

New Women and Babies Hospital Project

WBH Main Works Stage 1 - Construction Management Plan

NWB-WAL-GEN-NC-PLA-0002

REV	DATE	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	PREPARED	REVIEWED	APPROVED
D	15/10/2025	Early Works Construction Management Plan	MS		
E	06/01/2026	Updates to Parking and Logistics plans	MS		
F		Updated to align with BP6	AG		

Revision History	
Rev.	Detailed Description
A	Draft
B	Template Update, issue as draft
C	Final
D	Early Works Scope
E	Updates to Parking and Logistics plans
F	Updated to align with current building permits (BP6 – Suspended Structure)

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This Construction Management Plan outlines the construction management methodology, staging, logistics, and risk management strategies for the Main Works – Stage 1 (Suspended Structure) phase of the \$1.8B New Women and Babies Hospital project located within the Fiona Stanley Hospital (FSH) precinct. Our delivery approach is underpinned by the following objectives and commitments:

- With extensive Australian and international site experience, WA Life will employ proven construction methods for waste handling and infrastructure development to deliver a high-quality project safely, on time, and within budget.
- Committed to Zero Harm, WA Life will leverage existing programs to ensure a safety- and environment-focused construction process with no incidents, injuries, or environmental impact.
- Prioritizing stakeholder relationships, WA Life will implement operational continuity plans to minimize disruptions to FSH operations.
- Recognizing the challenges of building near a live hospital, WA Life will adopt respectful construction practices and foster strong relationships with FSH teams.
- WA Life will celebrate project milestones, engaging the community and stakeholders through media events, public tours, and on-site celebrations with State support.

Construction work method statements, work packs and other documentation will be developed and updated throughout subsequent phases of the project.

1.2 Scope

As WA Life, our responsibility is to deliver the Works, including:

- A new-build Women and Babies Hospital (WBH) within the Fiona Stanley Hospital (FSH) precinct in Murdoch
- Accommodation for the Sexual Assault Resource Centre (SARC) in Murdoch, and

The NWBHP also comprises the State's Works, which includes the delivery of:

- An expansion of neonatal services within Perth Children's Hospital (PCH)
- Off Site Services to provide for refurbished accommodation for offsite services including the relocation of WA Register of Developmental Abnormalities (WARDA)
- Western Carpark building to the west of Moitch Park.
- Research and Innovation Centre Fit-out at WBH.

Construction will be staged and planned to ensure FSH hospital operations are maintained at all times. The Works will require extensive coordination with the State and Stakeholders to ensure the impact of the Works on hospital operations is kept to a minimum.

This Main Works Stage 1 (Suspended Structure) Construction Management Plan shall only cover the following activities:

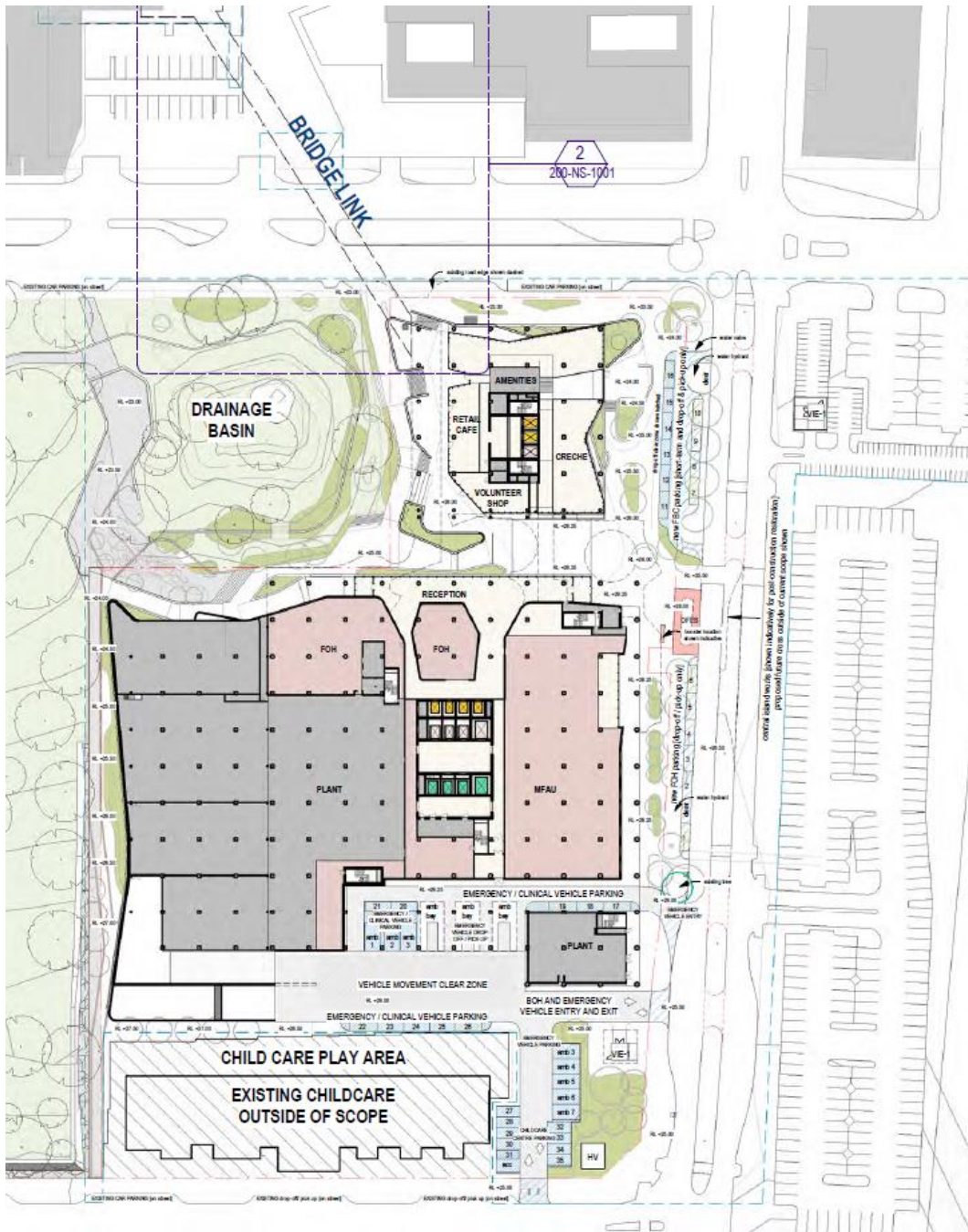
- Site Establishment
- Site Compound Establishment
- Tree Management
- Site Strip
- Piling Pad
- Piling Work
- Construction of Footings
- Ground Slab Construction
- Core Construction
- Ground Floor Construction
- Floor Plate and Column Construction

1.3 Women's & Babies Hospital

The Design of the WBH at Murdoch, shall include the following functions and services:

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Ambulatory Care | • Mental Health Service (WNHS) |
| • Allied Health | • Medical Imaging |
| • Breastfeeding and Visiting Midwifery Service | • Mortuary |
| • Central Sterilising Services Department | • Neonatology Service (including Neonatal Intensive Care Unit and Special Care Nursery) |
| • Education and Training Centre | • Neonatal Emergency Transfer Service |
| • Emergency Centre | • Non-Admitted Patient Accommodation |
| • Family Birthing and Community Midwifery Program | • Perinatal Pathology |
| • Health Information and Administrative Services | • Perioperative Service |
| • High Dependency Unit / Intensive Care Unit | • Pharmacy |
| • Inpatient Gynaecology | • Pathology Unit |
| • Inpatient Obstetrics | • Research and Innovation Centre (cold shell) |
| • Labour and Birth Suite | • Parent and Patient Guest Accommodation |
| • Maternal Foetal Medicine | |

1.4 Site Overview - WBH



2. KEY WA LIFE CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL

2.1 Site Organisation (Construction)

The project organisation structure has been updated for the Women and Babies Hospital (WBH). Key personnel are identified within the organisational charts.

2.2 Key Personnel

The following descriptions correspond to the positions shown on the Site Organisation Chart:

Role	Reports To	Key Responsibilities
Construction Director	Project Director	Oversees daily construction activities, manages interfaces between disciplines, subcontractors, and WA Life team, ensures coordination, resource management, stakeholder engagement, and adherence to safety, environmental, and quality standards.
Project Manager	Construction Director	Manages project administration, coordinates site engineering, design review, procurement, and sub-contracts.
Site Manager	Project Manager	Supervises field erection and installation, ensures safety, quality, labour relations, productivity, manpower and equipment planning, trade coordination, waste management, and adherence to schedules.
Senior Project Engineer	Project Manager	Assists Site Manager with field activities, oversees site-based planning, scheduling, progress reporting, and quantity surveying.
Site Supervisors	Site Manager	Manages productivity, ensures work plans adherence, supervises construction activities safely and efficiently, coordinates interfaces and subcontractors, participates in daily meetings, and supports constructability reviews.
Project Engineers	Senior Project Engineer	Assists in site planning, scheduling, progress tracking, and quantity surveying, monitors trends, reports progress and advises on cost and schedule variances.

WA Life will mobilise resources to site progressively, as per the approved schedule, manning histogram and management requirements. Changes in the construction schedule will be developed with the WA Life team, and mobilisation of project resources will be agreed and adjusted accordingly.

WA Life's recruitment and mobilisation system will be utilised in accordance with Staffing Management Plan including:

- ensure that only qualified and competent personnel are engaged on the Project
- a position description will be utilised for each classification of labour
- applicants will have work histories validated, qualifications / certificates confirmed, and references checked
- all conditions of employment will be addressed at an interview
- the requirements to undertake and to obtain satisfactory results from a Fitness for Work medical evaluation, including baseline or subsequent audiometry, lung function test and a drug and alcohol test
- site conditions and working hours will be disclosed during mobilisation process.
- the goals and objectives of WA Life are explained to all employees
- each employee is fully aware of, and agrees to, the terms and conditions of employment prior to commencing work on site.

Any enquiries or complaints received during the project will be addressed in accordance with the procedures at **Appendix D**.

3. CONSTRUCTABILITY

Constructability is the systematic use of engineering or construction knowledge and experience to improve the planning, design, procurement and field operations activities in achieving all Project objectives.

Constructability objectives include:

- Ensuring work safety, quality and environmental requirements
- Continuous Improvement Strategies will be implemented
- Reducing total installation duration and costs
- Improving schedules
- Reducing risk to any of the above
- Facilitating interface with pre-commissioning, commissioning and operation activities.

WA Life will conduct constructability reviews to improve safety, schedule and quality. Construction activities will be sequenced to maximise access for all trades as well as to maximise any pre-assembly installation. Teamwork between all Project groups involved in the construction will extend throughout the construction and not be confined to preassembly.

A Constructability Log will be used to track the status of concepts submitted by members of the project team.

3.1 Detailed Planning

The Approved Construction Schedule will provide the construction sequence and form the bases of all progress reporting. The Construction supervisors and Engineers with the assistance of other relevant personnel, will provide updates with actual and forecast quantities, together with forecast hours to complete schedule activities. This information will also be used to manage the construction and target specific activities or schedule slippages to ensure schedule is maintained.

The site planner will confirm that the combined result of the durations, forecast hours, quantities to complete and construction logic results in a construction forecast that is within the available resource limits. Any conflict will be resolved with the Construction team and facilitated by the Construction Manager. Twelve, six and three weekly look-ahead programmes will be developed to ensure that all resources, materials, equipment, work packs, SIMOPS, subcontracts and permitting are all in place prior to the works commencing.

3.2 Engineering Support

WA Life Site Engineering Team will maintain discipline engineers on site throughout construction and completion activities. The Site Engineer's primary responsibilities will include:

- develop and maintain the work packs
- ensure all red-line mark-ups are captured onsite
- initiate the TQ and RFI process onsite
- provide technical advice to supervisors.
- Ensure QA/QC activities are performed when required and in a timely manner
- Develop ITP's
- Identify ITR's and ensure they completed as the work progresses.

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

WA Life will provide plant, equipment, tools, temporary facilities, and consumables. WA Life has developed a list of all major construction equipment required to execute the works. Prior to the mobilisation of any piece of equipment to site, a thorough inspection will take place to assure compliance with project requirements, suitability, condition and, where applicable, current certifications. All equipment inspections will be documented in the CATT system and according to the project procedures and records maintained.

Throughout the construction period, equipment will be subject to both scheduled and random inspections to verify continual compliance. Equipment found to be defective in any way or out of certification will be isolated, tagged and taken out of service until the defect is remedied and signed off by an authorized person.

Servicing and maintaining the equipment will be by the equipment supplier or WA Life. Sufficient spare parts and consumables will be kept in inventory to adequately support the requirements of the Project and minimise down time.

All minor equipment and tools will be purchased for the project. Only specialised items that are required short-term, or become cost prohibitive, will be hired from approved plant hire vendors.

5. GENERAL CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT

5.1 Survey

All works will require a qualified surveyor to survey set-out and as-built pickup will be conducted by a Qualified Surveyor.

Various area specific survey control stations (SCS) will be established from a project SCS as agreed between WA Life. These SCS will be utilised for set-out of all the works. The number of

stations established will be sufficient to allow for redundancy and re-establishing control points if existing points are damaged or modified.

The works will be set out utilizing conventional survey equipment including but not limited to:

- total station and automatic level
- DGPS equipment.

All survey set out and as built records will be retained for compilation of the final as built drawings and MDR.

5.2 Plant, Equipment & Materials Integration

WA life has provided a strategic approach to integrate Plant & Equipment, Major Plant and Equipment, Furniture, Fittings and Equipment (FFE), Medical Equipment (ME), Major Medical Equipment (MME) and Public Art into the Works.

WA Life Material management plan will detail the methodology to manage all supplies.

5.3 Materials Management

The material management function provides for efficient delivery, storage and movements of all material, plant and equipment for the project. An integral part of materials management is the timely availability of materials for field installation activities. This is incorporated in the materials management system.

WA Life will be employing a cloud-based Delivery Management Platform to streamline logistics, materials management, improve safety and enhance communications. WA Life's Site Manager and nominated Supervisor(s) will be responsible for implementing the Delivery Management Platform. Their responsibilities will be including approving and coordinating all deliveries, loading bays, cranes and hoist bookings that have been requested by subcontractors / suppliers.

6. STORAGE FACILITIES

WA Life will closely control the timing of materials and equipment receipts to minimise double handling.

Where materials are taken into the stores, any specific vendor requirements for the storage of material and equipment will be implemented.

The Material Controller will plan and provide storage areas with provision for:

- access by trucks and mobile equipment required for unloading and moving materials from storage to place of erection
- security from damage, weather, theft and vandalism
- controlled distribution of stored materials and equipment

- separation of different types of materials to avoid contamination, e.g. carbon steel and stainless steel
- isolation of quarantined materials into a defined area
- hazardous / dangerous materials storage.

Types of storage include:

- Open storage areas with good surface drainage to avoid trapping water, be cleared of vegetation and preferably are on hard stand. Timber, planks, pallets or racks are to be used to support the materials off the ground, clear of dirt and mud, allowing circulation of air and providing passage for slings and forklifts underneath as required.
- Covered storage areas can consist of sea containers, open sheds, dome roofs or tarpaulins that protect the materials from the elements. Suitable areas are to be well drained and preferably on hard stand. The materials stored are placed on dunnage, pallets or racks to keep them clear of the ground and to allow circulation of air to prevent condensation.

7. TREE PROTECTION PLAN

7.1 General

WA Life has engaged an Arboricultural Consultant, Arboribus Consulting, to develop a Tree Management Plan (TMP) for the New Women's and Babies Hospital project. The TMP is in keeping with the procedures identified in Australian Standards AS 4970 "Protection of Trees on Development Sites" 2009 and best industry practice.

Trees will be safe guarded to comply with environmental regulations. If a protected tree is identified, it will be fenced off to from mechanical damages. Any necessary removals will be assessed and approved, with offset planting considered where required.

Construction activities will be planned to avoid root disturbance, with alternative methods like hand digging used when necessary. Heavy machinery will be restricted in designated tree to prevent soil compaction; Regular monitoring will ensure compliance with maintenance measures.

Refer to Appendix 1 for the Project's Tree Management Plan.

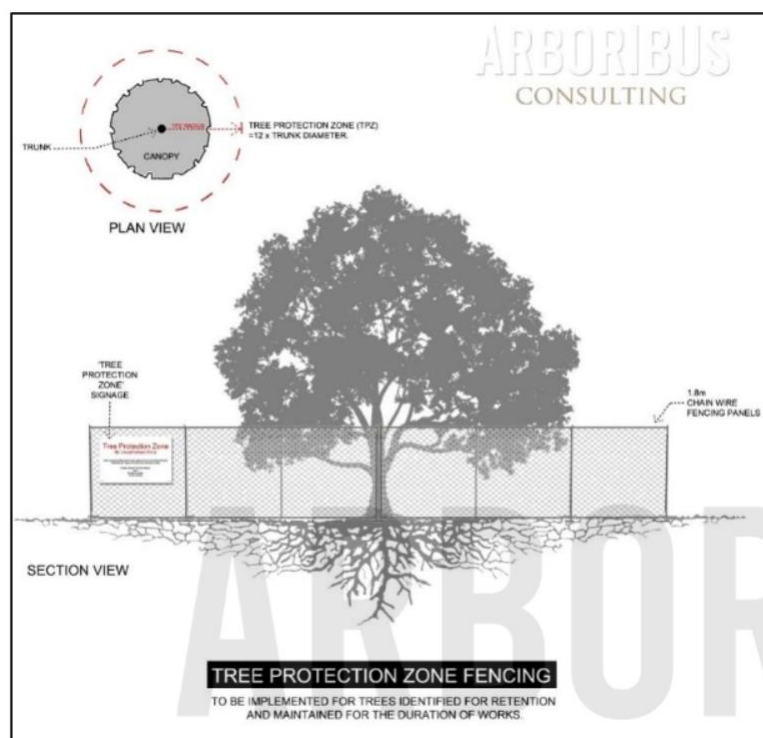
7.2 Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)

The Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) have been specified within the TMP for construction. The calculated TPZ accounts for both the above ground and below ground parts of the tree. The purpose of the TPZ is to ensure that all workers on the project are informed of the tree protection requirements including:

- All trees identified for retention into the project
- Tree specific identification numbering
- Location
- TPZ and Structural Root Zone (SRZ)

7.3 Establishing Tree Protection Zones within the Site

TPZ fencing is required to be installed for trees within the site that are nominated to be retained within the TMP. TPZs for the trees identified for retention shall be accurately marked out utilising the TPZ measurements detailed within the TPZ. All TPZs shall be identified at their perimeter via 1.8m chain wire fencing as per the below detail.



7.4 Working near and within Tree Protection Zones

Access shall be restricted within the specified Tree Protection Zones (TPZ). The TPZ shall be kept free from construction materials, placement of fill, storage of vehicles, machinery and the like. Access into the TPZ may be necessary as part of the proposed construction however, this shall require review, prior approval and may be required to be monitored by the Arborist.

Modifications to the shape of the TPZ or significant encroachments into the TPZs may be achievable; however, shall be subject to prior approval of the nominated Project Arborist and may require detailed root investigations and consequence of impacts that may be imposed as a result of specific activities.

8. SITE FACILITIES

8.1 Office and Crib Rooms

WA Life will mobilise, as required, hired offices and amenities throughout the main works stage 1 phase with a view to further develop the compound upon subsequent approvals being achieved.

Site facilities at WBH shall be located within and around the existing Carpark 6 of the FSH precinct located on the eastern side of Fiona Wood Road, Murdoch.

The design and layout of the facilities will be carefully planned to minimise the impact to local stakeholders but importantly integrated in a central location to efficiently service the project. The site facilities shall be of a high quality to ensure the comfort of the workforce, the WA life team and State Representatives. This is necessary to ensure that all can carry out their tasks productively and efficiently, utilising best practices in facilities, including an on-site Canteen.

Crib rooms and facilities for on-site labour workforce at remote locations will be allocated to provide efficient operation, reduced site travel and lost time, and workforce convenience will be considered if required. Building utilities will be connected to on-site facilities in accordance with site requirements and local bylaws.

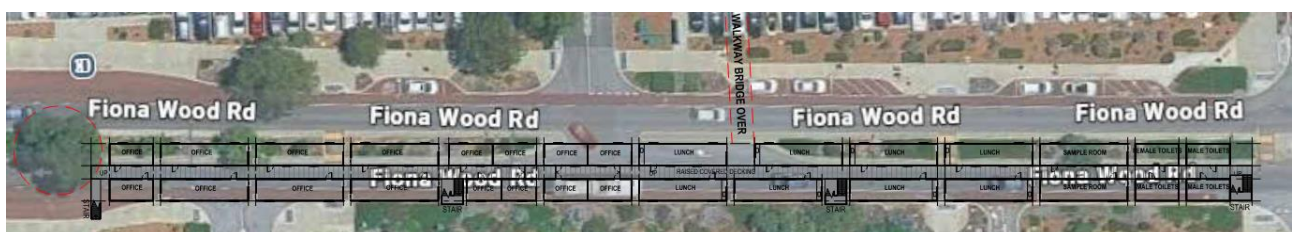
Temporary fencing, signage including safety, warning and directional, will be installed for the duration of the construction and completion activities.

Smoking and the use of mobile phones will only be allowed in clearly designated areas as risk assessed.

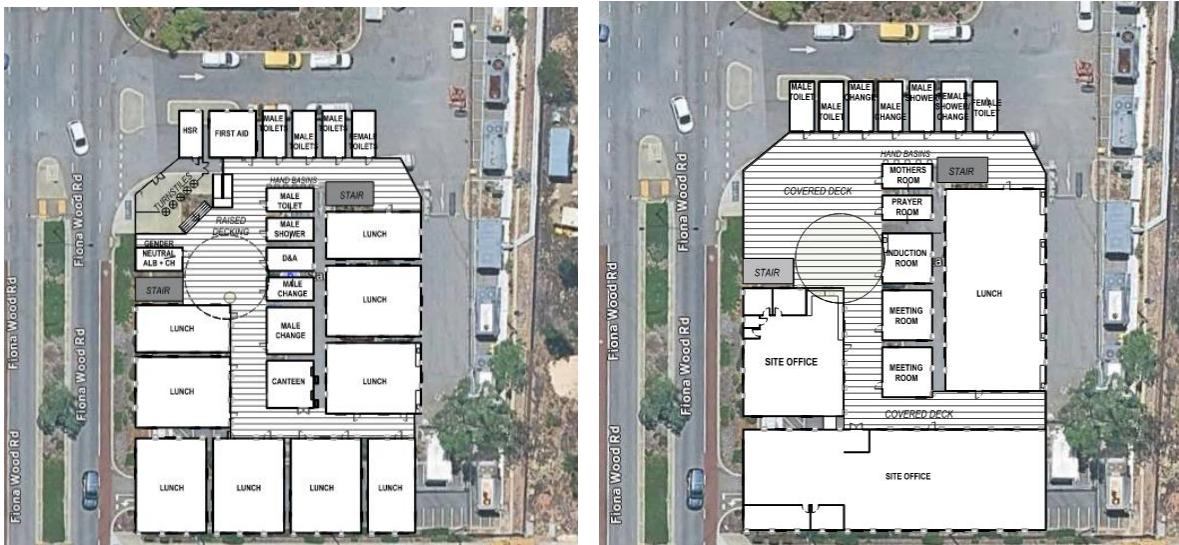
Access to the site facilities will be done via turnstiles with individual access cards, all personnel in the site at any moment can be requested to show the card as identification way.

Refer to below staging plans for site office and amenities layout to be progressively constructed on in Fiona Wood and in Carpark 6.

Stage 1 – Double stacked – Preliminary, removed after stage 2 is completed



Stage 2 – Double stacked -For the duration of the project.



8.2 Utilities

Power will be provided to the site utilising both mains power from the 1MVA transformer located on Fiona Wood Rd and supplemented where required by Battery Powered Generators. These Battery Powered Generators are to be used to ensure our environmental and sustainability requirements are achieved.

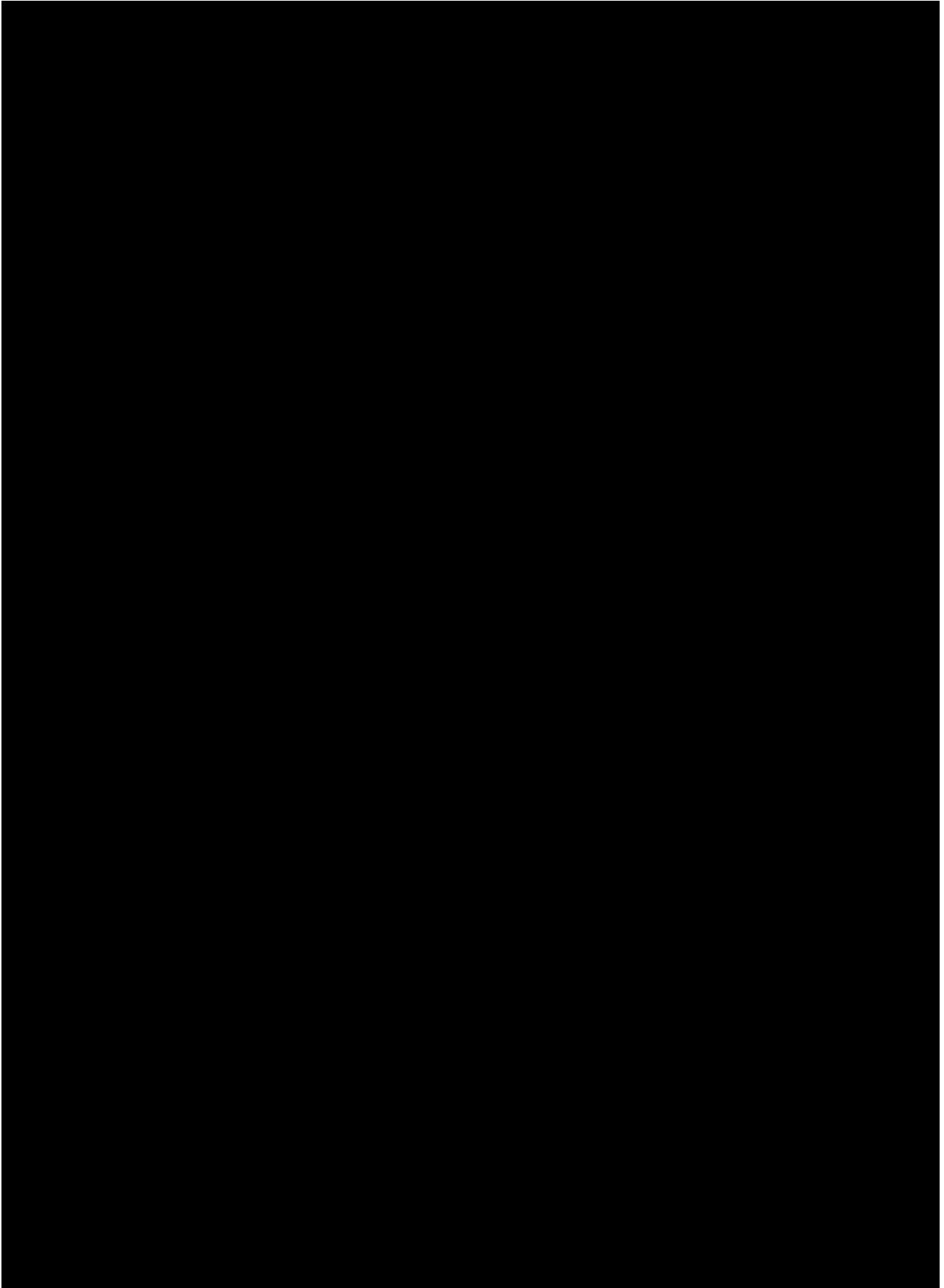
These generators are charged and plugged to permanent power overnight. There will also be requirement for fuel storage on site for minor plant and equipment.

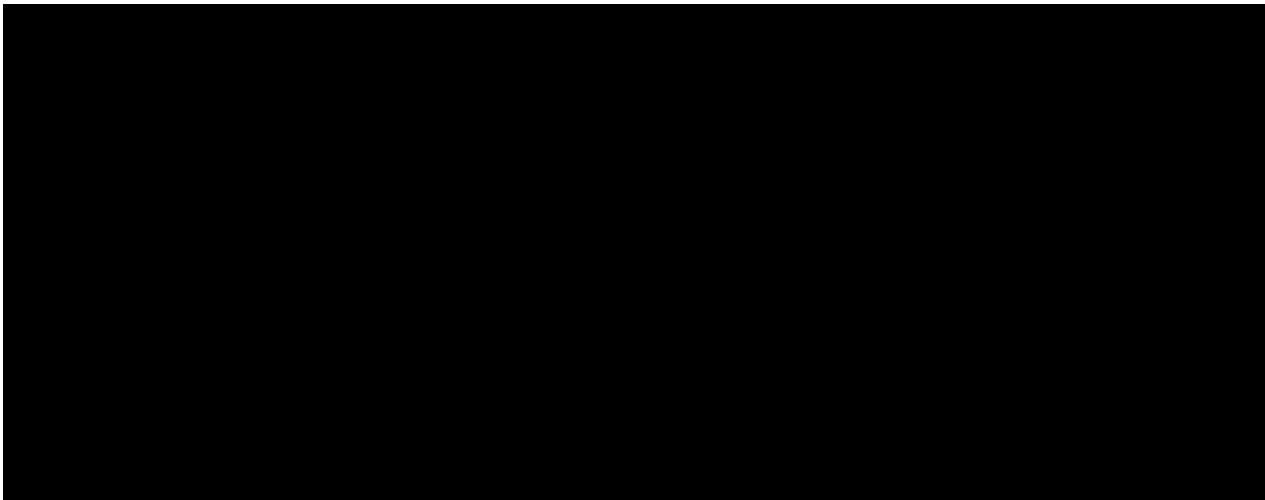
Potable Water Tanks and distribution will be set up and managed by WA Life. Potable water may be transported from the nearest fill point by WA Life or connected to a permanent mains supply. Potable Water storage and management will be as per the Health, Safety and Environment Management Plan.

8.3 ATCO Gas

ATCO Gas assets have been identified through the Dial Before You Dig Process. WA Life has commenced engagement with ATCO Gas through the notification process to ensure that any additional safety measures are actioned. As part of the engagement process, WA Life will be required to verify the location of the High Pressure Gas in the vicinity utilising an approved locator service.

All works occurring within 15m of critical asset infrastructure will undergo ATCO engineering assessment to determine if additional safety measures are required.





8.5 Laydown Areas

WA Life will establish laydown areas with all-weather surfaces for storing plant and materials. Transport and craneage will be provided to move materials from laydown areas to work sites, ensuring proper documentation. Covered storage will be used for materials requiring protection.

8.6 Public Safety and Security

WA life will plan the works to ensure that public safety is of the utmost importance. This is undertaken through rigorous planning, workshops, risk assessments and dedicated and committed delivery team with dedicated full time Safety Personnel. Site hoarding is planned to be 2.4m in height as a robust security measure to ensure that unwanted visitors are kept out and public safety is maintained.

CCTV and lighting will also be used as deterrents and means of public safety. The camera system will record all activity and can be linked to multiple cameras.

8.7 Servicing of Site Facilities

Temporary site facilities will be serviced through connection to the permanent sewer infrastructure once approved by Water Corporation, eliminating the need for black water removal by external vendors.

Suitably qualified vendors to service onsite facilities including:

- Connection and maintenance of sewer services for all site amenities;
- Garbage and construction waste removal; and
- Cleaning and/or general maintenance of temporary facilities.

8.8 Site Cleanliness and Safety

Site cleanliness and safety during construction to prevent incidents, ensure a healthy environment, and comply with regulatory requirements. A clean and well-maintained site enhances efficiency and minimizes risks associated with debris, hazardous materials, and

unsafe working conditions. A documented WHS inspection will be completed for each area on a weekly basis.

The construction site must be regularly cleaned to ensure that debris and waste materials are promptly removed. Pathways, entryways, and working areas should be kept clear of obstructions to prevent incidents.

Waste should be separated into appropriate categories, such as general waste, recyclables, and hazardous materials, and disposed of according to safety and environmental guidelines. Regular inspections should be conducted to ensure these practices are being followed, and the site remains tidy and safe for all workers and visitors.

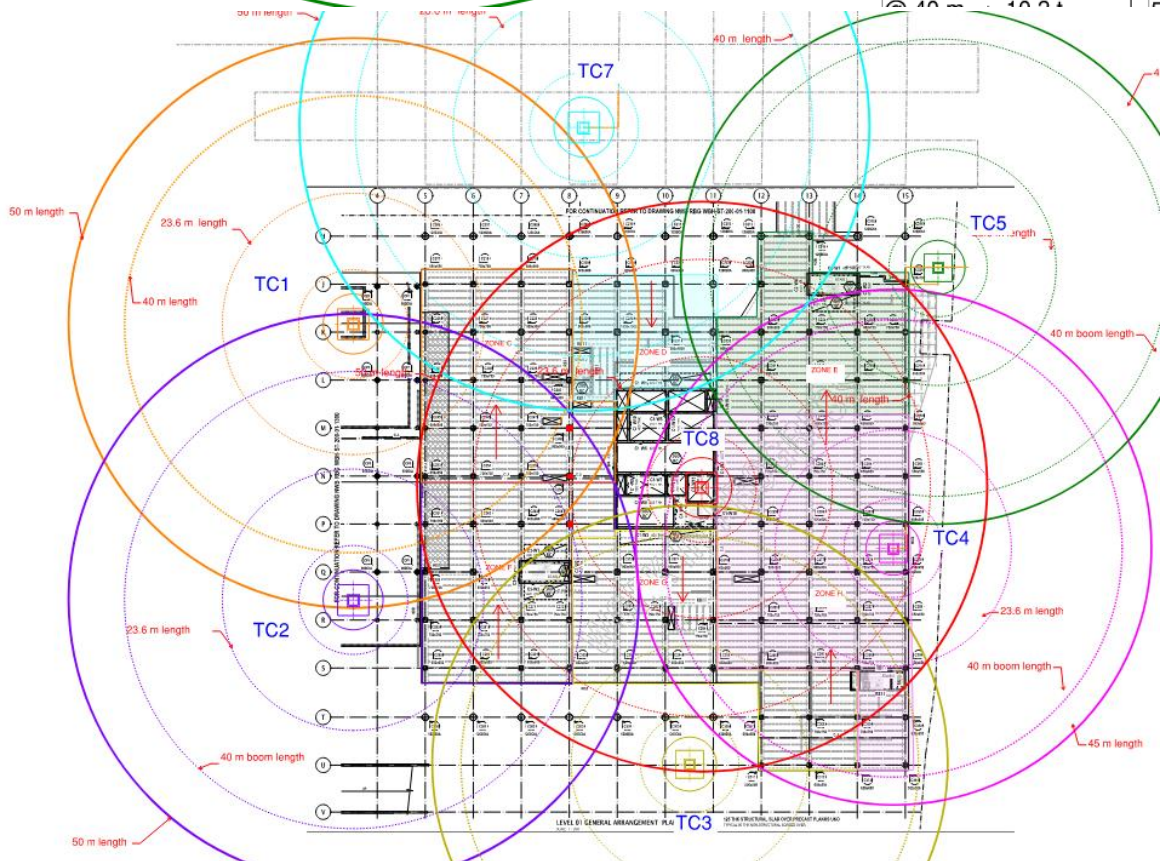
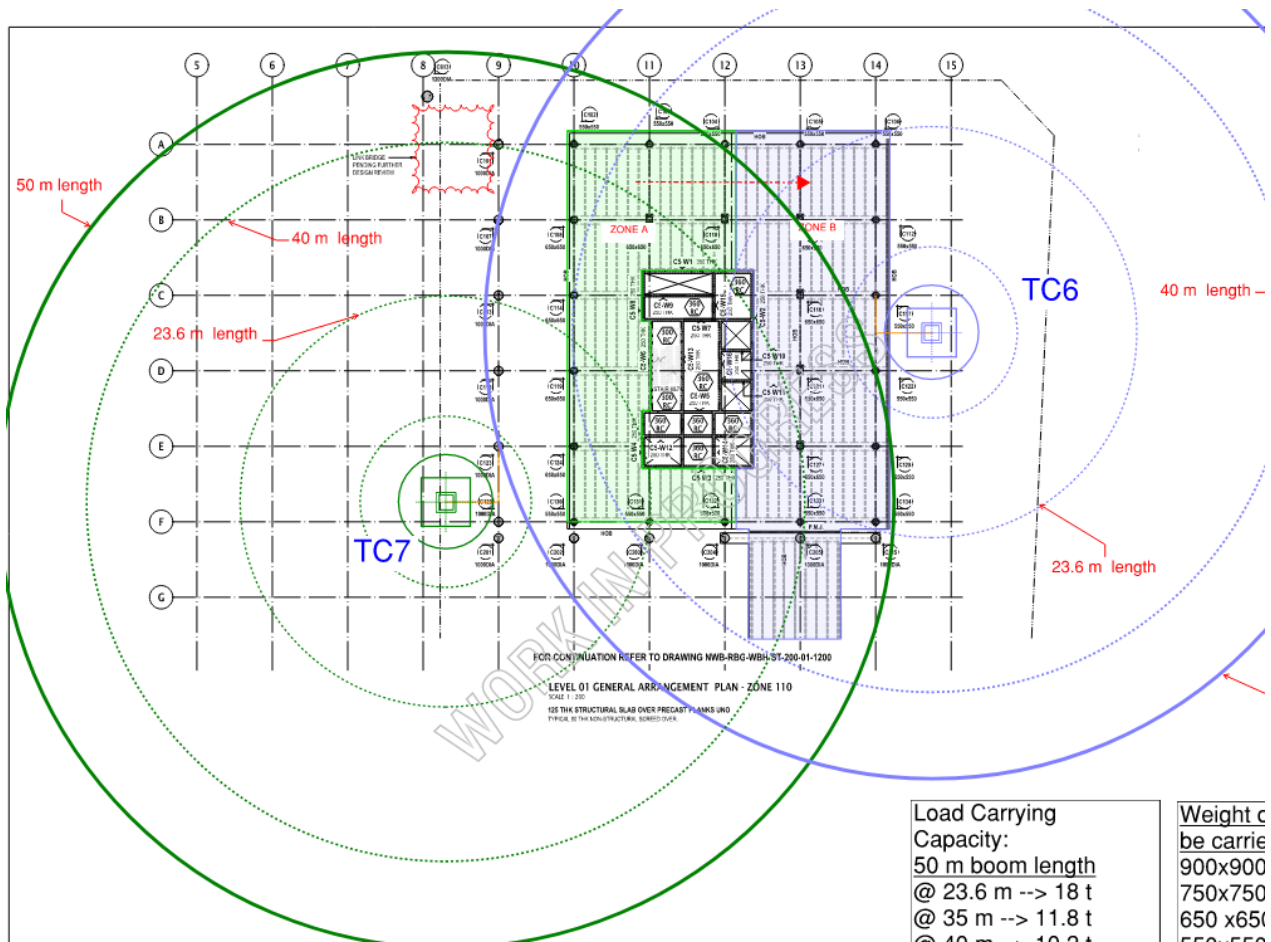
Safety protocols must be strictly adhered to on the site. All workers should be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including helmets, gloves, and safety footwear, to minimize the risk of injury.

Hazardous areas should be clearly marked with signs, barriers, and warning notices to prevent unauthorised entry. Essential safety equipment, such as fire extinguishers, first-aid kits, and emergency exits, should always be easily accessible. Regular safety training and emergency drills should be conducted to ensure that all personnel are prepared to respond quickly and effectively in case of an emergency.

8.9 Tower Cranes

Several tower cranes will be installed to facilitate construction works. These will be strategically placed around the footprint of new structure to ensure the site has good coverage and capacity to install all the necessary materials required for the main works stage 1.

There are eight tower cranes planned throughout the course of construction. Refer to Appendix 2 - WBH Site Logistics that indicates the tower crane locations

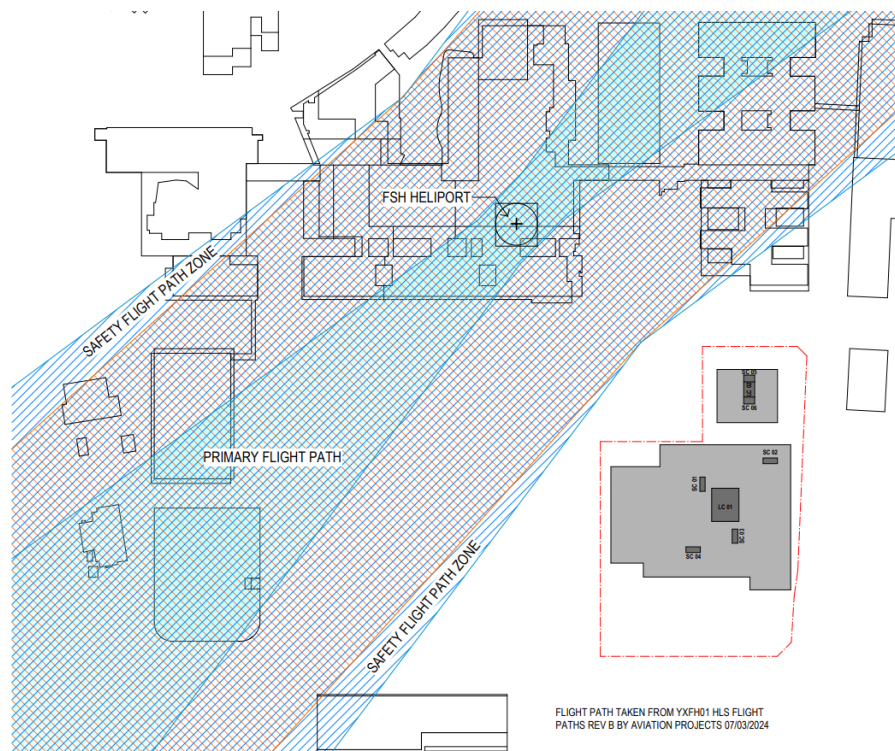


Aviation Assessment

WA Life has engaged an aviation consultant to prepare a report to assess the requirements of Jandakot Airport and the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA). The report sets out the results of an assessment of the existing flight paths at the Fiona Stanley Hospital heliport including the results of an obstacle survey, for consideration by stakeholders including:

- South Metropolitan Health Service
- WA Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) (emergency rescue helicopter operations)
- WA Department of Finance (proposed new Women and Babies Hospital project)
- WA Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
- City of Melville local government authority
- CASA and Airservices Australia.

The below drawing shows the site is outside the FSH Heliport flight path and safety zone.



9. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

A traffic management plan has been developed by a qualified traffic engineer and determines safe vehicular access in and around the site.

The Traffic management plan helps coordinate material and equipment movement efficiently while minimizing disruptions to surrounding areas. Given the limited laydown area, careful scheduling and communication will be essential.

Construction loading bays for WBH will be designated for safe and efficient material deliveries. These locations will be strategically placed to minimise interference with active work areas and traffic flow. Clear signage and controlled access will regulate their use.

Road closures and traffic diversions may be necessary at certain phases of construction to accommodate large deliveries, crane operations, or major concrete pours. Planning and coordination with local authorities will ensure minimal disruption, with detour routes clearly marked and communicated.

For major concrete pours, truck movements will be carefully managed to prevent congestion. Deliveries will be staggered, with holding areas identified to prevent excessive waiting near the site. Entry and exit routes will be designated to ensure a continuous flow of trucks without disrupting other site operations.

Construction traffic management procedures will include designated entry and exit points, controlled access for deliveries, and clear pedestrian pathways. Traffic controllers will be stationed at key points to direct vehicles and ensure safety. All site personnel and drivers will be briefed on traffic protocols.

To manage external impacts, a communication plan for external stakeholders will be established. Updates on road closures, diversions, and major deliveries will be shared with nearby businesses, residents, and authorities through notices, emails, and site signage. Regular meetings or briefings may be held with key stakeholders to address concerns and provide updates on expected disruptions.

Refer to Appendix 5 for Traffic Management Plan for WBH.

10. CONSTRUCTION WORKS

10.1 Site Establishment

To establish a secure environment to prepare the site establishment, a temporary fence with project bannerings will be installed along all site's perimeter and the site office compound. Concurrently site office portable buildings, ablutions and generators will be delivered to provide amenities for the Construction Delivery Team.

10.2 Site fencing and Access

Once the site is secured by temporary fencing and in-ground services are identified, the permanent site hoarding will progressively be installed. This will be complete with and statutory and project signage as well as access gates for construction vehicles and construction workers.

Pedestrian and vehicle accesses will be clearly identified with approved delivery routes will be installed according to the traffic management plan.

Security gatehouses will be installed in each entrance, construction workers access to the site will be strictly controlled through a secured gate system and individuals will require personalised identity cards. This system creates a live record of the workers on site at any given time, which can be accessed in case of an emergency or during an evacuation.

The extent of the site hoarding is shown below with the location of the site amenities compound indicated in green in the North East Corner.

10.3 Site Strip

A site survey is conducted to assess the structural integrity of any structures, identify hazardous materials like asbestos, and evaluate the proximity of neighbouring structures and utilities. Then the systematic removal of existing features such as light poles, boom gates, kerbs, traffic islands, bins, asphalt surface and permitted trees will be removed from within the site footprint can commence. At all times works shall be performed to ensure safety, regulatory compliance, and minimal adverse environmental impact.

Dust control, noise reduction, fire prevention, and worker protection protocols will be implemented throughout the site strip process. Waste management plan will be in place to ensure that debris is sorted, recyclable materials are salvaged, and hazardous waste is disposed of safely. Compliance with local regulations and obtaining the necessary permits will be done before work commences. Emergency and risk management plans will also be in place to address unforeseen hazards such as unexpected collapses or fire outbreaks.

A site strip or site clearance process is carried out to prepare the site for the new construction. This involves marking site boundaries, removing vegetation, and stripping the topsoil. The removal of topsoil prevents settlement issues and to ensure a stable base for the new structure. Additionally, any underground obstructions such as redundant foundations, pipelines, and debris will be cleared. Services that are required to remain will require diversions outside of the building footprint.

After the site is stripped, grading and levelling activities help create a level surface, preventing potential water accumulation or soil instability. Soil stabilization measures, such as erosion control and compaction, may be implemented to enhance the site's readiness for construction. Engineering and environmental requirements will be met before any foundation work begins.

Diligent planning, adherence to regulations, and environmental considerations are critical for the successful execution of these processes.

If required, temporary spoil storage will be established, the storage will be established following all environmental plan requirements, if required dust suppression systems will be installed, the temporary storage location will be open to be relocated as the project progress, this will allow the construction to progress in the occupied areas.

10.4 Piling Pad

Following site strip works, the earthworks subcontractor will continue to construct a piling pad. The piling pad is constructed using recycled road base and limestone layers present under the carpark asphalt's surface. It will be a solid surface that is designed and tested to withstand the loads imposed by the piling rig in operation whilst allowing the surface to be drilled for the piles designed.

10.5 Piling

The approach for the piling works involves the piling rigs will start from a centre location and will work towards the exterior of the buildings, this approach minimise risks and optimise site management. The number of piling machines and type will be decided according to the pile design and the market capacities, ancillary equipment, as excavators, cranes and pumps will be delivered to undertake spoil management operation pulling material back to the centralised spoil management location. Piles will be drilled and poured according to project specifications, protection for all openings will be installed following the approved Method Statement.

Piling pads for the machinery will be used when required. If rain is expected measurements to minimise the impact on the works as drainage systems and pumps will be deployed.

To expedite the pile trimming the use of coupler for the connection of the reinforcement will be proposed, this solution minimises the risks during pile heads cut off and reduces the required time drastically.

10.6 Footings and Pile caps

Once the pile heads have been cropped by hydraulic crushing, the bottom of the footing or pile cap is excavated to the designed level. From there a layer of lean concrete will be poured as a blinding layer. This blinding layer provides a clean flat working surface to allow formwork and reinforcement installation in accordance with the design drawings.

The formwork will be designed and certified according to the design specifications and the construction method statement. Reinforcement will be installed and tied maintaining the required concrete cover. The approved concrete mix design is ordered poured using mobile pumps in line with project specifications. Concrete tests such as slump test and temperature records are maintained and the specified concrete cylinder samples are collected for crushing in line with the specification. The sequence and quantity of pile caps and footings to be poured will vary from day to day and is determined by the Site Manager to ensure that the site can continue to function and operate efficiently and safely.

Concrete is vibrated to remove the air pockets from the mix and fills all voids. Before concrete has hardened, the pile caps and footings tops are trowelled and floated to provide a smooth finish surface. Curing compound will be applied to cure the concrete according to the specifications, after the concrete has cured sufficiently the formwork will be stripped and the footing or pile cap will be backfilled and compacted in layers.

10.7 Inground Services

All required inground services will be installed following the design documentation, materials and methods of installation will be approved prior to the supply. All required tests will be performed, and all services will be protected to avoid any damage during the construction. Careful backfilling and compaction around services and footings will be done to protect services from damage. This includes hydraulic, electrical and communications services.

10.8 Ground Slab

Once the footings and pile caps are poured and backfilled as well as in ground services are installed in accordance with the drawings. The process for constructing the raft (cores) and ground floor slabs follows the general sequence:

1. Grade off and compact the site
2. Install blinding layer and waterproofing
3. Install edge form work
4. Install reinforcement
5. Install any features – steps, set downs, etc
6. Inspection / QA
7. Pour and finish concrete
8. Strip Edge Form
9. Repeat sequence for other zones.

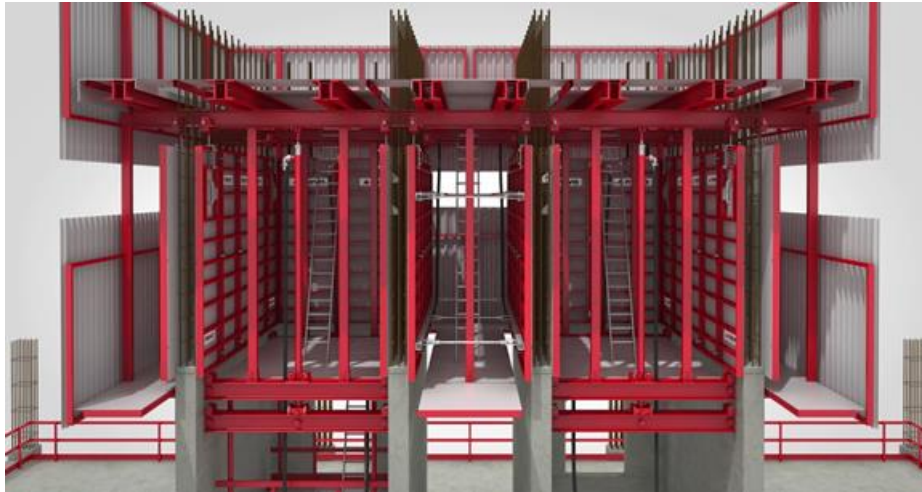
Note - the Main building ground slab will be constructed later in the project to enable completion of in-ground services.

10.9 Core Construction

There are three types of cores within the build -

1. Main lift/stairs cores - in situ. Located in the main and north buildings.
2. Satellite stair cores (stairs 1 & 4) – in situ. Located in the main building
3. Satellite stair cores (stairs 2 & 5) – precast panels. Located in the main building.

The main and satellite (in situ) core construction activities will commence once the core raft slabs are completed and involves construction of walls and stairs for the project. This work requires the first “lift” of walls to be constructed at 3.6m in height to be formed and poured traditionally ie using priority wall forms, scaffold and in-situ fixing. Following this there will be a period of approx. 6 weeks setting up the jump form system which is a custom designed, self-climbing, wall and access system to construct all the walls. The jump form system will have a hoist, concrete pump and access stairs incorporated into the design as well as series of hatches that allow lowering of materials such as stairs and steel reinforcement. Refer to below image that shows a typical cross section of a jump form system.



The Jump form will progressively construct the core walls and “jump” to form the next section of the walls till it reaches the maximum height of the building as designed

The satellite precast core panels will be installed between floors, with the installation following the floor plate sequences of works, refer to section 10.11. Panels will be braced during installation and removed once panels are secured. In situ stairs and landings construction will trail the floors below.

10.10 Ground Floor Construction

The build methodology consists of both in situ and precast columns from ground to level 1. In some cases, the in-situ columns continue to higher levels.

Precast columns will be manufactured off site, delivered to site and lifted into position by one of the eight tower cranes. Precast columns have been designed to self-stand in position.

The in-situ columns will consist of –

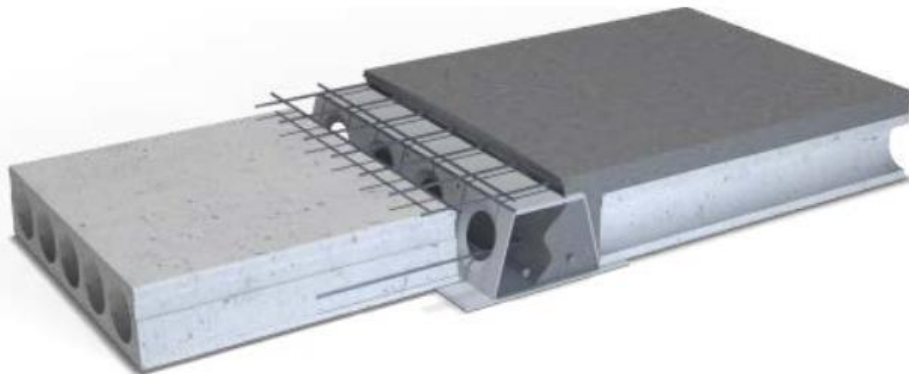
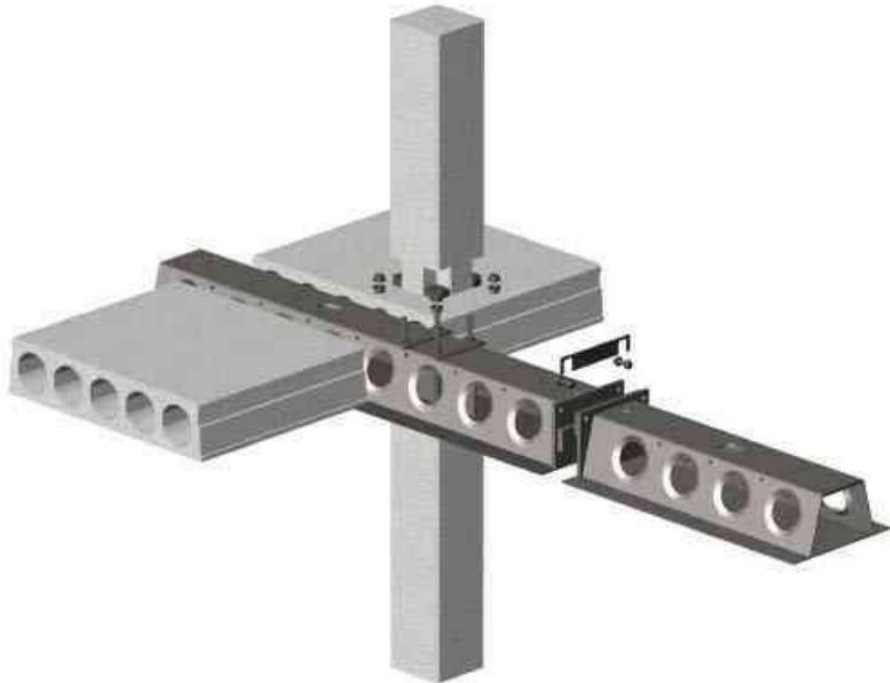
- Installation of the shutters including propping.
- Installation of reinforcement cages
- Inspection / QA
- Pour concrete
- Strip shutters
- Repeat sequence for other zones.

10.11 Floor Plate and Column Construction

The typical floor plate construction consists of five main components being –

- Precast columns
- Fabricated steel beams

- Precast hollow core planks
- In situ slabs on top of planks
- In situ slabs adjacent to cores

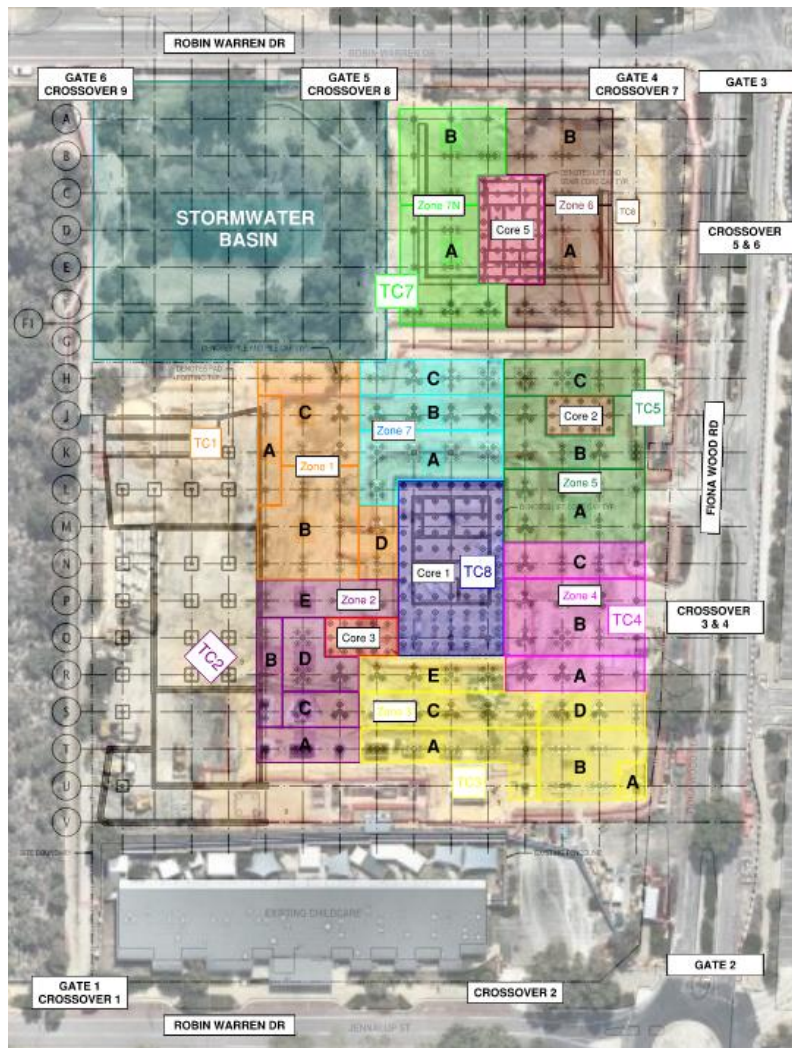


The construction of a typical floor slab follows the general sequence:

- Install precast columns.
- Install fabricated steel beams including the fixing of beams to cores. Note that all edge beams will be dressed out with edge protection (including floor to floor netting).
- Inspection / QA installed columns and beams.
- Install hollow core planks.
- Install reinforcement.

- Install service routes with the slab.
- Inspection / QA.
- Pour and finish concrete.
- Repeat per floor
- In addition, traditional in situ slab pours will be constructed around cores. Formwork, reinforcement, pour and strip.

Installation sequences will follow the construction zones, with all eight tower cranes being utilized to facilitate these works, refer to below.



Deliveries of the prefabricated/ precast items will be in line with the WBH Site Logistic plan and the WBH Travel Management Plan, refer to Appendix 2 and 5.

Concrete pours will be facilitated by two concrete pumps to the north, and which will feed multiple pumping towers and static lines, refer to Appendix 2 for locations.

Access to live floors will be service by several hoists and stretch stairs

All live edges will be dressed in proprietary edge protection and netting system. External protection will be removed once the façade panels are installed.

11. OPERATING HOURS, NOISE, VIBRATION & DUST CONTROLS

11.1 Standard Hours of Work

Monday to Saturday: 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM

Out of hours work: WA life must work within the EPA Noise Control Guidelines for construction and demolition site noise. External noisy works must not be conducted outside of these hours unless prior notification has been given and agreed to by the relevant authorities. After-hours works and night works must be managed between these parties and other relevant stakeholders on an as-needs basis. Such occasions may include:

- Tower cranes installation / service
- Man/material Hoist installation/service
- Dismantle of the above items
- Potentially some tiling and landscaping works where tying into the public domain or impact access
- Internal fit-out once the building envelope is enclosed
- Services commissioning once the building envelope is enclosed

11.2 Noise and Vibration

Noise and Vibration suppression will be implemented to ensure minimal disturbance to all stakeholders including public, pedestrians, neighbours etc.

A baseline noise and vibration assessment will be conducted to identify sensitive areas within the hospital and establish acceptable limits. Sensitive noise and vibration receptors will be placed around the site to ensure on-going monitoring of noise and vibration.

Construction schedules will align with hospital off-peak hours to perform high-noise activities. Notification will be sent to the hospitals before commencement of any high-noise and vibration activities.

Construction methodology will prioritise low-noise and vibration construction methods over standard construction methods given that it will not impose significant cost and schedule impact to the project. For example, using bored piles instead of driven piles will be considered during plant and equipment selection phase.

WA Life is committed to maintain open communication with the hospital and will help promptly address any concerns and make necessary modifications.

11.3 Dust Management

WA Life will ensure that adequate dust suppression measures are available to control dust in WA Life's construction, preassembly, and laydown areas in accordance with the site standards.

- To minimise the impact of dust, the following measures will be implemented:
- Vehicle speeds will be controlled on roadways and around construction areas
- Construction areas will be watered regularly during construction periods as and when required
- Plant and equipment movement will be closely monitored during windy conditions and if needed further road watering will take place
- Water spray systems will be deployed if required.

Prevailing weather conditions will be monitored; pre-emptive measures and communication will be implemented on an as needed basis.

12. WASTE AND MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

12.1 Hazardous Substances and Dangerous Goods Management

The Safety Management plan will contain all the measures and instruction required to manage hazardous substances and dangerous goods; these instructions will be based on We Life Chemical and hazardous substances Work Instruction CORP- HSE-WI-G-0022.

These documents will provide the requirements for safe systems of work handling, storage, use and disposal of chemicals and hazardous substances including asbestos and fibrous materials.

12.2 Waste Management Plan

A Waste Management Plan will determine the objectives to manage all waste appropriately to prevent pollution of the environment, to maximise was reduction, recycling, reuse and recovery, setting challenging but achievable targets. The goal is achieve the projects Greenstar requirements by minimising waste disposed, organising the correct disposal of the waste according to legal requirements and eliminate all incidents relating inappropriate disposal.

The handling, storage, transport, and disposal of wastes generated by WA Life during the project execution will be safely managed in conformance with the HSSE Management Plan and site procedures.

Rubbish and construction debris will be collected and disposed of or sent to recycling facilities off-site. WA Life will maintain rubbish bins and dumpsters throughout the site and dispose of rubbish as required, but at a minimum of once a week using an accredited waste management sub-contractor.

Scrap metal, wood, cardboard and putrescible material will be disposed of in accordance with Contract requirements.

13. SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES

13.1 Contractor Management System

The governing Quality Management System will be delivered using the We Life Management System (CMS) for all stages of contract execution. It has been third party certified by SGS conforming to AS / NZS ISO9001:2008. CMS contains the policies, management and operating standards, procedures and tools to ensure work is executed in a consistent and systematic way.

Below is a graphical representation of the Management System hierarchy.

Project Quality Management Plan describes CMS in greater detail and lists all Policies, Standards, Procedures and Tools from the CMS applicable to this contract.



13.2 Quality Practices

Aligned to Quality Assurance practices, planned and documented quality compliance audits are conducted at scheduled times to evaluate compliance to the We Life Management System, Project Execution Plans, Client Specifications and contractual requirements. The basis of Quality Control for a nominated work activity is provided on the Inspection and Test Plan (ITP) for that activity. The ITP lists specific surveillance, witness and hold points, by whom and the QC verifying the records for a particular work process, the code specification is to be adhered to, acceptance criteria etc. Refer to Project Quality Management Plan which outlines the Quality framework to be applied to this contract.

13.3 Inspection and Test Plans

All construction and installation works undertaken for the Project will be inspected and tested in accordance with the Project specific Inspection and Test Plans using the WA Life template (ITP's). The ITP will clearly define requirements, personnel responsible, acceptance criteria and that documentation or records demonstrating conformance has been achieved.

The Project Quality Coordinator will review all ITP's and ensure that appropriate inspections and tests are conducted on site in accordance with the approved ITP. The State will be advised prior to tests for a Representative to attend any nominated witness and or hold points.

14. DILAPIDATION REPORTS AND SITE INVESTIGATIONS

Dilapidation Report outlines methods to monitor the condition of identified items and ensuring that the condition of areas adjacent to the Site and within the Site remain equivalent to their state at commencement.

It records pre-existing condition of structures, roads, footpaths, retaining walls, and other relevant assets in proximity to the Site and establishes a process for monitoring these items throughout the construction phase.

To ensure that at Practical Completion, all areas subject to the Dilapidation Report will be restored to their original recorded condition. This protects buildings, structures and other infrastructure including protected items (if any).

WA Life are committed to the timeline mentioned below:

- At least 5 Business Days' Notice to the State of any dilapidation surveys to be conducted.
- Copies of any surveys and reports conducted over the Site and any buildings, services and infrastructure on, adjacent to or adjoining the Site to the State within 5 Business Days after the survey has been completed with photographic records of the protected items.
- Procure replacement dilapidation report to the state no later than 40 Business Days after Practical completion date.

14.1 Utilities Mapping &

In order to establish a safe construction site, once the site is fully fenced, all utilities will be located and removed, or diverted, depending on the requirements, this will prevent any service interruption derived from the construction activities.

In the event of a service interruption during construction, all affected stakeholders, including site personnel and nearby properties, will be promptly notified. Coordination with utility providers will be undertaken to determine the cause of the disruption and establish an estimated timeframe for restoration.

A Disruption Notice will be given not less than 10 business days before scheduled date of the disruptive works. The state must either:

- Approve WA Life to perform the disruptive work and a notice must be issued by the state 2 business days before the commencement of work
- Propose one or more alternative dates and time for the works
- Direct WA Life to consider alternative means of performing the works which does not breach the following:
 - not at any time compromise, hinder, disrupt, disturb or damage or adversely affect the activities conducted in or the operation of any commercial and non-commercial facilities, areas, events, functions, programs and premises adjacent to the Site

- at all times minimise noise, dust, vibration and other nuisances arising in connection with undertaking the Works and comply with all Laws relevant to such Works
- at all times do all things reasonably necessary to prevent emission of any discharge likely to result in an environmental event from the Site or any additional site as a result of undertaking the Works.

Temporary solutions, such as backup generators for power, water storage for plumbing, and alternative communication systems, will be implemented where necessary to minimize impact. Construction schedules will be adjusted accordingly to avoid delays and ensure that critical tasks dependent on the affected services is rescheduled as needed.

Comprehensive safety measures will be enforced, including securing electrical systems during power outages and providing temporary lighting where required. The incident will be documented in detail, including the cause, response measures, and any resulting delays, to maintain accurate project records. Once service is restored, a thorough inspection of all systems will be conducted to confirm functionality before resuming full operations.

14.2 Process for Monitoring Identified Items

WA Life implements a structured monitoring process to track any potential adverse effects on the identified items throughout the execution of the Works. This shall include but not limited to:

- **Baseline Condition Documentation:** Conduct an initial Dilapidation Report before commencement of works, including detailed photographs, written descriptions, and video documentation where necessary.
- **Regular Inspections:** Perform scheduled inspections at key milestones (e.g., excavation, heavy equipment mobilization, structural works, and near completion phases) to identify any changes or new damage.
- **Monitoring & Reporting Procedures:** Establish a system for recording any changes or new defects, including:
 - Regular photographic evidence with timestamps.
 - Detailed written assessments comparing current conditions to the initial report.
 - Immediate notification to relevant stakeholders if adverse effects are observed.

Stakeholder Communication: Maintain transparent reporting to all relevant parties, including the client, project managers, and adjacent property owners, to address concerns promptly.

15. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Safety Management Plan dictates the procedures and Guidelines to manage all emergencies.

Effective emergency safety procedures are essential to protect workers and the surrounding environment. Key emergency responses include power failures, structural failures, hazardous material spills, security threats, and medical emergencies.

Power Failures: Backup generators will be available to prevent disruptions. In case of an outage, workers must shut down high-risk equipment and secure electrical systems. Regular inspections will be conducted by site mechanic to ensure reliability.

Structural Failures: Engineering assessments and safety checks must be conducted. If a collapse or instability occurs, immediate evacuation and site stabilisation are required before resuming work.

Hazardous Material Spills: WA Life HSSE team will address the spills using emergency shutoff systems and containment kits. Affected areas must be isolated, and cleanup teams should neutralise risks before work resumes around that area.

Security Threats: Surveillance, fencing, and security personnel will be setup to prevent unauthorised access. In case of a breach, WA Life will follow lockdown or evacuation protocols while authorities are alerted.

Medical Emergencies: A first-aid station should be set up, and workers trained in CPR and basic first aid. Injured personnel should be transported quickly to medical facilities.

Communication & Drills: Emergency alert systems, two-way radios, and clear signage must be in place. Regular drills ensure workers are prepared for any crisis.

15.1 Emergency Exits, Evacuations and Muster Points

Emergency Exits, Evacuation routes and Muster points will be clearly marked, and evacuation procedures will be clearly explained during site induction. All these elements will be clearly defined in the Safety Management Plan.

15.2 Fire Response

Access routes for Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) and emergency services vehicles must be clearly defined, unobstructed, and maintained at all times to ensure rapid emergency response. These routes should be strategically planned to provide direct access to key areas of the site, including high-risk zones, storage areas for flammable materials, and main work areas.



Regular inspections and maintenance must be conducted to check for any obstructions or damage to access roads. If construction activities impact these routes, alternative access must be established, and all site personnel must be informed of the changes.

15.3 DFES Contact Procedures

In the event of a fire, the procedures for contacting the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) are as follows:

1. Dial 000 (Emergency Services): The first step is to call 000 (Australia's emergency number) and request "Fire." This will connect you to the emergency services dispatcher.
2. Provide Key Information: When speaking to the operator, provide the following details:
 - The exact location of the fire, including site address or coordinates.
 - The nature of the fire (e.g., structural, bushfire, hazardous material).
 - Any hazards or risks present (such as chemicals, gas lines, or other dangerous materials).
 - Status of the fire, including size and spread, if known.
3. Follow Instructions: The operator will provide further instructions based on the information you have provided. Follow any immediate actions they recommend.
4. Notify On-Site Personnel: If safe to do so, notify site personnel to evacuate the area and activate the site's emergency alarms.
5. Ensure Emergency Access: Ensure that access routes for DFES and emergency services vehicles are clear and unobstructed.
6. Stay in Contact: If possible, stay on the line to provide further updates or additional information as the situation develops.

7. Coordinate with DFES Upon Arrival: When DFES personnel arrive, direct them to the affected area and provide any relevant site plans, hazardous material information, or fire safety details.

WA Life recognises the responsible and costs arising for any false alarms unless directly caused by the State.

15.4 Fire Fighting Equipment On Site

Fire extinguishers and Fire hydrants will be installed along with sirens and nurse call systems, during the first stages of the project the location will be chosen considering the work fronts, but in any case, less than 50 meters away. Throughout construction of each floor, emergency points, including fire extinguishers or hydrants, sirens and call points will be established in the documented locations to ensure the site is compliant and able to deal with minor emergencies.

Details of the locations and quantity of firefighting equipment are available in the Emergency Response Plan included in the Health and Safety Management Plan.

15.5 Fire Prevention

15.5.1.1 Fire risk management system and assessments

Fire risk assessments will be conducted to identify potential fire hazards, assess the level of risk, and implement appropriate controls. These assessments will focus on areas with combustible materials, electrical systems, hot work activities, and other possible fire sources.

All identified potential fire hazards (including any potential ongoing hazards) will be provided with fire precautions. All fire precautions recommended by WA life will be approved by an appropriate fire officer from DFES and the State before implementation.

A comprehensive site-specific emergency response plan will be developed and maintained. It will outline clear evacuation procedures, fire safety roles, and emergency contact details.

A monitoring and reporting system will be developed to continuously track fire risks, including documenting near-miss incidents, unsafe conditions, and equipment malfunctions that could pose fire hazards.

All workers must receive fire prevention training as part of their site induction to ensure they are aware of fire hazards, emergency procedures, and the location of fire-fighting equipment.

Routine fire safety inspections and audits will be implemented to assess compliance with fire prevention measures, identify any emerging risks, and evaluate the effectiveness of existing controls.

WA Life will provide access to a Chief Fire Officer to all areas of the Site when requested. WA Life will provide required support for the Chief Fire Officer to inspect the Site and any buildings on it to ensure that fire precautions are adequate, and to comply with any reasonable requests.

Good housekeeping practices is to be maintained by the regular cleaning up of debris, waste, and flammable rubbish. These materials should be disposed of safely and promptly to prevent accumulation of fire hazards.

Cable Reels will be fully extended to prevent overheating, and disconnected while not in use, batteries won't be left charging unattended.

A secure chemical storage, including all relevant information and equipment will be established.

No hot works will be permitted without the approval of the designated supervisor.

15.5.1.2 Materials and Equipment Management

A hot work permit system must be implemented for any activities that produce heat, sparks, or flames, such as welding, cutting, or grinding. This ensures that these activities are carried out in designated, safe areas with proper fire prevention measures in place.

All flammable and combustible materials will be stored in designated marked areas, away from ignition sources, which includes managing stockpiles to keep materials organized and safely stored.

Fire-fighting equipment, including fire extinguishers, hoses, and fire blankets, will be regularly inspected, maintained, and kept easily accessible throughout the site to ensure they are operational in the event of a fire.

Firebreaks and barriers will be established and maintained around areas with significant fire risks, particularly where flammable materials are present, to reduce the potential for fire spreading across the site.

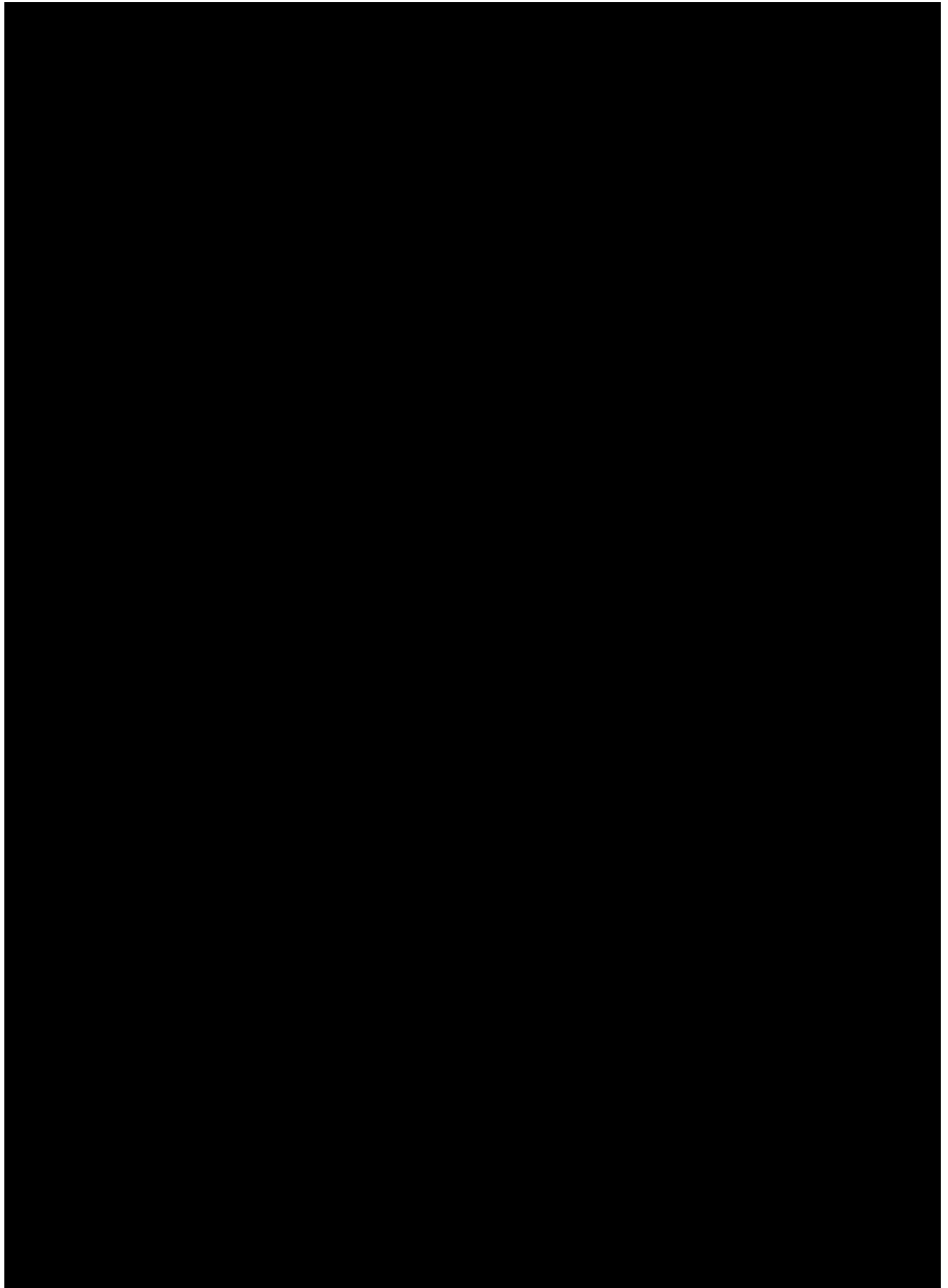
15.6 Construction Incident and Response Plan

The Project Safety Management Plan defines the organisational responsibilities, actions, and resources available to the Emergency Response Team to provide timely and effective response to any major incident situation, including construction incidents.

16. DEMOBILISATION

WA Life will remove all project supplied temporary construction facilities, including all utilities connections, and equipment and then conduct final clean up and restoration of the site after completion. Rehabilitation of laydown areas will be to original condition and in agreeance with the State.







D. APPENDIX 4 – MANAGING ENQUIRIES AND COMPLAINTS PROCESS

New Women and Babies Hospital Project –Managing enquiries and complaints

A designated email (womenandbabies@omid.wa.gov.au) and phone number (08 9326 3666) has been established for the NWBHP and is managed by the Office of Major Infrastructure Delivery.

If complaints or enquiries received via these channels are related to the construction of the WBH or OPH, they will be forwarded to the Contractor to follow up with the project team and prepare a suggested response. The draft response is sent to the State for approval, once approved the State emails the response to the community member.

The Contractor will record complaints and enquiries in the State’s query tracker. A summary of queries received is also included in the Contractor’s Monthly Report.

Table 02: Response times for enquiries and complaints

Response times for contact made during construction hours	
Telephone or in person	Verbal response within one business day.
Online (online comments or email)	Auto response provided to individual advising a reply within two business days. Commitment by Contractor to provide a written response for State approval within one business day.
Letters	Written response within five business days of receipt.
Response times for contact made outside of construction hours	
Telephone	If no OOH is occurring, calls will be managed during construction hours only.
Emails	If no OOH is occurring, emails will be responded to during construction hours only.

Complaint management

All fair and reasonable measures will be taken to prevent the reoccurrence of avoidable stakeholder and community complaints.

An **avoidable complaint** is where WA Life did not provide notification or advance notice for upcoming work or where a situation that has resulted in a complaint could have been avoided through complying with the agreed communication or engagement channels and timeframes.

An **unavoidable complaint** is where WA Life has undertaken all reasonable measures to communicate and provide advance notification of upcoming work to affected stakeholders through a variety of communication channels, yet a complaint still resulted due to the type, nature or impact of the work.

Figure 3 Complaint management – process

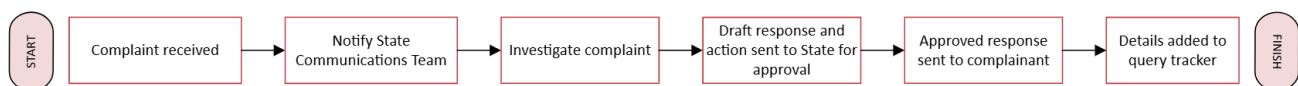
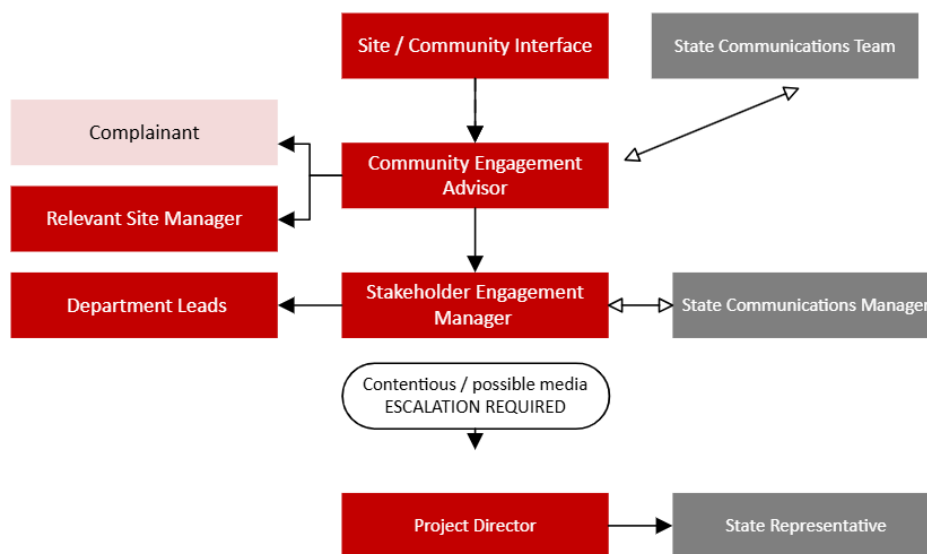


Figure 4 Complaint management – reporting structure



Out of Hours Works

The assigned noise levels in the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* (Noise Regulations) do not apply to construction work between 7am and 7pm from Monday to Saturday. Work on a construction site is not permitted on a Sunday or Public Holiday except for quiet activities (ie painting).

To undertake out of hours work, approval is required from the relevant local government.

Once approved, stakeholders likely to be impacted (known as sensitive receivers) are required to be notified at least 48 hours prior to the works commencing. The Contractor will endeavour to provide at least seven days' notice where practicable.

The notification will include a community phone number to contact during the OOH works. If a complaint is received, it will be managed in alignment with the complaint management process as detailed under section 5.1 of plan.

Information about the complaint to be provided to site team and shared at the next pre-start meeting.

