

## APPENDIX 9.1

### Dust Management Plan (“DMP”)

#### Communication:

1. Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site.
2. Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary.
3. Display the head or regional office contact information.
4. Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP), including measures to control dust and other emissions. The DMP will include monitoring of dust deposition, realtime PM<sub>10</sub> / PM<sub>2.5</sub> continuous monitoring and visual inspections.

#### Site Management

1. Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken.
2. Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked.
3. Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or off-site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book.

#### Monitoring

1. Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces.
2. Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to the local authority when asked.
3. Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions.
4. Agree dust deposition, or real-time continuous monitoring locations with the Local Authority. Commence baseline monitoring at least three months before work commences on site.

#### Planning and Maintaining the Site

1. Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible.
2. Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site.
3. Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period.
4. Avoid site runoff of water or mud.
5. Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods.
6. Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as described below.
7. Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping

### **Operating vehicle / machinery and sustainable travel**

1. Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles
2. Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment as much as possible where practicable.
3. Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas.
4. Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials.
5. Implement a Travel Plan that supports and encourages sustainable travel (public transport, cycling, walking, and car-sharing).

### **Operations**

1. Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction if necessary, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems.
2. Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/ mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate
3. Use covered skips
4. Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate
5. Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages, and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods

### **Waste Management**

1. Burning of waste materials is illegal and will not be practiced.

### **Earthworks**

1. Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable.
2. Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once where practical.

### **Construction**

1. Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible.
2. Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place.
3. For smaller supplies of fine power materials ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust.

### **Trackout**

1. Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being in regular use on site during dry periods.
2. Avoid dry sweeping of large areas
3. Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport.
4. Inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable
5. Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site log book
6. Install hard surfaced haul routes, which are regularly damped down with fixed or mobile sprinkler systems, or mobile water bowsers and regularly cleaned.
7. Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site where reasonably practicable).
8. Ensure there is an adequate area of hard surfaced road between the wheel wash facility and the site exit, wherever site size and layout permits.
9. Access gates to be located at least 10 m from receptors where possible