



Site Management Plan

MFS Oakden Fire Station

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

20 September 2024

→ **The Power of Commitment**



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Table of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
ADWG	Australian Drinking Water Guidelines
AFFF	Aqueous Film-Forming Foam
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
DSI	Detailed Site Investigation
GAR	South Australian Guidelines for the Assessment and Remediation of Site Contamination 2019
GHD	GHD Pty Ltd
HDPE	High-density Polyethylene
HEPA	Heads of Environment Protection Authorities Australia
HHERA	Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment
HSEP	Health Safety and Environment Plan
m bgl	Metres Below Ground Level
MFS	South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
NEMP	PFAS National Environmental Management Plan Version 2.0 - January 2020
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
PFAA	Perfluoroalkyl Acids
PFAS	Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl Substances
PFHxS	Perfluorohexane Sulfonate
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SA EPA	South Australian Environment Protection Authority
SMP	Site Management Plan
UST	Underground Storage Tank

Contents

1. Introduction	1
1.1 Site Information	1
1.2 Background to SMP	2
1.3 Purpose and Objectives	2
1.4 Scope and Limitations	2
1.5 Legislation and Guidelines	3
2. Contamination Extent	4
2.1 Nature and Extent of PFAS Impacts Onsite	4
2.2 HHERA Summary	4
3. Management Structures and Communication	6
3.1 Roles and Responsibilities	6
4. Site Management Plan	7
4.1 Management Measures	7
4.2 Soil Management	7
4.3 Groundwater Management	8
4.4 Surface Water / Stormwater Management	8
4.5 Vegetation Management	8
4.6 Existing Hardstand (Concrete and Pavers)	9
4.7 Site Maintenance	9
5. Contingency Measures	10
6. SMP Implementation Timeframe	11
7. SMP Review	12
8. References	13

Table index

Table 1	Summary of general site identification information	1
Table 2	Potential receptors and exposure risks	5
Table 3	Stakeholder roles and responsibilities	6
Table 4	Contingency measures	10

Attachments

Attachment 1	Figures
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1. Introduction

GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) was engaged by the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) to prepare a Site Management Plan to mitigate the potential human health and ecological impacts arising from the residual Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) identified at the MFS Oakden Fire Station, located at 700 Grand Junction Rd, Oakden, SA (the site).

Historically, the MFS used aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) containing PFAS at the site during training activities. Residual AFFF was also flushed from firefighting appliances following emergency response incidents. Since the discovery of PFAS-related impacts on site, the MFS has proactively endeavoured to understand the nature and extent of these impacts to effectively manage the associated risks.

1.1 Site Information

The site is situated in the suburb of Oakden, located approximately 9.5 km north-north-east of the Adelaide Central Business District (CBD). The site location is depicted in Figure 1 of Attachment 1, with site information details summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Summary of general site identification information

Item	Detail
Site Address:	700 Grand Junction Road, Oakden, SA 5086
Certificate of Title:	CR 5759/678
Legal Description:	H10600, Section 1655 in the Area Named Oakden, Hundred of Yatala
Local Government Authority:	Port Adelaide Enfield Council
Current Zoning:	Master Planned Neighbourhood
Property Owner:	South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Current Site Use:	Operational Fire Station
Area:	4,802 m ²
Site Elevation:	87 m AHD

The site comprises the following main infrastructure and features:

- The main building, including an engine bay, in the northern portion of the site.
- Two storage sheds and a training tower near the southern site boundary.
- A decommissioned diesel underground storage tank (UST) near the eastern site boundary.
- A paved rear yard (including concrete wash-down slab) in the southern half of the site.
- Designated car parking bays to the south of the main building, adjacent to the western boundary and south of the decommissioned UST.
- A front garden with a 6 – 10 m wide unsealed strip (garden bed) comprising trees and shrubs along its eastern, southern and western boundaries.
- The site is largely covered by hardstand (pavers) with limited areas of exposed soil. Various mature trees are present along the site's perimeter, particularly River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*).

The primary site features and infrastructure are represented in Figure 2 (Attachment 1).

1.2 Background to SMP

In response to the Supplementary Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) and Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment (HHERA) reports submitted for the site, the SA Environment Protection Authority (SA EPA) identified certain data gaps pertaining to stormwater discharge from the site and the localised perched groundwater identified during investigations (SA EPA 2024b). These included:

- Limited data to inform temporal variation of PFAS concentrations in stormwater exiting the site during rain events.
- Uncertainty regarding the transport pathway linking PFAS sources onsite to shallow perched groundwater, noting that the consultant has identified that a mains water leak is likely a contributing factor and site stormwater infrastructure exists in the western portion of the site in the vicinity of shallow contaminated groundwater.

The SA EPA considered that further assessment to address these remaining data gaps is not necessary as these issues can be addressed through improvements to the onsite management and maintenance of water infrastructure. Furthermore, the SA EPA does not consider it necessary for the MFS to undertake remediation onsite or offsite, given the outcomes of the Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment (HHERA).

To make sure the ongoing management of identified PFAS-contaminated material onsite, the SA EPA recommended that a site management plan (SMP) be developed. A copy of the SMP is requested to be provided to the SA EPA before the commencement of civil works or by 31 December 2024.

1.3 Purpose and Objectives

In accordance with the SA EPA's Guidelines for the Assessment and Remediation of Site Contamination (as revised 2019) (GAR), the development of an SMP is required where a site requires some form of management to mitigate potential risks associated with identified sources of contamination. The SMP is used to inform all stakeholders of the necessary steps required to manage the ongoing issues at a site. This SMP has been prepared with measures to be implemented in realistic and achievable timeframes and incorporates responsibilities that do not impose a significant burden on property owners and authorities.

The primary objective of this SMP is to facilitate continual management of the site by:

- Prescribing control measures for PFAS-impacted media to make sure they do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or ecological receptors under the current land-use as an operational fire station with associated day-to-day maintenance and housekeeping activities.
- Recommending supplementary mitigatory controls should infrastructure changes on site be proposed, such as those related to capital works or refurbishment projects.
- Identify roles and responsibilities for the effective implementation of the SMP.

1.4 Scope and Limitations

This SMP has been developed solely for use onsite at the MFS Oakden Fire Station to manage potential PFAS-exposure risks related to residual PFAS impacted media. The SMP precludes management measures associated with offsite activities and areas under the jurisdiction of other parties. The reader's attention is drawn to the following limitations:

This Report has been prepared by GHD for South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service and may only be used and relied on by South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service for the purpose agreed between GHD and South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service as set out in Section 1.3 of this Report.

GHD otherwise disclaims responsibility to any person other than South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service arising in connection with this Report. GHD also excludes implied warranties and conditions, to the extent legally permissible.

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The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this Report are based on conditions encountered and information reviewed at the date of preparation of the Report. GHD has no responsibility or obligation to update this Report to account for events or changes occurring subsequent to the date that the Report was prepared.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this Report are based on assumptions made by GHD described in this Report (refer to Section 1.6 of this Report). GHD disclaims liability arising from any of the assumptions being incorrect.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this Report are based on information obtained from, and testing undertaken at or in connection with, specific sample points. Site conditions at other parts of the site may be different from the site conditions found at the specific sample points.

Investigations undertaken in respect of this Report are constrained by the particular site conditions, such as the location of buildings, services and vegetation. As a result, not all relevant site features and conditions may have been identified in this Report.

GHD has considered and/or tested for only those chemicals specifically referred to in this Report and makes no statement or representation as to the existence (or otherwise) of any other chemicals. Site conditions (including any the presence of hazardous substances and/or site contamination) may change after the date of this Report. GHD expressly disclaims responsibility:

- *arising from, or in connection with, any change to the site conditions; and*
- *to update this Report if the site conditions change.*

Subsurface conditions can vary across a particular site and cannot be exhaustively defined by the investigations carried out prior to this Report. As a result, it is unlikely that the results and estimations expressed or used to compile this Report will represent conditions at any location other than the specific points of sampling. A site that appears to be unaffected by contamination at the time of the Report may later, due to natural causes or human intervention, become contaminated.

Except as otherwise expressly stated in this Report, GHD makes no warranty, statement or representation of any kind concerning the suitability of the site for any purpose or the permissibility of any use, development or redevelopment of the site.

GHD has prepared this Report on the basis of information provided by South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service and others who provided information to GHD (including Government authorities), which GHD has not independently verified or checked beyond the agreed scope of work. GHD does not accept liability in connection with such unverified information, including errors and omissions in the Report which were caused by errors or omissions in that information.

1.5 Legislation and Guidelines

This SMP has been prepared in accordance with the Environment Protection Act 1993, the Environment Protection Regulations 2009, relevant SA Environment Protection Policies (EPPs) and the following guidelines:

- HEPA (2020) PFAS National Environmental Management Plan, version 2.0 (PFAS NEMP).
- NEPC (1999) National Environment (Assessment of Site Contamination) Protection Measure (ASC NEPM) as amended 2013, National Environment Protection Council, 2013 (ASC NEPM).
- SA EPA (2019) Guidelines for the Assessment and Remediation of Site Contamination (the GAR).
- SA EPA (2020) Landfill Disposal Criteria for PFAS-contaminated Waste.
- SA EPA (2023) PFAS in Waste Soils Interim Guideline.

2. Contamination Extent

2.1 Nature and Extent of PFAS Impacts Onsite

PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals that have been widely used in consumer and industrial products since the 1950s, including carpets, clothes, paper and firefighting foams. The inherent properties of PFAS made this suite of chemicals ideal for products requiring stain resistant, non-stick, water-repellent or fire-retardant attributes. The most well-known PFAS are perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHxS). These three PFAS are part of a broader group of PFAS compounds known as perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs), which resist physical, chemical and biological degradation, resulting in persistent impacts (HEPA 2020).

South Australia was the first state in Australia to ban PFAS-containing fire-fighting foams, which have been a primary source of PFAS contamination around the world (SA EPA 2024a). This ban effectively minimises further environmental and human health risks associated with PFAS use in fire-fighting foams, and provides the community, industry and emergency services with certainty around the prohibition of these products (SA EPA 2024a).

According to the Department of Health and Aged Care (2024), there is currently limited evidence of human disease or other clinically significant harm resulting from PFAS exposure. However, the Expert Health Panel for PFAS (2018) notes that *“even though the evidence for PFAS exposure and links to health effects is very weak and inconsistent, important health effects for individuals exposed to PFAS cannot be ruled out based on the current evidence”*. The presence of PFAS in environmental media does not necessarily constitute an unacceptable human health or environmental risk. The risk depends on a range of factors, including the PFAS compounds present, PFAS leachability and concentration, degree of exposure, types of receptors exposed, land use and environmental values present (HEPA 2020). Nevertheless, there is general consensus between regulatory bodies that PFAS exposure risks should be mitigated as far as reasonably practicable based on a precautionary approach.

A series of PFAS investigations at the site, undertaken by GHD (2023, 2024), revealed the following PFAS-impacted media onsite:

- PFAS concentrations were below the adopted human health and ecological guidelines in pavers and ambient dust deposition samples.
- Localised exceedances of the PFAS NEMP (HEPA 2020) ecological direct criteria were reported in soil samples located beneath the paved hardstand in the rear yard of the station and within the garden bed along the southern boundary of the site. All other onsite soil samples were below the adopted criteria.
- Localised perched groundwater was identified at a depth of 1.0 – 2.0 m below ground level (m bgl) in the western portion of the site. PFAS concentrations were identified above the PFAS NEMP (HEPA 2020) drinking water and ADWG (NHMRC 2022) recreational guidelines.
- PFAS were detected in biota samples collected onsite; however, at the time of writing, there were no suitable Tier 1 screening criteria available to assess the risks to human health or the environment.
- Exceedances of the PFAS NEMP (HEPA) ecological criteria for protecting 99% and 95% of species were reported for surface water samples collected from the site’s stormwater system.

2.2 HHERA Summary

The most recent investigations at the site included undertaking: a Supplementary DSI; an ecological survey of Dry Creek and the site; and a Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment (HHERA).

The main objective of the HHERA, through input from the various investigations, was to assess the potential risks to human health and the environment associated with PFAS contamination within the investigation area under the land-use patterns related to the current operation of the site as a fire station and the adjacent residential development in progress.

The HHERA identified the following potential receptors and exposure scenarios onsite:

Table 2 Potential receptors and exposure risks

Potential receptor	Exposure pathway	Potential risk
Human health risks		
MFS personnel	Incidental ingestion or inhalation of soil, dust, groundwater and surface water.	Low
Maintenance and construction workers	Incidental ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust.	Low
Ecological risks		
Terrestrial organisms	Soil direct ingestion and uptake.	Low
	Soil indirect exposure (food chain).	Low

The HHERA concluded that potential human health risks associated with the identified exposure pathways are low for all possible receptors. Moreover, the presence of PFAS within the investigation area is unlikely to have measurable adverse effects on the environment.

Overall, the HHERA indicated that the site is suitable for ongoing use as a fire station. Contact with PFAS in soil could be minimised by implementing appropriate occupational health and safety protocols for intrusive works in PFAS-affected areas.

3. Management Structures and Communication

3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The relevant stakeholders, with associated roles and responsibilities for the ongoing management of potential PFAS exposure risks at the site are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Stakeholder roles and responsibilities

Stakeholder	Details	Roles and Responsibilities
Site Owner (Principal)	MFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Familiarity with SMP requirements. - Facilitate the implementation of any SMP requirements. - Make sure any site maintenance personnel or sub-contractors who may be required to undertake excavation/soil disturbance works at the site are made aware of and are provided with this SMP. - Review and update the SMP, if required, due to the identification of material changes to the site, including development (capital works/refurbishment), demolition activities or change in configuration. - Approval of sub-contractor’s Health Safety and Environment Plan (HSEP) and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for any maintenance or construction activities that generate waste from existing infrastructure or involve disturbance of soil or hardstand. - Undertake site inspections during the implementation of site development/demolition projects. - Monitoring the classification, transportation and safe disposal of waste material (soil, concrete, pavers, groundwater) generated during maintenance or construction activities, in accordance with regulatory requirements and cradle-to-grave principle.
Sub-contractors (engaged in site maintenance, construction/development and ground disturbance works)	Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Written acknowledgement of the SMP requirements. - Prepare and implement a HSEP and CEMP for any maintenance or construction activities that generate waste from existing infrastructure or involve disturbance of soil or hardstand, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control measures to mitigate PFAS exposure risks (human health and environmental). • Classification and safe disposal of waste material (soil, concrete, pavers, groundwater) generated during maintenance or construction activities.
Regulator	SA EPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and endorse the SMP. - Maintain regulatory oversight of the site. - Review and maintain copies of relevant records pertaining to the site. - Provide advice and guidance regarding ongoing PFAS management at the site.
Environmental Consultant	Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide ad hoc environmental support during the implementation of the SMP, as and when required.

4. Site Management Plan

4.1 Management Measures

Whilst residual PFAS has been detected at the Oakden Fire Station, the potential for adverse impacts on the health of MFS employees, contractors and environment during routine site operations has been assessed as low risk.

From a precautionary approach, the measures detailed within this SMP are applicable to the entirety of the site unless indicated otherwise. Appropriate site management protocols are however required to mitigate potential risks, including:

- Capital works projects requiring management of intrusive works to minimise the potential exposure to PFAS-impacted pavers, soil and perched groundwater.
- Management of surplus soil/spoil generated from excavation works at the site.
- Intrusive maintenance activities involving sub-surface works.
- Stormwater/surface water infrastructure monitoring and maintenance.
- Landscaping and general site maintenance.

Any persons conducting intrusive works at the site must be made aware of the potential presence of PFAS-impacted pavers, concrete, soil, groundwater and biota. From a human-health perspective, the key management principle is to avoid contact and subsequent incidental ingestion of PFAS-impacted media and minimise disturbance of PFAS-contaminated soils. Where disturbance of PFAS-impacted media is required, the aim is to mitigate incidental ingestion through education, administrative controls and use of personal protective equipment.

4.2 Soil Management

A site-specific HSEP for any intrusive maintenance or construction activities should be developed by subcontractors engaged to perform such work to make sure exposure risks are appropriately managed.

The HSEP should be developed by suitably qualified, and appropriately experienced, persons knowledgeable of health, safety and management requirements, and should consider relevant regulations, codes of practice, standards and guidelines.

The HSEP should include the following aspects:

- Incorporation of suitable protocols and procedures for PFAS exposure risks.
- Appropriate PPE and site hygiene for personnel involved in excavation works.
- Decontamination procedures for personnel and equipment.
- Barricading provisions to prevent uncontrolled public access to excavation work areas, where required.
- Environmental provisions to mitigate potential offsite impacts associated with soil/waste handling.

A CEMP should also be developed for construction activities on site where intrusive/sub-surface works are integral in the project scope. The CEMP should identify potential engineering and administrative controls to adequately manage spoil/waste onsite and prevent potential offsite impacts.

The CEMP should incorporate, amongst others, the following:

- Limit disturbance of hardstand (pavers, concrete) currently sealing PFAS-impacted soils onsite.
- Excavation and stockpiling procedures should be developed to manage the handling and temporary storage of any PFAS-impacted soils/material prior to backfilling onsite or removal to an appropriately licensed offsite waste management facility. Reference should be made to the SA EPA Guideline for stockpile management (SA EPA 2020).
- Soil stockpiles should be placed in designated areas, away from drainage infrastructure and as far as reasonably practicable from the site boundary.
- Excavations should be backfilled as soon as practicable.

- Dust suppression and covering should be considered to minimise the potential for leaching of any contaminants or fugitive dust emissions during temporary stockpiling.
- Where feasible, surplus soil should be reinstated at the point of origin.
- Any additional material required for reinstatement should be sourced from a certified clean-fill source.
- The excavation and transportation of contaminated soil offsite, for disposal, shall be tracked and documented. Consideration is to be given to applicable waste disposal regulations in effect at the time.
- Additional sampling and analysis (including leachate testing) of surplus soil will be required to:
 - Classify waste soil destined for disposal to satisfy landfill acceptance criteria in accordance with regulatory guidelines.
 - Beneficially reuse material at an offsite location (SA EPA 2023, HEPA 2020). Careful consideration is to be given to guidelines/regulations of relevance to the beneficial reuse of waste.
- Soil within garden beds in the rear yard should be maintained with a cover of wood chips to limit wind-blown dust generation and exposure risks via direct contact, e.g. through landscaping/gardening activities.
- Soil disturbance within the rear yard garden beds should be kept to a minimum.

4.3 Groundwater Management

The following groundwater management measures should be implemented:

- The existing groundwater monitoring wells (represented in Figure 2 of Attachment 1) must be protected from damage and appropriately maintained to prevent accidental or intentional discharge of surface water or waste to the aquifer, until such time as it is decommissioned by a licensed driller in accordance with the requirements specified in a permit granted by the Department for Environment and Water pursuant to Section 112 of the Landscape South Australia Act 2019.
- Groundwater abstraction should not be undertaken for any purpose other than environmental monitoring.
- Given the localised nature of the perched groundwater onsite, it is not anticipated that groundwater will be encountered during onsite excavation work and dewatering would not be required for any future construction works at the site. However, if for any reason dewatering is required to facilitate intrusive maintenance or construction works, appropriate measures will need to be implemented to manage and dispose of impacted groundwater.
- Identification of potential groundwater exposure risks in HSEP and implementation of pertinent control measures.

4.4 Surface Water / Stormwater Management

The following controls should apply to excavation works undertaken on site to minimise impacts of earthworks on surface water runoff:

- Stockpiling of soil should be kept to a minimum and placed on HDPE plastic sheeting (e.g. builder's plastic). Stockpiles should also be covered with plastic to minimise surface water impacts.
- Site drainage lines and infrastructure should be kept clean with soil placement/stockpiling only permitted in designated locations.
- Where necessary, drain covers should be fitted with filter mats to mitigate the ingress of PFAS-impacted sediment in the stormwater system.
- Construction/maintenance equipment should not be washed down in areas where runoff may enter the stormwater system.
- Overspray and surface water runoff from garden beds to the adjacent residential development, potentially generated during the testing/flushing of fire-fighting appliances onsite, should be avoided.

4.5 Vegetation Management

From a waste management perspective, green waste in the form of tree trimmings will need to be managed to minimise potential offsite impacts arising from the inadvertent use/disposal of PFAS-impacted vegetation waste.

Where feasible, any bulky green waste (e.g. tree branches) should be chipped to supplement the existing cover within the rear yard garden beds. Where practical, routine tree trimming/pruning should be coordinated to facilitate this exercise.

Garden beds should be routinely maintained to reduce the propagation of weeds and unwanted grass. Maintenance of the wood-chip cover in garden beds, as alluded to in Section 4.2, will aid in the suppression of weed growth. Where weed control in garden beds is required, the application of bioherbicides should be considered by first intent. This will minimise the potential exposure risks associated with mechanical/physical weed removal. In instances where the physical removal of weeds/grass from garden beds is needed, appropriate hygiene measures, such as the wearing of gloves, dust masks and washing of hands post de-weeding, should be implemented and limited to essential maintenance only. Excess soil within the root structure of weeds should be removed prior to disposal in the green organics bin.

Grass clippings from the lawn area in front of the station can continue to be disposed of in the green organics bin, as no PFAS impacts were identified in this area.

The existing tree network surrounding the site should be maintained as far as reasonably practicable to potentially limit the movement of PFAS in the perched groundwater identified in the western portion of the site.

No edible herbs, fruit or vegetables should be grown within garden beds onsite. As per MFS memorandum, any food for consumption shall not be established/propagated on site, including chicken coops.

4.6 Existing Hardstand (Concrete and Pavers)

Where the installation and maintenance of sub-surface utilities/services is required and necessitates intrusive works within existing concrete and pavers, the following control measures should be applied:

- Where feasible, pavers should be carefully removed with limited damaged to allow for their reuse in-situ.
- Where the cutting, grinding or coring of concrete/pavers is required, appropriate PPE is to be worn, e.g. gloves, dust masks, safety glasses etc.
- Prior to cutting, grinding or coring, concrete/pavers should be wetted to minimise dust generation from these activities.
- Additional sampling and analysis (including leachate testing) of concrete/paver waste generated from intrusive works will be required to classify waste destined for disposal in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

4.7 Site Maintenance

To minimise exposure risks attributable to residual PFAS in pavers, concrete and soil onsite, the following control measures should be implemented:

- Regular inspections of the integrity of all paving and concrete hardstand onsite.
- Maintain integrity of hardstand (pavers and concrete) covering PFAS-impacted soils onsite. Any significant damage, exposing subsurface soils, needs to be repaired as soon as reasonably practicable.
- Regular inspections of the condition of stormwater infrastructure onsite to make sure blockages and consequent overflows are avoided.

5. Contingency Measures

Contingency measures have been identified in the event that any of the management measures presented in Section 4 are not meeting the desired objectives.

Table 4 Contingency measures

Contingency	Assumptions	Measures
Change of ownership	Change of ownership for the site is not planned.	If a change in property ownership or occupancy occurs at the site, the current owner of the land will be responsible for arranging for the new owner/occupier to receive, and be notified of, the SMP and applicable restrictions and obligations.
Change of site use	PFAS-impacts are present at the site and the assessment of risk was made on the basis of continued use of the site as a fire station.	A change in use of the site will warrant the reassessment of potential risks and the review of this SMP in consultation with the SA EPA.
Change in site conditions	Apart from limited capital works, significant changes in site conditions, e.g. major redevelopment, is not currently planned at the site.	A documented change in site conditions, particularly any changes to sealed surfaces (i.e. hardstand of paving and concrete) exposing onsite soils with residual PFAS impacts, will trigger a review of this SMP and consideration of associated risks and remedial options in consultation with the SA EPA.
Unexpected contamination discovery	The site investigations and current SMP only consider PFAS contamination.	The discovery of other contaminants of potential concern (e.g. asbestos or hydrocarbons) during intrusive works will require additional management in accordance with regulatory guidelines and oversight by the SA EPA.
Concerns raised by adjacent residential property owners/tenants	Adjacent property owners/tenants are aware of site use as an operational fire station.	In the event of possible complaints/concerns regarding day-to-day operations at the fire station, these aspects are to be dealt with by the MFS on an ad-hoc basis.

6. SMP Implementation Timeframe

The requirements of this SMP will come into effect from the date of approval by the SA EPA.

While residual PFAS contamination remains onsite, ongoing site management and the implementation of the SMP are required to mitigate potential human health and environmental exposure risks. Consequently, there is no end date for the requirements of this SMP, unless otherwise authorised by the SA EPA.

7. SMP Review

This SMP is based on the current understanding of conditions at the site and the continued use of the site as an operational fire station. This SMP should be reviewed in light of any new circumstances that arise, supplementary information that may become available, or if there are any significant changes to the layout of the site or alterations in site features.

Any revisions to the SMP associated with the implementation of specific control measures should be documented and approved by the SA EPA.

8. References

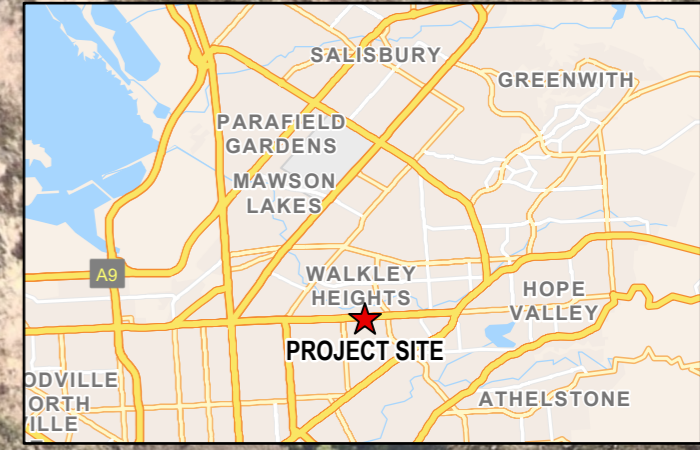
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Attachment 1

Figures

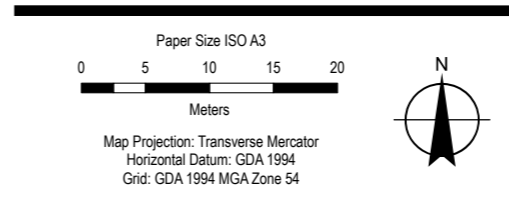


GRAND JUNCTION ROAD



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South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
MFS Oakden Site Management Plan

Project No. 12611126
Revision No. A
Date 03/07/2024

MFS Oakden Site Location Plan





FIGURE 1

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
Data source: GHD: Site Boundary (2022); DPTI: Cadastre, Roads (2015); Nearmap
WMS: Imagery (Date Extracted: 09/10/2023). Created by: ejuan



Legend

-  Monitoring Well
-  Road
-  Site Boundary
-  Cadastre

Site Feature

-  Engine bay
-  Main building
-  Storage sheds
-  Training tower
-  Decommissioned UST
-  Hardstand (paving/concrete)
-  Garden

Data Disclaimer

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<p>Paper Size ISO A3</p>  <p>Meters</p> <p>Map Projection: Transverse Mercator Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994 Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 54</p>			<p>South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service MFS Oakden Site Management Plan</p>	<p>Project No. 12611126 Revision No. A Date 20/09/2024</p>
<p>MFS Oakden Site Features</p>			<p>FIGURE 2</p>	

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