Major development plan – 3 Wellington Place, Canberra Airport, ACT Perand poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) and other contaminants advice

Part A – Advice specific to the project

 Canberra Airport Pty Ltd (CAPL) must, prior to construction, submit a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) consistent with the PFAS National Environmental Management Plan to the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts for approval on the advice of the Airport Environment Officer (AEO).

2. THE CEMP must:

- a. Include specific details regarding testing of waters and include guidance on the proposed testing regime of all water to be disposed of (e.g. sampling density, analytes, criteria), and that the freshwater 99% species protection criteria for PFOS, PFOA, and PFHxS sourced from the PFAS National Environment Plan be adopted, to ensure that water proposed to be discharged to the stormwater system or applied onto the site is suitable for those purposes.
- b. Include management measures for the disposal of waters should testing identify that the water is not of suitable quality for release to stormwater systems or for re-use on the site.
- c. Commit that the assessment, management, remediation and criteria to be adopted for the unexpected finds protocol will be undertaken in accordance with Commonwealth-endorsed national guidelines including the PFAS National Environmental Management Plan, the National Environment Protection Measure and the National Water Quality Management Strategy.
- d. Include the PFAS (Soil) Management Framework Checklist detailed in the Canberra Airport PFAS Soil Management Framework.

Part B - Definitions

In these conditions any bolded use of a word or term refers to the below definition of that word or term:

AEO means Airport Environment Officer

CEMP means Construction Environmental Management Plan.

Commencement means the date on which the first instance of any activity associated with the Action (including **clearing**) is undertaken.

Construction means the erection of a building or structure that is, or is to be, fixed to the ground and wholly or partially fabricated on-site; the alteration, maintenance, repair or demolition of any building or structure; any work which involves breaking of the ground (including pile driving) or bulk earthworks; the laying of pipes and other prefabricated materials in the ground, and any associated excavation work; but excluding the installation of temporary fences and signage. Construction does not include pre-clearance surveys or monitoring programs or the installation of signage or temporary fencing to prevent unauthorised use of the site.

PFAS means Per- or poly-fluoroalkyl substance.

PFASs means Per-and poly-fluoroalkyl substances. Per-and poly-fluoroalkyl substances include PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonate), PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid), PFHxS (perfluorohexane sulfonate), and their direct and indirect precursors. Precursors and other PFASs can contribute over time to the total PFAS load in the environment and should be considered to the fullest extent possible. Appropriate analytical methods, including TOP and TOF assays and limits of reporting, are discussed in the PFAS NEMP 2.0, as updated from time to time (HEPA 2020: 88–94). For the purposes of this project, where the identity of PFOS, PFOA, and PFHxS precursors are unknown a standard suite of 28 analytes may be used for the measurement of the sum of PFASs and may be reported, for example, as 'Sum of PFASs (n=28)'.

PFHxS means Perfluorohexane sulfonate.

PFOA means Perfluorooctanoic acid.

PFOS means Perfluorooctane sulfonate.