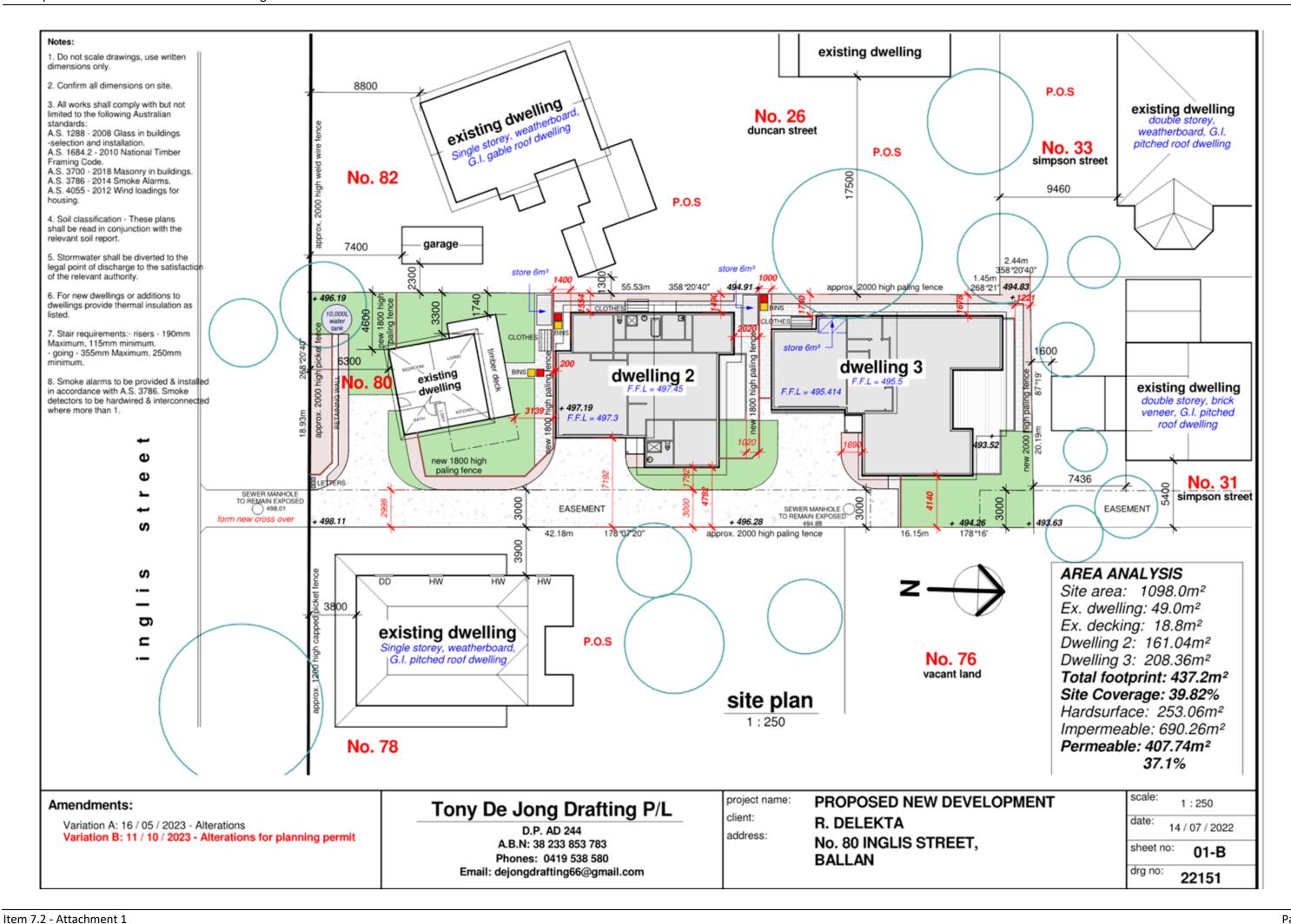
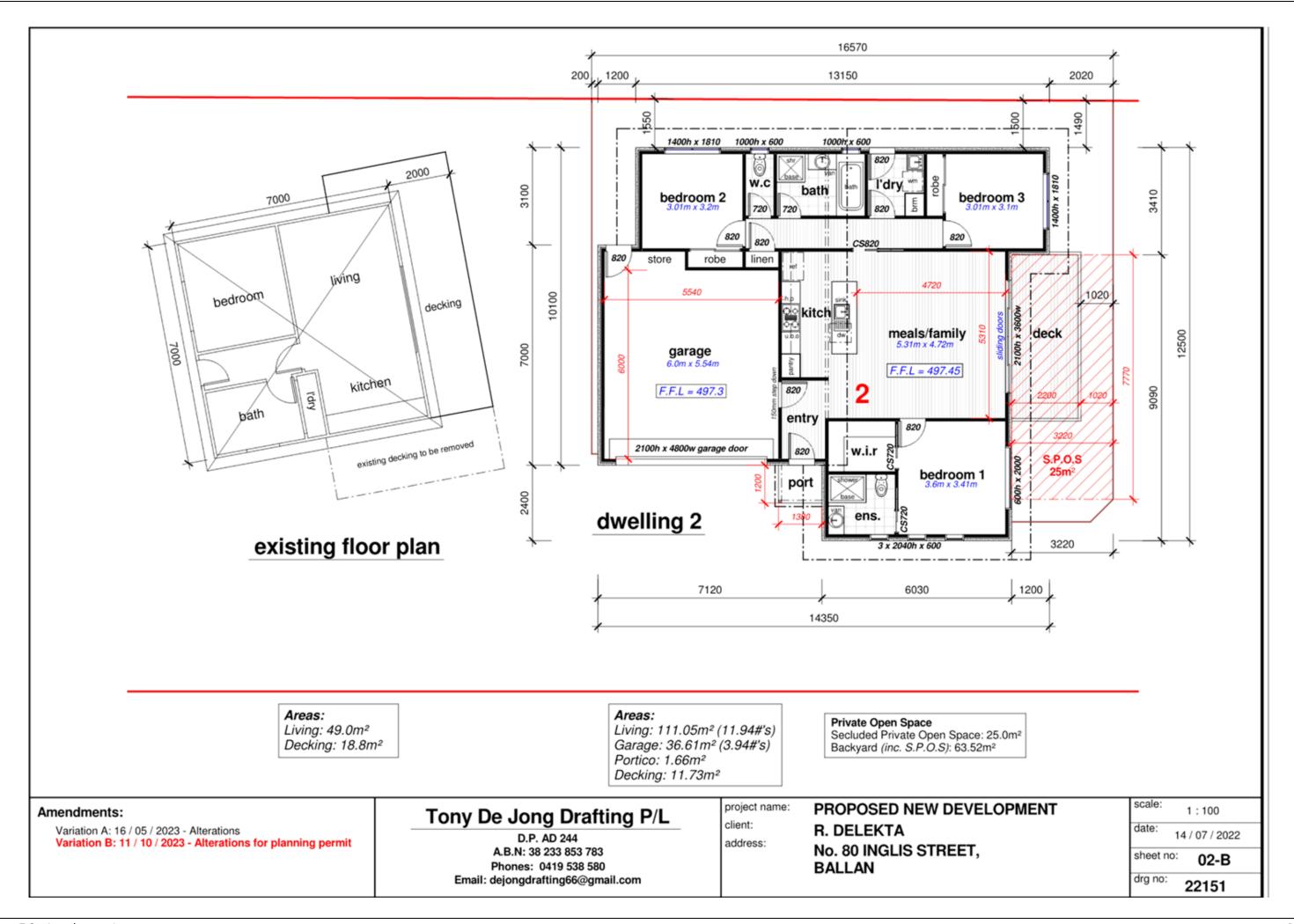


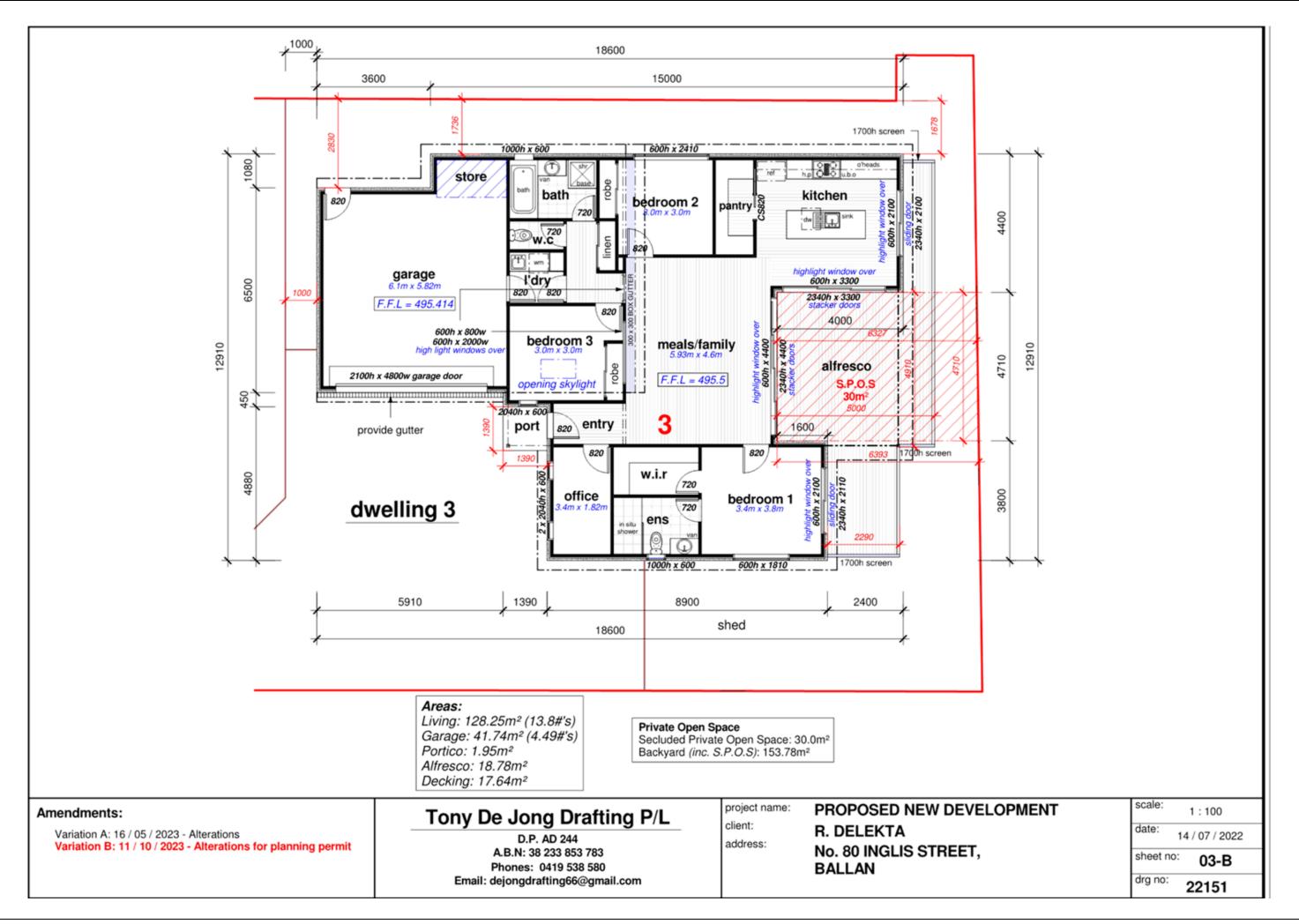
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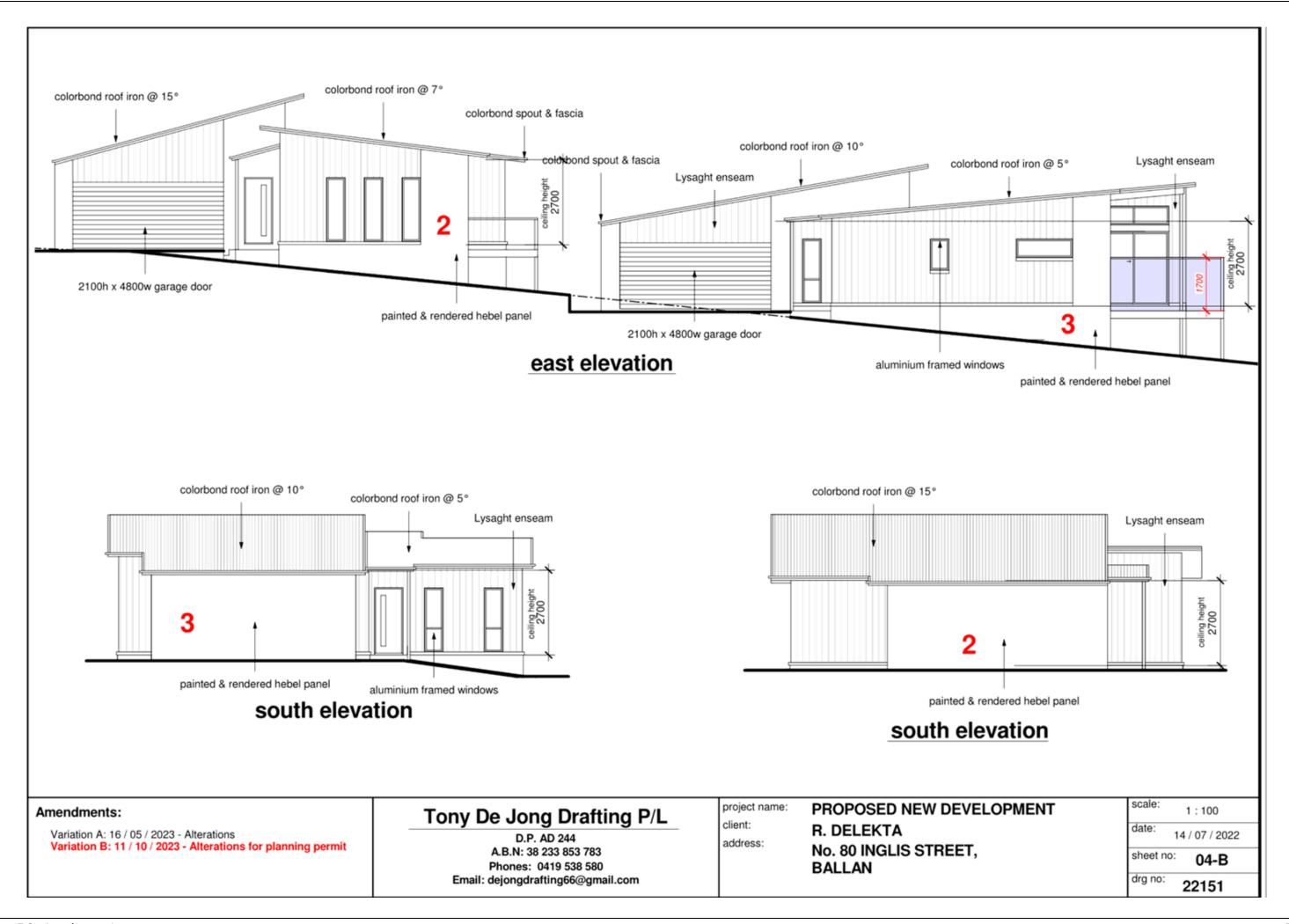
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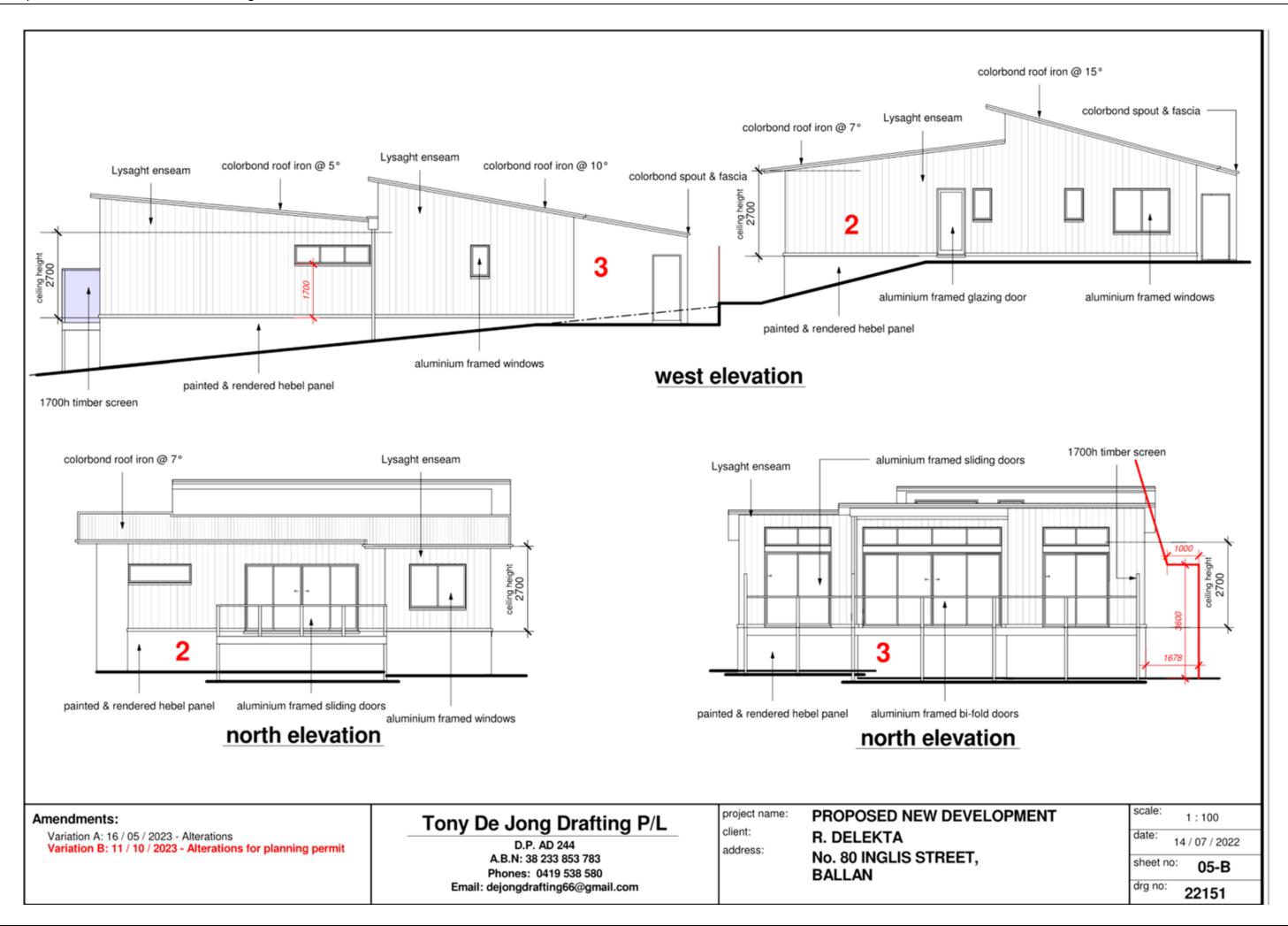
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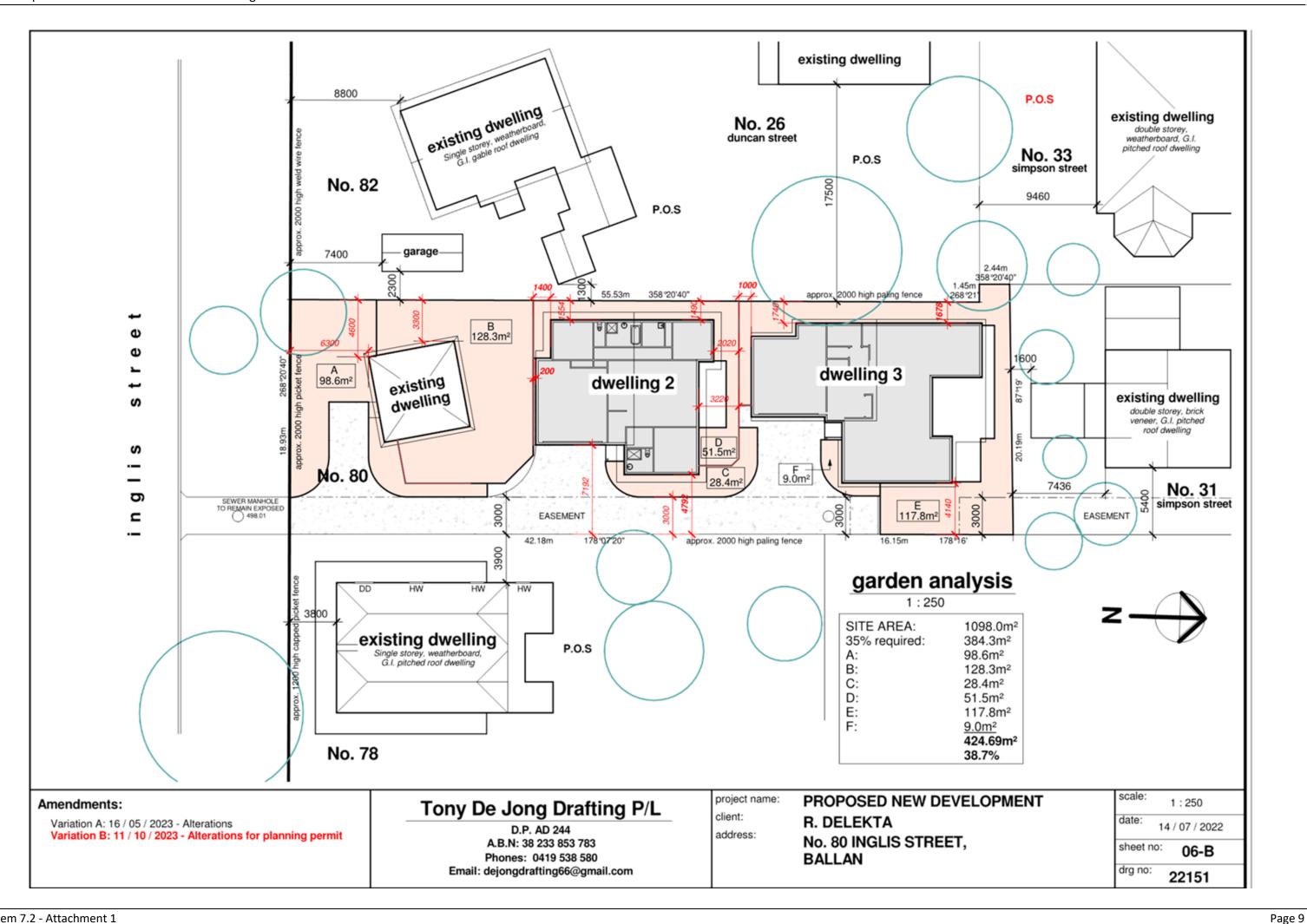




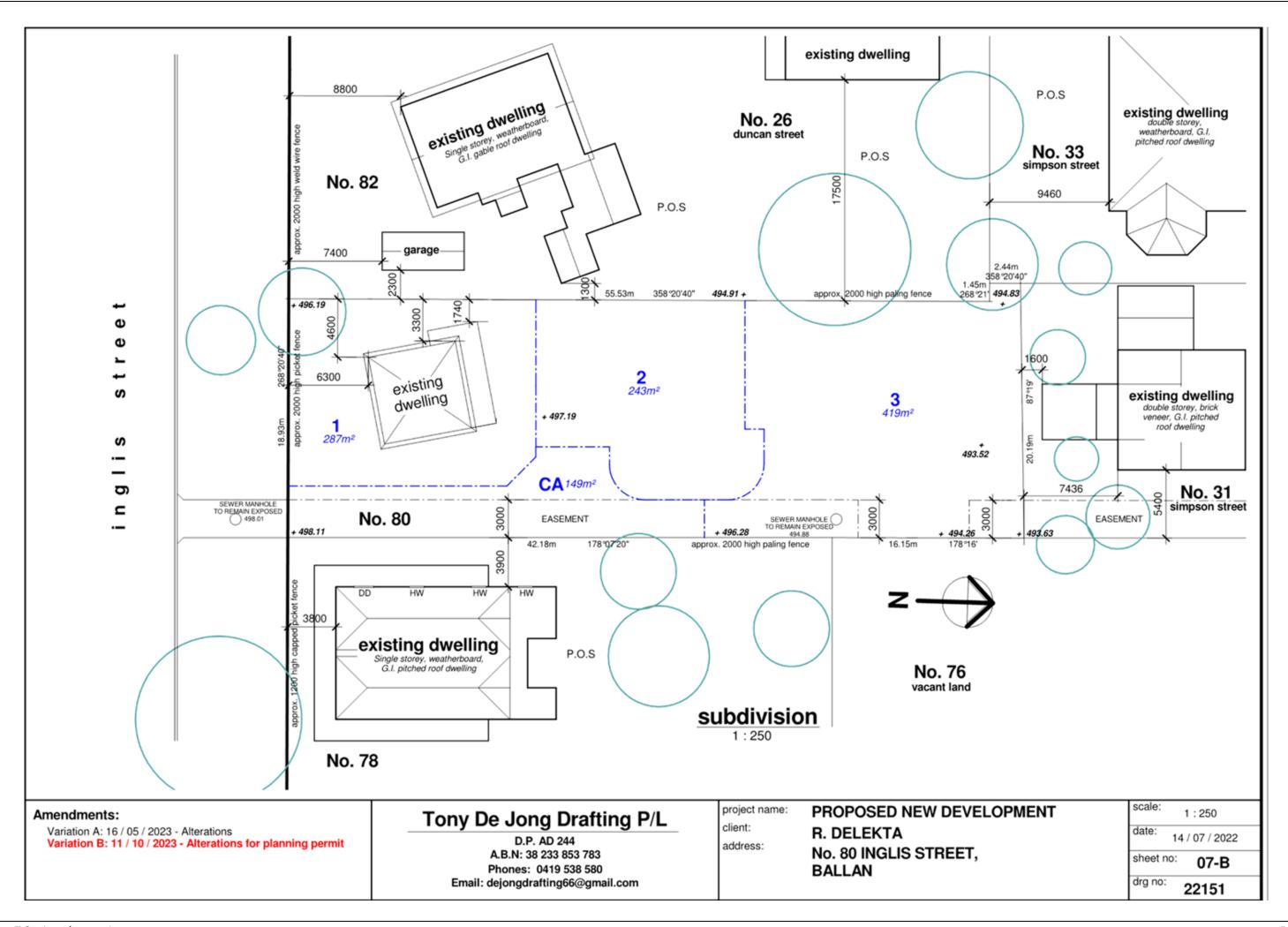


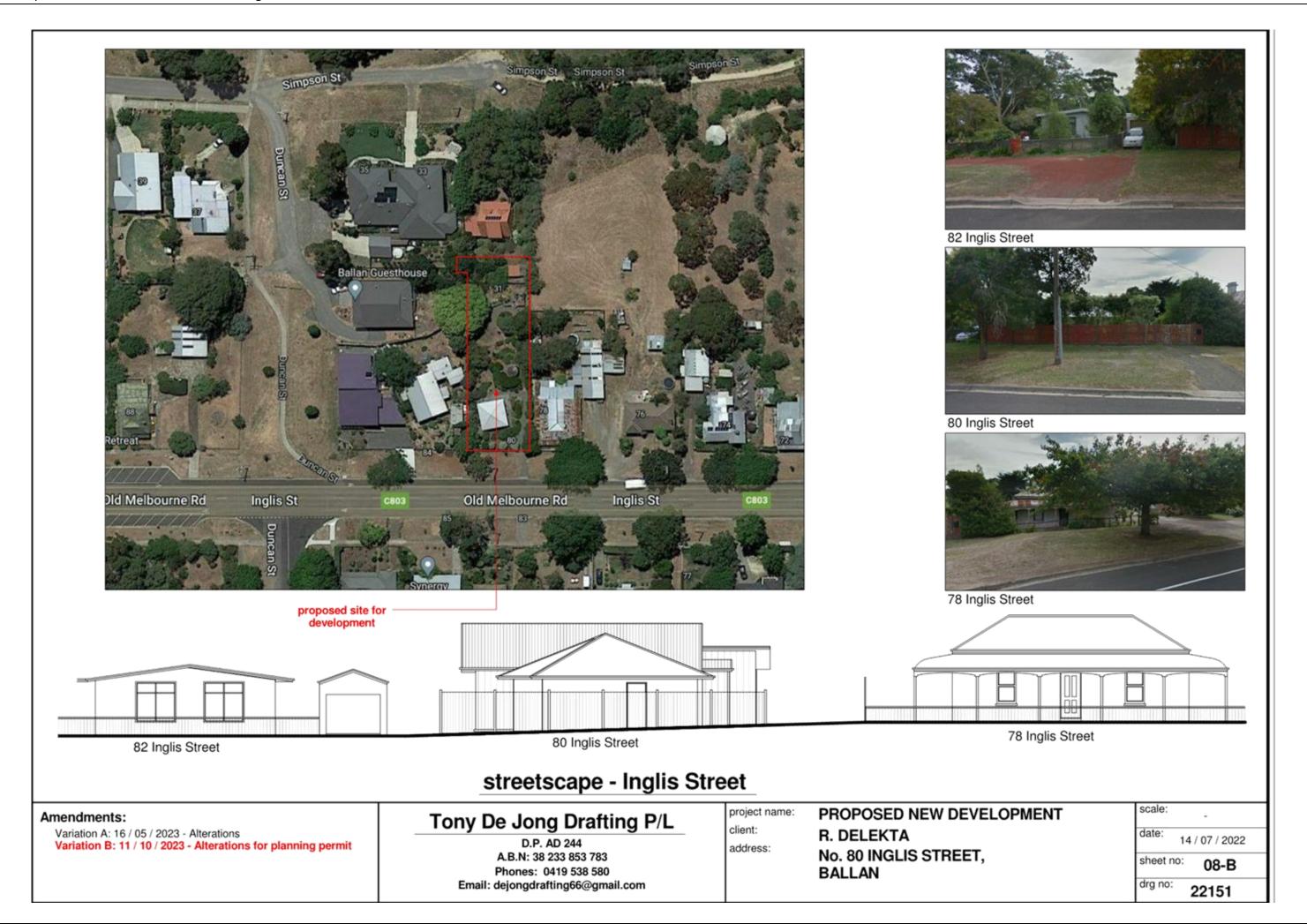


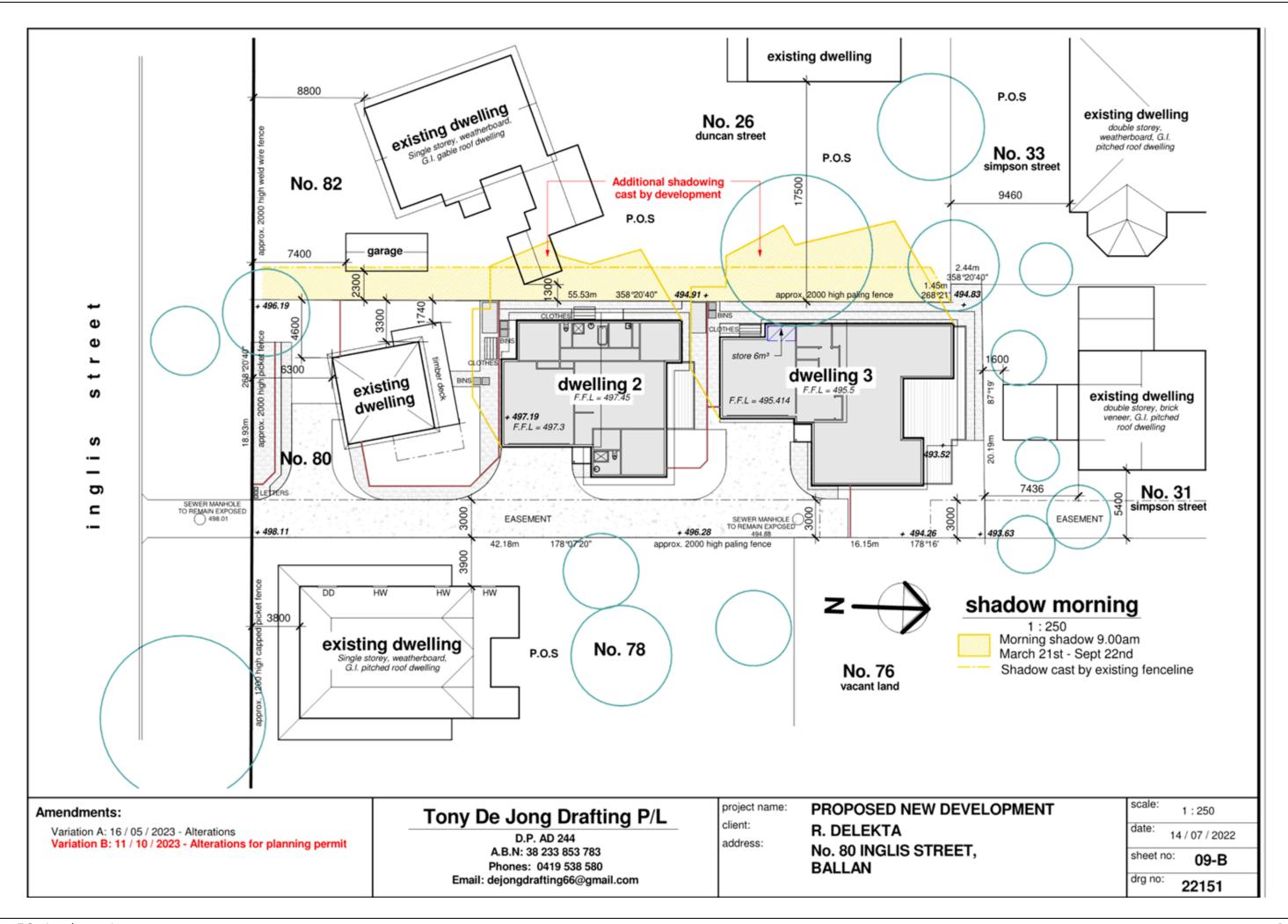


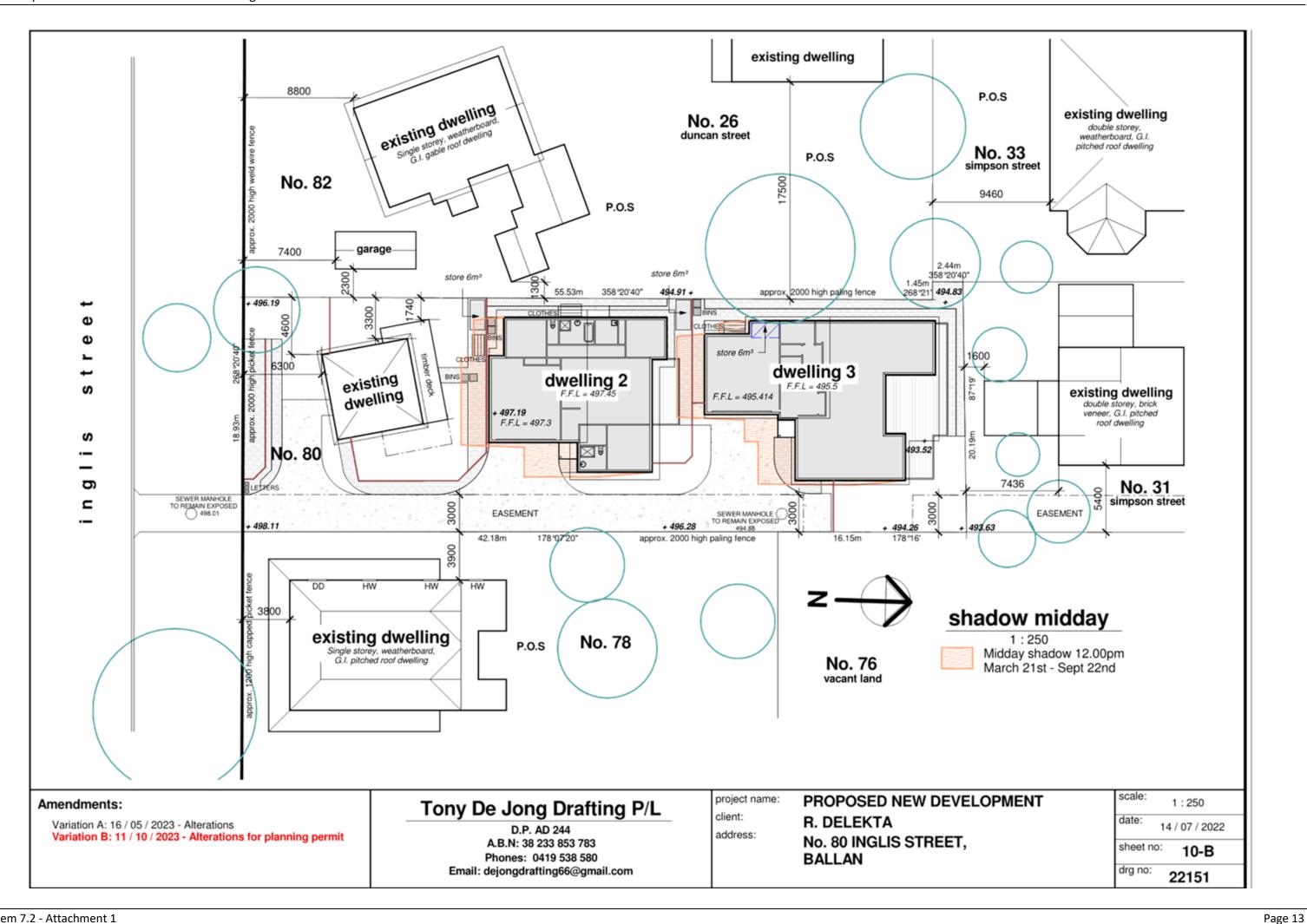


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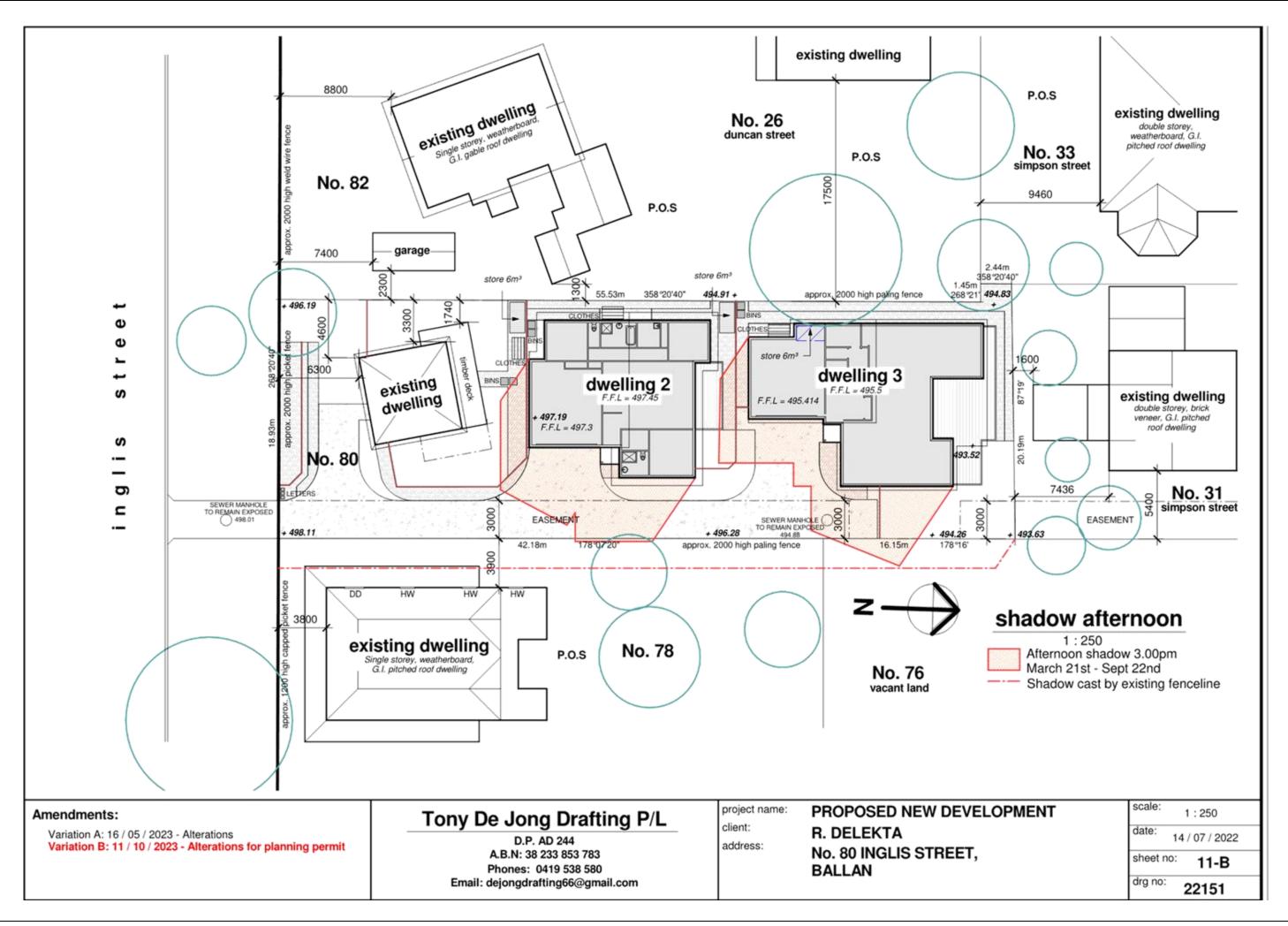




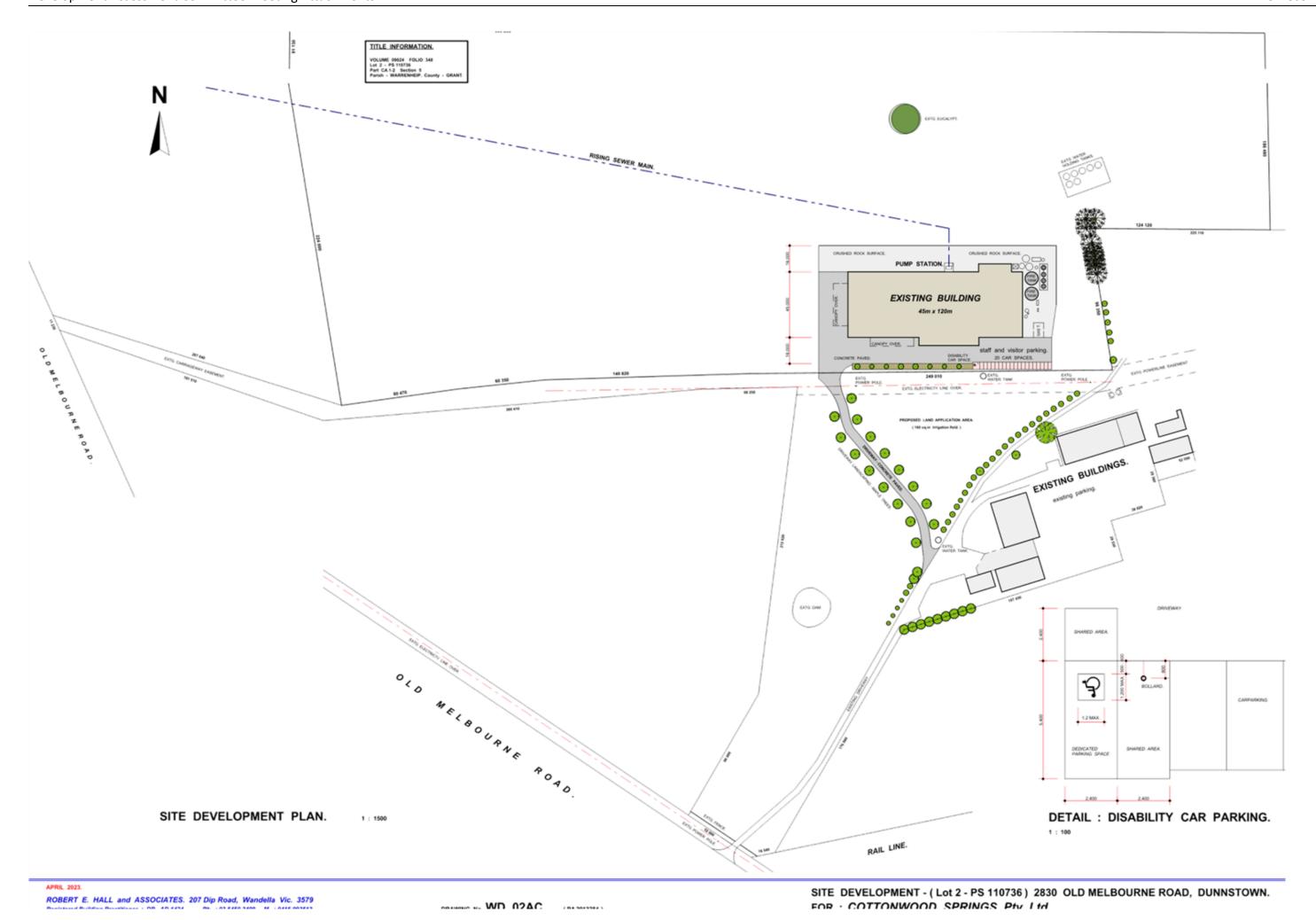


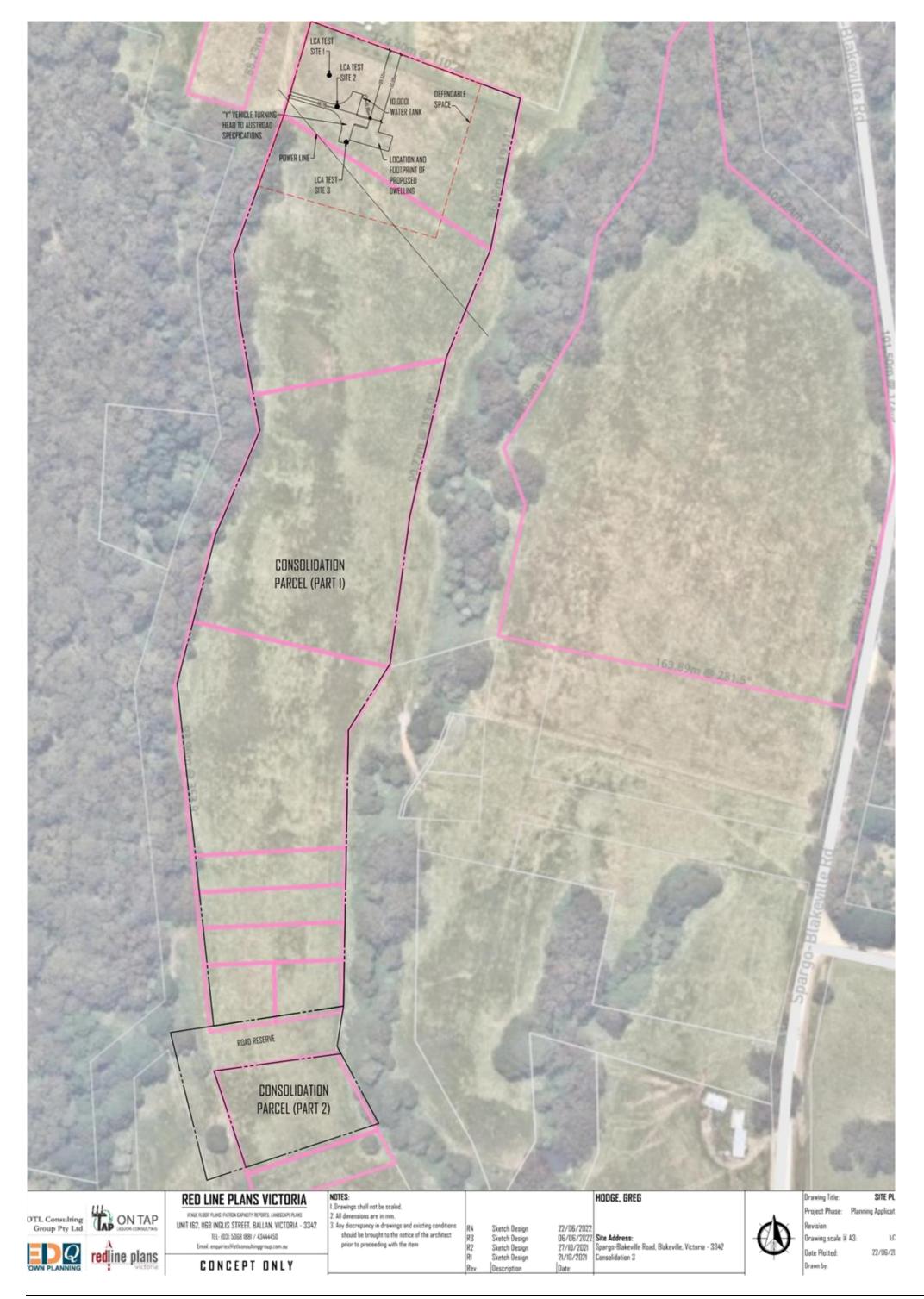


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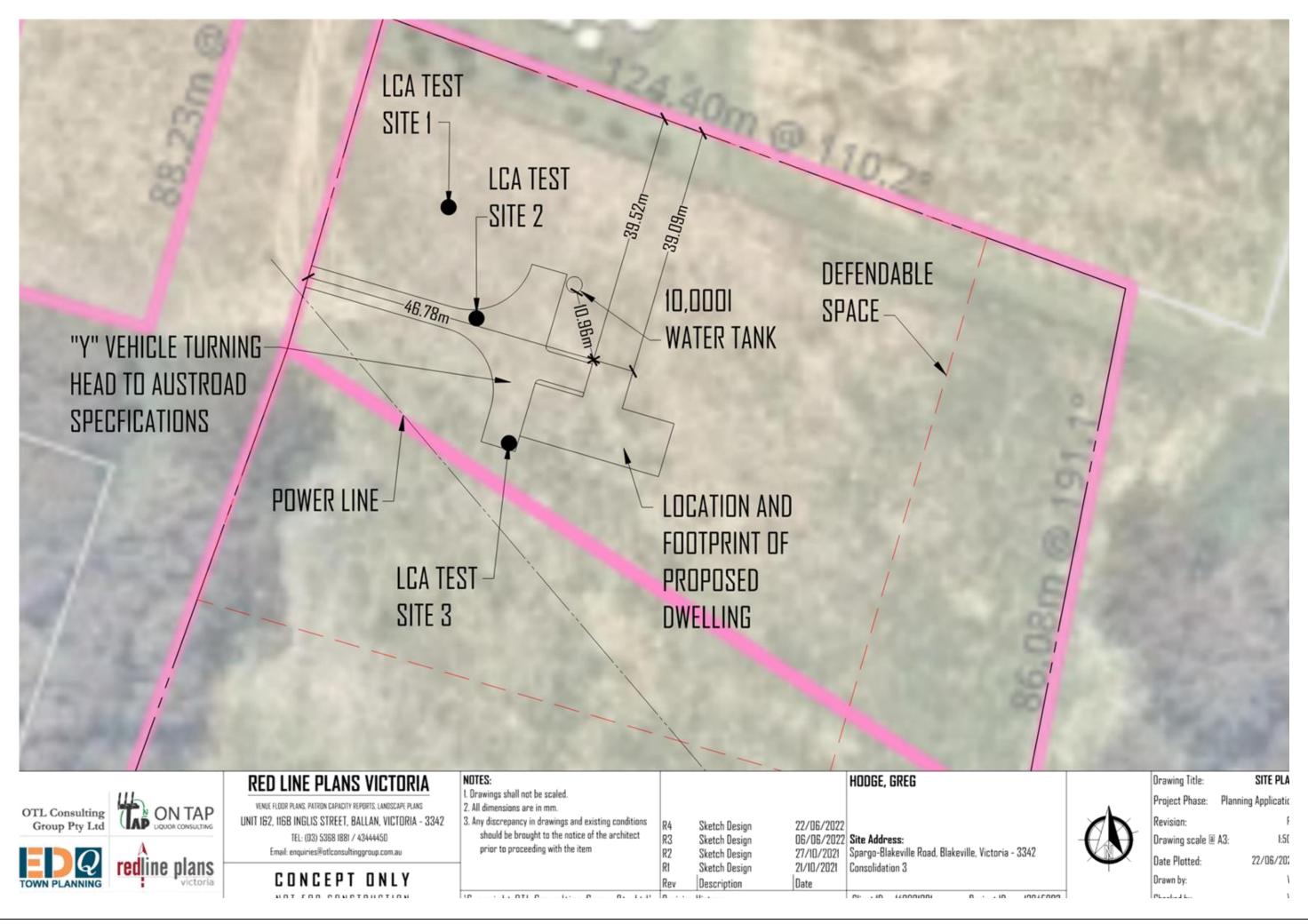


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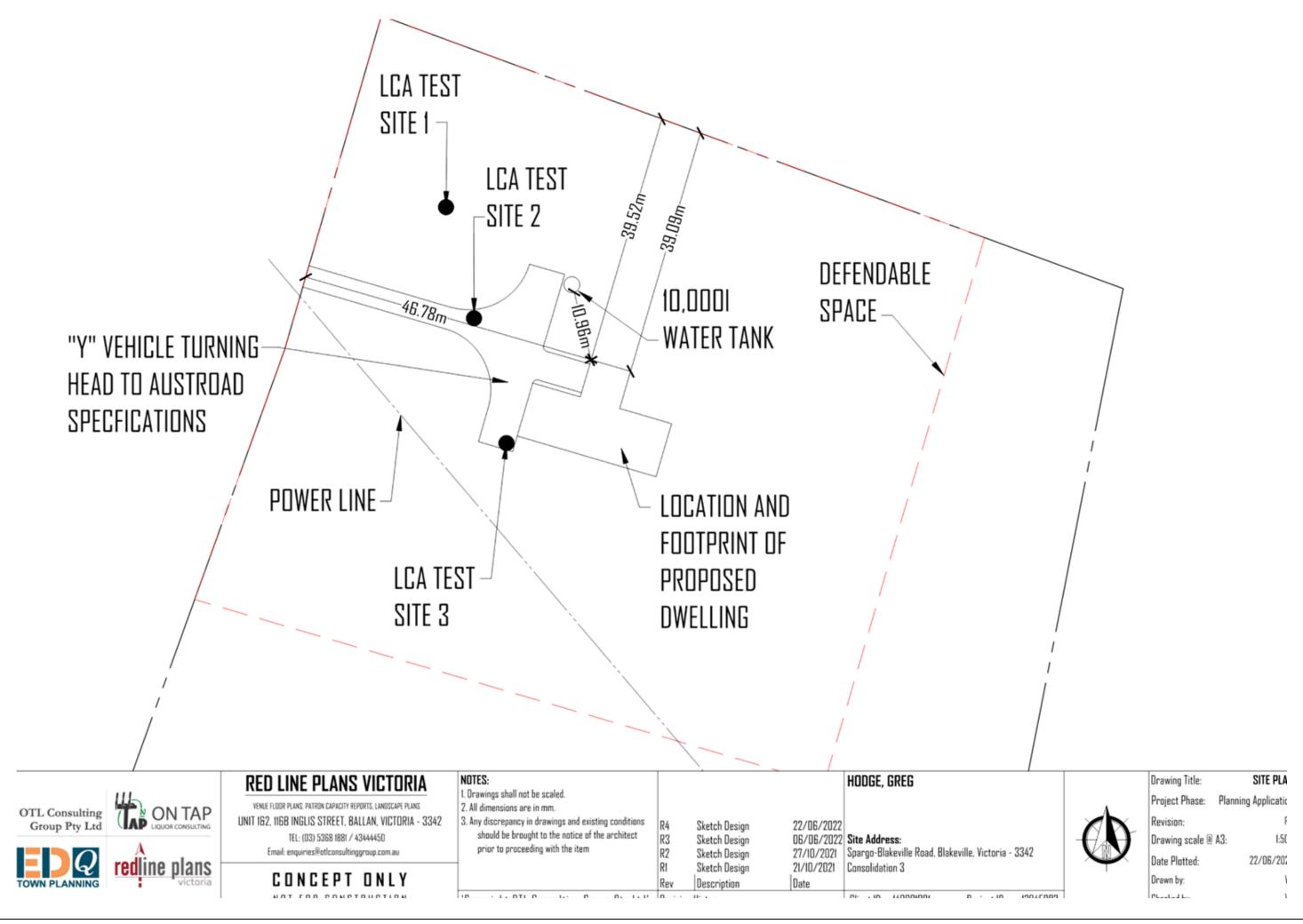




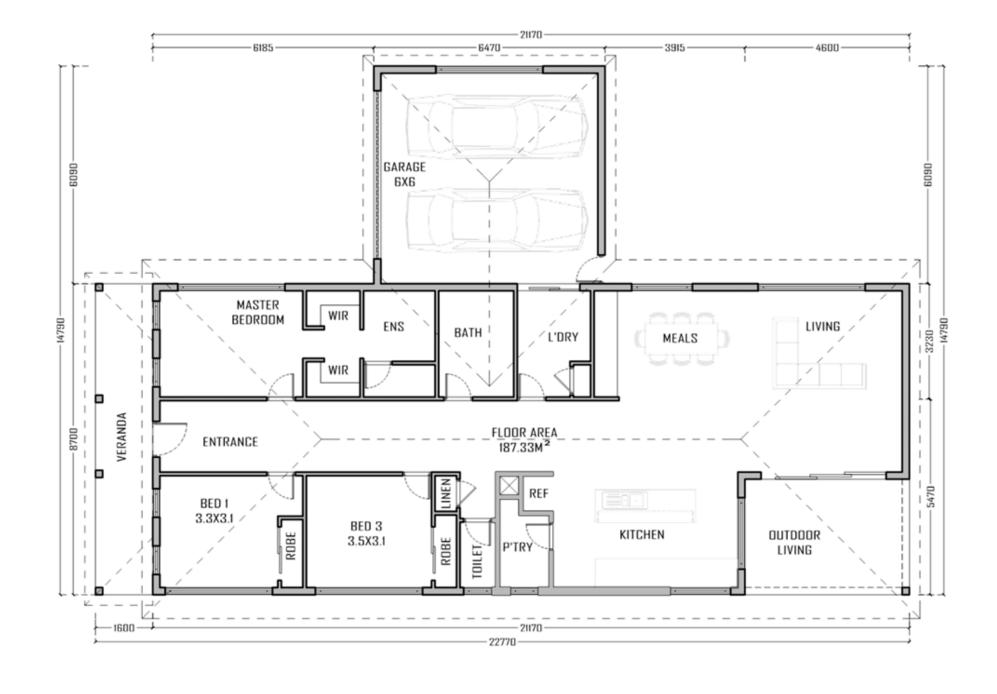
13 December 2023



Item 7.5 - Attachment 1



Item 7.5 - Attachment 1





RED LINE PLANS VICTORIA

VENUE FLOOR PLANS, PATRON CAPACITY REPORTS, LANDSCAPE PLANS

UNIT 182, 116B INGLIS STREET, BALLAN, VICTORIA - 3342

TEL: (03) 5368 1881 / 43444450

Email: enquiries@otlconsultinggroup.com.au

CONCEPT ONLY

	NOTES:				HODGE, GREG	
	Drawings shall not be scaled.					
	2. All dimensions are in mm.					
?	3. Any discrepancy in drawings and existing conditions	R4	Sketch Design	22/06/2022		
	should be brought to the notice of the architect	R3	Sketch Design		Site Address:	
	prior to proceeding with the item	R2	Sketch Design		Spargo-Blakeville Road, Blakeville, Victoria - 3342	
		R1	Sketch Design	20/10/2022	Consolidation 3	
		Rev	Description	Date		



Drawing Title:	FLOOR PLA
Project Phase:	Planning Application
Revision:	1
Drawing scale @	A3: 1:10
Date Plotted:	22/06/20
Drawn by:	
Charles L.	1



Defendable Space Requirements

endable space for a distance of 39m around the proposed building or to the perty boundary (whichever is the lesser distance), must be provided where letation (and other flammable materials) will be modified and managed in ordance with the following requirements:

Grass must be short cropped and maintained during the declared fire danger period. All leaves and vegetation debris must be removed at regular intervals during declared fire danger period.

Within 10 metres of a building, flammable objects (such as plants & mulches) must not be located close to the vulnerable parts of the building (such as windows, decks and eaves).

Plants greater than 10 centimetres in height must not be placed within 3m of a window or glass feature of the building.

Shrubs must not be located under the canopy of trees.

Individual and clumps of shrubs must not exceed 5 sq. metres in area and must be separated by at least 5 metres.

Trees must not overhang or touch any elements of the building.

The canopy of trees must be separated by at least 5 metres.

There must be a clearance of at least 2 metres between the lowest tree branches and ground level.

Construction Standard

Dwelling must be constructed to a minimum Bushfire Attack Level of 29 (BAL - 29)

Water supply requirements

300 litres of effective water supply for firefighting purposes must be provided which ats the following requirements:

Is stored in an above ground water tank constructed of concrete or metal.

All fixed above-ground water pipes and fittings required for firefighting purposes must be made of corrosive resistant metal.

Include a separate outlet for occupant use.

Water supply must also:

Incorporate a separate ball or gate valve (British standard Pipe (BSP 65 mm) and coupling (64mm CFA 3 thread per inch male fitting).

Be located within 60m of the outer edge of the approved building.

The outlet/s of the water tank must be within 4 metres of the accessway and unobstructed.

Be readily identifiable from the building or appropriate identification signage to the satisfaction of the CFA must be provided.

Any pipework and fittings must be a minimum of 65 mm (excluding the CFA coupling).

Access requirements

Where the Country Fire Authority will need access to the water supply under AM4.1. Fire authorities and will be able to get within 4 metres of the water supply outlet.

As length of access is greater than 30 metres: The following design and construction requirements apply:

- All-weather construction
- A load limit of at least 15 tonnes
- Provide a minimum trafficable wide of 3.5 metres
- Be clear of encroachments for at least 0.5 metres on each side and at least 4 metres vertically.
- Curves must have a minimum inner radius of 10 metres
- The average grade must be no more than 1 in 7 (14.4%) (8.1°) with a maximum grade of no more than 1 in 5 (20%) (11.3°) for no more than 50 metres
- Dips must have no more than a 1 in 8 (12.5 per cent) (7.1 degrees) entry and exit angle.

Additional can be supplied: Provision of a "Y" vehicle turning head – which meets the specification of Austroad for an 8.8 metre service vehicle

BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN



Location: Lots 6: Spargo - Blakeville Rd, Blakeville Vic 3342 (Council no: 34300)

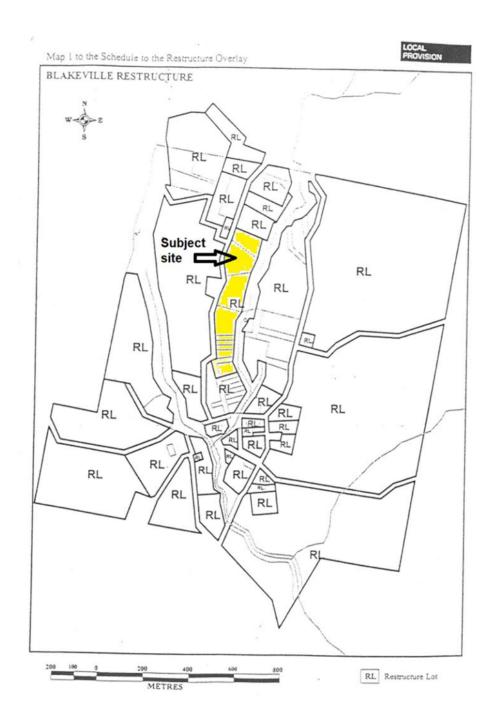
Version 2 – Bushfire Management Plan: 13th June 2022

Central Highlands Environmental Consultancy: 0427 803 338.

BAL 29



This Bushfire Management Plan has been prepared by an BPAD-2 Accredited Practitioner: Jennifer Johnson: BPAD53525



PROPOSED EXTENSIONS & ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING FACILITY

NO 12 AERODROME ROAD PARWAN VICTORIA 3340

DRAWINGS:

- FEATURE AND LEVELS SURVEY				
- TP_000	COVER PAGE			
- TP_001	SITE PLAN			
- TP_OO2	EXISTING CONDITIONS GROUND FLOOR PLAN			
- TP_003	EXISITNG CONDITIONS ROOF PLAN			
- TP_004	EXISITNG CONDITIONS NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS			
- TP_005	EXISITNG CONDITIONS SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS			
- TP_006	PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN			
- TP_007	PROPOSED ROOF PLAN			
- TP_008	PROPOSED SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS			
- TP_OO9	PROPOSED NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS			

PROPOSED EXTENSIONS &
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FEATURE & LEVEL PLAN

12 Aerodrome Road PARWAN

SCALE 1:1250 (A3)

LEGEND



- GRATE - VALVE



- PIT



- TELSTRA PIT

- POWER POLE



- SIGN



- HYDRANT



- PHOTO POSITION & DIRECTION



- DENOTES APPROX.
 VICMAP TITLE LINE
- DENOTES EDGE OF BITUMEN
- DENOTES EDGE OF CONCRETE
- DENOTES EDGE OF GRAVEL

NOTE:

- LEVELS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE TO A.H.D BASED ON PARWAN PM 22 (R.L. 140.683)
- TITLE SHOWN ON THIS PLAN IS ONLY APPROXIMATE AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR EITHER DIMENSIONS OR POSITION.
- TITLE BOUNDARIES HAVE NOT BEEN RE-ESTABLISHED.
- ANY EASEMENTS ENCUMBERING THE LAND HAVE NOT BEEN SHOWN ON THIS PLAN.

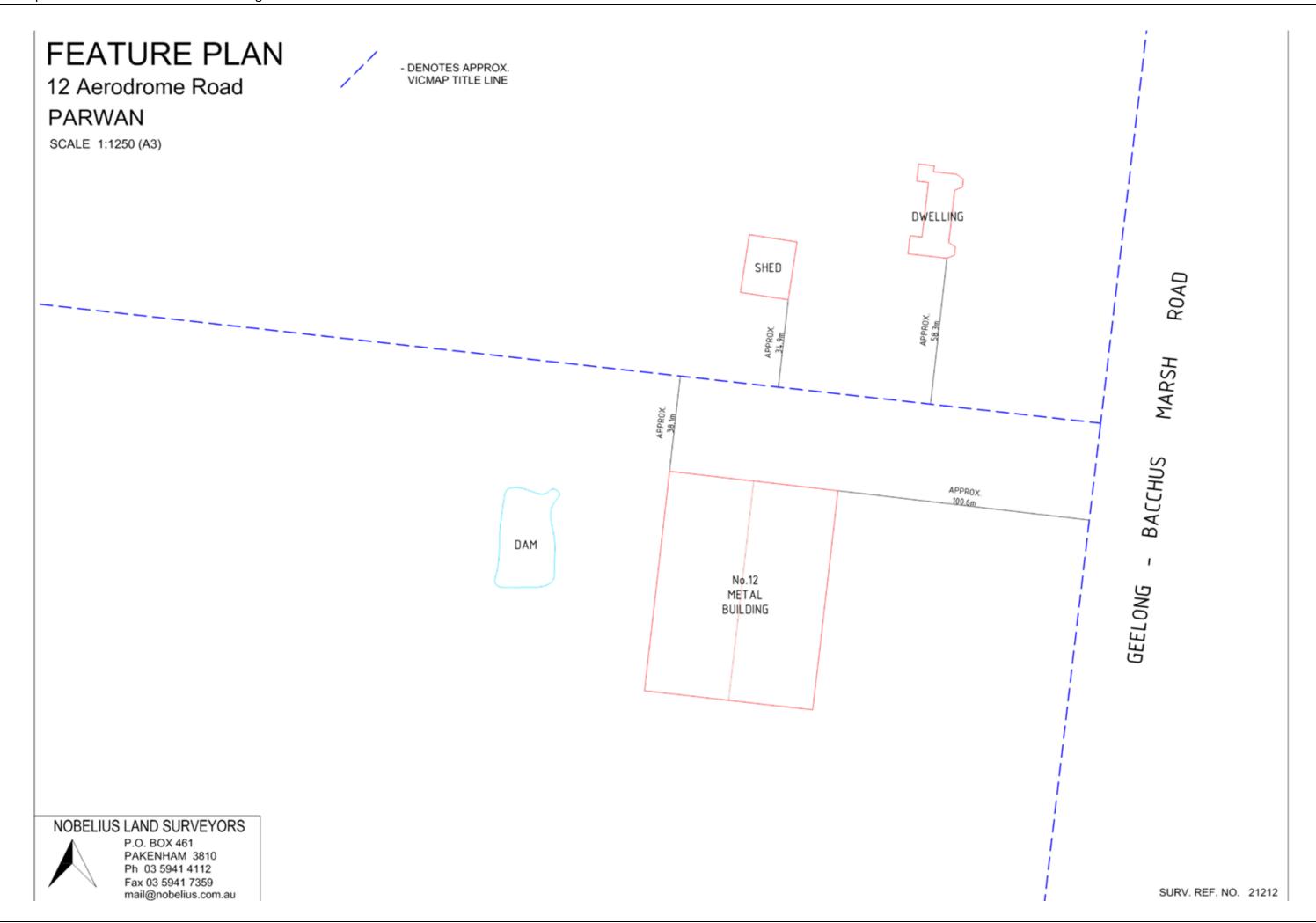
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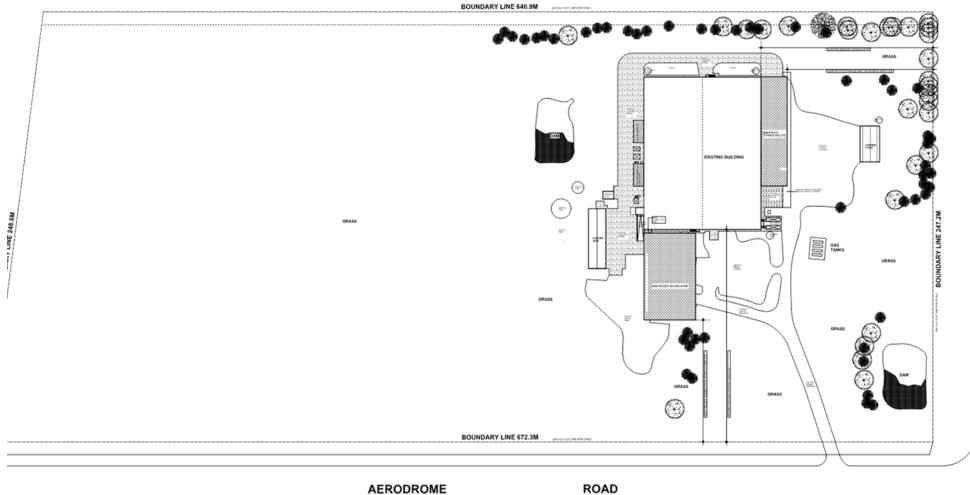
P.O. BOX 461 PAKENHAM 3810 Ph 03 5941 4112 Fax 03 5941 7359 mail@nobelius.com.au



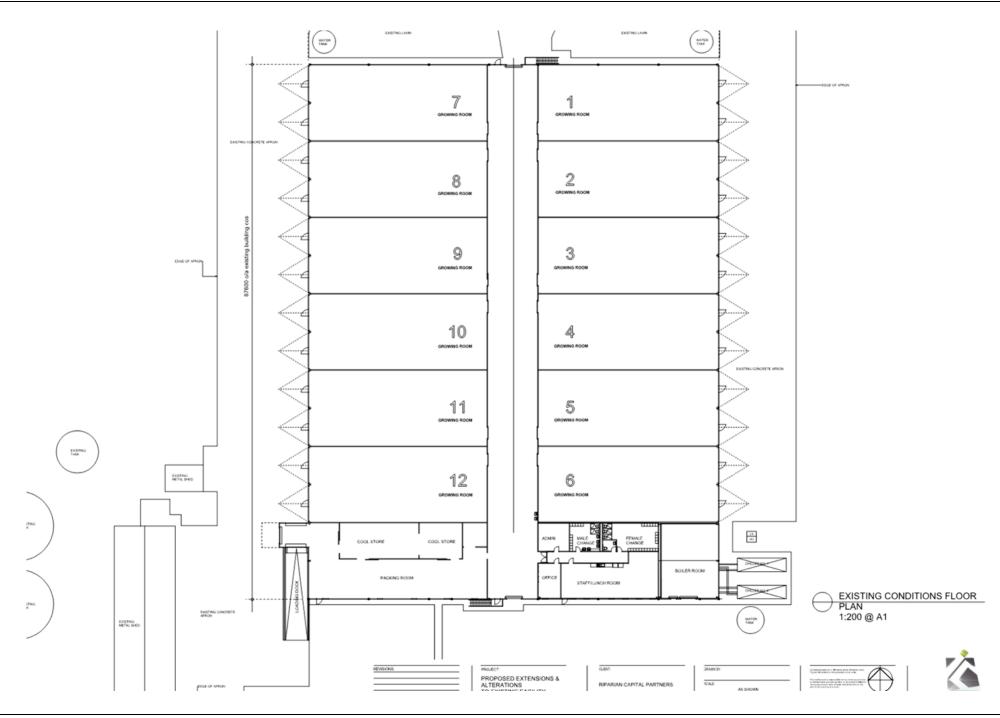
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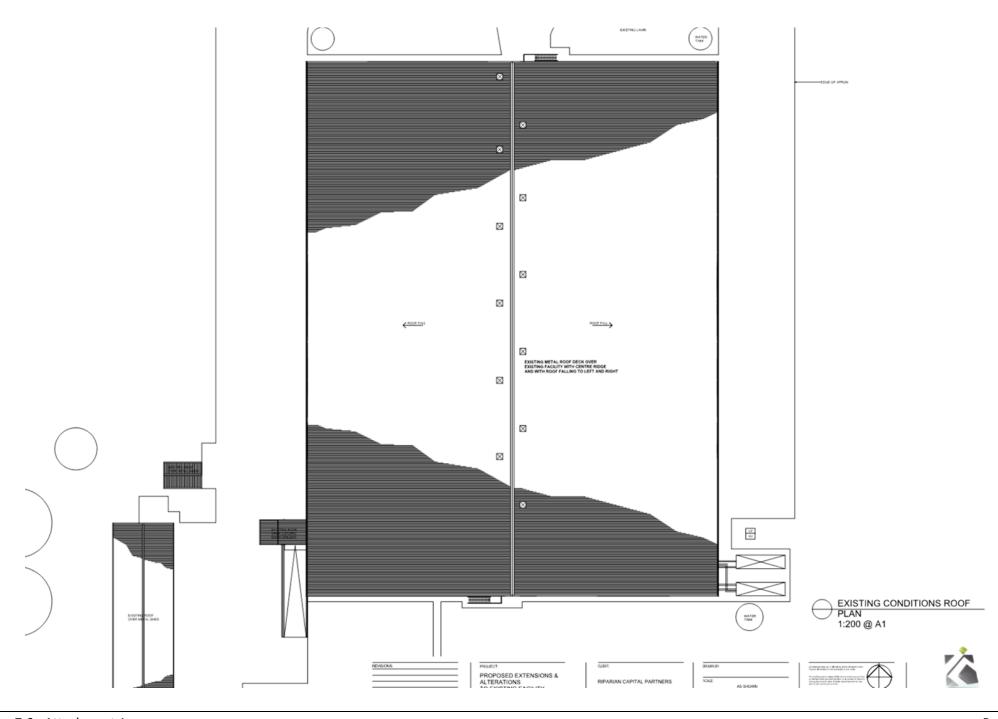


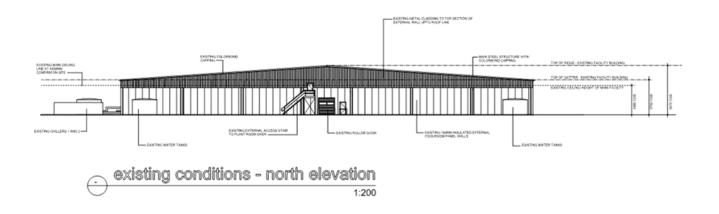
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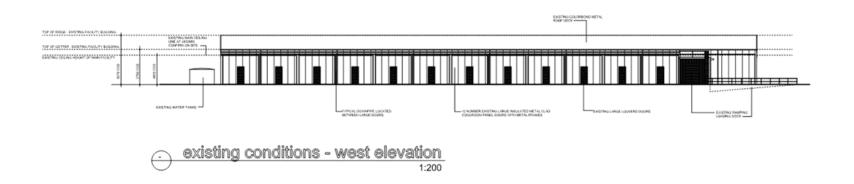


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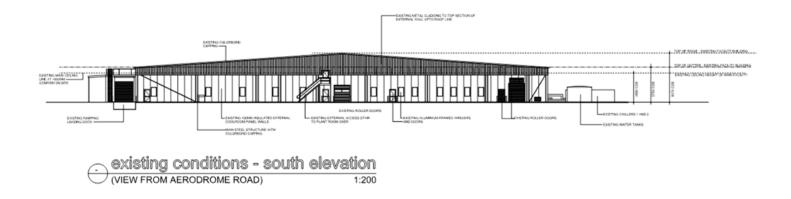
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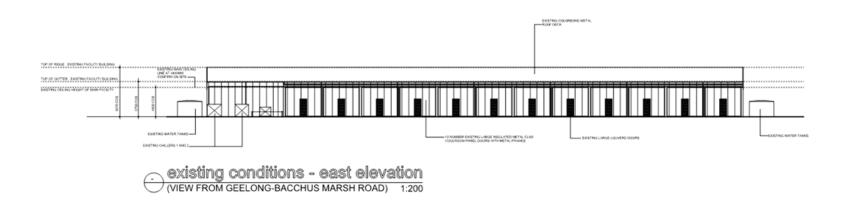
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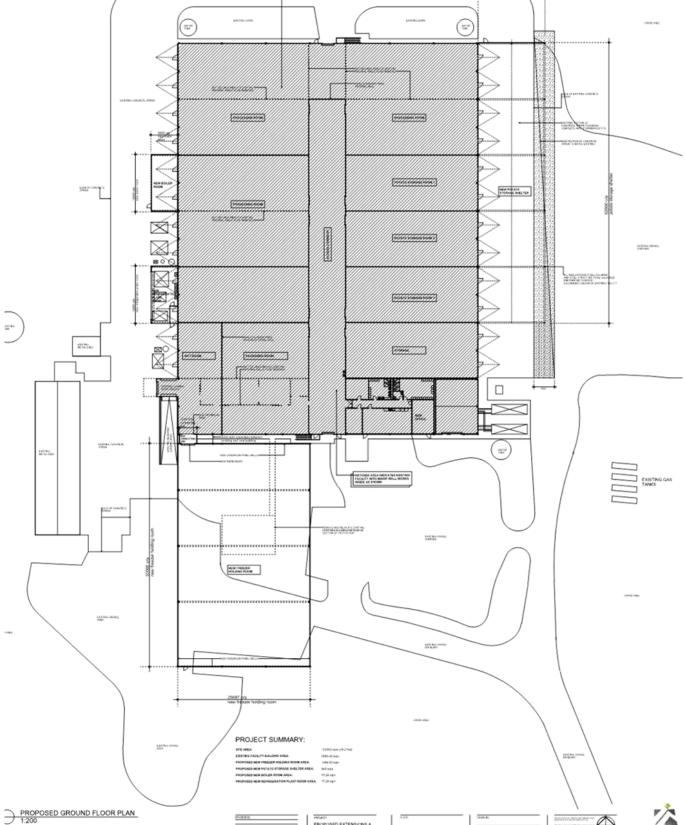
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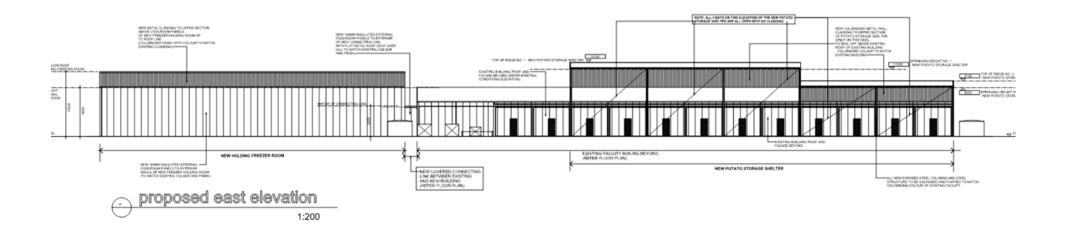
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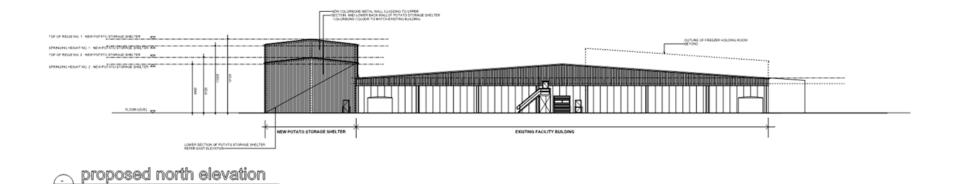


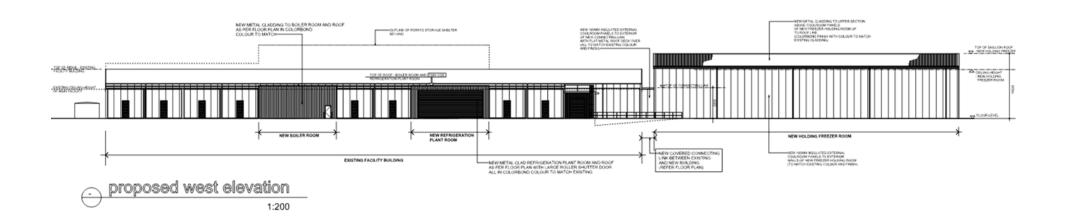




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enquiries@agonenviro.com.au
A.B.N. 29 167 746 063

25th July 2023

Ref. JC1386_L01 FINAL V2

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Managing Partner and Chair
Riparian Capital Partners
Edan Norris
Norhart Developments
Edan@norhardevelopments.com.au
Michael.blakeney@ripariancp.com

Michael/Edan

RE: Preliminary Review of Wastewater Management Issues, Potato Processing, 12 Aerodrome Rd, Parwan VIC

Thank you for the opportunity to conduct a preliminary review of wastewater management issues associated with the proposed potato processing facility at 12 Aerodrome Road, Parwan VIC (the Site). We are happy to provide the following review to assist Riparian in determining the preliminary wastewater and waste management requirements associated with potato processing at the request of both the Council and the EPA.

Introduction

Background

Riparian Capital Partners (Riparian) own the site located at 12 Aerodrome Rd, Parwan Vic (the Site) and are proposing to commence a new lease with a potato processor at the site. Council approval is required for the proposed development, which includes consideration of the wastewater treatment and management issues.

Riparian advised that the potato processing activities are as follows:

- Washing the dirt from the harvested potatoes.
- Washing potatoes to remove skins/peeling.
- Hydrocutting into chips/cutting.
- Parboiling/blanching.
- · Freezing and packing into boxes.

There is significant variability in potato processing waste based on the following:

- Source/location of raw potatoes including soil type.
- Type of processing (potato chips, fries, dehydrated diced potato, dehydrated mashed potato, potato flakes, potato starch).



A preliminary review of wastewater and waste management issues has been provided assuming French Fry production using standard industry practices, which is the closest form of processing described by Riparian.

This document

This document reviews the wastewater and waste management issues assuming that 'french fry (chipping)' potato processing. It relies on publicly available information and professional experience.

Regulatory context

Summary

Wastewater and waste management issues associated with potato processing have been considered having regard to the following legislation and best practice guidance:

- Environment Protection Act (2017) Vic
- Environment Protection Regulations (2021) Vic
- Environment Reference Standard (2021) Vic
- EPA Publication 1910.2 (2021) Victorian guideline for water recycling
- EPA Publication 1911.2 (2021) Technical information for the Victorian guideline for water recycling
- EPA Publication 168.3 (2022) Guideline for irrigation with recycled water

Site context

Summary

The Site is in the Parwan Employment Precinct (PEP) and significant economic investment is forecast in the near future. This includes the installation of a 600 mm sewerage rising main that will run along the Geelong Bacchus Marsh Road, which is immediately east of the site (see Parwan-Station-PSP-and-Parwan-Employment-Precinct-High-Level-Servicing-Report-Reeds-April-2020.pdf (vpa-web.s3.amazonaws.com). This asset forms a key consideration in the development of the Parwan Potato Processing facility.

Table 1 summarises key site features as well as wastewater infrastructure to help contextualise the potential issues associated with transitioning from a Mushroom Production Facility to a Potato Processing Facility. Detailed site information is provided in the report titled Preliminary Site Investigation (PSI) Parwan Valley Mushrooms, 12 Aerodrome Road, Parwan VIC (Agon Environmental, July 2022).

Table 1: Key site features - wastewater and waste

Aspect	Description	
Key site features		
Current site use	Mushroom production	
Proposed site use	Potato processing – chipping/fries	
Site Area	• 16 ha	
Surrounding land uses	 North – hobby farm/horse rearing. South – hobby farm/horse rearing. East – hobby farm/horse rearing and Bacchus Marsh Aerodrome. West – Poultry farm and grow out facility. Western Water Sewage Treatment Plant. 	

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Aspect	Description		
Topography and drainage	• The is generally flat, with a gentle slope from the south west to north east (<1%).		
	 A levee bank has been constructed along the northern boundary of the site, which directs drainage/irrigation run off to the north east of the site. Runoff/stormwater exits the Site in the north east corner before entering the roadside drainage network along Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road. 		
Soil type	Red brown duplex soils comprising heavy clay subsoils.		
	 Note - Heavy clay subsoils restrict permeability, which under irrigation, can lead to waterlogging, accumulation of nutrients and salts leading to plant death. 		
Climate/Irrigation requirement	Average annual rainfall – 481 mm		
	Average annual evaporation – 1300 mm		
	Irrigation requirement – 8 ML/ha perennial pasture ¹		
Surface water receptors	 Tributary of the Parwan Creek and associated dams – 750 m to the north. These farm dams represent water points for stock and/or horses. 		
	Parwan Creek is located approximately 2.5 km to the west at its nearest point and tracks to the north east.		
Irrigation infrastructure			
Wastewater treatment	There is currently no treatment of wastewater prior to storage (e.g. screening of solids, primary settlement etc.)		
Wastewater storage	Approximately 0.9 ML dam.		
Irrigation system	Moving sprinkler		
	 Irrigation is driven by dam volume, resulting in irrigation during wet climatic conditions. 		
	There is a quasi reuse system, where irrigation run off is captured in a dam located in topographic low point of the paddocks.		

Note: ML = megalitre, ha = hectare

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 $^{^{1}\,}$ Estimated from Figure A1-2, EPA Publication 168.3 (2022) Victorian guideline for irrigation with recycled water



French fry processing

Process Summary

The potato processing operation described by Riparian is generally consistent with processing associated with 'french fries'. Figure 1 below outlines the typical French Fry processing steps.

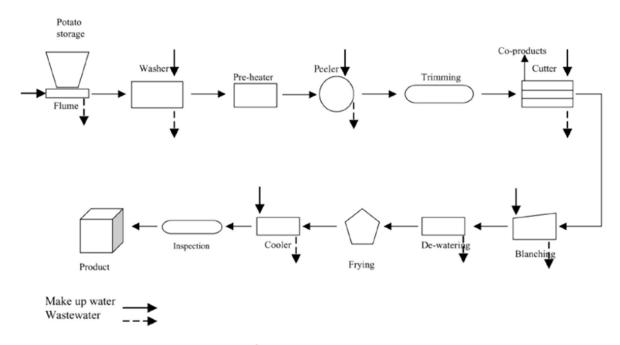


Figure 1 Typical French Fry Processing²

French Fry processing in Australia typically coincides with harvest (anywhere between March and August). Processing typically occurs over a period of 100 days, resulting in a peak wastewater and waste production during the winter period. This is important to understand; as there is limited opportunity for wastewater irrigation requiring containment of wastewater for duration of processing up to the commencement of the irrigation season (e.g. September/October).

Wastes associated with French Fry processing typically include dirt, peel, raw pieces, rejects, starch, silt sludge and wastewater³⁴. For this project, consideration has been given to wastewater and silt sludge wastes only. Other wastes such as peel, waste pieces, rejects and starch have been excluded from consideration as these can be recycled or turned into other products.

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² Hung Y.T., Howard H.L., Adel A., Hana S. (2004) Chapter 6: Potato Wastewater Treatment, Handbook of Industrial and Hazardous Waste Treatment

³ Per comms. Helen Szabo (McCains Ballarat) 9th June 2023

⁴ Freeman K. (1996) Review of potato waste utilisation in Australia, Horticulture Australia Limited (HAL)



Wastewater

Quantity

The quantity of wastewater generated by French Fry processing depends on a variety of factors such as:

- processing methods
- plant water use efficiencies
- wastewater treatment methods (e.g. a portion of water can be recycled for washing).

As a 'rule of thumb' approximately 1.5 L wastewater is generated for every kilogram of potatoes processed⁵. This rate of wastewater production has been adopted to forecast wastewater quantities for the forecast 40 tonne/day processing capacity of the potato processing facility (see Table 2).

Table 2: Quantity

Aspect	40 tonne/day
Wastewater (kL/day)	75
Wastewater (ML/yr)	6

Table 2 forecasts approximately 6 ML/yr of wastewater production assuming 100 days of production.

Quality

Wastewater quality varies depending on the processing method, including recycling initiatives that can increase concentration (e.g. recycling wastewater for washing can reduce wastewater production but increase concentration). Literature values for key parameters have been adopted to characterise wastewater quality for the French Fry process (see Table 3).

Table 3: Quality⁶

Parameter	Units	Adopted value ⁷
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	mg/L	1,790
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	mg/L	1,150
Suspended solids (SS)	mg/L	1,310
Total nitrogen (TN)	mg/L	20
Total phosphorus (TP)	mg/L	80
рН	pH units	11.1

Potato processing wastewater is typically characterised by high concentrations of biological oxygen demand / chemical oxygen demand (BOD/COD) indicating that a significant amount of oxygen is required to decompose the organic matter present in the wastewater. Without treatment, this water can have adverse effects on the surrounding environment (e.g. odour, depletion of soil oxygen levels if irrigated etc). Additionally, wastewater is high in nutrients (particularly phosphorus (P)) and pH, which restricts irrigation application rates and limits disposal to trade waste (note – Greater Western Water Trade Waste pH upper limit of 9).

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⁵ Per comms. Helen Szabo (McCains Ballarat) 9th June 2023.

⁶ Microbial concentrations need to be determined to classify the wastewater for reuse.

⁷ Ib id Hung et al. (2004)



Solid Waste

Quantity

The quantity of solids generated by washing potato varies depending on the source area. For example – washing potatoes harvested from sandy soils can generate low quantities of solids (~2% by weight), while potatoes harvested from ferrosols (red volcanic soils) can generate high quantities of solids (~5% by weight). Table 4 provides an estimate of the quantity of soils solids that will need to be reused or disposed offsite over a 100 day production period.

Table 4: Solids Quantity - 100 day operating cycle

Aspect	40 tonne/day		
Solids (tonnes/100 days)	140		

Quality

The chemical quality of solid waste generated from French Fry processing is wholly process dependent. For the purpose of this report, the solids component has been considered as 'industrial waste'.

It should be noted that due to biosecurity concerns, solid potato wastes are rarely reused via land application at grower sites. Additionally, disposal requires compliance with the best practice guidance outlined in the following documents:

- EPA Publication 1968 (2021) Guide to classifying industrial waste.
- EPA publication 1828.2 (2021) Waste disposal categories characteristics and thresholds.

Classification of the solid waste will need to occur prior to any offsite reuse or disposal. Note - Solid waste that has not been suitably dewatered will most likely be classified as Category A (e.g., soil washed from potatoes without centrifuge or drying). Category A waste cannot be disposed to landfill.

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Preferred wastewater and solid waste management options

Summary

Preferred wastewater and waste management options for the potato processing facility have been considered taking into account the proposed development of services in the PEP (see Table 5).

Table 5: Wastewater and solid waste management options

Aspect	Existing infrastructure	Required infrastructure	Comment
Wastewater	in out acture	min ustructure	
Preferred option - Disposal to sewer	• Nil	Primary treatment 2 km (approx.) pipeline to the Parwan WWTP or construction of the proposed rising main along Geelong Bacchus Marsh Road.	 Disposal of wastewater to sewer is the preferred option. Greater Western Water is experienced in treating and reusing recycled wastewater. Provision of this service significantly mitigates the potential risk associated with onsite reuse (e.g., irrigation). Riparian to liaise with Greater Western Water to explore this concept.
Contingency option – wastewater treatment and irrigation	O.9 ML (approx) storage 10 ha (approx.) irrigation area	 Wastewater treatment plant (primary/second ary/ disinfection) 6 ML winter storage 12 ha irrigation area 	 Riparian will need to engage an industrial wastewater engineer to design and build a suitable treatment plant. Treated wastewater can be irrigated to land. Storage has been estimated as the entire volume of wastewater generated by the plant must be stored because it is generated over the winter period and there's no opportunity to irrigate. Riparian will need to engage a suitably qualified professional to undertake a land capability assessment to verify the suitability of the Site to be irrigated with recycled water. The irrigation area is driven by the phosphorus load. At 80 mg/L, approximately 12 ha is required to ensure sustainable application rates of 40 kg P/ha/annum (perennial ryegrass). Note – this assumes that soil phosphorus levels are optimal (~20 to 30 mg/kg Olsen P) and only require maintenance applications.
Solid waste		Se.	
Preferred option – Dewatering, solids storage and supply to organic recycler	• None	 Various – further investigation required. Classification of waste for reuse/disposal. 	 Riparian will need to engage an industrial wastewater engineer and consultant to design and build a suitable treatment plant to dewater and store solids prior to reuse or disposal. The hazard category of the waste will need to be classified to ensure that future management and disposal is appropriate.

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Conclusions and recommendations

The transition of the Site from a Mushroom Facility to a Potato Processing plant raises several challenges in terms of wastewater and waste management. Given the location of the site and the proposed economic investment in the PEP, there are two potential wastewater management options as follows:

- Disposal to sewer under a trade waste agreement; and / or
- · Storage and irrigation to land following treatment.

The preferred option is disposal to sewer because this will minimise the risk posed by high strength wastewater (e.g. high BOD and nutrient) when compared to irrigation. However, irrigation is an option subject to the outcomes of a detailed land capability assessment in line with best practice guidance.

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Limitations of This Report

All and any Services proposed by Agon to the Client were subject to the Terms and Conditions listed in Agon's QFB-008 Consultancy Agreement (accessible at https://agonenviro.com.au/documents/). Unless otherwise expressly agreed to in writing and signed by Agon, Agon does not agree to any alternative terms or variation of these terms if subsequently proposed by the Client. The Services were carried out in accordance with the current and relevant industry standards of testing, interpretation and analysis. The Services were carried out in accordance with Commonwealth, State, Territory or Government legislation, regulations and/or guidelines. The Client was deemed to have accepted these Terms when the Client signed the Proposal (where indicated) or when the Company commenced the Services at the request (written or otherwise) of the Client.

The Services were carried out for the Specific Purpose, outlined in the body of the Proposal. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Agon, its related bodies corporate, its officers, consultants, employees and agents assume no liability, and will not be liable to any person, or in relation to, any losses, damages, costs or expenses, and whether arising in contract, tort including negligence, under statute, in equity or otherwise, arising out of, or in connection with, any matter outside the Specific Purpose.

The Client acknowledged and agreed that proposed investigations were to rely on information provided to Agon by the Client or other third parties. Agon made no representation or warranty regarding the completeness or accuracy of any descriptions or conclusions based on information supplied to it by the Client, its employees or other third parties during provision of the Services. Under no circumstances shall Agon have any liability for, or in relation to, any work, reports, information, plans, designs, or specifications supplied or prepared by any third party, including any third party recommended by Agon. The Client releases and indemnifies Agon from and against all Claims arising from errors, omissions or inaccuracies in documents or other information provided to Agon by the Client, its employees or other third parties.

The Client was to ensure that Agon had access to all information, sites and buildings as required by or necessary for Agon to undertake the Services. Notwithstanding any other provision in these Terms, Agon will have no liability to the Client or any third party to the extent that the performance of the Services was not able to be undertaken (in whole or in part) due to access to any relevant sites or buildings being prevented or delayed due to the Client or their respective employees or contractors expressing safety or health concerns associated with such access.

Unless otherwise expressly agreed to in writing and signed by Agon, Agon, its related bodies corporate, its officers, employees and agents assume no liability and will not be liable for lost profit, revenue, production, contract, opportunity, loss arising from business interruption or delay, indirect or consequential loss or loss to the extent caused or contributed to by the Client or third parties, suffered or incurred arising out of or in connection with our Proposals, Reports, Deliverables, the Project or the Agreement. In the event Agon is found by a Court or Tribunal to be liable to the Client for any loss or damage arising in connection with the Services, the Client's entitlement to recover damages from Agon shall be reduced by such amount as reflects the extent to which any act, default, omission or negligence of the Client, or any third party, caused or contributed to such loss or damage. Unless otherwise agreed in writing and signed by both parties, Agon's total aggregate liability will not exceed the total consulting fees paid by the client in relation to this Proposal. For further detail, see Agon's Terms and Conditions listed in Agon's QFB-008 Consultancy Agreement (accessible at https://agonenviro.com.au/documents/).

The conclusions, or data referred to in this Report/Document/Deliverable, should not be used as part of a specification for a project without review and written agreement by Agon. This Report/Document/Deliverable has been written as advice and opinion, rather than with the purpose of specifying instructions for design or redevelopment. Agon does not purport to recommend or induce a decision to make (or not make) any purchase, disposal, investment, divestment, financial commitment or otherwise in relation to the site(s) it investigated or general management plan it proposed. This Report/Document/Deliverable should be read in whole and should not be copied in part or altered. The Report/Document/Deliverable as a whole set outs the findings of the investigations. No responsibility is accepted by Agon for use of parts of the Report/Document/Deliverable in the absence (or out of context) of the balance of the Report/Document/Deliverable.

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