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This document is intended to accompany your Contaminated Land Screening Report. The purpose of this document is to provide an explanation of the different sections of the report, including:

- The purpose of the Report;
- An explanation of the Assessment;
- The limitations of the Assessment;
- Definitions of the terms used to describe the data in the maps and tables;
- Descriptions of the datasets used in the report; and
- Next Steps.

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose of the report

The purpose of the Lotsearch Contaminated Land Screening Report (the Lotsearch Report) is to assist the customer in assessing the potential for contamination to be present on (or in the vicinity) of the subject property (the site). To support the customer in this decision-making process, the first page of each report contains a Contaminated Land Screening Assessment (the Assessment) prepared by specialist contaminated land consultants at GHD Pty Ltd (GHD).

## 2 Understanding the Assessment

### 2.1 Purpose of the Assessment

The Assessment has been prepared to assist the customer to:

- Understand whether the Lotsearch Report contains data which indicates that the subject site is, or may be, affected by contamination;
- Highlight whether further professional services, such as those of a contaminated land consultant, should be obtained; and/or
- Identify whether further information should be requested from other parties.<sup>1</sup>

### 2.2 How has the Assessment been prepared?

The Assessment has been prepared based solely on:

- The information contained within the Lotsearch Report; and
- GHD's specialist knowledge and industry experience in relation to land uses with the potential to cause contamination and the activities which are typically associated with contamination.

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<sup>1</sup> Such as a vendor, neighbour, occupier or borrower.

The Assessment has been generated by an automated system which utilises a risk screening model developed by GHD. The model takes into consideration the available data, as presented within the Lotsearch Report, in assessing the likelihood that contamination may affect the subject site. The model has been developed by a specialised team of contaminated land professionals within GHD, which has been the subject of rigorous quality control checks.

It is however important to note that:

- The Assessment is a product of the automated system, with individual sites not specifically reviewed by a contaminated land professional;
- The Assessment does not take into consideration current site activities which are not listed on regulatory registers, including for example the potential presence of asbestos;
- Identifying whether contamination is actually present, and if so, whether it presents any risks or has other adverse impacts, is beyond the scope of this Assessment. Assessment of the potential consequences of contamination requires the specialised services of a contaminated land professional; and
- This Assessment has not been prepared with reference to any physical site inspections, investigations, assessments or remediation works which may have been carried out at the subject site.

## 2.3 Contaminated Land Screening Assessment Page

### 2.3.1 What does Item A – ‘Potential for contamination to affect the site’ mean?

Item A of the Assessment rates the potential for soils, vapour, surface water and/or groundwater underlying the subject site to be affected by contamination.

Using GHD’s specialised knowledge and experience a likelihood descriptor has been allocated based on the assessment of current regulated activities and historic land uses/activities at, and in the vicinity of, the subject site. Historic land uses/activities have been risk ranked based on the potential for that use or activity to cause contamination. It should be noted that the rating has been allocated based on a limited number of historic data sources.

The subject site will be classified as one of the following:

Likelihood that the subject site may be affected by contamination	Classification	What does it mean?
Likely	Likely Contamination Source Identified	<p>The available information indicates that the subject site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is currently identified as being on a register, list or database of sites maintained by EPA Victoria, government agencies/authorities or private entities the inclusion of which suggests that the site was or is contaminated or was or is likely to be contaminated; and/or</li> <li>Is or has been the subject of an activity which is frequently associated with contamination.</li> </ul>
Possible	Possible Contamination Source Identified	<p>The available information indicates that the subject site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is or has been the subject of an activity which in some circumstances is known to be associated with contamination;</li> <li>Has groundwater records indicating the potential for contamination.</li> <li>Is currently identified as being on a register of sites maintained by EPA Victoria, government agencies/authorities the inclusion of which suggests that the site may have been contaminated previously;</li> </ul> <p>The available information indicates that land within 50 m of the subject site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is currently identified as being on a register of sites maintained by EPA Victoria, government agencies/authorities or private entities the inclusion of which suggests that the site was or is contaminated or was or is likely to be contaminated;</li> <li>Is or has been the subject of an activity which is in some circumstances is known to be associated with contamination;</li> <li>Has groundwater records indicating the potential for contamination.</li> </ul>

Likelihood that the subject site may be affected by contamination	Classification	What does it mean?
Unlikely	Contamination Source not likely to be present	<p>The available information <b>does not</b> indicate that the subject site, or land within 50 m of the subject site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is currently identified as being on a register of sites maintained by EPA Victoria, government agencies/authorities or private entities the inclusion of which suggests that the site was or is contaminated or was or is likely to be contaminated;</li> <li>Is or has been the subject of an activity which is frequently associated with contamination;</li> <li>Has groundwater records indicating the potential for contamination.</li> </ul>

### 2.3.2 What does Item B – ‘Inclusion of the site on the EPA Victoria Priority Sites Register’ mean?

Under current Victorian environmental legislation (*Environment Protection (EP) Act 1970*), the EPA Victoria has a statutory power to issue a clean up notice (CUN) or a pollution abatement notice (PAN). A CUN or PAN may be issued where sites are not considered to be compatible with their current or approved use and pollution of land and/or groundwater presents an unacceptable risk to human health or to the environment without active management to reduce such risks. EPA Victoria maintains a register of Priority Sites currently issued with a CUN or PAN.

Sites are removed from the Priority Sites Register once all conditions of a notice have been complied with.

### 2.3.3 What does Item C – ‘Inclusion of the site or surrounding area (2 km) on a PFAS (per and polyfluoroalkyl substances) investigation and monitoring program?’

EPA Victoria and other Commonwealth site managers have instigated programs to investigate the potential presence of PFAS on or under sites, arising from historic or current site activities. If the subject site has been included as part of a program, or is within a 2 km radius of a site that is part of a program, there is the potential for the subject site to contain a PFAS source or to be impacted by PFAS migrating within groundwater from surrounding sites.

### 2.3.4 What does Item D – ‘Identification of an on-site, adjacent or nearby potential contamination source(s)’ mean?

Item D of the Assessment shows whether the subject site contains any identified potential on-site sources of contamination and the proximity of an off-site potential source of contamination to the subject site.

Assessing contamination associated with potential off-site sources is an important factor when considering potential contamination at a site, however, it does not necessarily mean that the subject site is contaminated. Whether or not this is the case



is dependent on a range of factors outside of the scope of the Assessment, including the nature and extent of the contamination source, the age, whether the source has been subject to remedial activities and the rate/direction of groundwater flows (if any) and/or hazardous ground gas migration (if any).

### 2.3 What is the Environmental Data Summary Table?

The Environmental Data Summary Table within the report provides a summary of the data used to derive the Assessment. The table lists all of the datasets used in the report, along with the number of features from each dataset on, adjacent and in the surrounding area<sup>2</sup> of the site. The Dataset Buffer field shows the maximum distance from the site boundary (in metres) that was used to search for features within each dataset. The search distances have been selected by experienced GHD contaminated land consultants based on their experience of contaminated site investigations across Australia.

The datasets and buffers are not all encompassing and cannot feasibly account for all potential off-site contamination sources. No information on aquifer characteristics has been evaluated within the Assessment, which means that the degree and extent of contamination to migrate within groundwater has not been assessed.

For further details of each dataset refer to Section 3 *Understanding the maps and data tables*.

### 2.4 Want further advice?

Seeking the advice of a professional contaminated land consultant such as GHD and/or obtaining additional information is generally recommended for sites classified as having either a '**Likely**' or '**Possible**' potential for contamination to affect the site.

If you have any questions, or need further advice please email [support@lotsearch.com.au](mailto:support@lotsearch.com.au) or call our customer support team on (02) 8287 0680

### 2.5 Limitations of the Assessment

This Assessment has been prepared based on the datasets collated and presented in the Lotsearch report. The datasets in the Lotsearch report were selected to provide an indication of the presence of contamination on and surrounding the site, but may not identify all current and historical uses and activities which may have caused the site and/or its surrounds to become contaminated. In particular, many sites are impacted by the presence of fill material containing asbestos or other contaminants from unknown sources usually associated with poor demolition practices, for which a dataset is not available.

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<sup>2</sup> The definition for the surrounding area will vary depending on the dataset buffer associated with an individual dataset and shown in the Environmental Data Summary Table.

The Assessment is based on datasets which were available at the date of the Assessment. These datasets are not necessarily exhaustive of all data which existed at the date of the Assessment<sup>3</sup> and are continually updated as more information becomes available, and additional data obtained in the future may change the outcome of the Assessment.

The Assessment is based on a model developed by specialist contaminated land consultants from GHD, however each individual site has not been reviewed by a contaminated land consultant. In addition, the Assessment has not been prepared in accordance with guidelines written or endorsed by an environmental regulator.

The Assessment provides an indication of the potential for contamination to be present at the site and does not constitute advice as to the value of the site, or the suitability of the site for a particular use or activity. It also does not take into account any environmental investigations, assessments or remediation works which may have been undertaken at the site.

## 3 Understanding the maps and data tables

### 3.3 Definitions

Useful definitions within the report are detailed in the table below.

Term	Definition
<b>UBD / Universal Business Directory Records</b>	<p>UBD records were published in VIC between 1948 and 1992 providing a comprehensive list of businesses operating at the time. The UBD directories provide nationwide coverage across Australia and New Zealand, listing the business activity being undertaken, the business name and an address. The UBD records were originally published as public directories (prior to 1985), with the intention to be used by both businesses and the general public. From 1985 onwards the UBD records were published with the intention to be used by businesses seeking the products or services of other businesses.</p> <p>Lotsearch has a licence agreement to use this data in its reports. Lotsearch extracts the information from each directory into a digital format. Once in a digital format, Lotsearch map each business record to its location as listed in the directory.</p> <p>The report currently includes nine years of UBD records for the majority of the Melbourne region, specifically 1991, 1984, 1980, 1977, 1974, 1965, 1960 and 1950. The selected years were chosen to give an even temporal spread of business activity data. Additionally, UBD records for service stations, motor garages and dry cleaners have been extracted for the majority of years between 1948 and 1992, except for the years 1987, 1985, 1983, 1981, 1970, 1962 and 1955. These activities have been selected as they are well known to be potentially contaminative, with contaminative liquids often stored in underground and above ground tanks, with the potential for leaks or spills over time.</p>
<b>Direction</b>	The value given in the direction field is the direction from the subject site boundary to the relevant data record. If the data record falls within the subject site boundary, the value of the direction field will be given as 'onsite'.
<b>Distance</b>	The value given in the distance field is the distance from the subject site boundary to the relevant data record. It should be noted that the distances provided in the tables vary depending on how the different datasets are mapped.

<sup>3</sup> For example, the EPA Victoria Priority Sites Register may not be up to date as at the date of the Assessment.



Term	Definition
	<p>For all datasets, with the exception of the UBDs used in Section 4 of the Report, the distance given in the data tables is the shortest distance between the subject site boundary and the boundary of a data record (metres (m)). If the data record falls within or is directly adjacent to the subject site, the distance will be given as 0m.</p> <p>For the UBD datasets used in Section 4, the historical business activity records are represented by data points on a map. If a data point falls within a current plan boundary, the distance given is the shortest distance between that plan boundary and the subject site. Note. Some addresses are made up of multiple plans, so the plan boundary the point falls within, may not be the full extent of the property that the business activity related too. If the data point falls outside a current property boundary, for example if the historical activity has been mapped to a road intersection, the distance given is the shortest distance between the data point and the subject site boundary. Again, if the data record falls within or is directly adjacent to the subject site, the distance will be given as 0 m.</p>
<b>EPA</b>	The Victorian (VIC) Environment Protection Authority (EPA)
<b>Location Confidence</b>	<p>Where Lotsearch has mapped data records based on a supplied address or location, a location confidence has been assigned to the data record. This provides an indication of the positional accuracy of the record.</p> <p>Lotsearch undertakes due care in mapping records as accurately as possible. However, in some cases complete or detailed location information is not available. Mapping historical data provides many challenges, as suburbs and roads can be renamed, roads are realigned, areas are redeveloped, and streets are renumbered. Whilst Lotsearch utilises a variety of historical resources, such as historical maps, to identify the correct location of historical records, it is not always possible to map every record to a specific building or address. As a consequence the following location confidences appear in the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Premise match:</b> this indicates the record has been mapped to a specific address or premise.</li> <li>• <b>Road intersection:</b> this indicates the record has been mapped to the intersection of two or more roads. The supplied data may specify an address such as 'corner of x and y roads'. Alternatively Lotsearch may not be able to determine which side of an intersection an address should be assigned.</li> <li>• <b>Road match:</b> this indicates the record has been mapped to a specific road. The supplied data may not provide an address number, or Lotsearch may not be able to determine a specific building or premise from the supplied address.</li> <li>• <b>General area or Suburb match:</b> Lotsearch has not been able to determine a specific building or road from the supplied address, but they have been able to map it to a general area or suburb.</li> </ul> <p>Lotsearch has mapped the location of each dataset provider record based on the information available at the time the data was extracted. Where the dataset provider has not provided any additional documentation (e.g. maps showing the boundary of the record), Lotsearch has inferred the location of the record based on the address or property information supplied.</p>
<b>LS Ref</b>	The LS Ref is a unique identifier for each record in a dataset, used internally by Lotsearch.
<b>PFAS</b>	Poly- and per-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of chemical compounds that are widely used in a range of products in Australia and internationally. PFAS are an emerging contaminant.

### 3.3.1 Section 1: Contaminated sites on environmental regulator registers

The maps and tables in Section 1 of the report detail sites which are known to EPA Victoria as being potentially or actually contaminated. These include sites on:

**The list of EPA Victoria Priority Sites.** These include sites which have been issued with a clean up notice (under Section 62A) or a pollution abatement notice (under Section 31A or 31B) of the EP Act 1970.

These sites are not considered to be compatible with their current or approved use without active management to reduce the risk to human health and the environment. For more information please refer to the EPA Victoria website:

<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/your-environment/land-and-groundwater/priority-sites-register>

**The EPA Victoria register of Environmental Audits.** Planning authorities, government agencies and private businesses use the environmental audit system to determine the condition of a site and its suitability for use, or to advise what is required to make a site suitable for use. Two types of environmental audits can be undertaken in Victoria:

- Section 53X (condition of the environment) – generally required where land proposed for a new use is potentially contaminated or covered by an Environmental Audit Overlay (EAO). The 53X audit verifies that a site is suitable for a specific use (residential, commercial, industrial etc.). The outcome is either a Certificate of Environmental Audit (suitable for any use), or a Statement of Environmental Audit (suitable for only a limited range of uses).
- Section 53V audits (risk of harm) – generally used to understand risk to environment posed by industrial activity or to validate that cleanup of a contaminated site has occurred. The outcome is an audit report, usually with recommendations for ongoing management to minimise or further investigate risks.

It should be noted that specific audit reports have not been reviewed as part of the production of the Lotsearch Report and any outcomes or conclusion as a result of an audit report have not been considered as part of the Contaminated Land Screening Assessment.

The following audits have been excluded from the dataset:

- Forest Audit Program CARMS Nos: 68515-3, 68515-8, 68515-9
- Sewerage System Management Plans - CARMS Nos: 66901-2, 73807-1

For more information please refer to the EPA Victoria website:

<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/environmental-auditing/environmental-audit-reports-online>

**Groundwater Quality Restricted Use Zones (GQRUZ).** An area where, following an environmental audit, there is remaining groundwater pollution. The GQRUZ identifies

when attempts have been made to clean up the groundwater and EPA determines that restrictions should remain on how the water can be used without further treatment.

**EPA Victorian Landfill Register.** Lists all current and known closed landfills. Uses information from EPA landfill licenses, post closure abatement notices, Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Implementation Plans and historic landfill records held by the EPA.

**EPA Prescribed Industrial Waste Treaters or Disposers.** EPA Victoria issues classifications for prescribed industrial wastes (PIW), for both manufacturing waste and contaminated soil, in accordance with clause 11 of the Environment Protection (Industrial Waste Resource) Regulations 2009. A database of Prescribed industrial waste treaters, disposers and permitted transporters is maintained by EPA Victoria.

It should be noted that for the purposes of the Contaminated Land Screening Report, transport of PIW has not been considered as a potential source of contamination.

For further information please refer to the EPA website:

<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/business-and-industry/guidelines/waste-guidance/prescribed-industrial-waste-classifications>

**PFAS Investigation Programs.** EPA Victoria maintains a list of PFAS investigations being undertaken in Victoria by the Country Fire Authority (CFA), Defence, Airservices Australia and other operators. For further information please refer to the EPA website:

<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/your-environment/land-and-groundwater/pfas-in-victoria/pfas-site-investigations>

### 3.3.2 Section 2: Land uses with potential to cause contamination

The maps and tables in Section 2 of the report detail sites which, based on the historical site activities known to have occurred at the property, have a high potential to cause contamination. These include:

**Former Gasworks.** Lotsearch has produced a dataset of former gasworks by compiling information from a variety of historical data sources. The primary source was information from the book, Circle of Influence – A History of the Gas Industry in Victoria, by Ray Proudly. Gasworks have also been identified using Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) historical maps and Melway Maps. Lotsearch used a number of additional historical sources to verify the location of former gasworks identified in the book and on historical maps. These sources include:

- Historical aerial images
- Other historical maps
- Heritage datasets
- EPA Environmental Audit documents
- Information supplied by historical societies
- Newspapers and online sources.

**The National Waste Management Facilities Database.** Geoscience Australia maintains a database of the locations of known landfills, waste transfer stations and waste reprocessing facilities in Australia. The data is compiled from various government, council and industry databases. For further information, refer to the Australian Government website:

<https://data.gov.au/dataset/waste-management-facilities>

**The Statewide Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Plan Facilities.** Sustainability Victoria is responsible for planning the states waste and resource recovery system. Sustainability Victoria maintains a database of over 500 major facilities across the state. For further information please refer to the Sustainability Victoria website:

<https://www.sustainability.vic.gov.au/About-us/What-we-do/Strategy-and-planning/Statewide-Waste-and-Resource-Recovery-Infrastructure-Plan/Maps-for-the-SWRRIP>

**National Liquid Fuel Facilities.** Geoscience Australia maintains a database of the locations of known petrol stations, fuel depots, fuel terminals, and fuel refineries in Australia. Geoscience Australia compiled the data from various owner/operator websites and validated against aerial imagery. The list is not all encompassing and does not necessarily include the locations of all fuel facilities. For further information, refer to the following Australian Government webpages:

- <https://data.gov.au/dataset/ds-ga-cc365600-2959-597d-e044-00144fdd4fa6/details?q=petrol%20stations>
- <https://data.gov.au/dataset/ds-ga-cc365600-2958-597d-e044-00144fdd4fa6/details?q=liquid%20fuel>
- <https://data.gov.au/dataset/ds-ga-cc365600-2956-597d-e044-00144fdd4fa6/details?q=refineries>
- <https://data.gov.au/dataset/ds-ga-cc365600-2957-597d-e044-00144fdd4fa6/details?q=fuel%20terminals>

**Environmental Audit Overlay.** Local government can apply an environmental audit overlay (EAO) to a site or area under the Victoria Planning Provisions. It signals that a site is potentially contaminated and requires an environmental audit before any buildings or works associated with a sensitive use commence on that site. However, the audit can be delayed until the site is ready to be redeveloped. The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) maintains an online database of Planning Schemes for Victoria, which can be found on their website:

<http://planning-schemes.delwp.vic.gov.au/>

### 3.3.3 Section 3: Licensed activities from the environmental regulator

The maps and tables in Section 3 of the report detail sites which are listed on the EPA Victoria public register for Licences or Approvals.

**Licences.** Contain standard conditions that aim to control the operation of the premises so that there is no adverse effect on the environment. These conditions

address areas such as waste acceptance and treatment, air and water discharges, and noise and odour. For further information please refer to the EPA website:

<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/licences-and-approvals/licences>

**Works Approvals.** Are required for industrial and waste management activities that have the potential for significant environmental impact. A works approval permits plant and equipment to be installed, the operation of which will result in one or more of:

- The discharge of waste to the environment
- An increase in, or alteration to, an existing discharge
- A change in the way waste is treated or stored.

The report only lists EPA Licences and EPA Works Approvals, which were issued for a purpose which was considered to be a potential indicator of contamination, in accordance with the Contamination Risk classification process described in Section 3.3.4.

#### 3.3.4 Section 4: Potentially contaminative historical activities

The maps and tables in Section 4 of the report detail published current and historical features and business activities.

**Universal Business Directories (UBD).** The Universal Business Directories (UBDs) were published in VIC between 1948 and 1992, providing a comprehensive list of businesses operating at the time. There are many challenges with mapping historical data, as suburbs and roads can be renamed, road alignments can change, and streets can be renumbered. Lotsearch undertakes quality assurance steps to ensure that the businesses are mapped to the correct location, using a variety of resources to achieve this, including historical maps.

Each business has been mapped as a spatial data point. Records that are listed with the same address will appear as a single point on the map. Each point is labelled with a number that corresponds to the *Map Id* shown in the accompanying data table. The data table lists all records for each point on the map.

**Features of Interest.** Vicmap Features of Interest (VMFol), first created in 2009, is a topologically structured digital dataset covering the state of Victoria and describing features of interest, their location and names. The report only lists Features of Interest, which were installed for a purpose which was considered to be a potential indicator of contamination

Examples of features includes, but not limited to: emergency facilities, defence sites, and power facilities. For further information please refer to the DELWP website:

<https://www2.delwp.vic.gov.au/maps/spatial-data/victorian-spatial-data>

**Contamination Risk.** The classification of business activities and features in terms of the potential contamination risk they pose, has been determined by contaminated land specialists from GHD, based on their extensive experience of contaminated sites across Australia, and with reference to the following documents:

- *Potentially Contaminated Land, General Practice Note (PPN30)*, Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment 2005;
- *Managing Land Contamination, Planning Guidelines SEPP 55 – Remediation of Land*, NSW EPA 1998

The report automatically identifies any moderate or high risk businesses or features, as categorised by GHD (refer to section 2.2) that are located within the relevant dataset buffers. Low risk business activities and features have not been included in the report as they are not considered to represent a significant potential of contamination.

### 3.3.5 Limitations of the historical business directory data

Addresses from the historical business directories have been used to derive a spatial point for each record. Where possible, these points use the extent of the current property parcel they are mapped within for reporting purposes. However, point-based data has the limitation that representing the whole extent of the relevant address is not always possible. For instance, some addresses are made up of multiple property parcels.

Mapping historical data has many challenges. In addition to re-named and re-numbered roads, property boundaries can also change over time as sites are subdivided or merged together. Current properties may have formed part of a larger site historically and some historical records may not match current addresses.

The limitations of point-based data and mapping historical records means that some data records that could relate to or impact on the report property, may be mapped outside the site boundary or the report buffer. Users should refer to data records mapped outside the site boundary to consider whether they could relate to or impact on the site.

### 3.3.6 Section 5: Contamination related groundwater designations

The maps and tables in Section 5 of the report detail groundwater designations including:

**The Water Measurement Information Systems (WMIS) groundwater bore database.** DELWP, through Regional Water Partnerships with 40 other organisations, maintains a database of groundwater bores and monitoring data across Victoria. Groundwater bores can be installed for various reasons including irrigation, agriculture, and environmental monitoring purposes. The presence of groundwater monitoring wells at a site may be an indication that previous environmental investigations have been undertaken (particularly if multiple wells have been installed) or a potentially contaminating activity has been undertaken. For this reason, the report only lists registered groundwater bores which were installed for a purpose which was considered to be a potential indicator of contamination (e.g. monitoring, remediation, disposal). For further information regarding the groundwater bore database, refer to:

<http://data.water.vic.gov.au/>



### 3.3.7 Dataset listing table

The dataset listing table provides details of the datasets used in the report, and includes the following fields:

- **Dataset Name** – the full name of the dataset;
- **Custodian** – the authority responsible for maintaining the dataset;
- **Supply Date** – the date the dataset was last retrieved from the custodian by Lotsearch;
- **Currency Date** – the date the dataset was last updated by the custodian; and
- **Update Frequency** – the frequency at which Lotsearch checks for updates to the dataset.

## 4 Next Steps

If you have any questions or require further advice/review of additional datasets, please send an email to [support@lotsearch.com.au](mailto:support@lotsearch.com.au) or call our customer team on (02) 8287 0680.

Additional datasets which can be reviewed include, but are not limited to:

- Title searches;
- Council property searches/certificates;
- Historical maps;
- Historical aerial photographs;
- Dangerous goods search;
- Acid sulfate soil potential; and
- Levels of soil salinity.