

Project Profile



Client	Department of the Environment and Energy
Location	Jabiru, NT
Value	\$0.6 million
Duration	May 2018 - August 2018
Type	Lump Sum Construct Only

Project Overview

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The Supervising Scientist Branch (SSB) is part of the Department of the Environment and Energy's Heritage Reef and Marine Division. The Supervising Scientist Branch was established to ensure protection of the Alligator Rivers Region of the Northern Territory from the impacts of uranium mining, and does so by undertaking research and developing standards and practices for environmental protection.

Staff operating out of the Branch's Jabiru Field Station undertake a range of research and monitoring activities around the Ranger mine site, and broader Kakadu National Park, to ensure the people and environment remain protected from the impacts of uranium mining. The Jabiru Field Station buildings were due for upgrading and modification to accommodate change

requirements of the scientists and other staff working there.

Scope of Work

Intract was engaged to refurbish buildings of the Jabiru Field Station and to demolish and remove buildings and services no longer required or had passed their serviceability life.

The EnRad (Environmental Radioactivity) Building, sewer, fuel storage, air condition and external toilet demolition works included service isolation works, asbestos removal, structural and concrete slab demolition.

Building works were predominately for bathroom and kitchen renovations and included flooring grinding and surface preparation, new service installations, waterproofing to wet areas, new flooring and wall tiling, painting, joinery and partitions, doors and fixtures, termite treatment and testing and commissioning.

All work areas were cordoned off and barricaded with hoarding and security gates to ensure unauthorised personnel did not enter and for public protection. Residents and occupiers of the Field Station buildings were given advance prior notice of all demolition and construction works. Works were conducted in an operational facility requiring ongoing liaison with Field Station staff to ensure minimal or mitigated impacts to ongoing research and monitoring operations. All major work activities were communicated well in advance to ensure planning around key Field Station activities.

Workforce peaked at four onsite personnel who delivered 2,500 work hours without incurring a single lost time injury or environmental incident against the project. Indigenous participation was 23% for the project with one Indigenous person employed for the duration of the works.