

APA Technical Note - Western Outer Ring Main - Environment Effects Statement

TECHNICAL NOTE NUMBER: TN23

DATE: 13 September 2021

SUBJECT: Specialist Area: Air quality
Response to RFI # 92

SUMMARY This Technical Note provides responses to the request for information queries raised in relation to Technical Report G *Air quality* of the Western Outer Ring Main (**WORM**) Environment Effects Statement (**EES**).

REQUEST: 92. Explain how the changing land use context (and potential increase in sensitive receptors) will be considered and responded to in the management of potential construction air quality impacts.

NOTE:

Response to RFI# 92 – Changing land use context and air quality considerations

- 1 The management of potential construction air quality impacts is addressed by establishing an Environmental Management Framework (**EMF**). This is inclusive of Construction Dust Management measures (EMM AQ1) within the Construction Environment Management Plan (**CEMP**).
- 2 The CEMP applies reasonably practicable solutions to minimise environmental impact (what is now known as the general environmental duty – **GED**). The principles used to inform mitigation solutions are based on a risk assessment process which is ‘outcomes-based’.
- 3 The CEMP risk-based approach identifies that land uses, including sensitive land uses, have a varying potential for being affected by construction air quality impacts. If the distance between source and receptor is sufficiently far, the risks are low compared to closer distances where the risks increase.
- 4 If the land use changes (between the time of the assessment to the time of the actual construction), the distance between the source and receptor also changes. The CEMP during construction uses a risk assessment on a daily basis to identify when the risks are sufficiently high enough to require additional mitigation (management practices) (EMM AQ1). This can include the requirement for proactive dust monitoring when sensitive receptors are close enough (EMM AQ1 – Construction dust monitoring), essentially performing a real-time risk assessment function.
- 5 Therefore, changing land use, such as new housing being constructed in closer proximity to the Project between now and when construction occurs or if construction activity has moved to closer proximity to sensitive receptors, is considered in the risk-based and outcomes-based framework for minimising construction impacts.