important source of hydrogen and a

wide variety of organic compounds.

MicroSiemens per

A measure of water salinity commonly referred to as EC (see also Electrical centimetre (µS/cm)

Conductivity). Most commonly measured in the field with calibrated field

meters.

Monitoring bore A non-pumping bore, is generally of small diameter that is used to measure

> the elevation of the water table and/or water quality. Bores generally have a short well screen against a single aquifer through which water can enter.

Oxidising conditions Conditions in which a species loses electrons and is present in oxidised form.

 Camden 	Gas	Pro	ject
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Oxygen-18 (¹⁸O) A natural, stable isotope of oxygen and one of the environmental isotopes.

It makes up about 0.2 % of all naturally-occurring oxygen on Earth.

Percent modern carbon

(pMC)

The activity of ¹⁴C is expressed as percent modern carbon (pMC) where 100 pMC corresponds to 95 % of the ¹⁴C concentration of NBS oxalic acid

standard (close to the activity of wood grown in 1890).

Permeability The property or capacity of a porous rock, sediment, clay or soil to transmit a

> fluid. It is a measure of the relative ease of fluid flow under unequal pressure. The hydraulic conductivity is the permeability of a material for water at the

prevailing temperature.

Permeable material Material that permits water to move through it at perceptible rates under the

hydraulic gradients normally present.

Permian The last period of the Palaeozoic era that finished approximately 252 million

years before present.

Potential of Hydrogen; the logarithm of the reciprocal of hydrogen-ion pΗ

> concentration in gram atoms per litre; provides a measure on a scale from 0 to 14 of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution (where 7 is neutral, greater than

7 is alkaline and less than 7 is acidic).

The proportion of open space within an aquifer, comprised of intergranular **Porosity**

space, pores, vesicles and fractures.

Porosity, primary The porosity that represents the original pore openings when a rock or

sediment formed.

Porosity, secondary The porosity caused by fractures or weathering in a rock or sediment after it

has been formed.

Perched aquifer A perched aquifer occurs above the regional water table, where groundwater

is situated above unsaturated rock formations as a result of an impermeable

layer.

Quaternary The most recent geological period extending from approximately 2.6 million

years ago to the present day.

Evaluation of quality-control data to allow quantitative determination of the Quality assurance

quality of chemical data collected during a study. Techniques used to collect,

process, and analyse water samples are evaluated.

The process which replenishes groundwater, usually by rainfall infiltrating Recharge

from the ground surface to the water table and by river water reaching the

water table or exposed aquifers. The addition of water to an aquifer.

A geographic area that directly receives infiltrated water from surface and in Recharge area

> which there are downward components of hydraulic head in the aquifer. Recharge generally moves downward from the water table into the deeper parts of an aquifer then moves laterally and vertically to recharge other parts

of the aquifer or deeper aquifer zones.

Recovery The difference between the observed water level during the recovery period

after cessation of pumping and the water level measured immediately before

pumping stopped.

Redox potential (ORP or

Eh)

The redox potential is a measure (in volts) of the affinity of a substance for electrons – its electronegativity – compared with hydrogen (which is set at 0). Substances more strongly electronegative than (i.e. capable of oxidising) hydrogen have positive redox potentials. Substances less electronegative than (i.e. capable of reducing) hydrogen have negative redox potentials. Also known as oxidation-reduction potential and Eh.

Redox reaction Redox reactions, or oxidation-reduction reactions, are a family of reactions

that are concerned with the transfer of electrons between species, and are mediated by bacterial catalysis. Reduction and oxidation processes exert an important control on the distribution of species like O₂, Fe²⁺, H₂S and CH₄

etc. in groundwater.

Reducing conditions Conditions in which a species gains electrons and is present in reduced

form.

Salinity The concentration of dissolved salts in water, usually expressed in EC units

or milligrams of total dissolved solids per litre (mg/L TDS) or units of electrical

conductivity (EC).

Salinity classification Fresh water quality – water with a salinity <800 µS/cm.

Marginal water quality – water that is more saline than freshwater and

generally waters between 800 and 1,600 µS/cm.

Brackish quality – water that is more saline than freshwater and generally

waters between 1,600 and 4,800 µS/cm.

Slightly saline quality – water that is more saline than brackish water and

generally waters with a salinity between 4,800 and 10,000 µS/cm.

Moderately saline quality – water that is more saline than brackish water and

generally waters between 10,000 and 20,000 µS/cm.

Saline quality – water that is almost as saline as seawater and generally

waters with a salinity greater than 20,000 µS/cm.

Seawater quality – water that is generally around 55,000 µS/cm.

Sandstone Sandstone is a sedimentary rock composed mainly of sand-sized minerals or

rock grains (predominantly quartz).

Screen A type of bore lining or casing of special construction, with apertures

designed to permit the flow of water into a bore while preventing the entry of

aquifer or filter pack material.

Sedimentary rock aquifer These occur in consolidated sediments such as porous sandstones and

> conglomerates, in which water is stored in the intergranular pores, and limestone, in which water is stored in solution cavities and joints. These aquifers are generally located in sedimentary basins that are continuous over

large areas and may be tens or hundreds of metres thick. In terms of

quantity, they contain the largest volumes of groundwater.

Shale A laminated sedimentary rock in which the constituent particles are

predominantly of clay size.

Siltstone A fine-grained rock of sedimentary origin composed mainly of silt-sized

particles (0.004 to 0.06 mm).

Stable isotope Stable isotopes are atoms of the same element that have different masses

due to differences in the number of neutrons they contain. Stable isotopes are not subject to radioactive decay, meaning they do not breakdown over

time.

Standing water level

(SWL)

The height to which groundwater rises in a bore after it is drilled and completed, and after a period of pumping when levels return to natural

atmospheric or confined pressure levels.

Stratigraphy The depositional order of sedimentary rocks in layers.

Surface water-

groundwater interaction

This occurs in two ways: (1) streams gain water from groundwater through the streambed when the elevation of the water table adjacent to the streambed is greater than the water level in the stream; and (2) streams lose

water to groundwater through streambeds when the elevation of the water table is lower than the water level in the stream.

Tertiary Geologic time at the beginning of the Cainozoic era, 65 to 2.6 million years

ago, after the Cretaceous and before the Quaternary.

Total Dissolved Solids

(TDS)

A measure of the salinity of water, usually expressed in milligrams per litre

(mg/L). See also EC.

Tritium (³H) A short-lived isotope of hydrogen with a half-life of 12.43 years. It is

> commonly used to identify the presence of modern recharge. Tritium is produced naturally in small amounts owing to the interaction of cosmic radiation with atmospheric oxygen and nitrogen in the troposphere, and is

also produced by thermonuclear explosions.

Water quality Term used to describe the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics

of water, usually in respect to its suitability for a particular purpose.

Water quality data Chemical, biological, and physical measurements or observations of the

characteristics of surface and ground waters, atmospheric deposition, potable water, treated effluents, and waste water and of the immediate

environment in which the water exists.

Well Pertaining to a gas exploration well or gas production well.

Well control The practices and methods used to prevent and/or manage the influx of

formation fluids in the borehole (blowouts). This is often via the use of a BoP

and drill muds.

Abbreviations

AGL AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd

ANSTO Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation

ARTC Australian Rail Track Corporation

BoM **Bureau of Meteorology**

BoP Blowout preventer

BTEX Benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylenes

CDFM Cumulative deviation from mean

CEMP Construction and Environment Management Plan

CGP Camden Gas Project

CSG Coal seam gas

DIC Dissolved inorganic carbon

DRE Division of Resources and Energy

DO Dissolved oxygen

EC **Electrical Conductivity**

GMWL Global Meteoric Water Line

HESP Health, Environment and Safety Plan

JSA Job Safety Analyses

LMWL Local Meteoric Water Line

LOR Limit of reporting

NOW NSW Office of Water

NUDLC National Uniform Drillers Licencing Committee

ORP Oxidation reduction potential

PAH Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

PEL Petroleum Exploration Licence

PPE Personal protective equipment

QA/QC Quality assurance/quality control

SCA Sydney Catchment Authority

SMP Safety Management Plan **SWMS** Safe Work Method Statements

TDS Total dissolved solids

TPH Total recoverable hydrocarbons

VPDB Vienna PeeDee Belemnite

VSMOW Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water

Units

°C degrees Celsius

m metres

mAHD metres Australian Height Datum

metres below ground level mbgl

mbtoc metres below top of casing

milligrams per litre mg/L

micrograms per litre μg/L

mL millilitres

ML/day megalitres per day

µS/cm microSiemens per centimetre

mV millivolt

‰ per mil

pMC percent modern carbon

TU tritium unit

years before present yrs BP

Executive Summary

AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd (AGL) owns and operates the Camden Gas Project (CGP) located in the Macarthur region, 65 km southwest of Sydney, NSW. The CGP has been producing natural gas from coal seams for the Sydney region since 2001 and currently consists of 144 gas wells (of which, approximately 96 were operational at June 2014). The target coal seams are the Bulli and Balgownie Coal Seams within the Illawarra Coal Measures at depths of approximately 550-700 m below ground level (mbgl).

This report details the completion of three nested groundwater monitoring sites (a combined total of 11 monitoring bores) within the CGP between October 2011 and February 2014. This drilling program comprised the establishment of one perched groundwater monitoring bore, one alluvial groundwater monitoring bore, one monitoring bore in the Triassic shale, and eight monitoring bores at different depths in the Hawkesbury Sandstone. Following the completion of each monitoring bore, in situ pressure transducers (dataloggers) were installed, hydraulic conductivity testing performed and baseline groundwater quality testing undertaken.

Initial groundwater level monitoring indicates groundwater level trends vary depending on the lithology, depth of the screened interval, and proximity to rainfall recharge:

- Denham Court site: groundwater levels are deep, around 80 mbgl in the Ashfield Shale and around 40 mbgl in the Hawkesbury Sandstone, and there is currently no apparent influence from rainfall.
- Menangle Park site: groundwater levels in the alluvium and Hawkesbury Sandstone are shallow (<10 mbgl) and all bores show a response to rainfall (decreasing with depth), which is also reflected in the river level.
- Glenlee site: groundwater levels in the Hawkesbury Sandstone are shallow (<15 mbgl) and there is currently no apparent influence from rainfall over the short monitoring period (three months). There is an apparent downward hydraulic gradient at this site.

Groundwater quality monitoring indicates:

- Denham Court site: groundwater within the Ashfield Shale is characterised as moderately saline. Dissolved metal concentrations are generally low. Dissolved gases were detected. Benzene and TPH were detected at low concentrations. No phenolic compounds or PAH were detected. Groundwater within the Hawkesbury Sandstone is characterised as slightly to moderately saline. Dissolved metal concentrations are generally low. Dissolved methane and ethane were detected. Toluene was detected at decreasing concentration over the monitoring period. Phenolic compounds and PAHs were generally not detected. Low concentrations of TPH were detected.
- Menangle Park site: groundwater within the alluvium and Hawkesbury Sandstone is characterised as fresh to marginal. Dissolved metal concentrations are generally low. Methane was detected in all monitoring bores except at MPMB01, with relatively low concentrations at MPMB02. Minor detections of hydrocarbons were present during at least one monitoring event at all monitoring bores.
- Glenlee site: groundwater within the Hawkesbury Sandstone is slightly saline. Dissolved metal concentrations are generally low. Dissolved methane, propane and ethene were detected in all bores. Phenol was detected at GLMB02 and GLMB03. Toluene, xylenes and TPH were detected.
- Groundwater in all monitoring bores is of meteoric origin and methane is of thermogenic origin. Isotope analysis indicates that the groundwater in the Ashfield Shale is 7,300 yrs BP and the Hawkesbury Sandstone ranges from 2,800 yrs BP (MPMB02) to >40,000 yrs BP (RMB02). The groundwater age does not always increase with depth, which is likely a result of preferential flow paths in relatively permeable (aquifer) versus less permeable (aquitard) layers within the multilayered system of subaquifers.

Introduction

AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd (AGL) owns and operates the Camden Gas Project (CGP) located in the Macarthur region, 65 km southwest of Sydney, NSW. The CGP has been producing natural gas from coal seams for the Sydney region since 2001 and currently consists of 144 gas wells (of which, approximately 96 were operational in June 2014) within the Stage 1 and Stage 2 areas. A proposal for the expansion of the project into Stage 3 (Northern Expansion) was suspended in 2013. The target coal seams are the Bulli and Balgownie Coal Seams within the Illawarra Coal Measures at depths of approximately 550-700 m below ground level (mbgl).

Parsons Brinckerhoff was engaged to investigate the hydrogeological environment. Groundwater investigations have progressed in two phases:

- Phase 1: desktop study to assess the groundwater in the CGP and develop a conceptual hydrogeological model (Parsons Brinckerhoff, 2011).
- Phase 2: field investigations and baseline monitoring.

This report presents the completion details for 11 monitoring bores constructed in the CGP area between October 2011 and February 2014 and the initial site data (water levels, water quality and isotopes) at each of the established sites up to May 2014. This work was carried out as part of the Phase 2 groundwater investigations.

1.1 Scope of works

In 2011 AGL engaged Parsons Brinckerhoff to undertake Phase 2 groundwater investigations to confirm the likely conceptual model and connectivity (if any) of the different groundwater systems across CGP area. Installation of a dedicated water monitoring network and the collection of baseline water level and water quality attributes for each of the groundwater systems commenced in May 2011.

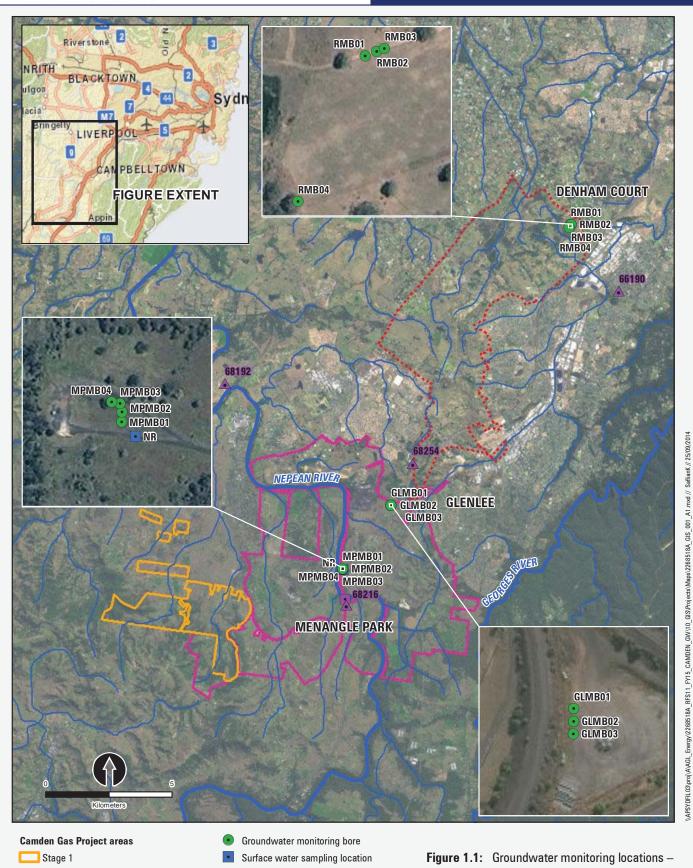
The investigations comprised the installation of a groundwater monitoring network of three nested sites (a combined total of 11 monitoring bores), and subsequent groundwater quality and level monitoring at AGL's Denham Court (four bores), Menangle Park (four bores) and Glenlee (three bores) sites (Figure 1.1). The objective of the drilling was to establish dedicated monitoring bores in the shallow unconsolidated material, the surface alluvium, the shallow Ashfield Shale aguifer, and the main water supply (Hawkesbury Sandstone) to characterise the water level and water quality of the shallow groundwater systems of the region, in areas within and remote from the currently operating CGP.

The CGP drilling program comprised:

- Establishment of one alluvial groundwater monitoring bore at one site (MPMB01), targeting the Nepean River alluvium.
- Establishment of one monitoring bore targeting (potential) perched groundwater, at one site (RMB04),
- Establishment of three nested groundwater monitoring sites throughout the project area targeting the first major water cuts in the Ashfield Shale (Denham Court site only) as well as the upper, middle and lower Hawkesbury Sandstone (two bores at the Denham Court site, three bores at the Menangle Park site and three bores at the Glenlee site).
- Installation of in situ pressure transducers (dataloggers) at groundwater monitoring bores.
- Hydraulic conductivity testing (rising and falling head tests) at all groundwater monitoring bores with sufficient water across the screen.

- Baseline groundwater quality testing, including: field parameters, major cations and anions, dissolved metals, nutrients, dissolved methane, hydrocarbons and isotopes.
- A report outlining the construction details for the monitoring bores and initial results of water quality and water level monitoring.

CAMDEN GAS PROJECT AGL UPSTREAM INVESTMENTS PTY LTD



Camden Gas Project areas

Stage 1

Stage 2

BoM weather station

BoM surface water gauging station

Rivers

Streams

Figure 1.1: Groundwater monitoring locations – Camden Gas Project

Site characterisation

Site locations and topography 2.1

All three sites are located within the Camden-Campbelltown area, NSW, within the CGP area (Stage1, 2 and 3 - Error! Reference source not found.). The Denham Court site is located to the north, outside of the existing CGP area, and the Menangle Park and Glenlee sites are located within the existing CGP wellfield. The region consists of broad river-flat floodplains, gently undulating hills (typically <5%), ridgelines, and a small number of steep slopes (Hazelton and Tille, 1990).

2.1.1 **Denham Court**

The Denham Court site is located on private property on Denham Court Road, Denham Court. Three bores are located in an open paddock along the north-western boundary (RMB01, RMB02 and RMB03). One monitoring bore (RMB04) is located in the south western corner of the paddock. The main site dips towards the south west and is surrounded by undulating hills. The approximate elevation of the Denham Court site is 73 metres to Australian Height Datum (mAHD).

2.1.2 Menangle Park

The Menangle Park site is located on the eastern side of the Nepean River, south west of Menangle Park Paceway. The site dips moderately to the west towards the river and has an approximate elevation of 66 mAHD. The Menangle Park site is located approximately 40 m to the east of two of AGL's CGP operating coal seam gas (CSG) wells.

2.1.3 Glenlee

The Glenlee site is located within the Australian Rail Track Corporation (ARTC) rail corridor, between two siding lines and the main Southern Highlands rail line. The site dips to the south and the area is surrounded by a gently undulating landscape. The monitoring bores are located along the western boundary of the ARTC site. The site has an elevation of approximately 86 mAHD. The Glenlee site is located approximately 30 m east of three CSG wells (of which two are currently operating and one is suspended).

2.2 Surface hydrology

The CGP straddles two catchment areas: the Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment and the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment.

The major surface hydrology features in the CGP are the Nepean River and tributaries, which meanders in a south to north direction, within the project area and the Georges River, which flows north-east, to the southeast of the project area.

An open gravity water supply canal, part of the Upper Canal system, runs across the centre of the suspended Northern Expansion area. The Upper Canal is a system of canals, aqueducts and tunnels built between 1880 and 1888 to transfer up to 680 megalitres per day (ML/day) from the Metropolitan dams to Prospect Reservoir, supplying several localities en route. It is lined for the most part by dry rubble masonry, concrete or rubble cement and remains in good condition. The canal system is currently operated by the Sydney Catchment Authority (SCA) and remains an important component of the Sydney bulk water supply. A groundwater resource drilling investigation carried out adjacent to the Upper Canal just west of Appin by the SCA (SCA, 2005) identified minor seepage at shallow depths due to leakage from the canal system.

Small farm dams are common in the non-urban areas to provide water for stock, and irrigation purposes on gardens and rural lands. Dams are replenished by rainfall and runoff, although some seepage flow through weathered soil profiles occurs after long wet periods. Dams and seepage flows are not related to the regional groundwater systems. There are no known springs in the project area.

2.3 Land use

The majority of the land holdings in the CGP area are privately owned. The land uses include rural and agricultural, and urban and industrial (e.g. coal washery).

2.4 Rainfall

The nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM, 2014) weather station, with consistent climate measurements, is located at Camden Airport (BoM site number 68192), approximately 4 km south west of the suspended Northern Expansion Area. Mean temperatures at Camden Airport range from 17.2°C in July to 29.4°C in January (based on records from 1971 to 2013). The average annual rainfall is 788.1 mm (based on records from 1943 to 2013). On average, July receives the least rain, with a mean rainfall of 37.9 mm, while February receives the most rain, with a mean of 101.6 mm. A BoM weather station with shorter climate measurements is present in the vicinity of each groundwater monitoring site:

Denham Court: 066190 Ingleburn station

Menangle Park: 068216 Menangle Bridge

Glenlee: 068254 Mount Annan Botanic Garden

Rainfall data from these weather stations are used in the analysis of the groundwater levels in Section 5.

Geological setting 2.5

The CGP is part of the Southern Coalfields of the Sydney Geological Basin. The Basin is primarily a Permo-Triassic sedimentary rock sequence (Parkin, 2002) and is underlain by undifferentiated sediments of Carboniferous and Devonian age. The stratigraphy of the CGP in the Camden-Campbelltown area is summarised in Table 2.1.

The Illawarra Coal Measures is the economic sequence of interest for CSG development in the area, and consists of interbedded sandstone, shale and coal seams, with a thickness of approximately 300 m. The upper sections of the Permian Illawarra Coal Measures (Sydney Subgroup) contain the major coal seams: Bulli Coal Seam, Balgownie Coal Seam, Wongawilli Coal Seam, and Tongarra Coal Seam. The primary seams targeted for CSG production are the Bulli and Balgownie Coal Seams, both of which are approximately 2-5 m thick within the CGP.

The Illawarra Coal Measures are overlain by the Triassic sandstones, siltstones and claystones of the Narrabeen Group and the Hawkesbury Sandstone. Overlying the Hawkesbury Sandstone is the Triassic Wianamatta Group which comprises the majority of the surficial geology (where thin alluvial deposits are not present).

Structurally, the CGP area and surrounds are dominated by the north-northeast plunging Camden Syncline, which is a broad and gentle warp structure (Alder et al., 1991 and Bray et al., 2010). The Camden Syncline is bounded in the west and truncated in the southwest by the north-south trending Nepean Structural Zone, part of the Lapstone Structural Complex.

The CGP is relatively unaffected by major faulting apart from a set of NW-NNW trending faults associated with the Lapstone Monocline Structure (Alder et al., 1991 and Blevin et al., 2007). These faults have been identified from exploration and 2D seismic studies as high-angle, low to moderate displacement normal faults (Blevin et al., 2007). Many of these features intersect coal seams but very few, if any, affect the entire stratigraphic sequence displaying no expression at surface.

Table 2.1 Summary of regional Permo-Triassic geological stratigraphy

Period	Group	Sub- group	Formation	Description	Average thickness (m) ^a
Tertiary Quaternary		Alluvium Quartz and lithic 'fluvial' sand, silt and clay.		<20	
Tertiary			Alluvium	High level alluvium.	
	atta		Bringelly Shale	Shale, carbonaceous claystone, laminate, lithic sandstone, rare coal.	80 (top eroded)
	Wianamatta Group		Minchinbury Shale	Fine to medium-grained lithic sandstone.	
	Wie		Ashfield Shale	Black to light grey shale and laminate (Bembrick <i>et al.</i> , 1987).	
			Mittagong Formation	Dark grey to grey alternating beds of shale laminate, siltstone and quartzose sandstone (Alder <i>et al.</i> , 1991).	11
			Hawkesbury Sandstone	Massive or thickly bedded quartzose sandstone with siltstone, claystone and grey shale lenses up to several metres thick (Bowman, 1974; Moffitt, 2000).	173
Sic		Gosford Sub-group	Newport Formation	Fine-grained sandstone (less than 3 m thick) interbedded with light to dark grey, fine-grained sandstones, siltstones and minor claystones (Bowman, 1974).	35
Triassic		Gosford	Garie Formation	Cream, massive, kaolinite-rich pelletal claystone, which grades upwards to grey, slightly carbonaceous claystone containing plant fossils at the base of the Newport Formation (Moffitt, 2000).	8
	Narrabeen Group		Bald Hill Claystone	Massive chocolate coloured and cream pelletal claystones and mudstones, and occasional finegrained channel sand units (Moffitt, 2000).	34
	Narrak	Subgroup	Bulgo Sandstone	Thickly bedded sandstone with intercalated siltstone and claystone bands up to 3 m thick (Moffitt, 2000).	251
		Clifton Sub	Stanwell Park Claystone	Red-green-grey shale and quartz sandstone (Moffitt, 1999).	36
		Ö	Scarborough Sandstone	Quartz-lithic sandstone, pebbly in part (Moffitt, 1999).	20
			Wombarra Claystone	Grey shale and minor quartz-lithic sandstone (Moffitt, 1999).	32
an	Illawarra Coal Measures	Sydney Subgroup	Bulli Coal Seam	Coal interbedded with shale, quartz-lithic sandstone, conglomerate, chert, torbante seams and occasionally carbonaceous mudstone (Moffitt, 2000).	4
Permian	Coall	y Suk	Loddon Sandstone		12
<u>ď</u>	awarra (Sydne	Balmain Coal Member		24
	IIIa		Balgownie Coal Seam		2

Period	Group	Sub- group	Formation	Description	Average thickness (m) ^a
			(Remaining Sydney Subgroup)		?
		Cumberla	nd Subgroup		-
	Shoalhaven Group			Sandstone, siltstone, shale, polymictic conglomerate, claystone; rare tuff, carbonate, evaporate.	-
Palaeozic	Lachlan Fold Belt			Intensely folded and faulted slates, phyllites, quartzite sandstones and minor limestones of Ordovician to Silurian age (Moffitt, 2000).	-

(a) Average thickness from available information on all wells within CGP (AGL, 2013a).

Hydrogeological setting 2.6

The Southern Coalfield is located within the Sydney Basin sedimentary rock groundwater system.

Alluvium occurs along the floodplain of the Nepean River and its tributaries. The alluvium deposits are generally thin, discontinuous (except along the Nepean River) and relatively permeable. The unconfined aquifers within the alluvium are responsive to rainfall and stream flow and form a minor beneficial aquifer.

The Ashfield Shale (which outcrop across the majority of the CGP) is generally of low permeability and yield; however small aquifer zones are sometimes present. Water is typically brackish to saline, especially in low relief areas of western Sydney (due to the marine depositional environment of the shales) (Old,1942). Average bore yields are 1.3 litres per second (L/s) (AGL, 2013a).

The Hawkesbury Sandstone and Narrabeen Group form part of an extensive partially confined to confined, regional aquifer system within the Sydney Basin sequence. The Hawkesbury Sandstone is more widely exploited for groundwater than the overlying and underlying formations, being of generally higher yield, better water quality and either outcropping or buried to shallow depths over the basin. Groundwater flow within the Hawkesbury Sandstone and Narrabeen Group aquifers at a regional scale has a major horizontal component, due to the alternation of sheet and massive facies, with some vertical leakage. The Hawkesbury Sandstone and Narrabeen Group are characterised by dual porosity, whereby the primary porosity is imparted by connected void space between sand grains and the secondary porosity is due to the interconnected rock defects such as joints, fractures, faults and bedding planes. Superior bore yield in the sandstone aquifers is often associated with major fractures or a high fracture zone density, and yields of up to 40 L/s have been recorded in bores intercepting these zones within deformed areas of the Sydney Basin (McLean and Ross, 2009). Typically within the CGP area, bore yields rarely exceed 2 L/s (SCA, 2007 and Ross, 2014).

There are a lack of major fracturing and fault systems intersecting the Hawkesbury Sandstone within the CGP. Yields in the Hawkesbury Sandstone are highest and salinities are freshest south of the Nepean River due to the proximity to recharge areas. North of the Nepean River, the groundwater within the Hawkesbury Sandstone has a higher salinity, becoming moderately saline. Groundwater is used for irrigation and domestic use to the south and immediately to the north of the Nepean River; however, further north of the river, groundwater quality is typically only suitable for stock (AGL, 2013a).

The coal seams present in the Illawarra Coal Measures are both regionally and locally minor water bearing zones. Due to the greater depth of burial of the coal measures and fine-grained nature of the sedimentary rocks, the permeability is generally lower than the overlying sandstone aquifers. Recharge to the Permian

water bearing zones is likely to occur where the formations are outcropping, which is remote (and to the south) to the CGP. Salinity of the water bearing zones is typically brackish to moderately saline.

Within the CGP, there is limited rainfall recharge to the Ashfield Shale with most rainfall generating runoff and overland flow. Some leakage through the Ashfield Shale into the Hawkesbury Sandstone is expected where there is adequate fracture spacing, however, it is anticipated that most recharge to the sandstone aquifers occurs via lateral groundwater through-flow from upgradient and updip areas to the south. There is insufficient data within the CGP to define local flow paths and natural discharge zones; however, regionally, groundwater flow is predominantly towards the north or northeast, eventually discharging via the Georges, Parramatta or Hawkesbury River systems, and ultimately offshore to the east. Recharge to the Permian water bearing zones is likely to occur where the formations are outcropping, which is remote (and to the south) from the CGP. Locally, there may be a small base flow or interflow discharge component to local stream headwaters during wet periods; however groundwater-surface water interactions are not well defined within the area (Parsons Brinckerhoff, 2011).

Drilling program 3.

Parsons Brinckerhoff was the Principal Contractor for the entire site investigation program and provided project management services and management of subcontractors.

Health, safety and environment 3.1

Onsite health, safety and environmental risks were managed through a health, environment and safety plan (HESP) (Parsons Brinckerhoff, 2013b), construction and environment management plan (CEMP) (Parsons Brinckerhoff, 2013c), and safety management plan (SMP) (Parsons Brinckerhoff, 2013d); these documents were prepared in advance of the drilling program and were reviewed and approved by AGL's safety team. Highland Drilling (nominated drilling contractors for the works) provided safe work methods statements (SWMS) (Highland Drilling, 2013a) and job safety analyses (JSA) (Highland Drilling, 2013b) covering works relating to the drilling and construction of the boreholes; these documents were also reviewed and approved by AGL.

All Highland Drilling and Parsons Brinckerhoff staff and site visitors were required to undergo a drill site induction during which they were given an overview of the commitments included in the HESP, SMP and CEMP and how these applied to their specific duties.

3.1.1 Health, environment and safety plan

Parsons Brinckerhoff developed a comprehensive site specific HESP for the supervision of drilling work and groundwater monitoring activities at the Camden sites: Health, Environment and Safety Plan (HESP) AGL -Camden Gas Project (Parsons Brinckerhoff, 2013b). This plan details the planned field tasks and the associated risk, and introduced risk mitigation measures to manage the risks. Measures include: risk elimination, substitution and implementation of controls, training and use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

3.1.2 Safety management plan

The installation of the monitoring bores was conducted in accordance with the SMP which was developed by Parsons Brinckerhoff in collaboration with Highland Drilling and approved by AGL (Parsons Brinckerhoff, 2013c). The SMP should be read in conjunction with the following AGL and Highland Drilling documents which together cover the health, safety and environmental working procedures for AGL's CGP:

- Upstream Gas Golden Rules (AGL, 2010).
- Health and Safety Management Plan Camden Project NSW (AGL, 2012b).
- Emergency Response Plan for AGL Camden Gas Project (AGL, 2011). •
- Standard Work Method Statement and Risk Analysis Camden Gas Project, Groundwater Investigations (Highland Drilling, 2013a).
- Job Safety Analysis Camden Gas Project, Groundwater Investigations (Highland Drilling, 2013b).

All fieldwork undertaken at the Camden drill sites was covered by the aforementioned documents including subsequent testing, and groundwater monitoring and sampling. These documents aim to ensure that the health, safety and welfare of Parsons Brinckerhoff employees and subcontractors are upheld through systematically identifying and documenting hazards, and assessing and controlling the associated risks.

Prior to the commencement of the field program, a desktop risk assessment for the drilling and construction of each borehole was undertaken, as per the requirements of the SMP. Taking into consideration the

borehole depth and the likely strata to be drilled through (i.e. faults and/or producing coal seams) the bores were assessed to be medium or low risk. The risk rating determines the construction method and level of well control required (i.e. the practices used to prevent and/or manage the influx of formation fluids/gas in the borehole (blowouts)). This is often via the use of a Blowout Preventer (BoP) and drill muds. No monitoring bores were assessed to be high risk at the time therefore no BoP was required while drilling.

3.1.3 Construction and environment management plan

All site operations were undertaken in accordance with the environmental management systems as detailed in the site specific CEMP (Parsons Brinckerhoff, 2013c).

A detailed water management plan was a critical part of the CEMP detailing the control measures for the management of produced (drilling) waters and elimination of discharges to adjacent land and surface water receivers. To assist in managing the reuse of lower salinity groundwater and the disposal of higher salinity groundwater and drilling mud, a water management plan was prepared. To mitigate potential environmental impacts, AGL's water management plan (AGL, 2012a and 2013b) was implemented as part of the CEMP site activities as follows:

- All water utilised during the drilling process was supplied by AGL.
- All groundwater produced during the drilling operations was contained in above ground storage tanks. If the capacity of the tanks reached 80%, work on that bore ceased until excess water levels in the tanks could be reduced.
- The water management plan, allowed for the reuse and disposal of groundwater generated during air rotary drilling onsite:
 - if the electrical conductivity (EC) was below 3,000 µS/cm, water could be directly used for dust suppression or used in farm dams within the same property
 - if the EC was between 3,000 and 6,000 µS/cm, water could be discharged to farm dams located off the floodplain (within the same property), and could only be used for dust suppression onsite if blended with other waters to ensure that the EC was below 3,000 µS/cm
 - any produced water with an EC greater than 6,000 µS/cm could be transported offsite to a wastewater recycling facility.
- All cuttings produced during drilling were also contained in above ground tanks and were dried and used for internal farm track maintenance (AGL, 2012a and 2013b).

Water from the drill pads and access tracks constructed was diverted away by sand bag bunds, silt fencing, and other control structures so as to direct water onto adjacent grassed areas and not erode the drill pads, fire trail and track areas.

Wellsite Permit to Work System 3.1.4

The internationally recognised Wellsite Permit to Work System (www.wellsite.org.au) was utilised in the CGP groundwater drilling program. The system provides the means to manage field safety aspects in a systematic, formalised and auditable manner. As a standardised work planning mechanism, the Wellsite Permit to Work System was used for all non-routine tasks where a health and safety plan did not exist (including hot works), thus forcing the individual to undertake a documented work plan and assessment of the risks.

3.2 Groundwater monitoring bore drilling and construction

Between October 2011 and February 2014, 11 groundwater monitoring bores were drilled and constructed in the CGP area. Test (monitoring bore) licences under the Water Act 1912 were obtained by AGL prior to the monitoring bore drilling program (Table 3.1).

The drilling and completion of the groundwater monitoring bores was carried out in accordance with the NSW Office of Water (NOW) bore licence conditions and followed a detailed design and specification compliant with the National Uniform Drillers Licencing Committee (NUDLC) 2012, Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia, Edition 3.

Table 3.1 **Monitoring bore licences**

NOW Licence No.	No. of bores	Local bore ID	Site location	Lot	DP	Bore type	Construction date
10BL604845	3	RMB01 RMB02 RMB03	Denham Court	23	585290	Monitoring	October 2011
10BL605381	1	RMB04	Denham Court	23	585290	Monitoring	June 2013
10BL605366	4	MPMB01 MPMB02 MPMB03 MPMB04	Menangle Park	10	1022204	Monitoring	May - June 2013
10BL605472	3	GLMB01 GLMB02 GLMB03	Glenlee	12	1041381	Monitoring	February 2014

The drilling of all bores was undertaken by Highland Drilling, using a rotary drilling rig under the supervision of a Parsons Brinckerhoff hydrogeologist. The target depth of all boreholes was confirmed by the supervising Parsons Brinckerhoff hydrogeologist.

The following sub-sections provide a summary of the ground conditions encountered at each site. Table 3.2 summarises the bore drilling and construction details. The geological bore logs for each monitoring bore are presented in Appendix A.

Table 3.2 Groundwater monitoring bore drilling and construction details

Monitoring bore	Borehole diameter (mm)	Predominant drill bit	Depth of surface casing (mbgl)	Total depth (mbgl)	Screened interval (mbgl)	Screened interval (mAHD)	Screened formation	Lithology	Construction details
RMB01	140	Down hole hammer	5.5	84.0	69.0 – 81.0	3.48.6	Wianamatta Group, Ashfield Shale	Siltstone	50 mm class 18 uPVC, screwed casing
RMB02	140	Down hole hammer	5.5	150.0	135.0 – 147.0	-62.2 – -74.2	Upper Hawkesbury Sandstone	Sandstone	50 mm class 18 uPVC, screwed casing
RMB03	140	Down hole hammer	5.4	300.0	290.0 – 299.0	-217.0 – -226.0	Lower Hawkesbury Sandstone	Sandstone	50 mm galvanised / stainless steel, screwed casing
RMB04	102	Auger	2.0	8.5	4.5 – 7.5	57.4 – 54.4	Wianamatta Group, Ashfield Shale	Clay / siltstone	50 mm class 18 uPVC, screwed casing
MPMB01	203	Blade	5.0	18.5	10.0 – 16.0	56.7 – 50.7	Nepean alluvium	Clay	50 mm class 18 uPVC, screwed casing
MPMB02	140	Down hole hammer	18.0	42.0	27.4 – 39.4	39.2 – 27.2	Upper Hawkesbury Sandstone	Sandstone	50 mm class 18 uPVC, screwed casing
MPMB03	140	Down hole hammer	19.0	108.5	97.0 – 106.0	-30.6 – -39.6	Middle Hawkesbury Sandstone	Sandstone	50 mm class 18 uPVC, screwed casing
MPMB04	140	Down hole hammer	19.0	192.6	182.6 – 191.6	-116.4 – -125.4	Lower Hawkesbury Sandstone	Sandstone	50 mm galvanised / stainless steel, screwed casing
GLMB01	127	Polycrystalline Diamond	10.0	102.2	87.0 – 99.0	-0.9 – -12.9	Upper Hawkesbury Sandstone	Sandstone	50 mm class 18 uPVC, screwed casing
GLMB02	140	Down hole hammer	5.5	190.3	168.0 – 180.0	-81.9 – -93.9	Middle Hawkesbury Sandstone	Sandstone	50 mm galvanised / stainless steel, screwed casing
GLMB03	127	Polycrystalline Diamond	9.3	228.3	212.0 – 224.0	-126 – -138.1	Lower Hawkesbury Sandstone	Sandstone	50 mm galvanised / stainless steel, screwed casing

mbgl = metres below ground level; mAHD = metres Australian Height Datum.

3.2.1.1 **Denham Court site**

- Triassic shale monitoring bore: RMB01 intersected weathered clay and grey to dark grey siltstone and some minor very fine to fine grained sandstone. A minor groundwater seep was encountered.
- Triassic sandstone monitoring bores: the Ashfield Shale was encountered from ground level to approximately 90 mbgl, followed by the Mittagong Formation from 90 mbgl and the Hawkesbury Sandstone from 96 mbgl in both monitoring bores. The Hawkesbury Sandstone is characterised by very fine to coarse grained quartz sandstone varying in colour, with interbedded siltstone and finer grained sandstone and shale lenses. Groundwater was encountered in the Hawkesbury Sandstone (starting at approximately 108 - 114 mbgl) and minimal flows were recorded throughout (a maximum value of 0.9 L/s when airlifting at RMB03). No fractures were encountered during drilling and therefore groundwater flow is assumed to be via primary permeability.
- RMB04 intersected highly weathered soil and clay, and fresh shale at the base of the bore. No groundwater was intersected during drilling

3.2.1.2 Menangle Park

- Quaternary alluvial monitoring bore: MPMB01 intersected a deep soil horizon with increasing clay content with depth and weathered clay and coarse gravel at the base of the borehole. Groundwater was not encountered during drilling.
- Triassic sandstone monitoring bores: the Quaternary alluvium was encountered to 18 mbgl, followed by the Mittagong Formation up to approximately 25 mbgl. The Ashfield shale was minimal or absent at the Menangle Park site. The Hawkesbury Sandstone was typically intersected at 25 mbgl and typically ranged from very fine to coarse grained quartz sandstone, usually white to light-medium grey in colour, with some darker grey interbedded siltstone and finer grained shale lenses. Groundwater was first encountered at approximately 42-60 mbgl and flows were up to 14.3 L/s when airlifted (MPMB04 at approximately 100 mbgl).

3.2.1.3 Glenlee site

Triassic sandstone monitoring bores: groundwater was encountered in the Hawkesbury Sandstone from 78 mbgl and flows were up to 2.9 L/s (GLMB03 at approximately 210 mbgl).

3.2.2 Airlifting

Airlift development was continuous during drilling and the boreholes were further developed at termination until the discharge water was free of sediment and the water quality field parameters stabilised.

3.2.3 Logging

A detailed geological log of the lithology recorded at one metre intervals was produced, and instantaneous water flow was recorded at the end of each drill rod (every 6 m) where applicable. Water quality field parameters measured (using a calibrated YSI water quality meter) were: pH, EC, temperature, total dissolved solids (TDS), dissolved oxygen (DO) and oxidation reduction potential (ORP). These parameters are shown on the geological bore logs provided for each monitoring bore in Appendix A.

3.2.4 Borehole construction

Following drilling of the bores to the target depth/formation, a Parsons Brinckerhoff hydrogeologist finalised the specifications and design of the groundwater monitoring bore installations in consultation with an AGL hydrogeologist (Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1).

The screen length in all bores targeted the most productive water bearing zone. A washed and graded (3 -5 mm) gravel filter pack was installed in the annulus around the screen and extended 1.5 - 5 m above the screened section in all bores. Coated bentonite pellets were then installed above the gravel pack (2 - 3 m thick). The bentonite seal ensures hydraulic isolation of the screened section preventing any flow of groundwater through the annulus of the bore column. The annulus was then backfilled or grouted to surface from the bentonite seal (Appendix A).

Following the construction of each bore, the site was reinstated and a lockable steel monument welded over the bores and surrounded at its base by a concrete slab.

3.2.5 Survey

The groundwater monitoring bore locations were surveyed by registered surveyors (SMEC Pty Ltd) to Map Grid of Australia (MGA), a UTM grid coordinate system based on the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994. The bores were also surveyed for surface elevation to AHD. The survey results are detailed in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Monitoring bore coordinates and elevations

Monitoring Bore	Survey date	Easting ^a	Northing ^a	Ground level (mAHD)	Top of casing (mAHD)
RMB01	09/03/2012	300465.860	6237305.080	72.420	72.940
RMB02	09/03/2012	300474.930	6237308.700	72.800	73.340
RMB03	09/03/2012	300481.290	6237310.920	73.000	73.540
RMB04	12/07/2013	300412.627	6237189.692	61.926	62.463
MPMB01	12/07/2013	291426.371	6223648.178	66.672	67.196
MPMB02	12/07/2013	291426.853	6223656.095	66.626	67.129
MPMB03	12/07/2013	291425.335	6223662.800	66.418	66.971
MPMB04	12/07/2013	291418.472	6223664.149	66.203	66.912
GLMB01	11/05/2014	293339.716	6226185.480	86.143	86.628
GLMB02	11/05/2014	293339.606	6226177.342	86.051	86.603
GLMB03	11/05/2014	293339.428	6226169.251	85.887	86.435

⁽a) Grid system: MGA56.

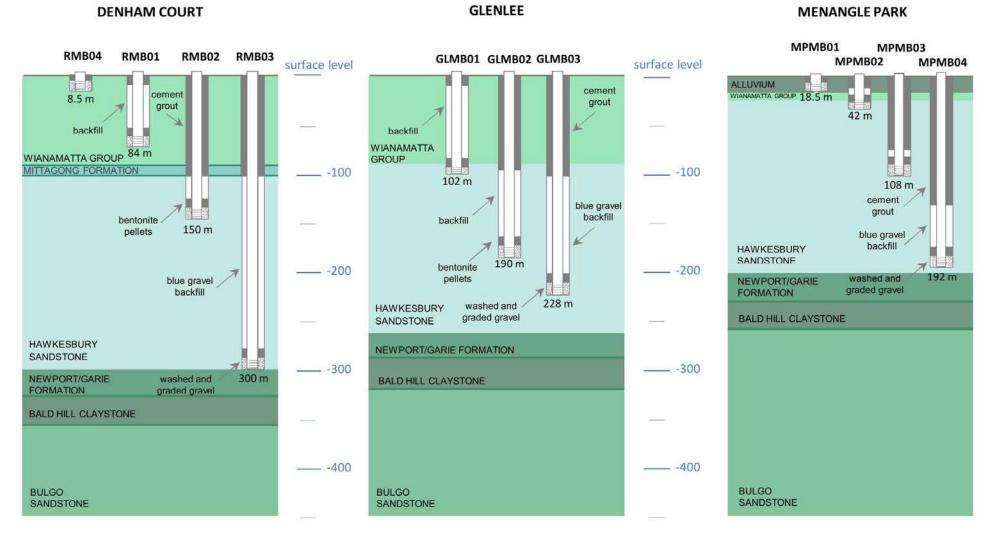


Figure 3.1 Nested groundwater monitoring bores at the Denham Court, Glenlee and Menangle Park sites

Permeability testing

Falling and rising head ('slug') tests were conducted at all new monitoring bores to estimate the horizontal hydraulic conductivity of each screened water bearing zone. Hydraulic conductivity is the permeability of the formation with respect to the porous flow of water.

A falling head test is achieved by introducing a volume of water or solid 'slug' to displace the water column within the monitoring bore causing the water level to instantaneously rise and flow from the bore into the aquifer via the screen. A rising head test is the opposite, where a volume of water (or a solid slug) is instantaneously removed from the groundwater monitoring bore, causing the water level to fall, drawing water into the bore from the aquifer. The time it takes for the water level in the bore to recover to pre-test levels is related to the permeability of the host formation. Rising and falling head tests sometimes produce slightly different results and therefore each bore is tested three times (falling, rising, then falling again).

At the commencement of the test, the standing water level (SWL) was measured from a fixed reference point at the top of casing and the datalogger programmed between 0.125 second to 1 second intervals to measure rapid changes in water level within the bore.

Test data were processed and analysed using the appropriate Bouwer and Rice (Bouwer 1989), or Hvorslev (1951) method with AQTESOLV Version 4.5. Results are presented as estimates of hydraulic conductivity (as m/day) in Table 4.1. The AQTESOLV reports are included in Appendix B.

Table 4.1 Hydraulic conductivity estimates

Monitoring bore	Screened section (mbgl)	Lithology	Formation	Hydraulic conductivity (m/day)
RMB01	69.0 – 81.0 (12 m)	Siltstone	Wianamatta Group - Ashfield Shale	Insufficient water across screen to test
RMB02	135.0 – 147.0 (12 m)	Sandstone	Upper Hawkesbury Sandstone	0.0009 - 0.0016
RMB03	290.0 – 299.0 (9 m)	Sandstone	Lower Hawkesbury Sandstone	Insufficient water across screen to test
RMB04	4.5 – 7.5 (3 m)	Clay / siltstone	Wianamatta Group - Ashfield Shale	Insufficient water across screen to test
MPMB01	10.0 – 16.0 (6 m)	Clay	Alluvium	0.15
MPMB02	27.4 – 39.4 (12 m)	Sandstone	Upper Hawkesbury Sandstone	0.05 - 0.06
MPMB03	97.0 – 106.0 (9 m)	Sandstone	Middle Hawkesbury Sandstone	0.69
MPMB04	182.6 – 191.6 (9 m)	Sandstone	Lower Hawkesbury Sandstone	0.005
GLMB01	87.0 – 99.0 (12 m)	Sandstone	Upper Hawkesbury Sandstone	0.007 - 0.013
GLMB02	168.0 – 180.0 (12 m)	Sandstone	Middle Hawkesbury Sandstone	0.01 – 0.02
GLMB03	212.0 – 224.0 (12 m)	Sandstone	Lower Hawkesbury Sandstone	0.006

Groundwater levels

This section presents the initial baseline groundwater level monitoring results. Hydrographs showing groundwater levels and rainfall from the start of monitoring until the end of May 2014 are presented in Figure 5.1, Figure 5.2 and Figure 5.3. Individual hydrographs for each monitoring bore are included in Appendix C.

The hydrographs for each site are plotted with rainfall from the closest BoM weather station data (Denham Court: 066190 Ingleburn station, Menangle Park: 068216 Menangle Bridge and Glenlee: 068254 Mount Annan Botanic Garden). Data from the BoM stream gauge located at 068216 are also presented for comparison with the Menangle Park monitoring bores site. The gauge is located approximately 1 km to the south of the MPMB site and should be used for trend comparison only (Figure 5.2).

Following the completion of each monitoring bore, in situ pressure transducers (Solinist Levelogger (M30) dataloggers) were suspended from a galvanised steel wire in the water column and programmed to record a groundwater level every six hours. To verify the level recorded by the dataloggers, manual measurements are recorded quarterly using an electronic dip meter.

Barometric loggers installed above the water table at monitoring bores RMB01 and MPMB01 record changes in atmospheric pressure. Data from these loggers are used to correct for the effects of changing barometric pressure on water levels in the monitoring bores. Initial manual groundwater level measurements following bore installation are presented in Table 5.1. Groundwater level monitoring is continuing and was reviewed in the 2013-2014 Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring Status Report issued in October 2014 (Parsons Brinckerhoff, 2014d).

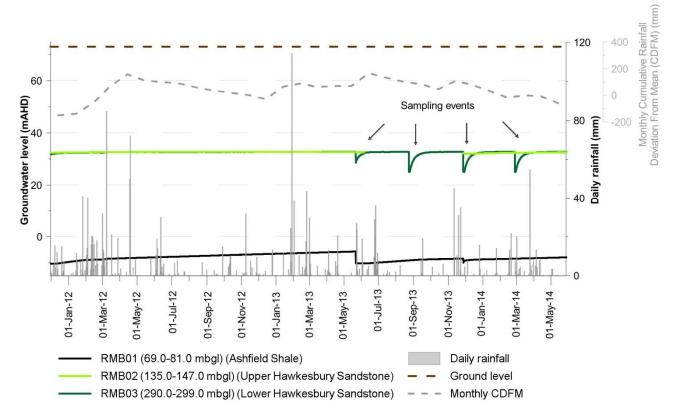


Figure 5.1 Groundwater levels at the Denham Court site

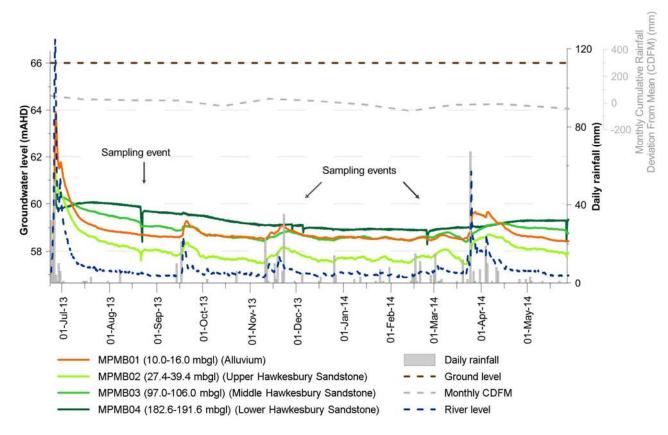


Figure 5.2 Groundwater levels and Nepean river levels at the Menangle Park site

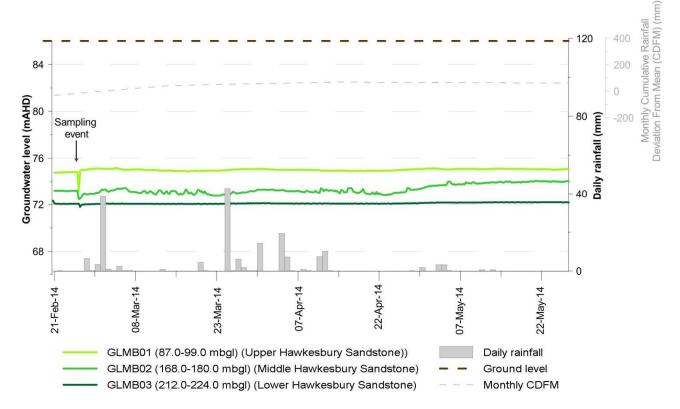


Figure 5.3 Groundwater levels at the Glenlee site

Table 5.1 Initial manual groundwater levels at Camden Gas Project monitoring bores

Monitoring bore	Date	Formation	Ground elevation (mAHD)	Groundwater level (mbtoc)	Groundwater level (mAHD)
RMB01	01/11/2011	Wianamatta Group, Ashfield Shale	72.42	81.23	-8.29
RMB02	01/11/2011	Upper Hawkesbury Sandstone	72.80	41.33	32.01
RMB03	01/11/2011	Lower Hawkesbury Sandstone	73.00	41.25	32.29
RMB04	24/06/2013	Wianamatta Group, Ashfield Shale	61.93	dry	dry
MPMB01	24/06/2013	Alluvium	66.67	8.93	58.27
MPMB02	24/06/2013	Upper Hawkesbury Sandstone	66.63	9.28	57.85
MPMB03	24/06/2013	Middle Hawkesbury Sandstone	66.42	8.36	58.61
MPMB04	24/06/2013	Lower Hawkesbury Sandstone	66.20	9.95	56.96
GLMB01	19/02/2014	Upper Hawkesbury Sandstone	86.14	11.92	74.71
GLMB02	19/02/2014	Middle Hawkesbury Sandstone	86.05	12.82	73.78
GLMB03	19/02/2014	Lower Hawkesbury Sandstone	85.89	14.36	72.08

5.1 **Denham Court site**

The groundwater level at RMB01 in the Ashfield Shale has been monitored since November 2011. The groundwater level is deep (~80 mbgl) and shows no apparent influence from rainfall over the monitoring period (Figure 5.1).

A gradual increase in the groundwater level (~4.75 m) is observed between November 2011 and May 2013. A sudden fall in groundwater level (~4.45 m) at the end of May 2013 is the result of the quarterly sampling event, when the bore was purged dry. The slow recovery from purging (~0.01 m in 15 days) indicates that the Ashfield Shale has very low permeability.

Groundwater levels at RMB02 and RMB03 in the Hawkesbury Sandstone at the Denham Court site have been monitored since November 2011. The groundwater levels are deep (~40 mbgl) however, are above the base of the Ashfield Shale indicating confining conditions. Groundwater piezometric levels are comparable in the upper and lower Hawkesbury Sandstone (Figure 5.1). The groundwater levels remained fairly constant with fluctuations of less than ~0.5 m throughout the monitoring period. Sudden falls and slow recovery in groundwater level are visible at RMB03 after each sampling event. The slow recovery from purging at RMB03 suggests that this screened section of the lower Hawkesbury Sandstone has low permeability.

No apparent response to individual rainfall events is visible in the Hawkesbury Sandstone at the Denham Court site.

No perched groundwater has been observed at RMB04 since monitoring begun in June 2013.

5.2 Menangle Park site

The groundwater levels at the Menangle Park site have been monitored since June 2013. This site is located close to the Nepean River; river levels (BoM station 068216, 1 km to the south, upstream) have also been included in the hydrograph for comparison (Figure 5.2).

The groundwater level in the alluvium and in the Hawkesbury Sandstone is shallow (less than 10 mbgl) and shows a direct response to rainfall and flood events in the period of monitoring (12 months) at MPMB01, MPMB02 and MPMB03 (Figure 5.2). The response to rainfall and flooding events is minimal at MPMB04. A blockage was encountered at MPMB04 at 147 mbgl in June 2013 (Parsons Brinckerhoff, 2013f), preventing sampling but not affecting the groundwater level logging. The blockage (a slight deflect to the inside of the casing) was removed on 28 November 2013.

The initial response to the high rainfall and flooding event in June 2013 is followed by a decrease in groundwater levels over a period of four months at MPMB01, MPMB02 and MPMB03. The groundwater levels at these monitoring bores increased in response to the rainfall events in November 2013 and in March and April 2014, after which they stabilised. The Nepean River level similarly responds to rainfall (Figure 5.2). The river level is usually lower than the level in the alluvium and Hawkesbury Sandstone units, indicating the river is a gaining river at the Menangle Park site during the monitoring period, except for short periods during extremely high rainfall events (May 2013 and March 2014), when recharge to the groundwater is likely to occur.

There is an apparent upward hydraulic gradient within the sandstone at this site except during high rainfall recharge events. The similar response to rainfall and flooding events between the alluvial monitoring bore and the Hawkesbury Sandstone monitoring bores indicates connectivity between the two formations at this location, which is expected given the lack of a substantial confining layer (shale) between the formations.

5.3 Glenlee site

Groundwater levels at the Hawkesbury Sandstone monitoring bores at the Glenlee site have been monitored since February 2014. The groundwater levels are shallow (less than 15 mbgl) and there is no apparent influence from rainfall over the short monitoring period. Groundwater levels have been stable over the monitoring period (three months) at GLMB01 and GLMB03 and show a slight increase at GLMB02 from April 2014 onwards. There is an apparent downward hydraulic gradient at this site. The erratic nature of the data at GLMB02 is currently being investigated and logger failure is suspected.

Groundwater quality

Groundwater sampling methodology 6.1

Groundwater sampling was undertaken on six occasions as detailed in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Sampling program

Sampling event	Denham Court	Menangle Park	Glenlee	Reference report
November 2011	√a			Parsons Brinckerhoff (2012)
May 2013	√a			Parsons Brinckerhoff (2013e)
August 2013	√b	√c		Parsons Brinckerhoff (2013f)
November 2013	√ ^d	√		Parsons Brinckerhoff (2014a)
February 2014	√b	√	√	Parsons Brinckerhoff (2014b)
May 2014	√b	√	√	Parsons Brinckerhoff (2014c)

⁽a) RMB01 not sampled due to insufficient water in monitoring bore.

6.1.1 Sampling techniques

Two methods were used to obtain groundwater quality samples from the monitoring bores. The methods were selected based on the permeability of the screened formation of each bore which was determined during hydraulic conductivity testing. Higher yielding bores were purged and sampled using a submersible pump. Lower yielding bores and selected deeper bores with high purge volumes were sampled using a low flow pump. In summary:

- A submersible 12V pump was used in monitoring bores MPMB01 and MPMB02 (and RMB04 although there was never water present).
- A micro-purgeTM low flow sampling pump was used in monitoring bores: RMB01, RMB02, RMB03, MPMB03, MPMB04, GLMB01, GLMB02 and GLMB03.

Where a submersible pump was used, a minimum of three well volumes was purged from the monitoring bore prior to sampling to allow a representative groundwater sample to be collected. Water quality parameters were measured during and following purging to monitor water quality changes and to indicate representative groundwater suitable for sampling and analysis.

The micro-purge™ system allows groundwater to be drawn into the pump intake directly from the screened portion of the aquifer, eliminating the need to purge relatively large volumes of groundwater from these bores. Water quality parameters were monitored during the micro-purge™ pumping to ensure that a representative groundwater sample was collected.

Physiochemical parameters (pH, EC, temperature, TDS, DO and ORP) were measured during and following purging using a calibrated hand-held water quality meter.

⁽b) RMB01 and RMB04 not sampled due to insufficient water in monitoring bores.

⁽c) MPMB04 not sampled due to blockage in monitoring bore (Parsons Brinckerhoff, 2013f).

⁽d) RMB04 not sampled due to insufficient water in monitoring bore.

6.1.2 Chemical analysis of water

Groundwater samples collected in the field were analysed for a broad chemical suite designed specifically to assess the chemical characteristics of the different water bearing zones at the monitoring sites. Table 6.2 details the groundwater analytical suite.

Table 6.2 Groundwater analytical suite

Category	Parameters	
Physiochemical parameters (measured in field)	Temperature EC DO	pH ORP TDS
General parameters	EC ^a TDS	pH ^a
Major ions	Calcium Magnesium Sodium Potassium	Chloride Bicarbonate Sulphate Fluoride Silica
Metals and minor/trace elements	Aluminium Antimony ^a Arsenic Barium Boron Bromine Beryllium Cadmium Cobalt Copper Cyanide ^a	Iron Lead Manganese Molybdenum Mercury ^b Nickel Selenium Strontium Zinc Uranium Vanadium
Nutrients	Ammonia Phosphorus (total) Phosphorus (reactive)	Nitrite Nitrate Total organic carbon (TOC)
Hydrocarbons	Phenol compounds Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) Benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylenes (BTEX)
Dissolved gases	Methane Ethene Ethane Propene	Propane Butene Butane
Isotopes ^c	Oxygen-18 (¹⁸ O) Deuterium (² H) Tritium (³ H) Radiocarbon (¹⁴ C)	Carbon-13 dissolved organic carbon (¹³ C _{DIC}) Carbon-13 methane (¹³ C _{CH4}) and deuterium methane (² H _{CH4})

⁽a) For samples collected from the November 2011 sampling event onwards.

⁽b) For samples collected from the August 2013 sampling event onwards.

⁽c) Isotope analysis is undertaken once at each monitoring bore during the first sampling event. Isotope analysis has been repeated at the Denham Court site due to contrasting results obtained during the initial sampling. No isotope analysis was undertaken at the alluvial monitoring bore MPMB01.

Groundwater samples for laboratory analysis were collected in the sample bottles specified by the laboratory, with appropriate preservation where required. Samples undergoing dissolved metal analysis were filtered through 0.45 µm filters in the field prior to collection.

The samples were sent to the following laboratories under appropriate chain-of-custody protocols (documentation and laboratory results are provided in Appendices E-J):

- Australian Laboratory Service (ALS) Environmental Pty Ltd, Smithfield, Sydney chemistry analysis. NATA certified laboratory (Appendix E).
- GNS Stable Isotope Laboratory, Lower Hutt, New Zealand oxygen-18 and deuterium analysis (Appendix F).
- Rafter Radiocarbon Laboratory, Lower Hutt, New Zealand carbon-14 analysis (Appendix G).
- Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO), Lucas Heights tritium analysis (Denham Court and Menangle Park sites samples) (Appendix H).
- GNS Tritium and Water Dating Laboratory Lower Hutt, New Zealand tritium analysis (Glenlee site samples) (Appendix I).
- UC Davis Stable Isotope Facility, Davis, California, USA carbon-13 (13CDIC) and methane isotope analysis (13C-CH₄ and 2H-CH₄) (Appendix J).

6.1.3 Quality assurance

6.1.3.1 Field QA/QC

The field sampling procedures conformed to Parsons Brinckerhoff's quality assurance/quality control protocols to prevent cross-contamination and preserve sample integrity. The following QA/QC procedures were applied:

- samples were collected in clearly labelled bottles with appropriate preservation solutions
- samples were delivered to the laboratories within the specified holding times
- unstable parameters were analysed in the field (physiochemical parameters).

6.1.3.2 Laboratory QA/QC

The laboratories conduct their own internal QA/QC program to assess the repeatability of the analytical procedures and instrument accuracy. These programs include analysis of laboratory sample duplicates, spike samples, certified reference standards, surrogate standards/spikes and laboratory blanks.

6.2 Groundwater quality results

Groundwater quality results are compared against the ANZECC (2000) guidelines for freshwater ecosystems (south-east Australia – lowland rivers) because rivers are the ultimate receiving waters for groundwater discharge. However these water guidelines are often naturally exceeded in catchments with rocks deposited in marine environments, and should not be considered as water quality objectives or thresholds.

Groundwater quality monitoring was undertaken between November 2011 and February 2014. Summary tables with minimum, maximum and average concentrations are presented in this chapter for each site. Full water quality results are presented in Appendix D.

The major ion characteristics of groundwater samples are shown in a piper diagram in Figure 6.1. A piper diagram is a graphical representation of the chemistry of a water sample and can be used to graphically show the relative concentrations of major ions (Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, Na⁺, K⁺, Cl⁻, HCO₃⁻, CO₃²⁻ and SO₄²⁻).

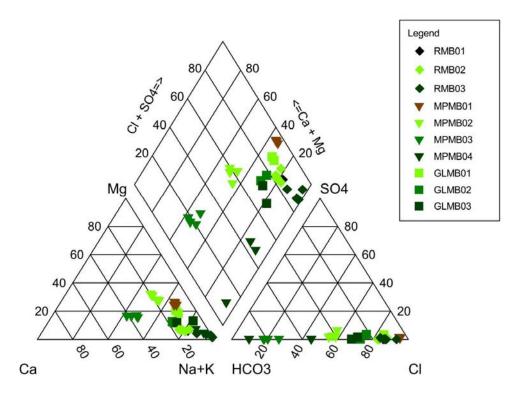


Figure 6.1 Piper diagram displaying major ion chemistry for all sampling events

The piper diagram indicates groundwater is typically dominated by sodium and chloride, with bicarbonate and magnesium also dominant at the Menangle Park site. Bicarbonate can be more dominant than chloride at Menangle Park (deeper bores).

6.2.1 **Denham Court site**

A summary of water quality results for the Denham Court monitoring bores is presented in Table 6.3.

Since monitoring began, insufficient water was present in monitoring bore RMB04 to allow for a representative sample to be collected.

Table 6.3 Water quality summary for the Denham Court monitoring bores

Parameters	Units	LOR	ANZECC 2000 ^a	RMB01 (n = 1)	RMB02 (n = 6)	RMB03 (n = 6)			
General parameters	General parameters								
pH (field)	pH	0.01	6.5 - 8.0 ^b	6.97	6.35 – 6.78 (6.57)	7.42 – 9.70 (9.19)			
pH (lab)	units			7.18	7.06 – 7.55 (7.27)	9.37 – 9.52 (9.42)			
EC (field)	μS/cm	1	125 – 2,200 ^b	12,788	9,517 – 10,636 (10,129)	5,713 - 8,173 (7,604)			
EC (lab)				13,000	10,400 – 10,700 (10,500)	7,970 – 8,360 (8,210)			
Temperature	°C	0.01	-	24.41	18.22 – 27.55 (21.54)	18.48 – 23.83 (20.35)			
DO	% sat	0.01	80 - 110% ^b	31.9	1.9 – 10.6 (5.5)	1.8 – 10.2 (5.1)			
TDS (field)	mg/L	1	_	8,312	6,188 – 6,917 (6,587)	3,759 – 5,316 (4,951)			

Parameters	Units	LOR	ANZECC 2000 ^a	RMB01 (n = 1)	RMB02 (n = 6)	RMB03 (n = 6)		
TDS (lab)				na	5,720 - 6,560 (6,195)	3,720 – 4,710 (4,388)		
Suspended solids	mg/L	1	_	74	2 – 18 (6)	3 – 80 (18)		
Redox	mV	_	_	-100.1	-41910.2 (-163.7)	-245.2 – -118.7 (-174)		
Water type ^c				Na-Cl	Na-Cl	Na-Cl		
Major ions								
Hydroxide alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	1	-	<1	<1	<1		
Carbonate alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	1	_	<1	<1	<1 – 295 (215)		
Bicarbonate alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	1	_	937	743 – 886 (839)	228 – 606 (305)		
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	1	_	937	743 – 886 (839)	474 – 606 (519)		
Calcium	mg/L	1	_	284	2,800 – 3,980 (3,177)	2,280 – 2,490 (2,387)		
Magnesium	mg/L	1	_	88	<1 - 86 (17)	<1 - 39 (9)		
Sodium	mg/L	1	_	2,250	192 - 385 (302)	2 - 121 (25)		
Potassium	mg/L	1	_	43	79 - 95 (84)	12 - 40 (24)		
Chloride	mg/L	1	_	3,990	1,670 – 2,170 (1,867)	1,560 – 2,090 (1,743)		
Sulphate	mg/L	1	_	<1	33 - 42 (37)	20 - 26 (23)		
Silica	mg/L	0.1	_	14.7	10.3 - 15.6 (11.6)	5.9 – 10.0 (6.9)		
Total cyanide	mg/L	0.004	0.007	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004		
Fluoride	mg/L	0.1	_	0.3	0.1 - 0.2 (0.2)	0.3 - 0.4 (0.34)		
Dissolved metals								
Aluminium	mg/L	0.01	0.055	0.04	<0.01 - 0.02 (0.01)	<0.01 - 0.02 (0.013)		
Antimony	mg/L	0.001	_	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001 - 0.001 (0.001)		
Arsenic	mg/L	0.001	0.013 (As V)	0.002	<0.001 - 0.009 (0.002)	<0.001 - 0.006 (0.002)		
Barium	mg/L	0.001	_	37.2	1.18 – 39.8 (32.7)	5.41 - 7.42 (6.17)		
Beryllium	mg/L	0.001	ID	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001		
Cadmium	mg/L	0.0001	0.0002	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001		
Chromium	mg/L	0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001 - 0.001 (0.001)		
Cobalt	mg/L	0.001	ID	<0.001	<0.001 - 0.044 (0.008)	<0.001 - 0.006 (0.001)		
Copper	mg/L	0.001	0.0014	0.054	<0.001 - 0.074 (0.013)	<0.001 - 0.107 (0.019)		
Lead	mg/L	0.001	0.0034	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001 - 0.002 (0.001)		

Parameters	Units	LOR	ANZECC 2000 ^a	RMB01 (n = 1)	RMB02 (n = 6)	RMB03 (n = 6)
Manganese	mg/L	0.001	1.9	0.082	0.027 - 0.116 (0.050)	<0.001 - 0.085 (0.016)
Mercury	mg/L	0.0001	0.0006	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Molybdenum	mg/L	0.001	ID	0.002	<0.001 - 0.001 (0.001)	0.004 - 0.014 (0.007)
Nickel	mg/L	0.001	0.011	0.004	0.001 - 0.009 (0.003)	<0.001 - 0.018 (0.004)
Selenium	mg/L	0.01	0.011 (total)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Strontium	mg/L	0.001	_	13.4	8.0 - 10.8 (9.3)	1.82 - 5.78 (2.81)
Uranium	mg/L	0.001	ID	0.002	<0.001 - 0.016 (0.003)	<0.001
Vanadium	mg/L	0.01	ID	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Zinc	mg/L	0.005	0.008	0.062	0.002 - 0.624 (0.124)	0.013 - 12.00 (2.53)
Boron	mg/L	0.05	0.37	0.12	<0.05 - 0.06 (0.01)	0.08 - 0.17 (0.15)
Iron	mg/L	0.05	ID	5.23	0.29 - 6.11 (4.79)	<0.005 - 0.62 (0.15)
Bromine	mg/L	0.1	ID	9.8	6.4 - 7.9 (7.2)	4.9 - 6.6 (5.5)
Nutrients						
Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.01	0.02 ^b	5.24	3.97 - 4.57 (4.34)	2.77 - 3.88 (3.45)
Nitrite as N	mg/L	0.01	_	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.01	0.7	0.06	<0.01 - 0.02 (0.01)	<0.01 - 0.02 (0.01)
Total phosphorus	mg/L	0.01	0.05 ^b	<0.10	<0.01 - 0.13 (0.05)	0.005 - 0.03 (0.02)
Reactive phosphorus	mg/L	0.01	0.02 ^b	0.10	<0.01 - 0.10 (0.06)	<0.01 - 0.02 (0.01)
Total organic carbon	mg/L	1	_	124	<1 - 9 (3)	17 - 28 (23)
Gases		<u>'</u>				
Methane	μg/L	10	_	3,200	7,650 – 37,600 (15,815)	13,100 – 42,000 (24,400)
Ethene	μg/L	10	_	<10	<10	<10
Ethane	μg/L	10	_	136	<10 – 21 (10)	<10 – 19 (9)
Propene	μg/L	10	_	<10	<10	<10
Propane	μg/L	10	_	196	<10	<10
Butene	μg/L	10	_	<10	<10	<10
Butane	μg/L	10	_	<10	<10	<10
Phenolic compounds	6					
Phenol	μg/L	1	320	<1	<1	<1 – 1.2 (0.7)
3-4 Methylphenol	μg/L	1	-	<2	<2	<2 – 3.8 (1.8)
ВТЕХ						
Benzene	μg/L	1	950	11	<1	<1
Toluene	μg/L	2	ID	<2	<2 – 23 (5.5)	<2 – 74 (33)
	. 5		1		- ()	(/

Parameters	Units	LOR	ANZECC 2000 ^a	RMB01 (n = 1)	RMB02 (n = 6)	RMB03 (n = 6)
Ethylbenzene	μg/L	2	ID	<2	<2	<2
Meta- & para-Xylene	μg/L	2	ID	<2	<2	<2
Ortho-Xylenes	μg/L	2	350	<2	<2	<2
ТРН						
C ₆ -C ₉	μg/L	20	_	40	<20 – 50 (17)	<20 - 140 (63)
C ₁₀ -C ₁₄	μg/L	50	_	<50	<50	<50 - 120 (67)
C ₁₅ -C ₂₈	μg/L	100	_	190	<100 – 460 (98)	<100 - 410 (172)
C ₂₉ -C ₃₆	μg/L	50	_	<50	<50	<50 - 150 (46)

⁽a) ANZECC (2000) guidelines for the protection of freshwater aquatic ecosystems: 95% protection levels (trigger values).

BOLD indicates a value outside of the ANZECC (2000) guideline range.

ID indicates insufficient data for trigger value to be established.

na indicates "not analysed".

Bracketed values are the average. Average values calculated using half the detection limit when concentrations were below detection

6.2.1.1 Field parameters and major ions

Groundwater in the Ashfield Shale at RMB01 is moderately saline (13,000 µS/cm). Groundwater from the Ashfield Shale, which is part of the Wianamatta Shale Group, is typically saline. The high salinity values are due to connate seawater trapped during deposition of the sediment (Old, 1942). Values up to 31,750 mg/L (TDS) have been recorded in groundwaters from the shale (Woolley, 1991) within the Sydney Basin. The pH conditions at RMB01 are neutral and redox conditions reducing.

Groundwater salinity in the Hawkesbury Sandstone at the Denham Court site is slightly to moderately saline (7,970 µS/cm at RMB03 to 10,700 µS/cm at RMB02). The pH conditions range from near neutral at RMB02 to alkaline at RMB03. Redox conditions are reducing.

The water type for the Denham Court monitoring bores is sodium and chloride dominant (Figure 6.1). The water types did not change over the monitoring period.

6.2.1.2 Dissolved metals

The major findings of dissolved metal analysis for the Ashfield Shale groundwater at the Denham Court site are as follows:

- Antimony, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, lead, mercury, selenium and vanadium were below the laboratory limit of reporting (LOR).
- Aluminium, arsenic, manganese, nickel and boron were detected but did not exceed the ANZECC (2000) guideline values.
- Copper and zinc concentrations were detected at concentrations that exceeded the ANZECC (2000) guidelines for freshwater ecosystems.
- Barium, molybdenum, strontium, uranium, iron and bromine were detected.

ANZECC (2000) guidelines for the protection of freshwater aquatic ecosystems: trigger values for lowland rivers in south-east Australia.

⁽c) Calculated using AQUACHEM.

The major findings of dissolved metal analysis for the Hawkesbury Sandstone at the Denham Court site are as follows:

- Antimony, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, selenium and vanadium were below or at the laboratory limit of reporting (LOR) for all monitoring events.
- Aluminium, arsenic, manganese, lead and boron were detected however they were below the ANZECC (2000) guideline values.
- Copper, nickel and zinc concentrations were detected and above the ANZECC (2000) guideline.
- Barium, cobalt, molybdenum, strontium, uranium, iron and bromine were detected at both monitoring bores.

Elevated concentrations of barium, molybdenum, strontium and zinc are not uncommon for groundwater in the Hawkesbury Sandstone (Parsons Brinckerhoff 2006 and 2013a).

6.2.1.3 **Nutrients**

The major findings for nutrients in the Ashfield Shale were as follows:

- Ammonia and reactive phosphorous concentrations exceeded the ANZECC (2000) guidelines.
- Nitrate concentrations are low and below the ANZECC (2000) guideline.
- Total organic carbon was 124 mg/L.

The major findings for nutrients in the Hawkesbury Sandstone were as follows:

- Ammonia, total phosphorous and reactive phosphorous concentrations exceeded the ANZECC (2000) guidelines.
- Nitrate concentrations are low and below the ANZECC (2000) guideline.

6.2.1.4 Dissolved gases

The major findings for dissolved gasses at the Denham Court site were as follows:

- Dissolved methane, ethane and propane were detected in groundwater from the Ashfield Shale monitoring bore.
- Dissolved methane was detected in groundwater from the Hawkesbury Sandstone monitoring bores at varying concentrations. Ethane was also detected in February and May 2014.

6.2.1.5 **Hydrocarbons**

The major findings for hydrocarbons in the Ashfield Shale were as follows:

- Phenolic compounds and PAHs were below laboratory LORs.
- Benzene was detected at low concentrations.
- Low concentrations of TPH (C_6 - C_9 and C_{15} - C_{28}) were detected.

The major findings for hydrocarbons in the Hawkesbury Sandstone were as follows:

- Phenolic compounds were below the laboratory LORs, with the exception of minor detections at RMB03 in May and August 2013.
- PAHs were below the laboratory LOR.
- Toluene was detected at varying concentrations at both monitoring bores.

TPH (C_6 - C_9 and C_{15} - C_{28}) were detected at RMB02, together with TPH (C_{10} - C_{14}) at RMB03.

It is not unusual to see anomalous detections of some hydrocarbons (and trace metals) in the first few sampling events after bore installation, most likely due to influence from grout, pipe coatings and/or drilling additives. However, dissolved hydrocarbons can occur naturally in groundwater, particularly in areas associated with coal or oil resources. It is expected that these compounds will naturally degrade over time. Future trends will be monitored.

Menangle Park site 6.2.2

A summary of the water quality of the monitoring bores at the Menangle Park site is provided in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Water quality summary for the Menangle Park monitoring bores

Parameters	Units	ANZECC 2000 ^a	MPMB01 (n=4)	MPMB02 (n=4)	MPMB03 (n=4)	MPMB4 (n=3)
General parameters	;					
pH (field)	pH units	6.5 - 8.0 ^b	4.78 – 5.54 (5.16)	5.72 - 6.44 (6.23)	6.30 - 7.09 (6.85)	9.61 - 9.84 (9.75)
pH (lab)			5.45 - 5.86 (5.64)	6.64 - 7.00 (6.82)	7.35 - 7.71 (7.50)	8.72 - 9.45 (9.12)
EC (field)	μS/cm	125 – 2,200 ^b	902 – 980 (931)	874 – 937 (899)	1,020 – 1,144 (1,078)	929 – 1,216 (1,058)
EC (lab)			924 – 940 (933)	890 – 938 (908)	1,060 – 1,070 (1,067)	992 – 1,090 (1,044)
Temperature	°C	-	18.16 – 21.46 (20.18)	18.88 – 25.70 (22.30)	17.3 - 20.26 (18.99)	19.39 - 21.39 (20.19)
DO	% sat	80- 110% ^b	7.5 – 19.8 (13.8)	5.6 – 20.0 (11.0)	1.4 - 35.3 (10.2)	0.8 - 22.5 (8.0)
TDS (field)	mg/L	_	586 – 637 (606)	568 – 609 (584)	663 - 747 (703)	605 - 790 (688)
TDS (lab)			464 – 619 (537)	392 – 465 (428)	550 - 619 (579)	541 - 718 (602)
Suspended solids	mg/L	_	49 – 114 (95)	3 – 80 (39)	2.5 - 8 (4.8)	70 – 26,600 (8,918)
Redox	mV	_	59.2 – 153.7 (108.7)	-380.288.9 (-174.8)	-413.6 – -144.3 (-241.4)	-215.5 – -34.1 (-123.7)
Water type ^c			Na-Mg-Cl	Na-Mg-Cl-HCO₃	Na-Mg-HCO ₃ -Cl	Na-Cl-HCO ₃ - CO ₃
Major ions						
Hydroxide alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	_	<1	<1	<1	<1
Carbonate alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	_	<1	<1	<1	76 - 126 (100)
Bicarbonate alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	_	14 – 18 (16)	165 - 200 (178)	416 - 493 (450)	167 - 1,960 (777)
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	_	14.0 – 18.0 (16.3)	165 - 200 (178.3)	416 - 493 (450)	282 - 2,060 (878)
Chloride	mg/L	_	262 – 294 (278)	172 - 182 (176)	74 - 109 (85)	163 - 172 (167)
Sulphate	mg/L	_	3 – 6 (4)	7 – 27 (13)	<1	<1 - 2 (1)

Parameters	Units	ANZECC 2000 ^a	MPMB01 (n=4)	MPMB02 (n=4)	MPMB03 (n=4)	MPMB4 (n=3)
Calcium	mg/L	_	14 – 16 (15)	28 - 33 (31)	75 - 94 (84)	5 - 14 (8)
Magnesium	mg/L	_	23 – 25 (24.5)	27 - 33 (30)	20 - 23 (22)	4 - 9 (6)
Sodium	mg/L	_	115 – 129 (120)	92 - 101 (96.5)	104 - 116 (109.5)	181 – 208 (195)
Potassium	mg/L	_	1 – 2 (1.5)	3 - 4 (3.8)	14 - 17 (15)	16 - 19 (18)
Silica	mg/L	_	16.3 - 19.7 (18.1)	12.9 - 13.3 (13.1)	8.8 - 9.9 (9.2)	2.6 – 4.0 (3.5)
Total cyanide	mg/L	0.007	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Fluoride	mg/L	_	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.4 - 0.6 (0.5)
Dissolved metals						
Aluminium	mg/L	0.055	0.01 – 0.05 (0.03)	0.03	<0.001 - 0.15 (0.061)	0.02
Antimony	mg/L	_	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Arsenic	mg/L	0.013 (As V)	<0.001	0.002 - 0.008 (0.004)	0.012 - 0.035 (0.026)	0.003 - 0.016 (0.007)
Barium	mg/L	_	0.70 - 0.75 (0.72)	0.43 - 0.51 (0.46)	3.04 - 4.04 (3.47)	0.76 - 0.95 (0.87)
Beryllium	mg/L	ID	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Cadmium	mg/L	0.0002	<0.001 – 0.001 (<0.001)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Chromium	mg/L	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Cobalt	mg/L	ID	0.042 - 0.044 (0.043)	0.002 – 0.010 (0.005)	0.003 - 0.009 (0.005)	<0.001
Copper	mg/L	0.0014	0.003 - 0.016 (0.011)	0.001 – 0.003 (0.0015)	<0.001 - 0.010 (0.003)	<0.001 - 0.002 (0.002)
Lead	mg/L	0.0034	0.002 – 0.009 (0.005)	<0.0001 - 0.013 (0.0003)	<0.001 - 0.002 (0.001)	<0.001
Manganese	mg/L	1.9	0.479 - 0.504 (0.489)	0.148 - 0.278 (0.201)	0.047 - 0.329 (0.124)	<0.01 - 0.02 (0.014)
Mercury	mg/L	0.0006	<0.001 - 0.002 (<0.001)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Molybdenum	mg/L	ID	<0.001	<0.001 – 0.007 (0.002)	<0.001 - 0.004 (0.001)	0.006 - 0.010 (0.008)
Nickel	mg/L	0.011	0.016 - 0.018 (0.017)	0.001 - 0.010 (0.005)	0.002 - 0.013 (0.006)	<0.001 - 0.003 (0.001)
Selenium	mg/L	0.011 (total)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Strontium	mg/L	_	0.152 - 0.169 (0.160)	0.324 - 0.368 (0.358)	0.843 - 1.150 (1.013)	0.248 - 0.304 (0.272)
Uranium	mg/L	ID	<0.001	<0.001 – 0.002 (0.001)	<0.001	<0.001
Vanadium	mg/L	ID	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

Parameters	Units	ANZECC 2000 ^a	MPMB01 (n=4)	MPMB02 (n=4)	MPMB03 (n=4)	MPMB4 (n=3)
Zinc	mg/L	0.008	0.057 - 0.103 (0.077)	0.009 - 0.059 (0.0278)	0.006 - 0.031 (0.019)	0.039 - 0.055 (0.045)
Boron	mg/L	0.37	<0.05 – 0.16 (<0.05)	<0.05 - 0.1 (0.027)	<0.05	<0.05 – 0.07 (0.03)
Iron	mg/L	ID	<0.05 – 0.08 (<0.05)	3.11 - 3.96 (3.56)	0.83 - 2.63 (1.45)	<0.05
Bromine	mg/L	ID	0.6 – 0.8 (0.7)	0.3 - 0.7 (0.48)	0.2 - 0.3 (0.25)	0.4 - 0.6 (0.5)
Nutrients						
Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.02 ^b	0.01 - 0.04 (0.02)	0.08 - 0.10 (0.09)	0.76 - 0.95 (0.89)	0.80 - 1.00 (0.90)
Nitrite as N	mg/L	_	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.7	0.09 – 0.16 (0.13)	<0.01 - 0.02 (0.001)	<0.01 - 0.02 (0.013)	<0.01 - 0.02 (0.01)
Total phosphorus	mg/L	0.05 ^b	0.02 – 0.10 (0.06)	0.02 - 0.53 (0.17)	0.01 - 0.03 (0.02)	0.02 - 2.18 (0.74)
Reactive phosphorus	mg/L	0.02 ^b	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01 - 0.02 (0.01)
Total organic carbon	mg/L	_	2 – 5 (3)	1 - 7 (3)	<1	15 - 25 (18)
Gases						
Methane	μg/L	_	<10	20 – 83 (48)	14,700 – 35,900 (29,300)	8,560 - 27,300 (19,953)
Ethene	μg/L	_	<10	<10	<10	<10
Ethane	μg/L	_	<10	<10	<10	<10
Propene	μg/L	_	<10	<10	<10	<10
Propane	μg/L	_	<10	<10	<10	<10
Butene	μg/L	_	<10	<10	<10	<10
Butane	μg/L	_	<10	<10	<10	<10
Phenolic compound	ds					
Phenol	μg/L	320	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	9.3 - 11.6 (10.4)
PAH		1				
Naphthalene	μg/L	16	<1.0 – 18.5 (7.6)	<1.0 – 14.1 (5.2)	<1.0	<1.0
Acenaphthene	μg/L	ID	<1.0 – 14.9 (7.1)	<0.1 - 13.7 (5.6)	<1.0	<1.0
Fluorene	μg/L	ID	<1.0 – 11.1 (5.5)	<1.0 - 10.6 (4.5)	<1.0	<1.0
Phenanthrene	μg/L	ID	<1.0 – 15.3 (7.6)	<1.0 - 14.2 (6.4)	<1.0	<1.0
Anthracene	μg/L	ID	<1.0 – 2.2 (1.1)	<1.0 - 1.7 (0.8)	<1.0	<1.0
Fluoranthene	μg/L	ID	<1.0 – 1.6 (1.0)	<1.0 - 1.7 (1.0)	<1.0	<1.0
Sum of PAHs	μg/L	ID	<0.5 – 62.3 (28.5)	<0.5 - 56.0 (21.9)	<1.0	<1.0

Parameters	Units	ANZECC 2000 ^a	MPMB01 (n=4)	MPMB02 (n=4)	MPMB03 (n=4)	MPMB4 (n=3)
втех						
Benzene	μg/L	950	<1	<1	<1	<1 – 2 (2)
Toluene	μg/L	ID	<2 - 8 (3)	<2 - 6 (2)	<2 – 14 (5)	1 – 84 (32)
Ethylbenzene	μg/L	ID	<2	<2	<2	<2 – 17 (6)
Meta & para Xylene	μg/L	ID	<2	<2	<2	<2 – 16 (6)
Ortho-Xylenes	μg/L	350	<2	<2	<2	<2
ТРН						
C ₆ -C ₉	μg/L	_	<20	<20	<20 – 40 (18)	<20 – 130 (77)
C ₁₀ -C ₁₄	μg/L	_	<50 – 800 (343)	<50 – 470 (200)	<50	<50 - 60 (48)
C ₁₅ -C ₂₈	μg/L	_	<100 – 190 (113)	<100 – 290 (110)	<100	<100 – 1,760 (667)
C ₂₉ -C ₃₆	μg/L	_	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 1,060 (382)

⁽a) ANZECC (2000) guidelines for the protection of freshwater aguatic ecosystems: 95% protection levels (trigger values).

BOLD indicates a value outside of the ANZECC (2000) guideline range.

ID indicates insufficient data for trigger value to be established.

na indicates "not analysed".

Bracketed values are the average. Average values calculated using half the detection limit when concentrations were below detection limits.

6.2.2.1 Field parameters and major ion chemistry

Groundwater salinity at the Menangle Park site (within the alluvium and Hawkesbury Sandstone) is characterised as fresh to marginal (890 μS/cm at MPMB02 to 1,090 μS/cm at MPMB04). The pH conditions range from acidic at MPMB01 and MPMB02, to neutral at MPMB03 and alkaline at MPMB04. Redox conditions range from strongly reducing (MPMB02) to oxidising (MPMB01).

The water type for the Menangle Park monitoring site is sodium, magnesium and chloride dominant in the alluvium, and sodium, chloride and carbonate/bicarbonate dominant in the Hawkesbury Sandstone (Figure 6.1). The water types did not change over the monitoring period.

6.2.2.2 Dissolved metals

The major findings of dissolved metal analysis for the Menangle Park monitoring bores are as follows:

- Dissolved metal concentrations are typically low.
- Antimony, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, selenium and vanadium were at or below the laboratory LOR.
- Aluminium, manganese and boron were detected at most monitoring bores but did not exceed the ANZECC (2000) guideline values.
- Arsenic, copper, lead, nickel and zinc were detected at concentrations that exceeded the ANZECC (2000) guidelines for freshwater ecosystems during at least one monitoring event.
- Barium, cobalt, molybdenum, strontium, uranium, iron and bromine were detected during at least one monitoring event at most bores.

ANZECC (2000) guidelines for the protection of freshwater aquatic ecosystems: trigger values for lowland rivers in south-east Australia.

⁽c) Calculated using AQUACHEM.

Acidic pH conditions are likely causing the mobilisation of trace metals in alluvial sediments. The dissolved metal concentrations are considered natural and not unusual for the Hawkesbury Sandstone.

6.2.2.3 **Nutrients**

The major findings for nutrients are as follows:

- Ammonia was generally detected at concentrations exceeding the ANZECC (2000) guideline at all monitoring bores.
- Nitrate concentrations were low and below the ANZECC (2000) guideline.
- Total phosphorous exceeded the ANZECC (2000) guideline at all monitoring bores, with the exception of MPMB03, where concentrations were below the guideline.

Nutrient concentrations were found to be generally increasing with depth.

6.2.2.4 Dissolved gases

Dissolved methane was detected at all Menangle Park monitoring bores except at MPMB01, with relatively low concentrations at MPMB02 (up to 83 µg/L). Dissolved methane was detected at elevated concentrations at MPMB03 (up to 35,900 μ g/L) and MPMB04 (up to 27,300 μ g/L).

6.2.2.5 Hydrocarbons

The major findings for the hydrocarbons at the Menangle Park monitoring bores are as follows:

- Concentrations of phenolic compounds were below the laboratory LOR at MPMB01, MPMB02 and MPMB03. Phenol was detected at low concentrations at MPMB04 throughout the monitoring period; all other phenolic compounds were below the laboratory LORs.
- Concentrations of PAHs were below the laboratory LORs at MPMB03 and MPMB04 for the entire monitoring period. Naphthalene, acenaphthene, fluorene, anthracene and fluoranthene were detected in November 2013 and May 2014 at MPMB01 and MPMB02; naphthalene was above the ANZECC (2000) guideline value (16 µg/L) at MPMB01 in November 2013.
- Low concentrations of toluene were detected during at least one sampling event at all monitoring bores. Concentrations were the highest at MPMB04 (84 µg/L). No other BTEX compounds were detected, with the exception of minor detections at MPMB04 in February 2014.
- Low concentrations of TPH (C₆-C₉) were detected at MPMB03 in August 2013. Low concentrations of TPH (C₁₀-C₂₈) were detected at MPMB01 and MPMB02 in November 2013 and May 2015; higher concentrations of TPH (C₆-C₄₀) were detected at MPMB04 during most monitoring events.

It is not unusual to see anomalous detections of some hydrocarbons (and trace metals) in the first few sampling events after bore installation, most likely due to influence from grout, pipe coatings and/or drilling additives. However, this site is a former sand and gravel quarry that has been subsequently backfilled, and the observed groundwater chemistry is likely the result of these previous land use activities. In addition, dissolved hydrocarbons can occur naturally in groundwater, particularly in areas associated with coal or oil resources. Future trends will be monitored.

6.2.3 Glenlee monitoring bores

A summary of water quality results for the Glenlee monitoring bores are presented in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5 Water quality summary for the Glenlee monitoring bores

Parameters	Units	ANZECC 2000 ^a	GLMB01 (n = 2)	GLMB02 (n = 2)	GLMB03 (n = 2)
General parameters					
pH (field)	pH	6.5 - 8.0 ^b	6.71 - 6.77 (6.74)	6.86 - 7.03 (6.95)	7.62 - 8.17 (7.90)
pH (lab)	units		7.32 - 7.89 (7.61)	7.46 - 7.83 (7.65)	8.29 - 8.33 (8.31)
EC (field)	μS/cm	125 –	8,950 – 9,075 (9,013)	6,655 - 6,768 (6,712)	5,453 - 6,233 (5,843)
EC (lab)		2,200 ^b	9,330 – 9,360 (9,345)	6,840 - 7,000 (6,920)	5,570 - 6,550 (6,060)
Temperature	°C	-	19.90 - 20.99 (20.45)	20.98 - 21.58 (21.28)	20.13 - 21.43 (20.78)
DO	% sat	80-110% ^b	2.1 - 7.8 (5.0)	1.6 - 10.3 (6.0)	4.1 - 4.9 (4.5)
TDS (field)	mg/L	_	5,775 – 5,904 (5,840)	4,326 – 4,409 (4,368)	3,544 – 4,119 (3,832)
TDS (lab)			4,010 – 5,650 (4,830)	3,400 – 4,000 (3,700)	2,820 – 3,700 (3,260)
Suspended solids	mg/L	_	2.5 - 5 (3.8)	25 - 25 (25)	2.5 – 8.0 (5.3)
Redox	μS/cm	_	-218.3 – -137.2 (-178)	-213.3 – -211.7 (-213)	-235.2 – -232 (-234)
Water type ^c			Na-Cl	Na-Cl	Na-Cl-HCO ₃
Major ions	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>			
Hydroxide alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	_	<1	<1	<1
Carbonate alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	-	<1	<1	<1 – 16 (8)
Bicarbonate alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	_	529 - 574 (552)	646 - 829 (738)	756 - 816 (786)
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	_	529 - 574 (552)	646 - 829 (738)	772 - 816 (794)
Calcium	mg/L	_	2,630 – 2,880 (2,755)	1,590 – 1,600 (1,595)	1,240 – 1,410 (1,325)
Magnesium	mg/L	_	134 - 138 (136)	<1 - 98 (49)	<1 - 40 (20)
Sodium	mg/L	_	197 - 224 (211)	210 - 249 (230)	49 - 210 (130)
Potassium	mg/L	_	223 - 230 (227)	92 - 106 (99)	78 - 99 (89)
Chloride	mg/L	_	1,390 – 1,670 (1,530)	979 - 1230 (1,105)	910 – 1,160 (1,035)
Sulphate	mg/L	_	28 - 30 (29)	26 - 30 (28)	30 - 33 (32)
Silica	mg/L	_	11.7 - 11.7 (12)	20.0 - 22.9 (21)	12.1 - 12.9 (13)
Total cyanide	mg/L	0.007	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Fluoride	mg/L	_	0.2 - 0.2 (0.2)	0.2 - 0.3 (0.3)	0.2 - 0.3 (0.3)
Dissolved metals	<u>'</u>	'			
Aluminium	mg/L	0.055	<0.01 - 0.02 (0.013)	<0.01	<0.01
Antimony	mg/L	_	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Arsenic	mg/L	0.013 (As V)	0.004 - 0.009 (0.007)	0.006 - 0.012 (0.009)	0.011 - 0.037 (0.024)
Barium	mg/L	_	0.351 - 1.81 (1.08)	1.03 - 8.54 (4.79)	2.26 - 5.67 (3.97)

Parameters	Units	ANZECC 2000 ^a	GLMB01 (n = 2)	GLMB02 (n = 2)	GLMB03 (n = 2)
Beryllium	mg/L	ID	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Cadmium	mg/L	0.0002	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Chromium	mg/L	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Cobalt	mg/L	ID	0.002 - 0.006 (0.004)	<0.001	0.002 - 0.008 (0.005)
Copper	mg/L	0.0014	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Lead	mg/L	0.0034	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Manganese	mg/L	1.9	0.442 - 0.558 (0.500)	0.897 - 1.160 (1.029)	0.024 - 0.350 (0.187)
Mercury	mg/L	0.0006	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Molybdenum	mg/L	ID	<0.001	<0.001	0.004 - 0.017 (0.011)
Nickel	mg/L	0.011	0.002 - 0.002 (0.002)	<0.001	0.003 - 0.010 (0.007)
Selenium	mg/L	0.011 (total)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01 - 0.01 (0.008)
Strontium	mg/L	_	5.15 - 5.34 (5.245)	4.42 - 4.43 (4.425)	3.32 - 4.27 (3.795)
Uranium	mg/L	ID	0.001 - 0.003 (0.002)	<0.001 - 0.003 (0.002)	<0.001
Vanadium	mg/L	ID	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Zinc	mg/L	0.008	0.018 - 0.024 (0.021)	<0.005 - 0.006 (0.004)	0.075 - 2.530 (1.300)
Boron	mg/L	0.37	<0.05	<0.05 - 0.06 (0.043)	<0.05
Iron	mg/L	ID	2.20 – 3.56 (2.88)	1.5 - 3.1 (2.3)	0.44 - 1.60 (1.02)
Bromine	mg/L	ID	7.1 – 7.5 (7.3)	4.4 - 4.6 (4.5)	3.6 - 4.3 (4.0)
Nutrients					
Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.02b	2.4- 2.5 (2.45)	1.74 - 1.90 (1.82)	2.24 - 2.36 (2.30)
Nitrite as N	mg/L	_	<0.01	<0.01	<0.001
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.7	<0.01 - 0.01 (0.01)	0.01 - 0.02 (0.02)	<0.01 - 0.02 (0.01)
Total phosphorus	mg/L	0.05 ^b	0.04 - 0.05 (0.05)	0.10 - 0.15 (0.13)	0.03 - 0.04 (0.04)
Reactive phosphorus	mg/L	0.02 ^b	<0.01	<0.01 - 0.06 (0.03)	<0.01
Total organic carbon	mg/L	_	<1	<1 - 25 (13)	<1 - 18 (9)
Gases					
Methane	μg/L	_	21,000 – 35,600 (28,300)	13,500 – 16,200 (14,850)	19,800 – 33,500 (26,650)
Ethene	μg/L	_	<10	<10	<10
Ethane	μg/L	_	1,950 – 3,410 (2,680)	816 – 2,480 (1,648)	371 – 2,360 (1,366)
Propene	μg/L	_	<10	<10	<10
Propane	μg/L	_	544 - 804 (674)	190 - 336 (263)	69 - 293 (181)
Butene	μg/L	_	<10	<10	<10

Parameters	Units	ANZECC 2000 ^a	GLMB01 (n = 2)	GLMB02 (n = 2)	GLMB03 (n = 2)		
Butane	μg/L	_	89 - 115 (102)	14 – 36 (25)	<10 - 15 (10)		
Phenolic compounds							
Phenol	μg/L	320	<1	<1 – 10.9 (5.7)	1.8 – 10.9 (6.4)		
3-&4-Methylphenol	μg/L	-	<2	<2-2.2	<2		
PAH	μg/L	_	<lors< td=""><td><lors< td=""><td><lors< td=""></lors<></td></lors<></td></lors<>	<lors< td=""><td><lors< td=""></lors<></td></lors<>	<lors< td=""></lors<>		
BTEX							
Benzene	μg/L	950	<1	<1	<1		
Toluene	μg/L	ID	<2 – 68 (35)	19 – 71 (45)	23 – 109 (66)		
Ethylbenzene	μg/L	ID	<2	<2	<1		
Meta & para-Xylene	μg/L	ID	<2	2 – 3 (2.5)	2 – 3 (2.5)		
Ortho-Xylenes	μg/L	350	<2	<2	<2		
ТРН							
C ₆ -C ₉	μg/L	_	110 – 120 (115)	100 – 150 (125)	50 – 160 (105)		
C ₁₀ -C ₁₄	μg/L	_	<50	<50 – 60 (43)	<50		
C ₁₅ -C ₂₈	μg/L	_	<100	<100	<100		
C ₂₉ -C ₃₆	μg/L	_	<50	<50	<50		

⁽a) ANZECC (2000) guidelines for the protection of freshwater aquatic ecosystems: 95% protection levels (trigger values).

BOLD indicates a value outside of the ANZECC (2000) guideline range.

ID indicates insufficient data for trigger value to be established.

na indicates "not analysed".

Bracketed values are the average. Average values calculated using half the detection limit when concentrations were below detection limits.

6.2.3.1 Field parameters and major ion chemistry

Groundwater salinity at the Glenlee site (within the Hawkesbury Sandstone) is characterised as slightly saline (5,570 µS/cm at GLMB03 to 9,360 µS/cm at GLMB01). The pH conditions range from near neutral at GLMB01 and GLMB02 to slightly alkaline at GLMB03. Redox conditions are reducing at all monitoring bores.

The water type for the Glenlee monitoring bores is sodium and chloride dominant, together with bicarbonate at GLMB03 (Figure 6.1).

6.2.3.2 Dissolved metals

The major findings of dissolved metal analysis for the Glenlee monitoring bores are as follows:

- Dissolved metal concentrations are typically low.
- Antimony, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury and vanadium were below the laboratory LOR for all monitoring events.
- Aluminium, manganese, nickel, selenium and boron were detected in at least one of the monitoring bores but did not exceed the ANZECC (2000) guideline values.

⁽b) ANZECC (2000) guidelines for the protection of freshwater aquatic ecosystems: trigger values for lowland rivers in south-east Australia.

⁽c) Calculated using AQUACHEM.

- Arsenic and zinc were detected at concentrations that exceeded the ANZECC (2000) guidelines for freshwater ecosystems in at least one monitoring bore.
- Barium, cobalt, molybdenum, strontium, uranium, iron and bromine were detected at most monitoring bores.

The dissolved metal concentrations are considered natural and not unusual for the Hawkesbury Sandstone.

6.2.3.3 **Nutrients**

The major findings for nutrients are as follows:

- Ammonia concentrations exceeded the ANZECC (2000) guideline at all the monitoring bores.
- Nitrate concentrations were low and usually below the laboratory LOR at all monitoring bores.
- Total phosphorous was detected at all monitoring bores and concentrations exceeded the ANZECC (2000) guideline at GLMB02.
- Reactive phosphorous was detected at concentrations above the laboratory LOR at GLMB02 only, and concentrations exceeded the ANZECC (2000) guideline in May 2014.

Nutrient concentrations were found to be the highest in the middle Hawkesbury Sandstone.

6.2.3.4 Dissolved gases

Dissolved methane was detected at high concentrations in all monitoring bores (from 13,500 µg/L at GLMB02 to 35,600 µg/L at GLMB01).

Ethane, propane and butane were detected at all monitoring bores, at concentrations decreasing with depth.

6.2.3.5 Hydrocarbons

The major findings for the hydrocarbons at the Glenlee monitoring bores are as follows:

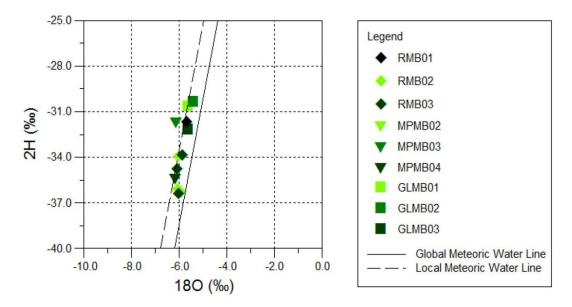
- Concentrations of phenolic compounds were below the laboratory LOR at GLMB01. Phenol was detected at low concentrations at GLMB02 in February 2014 and at GLMB03 during both sampling events; all other phenolic compounds were below the laboratory LORs.
- Concentrations of PAHs were below the laboratory LOR at all monitoring bores.
- Toluene was detected at all monitoring bores at concentrations increasing with depth. Meta & paraxylene was detected at GLMB02 and GLMB03 at low concentrations. No other BTEX compounds were detected.
- Low concentrations of TPH (C₆-C₉) were detected at all monitoring bores. Low concentrations of TPH $(C_{10}-C_{14} \text{ and } C_{29}-C_{36})$ were detected at GLMB02 in February 2014.

It is not unusual to see anomalous detections of some hydrocarbons and trace metals in the first few sampling events after bore installation, most likely due to influence from grout, pipe coatings and/or drilling additives. However, dissolved hydrocarbons can occur naturally in groundwater, particularly in areas associated with coal or oil resources. It is expected that these compounds will naturally degrade over time. Future trends will be monitored.

6.2.4 Isotopes

6.2.4.1 Stable isotopes of water

Stable isotopes of water (δ^{18} O and δ^{2} H) provide information about the origin of natural waters and the processes that have affected groundwater since it entered the groundwater system. Stable isotopes of water values are compared to the Global Meteoric Water Line (GMWL) ($\delta^2 H = 8.13 \ \delta^{18} O + 10.8$) (Rozanski et al. 1993) and the Local Meteoric Water Line (LMWL) (Sydney region) ($\delta^2 H = 8.3 \, \delta^{18} O + 16.3$) (Crosbie et al. 2012) in Figure 6.2. The GMWL (as seen on Figure 6.2) provides an important key to the interpretation of oxygen-18 and deuterium data. It is a line that defines the relationship between oxygen-18 (18O) and deuterium (2H) in fresh surface waters and precipitation from a number of global reference sites. Water with an isotopic composition that lies on the MWL is assumed to have originated from the atmosphere and to be unaffected by other isotopic processes. Samples that plot significantly off the MWL can indicate modification by processes such as evaporation and interaction with rock minerals.



Deuterium versus oxygen-18 for Camden Gas Project monitoring bores

Stable isotopes of water results for the monitoring bore screened in the Triassic shale and in the Hawkesbury Sandstone are presented in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6 Stable isotope results

Bore ID	Sampling date	Oxygen-18 (‰)	Deuterium (‰)
RMB01	21/11/13	-5.66	-31.7
RMB02	03/11/11	-6.06	-36.1
	22/08/13	-5.91	-36.3
	21/11/13	-6.01	-34.0
RMB03	03/11/11	-6.03	-36.4
	22/08/13	-6.07	-34.8
	21/11/13	-5.86	-33.9
MPMB02	05/12/13	-6.11	-31.7
МРМВ03	05/12/13	-6.38	-33.3
MPMB04	05/12/13	-6.13	-35.4
GLMB01	25/02/14	-5.60	-30.7
GLMB02	25/02/14	-5.39	-30.4
GLMB03	25/02/14	-5.61	-32.2

All samples plot between the GMWL and the LMWL, with the exception of MPMB03, indicating groundwater is of meteoric (rainfall) origin (Figure 6.2). The Glenlee site monitoring bores appear slightly more enriched than the Denham Court and Menangle Park sites. The results of the repeated sampling at RMB02 and RMB03 are consistent.

6.2.4.2 Radiogenic isotopes

Radiocarbon and tritium results are presented in Table 6.7. Carbon-13 of dissolved inorganic carbon (δ¹³C-DIC) is also presented in Table 6.7.

δ¹³C-DIC, radiocarbon and tritium results Table 6.7

Bore ID	Sampling date	δ ¹³ C (‰)	a ¹⁴ C (pMC)	¹⁴ C age ^a (yrs BP)	¹⁴ C age ^b (yrs BP)	Tritium (TU)
RMB01	21/11/13	-1.47	24.55±0.11	11,218±35	7,300	0.050±0.03 ^c
RMB02	03/11/11	5.40	1.18±0.05	35,620±370	33,800	na
	22/08/13	4.60	0.58±0.07	41,369±928	>40,000	0.030±0.02 ^c
	21/11/13	4.98	0.34±0.10	45,612±2,372	>40,000	0.010±0.04 ^c
RMB03	03/11/11	8.40	1.87±0.06	31,900±240	31,300	na
	22/08/13	17.36	10.57±0.09	17,992±66	15,600	0.060±0.03 ^c
	21/11/13	18.80	11.26±0.10	17,484±69	16,100	0.070±0.03 ^c
MPMB02	22/08/13	-17.04	50.64±0.17	5,403±26	2,800	0.010±0.03 ^c
MPMB03	22/08/13	-1.85	3.92±0.08	25,964±155	24,600	0.030±0.02 ^c
MPMB04	05/12/13	9.12	8.21±0.10	20,024±98	20,400	0.050±0.02 ^c
GLMB01	25/02/14	-9.71	5.04±0.06	23,940±89	23,000	0.006±0.016
GLMB02	25/02/14	-10.44	26.08±0.09	10,733±26	10,200	0.049±0.047
GLMB03	25/02/14	-2.66	7.66±0.10	20,572±102	19,800	0.080±0.017

⁽a) Uncorrected radiocarbon age.

Radiocarbon analysis of Hawkesbury Sandstone groundwater samples indicate relatively old groundwater (2,800 to >40,000 yrs BP). Groundwater in the Ashfield Shale is 7,300 yrs BP. Groundwater ages did not consistently increase with depth at any of the sites.

The repeated sampling at the Hawkesbury Sandstone monitoring bores at the Denham Court site indicates that the results from the first sampling event in 2011 are likely to have been slightly compromised due to residual water used in the drilling and bore completion remaining within the bore, and are therefore not considered to be representative of formation water.

The Hawkesbury Sandstone has been described as a thick multi-layered complex of sub-aquifers (including perched water tables) defined by more permeable sandstone horizons, which are connected to varying degrees by joints and bedding planes (McKibbin and Smith, 2000). While groundwater radiocarbon ages generally increase with sampling depth, it is expected that local deviations from this trend will occur as a result of preferential flow paths in relatively permeable (aquifer) versus less permeable (aquitard) layers within the multilayered system.

⁽b) Corrected radiocarbon age.

⁽c) This result is below the Minimum Detectable Activity (MDA) and Limit of Quantification (Quant Limit) and therefore has an unacceptable level of uncertainty. Hence the data should only be used as an indicator of true concentration. na indicates "not analysed".

Tritium concentrations were below the quantification limit in the Ashfield Shale and were negligible in the Hawkesbury Sandstone. This is consistent with samples containing no modern water (<50 years).

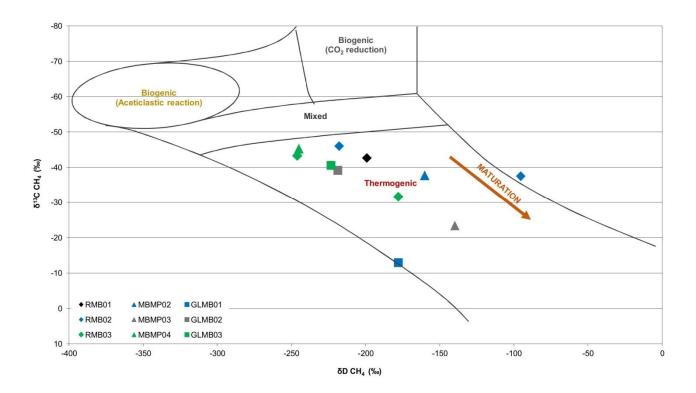
Carbon and hydrogen isotopes of methane (δ^{13} C-CH₄ and δ_2 H-CH₄) 6.2.4.3

Compound specific isotopes of dissolved methane (carbon-13 (δ^{13} C-CH₄) and deuterium (δ^{2} H-CH₄)) were analysed in the all the monitoring bores. Dissolved methane concentrations and isotope results are presented in Table 6.8 and in Figure 6.3.

Table 6.8 Dissolved methane concentrations and isotope results

Bore ID	Sampling date	CH₄ (µg/L)	δ ² H _{CH4} (‰)	δ ¹³ C _{CH4} (‰)
RMB01	21/11/13	3,200	-199.2	-42.63
RMB02	03/11/11	10,100	na	na
	22/08/13	17,700	-95.4	-37.52
	21/11/13	8,240	-217.9	-46.01
RMB03	03/11/11	13,100	na	na
	22/08/13	18,600	-178.0	-31.64
	21/11/13	17,500	-246.2	-43.27
MPMB02	22/08/13	83	-160.1	-37.73
MPMB03	22/08/13	14,700	-139.8	-23.37
MPMB04	05/12/13	8,560	-245.0	-45.26
GLMB01	25/02/14	21,000	-178.0	-12.9
GLMB02	25/02/14	13,500	-218.7	-39.13
GLMB03	25/02/14	19,800	-223.3	-40.56

na indicates 'not analysed'.



¹³C-CH₄ versus ²H-CH₄ for Camden Gas Project monitoring bores

The results indicate the methane is of a thermogenic origin in all samples.

Conclusions

This drilling program comprised the establishment of three nested groundwater monitoring sites (a combined total of 11 monitoring bores) within the CGP between October 2011 and February 2014: one perched groundwater monitoring bore, one alluvial groundwater monitoring bore, one monitoring bore in the Triassic shale, and eight monitoring bores at different depths in the Hawkesbury Sandstone.

The main findings for this drilling program in regards to water levels are:

- Groundwater piezometric levels at the Denham Court site are deep, around 80 mbgl in the Ashfield Shale and around 40 mbgl in the Hawkesbury Sandstone, and there is currently no apparent influence from rainfall.
- Groundwater levels at the Menangle Park site in the alluvium and Hawkesbury Sandstone are shallow (<10 mbgl) and all bores show a response to rainfall and a similar response to the river levels (decreasing with depth). There is an apparent upward hydraulic gradient at this site except during high rainfall events. The similar response to rainfall and flooding events between the alluvial monitoring bore and the Hawkesbury Sandstone monitoring bores indicates connectivity between the two formations at this location, which is expected given the lack of a substantial confining layer (shale) between the formations.
- Groundwater levels at the Glenlee site in the Hawkesbury Sandstone are shallow (<15 mbgl) and there is currently no apparent influence from rainfall over the short monitoring period (three months). There is an apparent downward hydraulic gradient at this site.

The main findings for this drilling program in regards to water quality are:

- Denham Court site:
 - Groundwater within the Ashfield Shale is characterised as moderately saline. Dissolved metal concentrations are generally low with the exception of copper and zinc. Dissolved methane, ethane and propane were detected. Benzene was detected at low concentrations. No phenolic compounds or PAHs were detected. Low concentrations of TPH were detected.
 - Groundwater within the Hawkesbury Sandstone is characterised as slightly to moderately saline. Dissolved metal concentrations are generally low with the exception of various metals such as barium, strontium and zinc. Ammonia (as N) and reactive phosphorous concentrations exceed ANZECC (2000) guideline criteria. Dissolved methane and ethane were detected. Toluene was detected at decreasing concentration over the monitoring period. Phenolic compounds and PAHs were generally not detected. Low concentrations of TPH were detected.
- Menangle Park site: groundwater within the alluvium and Hawkesbury Sandstone is characterised as fresh to marginal. Groundwater pH range from acidic to alkaline. Dissolved metal concentrations are generally low with the exception of arsenic, copper, lead, nickel and zinc in at least one monitoring bore. Methane was detected in all monitoring bores except at MPMB01, with relatively low concentrations at MPMB02. Minor detections of hydrocarbons occurred at all monitoring bores.
- Glenlee site: groundwater within the Hawkesbury Sandstone is characterised as slightly saline. Groundwater pH conditions range from neutral to slightly alkaline. Dissolved metal concentrations are generally low with the exception of arsenic and zinc. Ammonia (as N) concentrations exceed the ANZECC (2000) guideline criteria at all bores. Dissolved methane, propane and ethene were detected in all bores. Phenol was detected at GLMB02 and GLMB03. Toluene, xylenes and TPH were detected at most bores. PAHs were not detected.
- Isotope data indicate that groundwater in all monitoring bores is of meteoric origin. Groundwater ranges in age from 2,800 yrs BP (MPMB02) to >40,000 yrs BP (RMB02) in the Hawkesbury Sandstone. The groundwater age does not always increase with depth, which is likely a result of preferential flow paths

in relatively permeable (aquifer) versus less permeable (aquitard) layers within the multilayered system of sub-aquifers.

Methane isotope data indicates that methane is of thermogenic origin at all monitoring bores.

Statement of limitations 8.

Scope of services 8.1

This report has been prepared in accordance with the scope of services set out in the contract, or as otherwise agreed, between the client (AGL) and Parsons Brinckerhoff (scope of services). In some circumstances the scope of services may have been limited by a range of factors such as time, budget, access and/or site disturbance constraints.

8.2 Reliance on data

In preparing the report, Parsons Brinckerhoff has relied upon data, surveys, plans and other information provided by the client and other individuals and organisations, most of which are referred to in the report (the data). Except as otherwise stated in the report, Parsons Brinckerhoff has not verified the accuracy or completeness of the data. To the extent that the statements, opinions, facts, information, conclusions and/or recommendations in the report (conclusions) are based in whole or part on the data, those conclusions are contingent upon the accuracy and completeness of the data. Parsons Brinckerhoff will not be liable in relation to incorrect conclusions should any data, information or condition be incorrect or have been concealed, withheld, misrepresented or otherwise not fully disclosed to Parsons Brinckerhoff.

Environmental conclusions 8.3

In accordance with the scope of services, Parsons Brinckerhoff has relied upon the data and has conducted environmental field monitoring and/or testing in the preparation of the report. The nature and extent of monitoring and/or testing conducted is described in the report.

On all sites, varying degrees of non-uniformity of the vertical and horizontal soil or groundwater conditions are encountered. Hence no monitoring, common testing or sampling technique can eliminate the possibility that monitoring or testing results/samples are not totally representative of soil and/or groundwater conditions encountered. The conclusions are based upon the data and the environmental field monitoring and/or testing and are therefore merely indicative of the environmental condition of the site at the time of preparing the report, including the presence or otherwise of contaminants or emissions.

Within the limitations imposed by the scope of services, the monitoring, testing, sampling and preparation of this report have been undertaken and performed in a professional manner, in accordance with generally accepted practices and using a degree of skill and care ordinarily exercised by reputable environmental consultants under similar circumstances. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

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Other limitations 8.5

Parsons Brinckerhoff will not be liable to update or revise the report to take into account any events or emergent circumstances or facts occurring or becoming apparent after the date of the report.

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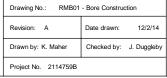
Appendix A

Bore logs



BORE COMPLETION REPORT -RMB01 Page1/4 Drilling contractor: Highland Drilling Project: AGL Camden Gas Project Driller: I. Palk Rig: Rig 26 Location: Denham Court Total drilled depth: 84.0m Drilling method: Rotary Air **Easting:** 300412.6 Northing: 6237189.7 0.0 - 5.5 m Top of casing elevation: 72.9 mAHD (PVC casing) Borehole diameter: 203 mm Bit: NA Grid system: MGA 94 Zone 56 Stick-up height: 0.52 m Borehole diameter: 140 mm 5.5 - 84.0 m Bit: DHH Purpose of bore: Groundwater monitoring bore Plain casing: 0-69.0m: CLASS 18 50mm PVC Screened Formation: Ashfield Shale 69.0-81.0m: 50mm PVC Class 18 (0.5mm slot) Screen: Logged by: K. Maher Sump: 81.0-84.0: 50mm PVC Class 18 Start date: 13/10/11 Cement grout: 0-64.0m: 0.8m3 Completion date: 13/10/11 Gravel backfill:NA Bentonite seal:64.0 - 66.0m 81.2 mbtoc Static WL: -8.3 mAHD Gravel pack: 66.0-84.0m: 5mm washed gravel Bentonite plug \$1.0-84.0m Water level date: 1/11/11 STRATIGRAPHY **GRAPHIC LOG** DEPTH (m) **BORE CONSTRUCTION LITHOLOGY WATER QUALITY** Steel headworks and monument -0 TOPSOIL brown, topsoil CLAY light grey / brown, soft clay, with 40% grey, soft claystone -6 inch steel surface casing WEATHERED ROCK grey, clayey weathered siltstone, becoming very well weathered with 20-30% dark grey siltstone chips -5 -6 -8 -9 - 10 12





- 13 - 14

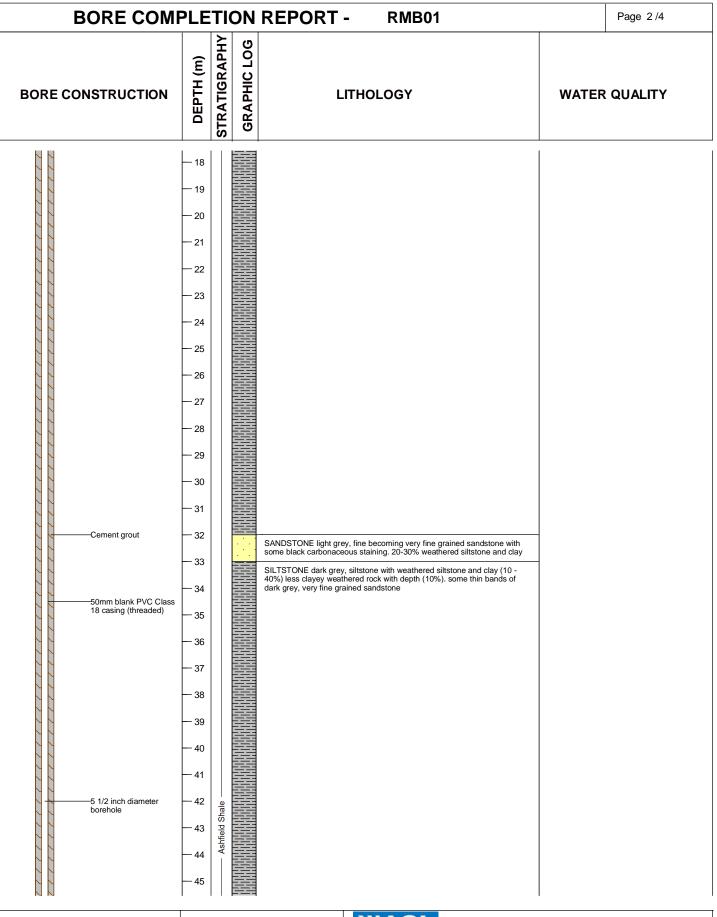
15

16



SILTSTONE dark grey, siltstone with weathered siltstone and clay (10 - 40%) less clayey weathered rock with depth (10%). some thin bands of dark grey, very fine grained sandstone

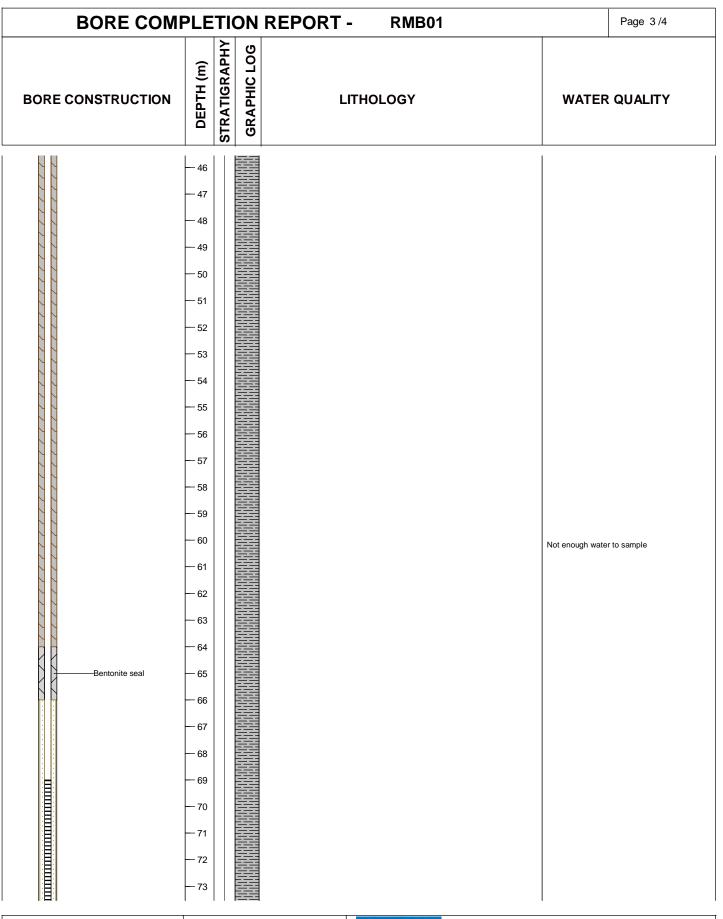
AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd RMB01





Drawing No.: RMB01 - Bore Construction			
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12/2/14		
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby		
Project No. 2114759B			

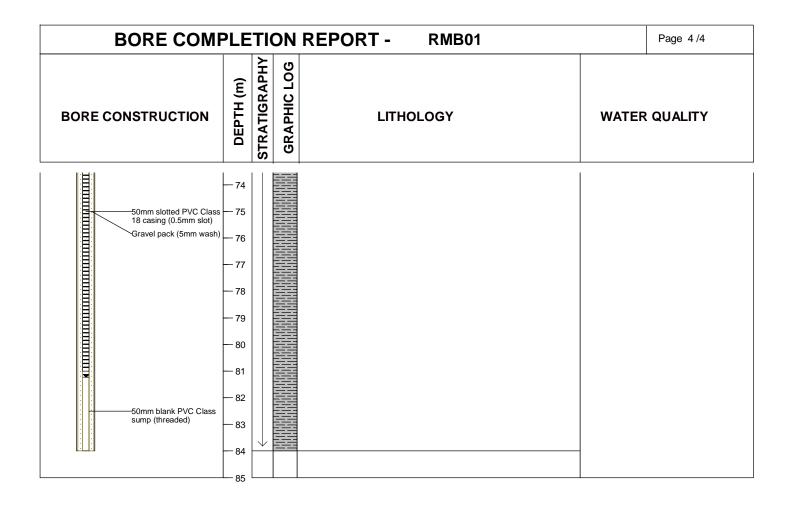






Drawing No.: RMB01 - Bore Construction			
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12/2/14		
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby		
Project No. 2114759B	,		





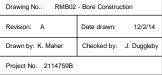


Drawing No.: RMB01 - Bore Construction			
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12/2/14		
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby		
Project No. 2114759B			



BORE COMPLETION REPORT -RMB02 Page1/6 Drilling contractor: Highland Drilling Project: AGL Camden Gas Project Driller: I. Palk Rig: Rig 26 Location: Denham Court Total drilled depth: 150 m Drilling method: Raotary Air **Easting:** 300412.6 Northing: 6237189.7 0.0 - 5.5 m Top of casing elevation: 73.3 mAHD (PVC casing) Borehole diameter: 203 mm Bit: DHH Grid system: MGA 94 Zone 56 Stick-up height: 0.54 m Borehole diameter: 140 mm 5.5 - 150 m Bit: DHH Purpose of bore: Groundwater monitoring bore Plain casing: 0-135.0m: CLASS 18 50mm PVC Screened Formation: Hawkesbury Sandstone 135.0-147.0m: 50mm PVC Class 18 (0.5mm slot) Screen: Logged by: K. Maher Sump: 147.0-150.0: 50mm PVC Class 18 Start date: 11/10/11 Cement grout: 0-132.0m: 1.7m3 Completion date: 11/10/11 Gravel backfill:NA Bentonite seal:130.0-132.0m 41.3 mbtoc Static WL: 32.0 mAHD Gravel pack: 132.0-147.0m: 5mm washed gravel Bentonite plug:147.0-150.0m Water level date: 1/11/11 STRATIGRAPHY **GRAPHIC LOG** DEPTH (m) **BORE CONSTRUCTION LITHOLOGY WATER QUALITY** Steel headworks and monument -0 TOPSOIL brown, topsoil CLAY light grey / brown, soft clay, with 40% grey, soft claystone -6 inch steel surface casing -5 WEATHERED ROCK grey, clayey weathered siltstone, becoming very well weathered with 10 -30% dark grey siltstone chips -6 -8 -9 - 10 12 - 13 - 14 SILTSTONE dark grey, siltstone with weathered siltstone and clay (10 - 40%) less clayey weathered rock with depth (10%). some thin bands of dark grey, very fine grained sandstone 15

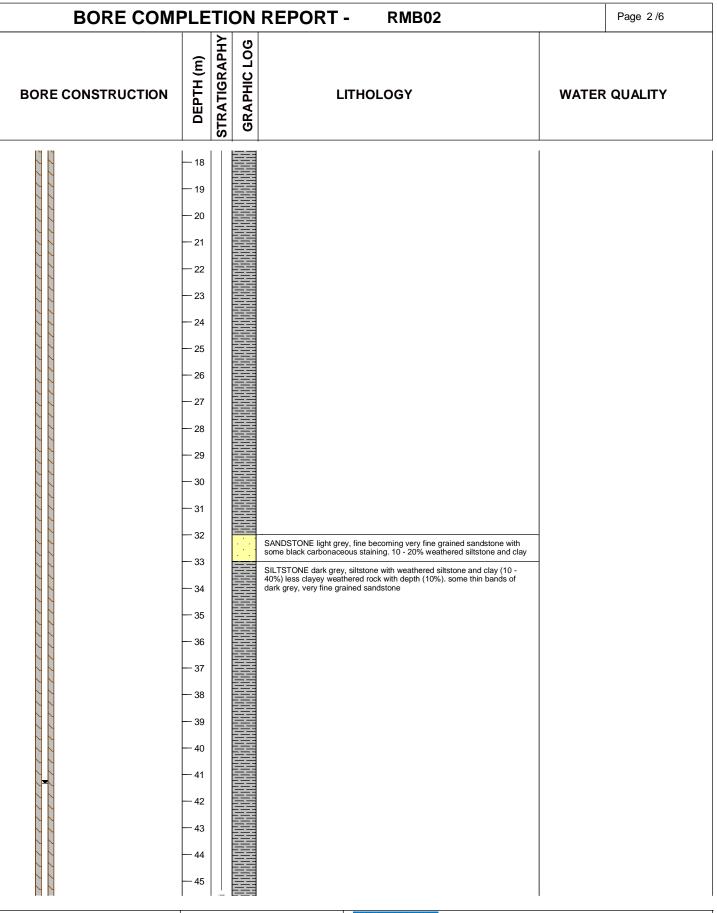




16



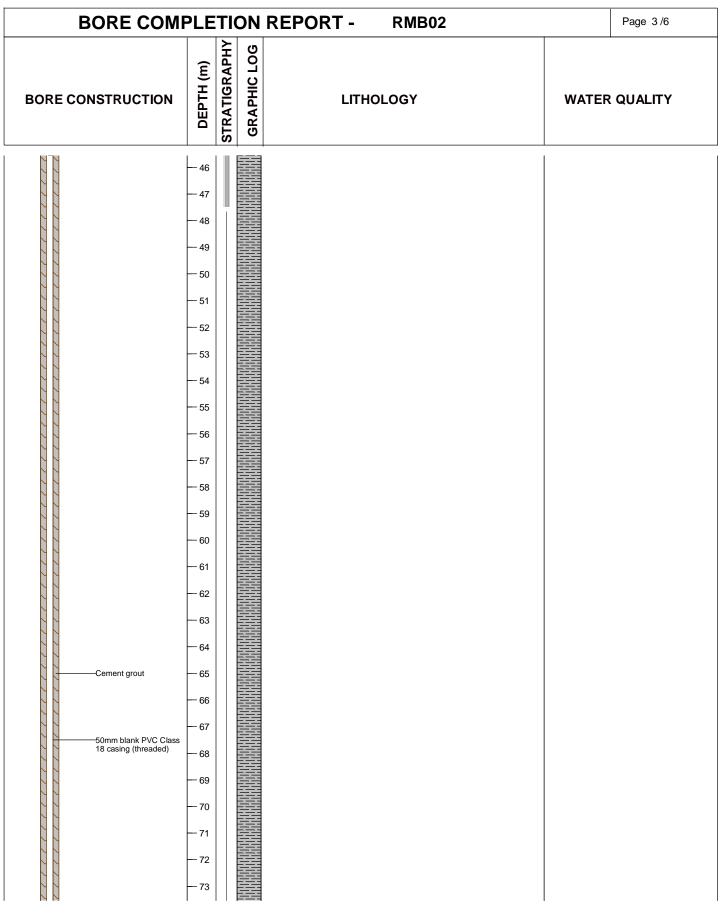
AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd RMB02





Drawing No.: RMB02 - Bore Construction			
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12/2/14		
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby		
Project No. 2114759B	•		

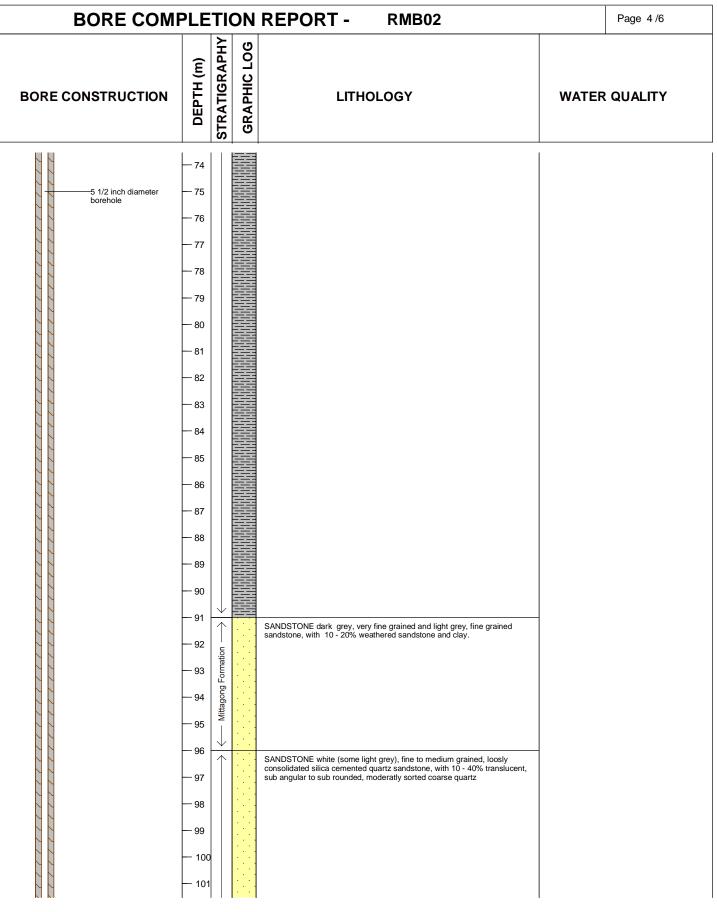






Drawing No.: RMB02 - Bore Construction			
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12/2/14		
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby		
Project No. 2114759B			

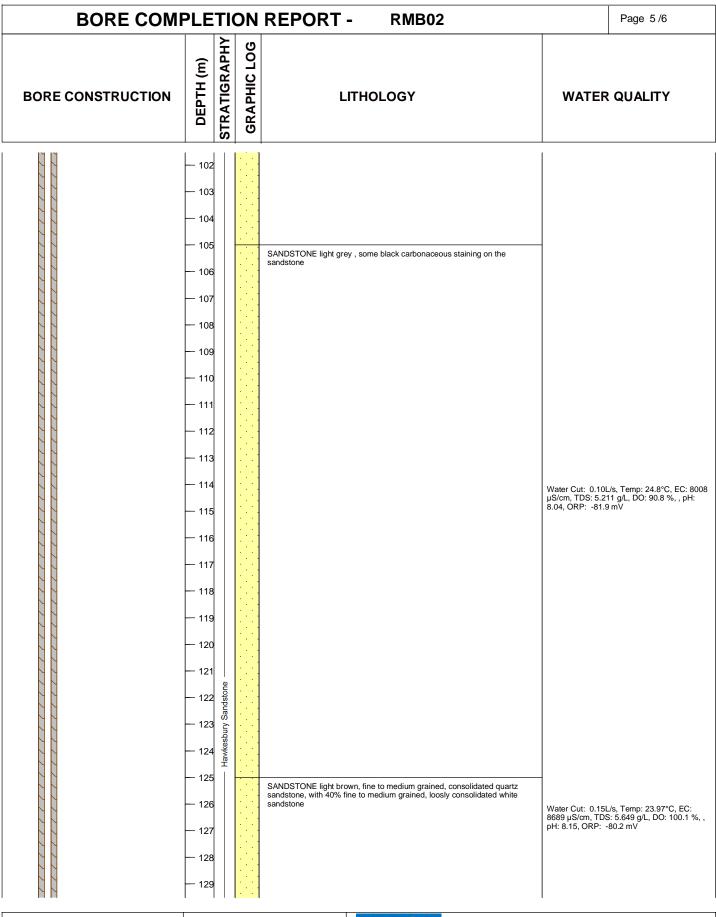






Drawing No.: RMB02 - Bore Construction			
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12/2/14		
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby		
Project No. 2114759B			

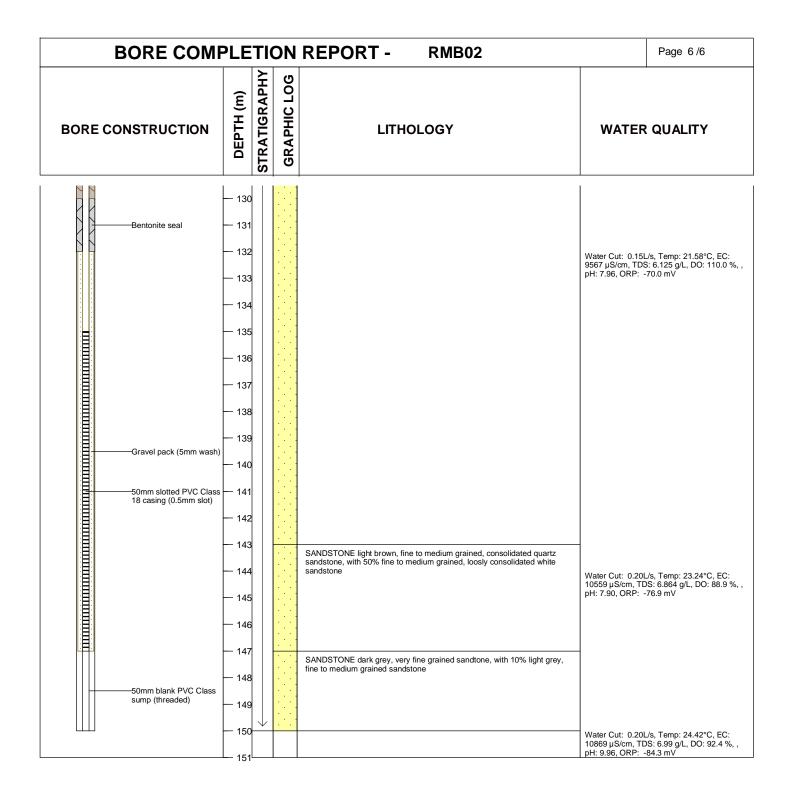






Drawing No.: RMB02 - Bore Construction					
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12/2/14				
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby				
Project No. 2114759B					





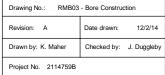


Drawing No.: RMB02	- Bore Construction
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12/2/14
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	



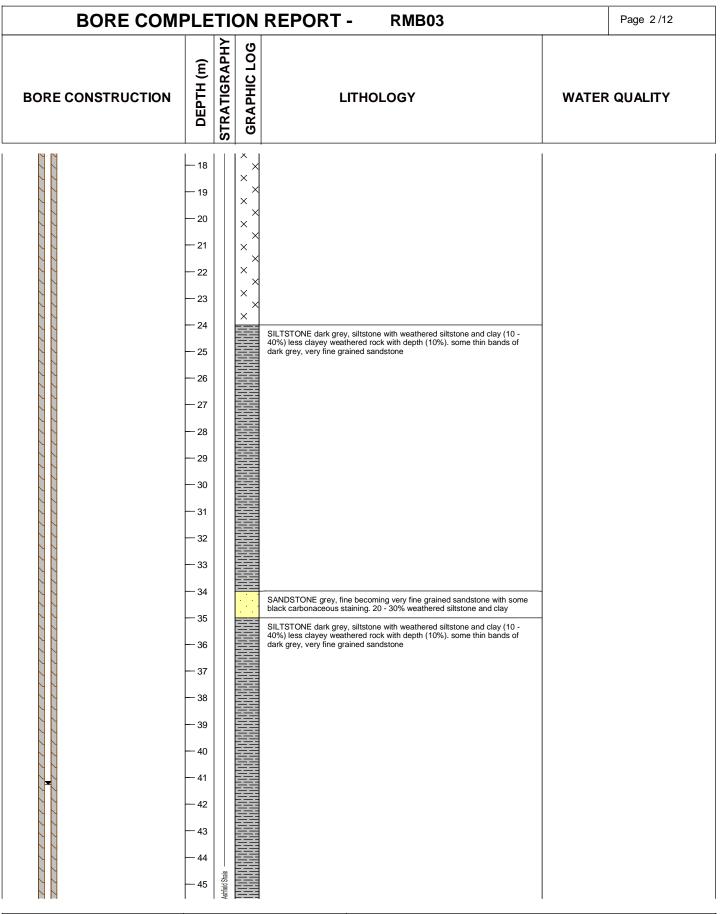
BORE COMPLETION REPORT -RMB03 Page1/12 Drilling contractor: Highland Drilling Project: AGL Camden Gas Project Driller: I. Palk Rig: Rig 26 Location: Denham Court Total drilled depth: 300.0 m Drilling method: Rotary Air **Easting:** 300412.6 Northing: 6237189.7 0.0 - 5.4 m Borehole diameter: 203 mm Bit: DHH Top of casing elevation: 73.54 mAHD (Gal casing) Grid system: MGA 94 Zone 56 Stick-up height: 0.54 m Borehole diameter: 140 mm 5.4 - 300.0 m Bit: DHH Purpose of bore: Groundwater monitoring bore Plain casing: 0-289.33m: 50mm Galv pipe 50NB Screened Formation: Hawkesbury Sandstone 289.3-298.9m: 50mm Galv pipe 304SS(1mm slot) Screen: Logged by: K. Maher Sump: 298.9-300.0m: 50mm Galv pipe 50NB Start date: 5/10/11 Cement grout: 0-124.0m: 1.6m3 Completion date: 17/10/11 Gravel backfill:NA Bentonite seal:248.5-286.5m 41.25 mbtoc Static WL: 32.29 mAHD Gravel pack: 286.5-300.0m: 5mm washed gravel 1/11/11 Bentonite plugNA Water level date: STRATIGRAPHY **GRAPHIC LOG** DEPTH (m) **BORE CONSTRUCTION LITHOLOGY WATER QUALITY** Steel headworks and monument -0 TOPSOIL brown, topsoil CLAY light grey, soft clay, with 40% grey, soft claystone 6 inch steel surface casing -5 -6 WEATHERED ROCK grey, clayey weathered siltstone, becoming very well weathered with 10 - 25% dark grey siltstone chips -8 -9 - 10 12 - 13 - 14 15 NO SAMPLE X 16







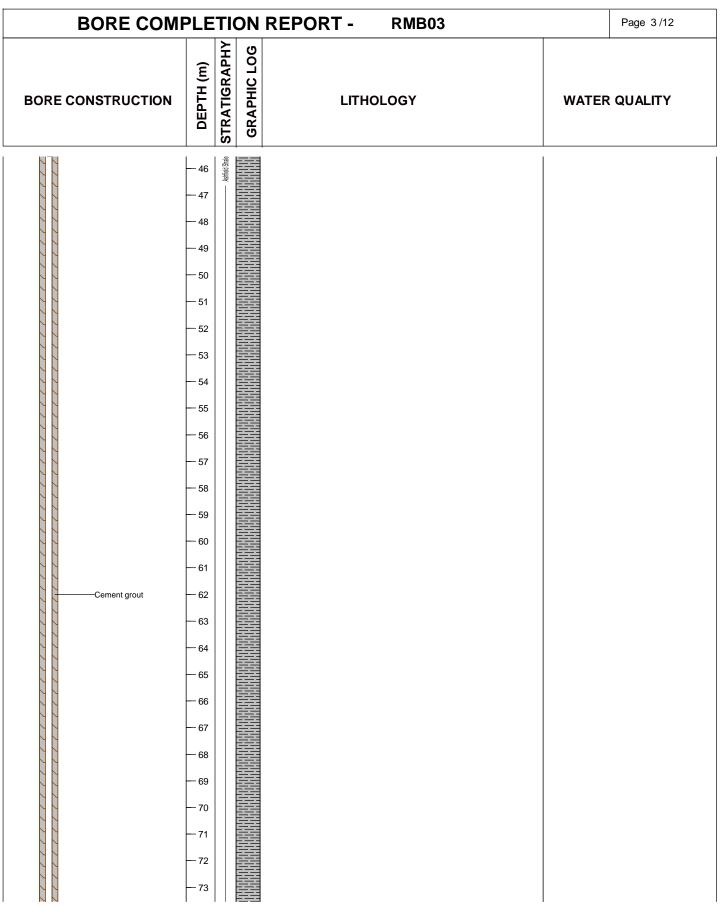
AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd





Drawing No.: RMB03 - Bore Construction						
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12/2/14					
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby					
Project No. 2114759B	•					

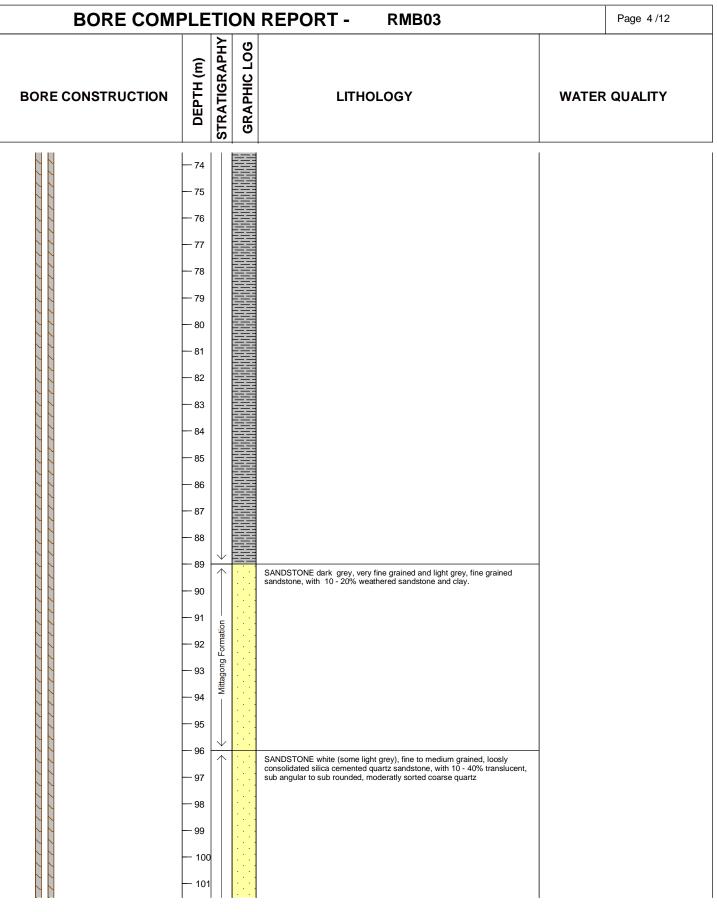






Drawing No.: RMB03 - Bore Construction						
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12/2/14					
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby					
Project No. 2114759B	•					

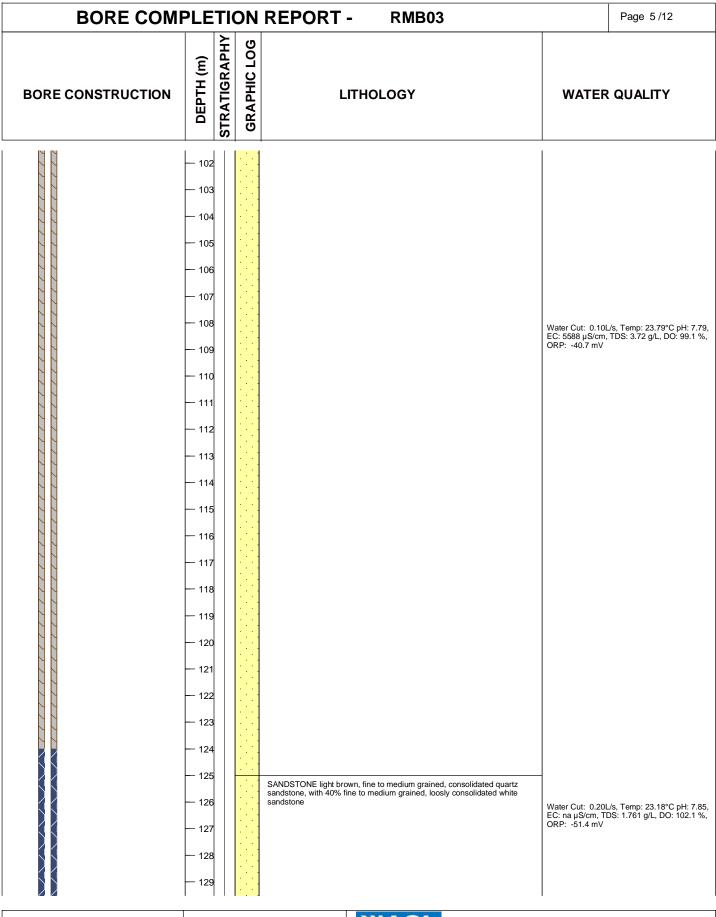






Drawing No.: RMB03	- Bore Construction
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12/2/14
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	

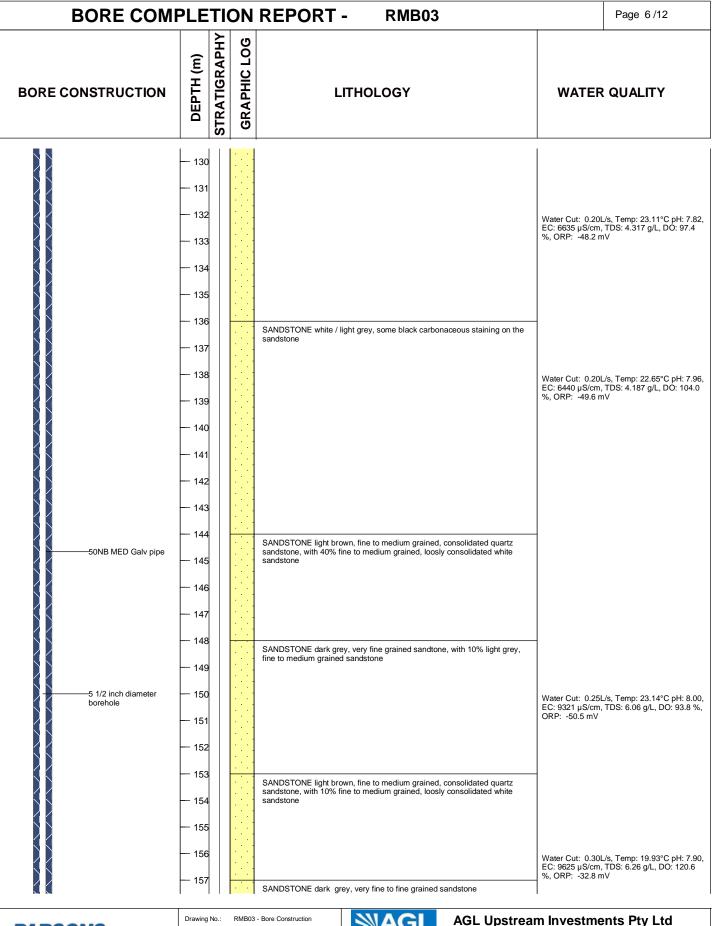






Drawing No.: RMB03 - Bore Construction					
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12/2/14				
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby				
Project No. 2114759B					







Revision: A Date drawn: 12/2/14 Drawn by: K. Maher Checked by: J. Duggleby



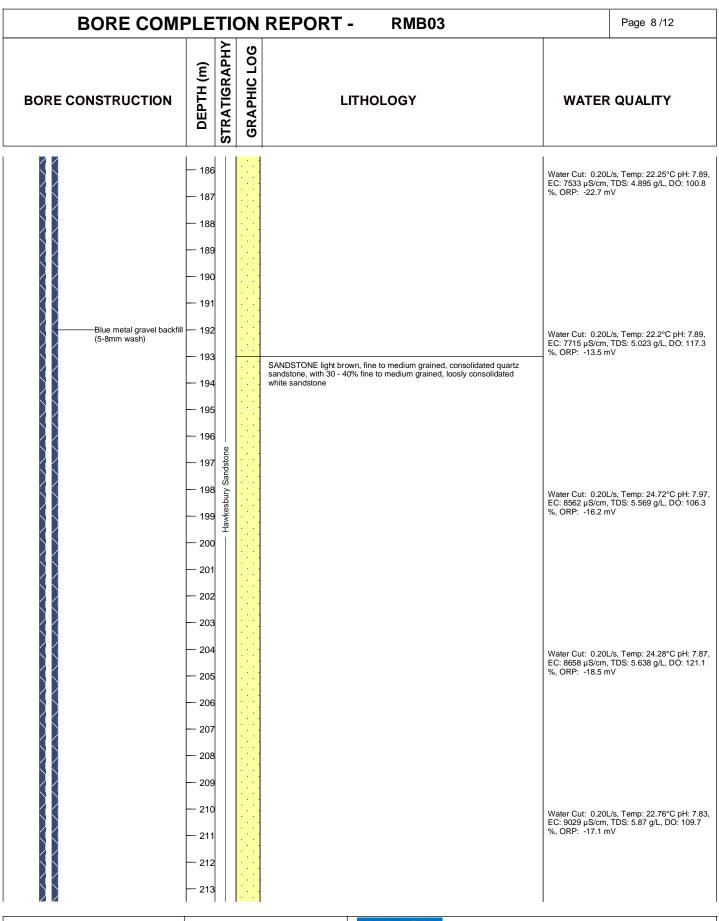
AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd

BORE COM	PLE	TIC	NC	REPORT - RMB03		Page 7 /12
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY
33	— 158					
	— 159					
	— 160					
	— 161					
	— 162				Water Cut: 0.25L	/s, Temp: 20.63°C pH: 7.91 TDS: 6.352 g/L, DO: 127.6
	— 163				EC: 9776 μS/cm, %, ORP: -32.9 m	TDS: 6.352 g/L, DO: 127.6 V
	— 164					
	— 165					
	— 166					
	— 167					
	— 168				Water Cut: 0.20L	/s, Temp: 21.82°C pH: 7.90 , TDS: 7.126 g/L, DO: 25.4 mV
	— 169				109.2 %, ORP: -2	7.126 g/L, DO. 25.4 mV
	— 170					
	— 171					
	— 172					
	— 173					
	— 174				Water Cut: 0.20L EC: 10458 µS/cm	/s, Temp: 23.04°C pH: 7.96 , TDS: 6.798 g/L, DO: 24.8 mV
	— 175				114.5 %, ORP: -2	24.8 mV
	— 176					
	— 177					
	— 178					
	— 179					
	— 180				EC: 9462 µS/cm,	/s, Temp: 23.64°C pH: 7.94 TDS: 6.153 g/L, DO: 105.5
	— 181				%, ORP: -23.4 m	V
	— 182					
	— 183					
	— 184					
	— 185					



Drawing No.: RMB03 - Bore Construction					
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12/2/14				
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby				
Project No. 2114759B					

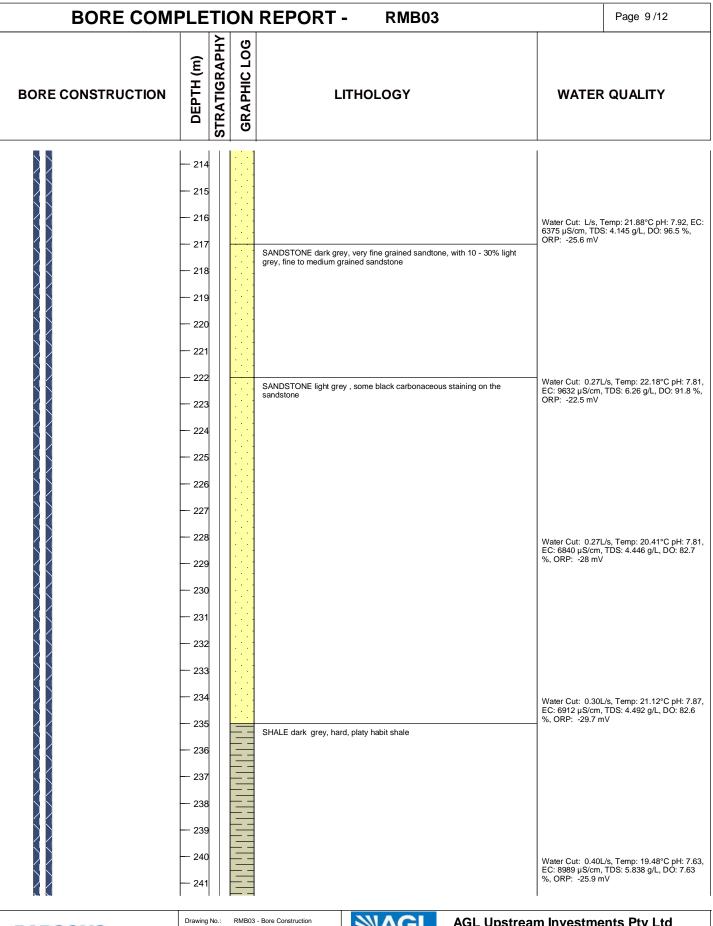






Drawing No.: RMB03 - Bore Construction						
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12	/2/14				
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Du	ggleby				
Project No. 2114759B	•					

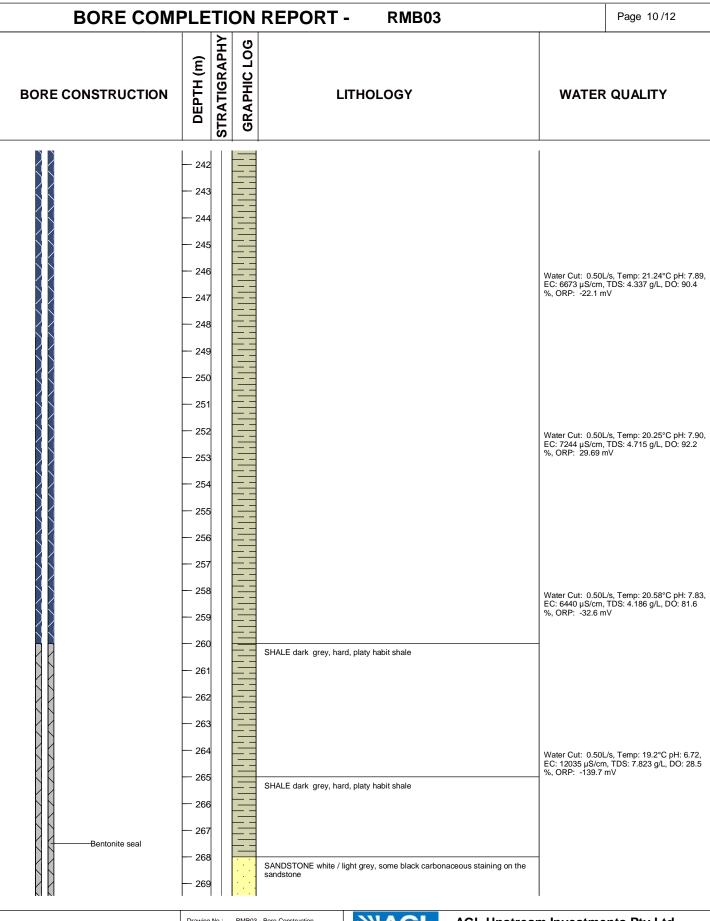




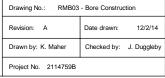


Drawing No.: RMB03 - Bore Construction						
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12/2/14					
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby					
Project No. 2114759B						

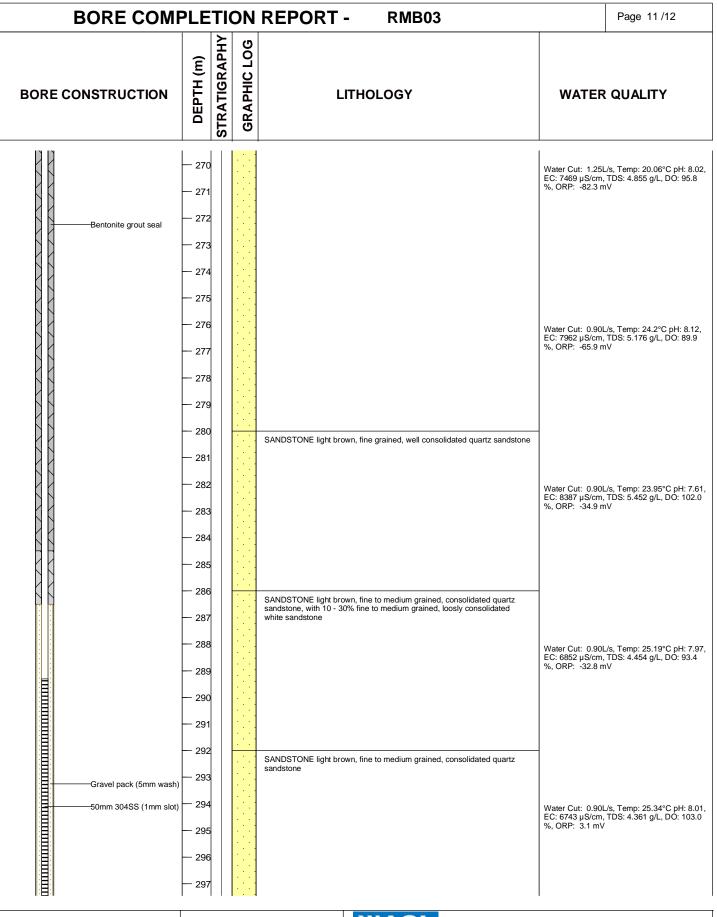














Drawing No.: RMB03 - Bore Construction					
Revision: A	Date drawn: 12/2/14				
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby				
Project No. 2114759B					



BORE COM	BORE COMPLETION REPORT - RMB03 Page 12/12				Page 12/12
DEPTH (m) STRATIGRAPHY GRAPHIC LOG ABOUTILITIES STRATIGRAPHY GRAPHIC LOG		WATER QUALITY			
50NB MED Galv pipe sump	298 299 300			Water Cut: 0.90L EC: 7850 μS/cm, %, ORP: -40.9 m	/s, Temp: 25.68°C pH: 7.89, TDS: 5.107 g/L, DO: 93.0 V



Drawing No.: RMB03 - Bore Construction									
Revision: A	Date drawn:	12/2/14							
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by:	J. Duggleby							
Project No. 2114759B									



BORE COMPLETION REPORT -RMB04 Page1/1 Drilling contractor: Highland Drilling Project: AGL Camden Gas Project Driller: NA Rig: Rig 26 Location: Denham Court Total drilled depth: 8.5 m Drilling method: Auger **Easting:** 300412.6 Northing: 6237189.7 Borehole diameter: 101.6 mm 0.0 - 8.5 m Bit: Auger Top of casing elevation: 62.463 mAHD (PVC casing) Grid system: MGA 94 Zone 56 Stick-up height: 0.54 m Borehole diameter: NA Bit: NA Purpose of bore: Groundwater monitoring bore Plain casing: 0-4.5m: CLASS 18 50mm PVC Screened Formation: Clay and shale 4.5-7.5m: 50mm PVC Class 18 (0.5mm slot) Screen: Logged by: K. Maher Sump: 7.5-8.5: 50mm PVC Class 18 Start date: 14/6/13 Cement grout: 0-1.0m: 0.012m3 Completion date: 14/6/13 Gravel backfill:NA Bentonite seal:1-3m DRY Static WL: DRY Gravel pack: 3-8.5m: 5mm washed gravel Bentonite plugNA Water level date: 10/9/13 STRATIGRAPHY **GRAPHIC LOG** DEPTH (m) **BORE CONSTRUCTION LITHOLOGY WATER QUALITY** Steel headworks and monument -0 SOIL medium brown Cement grout -6 inch steel surface CLAY medium red, extremely oxidised casing CLAY grey, nodules 50mm blank PVC Class 18 casing (threaded) -5 1/2 inch diameter borehole -5 -Gravel pack (5mm wash) -6 -50mm slotted PVC Class 18 casing (0.5mm slot) CLAY orange grey, dark grey shale 50% SHALE dark grey -50mm blank PVC Class -8 Dry sump (threaded)



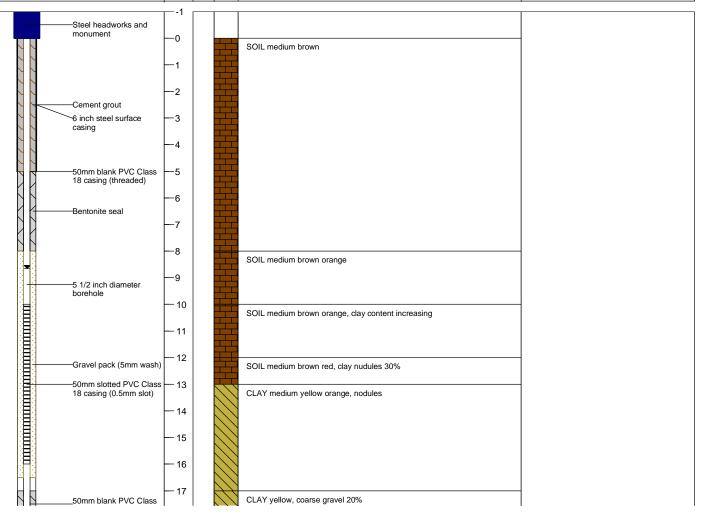




BORE COMPLETION REPORT -MPMB01 Page1/2 Drilling contractor: Highland Drilling Project: AGL Camden Gas Project Driller: I. Palk Rig: Rig 25 Location: Menangle Park 25 Total drilled depth: 18.5 m Drilling method: Rotary Air Easting: 291426.371 Northing: 6223648.178 0 - 18.5 m 205 mm Borehole diameter: Bit: Blade Top of casing elevation: 67.196 m AHD (PVC casing) Grid system: MGA 94 Zone 56 Stick-up height: 0.52 m Borehole diameter: NA Bit: NA Purpose of bore: Groundwater monitoring bore Plain casing: 0-10.0m: CLASS 18 50mm PVC Screened Formation: Shallow Alluvium 10-16.0m: 50mm PVC Class 18 (0.5mm slot) Screen: Logged by: K. Maher Sump: 16.5-18.5m: 50mm PVC Class 18 **Start date:** 11/6/13 Cement grout: 0-5.0m: 0.06m3 Completion date: 11/6/13 Gravel backfill:NA Bentonite seal:5.0-8.0m 8.65 mbtoc Static WL: 58.03 mAHD Gravel pack: 8-16.5m: 5mm washed gravel Water level date: 10/9/13 Bentonite plug:17-18.5m

BORE CONSTRUCTION

STRATIGRAPHY
GRAPHIC LOG
MATER QUALITY





Drawing No.: MPMB0	1 - Bore Constr	uction
Revision: A	Date drawn:	23/10/13
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by:	J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	•	



AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd MPMB01

BORE COMPLETION REPORT - MPMB01 Page 2/2							
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY	
18 sump (threaded) Bentonite plug	18				Dry		

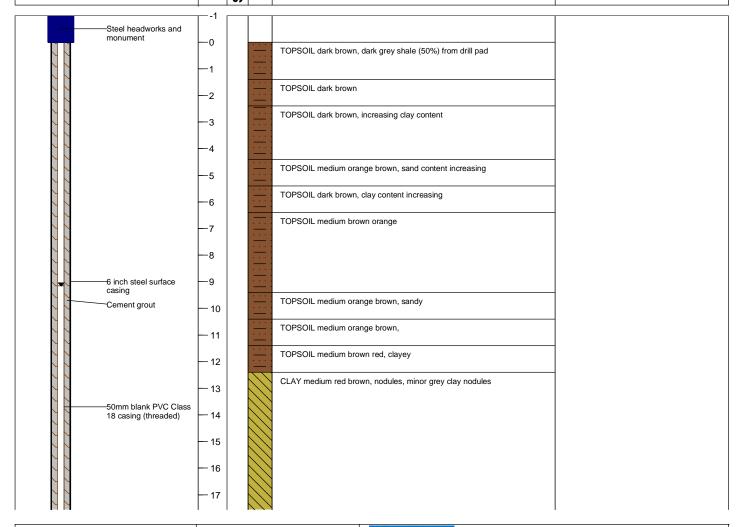


Drawing No.: MPMB01 - Bore Construction									
Revision: A	Date drawn: 23	23/10/13							
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. D	uggleby							
Project No. 2114759B	•								

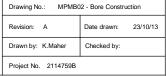


BORE COMPLETION REPORT -MPMB02 Page1/2 Drilling contractor: Highland Drilling Project: AGL Camden Gas Project Driller: I. Palk Rig: Rig 25 Location: Menangle Park 25 Total drilled depth: 42 m Drilling method: RC **Easting:** 291426.9 Northing: 6223656.1 0 - 18.4 m 205 mm Borehole diameter: Bit: Top of casing elevation: 67.129 m AHD (PVC casing) Grid system: MGA 94 Zone 56 Stick-up height: 0.50 m Borehole diameter: 139 mm 18.4 - 42.2 m Bit: Purpose of bore: Groundwater monitoring bore Plain casing: 0-27.4m: CLASS 18 50mm PVC Screened Formation: Hawkesbury Sandstone 27.4-39.4m: 50mm PVC Class 18 (0.5mm slot) Screen: Logged by: K. Maher Sump: 39.4-42.4m: 50mm PVC Class 18 **Start date: 6/5/13** Cement grout: 0-19.4m: 0.23m3 Completion date: 6/5/13 **Gravel backfill:** Bentonite seal:19.4-23.4m 9.15 mbtoc Static WL: 57.48 mAHD Gravel pack: 23.4-39.9m: 5mm washed gravel Bentonite plug39.9-42.4m Water level date: 10/9/13

BORE CONSTRUCTION STRATIGRAPHY (m) DEPTH (m) CRAPHIC LOG (m) WATER GRAPHIC LOG (m) WATER QUALITY









BORE COMPLETION REPORT - MPMB02 Page 2 /2							
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY	
777	<u> </u>			SHALE yellow and brown, medium grey shale, oil slick when drilling			
	- 19						
	_ 20	shale -		SHALE medium grey, oil slick when drilling			
5 1/2 inch diameter borehole Bentonite seal	-21 -22 -23	Ashfield Shale		SHALE medium grey, light grey fine grained sandstone (50%), oil slick when drilling			
				SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained			
	- 24 - 25	Formation		SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained, clay (20%)	0.945, EC: 5.27 p	_/s, Temp: 22.15°C pH: uS/cm, TDS: 60.8 g/L, DO: 5 ppm,, ORP: 211.8 mV	
	- 26	Mittagong Fo		SHALE dark grey, light grey fine grained sandstone (30%), oil slick when drilling			
	- 27	Mitta		SANDSTONE light greyfine grained, dark grey shale (30%), oil slick when drilling			
	- 28	\uparrow		SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained			
Gravel pack (5mm wash)	29			SANDSTONE light grey, very fine grained, quartzose, clay (10%)			
	- 30				Water Cut: 0.3L/	s, Temp: 23.15°C pH: 0.84	
	- 31			SANDSTONE light grey, very fine to fine grained, quartzose	EC: 5.25 μS/cm, DO: 1303 ppm,,	TDS: 62.5 g/L, DO: 5.43 %	
Gravel pack (5mm wash)	- 32						
50mm slotted PN18 U-	- 33	tone —					
	- 34	Sandsto					
	- 35	sbury Sa					
	- 36	Hawkesbury			Water Cut: 0.51	_/s, Temp: 22.74°C pH:	
	- 37	Ī		SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained, quartzose	0.742, EC: 4.65 p	uS/cm, TDS: 54.5 g/L, DO: 1 ppm,, ORP: 102.6 mV	
	- 38			SANDSTONE white, very fine to medium grained, quartzose			
	- 39						
	- 40						
50mm blank PVC Class 18 sump (threaded)	- 41						
Bentonite plug	42	$oxed{igsquare}$					



 Drawing No.:
 MPMB02 - Bore Construction

 Revision:
 A
 Date drawn:
 23/10/13

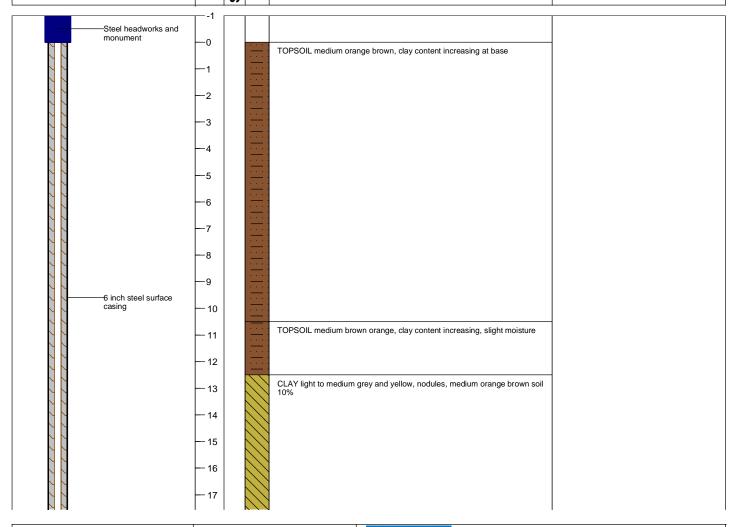
 Drawn by:
 K.Maher
 Checked by:

 Project No.
 2114759B



BORE COMPLETION REPORT -MPMB03 Page1/5 Drilling contractor: Highland Drilling Project: AGL Camden Gas Project Driller: I. Palk Rig: Rig 25 Location: Menangle Park 25 Total drilled depth: 108.5 m Drilling method: Rotarty Air **Easting:** 291425.3 Northing: 6223662.8 0 - 19.5 m Borehole diameter: 205 mm Bit: Blade Top of casing elevation: 66.971 mAHD (PCV casing) Grid system: MGA 94 Zone 56 Stick-up height: 0.55 m | Borehole diameter: 139 mm 19.5 - 108.5 m Bit: DHH Purpose of bore: Groundwater monitoring bore Plain casing: 0-97.0m: CLASS 18 50mm PVC Screened Formation: Hawkesbury Sandstone 97-106.0m: 50mm PVC Class 18 (0.5mm slot) Screen: Logged by: K. Maher Sump: 106-108.0m: 50mm PVC Class 18 Start date: 29/5/13 Cement grout: 0-48.0m: 2.0m3 Completion date: 3/6/13 Gravel backfill:50-89.0m: 5-8mm gravel backfill Bentonite seal:48-50.0m 58.37 mAHD 8.05 mbtoc Static WL: Gravel pack: 93-108.0m: 5mm washed gravel Bentonite plugNA Water level date: 10/9/13

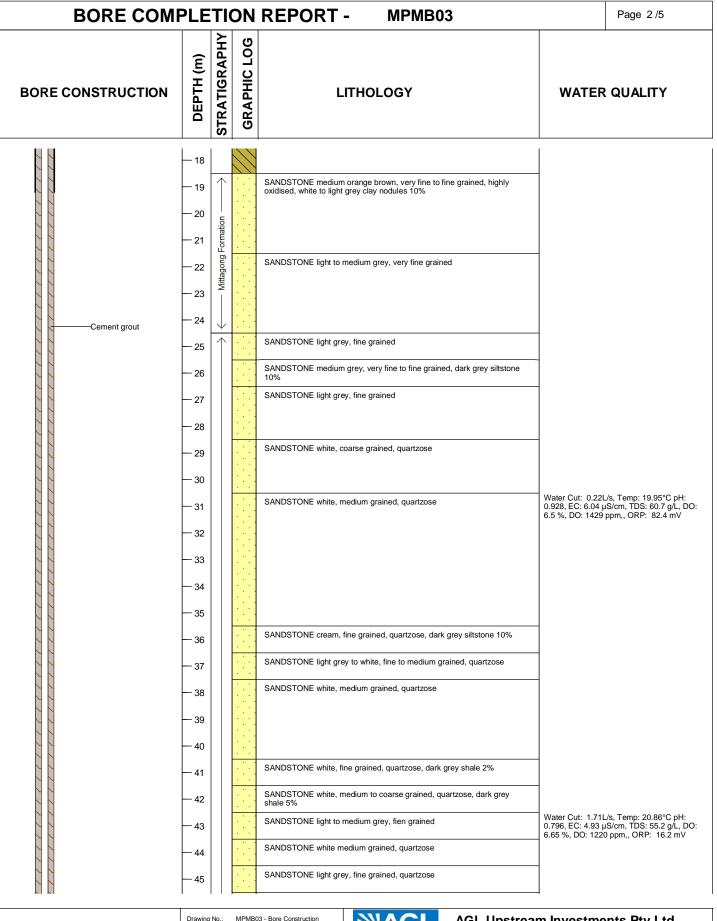
BORE CONSTRUCTION STRATIGRAPHY (m) DEPTH (m) CRAPHIC LOG (m) WATER GRAPHIC LOG (m) WATER QUALITY





Drawing No.: MPMB0	3 - Bore Constr	uction
Revision: A	Date drawn:	23/10/13
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by:	J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	•	

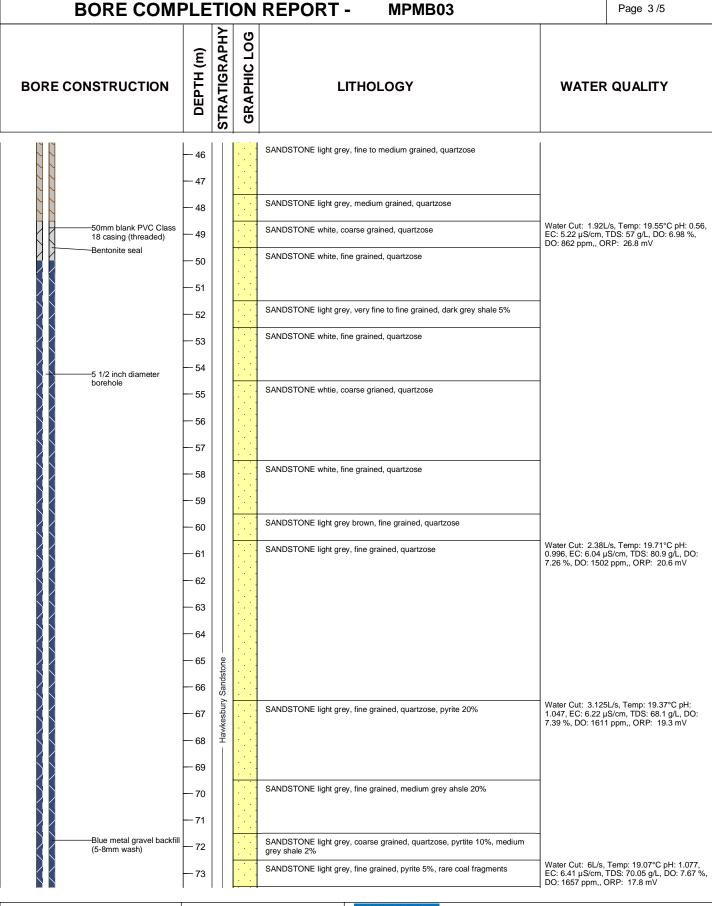






Drawing No.: MPMB0	3 - Bore Construction
Revision: A	Date drawn: 23/10/13
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	•







Drawing No.: MPMB03 - Bore Construction

Revision: A Date drawn: 23/10/13

Drawn by: K. Maher Checked by: J. Duggleby

Project No. 2114759B



BORE COMPLETION REPORT - MPMB03 Page 4/5							
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER QUALITY		
	L 74			SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained, quartzose			
	- 75						
	- 76						
	- 77						
	- 78				Water Cut- 9 191 /c Temp: 10 79°C pH:		
	- 7 9		\equiv	SHALE medium grey, slight oil slick when drilling	Water Cut: 8.18L/s, Temp: 19.78°C pH: 1.264, EC: 5.89 μS/cm, TDS: 65.5 g/L, DO: 7.91 %, DO: 1946 ppm,, ORP: 18.6 mV		
	- 80		\equiv				
	- 81		丰				
	- 82		\equiv				
	- 83		\equiv				
	- 84		\equiv				
	- 85				Water Cut: 9.52L/s, Temp: 17.2°C pH: 0.97 EC: 9.83 µS/cm, TDS: 91.9 g/L, DO: 6.84 %		
	— 86		亖		DO: 1501 ppm,, ORP: 72.1 mV		
	87		\equiv				
	- 88		\equiv				
	- 89		\equiv				
	90				Water Cut: 9.52L/s, Temp: 15.24°C pH: 1.6		
	 91			SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained, medium grey shale 30%	Water Cut. 9:32L/S, Terrip. 13:24 C ph. 1.6 EC: 6.08 μS/cm, TDS: 61.5 g/L, DO: 6.44 % DO: 2558 ppm,, ORP: 136.7 mV		
	- 92			SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained, medium grey shale 10%			
	93			SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained			
	- 94			SHALE dark grey			
	 95			SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained, dark grey shale 10%			
	- 96						
	97			SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained, dark grey shale 5%	Water Cut: 10L/s, Temp: 17.29°C pH: 1.52, EC: 5.81 μS/cm, TDS: 60.9 g/L, DO: 7.19 %		
	98			SANDSTONE light to medium grey, fine grained, quartzose	DO: 2339 ppm,, ORP: 89.3 mV		
	99		· . · .				
Gravel pack (5mm wash	100						
Gravel pack (5mm wash	101						



Drawing No.: MPMB0	3 - Bore Construction
Revision: A	Date drawn: 23/10/13
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	



BORE COMP	Page 5 /5				
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER QUALITY
50mm slotted PN18 U-PVC casing (0.5mm slot)	— 102 — 103 — 104 — 105 — 106			SANDSTONE light grey, coarse grained, quartzose SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained, quartzose	Water Cut: 10.53L/s, Temp: 17.23°C pH: 1.484, EC: 6.53 µS/cm, TDS: 68.7 g/L, DO: 7.63 %, DO: 2284 ppm., ORP: 62.1 mV
50mm blank PVC class 18 sump (threaded)	— 107 — 108 — 109	\downarrow			- Water Cut: 14.29L/s, Temp: 18.2°C pH: 1.473, EC: 5.87 µS/cm, TDS: 62.9 g/L, DO:



Drawing No.: MPMB03 - Bore Construction								
Revision: A	Date drawn:	23/10/13						
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by:	J. Duggleby						
Project No. 2114759B								



BORE COMPLETION REPORT -MPMB04 Page1/8 Drilling contractor: Highland Drilling Project: AGL Camden Gas Project Driller: I. Palk Rig: Rig 25 Location: Menangle Park 25 Total drilled depth: 192.6 m Drilling method: Rotary Air Easting: 291418.472 Northing: 6223664.149 0 - 19 m Borehole diameter: 205 mm Bit: Blade Top of casing elevation: 66.912 mAHD (Gal casing) Grid system: MGA 94 Zone 56 Stick-up height: 0.70 m Borehole diameter: 139 mm 19 - 192.6 m Bit: DHH Purpose of bore: Groundwater monitoring bore Plain casing: 0-182.0m: 50mm Galv pipe 50NB Screened Formation: Hawkesbury Sandstone 182-191.0m: 50mm Galv pipe 304SS(1mm slot) Screen: Logged by: K. Maher Sump: 191-192.0m: 50mm Galv pipe 50NB Start date: 22/5/13 Cement grout: 0-50.0m: 0.6m3 Completion date: 16/10/13 Gravel backfill:50.6-72.6m 5-8mm gravel Bentonite seal:172.6-177.6m 7.32 mbtoc Static WL: 58.89 mAHD Gravel pack: 177.6-192.6m: 5mm washed gravel Bentonite plugNA Water level date: 10/9/13 STRATIGRAPHY **GRAPHIC LOG** DEPTH (m) **BORE CONSTRUCTION LITHOLOGY WATER QUALITY** Steel headworks and monument -0 TOPSOIL dark brown, minor black-grey shale (from drill pad) TOPSOIL dark brown, TOPSOIL medium brown. TOPSOIL medium brown, dark brown clay nodules TOPSOIL medium brown, clay contenet increasing -5 TOPSOIL medium orange-brown, high clay content -6 SOIL medium orange-brown, sand content increasing -8 -9 -6 inch steel surface - 10 12 ALLUVIUM red-brown, sand, clay 20% - 13 - 14



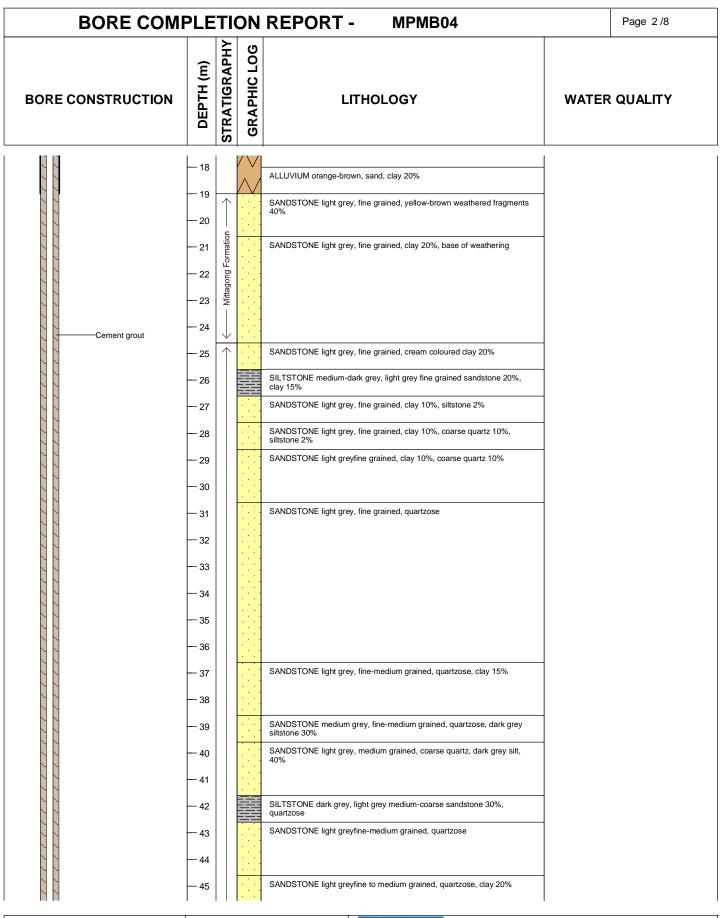


- 15 - 16

- 17



ALLUVIUM light grey & yellow, sand, brown clay 20%





Drawing No.: MPMB0	04 - Bore Construction
Revision: A	Date drawn: 23/10/2013
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	



MPMB04

BORE COM	BORE COMPLETION REPORT - MPMB04						
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY	
	L 46			SANDSTONE light grey, coarse grained, quartzose, dark grey shale 10%	1		
	— 47						
	- 48			SANDSTONE light grey, fine to medium grained, quartzose, clay 20%	-		
	— 49			SANDSTONE light grey, coarse grained, quartzose			
Bentonite grout seal	-50						
	51			SANDSTONE light greyfine to medium grained, quartzose	-		
	- 52						
	- 53			SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained, quartzose, dark grey shale 30%	-		
	- 54			SANDSTONE light greyfine to medium grained, clay 10%	-		
	- 55			SANDSTONE light grey, medium to coarse grained, quartzose	-		
	- 56						
	-57						
	- 58			SANDSTONE cream fine grained, quartzose	-		
	- 59						
	-60			SANDSTONE medium brown, fine to medium grained, quartzose, dark	-		
	— 61			grey shale 10% SANDSTONE light grey and orange brownfien grained sandstone,	Water Cut: 1L/s,	Temp: 20.6°C pH: 7.18, EC: 19.5 g/L, DO: 113.1 %, DO:	
	- 62			moderatley oxidised SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained	10.34 ppm,, ORP	: 142.5 mV	
	-63						
	64						
	- 65			SANDSTONE light grey to white, coarse grained, quartzose, dark grey	-		
	66			siltstone 2% SHALE dark grey, siltstone, white coarse grained sandstone 10%	-		
	67				Water Cut: 1.5L/	s, Temp: 19.6°C pH: 7.75, : 1267.5 g/L, DO: 101.4 %,	
	- 68			SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained, quartz 5%	DO: 9.32 ppm,, C	PRP: 100.2 mV	
	— 69						
	-70						
	— 71						
	- 72						
	- 73				Water Cut: 3L/s, 1303 µS/cm, TDS DO: 6.99 ppm,, C	Temp: 14.9°C pH: 7.32, EC: 3: 1046.5 g/L, DO: 69.9 %, RP: 179.4 mV	
Drawing No.: MPMB04 - Bore Construction AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd							



Drawing No.: MPMB04 - Bore Construction

Revision: A Date drawn: 23/10/2013

Drawn by: K. Maher Checked by: J. Duggleby

Project No. 2114759B



BORE COM	PLE	TI	ON	REPORT - MPMB04	Page 4 /8
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER QUALITY
	L 74				
	— 75				
	— 76				
	77				
	 78			SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained, dark grey very fine sandstone,	
	- 79			quartz 10% SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained	Water Cut: 4L/s, Temp: 16.9°C pH: 7.47, EC: 1913 μS/cm, TDS: 1469 g/L, DO: 77 %, DO:
	- 80			SANDSTONE medium to dark grey, very fine grained	7.45 ppm., ORP: 162.7 mV
	— 81				
	— 82				
	- 83				
	- 84				
	- 85			SHALE dark grey	Water Cut: 5L/s, Temp: 17.2°C pH: 7.77, EC: 2153 μS/cm, TDS: 1404 g/L, DO: 76 %, DO:
	- 86				7.26 ppm,, ORP: 74.9 mV
	- 87				
	- 88				
	- 89				
	- 90				
FOND MED Columbia	 91				Water Cut: 5L/s, Temp: 15.1°C pH: 7.92, EC: 2179 μS/cm, TDS: 1417 g/L, DO: 74.3 %,
50NB MED Galv pipe	- 92				DO: 7.41 ppm,, ORP: 101.7 mV
	- 93				
	— 94			SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained, quartz 10%	
	— 95				
5 1/2 inch diameter	— 96				
borehole	97			SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained, quartzose, dark grey shale 5%	Water Cut: 5L/s, Temp: 16.2°C pH: 7.92, EC: 1948 µS/cm, TDS: 1261 g/L, DO: 84.2 %,
	- 98				DO: 8.14 ppm,, ORP: 102.5 mV
	- 99				
	_ 100			SANDSTONE light grey, fine grained, quartzose	
	101				
	T				1



Drawing No.: MPMB04 - Bore Construction

Revision: A Date drawn: 23/10/2013

Drawn by: K. Maher Checked by: J. Duggleby

Project No. 2114759B



BORE COM	BORE COMPLETION REPORT - MPMB04 Page 5/8								
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER (QUALITY			
	102								
	103			SANDSTONE light grey to white, fine grained, quartzose	Water Cut: 14.3L/s, EC: 2220 µS/cm, TD	Temp: 17.4°C pH: 7.86, DS: 1443 g/L, DO: 81.4 %			
	104				DO: 7.62 ppm,, ORF	2: 58.3 mV			
	105								
	106								
	107	tone —							
	108	ග്							
	109	Hawkesbury			Water Cut: 15L/s, T EC: 2129 μS/cm, TI %, DO: 8.85 ppm,, 0	Temp: 17.6°C pH: 7.94, DS: 1384.5 g/L, DO: 92.7 DRP: 90.4 mV			
	110	Hav (
Blue metal gravel backfill (5-8mm wash)	111			CANDOTONE Full access to the second of the s					
(5-8mm wasn)				SANDSTONE light grey, medium grained, quartzose					
	— 113 — 114								
	— 115			SANDSTONE light grey, fine to medium grained, quartzose,medium grey	Water Cut: 9.3L/s,	Гетр: 16.1°С рН: 8.11, DS: 1560 g/L, DO: 63.6 %			
	— 116			siltstone 5%	DO: 6.24 ppm,, ORF	P: 93.9 mV			
	<u> </u>								
	118								
	119								
	120								
	— 121			SANDSTONE light grey to white, fine grained, quartzose	Water Cut: 8.7L/s, ⁻ EC: 2375 μS/cm, TE DO: 7.63 ppm,, ORF	Геmp: 19.8°С pH: 8.26, DS: 1547 g/L, DO: 84.5 % P: 86.5 mV			
	122								
	— 123								
	— 124								
	125								
	— 126 — 127				Water Cut: 7.3L/s,	Гетр: 19°С pH: 8.27, EС 501.5 g/L, DO: 80.8 %,			
	— 128				2308 µS/cm, TDS: 1 DO: 7.43 ppm,, ORF	901.5 g/L, DO: 80.8 %, P: 89 mV			
	— 129								
	[[· , · .	M. Born Construction	1				



Drawing No.: MPMB04 - Bore Construction									
Revision: A	Date drawn: 23/10/2013								
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby								
Project No. 2114759B									



BORE COMPLETION REPORT - MPMB04							
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY	
	- 130 - 131 - 132 - 133 - 134 - 135 - 136 - 137 - 138 - 139 - 140 - 141 - 142 - 143 - 144 - 145 - 146 - 147 - 148 - 149 - 150 - 151 - 152 - 153 - 154 - 155 - 156 - 157			SANDSTONE light grey to white, fine to coarse grained, quartzose SANDSTONE light grey to white, fine to coarse grained, quartzose, medium grey sitistone 2% SANDSTONE light grey to white, fine to coarse grained, quartzose SANDSTONE light grey to white, fine to coarse grained, quartzose, minor pebbles SANDSTONE light grey to white, medium grained, quartzose SANDSTONE light grey, medium grained, quartzose, orange sand 5% SANDSTONE light grey to white, medium grain, quartzose SANDSTONE light grey to white, coarse grained, quartzose	EC: 2336 μS/cm, DO: 762 ppm,, O Water Cut: 7.7L/ EC: 2034 μS/cm, %, DO: 7.49 ppm Water Cut: 8L/s, 2306 μS/cm, TDS DO: 7.52 ppm,, C	s, Temp: 18.6°C pH: 8.31, TDS: 1319.5 g/L, DO: 82.3, ,ORP: 101.3 mV s, Temp: 19°C pH: 8.28, EC: 3: 1501.5 g/L, DO: 84.1 %, RP: 110.4 mV Temp: 18.5°C pH: 8.26, EC: 3: 1501.5 g/L, DO: 91.7 %, RP: 103 mV	
	· 					<u>'</u>	



Drawing No.: MPMB04 - Bore Construction

Revision: A Date drawn: 23/10/2013

Drawn by: K. Maher Checked by: J. Duggleby

Project No. 2114759B



BORE COM	BORE COMPLETION REPORT - MPMB04 Page 7/8								
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY			
	 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 			SANDSTONE light grey and tan, medium grained, quartzose	Water Cut: 8L/s, 2298 μS/cm, TDs DO: 6.76 ppm,, C	Temp: 18.7°C pH: 8.28, EC: 6: 1495 g/L, DO: 73.1 %, IRP: 83.5 mV			
	— 168 — 169 — 170 — 171			SANDSTONE light gret to white, coarse grained, quartzose SANDSTONE light grey, fine to medium grained, quartzose	Water Cut: 7.7L/ EC: 2308 μS/cm, %, DO: 6.23 ppm	s, Temp: 18.4°C pH: 8.28, TDS: 1501.5 g/L, DO: 66.8 ,, ORP: 68.5 mV			
Bentonite seal	— 172— 173— 174— 175			SANDSTONE light grey, fine to medium grained, quartzose, minor siltstone, possible contamination fromabove SANDSTONE light grey, fine to medium grained, quartzose SANDSTONE light brown, fine to medium grained, quartzose	Water Cut: 8L/s, 2570 μS/cm, TD: 8.06 ppm, ORP:	Temp: 15.7°C pH: 147, EC: 5: 6.67 g/L, DO: 82.2 %, DO:			
	176177178179180								
Gravel pack (5mm wash)	— 181 — 182 — 183 — 184 — 185			SANDSTONE cream to tan, fine grained, quartzose SANDSTONE light to medium grey, fine grained, dark grey siltstone 10%	Water Cut: 8L/s, 2506 µS/cm, Tbt DO: 7.9 ppm,, Ol	Temp: 17.2°C pH: 7.65, EC: 5: 1631.5 g/L, DO: 82.8 %, RP: 142.2 mV			



Drawing No.: MPMB04 - Bore Construction								
Revision: A	Date drawn: 23/10/2013							
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby							
Project No. 2114759B	•							



BORE COMI	PLETIO	N REPORT - MPMB04	Page 8 /8	
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m) STRATIGRAPHY	LITHOLOGY	WATER QUALITY	
50mm 304SS (0.1mm slot)	- 186 - 187 - 188 - 189 - 190 - 191	SANDSTONE light grey to brown, fine grained, quartzose	Water Cut: 8L/s, Temp: 16.5°C pH: 7.69, EC: 2544 μS/cm, TDS: 1657.5 g/L, DO: 77.3 %, DO: 7.49 ppm,, ORP: 98.6 mV	
50NB MED Galv pipe sump	192		Water Cut: 8L/s, Temp: 18°C pH: 7.78, EC:	



Drawing No.: MPMB04 - Bore Construction

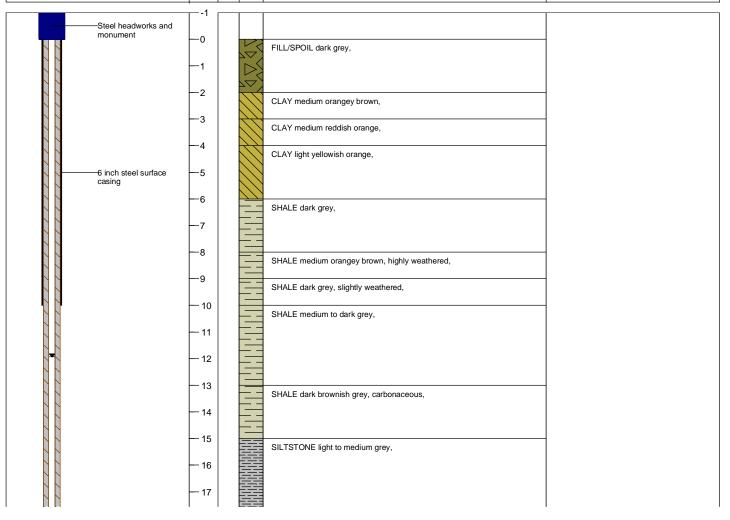
Revision: A Date drawn: 23/10/2013

Drawn by: K. Maher Checked by: J. Duggleby

Project No. 2114759B



BORE COMPLETION REPORT -GLMB01 Page1/5 Drilling contractor: Highland Drilling Project: AGL Camden Gas Project Driller: I. Palk Rig: Rig 20 Location: Glenlee Total drilled depth: 102 m Drilling method: Air Rotary **Easting:** 293339.7 Northing: 6226185.5 0 - 10 m 205 mm Borehole diameter: Bit: Blade Top of casing elevation: 86.6 m AHD (PVC casing) Grid system: MGA 94 Zone 56 Stick-up height: 0.49 m | Borehole diameter: 127 mm 10 - 102 m Bit: PCD Purpose of bore: Groundwater monitoring bore Plain casing: 0-87.0m: Class 18 50mm PVC Screened Formation: Hawkesbury Sandstone 87.0-99.0m: 50mm PVC Class 18 (0.5mm slot) Screen: Logged by: K. Maher Sump: 99.0-102.0m: 50mm PVC Class 18 **Start date:** 30/1/14 Cement grout: 0-79.0m: 0.8m3 Completion date: 31/1/14 Gravel backfill:NA Bentonite seal:79.0-84.0m Static WL: 74.2 mAHD 11.9 mbtoc Gravel pack: 84-100.5m: 5mm washed gravel Bentonite plug:100.5-102.0m Water level date: 3/2/14





Drawing No.: GLMB0	1 - Bore Construction
Revision: A	Date drawn: 5/2/14
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	•



AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd GLMB01

BORE COM		Page 2/5				
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY
	L 18		===			
				SHALE medium to dark grey,		
	 19			SHALE dark brownish grey,		
	- 20			SILTSTONE light to medium grey,		
	- 21					
	22					
	23					
			薑			
	 24			SHALE medium to dark grey,		
	25		\equiv			
	- 26		\equiv			
	— 27		\equiv			
	28		\equiv			
			\equiv			
	- 29		\equiv			
	- 30		\equiv	SHALE medium to dark grey,	Water Cut: <0.1 L	/s, Temp: 25.7 °C, EC: 5751 8 g/L, DO: 69.5 %, DO: 6, ORP: 88.4 mV
	- 31		\equiv		5.58 ppm, pH: 8.0	66, ORP: 88.4 mV
	- 32		\equiv			
	- 33		\equiv			
			\equiv			
	- 34		\equiv			
	- 35		\equiv			
	- 36			SHALE medium to dark grey,	Water Cut: 0.1 L/s	s, Temp: 27.11 °C, EC: 5345
	- 37		\equiv	Sine I median to dark groy,	μS/cm, TDS: 3.47 4.55 ppm, pH: 8.1	4 g/L, DO: 58.1 %, DO: 1, ORP: 70.5 mV
	- 38		\equiv			
			\equiv			
Cement grout	- 39					
	40					
	- 41					
	- 42				Water Cut: 0.35 L	/s, Temp: 25.45 °C, EC:
	- 43		\equiv		6218 µS/cm, TDS	: 4.042 g/L, DO: 75.4 %, 8.07, ORP: 48.9 mV
	44					
	 45					
	Drawing			Rere Construction NIACI II nectrosci		nto Divilad



Drawing No.: GLMB01 - Bore Construction

Revision: A Date drawn: 5/2/14

Drawn by: K. Maher Checked by: J. Duggleby

Project No. 2114759B



AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd GLMB01

BORE COMI	Page 3/5					
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY
50mm blank PN18 U-PVC casing (threaded)	- 46 - 47 - 48 - 49 - 50				Water Cut: 0.2 L/ μS/cm, TDS: 4.10 ppm, pH: 8, ORP	s, Temp: 24.44 °C, EC: 6318 17 g/L, DO: 59.9 %, DO: 4.9 : 26.6 mV
3 incir diameter boreriole	- 52 53 54 55 56				Water Cut: 0.2 L/ μS/cm, TDS: 3.8t 4.28 ppm, pH: 7.9	s, Temp: 24.86 °C, EC: 5975 14 g/L, DO: 52.6 %, DO: 19, ORP: 31.5 mV
	- 57 - 58 - 59 - 60 - 61 - 62				Water Cut: 0.42 L 5126 µS/cm, TDS DO: 4.76 ppm, pl	/s, Temp: 25.25 °C, EC: :: 3.332 g/L, DO: 68.6 %, I: 8.01, ORP: 33.4 mV
	- 63 - 64 - 65 - 66 - 67				µS/cm, TDS: 4.20	/s, Temp: 24.9 °C, EC: 6463 11 g/L, DO: 58.4 %, DO: 94, ORP: 15.2 mV
	- 68 - 69 - 70 - 71 - 72 - 73			SILTSTONE medium grey,	Water Cut: 0.5 L/ μS/cm, TDS: 3.4s ppm, pH: 7.97, O	s, Temp: 24.8 °C, EC: 5319 57 g/L, DO: 61.6 %, DO: 5 RP: 27.7 mV



Drawing No.: GLMB0	1 - Bore Construction
Revision: A	Date drawn: 5/2/14
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	



BORE COMPLETION REPORT - GLMB01					Page 4/5	
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY
	- 7 4			SILTSTONE medium grey,	-	
	 75			SANDSTONE very fine grained, light grey, quartzose,		
	- 7 6			SANDSTONE very fine grained , light to medium grey, quartzose,	-	
	- 77			SANDSTONE very fine grained , light grey, quartzose,		
	 78			SANDSTONE very fine to fine grained , light grey, quartzose,	Water Cut: 0.43 L	/s, Temp: 25.17 °C, EC: i: 4.159 g/L, DO: 60.9 %,
	 7 9				DO: 4.92 ppm, ph	H: 7.89, ORP: 20.2 mV
	80					
Bentonite seal	— 81					
	— 82					
	- 83					
	— 84 — 85				4425 µS/cm, TDS	/s, Temp: 25.18 °C, EC: i: 2.876 g/L, DO: 57.8 %, I: 8, ORP: 19.5 mV
	— 86					
	— 87					
	— 88			SANDSTONE very fine grained , light creamy grey, quartzose,		
	— 89			SILTSTONE medium grey, quartzose,	_	
	- 90			OLE OF ONE median grey, quanzose,		/s, Temp: 27.4 °C, EC: 6622
	— 91			SANDSTONE fine grained, light to medium grey, quartzose,	4.31 ppm, pH: 7.8	13 g/L, DO: 55.6 %, DO: 37, ORP: 26.7 mV
Gravel pack (5mm wash) 50mm slotted PN18 U- PVC casing (0.5mm aperture)	- 92					
50mm slotted PN18 U- PVC casing (0.5mm aperture)	- 93			SANDSTONE very fine grained , light creamy grey, quartzose,	1	
	 94			SANDSTONE fine grained, light to medium grey, quartzose,	1	
	95			SANDSTONE very fine to fine grained , light to medium grey, quartzose,	1	
	96			SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy grey, quartzose,	6470 µS/cm, TDS	/s, Temp: 26.31 °C, EC: s: 4.206 g/L, DO: 55.9 %, d: 7.81, ORP: 23.3 mV
	97			SANDSTONE very fine grained , light creamy grey, quartzose,		
	— 98 — 99			SANDSTONE very fine to fine grained , light creamy grey, quartzose,		
				SANDSTONE very fine to fine grained , light to medium grey, quartzose,		
50mm blank PN18 U- PVC sump (threaded)	100			SANDSTONE very fine to fine grained , light to medium grey,		
Bentonite plug	<u> </u>			SANDSTONE fine to medium grained, light creamy white, quartzose,		



Drawing No.: GLMB0	1 - Bore Construction
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BORE COMPLETION REPORT - GLMB01 Page 5 /5							
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY	
	102				6812 µS/cm, TDS	/s, Temp: 27.33 °C, EC: 6: 4.428 g/L, DO: 61.4 %, 1: 7.84, ORP: 12 mV	

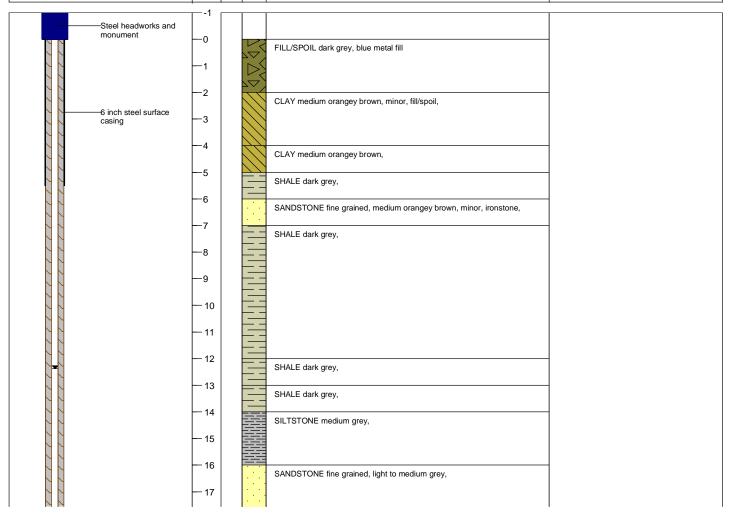


Drawing No.: GLMB0	1 - Bore Construction
Revision: A	Date drawn: 5/2/14
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	



BORE COMPLETION REPORT -GLMB02 Page1/8 Drilling contractor: Highland Drilling Project: AGL Camden Gas Project Driller: I. Palk Rig: Rig 12 Location: Glenlee Total drilled depth: 190.3 m Drilling method: Air Rotary **Easting:** 293339.6 Northing: 6226177.3 0 - 5.5 m Borehole diameter: 205 mm Bit: Blade Top of casing elevation: 86.6 m AHD (PVC casing) Grid system: MGA 94 Zone 56 Stick-up height: 0.49 m Borehole diameter: 139 mm 5.0 - 190.3 m Bit: DHH Purpose of bore: Groundwater monitoring bore Plain casing: 0-168.0m: Class 18 50mm PVC Screened Formation: Hawkesbury Sandstone 168.0-180.0: 50mm PVC Class 18 (0.5mm slot) Screen: Logged by: K. Maher Sump: 180.0-182.0m: 50mm PVC Class 18 Start date: 21/1/14 Cement grout: 0-100.0m: 1.26m3 Completion date: 22/1/14 Gravel backfill:100.0-160.0m: 5-8mm washed blue metal gravel Bentonite seal:160-165m 12.4 mbtoc Static WL: 73.7 mAHD Gravel pack: 165.0-182.0m: 5mm washed gravel Bentonite plug:182-185m Water level date: 3/2/14

BORE CONSTRUCTION CRAPHIC LOG GRAPHIC LOG MATER QUALITY





Drawing No.: GLMB0	2 - Bore Constr	uction
Revision: A	Date drawn:	5/2/14
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by:	J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	•	



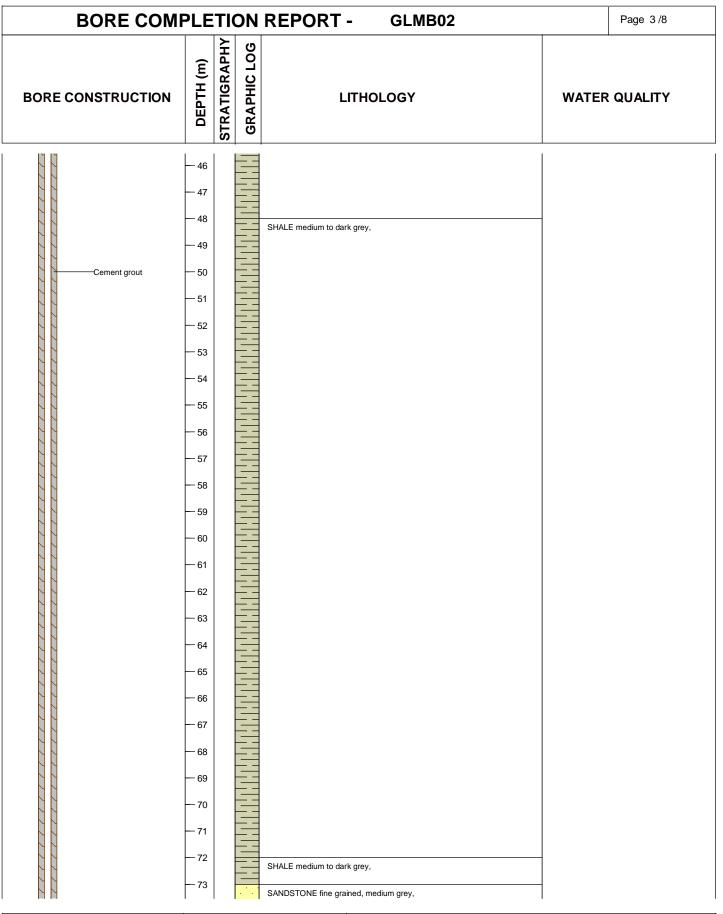
AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd GLMB02

BORE COM		Page 2/8				
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY
	L 18					
				SANDSTONE fine grained, medium grey,		
	- 19					
	- 20					
	- 21			SANDSTONE fine grained, light to medium brownish grey,		
	- 22			SANDSTONE medium grained , light grey, altered,		
	-23			SANDSTONE fine grained, medium grey,		
	- 24			SHALE medium to dark grey,		
	- 25		\equiv			
	- 26					
	- 27					
	- 28			SANDSTONE fine grained, medium grey,		
	- 29					
			\equiv	SHALE dark grey,		
	- 30			SHALE medium to dark grey,		
	- 31					
	- 32					
	- 33					
	- 34					
	- 35					
	- 36			SHALE medium to dark grey,		
	- 37					
	- 38			SHALE dark grey,		
	- 39					
	- 40					
	 41					
	 42			SHALE medium to dark grey,		
	-43					
	- 44					
	 45					



Dra	awing No.: GLMB0	2 - Bore Constr	uction		
Re	vision: A	Date drawn:	5/2/14		
Dra	awn by: K. Maher	Checked by:	J. Duggleby		
Pro	oject No. 2114759B				







Drawing No.: GLMB0	2 - Bore Construction
Revision: A	Date drawn: 5/2/14
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	



BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY
	- 74			•		
	 75			SANDSTONE fine grained, medium grey,		
	- 76			SANDSTONE fine grained, light to medium grey,		
	77					
	— 78 — 79			SANDSTONE medium grained , light grey,	4095 µS/cm, TDS	/s, Temp: 26.99 °C, EC: : 2.662 g/L, DO: 60.5 %, I: 7.98, ORP: 62.8 mV
	- 80					
	81					
	82					
	83					
50mm blank PN18 L PVC casing (threade				SANDSTONE coarse grained , light grey,	3685 µS/cm, TDS	/s, Temp: 31.02 °C, EC: : 2.396 g/L, DO: 54.8 %, I: 8.33, ORP: 73.1 mV
	- 85			SANDSTONE fine grained, light cream, quartzose,	БО. 4.04 ррпі, рг	1. 6.33, OKF. 73.1 IIIV
	86					
	87					
	- 88					
	- 89			SHALE dark grey,		
	90			SANDSTONE fine grained, light grey,		L/s, Temp: 29.3 °C, EC: 5: 5.601 g/L, DO: 51.9 %,
	91		• •	SANDSTONE coarse grained , light cream, quartzose,		l: 8.07, ORP: 59.6 mV
	92					
	93					
	94			SANDSTONE fine grained, light cream, quartzose,		
5 1/2 inch diameter	95					
borehole	- 96			SANDSTONE medium grained , light creamy brown, quartzose,		/s, Temp: 27.87 °C, EC:
	97			SANDSTONE medium grained , light cream, quartzose,	6698 µS/cm, TDS 3.92 ppm, pH: 7.9	: 4.353 g/L, DO: 51 %, DO: 7, ORP: 45.4 mV
	- 98			5. 2.25 FORE median granied , light orean, qualizose,		
	- 99			SANDSTONE fing to modium argined light groups.	_	
	100			SANDSTONE fine to medium grained, light creamy grey, quartzose,		
	— 10°			SANDSTONE fine grained, light grey,		



Drawing No.: GLMB02 - Bore Construction

Revision: A Date drawn: 5/2/14

Drawn by: K. Maher Checked by: J. Duggleby

Project No. 2114759B



AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd GLMB02

BORE COMPLETION REPORT - GLMB02 Page 5/8								
BORE CONSTRUCTION	STRATIGRAPHY (m) STRATI		QUALITY					
	L 102							
				SANDSTONE fine to medium grained, light creamy white, quartzose,	8623 µS/cm, TDS	/s, Temp: 29.32 °C, EC: 6: 5.604 g/L, DO: 50.8 %, 1: 8.01, ORP: 59.1 mV		
	103				DO. 3.76 ррпі, рг	1. 6.01, OKF. 59.1 IIIV		
	104			SANDSTONE medium to coarse grained , light creamy white, quartzose,	_			
	105							
	106							
	107							
	108			SANDSTONE coarse to very coarse grained , light creamy white,	Water Cut: 0.08 L	/s, Temp: 27.09 °C, EC:		
	109			quartzose,		8: 5.468 g/L, DO: 50.5 %, H: 7.94, ORP: 46.2 mV		
	110			SANDSTONE medium to coarse grained , light creamy white, quartzose,				
			• : • :	SANDSTONE coarse to very coarse grained , white, quartzose,				
	111							
	112			SANDSTONE medium to coarse grained , white, quartzose,				
	113		•] •]	SANDSTONE medium to coarse grained , light whitish grey, quartzose,				
	— 114			SANDSTONE fine grained, light grey, quartzose,	Water Cut: 0.94 L 8555 μS/cm, TDS 4.99 ppm, pH: 7.9	/s, Temp: 24.05 °C, EC: 6: 5.561 g/L, DO: 61 %, DO:		
	115			SANDSTONE fine grained, white, quartzose,		,, 5		
	116			SANDSTONE fine grained, light grey,	-			
	117							
	118			SANDSTONE medium grained , light greyish white, quartzose,	_			
	119			or the order moduling rained , aging open mine, qualities,				
	<u> </u>							
				SANDSTONE medium to coarse grained , light creamy white, quartzose,		s, Temp: 22.9 °C, EC: 8494 21 g/L, DO: 61.6 %, DO: 5.15 RP: 12.2 mV		
	<u> </u>				FF, F 1.02, 0			
	122			SANDSTONE medium to coarse grained , light creamy red, quartzose,	-			
	123			SANDSTONE fine grained, light to medium grey,	_			
	— 124				_			
	— 125			SANDSTONE fine to medium grained, light creamy white,				
	— 126							
				SANDSTONE fine grained, medium brownish grey,	μS/cm, TDS: 5.64	s, Temp: 26.97 °C, EC: 8689 l9 g/L, DO: 72.5 %, DO: 07, ORP: 15.6 mV		
	127			SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy white,				
	— 128			SANDSTONE coarse to very coarse grained , light creamy white, quartzose,	1			
	129			SANDSTONE medium to coarse grained , light creamy white, quartzose,	-			
						·		



Drawing No.: GLMB02 - Bore Construction

Revision: A Date drawn: 5/2/14

Drawn by: K. Maher Checked by: J. Duggleby

Project No. 2114759B



AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd GLMB02

BORE COMPLETION REPORT - GLMB02 Page							
BORE CONSTRUCTION	SORE CONSTRUCTION STRATIGRAPHY (m) STRATIGRATIGRAPHY (m) STRATIGRAPHY (m) STRATIGRAPHY (m) STRATIGRAPHY (m)		WATER	QUALITY			
Blue metal gravel backfill (5-8mm wash)	— 130 — 131						
	— 132			SANDSTONE fine to medium grained, light creamy white, quartzose, SANDSTONE medium grained , light creamy tonstein, quartzose,		/s, Temp: 25.54 °C, EC: :: 5.589 g/L, DO: 81.3 %,	
	— 133			SANDSTONE medium grained , light greyish white, quartzose,	DO: 6.28 ppm, ph	1: 7.89, ORP: 39.7 mV	
	— 134			SANDSTONE medium grained , light creamy brown,			
	135			SANDSTONE fine grained, light grey			
	— 136 — 137			SANDSTONE medium grained , light creamy white, quartzose,			
	— 138 — 139			SANDSTONE medium grained , light creamy brown, quartzose,		/s, Temp: 22.2 °C, EC: 7088 17 g/L, DO: 71.2 %, DO: 11, ORP: 90.8 mV	
	— 140						
	— 141 — 142						
	— 143			SANDSTONE coarse to very coarse grained , light creamy white, quartzose,			
	— 144 — 145			SANDSTONE medium to coarse grained , light creamy white, quartzose,			
	— 146			SANDSTONE fine grained, light to medium grey,			
	— 147 — 148			SANDSTONE medium grained , light creamy brown, quartzose,			
	149			SANDSTONE medium to coarse grained , white, quartzose,			
	— 150 — 151			SANDSTONE medium grained , light orangey grey, quartzose,	μS/cm, TDS: 4.64	Temp: 22.52 °C, EC: 7148 !5 g/L, DO: 209.3 %, DO: !98, ORP: 71.3 mV	
	— 152 — 153			SANDSTONE medium grained , light to medium grey, quartzose,			
	— 154			SANDSTONE fine to medium grained, light creamy brown,			
	— 155			SANDSTONE medium to coarse grained , light creamy brown,			
	— 156 — 157			SANDSTONE fine grained, light to medium grey,	6948 μS/cm, TDS	/s, Temp: 23.71 °C, EC: :: 4.512 g/L, DO: 96.6 %, I: 7.96, ORP: 57.7 mV	
		No :		SILTSTONE dark grey,		nto Divilial	



Drawing No.: GLMB02 - Bore Construction

Revision: A Date drawn: 5/2/14

Drawn by: K. Maher Checked by: J. Duggleby

Project No. 2114759B



AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd GLMB02

	BORE COMPLETION REPORT - GLMB02							
BORI	E CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY	
		158				_		
$\langle \langle $		— 159			SANDSTONE coarse to very coarse grained , white, quartzose,			
		— 160			SANDSTONE fine to medium grained, light creamy brown, quartzose,			
					SANDSTONE fine to medium grained, light creamy brown, quartzose,			
		— 161 						
	Bentonite seal	— 162			SANDSTONE fine to medium grained, white, quartzose,	7405 µS/cm, TDS	/s, Temp: 22.39 °C, EC: 5: 4.813 g/L, DO: 58.6 %, H: 8, ORP: 57.8 mV	
		— 163	3		SANDSTONE fine to medium grained, white, quartzose,	ВО. 4.97 ррпп, р	1. 0, OKF . 37.8 IIIV	
		— 164	l					
		— 165	5					
		— 166	6		SANDSTONE fine grained, light grey, quartzose,			
		— 167	,					
		— 168	3		SANDSTONE fine to medium grained, light to medium grey,	Water Cut: 1.21 I	/s, Temp: 23.02 °C, EC: S: 4.542 g/L, DO: 143.7 %,	
		— 169	9			DO: 1.68 ppm, pl	H: 8.02, ORP: 26.9 mV	
		— 170)					
		— 171						
		— 172	2					
		— 173	3					
	Gravel pack (5mm wash) 50mm slotted PN18 U-	— 174	ļ		SILTSTONE dark grey,	Water Cut: 1 15 I	/s Tomp: 22.11 °C EC:	
	PVC casing (0.5mm aperture)	— 175			SANDSTONE fine grained, light to medium grey,	6707 μS/cm, TDS	7s, Temp: 22.11 °C, EC: 6: 4.36 g/L, DO: 56 %, DO: 94, ORP: 42.7 mV	
		— 176						
		170			SANDSTONE fine grained, light greyish white,			
		178			SANDSTONE coarse to very coarse grained , light grey,			
		— 179 						
		— 180			SANDSTONE fine grained, light grey,	6903 µS/cm, TDS	/s, Temp: 22.35 °C, EC: 6: 4.487 g/L, DO: 55.1 %,	
	50mm blank PN18 U- PVC sump (threaded)	— 181			SANDSTONE fine grained, light grey,	DO: 4.69 ppm, pl	∃: 7.91, ŌRP: 37.8 mV	
		— 182						
	Bentonite plug	— 183	3					
>	-	— 184	ļ		SANDSTONE fine to medium grained, light creamy white,			
		— 185	5					



Drawing No.: GLMB02 - Bore Construction									
Revision: A	Date drawn:	5/2/14							
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by:	J. Duggleby							
Project No. 2114759B		-							



BORE COMP	Page 8/8			
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEРТН (m)	STRATIGRAPHY GRAPHIC LOG		WATER QUALITY
Blue metal gravel backfill	— 186 — 187 — 188 — 189 — 190 — 191		SANDSTONE medium to coarse grained , white, quartzose,	Water Cut: 1.31 L/s, Temp: 23.33 °C, EC: 6837 μS/cm, TDS: 4.443 g/L, DO: 61.2 %, DO: 5.1 ppm, pH: 8.01, ORP: 12.2 mV

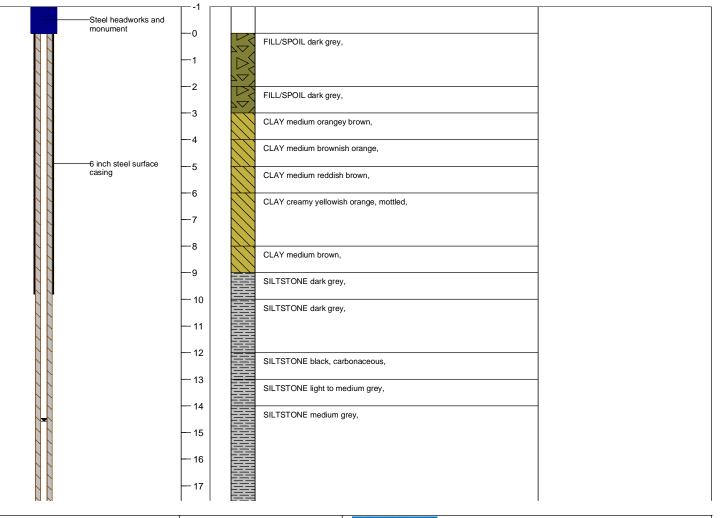


Drawing No.: GLMB0	2 - Bore Construction
Revision: A	Date drawn: 5/2/14
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	•



BORE COMPLETION REPORT -GLMB03 Page1/9 Drilling contractor: Highland Drilling Project: AGL Camden Gas Project Driller: I. Palk Rig: Rig 20 Location: Glenlee Total drilled depth: 228.3 m Drilling method: Air Rotarty **Easting:** 293339.4 Northing: 6226169.3 0 - 10.5 m Borehole diameter: 205 mm Bit: Blade Top of casing elevation: 86.4 mAHD (Gal casing) Grid system: MGA 94 Zone 56 Stick-up height: 0.55 m Borehole diameter: 127 mm 10.5 - 228.3 m Bit: PCD Purpose of bore: Groundwater monitoring bore Plain casing: 0-212m: 50NB MED Gal pipe Screened Formation: Hawkesbury Sandstone 212.0-224.0m: 50mm 304SS (1mm slot) Screen: Logged by: K. Maher Sump: 224.0-228.0: 50NB MED Gal pipe sump Start date: 24/1/14 Cement grout: 0-162.6m: 1.60m3 Completion date: 29/1/14 Gravel backfill:162.0-200.0m: 5-8mm washed blue metal gravel Bentonite seal:200-209m 14.6 mbtoc Static WL: 71.3 mAHD Gravel pack: 209.0-228.3m: 5mm washed gravel Bentonite plug:NA Water level date: 3/2/14

BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m) STRATIGRAPHY GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER QUALITY
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Drawing No.: GLMB0	3 - Bore Constr	uction
Revision: A	Date drawn:	5/2/14
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by:	J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	•	



AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd GLMB03

		• • •	REPORT - GLMB03		Page 2/9
DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY
L ₁₈					
		薑	SILTSTONE dark blackish grey,	Water Cut: <0.1 L 4683 μS/cm, TDS DO: 9.38 ppm. ph	/s, Temp: 20.62 °C, EC: : 3.044 g/L, DO: 103.5 %, I: 7.79, ORP: 97.1 mV
					., .
20			SILTSTONE medium grey,		
- 21					
- 22					
- 23		薑			
- 24			SILTSTONE medium to dark grey,	Water Cut: <0.1 L	/s, Temp: 25.87 °C, EC:
- 25				DO: 5.02 ppm, pF	1: 8.09, ORP: 81.4 mV
- 26			SILTSTONE medium to dark grev.		
- 27					
- 28		薑			
- 29					
- 30				Water Cut: 0.67 L	/s Temp: 22.07 °C FC:
- 31		\equiv	SHALE medium grey,	5619 μS/cm, TDS DO: 5.6 ppm, pH:	: 3.653 g/L, DO: 65.3 %, 8.04, ORP: 66 mV
		\equiv			
		\equiv			
		\equiv			
				Water Cut: 0.67 L 5706 µS/cm, TDS	/s, Temp: 23.04 °C, EC: : 3.709 g/L, DO: 59.2 %, l: 8.05, ORP: 63.2 mV
				30. ч.оо ррпі, рі	2.30, 0.41 . 00.2 1114
- 38	-	\equiv			
- 39					
40					
 41					
42				Water Cut: 0.69 L	/s, Temp: 22.79 °C, EC: : 3.601 g/L, DO: 59.9 %,
- 43				DO: 5.07 ppm, ph	1: 8.03, ORP: 70.3 mV
- 44					
- 45					
	- 18 - 19 - 20 - 21 - 22 - 23 - 24 - 25 - 26 - 27 - 28 - 29 - 30 - 31 - 32 - 33 - 34 - 35 - 36 - 37 - 38 - 39 - 40 - 41 - 42 - 43 - 44	- 18	- 18 - 19 - 20 - 21 - 22 - 23 - 24 - 25 - 26 - 27 - 28 - 29 - 30 - 31 - 32 - 33 - 34 - 35 - 36 - 37 - 38 - 39 - 40 - 41 - 42 - 43 - 44 - 42 - 43 - 44 - 42 - 43 - 44 - 42 - 43 - 44 44	SILTSTONE dark blackish grey,	18



Drawing No.: GLMB0	3 - Bore Constru	uction
Revision: A	Date drawn:	5/2/14
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by:	J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	•	



BORE CONSTRUCTION A	BORE COM	PLE	TI	ON	REPORT - GLMB03		Page 3/9
- 47 - 48 - 49 - 49 - 49 - 50 - 51 - 51 - 52 - 53 - 54 - 55 - 56 - 57 - 58 - 58 - 59 - 60 - 57 - 58 - 58 - 59 - 60 - 61 - 62 - 63 - 64 - 65 - 66 - 66 - 66 - 66 - 66 - 66 - 67 - 70 - 71 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 74 - 75 - 75 - 75 - 75 - 75 - 75 - 75 - 75	BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY
Water Cut 0.72 Lis, Tamp. 22.88 °C. EC 978, jiSkm. TDS 3.74" g/L, DO 53.%, 5.22 ppm, pit 8.07, ORP: 64 8 mV - 50 - 51 - 52 - 53 - 54 - 55 - 56 - 57 - 58 - 59 - 50 - 57 - 58 - 59 - 59 - 60 - 57 - 58 - 59 - 59 - 60 - 57 - 58 - 59 - 60 - 57 - 58 - 59 - 60 - 57 - 58 - 68 - 69 - 60 - 61 - 65 - 66 - 67 - 68 - 68 - 68 - 69 - 60 - 60 - 60 - 71 - 68 - 68 - 69 - 60 - 70 - 71 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 74 - 75		- 46					
### STRE, ISCEN, TOS, 174" (pt., 100 del %, 5.22 ppm, pt. 8.07, ORP, 16.6 m/v 5.23 ppm, pt. 8.02, ORP, 16.6 m/v 5.24 ppm, pt. 8.02, ORP, 16.05 m/v 5.25 ppm, pt. 8.02, ORP, 18.05 ppm, pt. 8.05 pp		 47					
50 -51 -52 -53 -54 SHALE medium to dark grey. SHALE medium grey. -55 SHALE medium grey. -57 -58 -59 -60 SHALE medium grey. -61 -62 SHALE medium to dark grey. Water Cut 1.09 Lis, Temp: 22.69 °C, EC 5758 µScm, TDS: 3.729 µL, DO: 55.5 % DC: 4.72 ppm, pH: 8.02, DRP: 48.05 mV -61 -62 SHALE medium to dark grey. -63 -64 -65 -66 -67 -68 -69 -70 -71 -72		- 48		\equiv		Water Cut: 0.72 L	/s, Temp: 23.88 °C, EC:
- 51 - 52 - 53 - 54 - 55 - 55 - 56 - 57 - 58 - 59 - 60 - 61 - 62 - SHALE medium to dark gray, - 61 - 62 - 63 - 64 - 65 - 66 - 66 - 66 - 66 - 66 - 67 - 68 - 69 - 70 - 71 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 72		- 49				5765 μS/cm, TDS 5.22 ppm, pH: 8.0	3: 3.747 g/L, DO: 63 %, DO: 07, ORP: 54.6 mV
- 52 - 53 - 54 - 55 - 56 - 57 - 58 - 58 - 59 - 60 - 61 - 61 - 62 - 63 - 64 - 65 - 66 - 66 - 66 - 66 - 67 - 68 - 68 - 69 - 69 - 70 - 71 - 71 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 72		- 50		\equiv			
- 53 - 54 - 55 - 55 - 56 - 57 - 58 - 59 - 60 - 57 - 58 - 59 - 60 - 57 - 58 - 59 - 60 - 57 - 58 - 59 - 60 - 61 - 61 - 62 - 64 - 65 - 66 - 67 - 68 - 66 - 67 - 68 - 69 - 70 - 71 - 72 - Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 384 g/l, DO: 63.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 384 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.93 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 384 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.93 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 384 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 384 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC 5581 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC 5681 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC 5681 lyScm, TDS: 3, 584 g/l, DO: 64.5 °W. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, E		 51		\equiv			
SHALE medium to dark grey, 55 SHALE medium to dark grey, 56 57 58 59 60 SHALE medium grey, 61 62 SHALE medium to dark grey, 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 Water Cut: 0.93 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 881 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 85.5 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 883 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 85.5 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 883 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 84.7 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 883 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 84.7 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 885 L/Son, TDS: 3.864 g/L, DO: 84.7 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 885 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 84.7 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 885 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 84.7 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 885 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 84.7 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 885 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 84.7 °N Co: 64 Co: 65 Co: 6		- 52		\equiv			
SHALE medium to dark grey, 55 SHALE medium to dark grey, 56 57 58 59 60 SHALE medium grey, 61 62 SHALE medium to dark grey, 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 Water Cut: 0.93 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 881 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 85.5 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 883 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 85.5 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 883 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 84.7 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 883 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 84.7 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 885 L/Son, TDS: 3.864 g/L, DO: 84.7 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 885 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 84.7 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 885 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 84.7 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 885 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 84.7 °N Co: 63 July, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 885 L/Son, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 84.7 °N Co: 64 Co: 65 Co: 6		- 53					
SHALE medium to dark grey. 551 561 570 581 581 581 581 581 581 581 58						W-4 0-4-0-741	/s Tarrey 00 00 00 FO
- 56 - 57 - 58 - 59 - 60 - 61 - 62 - 62 - 63 - 64 - 65 - 66 - 67 - 68 - 69 - 70 - 71 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 58 - 59 - 59 - 60 - 5736 µ3/cm, TDs: 3.729 q/L, DO: 95.5 % DO: 4.72 ppm, pH: 8, ORP: 39.5 mV Water Cut: 0.93 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC - 5681 µ3/cm, TDS: 3.694 q/L, DO: 84.2 % DO: 6.5 ppm, pH: 8.05, ORP: 44.5 mV Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC - 5681 µ3/cm, TDS: 3.694 q/L, DO: 84.2 % DO: 6.5 ppm, pH: 8.05, ORP: 44.5 mV				\equiv	SHALE medium to dark grey,	5617 μS/cm, TDS DO: 5.33 ppm, ph	/s, 1emp: 22.68 °C, EC: i: 3.651 g/L, DO: 63.1 %, i: 8.02, ORP: 46.05 mV
-57 -58 -59 -60 SHALE medium grey, -61 -62 SHALE medium to dark grey, -63 -64 -65 -66 -67 -68 -69 -70 -71 -72 -72 -68 -69 -70 -71 -72 -72 -68 -69 -69 -70 -71 -72 -72 -72 -72 -72 -72 -73 -74 -75 -75 -75 -75 -75 -75 -75 -75 -75 -75				\equiv			
- 58 - 59 - 60 - 61 - 61 - 62 - 63 - 64 - 65 - 66 - 67 - 68 - 69 - 70 - 71 - 72 - 72 - 72 - 8HALE medium grey, SHALE medium to dark grey, Water Cut: 1.09 L/s. Temp: 22.69 °C. EC 5736 µS/cm, TDS: 3.729 µL, DO: 55.5 % DO: 4.72 ppm, pH: 8, ORP: 39.5 mV Water Cut: 0.93 L/s. Temp: 27.28 °C. EC 5881 µS/cm, TDS: 3.884 µL, DO: 84.2 % DO: 6.5 ppm, pH: 8.05, ORP: 44.5 mV Water Cut: 0.95 L/s. Temp: 23.95 °C, EC							
- 59 - 60 - 61 - 62 - 63 - 64 - 65 - 66 - 67 - 68 - 69 - 70 - 71 - 72 - 72 - 8HALE medium grey. SHALE medium to dark grey, Water Cut: 0.93 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 5736 µS/cm, TDS: 3.729 g/L, DO: 55.5 % DO: 4.72 ppm, pH: 8, ORP: 39.5 mV Water Cut: 0.93 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 5681 µS/cm, TDS: 3.694 g/L, DO: 84.2 % DO: 6.5 ppm, pH: 8.05, ORP: 44.5 mV Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC 5681 µS/cm, TDS: 3.954 g/L, DO: 84.2 % DO: 6.5 ppm, pH: 8.05, ORP: 44.5 mV							
SHALE medium grey, SHALE medium to dark grey, Water Cut: 1.99 L/s, Temp: 22.88 °C, EC. 5736 μS/cm, TDS: 3.729 μL, DO: 55.5 % DO: 4.72 μpm, pH: 8, ORP: 39.5 mV Water Cut: 0.93 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC. 5681 μS/cm, TDS: 3.684 μJ, DO: 84.2 % DO: 6.5 μpm, μH: 8.05, ORP: 44.5 mV -68 -69 -70 -71 -72 Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC. Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC.				\equiv			
SHALE medium grey, SHALE medium grey, SHALE medium to dark grey, Water Cut: 0.93 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 5681 µS/cm, TDS: 3.884 q/L, DO: 84.2 % DO: 6.5 ppm, pH: 8.05, ORP: 44.5 mV Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC							
SHALE medium to dark grey, -63 -64 -65 -66 -67 -68 -69 -70 -71 -72 -72 -72 -73 SHALE medium to dark grey, Water Cut: 0.93 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 5681 µS/cm, TDS: 3.684 g/L, DO: 84.2 % DO: 6.5 ppm, pH: 8.05, ORP: 44.5 mV Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC					SHALE medium grey,	Water Cut: 1.09 L 5736 μS/cm, TDS DO: 4.72 ppm, ph	/s, Temp: 22.69 °C, EC: i: 3.729 g/L, DO: 55.5 %, I: 8, ORP: 39.5 mV
SHALE medium to dark grey, -63 -64 -65 -66 -67 -68 -68 -69 -70 -71 -72 Water Cut: 0.93 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 5881 µS/cm, TDS: 3.684 g/L, DO: 84.2 % DO: 6.5 ppm, pH: 8.05, ORP: 44.5 mV Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC							
- 64 - 65 - 66 - 67 - 68 - 69 - 70 - 71 - 72 - Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 5881 µS/cm, TDS: 3.684 g/L, DO: 84.2 % DO: 6.5 ppm, pH: 8.05, ORP: 44.5 mV		-		\equiv	SHALE medium to dark grey,		
- 65 - 66 - 67 - 68 - 69 - 70 - 71 - 72 Water Cut: 0.93 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC 5881 μS/cm, TDS: 3.684 g/L, DO: 84.2 % DO: 6.5 ppm, pH: 8.05, ORP: 44.5 mV							
— 66 — 67 — 68 — 69 — 70 — 71 — 72 Water Cut: 0.93 L/s, Temp: 27.28 °C, EC. 5681 µS/cm, TDS: 3.684 g/L, DO: 84.2 °V DO: 6.5 ppm, pH: 8.05, ORP: 44.5 mV Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC.							
-67 -68 -69 -70 -71 -72 -72 -72 -72 -75 -68 -69 -70 -71 -72 -72 -72 -72 -72 -73 -74 -75 -75 -75 -76 -77 -77 -77 -77 -77 -77 -77							
-68 -69 -70 -71 -72 Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC						5681 µS/cm, TDS	i: 3.684 g/L, DO: 84.2 %,
-69 -70 -71 -72 Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC							
-70 -71 -72 Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC							
-71 -72 Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC							
Water Cut: 0.95 L/s, Temp: 23.95 °C, EC							
Water Cut. 0.95 L/S, Temp. 25.95 C, EC.							
5739 µS/cm, TDS: 3.73 g/L, DO: 84.8 %,						5739 μS/cm, TDS	i: 3.73 g/L, DO: 84.8 %, DO:
SANDSTONE medium grained , light to medium grey,		F 73		٠.٠.	SANDSTONE medium grained , light to medium grey,		



Drawing No.: GLMB03 - Bore Construction

Revision: A Date drawn: 5/2/14

Drawn by: K. Maher Checked by: J. Duggleby

Project No. 2114759B



AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd GLMB03

BORE COMPLETION				REPORT - GLMB03		Page 4 /9
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY
	<u>-74</u>					
	 75					
	- 76					
	- 77			SANDSTONE medium grained , light to medium grey,		
	 78			SANDSTONE medium grained , light grey,	Water Cut: 1 57 l	/o Tomo: 35 10 °C EC:
	- 79				6611 µS/cm, TDS DO: 5.99 ppm, pl	/s, Temp: 25.19 °C, EC: 3: 4.297 g/L, DO: 74.3 %, H: 8.04, ORP: 41.2 mV
	- 80					
Cement grout	- 81					
	— 82					
	- 83			SANDSTONE medium grained , light grey,		
	- 84			SANDSTONE medium grained , light grey,	Water Cut: 1.61/	s, Temp: 28.43 °C, EC: 6283
	85			SANDSTONE fine grained, light grey,	uS/cm. TDS: 4.08	34 g/L, DO: 87.7 %, DO: 02, ORP: 49.7 mV
	— 86					
	87					
	- 88			SANDSTONE very fine to fine grained , light grey, quartzose,		
	- 89					
	- 90				Water Out 4 00 I	/s. Tarras 00 00 00 FO
	91				6519 µS/cm, TDS	/s, Temp: 26.36 °C, EC: S: 4.238 g/L, DO: 67.4 %, H: 8.03, ORP: 47.5 mV
	92					
	— 93					
	— 94					
	95					
	— 96				Water Cut 4 50	/c Tomp: 20 E1 °C FC:
	97			SANDSTONE medium grained , light greyish white, quartzose,	6414 μS/cm, TDS	/s, Temp: 28.51 °C, EC: 6: 4.169 g/L, DO: 184.1 %, bH: 8.01, ORP: 40.6 mV
	98					
	99					
	100			SANDSTONE fine grained, light greyish white, quartzose,		
	101					
	'					



Drawing No.: GLMB0	3 - Bore Constr	uction
Revision: A	Date drawn:	5/2/14
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by:	J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B		



BORE COMPLETION REPORT - GLMB03					Page 5/9	
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY
	102	2		SANDSTONE medium grained , dark grey, quartzose,	6611 µS/cm, TDS	/s, Temp: 29.74 °C, EC: 5: 4.297 g/L, DO: 77.7 %, 1: 8, ORP: 50.4 mV
	103	3		SANDSTONE medium grained , light whitish grey, quartzose,	DO. 5.77 ppm, pr	1. 6, OKF. 50.4 IIIV
	104	l		SANDSTONE fine grained, light whitish grey, quartzose,		
	105	5				
50NB MED Galv pipe	— 106 — 107			SANDSTONE medium grained , light whitish grey, quartzose,	_	
	108	3	· · · .		- Water Out 4 0 1 /	T07.0.00 F0.0054
	— 109			SANDSTONE medium grained , light grey, quartzose,	water Cut: 1.6 L/ μS/cm, TDS: 3.93 ppm, pH: 8, ORP	s, Temp: 27.8 °C, EC: 6054 36 g/L, DO: 64.8 %, DO: 4.99 : 35.8 mV
	110		· ·	SANDSTONE fine grained, light grey, quartzose,	_	
	111					
	112			SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy white, quartzose,	_	
	113	3				
5 inch diameter borehole				SANDSTONE medium grained , light grey, quartzose,	6746 µS/cm, TDS	/s, Temp: 31.26 °C, EC: 5: 4.385 g/L, DO: 212.6 %, 1: 7.97, ORP: 53.7 mV
	115	j		SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy white, quartzose,	ВО. 13.2 ррпі, рі	1. 7.97, OKF. 33.7 IIIV
	116	5				
	117	1				
	— 118 — 119			anisatana a		
	— 120			SANDSTONE medium grained , light creamy white, quartzose,	Water Cut: 1.57 I	/s, Temp: 25.85 °C, EC:
	— 121				5743 µS/cm, TDS	3.733 g/L, DO: 217.6 %, DH: 8, ORP: 26.5 mV
	— 122	2				
	— 123	3				
	— 124	ļ				
	- 125	5		SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy white, quartzose,	-	
	— 126	5		SANDSTONE line grained, light creamy write, qualizose,		/s, Temp: 25.24 °C, EC:
	— 127	,		ontoo rote line to medium gramed, light greyish cleam, quanzose,	7094 µS/cm, TDS	S: 4.611 g/L, DO: 65.3 %, H: 7.97, ORP: 21.9 mV
	— 128	3				
	— 129	9				
1 111111	I	I			1	



Drawing No.: GLMB0	3 - Bore Construction
Revision: A	Date drawn: 5/2/14
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	•



BORE COM	BORE COMPLETION REPORT - GLMB03 Page 6/9					
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER	QUALITY
	130				1	
	— 131			SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy white, quartzose,		
	— 132				Water Cut: 1 441	/o Tomo: 25 47 °C 5C:
	— 133			SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy grey, quartzose,	6814 µS/cm, TD3	/s, Temp: 25.47 °C, EC: S: 4.429 g/L, DO: 230.7 %, bH: 7.96, ORP: 20.6 mV
	— 134					
	— 135					
	— 136					
	— 137					
	138				Water Cut: 1.71	o Tomp: 26 92 °C EC: 7404
	139			SANDSTONE fine grained, creamy brownish grey, quartzose,	water Cut: 1.7 L/ μS/cm, TDS: 4.6 4.89 ppm, pH: 7.9	s, Temp: 26.82 °C, EC: 7101 16 g/L, DO: 62.7 %, DO: 97, ORP: 11.5 mV
	140			SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy grey, quartzose,		
	— 141					
	— 142					
	— 143					
	<u> </u>	ļ			Water Cut: 1.71	o Tomp: 26 46 °C EC: 6592
	— 145	5		SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy white, quartzose,	μS/cm, TDS: 4.24 4.74 ppm, pH: 7.9	s, Temp: 26.46 °C, EC: 6582 47 g/L, DO: 60.3 %, DO: 96, ORP: 14.6 mV
	— 146					
	— 147					
	— 148					
	— 149					
	— 150				Water Cut· 1 71 I	√s, Temp: 26.03 °C, EC:
	— 151				7026 µS/cm, TDS	5: 4.567 g/L, DO: 210.4 %, bH: 7.96, ORP: 18.8 mV
	— 152					
	— 153	\$				
	— 154	ļ				
	— 155	;				
	— 156			CANDOTONE for resident and the state of	Water Cut: 1.94 I	√s, Temp: 25.51 °C, EC:
	— 157			SANDSTONE fine grained, medium to dark grey, quartzose,	5906 µS/cm, TDS DO: 5.26 ppm, pl	3: 3.839 g/L, DO: 65.8 %, H: 7.97, ORP: 18.9 mV
I IN IN	1	I		SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy grey,	1	



Drawing No.: GLMB0	3 - Bore Construction
Revision: A	Date drawn: 5/2/14
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby
Project No. 2114759B	



BORE COMPLETION REPORT - GLMB03					Page 7/9	
BORE CONSTRUCTION	DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY	WATER QUALITY	
	— 158 — 159 — 160 — 161 — 162 — 164 — 165			SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy grey, quartzose, SANDSTONE very fine to fine grained, light to medium grey, quartzose, SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy white, quartzose,	Water Cut: 2.03 I μS/cm, TDS: 4.6 ppm, pH: 7.91, C	/s, Temp: 26.8 °C, EC: 7185 r g/L, DO: 184 %, DO: 13.56 RP: 45 mV
	— 166 — 167 — 168 — 169 — 170			SANDSTONE very fine to fine grained , light creamy grey, quartzose, SANDSTONE very fine to fine grained , light creamy grey, quartzose,	6348 µS/cm, TDS	Js, Temp: 30.36 °C, EC: 6: 4.126 g/L, DO: 81.8 %, 4: 7.93, ORP: 38.2 mV
	— 171 — 172 — 173 — 174			SANDSTONE fine grained, light cream, quartzose, SANDSTONE fine grained, light cream, quartzose, SHALE medium to dark grey,		
	— 175 — 176 — 177 — 178			SANDSTONE fine grained, medium to dark grey, SANDSTONE very fine to fine grained, medium to dark grey, SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy grey,	μS/cm, TDS: 4.43	s, Temp: 27.79 °C, EC: 6830 38 g/L, DO: 222.9 %, DO: .92, ORP: 40.4 mV
Blue metal gravel backfill (5-8mm wash)	— 179 — 180 — 181 — 182			SANDSTONE very fine to fine grained , light to medium grey, quartzose, SANDSTONE very fine to fine grained , light to medium grey, quartzose, SANDSTONE very fine to fine grained , light grey, quartzose,	6624 µS/cm, TDS	/s, Temp: 29.03 °C, EC: 5: 4.307 g/L, DO: 84.6 %, H: 7.93, ORP: 36.5 mV
	— 183 — 184 — 185			SANDSTONE very fine to fine grained , light creamy white, quartzose,		



Drawing No.: GLMB03 - Bore Construction

Revision: A Date drawn: 5/2/14

Drawn by: K. Maher Checked by: J. Duggleby

Project No. 2114759B



AGL Upstream Investments Pty Ltd GLMB03

BORE CONSTRUCTION	— 186 — 187 — 188 — 189 — 190 — 191 — 192	STRATIGRAPHY	GRAPHIC LOG	LITHOLOGY SANDSTONE medium grained , light creamy white, quartzose, SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy white, quartzose, SANDSTONE medium grained , light creamy white, quartzose,	WATER QUALITY Water Cut: 2.3 L/s, Temp: 31.98 °C, E0 μS/cm, TDS: 3.887 g/L, DO: 165.4 %, I 12.07 ppm, pH: 7.91, ORP: 38.3 mV	C: 5977 DO:
	— 187 — 188 — 189 — 190 — 191 — 192	-		SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy white, quartzose,	Water Cut: 2.3 L/s, Temp: 31.98 °C, Ες μS/cm, TDS: 3.887 g/L, DO: 165.4 %, I 12.07 ppm, pH: 7.91, ORP: 38.3 mV	C: 5977 DO:
	— 188 — 189 — 190 — 191 — 192	-				
	— 190 — 191 — 192	-		SANDSTONE medium grained , light creamy white, quartzose,		
	— 191 — 192	-				
	— 192			SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy white, quartzose,		
		l l		SANDSTONE medium to coarse grained , light creamy white, quartzose,		
				SANDSTONE fine grained, light creamy white, quartzose,	Water Cut: 2.4 L/s. Temp: 26.01 °C. FG	C: 6259
				SANDSTONE fine grained, creamy greyish white,	Water Cut: 2.4 L/s, Temp: 26.01 °C, E0 μS/cm, TDS: 4.068 g/L, DO: 60 %, DO ppm, pH: 7.94, ORP: 52.5 mV): 4.77
	 194					
	— 195					
	— 196					
	— 197					
	— 198				Water Cut: 1.94 L/s, Temp: 33.54 °C, E	EC:
	— 199				Water Cut: 1.94 L/s, Temp: 33.54 °C, E 6699 µS/cm, TDS: 4.356 g/L, DO: 252. DO: 17.48 ppm, pH: 7.87, ORP: 40.7 n	.4 %, nV
	— 200					
	— 201					
	— 202					
	— 203					
	— 204				Water Cut: 2.1 L/s, Temp: 28.68 °C, E0	C: 6493
Bentonite seal	— 205				μS/cm, TDS: 1.221 g/L, DO: 151.5 %, I 11.45 ppm, pH: 7.93, ORP: 46.6 mV	DO:
	— 206					
	— 207					
	— 208					
	— 209					
	— 210				Water Cut: 2.89 L/s, Temp: 22.82 °C, E	EC:
	— 211				6337 µS/cm, TDS: 4.12 g/L, DO: 78.5 g 6.6 ppm, pH: 7.95, ORP: 23.6 mV	%, DO:
	— 212					
	— 213					



Drawing No.: GLMB0	3 - Bore Construction		
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Project No. 2114759B	•		



	Page 9 /9				
DEPTH (m)		SIKAIIGKAPHT	LITHOLOGY	WATER QUALITY	
	50mm 304SS (0.5mm slot) Gravel pack (5mm wash) 50NB MED Galv pipe sump	214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227		SANDSTONE fine grained, light tannish grey, SANDSTONE very fine to fine grained , light tannish white, quartzose,	Water Cut: 2.44 L/s, Temp: 24.97 °C, EC: 5843 µS/cm, TDS: 3.798 g/L, DO: 70.4 %, DO: 5.71 ppm, pH: 7.98, ORP: 8.42 mV Water Cut: 2.8 L/s, Temp: 23.94 °C, EC: 5834 µS/cm, TDS: 3.793 g/L, DO: 63 %, DO: 5.13 ppm, pH: 7.99, ORP: 9.32 mV
		228 229	•		Water Cut: 2.23 L/s, Temp: 24.09 °C, EC: 6513 μS/cm, TDS: 3.782 g/L, DO: 67.4 %,



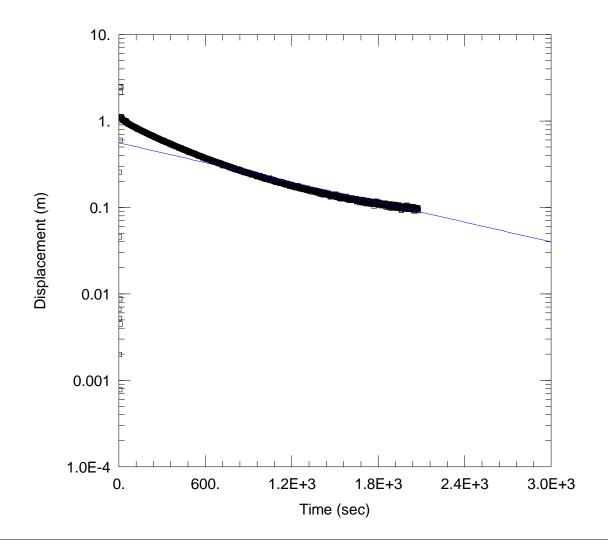
Drawing No.: GLMB03 - Bore Construction					
Revision: A	Date drawn: 5/2/14				
Drawn by: K. Maher	Checked by: J. Duggleby				
Project No. 2114759B					



Appendix B

Slug test results





Data Set: \...\RMB02b.aqt

Date: 11/29/11 Time: 13:29:50

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL Energy Ltd Project: 2114759B

Location: Denham Court Road Test Well: RMB02_Rising Test Date: 1 November 2011

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 15. m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 1.

WELL DATA (RMB02)

Initial Displacement: 2.505 m

Static Water Column Height: 108.7 m Screen Length: 12. m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 105.7 m

Well Radius: 0.07 m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

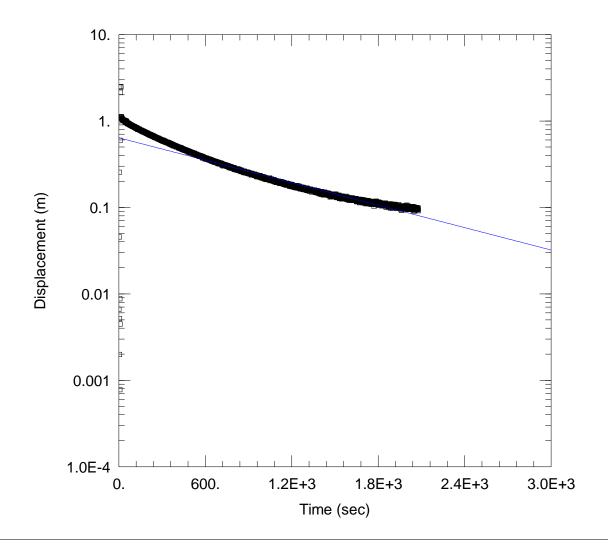
SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined

Solution Method: Hvorslev

K = 0.000906 m/day

y0 = 0.5578 m



Data Set: \...\RMB02b.aqt

Date: 11/29/11 Time: 13:30:09

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL Energy Ltd Project: 2114759B

Location: Denham Court Road Test Well: RMB02_Rising Test Date: 1 November 2011

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 15. m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 1.

WELL DATA (RMB02)

Initial Displacement: 2.505 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 105.7 m

Static Water Column Height: 108.7 m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

Screen Length: 12. m Well Radius: 0.07 m

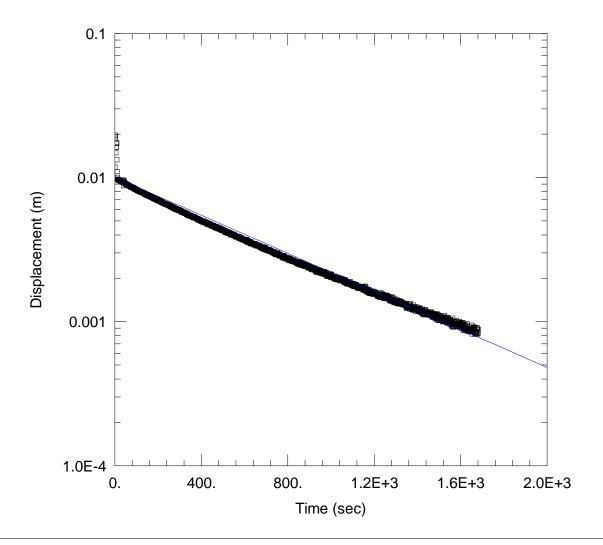
SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined

Solution Method: Bouwer-Rice

K = 0.0009415 m/day

y0 = 0.6388 m



Data Set: \...\RMB02a.aqt

Date: 11/29/11 Time: 13:29:19

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL Energy Ltd Project: 2114759B

Location: Denham Court Road Test Well: RMB02_Falling_A Test Date: 1 November 2011

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 15. m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 1.

WELL DATA (RMB02)

Initial Displacement: 1.965 m

Static Water Column Height: 108.7 m Screen Length: 12. m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 105.7 m

Well Radius: 0.07 m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

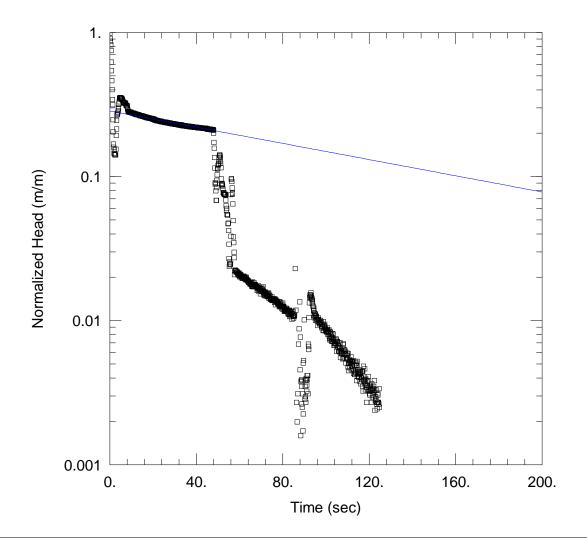
SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined

Solution Method: Hvorslev

K = 0.001566 m/day

y0 = 0.01006 m



Data Set: \...\MPMB01-slug1-rising1.aqt

Date: 07/08/13 Time: 09:38:29

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL Energy
Project: 2114759B
Location: Menangle Park
Test Well: MPMB01
Test Date: 24/6/13

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 9.57 m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 0.1

WELL DATA (MPMB01)

Initial Displacement: -1.513 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 7.07 m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

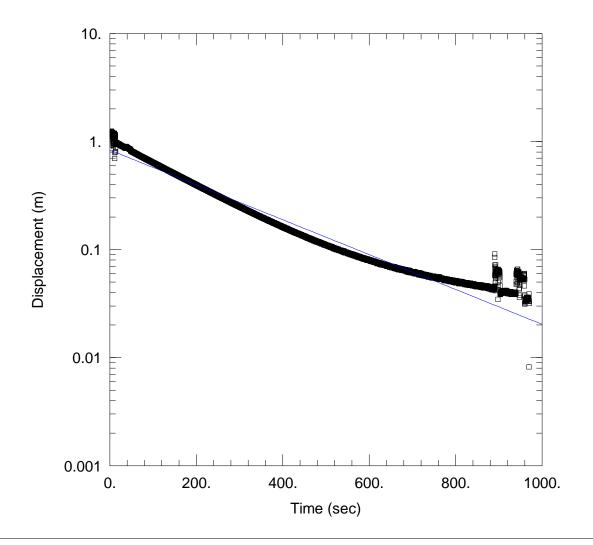
Static Water Column Height: 9.57 m

Screen Length: <u>6.</u> m Well Radius: <u>0.025</u> m Gravel Pack Porosity: 0.

SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Unconfined Solution Method: Bouwer-Rice

K = 0.1509 m/day y0 = -0.4314 m



Data Set: \...\MPMB02-slug-falling1.aqt

Date: 07/08/13 Time: 10:28:41

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL Energy
Project: 2114759B
Location: Menangle Park
Test Well: MPMB02
Test Date: 24/6/13

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 16. m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 0.1

WELL DATA (MPMB02)

Initial Displacement: 33.08 m
Total Well Penetration Depth: 13 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 13. m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

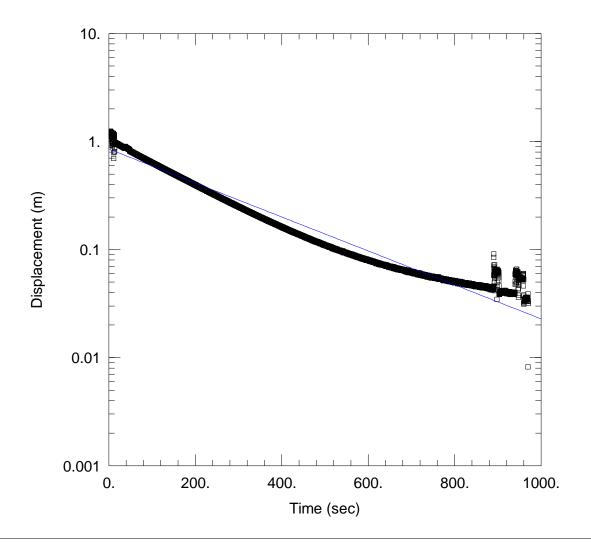
Static Water Column Height: 33.13 m

Screen Length: 12. m Well Radius: 0.025 m Gravel Pack Porosity: 0.

SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined Solution Method: Bouwer-Rice

K = 0.04999 m/day y0 = 0.8341 m



Data Set: \...\MPMB02-slug-falling1.aqt

Date: 07/08/13 Time: 10:29:19

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL Energy Project: 2114759B Location: Menangle Park Test Well: MPMB02 Test Date: 24/6/13

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 16. m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 0.1

WELL DATA (MPMB02)

Initial Displacement: 33.08 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 13. m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

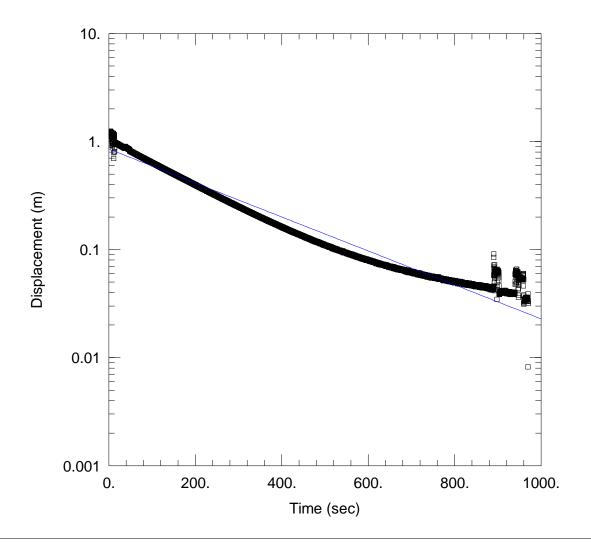
Static Water Column Height: 33.13 m

Screen Length: 12. m Well Radius: 0.025 m Gravel Pack Porosity: 0.

SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined Solution Method: Hvorslev

K = 0.05965 m/dayy0 = 0.8518 m



Data Set: \...\MPMB02-slug-falling1.aqt

Date: 07/08/13 Time: 10:29:19

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL Energy Project: 2114759B Location: Menangle Park Test Well: MPMB02 Test Date: 24/6/13

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 16. m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 0.1

WELL DATA (MPMB02)

Initial Displacement: 33.08 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 13. m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

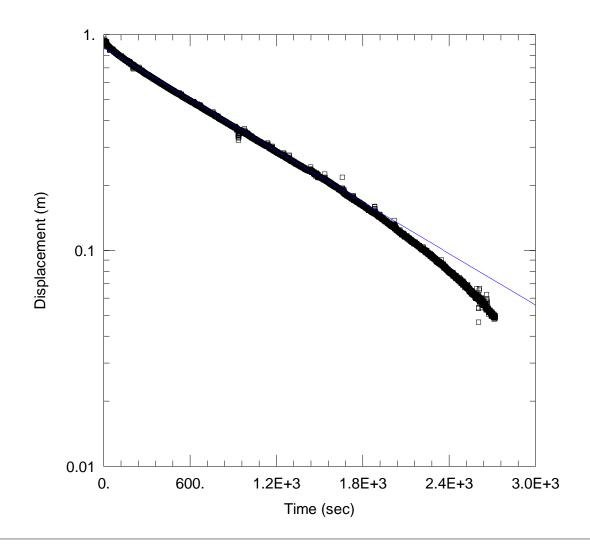
Static Water Column Height: 33.13 m

Screen Length: 12. m Well Radius: 0.025 m Gravel Pack Porosity: 0.

SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined Solution Method: Hvorslev

K = 0.05965 m/dayy0 = 0.8518 m



Data Set: \...\GLMB01_RH2.aqt

Date: 03/12/14 Time: 10:00:25

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL

Project: 2193361A Location: Gloucester Test Well: GLMB01 Test Date: 19/02/2014

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 30. m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 1.

WELL DATA (GLMB01)

Initial Displacement: 1. m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 15. m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

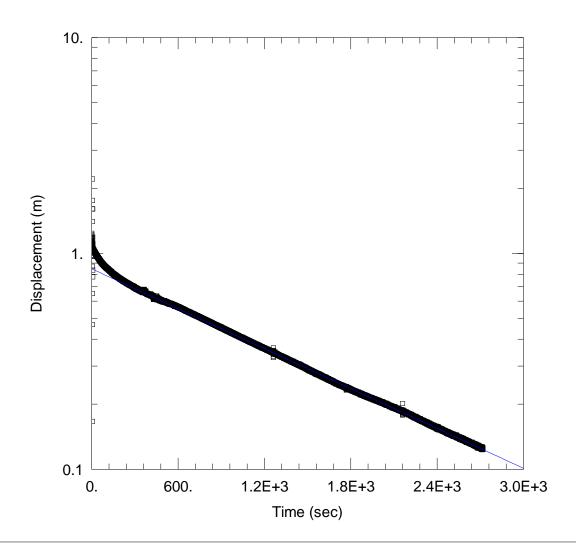
Static Water Column Height: 88.12 m

Screen Length: 12. m Well Radius: 0.025 m

SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined Solution Method: Hvorslev

K = 0.01271 m/day y0 = 0.8686 m



Data Set: \...\GLMB01_FH1.aqt

Date: 03/12/14 Time: 09:58:49

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL

Project: 2193361A Location: Gloucester Test Well: GLMB01 Test Date: 19/02/2014

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 30. m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 1.

WELL DATA (GLMB01)

Initial Displacement: 1.15 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 15. m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

Static Water Column Height: 88.12 m

Screen Length: 12. m Well Radius: 0.025 m

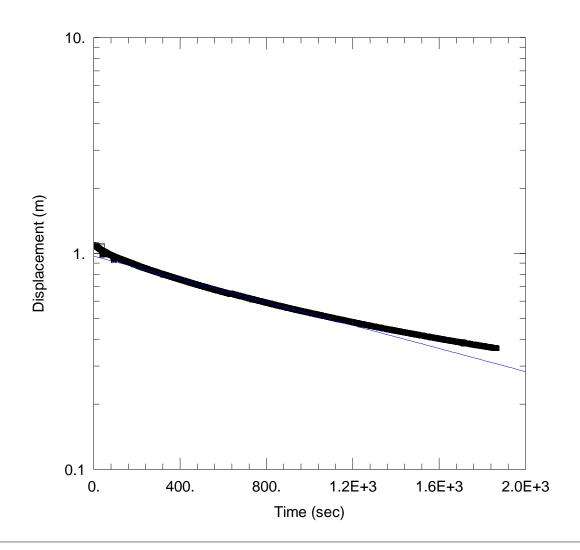
SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined

K = 0.009853 m/day

Solution Method: Hvorslev

y0 = 0.8481 m



Data Set: \...\GLMB01_RH1.aqt

Date: 03/12/14 Time: 09:59:59

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL

Project: 2193361A Location: Gloucester Test Well: GLMB01 Test Date: 19/02/2014

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 30. m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 1.

WELL DATA (GLMB01)

Initial Displacement: 1.1 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 15. m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

Static Water Column Height: 88.12 m

Screen Length: 12. m Well Radius: 0.025 m

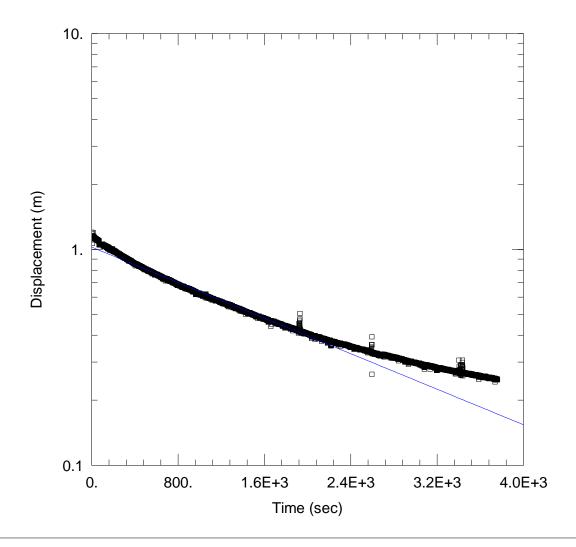
SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined

Solution Method: Hvorslev

K = 0.008553 m/day

y0 = 0.971 m



Data Set: \...\GLMB01_FH2.aqt

Date: 03/12/14 Time: 09:59:36

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL

Project: 2193361A Location: Gloucester Test Well: GLMB01 Test Date: 19/02/2014

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 30. m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 1.

WELL DATA (GLMB01)

Initial Displacement: 1.2 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 15. m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

Static Water Column Height: 88.12 m

Screen Length: 12. m Well Radius: 0.025 m

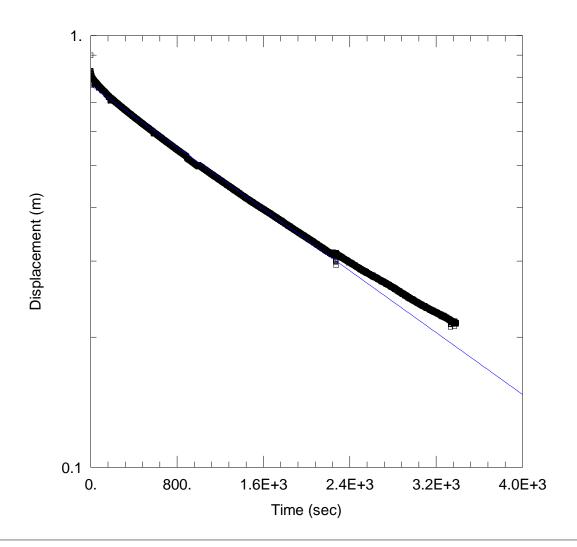
SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined

Solution Method: Hvorslev

K = 0.00658 m/day

y0 = 1.024 m



Data Set: \...\GLMB03_RH1.aqt

Date: 03/12/14 Time: 10:03:56

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL

Project: 2193361A Location: Gloucester Test Well: GLMB03 Test Date: 19/02/2014

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 30. m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 1.

WELL DATA (GLMB03)

Initial Displacement: 0.9 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 15. m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

Static Water Column Height: 209.7 m

Screen Length: 12. m Well Radius: 0.025 m

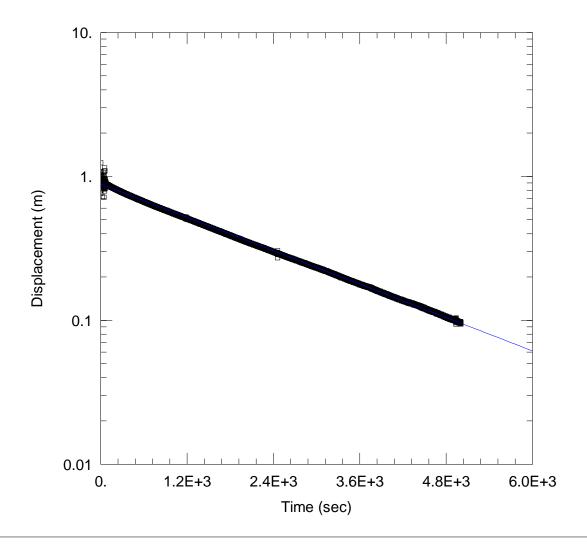
SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined

K = 0.005723 m/day

Solution Method: Hvorslev

y0 = 0.7666 m



Data Set: \...\GLMB03_FH2.aqt

Date: 03/12/14 Time: 10:03:26

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL

Project: 2193361A Location: Gloucester Test Well: GLMB03 Test Date: 20/02/2014

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 30. m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 1.

WELL DATA (GLMB03)

Initial Displacement: 1. m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 15. m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

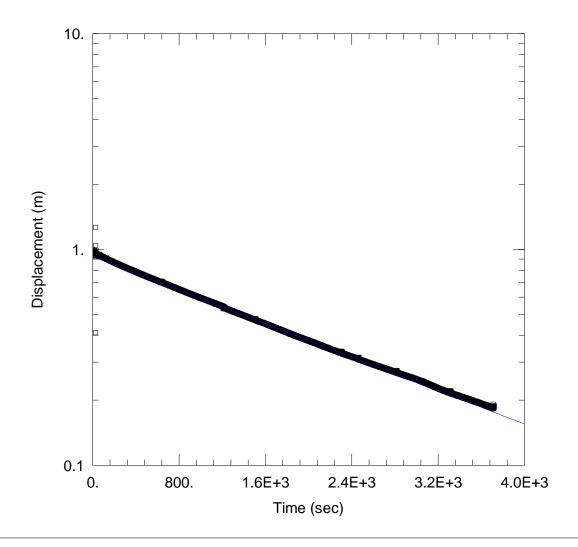
Static Water Column Height: 209.7 m

Screen Length: 12. m Well Radius: 0.025 m

SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined Solution Method: Hvorslev

K = 0.006182 m/day y0 = 0.886 m



Data Set: \...\GLMB03_FH1.aqt

Date: 03/12/14 Time: 10:02:56

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL

Project: 2193361A Location: Gloucester Test Well: GLMB03 Test Date: 19/02/2014

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 30. m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 1.

WELL DATA (GLMB03)

Initial Displacement: 1. m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 15. m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

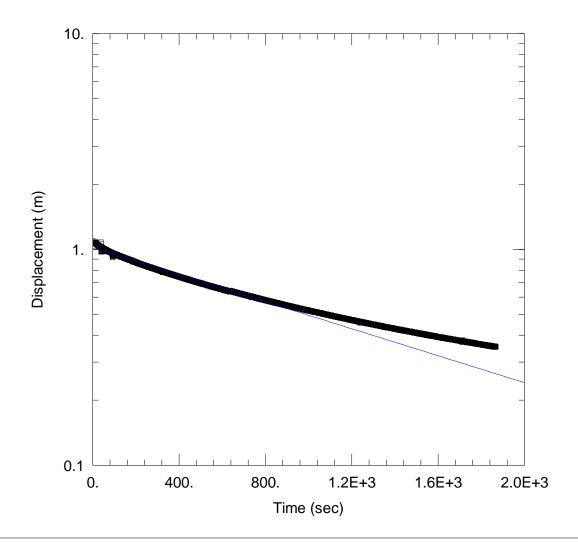
Static Water Column Height: 209.7 m

Screen Length: 12. m Well Radius: 0.025 m

SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined Solution Method: Hvorslev

K = 0.006198 m/day y0 = 0.9246 m



Data Set: \...\GLMB02_RH2.aqt

Date: 03/12/14 Time: 10:02:24

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL

Project: 2193361A Location: Gloucester Test Well: GLMB02 Test Date: 19/02/2014

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 15. m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 1.

WELL DATA (GLMB02)

Initial Displacement: 1.1 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 15. m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

Static Water Column Height: 171.3 m

Screen Length: 12. m Well Radius: 0.025 m

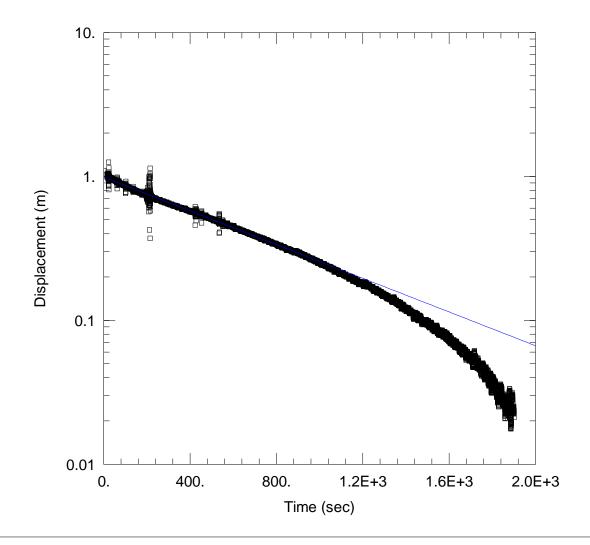
SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined

K = 0.01111 m/day

Solution Method: Hvorslev

y0 = 1.016 m



Data Set: \...\GLMB02_FH1.aqt

Date: 03/12/14 Time: 10:00:48

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL

Project: 2193361A Location: Gloucester Test Well: GLMB02 Test Date: 19/02/2014

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: <u>15.</u> m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): <u>1.</u>

WELL DATA (GLMB02)

Initial Displacement: 1.1 m

· <u>1.1</u> III

Static Water Column Height: 169.3 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 15. m Casing Radius: 0.025 m

Screen Length: 12. m Well Radius: 0.025 m

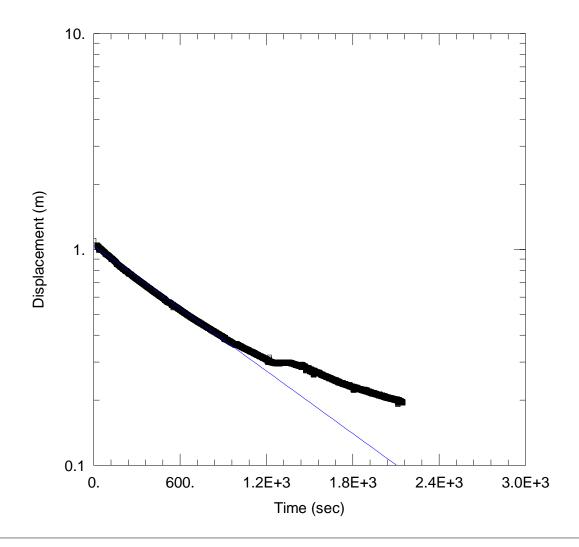
SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined

Solution Method: Hvorslev

K = 0.02083 m/day

y0 = 0.9881 m



Data Set: \...\GLMB02_RH1.aqt

Date: 03/12/14 Time: 10:01:46

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL

Project: 2193361A Location: Gloucester Test Well: GLMB02 Test Date: 19/02/2014

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: <u>15.</u> m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): <u>1.</u>

WELL DATA (GLMB02)

Initial Displacement: 1.1 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 15. m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

Static Water Column Height: 169.3 m

Screen Length: 12. m Well Radius: 0.025 m

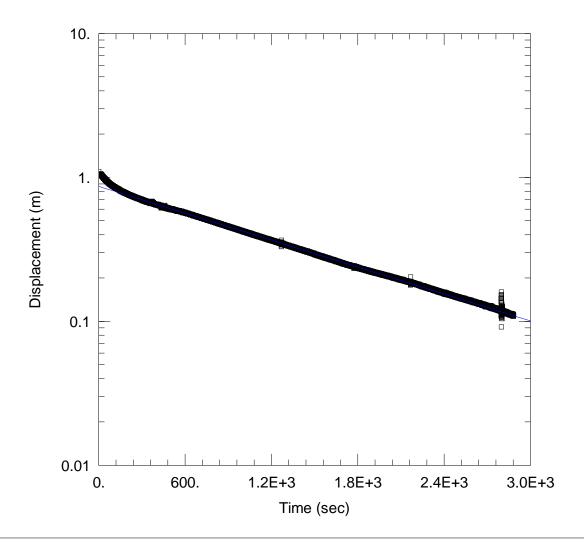
SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined

Solution Method: <u>Hvorslev</u>

K = 0.01719 m/day

y0 = 1.039 m



WELL TEST ANALYSIS

Data Set: \...\GLMB02_FH2.aqt

Date: 03/12/14 Time: 10:01:18

PROJECT INFORMATION

Company: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client: AGL

Project: 2193361A Location: Gloucester Test Well: GLMB02 Test Date: 19/02/2014

AQUIFER DATA

Saturated Thickness: 15. m Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): 1.

WELL DATA (GLMB02)

Initial Displacement: 1.1 m

Total Well Penetration Depth: 15. m

Casing Radius: 0.025 m

Static Water Column Height: 169.3 m

Screen Length: 12. m Well Radius: 0.025 m

SOLUTION

Aquifer Model: Confined

Solution Method: Hvorslev

K = 0.01109 m/day

y0 = 0.8674 m

Appendix C

Hydrographs



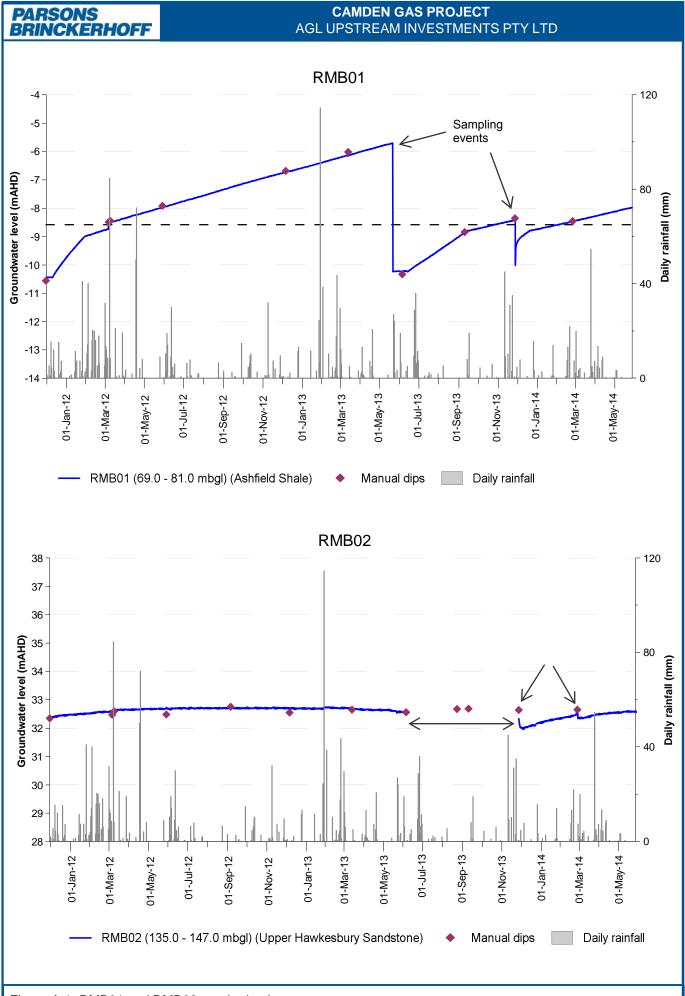
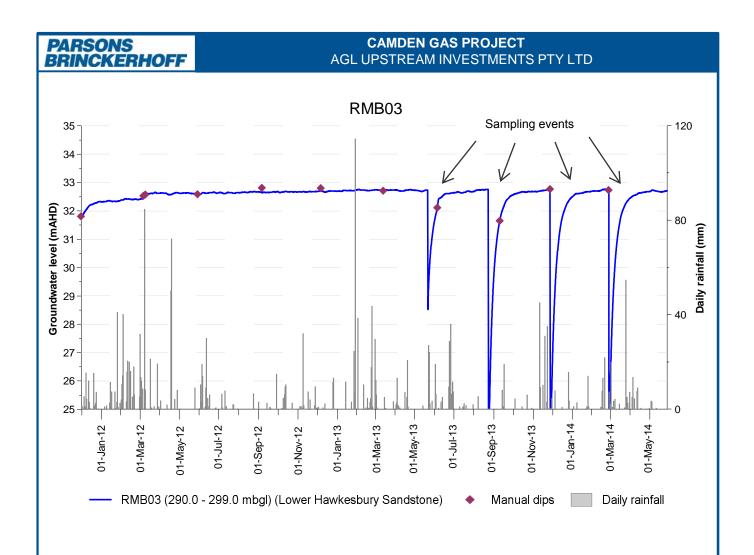
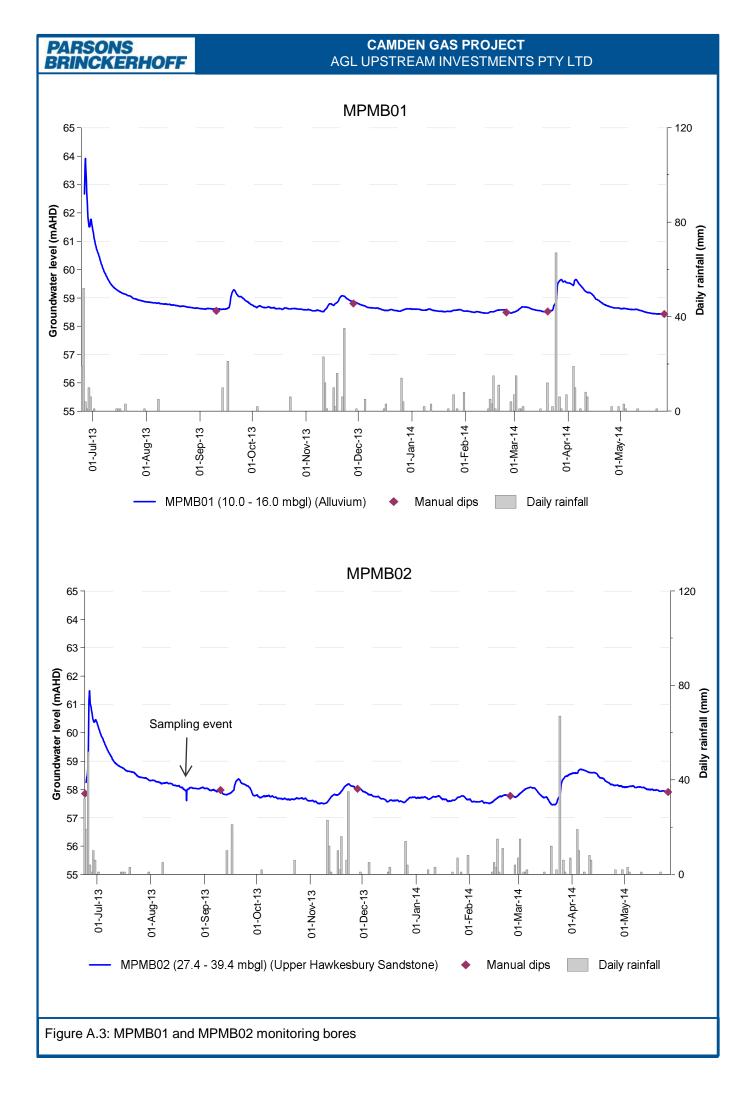
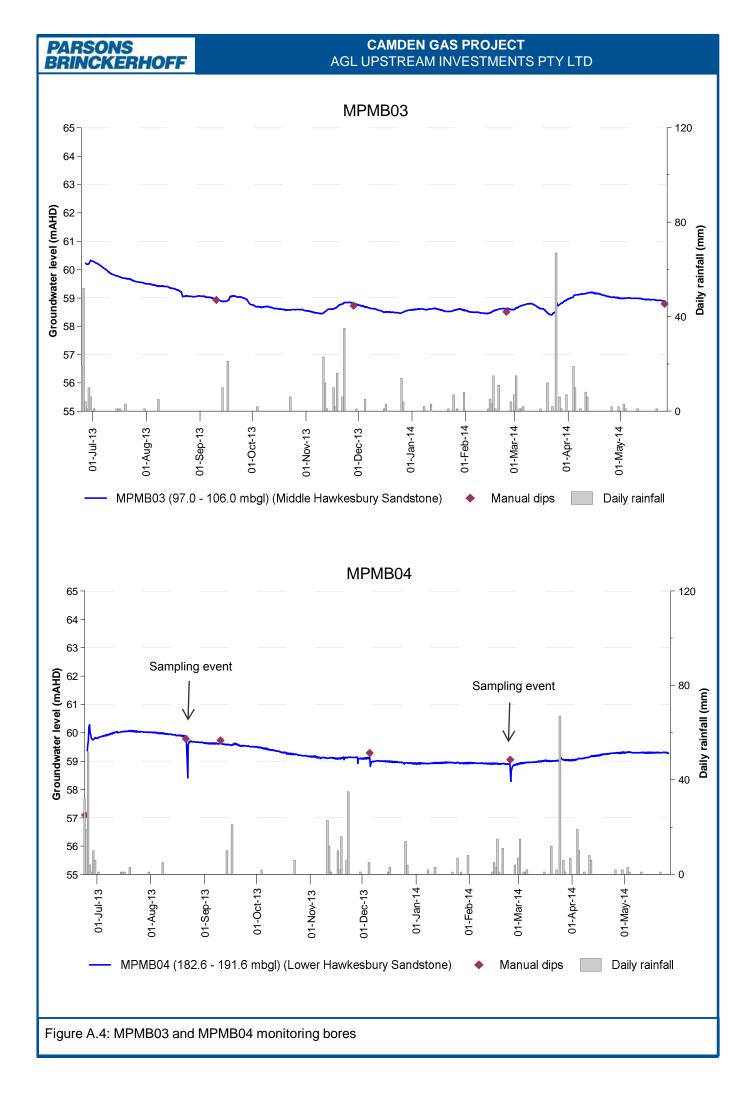
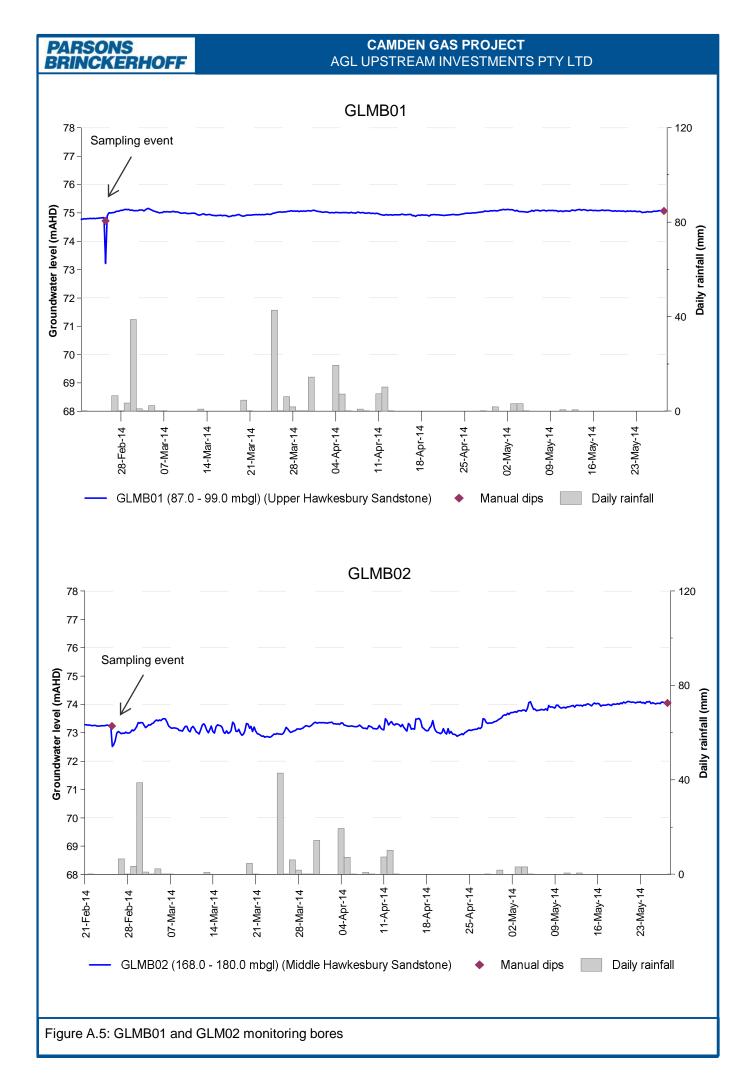


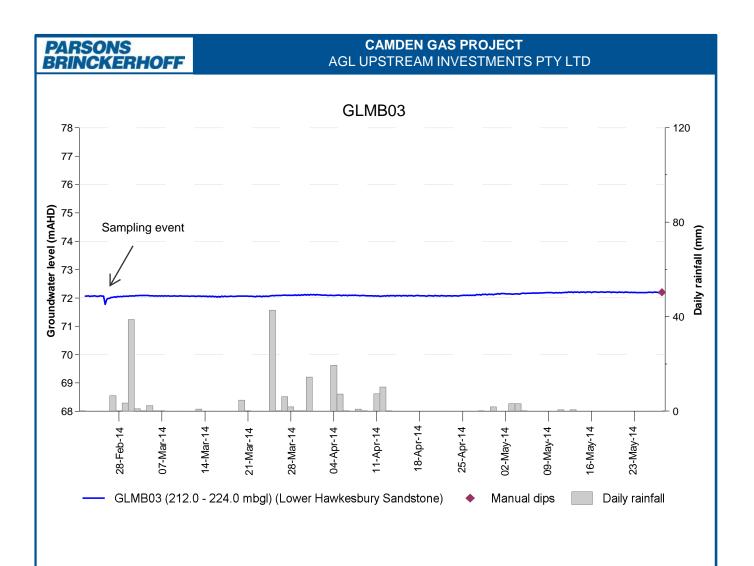
Figure A.1: RMB01 and RMB02 monitoring bores











Appendix D

Water quality summary tables



WATER QUALITY RESULTS - CAMDEN

Analyte	Units	LOR						Denham Court	Groundwater Me	onitorina Bores					
	O	LOIX	RMB01			RM							B03		
Sample date Formation			27/11/2013 Ashfield Shale	3/11/2011	21/05/2013	23/08/2013 Hawkesbury Sai	27/11/2013 ndstone (upper	26/02/2014	28/05/2014	8/11/2011	21/05/2013	23/08/2013 Hawkesbury Sa	27/11/2013 ndstone (lower)	26/02/2014	28/05/2014
General parameters													, ,		
pH (field) pH (lab)	pH units	0.01	6.97 7.18	6.52 na	6.35 7.24	6.67 7.41	6.58 7.06	6.51 7.55	6.78 7.21	7.42 na	9.50 9.43	9.61 9.34	9.47 9.38	9.43 9.37	9.70 9.52
Electrical conductivity (field) Electrical conductivity (lab)	μS/cm	1	12,788 13,000	9,517 na	10,003 10,700	10,106 10,500	10,182 10,400	10,333 10,700	10,636 10,400	5,713 na	7,794 8,320	8,173 8,520	8,145 8,360	8,055 8,300	7,746 7,970
Temperature Dissolved oxygen	°C % sat	0.01	24.41 31.9	27.55 5.8	21.72 10.6	18.22 3.2	19.7 1.9	22.53 2.9	19.53 8.3	na 5.6	18.86 5.6	18.48 4.1	20.06 1.8	23.83 3.3	20.51 10.2
Total dissolved solids (field) Total dissolved solids (lab)	mg/L	1	8,312 7,880	6,188 na	6,515 5,550	6,569 5,720	6,617 6,280	6,716 6,220	6,917 6,560	3,759 na	5,070 4,200	5,316 3,720	5,292 4,710	5,232 4,650	5,034 4,470
Suspended solids Redox	mg/L mV	-	74 -100.1	na -10	18 -175	6 -122.4	<5 -419.0	<5 -156.7	<5 -98.4	na -136	80 -127	<5 -119	<5 -245.2	<5 -215.6	<5 -253.0
Water type # Laboratory analytes	-	-	Na-Cl	Na-Cl	Na-Cl	Na-Cl	Na-CI	Na-Cl	Na-CI	Na-Cl	Na-Cl	Na-Cl	Na-Cl	Na-Cl	Na-Cl
Hydroxide alkalinity as CaCO ₃ Carbonate alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L mg/L	1	<1 <1	<1 <1	<1 <1	<1 <1	<1 <1	<1 <1	<1 <1	<1 <1	<1 260	<1 268	<1 295	<1 225	<1 240
Bicarbonate alkalinity as CaCO ₃ Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L mg/L	1	937 937	743 743	836 836	886 886	882 882	856 856	829 829	606 606	228 488	255 523	239 534	265 490	234 474
Sulfate as SO ₄ ² · Chloride	mg/L mg/L	1	<1 3,990	86 3,980	<10 2,800	3,080	<10 3,130	<10 3,050	<1 3,020	39 2,350	10 2,280	<1 2,490	<1 2,460	<1 2,400	<1 2,340
Calcium Magnesium	mg/L mg/L	1	284 88	385 93	307 83	293 84	313 81	319 79	192 79	121 50	7	7 25	8 26	7 21	2
Sodium Potassium	mg/L mg/L	1	2,250 43	2,090 35	1,820 35	1,760 42	1,670 38	2,170 33	1,690 39	1,580 25	1,810 21	1,740 26	1,680 23	2,090	1,560 20
Silica	mg/L	0.1	14.70	15.6	10.6	10.3	11.10	10.90	10.80	10.0	6.85	6.01	5.93 <0.004	5.90	6.49 <0.004
Total cyanide Fluoride	mg/L mg/L	0.004	<0.004 0.3	na na	0.2	0.2	0.1	<0.004 0.2	0.2	na na	<0.004 0.3	<0.004 0.3	0.3	<0.004 0.4	0.4
Ions Total Anions	meq/L	0.01	131.0	129	95.7	105	106	103	102	79.2	74.3	80.7	80.1	77.5	75.5
Total Cations Ionic Balance	meq/L %	0.01	120.0 4.34	119 4.14	102 3.29	99.2 2.69	95.9 4.97	118 6.56	91.2 5.49	79.5 0.18	81.1 4.36	78.8 1.24	76.2 2.5	93.5 9.34	69.4 4.18
Dissolved metals Aluminium	mg/L	0.01	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	<0.01
Antimony Arsenic	mg/L mg/L	0.001 0.001	<0.001 0.002	na 0.009	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001 0.002	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001	na 0.006	<0.001 0.002	0.001 <0.001	0.001 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001
Barium Beryllium	mg/L mg/L	0.001	37.2 <0.001	1.18	35.1 <0.001	39.8 <0.001	37.0 <0.001	35.0 <0.001	48.0 <0.001	5.44 <0.001	6.35 <0.001	7.42 <0.001	6.63	5.76 <0.001	5.41 <0.001
Cadmium Chromium	mg/L mg/L	0.0001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 na	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 na	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001
Cobalt Copper	mg/L mg/L	0.001	<0.001 0.054	0.004	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001	0.006 0.005	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001 0.107	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001
Lead Manganese	mg/L mg/L	0.001	<0.001 0.082	<0.001 0.116	<0.001 <0.001 0.051	<0.001 <0.001 0.040	<0.001 0.034	<0.001 <0.001 0.032	<0.001 <0.001 0.027	<0.003 <0.001 0.085	0.001 0.002	0.002 0.004	<0.001 0.002	<0.001 <0.001 0.002	<0.001 <0.001 <0.001
Mercury Molybdenum	mg/L mg/L	0.001	<0.0001 0.002	na 0.001	na <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001	na 0.014	na 0.006	<0.004 <0.0001 0.007	<0.002 <0.0001 0.005	<0.002 <0.0001 0.004	<0.001 <0.0001 0.004
Nickel	mg/L	0.001	0.002 0.004 <0.01	0.001 0.009 <0.01	0.004 <0.01	0.001	0.002 <0.01	<0.001 <0.001 <0.01	<0.001 <0.001 <0.01	0.018	<0.001 <0.01	0.007 0.002 <0.01	0.003 0.001 <0.01	<0.001 <0.01	<0.001 <0.01
Selenium Strontium	mg/L mg/L	0.001	13.400	10.80	8.00 <0.001	9.66	9.22	8.12	10.10	5.78	1.82	2.51	2.46	2.00	2.28
Uranium Vanadium	mg/L mg/L	0.001	0.002 <0.01	0.016 <0.01	<0.01	<0.001 <0.01	<0.001 <0.01	<0.001 <0.01	<0.001 <0.01	<0.001 <0.01	<0.001 <0.01	<0.001 <0.01	<0.001 <0.01	<0.001 <0.01	<0.001 <0.01
Zinc Boron	mg/L mg/L	0.005	0.062 0.12	0.624 0.06	0.020 <0.05	0.043 <0.05	0.031 <0.05	0.026 <0.05	0.015 <0.05	12.00 0.08	0.602 0.16	0.035 0.16	0.014 0.17	0.013 0.17	<0.005 0.17
Iron Bromine	mg/L mg/L	0.05 0.1	5.23 9.8	0.29 7.9	5.89 7.3	5.59 6.4	5.64 7.8	6.11 7.0	5.22 6.6	0.62 4.9	<0.05 5.9	0.08 4.9	0.20 6.6	<0.05 5.8	<0.05 5.1
Nutrients Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.01	5.24	4.51	4.50	3.97	4.12	4.57	4.36	2.77	3.82	3.36	3.43	3.88	3.42
Nitrite as N Nitrate as N	mg/L mg/L	0.01	<0.01 0.06	<0.01 <0.01	<0.01 <0.01	<0.01 <0.01	<0.01 <0.01	<0.01 0.01	<0.01 0.02	<0.01 0.02	<0.01 <0.01	<0.01 <0.01	<0.01 <0.01	<0.01 0.01	<0.01 <0.01
Total Phosphorous Reactive Phosphorous	mg/L mg/L	0.01	<0.10 0.10	<0.01 <0.01	0.13 0.10	0.04 0.04	<0.10 0.10	<0.01 0.05	<0.05 0.08	<0.01 <0.01	0.02 0.02	0.03 0.02	0.02 0.01	0.02 0.02	0.01 <0.01
Total Organic Carbon Dissolved gases	mg/L	1	124	9	3	na	3	<1	<1	17	18	25	27	22	28
Methane Ethene	μg/L μg/L	10 10	3,200 <10	10,100 na	7,650 <10	17,700 <10	8,240 <10	13,600 <10	37,600 <10	18,200 na	13,100 <10	18,600 <10	17,500 <10	37,000 <10	42,000 <10
Ethane Propene	μg/L μg/L	10 10	136 <10	na na	<10 <10	<10 <10	<10 <10	21 <10	14 <10	na na	<10 <10	<10 <10	<10 <10	19 <10	10 <10
Propane Butene	μg/L μg/L	10	196 <10	na na	<10 <10	<10 <10	<10 <10	<10 <10	<10 <10	na na	<10 <10	<10 <10	<10 <10	<10 <10	<10 <10
Butane Phenolic compounds	μg/L	10	<10	na	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	na	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Phenol 2-Chlorophenol	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	1.1 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	1.2 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
2-Methylphenol	μg/L	1 2	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 2.9	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 3.8	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0
3-&4-Methylphenol 2-Nitrophenol	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
2.4-Dimethylphenol 2.4-Dichlorophenol	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
2.6-Dichlorophenol 4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
2.4.6-Trichlorophenol 2.4.5-Trichlorophenol	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Pentachlorophenol Polycyclic aromatic	μg/L	2	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0
Naphthalene Acenaphthylene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Acenaphthene Fluorene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Phenanthrene Anthracene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Fluoranthene Pyrene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Benz(a)anthracene Chrysene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Benzo(b)fluoranthene Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/L µg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Benzo(a)pyrene Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene	µg/L µg/L	0.5	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0
Dibenz(a.h)anthracene Benzo(g.h.i)perylene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0
Sum of PAHs	μg/L μg/L	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Total petroleum hydrocarbons C ₆ -C ₉ fraction	μg/L	20	40	<20	<20	50	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	140	90	70	60
C ₁₀ -C ₁₄ fraction C ₁₅ -C ₂₈ fraction	μg/L μg/L	50 100	<50 190	<50 460	<50 <100	<50 <100	<50 <100	<50 <100	<50 <100	<50 210	100 410	120 190	<50 <100	80 <100	50 120
C ₂₉ -C ₃₆ fraction C ₁₀ -C ₃₆ fraction (sum)	μg/L μg/L	50 50	<50 190	<50 460	<50 <50	<50 <50	<50 <50	<50 <50	<50 <50	<50 210	150 660	<50 310	<50 <50	<50 80	<50 170
Total recoverable hydrocarbons C ₆ -C ₁₀ fraction	μg/L	20	40	<20	<20	50	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	140	90	80	70
C ₆ -C ₁₀ fraction minus BTEX >C ₁₀ -C ₁₆ fraction	μg/L μg/L	20 100	30 <100	<20 <100	<20 <100	30 <100	<20 <100	<20 <100	<20 <100	<20 <100	<20 120	70 140	40 <100	40 <100	40 <100
>C ₁₆ -C ₃₄ fraction >C ₃₄ -C ₄₀ fraction	μg/L μg/L	100 100	190 <100	420 <100	<100 <100	<100 <100	<100 <100	<100 <100	<100 <100	220 <100	520 <100	160 <100	<100 <100	<100 <100	140 <100
>C ₁₀ -C ₄₀ fraction (sum) Aromatic hydrocarbons	µg/L	100	190	420	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	220	640	300	<100	<100	140
Benzene Toluene	μg/L μg/L	1 2	11 <2	<1 <5	<1 <2	<1 23	<1 6	<1 <2	<1 <2	<1 <5	<1 8	<1 74	<1 48	<1 37	<1 35
Ethylbenzene m&p-Xylenes	μg/L μg/L	2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2	<2 <2	<2 <2	<2 <2	<2 <2	<2 <2	<2 <2
o-Xylenes	μg/L	2	<2	<2	<2 <2 <2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2 <2 <2
Total xlyenes Sum of BTEX	µg/L µg/L	1	<2 11	<2 <1	<1	<2 23	<2 6	<2 <1	<2 <1	<2 <1	<2 8	<2 74	<2 48	<2 37	35
Naphthalene # Calculated using Aquachem	μg/L	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5

Calculated using Aquachem

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WATER QUALITY RESULTS - CAMDEN

Analyte	Units	LOR							Menangle Park	Groundwater N	Monitoring Bores						
Analyte	Units	LOR		MPN					лР02				MB03			MBMP04	
Sample date Formation			22/08/2013	28/11/2013 Alluv	24/02/2014 vium	26/05/2014	22/08/2013	28/11/2013 Hawkesbury Sa	24/02/2014 ndstone (upper)	25/05/2014	22/08/2013	28/11/2013 Hawkesbury Sar	24/02/2014 ndstone (middle	25/05/2014	5/12/2013 Hawkes	24/02/2014 bury Sandstone	25/05/2014 e (lower)
General parameters pH (field)		0.04	4.78	5.21	5.09	5.54	5.72	6.37	6.37	6.44	6.30	6.97	7.09	7.04	9.61	9.80	9.84
pH (lab) Electrical conductivity (field)	pH units	0.01	6.14 980	5.60 923	5.86 920	5.45 902	7.16 874	6.64 937	7.00 898	6.81 885	7.69 1,092	7.35 1,054	7.71 1,144	7.44 1,020	8.72 929	9.18 1,216	9.45 1,031
Electrical conductivity (lab) Temperature	μS/cm °C	0.01	1,000 18.16	940 20.95	936 20.14	924 21.46	881 18.88	938 22.64	897 21.98	890 25.70	1,100 17.3	1,060 20.26	1,070 19.44	1,070 18.95	992 19.8	1,090 21.39	1,050 19.39
Dissolved oxygen Total dissolved solids (field)	% sat	0.01	19.8 637	16.9 601	11.0 598	7.45 586	20 568	5.6 609	6.1 584	12.3 575	2.3 716	1.4 685	35.3 747	1.6 663	0.8 605	22.5 790	0.8 670
Total dissolved solids (lab) Suspended solids	mg/L mg/L	1 -	619 49	548 104	464 114	518 114	442 56	465 18	392 <5	413 80	596 8	619 <5	551 6	550 <5	718 26,600	548 70	541 86
Redox Water type #	mV	-	81 Na-Mg-Cl	59.2 Na-Mg-Cl	140.9 Na-Mg-Cl	153.7 Na-Mg-Cl	-88.9 Na-Mg-Cl-	-380.2 Na-Mg-Cl-	-86.5 Na-Mg-Cl-	-124.5 Na-Mg-Cl-	-144.3 Na-Ca-HCO ₃ -CI	-413.6 Na-Ca-HCO ₃ -Cl	-192.3 Ca-Na-HCO ₃	-215.4 Na-Ca-HCO ₃	-34.1 Na-HCO ₃	-121.6 Na-CI-CO ₃ -	-215.5 Na-Cl-CO ₃ -
	_		14a-Ivig-Ci	INA-INIG-CI	14a-ivig-Ci	14a-ivig-Ci	HCO ₃	HCO ₃	HCO ₃	HCO ₃	14a-0a-1100 ₃ -01	1Va-Ca-11CO ₃ -C1	Ca-Na-1100 ₃	14a-Ca-11CO ₃	144-11003	HCO ₃	HCO ₃
Laboratory analytes Hydroxide alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Carbonate alkalinity as CaCO ₃ Bicarbonate alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L mg/L	1	<1 18	<1 17	<1 14	<1 16	<1 182	<1 166	<1 165	<1 200	<1 416	<1 434	<1 455	<1 493	100 1,960	76 206	126 167
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃ Sulfate as SO ₄ ²⁻	mg/L mg/L	1	18 6	17 3	14 3	16 3	182 10	166 27	165 7	200 7	416 <1	434 <1	455 <1	493 <1	2,060	282	293
Chloride Calcium	mg/L mg/L	1	294 15	273 16	262 14	283 14	174 32	182 30	172 33	177 28	109 80	80 75	74 94	78 85	163 5	166 14	172 6
Magnesium Sodium	mg/L mg/L	1	25 129	23 116	25 115	25 119	31 93	28 100	33 92	27 101	23 116	20 111	23 104	22 107	4 208	9 196	5 181
Potassium Silica	mg/L mg/L	0.1	16.3	18.10	18.40	1 19.70	13	12.90	3 13.10	13.30	9.87	9.02	14 8.79	9.25	16 2.60	19 3.98	18 3.97
Total cyanide Fluoride	mg/L mg/L	0.004 0.1	<0.004 <0.1	<0.004 <0.1	<0.004 <0.1	<0.004 <0.1	<0.004 0.2	<0.004 0.2	<0.004 0.2	<0.004 0.2	<0.004 0.2	<0.004 0.2	<0.004 0.2	<0.004 0.2	<0.004 0.6	<0.004 0.4	<0.004 0.5
Ions Total Anions	meq/L	0.01	8.78	8.10	7.73	8.37	8.75	9.02	8.29	9.13	11.40	10.90	11.20	12.00	45.80	10.30	10.70
Total Cations Ionic Balance	meq/L %	0.01 0.01	8.47 1.8	7.86 1.99	7.78 0.32	7.99 2.28	8.48 1.63	8.67 1.93	8.44 0.87	8.33 4.63	11.30 0.32	10.60 1.32	11.50 1.26	11.10 4.27	10.00 64.10	10.40 0.51	9.12 8.05
Dissolved metals Aluminium	mg/L	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.15	<0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Antimony Arsenic	mg/L mg/L	0.001	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001 0.002	<0.001 0.004	<0.001 0.022	<0.001 0.012	<0.001 0.035	<0.001 0.035	<0.001 0.016	<0.001	<0.001
Barium Beryllium	mg/L mg/L	0.001	0.751 <0.001	0.711 <0.001	0.70 <0.001	0.716 <0.001	0.436 <0.001	0.431 <0.001	0.475 <0.001	0.510 <0.001	4.04 <0.001	3.44 <0.001	3.04 <0.001	3.35 <0.001	0.761 <0.001	0.949 <0.001	0.891 <0.001
Cadmium Chromium	mg/L mg/L	0.0001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001
Copper	mg/L mg/L	0.001	0.044 <0.001	0.042 0.016	0.042 0.003	0.042 0.015	0.010 0.003	0.004 0.001	0.002 0.001	0.002 0.001	0.009 <0.001	0.003 0.010	0.004 <0.001	0.004 <0.001	<0.001 0.002	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001 0.002
Lead Manganese	mg/L mg/L	0.001	0.002 0.486	0.004	0.003	0.009	0.013	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Mercury Molybdenum	mg/L mg/L	0.0001	0.0002 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 0.004	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001 0.006	<0.0001 0.007
Nickel Selenium	mg/L mg/L	0.001	0.016 <0.01	0.017 <0.01	0.018 <0.01	0.016 <0.01	0.01 <0.01	0.006 <0.01	0.002 <0.01	0.001 <0.01	0.013 <0.01	0.002 <0.01	0.004 <0.01	0.004 <0.01	0.003 <0.01	<0.001 <0.01	<0.001 <0.01
Strontium Uranium	mg/L mg/L	0.001	0.169 <0.001	0.152 <0.001	0.165 <0.001	0.154 <0.001	0.361 <0.001	0.368 0.002	0.342 <0.001	0.361 <0.001	1.15 <0.001	0.977 <0.001	0.843 <0.001	1.080 <0.001	0.248 <0.001	0.304 <0.001	0.265 <0.001
Vanadium Zinc	mg/L mg/L	0.01	<0.01 0.057	<0.01 0.103	<0.01 0.077	<0.01 0.070	<0.01 0.059	<0.01 0.024	<0.01 0.019	<0.01 0.009	<0.01 0.031	<0.01 0.02	<0.01 <0.005	<0.01 0.006	<0.01 0.055	<0.01 0.041	<0.01 0.039
Boron Iron	mg/L mg/L	0.05	<0.05 0.08	<0.05 <0.05	0.16 <0.05	<0.05 <0.05	<0.05 3.36	<0.05 3.80	0.10 3.11	<0.05 3.96	<0.05 2.63	<0.05 1.39	0.05	<0.05 0.83	<0.05 <0.05	0.07 <0.05	<0.05 <0.05
Bromine Nutrients	mg/L	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
Ammonia as N Nitrite as N	mg/L mg/L	0.01	<0.01 <0.01	0.02 <0.01	0.04 <0.01	0.01 <0.01	0.08 <0.01	0.10 <0.01	0.09 <0.01	0.09 <0.01	0.76 <0.01	0.95 <0.01	0.92 <0.01	0.93 <0.01	0.80 <0.01	1.00 <0.01	0.99 <0.01
Nitrate as N Total Phosphorous	mg/L mg/L	0.01	0.09	0.1	0.16 0.06	0.15 0.10	<0.01 0.02	<0.01 0.08	<0.01 0.53	0.02 0.04	<0.01 0.02	0.02	<0.01 0.01	0.02 0.02	<0.01 2.18	<0.01 0.02	0.02 0.03
Reactive Phosphorous Total Organic Carbon	mg/L mg/L	0.01	<0.01 <1	<0.01	<0.01 <1	<0.01 5	<0.01 <1	<0.01 7	<0.01	<0.01 3	<0.01 <1	<0.01 <1	<0.01 <1	<0.01 <1	0.02 25	<0.01 15	<0.01 15
Dissolved gases Methane	μg/L	10 10	<10 <10	<10 <10	<10 <10	<10	83 <10	34 <10	20 <10	53	14,700 <10	32,200 <10	34,400	35,900	8,560 <10	24,000 <10	27,300
Ethene Ethane	μg/L μg/L	10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10
Propene Propane	μg/L μg/L μg/L	10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	<10
Butene Butane Phenolic compounds	μg/L μg/L	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10 <10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10 <10
Phenol 2-Chlorophenol	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	11.6 <1.0	9.3 <1.0	10.2 <1.0
2-Methylphenol 3-&4-Methylphenol	μg/L μg/L	1 2	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0
2-Nitrophenol 2.4-Dimethylphenol	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
2.4-Dirhettyphenol 2.6-Dichlorophenol	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol 2.4.6-Trichlorophenol	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
2.4.5-Trichlorophenol Pentachlorophenol	μg/L μg/L	1 2	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <1.0 <2.0
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons Naphthalene	μg/L	1	<1.0	18.5	<1.0	11	<1.0	14.1	<1.0	5.7	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Acenaphthylene Acenaphthene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 14.9	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 12.3	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 13.7	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 7.8	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0
Fluorene Phenanthrene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	11.1	<1.0 <1.0	9.7 15.3	<1.0 <1.0	10.6 14.2	<1.0 <1.0	6.4 10.2	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Anthracene Fluoranthene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	2.2	<1.0 <1.0	1.3	<1.0 <1.0	1.7	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 1.1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Pyrene Benz(a)anthracene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Chrysene Benzo(b)fluoranthene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene Benzo(a)pyrene	μg/L μg/L	1 0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5
Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene Dibenz(a.h)anthracene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Benzo(g.h.i)perylene Sum of PAHs	μg/L μg/L	1 0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 62.3	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 51.2	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 56.0	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 31.2	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5
Total petroleum hydrocarbons C ₆ -C ₉ Fraction	μg/L	20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	40	<20	<20	<20	<20	90	130
C ₁₀ -C ₁₄ Fraction C ₁₅ -C ₂₈ Fraction	μg/L μg/L	50 100	<50 <100	800 160	<50 <100	520 190	<50 <100	460 290	<50 <100	250 <100	<50 <100	<50 <100	<50 <100	<50 <100	60 1,760	<50 <100	60 190
C_{19} - C_{28} Fraction C_{29} - C_{36} Fraction C_{10} - C_{36} Fraction (sum)	μg/L	50 50	<50 <50	<50 960	<50	<50 710	<50 <50	<50 750	<50 <50	<50 250	<50 <50	<50 <50	<50 <50	<50 <50	1,060 2,880	<50 <50	60
Total recoverable hydrocarbons	μg/L				<50												
C ₆ -C ₁₀ Fraction C ₆ -C ₁₀ Fraction minus BTEX	μg/L μg/L	20 20	<20 <20	<20 <20	<20 <20	<20 <20	<20 <20	<20 <20	<20 <20	<20 <20	40 30	<20 <20	<20 <20	<20 <20	<20 <20	150 120	130 50
C ₁₀ -C ₁₆ Fraction C ₁₆ -C ₃₄ Fraction	μg/L μg/L	100 100	<100 <100	820 110	<100 <100	540 160	<100 <100	470 260	<100 <100	230 <100	<100 <100	<100 <100	<100 <100	<100 <100	<100 2,570	<100 <100	<100 220
C ₃₄ -C ₄₀ Fraction C ₁₀ -C ₄₀ Fraction (sum)	μg/L μg/L	100 100	<100 <100	<100 930	<100 <100	<100 700	<100 <100	<100 730	<100 <100	<100 230	<100 <100	<100 <100	<100 <100	<100 <100	450 3,020	<100 <100	<100 220
Aromatic hydrocarbons Benzene	μg/L	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	2	<1
Toluene Ethylbenzene	μg/L μg/L μg/L	2	<2 <2	8 <2	<2 <2	<2 <2	<2 <2	6 <2	<2 <2	<2 <2	14	2 <2	<2 <2	<2 <2	10	<2 17	84 <2
m&p-Xylenes o-Xylenes	μg/L μg/L μg/L	2 2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2 <2	<2 <2 <2	16 <2	<2 <2 <2
Total xlyenes Sum of BTEX	μg/L μg/L μg/L	2	<2 <2 <1	<2 <2 8	<2 <2 <1	<2 <2 <1	<2 <2 <1	<2 <2 6	<2 <2 <1	<2 <2 <1	<2 <2 14	<2 <2 2	<2 <2 <1	<2 <2 <1	<2 <2 10	16 35	<2 <2 84
Naphthalene	μg/L μg/L	5	<5	15	<5	17	<5	13	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
# Calculated using Aquachem																	

PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF

WATER QUALITY RESULTS - CAMDEN

Analyte	Units	LOR	01	MB01		nitoring Bores	011	1B03
Sample date			25/02/2014	27/05/2014	25/02/2014	MB02 27/05/2014	25/02/2014	27/05/201
Formation General parameters			Hawkesbu	y Sandstone	Hawkesbur	ry Sandstone	Hawkesbury	Sandstone
oH (field) oH (lab)	pH units	0.01	6.71 7.89	6.77 7.32	6.86 7.83	7.03 7.46	7.62 8.33	8.17 8.29
Electrical conductivity (field) Electrical conductivity (lab)	μS/cm	1	8,950 9,360	9,075 9,330	6,768 7,000	6,655 6,840	6,233 6,550	5,453 5,570
emperature	°C	0.01	20.99	19.90	21.58	20.98	21.43 4.9	20.13
Dissolved oxygen Total dissolved solids (field)	% sat mg/L	0.01	5,775	2.1 5,904	1.6 4,409	4,326	4,119	3,544
Total dissolved solids (lab) Guspended solids	mg/L	-	4,010 <5	5,650 5	3,400 25	4,000 25	3,700 8	2,820 <5
Redox Vater type #	mV -	-	-137.2 Na-Cl	-218.3 Na-Cl	-211.7 Na-Cl	-213.3 Na-Cl-HCO ₃	-235.2 Na-Cl-HCO ₃	-232.0 Na-CI-HC
-aboratory analytes -hydroxide alkalinity as CaCO ₃		4						
Carbonate alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L mg/L	1	<1 <1	<1 <1	<1 <1	<1 <1	<1 16	<1 <1
Gicarbonate alkalinity as CaCO ₃ Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L mg/L	1	529 529	574 574	646 646	829 829	756 772	816 816
Sulfate as SO ₄ ² . Chloride	mg/L mg/L	1	134 2,630	138 2,880	98 1,590	<1 1,600	40 1,410	<1 1,240
Calcium	mg/L	1	224 230	197 223	249 106	210	210 99	49 78
Magnesium Sodium	mg/L mg/L	1	1,670	1,390	1,230	979	1,160	910
Potassium Silica	mg/L mg/L	0.1	30 11.70	28 11.70	30 20.00	26 22.90	33 12.90	30 12.10
otal cyanide Fluoride	mg/L mg/L	0.004	<0.004 0.2	<0.004 0.2	<0.004 0.3	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004 0.2
ons Fotal Anions	meg/L	0.01	87.6	95.6	59.8	61.7	56.0	51.3
otal Cations	meq/L	0.01	104.0	89.4	75.4	61.3	69.9	49.2
onic Balance Dissolved metals	%	0.01	8.35	3.37	11.50	0.33	11.00	2.08
Aluminium	mg/L mg/L	0.01 0.001	0.02 <0.001	<0.01 <0.001	<0.01 <0.001	<0.01 <0.001	<0.01 <0.001	<0.01 <0.001
Arsenic Barium	mg/L mg/L	0.001	0.009	0.004 0.351	0.006	0.012 8.540	0.011 2.260	0.037 5.670
Beryllium	mg/L	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Cadmium Chromium	mg/L mg/L	0.0001 0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001	<0.0001 <0.001
Cobalt Copper	mg/L mg/L	0.001 0.001	0.006 <0.001	0.002 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001	0.008 <0.001	0.002 <0.001
ead √anganese	mg/L mg/L	0.001	<0.001 <0.001 0.558	<0.001 <0.001 0.442	<0.001 <0.001 1.160	<0.001 <0.001 0.897	<0.001 <0.001 0.350	<0.001
Mercury	mg/L	0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Nolybdenum Nickel	mg/L mg/L	0.001 0.001	<0.001 0.002	<0.001 0.002	<0.001 <0.001	<0.001 <0.001	0.017 0.01	0.004 0.003
Selenium Strontium	mg/L mg/L	0.01	<0.01 5.15	<0.01 5.34	<0.01 4.42	<0.01 4.43	0.01 4.27	<0.01 3.32
Jranium /anadium	mg/L	0.001	0.003 <0.01	0.001	0.003	<0.001 <0.01	<0.001 <0.01	<0.001 <0.01
Zinc	mg/L mg/L	0.005	0.024	0.018	<0.005	0.006	2.530	0.075
Boron ron	mg/L mg/L	0.05 0.05	<0.05 3.56	<0.05 2.20	0.06 3.10	<0.05 1.45	0.05 1.60	0.05 0.44
Bromine Nutrients	mg/L	0.1	7.1	7.5	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.6
Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.01	2.50	2.39	1.90	1.74	2.36	2.24
litrite as N litrate as N	mg/L mg/L	0.01 0.01	<0.01 <0.01	<0.01 0.01	<0.01 0.02	<0.01 0.01	<0.01 <0.01	<0.01 0.02
Total Phosphorous Reactive Phosphorous	mg/L mg/L	0.01	0.04 <0.01	0.05 <0.01	0.10 <0.01	0.15 0.06	0.04 <0.01	0.03 0.01
Total Organic Carbon Dissolved gases	mg/L	1	<1	<1	25	<1	18	<1
Methane	μg/L	10 10	21,000 <10	35,600 <10	13,500	16,200 <10	19,800 <10	33,500 <10
Ethene Ethane	μg/L μg/L	10	3,410	1,950	<10 2,480	816	2,360	371
Propene Propane	μg/L μg/L	10 10	<10 804	<10 544	<10 336	<10 190	<10 293	<10 69
Butene Butane	μg/L μg/L	10 10	<10 89	<10 115	<10 14	<10 36	<10 15	<10 <10
Phenolic compounds Phenol		1	<1.0	<1.0	10.9	<1.0	10.9	1.8
2-Chlorophenol	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
2-Methylphenol 3-&4-Methylphenol	μg/L μg/L	2	<1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <2.0	<1.0 2.2	<1.0 <2.0	<1.0 <2.0
2-Nitrophenol 2.4-Dimethylphenol	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
2.4-Dichlorophenol	μg/L	1	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
2.6-Dichlorophenol I-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
2.4.6-Trichlorophenol 2.4.5-Trichlorophenol	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Pentachlorophenol Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	μg/L	2	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0
Naphthalene Acenaphthylene	μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Acenaphthene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Fluorene Phenanthrene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Anthracene Fluoranthene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Pyrene Benz(a)anthracene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Chrysene	μg/L	1	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Benzo(b)fluoranthene Benzo(k)fluoranthene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Benzo(a)pyrene ndeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene	μg/L μg/L	0.5 1	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0	<0.5 <1.0
Dibenz(a.h)anthracene	μg/L μg/L	1	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0 <1.0	<1.0 <1.0
Sum of PAHs	μg/L μg/L	0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5	<1.0 <0.5
Total petroleum hydrocarbons C ₆ -C ₉ Fraction	μg/L	20	120	110	150	100	50	160
C ₁₀ -C ₁₄ Fraction C ₁₅ -C ₂₈ Fraction	μg/L μg/L	50 100	<50 <100	<50 <100	60 <100	<50 <100	<50 <100	<50 <100
C ₂₉ -C ₃₆ Fraction	μg/L	50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
C ₁₀ -C ₃₆ Fraction (sum) Total recoverable hydrocarbons	μg/L	50	<50	<50	60	<50	<50	<50
C ₆ -C ₁₀ Fraction	μg/L	20	120	110	160	100	60	160
C ₆ -C ₁₀ Fraction minus BTEX	μg/L μg/L	20 100	50 <100	110 <100	90 <100	80 <100	30 <100	50 <100
C ₁₆ -C ₃₄ Fraction	μg/L	100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
C ₃₄ -C ₄₀ Fraction C ₁₀ -C ₄₀ Fraction (sum)	μg/L μg/L	100 100	<100 <100	<100 <100	<100 <100	<100 <100	<100 <100	<100 <100
Aromatic hydrocarbons								
Benzene Foluene	μg/L μg/L	1 2	<1 68	<1 <2	<1 71	<1 19	<1 23	<1 109
Ethylbenzene n&p-Xylenes	μg/L μg/L	2	<2 <2	<2 <2	<2 3	<2 2	<2 3	<2 2
o-Xylenes Total xlyenes	μg/L	2 2	<2 <2	<2 <2	<2 3	<2 2	<2 3	<2 2
Sum of BTEX	μg/L μg/L	1	68	<1	74	21	26	111

na - not analysed # Calculated using Aquachem



Appendix E

ALS results







Environmental Division

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order : **ES1124333** Page : 1 of 7

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L Laboratory : Environmental Division Sydney

Contact : MR JAMES DUGGLEBY Contact : Loren Schiavon

Address : GPO BOX 5394 Address : 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164

Telephone : +61 02 9272 5100 Telephone : +61 2 8784 8503
Facsimile : +61 02 9272 5101 Facsimile : +61 2 8784 8500

Project : 2114759B QC Level : NEPM 1999 Schedule B(3) and ALS QCS3 requirement

Order number : ----

 C-O-C number
 : --- Date Samples Received
 : 08-NOV-2011

 Sampler
 : SM
 Issue Date
 : 16-NOV-2011

Site : ---

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results
- Surrogate Control Limits



NATA Accredited Laboratory 825

SYDNEY NSW, AUSTRALIA 2001

This document is issued in accordance with NATA accreditation requirements.

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

Signatories

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

 Signatories
 Position
 Accreditation Category

 Celine Conceicao
 Senior Spectroscopist
 Sydney Inorganics

 Pabi Subba
 Senior Organic Chemist
 Sydney Organics

 Sarah Millington
 Senior Inorganic Chemist
 Sydney Inorganics

Page : 2 of 7
Work Order : ES1124333

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2114759B



General Comments

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request.

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

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

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

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

Key: CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.

LOR = Limit of reporting

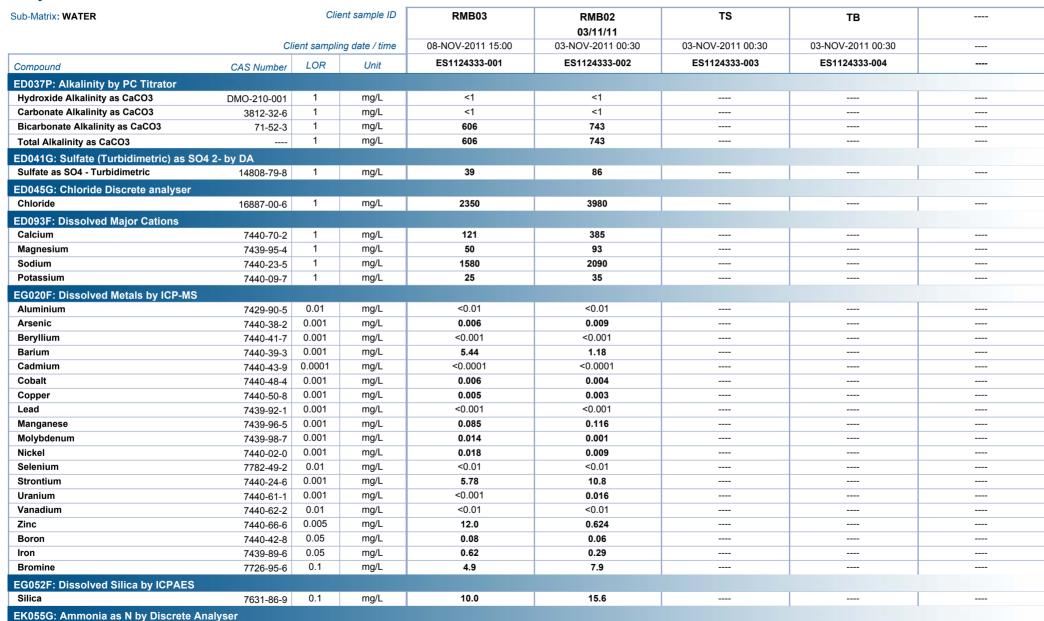
^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting

- EG020-: LCS recovery for some elements falls outside ALS Dynamic Control Limit. However, they are within the acceptance criteria based on ALS DQO. No further action is required.
- EG020: Bromine quantification may be unreliable due to its low solubility in acid, leading to variable volatility during measurement by ICPMS.

Page : 3 of 7 Work Order : ES1124333

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2114759B



Page : 4 of 7 Work Order : ES1124333

: PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L Client

Project : 2114759B



Sub-Matrix: WATER		Clie	ent sample ID	RMB03	RMB02 03/11/11	TS	ТВ	
	Cli	ent sampli	ng date / time	08-NOV-2011 15:00	03-NOV-2011 00:30	03-NOV-2011 00:30	03-NOV-2011 00:30	
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ES1124333-001	ES1124333-002	ES1124333-003	ES1124333-004	
:K055G: Ammonia as N by Discre								
Ammonia as N	7664-41-7	0.01	mg/L	2.77	4.51			
EK057G: Nitrite as N by Discrete								
Nitrite as N		0.01	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01			
EK058G: Nitrate as N by Discrete	Analyser							
Nitrate as N	14797-55-8	0.01	mg/L	0.02	<0.01			
EK059G: Nitrite plus Nitrate as N		vser						
Nitrite + Nitrate as N		0.01	mg/L	0.02	<0.01			
EK067G: Total Phosphorus as P b								
Total Phosphorus as P	y Discrete Analyser	0.01	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01			
EK071G: Reactive Phosphorus as								
Reactive Phosphorus as P		0.01	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01			
EN055: Ionic Balance		0.01	9.2					
Total Anions		0.01	meq/L	79.2	129			
Total Cations		0.01	meg/L	79.5	119			
Ionic Balance		0.01	%	0.18	4.14			
EP005: Total Organic Carbon (TOC		0.01	,,					
Total Organic Carbon		1	mg/L	17	9			
			mg/ E	17				
EP033: C1 - C4 Hydrocarbon Gase Methane	74-82-8	10	μg/L	18200	10100			
		10	µg/L	10200	10100			
EP075(SIM)A: Phenolic Compound		1.0	ug/l	4.4	<1.0			
Phenol 2-Chlorophenol	108-95-2	1.0	μg/L μg/L	1.1 <1.0	<1.0			
2-Methylphenol	95-57-8 95-48-7	1.0	μg/L μg/L	<1.0	<1.0			
3- & 4-Methylphenol	1319-77-3	2.0	μg/L	<2.0	<2.0			
2-Nitrophenol	88-75-5	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0			
2.4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0			
2.4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0			
2.6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0			
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	59-50-7	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0			
2.4.6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0			
2.4.5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0			
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	2.0	μg/L	<2.0	<2.0			
EP075(SIM)B: Polynuclear Aromat	ic Hydrocarbons							
Naphthalene	91-20-3	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0			
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0			
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0			

Page : 5 of 7 Work Order : ES1124333

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2114759B



Page : 6 of 7

Work Order : ES1124333

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2114759B

ALS

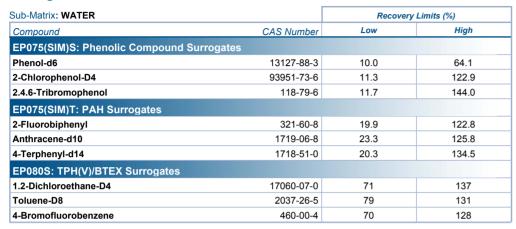
Sub-Matrix: WATER	ub-Matrix: WATER		ent sample ID	RMB03	RMB02	TS	ТВ	
					03/11/11			
	Cli	ent sampli	ng date / time	08-NOV-2011 15:00	03-NOV-2011 00:30	03-NOV-2011 00:30	03-NOV-2011 00:30	
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ES1124333-001	ES1124333-002	ES1124333-003	ES1124333-004	
EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound So	urrogates - Continued							
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	0.1	%	25.4	26.1			
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	0.1	%	62.6	60.8			
2.4.6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	0.1	%	81.1	80.6			
EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates								
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	0.1	%	84.5	78.6			
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	0.1	%	77.0	77.2			
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	0.1	%	62.7	64.2			
EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates								
1.2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	0.1	%	111	104	99.2	109	
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	0.1	%	98.2	95.4	98.9	96.9	
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4	0.1	%	96.8	97.8	97.6	98.3	

Page : 7 of 7 Work Order : ES1124333

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2114759B

Surrogate Control Limits









Environmental Division

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order : **ES1311719** Page : 1 of 8

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L Laboratory : Environmental Division Sydney

Contact : MR JAMES DUGGLEBY Contact : Loren Schiavon

Address : GPO BOX 5394 Address : 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164

SYDNEY NSW, AUSTRALIA 2001

Telephone : +61 02 9272 5100 Telephone : +61 2 8784 8503
Facsimile : +61 02 9272 5101 Facsimile : +61 2 8784 8500

Project : 214759B QC Level : NEPM 1999 Schedule B(3) and ALS QCS3 requirement

Order number : ---C-O-C number : ---Date Samples Received

 C-O-C number
 : --- Date Samples Received
 : 23-MAY-2013

 Sampler
 : SM
 Issue Date
 : 29-MAY-2013

No. of samples received : 2

Quote number : EN/008/12 No. of samples analysed : 2

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results
- Surrogate Control Limits



Site

NATA Accredited Laboratory 825

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

Signatories

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

Signatories	Position	Accreditation Category
Ashesh Patel	Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Hoa Nguyen	Senior Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Phalak Inthaksone	Laboratory Manager - Organics	Sydney Organics
Phalak Inthaksone	Laboratory Manager - Organics	Sydney Organics
Raymond Commodor	Instrument Chemist	Sydney Inorganics

Address 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164 PHONE +61-2-8784 8555 Facsimile +61-2-8784 8500
Environmental Division Sydney ABN 84 009 936 029 Part of the ALS Group An ALS Limited Company



Page : 2 of 8 Work Order : ES1311719

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 214759B



General Comments

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request.

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

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

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

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

Key: CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.

LOR = Limit of reporting

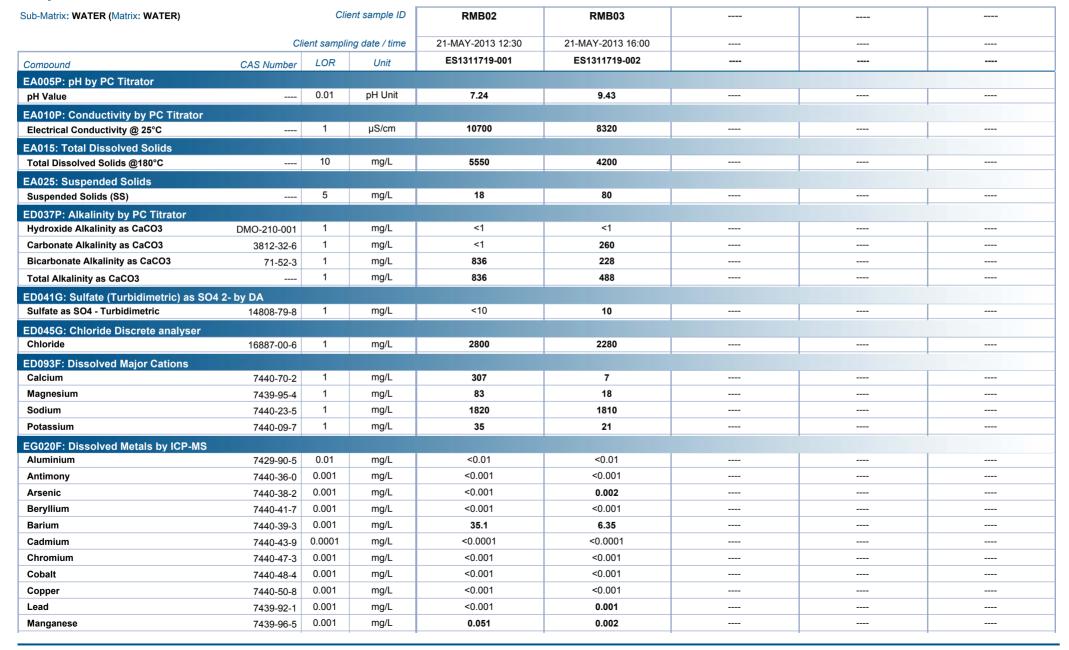
^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting

- ED041G:LOR raised for Sulfate analysis on sample ID(RMB02) due to sample matrix.
- EG020: Bromine quantification may be unreliable due to its low solubility in acid, leading to variable volatility during measurement by ICPMS.
- EK026SF: Spike failed for Total Cyanide analysis due to matrix interferences (confirmed via re-analysis).
- EK026SF: Unpreserved natural samples used for Total Cyanide analysis.

Page : 3 of 8 Work Order : ES1311719

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 214759B

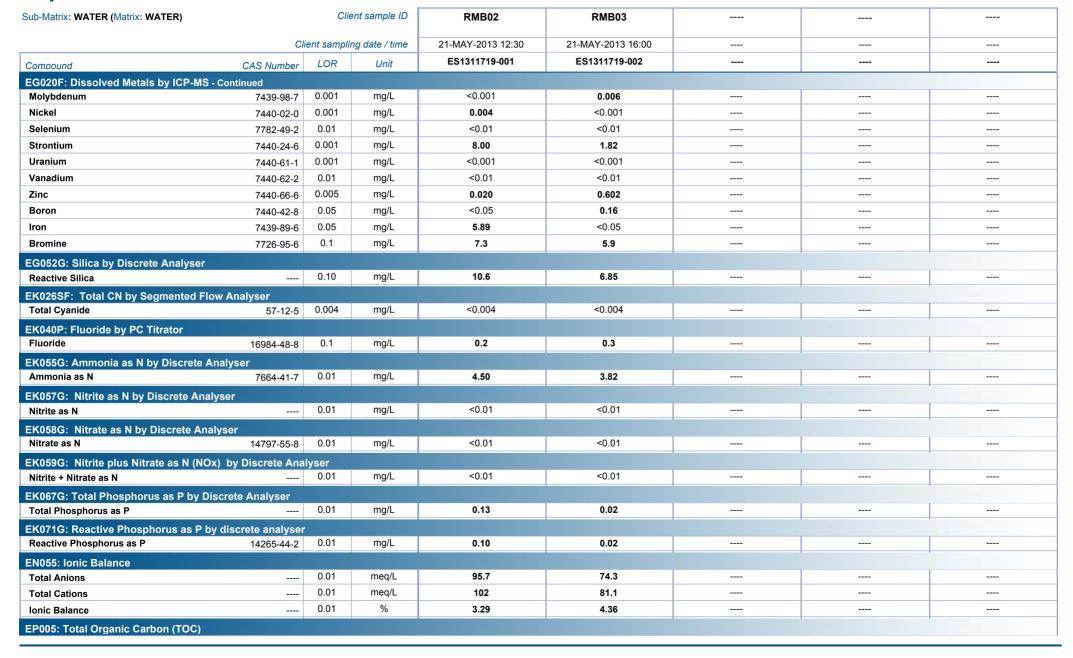




Page : 4 of 8 Work Order : ES1311719

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 214759B

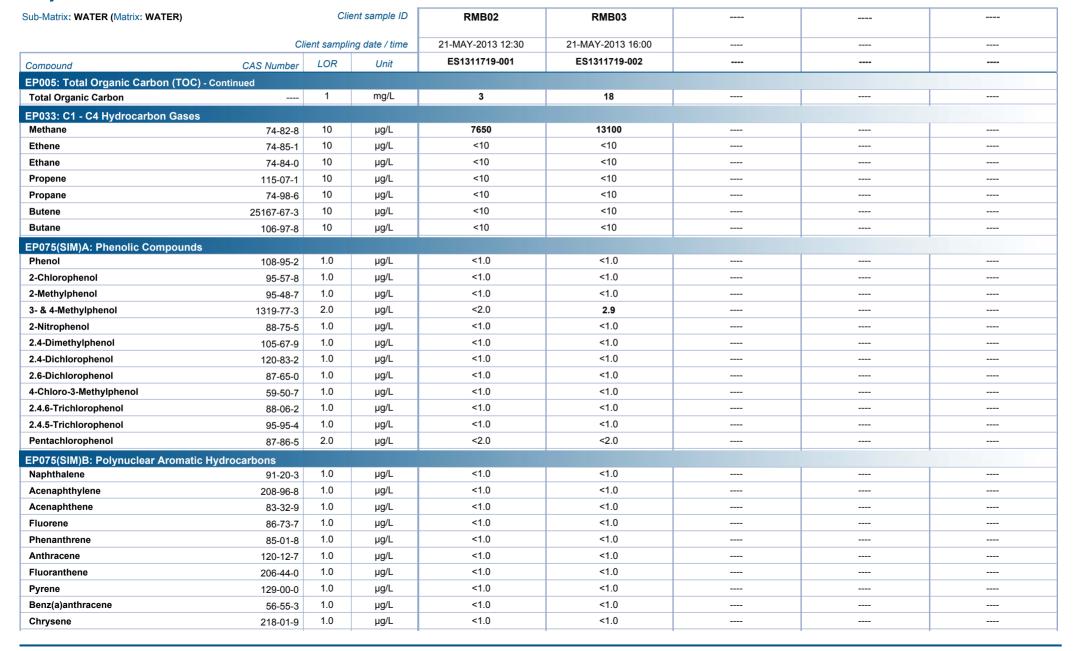




Page : 5 of 8 Work Order : ES1311719

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 214759B

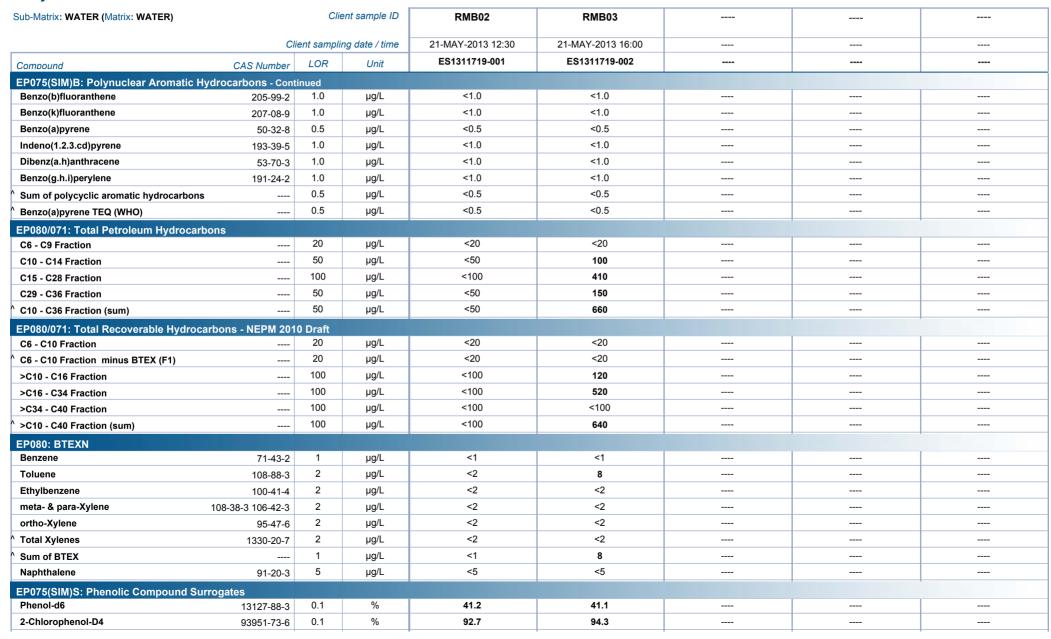




Page : 6 of 8 Work Order : ES1311719

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 214759B

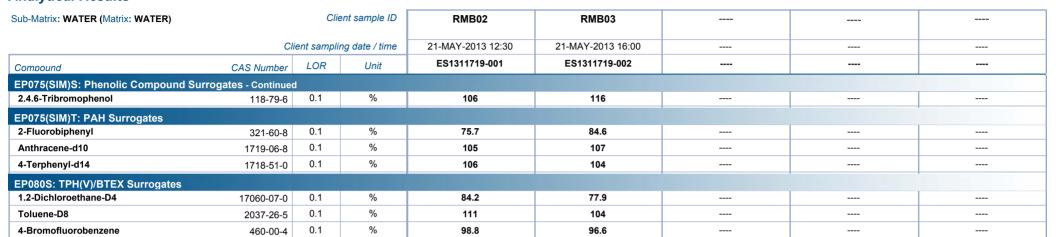




Page : 7 of 8
Work Order : ES1311719

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 214759E





Page : 8 of 8 Work Order : ES1311719

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 214759E

Surrogate Control Limits

Sub-Matrix: WATER		Recovery	Limits (%)
Compound	CAS Number	Low	High
EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates			
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	10.0	44
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	15.9	102
2.4.6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	17	125
EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates			
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	20.4	112
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	29.6	118
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	21.5	126
EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates			
1.2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	71	137
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	79	131
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4	70	128







Environmental Division

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order Page : ES1318824 : 1 of 8

Client Environmental Division Sydney PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L Laboratory

Contact : MR JAMES DUGGLEBY Contact : Client Services

Address Address 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164 : GPO BOX 5394

SYDNEY NSW, AUSTRALIA 2001

E-mail : jduggleby@pb.com.au E-mail : sydney@alsglobal.com : +61-2-8784 8555 Telephone : +61 02 9272 5100 Telephone Facsimile : +61 02 9272 5101 Facsimile : +61-2-8784 8500

Project : 2193361A QC Level : NEPM 2013 Schedule B(3) and ALS QCS3 requirement Order number

Date Samples Received C-O-C number : 23-AUG-2013

Sampler : JAMES DUGGLEBY Issue Date : 02-SEP-2013 Site

No. of samples received : 5

Quote number · EN/008/13 No. of samples analysed : 5

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results
- Surrogate Control Limits

Page : 2 of 8
Work Order : ES1318824

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A



General Comments

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request.

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

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Key: CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.

LOR = Limit of reporting

^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting

- EG020: Bromine quantification may be unreliable due to its low solubility in acid, leading to variable volatility during measurement by ICPMS.
- EG035:Positive mercury results have been confirmed by re-analysis.
- EP005: NPOC analysis was carried out for sample ID (RMB02) due to high inorganic carbon content.



NATA Accredited Laboratory 825

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

Signatories

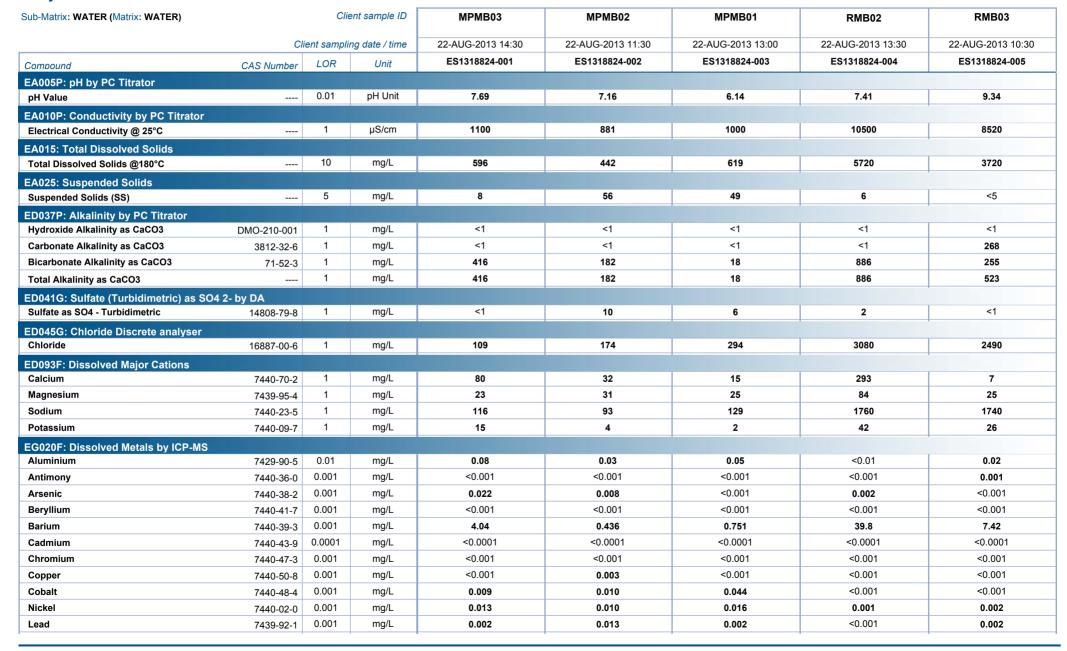
This document has been electronically signed by the authorized signatories indicated below. Electronic signing has been carried out in compliance with procedures specified in 21 CFR Part 11.

Signatories	Position	Accreditation Category
Ankit Joshi	Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Celine Conceicao	Senior Spectroscopist	Sydney Inorganics
Hoa Nguyen	Senior Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Pabi Subba	Senior Organic Chemist	Sydney Organics Sydney Organics
Sanjeshni Jyoti Mala	Senior Chemist Volatile	Sydney Organics

Page : 3 of 8 Work Order : ES1318824

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project - 2193361A

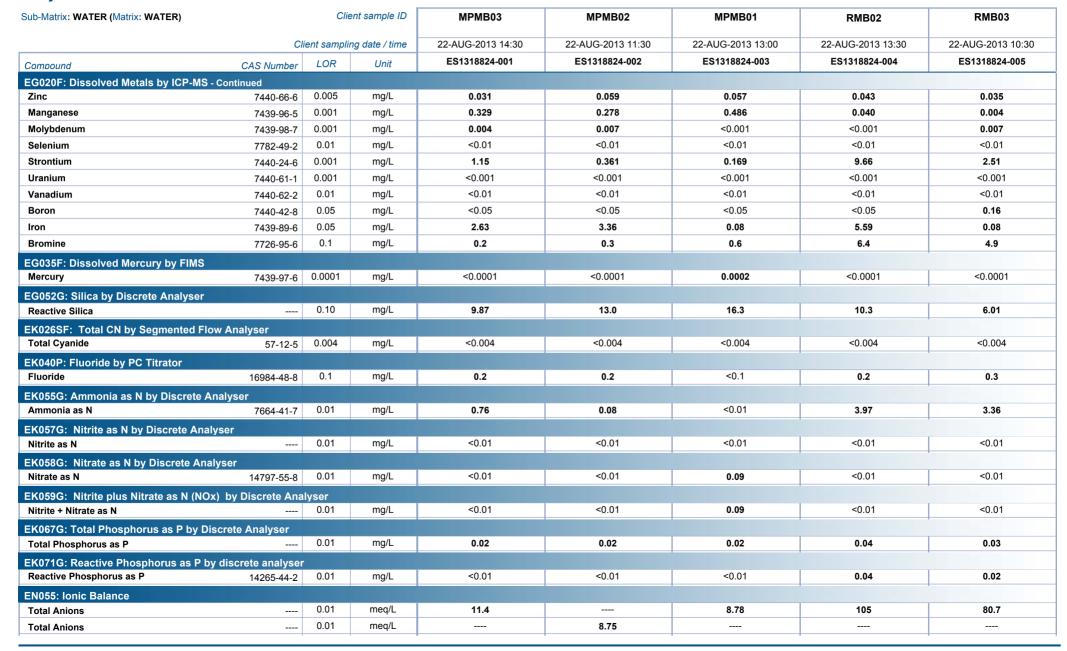




Page : 4 of 8 Work Order : ES1318824

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2193361A





Page : 5 of 8 Work Order : ES1318824

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

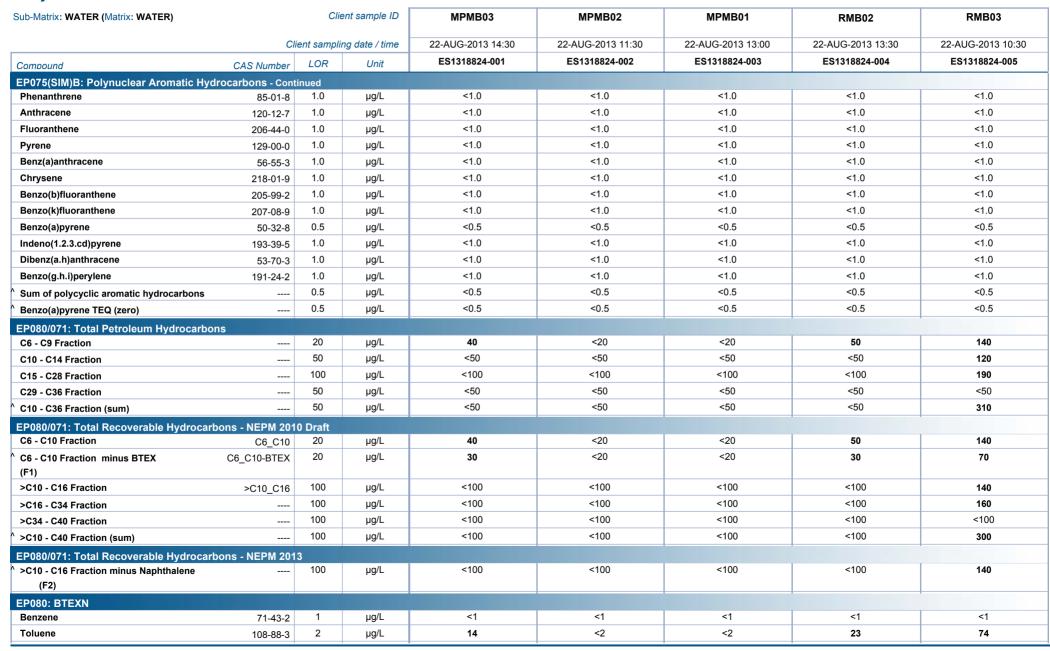




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Client PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A





Page : 7 of 8 Work Order : ES1318824

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A





Page : 8 of 8 Work Order : ES1318824

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

Surrogate Control Limits

Sub-Matrix: WATER		Recovery	Limits (%)
Compound	CAS Number	Low	High
EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates			
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	10.0	44
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	14	94
2.4.6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	17	125
EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates			
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	20	104
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	27.4	113
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	32	112
EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates			
1.2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	71	137
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	79	131
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4	70	128







Environmental Division

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order : **ES1318971** Page : 1 of 8

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L Laboratory : Environmental Division Sydney

Contact : MR JAMES DUGGLEBY Contact : Loren Schiavon

Address : GPO BOX 5394 Address : 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164

SYDNEY NSW, AUSTRALIA 2001

Telephone : +61 02 9272 5100 Telephone : +61 2 8784 8503
Facsimile : +61 02 9272 5101 Facsimile : +61 2 8784 8500

Project : 2193361A QC Level : NEPM 2013 Schedule B(3) and ALS QCS3 requirement

Order number : ---C-O-C number : ---Date Samples Received : 27-AUG-2013

Sampler : CR Issue Date : 02-SEP-2013

No. of samples received : 1

Quote number : SY/394/09 No. of samples analysed : 1

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results
- Surrogate Control Limits



Site

NATA Accredited Laboratory 825

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

Signatories

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

Signatories	Position	Accreditation Category
Ankit Joshi	Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Celine Conceicao	Senior Spectroscopist	Sydney Inorganics
Hoa Nguyen	Senior Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Pabi Subba	Senior Organic Chemist	Sydney Organics
Pabi Subba	Senior Organic Chemist	Sydney Organics

Address 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164 PHONE +61-2-8784 8555 Facsimile +61-2-8784 8500
Environmental Division Sydney ABN 84 009 936 029 Part of the ALS Group An ALS Limited Company



Page : 2 of 8 Work Order : ES1318971

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A



General Comments

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request.

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Key: CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.

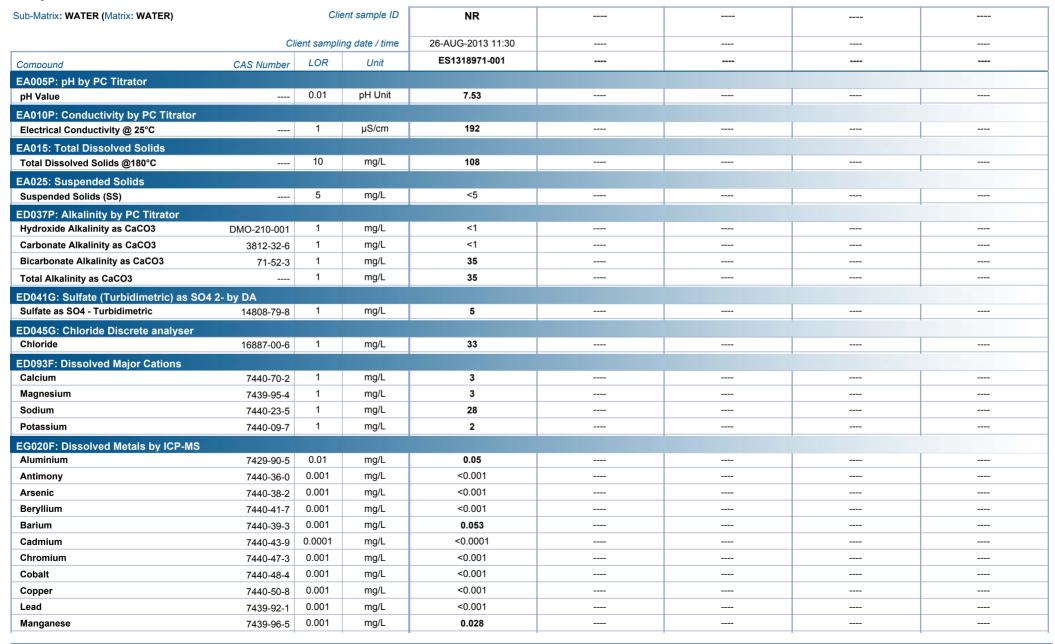
LOR = Limit of reporting

^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting

Page : 3 of 8
Work Order : ES1318971

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

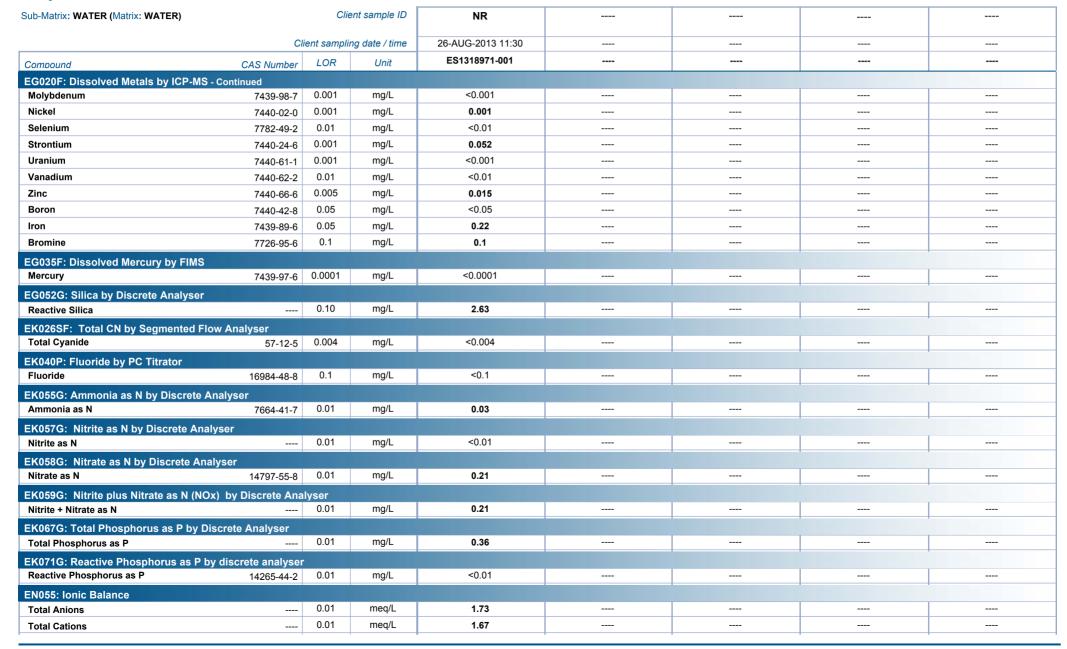




Page : 4 of 8 Work Order : ES1318971

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A





Page : 5 of 8 Work Order : ES1318971

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

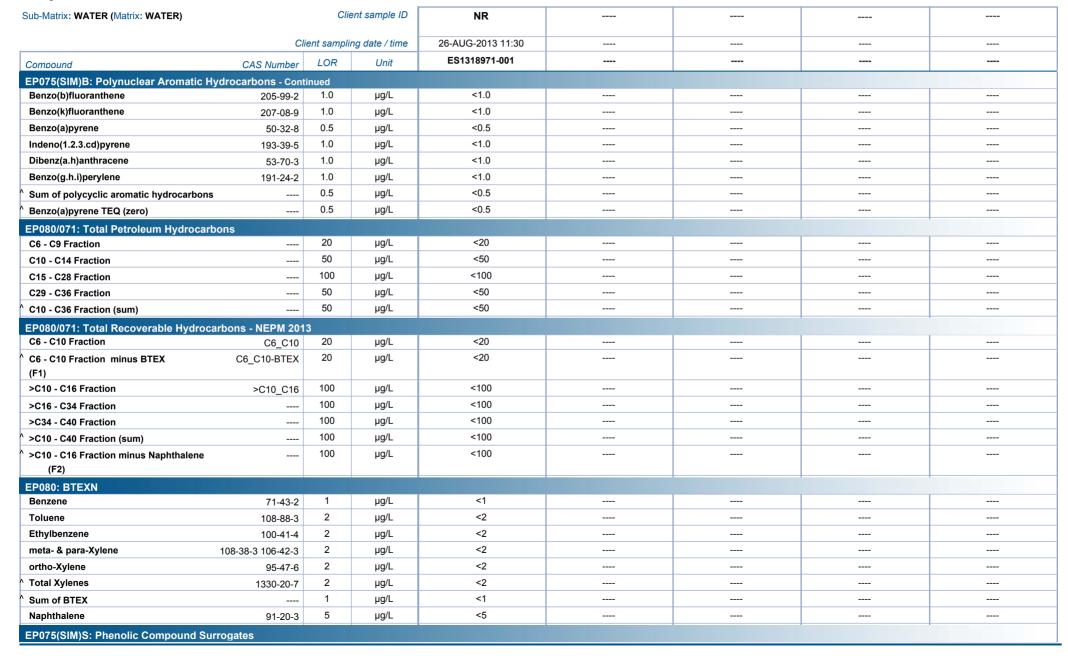




Page : 6 of 8 Work Order : ES1318971

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

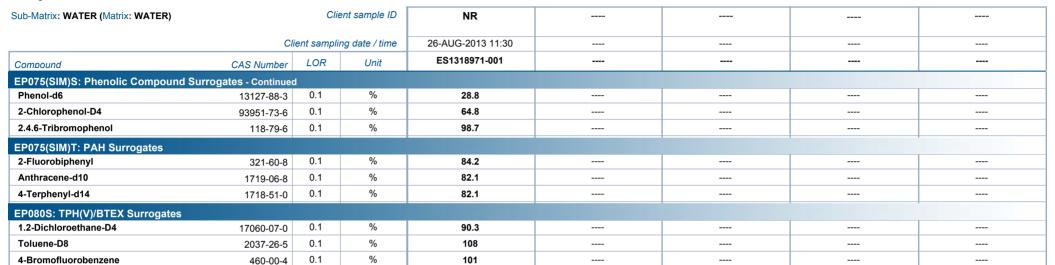
Project : 2193361A



Page : 7 of 8
Work Order : ES1318971

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A





Page : 8 of 8
Work Order : ES1318971

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

Surrogate Control Limits

Sub-Matrix: WATER		Recovery	Limits (%)
Compound	CAS Number	Low	High
EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates			
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	10.0	44
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	14	94
2.4.6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	17	125
EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates			
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	20	104
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	27.4	113
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	32	112
EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates			
1.2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	71	137
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	79	131
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4	70	128





CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order : **ES1326058** Page : 1 of 8

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L Laboratory : Environmental Division Sydney

Contact : MR JAMES DUGGLEBY Contact : Client Services

Address : GPO BOX 5394 Address : 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164

SYDNEY NSW, AUSTRALIA 2001

 E-mail
 : jduggleby@pb.com.au
 E-mail
 : sydney@alsglobal.com

 Telephone
 : +61 02 9272 5100
 Telephone
 : +61-2-8784 8555

 Facsimile
 : +61 02 9272 5101
 Facsimile
 : +61-2-8784 8500

Project : 2193361A QC Level : NEPM 2013 Schedule B(3) and ALS QCS3 requirement

Order number : ----

 C-O-C number
 : --- Date Samples Received
 : 29-NOV-2013

 Sampler
 : CR, DW
 Issue Date
 : 06-DEC-2013

Site : ----

No. of samples received : 3

Quote number : EN/008/13 No. of samples analysed : 3

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results
- Surrogate Control Limits

Page : 2 of 8
Work Order : ES1326058

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A



General Comments

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

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Key: CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.

LOR = Limit of reporting

^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting

• EG020: Bromine quantification may be unreliable due to its low solubility in acid, leading to variable volatility during measurement by ICPMS.



NATA Accredited Laboratory 825

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

Signatories

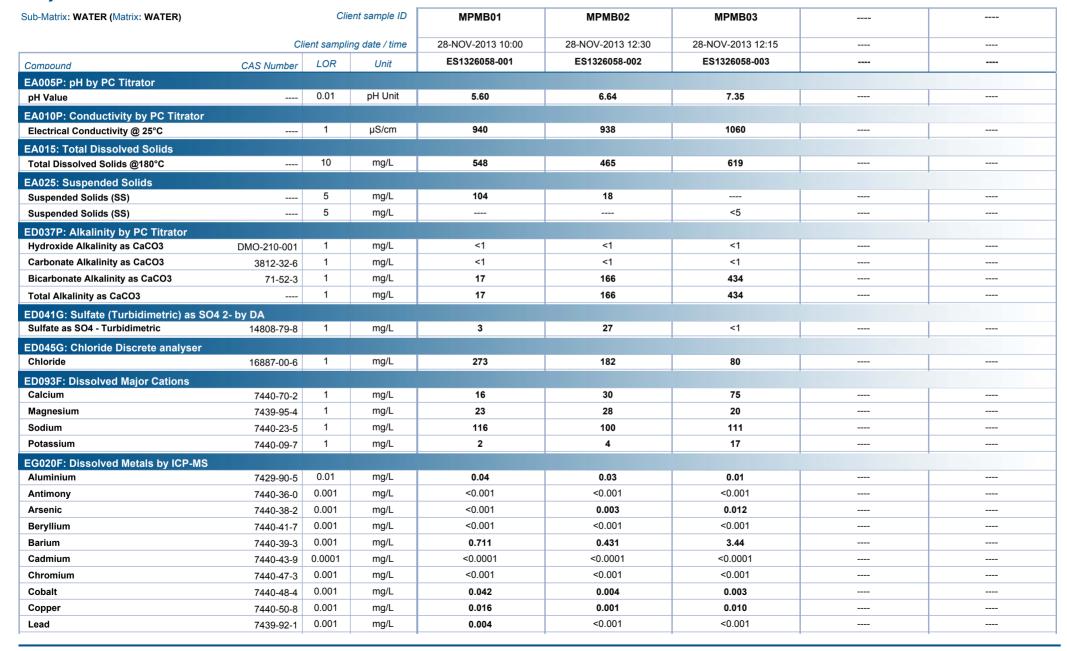
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Signatories	Position	Accreditation Category	
Ankit Joshi	Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics	
Ashesh Patel	Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics	
Celine Conceicao	Senior Spectroscopist	Sydney Inorganics	
Pabi Subba	Senior Organic Chemist	Sydney Organics	

Page : 3 of 8 Work Order : ES1326058

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2193361A





Page : 4 of 8 Work Order : ES1326058

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A



Sub-Matrix: WATER (Matrix: WATER)		Clie	ent sample ID	MPMB01	MPMB02	MPMB03	
	CI	ient samplir	ng date / time	28-NOV-2013 10:00	28-NOV-2013 12:30	28-NOV-2013 12:15	
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ES1326058-001	ES1326058-002	ES1326058-003	
EG020F: Dissolved Metals by ICP-MS - Contin							
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.001	mg/L	0.479	0.195	0.058	
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.001	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.001	mg/L	0.017	0.006	0.002	
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.01	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
Strontium	7440-24-6	0.001	mg/L	0.152	0.368	0.977	
Uranium	7440-61-1	0.001	mg/L	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	
Vanadium	7440-62-2	0.01	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
Zinc	7440-66-6	0.005	mg/L	0.103	0.024	0.020	
Boron	7440-42-8	0.05	mg/L	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Iron	7439-89-6	0.05	mg/L	<0.05	3.80	1.39	
Bromine	7726-95-6	0.1	mg/L	0.6	0.5	0.3	
EG035F: Dissolved Mercury by FIMS							
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.0001	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	
EG052G: Silica by Discrete Analyser							
Reactive Silica		0.10	mg/L	18.1	12.9	9.02	
EK026SF: Total CN by Segmented Flow Ana	lyser						
Total Cyanide	57-12-5	0.004	mg/L	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	
EK040P: Fluoride by PC Titrator							
Fluoride	16984-48-8	0.1	mg/L	<0.1	0.2	0.2	
EK055G: Ammonia as N by Discrete Analyse	r						
Ammonia as N	7664-41-7	0.01	mg/L	0.02	0.10	0.95	
EK057G: Nitrite as N by Discrete Analyser							
Nitrite as N		0.01	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
EK058G: Nitrate as N by Discrete Analyser							
Nitrate as N	14797-55-8	0.01	mg/L	0.10	<0.01	0.02	
EK059G: Nitrite plus Nitrate as N (NOx) by D	Discrete Ana	lyser					
Nitrite + Nitrate as N		0.01	mg/L	0.10	<0.01	0.02	
EK067G: Total Phosphorus as P by Discrete	Analyser						
Total Phosphorus as P		0.01	mg/L	0.06	0.08	0.03	
EK071G: Reactive Phosphorus as P by discre	ete analyser						
Reactive Phosphorus as P	14265-44-2	0.01	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
EN055: Ionic Balance							
Total Anions		0.01	meq/L	8.10			
					•		

Page : 5 of 8 Work Order : ES1326058

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2193361A

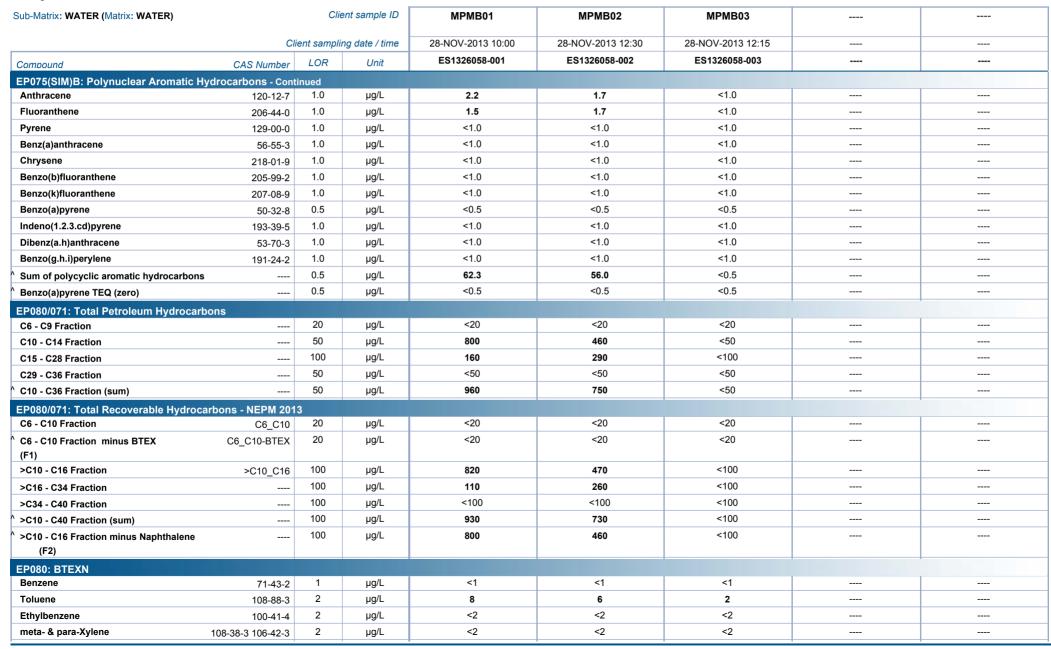




Page : 6 of 8 Work Order : ES1326058

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2193361A

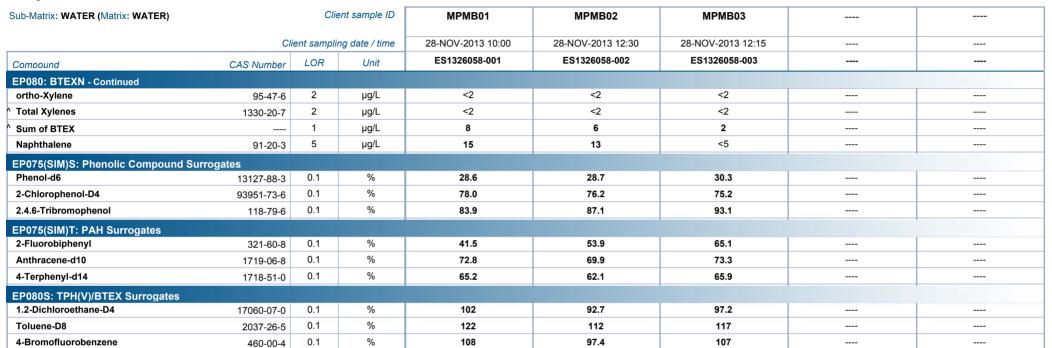




Page : 7 of 8
Work Order : ES1326058

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A





Page : 8 of 8 Work Order : ES1326058

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

Surrogate Control Limits

Sub-Matrix: WATER		Recovery	Limits (%)
Compound	CAS Number	Low	High
EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates			
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	10.0	44
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	14	94
2.4.6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	17	125
EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates			
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	20	104
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	27.4	113
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	32	112
EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates			
1.2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	71	137
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	79	131
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4	70	128





CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order : **ES1325894** Page : 1 of 8

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L Laboratory : Environmental Division Sydney

Contact : MR JAMES DUGGLEBY Contact : Client Services

Address : GPO BOX 5394 Address : 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164

SYDNEY NSW, AUSTRALIA 2001

 E-mail
 : jduggleby@pb.com.au
 E-mail
 : sydney@alsglobal.com

 Telephone
 : +61 02 9272 5100
 Telephone
 : +61-2-8784 8555

 Facsimile
 : +61 02 9272 5101
 Facsimile
 : +61-2-8784 8500

Project : 2193361A QC Level : NEPM 2013 Schedule B(3) and ALS QCS3 requirement

Order number : ----

 C-O-C number
 : -- Date Samples Received
 : 27-NOV-2013

 Sampler
 : CR
 Issue Date
 : 04-DEC-2013

Site : ----

No. of samples received : 3

Quote number : EN/008/13 No. of samples analysed : 3

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results
- Surrogate Control Limits



NATA Accredited Laboratory 825

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

Signatories

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

Position	Accreditation Category
Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Senior Spectroscopist	Sydney Inorganics
Senior Organic Chemist	Sydney Organics
	Inorganic Chemist Senior Spectroscopist

Address 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164 PHONE +61-2-8784 8555 Facsimile +61-2-8784 8500 Environmental Division Sydney ABN 84 009 936 029 Part of the ALS Group An ALS Limited Company



Page : 2 of 8 Work Order : ES1325894

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A



General Comments

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request.

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

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

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

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

Key: CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.

LOR = Limit of reporting

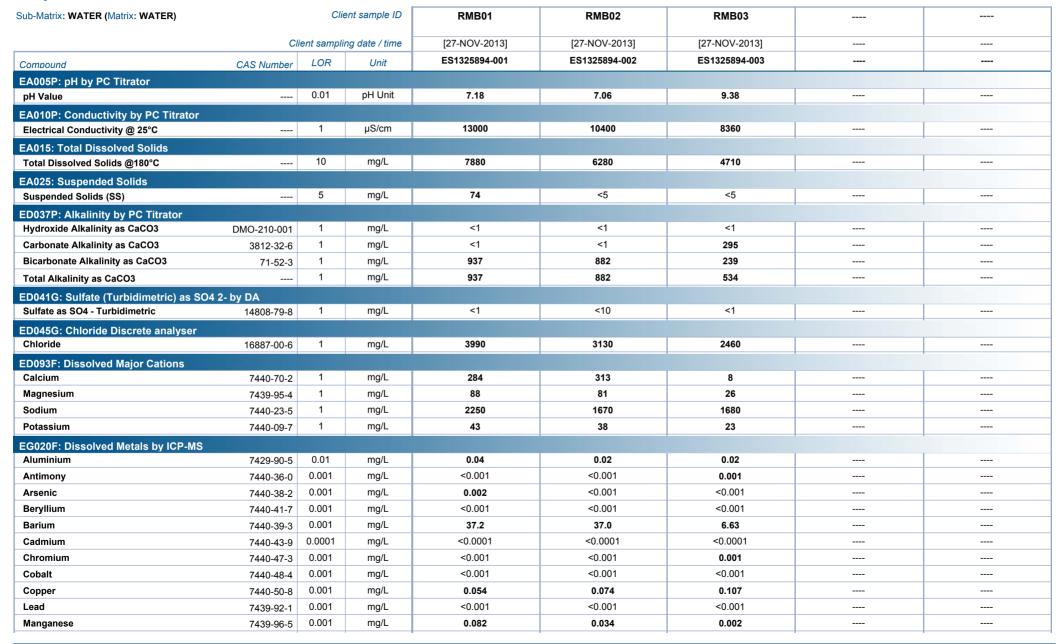
^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting

- ED041G:LOR raised for Sulfate analysis on sample ID(RMB02) due to sample matrix.
- EK067G: LOR raised for Total P on sample ID(RMB01) and (RMB02)due to sample marix.
- EP080: All the positive results has been confirmed by re-analysis.

Page : 3 of 8 Work Order : ES1325894

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A





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Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A





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Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

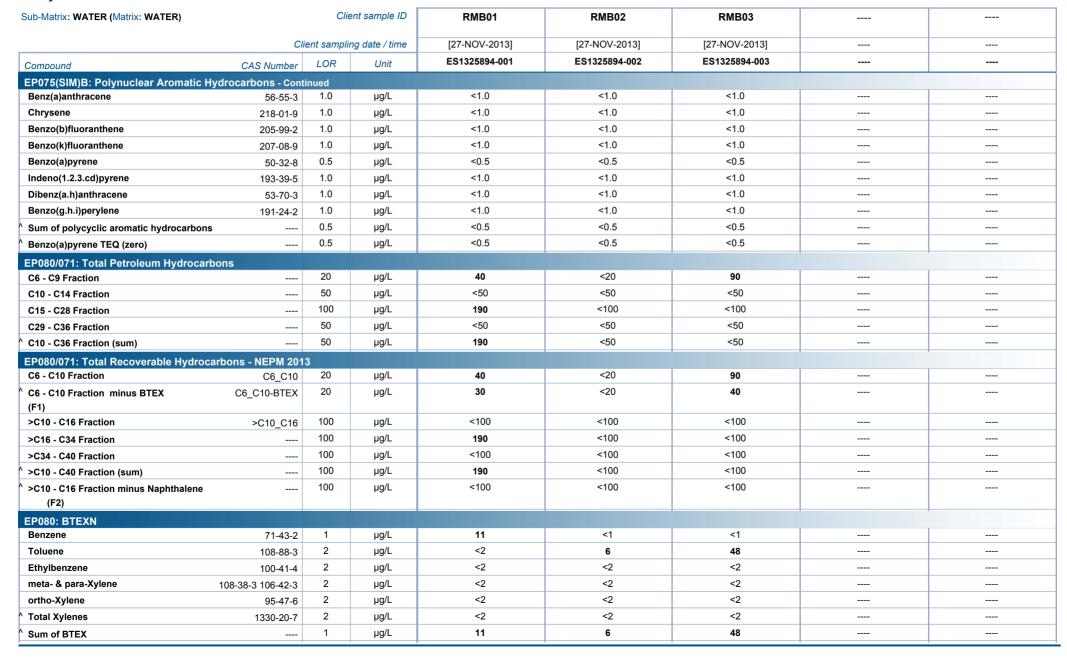




Page : 6 of 8 Work Order : ES1325894

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2193361A

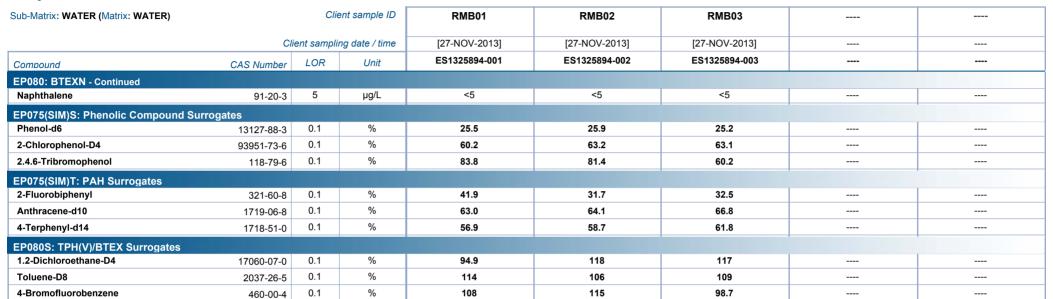




Page : 7 of 8
Work Order : ES1325894

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A





Page : 8 of 8 Work Order : ES1325894

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

Surrogate Control Limits

Sub-Matrix: WATER	Recovery Limits (%)		
Compound	CAS Number	Low	High
EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates			
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	10.0	44
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	14	94
2.4.6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	17	125
EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates			
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	20	104
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	27.4	113
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	32	112
EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates			
1.2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	71	137
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	79	131
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4	70	128





CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order : **ES1325894** Page : 1 of 8

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L Laboratory : Environmental Division Sydney

Contact : MR JAMES DUGGLEBY Contact : Client Services

Address : GPO BOX 5394 Address : 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164

SYDNEY NSW, AUSTRALIA 2001

 E-mail
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 Facsimile
 : +61-2-8784 8500

Project : 2193361A QC Level : NEPM 2013 Schedule B(3) and ALS QCS3 requirement

Order number : ----

 C-O-C number
 : -- Date Samples Received
 : 27-NOV-2013

 Sampler
 : CR
 Issue Date
 : 04-DEC-2013

Site : ----

No. of samples received : 3

Quote number : EN/008/13 No. of samples analysed : 3

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results
- Surrogate Control Limits



NATA Accredited Laboratory 825

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

Signatories

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

Position	Accreditation Category
Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Senior Spectroscopist	Sydney Inorganics
Senior Organic Chemist	Sydney Organics
	Inorganic Chemist Senior Spectroscopist

Address 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164 PHONE +61-2-8784 8555 Facsimile +61-2-8784 8500 Environmental Division Sydney ABN 84 009 936 029 Part of the ALS Group An ALS Limited Company



Page : 2 of 8 Work Order : ES1325894

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A



General Comments

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

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Key: CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.

LOR = Limit of reporting

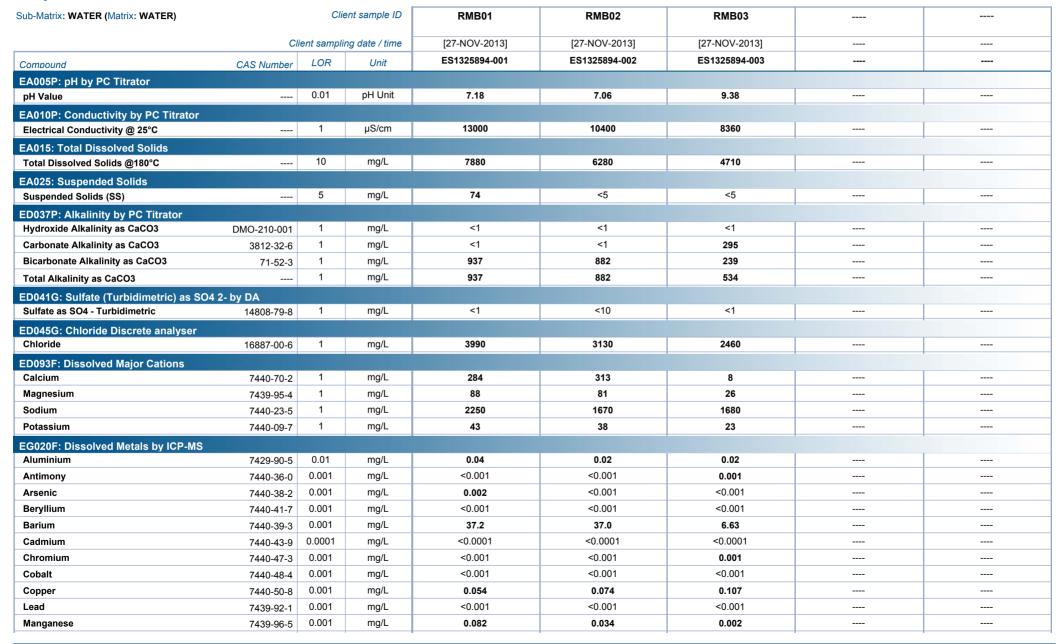
^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting

- ED041G:LOR raised for Sulfate analysis on sample ID(RMB02) due to sample matrix.
- EK067G: LOR raised for Total P on sample ID(RMB01) and (RMB02)due to sample marix.
- EP080: All the positive results has been confirmed by re-analysis.

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Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

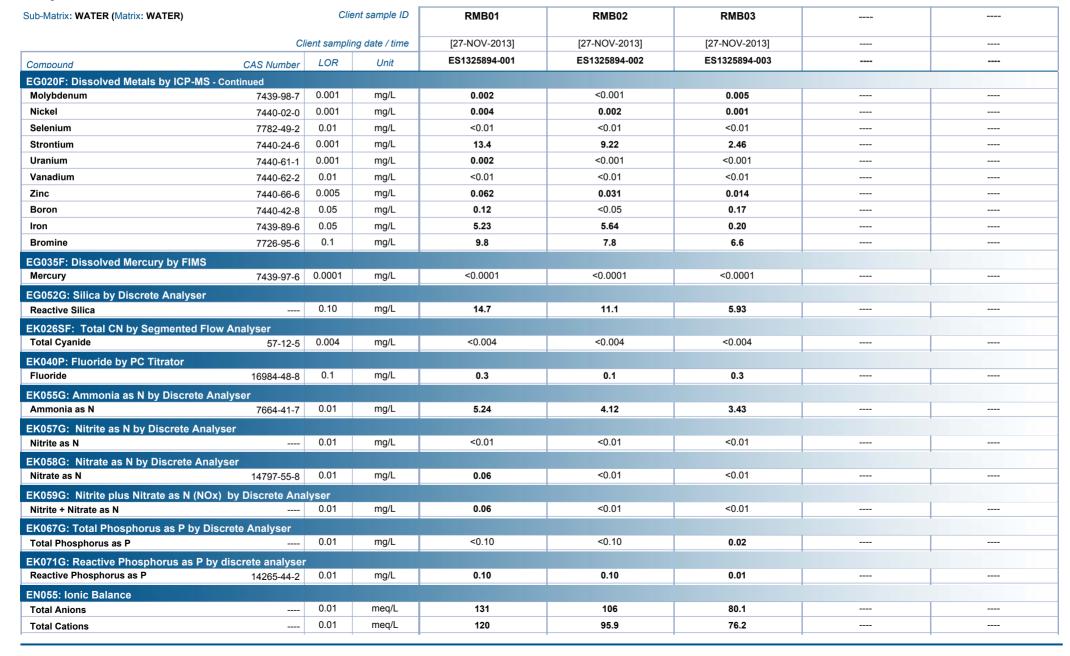




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Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A





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Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

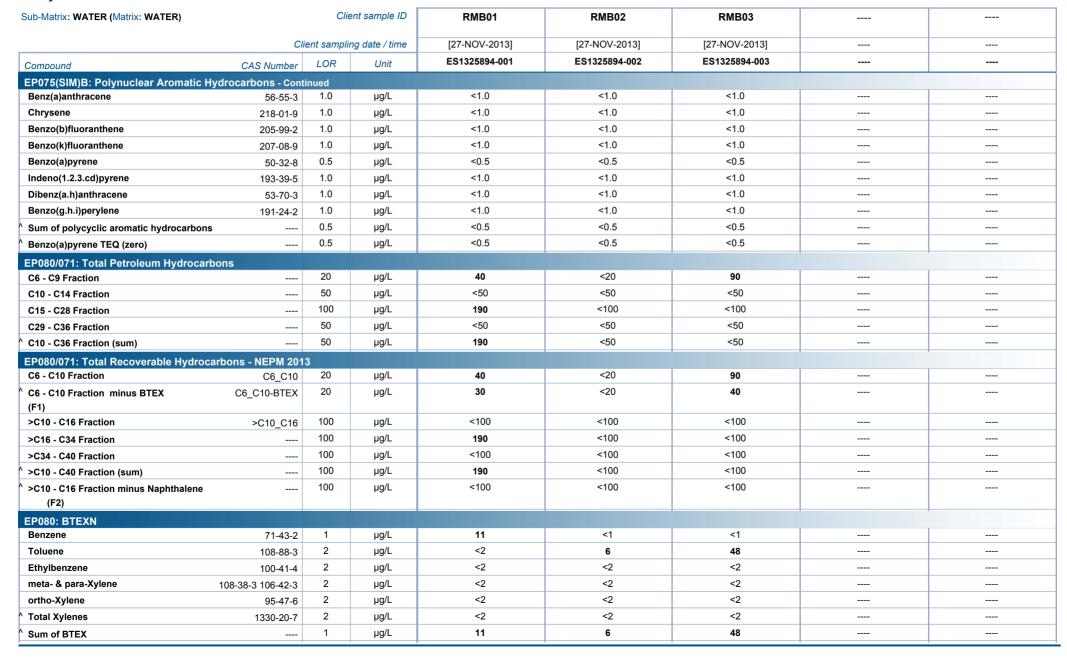




Page : 6 of 8 Work Order : ES1325894

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2193361A

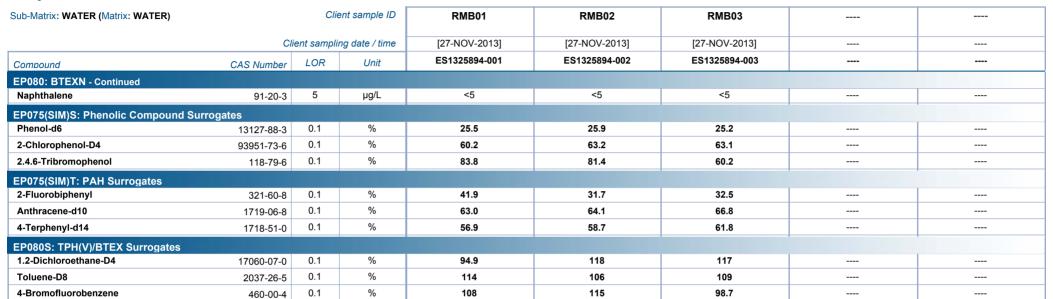




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Work Order : ES1325894

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A





Page : 8 of 8 Work Order : ES1325894

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

Surrogate Control Limits

Sub-Matrix: WATER	Recovery Limits (%)		
Compound	CAS Number	Low	High
EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates			
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	10.0	44
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	14	94
2.4.6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	17	125
EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates			
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	20	104
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	27.4	113
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	32	112
EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates			
1.2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	71	137
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	79	131
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4	70	128





CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order : ES1326772 Page : 1 of 8

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L Laboratory : Environmental Division Sydney

Contact : MR JAMES DUGGLEBY Contact : Client Services

Address : GPO BOX 5394 Address : 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164

SYDNEY NSW, AUSTRALIA 2001

 E-mail
 : jduggleby@pb.com.au
 E-mail
 : sydney@alsglobal.com

 Telephone
 : +61 02 9272 5100
 Telephone
 : +61-2-8784 8555

 Facsimile
 : +61 02 9272 5101
 Facsimile
 : +61-2-8784 8500

Project : 2193361A QC Level : NEPM 2013 Schedule B(3) and ALS QCS3 requirement

Order number : ----

 C-O-C number
 : -- Date Samples Received
 : 06-DEC-2013

 Sampler
 : CR/CS
 Issue Date
 : 17-DEC-2013

Site : ----

No. of samples received : 1

Quote number : EN/008/13 No. of samples analysed : 1

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results
- Surrogate Control Limits



NATA Accredited Laboratory 825

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

Signatories

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

Signatories	Position	Accreditation Category
Ankit Joshi	Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Ashesh Patel	Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Celine Conceicao	Senior Spectroscopist	Sydney Inorganics
Pabi Subba	Senior Organic Chemist	Sydney Organics

Address 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164 PHONE +61-2-8784 8555 Facsimile +61-2-8784 8500 Environmental Division Sydney ABN 84 009 936 029 Part of the ALS Group An ALS Limited Company



Page : 2 of 8 Work Order : ES1326772

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

ALS

General Comments

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request.

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

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

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

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

Key: CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.

LOR = Limit of reporting

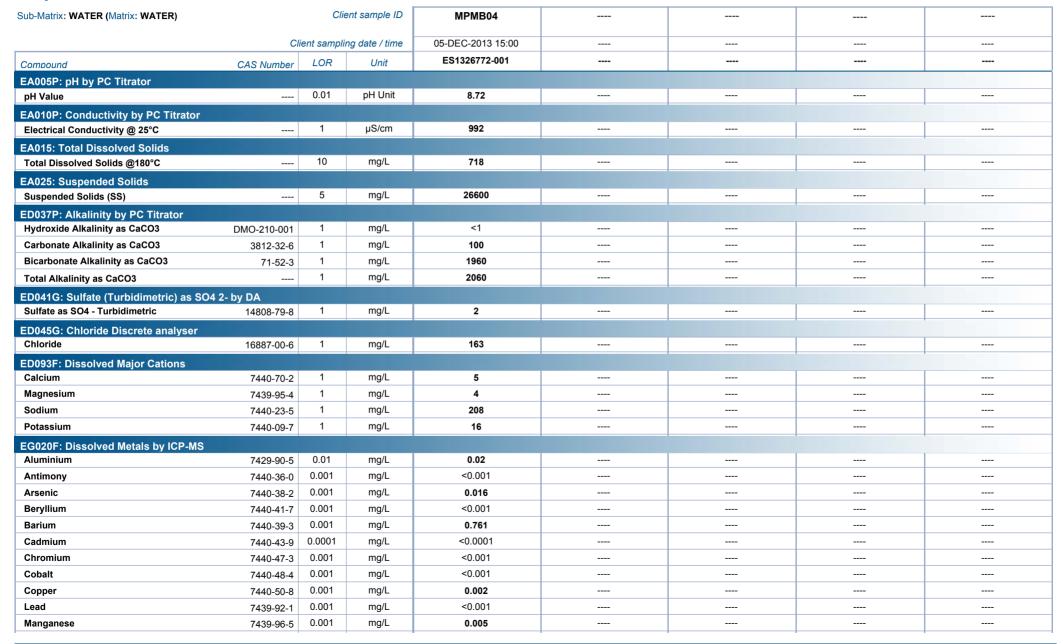
^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting

- EG035: Poor matrix spike recovery was obtained for Mercury on sample ES1326701-#2 due to sample heterogeneity. Results have been confirmed by re-extraction and reanalysis.
- Ionic Balance out of acceptable limits due to analytes not quantified in this report.

Page : 3 of 8 Work Order : ES1326772

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2193361A

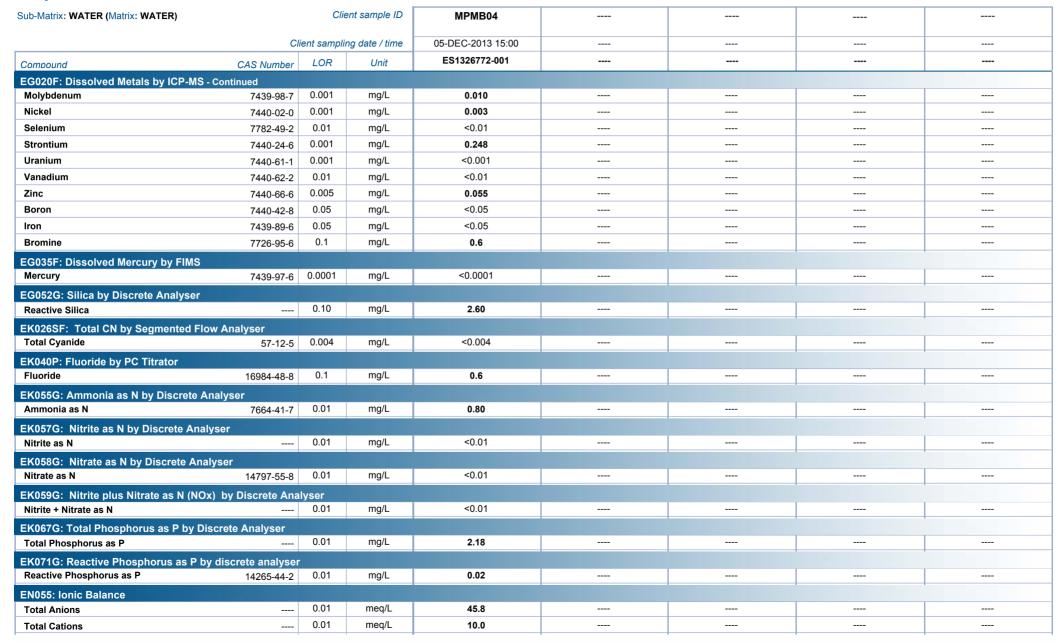




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Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

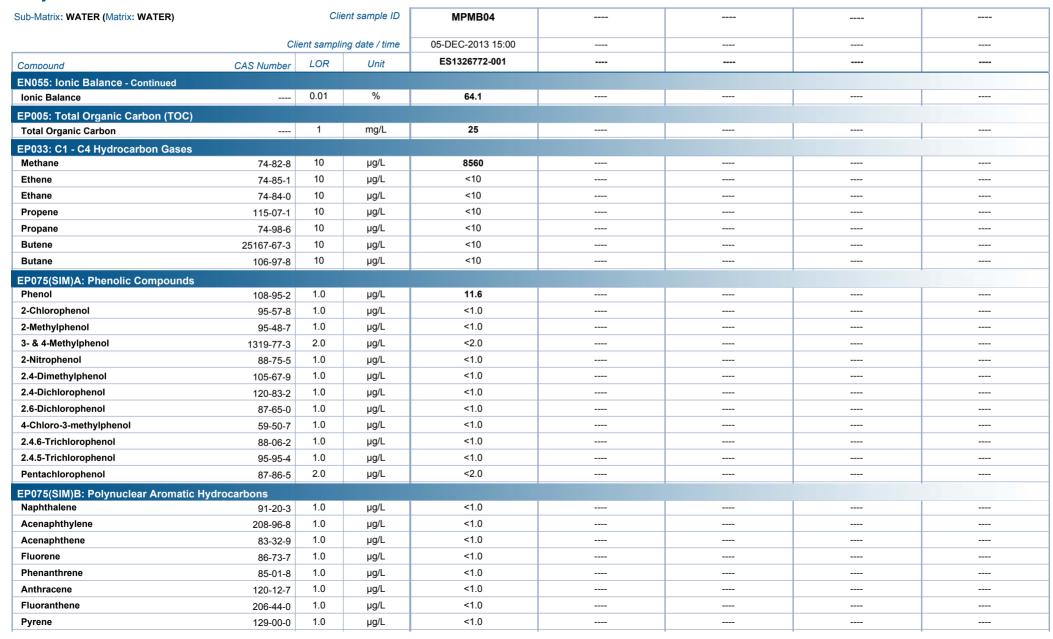




Page : 5 of 8 Work Order : ES1326772

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A





Page : 6 of 8 Work Order : ES1326772

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

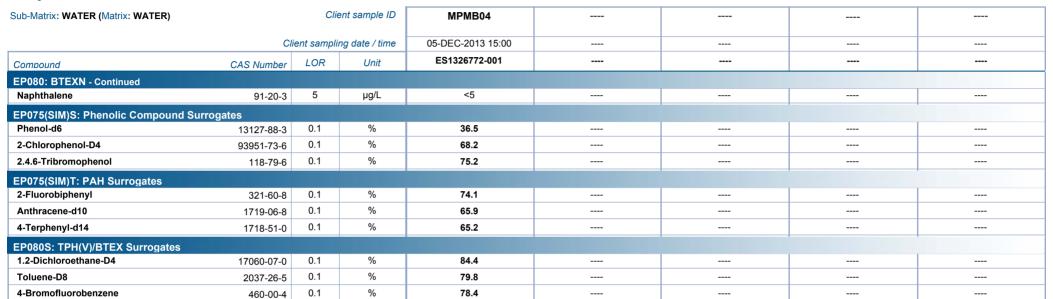




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Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A



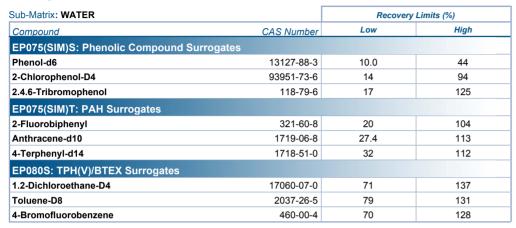


Page : 8 of 8 Work Order : ES1326772

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

Surrogate Control Limits







CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order : **ES1403919** Page : 1 of 8

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L Laboratory : Environmental Division Sydney

Contact : MR JAMES DUGGLEBY Contact : Client Services

Address : GPO BOX 5394 Address : 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164

SYDNEY NSW, AUSTRALIA 2001

 E-mail
 : jduggleby@pb.com.au
 E-mail
 : sydney@alsglobal.com

 Telephone
 : +61 02 9272 5100
 Telephone
 : +61-2-8784 8555

 Facsimile
 : +61 02 9272 5101
 Facsimile
 : +61-2-8784 8500

Project : 2114759B QC Level : NEPM 2013 Schedule B(3) and ALS QCS3 requirement

Order number : ----

 C-O-C number
 : -- Date Samples Received
 : 25-FEB-2014

 Sampler
 : CR
 Issue Date
 : 04-MAR-2014

Site : ----

No. of samples received : 4

Quote number : EN/008/13 No. of samples analysed : 4

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results
- Surrogate Control Limits

Page : 2 of 8
Work Order : ES1403919

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2114759B



General Comments

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request.

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

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

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

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

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

Key: CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.

LOR = Limit of reporting

^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting



NATA Accredited Laboratory 825

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

Signatories

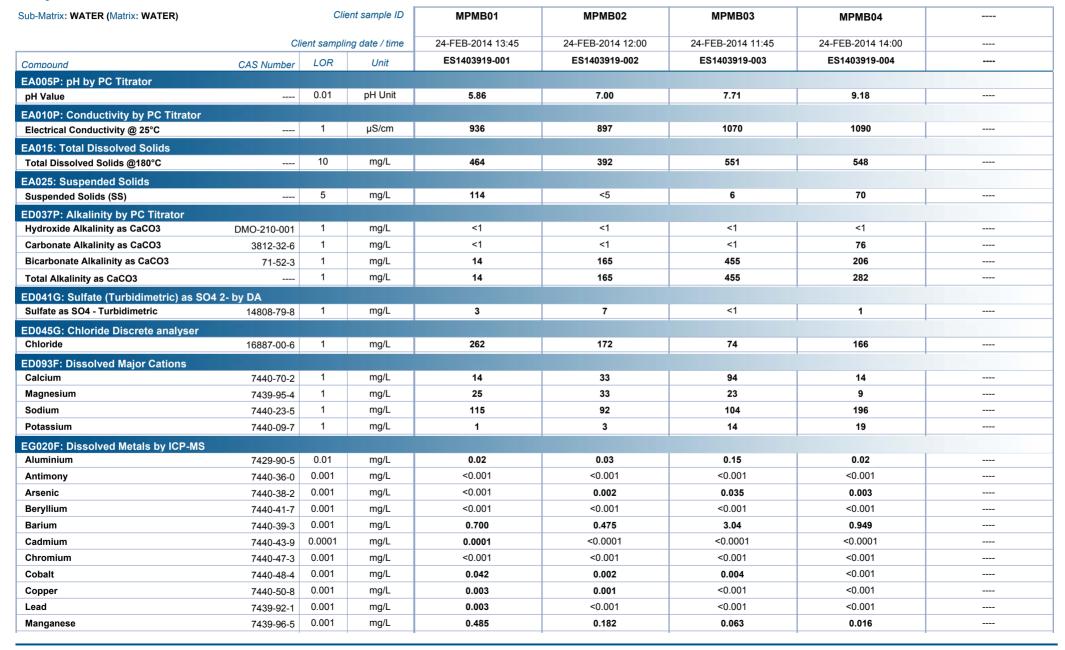
This document has been electronically signed by the authorized signatories indicated below. Electronic signing has been carried out in compliance with procedures specified in 21 CFR Part 11.

Signatories	Position	Accreditation Category	
Ankit Joshi	Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics	
Ashesh Patel	Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics	
Celine Conceicao	Senior Spectroscopist	Sydney Inorganics	
Pabi Subba	Senior Organic Chemist	Sydney Organics	

Page : 3 of 8
Work Order : ES1403919

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2114759B

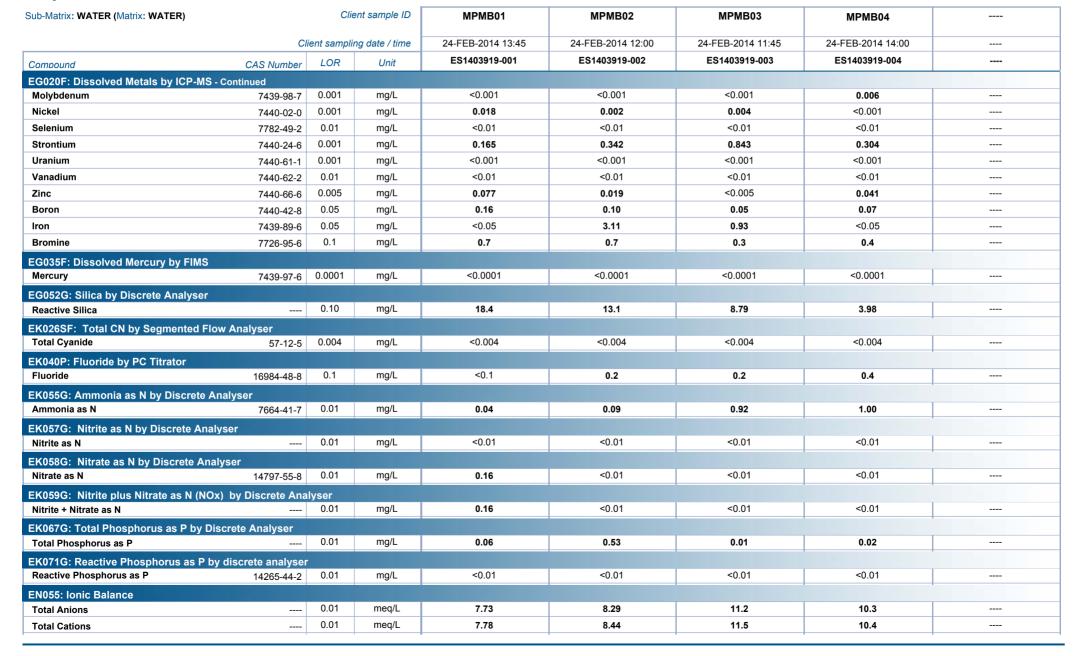




Page : 4 of 8 Work Order : ES1403919

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2114759B

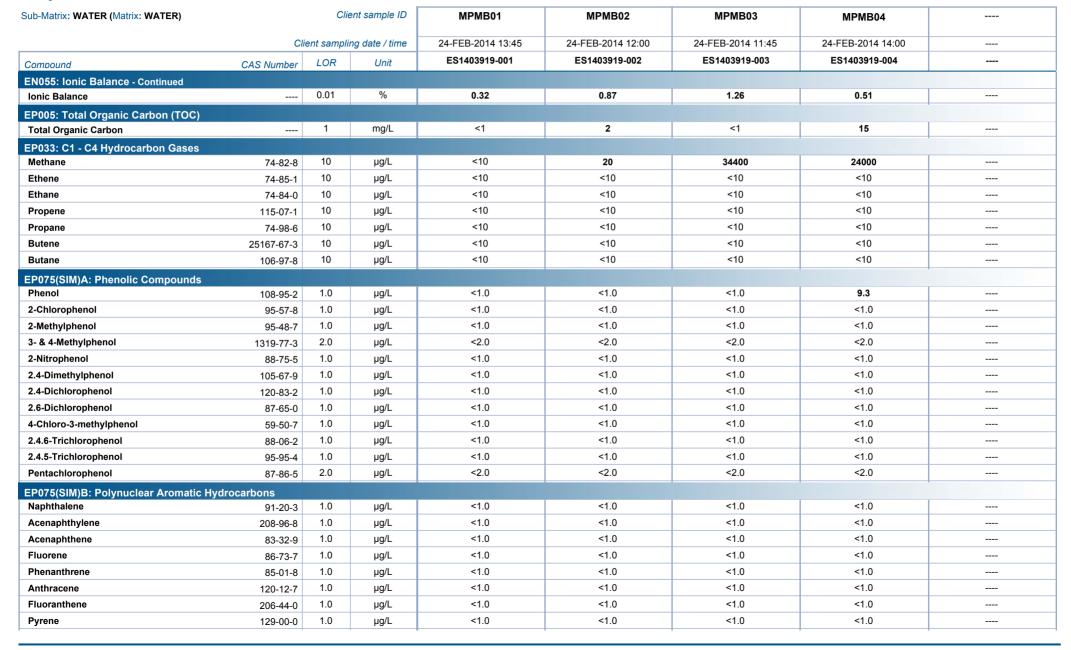




Page : 5 of 8
Work Order : ES1403919

Client PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2114759E

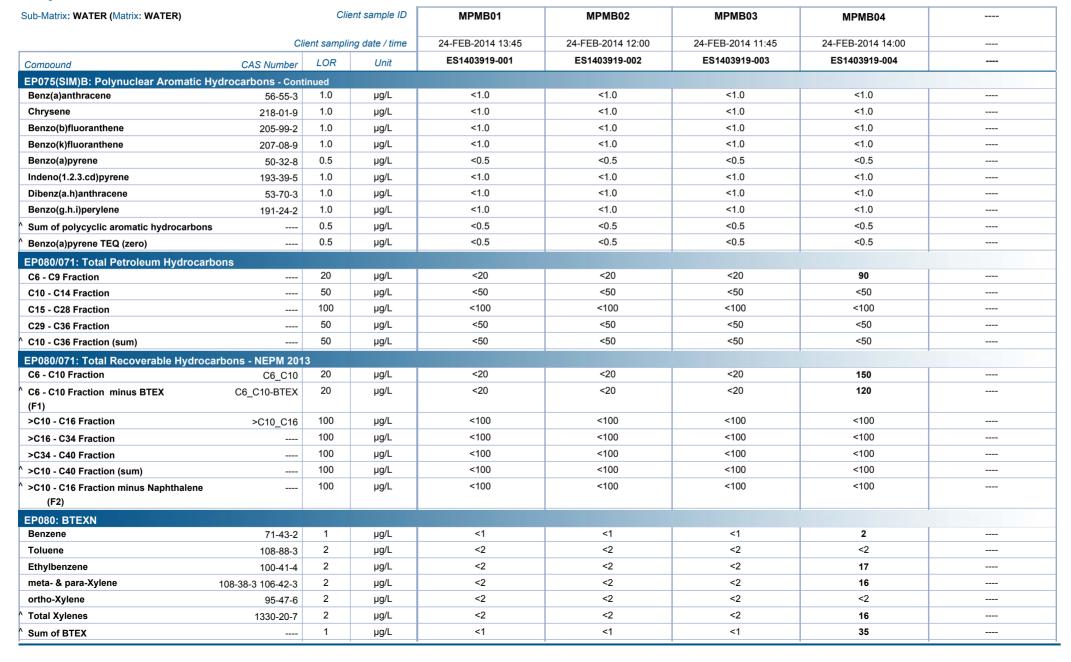




Page : 6 of 8
Work Order : ES1403919

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2114759E

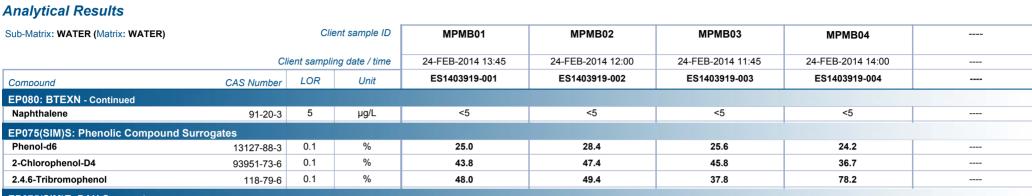




Page : 7 of 8 Work Order ES1403919

Client PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

2114759B Project



2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	0.1	%	43.8	47.4	45.8	36.7	
2.4.6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	0.1	%	48.0	49.4	37.8	78.2	
EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates								
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	0.1	%	50.8	53.9	51.2	48.7	
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	0.1	%	58.3	61.2	53.3	59.0	
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	0.1	%	59.4	65.2	55.0	66.2	
EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates								
1.2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	0.1	%	87.4	84.4	93.0	94.3	
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	0.1	%	93.1	91.6	84.4	93.7	
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4	0.1	%	82.0	82.6	83.0	86.1	

Page : 8 of 8 Work Order : ES1403919

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2114759B

Surrogate Control Limits

Sub-Matrix: WATER		Recovery	Limits (%)
Compound	CAS Number	Low	High
EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates			
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	10.0	44
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	14	94
2.4.6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	17	125
EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates			
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	20	104
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	27.4	113
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	32	112
EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates			
1.2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	71	137
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	79	131
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4	70	128





CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order : **ES1404061** Page : 1 of 13

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L Laboratory : Environmental Division Sydney

Contact : MR JAMES DUGGLEBY Contact : Client Services

Address : GPO BOX 5394 Address : 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164

SYDNEY NSW, AUSTRALIA 2001

 E-mail
 : jduggleby@pb.com.au
 E-mail
 : sydney@alsglobal.com

 Telephone
 : +61 02 9272 5100
 Telephone
 : +61-2-8784 8555

 Facsimile
 : +61 02 9272 5101
 Facsimile
 : +61-2-8784 8500

Project : 2114759B QC Level : NEPM 2013 Schedule B(3) and ALS QCS3 requirement

Order number : ----

 C-O-C number
 : --- Date Samples Received
 : 26-FEB-2014

 Sampler
 : CR
 Issue Date
 : 05-MAR-2014

Site : ----

No. of samples received : 6

Quote number : EN/008/13 No. of samples analysed : 6

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results
- Surrogate Control Limits



NATA Accredited Laboratory 825

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

Signatories

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

Position	Accreditation Category
Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Senior Spectroscopist	Sydney Inorganics
Senior Organic Chemist	Sydney Organics
	Inorganic Chemist Senior Spectroscopist

Address 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164 PHONE +61-2-8784 8555 Facsimile +61-2-8784 8500 Environmental Division Sydney ABN 84 009 936 029 Part of the ALS Group An ALS Limited Company



Page : 2 of 13 Work Order : ES1404061

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2114759B



General Comments

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request.

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

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

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

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

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

Key: CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.

LOR = Limit of reporting

^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting

- ED041G:LOR raised for sulfate analysis on sample ID(RMB02 & QA) due to sample matrix.
- EG020: Bromine quantification may be unreliable due to its low solubility in acid, leading to variable volatility during measurement by ICPMS.
- EK071G: It has been noted that Reactive P is greater than Total P for sample ID(RMB02) and(QA), however this results have been confirmed by reanalysis.
- Ionic Balance out of acceptable limits for various samples due to analytes not quantified in this report.

Page : 3 of 13 Work Order : ES1404061

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2114759B

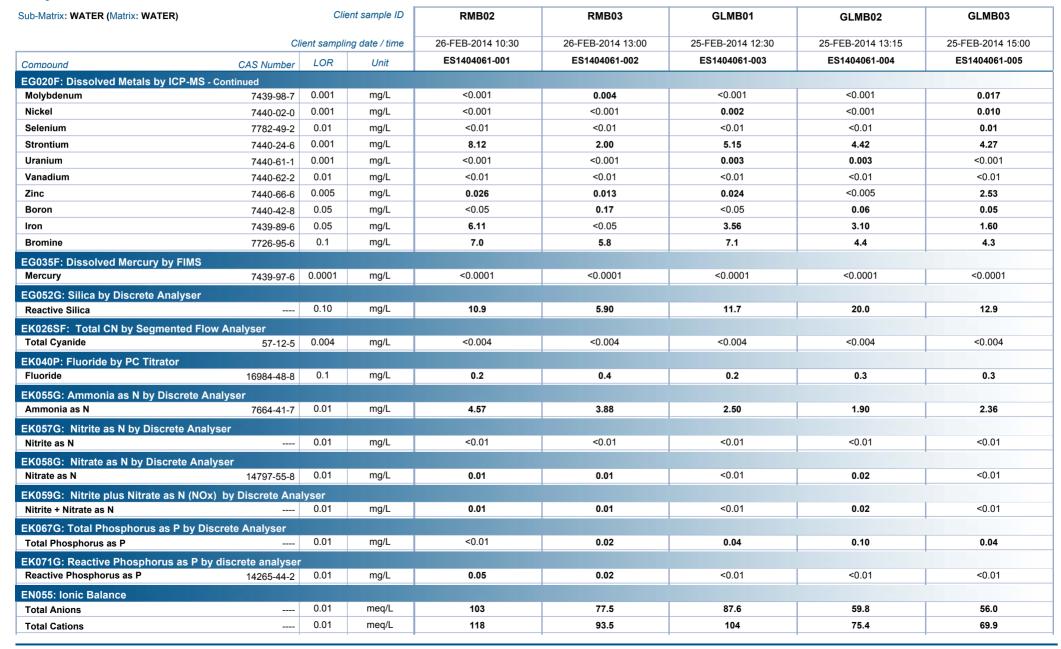




Page : 4 of 13 Work Order : ES1404061

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2114759B

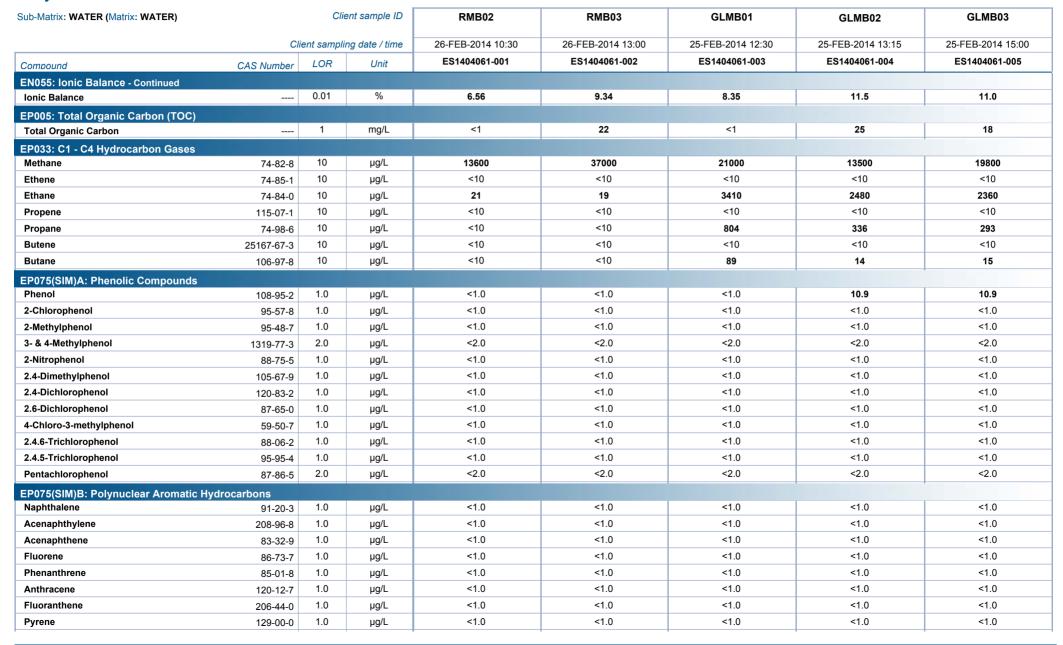




Page : 5 of 13 Work Order : ES1404061

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2114759B

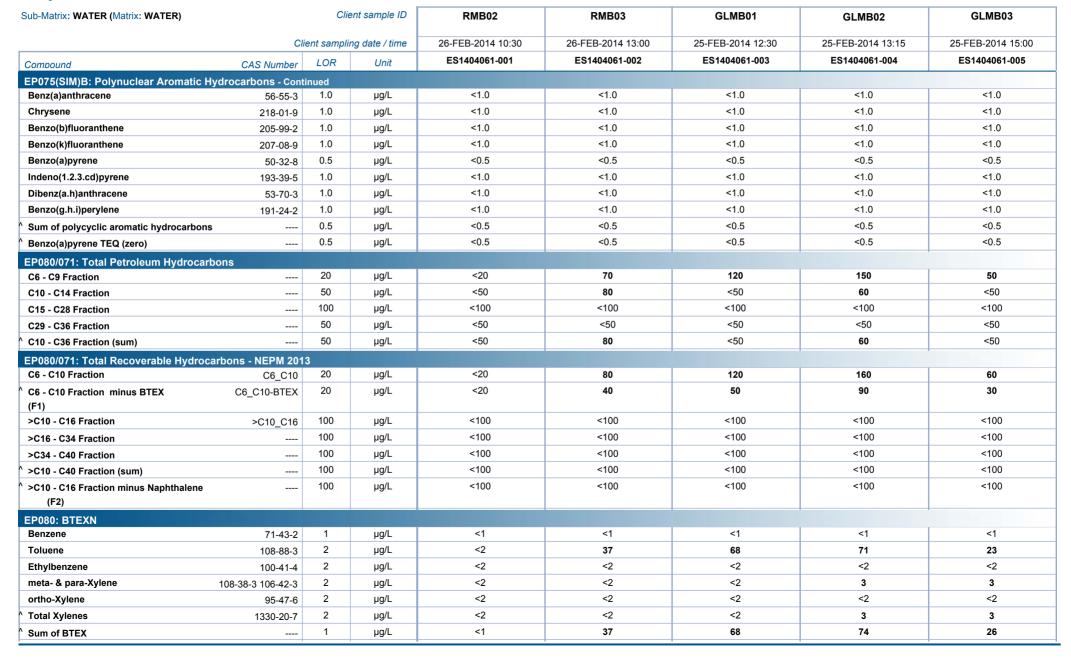




Page : 6 of 13 Work Order : ES1404061

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2114759B

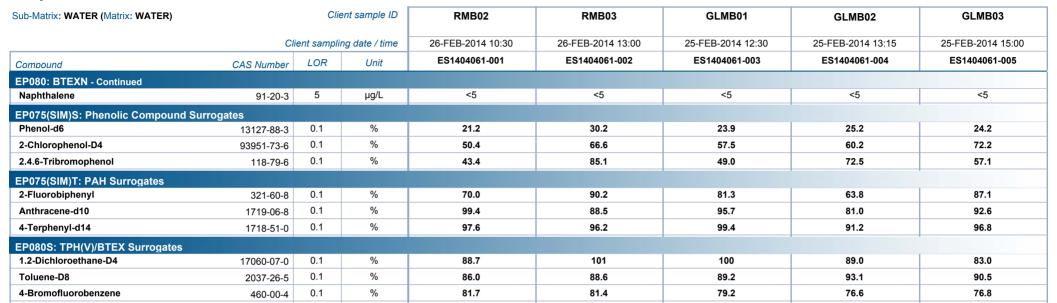




Page : 7 of 13 Work Order : ES1404061

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2114759B

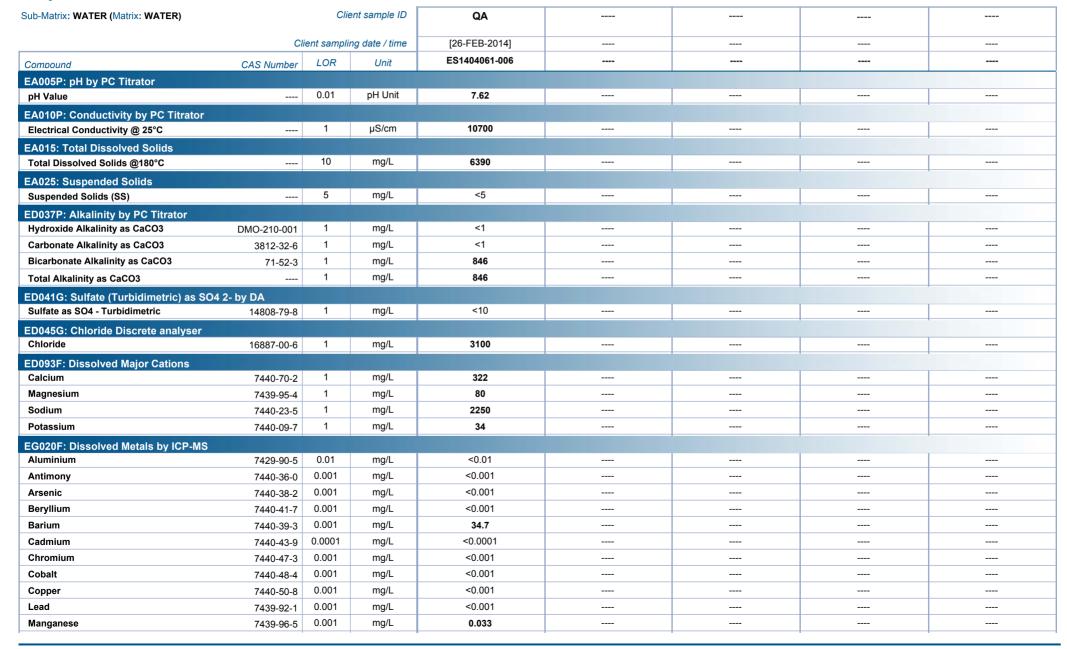




Page : 8 of 13 Work Order : ES1404061

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2114759B





Page : 9 of 13 Work Order : ES1404061

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2114759B





Page : 10 of 13 Work Order : ES1404061

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2114759B

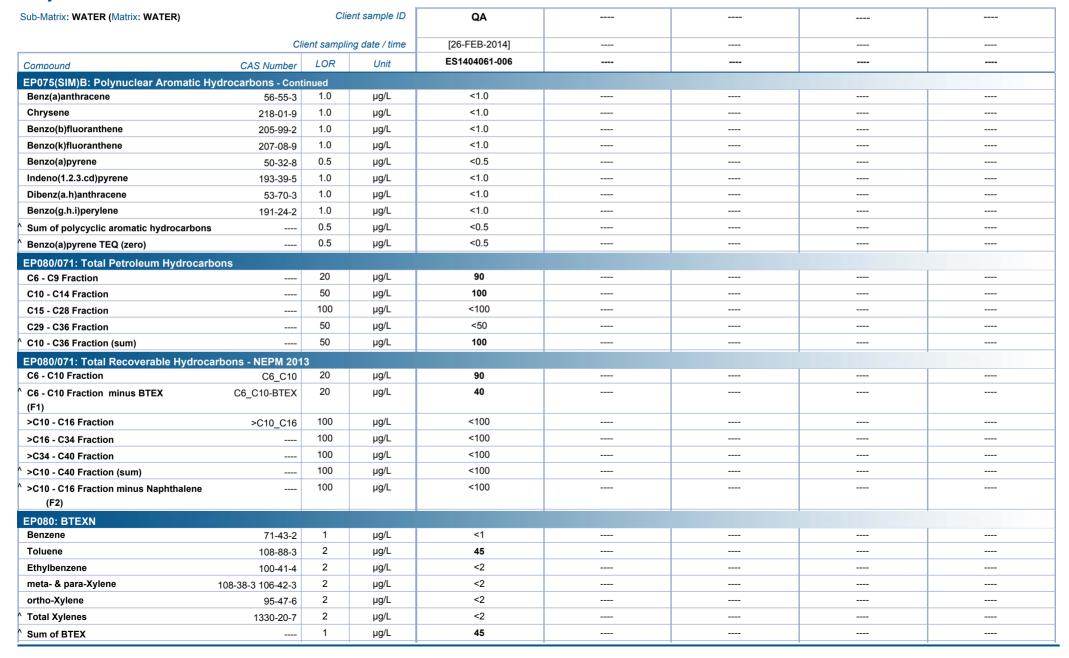




Page : 11 of 13 Work Order : ES1404061

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2114759B

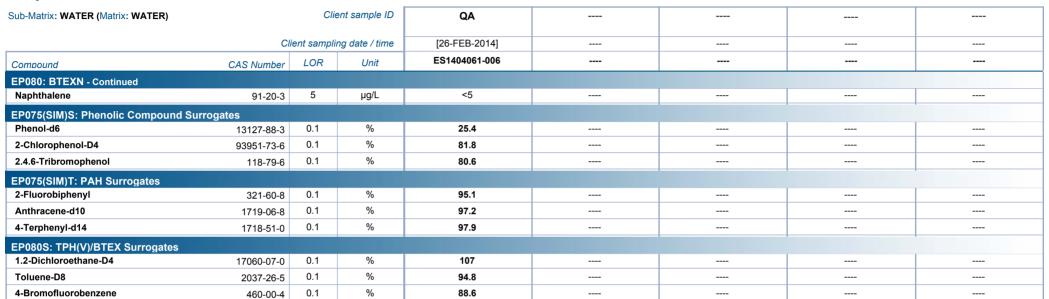




Page : 12 of 13 Work Order : ES1404061

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2114759B





Page : 13 of 13 Work Order : ES1404061

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2114759B

Surrogate Control Limits

Sub-Matrix: WATER		Recovery	Limits (%)
Compound	CAS Number	Low	High
EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates			
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	10.0	44
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	14	94
2.4.6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	17	125
EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates			
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	20	104
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	27.4	113
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	32	112
EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates			
1.2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	71	137
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	79	131
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4	70	128





CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order : ES1411715 Page : 1 of 8

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L Laboratory : Environmental Division Sydney

Contact : MR JAMES DUGGLEBY Contact : Client Services

Address : GPO BOX 5394 Address : 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164

SYDNEY NSW, AUSTRALIA 2001

 E-mail
 : jduggleby@pb.com.au
 E-mail
 : sydney@alsglobal.com

 Telephone
 : +61 02 9272 5100
 Telephone
 : +61-2-8784 8555

 Facsimile
 : +61 02 9272 5101
 Facsimile
 : +61-2-8784 8500

Project : 2193361A QC Level : NEPM 2013 Schedule B(3) and ALS QCS3 requirement

Order number : ----

: ----

 C-O-C number
 : -- Date Samples Received
 : 27-MAY-2014

 Sampler
 : CR & CS
 Issue Date
 : 02-JUN-2014

No. of samples received : 5

Quote number : EN/008/13 No. of samples analysed : 5

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results

Site

Surrogate Control Limits

Page : 2 of 8
Work Order : ES1411715

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A



General Comments

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request.

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

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

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

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

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

Key: CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.

LOR = Limit of reporting

^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting

- Benzo(a)pyrene Toxicity Equivalent Quotient (TEQ) is the sum total of the concentration of the eight carcinogenic PAHs multiplied by their Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) relative to Benzo(a)pyrene. TEF values are provided in brackets as follows: Benz(a)anthracene (0.1), Chrysene (0.01), Benzo(b+j) & Benzo(k)fluoranthene (0.1), Benzo(a)pyrene (1.0), Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene (0.1), Dibenz(a.h)anthracene (1.0), Benzo(g.h.i)perylene (0.01). Less than LOR results for 'TEQ Zero' are treated as zero, for 'TEQ 1/2LOR' are treated as half the reported LOR, and for 'TEQ LOR' are treated as being equal to the reported LOR. Note: TEQ 1/2LOR and TEQ LOR will calculate as 0.6mg/Kg and 1.2mg/Kg respectively for samples with non-detects for all of the eight TEQ PAHs.
- EG020: 'Bromine' quantification may be unreliable due to its low solubility in acid, leading to variable volatility during measurement by ICPMS.
- Ionic Balance out of acceptable limits due to analytes not quantified in this report.



NATA Accredited Laboratory 825

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

Signatories

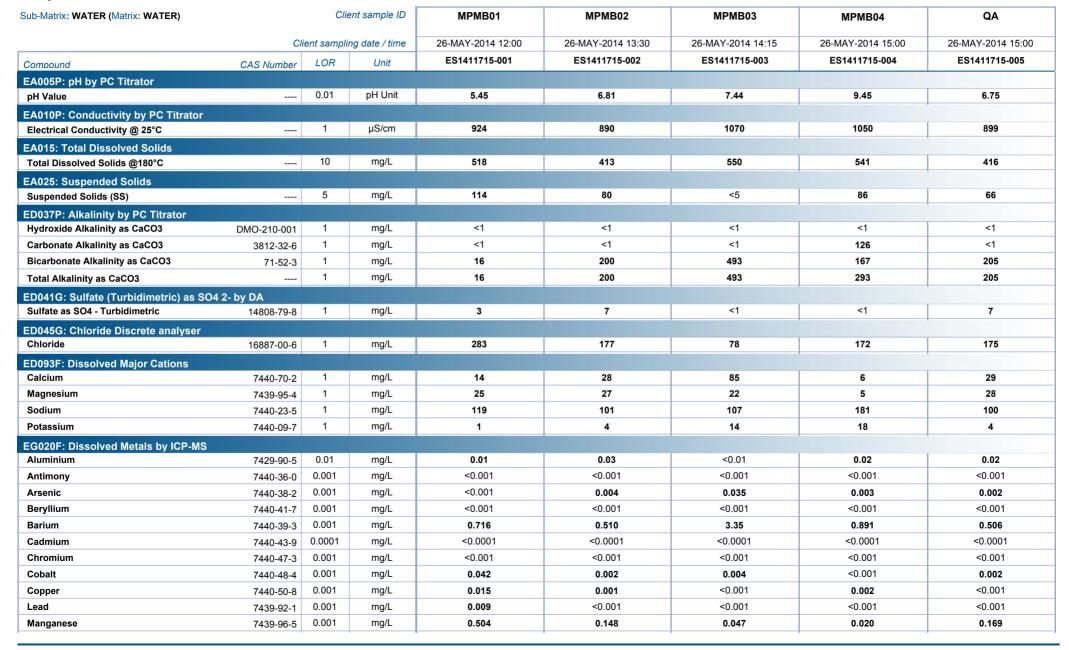
This document has been electronically signed by the authorized signatories indicated below. Electronic signing has been carried out in compliance with procedures specified in 21 CFR Part 11.

Signatories	Position	Accreditation Category	
Ankit Joshi	Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics	
Celine Conceicao	Senior Spectroscopist	Sydney Inorganics	
Pabi Subba	Senior Organic Chemist	Sydney Organics	
Sanjeshni Jyoti Mala	Senior Chemist Volatile	Sydney Organics	

Page : 3 of 8 Work Order : ES1411715

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2193361A

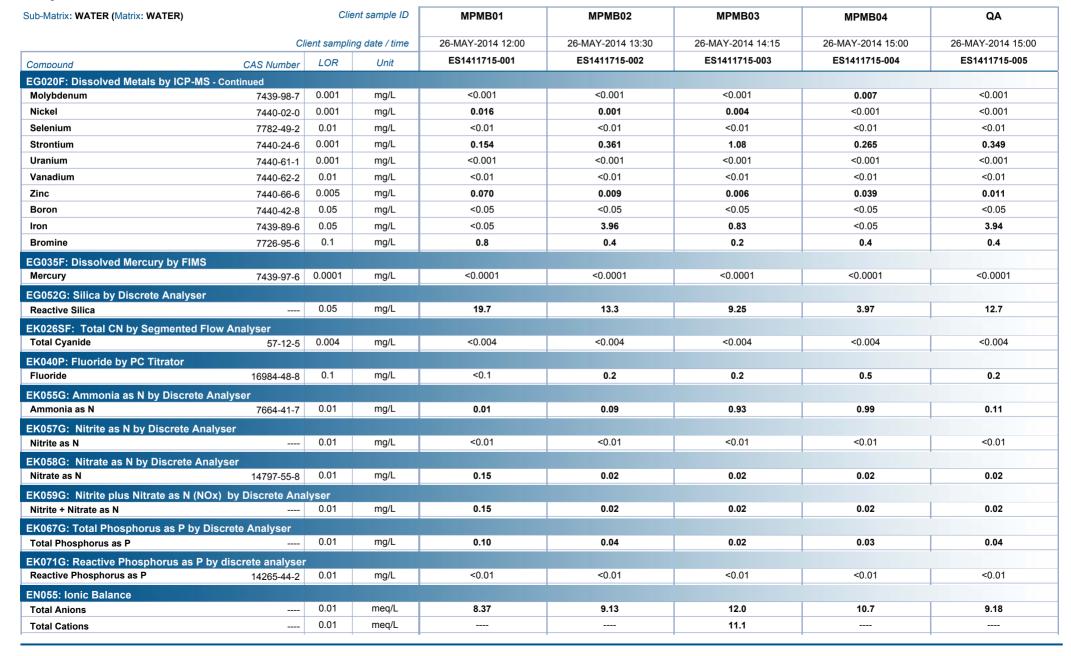




Page : 4 of 8 Work Order : ES1411715

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project - 2193361A

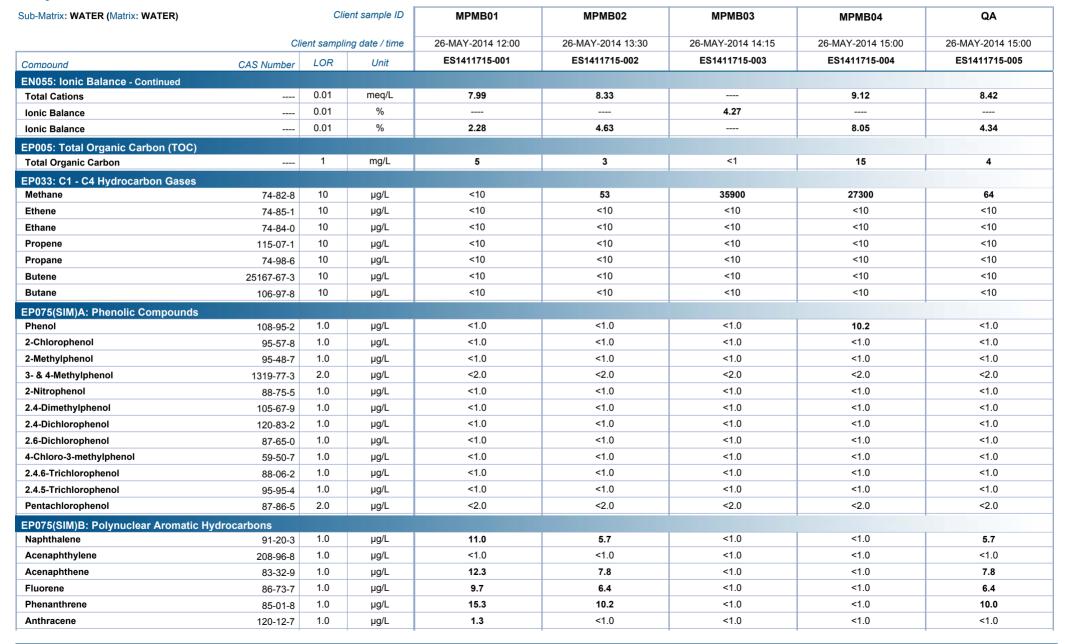




Page : 5 of 8
Work Order : ES1411715

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2193361A





Page : 6 of 8 Work Order : ES1411715

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

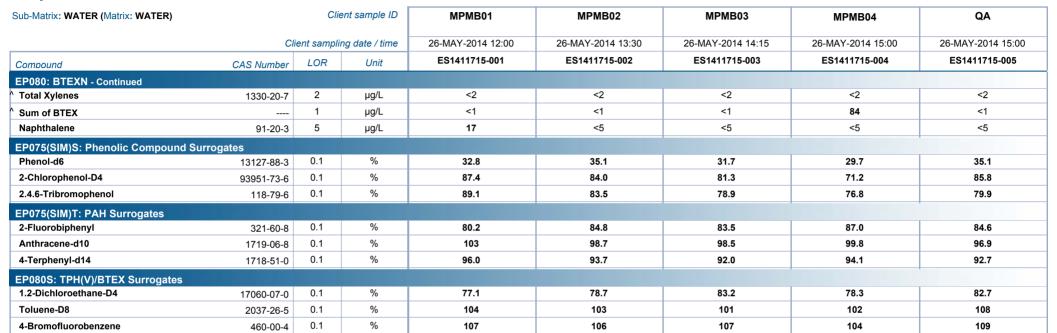


Sub-Matrix: WATER (Matrix: WATER)		Clie	ent sample ID	MPMB01	MPMB02	МРМВ03	MPMB04	QA
	Cli	ent samplii	ng date / time	26-MAY-2014 12:00	26-MAY-2014 13:30	26-MAY-2014 14:15	26-MAY-2014 15:00	26-MAY-2014 15:00
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ES1411715-001	ES1411715-002	ES1411715-003	ES1411715-004	ES1411715-005
EP075(SIM)B: Polynuclear Aromatic H	ydrocarbons - Cont	inued						
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	1.0	μg/L	1.6	1.1	<1.0	<1.0	1.0
Pyrene	129-00-0	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Chrysene	218-01-9	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Benzo(b+j)fluoranthene	205-99-2	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.5	μg/L	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene	193-39-5	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Dibenz(a.h)anthracene	53-70-3	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Benzo(g.h.i)perylene	191-24-2	1.0	μg/L	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Sum of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons		0.5	μg/L	51.2	31.2	<0.5	<0.5	30.9
Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (zero)		0.5	μg/L	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
EP080/071: Total Petroleum Hydrocark	oons							
C6 - C9 Fraction		20	μg/L	<20	<20	<20	130	<20
C10 - C14 Fraction		50	μg/L	520	250	<50	60	230
C15 - C28 Fraction		100	μg/L	190	<100	<100	190	<100
C29 - C36 Fraction		50	μg/L	<50	<50	<50	60	<50
C10 - C36 Fraction (sum)		50	μg/L	710	250	<50	310	230
EP080/071: Total Recoverable Hydroca	arbons - NEPM 201	3						
C6 - C10 Fraction	C6_C10	20	μg/L	<20	<20	<20	130	<20
C6 - C10 Fraction minus BTEX	C6_C10-BTEX	20	μg/L	<20	<20	<20	50	<20
>C10 - C16 Fraction	>C10 C16	100	μg/L	540	230	<100	<100	240
>C16 - C34 Fraction		100	μg/L	160	<100	<100	220	<100
>C34 - C40 Fraction		100	μg/L	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
>C10 - C40 Fraction (sum)		100	μg/L	700	230	<100	220	240
>C10 - C16 Fraction minus Naphthalene		100	μg/L	520	230	<100	<100	240
· (F2)								
EP080: BTEXN								
Benzene	71-43-2	1	μg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Toluene	108-88-3	2	μg/L	<2	<2	<2	84	<2
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	2	μg/L	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2
meta- & para-Xylene	108-38-3 106-42-3	2	μg/L	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2
ortho-Xylene	95-47-6	2	μg/L	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2

Page : 7 of 8
Work Order : ES1411715

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A





Page : 8 of 8 Work Order : ES1411715

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

Surrogate Control Limits

Sub-Matrix: WATER		Recovery	Limits (%)
Compound	CAS Number	Low	High
EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates			
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	10.0	44
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	14	94
2.4.6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	17	125
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EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates			
1.2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	71	137
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	79	131
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4	70	128





CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order : **ES1411829** Page : 1 of 8

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L Laboratory : Environmental Division Sydney

Contact : MR JAMES DUGGLEBY Contact : Client Services

Address : GPO BOX 5394 Address : 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164

SYDNEY NSW, AUSTRALIA 2001

 E-mail
 : jduggleby@pb.com.au
 E-mail
 : sydney@alsglobal.com

 Telephone
 : +61 02 9272 5100
 Telephone
 : +61-2-8784 8555

 Facsimile
 : +61 02 9272 5101
 Facsimile
 : +61-2-8784 8500

Project : 2193361A QC Level : NEPM 2013 Schedule B(3) and ALS QCS3 requirement

Order number : ----

 C-O-C number
 : --- Date Samples Received
 : 28-MAY-2014

 Sampler
 : CR ,CS
 Issue Date
 : 04-JUN-2014

Site : ----

No. of samples received : 3

Quote number : EN/008/13 No. of samples analysed : 3

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results
- Surrogate Control Limits



NATA Accredited Laboratory 825

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

Signatories

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

Signatories	Position	Accreditation Category
Ankit Joshi	Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Ashesh Patel	Inorganic Chemist	Sydney Inorganics
Pabi Subba	Senior Organic Chemist	Sydney Organics
Shobhna Chandra	Metals Coordinator	Sydney Inorganics

Address 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164 PHONE +61-2-8784 8555 Facsimile +61-2-8784 8500 Environmental Division Sydney ABN 84 009 936 029 Part of the ALS Group An ALS Limited Company



Page : 2 of 8
Work Order : ES1411829

Client PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A



General Comments

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request.

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

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

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

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

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

Key: CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.

LOR = Limit of reporting

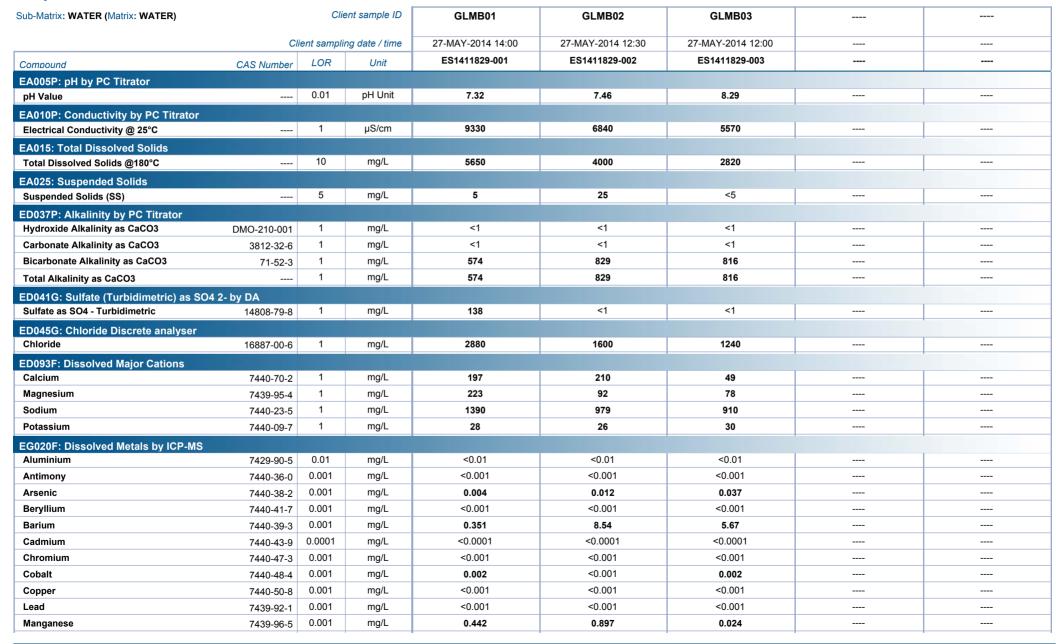
^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting

- Benzo(a)pyrene Toxicity Equivalent Quotient (TEQ) is the sum total of the concentration of the eight carcinogenic PAHs multiplied by their Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) relative to Benzo(a)pyrene. TEF values are provided in brackets as follows: Benz(a)anthracene (0.1), Chrysene (0.01), Benzo(b+j) & Benzo(k)fluoranthene (0.1), Benzo(a)pyrene (1.0), Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene (0.1), Dibenz(a.h)anthracene (1.0), Benzo(g.h.i)perylene (0.01). Less than LOR results for 'TEQ Zero' are treated as zero, for 'TEQ 1/2LOR' are treated as half the reported LOR, and for 'TEQ LOR' are treated as being equal to the reported LOR. Note: TEQ 1/2LOR and TEQ LOR will calculate as 0.6mg/Kg and 1.2mg/Kg respectively for samples with non-detects for all of the eight TEQ PAHs.
- EG020: Bromine quantification may be unreliable due to its low solubility in acid, leading to variable volatility during measurement by ICPMS.
- EG052G: Silica spk failed due to sample matrix. Result confirmed by reanalysis.
- EK026SF:Spike failed for Total Cyanide analysis due to matrix interference(confirmed by re analysis)

Page : 3 of 8 Work Order : ES1411829

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

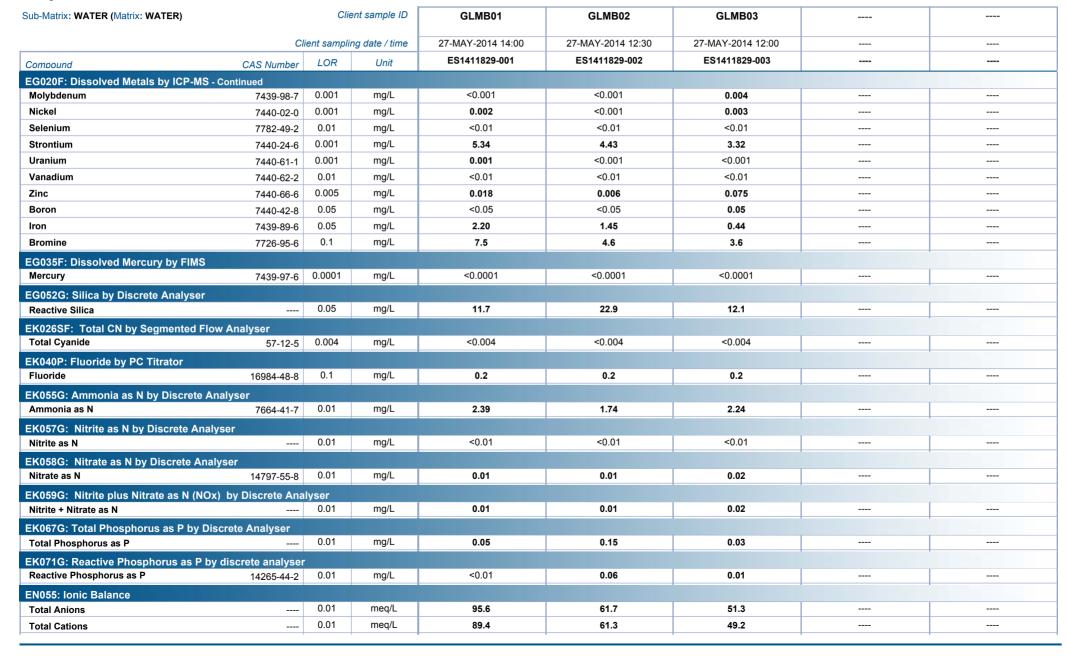




Page : 4 of 8 Work Order : ES1411829

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2193361A

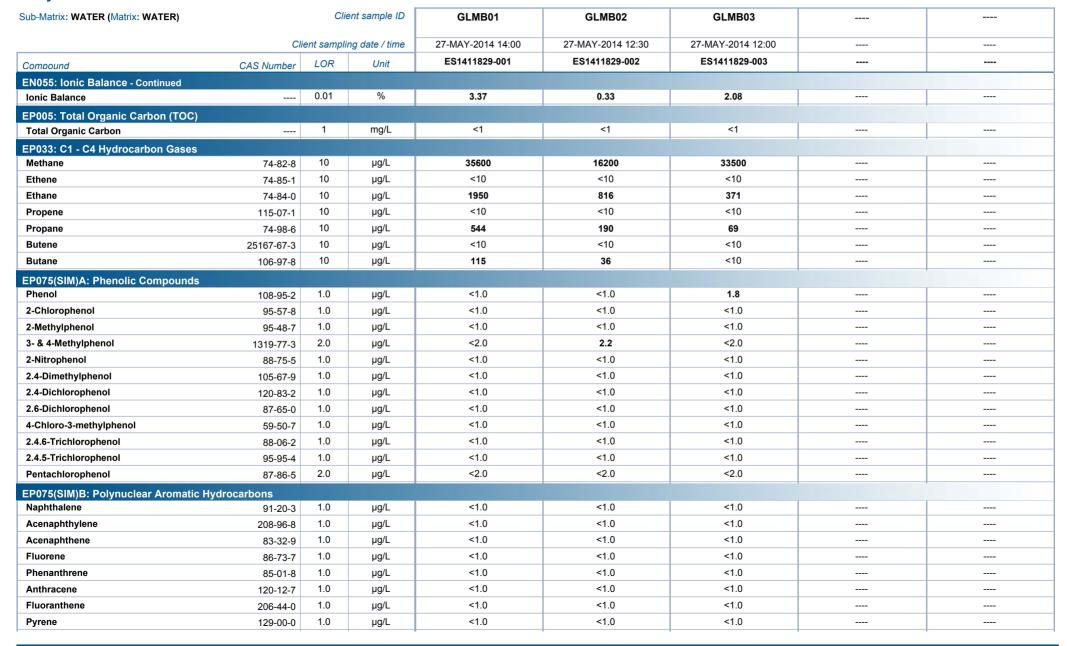




Page : 5 of 8 Work Order : ES1411829

Client PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2193361A





Page : 6 of 8 Work Order : ES1411829

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project · 2193361A

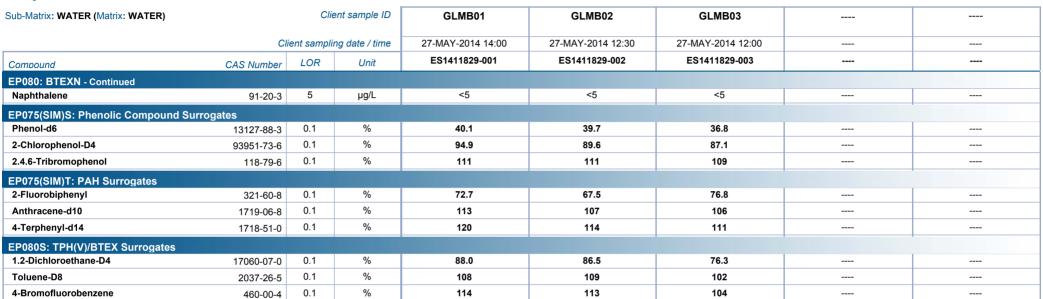




Page : 7 of 8
Work Order : ES1411829

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A



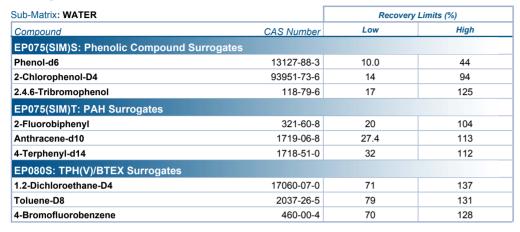


Page : 8 of 8 Work Order : ES1411829

Client : PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF AUST P/L

Project : 2193361A

Surrogate Control Limits





Appendix F

GNS Stable Isotope Laboratory results



STABLE ISOTOPE RESULTS

Parsons Brinckerhoff Level 27, 680 George St World Square, Sydney NSW 2001 Australia



National Isotope Centre 30 Gracefield Road Lower Hutt 5010 PO Box 31 312 Lower Hutt 5040 New Zealand T +64-4-570 1444 F +64-4-570 4657 www.gns.cri.nz

Project Title 2193361A

3/09/2013

Invoice Attn:

Parsons Brinckerhoff

SIL Order No.: Client Ref.:

Ellen Kwantes

Date Received:

Level 27, 680 George St World Square, Sydney NSW 2001

Date Measured:

Approved By:

Australia

Date Reported:

4/10/2013

water (H & O) Sample Type:

SIL ID	External ID	δD Value	δ180 Value	Analysis Type	Overseas or NZ	State or Province	Country Code	Collection Date/Time (Start)	Meters or Feet	Other Info
W-1302060	MBMP02	-31.7	-6.11	D, O18	OS	New South Wales	AS	22/08/2013 11:30		groundwater
W-1302061	MBMP03	-33.3	-6.38	D, O18	OS	New South Wales	AS	22/08/2013 14:30		groundwater
W-1302062	RMB02	-36.3	-5.91	D, O19	OS	New South Wales	AS	23/08/2013 13:30		groundwater
W-1302063	RMB03	-34.8	-6.07	D, O20	OS	New South Wales	AS	23/08/2013 10:30		groundwater

STABLE ISOTOPE RESULTS

Parsons Brinckerhoff Level 27, 680 George St World Square, Sydney NSW 2001 Australia



National Isotope Centre 30 Gracefield Road Lower Hutt 5010 PO Box 31 312 Lower Hutt 5040 New Zealand T +64-4-570 1444 F +64-4-570 4657 www.gns.cri.nz

Project Title 2193361A SIL Order No.:

W-1303036

Invoice Attn:

Parsons Brinckerhoff

Client Ref.:

Carolina Sardella

Date Received:

9/12/2013

Level 27, 680 George St World Square, Sydney

Date Measured:

NSW 2001

Approved By:

13/01/2014

Australia

Date Reported:

Sample Type: water (H & O)

SIL ID	External ID	δD Value	δ18O Value	Analysis Type	Overseas or NZ	State or Province	Country Code	Collection Date/Time (Start)	Meters or Feet	Other Info
W-1303036	RMB01	-31.7	-5.66	D, O18	OS	New South Wales	AS	27/11/2013 12:30	m	groundwater
W-1303037	RMB02	-34.0	-6.01	D, O18	OS	New South Wales	AS	27/11/2013 14:15	m	groundwater
W-1303038	RMB03	-33.9	-5.86	D, O19	OS	New South Wales	AS	27/11/2013 15:35	m	groundwater
W-1303039	MPMB04	-35.4	-6.13	D, O20	OS	New South Wales	AS	5/12/2013 15:00	m	groundwater

STABLE ISOTOPE RESULTS

Parsons Brinckerhoff Level 27, 680 George St World Square, Sydney NSW 2001 Australia



National Isotope Centre 30 Gracefield Road Lower Hutt 5010 PO Box 31 312 Lower Hutt 5040 New Zealand T +64-4-570 1444 F +64-4-570 4657 www.gns.cri.nz

Project Title

2114759B

24/03/2014

Invoice

Parsons Brinckerhoff

SIL Order No.:

Attn: Carolina Sardella

Client Ref.: Date Received:

Level 27, 680 George St World Square, Sydney

Date Measured:

NSW 2001

Australia

Approved By: Date Reported:

16/04/2014

Sample Type:

water (H & O)

SIL ID	External ID	δD Value	δ180 Value	Analysis Type	Overseas or NZ	State or Province	Country Code	Collection Date/Time (Start)	Other Info
W-1400441	GLMB01	-30.7	-5.60	D, O18	OS	New South Wales	AS	25/02/2014 12:35	Groundwater
W-1400442	GLMB02	-30.4	-5.39	D, O18	OS	New South Wales	AS	25/02/2014 13:15	Groundwater
W-1400443	GLMB03	-32.2	-5.61	D, O18	OS	New South Wales	AS	25/02/2014 14:50	Groundwater

Appendix G

Rafter Radiocarbon Laboratory results





Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Result

This result for the sample submitted is for the exclusive use of the submitter. All liability whatsoever to any third party is excluded.

NZA 55661 R 40421/1

Job No: 198128 Report issued: 4 Mar 2014

Sample ID RMB01

Description Groundwater

Fraction dated Water

Submitter Carolina Sardella

Parsons Brinckerhoff

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (years BP)	11218	±	35	
$\delta^{13}C$ and Source of measurement	-0.3	±	0.2	IRMS
Fraction modern	0.2475	±	0.0011	
Δ^{14} C (‰) and collection date	-754.4	±	1.1	27 Nov 2012

Measurement Comment:

Sample Treatment Details

Sample was submitted in: a 500 mL white plastic bottle, not completely filled, with water level only to rim. Orangey coloured precipitate observed. Sample was colourless and odourless. CO2 was generated by phosphoric acid evolution, and carbonate content was 230.3 mgC/kgH2O, total dissolved inorganic carbon (TDIC) 19.2 mmol/kgH2O. Sample carbon dioxide was converted to graphite by reduction with hydrogen over iron catalyst.



Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Result

This result for the sample submitted is for the exclusive use of the submitter. All liability whatsoever to any third party is excluded.

 NZA
 39024

 R
 32930/1

 Job No
 109639

 Measured
 14-Feb-12

 TW No
 2709

 Issued
 16-Feb-12

Sample ID RMB02 3/11 **Description** Groundwater

Fraction Dated dissolved inorganic caobon

Submitter Wendy McLean Parsons Brinckerhoff

* Radiocarbon Age $35620 \pm 370 \text{ BP}$ $\delta^{13} \text{ C} = 5.4 \%$

** Per cent modern = 1.18 ± 0.05 δ ¹⁴ C = $-987.5 \pm 0.6 \%$ Δ ¹⁴ C = $-988.2 \pm 0.5 \%$

Age, Δ ¹⁴C, δ ¹⁴C and absolute per cent modern are as defined by Stuiver Polach, Radiocarbon 19:355-363 (1977)

Sample Treatment Details

Sample submitted in white Nalgene plastic bottle. Water odourless, clear and colourless with very small amount of orangey coloured precipitate. Phosphoric acid evolution, carbonate content = 222.9mg/kg and TDIC=18.6mmol/kg CO2.

Stored the remainder of water

Comments

^{*} Reported age is the conventional radiocarbon age before present (BP)

^{**} Per cent modern means absolute per cent modern relative to the NBS oxalic acid standard (HOxI) corrected for decay since 1950.



Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Result

This result for the sample submitted is for the exclusive use of the submitter. All liability whatsoever to any third party is excluded.

NZA 54636 R 40362/3

Job No: 196641 Measured: 24/09/2013

TW No: 2889 Date issued: 30 Sep 2013

Sample ID RMB02

Description Groundwater

Fraction dated Water

Submitter Ellen Kwantes Parsons Brinckerhoff

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (years BP) 41369 \pm 928 δ^{13} C and Source of measurement 5.3 \pm 0.2 C13

Fraction modern 0.0058 \pm 0.0007 Δ^{14} C (%) and collection date -994.2 \pm 0.7 23 Aug 2013

Measurement Comment:

Sample Treatment Details

Sample was submitted in: a fully capped plastic bottle with very tiny amount of orangey precipitate and no head space. Sample was colourless and odourless. CO2 was generated by phosphoric acid evolution, and carbonate content was 269.8 mgC/kgH2O, total dissolved inorganic carbon (TDIC) 22.5 mmol/kgH2O. Sample carbon dioxide was converted to graphite by reduction with hydrogen over iron catalyst.



Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Result

This result for the sample submitted is for the exclusive use of the submitter. All liability whatsoever to any third party is excluded.

NZA 55662 R 40421/2

Job No: 198127 Report issued: 4 Mar 2014

Sample ID RMB02

Description Groundwater

Fraction dated Water

Submitter Carolina Sardella

Parsons Brinckerhoff

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (years BP)	45612	±	2372	
$\delta^{13}C$ and Source of measurement	6.1	±	0.2	IRMS
Fraction modern	0.0034	±	0.0010	
Δ^{14} C (‰) and collection date	-996.6	±	1.0	27 Nov 2012

Measurement Comment:

This result was very close to carbonate blank for this wheel. Finite age calculated, but since this age was fairly close to background we suggest some degree of caution with the interpretation of

this result.

Sample Treatment Details

Sample was submitted in: a 500 mL white plastic bottle with orangey coloured precipitate and no head space. Sample was colourless and odourless. CO2 was generated by phosphoric acid evolution, and carbonate content was 240.5 mgC/kgH2O, total dissolved inorganic carbon (TDIC) 20 mmol/kgH2O. Sample carbon dioxide was converted to graphite by reduction with hydrogen over iron catalyst.



Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Result

This result for the sample submitted is for the exclusive use of the submitter. All liability whatsoever to any third party is excluded.

 NZA
 39025

 R
 32930/2

 Job No
 109640

 Measured
 14-Feb-12

 TW No
 2709

 Issued
 16-Feb-12

Sample ID RMB03 7/11 **Description** Groundwater

Fraction Dated dissolved inorganic caobon

Submitter Wendy McLean Parsons Brinckerhoff

* Radiocarbon Age $31900 \pm 240 \text{ BP}$ $\delta^{13} \text{ C} = 8.4 \%$

** Per cent modern = 1.87 ± 0.06 δ^{14} C = $-980 \pm 0.6\%$ Δ^{14} C = $-981.3 \pm 0.6\%$

Age, Δ ¹⁴ C. δ ¹⁴ C and absolute per cent modern are as defined by Stuiver Polach, Radiocarbon 19:355-363 (1977)

Sample Treatment Details

Sample submitted in white Nalgene plastic bottle. Water odourless, clear and colourless with small amount of orangey coloured precipitate. Phosphoric acid evolution, carbonate content = 177.6mg/kg and TDIC=14.8mmol/kg CO2.

Stored the remainder of water

Comments

^{*} Reported age is the conventional radiocarbon age before present (BP)

^{**} Per cent modern means absolute per cent modern relative to the NBS oxalic acid standard (HOxI) corrected for decay since 1950.



Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Result

This result for the sample submitted is for the exclusive use of the submitter. All liability whatsoever to any third party is excluded.

NZA 54637 R 40362/4

Job No: 196642 Measured: 24/09/2013

Date issued: 30 Sep 2013

TW No: 2889

Sample ID RMB03

Description Groundwater

Fraction dated Water

Submitter Ellen Kwantes Parsons Brinckerhoff

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (years BP) 17992 \pm 66 δ^{13} C and Source of measurement \pm 0.2 C13

11.1 0.2

 Δ^{14} C (‰) and collection date -894.3 ± 0.9 23 Aug 2013

0.1065

0.0009

Measurement Comment:

Fraction modern

Sample Treatment Details

Sample was submitted in: a fully capped plastic bottle with no head space. Water was colourless and odourless. CO2 was generated by phosphoric acid evolution, and carbonate content was 100.8 mgC/kgH2O, total dissolved inorganic carbon (TDIC) 8.4 mmol/kgH2O. Sample carbon dioxide was converted to graphite by reduction with hydrogen over iron catalyst.



Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Result

This result for the sample submitted is for the exclusive use of the submitter. All liability whatsoever to any third party is excluded.

NZA 55663 R 40421/3

Job No: 197706 Report issued: 4 Mar 2014

Sample ID RMB03

Description Groundwater

Fraction dated Water

Submitter Carolina Sardella

Parsons Brinckerhoff

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (years BP)	17484	±	69	
$\delta^{13}C$ and Source of measurement	11.1	±	0.2	IRMS
Fraction modern	0.1134	±	0.0010	
Δ^{14} C (‰) and collection date	-887.4	±	1.0	27 Nov 2012

Measurement Comment:

Sample Treatment Details

Sample was submitted in: a 500 mL white plastic bottle with orangey coloured precipitate and no head space. Sample was colourless and odourless. CO2 was generated by phosphoric acid evolution, and carbonate content was 112.5 mgC/kgH2O, total dissolved inorganic carbon (TDIC) 9.4 mmol/kgH2O. Sample carbon dioxide was converted to graphite by reduction with hydrogen over iron catalyst.



Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Result

This result for the sample submitted is for the exclusive use of the submitter. All liability whatsoever to any third party is excluded.

NZA 54612 R 40362/1

Job No: 196639 Measured: 23/09/2013 TW No: 2888

Date issued: 30 Sep 2013

Sample ID MPMB02 **Description** Groundwater

Fraction dated Water

Submitter Ellen Kwantes Parsons Brinckerhoff

5403 \pm 26 Conventional Radiocarbon Age (years BP) δ¹³C and Source of measurement -16.4 0.2 C13 Fraction modern 0.5104 0.0017 Δ^{14} C (‰) and collection date 22 Aug 2013 -493.6 1.7 Measurement

Comment:

Sample Treatment Details

Sample was submitted in: a fully capped plastic bottle with small amount of orangish precipitate but no head space. Water was colourless and odourless. CO2 was generated by phosphoric acid evolution, and carbonate content was 69 mgC/kgH2O, total dissolved inorganic carbon (TDIC) 5.7 mmol/kgH2O. Sample carbon dioxide was converted to graphite by reduction with hydrogen over iron catalyst.



Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Result

This result for the sample submitted is for the exclusive use of the submitter. All liability whatsoever to any third party is excluded.

NZA 54613 R 40362/2

Job No: 196640 Measured: 23/09/2013

Date issued: 30 Sep 2013

TW No: 2888

Sample ID MPMB03

Description Groundwater

Fraction dated Water

Submitter Ellen Kwantes Parsons Brinckerhoff

25964 \pm 155 Conventional Radiocarbon Age (years BP) δ¹³C and Source of measurement 0.2 C13 -1.7 Fraction modern 0.0395 0.0008 Δ^{14} C (‰) and collection date 22 Aug 2013 -960.8 0.8 Measurement Comment:

Sample Treatment Details

Sample was submitted in: a fully capped plastic bottle with very tiny amount of orangey precipitate but no head space. Water was colourless and odourless. CO2 was generated by phosphoric acid evolution, and carbonate content was 118.7 mgC/kgH2O, total dissolved inorganic carbon (TDIC) 9.9 mmol/kgH2O. Sample carbon dioxide was converted to graphite by reduction with hydrogen over iron catalyst.

Conventional Radiocarbon Age and Δ^{14} C are reported as defined by Stuiver and Polach, Radiocarbon 19:355-363 (1977) and Δ^{14} C is decay corrected to the collection date given, and not reported if no collection date was supplied. Fraction modern (F) is the blank corrected fraction modern normalized to δ^{13} C of -25 permil, defined by Donahue, D. J., T. Linick, and A. T. Jull, *Radiocarbon*, 32 (2):135-142 (1990). δ^{13} C was obtained from the source indicated. The reported errors comprise statistical errors in sample and standard determinations, combined in quadrature with a system error component based on the analysis of an ongoing series of measurements on an oxalic acid standard. Further details of pretreatment and analysis are available on request.



Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Result

This result for the sample submitted is for the exclusive use of the submitter. All liability whatsoever to any third party is excluded.

NZA 55664 R 40421/4

Job No: 197707 Report issued: 4 Mar 2014

Sample ID MPMB04

Description Groundwater

Fraction dated Water

Submitter Carolina Sardella

Parsons Brinckerhoff

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (years BP)	20024	±	98	
$\delta^{13}C$ and Source of measurement	0.0	±	0.2	IRMS
Fraction modern	0.0827	±	0.0010	
Δ^{14} C (‰) and collection date	-918.0	±	1.0	5 Dec 2013

Measurement Comment:

Sample Treatment Details

Sample was submitted in: a 500 mL white plastic bottle with grey coloured precipitate 1cm thick but with no head space. Sample was colourless and odourless. CO2 was generated by phosphoric acid evolution, and carbonate content was 54.5 mgC/kgH2O, total dissolved inorganic carbon (TDIC) 4.5 mmol/kgH2O. Sample carbon dioxide was converted to graphite by reduction with hydrogen over iron catalyst.



Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Result

This result for the sample submitted is for the exclusive use of the submitter. All liability whatsoever to any third party is excluded.

NZA 56144 R 40492/1

Job No: 198578 Report issued: 8 May 2014

Sample ID GLMB01

Description Groundwater **Fraction dated** Groundwater

Submitter Carolina Sardella

Parsons Brinckerhoff

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (years BP)	23940	±	89	
$\delta^{13}C$ and Source of measurement	-9.3	±	0.2	IRMS
Fraction modern	0.0508	±	0.0006	
Δ^{14} C (‰) and collection date	-949.6	\pm	0.6	25 Feb 2014

Measurement Comment:

Sample Treatment Details

Sample was submitted in: a clear nalgene bottle with small particulates in the sample but no precipitate. Sample had a small head space at top of bottle. Sample was odourless and colourless. CO2 was generated by phosphoric acid evolution, and carbonate content was 155.39 mgC/kgH2O, total dissolved inorganic carbon (TDIC) 12.95 mmol/kgH2O. Sample carbon dioxide was converted to graphite by reduction with hydrogen over iron catalyst.



Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Result

This result for the sample submitted is for the exclusive use of the submitter. All liability whatsoever to any third party is excluded.

NZA 56145 R 40492/2

Job No: 198579 Report issued: 8 May 2014

Sample ID GLMB02

Description Groundwater **Fraction dated** Groundwater

Submitter Carolina Sardella

Parsons Brinckerhoff

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (years BP)	10733	±	26	
$\delta^{13}C$ and Source of measurement	-10.5	±	0.2	IRMS
Fraction modern	0.2629	±	0.0009	
Λ ¹⁴ C (‰) and collection date	-739.2	±	0.9	25 Feb 2014

Measurement Comment:

Sample Treatment Details

Sample was submitted in: a clear nalgene bottle with small particulates but no precipitate. Bottle had a small head space at the top. Sample was colourless and odourless. CO2 was generated by phosphoric acid evolution, and carbonate content was 187.2 mgC/kgH2O, total dissolved inorganic carbon (TDIC) 15.6 mmol/kgH2O. Sample carbon dioxide was converted to graphite by reduction with hydrogen over iron catalyst.



Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Result

This result for the sample submitted is for the exclusive use of the submitter. All liability whatsoever to any third party is excluded.

NZA 56366 R 40492/3

Job No: 198580 Report issued: 8 May 2014

Sample ID GLMB03

Description Groundwater **Fraction dated** Groundwater

Submitter Carolina Sardella

Parsons Brinckerhoff

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (years BP)	20572	±	102	
$\delta^{13}C$ and Source of measurement	-4.8	±	0.2	IRMS
Fraction modern	0.0772	±	0.0010	
Δ^{14} C (‰) and collection date	-923.4	±	1.0	25 Feb 2014

Measurement Comment:

Sample Treatment Details

Sample was submitted in: a clear nalgene bottle with small particulates in sample but with no precipitate. Bottle had a small gap at top for head space. Sample was colourless and odourless. CO2 was generated by phosphoric acid evolution, and carbonate content was 208.1 mgC/kgH2O, total dissolved inorganic carbon (TDIC) 17.3 mmol/kgH2O. Sample carbon dioxide was converted to graphite by reduction with hydrogen over iron catalyst.

Appendix H

ANSTO Laboratory tritium results







Institute for Environmental Research Analytical Report

Client:

Parsons Brinckerhoff

GPO Box 5394

Sydney

NSW 2001

Contact:

Ellen Kwantes

Tel:

(02) 9272-5078

Report Number:

2013/0242

Batch Description:

tritium in groundwater

Samples Received:

6

Registration Date:

2-Sep-2013

Report Date:

8-Nov-2013

Logged By:

Kellie-Anne Farrawell

ANSTO Cost Code:

0205v-1

Funds Type:

Project - Commercial

Supervising Analyst:

Robert Chisari

Signature

_

Date: 8/11/2013





LIMS ID#	/0242-3 MPMB02 /0242-4 MPMB03	Sample Description
2013/0242-3	MPMB02	Groundwater
2013/0242-4	MPMB03	Groundwater
2013/0242-5	RMB02	Groundwater
2010/02-72-0		

Institute for Environmental Research Analytical Report

Report Number: 2013/0242

Tritium Concentration at Sampling Date

Client Identification	Sample No.	Date Sample Collected	Tritium Ratio	Uncertainty ¹	Quant Limit ²	Tritium Activity	Uncertainty ¹	MDA ²
			TU	TU	TU	Bq/kg	Bq/kg	Bq/kg
	• Annual Control of the Control of t							
MPMB02	3	22/08/2013	0.01^	0.03	0.15	0.001^	0.003	0.018
MPMB03	4	22/08/2013	0.03^	0.02	0.15	0.004^	0.003	0.018
RMB02	5	23/08/2013	0.03^	0.02	0.15	0.003^	0.003	0.018
RMB03	6	23/08/2013	0.06^	0.03	0.15	0.007^	0.003	0.018

Notes:

- **1.** Values reported are combined standard uncertainty, calculated to 1 sigma. A Coverage factor, *k*, of 2 may be used to calculate Expanded Uncertainty to 95% confidence.
- 2. The MDA (Minimum Detectable Activity) and Quant Limit (Limit of Quantification) are calculated to 95% confidence.
- ^ This result is below the MDA/Quant Limit and therefore has an unacceptable level of uncertainty. Hence, the data should only be used as an indicator of the true concentration

Signature

Date: 8/11/2013

Robert Chisari





Institute for Environmental Research Analytical Report

Client:

Parsons Brinckerhoff

GPO Box 5394

Sydney

NSW 2001

Contact:

Carolina Sardella

Tel:

(02) 9272-5078

Report Number:

2013/0350

Batch Description:

Tritium in groundwater

Samples Received:

4

Registration Date:

11-Dec-2013

Report Date:

21-Feb-2014

Logged By:

Kellie-Anne Farrawell

ANSTO Cost Code:

0205V-1

Funds Type:

Project - Commercial

Supervising Analyst:

Robert Chisari

Signature:

Robert Chisari

Date: 21/02/2014

Institute for Environmental Research Analytical Report

Report Number: 2013/0317

LIMS ID#	Client Identification	Sample Description
2013/0350-1	DMD04	
	RMB01	Groundwater
2013/0350-2	RMB02	Groundwater
2013/0350-3	RMB03	Groundwater
2013/0350-4	MPMB04	Groundwater
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Tritium Concentration at Sampling Date

Client Identification	Sample No.	Date Sample Collected	Tritium Ratio	Uncertainty ¹	Quant Limit ²	Tritium Activity	Uncertainty ¹	MDA ²
	1.		TU	TU	TU	Bq/kg	Bq/kg	Bq/kg
RMB01	1	27/11/2013	0.05^	0.03	0.18	0.006^	0.003	Part 7 111111 - 111111
RMB02	2	27/11/2013	0.01^					0.021
RMB03		EDIABINION CENTRAL SINGER CONTRAL CONT	Self-relation in concentrations are consequently as a consequence of the consequence of t	0.04	0.16	0.001^	0.005	0.019
	3	27/11/2013	0.07^	0.03	0.15	0.008^	0.003	0.018
MPMB04	4	5/12/2013	0.05^	0.02	0.15	0.006^	0.003	0.018

Notes:

- 1. Values reported are combined standard uncertainty, calculated to 1 sigma. A Coverage factor, k, of 2 may be used to calculate Expanded Uncertainty to 95% confidence.
- 2. The MDA (Minimum Detectable Activity) and Quant Limit (Limit of Quantification) are calculated to 95% confidence.
- ^ This result is below the MDA/Quant Limit and therefore has an unacceptable level of uncertainty. Hence, the data should only be used as an indicator of the true concentration

Signature:

pert Chisari

Date: 21/02/2014

AUSTRALIAN NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANISATION

New Illawarra Road, Lucas Heights (Locked Bag 2001, Kirrawee DC NSW 2232) T+61 2 9717 3111 F+61 2 9543 5097 www.ansto.gov.au

Appendix I

GNS Laboratory tritium results





WATER DATING LABORATORY ANALYTICAL RESULTS

1 Fairway Drive
Avalon
PO Box 30 368
Lower Hutt
New Zealand
T +64-4-570 1444
F +64-4-570 4600
www.gns.cri.nz

16 May 2014

Parsons Brinckerhoff

FAO: Carolina Sardella

Results of Tritium Analyses Order No: 2114759B

Lab ID	Collection Date	Sample ID	Tritium conc. TR	± TR
	•			_
				-
				-
TAUS747	25.2.14	GLMBO1	0.006	0.016
TAUS748	25.2.14	GLMBO2	0.049	0.047
TAUS749	25.2.14	GLMBO3	0.080	0.017

Tritium is measured by electrolytic enrichment and liquid scintillation counting using Quantulus low-level counters (Morgenstern & Taylor, 2009).. 1 TR is a ${}^{3}H/{}^{1}H$ ratio of 1×10^{-18} . $\pm TR$ = one sigma standard measurement error. The detection limit is approximately 0.025 TR.

Regards,

Parase Tompette.

Vanessa TrompetterGNS Science Water Dating Laboratory 1 Fairway Drive, Avalon, Lower Hutt

Reviewed by:

Rob van der Raaij

Morgenstern, U. Taylor, C.B. 2009 Ultra low-level tritium measurement using electrolytic enrichment and LSC. Isotopes in Environmental and Health Studies. 45(2), 96-117