PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE CAPE WINELANDS AIRPORT
EIA REFERENCE: 16/3/3/2/A5/20/2046/24
APPEAL DECISION: 14/3/1/A5/20/0705/26

ANNEXURE 20: DUST MANAGEMENT PLAN

OCTOBER 2026

CAPE WINELANDS AIRPORT EXPANSION PROJECT

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

DUST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Date	22/07/2026	**Client**	Cape Winelands Airport
Revision	02	**Contractor**	WBHO Construction (Pty) Ltd
Contract Number		**Enquiry Number**	N/A
Contract Name	Cape Winelands Airport Expansion Project		

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1. Purpose and Objectives

This Dust Management Plan (DMP) has been prepared by WBHO Construction (Pty) Ltd to describe the measures that will be implemented to prevent, minimise and manage dust, including fugitive dust, generated during the construction phase of the Cape Winelands Airport Expansion Project. The DMP gives effect to the conditions of Environmental Authorisation No. 16/3/3/2/A5/20/2046/24, the associated Environmental Management Programme (EMPr), and the National Dust Control Regulations, 2026, published under Government Notice R.7335 in Government Gazette No. 54440 of 31 March 2026 ("the Regulations").

The specific objectives of this DMP are to:

- Identify all construction activities and site conditions with the potential to generate dust;
- Identify sensitive receptors that may be affected by dust generated by construction activities;
- Describe the Best Practicable Measures (BPM) that will be applied to prevent, minimise and manage dust and fugitive dust at source;
- Confirm that dustfall monitoring will be implemented during the construction phase along the western, southern and northern boundaries of the site;
- Define dust fallout trigger levels, action levels and a Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) to be applied to the boundary dustfall monitoring programme;
- Establish procedures for the investigation of exceedances, management of incidents and management of complaints relating to dust;
- Define roles, responsibilities, training and communication requirements necessary to implement this Plan;
- Ensure that records are maintained in a manner that is auditable by the Client, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO), and competent authorities; and
- Provide a basis for continual improvement of dust management performance over the duration of the construction phase.
- Exposed soils will be managed using a risk-based and cost-effective approach, with priority given to practical controls such as phased clearing, surface compaction, waterless dust suppression, mulch from cleared vegetation, temporary surface roughening, early rehabilitation or non-potable water suppression during dry and windy conditions.

This DMP is a controlled document and forms part of WBHO's Site Environmental Management Plans for the project. It must be read in conjunction with the EMPr, the Environmental Authorisation, and other project-specific environmental management procedures.

2. Scope and Applicability

This DMP applies to all WBHO personnel, subcontractors, suppliers and visitors undertaking or associated with construction activities within the demarcated construction footprint, laydown areas, haul roads, borrow pits, stockpile areas and any other working areas established for the Cape Winelands Airport Expansion Project, for the full duration of the construction phase, from site establishment through to final rehabilitation and close-out.

This Plan applies to, but is not limited to, the following:

- All earthworks, excavation, grading and levelling activities;
- Material modifications
- Loading, hauling and transport of materials on internal haul roads and public roads;
- Crushing, screening and processing of aggregate and G5 material;
- Stockpiling and handling of fine, granular and aggregate materials;
- Vegetation clearing and site preparation;
- Temporary laydown areas, batch plants, and material storage areas;
- Rehabilitation and re-vegetation of disturbed areas; and
- Installation and operation of the Asphalt plant

This Plan does not replace, but works in conjunction with, other site environmental procedures and method statements including the Stormwater Management Plan, Water Scarcity Management Plan, Traffic Management Plan and Waste Management Plan, where activities regulated under those plans may also generate dust.

3. Project Description

The project comprises the Cape Winelands Airport Expansion Project, encompassing five additional cadastral portions and the realignment of the primary runway, together with associated airside and landside

infrastructure, access roads, drainage, and supporting facilities. WBHO Construction (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as the principal contractor responsible for the construction phase of the project.

Key construction elements relevant to dust generation include:

- Bulk earthworks including cut-to-fill operations associated with airside/landside construction activities, and airside/landside pavement construction;
- Trenching activities for the installation of potable water, non-potable water, sewer lines, fire water, stormwater, subsoil drains and service ducting and where applicable, fuel lines;
- Batching of concrete and asphalt
- Establishment and operation of internal haul roads and temporary construction access routes;
- On-site crushing and screening of gravel and G5 material for pavement layer works;
- Establishment of stockpile areas for topsoil, spoil, aggregate and processed material;
- Clearing of vegetation within the approved construction footprint; and
- Progressive rehabilitation of temporarily disturbed areas.
- Demolition of reinforced concrete structures;
- Building works and associated wet trades.

4. Applicable Legislation and Reference Documents

This DMP has been developed with reference to, and is intended to demonstrate compliance with, the following legislation, standards, and project documents:

4.1 Legislation and Regulations

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), section 24 (environmental right);
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), including the principles set out in section 2;
- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) (NEM: AQA);
- National Dust Control Regulations, 2026, published under Government Notice R.7335 in Government Gazette No. 54440 of 31 March 2026, made under section 53(o) read with section 32 of NEM: AQA ("the Regulations"), which repeal the National Dust Control Regulations, 2013 (GN R.827, GG 36974, 1 November 2013);

- National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), to the extent that water use for dust suppression is regulated;
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), where vegetation clearing intersects with sensitive ecological receptors;
- City of Cape Town Air Quality Management By-law, and other applicable City of Cape Town municipal by-laws in force within the project area;
- Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993) and Regulations, in respect of occupational exposure to dust;
- SANS 1137: Standard test method for the collection and measurement of dustfall (settleable particulate matter), being the standard test method prescribed under Regulation 4 of the Regulations.

4.2 Project Authorizations and Reference Documents

- Appendix 4 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report: Air Quality Impact Assessment for the Cape Winelands Airport Expansion Project.
- Approved construction methodology and programme for the project.
- Environmental Authorisation No. 16/3/3/2/A5/20/2046/24 for the Cape Winelands Airport Expansion Project;
- Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) for the Cape Winelands Airport Expansion Project;
- WBHO Environmental Management Plan (CEMP);
- WBHO Environmental Management System and associated procedures; and

5. Definitions and Abbreviations

5.1 Definitions

The following definitions are adopted from the National Dust Control Regulations, 2026, and applied throughout this Plan:

Table 1: *Definitions*

Term	Definition
Dust	Settleable particulate matter, including any material composed of solid particles small enough to pass through a 1 mm screen but large enough to settle by virtue of their weight into the sampling container from the ambient air.

Dustfall	Settleable particulate matter.
Dust Management Plan	A plan with control measures for preventing, minimising and managing dust, including fugitive dust.
Dustfall Monitoring Programme	A programme for the monitoring of dustfall on a continuous basis.
Fugitive Dust	Solid airborne particulate matter generated or emitted from any source other than a stack or chimney.
Non-residential Area	Any area of which the land is used for agricultural, industrial, transport, commercial, business or mining purposes as prescribed under Schedule 2 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013.
Residential Area	Any area of which the land is used for the purposes listed in Schedule 2 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013, excluding land used for agricultural, industrial, commercial, business, transport or mining purposes.
Nuisance	An unreasonable interference or likely interference caused by dust to the use or enjoyment by an owner or occupier of his or her property or environment, or to ordinary comfort, convenience and peace.
Sensitive Receptors	Locations that may be adversely affected by dust emissions, including but not limited to hospitals, schools, daycare centres, surface water and sensitive ecological areas.
Premises	Any building or structure together with the land on which it is situated, and any adjoining land occupied or used in connection with activities carried on in that building or structure, including land without buildings from which dust may be generated.

SANS 1137	The current approved version of South African National Standard 1137, the standard test method for the collection and measurement of dustfall (settleable particulate matter).
SANAS	The South African National Accreditation System, established under the Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006.

5.2 Abbreviations

Table 2: *Abbreviations*

Abbreviation	Meaning
AQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004
AQO	Air Quality Officer
BPM	Best Practicable Measures
CoCT	City of Cape Town
DMP	Dust Management Plan
EA	Environmental Authorisation
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EO	Environmental Officer
FFP2	Filtering Facepiece, Class 2 (respiratory protective equipment)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998
NEM: AQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SANS	South African National Standard
TARP	Trigger Action Response Plan
WBHO	WBHO Construction (Pty) Ltd

6. Roles and Responsibilities

Effective implementation of this DMP depends on clearly defined roles and responsibilities across the project team. The responsibilities below are assigned to specific roles; individual appointments are recorded in the site organogram and induction records.

Table 3**:** *Roles and Responsibilities*

Role	Responsibility
Project / Contracts Manager	Overall accountability for environmental compliance on the project, including provision of resources necessary to implement this DMP, and reporting of significant dust-related non-conformances to WBHO senior management and the Client.
Construction Manager	Responsible for overall construction activities, including ensuring that dust control measures identified in this Plan are incorporated into daily planning, method statements and task instructions.
Site Agent / Foremen	Implementation of the requirements of this DMP at activity level, including day-to-day application of BPM, water cart deployment, stockpile management and adherence to haul road speed limits.
Client Environmental Manager	Overall management of environmental compliance for the project, review and approval of this DMP and revisions, oversight of monitoring data and trends, liaison with the Client and competent authorities on dust matters, and authorisation of corrective actions.
WBHO Environmental Officer (EO)	Day-to-day implementation and monitoring of this Plan on site, daily inspections, maintenance of the complaints and inspection registers, coordination of toolbox talks, and first-line response to dust complaints and incidents. Preparation, updating and administration of this DMP and supporting registers, coordination of monitoring service providers where monitoring has been instructed, and compilation of monthly and quarterly reporting.

Environmental Control Officer (ECO)	Independent verification of compliance with the EMPr and Environmental Authorisation, conducting periodic audits, reviewing monitoring results, and reporting to the competent authority in accordance with the EMPr.
Plant and Equipment Operators / Drivers	Compliance with speed limits, safe and dust-conscious operation of plant, immediate reporting of dust suppression equipment defects, and proper covering/securing of loads.
Subcontractors	Compliance with this DMP and site-specific dust control instructions issued by WBHO, and inclusion of dust mitigation measures in their own method statements where relevant.
All Site Personnel	This DMP is binding on all employees, subcontractors and visitors; every individual is responsible for complying with dust control measures applicable to their area of work and for reporting dust nuisance or control failures to their supervisor or the EO.

7. Identification of Sensitive Receptors

During construction, the main air pollutant of concern is dust. Dust will be generated during land clearing, site preparation and levelling, bulk earthworks such as cut-and-fill operations to the east of the existing runways, material loading and hauling, vehicle movement on unpaved roads, and wind erosion from exposed areas. The sensitivity in the immediate vicinity of the site is considered low, as there are no existing residential areas bordering the Cape Winelands Airport site. The closest community is Fisantekraal, which is situated more than 1,000 m away to the south-west. Other potential receptors include nearby farming activities, including Braam's feedlot and County Fair chicken farms.

Notwithstanding this overall low sensitivity rating, the City of Cape Town has noted (Section 100 approval, MPT Case ID 1500147905, Annexure A, Note 14) that certain sections of the development are in closer proximity to existing buildings and existing residential development, and has recommended that site-screening measures be employed to minimise the potential dust nuisance created by land clearing, earthworks, open trenches, material stockpiles and building operations. The site-screening measures described in Section 9 of this Plan give effect to this recommendation.

Dustfall monitoring will be implemented along the western, southern and northern boundaries of the site during the construction phase, as recommended in the EMPr, with reporting to the Client and relevant authorities. This Plan provides the framework, methodology and response procedures for the implementation of this boundary monitoring programme.

Monitoring will include the placement of dust fallout buckets along the western, southern and northern site boundaries. Where required to support interpretation of results, PM10 and PM2.5 data from representative ambient air quality monitoring stations, including the Wallacedene Station, Paarl Station and Stellenbosch Station as mentioned in the project's air quality assessment specification, may also be reviewed. Information obtained from these stations will be compared against the baseline data presented in Section 3 of the Air Quality Impact Assessment for the Cape Winelands Airport Expansion Project, including Tables 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3. Reports will be generated from the monitoring information and submitted to the relevant parties as required by the EMPr, Client and applicable approval conditions.

8. Construction Activities that Generate Dust

The following construction activities and site conditions have been identified as potential sources of dust generation during the construction phase:

- Land clearing;
- Material modifications susceptible to dust generation;
- Bulk earthworks, cut-to-fill, grading and levelling operations;
- Excavation for foundations, drainage, services and airside infrastructure;
- Loading and hauling of excavated material, aggregate and processed material;
- Vehicle movement on unpaved/unsurfaced internal haul roads and construction access routes;
- Crushing and screening of gravel and G5 material for pavement layer works;
- Handling, tipping and processing of fine and granular material;
- Formation, management and reclamation of stockpiles (topsoil, spoil, aggregate, processed material);
- Clearing and grubbing of vegetation within the approved construction footprint;
- Installation and operation of the asphalt plant;
- Wind erosion of exposed, disturbed or stockpiled surfaces during dry and/or windy conditions;
- Operation of temporary laydown areas, batching plants and material storage areas;

- Demolition or breaking of existing pavement/structures where applicable to the runway realignment works; and
- Building works and wet trades.
- Open space areas not to be developed during initial phases

9. Management of Dust

General Best Practicable Measures applicable across all site activities will include:

- Dust generated by vehicle movement on unpaved roads will be mitigated through road wetting with non-potable water and the implementation of speed limits of 30 km/h in relevant areas.
- Mulch generated on site from vegetation chipping, strawbales, hardening and compaction soon after clearing and the application of Dustex is some of the most effective methods to be applied.
- Stockpiles of loose material will be monitored and sprinkled with non-potable water during windy conditions and/or covered with biddim or another suitable covering where necessary.
- Fine aggregate materials such as cement and sand that are stored on site will be covered with plastic sheeting or another suitable liner to prevent or minimise dust generation.
- Road stabilisation cement will be delivered sealed with plastic.
- Where aggregate materials are exposed and located close to sensitive receptors, WBHO will dampen with non-potable water the stockpiles during dry or windy conditions.
- All employees exposed to dust in working areas will wear FFP2 dust masks provided by the contractor.
- All vehicles will adhere to the speed limits as indicated through signage and use the shortest possible haul distance to minimise the generation of dust.
- Removal of vegetation will be phased and limited as far as possible by restricting and controlling access to construction sites, by ensuring that construction activities take place within pre-determined areas only.
- Areas of temporary ground disturbance will be rehabilitated and revegetated as soon as practically possible.
- Cleared surfaces will be dampened with non-potable water whenever possible, especially during dry and windy conditions, to avoid excessive dust generation.
- Water required for dust suppression will be obtained from authorised water points. Water use permits will be filed on site. The water used for dust suppression will be non-potable water only.

- Geotextile, hessian sheeting or similar temporary cover will only be used where there is a clear dust, erosion or vegetation-smothering risk that cannot be adequately controlled by lower-cost measures, or where required near sensitive receptors, stockpiles or long-duration exposed areas.
- Consistent with the City of Cape Town's Section 100 approval conditions (MPT Case ID 1500147905, Annexure A, Note 13), the use of non-potable water is not the only acceptable suppression method; waterless dust suppression means — including mulching, chemical dust suppressants, temporary surface roughening and covering — are encouraged and will be prioritised over water-based suppression where practicable, particularly during periods of water scarcity.
- Site-screening measures (e.g. shade netting, debris netting or solid hoarding) will be installed on the perimeter of each developing area and at areas of high dust generation — including land clearing fronts, active earthworks, open trenches and material stockpiles — particularly where construction activities are in close proximity to existing buildings or residential development, in accordance with Annexure A, Notes 14 and 15 of the City of Cape Town's approval. Screening materials used will be capable of reducing the quantity of dust blown off site to below nuisance levels.

10. Dust Suppression Methods and Equipment Requirements

The following dust suppression methods and associated equipment will be maintained and available on site throughout the construction phase:

Table 4: *Dust Suppression Methods and Equipment Requirements*

Method	Equipment / Resource	Application
Water suppression	Water cart(s) of adequate capacity for the site footprint; bowsers; hoses and sprinkler attachments	Haul roads, active earthworks areas, stockpiles where possible, laydown areas, cleared surfaces.
Fixed spray systems	Water spray bars/nozzles at crusher feed, discharge and transfer points	Crushing and screening plant. Concrete and Asphalt batching plant and their stockpiles (where possible)
Covering	Plastic sheeting/liners, tarpaulins, netting, biddim	Stockpiles of fine material (where necessary)
Chemical suppressants	Approved dust suppressant product, such as Dustex or equivalent, subject to	Large open areas that will not be trafficked and are required to remain exposed for extended periods.

	environmental approval and supplier instructions.	

- Water carts and suppression equipment will be inspected daily to confirm operational status, with defects logged and rectified as a priority.
- A minimum operational reserve of suppression capacity will be maintained to avoid gaps in dust suppression.
- Water required for dust suppression will be obtained from an authorised water source, with the relevant water use authorisations and permits retained on file at the site environmental office.
- Any water abstraction for dust suppression purposes will be conducted, recorded and reported in accordance with the National Water Act, 1998, and any water use licence or general authorisation applicable to the site. Water used for Dust suppression will be non-potable water only.
- For open areas that are not scheduled for immediate development, WBHO will apply a staged stabilisation approach, which may include temporary surface roughening, approved chemical dust suppressant, temporary cover, or early revegetation/rehabilitation where practicable. The EO will inspect these areas weekly and after high-wind events to confirm the effectiveness of the selected control measure.

11. Meteorological Monitoring Requirements

Meteorological conditions materially affect the generation and dispersion of dust and are used both to inform dust suppression planning and to support interpretation of dustfall monitoring results.

Meteorological records will be maintained for the site, including as a minimum:

- Wind speed (average and peak/gust);
- Wind direction;
- Ambient temperature; and
- Rainfall.

Meteorological data will be obtained from an on-site weather station when installed. Where an on-site station is not yet operational, data will be obtained from the nearest representative weather station or monitoring service. Records will be maintained in Annexure D – Meteorological Monitoring Register or retrieved from the approved storage source.

Meteorological data will be reviewed by the Environmental Officer to determine whether enhanced dust suppression, activity modification, or suspension of high-risk activities is required. Where dustfall monitoring has been instructed, meteorological data will also be included in monitoring reports to provide context for monitoring results and support comparison with historical trends. In extreme wind or dust events, the ECO may request that dust-generating works be temporarily suspended until conditions stabilise.

12. Dust Monitoring Programme

A dustfall monitoring programme will be implemented during the construction phase along the western, southern and northern boundaries of the site. This section sets out the procedure and minimum requirements that will apply to the boundary dustfall monitoring programme.

The dust monitoring programme will comprise:

- Dustfall monitoring at fixed monitoring points established along the western, southern and northern site boundaries;
- Monthly collection and gravimetric analysis of dustfall samples by a SANAS-accredited laboratory;
- Daily visual dust observations recorded as part of routine site inspections;
- Daily meteorological monitoring; and
- Monthly compilation and reporting of monitoring results, including trend analysis against historical data.

An appropriately qualified and SANAS-accredited service provider will be appointed, where required, to undertake sample collection, gravimetric analysis and reporting. Proof of SANAS accreditation for both the testing laboratory and, where applicable, the sampling methodology will be retained on file and included in implementation reports where such reporting is required.

13. Dust Fallout Monitoring Methodology

The standard test method prescribed under Regulation 4 of the National Dust Control Regulations, 2026, for the collection and measurement of dustfall will be SANS 1137, or any equivalent method approved by the competent authority. This DMP therefore adopts SANS 1137 as the preferred dustfall monitoring methodology for the construction-phase boundary monitoring programme.

Dustfall monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with the following principles:

- Standard directional dustfall buckets/gauges installed at a consistent height (typically 1.2–2.0 m above ground level) at each fixed monitoring point.

- Samples collected on a 30-day monthly cycle, consistent with the 30-day averaging period used in the prescribed dustfall rates in Section 15.
- Gravimetric analysis of both soluble and insoluble fractions undertaken by a SANAS-accredited laboratory.
- Sample collection, handling and chain-of-custody procedures documented to ensure sample integrity; and
- Monitoring undertaken continuously, without gaps between consecutive monitoring cycles, for the duration of the construction-phase monitoring period.

14. Monitoring Locations and Criteria for Determining Monitoring Points

The sensitivity in the immediate vicinity of the site is considered low, as there are no existing residential areas bordering the Cape Winelands Airport site. The closest community is Fisantekraal, which is situated more than 1,000 m away to the south-west. Other potential receptors include nearby farming activities, including Braam's feedlot and County Fair chicken farms.

Dustfall monitoring will be conducted along the western, southern and northern boundaries of the site during the construction phase and reported to the Client and relevant authorities.

Monitoring points will be positioned to provide representative coverage of the western, southern and northern boundaries, taking into account prevailing wind direction, active dust-generating activities, access and security, nearby receptors and practical constraints. The requirements in Sections 12, 13, 15 and 16 will apply to the boundary monitoring programme.

15. Dust Fallout Trigger Levels and Applicable Regulatory Limits

The prescribed dustfall rates and permissible frequency of exceedance, as set out in Regulation 5 of the National Dust Control Regulations, 2026, will be used as the applicable assessment criteria:

Table 5: *Dustfall Rates*

Restriction Area	Dustfall Rate (D) (mg/m²/day, 30-day average)	Permitted Frequency of Exceeding Dustfall Rate
Residential area	D < 600	Twice within a year, not in sequential months.
Non-residential area	D < 1 200	Twice within a year, not in sequential months.

- Non-residential area rates will be applicable for this project.

16. Dust Exceedance Investigation Procedure

Where dustfall monitoring results from the western, southern or northern boundary monitoring points exceed 1 200 mg/m^2/day, WBHO will implement the following investigation procedure:

1. Notification: The EO will notify the ECO immediately upon identification of an exceedance in monitoring results.
2. Initial Review: The ECO and EO will review meteorological data, construction activity records, and inspection records for the relevant monitoring period to identify probable contributing factors.
3. Site Investigation: A site investigation will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of existing dust control measures at and around the relevant monitoring point, including inspection of haul roads, stockpiles, crushing/screening plant and any other activities within the likely zone of influence.
4. Root Cause Determination: The investigation will determine the probable root cause(s) of the exceedance (e.g. inadequate suppression frequency, equipment failure, unusual weather conditions, change in activity).
5. Corrective Action: Additional or enhanced control measures or halting works during extreme events will be identified, assigned to a responsible person, implemented within a defined timeframe, and recorded in Annexure F – Corrective Action Register.
6. Verification: The effectiveness of corrective actions will be verified through increased-frequency monitoring and/or inspection in the subsequent monitoring period; and
7. Reporting: The investigation findings and corrective actions will be documented and included in the relevant implementation report, and communicated to the Client, ECO and, where required, the competent authority, in accordance with Section 19.

All exceedance investigations will be completed and corrective actions initiated without undue delay, and in any event within the timeframe necessary to prevent recurrence prior to the next monitoring cycle.

17. Dust Incident Management Procedure

A dust incident is any unplanned event resulting in, or with the potential to result in, a significant dust nuisance, harm to a sensitive receptor, or non-compliance with the Regulations, the Environmental Authorisation or the EMPr, and includes (but is not limited to) failure of dust suppression equipment leading to uncontrolled dust generation, a dust plume visibly affecting a sensitive receptor, or a substantiated complaint indicating a material dust nuisance.

The dust incident management procedure comprises the following steps:

1. Immediate Response: The person identifying the incident will take immediate action to control the source (e.g. apply water suppression, suspend the activity) and notify their supervisor and the EO without delay;
2. Notification: Depending on the severity of the incident, the EO will notify the Client and ECO as soon as reasonably possible and, in any event, within 24 hours of the incident;
3. Recording: The incident will be recorded in Annexure C – Dust Incident Report Form, including a description of the incident, immediate actions taken, and initial assessment of severity;
4. Corrective and Preventive Action: Corrective actions to address the immediate cause, and preventive actions to reduce the likelihood of recurrence, will be identified, assigned and tracked to close-out in Annexure F – Corrective Action Register;
5. Close-out and Verification: The incident will only be closed out once corrective actions have been verified as effective by the ECO; and
6. Reporting: Significant incidents will be reported to the Client and competent authority in accordance with the notification requirements of the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr and included in monthly and quarterly reporting, where applicable, in accordance with Section 19.

18. Complaint Management Procedure

All complaints received relating to dust generated by construction activities, whether received directly, via the Client, via the ECO, or via the competent authority, will be managed through the following procedure:

1. Logging: All complaints will be logged in Annexure A – Dust Complaints Register on the day of receipt, recording the complainant's details (where provided), date, time, nature of the complaint, and location.
2. Acknowledgement: Where contact details are provided, the complainant will be acknowledged within 24 hours, and, where practicable, provided with an indicative timeframe for investigation and feedback.
3. Investigation: The EO will investigate the complaint, including review of the activity, weather conditions, and control measures in place at the time of the complaint.
4. Response and Corrective Action: Findings and any corrective action taken will be recorded in the register, and, where contact details are available, communicated back to the complainant;
5. Close-out: The complaint will be signed off by the EO once resolved; and

6. Reporting: All complaints will be reported in the monthly environmental report submitted to WBHO Head Office, the Client and, where required, the competent authority, together with a summary of trends and recurring issues.

The Dust Complaints Register will be kept on site at all times, reviewed daily by the EO, and made available for inspection by the ECO during environmental site audits and by the competent authority upon request.

19. Communication and Reporting Requirements

WBHO will report on the implementation of this DMP to the Client and ECO at the intervals required by the project reporting arrangements. Dustfall monitoring results from the western, southern and northern boundary monitoring points will also be reported to the relevant Air Quality Officer, Client and ECO at the frequency specified in the EMPr, Client instruction or applicable approval conditions.

Implementation reports will include, as applicable:

- A summary of effective measures undertaken to prevent, minimise and manage dust, including fugitive dust;
- Actions taken and responses to address dust complaints received during the reporting period;
- Where dustfall monitoring has been instructed, a dustfall monitoring report comprising: monitoring point locations, classification of each monitoring point as residential or non-residential, a tabular summary of dustfall results compared against the applicable limit values, relevant meteorological information, and proof of SANAS accreditation for the laboratory and testing methodology used; and
- Any other information reasonably required by the Air Quality Officer or licensing authority.

20. Training and Awareness Requirements

All personnel, including subcontractors, will receive training and awareness appropriate to their role in relation to dust management, prior to commencing work on site and periodically thereafter.

- Site Induction: All personnel will receive an environmental induction, including these DMP's key requirements, prior to commencing work on site;
- Toolbox Talks: Regular toolbox talks on dust management topics, such as water cart use, stockpile management, speed limits and PPE, will be conducted, with attendance recorded in Annexure E – Environmental Training Attendance Register;

- Task-Specific Training: Personnel operating dust suppression equipment, crushing/screening plant or undertaking high dust-risk activities will receive task-specific training on the relevant control measures; and
- Refresher Training: Refresher awareness sessions will be conducted periodically, and following any significant dust incident, to reinforce lessons learned.
- Training records, including induction and toolbox talk attendance registers, will be retained on file at the site environmental office and made available for audit.

21. Emergency Response Procedures

Where dust generation reaches a level constituting an emergency (e.g. a severe dust storm affecting public roads or sensitive receptors, or catastrophic failure of dust suppression infrastructure), the following emergency response procedure will apply:

1. Immediate suspension of all non-essential dust-generating activities in the affected area;
2. Deployment of all available water suppression resources to the affected area;
3. Immediate notification of the Site Agent, Environmental Officer and Safety Manager;
4. Where public roads or third-party safety may be affected, for example by severely reduced visibility, the relevant traffic or roads authority will be notified and, if necessary, temporary traffic control measures will be implemented in coordination with the Traffic Management Plan;
5. Notification of the Client, ECO and competent authority as soon as reasonably possible, consistent with the notification requirements of the Environmental Authorisation; and
6. Activities will not resume until conditions have stabilised and the Environmental Officer has confirmed that adequate control measures are in place.

This procedure is aligned with, and will be implemented in conjunction with, WBHO's broader site Emergency Response Plan and Traffic Management Plan, particularly where dust events intersect with visibility-related road safety risks.

22. Record Keeping and Document Retention Requirements

Records generated in the implementation of this DMP constitute the primary evidence of compliance and will be retained in an organised and readily retrievable manner, on site and/or in WBHO's electronic document management system, for the duration of the construction phase and for a minimum period thereafter consistent with the Environmental Authorisation, EMPr and WBHO document retention policy (typically not

less than five years following completion of construction, unless a longer period is specified by the competent authority).

Records to be retained include, but are not limited to:

- Dustfall monitoring data and laboratory reports, including SANAS accreditation certificates, where dustfall monitoring has been instructed and implemented;
- Completed daily, weekly and monthly inspection and audit records;
- The Dust Complaints Register and associated correspondence;
- Dust Incident Report Forms and associated investigation records;
- Training and toolbox talk attendance registers;
- The Corrective Action Register;
- Monthly and quarterly implementation reports.

Records will be made available to the Client, ECO and competent authority upon reasonable request, and will be presented in a manner that allows verification of compliance against the requirements of this DMP.

Annexures

The following annexures form an integral part of this Dust Management Plan and will be maintained as live, controlled records for the duration of the construction phase.

Annexure A – Dust Complaints Register

This register shall be maintained on site and updated within 24 hours of receipt of any dust-related complaint.

Complaint No.	Date	Complainant Name	Contact Details	Nature of Complaint	Investigation Findings	Corrective Actions	Responsible Person	Close-out Date	Signature

Annexure B – Dust Inspection Checklist

To be completed daily by the Site Agent / Environmental Officer.

Date	Inspector	Roads Watered (Y/N)	Stockpiles Covered/ Damped (Y/N)	Speed Limits Complied With (Y/N)	Suppression Equipment Operational (Y/N)	Wind Conditions	Visible Dust Observed (Y/N)	Corrective Actions Required

Annexure C – Dust Incident Report Form

Incident No.	Date / Time	Description	Root Cause	Immediate Actions Taken	Corrective Actions	Responsible Person	Verification of Close-out

Annexure D – Meteorological Monitoring Register

Date	Time	Wind Speed (m/s)	Wind Direction	Temperature (°C)	Rainfall (mm)	Comments / Trigger Level Activated

Annexure E – Environmental Training Attendance Register

Date	Topic	Trainer	Employee Name	Company	Signature

Annexure F – Corrective Action Register

CA No.	Date Raised	Source (Inspection / Incident / Complaint / Exceedance)	Description of non-conformance	Corrective Action	Responsible Person	Target Close-out Date	Verified Close-out Date	Status