



Suburban Rail Loop East Early Works Air Quality Monthly Report

18 June – 17 July 2023



Document Information

Document Details	
Issue Date	14/08/2023
Revision Number	00
Status	Issued for Information

Review and Approval

Revision Number	Prepared By	Verified By	Approved By
A	Jen McFee	Hamish Beshara	Andy Robertson
B	Hamish Beshara	Hamish Beshara	Andy Robertson
C	Hamish Beshara	Hamish Beshara	Andy Robertson
00	Hamish Beshara	Hamish Beshara	Andy Robertson

Revision Control

Revision Number	Change Detail	Date	Comment
A	Draft issued to SRLA	28/07/2023	Issued for Client Review
B	Draft issued to SRLA	08/08/2023	Issued for Client Review
C	Draft issued to SRLA	10/08/2023	Issued for Client Review
00	Issued for Information	14/08/2023	Issued for Information

Contents

Document Information	2
Review and Approval	2
Revision Control	2
Executive Summary	4
Glossary	5
1. Introduction	6
1.1. Suburban Rail Loop East	6
1.2. Environmental Management Framework.....	6
2. Air Quality Monitoring.....	6
2.1. Context	6
2.2. Purpose	7
2.5 Data Limitations and Verification	8
3. Results.....	8
3.1. Box Hill.....	8
3.1.1. Results	8
3.1.2. Analysis	9
3.1.3. Meteorological conditions	9
3.2. Burwood	10
3.2.1. Results	10
3.2.2. Analysis	11
3.2.3. Meteorological conditions	11
4. Quality assurance.....	11
4.1. Data capture.....	11
4.2. Data validation	12

Executive Summary

This report presents the results of the monthly review of the air quality monitoring data for each Suburban Rail Loop East Early Works construction site for the period between 18 June 2023 and 17 July 2023 in accordance with Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) East Environmental Management Framework and Environmental Performance Requirements (EPRs) AQ1 and AQ2.

No works requiring monitoring (i.e Early Works) occurred at the following locations during this period:

- Glen Waverley
- Monash
- Clayton
- Heatherton
- Cheltenham.

The key findings are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of air quality monitoring results for reporting period.

Location	Parameter	Averaging Period	Max concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	99 th Percentile ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	EPA Air Quality Objective ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Exceedances
Representative Background	PM ₁₀	24-hour	19.0	18.7	50	0
Box Hill – Site Office	PM ₁₀	24-hour	25.7	25.5	50	0
Box Hill – East of Market St	PM ₁₀	24-hour	21.8	21.6	50	0
Burwood – Zinfra Fence	PM ₁₀	24-hour	25.6	25.1	50	0
Burwood – Cnr McComas Gr and Sinnott St	PM ₁₀	24-hour	21.9	20.9	50	0

EPA air quality criteria were met consistently throughout the reporting period, with no exceedances recorded.

One Level 2 response, as defined in the MC's Trigger Action Response Protocol (TARP), was triggered at Burwood, caused by spoil load out works. The trigger was two consecutive hourly PM₁₀ measurements above 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The dust event was responded to efficiently and resulted in air quality returning to normal within two hours of the event commencing. The air quality on the day did not exceed the EPA air quality objective of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over a 24-hour period.

The data from this reporting period broadly demonstrates the Managing Contractor's (MC) effective implementation of dust management measures and the TARP.

Glossary

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ – micrograms per cubic metre is a unit of measurement used to measure the mass of air pollutants (micrograms) per volume of air (cubic metre) as a concentration.

Environment Effects Statement (EES) – In Victoria, environment assessment of the potential environmental impacts or effects of a proposed development under the *Environment Effects Act 1978*.

Environmental Management Framework (EMF) – The purpose of the EMF is to provide a transparent and integrated framework to manage environmental effects of the SRL East Project during construction and operation to achieve acceptable environmental outcomes.

Environmental Reference Standard (ERS) – The ERS is a tool made under the *Environment Protection Act 2017* to identify and assess environmental values, including air quality, in Victoria.

Exceedance – An air quality measurement result caused by the Early Works which exceeds the ambient air quality objectives (as defined in the Environment Reference Standard).

PM₁₀ – Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres (μm) or less. PM₁₀ particles are small enough to have a potential impact on human health.

Trigger Action Response Protocol (TARP) – The TARP defines a series of adaptive management measures that are implemented to avoid or mitigate impacts from dust emissions for nearby sensitive receptors in response to the results from monitoring. The TARP is an element of the Environmental Air Pollution and Dust Management Plan (EAPDMP), which has been verified by the Independent Environmental Auditor.

1. Introduction

1.1. Suburban Rail Loop East

Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) will deliver a 90km rail line linking every major suburban line from the Frankston Line to the Werribee Line via Melbourne Airport, better connecting Victorians to jobs, retail, education, health services and each other. SRL East from Cheltenham to Box Hill will connect major employment, health, education and retail destinations in Melbourne's east and south-east. The new underground train line will reduce travel times, connect people travelling on the Gippsland corridor and building it will create up to 8000 direct local jobs. Trains will be running by 2035.

Early Works for SRL East commenced at Burwood in May 2023. Laing O'Rourke is delivering the Early Works as Managing Contractor (MC). Early Works include:

- road modifications
- utility relocations
- ground improvement works
- tram terminus works, and
- site preparations for tunnel boring machines.

1.2. Environmental Management Framework

The Environmental Management Framework (EMF) for SRL East (the Project) provides a transparent and integrated framework to manage environmental effects of the Project and includes EPRs that define environmental outcomes that must be achieved during the design, construction, and operation phases of the Project. The EMF is available on the SRL east website at <https://bigbuild.vic.gov.au/library/suburban-rail-loop/planning/srl-east-environmental-management-framework>.

The development of the EMF has been informed by relevant legislation, policy and guidelines, and the specialist impact assessment studies completed for the SRL East Environment Effects Statement (EES) and the Minister's Assessment, dated 5 August 2022.

The EMF requires the MC to develop and implement an Environmental Air Quality and Dust Management Plan (EAQDMP). As part of implementing this document the MC is required to conduct monitoring of PM₁₀ concentrations and measure wind speed and direction at each Early Works construction site and at a representative control site. The EAQDMP also includes the Trigger Action Response Protocol (TARP) which defines a set of triggers that prompt actions on site to reduce dust impacts, and review mitigation measures applied.

The MC regularly reviews the monitoring data at each site, for the purpose of assessing the effectiveness of EAQDMP implementation. The results of the PM₁₀ monitoring for the applicable monthly period are contained in this report and have been made publicly available in accordance with the requirements of the EMF.

2. Air Quality Monitoring

2.1. Context

Maintaining air quality is important for public health, the liveability of our cities and our environment. Overall air quality conditions in Melbourne are good however like all major cities, there are days in each year where the background concentrations of air pollutants are very high. Sometimes these elevated concentrations are due to regional influences such as windblown continental dust, bushfires or hazard reduction burns. Emissions from traffic, home heating, and industrial emissions across Melbourne can also cause high background concentrations, especially when the weather is calm. Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) monitoring stations measure these background levels of pollution that already exist in the air within the surrounding area. The EPA monitoring station at Dandenong is used as the representative control site for Heatherton and Cheltenham, and the EPA monitoring station at Alphington is used as the representative control site for all other SRL work sites.

Without effective management, construction of the Project has the potential to contribute to these background concentrations which may impact public health. Comparison of SRL East monitoring results with publicly available EPA

monitoring data can help the contractor identify when construction-related activities are impacting local air quality, and conversely when the local air quality results may be influenced by background conditions rather than the construction site.

Meteorological conditions such as wind direction and speed can impact on the dispersion of particulates in the air and by monitoring these, contractors can respond when conditions on site change. Having records of wind conditions is also helpful for retrospectively identifying the activity that is causing any elevated dust concentrations.

2.2. Purpose

The purpose of the air quality monitors is to measure the concentration of small particles in the air near the construction site. These particles, known as PM₁₀ have the potential to impact human health. PM₁₀ refers to particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 µm or less.

The measured concentrations are compared to air quality objectives that are defined in the Environment Reference Standard (ERS) which is a tool under the Environment Protection Act 2017. The objectives are risk-based concentrations that are not intended to be compliance levels, but they assist the contractor to understand the risk to human health. The ERS sets out the air quality objectives for PM₁₀ which are measured over a day, as reproduced below in Table 2-1.

Table 2: Ambient air quality objectives for PM₁₀.

Indicator	Air Quality Objective (µg/m ³)	Averaging Period
Particles as PM ₁₀ (maximum concentration)	50	24-hour

The measured concentrations (which include both existing background concentrations and the Project's incremental contribution over a 24-hour period) are presented in Section 3 and compared against the air quality objective. Monitoring is continuous, even when there are no construction-related activities occurring on the site, and periods of time where there are no site activities are classified as 'Out of Hours'. The potential for dust generation from the work sites is much lower when there are no site activities occurring, however dust can still be generated at the work site during "Out of Hours" periods due to wind erosion.

2.3 Monitoring Locations

Air quality monitors are located on or adjacent to the Early Works construction sites, to represent local air quality conditions and in positions that enable the contractor to adequately measure potential impact of works on local sensitive receivers including residents.

The air quality monitors were installed on the following dates at each of the following locations. The location of these monitors are shown on maps in Section 3 of this Report.

Table 3: Air quality monitoring locations active during reporting period.

Monitoring Location	Date Commissioned	Coordinates	Monitoring Parameters	Representative Control Site
Box Hill – Site Office	07 Jul 2023	Latitude: -37.817863° Longitude: 145.12187°	PM ₁₀	Box Hill EPA monitoring station
Box Hill – East of Market St	13 Jul 2023	Latitude -37.818073° Longitude: 145.1232°	PM ₁₀	Box Hill EPA monitoring station
Burwood – Zinfra Fence	18 May 2023	Latitude: - 37.852413° Longitude: 145.11163°	PM ₁₀	Box Hill EPA monitoring station
Burwood – Cnr McComas Gr and Sinnott St	18 May 2023	Latitude: -37.851494° Longitude: 145.1116°	PM ₁₀	Box Hill EPA monitoring station

2.5 Data Limitations and Verification

The following limitations apply to this data:

- Meteorological conditions on site can affect measurements made by monitoring devices. For instance, dust measurements can be impacted by rainfall and/or humidity (with water droplets in the air being mistaken as dust particles). Displaying periods of inclement weather allows reviewers to identify measurements that may have been impacted.

Data are provided in tabular and graphical form in Section 3 to visually present 24-hour averages of PM₁₀ over the monthly period. The data included in this report have been verified by the Managing Contractor and relevant subject matter expert.

3. Results

Data is provided in graphical form, below, to visually present 24-hour averages of PM₁₀ dust concentration over the monthly period for each active construction site. Where results are measured from works occurring on the site exceed the ambient air quality objectives as presented in Table 2, they are identified below as “Exceedances” and an analysis is presented for discussion.

3.1. Box Hill

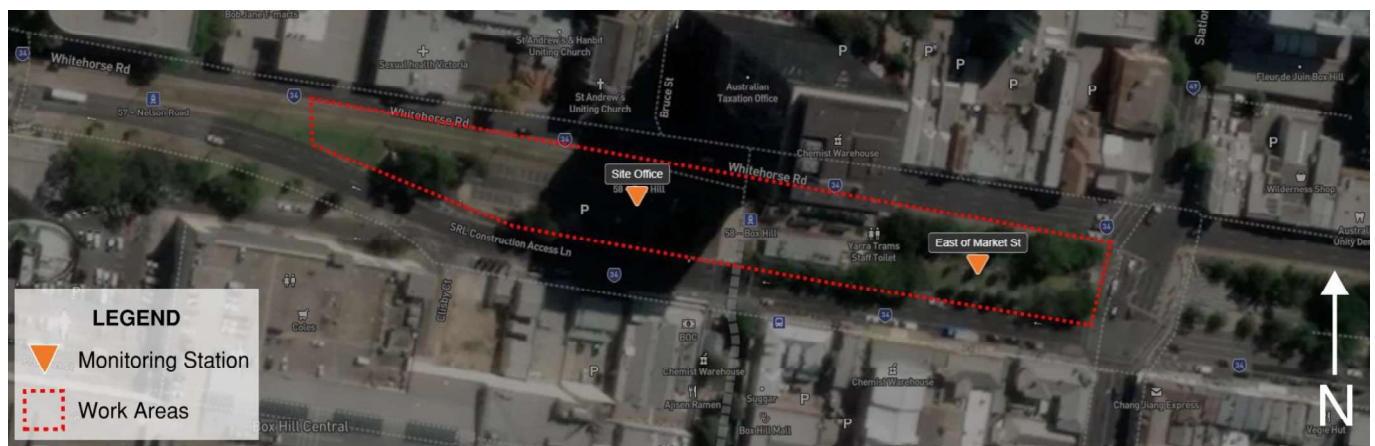


Figure 1: Box Hill air quality monitoring stations.

3.1.1. Results

Table 4: Box Hill PM₁₀ results.

Monitor Number	Monitoring Location	Max Daily PM ₁₀ Concentration (µg/m ³)	99 th Percentile (µg/m ³)	EPA Air Quality Objective (µg/m ³)	Exceedances
-	Representative Background	19	18.7	50	0
1	Site Office	25.7	25.5	50	0
2	East of Market St	21.8	21.6	50	0

As detailed in Table 3, the Box Hill air quality monitoring stations were commissioned halfway through this reporting period, therefore only 11 and five days of data was captured for Monitor 1 and Monitor 2, respectively. Monitors were commissioned at the beginning of works depending on the availability of secured construction areas.

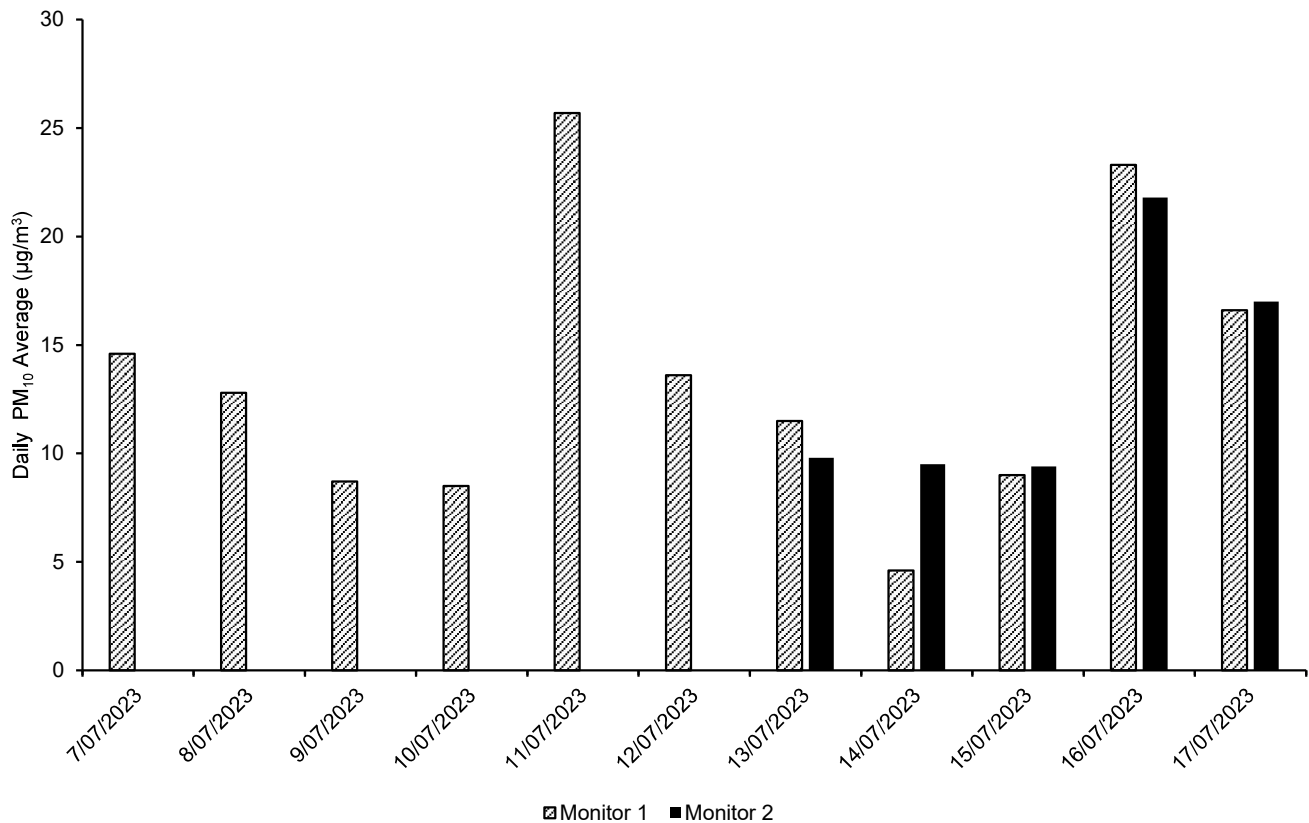


Figure 2: Box Hill PM₁₀ daily averages.

3.1.2. Analysis

Over the monitoring period, the Box Hill air quality SiteHive Hexanode monitoring stations recorded maximum daily average PM₁₀ concentration of 25.7 µg/m³ and 21.8 µg/m³ at the monitoring stations at the Site Office and east of Market Street, respectively.

The results for the monitoring period show dust levels were within the air quality objective values. Additionally, there was no requirement to implement Trigger Action Response Protocol (TARP).

3.1.3. Meteorological conditions

Table 5: Daily weather observations for Melbourne (Olympic Park), Victoria June 18 – July 17 2023. Data Source BOM.

	Temperature		Rain mm	Maximum Wind Gust		Relative Humidity @ 9:00 AM %
	Min (°C)	Max (°C)		Dir	Speed (m/s)	
Mean	8.6	14.5				76.8
Lowest	4.0	11.3	0	NE	15	58
Highest	11.9	17.7	10	N	52	95
Total			36.4			

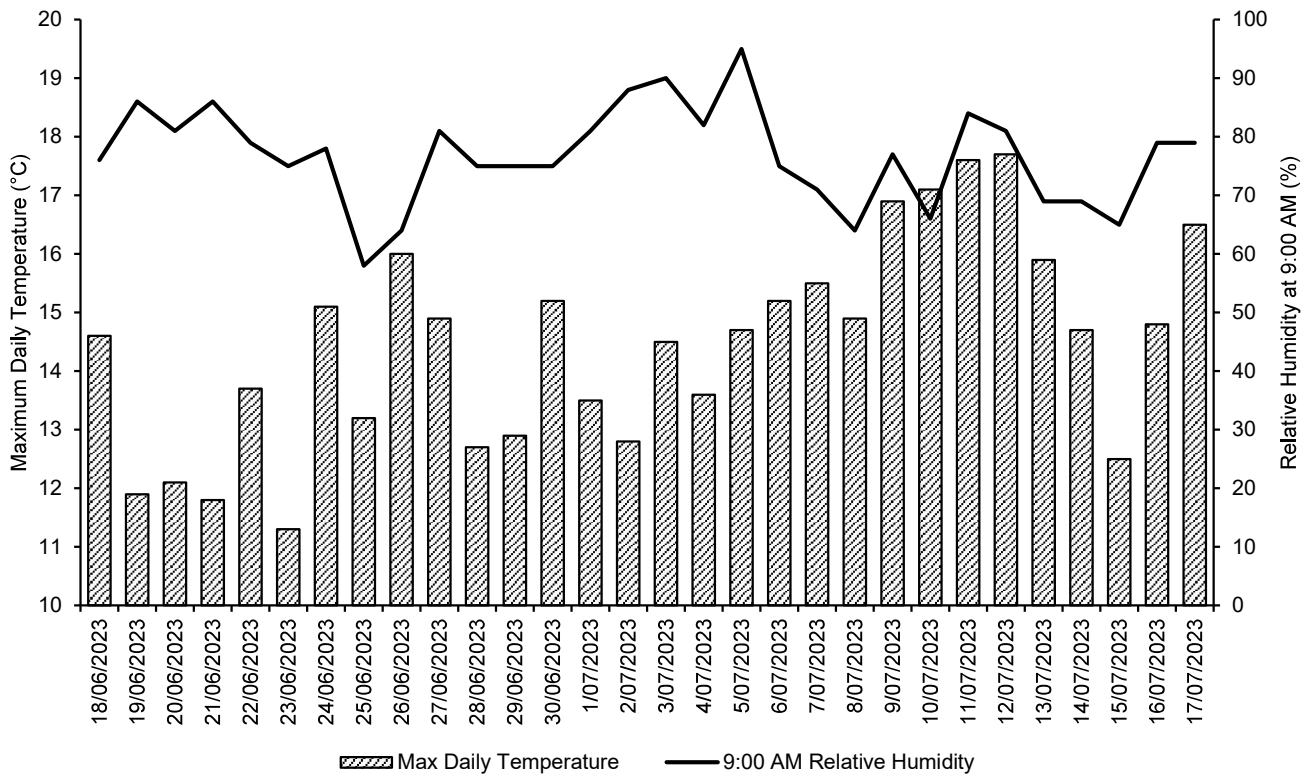


Figure 3: Daily relative humidity and temperature observations for Melbourne (Olympic Park), Victoria June 18 – July 17 2023. Data Source BOM.

3.2. Burwood

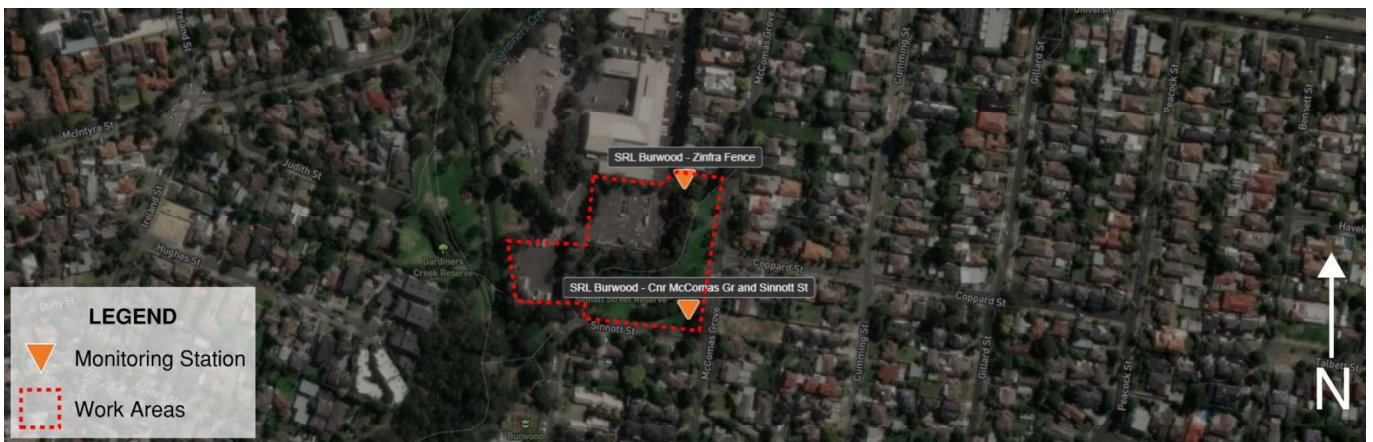


Figure 4: Burwood air quality monitoring stations.

3.2.1. Results

Table 6: Burwood air quality monitor PM10 percentiles

Monitor Number	Monitoring Location	Max Daily PM ₁₀ Concentration (µg/m ³)	99 th Percentile (µg/m ³)	EPA Air Quality Objective (µg/m ³)	Exceedances
-	Representative Background	19	18.7	50	0
1	Zinfra Fence	25.6	25.1	50	0
2	Cnr McComas Gr and Sinnott St	21.9	20.9	50	0

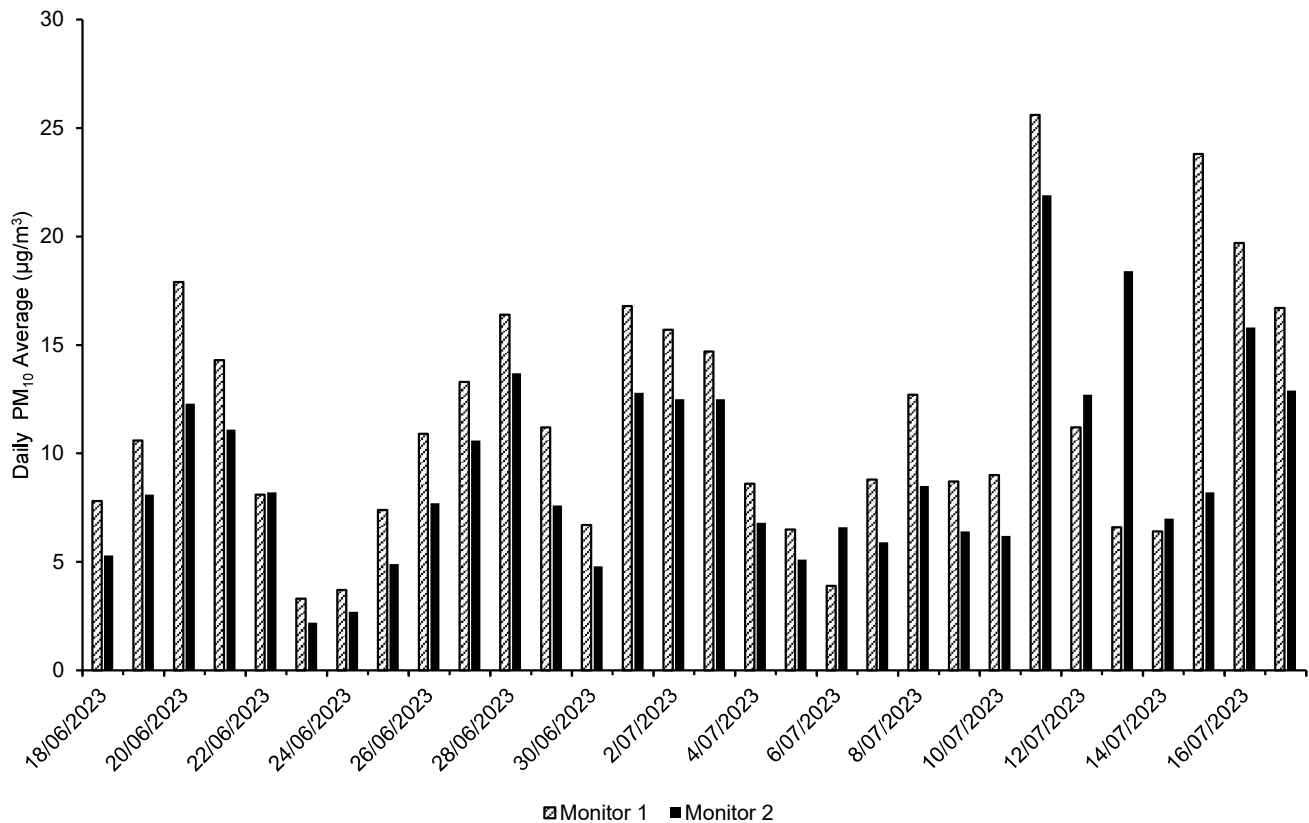


Figure 3: Air quality concentration (24 hour average), Burwood

3.2.2. Analysis

Over the monitoring period, the Burwood air quality SiteHive Hexanode monitoring stations recorded maximum daily average PM₁₀ concentration of 25.6 µg/m³ and 21.9 µg/m³ at the monitoring stations at the corner of Sinnott Street and McComas Grove and at the northern boundary on the Zinfra fence, respectively.

On 13 July 2023, a maximum wind speed of 6.4 m/s was recorded. The activity being conducted at the time was load out of loose spoil material, which was mobilised into the air by wind erosion. The amount of PM₁₀ in the air at the time met the criteria of a Level 2 response as defined by the Managing Contractor's Trigger Action Response Protocol (TARP). This was triggered by two consecutive hourly PM₁₀ measurements above 80 µg/m³.

Works causing the increase in PM₁₀ were suspended and water carts were used to dampen down the site until air quality measurements returned to normal. The air quality on the day of the dust event did not exceed the EPA air quality objective of 50 µg/m³ over a 24-hour period.

Other than on July 13, there was no requirement to implement Trigger Action Response Protocol (TARP). The results for the monitoring period show dust levels were within the air quality objective values.

3.2.3. Meteorological conditions

Background air quality was captured from the Melbourne (Olympic Park) BOM weather station. See Section 3.1 for tabulated meteorological data for this reporting period.

4. Quality assurance

4.1. Data capture

Data capture is defined as the number of valid data periods collected divided by the number of available data periods. Valid data excludes period where the instrument is unavailable due to calibration and maintenance and excludes periods where the data has been rejected due to quality assurance/data validation procedures.

Data capture statistics for the reporting period 18 June 2023 to 17 July 2023 are shown in Table 7, below.

Data capture statistics were 100% for all parameters at all stations for the reporting period.

Table 7: Air quality monitoring, data capture summary

Location	Parameter	Averaging Period	Collected Periods	Available Periods	Data Capture
Box Hill – Site Office	PM ₁₀	24-hours	11	11	100%
Box Hill – East of Market St	PM ₁₀	24-hours	5	5	100%
Burwood – Zinfra Fence	PM ₁₀	24-hours	30	30	100%
Burwood – Cnr McComas Gr and Sinnott St	PM ₁₀	24-hours	30	30	100%

4.2. Data validation

Data contained in this report has been validated against performance and calibration requirements for each instrument. Data during commissioning, maintenance and calibration periods has been removed from the validated data sets.

Table 8: Monitoring device calibration information.

Location	Device Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due
Box Hill – Site Office	HEX-000248	01 Jun 2023	01 Jun 2025
Box Hill – East of Market St	HEX-000339	19 Apr 2023	19 Apr 2025
Burwood – Zinfra Fence	HEX-000308	03 Apr 2023	03 Apr 2025
Burwood – Cnr McComas Gr and Sinnott St	HEX-000307	03 Apr 2023	03 Apr 2025