



Guideline

Requirements for Mandatory Auditor's Reports

Activities regulated under the:

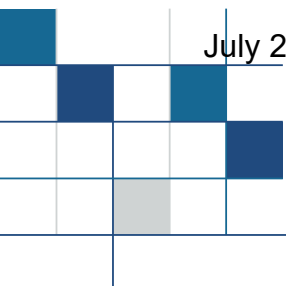
Contaminated Sites Act 2003

Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006

National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure
1999

Environmental Protection Act 1986

July 2024



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1. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide supplementary information to that contained in the Western Australian Contaminated Sites Auditor Scheme, which was published by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (the department) in July 2024 (DWER 2024a). This document specifically provides guidance to accredited contaminated sites auditors on the requirements for mandatory auditors' reports (MARs).

The legislative framework for the contaminated sites auditor scheme operating in Western Australia (WA) is provided by the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* (the CS Act) and the [Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006](#) (the CS Regulations), and the national site assessment framework provided in the [National Environment Protection \(Assessment of Site Contamination\) Measure 1999](#) (the NEPM).

This document provides guidance on:

- scope of mandatory auditors' reports (MARs) including staged developments
- content of MARs
- requirements for endorsing Site Management Plans (responsibility for management of residual contamination).

This guideline is intended to improve understanding of the requirements for MARs that are submitted to the department.

It may also be useful to persons wishing to engage an auditor for mandatory or other purposes.

2. Introduction

2.1 Legislative framework

Part 7 Division 2 of the CS Act, Part 7 and Part 9 Division 2 of the CS Regulations address the requirements for MARs.

CS Act	Content
s.73	Certification of the MAR by the person commissioning the audit and the auditor (with respect to provision of information).
s.74	Offences related to MARs.
s.75	Self-incriminatory information not exempt.
s.76	Use of information for the purposes of the CS Act.

CS Regulations	Content
r.31	Circumstances when MARs are required.
r.32	MARs – required content and requirements of an auditor’s report including findings, conclusions and recommendations regarding the site, including part of a report by persons other than the auditor.
r.32A	Requirements for supplementary information (following submission of a MAR).
r.57	Requirement to provide copy of MAR and timeframe.
r.60	Auditors to take guidelines into account.

Refer to regulation 31 and DWER 2024a for further information on the circumstances when a MAR is required under the CS Act and the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

Copies of all Western Australian legislation may be accessed from the [Department of Justice website](#).

2.2 Definition of ‘audit’

The CS Regulations provide the following definition of ‘audit’:

audit, in relation to a site, means to carry out a review of the investigation or remediation of a site to determine one or more of the following —

- (a) the nature and extent of any contamination of the site;
- (b) the nature and extent of the investigation or remediation of the site;
- (c) whether any restrictions on the use of the site are required;
- (d) the suitability of the land for a specific use, or a specific range of uses;
- (e) whether any further investigation of the site is required, recommended or necessary;
- (f) whether any further remediation of the site is required, recommended or necessary so that the site is suitable for all uses, or for a specific use, or a specific range of uses;
- (g) the suitability or appropriateness of a management plan;

2.3 Scope of a MAR

A MAR is required to provide an independent critical review of the information to be submitted by the client/environmental consultant to comply with relevant provisions of the CS Act and CS Regulations.

Regulation 32 (1) Mandatory auditor's report — section 73

- (1) A mandatory auditor's report is to —
- (a) report on the audit of a site undertaken by the auditor; and
 - (b) report the findings of the auditor's critical review of the site investigation, remediation, management or monitoring, as is relevant; and
 - (c) state the conclusions made by the auditor and give reasons for the conclusions; and
 - (d) where relevant, make —
 - (i) a recommendation as to the classification of the site; and
 - (ii) where the classification recommended is *contaminated* — *restricted use, remediated for restricted use* or *contaminated — remediation required*, make a recommendation as to the restrictions on the use of the site;
- and
- (e) contain any other information that the auditor considers relevant, taking into account any relevant guidelines.

The scope of the audit and resulting MAR is informed by the circumstances which triggered the requirement for the MAR under regulation 31.

In the case of a source site, it is not appropriate for the client to restrict the scope to only cover the source site – the MAR must cover the affected parcels of land to the extent that the contamination has originated from that source site.

Earlier technical reports can provide relevant information for audits of subsequent work, for example, the rationale for a groundwater monitoring event may be presented in an earlier sampling and analysis quality plan (SAQP). If appropriate, the environmental consultant should provide the auditor with a compilation of earlier work (reports) which summarises their current relevance, to enable the auditor to undertake an efficient audit of the additional work undertaken.

In some circumstances, such as complex sites and/or where several stages (or milestones) are anticipated to be required to complete the audit, the scope of the MAR may be discussed and agreed with the department.

As site classifications are specific to the cadastral information (lot on deposited plan) at the time of classification (and are recorded on the Contaminated Sites Database/reported sites register as such), the auditor's comments and recommendations for the appropriate site classification and any restrictions on use must also relate to the current cadastral boundaries.

Where the cadastral layout has changed (for example, by sub-division or amalgamation of lots) it is important to provide copies of the current certificates of

title. If more than one cadastral change has occurred for a land parcel, it is helpful to include a table/plan of the cadastral changes to enable accurate identification of the audited area.

The department supports the use of deposited plans for interest purposes only (DP-IPO) where appropriate for large cadastral parcels (DER 2017). These should be professionally surveyed and adequately define the assessment and/or remediation areas. An appropriate buffer should be included beyond the known extent of the contamination to ensure the entire extent of the contamination is included within the DP-IPO.

2.4 Timing for a MAR

Unless the MAR is being prepared to report on work undertaken in response to a notice,¹ a MAR may be submitted at any stage of a project as appropriate, or as agreed in consultation with the department.

In most cases, it is recommended that a MAR is submitted to the department at the completion of project milestones to obtain feedback from the department at key stages. These milestones can be defined based on stages of investigation such as the preliminary site investigation (PSI), detailed site investigation (DSI), and preparation of the remediation action plan (RAP). Alternatively, milestone MARs can be prepared based on an annual or biannual frequency to address stages of work completed within that timeframe. It should be noted that there is no difference in the department's expectations for a milestone MAR and any other MAR. In both situations, a previously submitted MAR may be relied upon for works completed prior to the defined scope of the current MAR submission where this information remains relevant, noting that an updated/current assessment of risk is expected for each MAR or milestone MAR submission.

Auditors are encouraged to discuss appropriate milestones for MAR submission with the department on a site-specific basis. It is important to note that for projects funded by the Contaminated Sites Management Account, submission of an Auditor's Report² is typically required at the completion of each stage of funded works.

Where there are concerns with the progress of an audit (for example where progress on site investigations and/or remediation is unsatisfactory, or where information is not being provided to the auditor within a reasonable timeframe), it is recommended that the auditor discuss with the department.

Where a MAR, or milestone MAR, is to address more than one stage of work, the provision of interim audit advice is encouraged to ensure engagement and alignment between the auditor, the environmental consultant and the person commissioning the MAR throughout the assessment process. In this context, interim audit advice refers to feedback, advice and/or requests for additional information provided by the auditor

¹ s.44 of the CS Act.

² Please note this will be a Voluntary Auditor's Report unless there is a trigger for a Mandatory Audit under r.31(1) of the CS regulations.

to the environmental consultant and the person who commissioned the MAR based on their review of reports, before a MAR is finalised.

On occasion, the department may request an auditor to provide interim audit advice and/or supporting information to assist the department to make a regulatory decision or provide advice as part of its regulatory role (refer to Section 6.4 of DWER 2024a). The department may also request the auditor provide interim audit advice for any environmental management plans, for example development, or construction associated with a site for which the auditor has been engaged.

2.5 Staged developments and site ‘clearance’

For large developments, it is common for the proponent to proceed in stages with progressive assessment, remediation and validation of subareas of the site. The management of such projects may be complex. The department recommends that the proponent, environmental consultant and auditor work together to determine an effective and efficient strategy to enable a regulatory compliant outcome.

The department can provide “clearance advice” for planning conditions for stages of a larger development, provided that the area for which clearance is sought is clearly defined on a suitable site plan showing the current cadastral boundaries, and an appropriate MAR has assessed and approved the relevant site assessment information for each stage of the site works.

Where a staged audit approach is adopted, the developer should ensure that subsequent development activities do not adversely affect the previously audited areas. For example, management measures must be in place to prevent recontamination of decontaminated areas by subsequent earthworks. Consideration should also be given to any access or practical implications that may arise if previously audited portions of the site are sold prior to completion of the final MAR for the site.

2.6 Submission of a MAR

The MAR must be submitted to the department in electronic format and accompanied by electronic copies of all relevant consultants’ reports no later than seven days after the auditor gives the report to the client.³ Relevant consultants’ reports are required to be submitted as separate files to the MAR. Each report should be provided as a separate searchable PDF file. Please note that the department cannot accept zipped files.

If after an audit has commenced the auditor is unable to proceed with or finalise the MAR for whatever reason, the auditor should notify the department within seven days.

³ r.57 of the CS Regulations.

2.7 Addendum to a MAR

If additional works are completed or land use changes are proposed within two years of the date of the original MAR, providing there is no adverse material change in site conditions relevant to site contamination, submission of an addendum to a MAR may be acceptable. Such circumstances may include where preparation of a Site Management Plan or additional groundwater monitoring is required to finalise the audit and achieve reclassification of a site, or to present the results of ongoing monitoring undertaken in accordance with a Site Management Plan.

An addendum to a MAR may also be acceptable if a developer or landowner changes the intended use of the site after the relevant MAR has been submitted to the department. Such land use changes may range from site layout issues (for example relocation of buildings on the site); to a change in proposed land use (for example replacing low-density housing with gardens with a less sensitive use such as high-density housing without gardens); or modified land use (for example, adding a basement car park to an apartment block).

Auditors are encouraged to contact the department to discuss site-specific circumstances.

3. Conducting and reporting on audits

3.1 Introduction

The purpose of a site audit is to determine whether, in the opinion of the auditor, the contamination investigation, remediation and validation works undertaken by the environmental consultant(s) are complete, accurate, defensible and in accordance with WA legislation, relevant guidelines and policies.

The audit must also determine whether the environmental consultant's work is sufficiently robust to form a basis for decisions or actions relating to the current and/or future use of the site.

3.2 Information to be reviewed

An auditor engaged to undertake a MAR must review all relevant information collected and presented by the client and their environmental consultant(s), as part of the audit process. This may include but is not limited to:

- information relevant to a preliminary site investigation
- reports on previous environmental investigations/monitoring and remediation
- sampling and analysis quality plans
- community engagement plans and reports
- detailed site investigation reports and associated technical reports, such as detailed risk assessment, and contaminant fate and transport modelling
- remedial action plans

- site remediation and validation reports
- site management plans.

In reviewing the consultant's proposed program of work and/or sampling and analysis quality plan, the auditor may identify more effective/efficient approaches of achieving the desired outcome. This should be communicated to the client and the consultant.

As described in section 2.4, a MAR can cover one or more stages of the site contamination assessment and management process. The auditor should confirm that the environmental consultant has submitted an appropriate detailed summary of records request to the department – submit Form 2, available from the [department website](#) to ensure all relevant reports and information held by the department can be considered in the audit process.

Access may also be requested to other records held by the department under the [Freedom of Information Act 1992](#) (FOI Act). Such records may include formal correspondence containing technical advice from the department or the Department of Health, and documents that may be relevant to the site's potential contamination such as historical licences, complaints, incidents and spills. Where applications are lodged under the FOI Act for sites with a long history or a large volume of records, restricting the scope of the request is recommended to ensure that the most relevant information is obtained in a timely manner. Further information is available in the department's [information statement](#).

False or misleading information

It is an offence under s.94 of the CS Act for a person to make false statements or fail to disclose materially relevant information when reporting a site to the department, or when complying with a requirement to provide information to the department.

An auditor should ensure that clients understand their responsibilities in providing all materially relevant information to the consultant undertaking the assessment and/or remediation works, and to an auditor engaged for the purposes of providing a report under the CS Act.

The department will rely on the findings of the MAR to classify or reclassify the audited site.

3.3 MAR requirements

3.3.1 Use of guidelines

The auditor is required to take into account the guidelines listed in the Appendices when carrying out the functions of an auditor.⁴

⁴ r.60 of the CS Regulations.

The department acknowledges that alternative approaches, guidelines and standards may be used to investigate and assess contamination and auditors should evaluate the suitability and appropriateness of their use by exercising their professional judgement. If variation from the approaches set out in the listed guidelines is warranted, the auditor must make specific reference to the variation in the auditor's report and include sufficient justification to support the use of the alternative approach, guideline or standard as relevant.

3.3.2 Report content

The MAR is the material outcome of a site audit and must document the auditor's critical and independent review of the information collected by the environmental consultant during the contaminated site assessment and remediation process.

The report must clearly set out the rationale for the auditor's technical findings, assumptions, justifications and conclusions/recommendations, and contain the information required under regulation 32 as to findings, conclusion and, where relevant, recommendation as to classification. The department may request supplementary information relevant to the audit of the site.⁵

The MAR must be prepared by the auditor (or by staff under the direct supervision of the auditor) and reflect the judgement and opinion of the auditor regarding the contamination status of the site and its suitability for current and/or future land use(s). If the auditor has relied on input from others, including supporting experts, the auditor must be satisfied that the completed body of work forms an adequate basis for decision making.

The MAR must be capable of being relied on by the person who commissioned the audit, and by the department in performing its duties under the CS Act. It is important to note that, as well as the auditor's assessment of the consultants' work, the department must be able to rely on the MAR to inform preparation of site classifications and technical advice. This means that sufficient information is required to enable the department to understand all aspects of the site's characterisation and contamination status, and the reasoning behind the auditor's conclusions and recommendations, without needing to source this information from the consultant's reports. This includes information such as a concise summary of site conditions and environmental setting, the nature and extent of contamination present at the site and the source–pathway–receptor linkages which were considered in the conceptual site model. Explanations of reasoning and justification for conclusions may be presented succinctly in dot point format, for example, where a conclusion is based on multiple lines of evidence.

The MAR must include parcel-specific information on the following:

- an evaluation of the contamination status of each land parcel comprising the site (including all affected land parcels)
- an assessment of whether the contamination poses or potentially poses a risk of harm to public health, the environment or any environmental value

⁵ r.32A of the CS Regulations.

- an assessment of whether the contamination status of the site has, or potentially has, a detrimental effect on the use of the site/environmental values, including surface and groundwater resources
- an assessment as to whether the condition of the site is impacting surrounding land and/or land uses
- an assessment as to whether any further investigation is required, recommended or necessary
- an assessment as to whether any remediation or risk mitigation/management measures are required at the site and recommendations relating to remediation or risk mitigation/management measures
- an assessment of the completeness and effectiveness of any remediation or risk mitigation/management measures employed at the site
- the suitability or appropriateness of a management plan
- an evaluation of the suitability of the site (parcel-specific where relevant) for the current or proposed land uses, and
- a recommendation for the classification⁶ of each land parcel comprising the site, and any recommended restrictions relating to the use of the land parcels/site.

Failure to provide sufficient information at the parcel scale can lead to significant delays in the department accepting the MAR.

A preferred table format to summarise the auditor's conclusions and recommendations is included in Appendix A. Auditors may wish to request that the environmental consultant uses a similar format for parcel-specific information.

The following signed statements must be included in the MAR:

- A statement (*Commissioner's Statement – Form H*, available from the department website [Form H: Mandatory auditor's report - Commissioner's statement \(www.wa.gov.au\)](http://www.wa.gov.au)) identifying and signed by the person who commissioned the report to the effect that the person:
 - i) has not provided information to the auditor that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular
 - ii) has not provided information with reckless disregard as to whether or not the information is false or misleading in a material particular
 - iii) has disclosed to the auditor all information that the person knows is materially relevant.⁷
- A statement (*Auditor's Statement – Form I*, available from the department website [Form I: Mandatory auditor's report - auditor's statement](http://www.wa.gov.au))

⁶ Schedule 1 of the CS Act provides a list of classification descriptions

⁷ s.73 of the CS Act.

www.wa.gov.au) identifying and signed by the auditor to the effect that the report is accurate and that the auditor:

- i) has not provided information in the report that the auditor knows is false or misleading in a material particular
- ii) has not provided information in the report with reckless disregard as to whether or not the information is false or misleading in a material particular
- iii) has disclosed in the report all information that the auditor knows is materially relevant.⁸

3.3.3 Report format

The MAR should include a critical evaluation of the work carried out (a narrative summary of the environmental consultant's work is not acceptable). The MAR should be factual, concise and informative, and presented in language and format that is accessible and easily understood by a range of technical and non-technical readers.

The department recognises that each auditor will have their own format and style preferences. However, it is recommended that the following sections are included with sufficient information to enable the department to rely on the MAR as a stand-alone report. The report should include:

- Executive summary
- Introduction and background
 - auditor details
 - MAR commissioner details
 - reason for audit with reference to relevant legislative section or regulation
 - audit scope and relevant dates
- Site identification
 - site address and legal identification (current certificate(s) of title to be included)
 - discussion of cadastral/legal identification details over time or proposed future changes
 - reference to appropriate figures included
- List of audited documentation
- Site characterisation, including:
 - land use and history
 - environmental setting, including sensitive receptors and characteristics such as geology, hydrology and hydrogeology

⁸ s.73 of the CS Act.

- nature and extent of contamination
- conceptual site model
- reference to appropriate figures included
- Basis for adoption of assessment criteria
- Guideline compliance
- Auditor's assessment
 - refer to required parcel-specific information in Section 3.3.2
 - quality and completeness of the work forming subject of the audit, including whether any issues materially impact findings, conclusions or recommendations
- Auditor's conclusions and recommendations
 - refer to required parcel-specific information in Section 3.3.2
 - assumptions used in reaching conclusions
 - extent of uncertainties in findings, conclusions and recommendations
- Signatures – Form H (commissioner's statement) [Form H: Mandatory auditor's report - Commissioner's statement \(www.wa.gov.au\)](http://www.wa.gov.au), Form I (auditor's statement) [Form I: Mandatory auditor's report - auditor's statement \(www.wa.gov.au\)](http://www.wa.gov.au) and Form J (supporting expert's statement) [Form J: Mandatory auditor's report - supporting expert's statement \(www.wa.gov.au\)](http://www.wa.gov.au).

Reporting checklists are provided in Appendix A of Assessment and Management of Contaminated Sites (DWER 2021) to assist environmental consultants in the preparation of their technical reports. The checklists are not intended to be exhaustive and further information may need to be reported to adequately document the specific works undertaken to address site-specific conditions. If the consultant's report omits information included in the reporting checklist or required by a relevant guideline, an explanation of the reason this information was not considered relevant/necessary by the auditor should be included in the MAR.

3.3.4 Supporting experts

When preparing a MAR, the auditor must detail the involvement of supporting experts in conducting the site audit. Where part of a MAR has been prepared by a person other than the auditor, that person must be clearly identified and sign the report to confirm the accuracy of the work undertaken.⁹ The *Supporting Expert Statement - Form J* (available from the department's website [Form J: Mandatory auditor's report - supporting expert's statement \(www.wa.gov.au\)](http://www.wa.gov.au)) is provided for this purpose.

Auditors are expected to consult a supporting expert on any material issues for which they have not demonstrated an expert level of knowledge in their application for accreditation. The auditor should provide reasons in the report as to why supporting

⁹ r.32(2) of the CS Regulations

experts were not used where the audit subject matter indicates their expertise may have been relevant.

The auditor must make the final decision about the suitability of the site for current and/or proposed land uses and, as part of their decision process, critically assess the information provided by supporting experts.

3.3.5 Community engagement

As part of the audit process, an auditor must evaluate the level and type of community engagement proposed and implemented with respect to the recommendations in the NEPM and the department's guidelines.

In particular, the auditor should ensure that the community engagement plan includes appropriate engagement with affected site owners and occupiers and that this is carried out in a timely manner. The department expects that source site owners will provide affected site owners and occupiers with access to the site technical reports and appropriate non-technical summaries. This is particularly important where permanent or temporary restrictions on the use of land or groundwater are necessary.

3.3.6 Recommendation with respect to site classification(s)

The CS Regulations require that the auditor recommend a classification¹⁰ for each land parcel comprising the site, and any restrictions relating to the use of that land parcel.

There may be instances where an auditor considers it necessary for a restricted use classification to be applied to one or more affected land parcels. For example, this could be due to the presence of soil and/or groundwater contamination at that site that may pose a risk to site residents or maintenance workers under certain circumstances.

3.3.7 Endorsement of Site Management Plans

If a Site Management Plan (SMP) is required to manage residual contamination after remediation has occurred, the auditor must review and endorse the relevant SMP. Before endorsing the SMP, the auditor must ensure that:

- site contamination or chemical substances remaining at the site are managed and/or monitored so that they do not present an unacceptable risk to human health, the environment and environmental values (onsite and offsite receptors)
- the SMP is sufficiently detailed to enable the responsible party to correctly implement the necessary management measures
- the relevant authorities have been consulted during the development and finalisation of the SMP

¹⁰ r.32(1)(d) of the CS Regulations; Schedule 1 of the CS Act provides a list of classification descriptions.

- the parties responsible for implementing the management measures are clearly identified
- the parties responsible have been consulted and have formally agreed to their assigned responsibilities
- adequate provision for protection of human health is included if there is a risk that residual contamination is disturbed during ongoing maintenance (a work health and safety plan will commonly be required)
- appropriate review and, if necessary, contingency measures are included and capable of being implemented in an appropriate timeframe to prevent a risk of harm to human health or the environment materialising
- arrangements are in place to provide copies of the SMP to all site owners and occupiers, including all future site owners and occupiers.

In some instances, the department may agree to host an electronic copy of the SMP on the [department website](#).

Appendices

Appendix A Auditor's parcel specific conclusions and recommendations

Auditor's conclusions and recommendations					
Current nature and extent of contamination (brief description for each parcel of land – including affected parcels). This is a text field describing the type and location of contamination identified in that parcel of land.					
	Soil	Groundwater	Soil vapour	Surface water	Sediments
Parcel 1					
Parcel 2 (add more rows as required)					
Suitability for use (explicit statement for each parcel of land stating if it is suitable for its current/proposed use)					
Parcel 1					
Parcel 2 (add more if required)					
Recommended classification(s)					
Parcel 1					
Parcel 2 (add more if required)					
Recommended restriction(s) on use (for <i>contaminated – remediation required, remediated for restricted use, contaminated – restricted use</i>)					
Parcel 1					
Parcel 2 (add more if required)					

Appendix B Guidelines

Key documents relevant to contaminated sites auditing in WA

The department's contaminated sites guidelines provide guidance on the assessment and management of contaminated sites in WA. The titles of guidelines, prepared for the purposes of section 97(1) of the CS Act, are published in the Gazette in accordance with section 97(4) of the CS Act.

Auditors must take into account guidelines gazetted under section 97(4) of the CS Act when carrying out any function of an auditor.¹¹

At the time of publishing this guideline, the titles of the following guidelines have been published in the Gazette:

Section of the CS Act	Contaminated Sites Guideline
s.97(1)(a) <i>(assessment, management and reporting)</i>	National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999, National Environment Protection Council Assessment and management of contaminated sites (DWER 2021) Identification, reporting and classification of contaminated sites (DWER 2017) Use of monitored natural attenuation (MNA) for groundwater clean-up (DWER 2021) Guidelines for the assessment, remediation and management of asbestos contaminated sites (DoH 2021)
s.97(1)(b) <i>(identification and classification)</i>	Assessment and management of contaminated sites (DWER 2021) Identification, reporting and classification of contaminated sites (DWER 2017)
s.97(1)(c) <i>(community consultation)</i>	Assessment and management of contaminated sites (DWER 2021)

The NEPM and the department's contaminated sites guidelines include references to documents which provide supporting or further information. Auditors should have regard to these references as appropriate. Other guidelines and documents may be relevant for the independent review of contaminated site investigations, monitoring

¹¹ r.60 of the CS Regulations.

and remediation works. It is the responsibility of the auditor to identify and apply such guidelines where relevant.

Auditors should take into account the currency of documents and published updates/revised versions as appropriate. Auditors should satisfy themselves that they have taken into account all relevant documents in carrying out site contamination audits and, where appropriate, reference those documents in the audit report.

Appendix C Shortened forms

CS Act	<i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i>
CCA	Certificate of Contamination Audit
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
CS Regulations	<i>Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006</i>
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation In this document, ‘the department’ refers to the relevant Delegated Officer(s) under the <i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i> and Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006
DP-IPO	Deposited Plan for Interest Purposes Only
MAR	Mandatory Auditors’ Report
NEPM	National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure
r	Regulation (of the CS Regulations)
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
s	Section (of the CS Act)
SMP	Site Management Plan
WA	Western Australia

References

Department of Environment Regulation, 2017. *Identification, reporting and classification of contaminated sites in Western Australia*. Department of Environment Regulation, Perth, Western Australia.

Department of Health, 2021. *Guidelines for assessment, remediation and management of asbestos contaminated sites in Western Australia*. Department of Health, Perth, Western Australia.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, 2021. [Assessment and management of contaminated sites](#), Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Perth, Western Australia.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, 2024a, [Accreditation of Contaminated Sites Auditors in Western Australia](#), Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Perth, Western Australia.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, 2024b, [The Western Australian Contaminated Sites Auditor Scheme](#), Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Perth, Western Australia.

Websites

[Contaminated Sites Act 2003](#)

[Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006](#)

National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999,
National Environment Protection Council

[National Environment Protection \(Assessment of Site Contamination\) Measure | nepc](#)