



Rozelle Interchange and Western Harbour
Tunnel Enabling Works
Design and Construction Deed Exhibits

CONTENTS

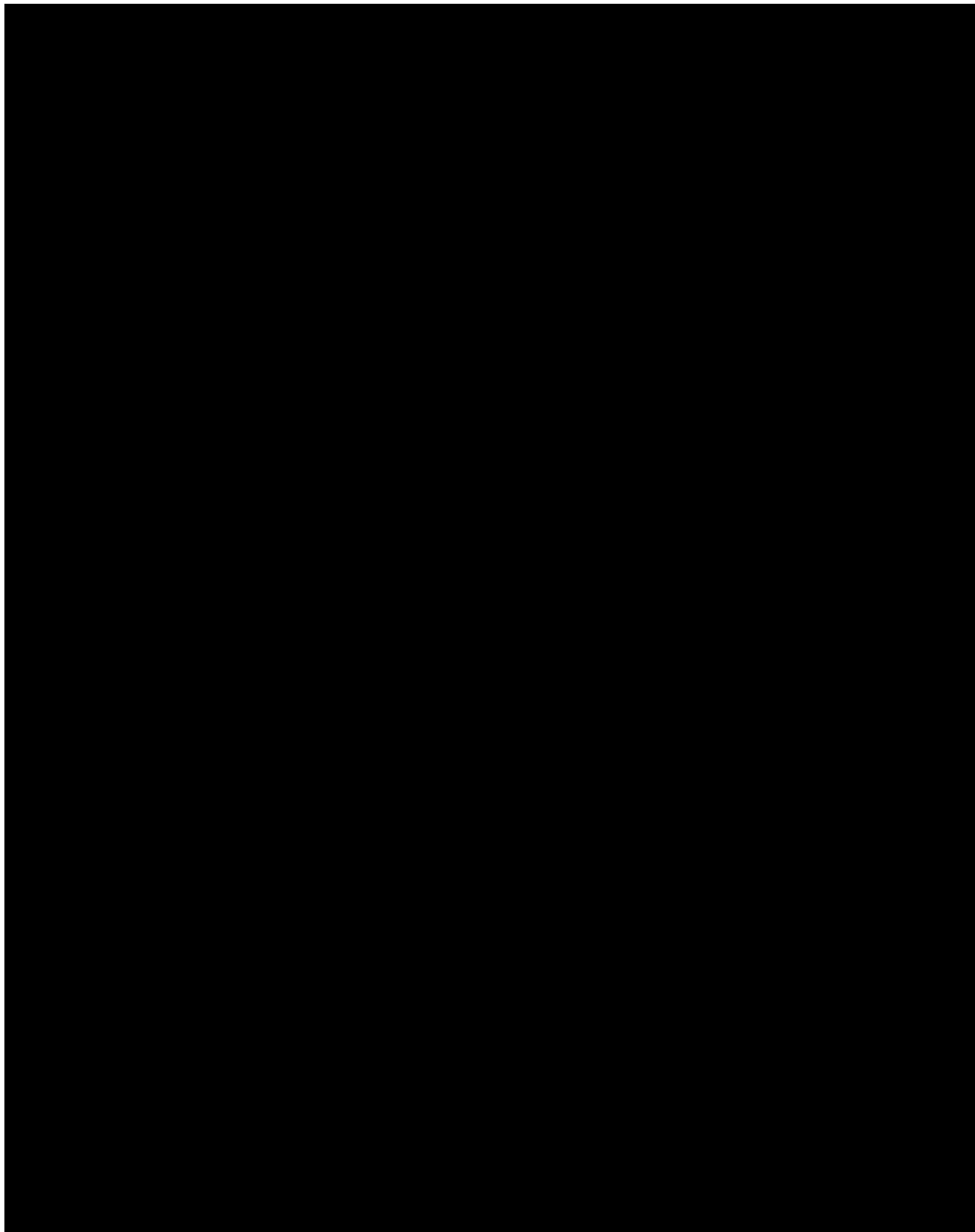
Exhibit

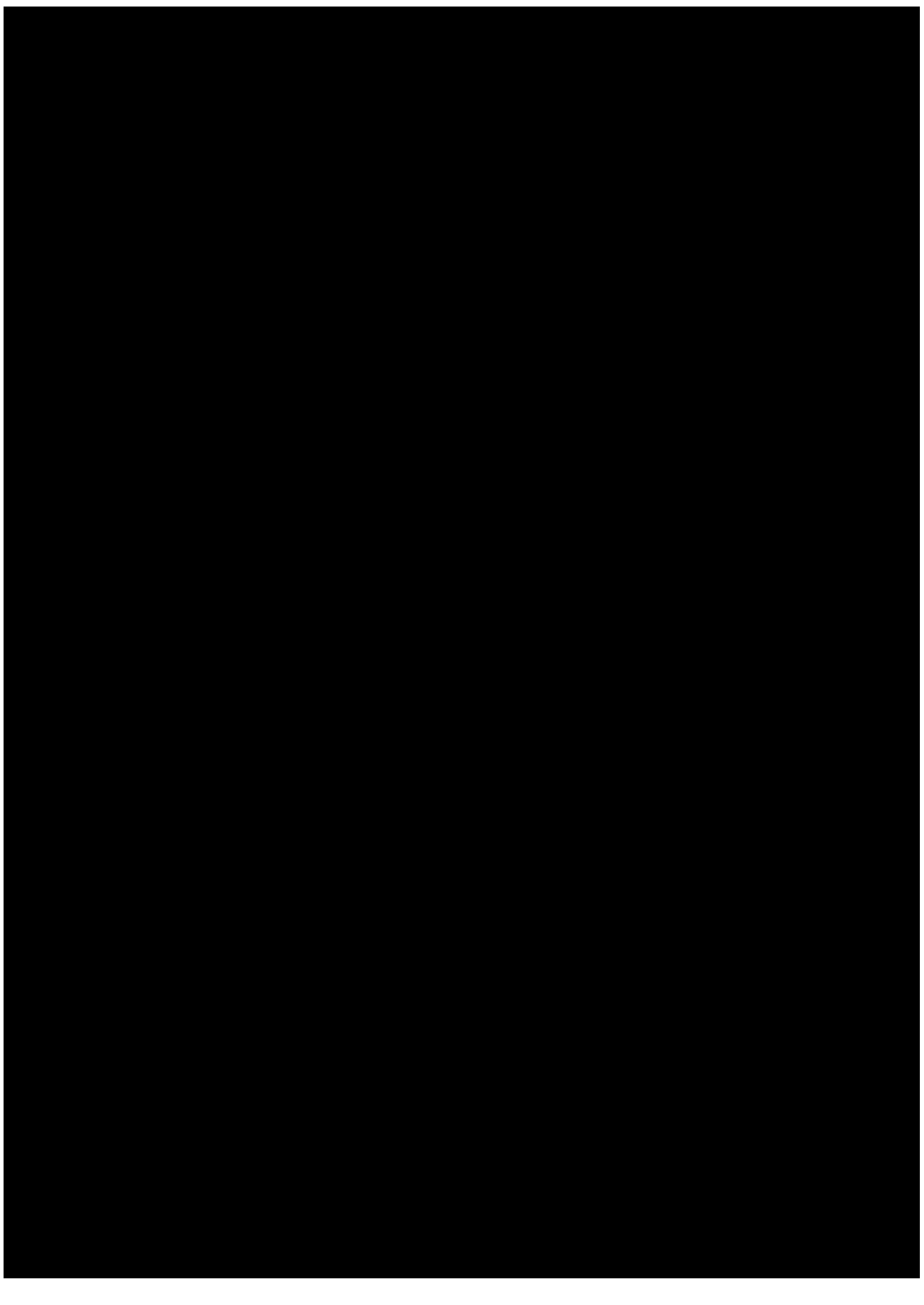
A	Rozelle Interchange D&C Independent Certifier Deed
B	Deed of Disclaimer
C	Third Party Agreements
D	Deed of Appointment of Environmental Representative (Rozelle Interchange)
E	Overall D&C Program (Rozelle Interchange), Overall Program (WHT Southern Tunnel Works) and Supporting Information
F	Insurance Policies
G	Information Documents
H	Site Access Schedule
I	Scope of Works and Technical Criteria
J	Declaration of Compliance
K	Tolling Interface Deed
L	WestConnex AIP Plan
M	Not used
N	Stage 3 Integration Site Agreed Condition Specification
O	Collateral Warranty Deeds
P	Contractor Cooperation and Integration Deed
Q	Western Harbour Tunnel – Rozelle Interchange Interface Deed
R	WHT Independent Certifier Deed

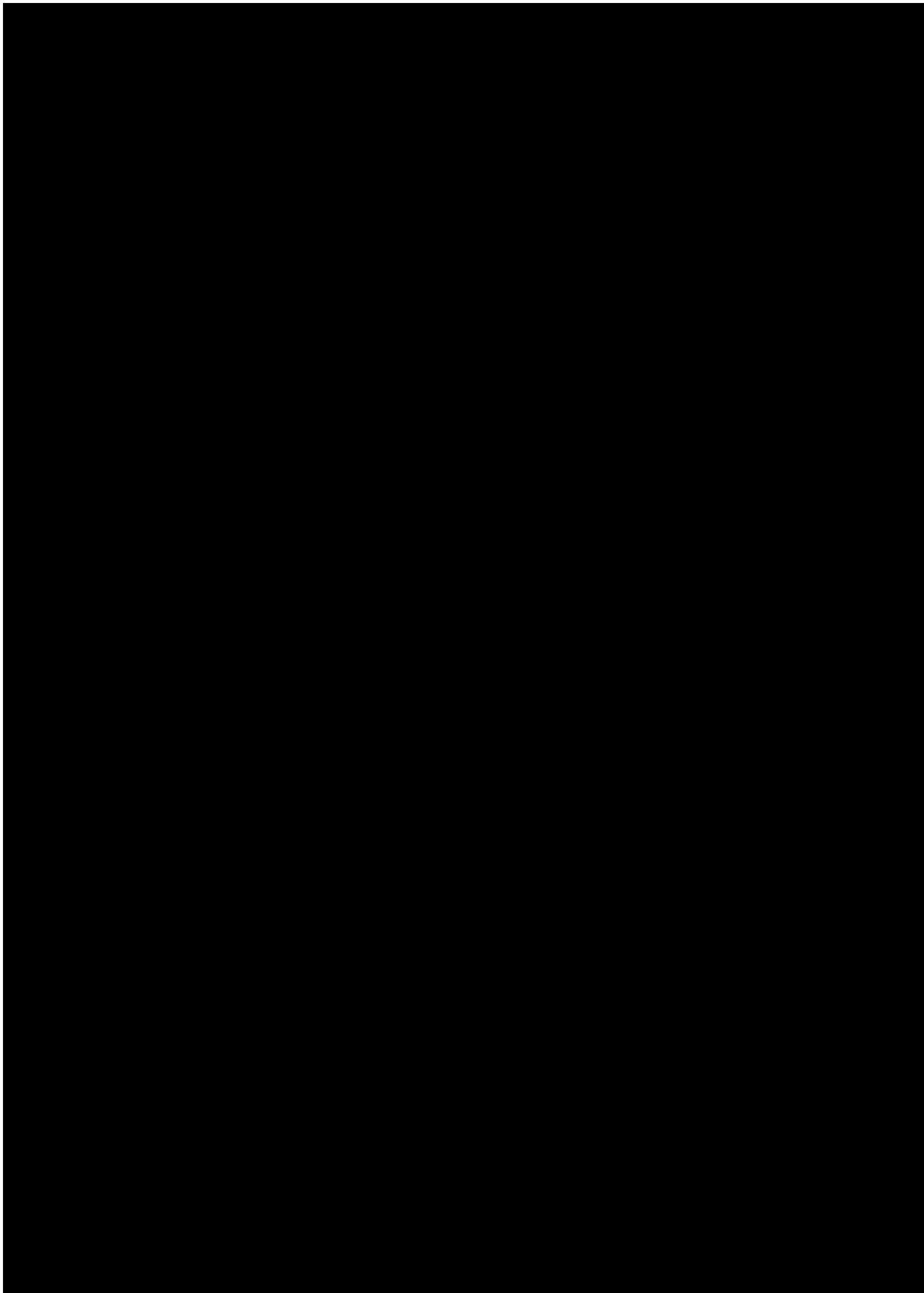
EXHIBIT A

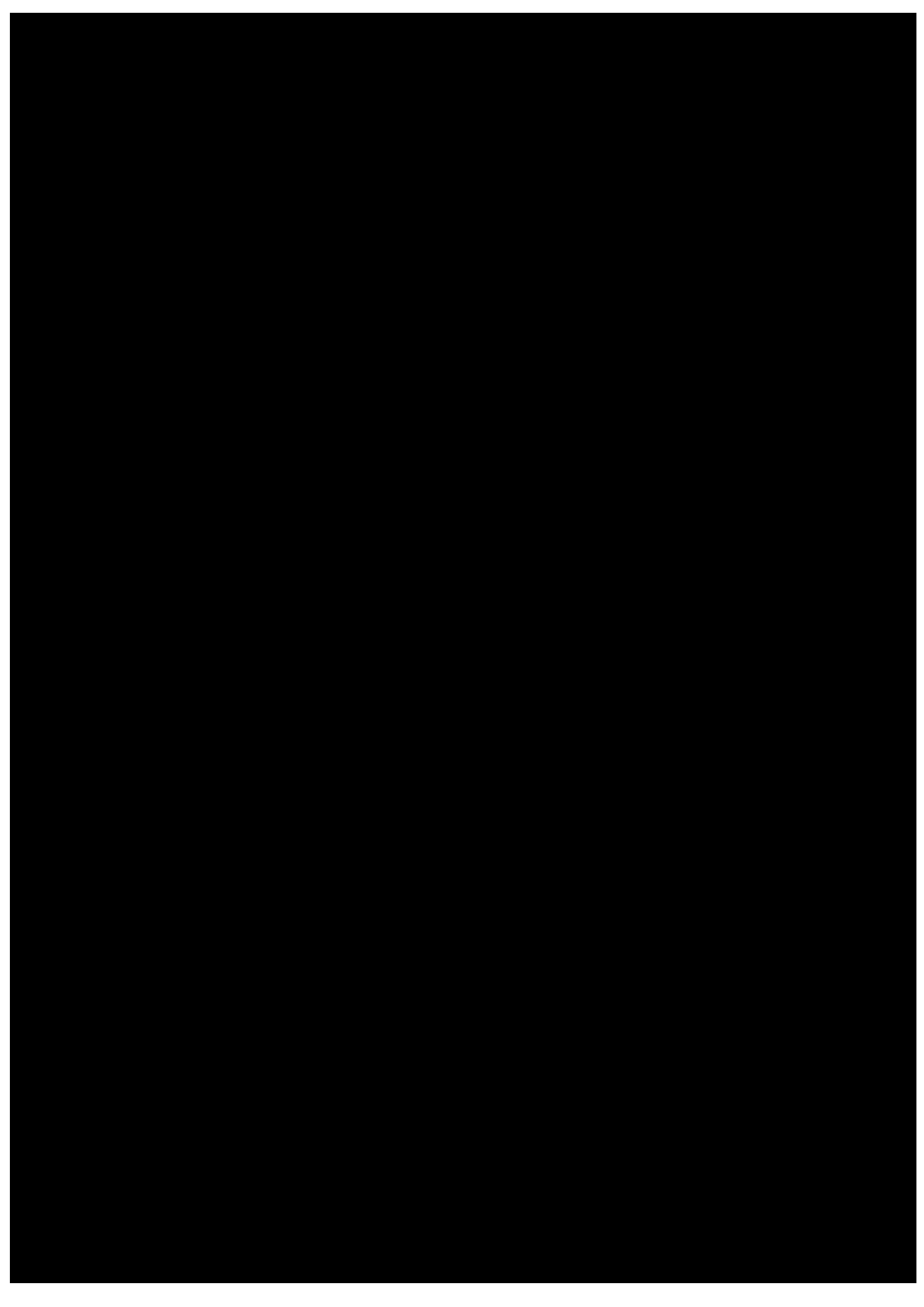
Rozelle Interchange D&C Independent Certifier Deed

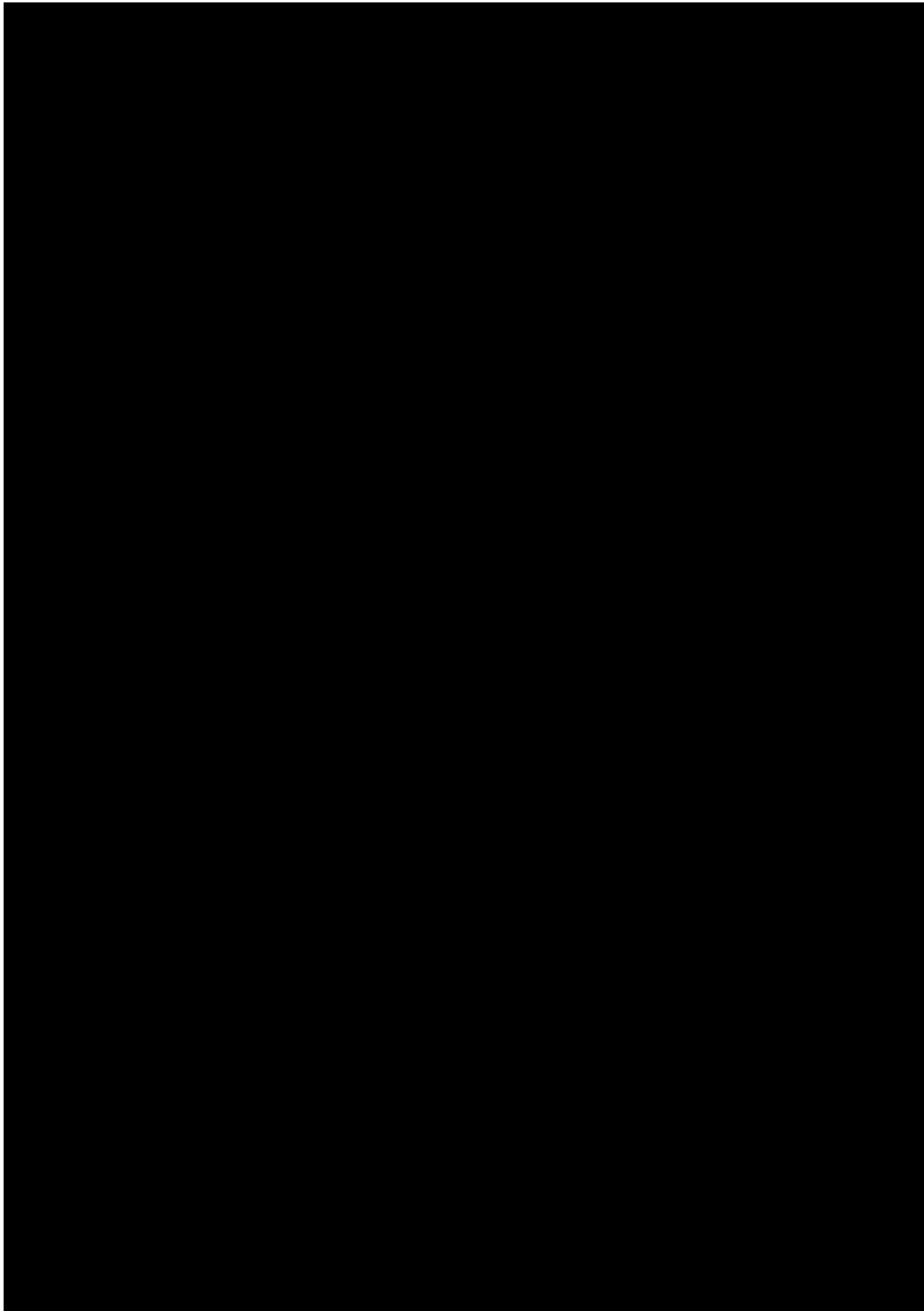
(Clause 12.3)

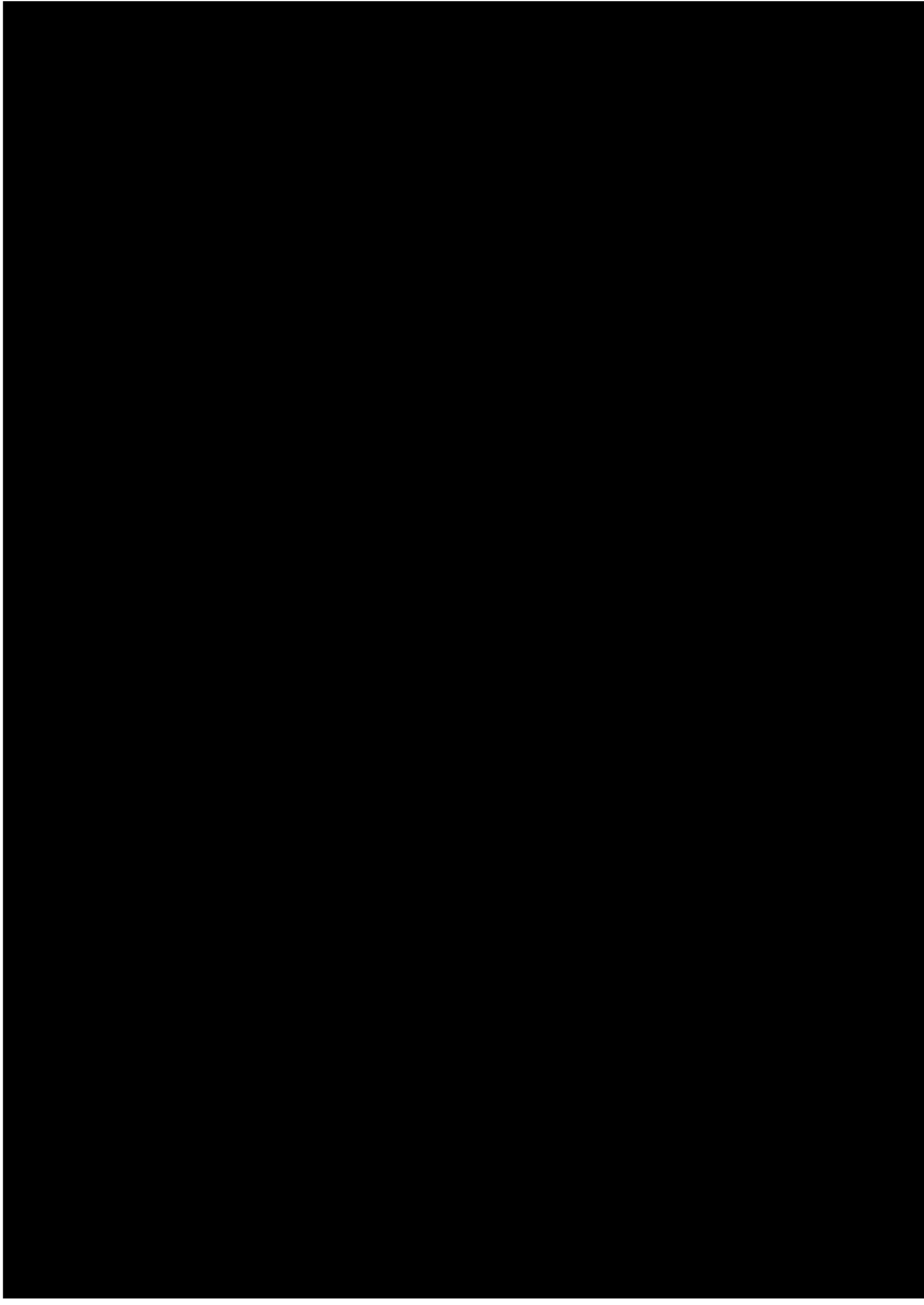


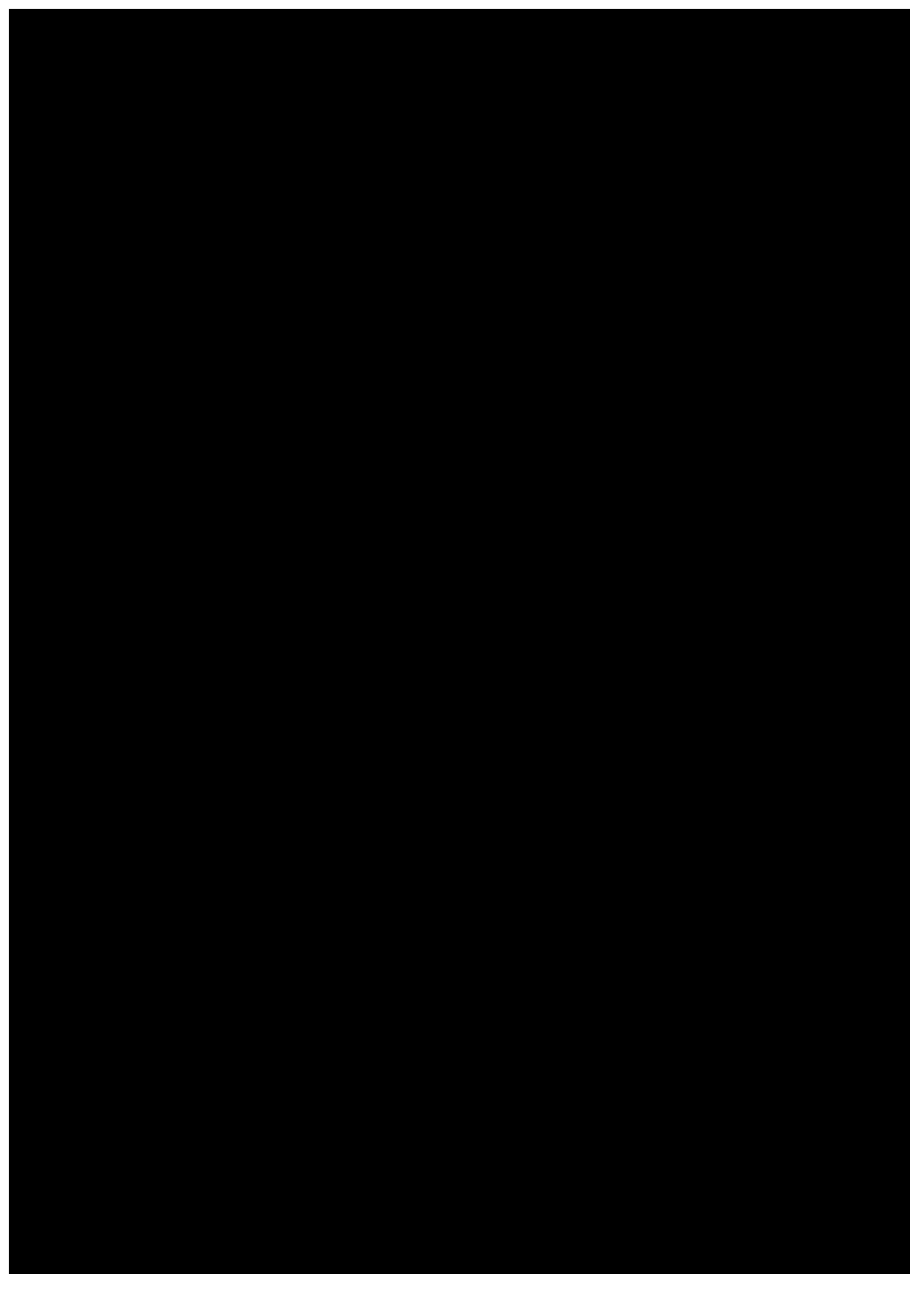


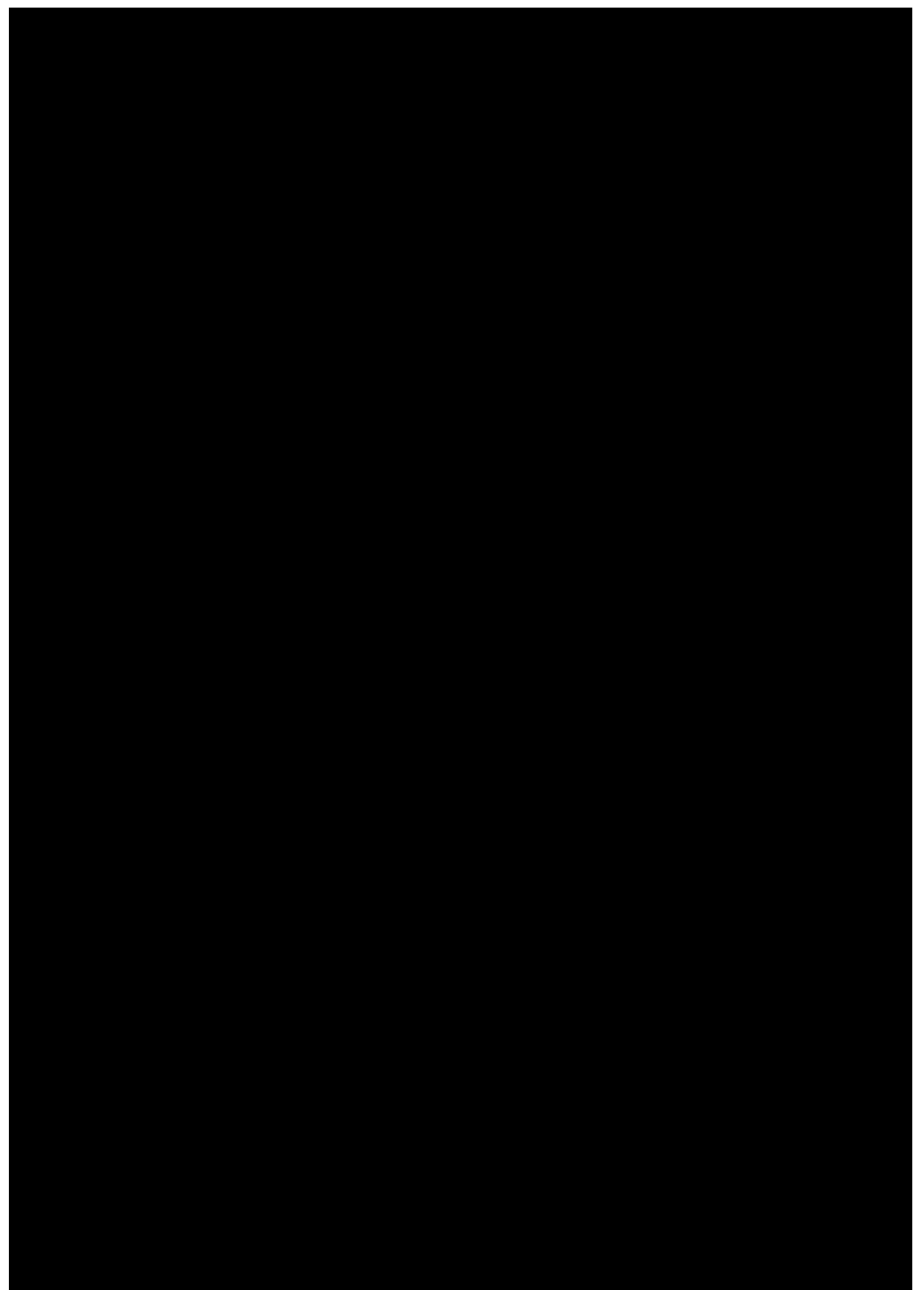


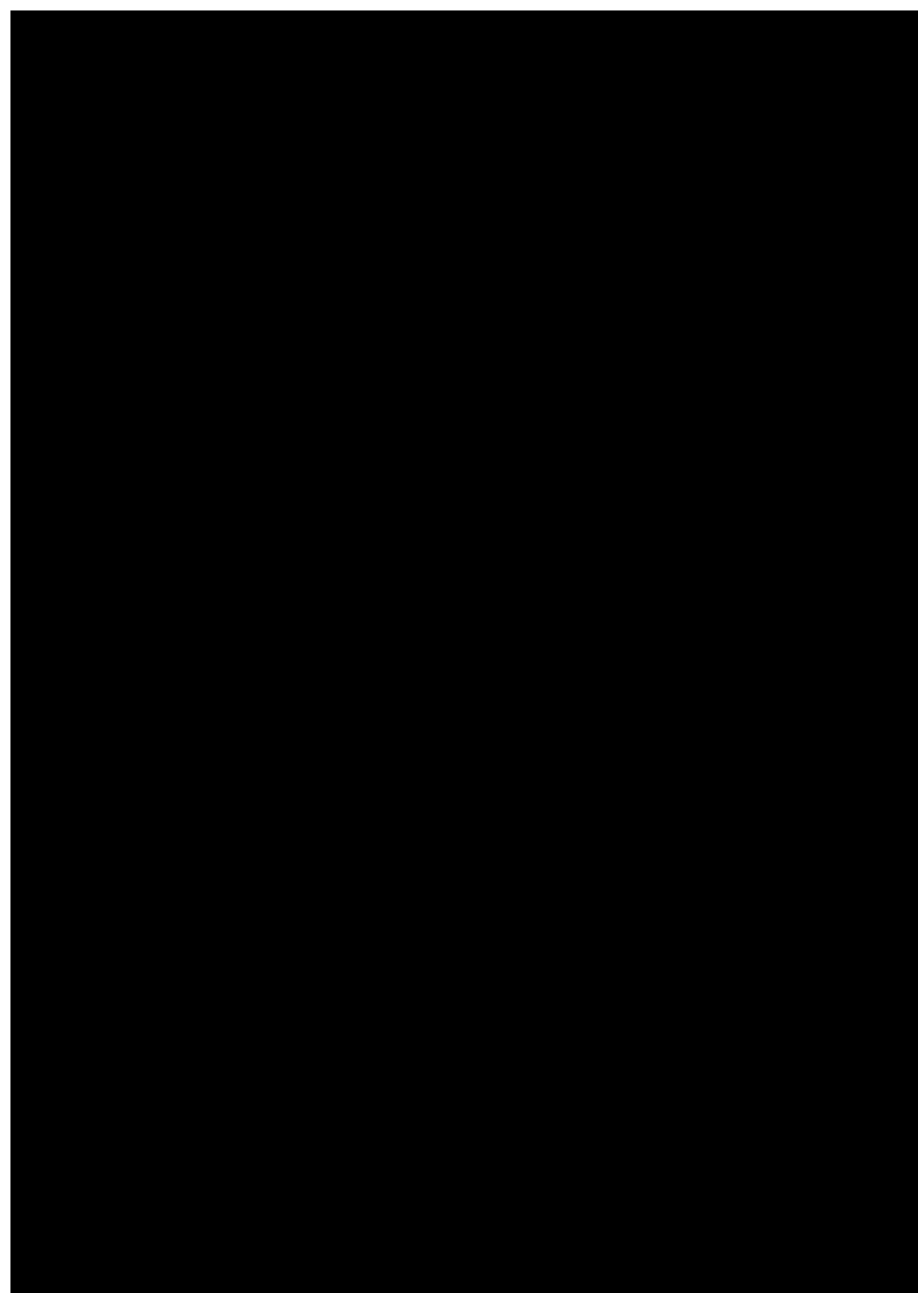


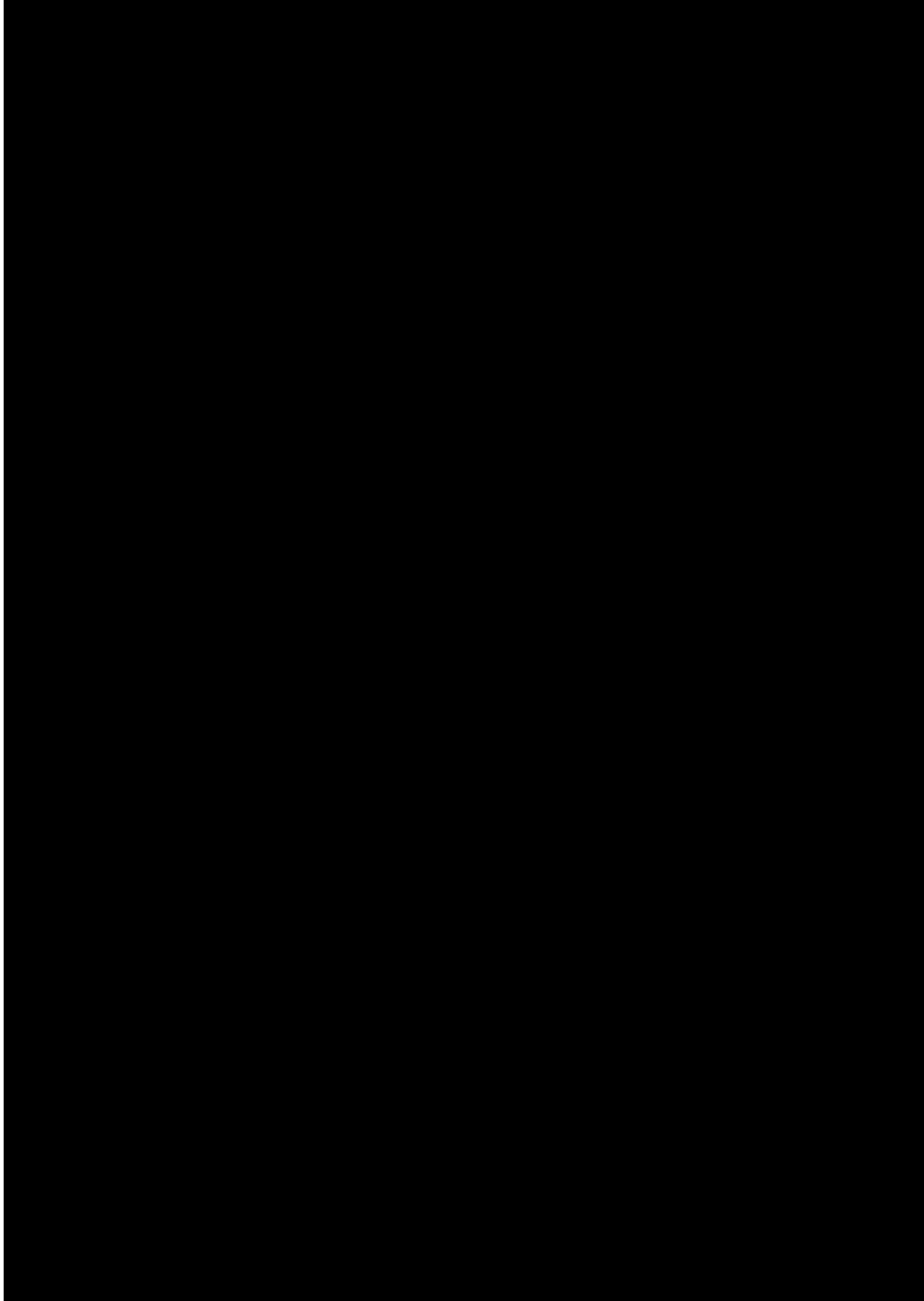


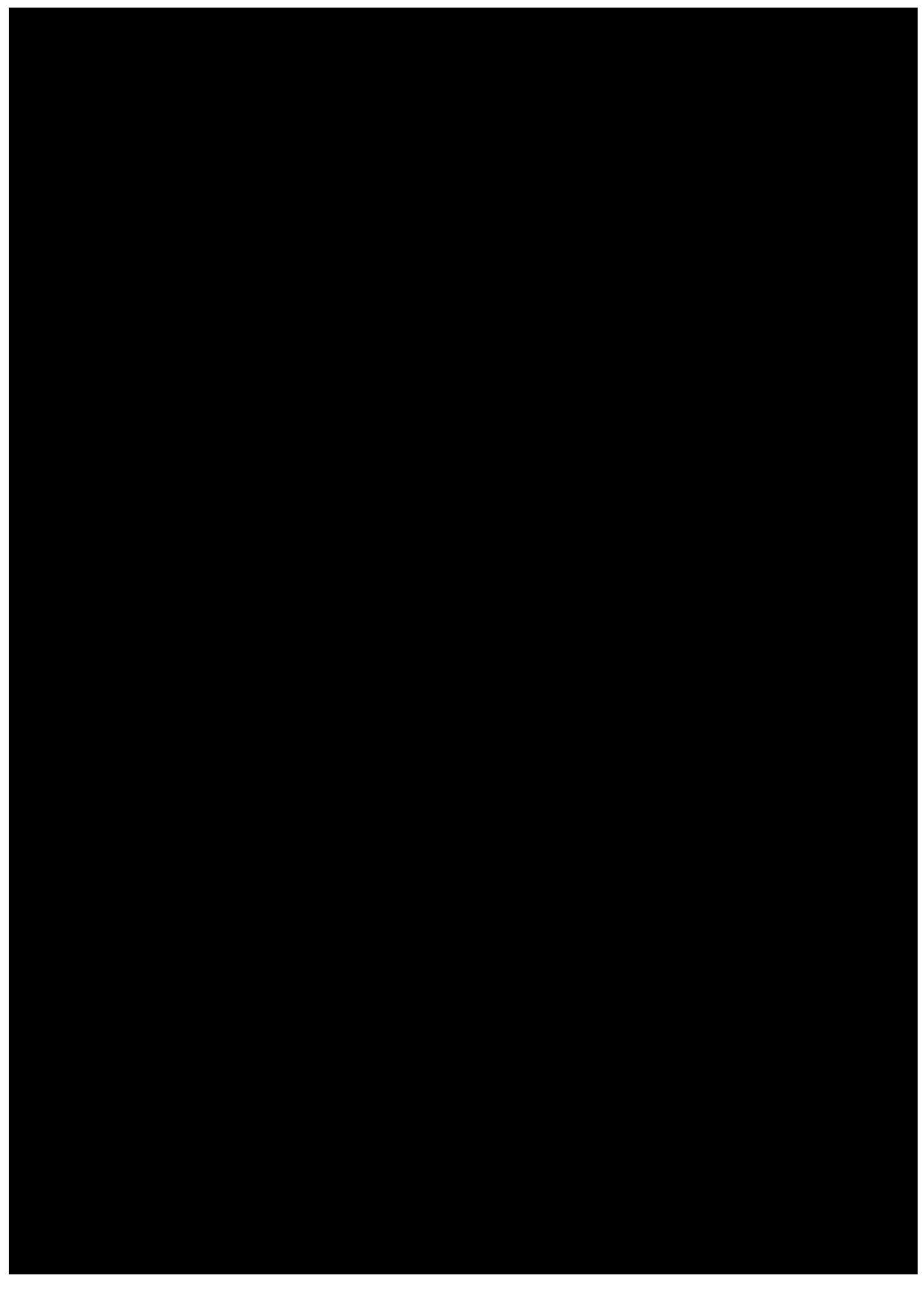


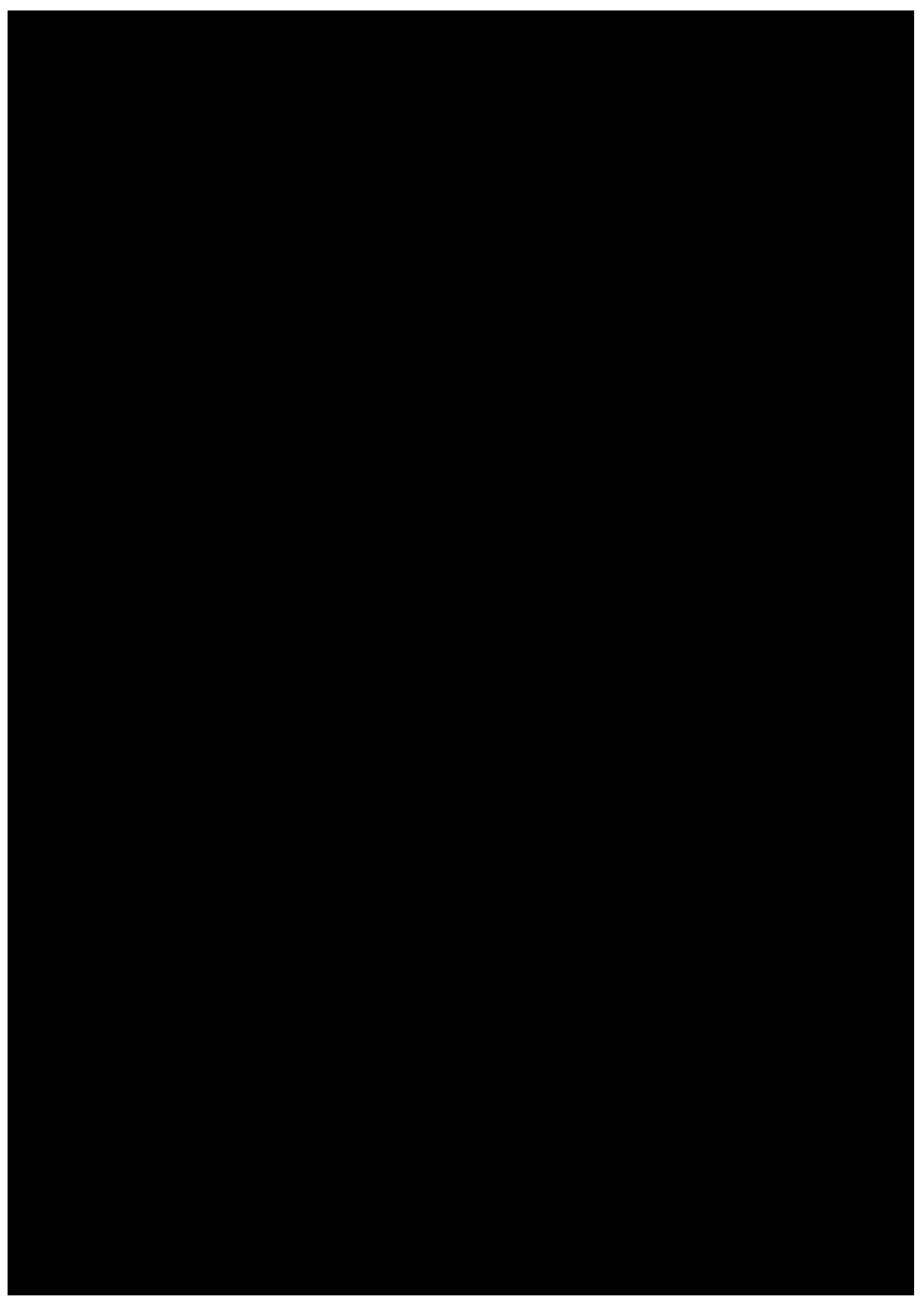


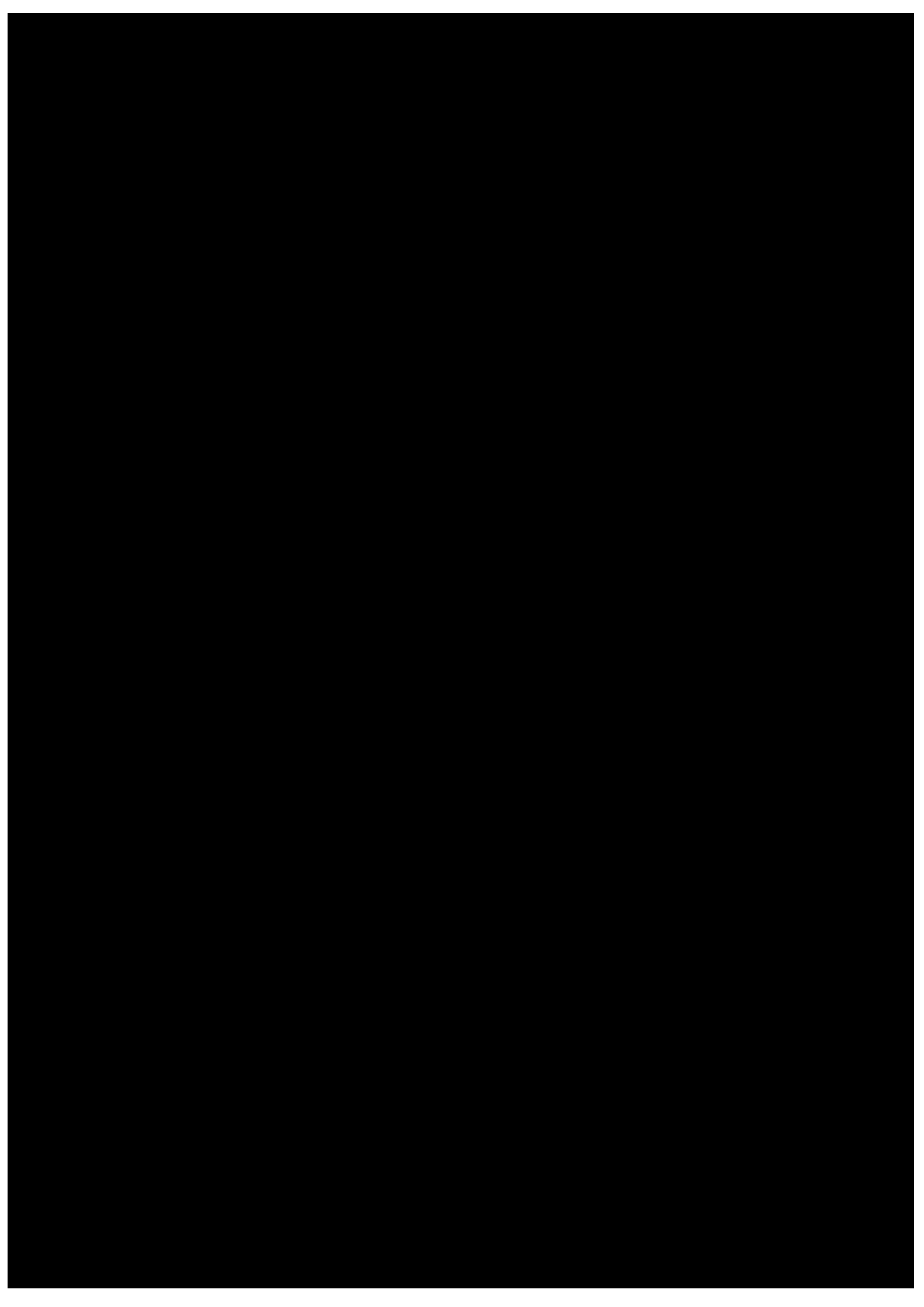


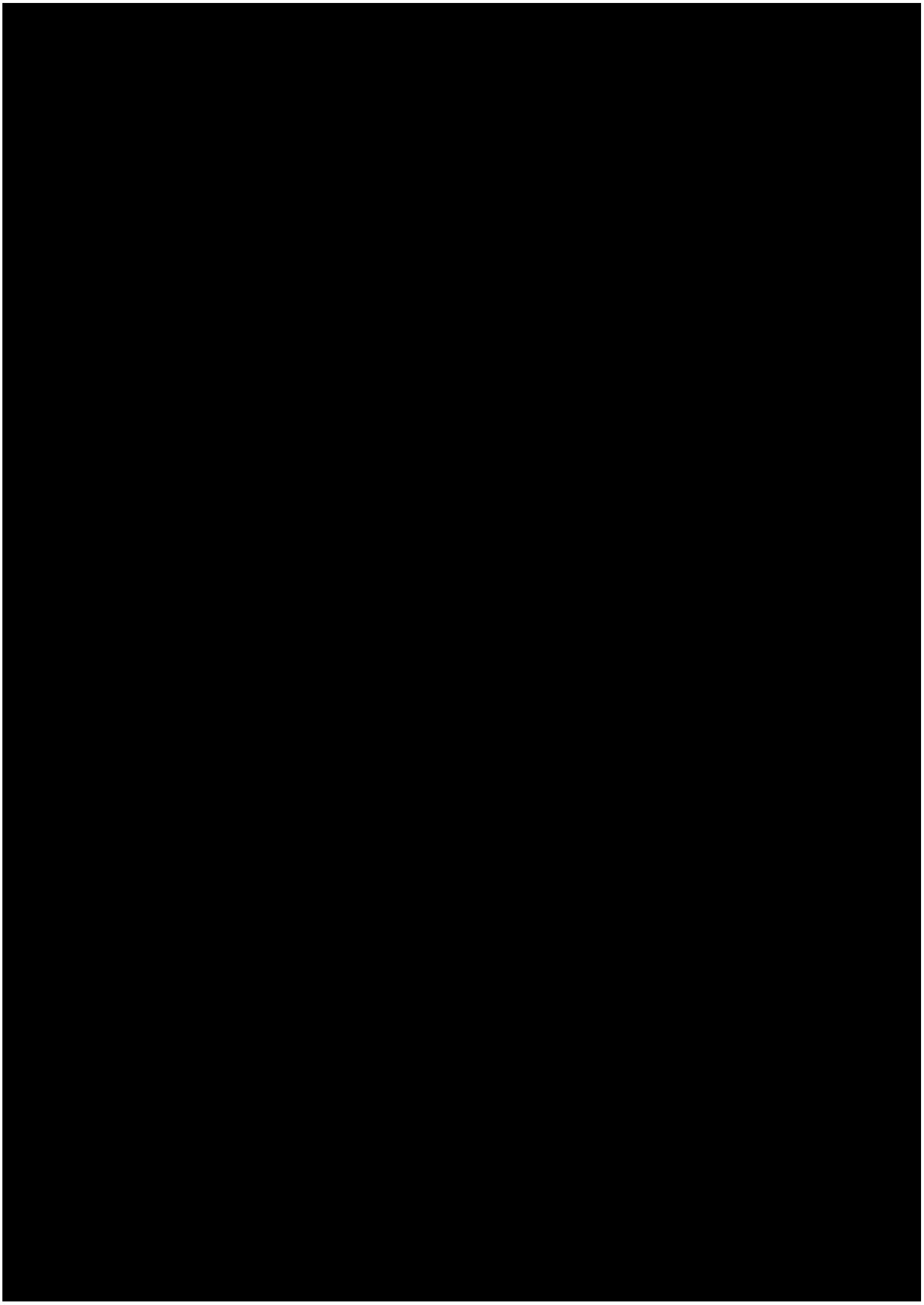


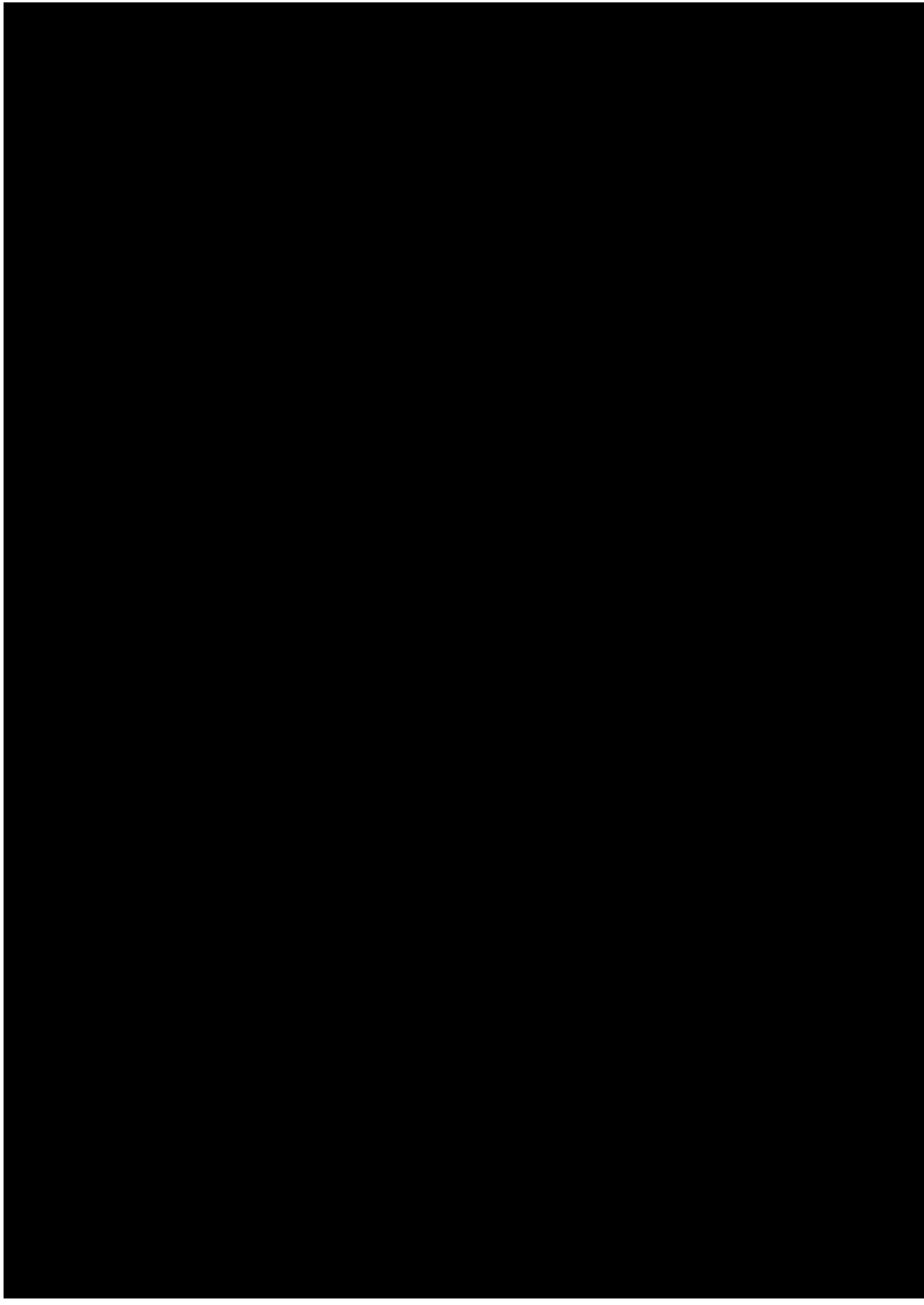


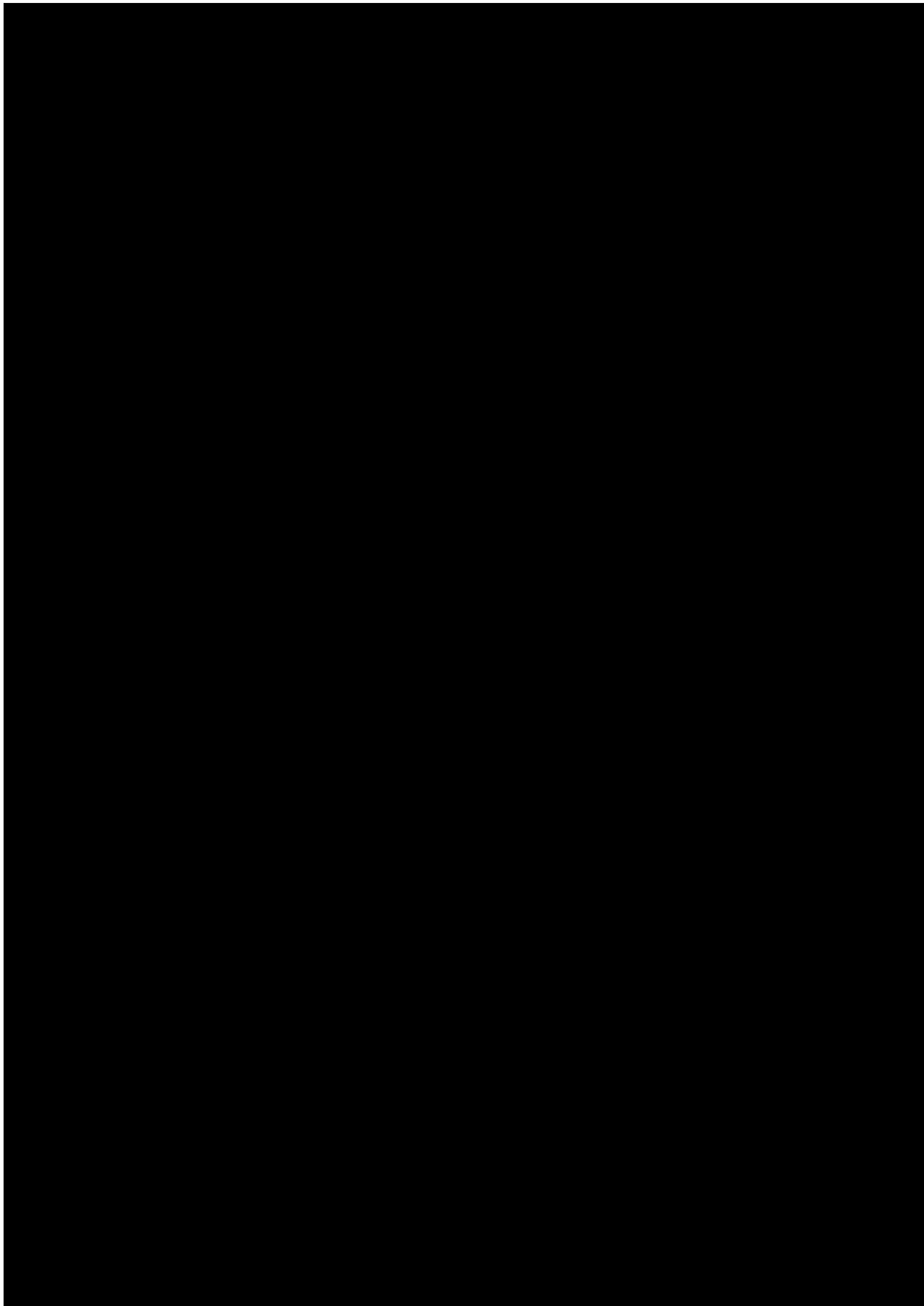


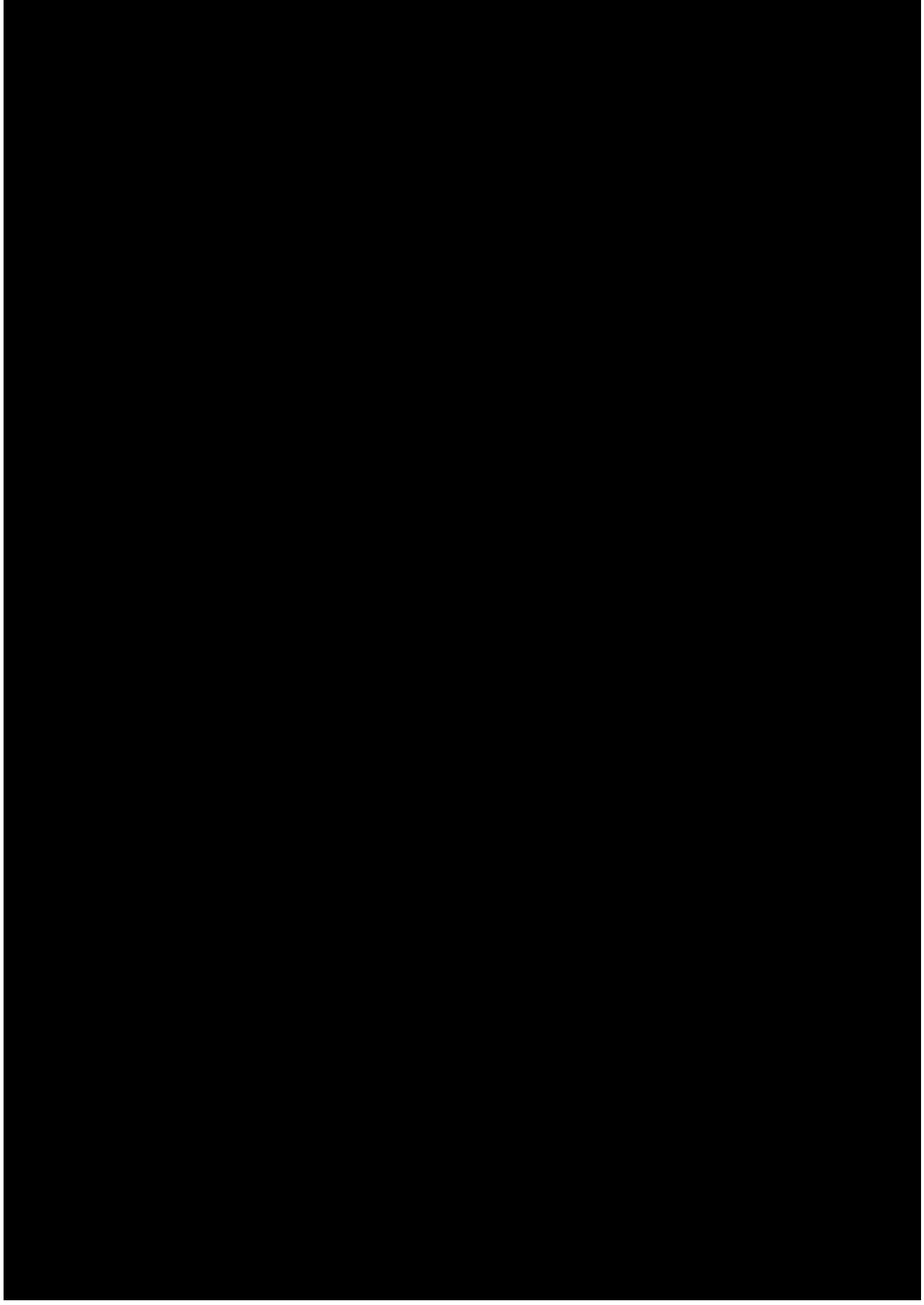


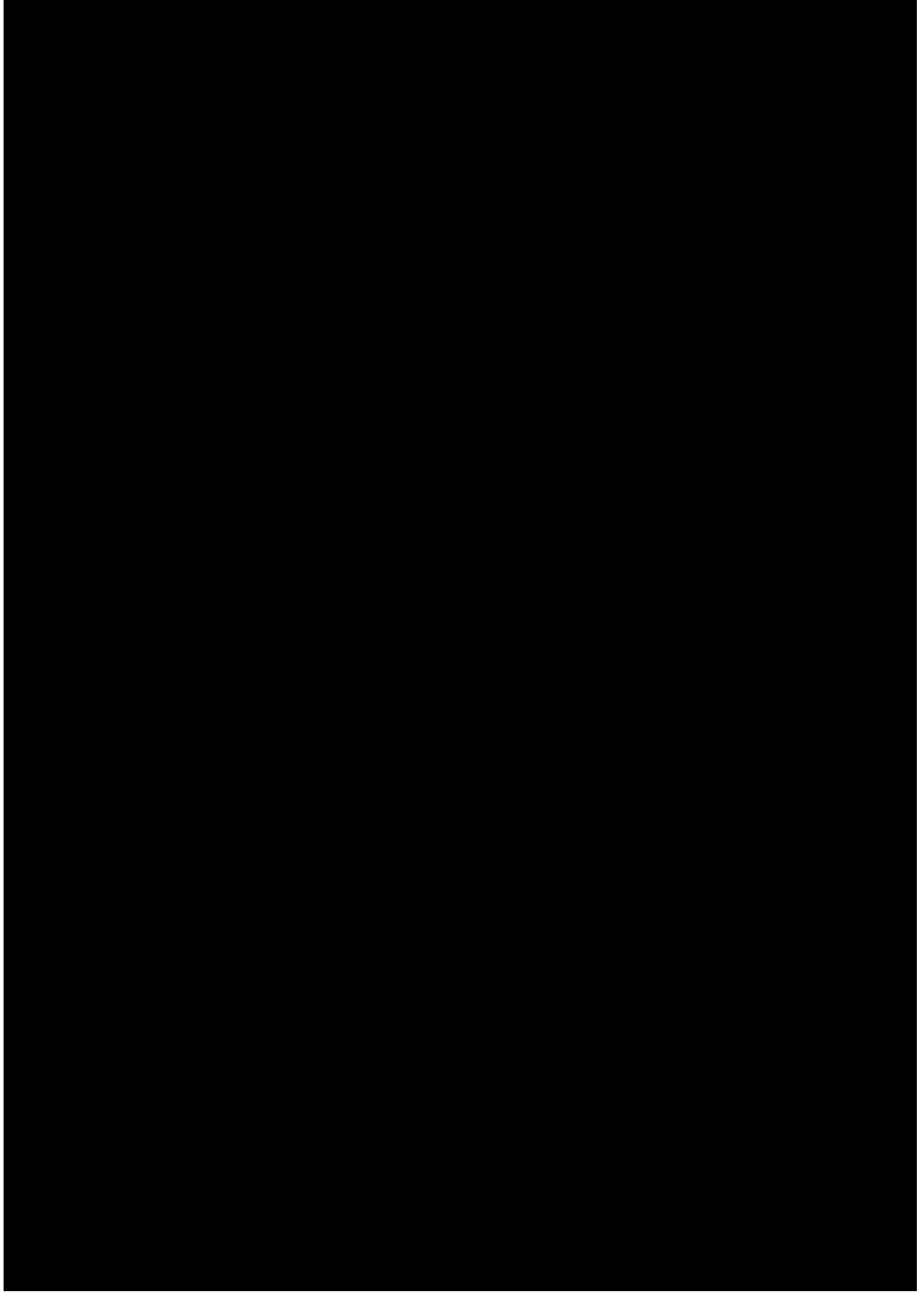


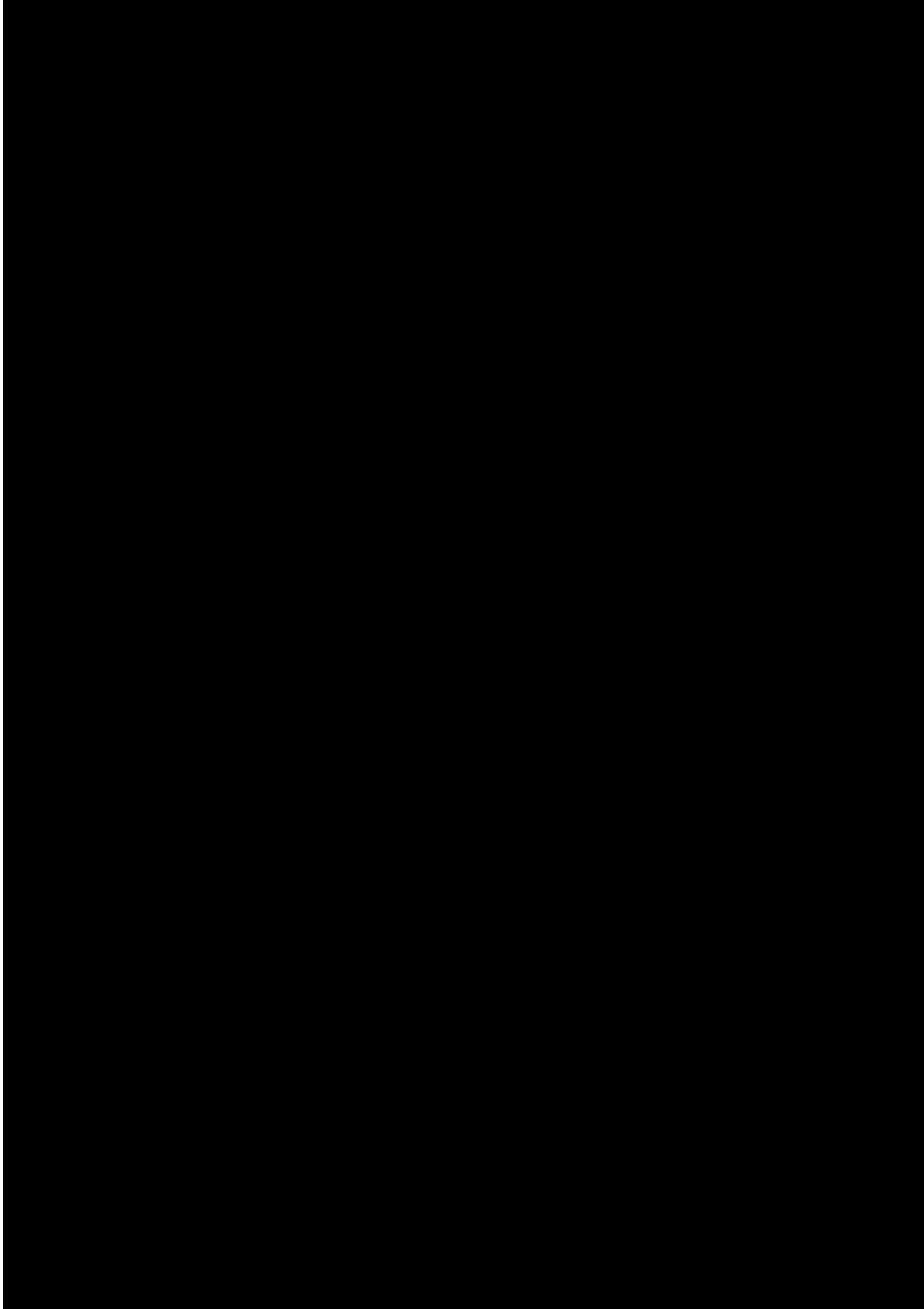


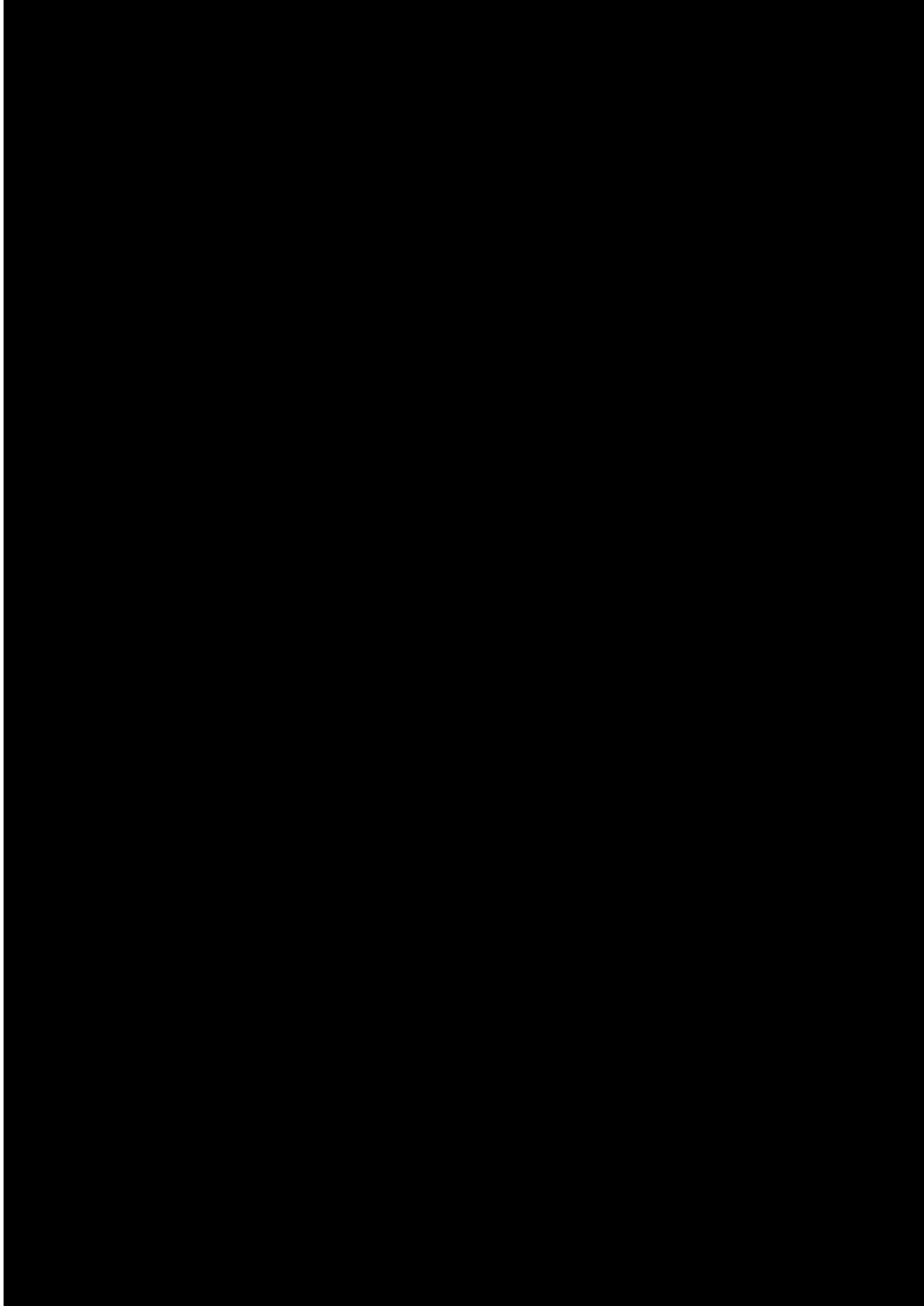


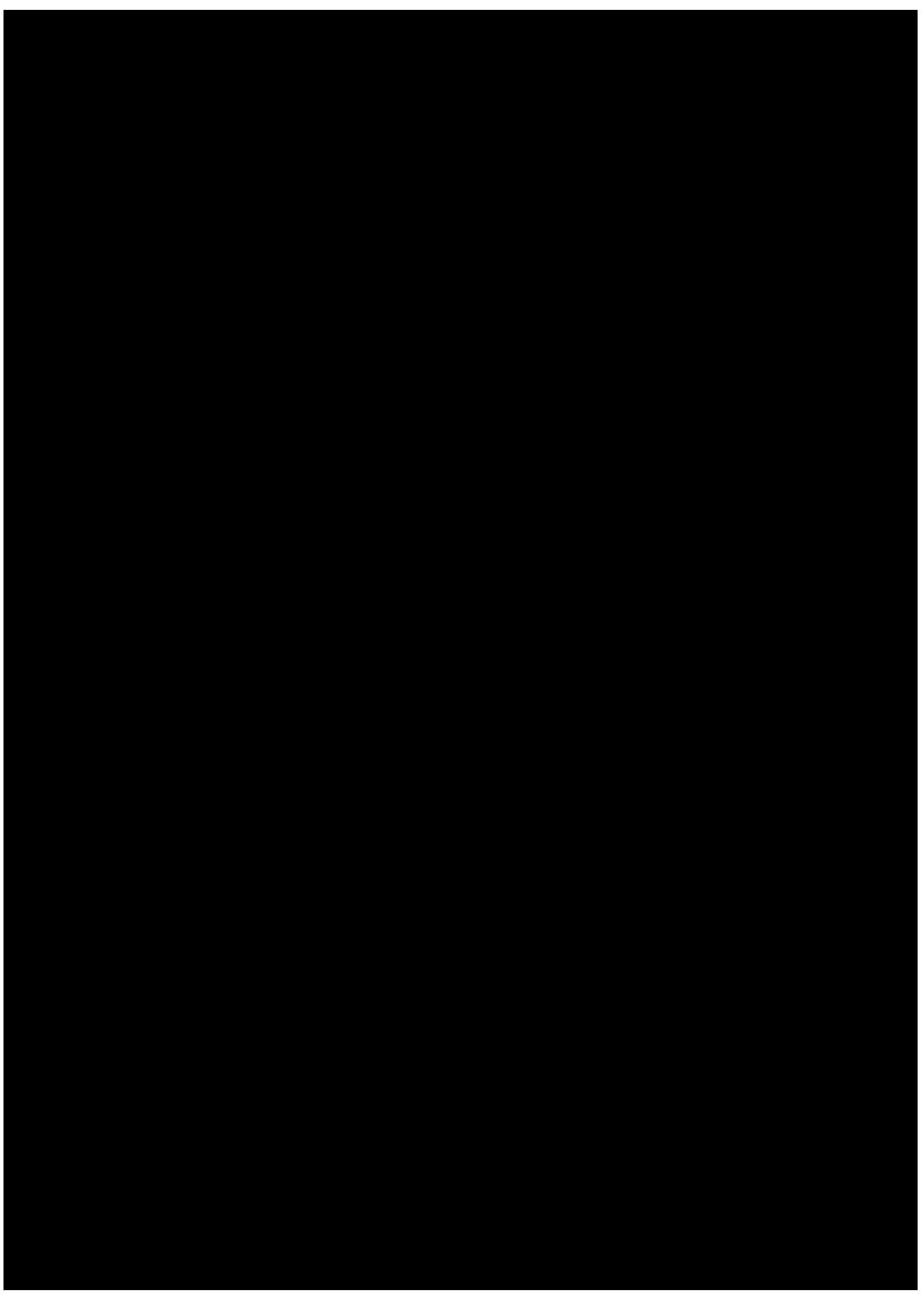


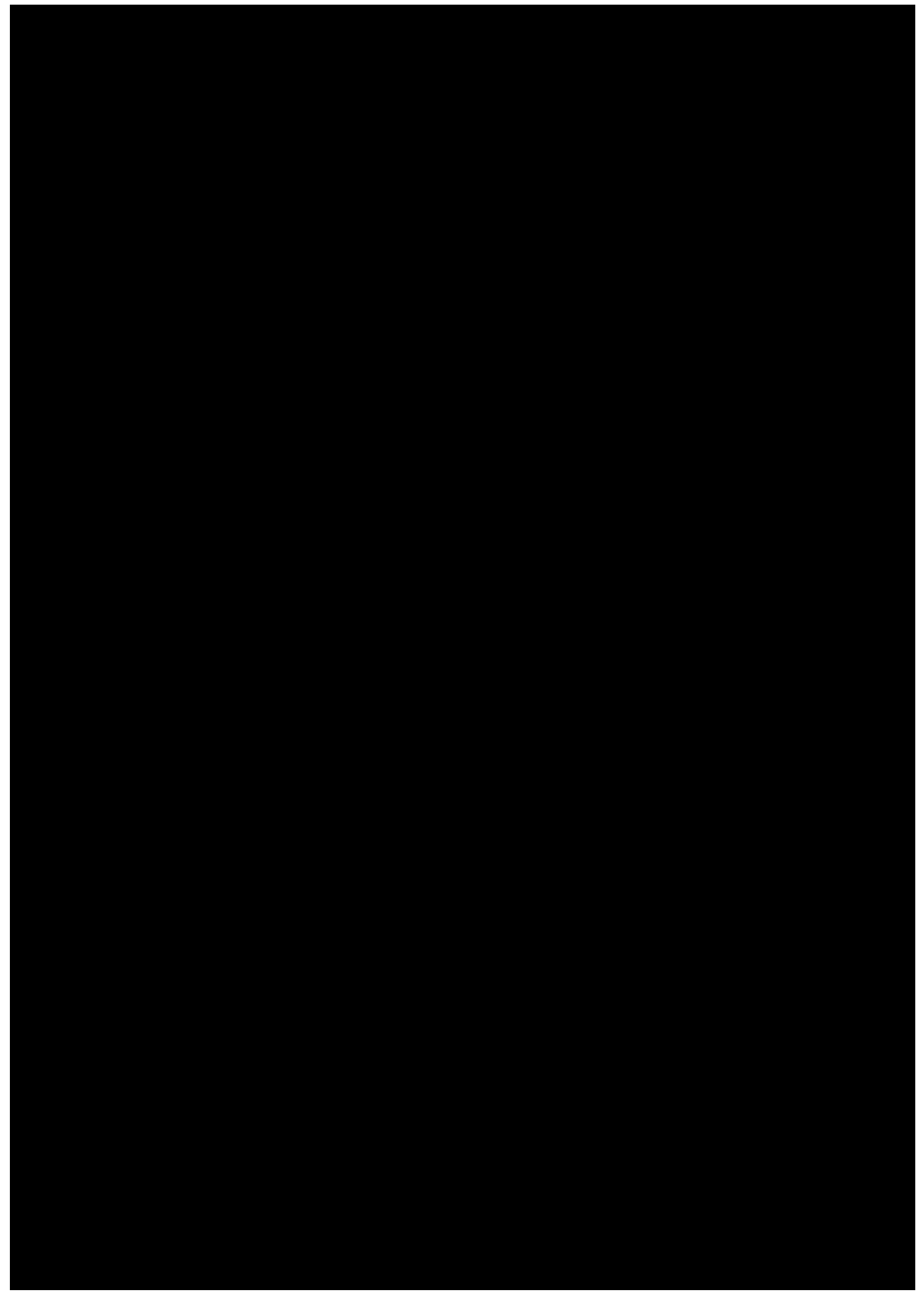


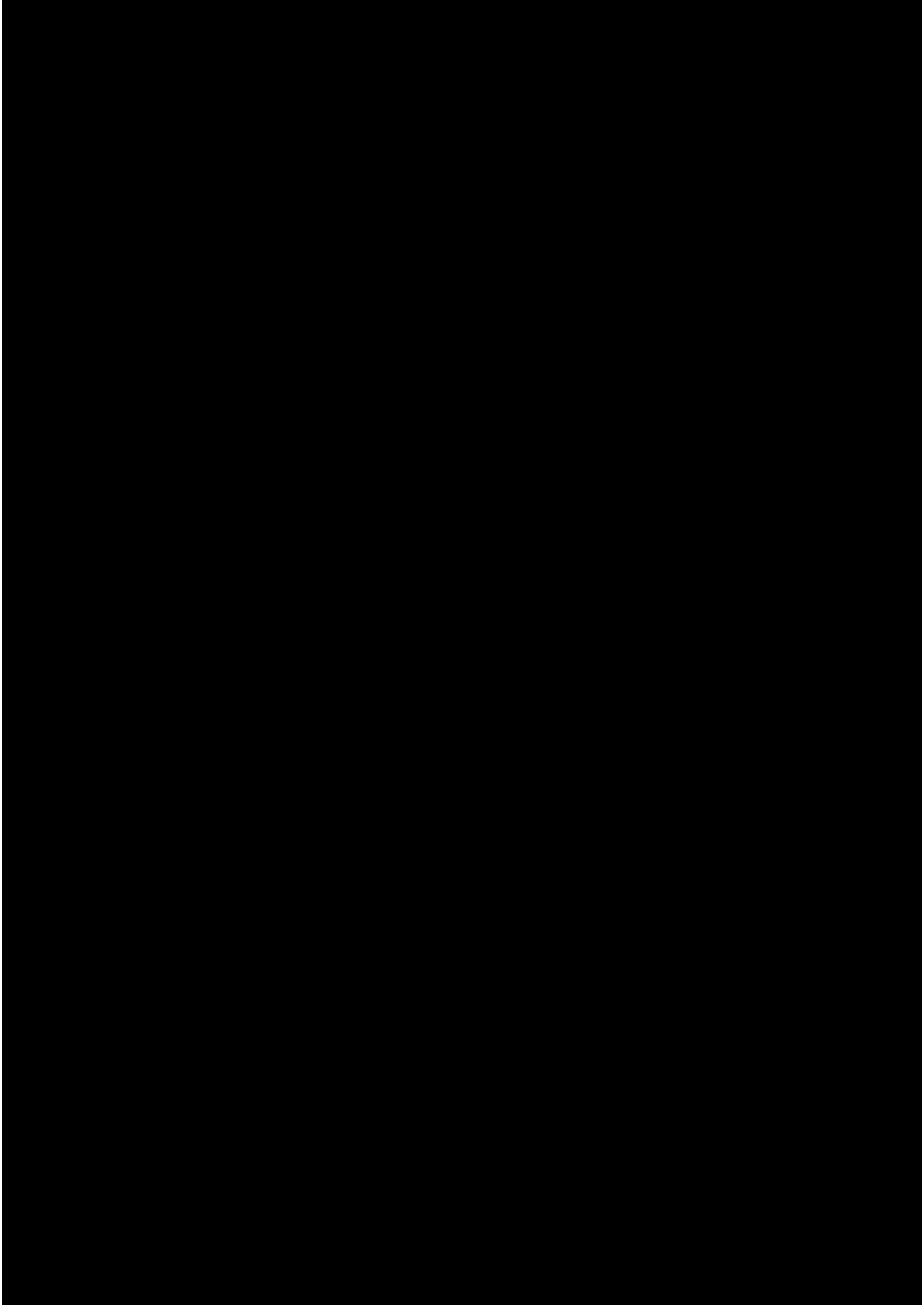


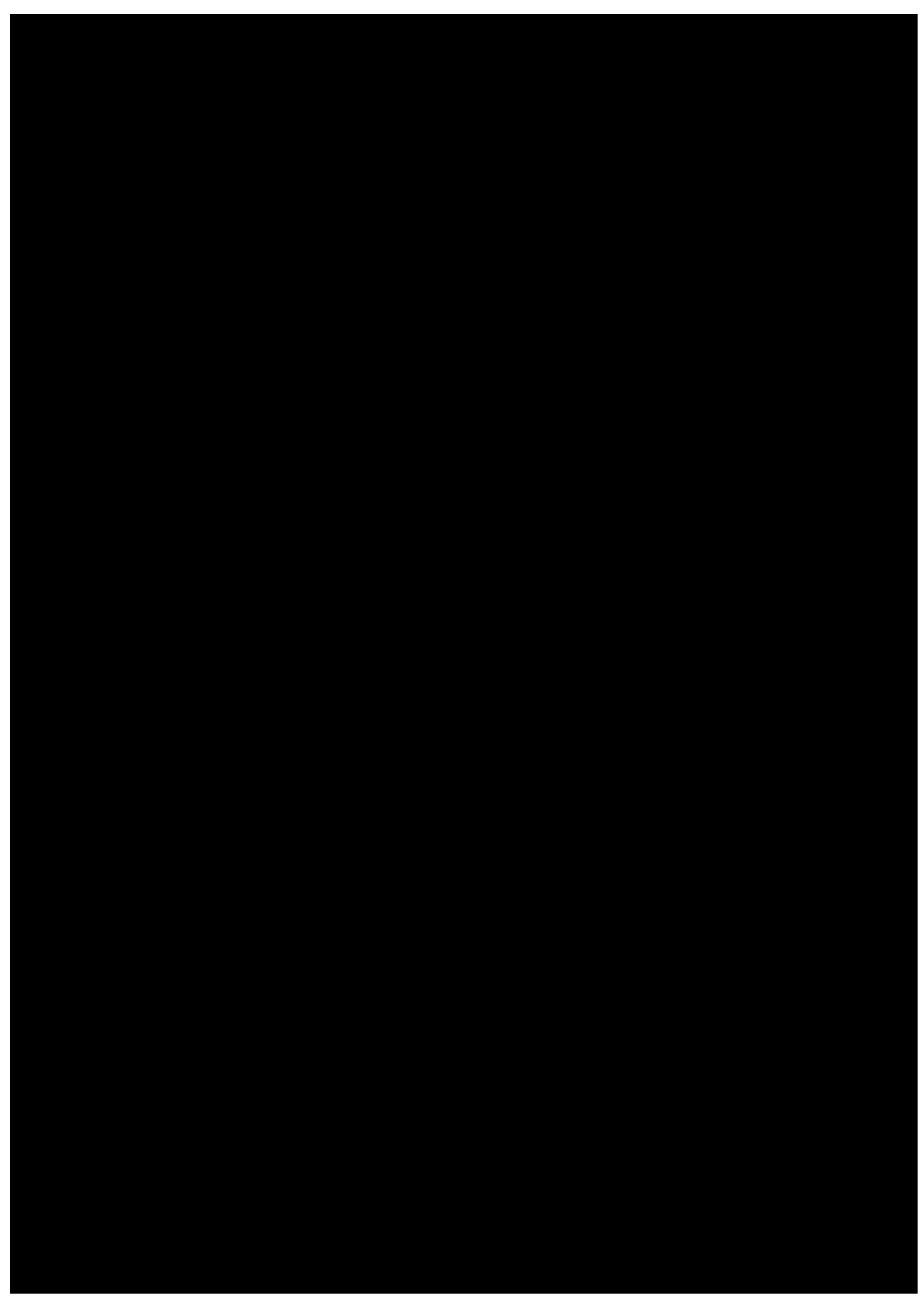


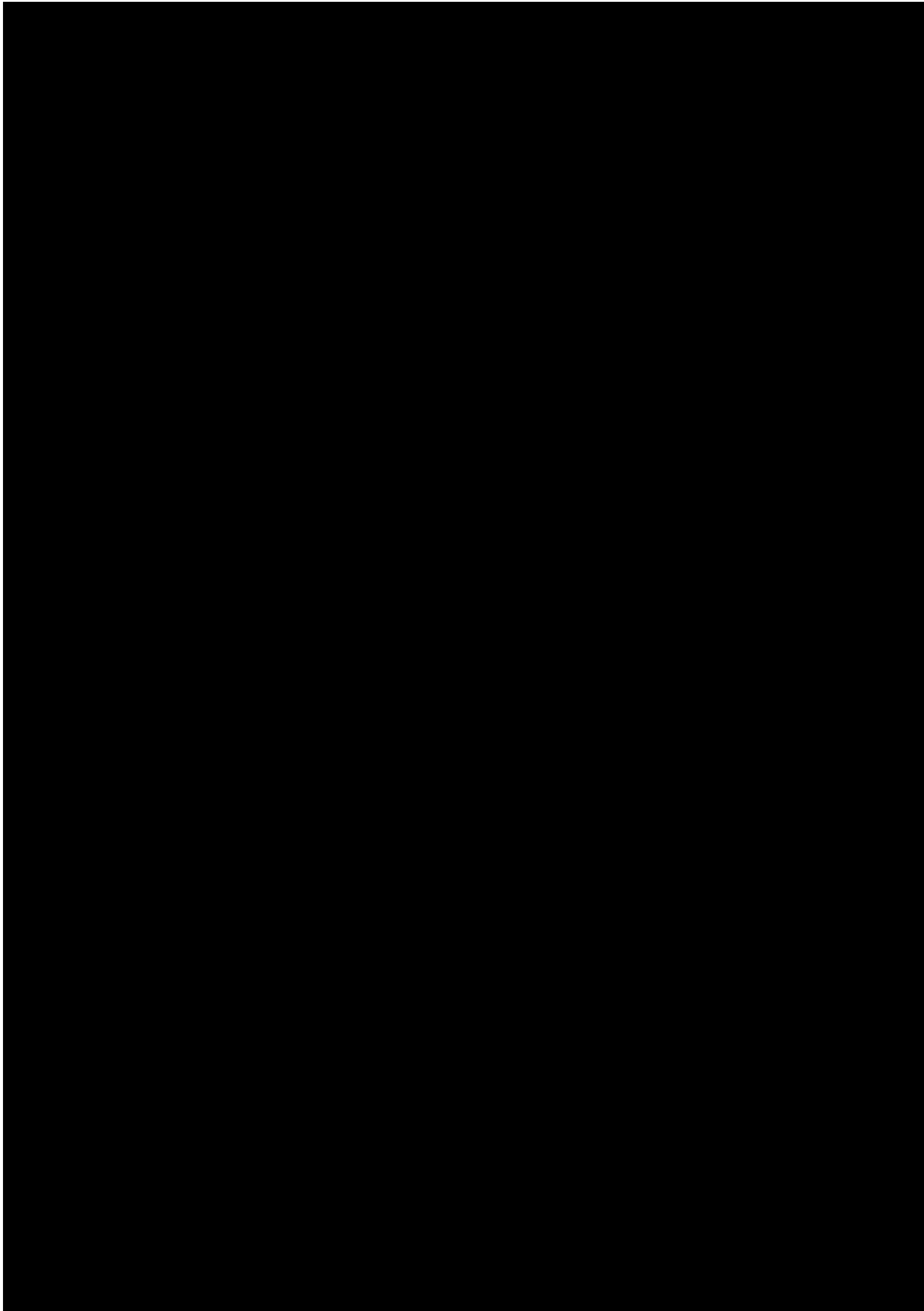


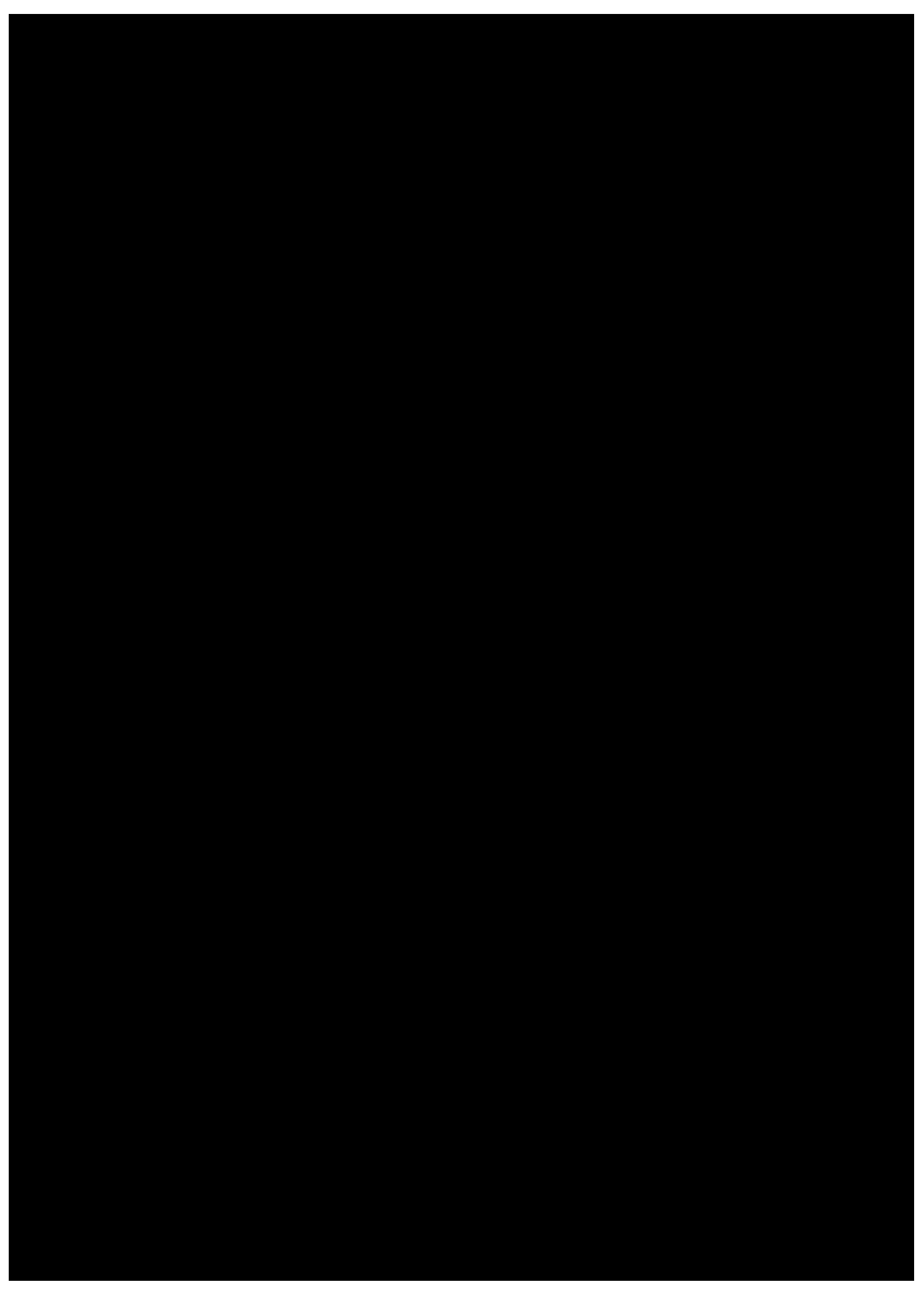


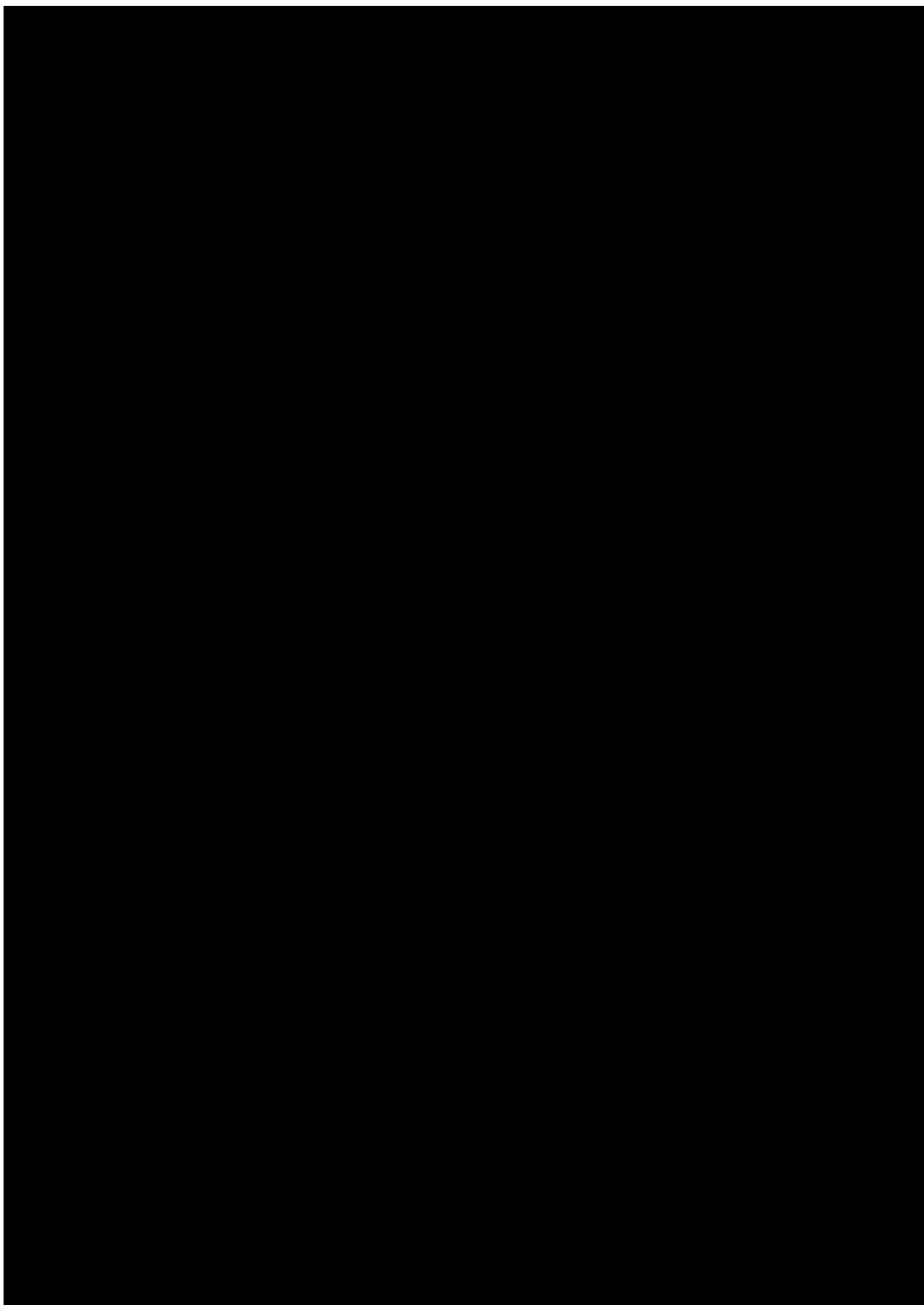


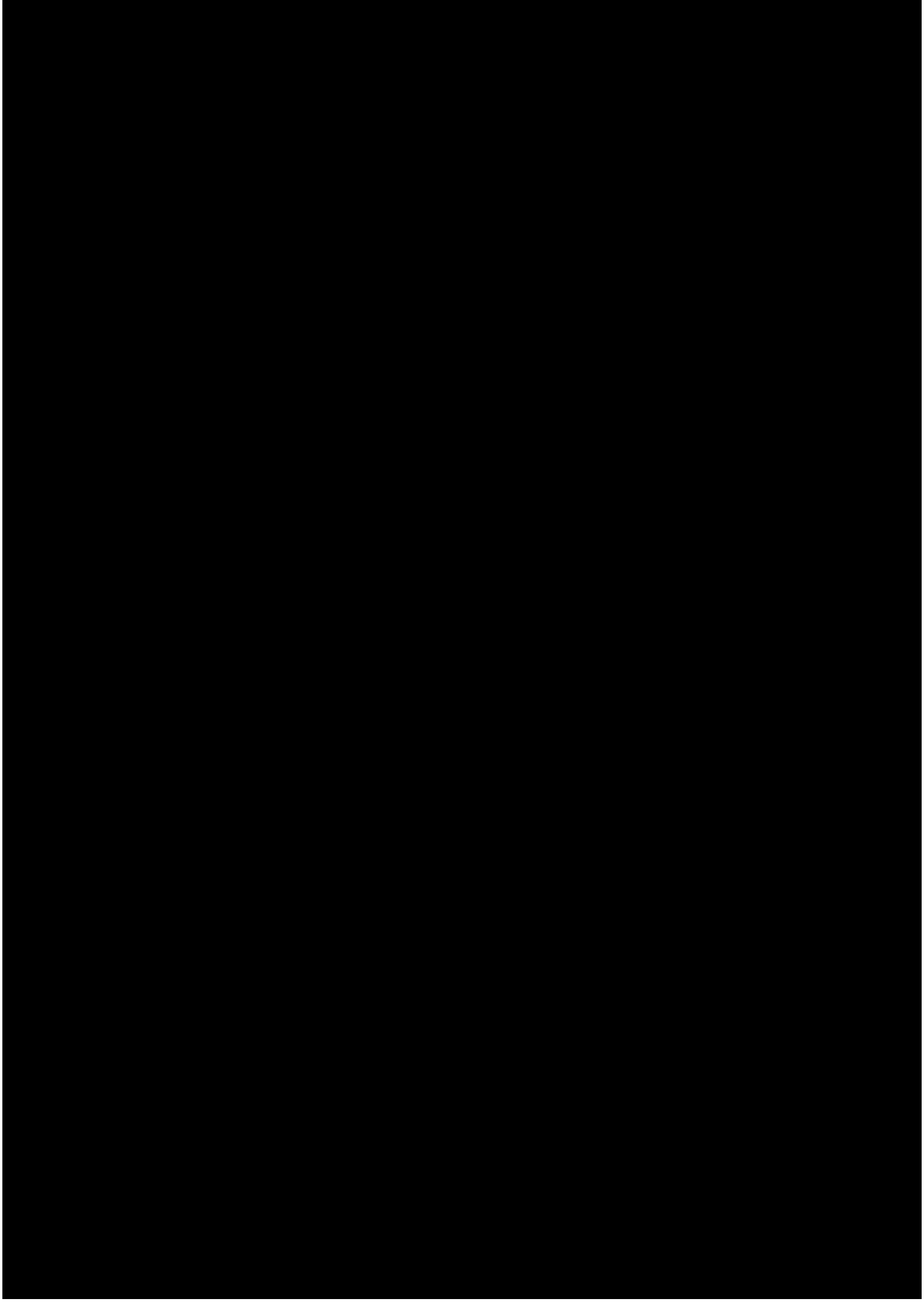










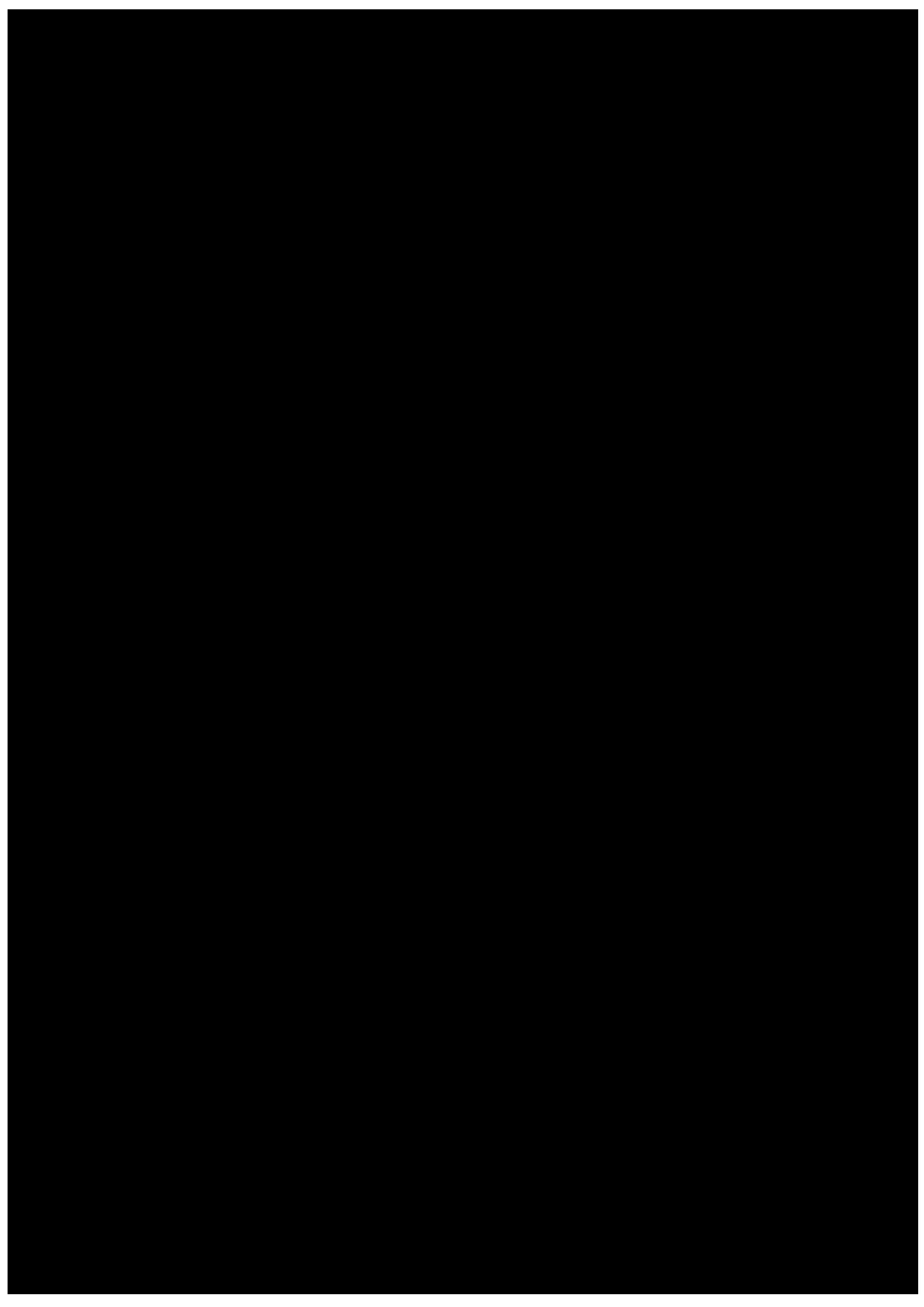


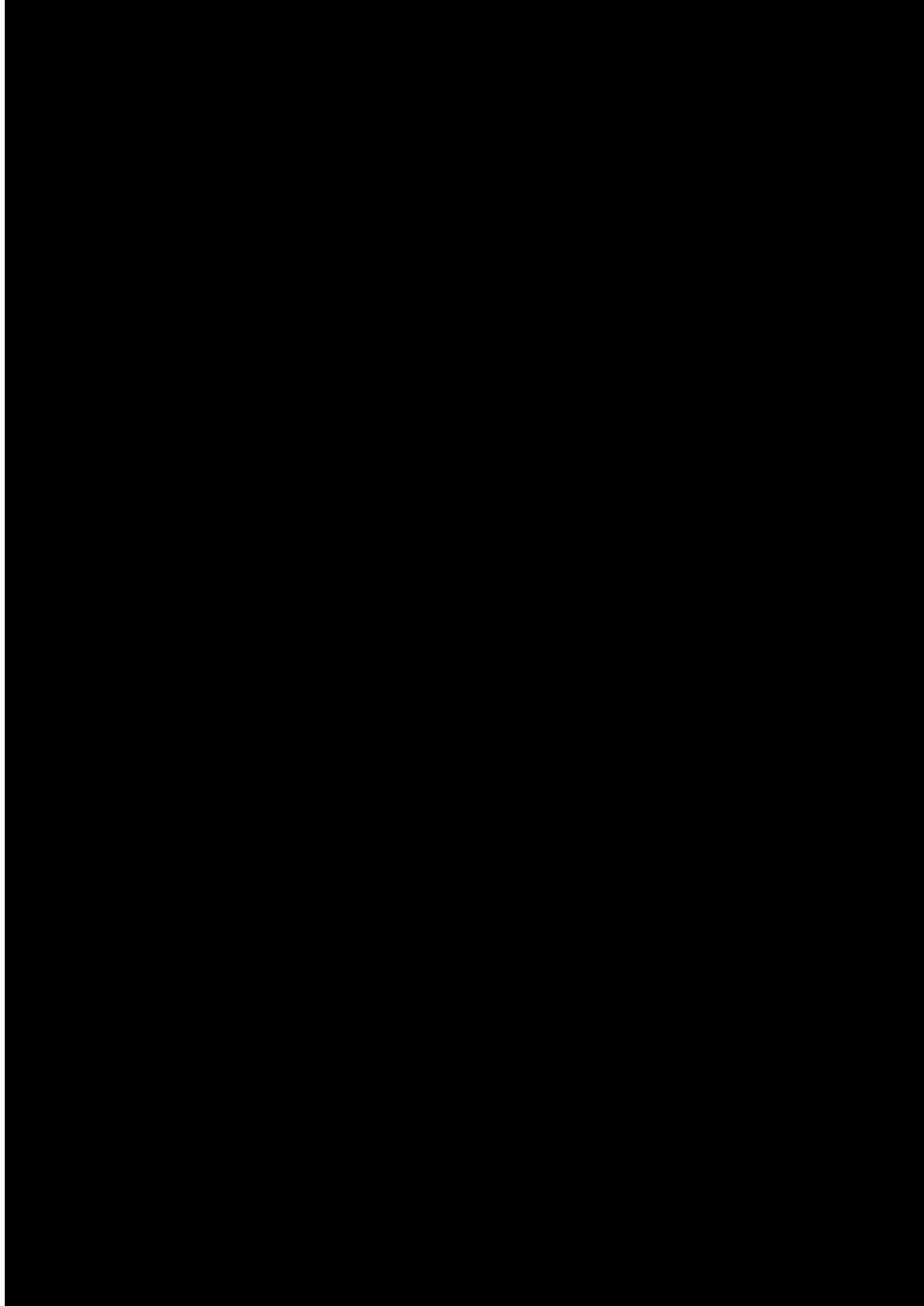
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activities. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation to identify any discrepancies between the recorded amounts and the actual bank statements or receipts.

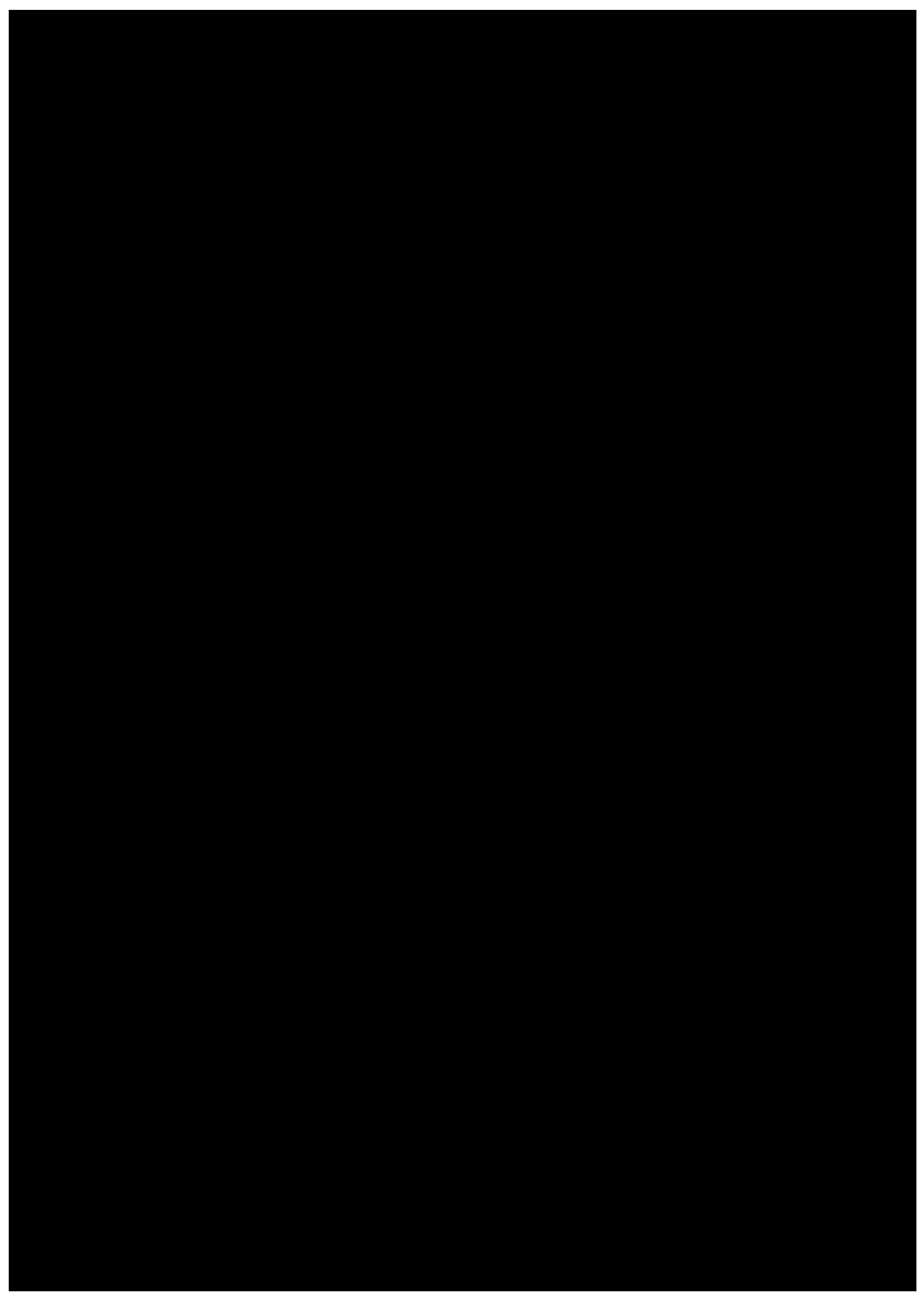
Furthermore, it stresses the importance of using clear and concise language when describing each transaction. This helps in avoiding any ambiguity and ensures that the records are easy to understand and audit. The document also provides guidelines on how to handle corrections and adjustments, ensuring that they are properly documented and explained.

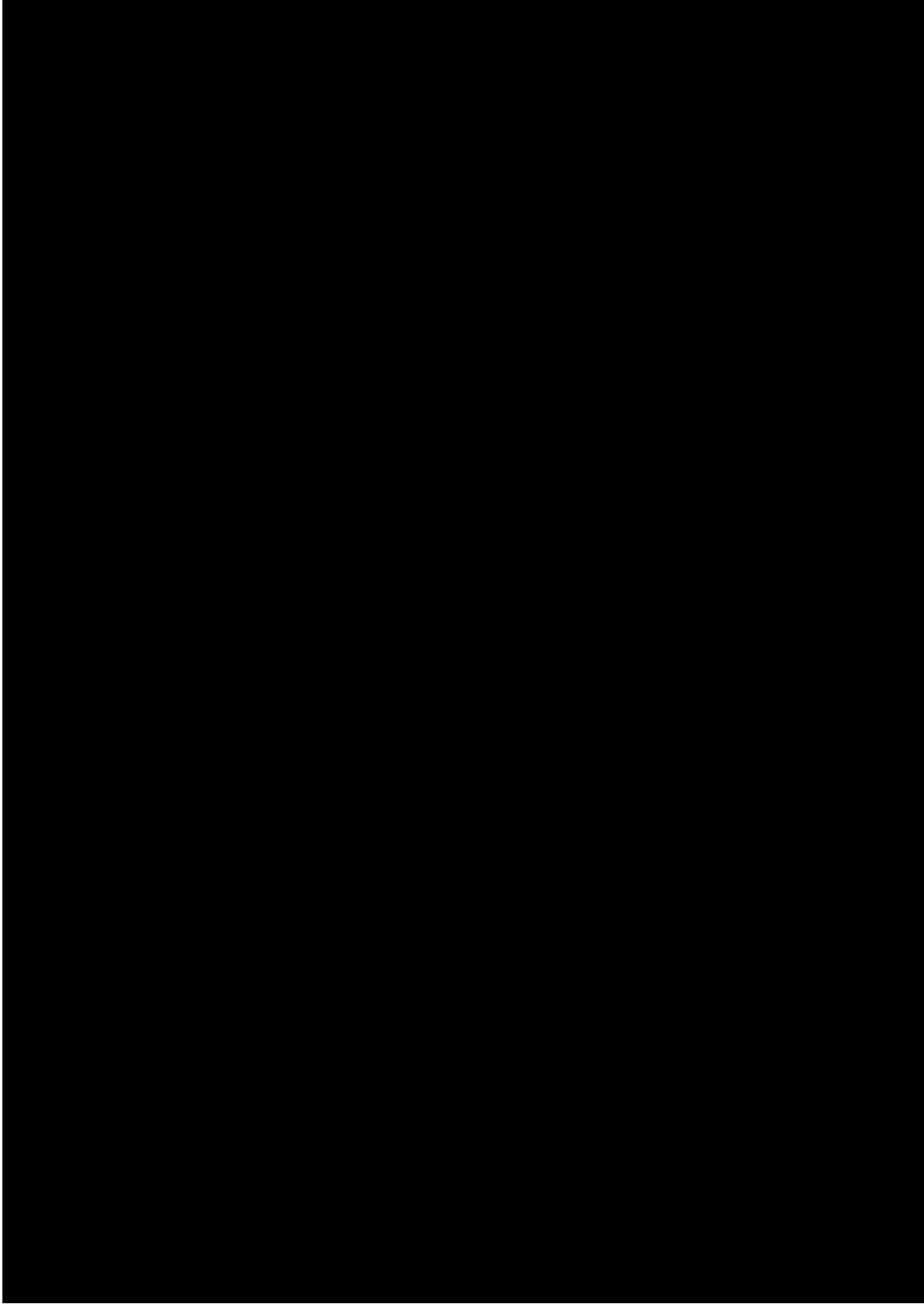
In addition, the document discusses the role of technology in financial record-keeping. It mentions the use of accounting software and spreadsheets to streamline the process and reduce the risk of human error. However, it also cautions against relying solely on technology and emphasizes the need for manual verification and oversight.

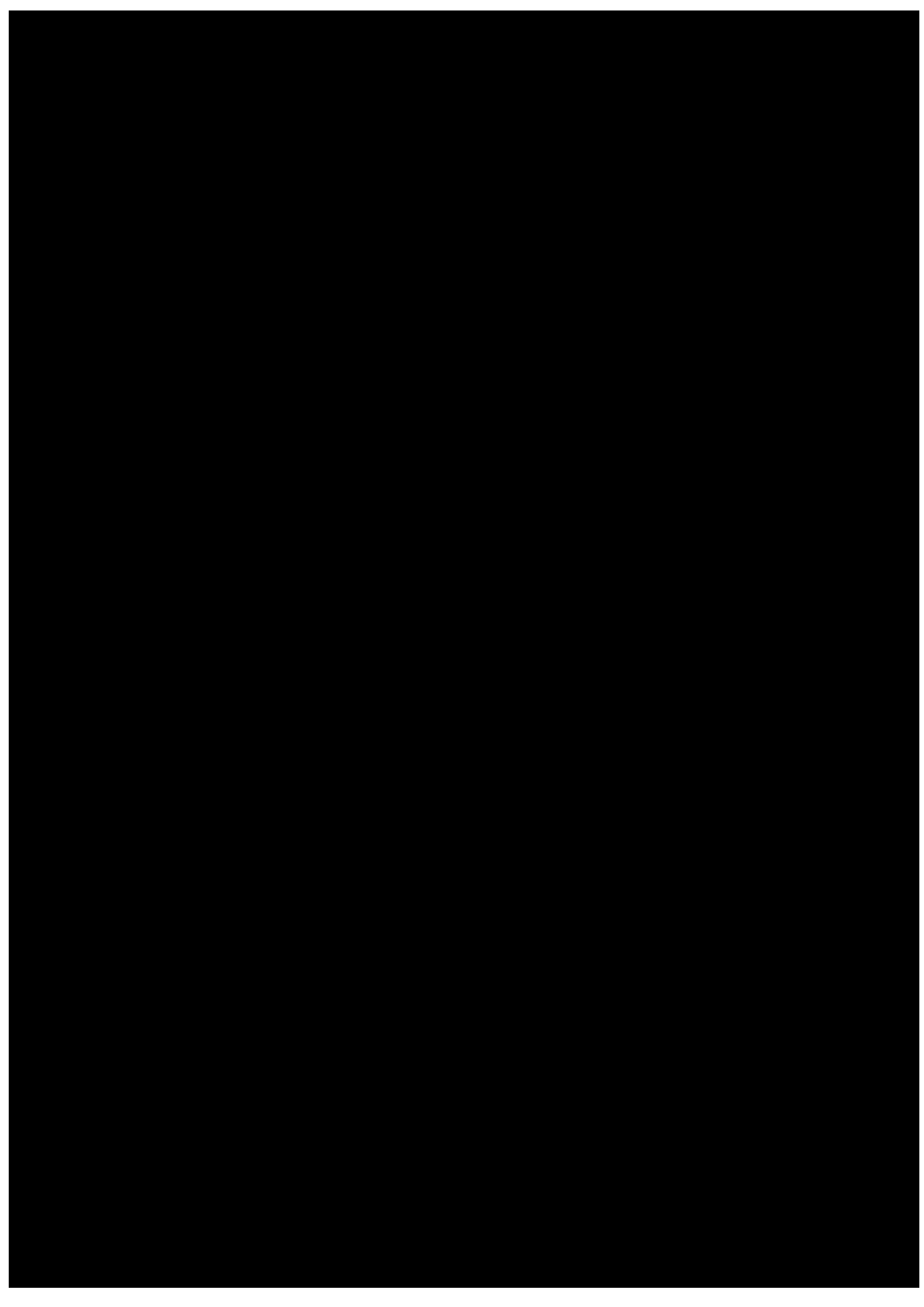
Overall, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the best practices for maintaining accurate and reliable financial records. It covers the entire process from recording transactions to regular reconciliation and the use of technology to enhance efficiency and accuracy.

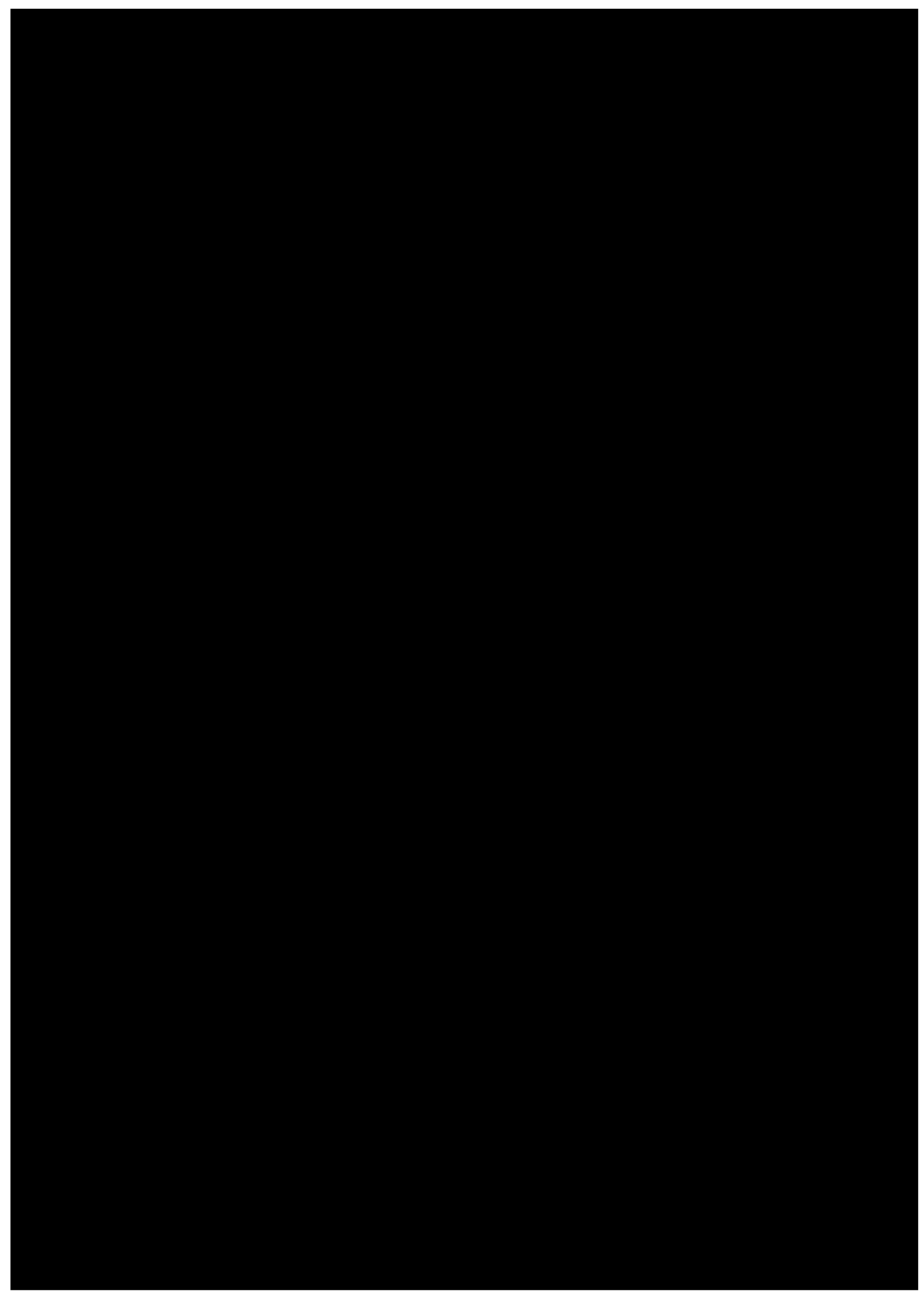


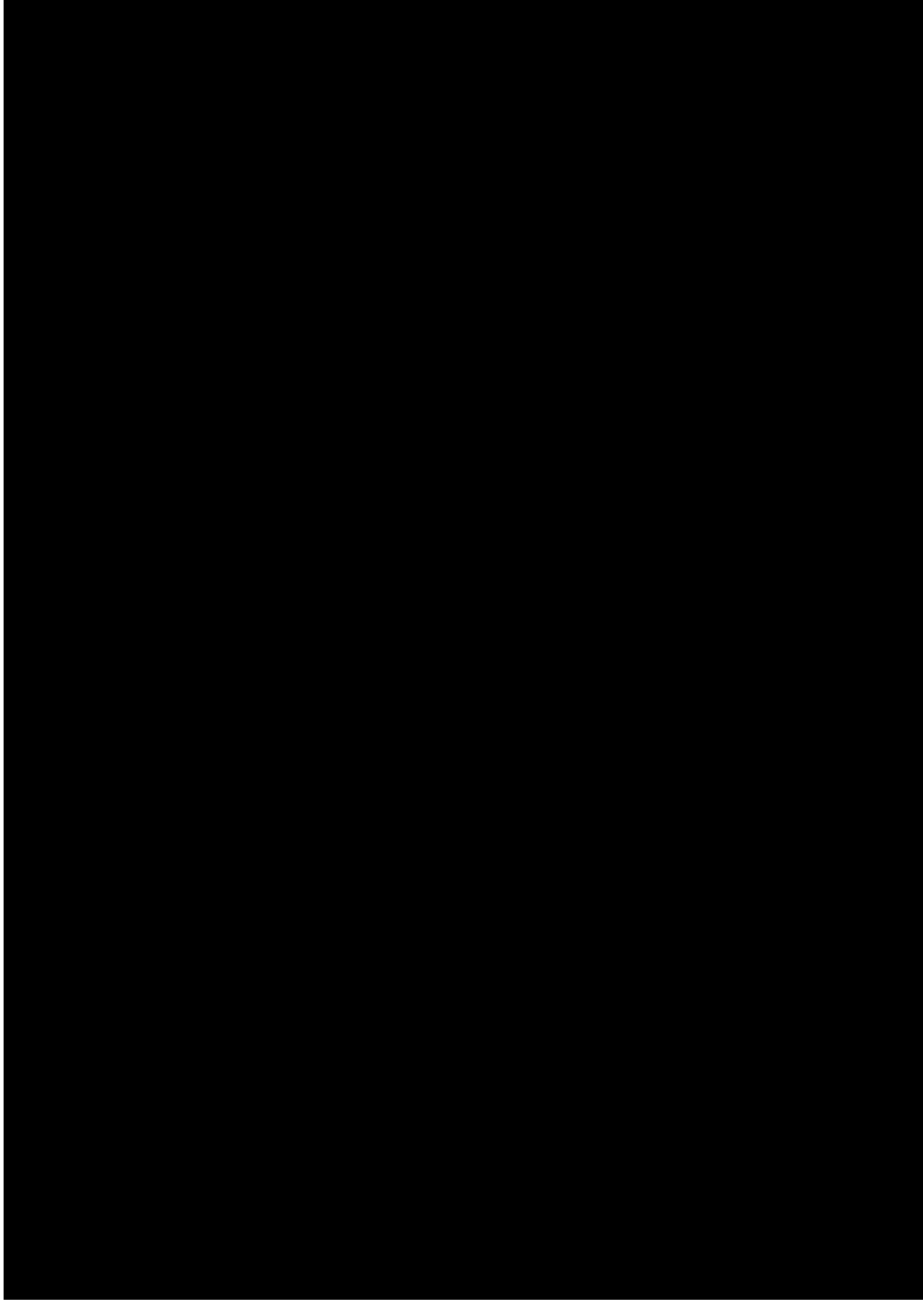


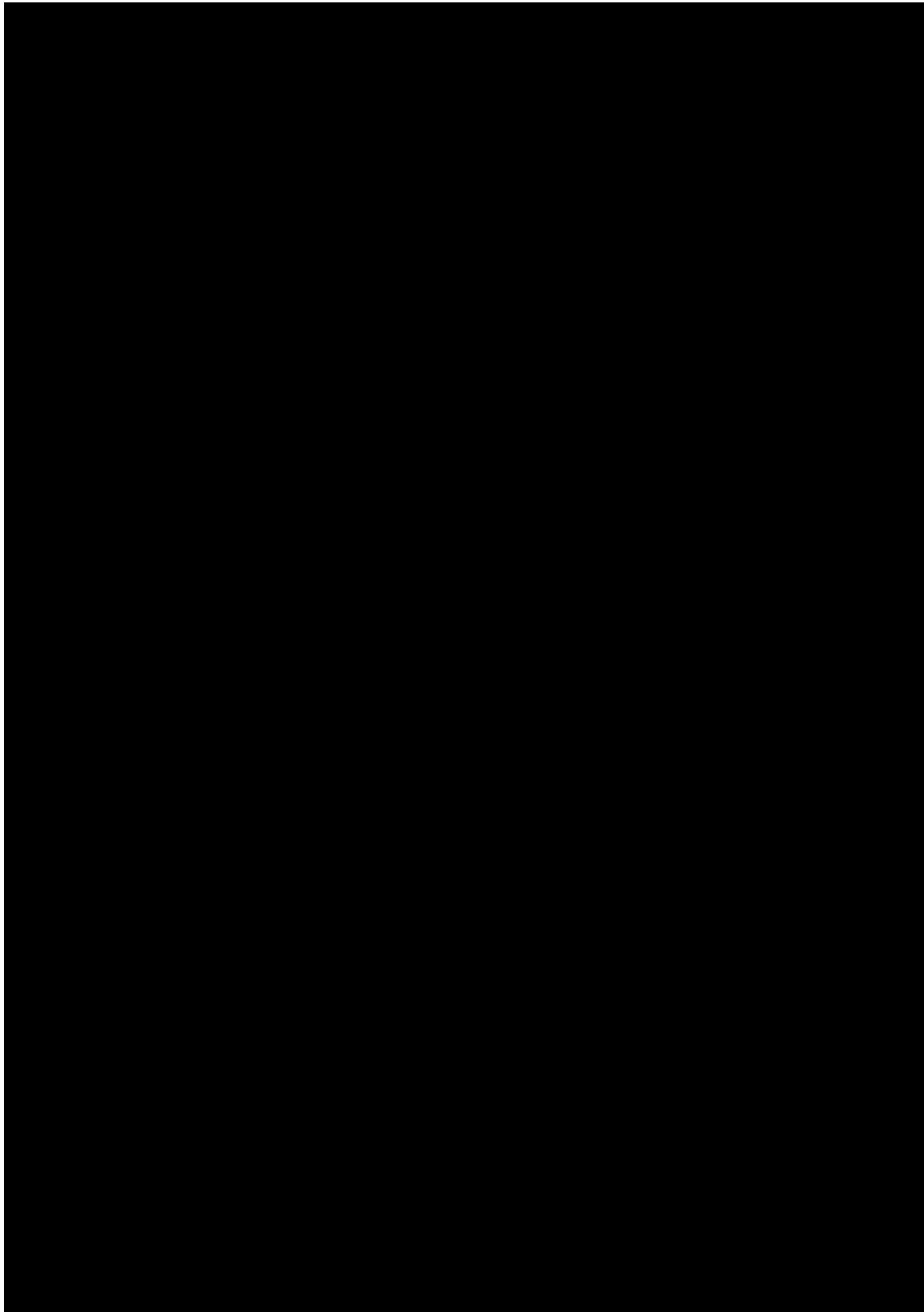


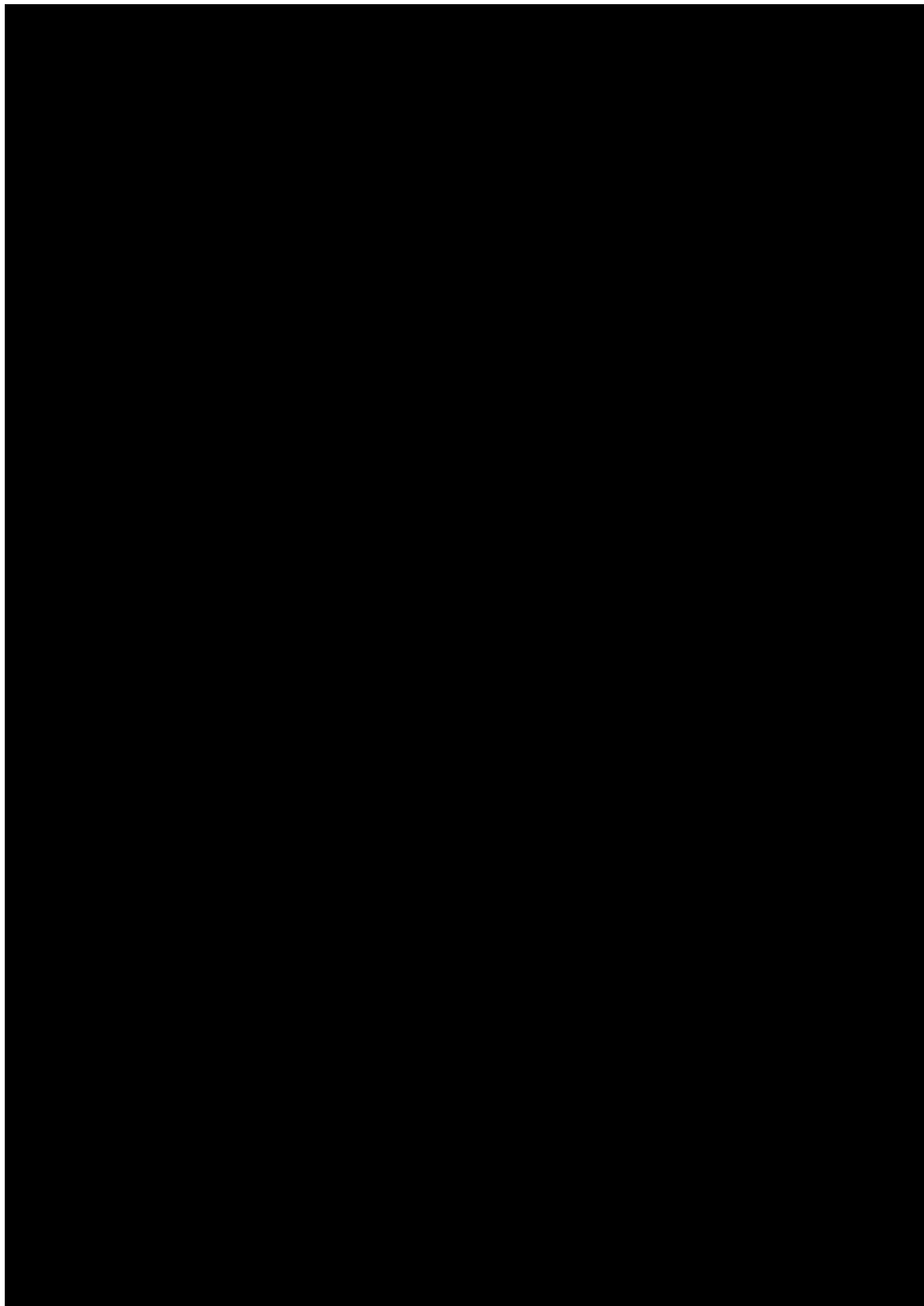


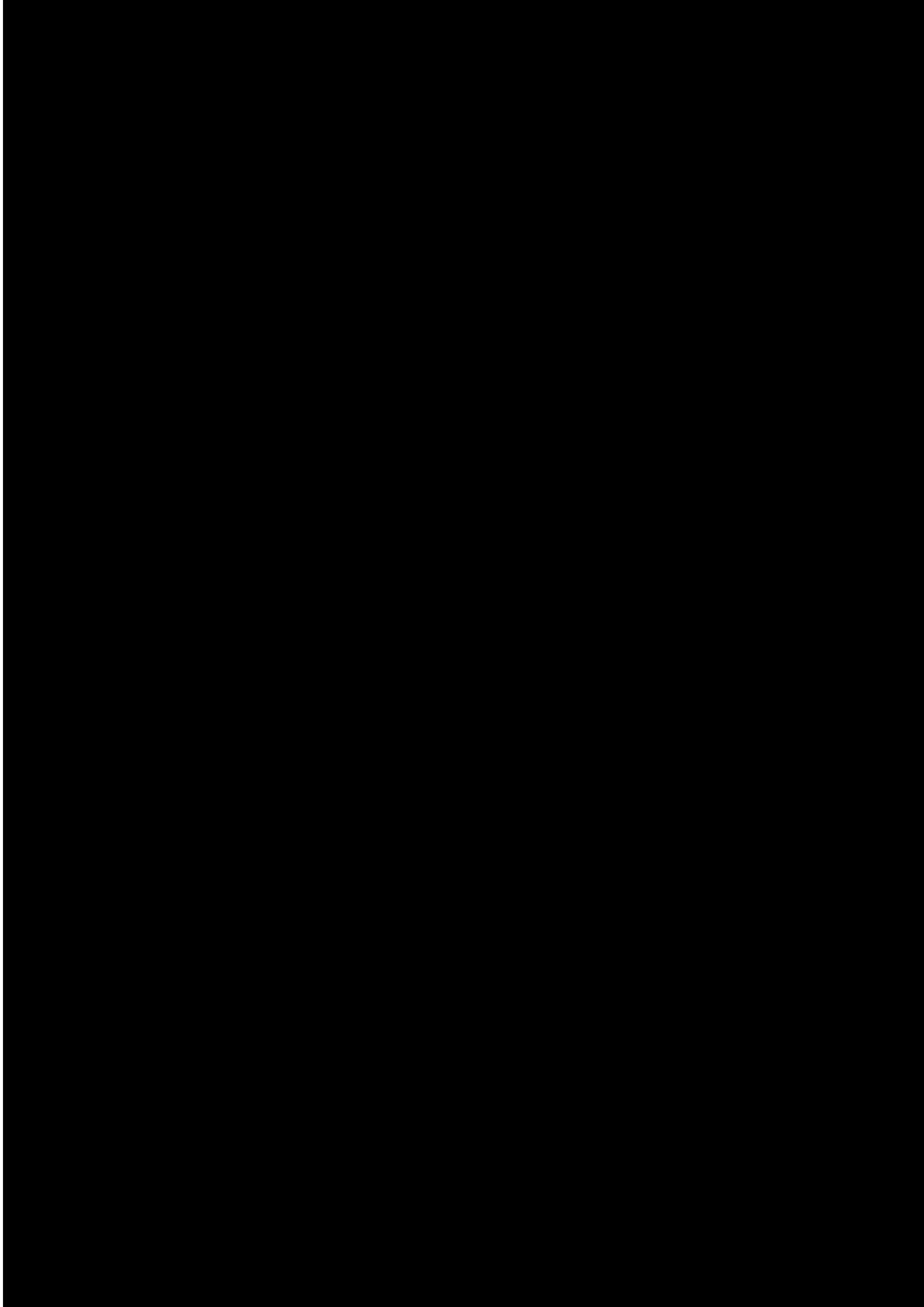




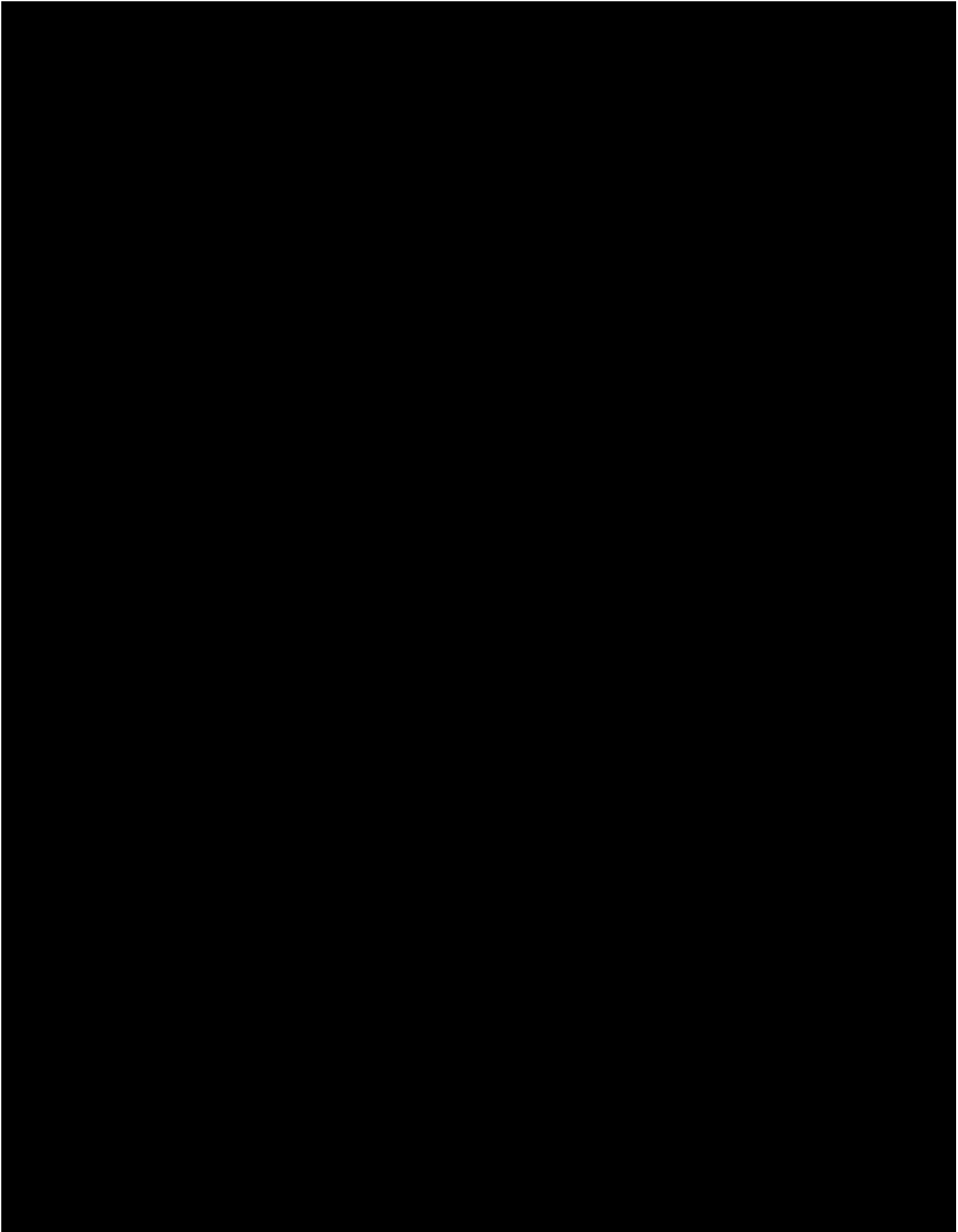


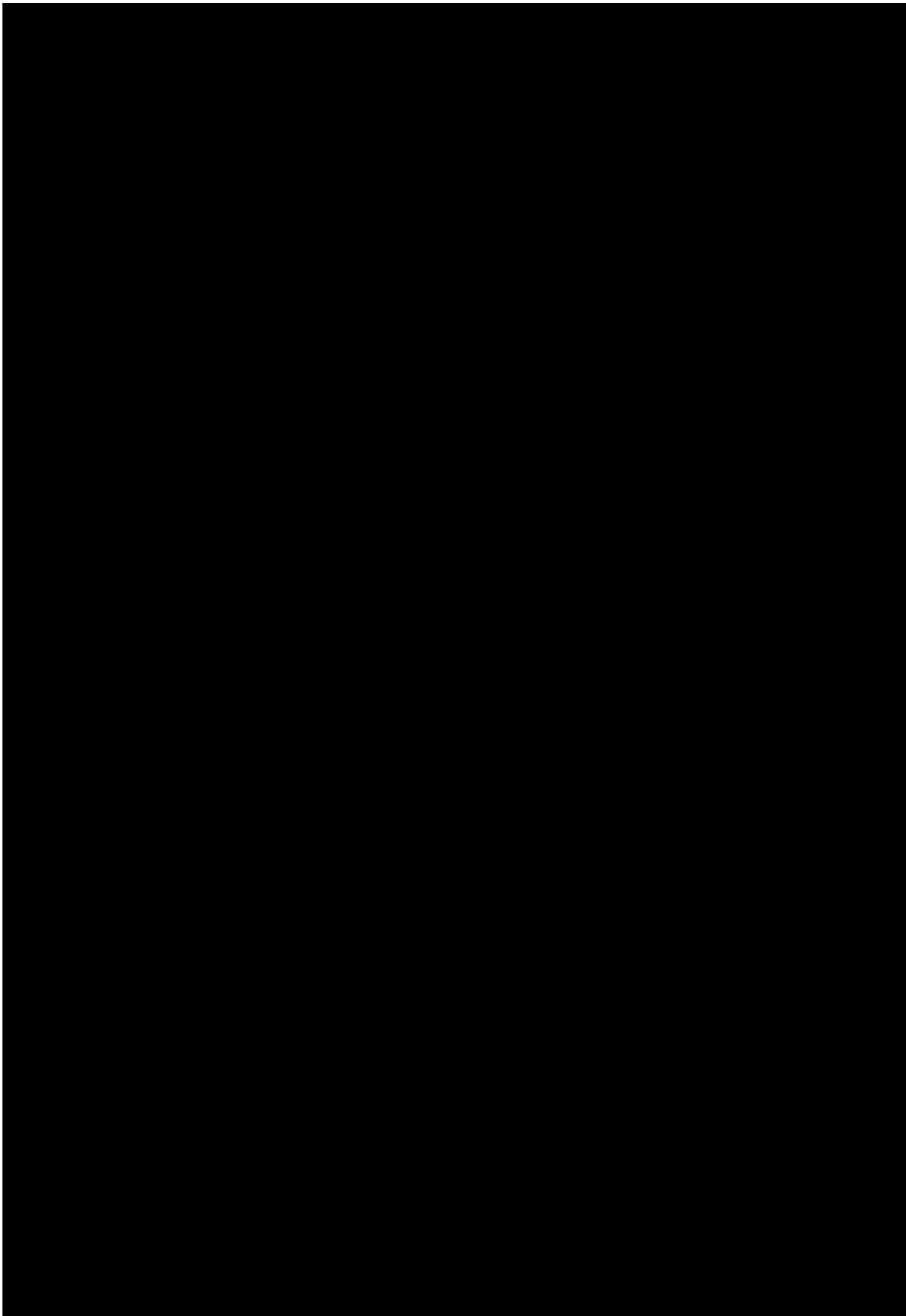




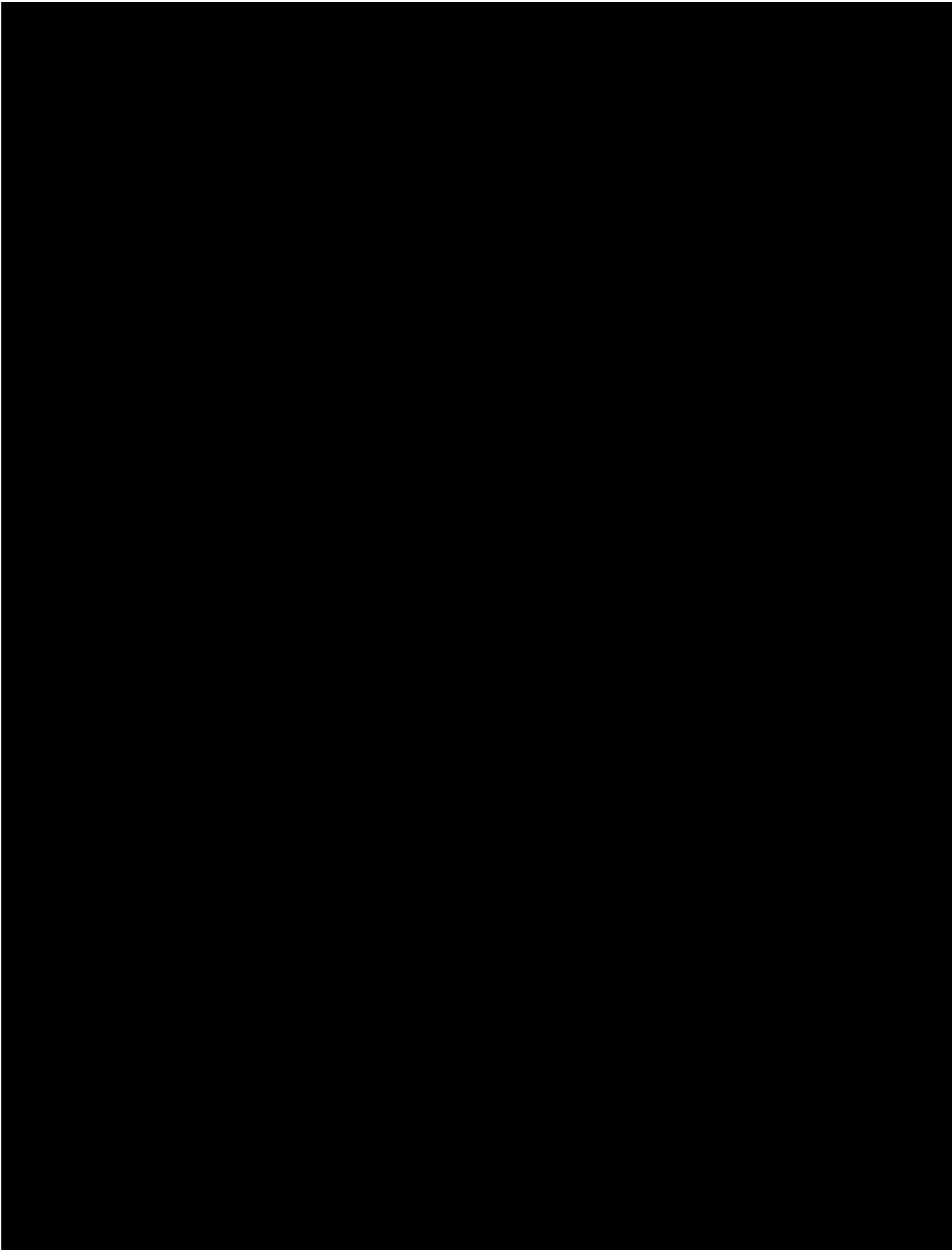


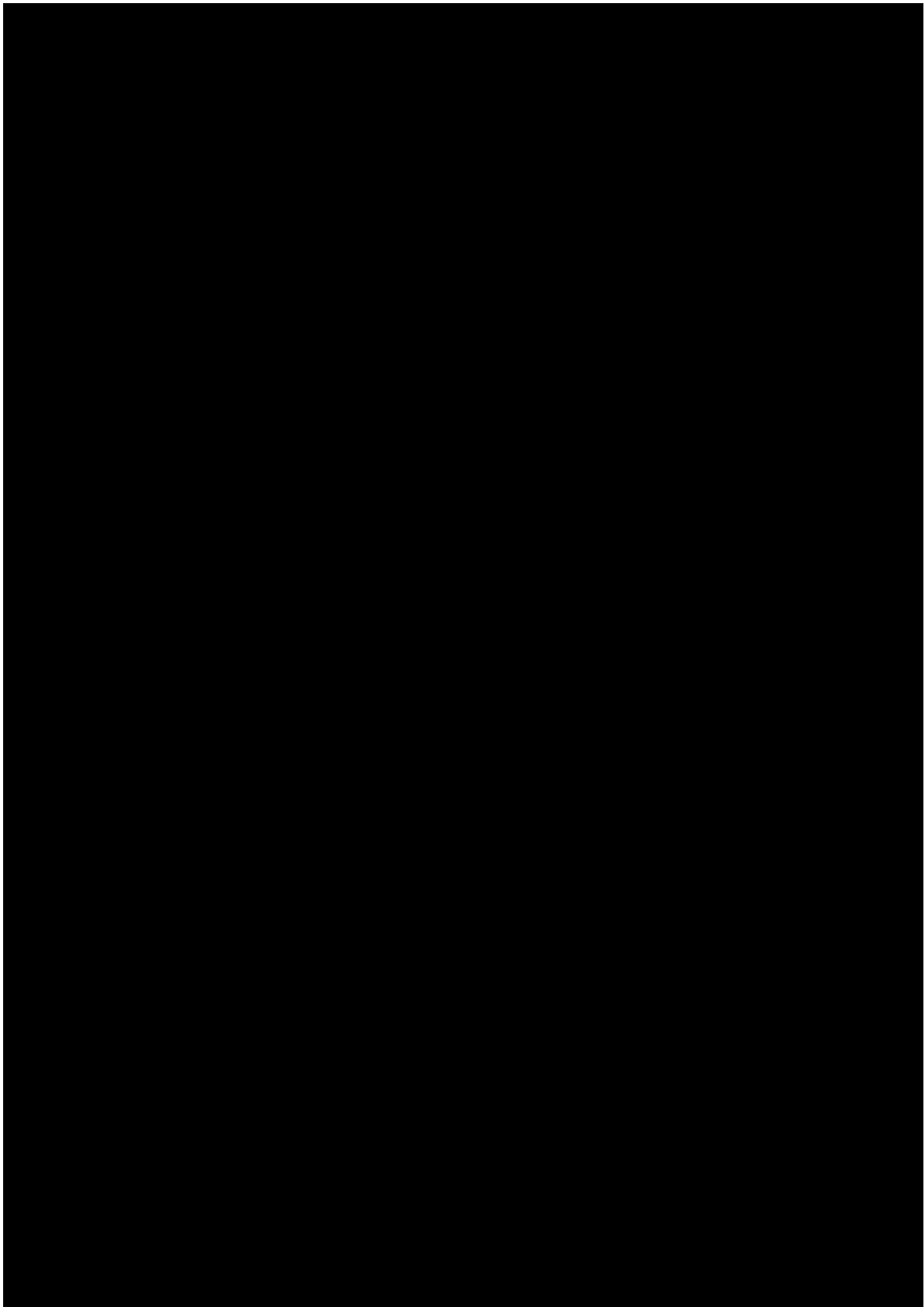
Schedule 1

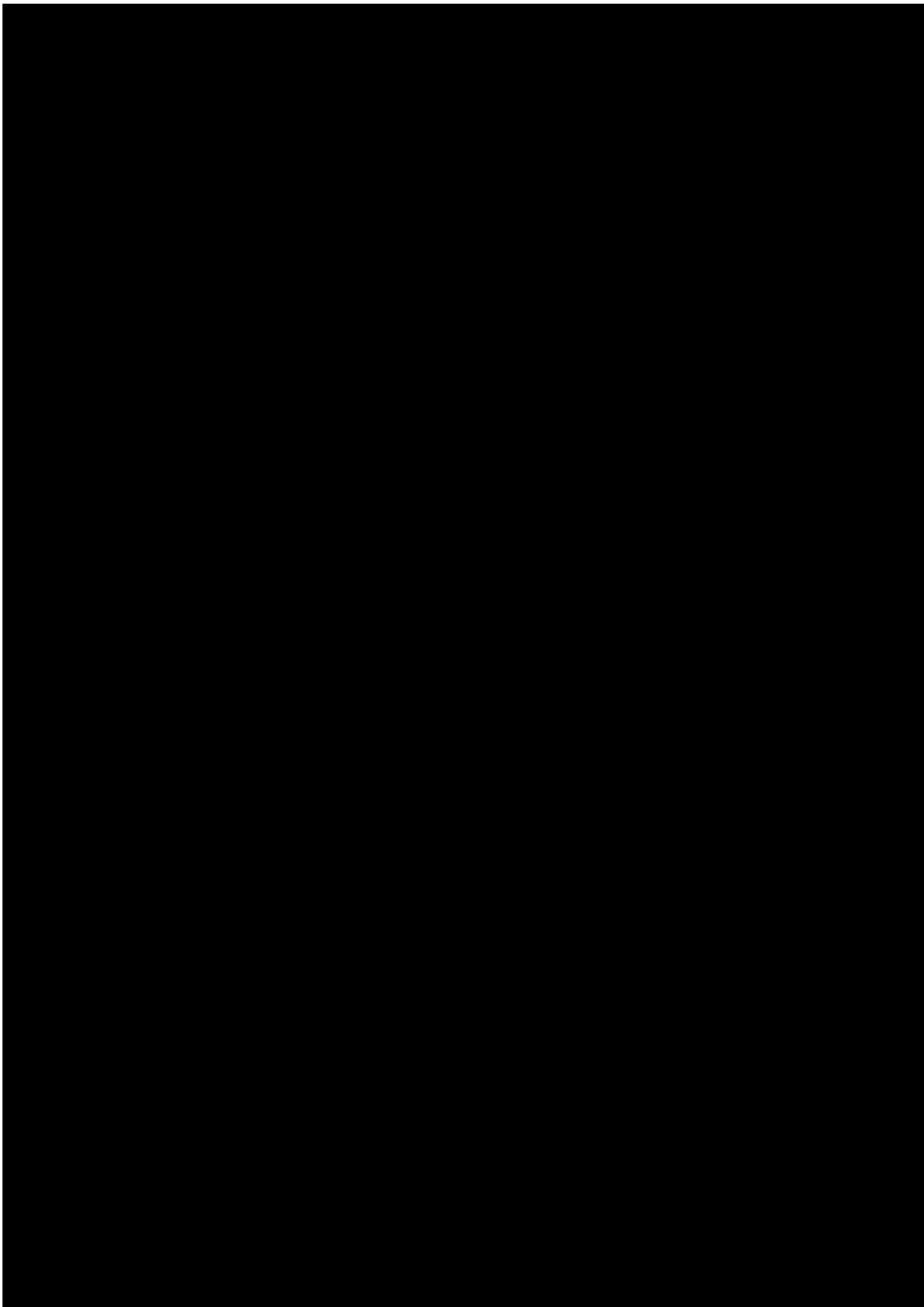


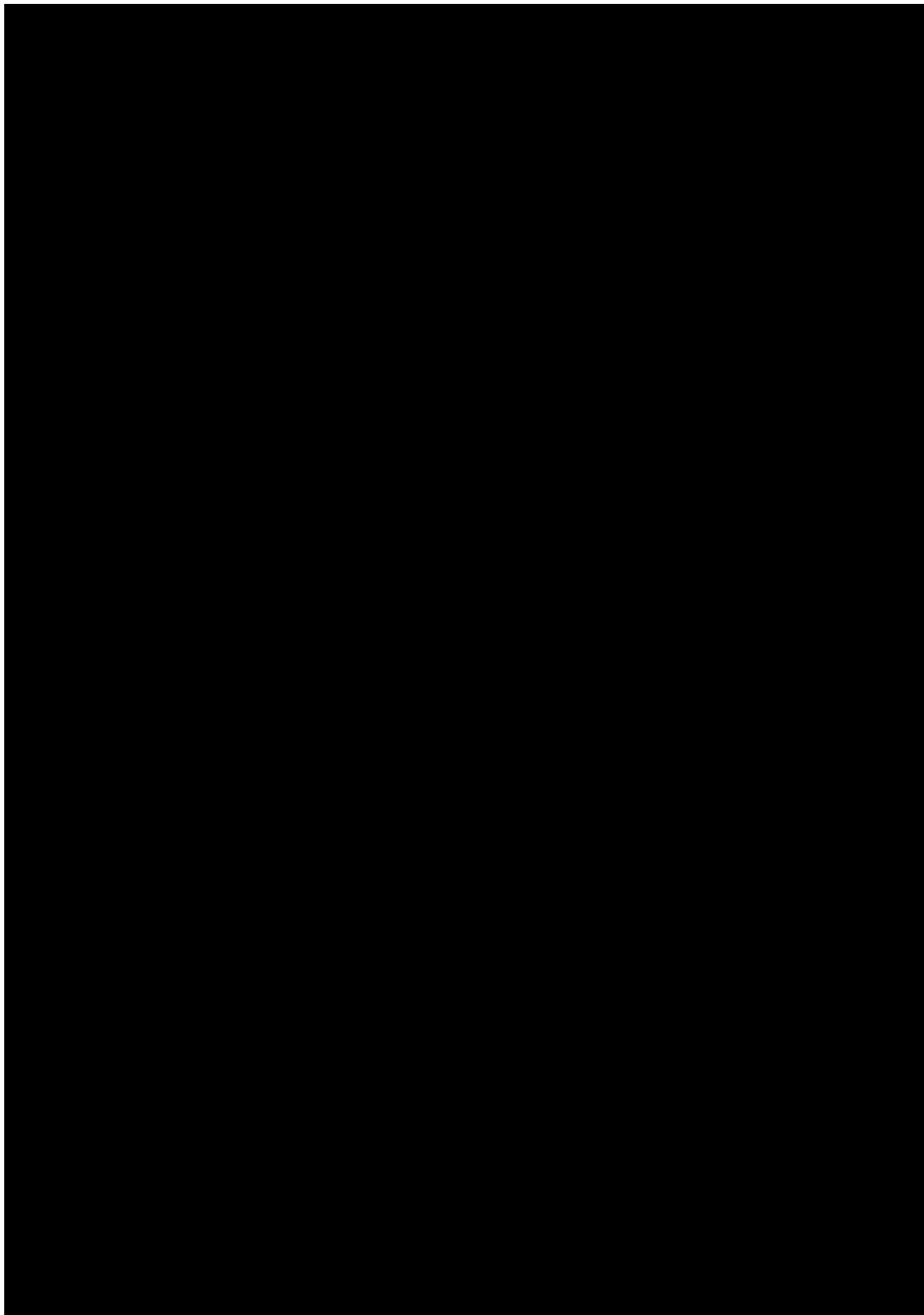


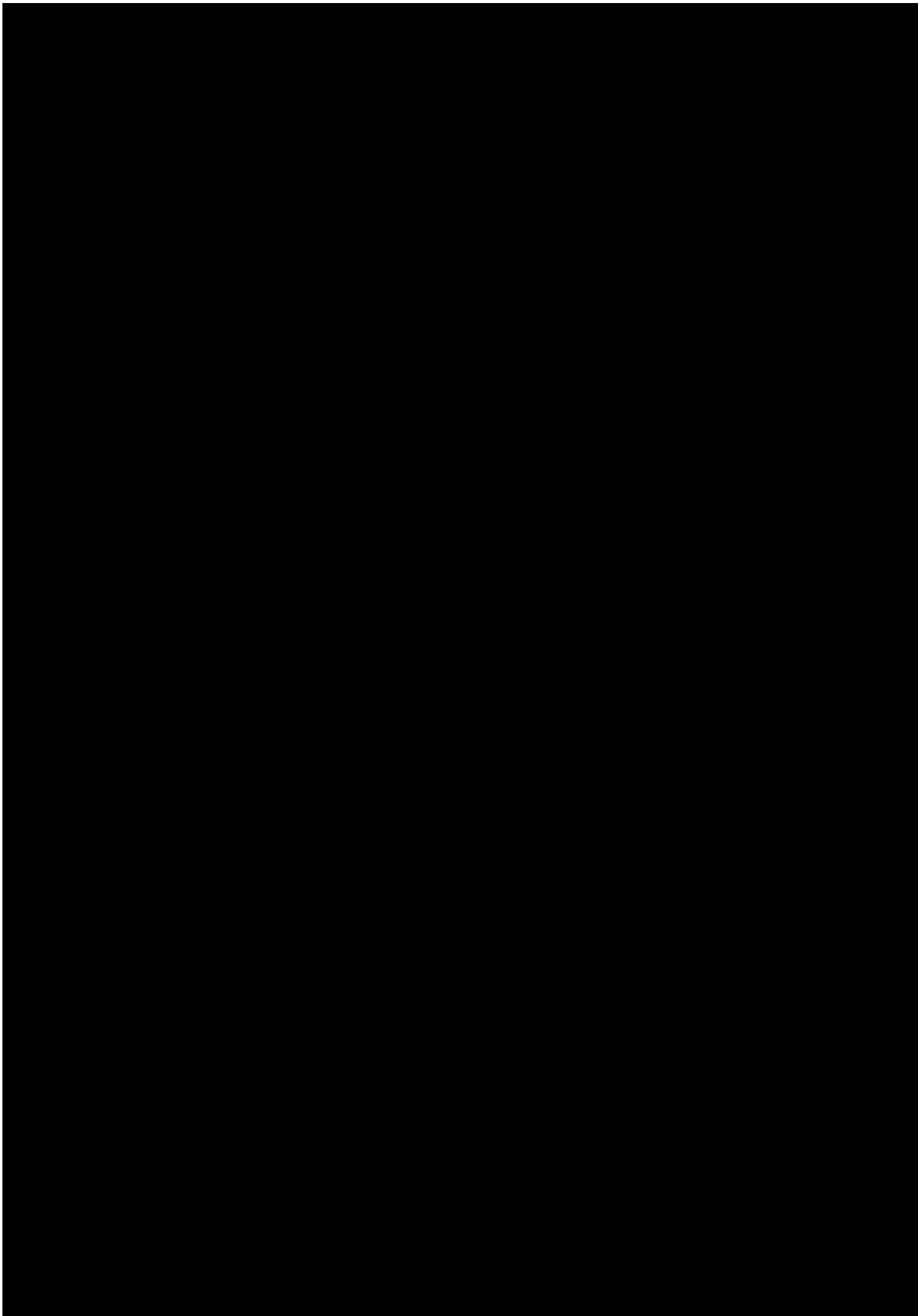
Schedule 2

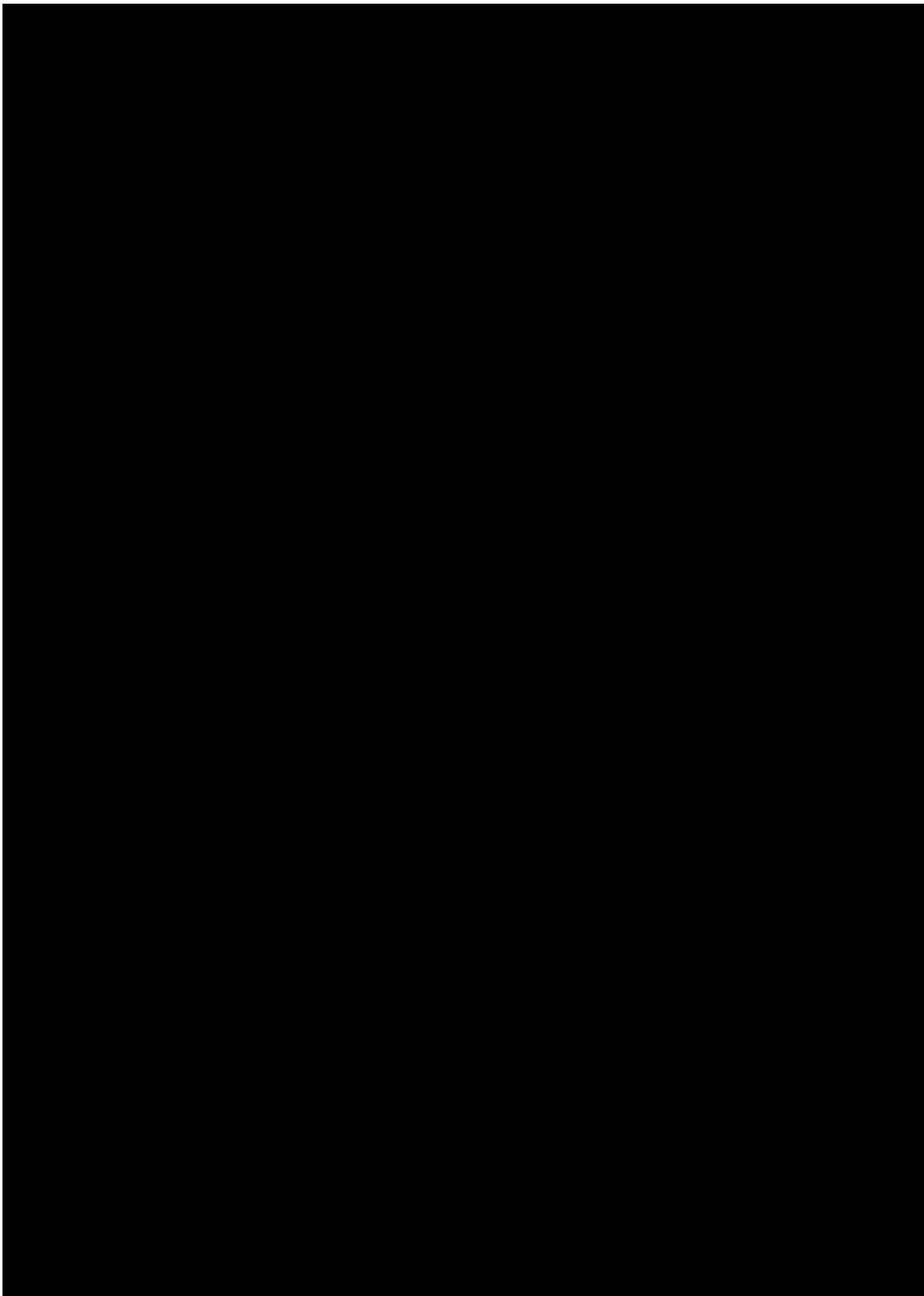


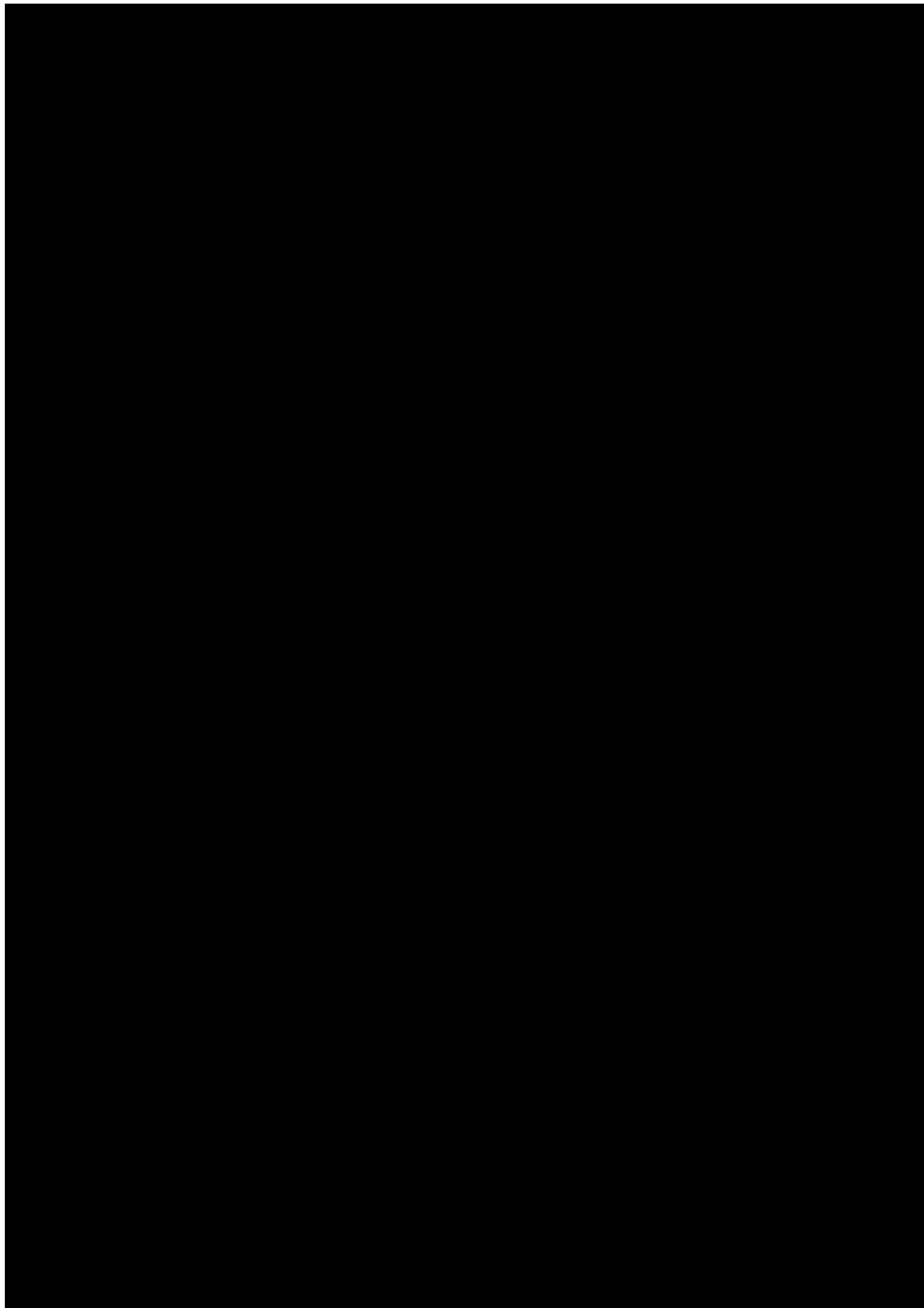




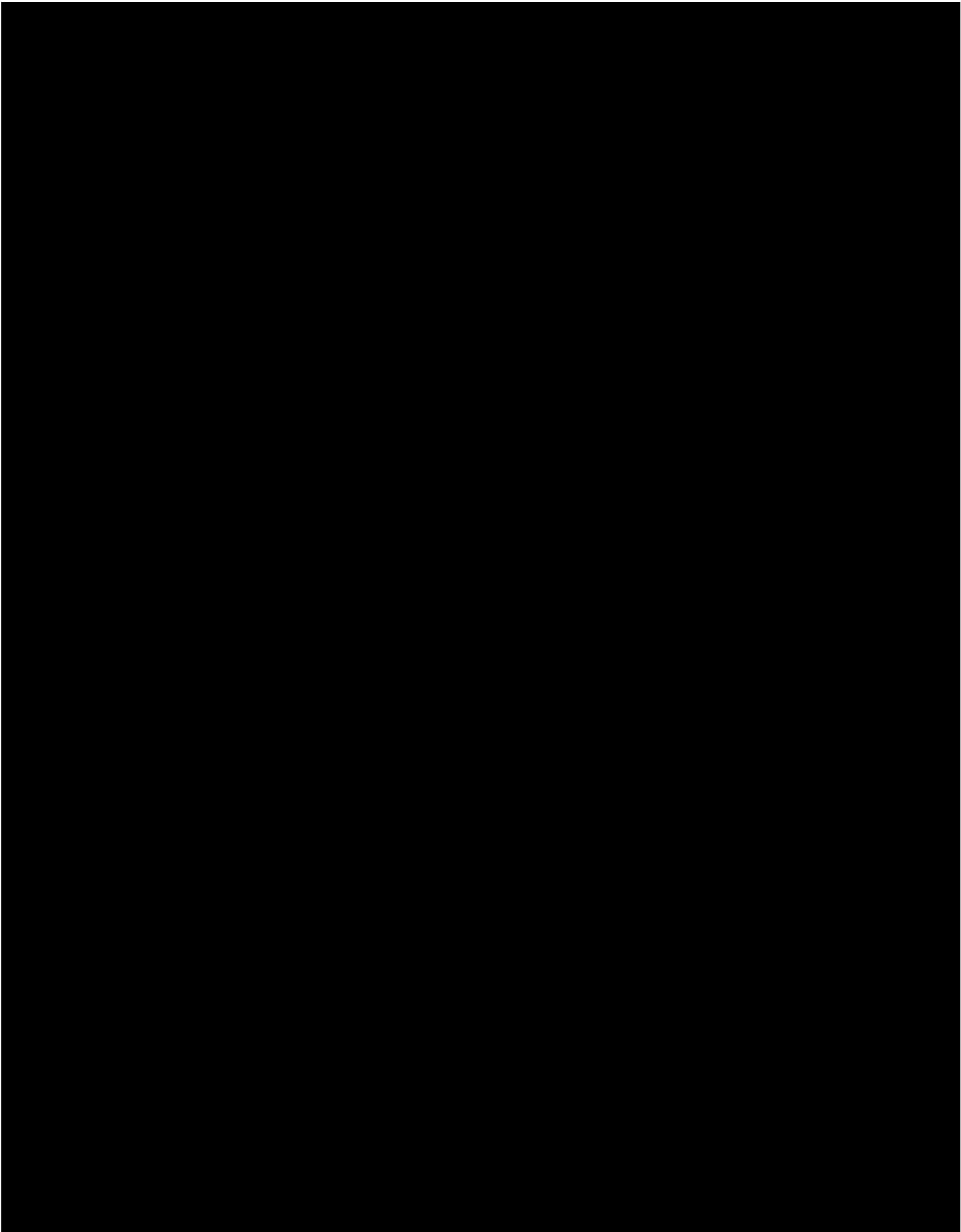


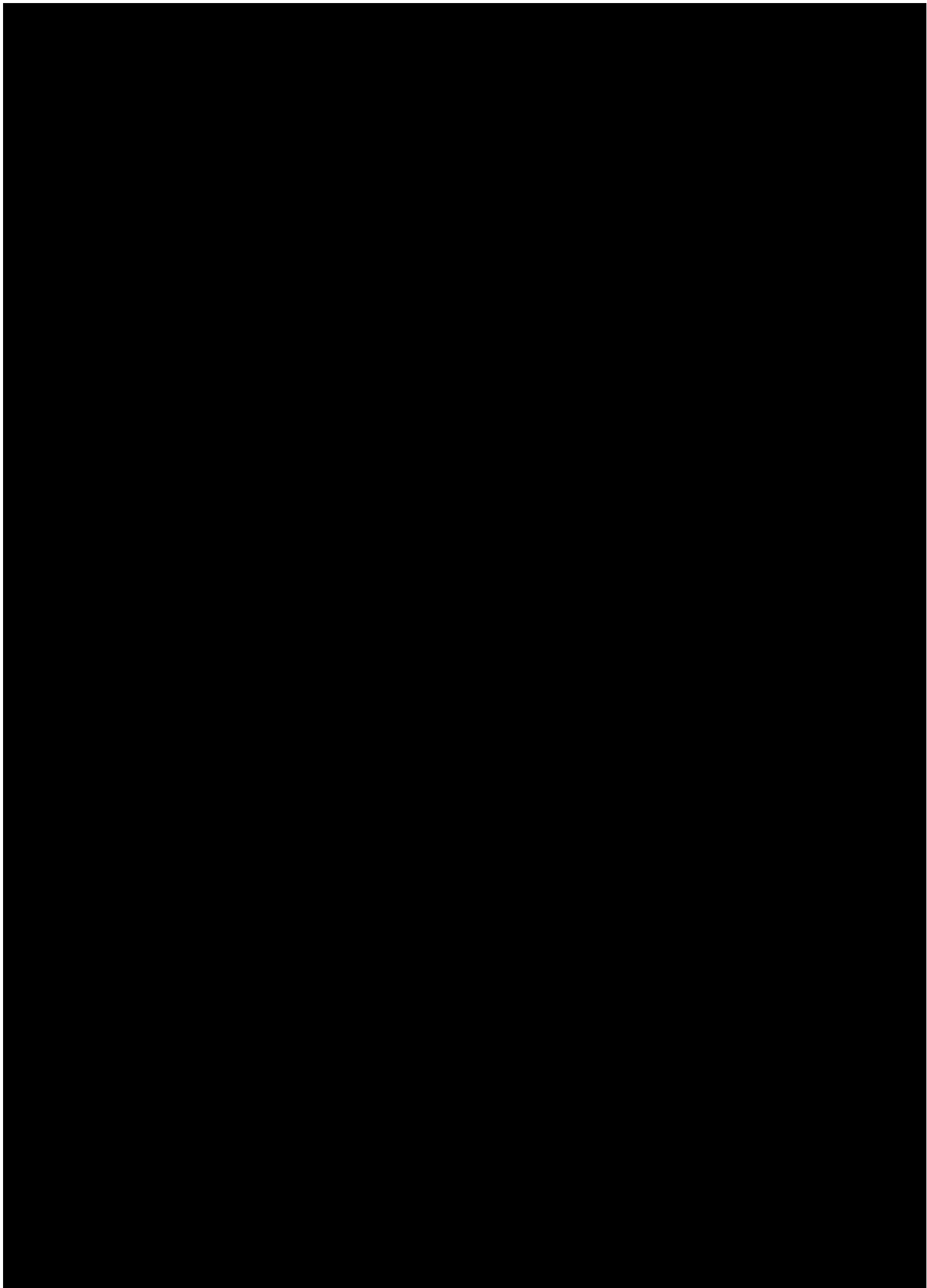


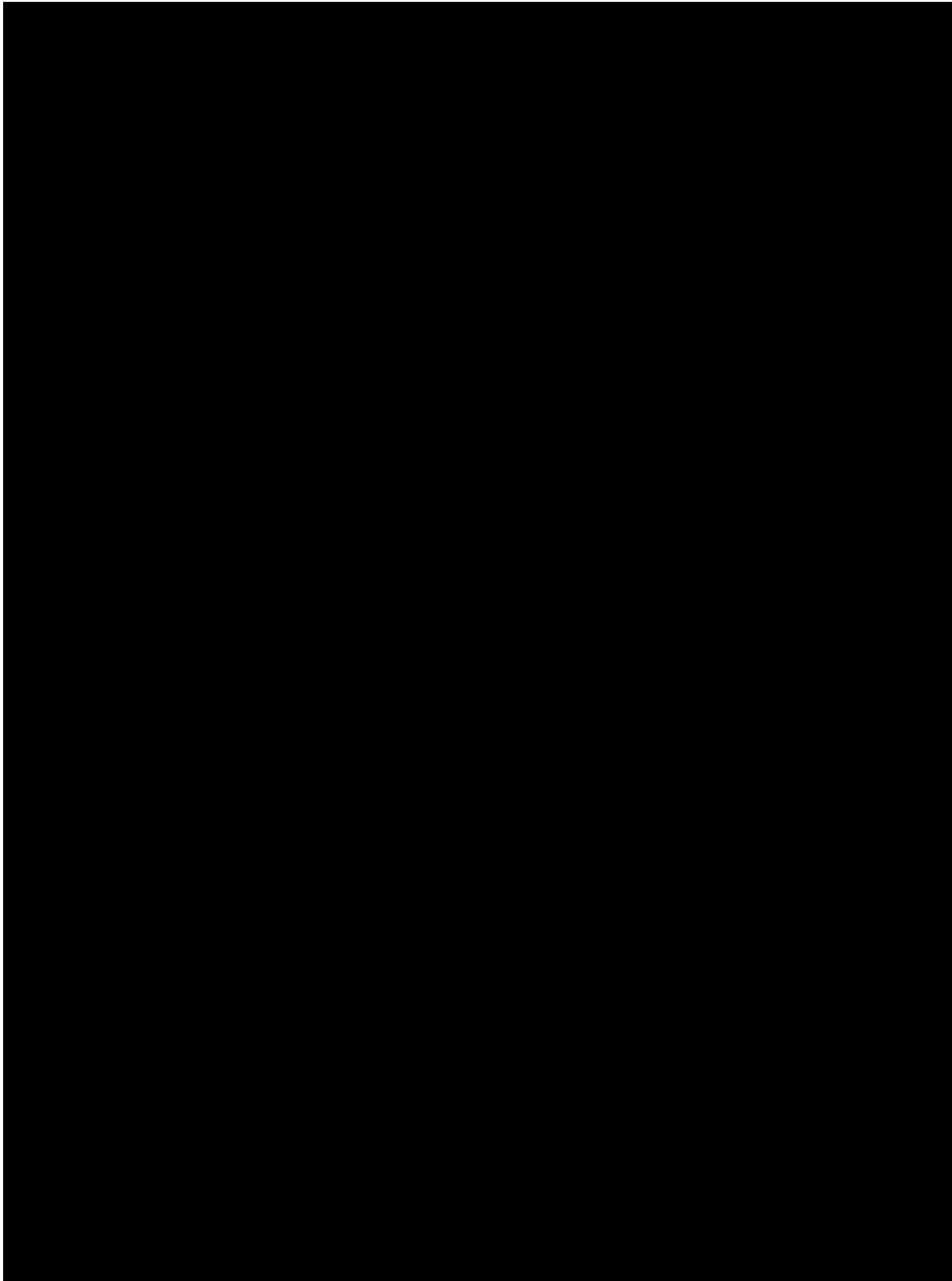


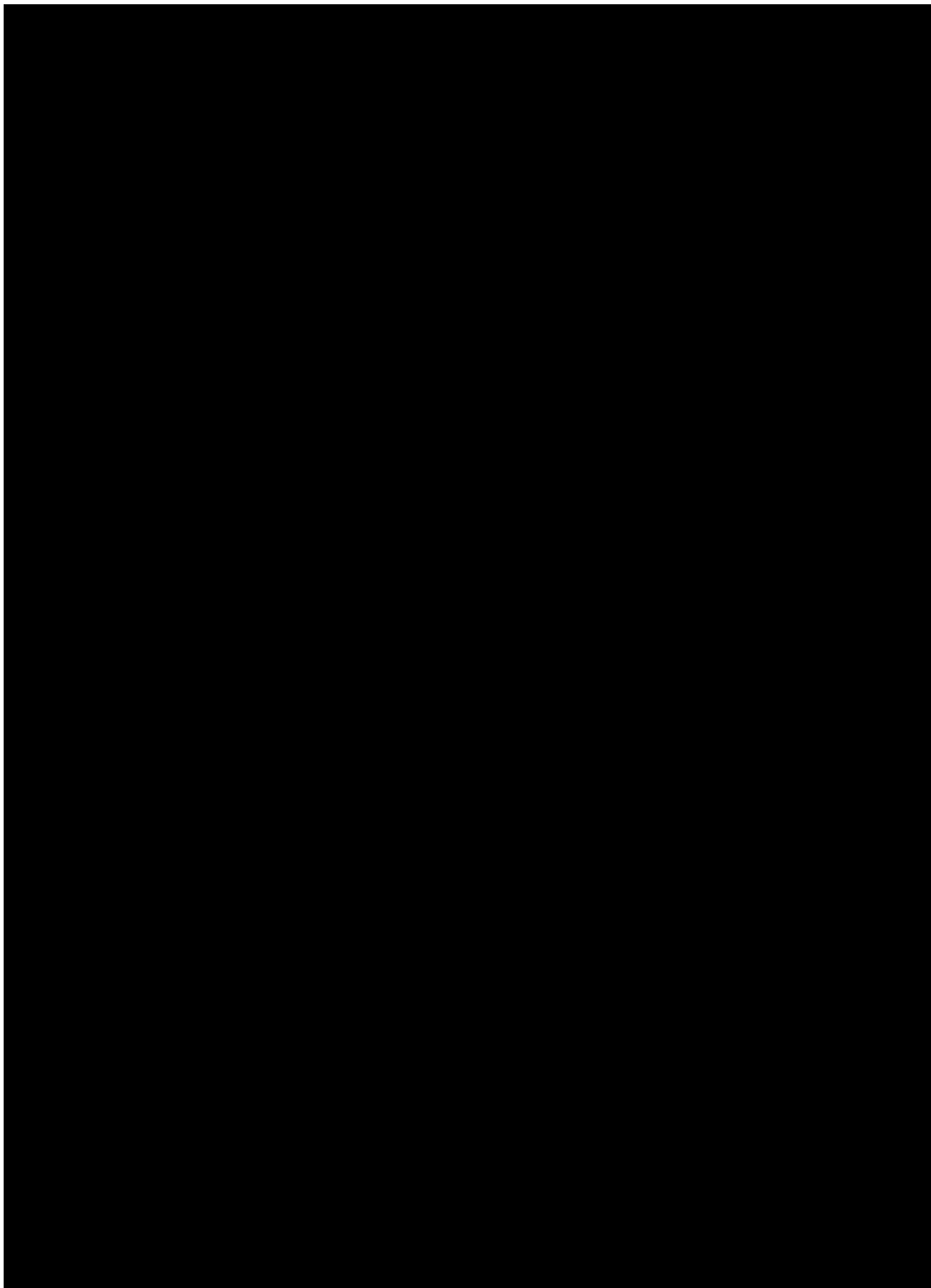


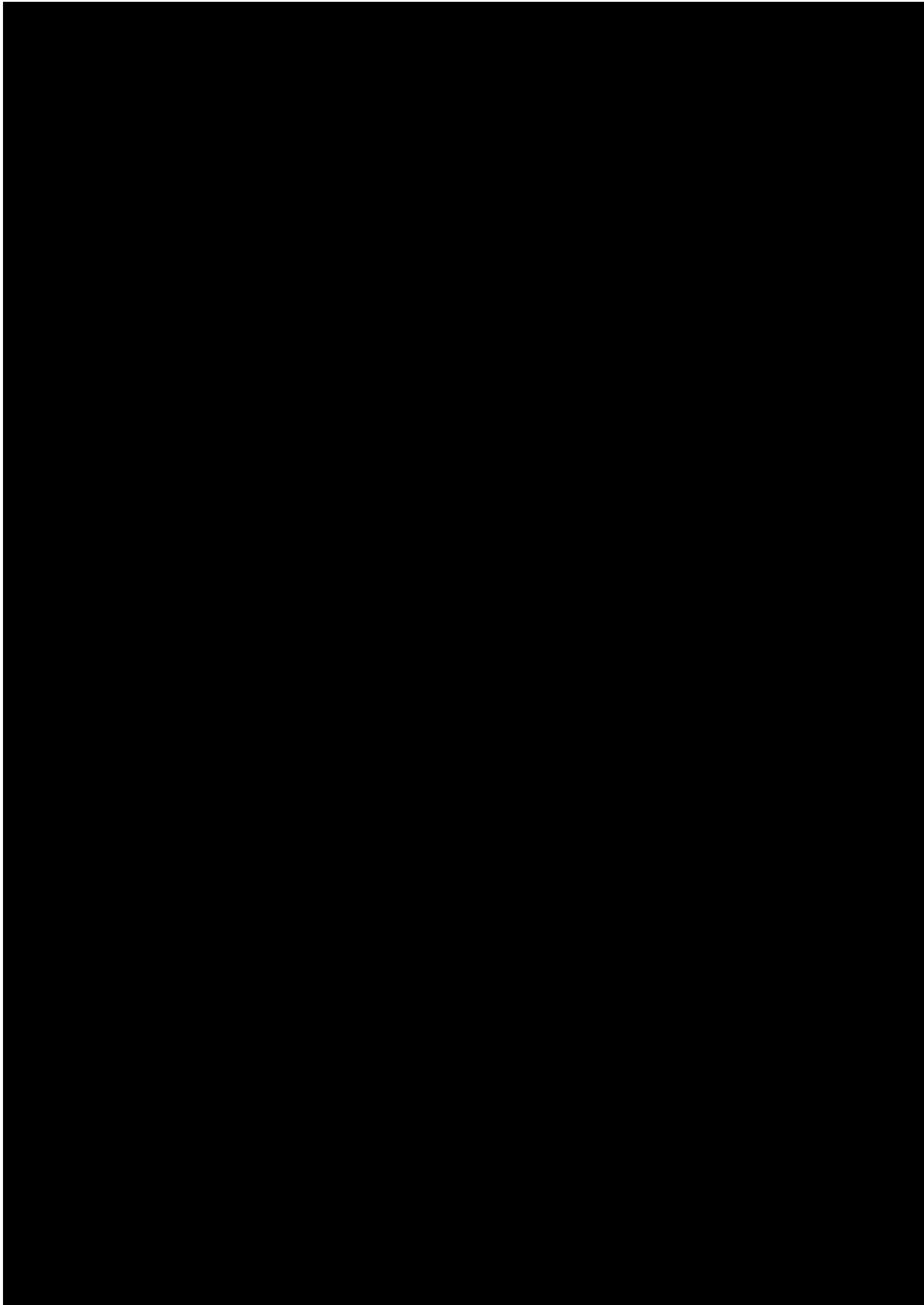
Schedule 3









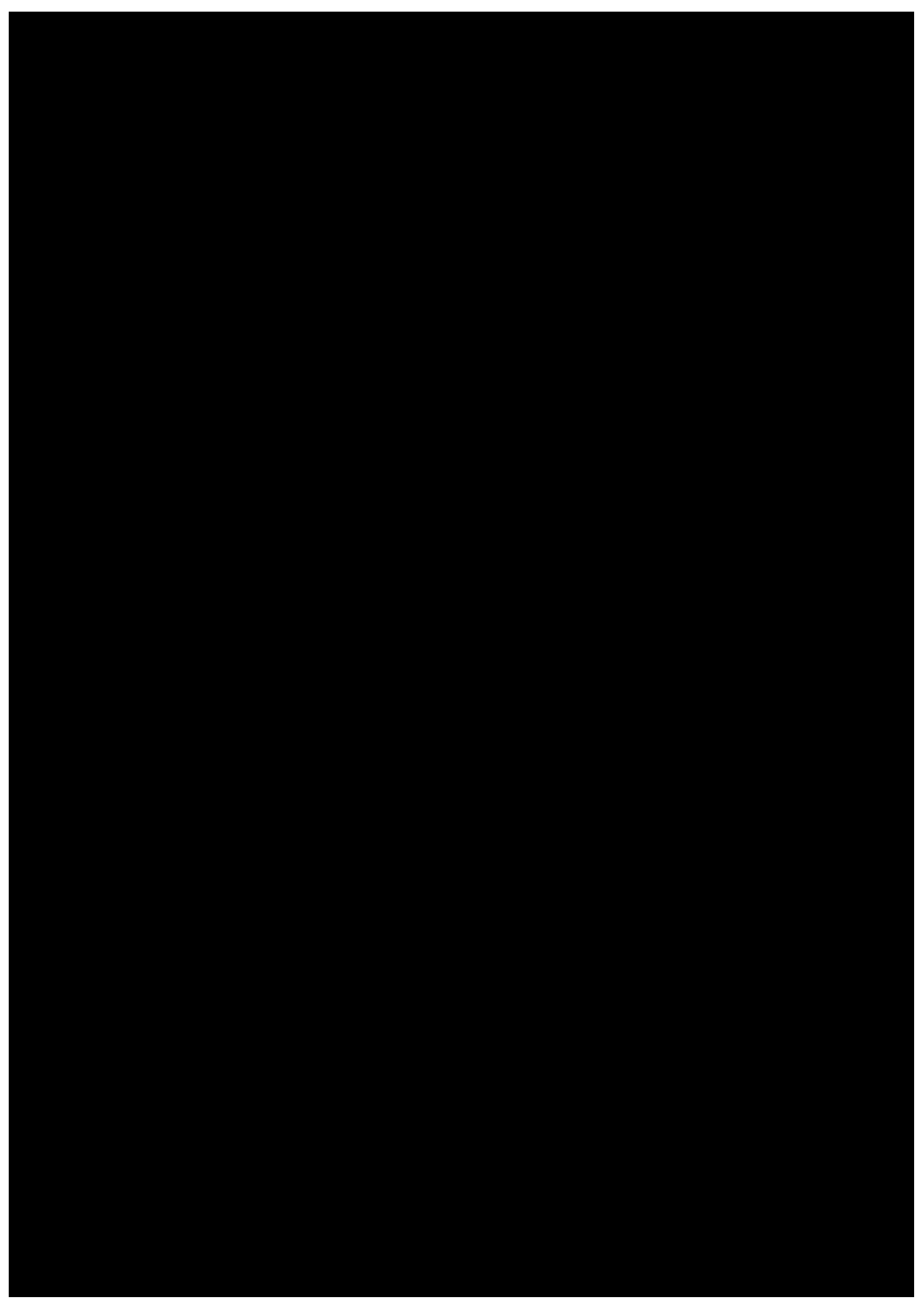


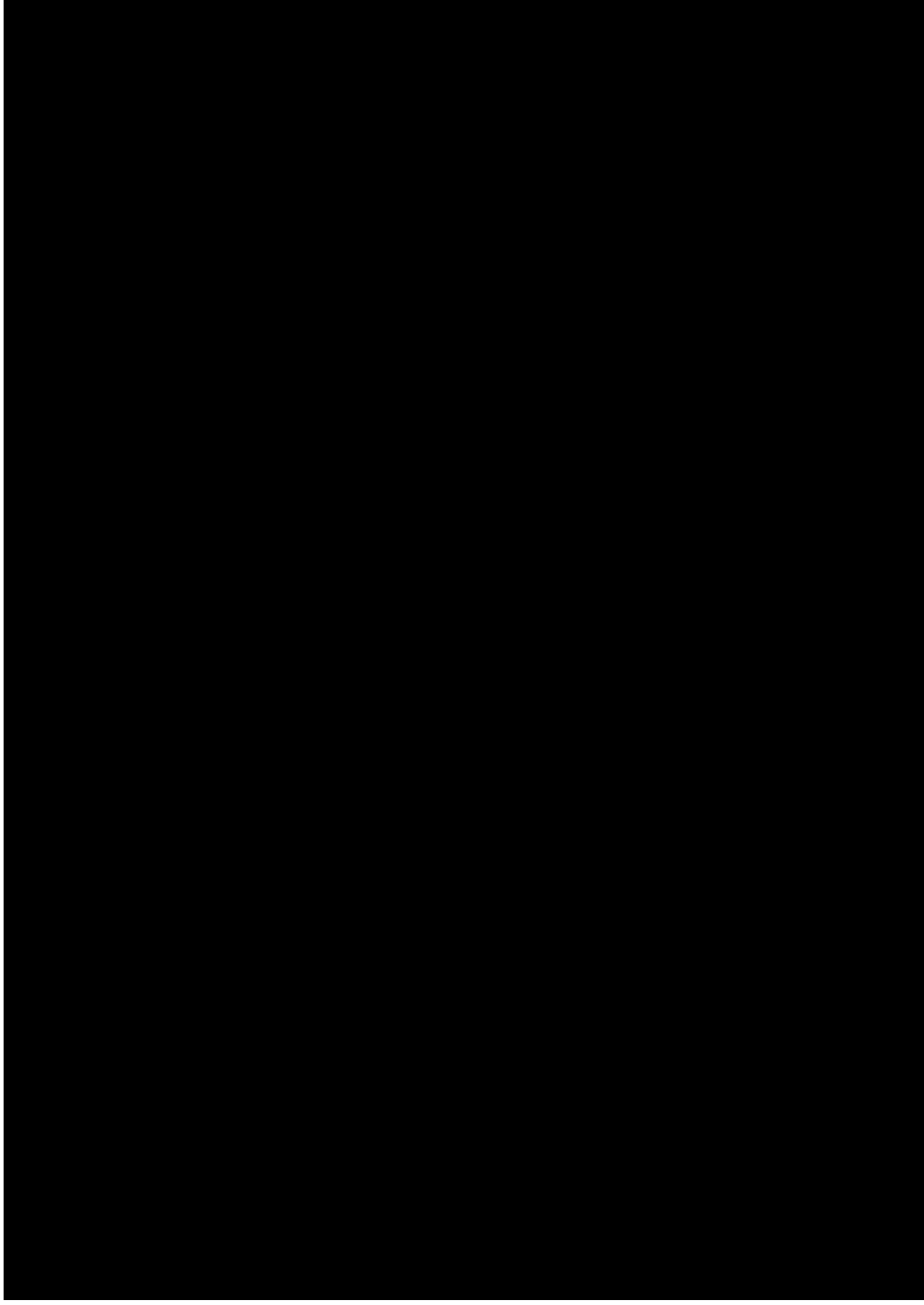
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and transfers between accounts.

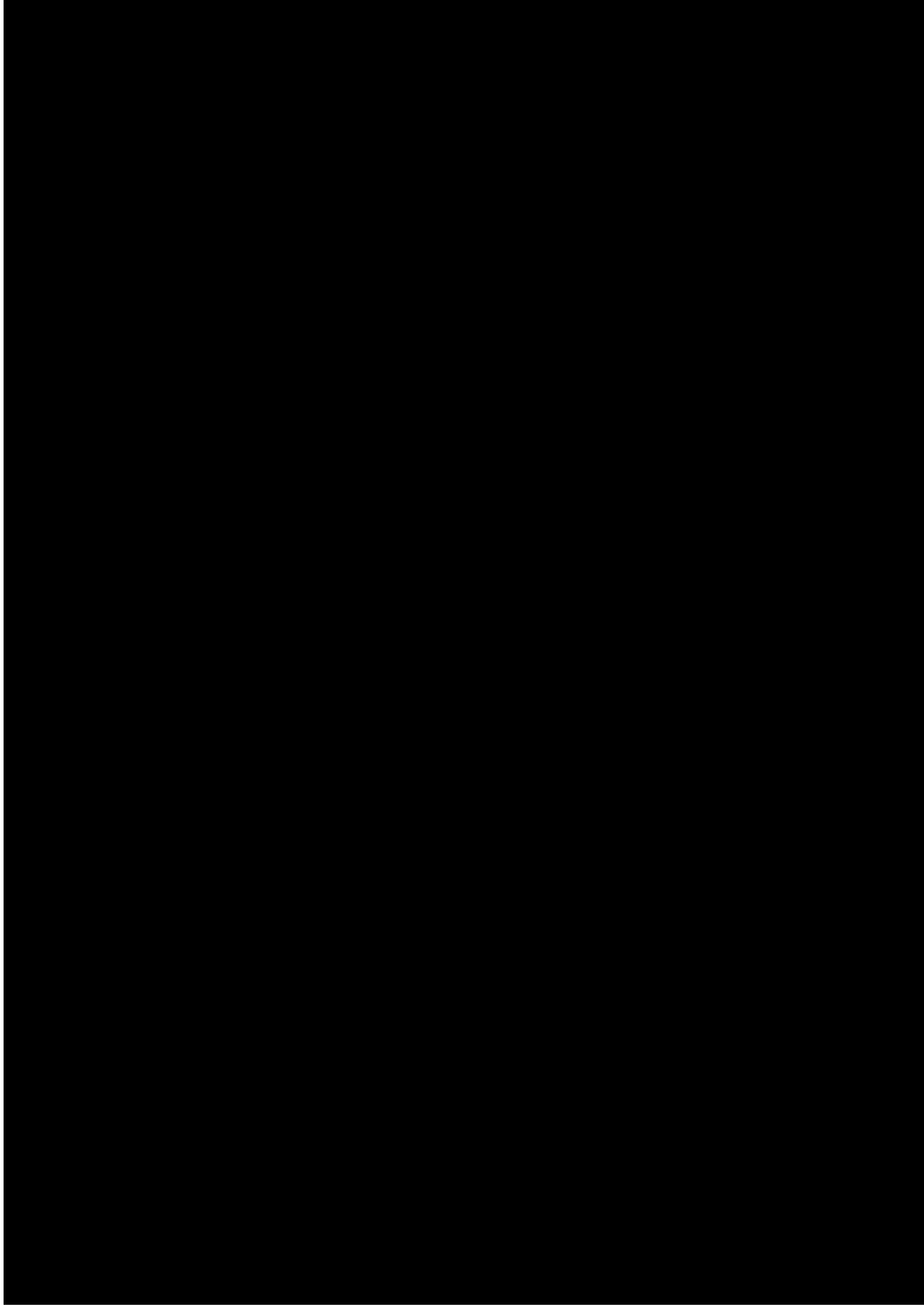
Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's records. It stresses the need to identify and explain any discrepancies, such as bank charges, interest, or errors in recording. Regular reconciliation helps in detecting fraud and preventing errors from accumulating.

The following section covers the preparation of the income statement. It details how to calculate net income by starting with total revenue and then subtracting all operating expenses, including depreciation and amortization. The document also notes that non-recurring items should be clearly identified and disclosed.

Finally, the document discusses the balance sheet, which provides a snapshot of the company's financial position at a specific point in time. It highlights the relationship between assets, liabilities, and equity, and the importance of ensuring that the balance sheet always balances. The document concludes by reminding the reader that consistent and accurate record-keeping is the foundation of reliable financial reporting.







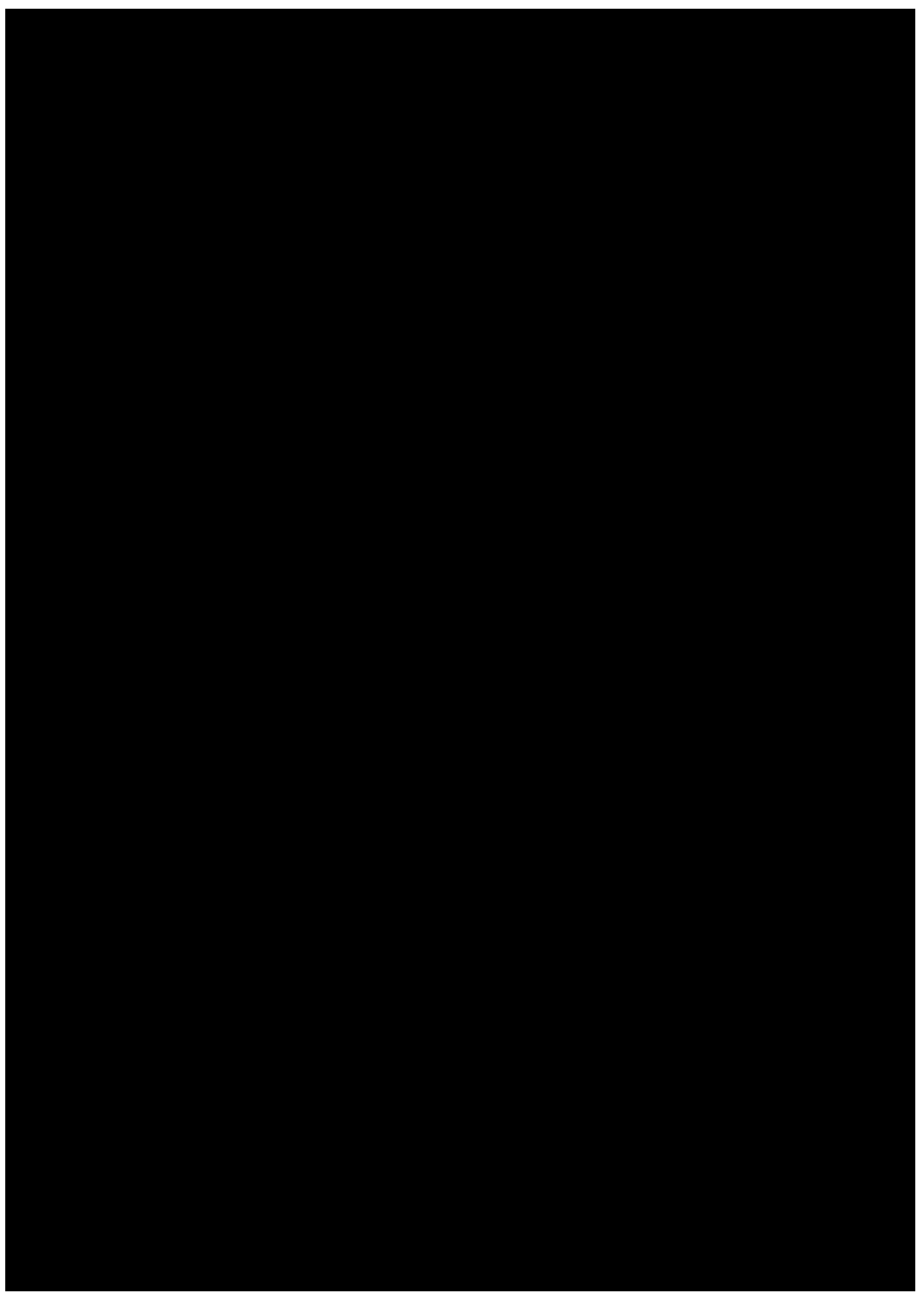


The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and transfers between accounts.

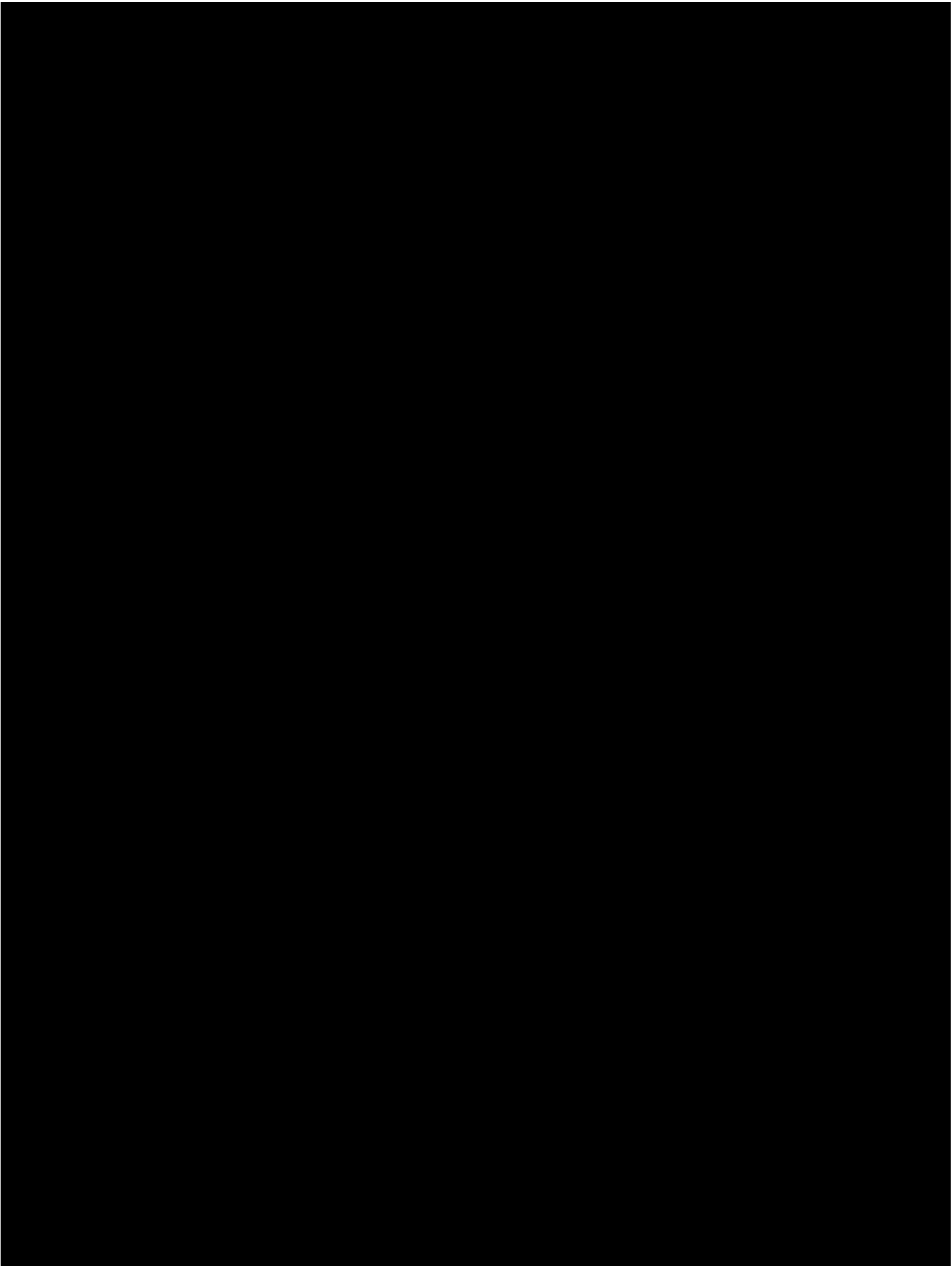
Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's internal records. This involves comparing the bank's record of transactions with the company's ledger to identify any discrepancies. Common reasons for discrepancies include timing differences, such as deposits in transit or outstanding checks, as well as potential errors in recording or bank fees.

The document then provides a detailed explanation of how to use a double-entry accounting system. It describes how each transaction is recorded in two accounts: a debit account and a credit account. This system ensures that the accounting equation (Assets = Liabilities + Equity) remains balanced at all times. Examples are provided to illustrate how to record various types of transactions, such as sales on credit, purchases on credit, and cash payments.

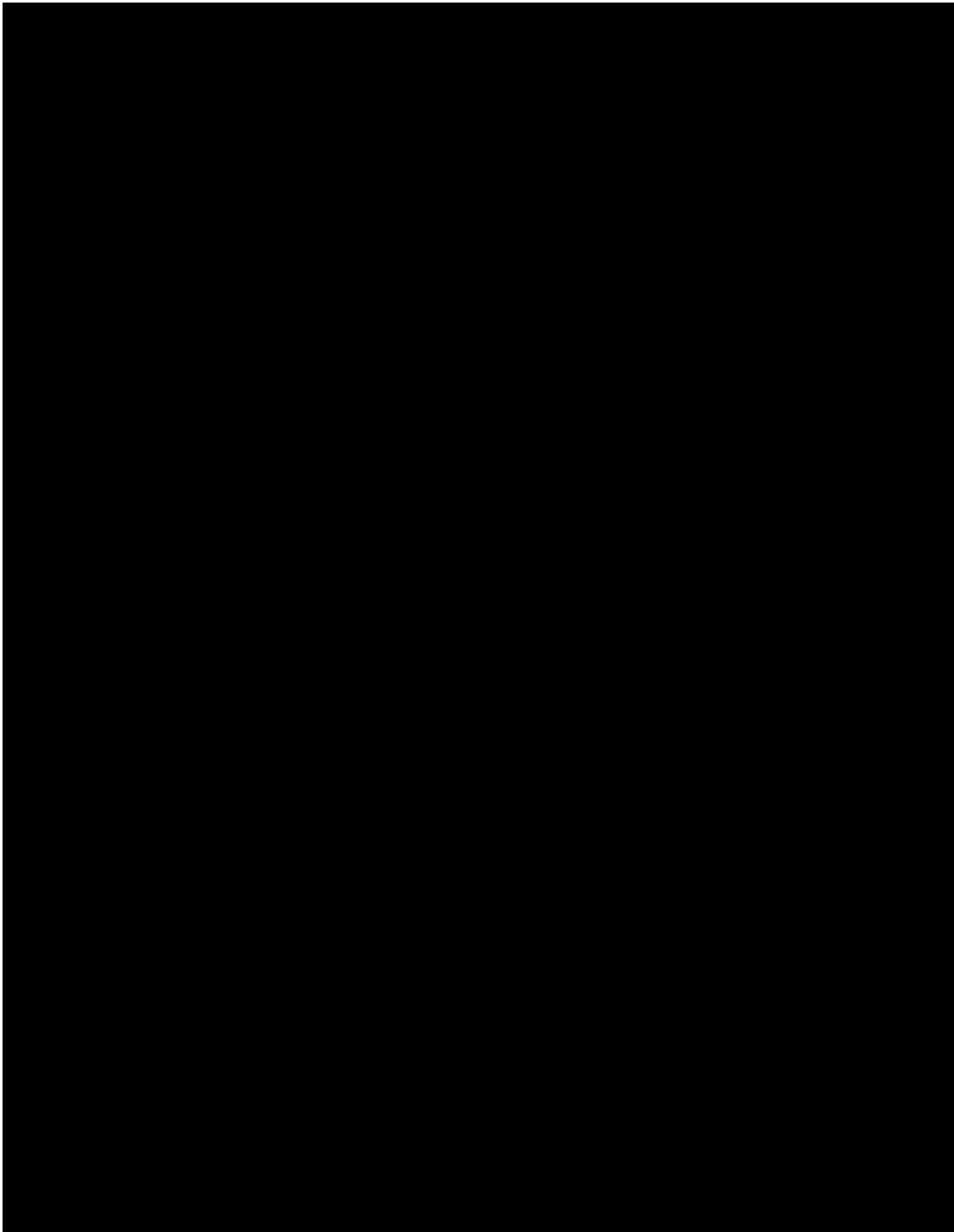
Finally, the document discusses the importance of closing the books at the end of each accounting period. This process involves transferring the balances of temporary accounts (such as sales, expenses, and dividends) to permanent accounts (such as retained earnings). The document provides a step-by-step guide to performing these closing entries and explains how they affect the financial statements.



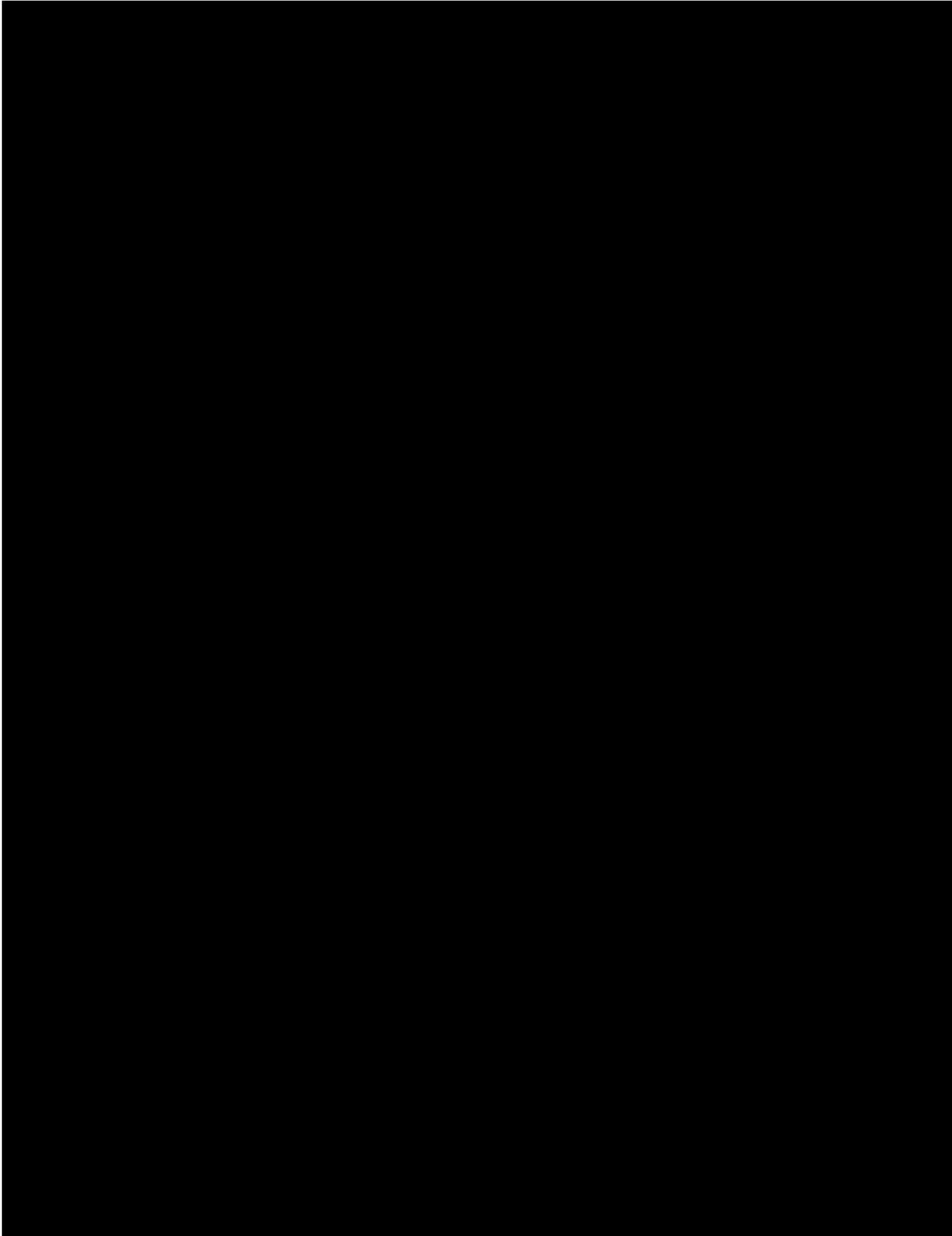
Schedule 4

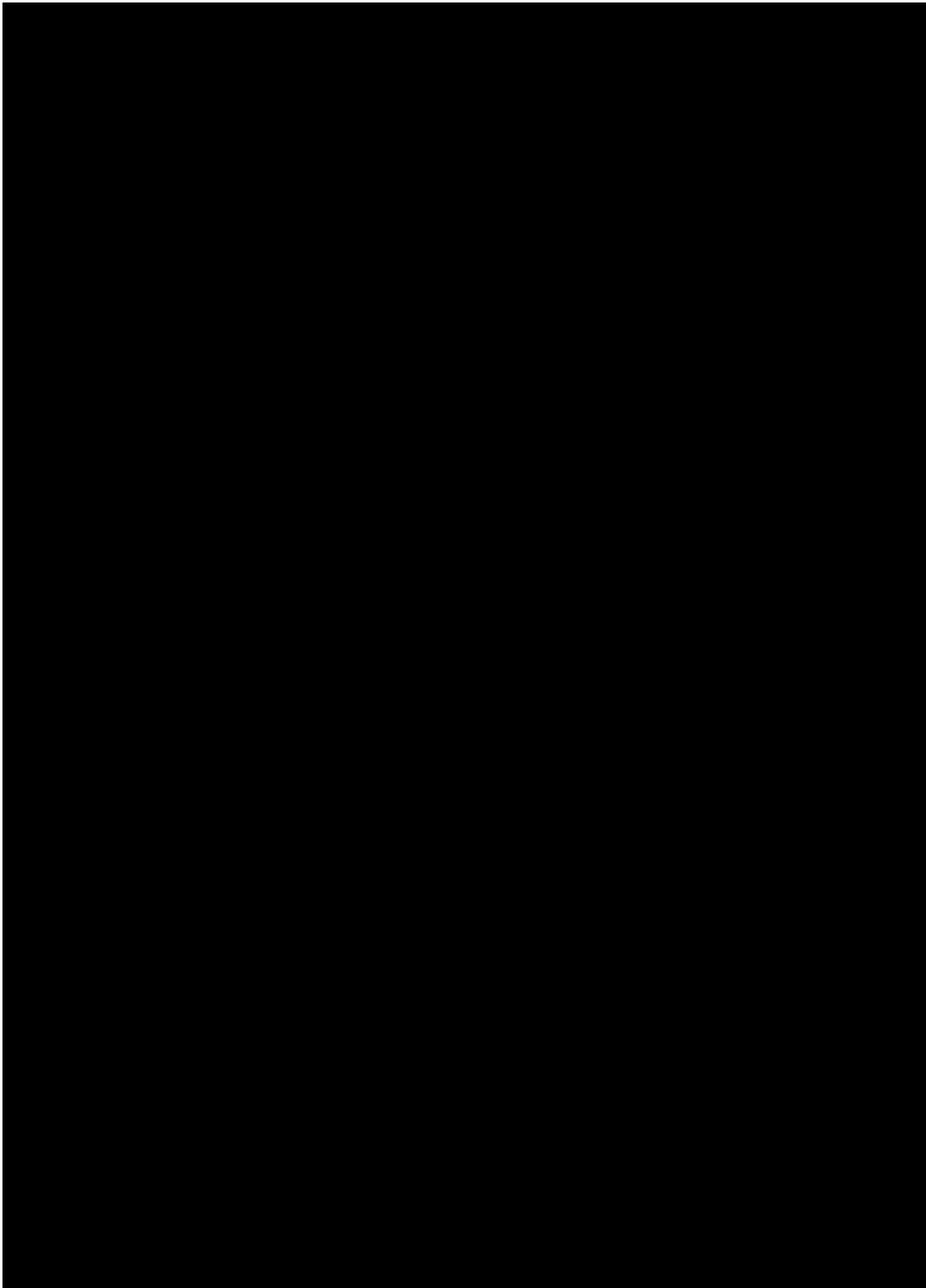


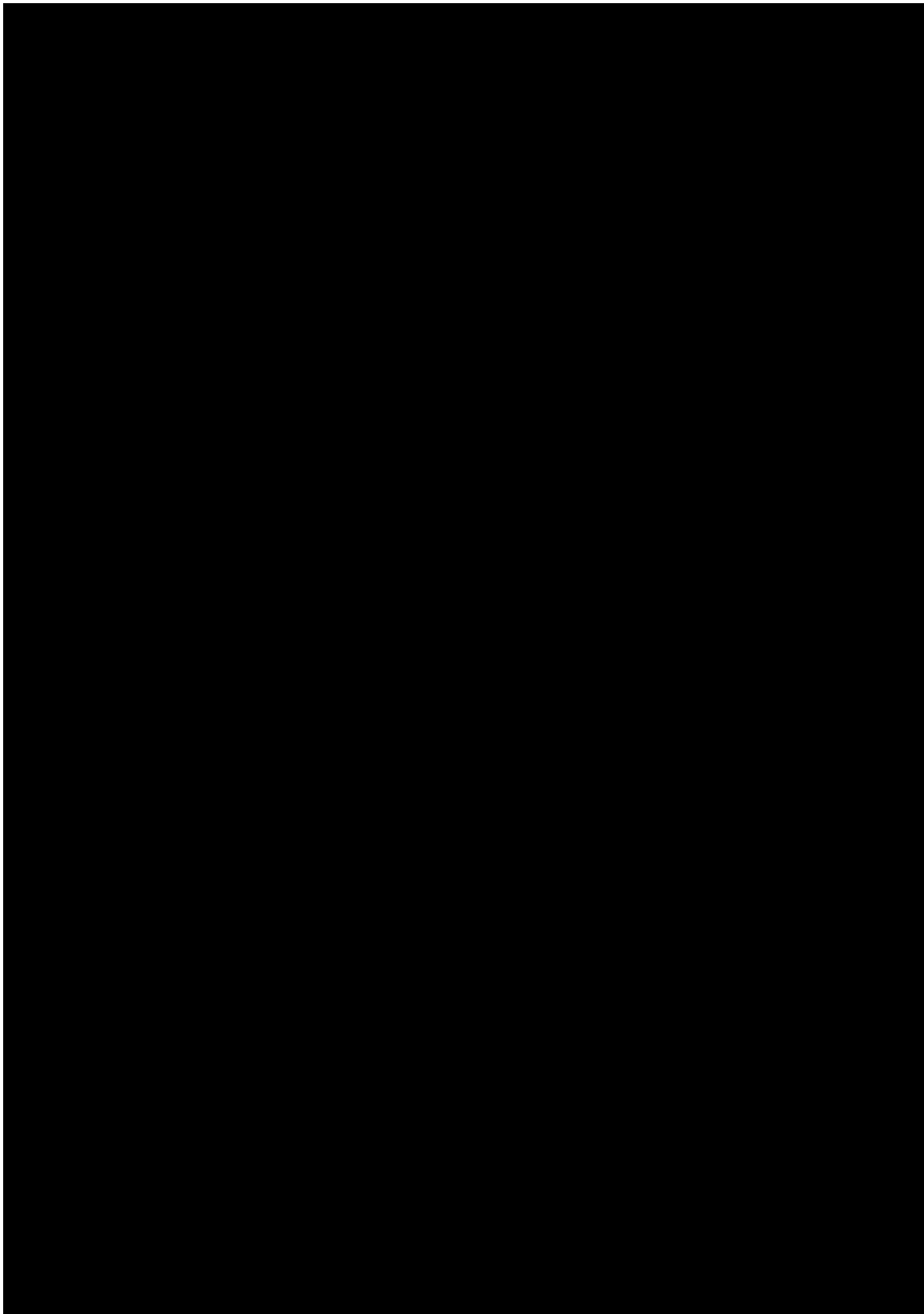
Schedule 5

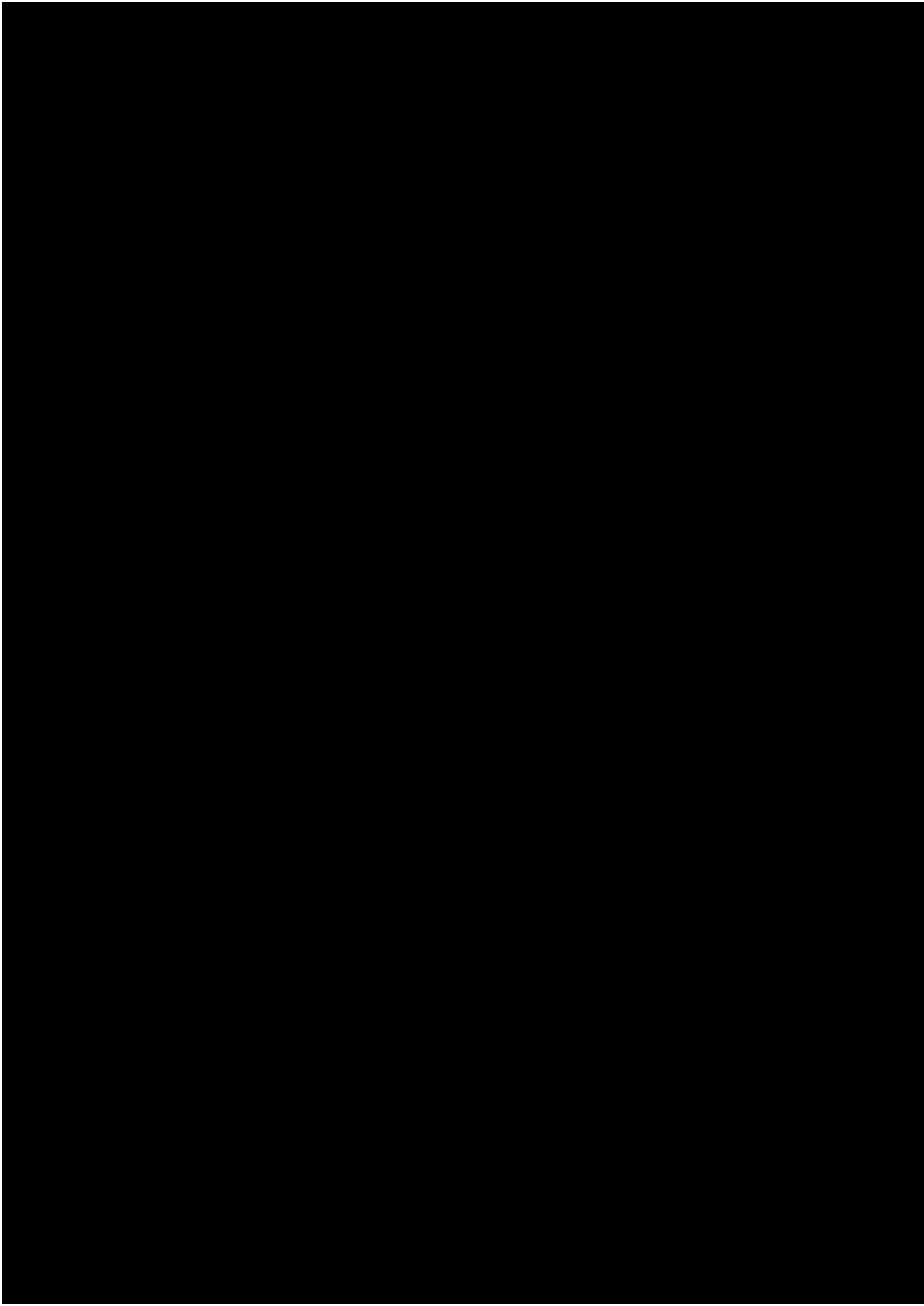


Schedule 6

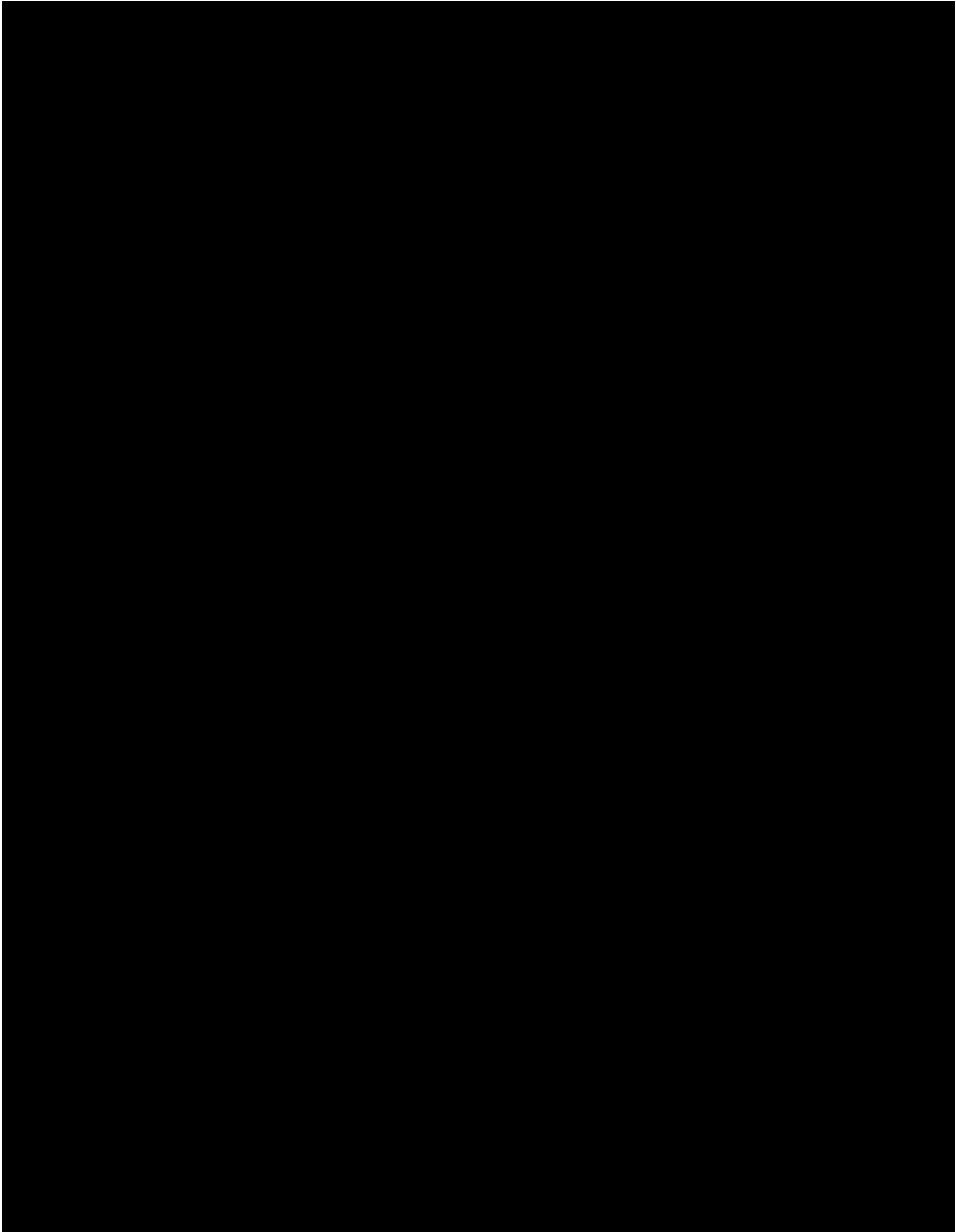


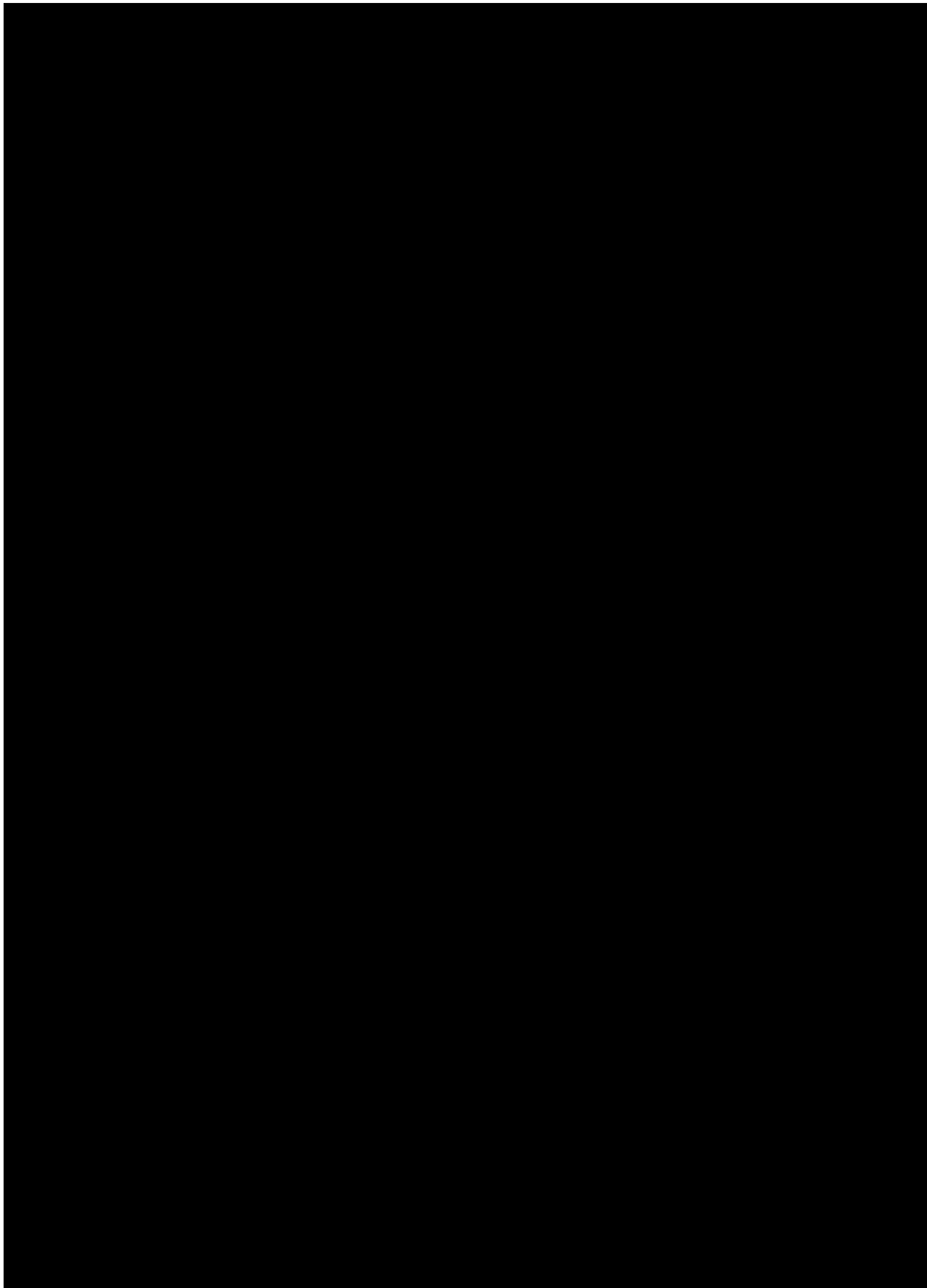


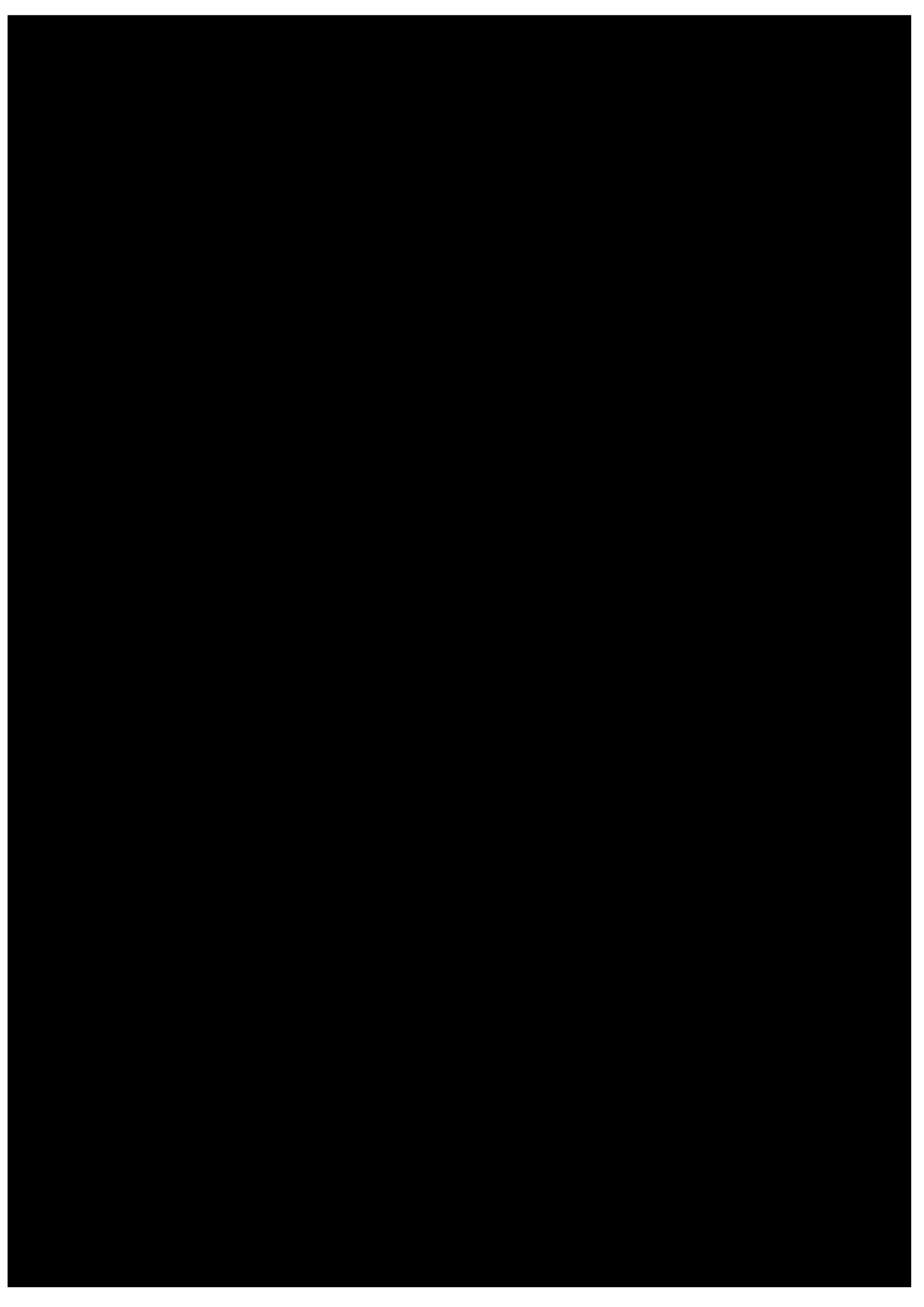


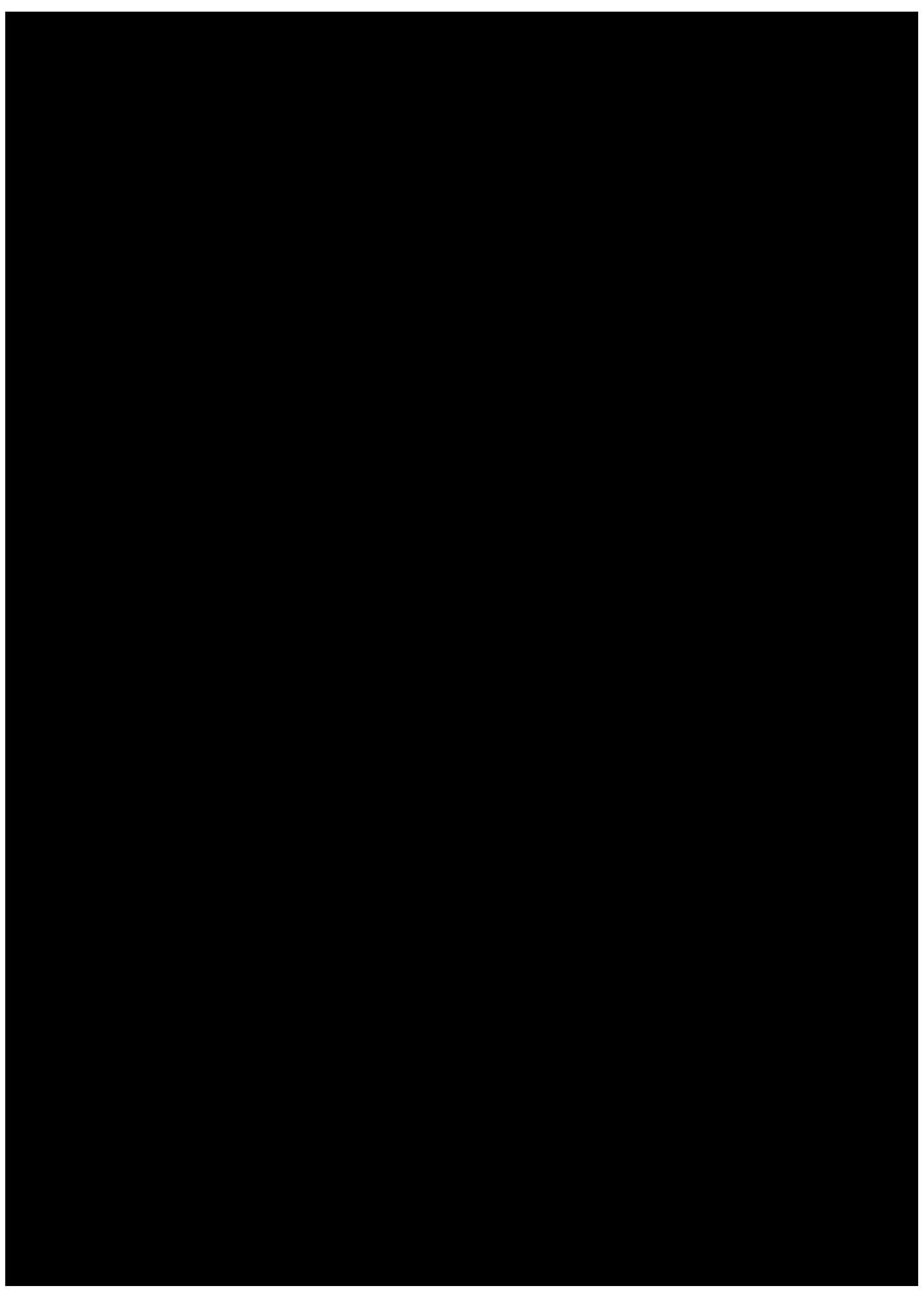


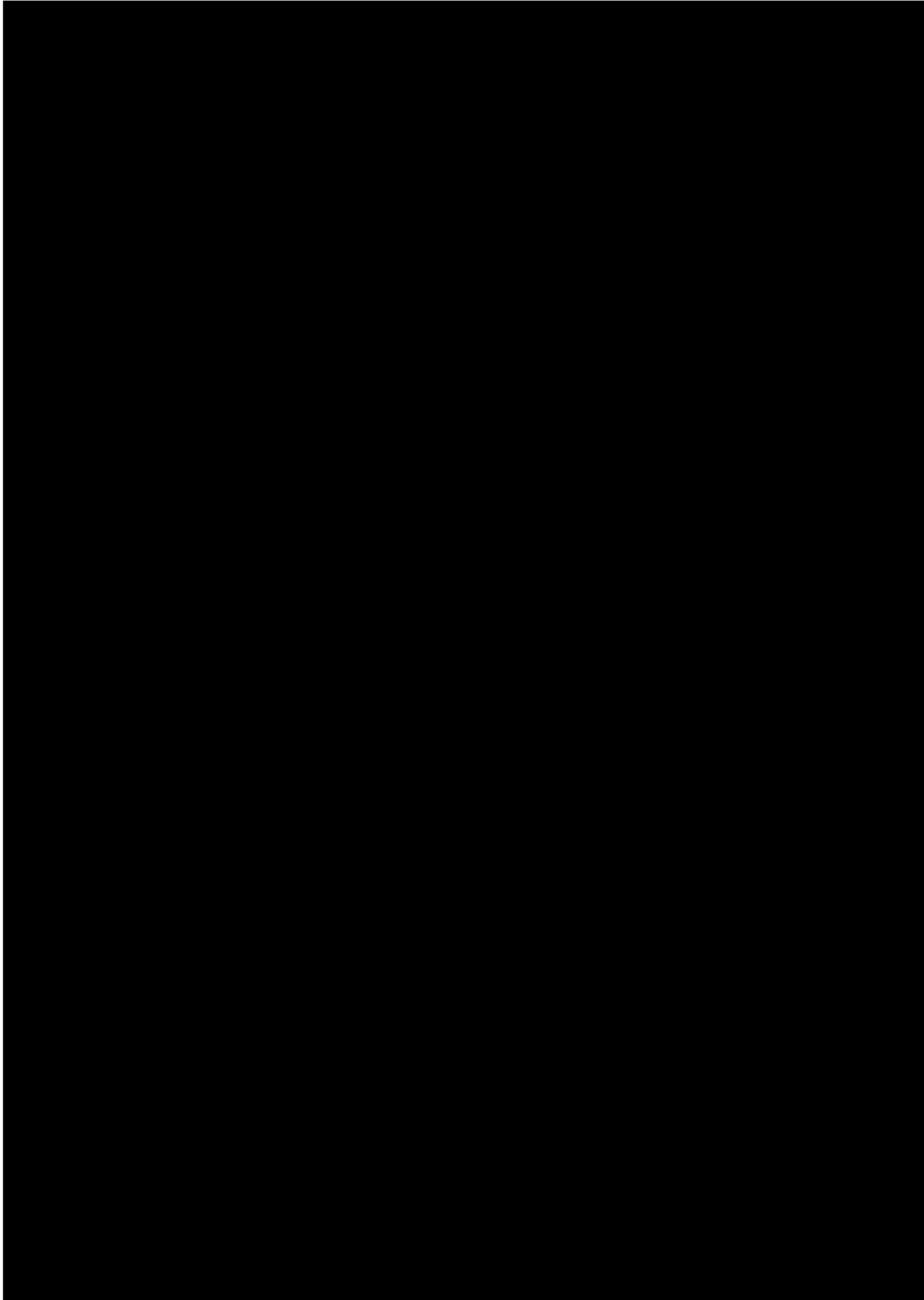
Schedule 7

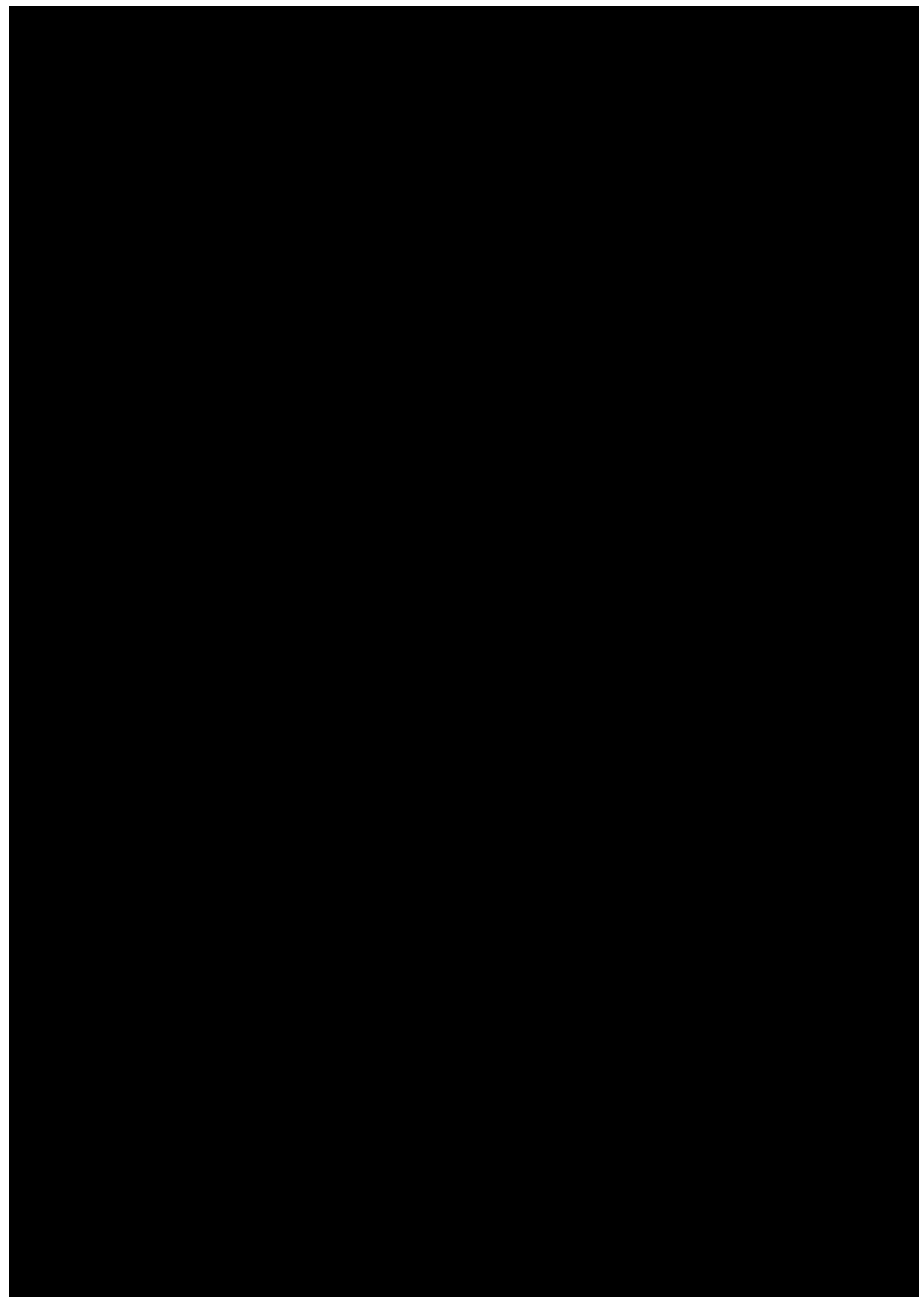


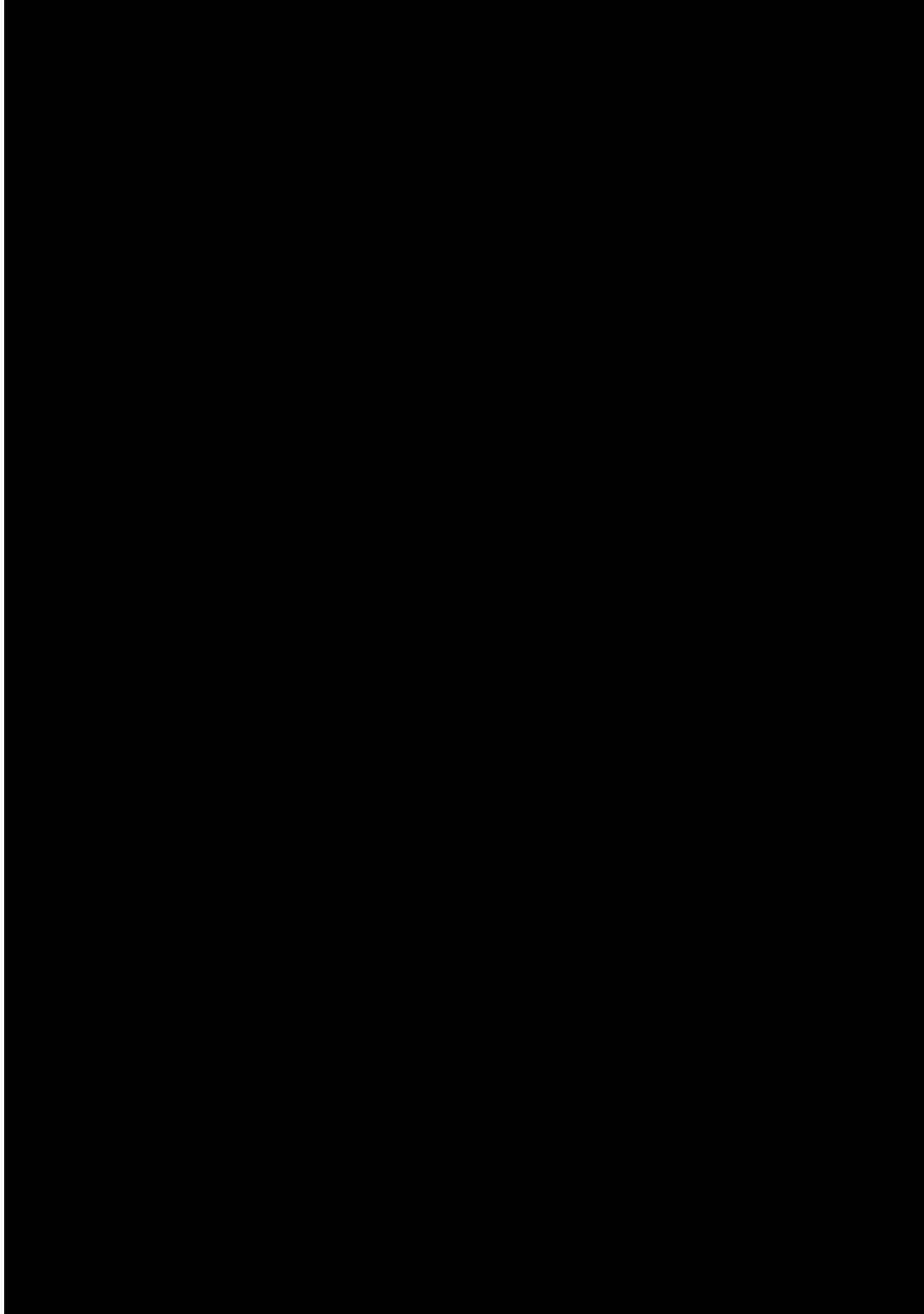










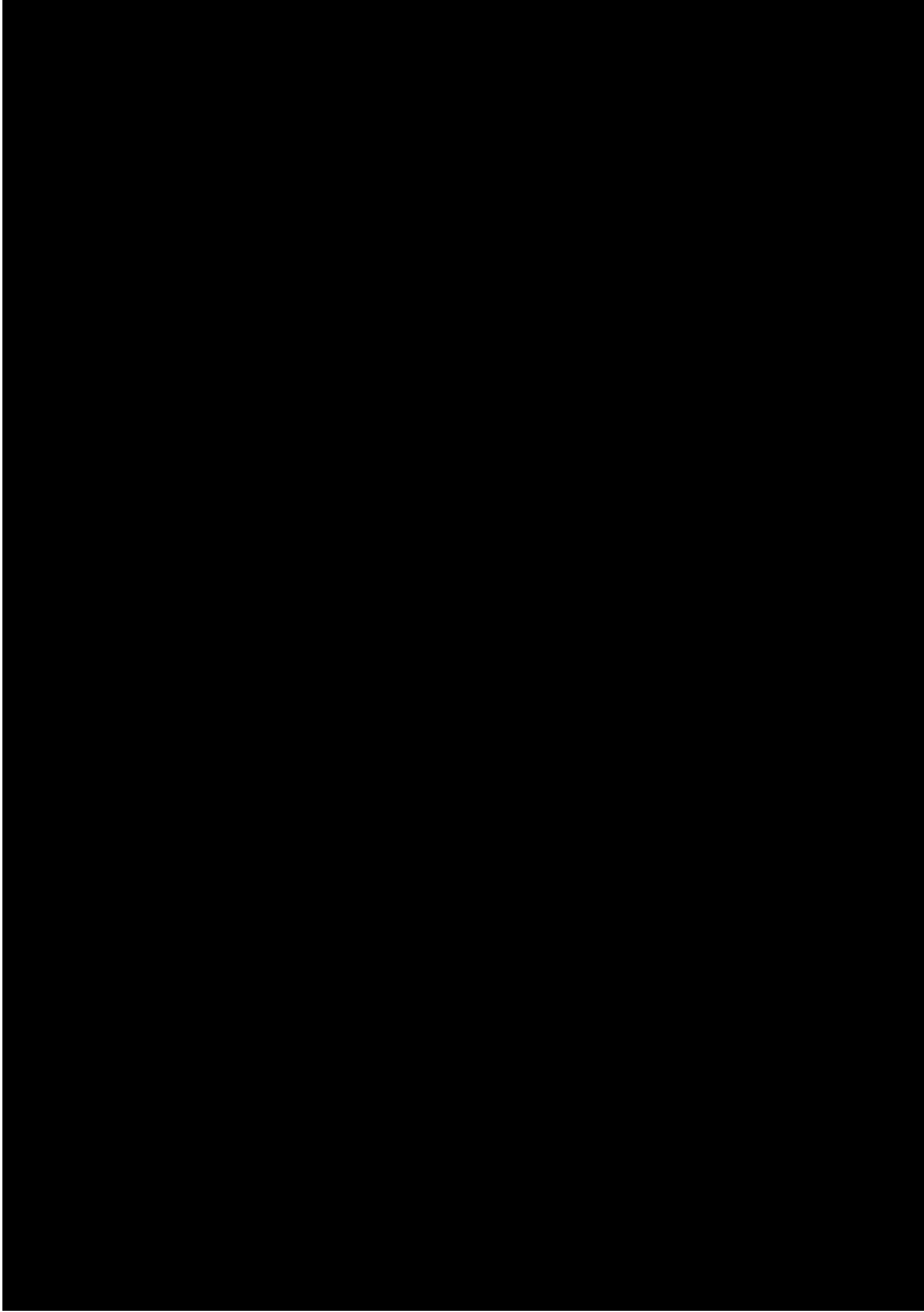


The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The text explains that proper record-keeping is essential for identifying trends, managing cash flow, and preparing for tax obligations.

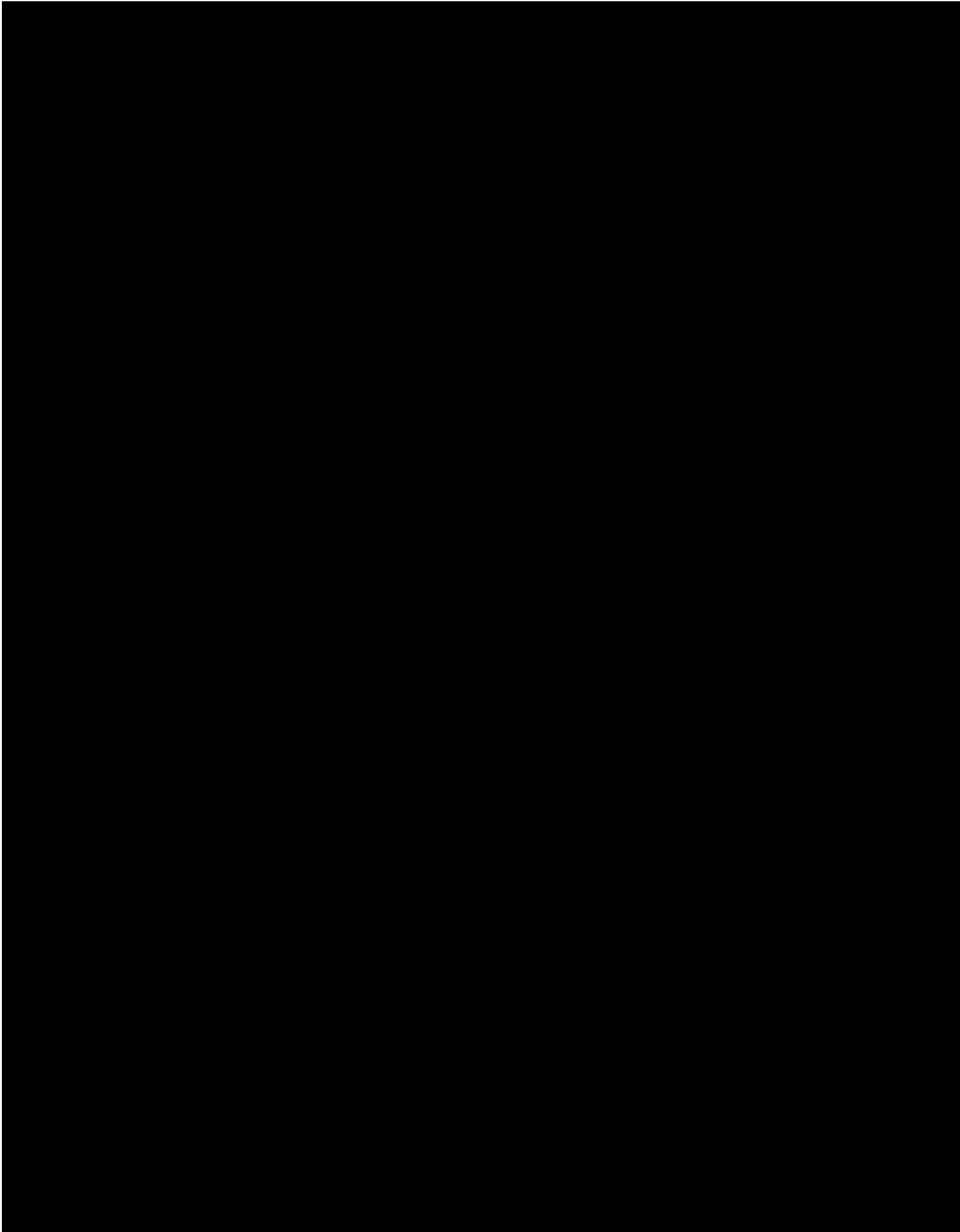
Next, the document addresses the issue of budgeting. It suggests that creating a realistic budget is a key strategy for controlling costs and maximizing profits. The budget should be based on historical data and current market conditions. Regularly reviewing the budget against actual performance allows for timely adjustments and helps prevent overspending.

The third section focuses on the importance of staying up-to-date with industry trends and regulations. The business environment is constantly changing, and staying informed is crucial for making strategic decisions. This involves monitoring market developments, technological advancements, and changes in government policies that may affect the business.

Finally, the document discusses the role of professional advisors. It recommends consulting with accountants, lawyers, and other experts to ensure that the business is operating in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. These professionals can provide valuable insights and help navigate complex financial and legal issues.



Schedule 8



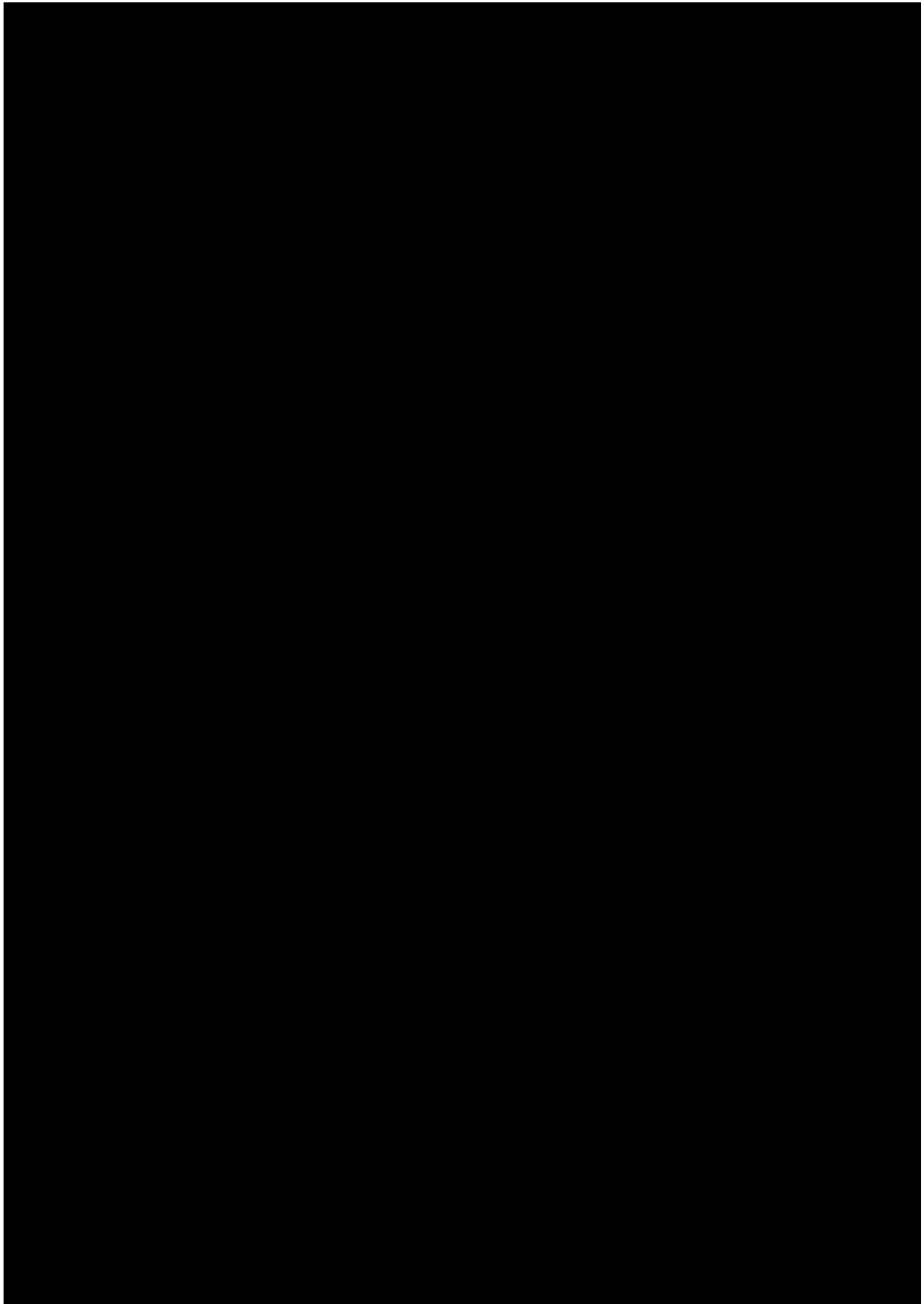
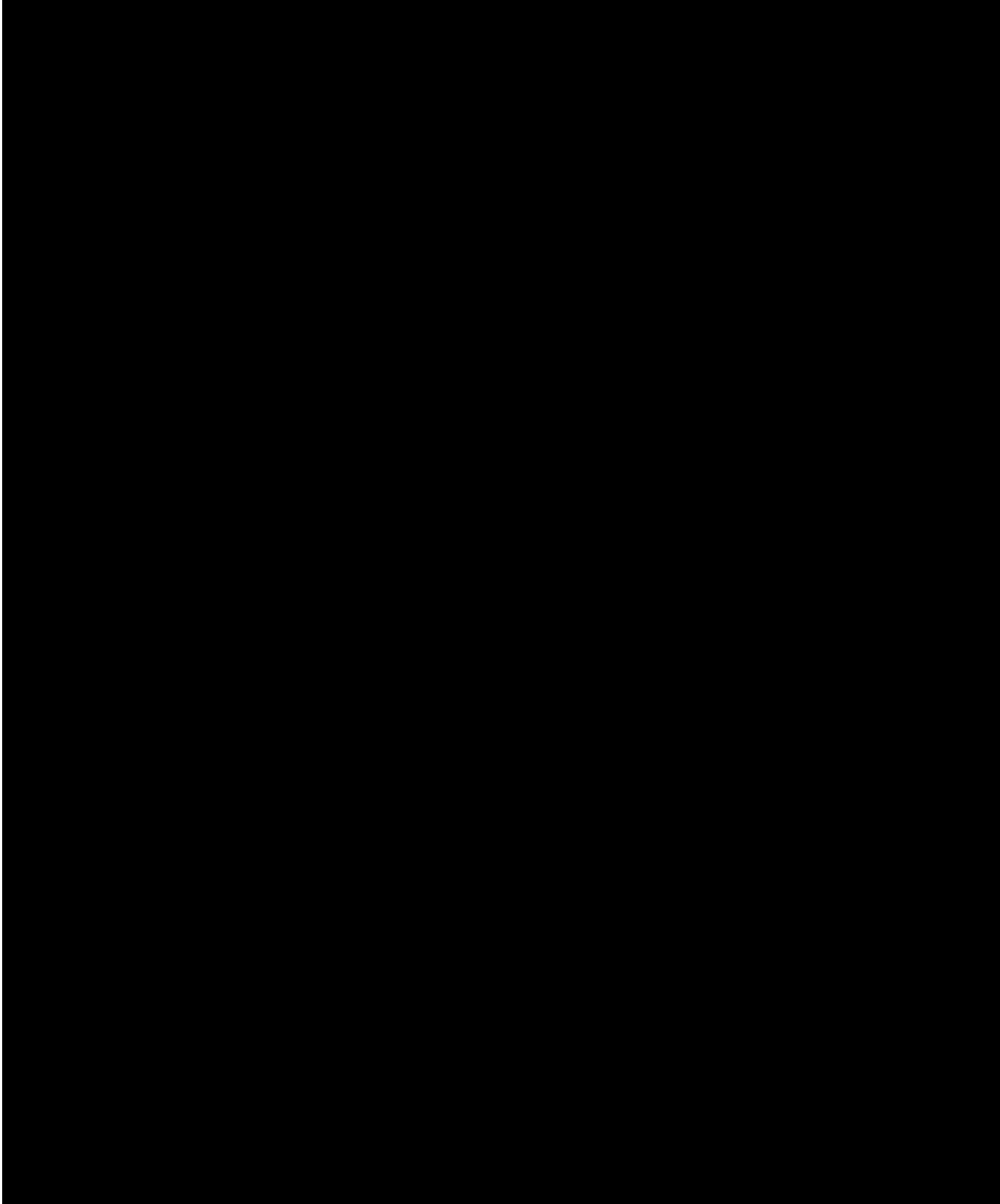


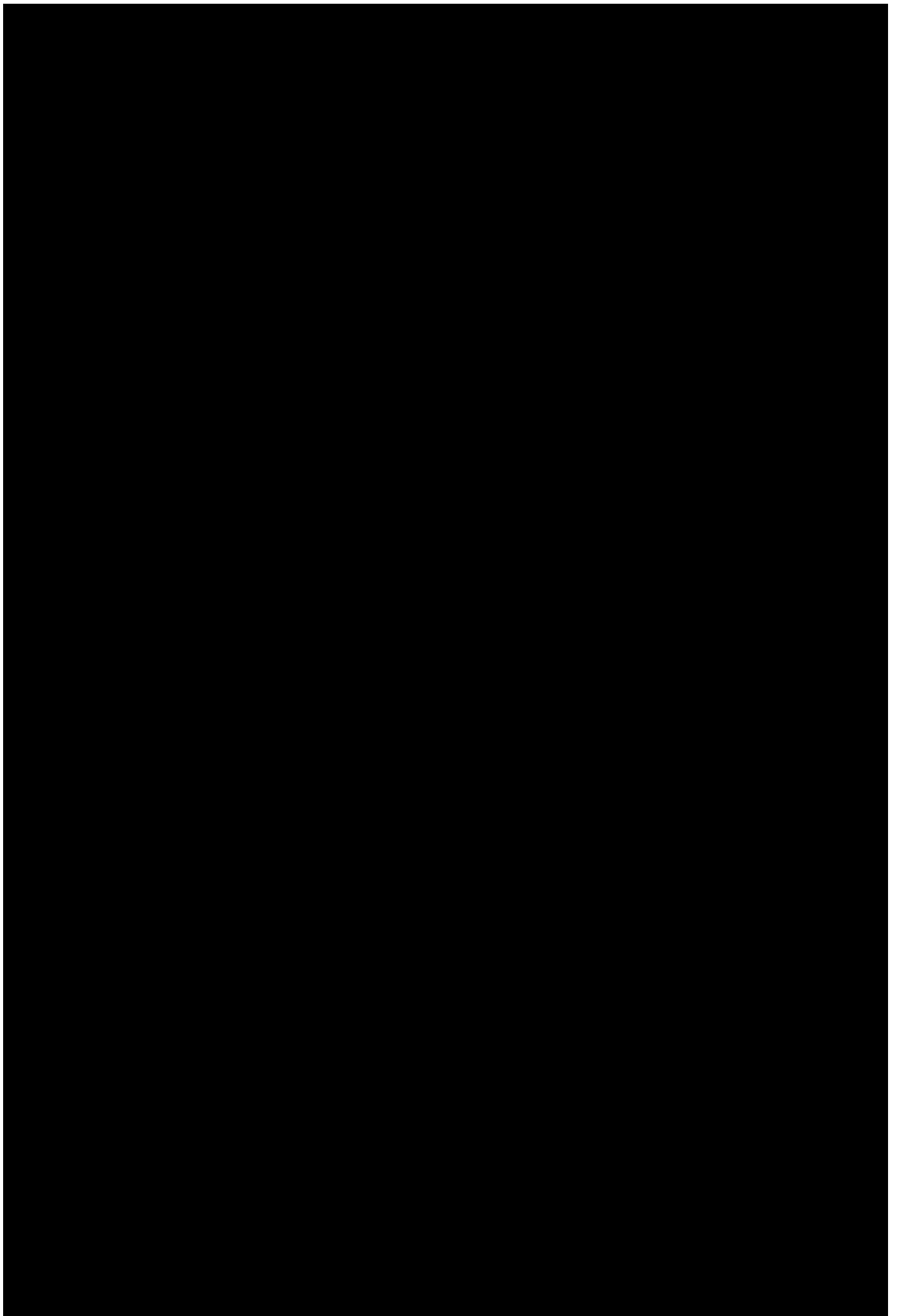


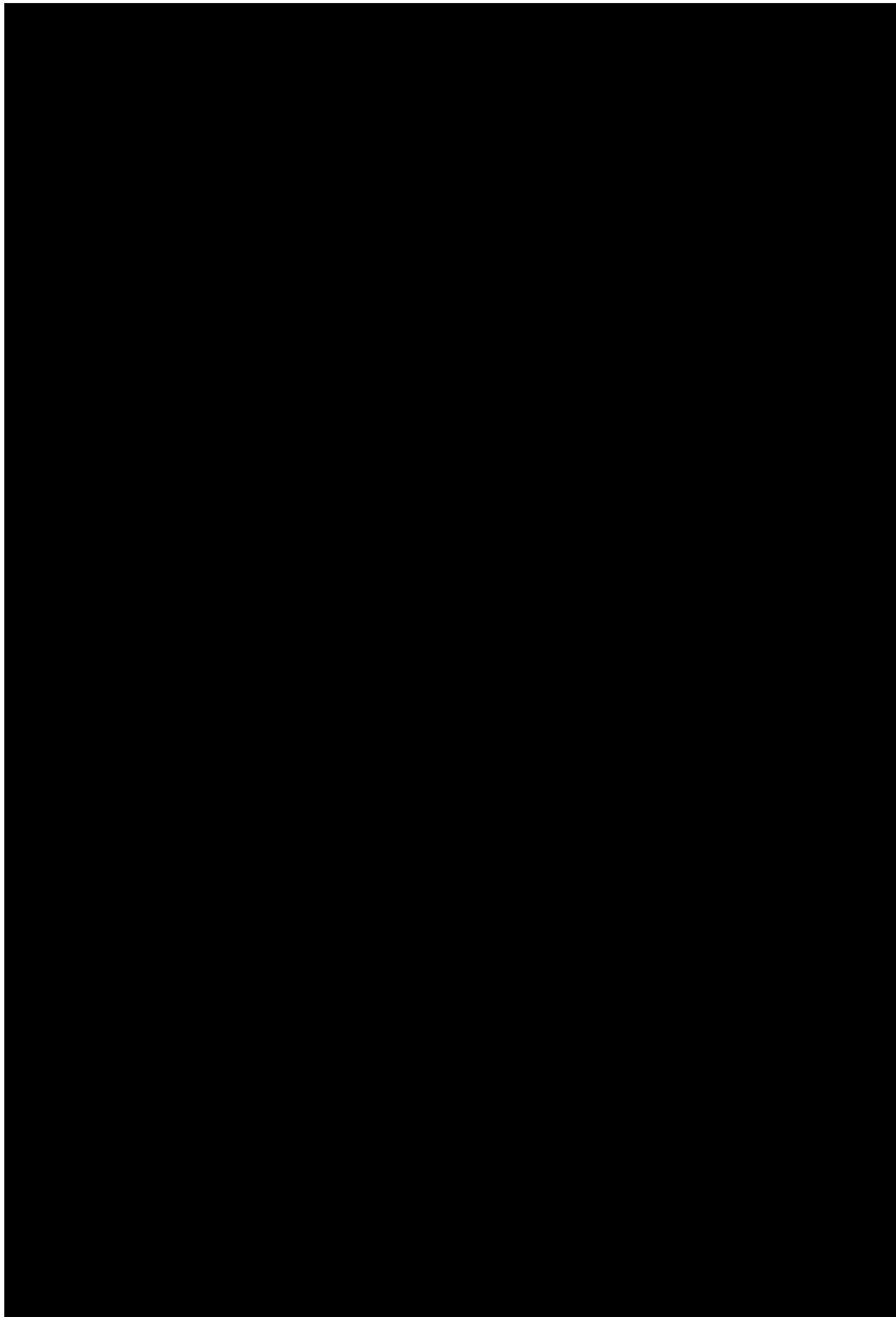
EXHIBIT B

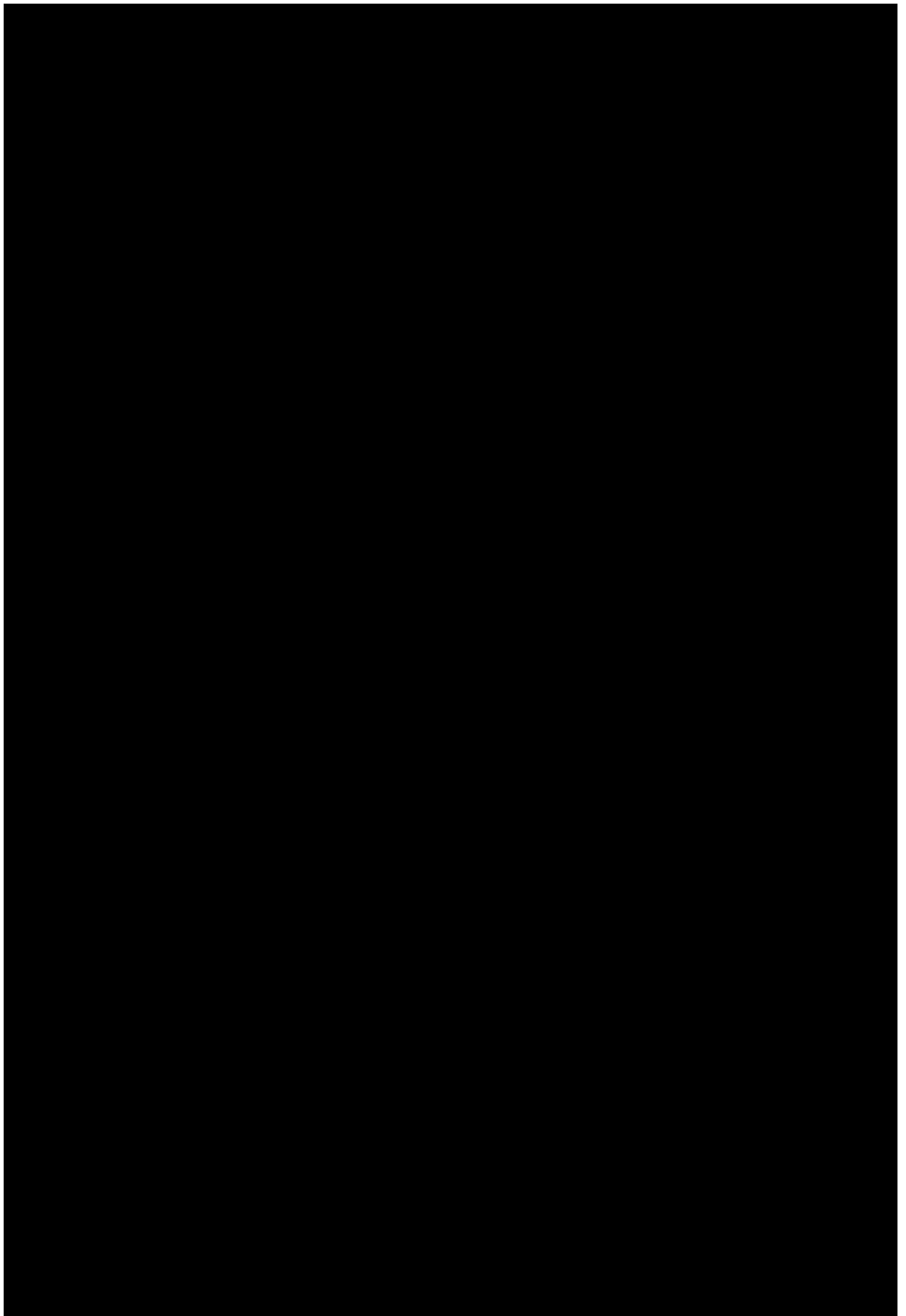
Deed of Disclaimer

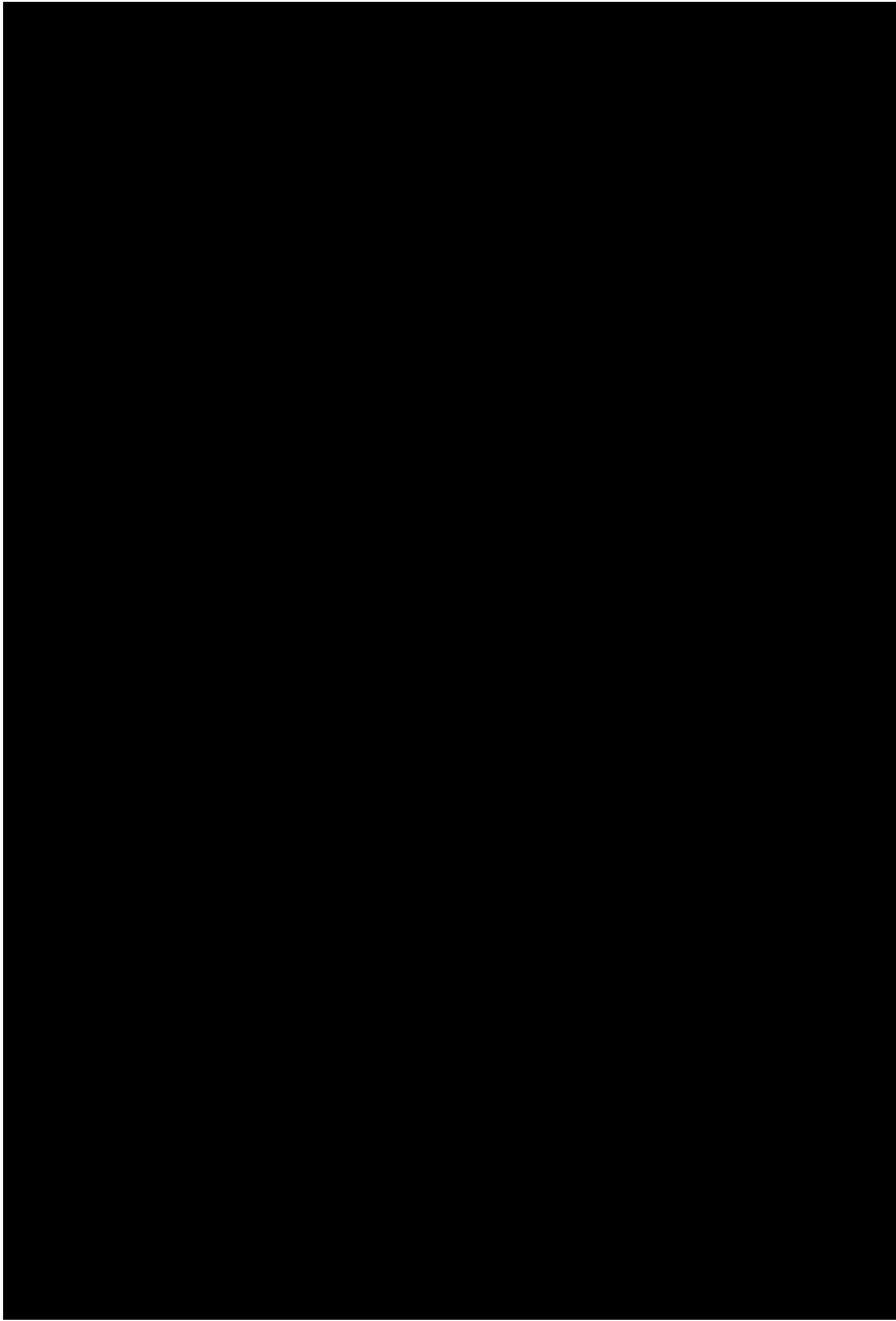
(Clause 11.7)



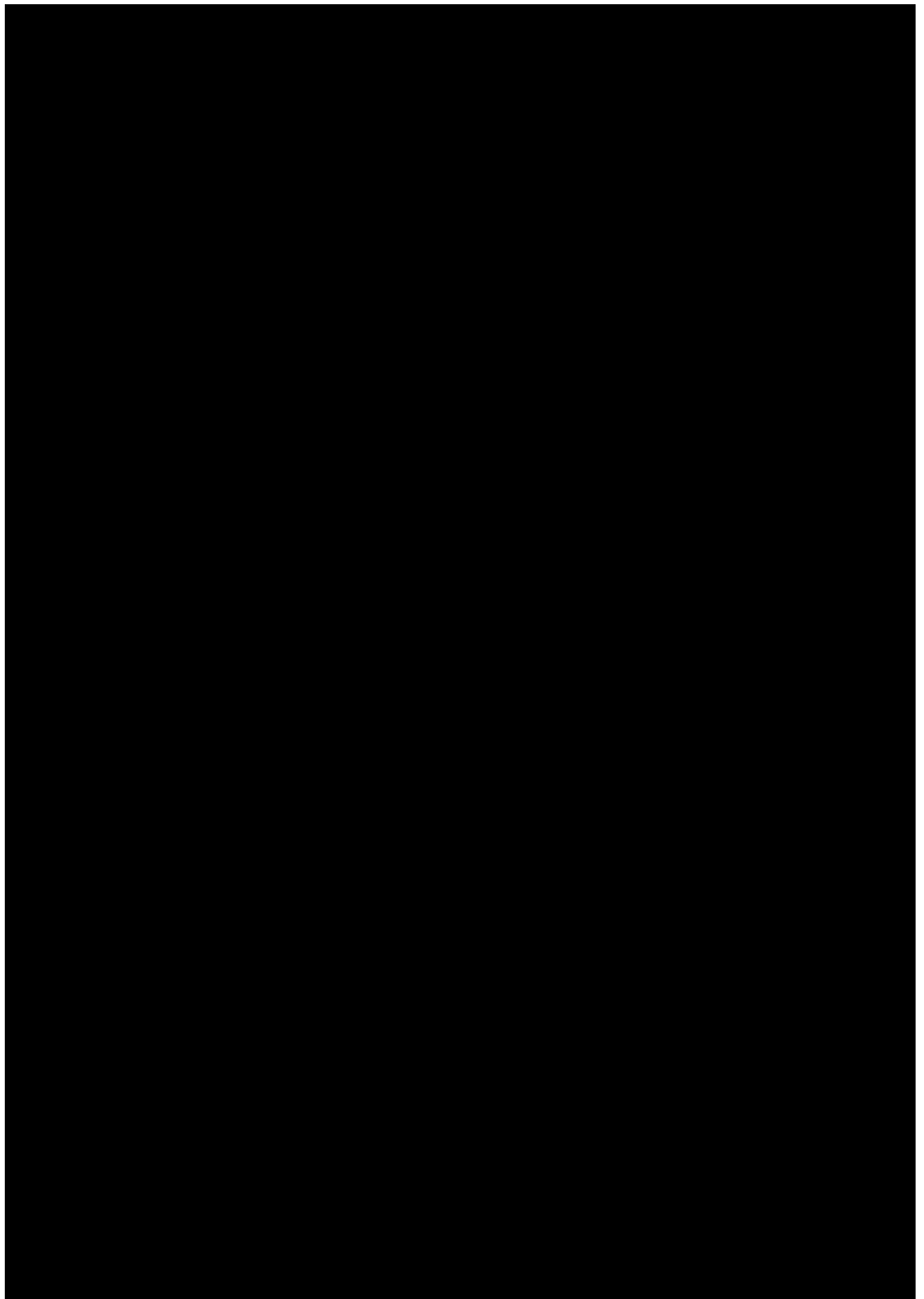


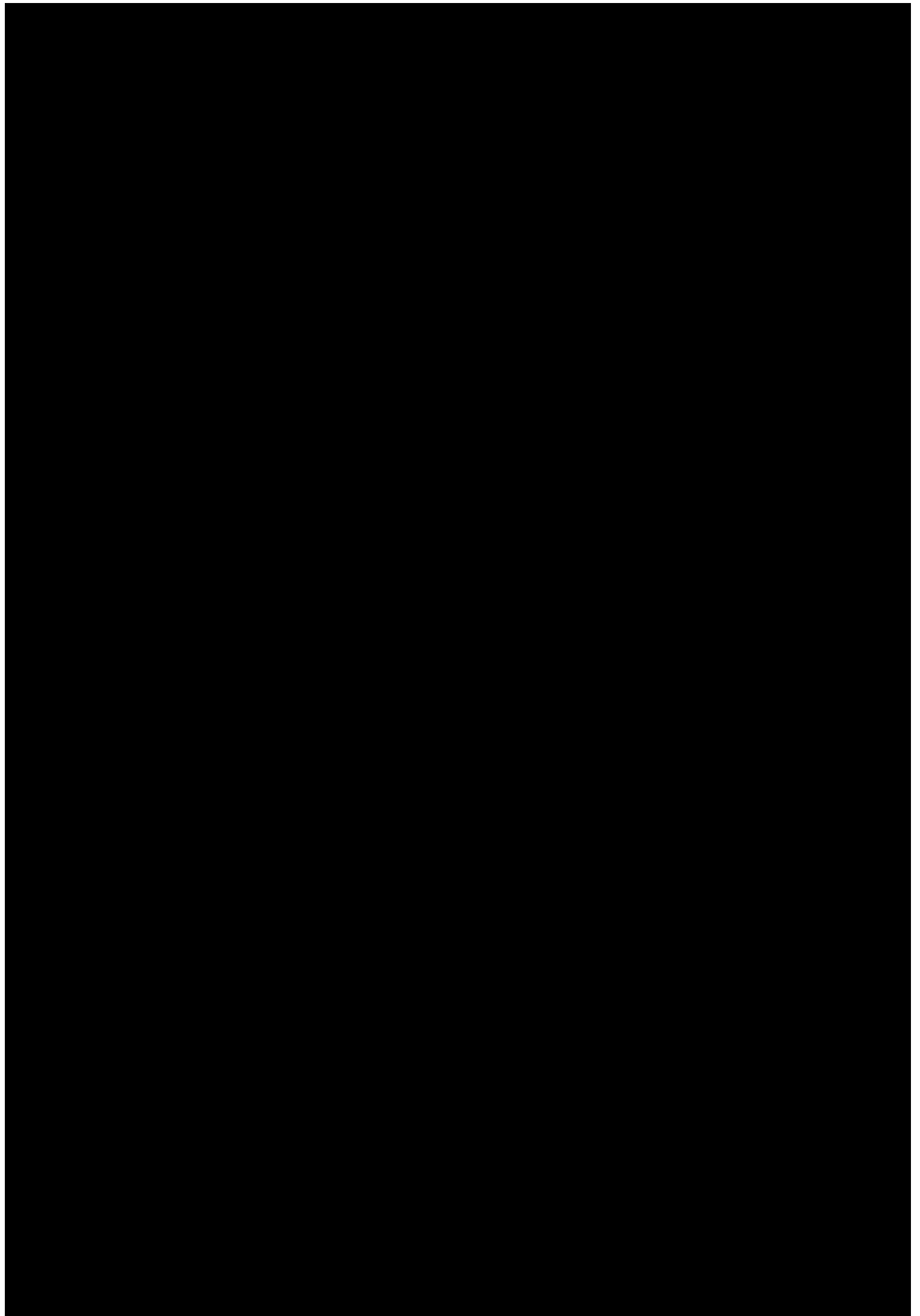












The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business setting. It highlights how proper record-keeping can help in decision-making, legal compliance, and financial management. The text emphasizes that records should be organized, up-to-date, and easily accessible.

Next, the document addresses the challenges of data management in the digital age. It notes that while digital storage offers convenience, it also introduces risks such as data loss, security breaches, and information overload. Solutions like cloud storage, encryption, and regular backups are suggested to mitigate these risks.

The third section focuses on the role of technology in streamlining business processes. It describes how automation and software solutions can reduce manual errors, save time, and improve overall efficiency. Examples of such technologies include accounting software, project management tools, and customer relationship management (CRM) systems.

Finally, the document concludes by stressing the need for continuous learning and adaptation. As technology and market conditions evolve, businesses must stay informed and be willing to adopt new practices to remain competitive and successful.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every receipt, invoice, and bill should be properly filed and indexed for easy retrieval. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's accounting records. It stresses the need to identify and resolve any discrepancies between the two sources of data. Regular reconciliation is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the financial statements.

The following section addresses the issue of budgeting and cost control. It provides a framework for setting realistic budgets and monitoring actual performance against these targets. Key areas of focus include personnel costs, materials, and overhead expenses.

In the final part of the document, the author discusses the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and errors. It highlights the importance of a strong internal control system that includes segregation of duties, authorization procedures, and regular audits.

