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1618 ARARIMU ROAD, PAPAKURA

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Development of 1618 Ararimu Road, Papakura | Erosion & Sediment Control Adaptive Management Plan

Dear Alistair,

Thank you for the opportunity for Civix to provide an Erosion & Sediment Control Adaptive Management Plan for the Development of 1618 Ararimu Road, Papakura.

This report shows erosion and sediment control details for the Development of 1618 Ararimu Road, Papakura, in support of Resource Consent lodgement.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions on this report.

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1. Introduction

Chapter J of the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP(OP)) defines adaptive management as "a systematic, iterative process of decision making in the face of uncertainty, with an aim of reducing uncertainty over time through system monitoring and changes to management in response to the results of monitoring". More simply put, adaptive management is a structured process of 'learning by doing'. In a regulatory context, management plans are a useful tool to provide flexibility for both the consent holder and Auckland Council (Council) by providing for matters of detail to be dealt with after the consent application has been granted, particularly for larger and more complex proposals, including regional earthworks.

The Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan (ESCAMP) is a management and monitoring system that will be implemented for the duration of the earthworks period at 1618 Ararimu Road (the Project) that will assist the management of sediment related effects where those effects could be greater than those anticipated through the consenting of the Project.

The Purpose of this ESCAMP is supplementary to the erosion and sediment control plan (ESCP) prepared for an earthworks site. The ESCAMP does not replace day-to-day Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) management which is required on all sites in accordance with Auckland Council Guideline Document 2016/005 Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region (GD05) or better if that is required by consent conditions. Nor does it apply to compliance with consented ESC methodologies. It addresses the management of sediment-related effects that may still occur when full compliance with the consent is maintained in order to avoid or minimise adverse effects on the receiving environment.

The ESCAMP includes details of processes and procedures that will be followed and confirms how the ESC management, monitoring and reporting will be undertaken. It also includes the methods that will be used during construction to ensure that performances are managed appropriately, that all conditions of consent BUN60425181 are complied with and that adverse environmental effects remain within the range anticipated by the consent. It will provide rapid and real time information and control to the project team to create a continuous feedback loop of the performance of the project ESC site and device management.

Any changes to this document will be agreed upon by all parties involved, involved (including but not limited to Auckland Council's ESC technical specialist and compliance monitoring officer as well as the consent holder's technical specialist and project manager, see Section 2 for further details), with appropriate certification by Council. Any changes to the ESCAMP will remain consistent with the intent of the relevant conditions and achieve the required environmental outcomes.

The ESCAMP covers:

- Site management structures, practices and procedures.
- Baseline Monitoring
- Weather Monitoring
    - Prior to commencement of construction works an automated weather station will be installed onsite.
- ESC Monitoring
    - Scheduled site visits, pre, during and post rain event monitoring and water sampling.
    - Turbidity recording on one selected Sediment Retention Pond and rainfall event triggered manual turbidity monitoring.
    - Chemical treatment will be monitored in accordance with the Project's Chemical Treatment Management Plan

- Reporting
    - Rainfall trigger event reporting following a rainfall trigger event (as defined in Section 3.1).
    - Recommendations of changes that need to be implemented onsite and modifications to any ESC will also be included.
- Annual Reporting
    - A Monitoring and Maintenance annual report will be completed and issued to Council by the end of June after the completion of each earthworks season. This report will contain all the monitoring results and interpretation of the fluctuations and observations recorded over the previous year, as well as any changes or modification that are proposed to the ESCMP.

2. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Implementation

The construction of all erosion and sediment controls will be managed as follows:

- The ESC Technical Specialist will prepare a Site Specific ESC Plan (ESCP) in conjunction with the Site Project Manager or nominated person.
- The ESCP will then be submitted to Council for certification against GD05 / consent conditions.
- Once certified, the Site Project Manager or nominated person will issue an approved ESCP to the earthworks Project staff responsible for the implementation.
- A pre-construction meeting will be held with Council where the sediment controls to be built will be discussed and specific direction given on construction.
- The location of the controls and requirements of the relevant ESCP will be confirmed on site with the construction team.
- The construction of the controls will be overseen by the Site Project Manager or nominated person.
- Hold points for construction will be established for each control whereby the Site Project Manager or nominated person will inspect the work completed, for example the installation of anti-seep collars or the installation of primary outlet.
- Each control will be 'as built' certified by the Site Project Manager to confirm compliance with the ESCP prior to bulk earthworks commencing in the catchment of the device(s).
- Copies of the "as-built" certifications will be submitted to Council.

2.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Inspections

The site Project Manager or nominated person will conduct routine (minimum weekly) inspections of the site. These inspections will take place with adequate time allocated and will be thorough and systematic (see section 5.1).

Communication is critical to the successful implementation of ESCPs. Internal inspections will cover all areas of the Project, even those that may have been dormant for some time, to ensure that the controls are still operating properly. These internal inspections will be captured in writing and will include actions and timeframes for close out if the controls are found not to be operating correctly.

3. Receiving Environment Monitoring

3.1 Baseline Monitoring

In some circumstances, establishing an understanding of the typical state of the receiving environment is an important aspect to setting thresholds and response for construction monitoring. The applicability of baseline monitoring varies between sites, and may comprise freshwater or coastal ecological assessments, sediment deposition and water quality at a point in time or variability across a range of climate conditions or events.

Baseline monitoring should be completed prior to earthworks commencing to confirm pre-construction conditions and to support the consenting process in establishing the acceptability of the project and proposed approach to ESC. Appropriate thresholds can then be derived to be implemented during the construction phase.

The control of sediment is crucial for the management of adverse effects on the streams and wetlands on the Ararimu site. Excess depositions of sediment into streams results in a series of knock-on adverse effects: increased turbidity results in a reduction in sunlight, which in turn reduces algae and plant growth, reducing food sources for aquatic invertebrates and fish. Sediment can harm the gills of fish, and reduces visibility for fish and therefore their ability to navigate and find food. Sediment may smother stream invertebrates, which are another important food source for fish. Elevated levels of sediment entering wetlands can smother wetland vegetation, damaging the habitat of invertebrates and fish. Long-term sedimentation of wetlands will ultimately result in the transition of wetland vegetation to dryland, and therefore the loss of wetland habitat.

Monitoring of turbidity will illustrate the effectiveness of the ESC measures that have been implemented. Baseline monitoring should be undertaken to establish the typical sediment load of the streams on site under the current conditions of the site and neighbouring properties, prior to the commencement of earthworks.

The proposed locations for undertaking manual baseline turbidity monitoring are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 and described in more detail below in Sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2.

Baseline monitoring of other ecological indicators of stream health will also be undertaken, and monitoring repeated should a gross exceedance event or elevated exceedance event occur. Section 3.1.3 details the monitoring methodology.

Baseline monitoring will begin, at the latest, over the autumn-winter season prior to the commencement of earthworks.

3.1.1. Freshwater

The Project site supports three permanent streams, as identified by the Project ecologist[1]. Stream P2 flows from south to north, originating as a series of overland flow paths within the eastern gully identified for filling. In order to effectively monitor the potential release of sediment into receiving streams, turbidity monitoring should be undertaken both upstream and downstream of the development works. In the case of this Project, there is no suitable permanent stream upstream of the development. Instead, Stream P3 will be used as a proxy for an upstream reach of Stream P2. Stream P3 originates in a gully to the southeast of Stream P2, and is a tributary of Stream P2. Monitoring will be undertaken within a suitable reach of Stream P3 prior to its confluence with Stream P2.

In addition, to ensure as complete an understanding as possible about the sediment loads of the streams on site, both before, and during, earthworks, turbidity monitoring will also be undertaken on Stream P1, at the northern

[1] RMA Ecology Ltd. July 2024. *Ararimu Road, Papakurua, Auckland: Ecological Effects Assessment*. Report prepared for SAL Land Ltd.

end of the site. Stream P1 and Stream P2 join at a confluence downstream of the Project site on the neighbouring property to the west.

The baseline turbidity monitoring sites will be used for repeat monitoring following a rainfall exceedance event, (Section 5.1).

3.1.2. Trigger setting

From the results of the baseline monitoring, a maximum acceptable NTU level will be set, and an incident response will be required should this maximum be exceeded (see Section 7).

At a minimum, stream monitoring will be undertaken during rainfall trigger events and be repeated 24 and 48 hours after that exceedance. In-stream monitoring responses will be based on the following two triggers:

- a gross exceedance trigger of >50% increase in turbidity at the downstream monitoring station when compared to the upstream site; and

- an elevated exceedance trigger of >20% increase in turbidity at the downstream site when compared to the upstream site.

Figure 1: Northern end of the site showing the proposed location of baseline turbidity monitoring points to collect baseline (pre-earthworks) data. The outline of the project's earthworks footprint is marked with a purple line. Farm drains are shown with pink lines, and wetlands are marked with green polygons.

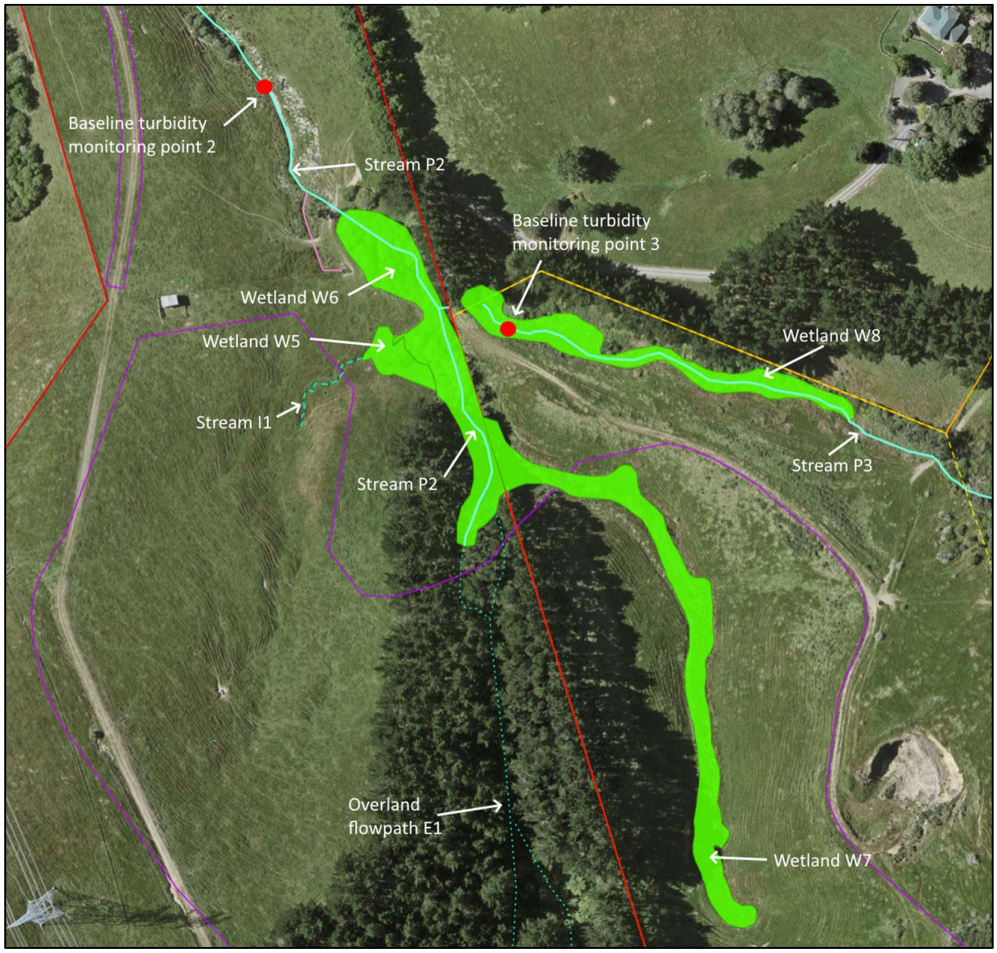

Figure 2: Southern end of the site showing the proposed location of baseline turbidity monitoring points to collect baseline (pre-earthworks) data.

3.1.3. Quantitative ecological monitoring

Baseline data for levels of sediment deposition and MCI scores for Streams P1, P2 and P3 (as the upstream proxy for Stream P2) will also be collected prior to the commencement of earthworks. Should a gross exceedance event or an elevated exceedance event occur, re-sampling of the baseline monitoring locations will be undertaken to establish whether an adverse impact has occurred on the ecological communities of the watercourse.

At the three monitoring locations (the same as the baseline turbidity monitoring points) the following method will be applied:

- A 50 m long transect will be laid out along the centre line of the stream;
- GPS the location of each transect start point with the 0 m mark being the most upstream point on the transect;
- Along each transect:
    - Assess sediment deposition on margin vegetation every 5 m along the 50 m transect line (from the 0 m mark to the 50 m mark) using a 0.5 m x 0.5 m quadrat. Place the quadrat fully over vegetation that is above water level, including within channel and on flood margins. Note the percentage cover of sediment within the quadrat, and whether coating of fresh sediment is nil, light, moderate or heavy; and

- Take a photograph from the 0 m mark looking upstream and one looking downstream; and
- Take one macroinvertebrate sample and process to obtain an MCI score. The substrate base for these streams is sediment, so follow soft-bottomed protocols to obtain the sample. Process the sample using an appropriately experienced macroinvertebrate processing provider.

Note, that the macroinvertebrate sampling must wait for:

- A minimum of 4 days after moderate rainfall before samples are taken to allow stream conditions (flow, turbidity, and sediment levels) to stabilize. All macroinvertebrate sampling must be completed within 7 days of moderate rainfall; and
- A minimum of 7 days after heavy rain before samples are taken. All macroinvertebrate sampling must be completed within 10 days following heavy rainfall.

3.1.4. Coastal

The site will not discharge into a coastal environment at any point along the site.

4. Weather Monitoring

4.1 Rain Forecast

Rain forecasts relevant to the site will be checked daily using MetService / MetVuw online forecasting system. Close monitoring of the rain forecast will be necessary to ensure the appropriate site works can be implemented prior to rainfall trigger events.

The daily weather forecast checks will be forwarded to relevant Project staff every morning and will be recorded in the daily prestart job sheets.

If the forecasts show more than 20mm of rainfall over a 24-hour period, then this will trigger the pre-rain event environmental team inspections as outlined in section 5.1 (pre-rain event with forecast >20mm over 24 hours). This is in addition to the routine pre -rain event detailed in section 5.1 below. Note the pre-rain forecast trigger of >20mm over 24 hours is less than the rainfall trigger monitoring (referred to in section 5.1 below) to provide a buffer and to ensure no actual rain event of greater than 25mm is “missed” by the construction team.

4.2 Rain Gauges (Weather Stations)

A telemetered rainfall monitoring station will be installed on site to provide real-time continuous rainfall intensity and volume data which will be able to be observed online by Project personnel. Email and/or text notifications will be programmed to ensure relevant staff, including the Site Project Manager or nominated person, are alerted when rainfall trigger events occur onsite.

5. Erosion and Sediment Control Device Monitoring

5.1 Site inspections

Routine inspections are undertaken during and post construction of ESC devices. During construction certain stages are identified for inspection, such as during the installation of antiseep collars, level spreaders, and T-bars.

Post construction monitoring is undertaken once a Sediment Retention Pond (SRP) or Decanting Earth Bund (DEB) is operational, and the rainfall activated chemical treatment system is operational for the first time. Monitoring will

take place as soon as practicable following the first rainfall event that generates a discharge. This is to assess the performance of the device and chemical treatment system and the resulting quality of treated water being discharged from the site.

The site will be inspected weekly as a minimum by the Site Project Manager or nominated person and an ESC Technical Specialist during the course of the works. These inspections will ensure that all ESC devices are installed correctly and then operate effectively throughout the duration of the works. This inspection programme will provide certainty to all parties that appropriate measures are being undertaken to ensure compliance with conditions of consent and the ESCPs. The inspection regime will keep ESC management at the forefront of works on site. Any potential problems will be identified immediately, and remedial works will be promptly carried out.

The inspection programme shall consist of:

Weekly site walkovers involving the environmental team to inspect all ESC measures, identify any maintenance or corrective actions necessary, assign timeframes for completion, and identify any devices that are not performing as anticipated through the ESCP.

Pre-rain event: Prior to all forecast rainfall events, additional inspections will be made of ESC devices, including chemical treatment systems and automated monitoring devices, to ensure that they are fully functioning in preparation for the forecast event. These will be undertaken by the Site Project Manager or nominated person.

Pre-rain event with forecast > [e.g. 20mm over 24 hours]: Prior to forecast rainfall "trigger" events the site will be inspected by the Site Project Manager. The aim of the inspection will be targeted at any additional ESC measures that are required to be installed to ensure that the sites ESC management system performs effectively during an expected larger event.

Rainfall Trigger Inspections: In addition to the general post rainfall event monitoring, during or immediately after rainfall trigger events additional actions will be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.1 below. The purpose of this response is to confirm the performance of devices under the stress of heavy rainfall, obtain a spot check efficiency of the device and to compare the field results with the results gained from the automated turbidity monitoring stations.

The key rainfall event triggers driving specific device monitoring are as follows:

- >25mm rainfall over any 24-hour period, and
- >15mm rainfall over any an one-hour period.

Post-rain event: Following all rainfall events including rainfall trigger events, inspections will be made of all ESC measures to ensure that all controls have performed as expected and to identify any maintenance requirements. Any remedial works will be documented during these monitoring inspections and immediately addressed.

When rainfall triggers are exceeded, the following will occur:

- Within 24hrs of a rainfall trigger, carry out and record in writing a full audit of the condition of all ESCs;
- Remedy any causes on site that may have contributed to a device not achieving 90% efficiency as soon as practicable, and record what remedial measures were undertaken;

5.2 Sediment Retention Pond Monitoring

5.2.1 Turbidity Monitoring

Automated Monitoring

Continuous turbidity monitoring will be undertaken at the inlet and outlet of one SRP to observe live real time data and formulate decisions based on data obtained throughout the entire rain event. The location of these SRPs will be determined in consultation with Council. The purpose of this automated monitoring is to provide real time and entire event performance indicator of the treatment efficiency of the device for all rainfall events that result in a discharge. This information will inform the overall likely performance of the devices across the site, when used in conjunction with manual turbidity monitoring undertaken during rainfall trigger events.

The inlet sensor will be located upstream of the SRP forebay and chemical application point.

The outlet sensor will be located within the discharge manhole or an alternative location at the discharge point of the SRP.

This data will be accessible online in real-time.

5.2.2 Turbidity Triggers

A treatment efficiency benchmark for the SRPs will be set at an average 90% efficiency (2year 1hr duration – 24.1mm).

5.3 Clarity Monitoring

As well as manual turbidity recording, manual clarity checks will be made at each SRP and DEB, using one of the following procedures:

Black disc

- A 50-80mm diameter is attached to a 1m long stick with a centimetre scale starting at the disc is lowered vertically into the water to be tested until it disappears, and then is raised until it just reappears. The depth of reappearance is recorded as the clarity of the water; or

Clarity Tube

- A clarity tube including a magnetic back disc will be filled with water from the device. The tube will be laid horizontal, and the disc is moved down the tube until it disappears and the distance is recorded. The disc is then moved back until it reappears, and the distance is recorded.
- Readings should be taken in diffuse sunlight or shade. If it is impossible to avoid bright sunlight, work with the tube perpendicular to the sun's plane.
- Readings will not be taken in very low light conditions (insufficient for colour perception)

5.4 pH Monitoring

pH will be recorded at each device receiving chemical treatment, using the following procedure:

1. Ensure that the pH meter has been calibrated and that the calibration has not expired.
2. Use the pond water (or water that is to be discharged) to rinse out a small container then half fill with water from the same source.
3. Immerse the pH meter in the water and leave for up to 1 minute or until the reading stabilises and doesn't change. Place the container in a shaded place (out of direct sunlight) while it stabilises.

4. Record the pH reading given on the meter along with the date, time, and source of the water.

6. Data Interpretation

All data will be compiled to allow for the analysis of device efficiency in relation to rainfall, earthworks area and overall ESC management. This will also inform potential for modification of site ESC practices to better retain sediment within the site, if that is deemed necessary.

7. Management Responses

Management responses / actions will be identified when a trigger event occurs. These responses should not be mistaken for general site management and maintenance that will be ongoing.

In some instances, responses will be discussed and agreed with Council to ensure the most appropriate outcomes are achieved. General actions to be undertaken during trigger events are as follows:

- Investigate whether the thresholds have been exceeded as a result of a natural process.
- Investigate whether there have been any significant events or failures that could have caused the discharge.
- Ensure all site controls are operating in accordance with approved plans and best practice.
- Determine if the discharge is an isolated case or is likely to be repeated.
- Investigate and implement modifications, including:
    - Investigate ESC measures to determine whether there has been a discharge from the devices;
    - Make alterations to ESC measures and methodologies; (check that a further approval is not required from Council);
    - Consider additional ESC;
    - Refinement of chemical treatment systems;
    - Progressive stabilisation in sub-catchments;
    - Increase maintenance of controls;
    - Amendments to methodologies and sequencing of works and refinement of controls necessary. (check that a further approval is not required from Council); and
    - Reduction of open area limits of earthworks.

7.1 Rainfall Trigger Event Reponses

Whenever a rainfall trigger event occurs (>25mm rainfall over any 24-hour period or >15mm over any 1-hour period) the actions listed in Sections 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 will be undertaken (subject to health and safety restrictions):

- Within 24hrs of a rainfall trigger, carry out and record in writing a full audit of the condition of all ESC within the earthworks. All SRPs and DEBs and their catchments will be inspected in accordance with Section 5;
- Manual turbidity readings will be recorded at inlet and outlet flows of SRPs and DEBs;
- Manual turbidity readings will be recorded at stream monitoring points (see Section 3);
- pH will be recorded at the inlet and outlet flows of all chemically treated devices;

- Clarity of the water within the device adjacent to the decant outlet will be measured and recorded using a clarity tube or secchi disk;
- Remedy any causes on site that may have contributed to a threshold exceedance as soon as practicable, and record what remedial measures were undertaken;
- Notify Council by email within 1 working day if any threshold exceedance;
- Undertake stream monitoring as per Section 7.3;
- Record an assessment of the success of each remedial work in reducing ongoing sediment discharge; and
- Prepare and provide to the Council an Adaptive Management Response Report within 10 working days.

7.2 Sediment Efficiency Trigger Responses

If an exceedance of the 90% threshold (2-year 1-hour event) is identified through automated rainfall and turbidity monitoring, then the following will occur:

- Within 24hrs of a threshold exceedance, carry out and record in writing a full audit of the condition of all ESC within the earthworks;
- Remedy any causes on site that may have contributed to a threshold exceedance as soon as practicable, and record what remedial measures were undertaken;
- Notify the Council by email within 1 working day of a threshold exceedance;
- Undertake receiving environment monitoring as per Section 7 (as applicable);
- Record an assessment of the success of each remedial work in reducing ongoing sediment discharge; and
- Prepare and provide to the Council an Adaptive Management Response Report within 10 working days.

The treatment efficiency trigger will also be used to identify catchments that are deemed higher risk. If efficiency triggers are breached, then that SRP will be deemed to be 'high risk' for the next rainfall trigger event.

High risk SRPs will be subjected to additional scrutiny during pre-forecast inspections (forecast of >20mm/24 hrs) to ensure that repeat breaches do not occur. If repeat breaches do occur, the Contractor shall undertake an immediate review of the catchment and the Chemical Treatment Management Plan and adjust as needed. Where the pH at a chemically treated device is not within the acceptable range (5.5 - 8.5), measures must be undertaken in accordance with the Site Chemical Treatment Management Plan.

7.3 Stream Trigger Responses

If the gross exceedance trigger referred to in section 3.1.2 is exceeded in any monitoring, or if the elevated level trigger referred to in section 3.1.2 is exceeded at the 48-hour monitoring then the following will occur:

- Within 24hrs of a threshold breach, an ESC Specialist is to carry out and record in writing a full audit of the condition of all ESCs within the earthworks area discharging to the monitored waterway;
- Remedy any causes on site that may have contributed to a threshold breach as soon as practicable, and record what remedial measures were undertaken;
- Notify the Council by email within one working day of a threshold breach, including providing details of the percentage change in turbidity and any remedial measures taken;
- Aan ecologist is to undertake visual quantitative survey, as detailed in Section 3.1.3 of the downstream environment / baseline monitoring sites to determine what effects have occurred (if any);
- Consult with Auckland Council Compliance Monitoring Officer, detail what mitigation measures are proposed and the timeframes for implementing these, subject to approval by the Council;
- Implement the mitigation measures approved by Council;

- Prepare and provide to Council a Rainfall Trigger Event Report or Trigger Level Exceedance Report within 10 working days.

8. Reporting

8.1 Site Auditing

Daily inspections will be undertaken by the Site Project Manager or nominated person.

An internal audit will be undertaken by the Site Project Manager or nominated person at least weekly. Any maintenance actions will be undertaken that day or at least acknowledge to the Council Compliance Monitoring Officer during their audit.

Actions will be loaded into the Environment Management system and Work Instructions with details and timeframes will be issued by the Site Project Manager or nominated person, with specific actions and closeout timeframes.

For programmed Council inspections, the Site Project Manager will accompany the Council Monitoring Officer in all audits. Usually, a member of the construction team will also be present.

As for internal audits, all ESC maintenance actions identified by the Council Monitoring Officer will be recorded into the Project ESC recording management system. Instructions with details and timeframes will be issued to the Site Project Manager or nominated person, based on the Council's instruction. The Site Project Manager or nominated person will report back the completion of those actions to the Project Manager and the works will be inspected and confirmed by Site Project Manager or nominated person. Confirmation will be emailed to the Council.

8.2 Rainfall Trigger Event Report

Following a rainfall trigger event, a report will be produced that will provide to Council (and key stakeholders if required by consent conditions) summary of the performance of SRPs, DEBs and overall ESC system observed during the rainfall event. The report will include:

- A summary of the rainfall (total and intensity)
- A summary of the data acquired from the automated turbidity monitors from the one SRP.
- A summary of the manual monitoring undertaken and comparison of manual monitoring results with automated results.
- Identification if a threshold exceedance occurred. This will outline what exceedance occurred, the extent of the exceedance, any actions taken to mitigate the effects of the event and a proposed management response if required.
- A record of any other matters which may have compromised the overall ESC performance during the rain event and the identified mitigation, maintenance and management response.

The rainfall trigger event report will be provided to Council and key stakeholders within 10 days of the rainfall trigger event.

8.3 Annual Report

An annual report containing monitoring results and an assessment of discharge compliance will be provided to Council (and key stakeholders if required by consent conditions) by June 30 of each year. This report will contain the following details.

A summary of the results of all monitoring within that period.

A summary of any threshold exceedances that occurred and the response actioned.

Any proposed changes or updates to the ESCMP to be submitted to the Council for certification (in accordance with consent conditions). Certification from Council must be provided prior to any changes to the ESCAMP being implemented.

9. Limitations

- This assessment contains the professional opinion of Civix Limited Staff relating to this development. Civix Limited Staff used their professional judgement and acted in accordance with the standards of care and skill normally exercised by professional engineers providing similar services in similar circumstances. No other express or implied warranty is made as to the professional advice contained in this report.
- We have prepared this report in accordance with the brief provided and following our terms of engagement. The information contained in this report has been prepared by Civix Limited for the client and is exclusively for its client use and reliance. It is not possible to make an assessment of this report without understanding the terms of engagement under which it has been prepared, including the scope of the instructions and directions given to and the assumptions made by Civix Limited. The assessment will not address issues which would need to be considered for another party if that parties' particular circumstances, requirements and experience were known and, further, may make assumptions about matters of which a third party is not aware. No responsibility or liability to any third party is accepted for any loss or damage arising out of the use of or reliance on this assessment by any third party.
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