

# Waipapa Taumata Rau Student Centre and Library

## Construction Air Quality Management Plan

**Prepared for:** University of Auckland

**Prepared by:** Tonkin & Taylor Ltd

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# Table of contents


**1 Introduction 1**
1.1 Background 1
1.2 Purpose 1
1.3 Statutory environmental performance requirements 2

**2 CAQMP administration and control 3**
2.1 Overview 3
2.2 Roles and responsibilities 3
2.3 Review and update 3

**3 Activity description 4**
3.1 Overview of site and development 4
3.2 Demolition 4
3.3 Basement excavation and retention 5
3.4 Construction 5
3.5 Vehicle movements 5
3.6 Operating hours 6

**4 Environmental setting 7**
4.1 Overview 7
4.2 Local meteorology 7
4.3 Sensitive receptors 8

**5 Discharges to air 9**

**6 Management procedures 10**
6.1 Approach to dust management 10
6.2 Dust mitigation measures 10
6.3 Review of dust mitigation 12
6.4 Control of engine exhaust emissions 12

**7 Monitoring requirements 13**
7.1 Monitoring approach 13
7.2 Visual inspection and monitoring methods 13

**8 Complaints 14**
8.1 Overview 14
8.2 Receiving and recording complaints 14
8.3 Investigating complaints 14

**9 Applicability 15**

**Appendix A Dust inspection log**

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Waipapa Taumata Rau, The University of Auckland (UoA) is lodging an application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA) for resource consents and other authorisations required for the Student Centre and Library development (the Project) within its City Campus in Auckland. The development site is located on the corner of Princes Street and Alfred Street, Auckland Central (the Site), as shown in Figure 1.1.

UoA has engaged Tonkin & Taylor Ltd (T+T) to prepare this Construction Air Quality Management Plan (CAQMP) for construction of the Project.

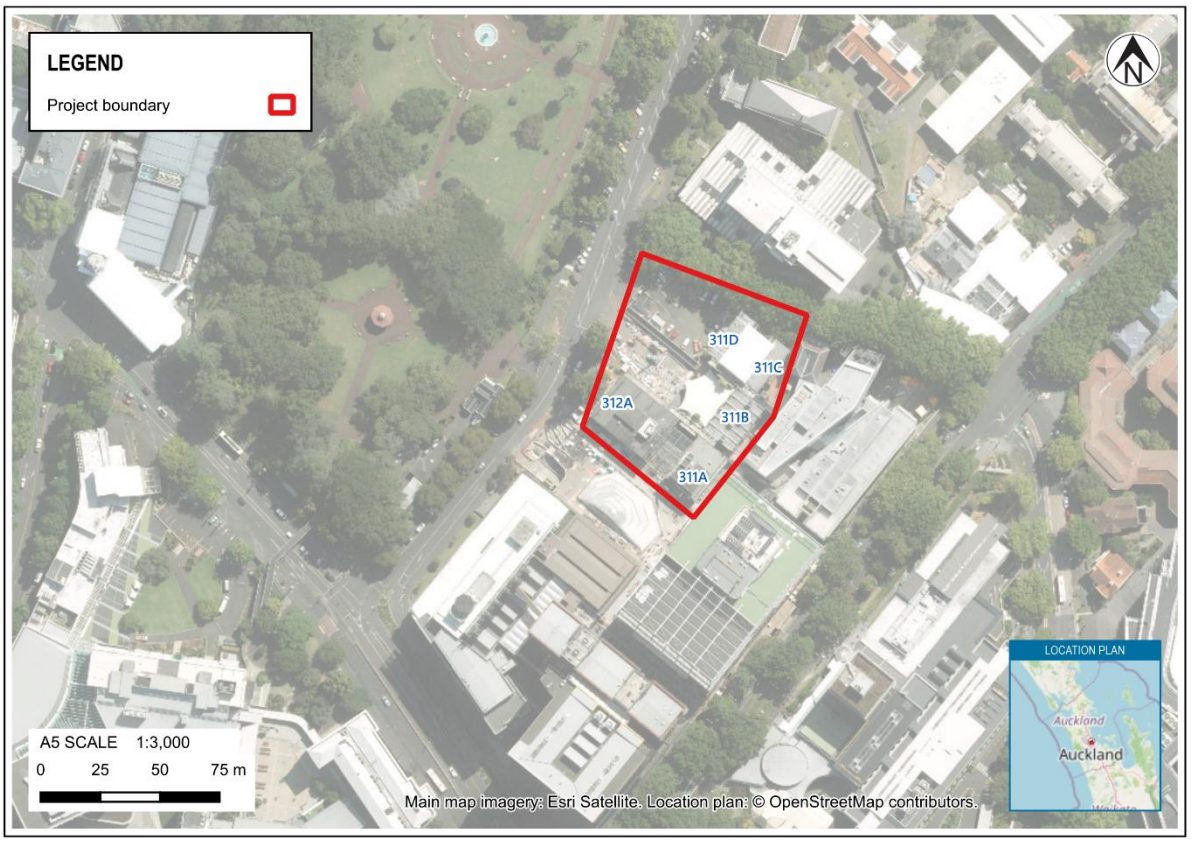



*Figure 1.1: Site location and Project boundary.*

## 1.2 Purpose

The CAQMP has been prepared to identify measures that are to be implemented to mitigate and manage the potential adverse effects of dust and other air emissions from the demolition and construction phases of the Project on air quality in the surrounding environment.

The purpose of this CAQMP is to set out measures that are to be implemented during demolition and construction phases of the Project to:

- Manage and control dust emissions from demolition and construction activities.
- Minimise air quality impacts on surrounding activities.
- Keep the local community and regulators informed of activities where required and respond quickly and effectively to issues or complaints.

- Monitor emissions and off-site air quality effects to ensure dust generating activities are managed in accordance with the CAQMP and air quality impacts are effectively minimised.

This CAQMP has been prepared in accordance with the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) '*Good Practice Guide for Assessing and Managing Dust*' (Ministry for the Environment, 1 November 2016).

## 1.3 Statutory environmental performance requirements

The discharges to air from the demolition and construction activities will be permitted under Activity A1 of Table E14.4.1 of the Auckland Unitary Plan, provided the following permitted activity standards are met:

1 *The discharge must not cause, or be likely to cause, adverse effects on human health, property or ecosystems beyond the boundary of the premises where the activity takes place.*

2 *The discharge must not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke or ash beyond the boundary of the premises where the activity takes place.*

3 *There must be no dangerous, offensive or objectionable visible emissions.*

4 *There must be no spray drift or overspray beyond the boundary of the premises where the activity takes place.*

The demolition and construction works, and associated discharges to air, are required to comply with the above standards at all times.

A range of air quality management and monitoring measures are specified in Section 6 and Section 7 of this CAQMP. These are designed to minimise the potential for adverse air quality effects in the surrounding environment and avoid the occurrence of offensive or objectionable dust or contaminants in the surrounding environment.

# 2 CAQMP administration and control

## 2.1 Overview

The CAQMP provides a framework for managing dust nuisance from Project demolition and construction activities by identifying potential dusty activities and identifying mitigation measures. It provides information and recommendations to augment this process but is not intended to relieve the person conducting business or undertaking (PCBU) of either their responsibility for the health and safety of their workers, contractors and the public or its responsibility for the protection of the environment.

## 2.2 Roles and responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of companies/organisations under this CAQMP are set out in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Organisational involvement**

| Company/organisation | Role | Responsibilities |
|---|---|---|
| UoA | Consent holder, development proponent. | Responsible for compliance with consent conditions, including the requirements of the CAQMP. |
| Contractor | Constructor. | Responsible for implementation of CAQMP during Project demolition and construction, including monitoring compliance of all subcontractors with the requirements of the CAQMP. |
| Any subcontractor(s) undertaking work | Subcontractors to the Contractor. | Responsible for undertaking works in accordance with the requirements of this CAQMP |
| Auckland Council | Regulator. | Monitoring and compliance of consent conditions. |

## 2.3 Review and update

This CAQMP is a live document. Statutory requirements, operating procedures or site conditions may vary and may require that this plan be amended or updated. Any changes to the CAQMP proposed by the Main Contractor must be approved by UoA prior to implementation.

It is the responsibility of the appointed Contractor to distribute any changes to the plan to the relevant parties involved in Project demolition and construction activities and update the site copy.

# 3 Activity description

## 3.1 Overview of site and development

The existing Site, shown in Figure 1.1, includes the Student Union complex (student quad unit and Buildings B311 and B312), located at the corner of Alfred Street and Princes Street. These buildings will be demolished as part of the Project.

Within the Site, the proposed development works include:

- Demolition of the existing Student Union complex.
- Excavation/bulk earthworks and establishment of a two-level basement beneath the Site footprint. Bulk excavation of approximately 6 m to 9 m depth is required to construct the proposed basements.
- The construction of a new Student Centre and Library facility comprising two basement levels, six levels above ground and a rooftop plant room/service level. The development will incorporate teaching and learning spaces, library facilities, student association and support services and food and beverage retail outlets.
- The expansion of Te Tūātea (an outdoor, student-focused public space that forms part of the existing quad).

The stages of development works, as they relate to potential emissions to air are summarised in Sections 3.2 to 3.5.

## 3.2 Demolition

The Project includes the demolition of the existing Student Union complex comprising the Student Quad Unit and buildings B311 and B312. The demolition of the complex is expected to comprise two primary stages:

- Soft demolition, involving the removal of interior building components.
- Hard demolition, involving the use of heavy machinery for structural demolition using a controlled top-down methodology.

Soft demolition activities are anticipated to occur during August 2027 with the hard demolition activities expected to be undertaken between November and December 2027, to February 2028 within the university summer break (RCP, 2026).

Prior to demolition work, construction hoardings are to be installed around the perimeter of the Site to provide separation between demolition activities and surrounding public areas/roads.

The demolition works will include (RCP, 2026):

- Removal of asbestos-containing materials and other identified hazardous materials.
- Internal soft strip and removal of redundant building services.
- Removal of canopies, elevated walkways, atrium interfaces and other connecting structures;
- Structural demolition of the existing buildings.
- Removal of foundations and below-ground structures where required.
- Processing, including potential screening of concrete and masonry, segregation and removal of demolition materials; and
- Site clearance in preparation for the subsequent construction works.

Any asbestos found will be removed by licensed asbestos contractors in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work (Asbestos) Regulations 2016 and an asbestos removal control plan prepared by the licensed asbestos removalist and disposed of at an appropriate facility that can accept asbestos.

## 3.3 Basement excavation and retention

Basement excavation works are proposed as part of the Project and will include bulk excavation, groundwater management, construction of retaining structures and removal of excavated material from the Site. The Project's geotechnical interpretative report (Tonkin & Taylor, 2026) indicates that construction of the two proposed basement levels of the development is anticipated to require excavation at the site to a depth of approximately 6 m to 9 m below existing ground level.

Based on the Project's 'Civil Infrastructure Report' (Beca Limited, 2026b), earthworks associated with the proposed basement excavation based on a Finished Floor Level of RL 36.11 m comprise approximately 34,259 $m^3$ of cut material over an earthworks area of 5,565 $m^2$. Excavated material will require handling and removal from the Site as part of the construction process.

The proposed two-level basement excavation will extend below the perched groundwater levels and dewatering will occur during construction. Groundwater may be encountered at approximately 3 m below existing ground level and groundwater management measures are to be put in place during construction (Beca Limited, 2026b). Ongoing groundwater drainage associated with the basement excavation is anticipated. Due to residual moisture content of material excavated below the perched groundwater levels, excavated material is expected to be in damp condition and have a low dust generation potential on removal.

## 3.4 Construction

The proposed Project construction works involve the establishment and construction of a new Student Centre and Library development following completion of demolition and basement excavation works. The Project development will be across eight occupied levels plus roof plant (two basement levels, six levels above ground and a rooftop plant room/service level). The main construction material will be a hybrid of reinforced concrete and structural steel. The Project also includes the expansion of Te Tūātea (an outdoor, student-focused public space that forms part of the existing quad).

Construction activities are expected to include foundation and structural works, retention piling, structural steel and reinforced construction works, façade installations, internal fitout works and associated site works. The main construction activities are anticipated to commence following demolition and site possession, programmed to commence in July 2028 (RCP, 2026). Construction will involve the delivery, handling and installation of construction materials within the Project site.

## 3.5 Vehicle movements

Vehicle movements to and from the Site will occur throughout demolition, earthworks and construction activities associated with the Project, with peak daily truck movements forecast to reach approximately 80 movements per day during the bulk excavation phase (RCP, 2026).

Vehicle access routes and projected frequencies of truck movements associated with the demolition, earthworks and construction phases are described in the draft Construction Traffic Management Plan for the Project (Flow Transportation Specialists Limited, 2026).

Construction vehicle access to the Site will be provided from both Princes Street and Alfred Street. Access points are to be stabilised to minimise sediment trackout onto the public road network and a wheel wash will be provided if required.

## 3.6 Operating hours

It is anticipated that construction and demolition works will generally occur between 6:30 am and 10:30 pm Monday to Friday, 7:00 am and 11:00 pm on Saturdays, and 9:00 am and 7:00 pm on Sundays (excluding public holidays).

# 4 Environmental setting

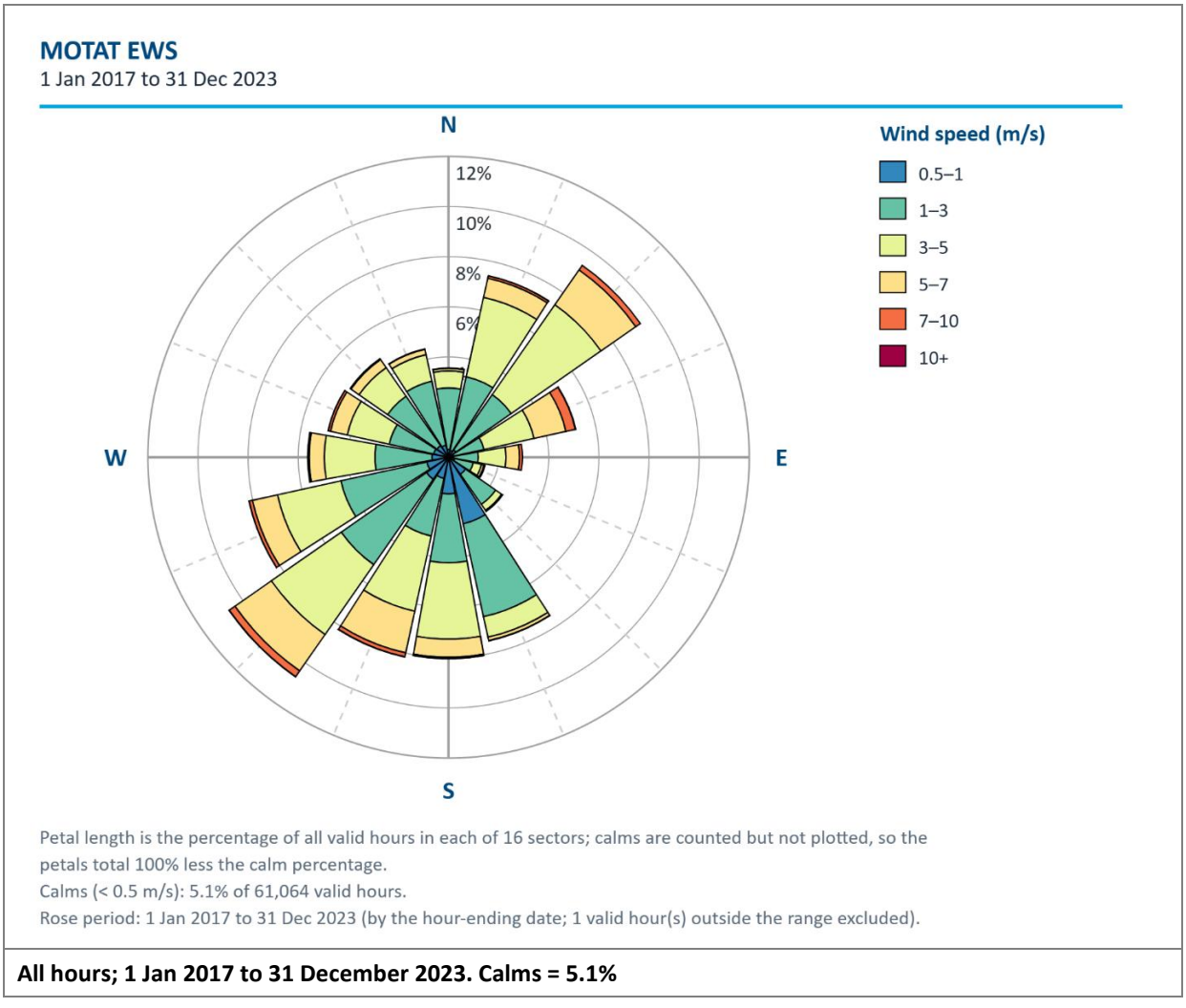
## 4.1 Overview

This section of the CAQMP describes the environment surrounding the Site in terms of meteorological influences on the transport of air contaminants and sensitivity of adjacent activities to those discharges.

## 4.2 Local meteorology

Local meteorological conditions provide an important influence on dust emissions generation and propagation. In general, the amount of dust generated largely depends on the moisture content of the material, and the wind speeds. Faster wind speeds increase the effect of wind erosion and the distance that the dust travels.

A wind rose analysis of the frequency of wind speeds and directions measured at the MOTAT Electronic Weather Station (EWS) at Western Springs from 2017 to 2023 (inclusive) are presented in Figure 4.1. Wind conditions are likely to be broadly similar to those experienced at the Site.




**All hours; 1 Jan 2017 to 31 December 2023. Calms = 5.1%**

*Figure 4.1: Wind rose frequency analyses of wind speeds and directions at the MOTAT EWS 2017 to 2023 (inclusive). Source: Earth Sciences New Zealand.*

Figure 4.2 illustrates the frequency of wet days (days where rainfall exceeded 1 mm) measured at the MOTAT weather station from 2018 to 2022 (inclusive).

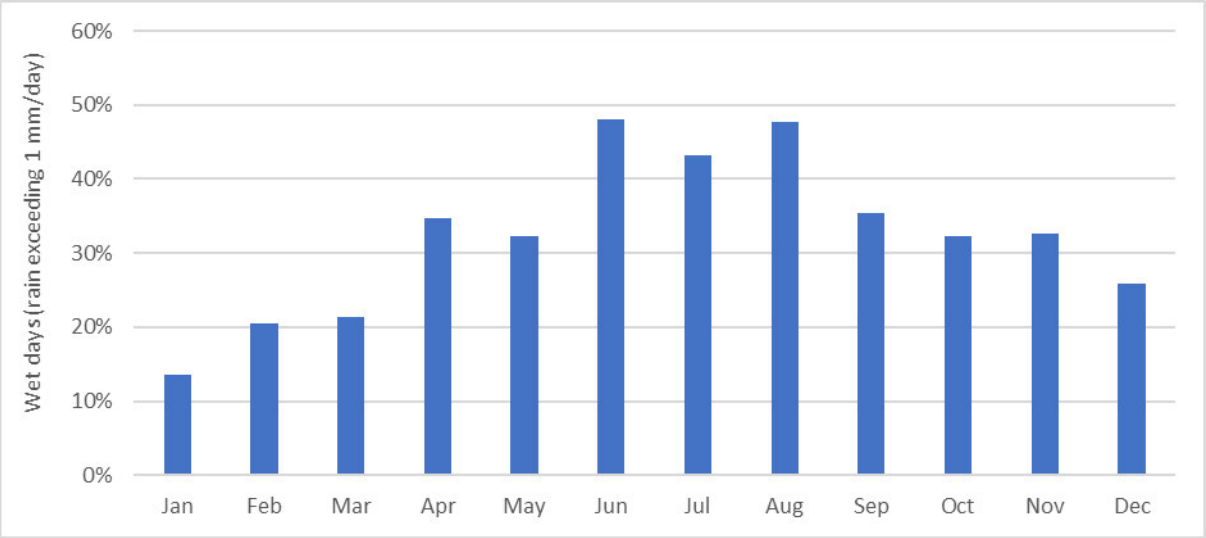



*Figure 4.2: Percentage of wet days (rain exceeding 1 mm) over each month of the year at MOTAT EWS (2018-2022). Source: Earth Sciences New Zealand.*

## 4.3 Sensitive receptors

The Site is located within the UoA City Campus and is surrounded by campus activities to the north, east and south and Albert Park to the west.

Nearby activities that may be sensitive to dust nuisance include:

- UoA General Library.
- Auckland University Students' Association (AUSA) House (Category B scheduled historic heritage place).
- UoA Kate Edger Information Commons.
- UoA Hiwa Recreation Centre.
- UoA Science Centre.
- Old Choral Hall and Alfred Nathan House (Category A scheduled historic heritage places).
- Albert Park (public open space).
- Symonds Street Early Childhood Centre and the Faculty of Engineering; and
- Albert Park Lodge (Category A scheduled historic heritage place).

# 5 Discharges to air

The main discharge to air from the demolition and construction activities will be dust. Dust has the potential to cause nuisance or soil property if deposited in sufficient quantities in the environment.

Fine particles present in dust emissions have the potential to affect respiratory health while suspended in air. Fly ash and cement used in grout and concrete may contain respirable crystalline silica (RCS), which can also have respiratory health effects with sufficiently high exposure.

The main sources of nuisance dust emissions from the Project are:

- Demolition activities, such as
- Knocking down and breaking up of building material, including plasterboard and blockwork, and
- Cutting, breaking and screening of concrete and masonry.
- Handling of spoil, aggregate and other solid materials.
- Wind erosion of spoil and other stockpiled material; and
- Vehicle movements over unsealed surfaces and spilled material.

The major factors that influence dust emissions are:

- Wind speeds across the Project - pickup of dust from exposed surfaces occurs at windspeeds above 5 m/s and increase as windspeeds rise.
- The percentage of fine particulate in the material.
- Moisture content of material.
- The area of exposed surfaces.
- Disturbances such as vehicle movements and material handling activities; and
- The height of the dust source above the surrounding ground level.

Other minor discharges to air could include:

- Combustion emissions from vehicles, equipment or stationary engines on site, which can affect respiratory health in the environment with sufficient exposure.

# 6 Management procedures

## 6.1 Approach to dust management

A range of routine measures will be used to manage and mitigate the effects of discharges of dust emissions during the demolition and construction activities. An adaptive approach to management of dust, including additional mitigation may be required if:

- Monitoring indicates that abnormal discharges of dust are occurring.
- Weather conditions are changing such that dust or odour discharges are more likely; and / or
- Complaints are received regarding discharges of dust or odour.

If the available mitigation methods are unsuccessful in controlling discharges (i.e. dust) that cause significant adverse effects on receptors beyond the site boundary, the activities causing the discharge shall be suspended until adequate mitigation can be put in place.

## 6.2 Dust mitigation measures

Dust management measures are specified in Table 6.1 during demolition and construction of the Project. The list is not necessarily exhaustive, and additional methods may be implemented during demolition and construction to provide further control.

Alternative methods may be employed after the effectiveness of those methods is demonstrated and this CAQMP should be updated accordingly.

**Table 6.1: Dust mitigation procedures**

| Source of dust | Control |
|---|---|
| Demolition | • Prior to demolition, construction hoardings will be installed around the perimeter of the site.<br>• Dust screens or shrouds to be fitted to hoardings and scaffolding adjacent to demolition and breaking activities.<br>• Soft demolition (stripping of internal fittings) is to be carried out prior to hard demolition of structural and exterior elements.<br>• Hard demolition of multi-storey elements is to occur using controlled, top-down demolition methods (without the use of explosives),<br>• Use of water sprays to dampen material prior to and during demolition.<br>• No on-site crushing of demolition material is to be undertaken.<br>• Pulverisers and wire saws are to be used in preference to breakers and concrete saws where practicable.<br>• Hydraulic breakers (where used) are to be fitted with breaker shrouds.<br>• Operation of concrete saws, grinders and drills to feature local air extraction or water suppression at all times.<br>• Use enclosed drop chutes for dropping of demolition material to lower levels.<br>• Use the following specific measures for demolition of elements adjacent to AUSA House:<br>– Use cut and crane demolition methods for the interface adjoining AUSA House; and<br>– Erect vertical protection at boundary with AUSA House prior to commencement of demolition of remaining elements. |
| Stockpiles (including | • Store stockpiled material containing a high content of fine material indoors or undercover where practicable. |

| Source of dust | Control |
|---|---|
| material placement and removal) | • Locate and orientate outdoor stockpiles to maximise wind sheltering and separation from sensitive off-site activities as far as practicable.<br>• Dampen, cover or stabilise inactive stockpiles if they are producing visible dust emissions.<br>• Limit the height of stockpiles to reduce wind entrainment as far as practicable.<br>• Minimise handling of stockpiled material and drop heights to stockpiles during unloading to decrease potential for dust generation.<br>• Water carts, hoses or sprinklers to damp down exposed areas, haul routes and stockpiles, with the frequency increased during dry and windy conditions. |
| Handling of dry material | • Avoid handling (including loading or unloading) of material during windy conditions in locations where dust may be emitted beyond the site boundary, where practicable.<br>• Minimise drop heights when loading and unloading dry material. |
| Earthworks | • Prior to earthworks, construction hoardings will be installed around the perimeter.<br>• Limit the extent of excavation and material handling activities in exposed areas where material is dry, as far as practicable.<br>• Limit drop heights of material during handling, including from any conveyor transfer points.<br>• Stabilise exposed areas not required for construction, access or parking, along with completed fill and spoil areas as soon as practicable.<br>• Remove excavated spoil from site as soon as practicable.<br>• Maintain surfaces of active earthworks areas in damp condition during dry weather. Where material to be excavated is dry, this should include pre-watering of surfaces, prior to excavation allowing enough time for moisture to penetrate.<br>• Use water carts, hoses or sprinklers to damp down exposed areas with the frequency increased during dry and windy conditions.<br>• Soil disturbance in areas of contaminated or asbestos-containing fill is to be undertaken in accordance with the Contaminated Site Management Plan (CSMP). |
| Construction | • Construction hoardings will be installed around the perimeter of the Site.<br>• Use of local extraction or water suppression on concrete saws, grinders and drills.<br>• Concrete grinding or scabbling is only to be undertaken with either wet suppression or on-tool air extraction systems in operation.<br>• Bags of fine powder materials are to be sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust emissions. |
| Vehicle movements | • Internal haul routes are sealed or stabilised.<br>• Wheel wash or shaker grid facilities are to be installed at the Site's vehicle exit(s).<br>• Heavy vehicle movements during the 'peak pedestrian period' (12:00-1:00pm) should be avoided and are to be managed by booking system.<br>• Limit vehicle speeds on site to no more than 20 km/hr.<br>• All vehicle engines are to be switched off when stationary (no idling on-site).<br>• Limit load sizes to avoid spillages.<br>• Cover all trucks carting spoil or dusty material to and from the Site.<br>• Minimise on-site travel distances through appropriate site layout and design.<br>• Sealed vehicle exits and adjoining sections of public roads are to be cleaned with a vacuum sweeper truck whenever inspections (regular or in response to complaints) identify surface accumulation of dust material.<br>• Use water carts, hoses or sprinklers to damp down exposed areas, haul routes and stockpiles, with the frequency increased during dry and windy conditions. |

| Source of dust | Control |
|---|---|
| | • If water suppression is ineffective, synthetic dust suppressants (excluding used oil-based suppressants) may be used as an alternative. |
| Miscellaneous | • Air intakes of adjoining University buildings are to be identified prior to works commencing, and protection or temporary shutdown arrangements agreed with University Property Services where dust-generating works occur in close proximity.<br>• A sufficient water supply at the Site is to be identified prior to works commencing to meet demand for wet suppression of dust.<br>• Site layout is to be planned to maximise distances between dust generating activities and adjoining sensitive receptors, where practicable.<br>• Limit operations which have the potential to cause high dust during high wind events.<br>• Use water carts, hoses or sprinklers to damp down exposed areas, haul routes and stockpiles, with the frequency increased during dry and windy conditions.<br>• Exposed surfaces are to be stabilised (e.g. by temporary covering, sealing or watering) during any period when the site is inactive, including the interval between completion of demolition and commencement of main construction works.<br>• Site personnel are to be trained in the dust management controls in this CAQMP. |

## 6.3 Review of dust mitigation

When site operators are alerted to a potential off-site dust nuisance through the monitoring techniques described in Section 7 of this CAQMP, or as a result of a complaint from a third party, the Contractor will undertake a review of site activities to determine the source of the dust and implement further mitigation measures as required in order to reduce the dust generation to acceptable levels.

In general, the additional mitigation will be those measures set out in Table 6.1. Once the additional mitigation has been implemented, the Contractor will review the monitoring data to ensure that it has been effective.

## 6.4 Control of engine exhaust emissions

The following key actions shall be carried out to manage potential off-site impacts of exhaust emissions from vehicle and stationary engines:

- All engines used on the site will be maintained at least in accordance with manufacturers' requirements.
- Where excessive exhaust smoke is identified from any engine, it is to be serviced as soon as is practicable and the vehicle or piece of equipment is to remain out of service until such maintenance has been completed; and
- Unless warm-up or turbo maintenance procedures require it, vehicles should not be left idling while parked or unattended.

# 7 Monitoring requirements

## 7.1 Monitoring approach

The overall approach to dust control is largely based on visual monitoring; good management of the demolition and construction areas; or complaints received.

Good practice focusing on proactive measures will aid in avoiding significant dust emissions, however if dust emissions do occur, the monitoring will help to identify such occurrences and enable a prompt response.

## 7.2 Visual inspection and monitoring methods

Visual monitoring of dust across all areas of the site where dust generating activities are in progress will be undertaken on a daily basis, or more frequently if conditions change.

Weather forecasts should also be checked daily (wind speed, wind direction and rainfall) to assist in managing site activities and implementing the appropriate dust controls.

Table 7.1 describes the nature and frequency of visual dust monitoring activities to be undertaken during demolition and construction. In the event that dust deposits or visible dust plumes are observed at or beyond the site boundary, the findings of the visual inspections are to be recorded in the daily dust inspection log as set out in Appendix A.

**Table 7.1: Visual dust monitoring programme**

| Monitoring activity | Frequency* |
|---|---|
| Inspect land adjacent to the Site, exits and adjoining roads for the presence of dust deposition and/or accumulation of dust material. | Daily |
| Observe weather conditions including wind and rain. | Daily and as conditions change |
| Inspect all exposed un-stabilised surfaces for dampness and that the extent of those areas is being minimised. | Daily and as conditions change |
| Inspect dust generating activities for effectiveness of dust management measures and avoidance of visible dust emissions beyond the boundary of the site. | Daily and as new activities commence |
| Inspect watering systems (sprays and water carts) to ensure equipment is maintained and functioning to effectively dampen exposed areas. | Weekly |
| Inspect dust generating activities and check surfaces are being maintained in a visibly damp condition, and dust and particulate matter emissions are minimised. | Where weather conditions are dry and wind speeds exceed 5 m/s |
| Check for dust on local roads being used to access the site. | Daily |
| Inspect vehicle exits to ensure that wheel inspection and washing is effective and dust or sediment laden water is not being tracked off site by vehicles. | Daily |
| Inspect sealed vehicle access routes within the Site for deposition of material (to be removed via vacuum sweeper truck). | Daily |

* The frequency of site inspections may need to be increased when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions.

# 8 Complaints

## 8.1 Overview

Although the mitigation measures described in this CAQMP are aimed at avoiding discharges to air, complaints may be received from members of the public. It is important to ensure that any complaints are recorded and promptly investigated to identify and resolve the cause of the complaint. The requirements and procedures relating to complaints are detailed below.

## 8.2 Receiving and recording complaints

A complaint may be received from a member of the public via the following:

- Direct call to UoA.
- Complaint received by Auckland Council which notifies the site of the complaint.
- Written or email correspondence.

In all circumstances, correct and accurate information needs to be recorded by the person receiving the complaint in order to help investigate the cause of the complaint, and ensure appropriate mitigation has or will be undertaken.

Any complaints received should be recorded in a complaints file, and an investigation undertaken as outlined in the Section 8.3. The following guide should be followed when a complaint is received:

- Record the details provided about the incident by the complainant.
- The name and contact details of the person(s) who raised the complaint (unless they elect not to provide this).
- Acknowledge receipt of the concern or complaint and assure that an initial response shall be undertaken within 24 hours of receiving a complaint and resolved as soon practicable.
- Known demolition and construction activities at the time and in the vicinity of the complainant during the concern or complaint period.
- Remedial actions undertaken (if any) and the outcome of these, including monitoring of the activity, to ensure that dust mitigation measures are effective in controlling dust emissions, and that there are no significant impacts on the surrounding environment, to the satisfaction of Auckland Council.
- Weather conditions at the time of the concern or complaint, including wind direction.
- Reporting of the investigation in the complaints file.

## 8.3 Investigating complaints

The investigation of all complaints relating to air discharges will involve the following:

- Information about the incident as described by the complainant.
- Weather conditions at the time of the complaint, including wind direction and speed, and rainfall (if any).
- Reporting the findings and recommendations.
- Actions and time taken to close-out complaint.
- Communication with the complainant.
- Ensure reporting of the investigation is recorded in the complaints file.

# 9 Applicability

This plan has been prepared in accordance with for the exclusive use of our client University of Auckland, with respect to the particular brief given to us. It may not be relied upon in other contexts or for any other purpose, or by any person other than our client, without our prior written agreement.

We understand and agree that our client will submit this plan as part of an application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 and that an Expert Panel as the consenting authority will use this report for the purpose of assessing that application. We understand and agree that this report will be used by the Expert Panel in undertaking its regulatory functions.

Tonkin & Taylor Ltd
Environmental and Engineering Consultants

| Report prepared by: | Authorised for Tonkin & Taylor Ltd by: |
|---|---|
| ..... | ..... |
| Joshua Shetty | Chris Freer |
| Environmental Engineer | Project Director |

JSHE

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# Appendix A Dust inspection log

# DUST INSPECTION LOG FORM

Date:___/___/_____ ☐ Mon ☐ Tue ☐ Wed ☐ Thu ☐ Fri ☐Sat ☐ Sun

## VISIBLE DUST EMISSIONS

| Source | Level* | Colour/Opacity | Time | Weather Cond. *(i.e. rain, windy, calm)* | Wind Speed / Wind Direction *(e.g. "5 m/s / NE")* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ___:___ | | ___/___ |
| | | | ___:___ | | ___/___ |
| | | | ___:___ | | ___/___ |
| | | | ___:___ | | ___/___ |
| | | | ___:___ | | ___/___ |
| | | | ___:___ | | ___/___ |
| | | | ___:___ | | ___/___ |
| | | | ___:___ | | ___/___ |
| | | | ___:___ | | ___/___ |
| | | | ___:___ | | ___/___ |
| | | | ___:___ | | ___/___ |

Levels (extent) of visible dust emissions:

(1) Minor visible emissions (<5m source);

(2) Moderate visible emissions (<30m from source);

(3) Major visible emissions (>30m from source

## INVESTIGATION AND RESPONSE

Date event was investigated:___/___/_____ Person responsible for investigation and response:_____

**Possible cause(s):**

☐ Exposure of activities to excessive wind

☐ Water application insufficient

☐ Excessive vehicle speeds

☐ Materials not handled or stored properly

☐ Loading/Unloading not carried out properly

☐ Other_____

_____

_____

_____

**Corrective actions:**

| Date: | Description: |
|---|---|
| ___/___/_____ | _____ |
| ___/___/_____ | _____ |
| ___/___/_____ | _____ |

**Preventive actions:**

| Date: | Description: |
|---|---|
| ___/___/_____ | _____ |
| ___/___/_____ | _____ |
| ___/___/_____ | _____ |

| VEHICLES AND MACHINERY – PRESTART CHECK | | |
|---|---|---|
| Equipment identification | Excessive or prolonged visible emissions observed? | If yes, describe action taken (e.g., equipment repaired or removed from site within 24 hours): |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

**Person responsible for the above information:**

Name:_____ Job Title:_____ Signature:_____ Date:___/___/_____




Together we create + sustain a better world