SUBURBAN RAIL LOOP

Air Quality Monthly Report

Tunnels South

Tunnels North

16 April – 15 May 2026

SUBURBAN RAIL LOOP AUTHORITY

VICTORIA'S BIG BUILD

VICTORIA State Government

Introduction

This summary report presents the results of the monthly air quality monitoring data for the construction of SRL East. Suburban Connect is delivering the Tunnels South works as Principal Contractor (PC) and Terra Verde is delivering the Tunnels North works as PC. The two delivery partners have individually prepared reports to comply with the Environmental Performance Requirement (EPR) for Air Quality.

SRL East Tunnels South is a fully tunnelled metro corridor between Cheltenham and Glen Waverley. The delivery scope encompasses station boxes and twin segmentally lined bored tunnels with cross passages.

SRL East Tunnels North is a fully tunnelled metro corridor between Glen Waverley and Box Hill. The delivery scope encompasses an Emergency Support Facility Structure, station boxes, and twin segmentally lined bored tunnels with cross passages.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Tunnels South

Appendix 2 – Tunnels North

Suburban Rail Loop East Tunnels South

Air Quality Monthly Report

16 Apr to 15 May 2026

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Executive Summary

Key Outcomes

Key outcomes arising from the monthly air quality monitoring program:

- Visual air inspections were undertaken proactively to monitor and confirm there were no dust impacts due to works on site.
- All instances of elevated monitoring results were investigated and confirmed existing mitigation measures were sufficient to manage dust risks onsite.

Purpose of the Report

This report presents the results of the monthly review of the air quality monitoring data for each Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) East main works construction site for the period between 16 Apr to 15 May 2026 in accordance with SRL East Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and Environmental Performance Requirements (EPRs) AQ1 and AQ2.

Suburban Connect is implementing an air quality monitoring program on each site that includes both visual observation and instrumental air quality monitoring. The purpose of the air quality monitors is to measure the concentration of small dust particles in the air near the construction site. These particles, known as PM_{10} have the potential to impact human health. PM_{10} refers to particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 µm or less.

This report compares the measured concentrations to air quality objectives that are defined in the Environment Reference Standard (ERS) which is a tool under the Environment Protection Act 2017. The ERS sets out the air quality objectives for PM_{10} which are measured over a 24-hour averaging period.

The objectives are risk-based concentrations that are not intended to be compliance levels, but they assist Suburban Connect understand the risk to human health. When the instrumental monitor and/or visual observations identify a change in site conditions this prompts Suburban Connect to take actions on site to reduce dust impacts, and review mitigation measures applied.

Scope of Reporting

Construction works requiring air quality monitoring occurred at the following site/s during this reporting period:

- Cheltenham
- Train Stabling Facility
- Clarinda TBM launch site
- Clayton
- Monash

This report does not include:

- Works delivered as SRL Initial Works. The SRL Initial Works, which include investigative works are not subject to the EMF and EPRs.
- Monitoring related to asbestos containing material removal works, which is monitored and reported separately.

- Analysis of days TARP Triggered in the month, where no TARP Actions were implemented and no daily average PM_{10} of >50 µg/m^3

Results

The key findings are summarised in Table 1. An analysis of these findings is provided in Section 3.

Table 1: Summary of air quality monitoring results

Location	Parameter	Averaging Period	Max Concentration (µg/m^3)	Median Concentration (µg/m^3)	Days TARP Triggered in the Month	Days TARP Actions Implemented in the Month
Representative Background Locations						
Dandenong	PM_{10}	24-hour	38.0	19.7	-	-
Cheltenham						
North	PM10	24-hour	54.3	21.0	1	0
Train Stabling Facility						
West - Linear Reserve	PM_{10}	24-hour	22.9	12.6	0	0
West - South	PM_{10}	24-hour	35.3	19.8	0	0
East	PM_{10}	24-hour	41.9	19.4	1	0
Clarinda TBM launch site						
CC01	PM_{10}	24-Hour	31.1	16.6	1	0
CC08	PM_{10}	24-Hour	45.6	22.3	4	0
South Boundary	PM_{10}	24-Hour	61.9	36.0	9	0
Clayton						
Central	PM_{10}	24-hour	25.0	15.2	0	0
North West	PM_{10}	24-hour	83.4	27.6	5	0
South	PM_{10}	24-hour	41.9	24.3	3	0
Monash						
West Boundary	PM_{10}	24-hour	54.4	23.2	4	0
SE Boundary	PM_{10}	24-hour	32.6	17.4	1	0
North Boundary	PM_{10}	24-hour	44.9	19.6	7	0

1 Introduction

1.1 SRL East

Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) will deliver a 90km rail line linking every major train service from the Frankston Line to the Werribee Line via Melbourne Airport and transforming our public transport network.

SRL East from Cheltenham to Box Hill is now in major construction. The new rail line will connect major employment, health, education and retail destinations in Melbourne's east and south east, slashing travel times, reducing congestion and connecting passengers travelling on the Gippsland corridor to destinations across Melbourne.

The SRL East – Tunnels South scope of works include:

- Initial launch of four TBMs from the Clarinda TBM launch site
- Construction of approximately 16km of twin tunnels between Cheltenham and Glen Waverley
- Construction of cross passages between the tunnels
- Construction of the western and eastern decline structures at the train stabling facility
- Protection of the South Eastern Trunk Sewer (SETS)
- Box excavations at Clayton and Monash station locations
- Interface works with the Melbourne Metro Rail Network.

This report does not include works delivered as SRL Initial Works. The SRL Initial Works, which includes investigative works, were subject to a separate approval process under Clause 52.30 of the Victoria Planning Provisions (VPP) and were approved by the Minister for Planning on 19 December 2021. These works are required to comply with Clause 52.30 of the VPP and are not subject to the EMF and EPRs.

1.2 Environmental Management Framework

The EMF for SRL East 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 Principal Contractor (PC) to develop and implement an Environmental Air Quality and Dust Management Plan (EAQDMP). As part of implementing this document plan, the PC is required to conduct monitoring of PM_{10} concentrations and measure wind speed and direction at each Early Works construction site and at a representative control site. The EAQDMP also includes a 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 PC regularly reviews the monitoring data at each site, for the purpose of assessing the effectiveness of EAQDMP implementation. The verified results of the PM_{10} monitoring for the applicable monthly period are contained in this report, which will be available to the public, 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 where the background concentrations of air pollutants are very high on a regional basis. 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. Environment 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 Suburban Connect 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 is used by the PC to identify when construction-related activities are impacting local air quality, and conversely when the local air quality results may be influenced by background conditions outside of the influence of 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, the PC 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 dust particles in the air near the construction site. These particles, known as PM_{10} have the potential to impact human health. PM_{10} 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 air quality objectives defined in the ERS informed the objectives for air quality for the Project, noting that the ambient air ERS is not a compliance standard that one can pollute up to. The ERS does not provide an indicator or objective for nuisance dust.

The objectives are risk-based concentrations that are not intended to be compliance levels, but they assist the PC to understand the risk to human health. The ERS sets out the air quality objectives for PM_{10} which are measured over a 24-hour averaging period, as reproduced below in Table 2.

Table 2: Ambient air quality objectives for PM_{10}

Indicator	Air Quality Objective (µg/m^3)	Averaging Period
Indicator 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. 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 construction sites, to represent local air quality conditions and measure the potential impact of works on local sensitive receivers including residents. As activities and site layouts change throughout construction, monitors will be moved to maintain the most optimal location for ongoing monitoring of air quality.

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

Table 3: Suburban Connect air quality monitoring locations for active works during reporting period.

Monitoring Location	Date Commissioned	Monitoring Parameters	Representative Control Site
Cheltenham			
North	04 Feb 2026	PM_{10}	Dandenong EPA monitoring station
Train Stabling Facility			
West - South	11 Mar 2026	PM_{10}	Dandenong EPA monitoring station
West - Linear Reserve	1 Jun 2025	PM_{10}	Dandenong EPA monitoring station
East	16 Feb 2026	PM_{10}	Dandenong EPA monitoring station
Clarinda TBM Launch Site			
CC01	1 June 2025	PM_{10}	Dandenong EPA monitoring station
CC08	01 Dec 2025	PM_{10}	Dandenong EPA monitoring station
South Boundary	21 Feb 2025	PM_{10}	Dandenong EPA monitoring station
Clayton			
Central	11 Mar 2026	PM_{10}	Dandenong EPA monitoring station
North West	3 Dec 2024	PM_{10}	Dandenong EPA monitoring station
South	5 Mar 2025	PM_{10}	Dandenong EPA monitoring station
Monash			
West Boundary	1 Apr 2026	PM_{10}	Dandenong EPA monitoring station
SE Boundary	27 Feb 2026	PM_{10}	Dandenong EPA monitoring station
North Boundary	16 Jan 2026	PM_{10}	Dandenong EPA monitoring station

2.4 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, fog 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.
- Proximity of site monitors to public roads, industrial businesses, ambient weather conditions (i.e. dry weather, wind, bushfires) and other factors will impact data recording and may trigger the TARP

- Data availability and/or accuracy may be impacted due to sensor outages, instrument errors, technical issues. Where monitors are unavailable, active works will continue to be monitored visually.
- Monitors may be taken offline during non-working periods to ensure the security of the equipment.
- Monitors may need to be located close to works due to security requirements.
- Monitor locations will change, be added or removed, as works progress and construction activity locations change.

Data has been provided in tabular and graphical form in Section 3 to visually present 24-hour averages of PM_{10} over the monthly period. The data included in this report has been verified by the Suburban Connect and relevant subject matter experts.

3 Results

Data has been presented in graphical form below to visually present 24-hour averages of PM_{10} dust concentration over the monthly period for each active construction site.

The indicative air monitoring levels measured by sensors show the levels are generally in the range of 10 µg/m^3 and 40 µg/m^3, with the exception of the Clarinda TBM Launch Site which includes indicative air monitoring levels higher than 50 µg/m^3. The sensor data has been adjusted to closer align with EPA's air quality monitoring station data at Dandenong.

EPA's Dandenong air quality monitoring station is categorised to be generally representative of the area, with typical levels ranging from approximately 10 µg/m^3 and 40 µg/m^3.

The average levels of PM_{10} measured over a 24-hour period is compared to the Environment Reference Standard of 50 µg/m^3 to understand air quality impacts.

High winds were the major contributing factor towards triggering the TARP across all sites during this reporting period.

3.1 Cheltenham



Figure 1: Cheltenham air quality monitoring stations

Table 4: Cheltenham PM_{10} Results

Location	Parameter	Averaging Period	Max Concentration (µg/m³)	Median Concentration (µg/m³)	Days TARP Triggered in the Month	Days TARP Actions Implemented in the Month
Representative Background Locations						
Dandenong	PM_{10}	24-hour	38.0	19.7	-	-
Cheltenham						
North	PM_{10}	24-hour	54.3	21.0	1	0

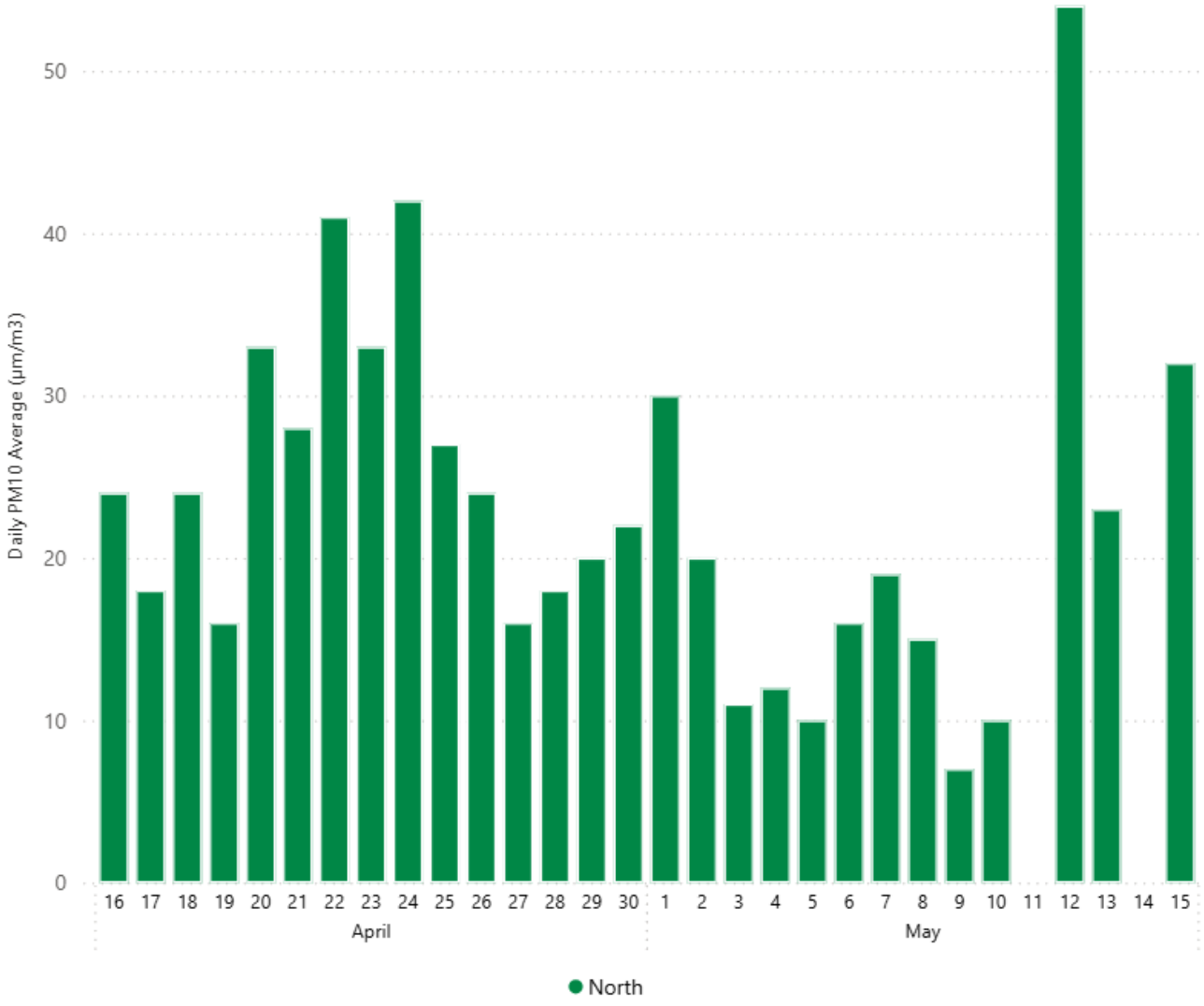


Figure 2: Daily Averages PM_{10} Results at Cheltenham

3.1.1 Analysis

Measures implemented to proactively manage dust on this site include the use of water carts and visual inspections while site establishment works are occurring at Cheltenham.

There was one elevated daily PM_{10} event above 50 µg/m^3 during the reporting period. No active works were occurring on site and thus can be attributed to external sources. Site inspections confirmed dust management measures were active and sufficient for the activities on site and no further TARP actions were required.

Monitor was offline for two days during the reporting period due to technical issues while the battery was being replaced and was operational for the remainder of the reporting period.

3.2 Train Stabling Facility



Figure 3: Train Stabling Facility site air quality monitoring stations

Table 5: Train Stabling Facility Site PM_{10} Results

Location	Parameter	Averaging Period	Max Concentration (µg/m^3)	Median Concentration (µg/m^3)	Days TARP Triggered in the Month	Days TARP Actions Implemented in the Month
Representative Background Locations						
Dandenong	PM_{10}	24-hour	38.0	19.7	-	-
Train Stabling Facility						
West - Linear Reserve	PM_{10}	24-hour	22.9	12.6	0	0

Location	Parameter	Averaging Period	Max Concentration (µg/m^3)	Median Concentration (µg/m^3)	Days TARP Triggered in the Month	Days TARP Actions Implemented in the Month
West - South	PM_{10}	24-hour	35.3	19.8	0	0
East	PM_{10}	24-hour	41.9	19.4	1	0

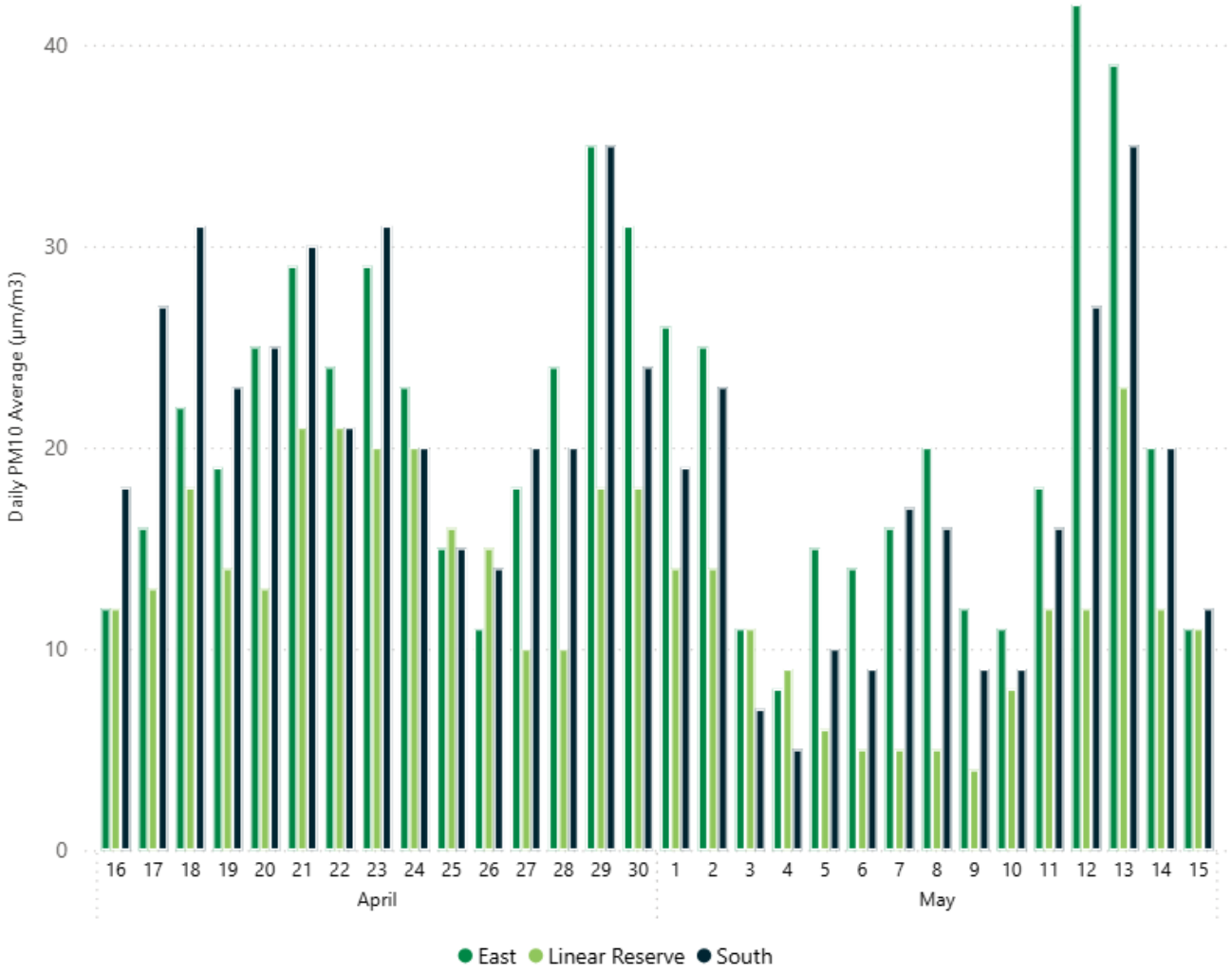


Figure 4: Daily Averages PM_{10} Results at Train Stabling Facility

3.2.1 Analysis

Measures implemented to proactively manage dust on this site included water carts, wheel wash and street sweepers. In addition, daily observations by supervisors and environmental representatives are performed to respond to areas of concern. Visual air inspections are also undertaken to proactively monitor and confirm there was no off-site dust impacts due to construction activities on site. The TARP was triggered on one day

during the period. Dust management measures were confirmed to be active and sufficient for the activities on site. There were no elevated daily average PM_{10} events above 50 µg/m^3 during the reporting period.

3.3 Clarinda TBM launch site



Figure 5: Clarinda TBM launch site air quality monitoring stations

Table 6: Clarinda TBM launch site PM_{10} Results

Location	Parameter	Averaging Period	Max Concentration (µg/m^3)	Median Concentration (µg/m^3)	Days TARP Triggered in the Month	Days TARP Actions Implemented in the Month
Representative Background Locations						
Dandenong	PM_{10}	24-hour	38.0	19.7	-	-
Clarinda TBM launch site						
CC01	PM_{10}	24-Hour	31.1	16.6	1	0
CC08	PM_{10}	24-Hour	45.6	22.3	4	0
South Boundary	PM_{10}	24-Hour	61.9	36.0	9	0

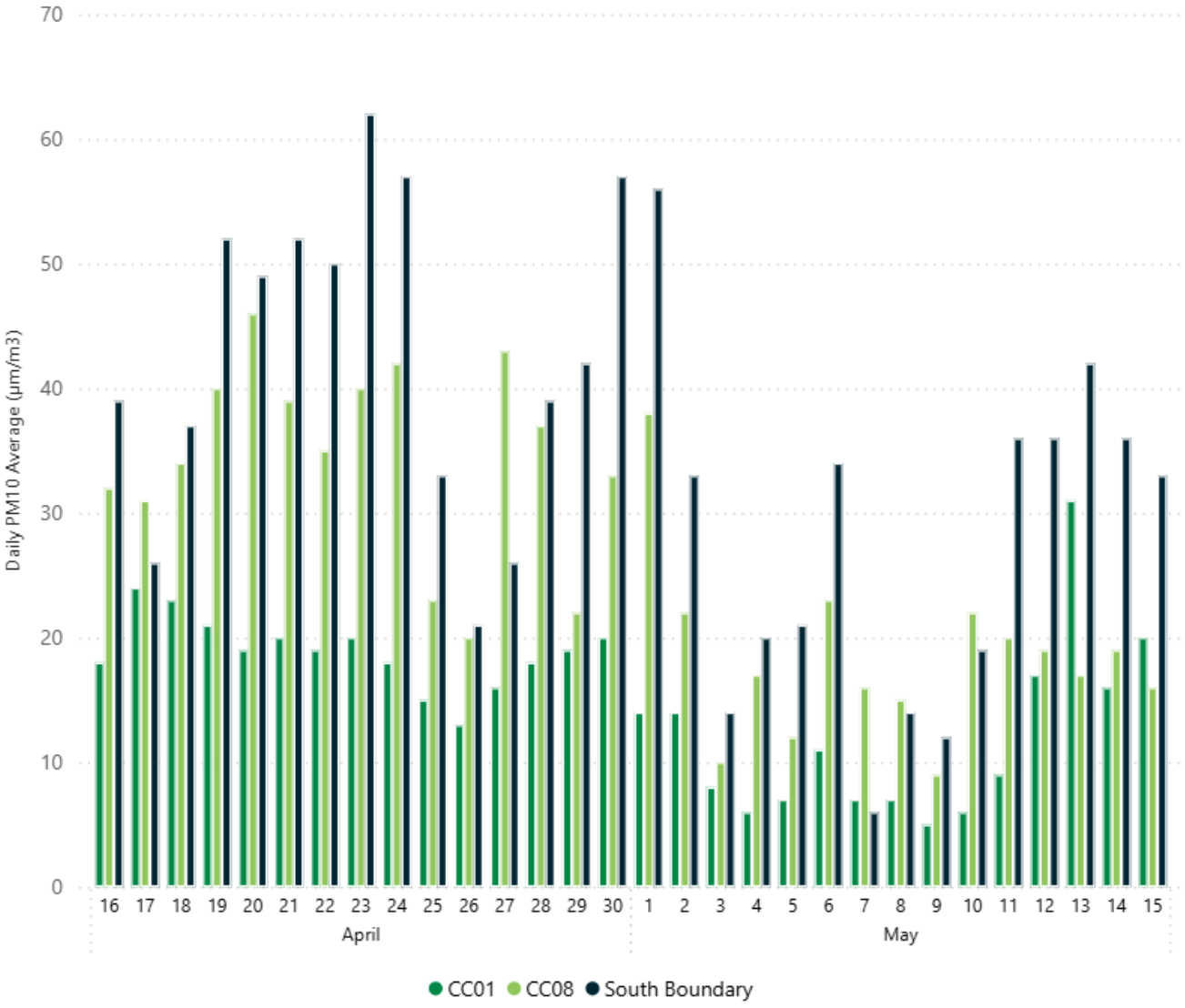


Figure 6: Daily Averages PM_{10} Results at Clarinda TBM Launch Site

3.3.1 Analysis

Measures implemented to proactively manage dust on this site included a boundary sprinkler system, water carts, rumble grids, and street sweepers. In addition, daily observations by supervisors and environmental representatives are performed to respond to areas of concern. Visual air inspections are also undertaken to proactively monitor and confirm there are no off-site dust impacts due to construction activities on site. The TARP was triggered on 12 days at multiple locations during the reporting period.

There were six elevated daily average PM_{10} events above 50 µg/m^3 at the South Boundary monitor that occurred during the reporting period. Investigations determined the elevated levels were due to external sources, with environmental factors including dry periods and high winds as well as the proximity to traffic on Kingston Road. Site inspections confirmed dust management measures were active and sufficient for the activities on site and no further TARP actions were required.

3.4 Clayton

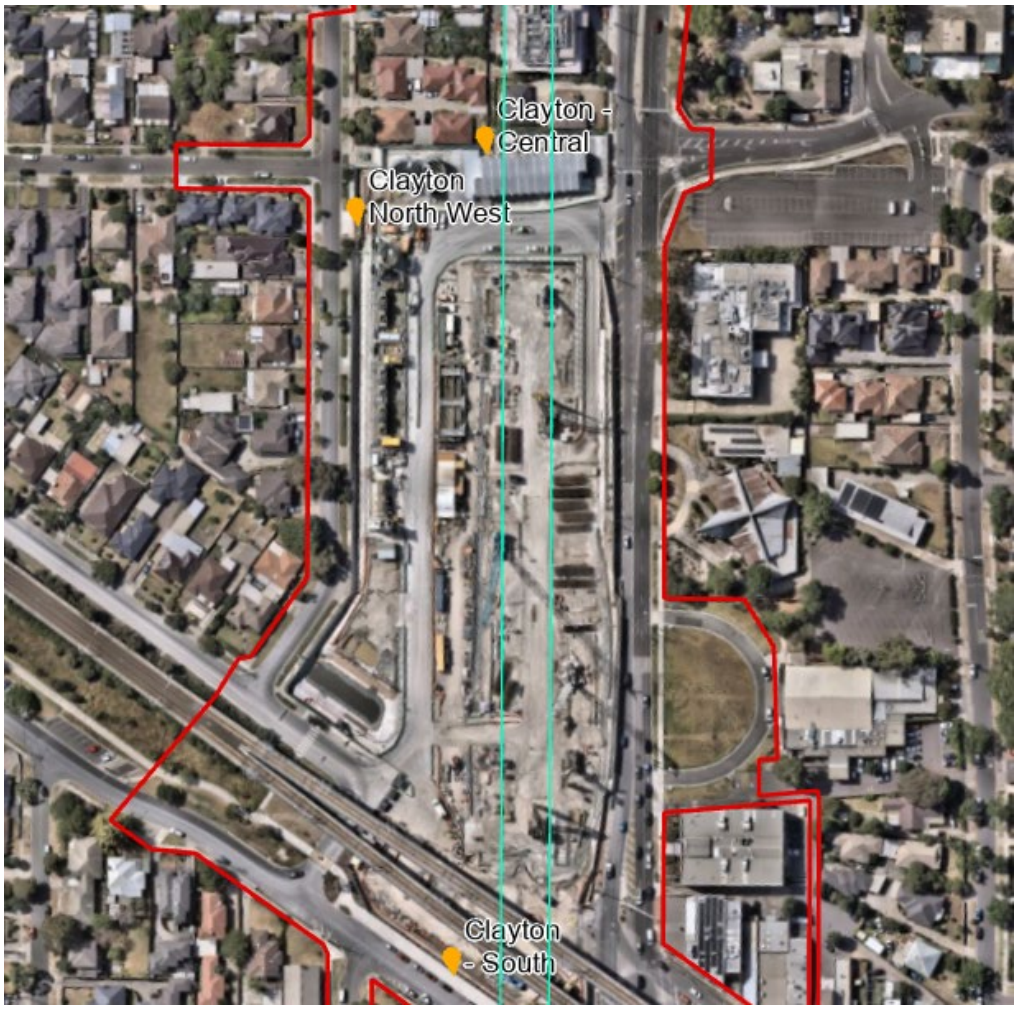


Figure 7: Clayton air quality monitoring stations

Table 7: Clayton PM_{10} Results

Location	Parameter	Averaging Period	Max Concentration (µg/m³)	Median Concentration (µg/m³)	Days TARP Triggered in the Month	Days TARP Actions Implemented in the Month
Representative Background Locations						
Dandenong	PM_{10}	24-hour	38.0	19.7	-	-
Clayton						
Central	PM_{10}	24-hour	25.0	15.2	0	0
North West	PM_{10}	24-hour	83.4	27.6	5	0
South	PM_{10}	24-hour	41.9	24.3	3	0

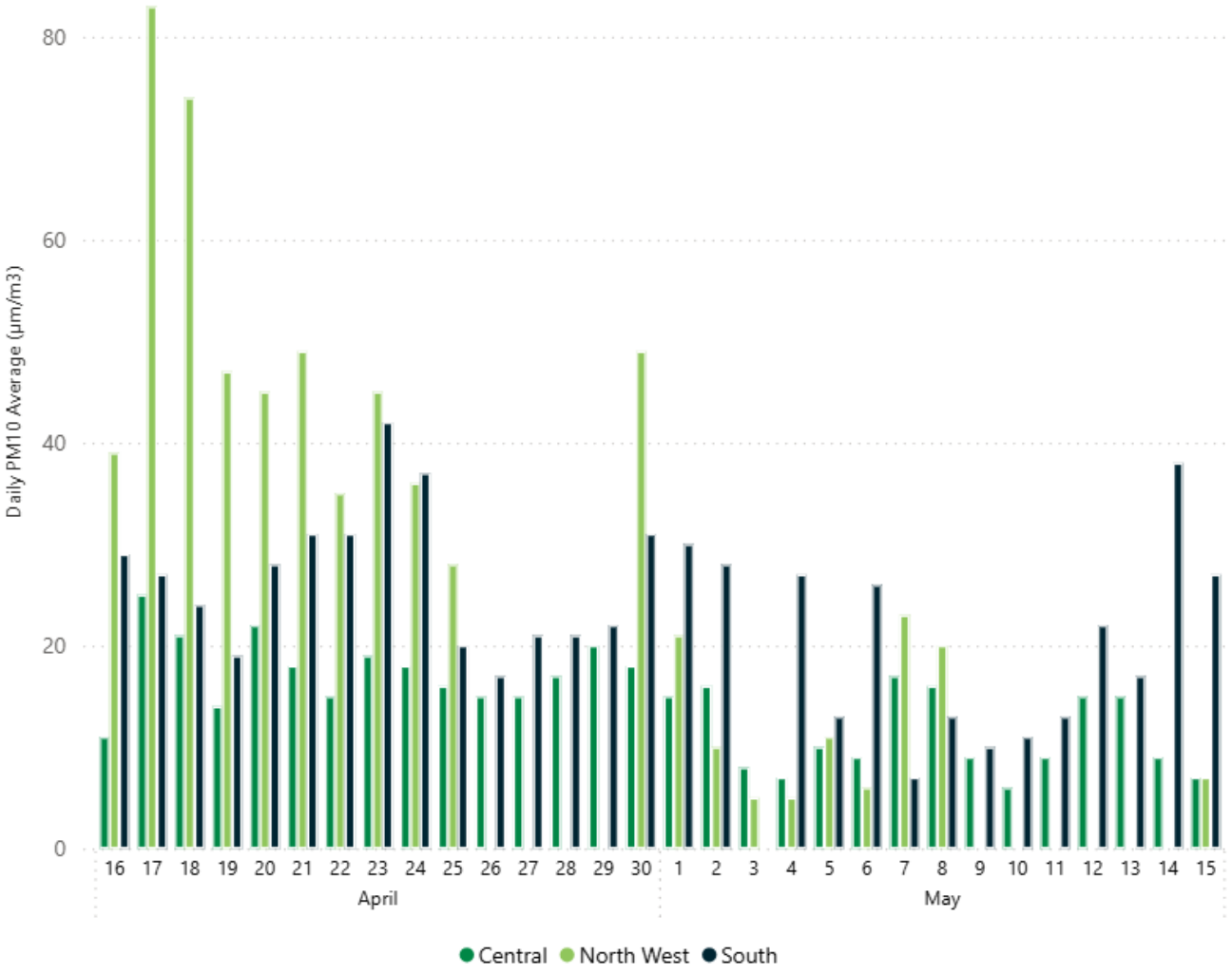


Figure 8: Daily Averages PM_{10} Results at Clayton Site

3.4.1 Analysis

Measures implemented to proactively manage dust on this site include water carts and street sweepers. Sealed surfaces have also contributed to reducing dust on site. In addition, daily observations by supervisors and environmental representatives are performed to respond to areas of concern. Visual air inspections are also undertaken to proactively monitor and confirm there are no off-site dust impacts due to construction activities on site. The TARP was triggered on seven days during the reporting period.

There were two elevated daily average PM_{10} events above 50 µg/m^3 that occurred at the North West monitor during the reporting period. Investigations determined that these events were false readings due to technical issues within the monitor and not representative of the dust levels on site. Dust management measures were confirmed to be active and sufficient for the activities on site and no further TARP actions were required.

The North West monitor was offline for 10 days and the South monitor was offline for one day during the reporting period due to technical issues. They remained operational for the remainder of the reporting period once the battery was replaced.

3.5 Monash



Figure 9: Monash air quality monitoring stations

Table 8: Monash PM_{10} Results

Location	Parameter	Averaging Period	Max Concentration (µg/m³)	Median Concentration (µg/m³)	Days TARP Triggered in the Month	Days TARP Actions Implemented in the Month
Representative Background Locations						
Dandenong	PM_{10}	24-hour	38.0	19.7	-	-
Monash						
West Boundary	PM_{10}	24-hour	54.4	23.2	4	0

Location	Parameter	Averaging Period	Max Concentration (µg/m³)	Median Concentration (µg/m³)	Days TARP Triggered in the Month	Days TARP Actions Implemented in the Month
SE Boundary	PM_{10}	24-hour	32.6	17.4	1	0
North Boundary	PM_{10}	24-hour	44.9	19.6	7	0

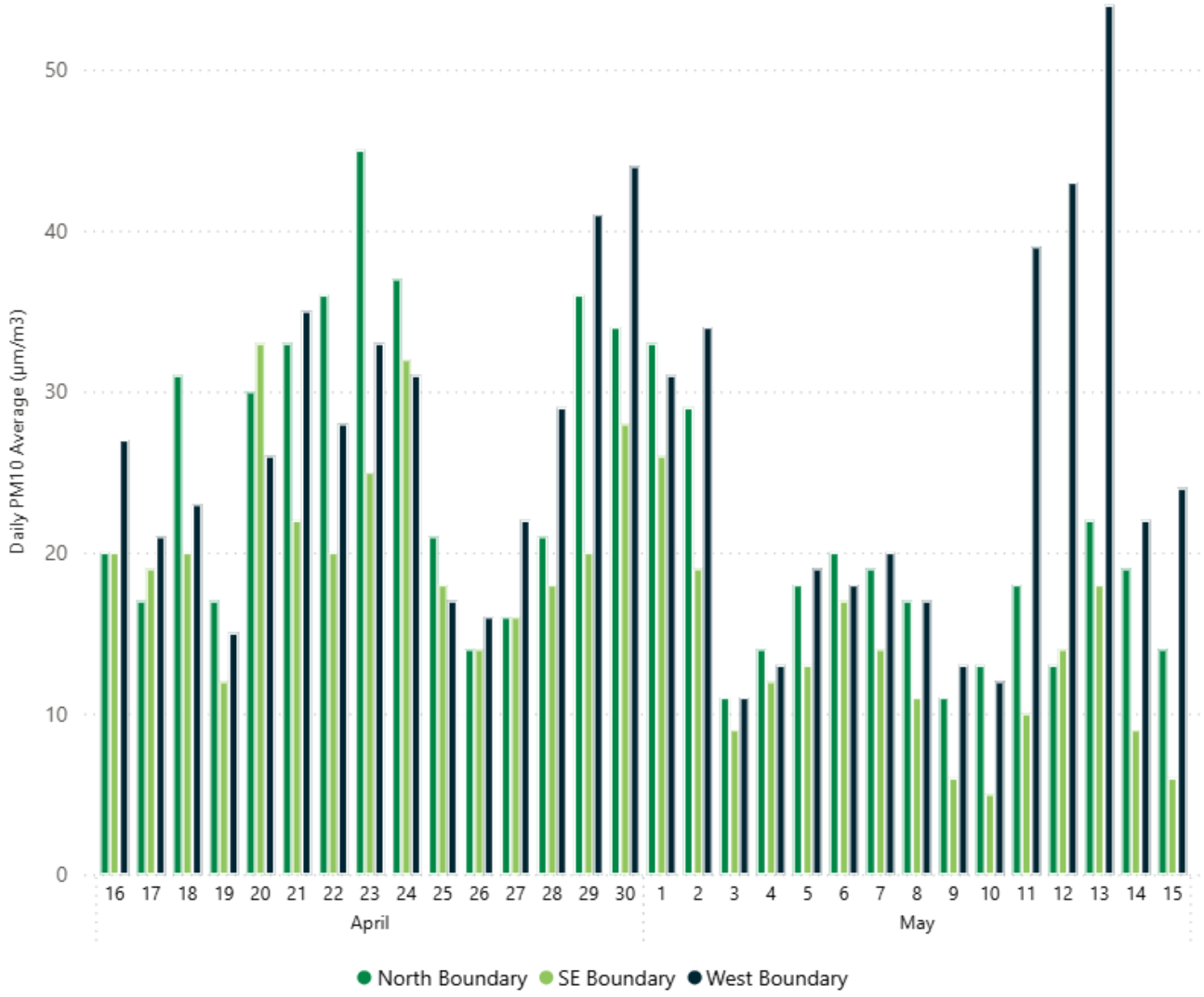


Figure 10: Daily Averages PM_{10} Results at Monash

3.5.1 Analysis

Measures implemented to proactively manage dust on this site include water carts and street sweepers. In addition, daily observations by supervisors and environmental representatives are performed to respond to areas of concern. Visual air inspections are also undertaken to proactively monitor and confirm there are no

off-site dust impacts due to construction activities on site and to mitigate any interruptions to monitoring equipment. The TARP was triggered on nine days during the reporting period.

There was one elevated daily average PM_{10} events above 50 µg/m^3 that occurred at the West Boundary monitor during the reporting period. Investigations determined that this can be attributed to external sources due to no active works occurring during that period. Dust management measures were confirmed to be active and sufficient for the activities on site and no further TARP actions were required.

3.6 Meteorological Conditions

Table 9: Daily weather observations for Moorabbin, Victoria

Statistic	Min Temperature (°C)	Max Temperature (°C)	Maximum Wind Gust Direction	Maximum Wind Gust Speed (km/h)	Relative Humidity @ 9:00 AM (%)
Mean	10.3	21.2	N/A	37.1	15.2
Lowest	3.3	13.7	N	15	7.4
Highest	18.8	28.1	SW	70	20.7

Table 10: Daily rain data for Moorabbin, Victoria

Statistic	Rain (mm)
Daily Low	0
Daily High	22.2
Total	51.4

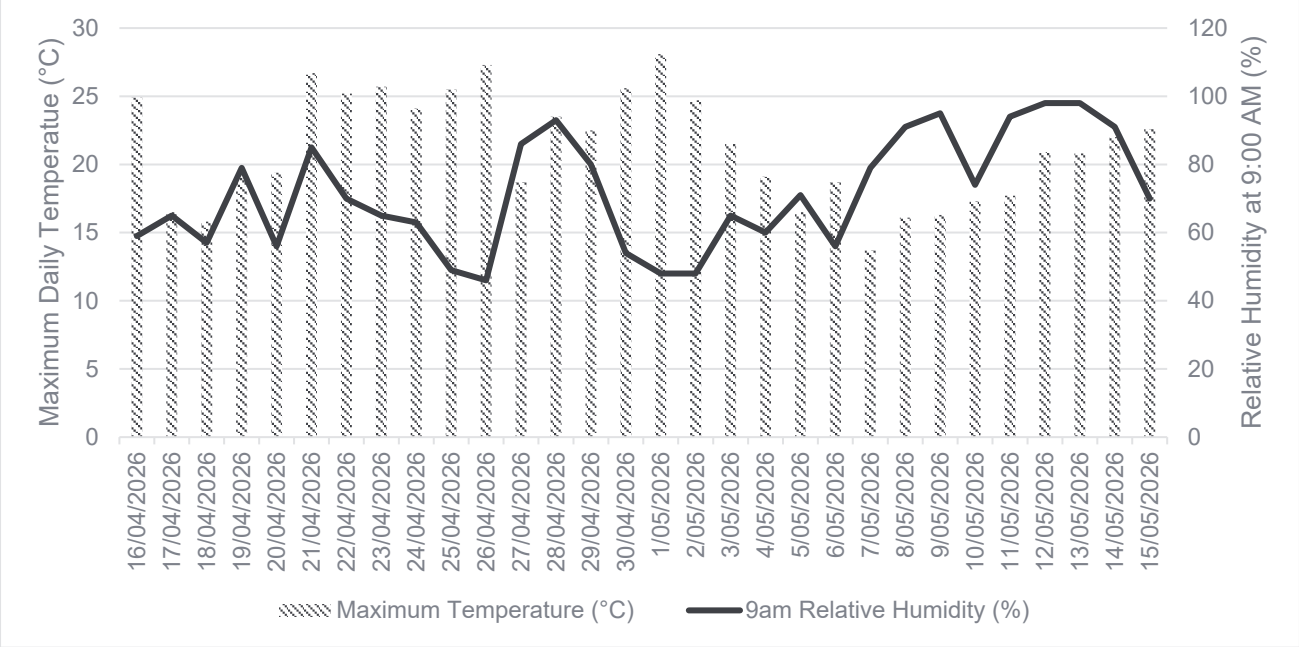


Figure 11: Daily relative humidity and temperature observations for Moorabbin, Victoria

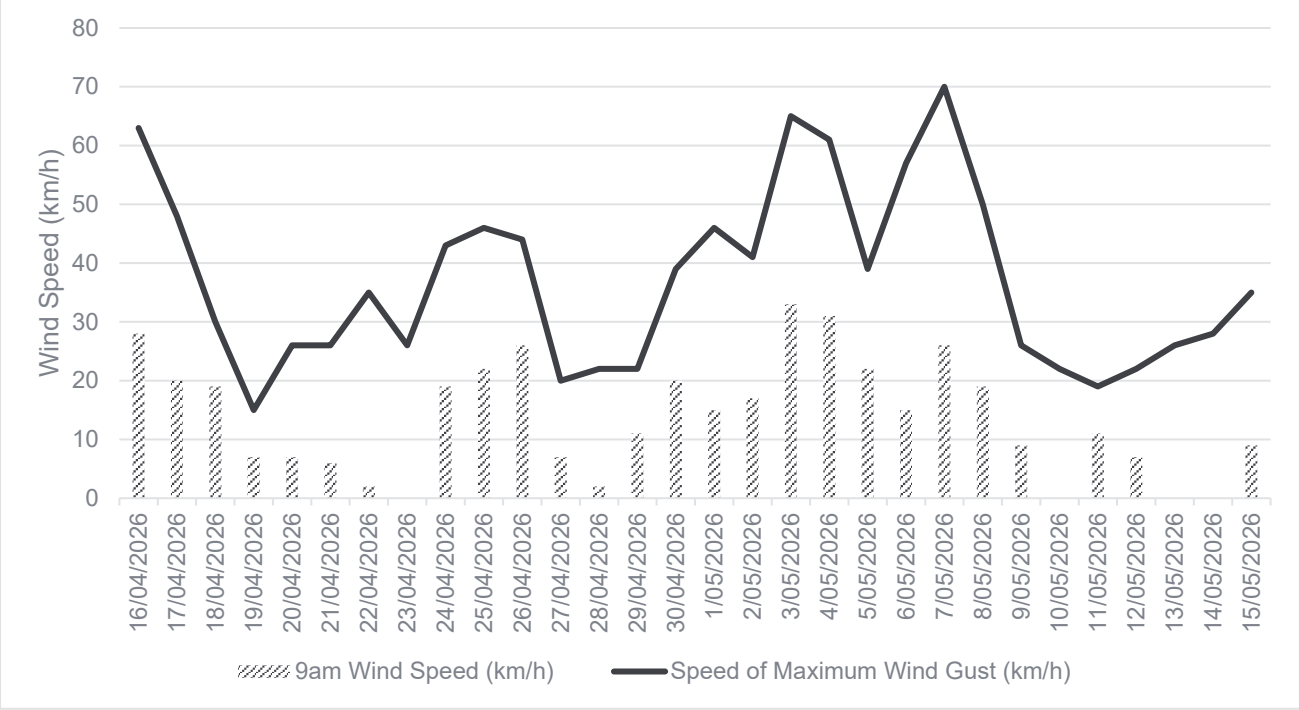


Figure 12: Daily wind speed observations for Moorabbin, Victoria

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 16 Apr to 15 May 2026 are shown below.

Table 11: Daily PM_{10} Air Quality Monitoring Data Capture

Location	Available Periods	Collected Periods	Data Capture	Details
Cheltenham				
North	30	28	94%	Monitor was offline for two days during the reporting period due to technical issues. There were no interruptions to monitoring at this location for the remainder of the reporting period.
Train Stabling Facility				
West - Linear Reserve	30	30	100%	There were no interruptions to monitoring at this location during the reporting period.
West - South	30	30	100%	There were no interruptions to monitoring at this location during the reporting period.
East	30	30	100%	There were no interruptions to monitoring at this location during the reporting period.
Clarinda TBM launch site				
CC01	30	30	100%	There were no interruptions to monitoring at this location during the reporting period.
CC08	30	30	100%	There were no interruptions to monitoring at this location during the reporting period.
South Boundary	30	30	100%	There were no interruptions to monitoring at this location during the reporting period.
Clayton				
Central	30	30	100%	There were no interruptions to monitoring at this location during the reporting period.
North West	30	20	67%	Monitor was offline for ten days during the reporting period due to technical issues. The battery was replaced twice with no interruptions to monitoring at this location for the remainder of the reporting period.
South	30	29	97%	Monitor was offline for one day during the reporting period due to technical issues. The battery has since been replaced with no

Location	Available Periods	Collected Periods	Data Capture	Details
				interruptions to monitoring at this location for the remainder of the reporting period.
Monash				
West Boundary	30	30	100%	There were no interruptions to monitoring at this location during the reporting period.
SE Boundary	30	30	100%	There were no interruptions to monitoring at this location during the reporting period.
North Boundary	30	30	100%	There were no interruptions to monitoring at this location during the reporting period.

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 12: Monitoring device calibration information

Location	Device Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due
Cheltenham			
North	HEX-000298	23 Jul 2025	23 Jul 2027
Train Stabling Facility			
West - South	HEX-000759	11 Feb 2026	11 Feb 2028
West - Linear Reserve	HEX-000706	19 Feb 2025	19 Feb 2027
East	HEX-000694	03 Oct 2024	03 Oct 2026
Clarinda			
South Boundary	HEX-000348	19 Feb 2025	19 Feb 2027
CC08	HEX-001436	13 Feb 2026	13 Feb 2028
CC01	HEX-000626	19 Feb 2025	19 Feb 2027
Clayton			

Location	Device Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due
Central	HEX-000495	21 Jan 2026	21 Jan 2028
North West	HEX-001421	03 Mar 2026	03 Mar 2028
South	HEX-00486	11 Jun 2025	11 Jun 2027
Monash			
West Boundary	HEX-000536	08 Dec 2025	08 Dec 2027
SE Boundary	HEX-000683	16 Feb 2026	16 Feb 2028
North Boundary	HEX-000727	14 Nov 2025	14 Nov 2027

Glossary

Term / Abbreviation	Definition
µg/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.
EAQDMP	The Environmental Air Quality and Dust Management Plan (EAQDMP) is environmental management documentation prepared by the PC to manage and monitor air quality impacts during construction of SRL East. It includes the RMMP and TARP and is verified by the IEA.
EES	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.
EMF	The Environmental Management Framework (EMF) provides a transparent and integrated framework to manage environmental effects of the SRL East Project during construction and operation to achieve acceptable environmental outcomes.
EPA	Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is the Victorian regulator established under the Environment Protection Act 2017 and which has the statutory objective to protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of pollution and waste.
EPRs	The Environmental Performance Requirements (EPRs) define the environmental outcomes that must be achieved during the design, construction and operation of SRL East and are included within the EMF.
ERS	The Environmental Reference Standard (ERS) is a tool made under the Environment Protection Act 2017 to identify and assess environmental values, including air quality, in Victoria.
IEA	The Independent Environmental Auditor (IEA) is appointed by the Victorian Government to undertake independent environmental reviews and audits of project activities including assessing compliance with the EMF and EPRs.
PC	Principal Contractor
PM_{10}	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres (µm) or less. PM_{10} particles are small enough to have a potential impact on human health.
RMMP	The Risk Management and Monitoring Program (RMMP) plan outlines the approach to air quality monitoring and includes instrumental, visual monitoring, TARP and public reporting processes. The RMMP forms part of the EAQDMP.
TARP	The Trigger Action Response Protocol (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 forms part of the EAQDMP.
TARP Triggered during the reporting month	This refers to the number of days TARP trigger criteria or the Air Quality Objective was exceeded during the reporting month.
TARP actions implemented during the reporting month	This refers to the number of days additional TARP mitigation measures or actions were required to be implemented as a response to project related exceedances. These actions are in addition to existing controls implemented on site.

TERRAVERDE



SUBURBAN RAIL LOOP EAST

Tunnels North

Air Quality Monthly Report 16 April – 15 May 2026

SRL-WPD-TVC-NAP-REP-XLP-PWD-000006 Rev C

23/06/2026

webuild

GS E&C Australia

BOUYGUES CONSTRUCTION AUSTRALIA

Version control and record

Version	Date	Comments
A	2/06/2026	Report Issued to SRLA
B	12/06/2026	To Address SRLA comments
C	23/06/2026	To Address SRLA comments

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Glossary

Term	Definition
µg/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.
BUW	Burwood site compound
EAQDMP	The Environmental Air Quality and Dust Management Plan (EAQDMP) is environmental management documentation prepared by the PC to manage and monitor air quality impacts during construction of SRL East. It includes the RMMP and TARP and is verified by the IEA.
EES	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.
EMF	The Environmental Management Framework (EMF) provides a transparent and integrated framework to manage environmental effects of the SRL East Project during construction and operation to achieve acceptable environmental outcomes.
EPA	Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is the Victorian regulator established under the Environment Protection Act 2017 and which has the statutory objective to protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of pollution and waste.
EPRs	The Environmental Performance Requirements (EPRs) define the environmental outcomes that must be achieved during the design, construction and operation of SRL East and are included within the EMF.
ERS	The Environmental Reference Standard (ERS) is a tool made under the Environment Protection Act 2017 to identify and assess environmental values, including air quality, in Victoria.
ESF	Emergency Support Facility
IEA	The Independent Environmental Auditor (IEA) is appointed by the Victorian Government to undertake independent environmental reviews and audits of project activities including assessing compliance with the EMF and EPRs.
PC	Principal Contractor
PM_{10}	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres (µm) or less. PM_{10} particles are small enough to have a potential impact on human health.
RMMP	The Risk Management and Monitoring Program (RMMP) plan outlines the approach to air quality monitoring and includes instrumental, visual monitoring, TARP and public reporting processes. The RMMP forms part of the EAQDMP.
SRL	Suburban Rail Loop
TARP	Trigger Action Response Protocol
TBM	Tunnel Boring Machine
TARP Triggered during the month	Refers to the number of days TARP trigger criteria or the Air Quality Objective was exceeded during the reporting month.
TARP actions implemented during the reporting month	Refers to the number of days additional TARP mitigation measures or actions were required to be implemented as a response to project related exceedances. These actions are in addition to existing controls implemented on site.
TV	Terra Verde

Executive Summary

Key Outcomes

Key outcomes arising from the monthly air quality monitoring program:

- All instances of elevated PM_{10} levels were investigated and additional controls implemented, where required.
- TARP Levels 1, 2, and 3 were triggered at the BUW site during the reporting period. All triggers were investigated, and additional mitigation measures were implemented where required.
- A proactive response was undertaken, including the deployment of additional dust suppression controls, to ensure there were no off-site dust impacts.

Purpose of the Report

This report presents the results of the monthly review of the air quality monitoring data for each Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) East main works construction site for the period between 16 April 2026 – 15 May 2026 in accordance with SRL East EMF and EPRs AQ1 and AQ2.

Tunnels North works for SRL East commenced at the ESF (601 High Street Road, Mount Waverley) on 30 June 2025, at the Burwood site (200 Burwood Highway) on 30 September 2025, and at the Glen Waverley site on 5 March 2026. Terra Verde (TV) is delivering the Tunnels North works as the Principal Contractor (PC).

The PC implements an air quality monitoring program on each site that includes both visual observation and instrumental air quality monitoring. The purpose of the air quality monitors is to measure the concentration of small dust particles in the air near the construction site. These particles, known as PM_{10} have the potential to impact human health. PM_{10} refers to particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 µm or less.

This report compares the measured concentrations to air quality objectives that are defined in the ERS which is a tool under the Environment Protection Act 2017. The ERS sets out the air quality objectives for PM_{10} which are measured over a 24-hour averaging period and are shown in Table 1 below. The objectives are risk-based concentrations that are not intended to be compliance levels, but they assist the PC to understand the risk to human health. When the instrumental monitor and/or visual observations identify a change in site conditions this prompts the PC to take actions on site to reduce dust impacts, and review mitigation measures applied.

Scope of Reporting

Site activities and operations undertaken on the ESF site during the month included:

- General works, unloading delivery materials and housekeeping works
- Acoustic shed foundation assembly

Site activities and operations undertaken on the BUW site during the month included:

- STAS works
- TBM assembly
- Conveyor belt commissioning
- Station box piling
- Station box capping beam FRP
- STAS and spoil shed cladding
- Anchor installation
- WTP assembly
- Water tank Installation

Site activities and operations undertaken on the Glen Waverley - GW site during the month included:

- Site establishment

- Tree removals
- East Myrtle Street car park - subgrade preparation
- Asphalting of East Myrtle Street car park
- Electrical and drainage works
- Hoarding installation

Results

The key findings are summarised in Table 1. An analysis of these findings is provided in Section 3.

Table 1: Summary of air quality monitoring results

Location	Parameter	Avg Period	Max Conc. (µg/m^3)	Median Conc. (µg/m^3)	Air Quality Objective (µg/m^3)	Days TARP Triggered in the Month	Days TARP Actions Implemented in the Month
Representative Background Locations							
EPA - Alphington	PM_{10}	24-hour	39.9	19.1	NA	N/A	N/A
Mount Waverley – ESF							
ESF Northwest	PM_{10}	24-hour	28.8	11.1	50	0	0
ESF Southwest	PM_{10}	24-hour	18.9	8.2	50	0	0
Burwood – BUW							
BUW East	PM_{10}	24-hour	21.9	11.6	50	0	0
BUW South	PM_{10}	24-hour	54.3	16.7	50	7	7
Glen Waverley – GW							
GW – 54 Montclair Avenue – balcony	PM_{10}	24-hour	24.2	8.7	50	1	1
GW – West Myrtle St car park	PM_{10}	24-hour	28.6	9.8	50	0	0

1. Introduction

1.1 SRL East

Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) will deliver a 90km orbital rail line connecting Melbourne's middle suburbs, linking every major train service from the Frankston Line to the Werribee Line via Melbourne Airport and transforming our public transport network.

SRL East from Cheltenham to Box Hill is now in major construction. The new rail line will connect major employment, health, education and retail destinations in Melbourne's east and southeast, slashing travel times, reducing congestion and connecting passengers travelling on the Gippsland corridor to destinations across Melbourne.

Tunnels North works for SRL East commenced at the ESF (601 High Street Road, Mount Waverley) on 30 June 2025, at the Burwood site (200 Burwood Highway) on 30 September 2025, and at the Glen Waverley site on 5 March 2026. Terra Verde (TV) is delivering the Tunnels North works as the Principal Contractor (PC).

1.2 Environmental Management Framework

The EMF for SRL East 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 EES and the Minister's Assessment, dated 5 August 2022.

The EMF requires the PC to develop and implement an EAQDMP. As part of implementing this document plan, the PC is required to conduct monitoring of PM_{10} concentrations and measure wind speed and direction at each Early Works construction site and at a representative control site. The EAQDMP also includes a TARP which defines a set of proactive and reactive triggers that prompt actions on site to reduce dust impacts, and review mitigation measures applied.

The PC regularly reviews the monitoring data at each site, for the purpose of assessing the effectiveness of EAQDMP implementation. The verified results of the PM_{10} monitoring for the applicable monthly period are contained in this report, which will be available to the public, 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 where the background concentrations of air pollutants are very high on a regional basis. 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. EPA monitoring stations measure these background levels of pollution that already exist in the air within the surrounding area.

The EPA monitoring station at Alphington is used as the representative control site for the ESF, Burwood and Glen Waverley site.

Without effective management, construction of SRL East 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 is used by the PC to identify when construction-related activities are impacting local air quality, and conversely when the local air quality results may be influenced by background conditions outside of the influence of 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, the PC 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 dust particles in the air near the construction site. These particles, known as PM_{10} have the potential to impact human health. PM_{10} 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 ERS which is a tool under the Environment Protection Act 2017. The air quality objectives defined in the ERS informed the objectives for air quality for SRL East, noting that the ambient air ERS is not a compliance standard that one can pollute up to. The ERS does not provide an indicator or objective for nuisance dust.

The objectives are risk-based concentrations that are not intended to be compliance levels, but they assist the PC to understand the risk to human health. The ERS sets out the air quality objectives for PM_{10} which are measured over a 24-hour averaging period, as reproduced below in Table 2.

Table 2: Ambient air quality objectives for PM_{10}

Indicator	Air Quality Objective (µg/m3)	Averaging Period
Indicator Particles as PM_{10} (maximum concentration)	50	24-hour

The measured concentrations (which include both existing background concentrations and SRL East'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. 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 construction sites, to represent local air quality conditions, in positions that enable the PC 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 is 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
Mount Waverley – ESF northwest	30 June 2025	Latitude: -37.87036˚ Longitude: 145.14550 ˚	PM_{10}	Alphington EPA monitoring station
Mount Waverley – ESF southwest	30 June 2025	Latitude: -37.87067 ˚ Longitude: 145.14543 ˚	PM_{10}	Alphington EPA monitoring station
Burwood Site Compound – BUW East	29 September 2025	Latitude: -37.85067˚ Longitude: 145.1122˚	PM_{10}	Alphington EPA monitoring station
Burwood Site Compound – BUW South	2 October 2025	Latitude: -37.85232 ˚ Longitude: 145.11106 ˚	PM_{10}	Alphington EPA monitoring station

Monitoring Location	Date Commissioned	Coordinates	Monitoring Parameters	Representative Control Site
GW – 54 Montclair Avenue – balcony	13 March 2026	Latitude: -37.88107˚ Longitude: 145.16270 ˚	PM_{10}	Alphington EPA monitoring station
GW – West Myrtle Street car park	13 March 2026	Latitude: -37.88028 ˚ Longitude: 145.16060 ˚	PM_{10}	Alphington EPA monitoring station

2.4 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, fog 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.

3. Results

Figure 1 shows the location of the ESF air quality monitoring stations. Data has been provided in tabular and graphical form (see Table 4 and Figure 2) to visually present 24-hour averages of PM_{10} over the monthly period. The data included in this report has been verified by Terra Verde and relevant subject matter experts.

3.1 ESF

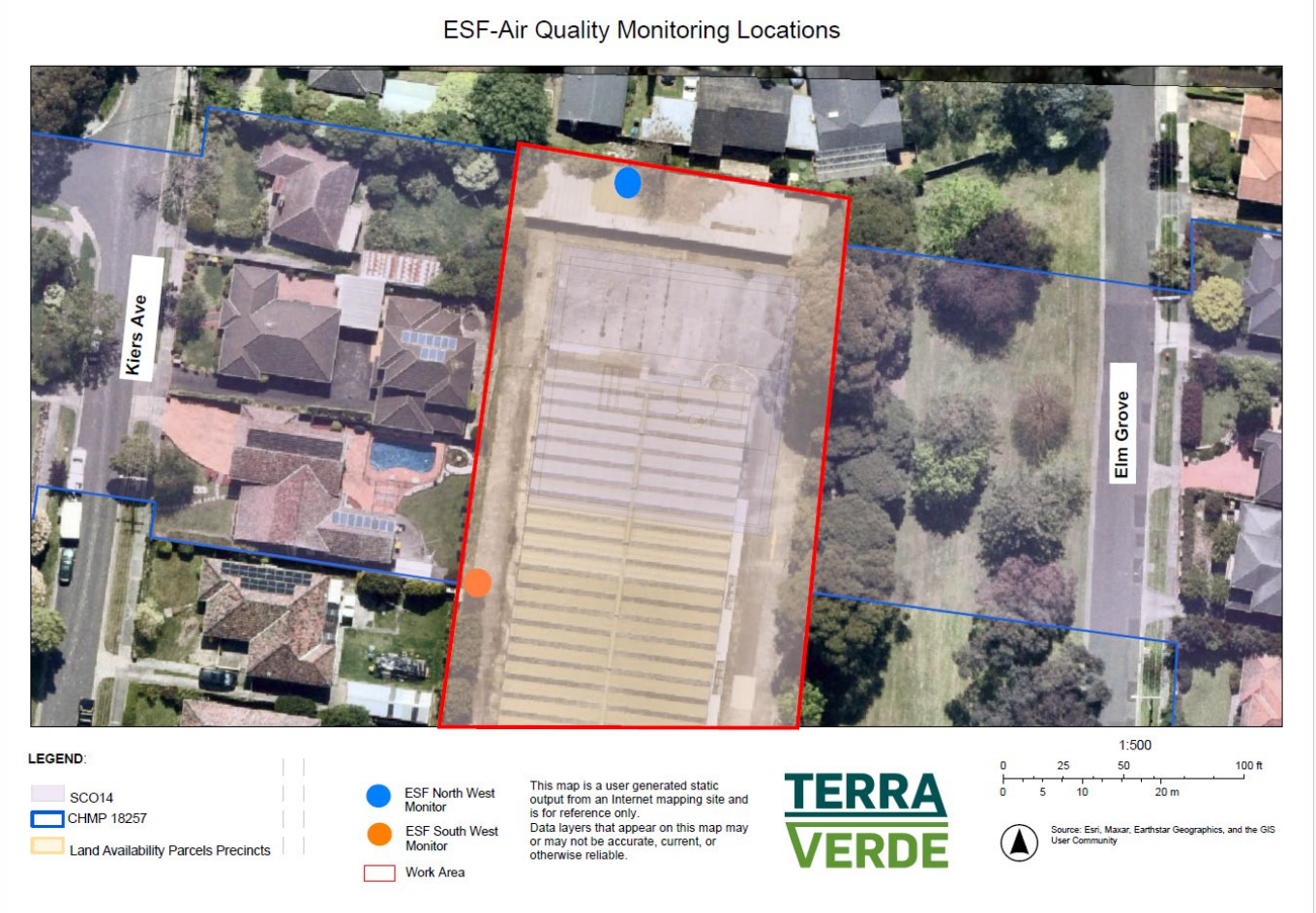


Figure 1: ESF air quality monitoring stations

Table 4: ESF PM_{10} results

Monitor Number	Monitoring Location	Max Daily PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Median Daily PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Air Quality Objective ($\mu g/m^3$)	Days TARP Triggered in the Month	Days TARP Actions Implemented in the Month
-	Representative background – Alphington EPA monitoring station	39.9	19.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	ESF northwest	28.8	11.1	50	0	0

Monitor Number	Monitoring Location	Max Daily PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Median Daily PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Air Quality Objective ($\mu g/m^3$)	Days TARP Triggered in the Month	Days TARP Actions Implemented in the Month
2	ESF southwest	18.9	8.2	50	0	0

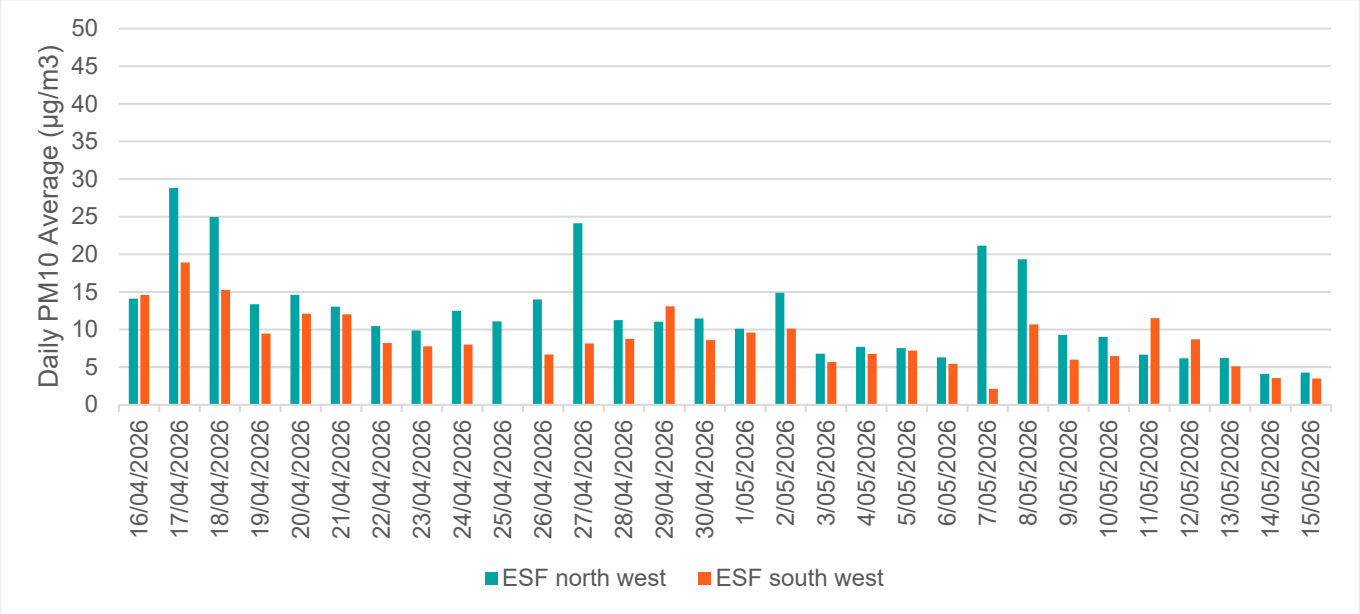


Figure 2: ESF PM_{10} daily averages from 16 April to 15 May

3.1.1 Daily Objective Analysis

No daily average exceedances were recorded during the reporting period. The maximum daily average was 28.8 µg/m³ at the ESF Northwest monitor. Ongoing visual inspections were undertaken, with no dust observed leaving the site. Dust suppression measures continued to be implemented, including the use of hoses during dry conditions.

3.1.2 ESF TARP Analysis

The TARP uses the continuous data from the on-site PM_{10} monitors to enable short-term, proactive and reactive air quality management. Alert values are set at three 'levels' in response to PM_{10} concentrations:

- Level 1 – Preventive Alert Level: investigate and prepare.
- Level 2 – Preventive Action Level: action required.
- Level 3 –Trigger Level: further action and changes to operations required.

TARP was not triggered during the reporting period.

3.2 Burwood



Figure 3. BUW air quality monitoring stations

Table 5. BUW PM_{10} results

Monitor Number	Monitoring Location	Max Daily PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Median Daily PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Air Quality Objective ($\mu g/m^3$)	Days TARP Triggered in the Month	Days TARP Actions Implemented in the Month
-	Representative background – Alphington EPA monitoring station	39.9	19.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

Monitor Number	Monitoring Location	Max Daily PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Median Daily PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Air Quality Objective ($\mu g/m^3$)	Days TARP Triggered in the Month	Days TARP Actions Implemented in the Month
1	Burwood-BUW east	21.9	11.6	50	0	0
2	Burwood – BUW south	54.3	16.7	50	7	7

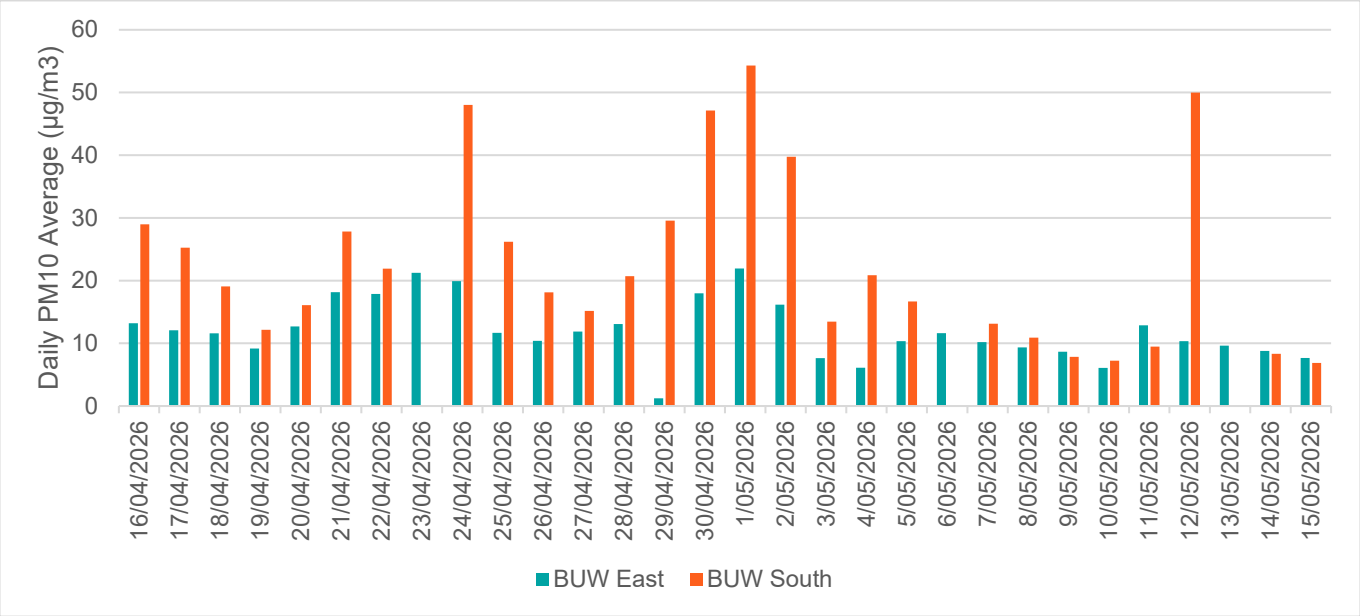


Figure 4. Burwood PM_{10} daily averages from 16 April to 15 May

3.2.1 Daily Objective Analysis

One daily average exceedance of the dust objective was recorded during the reporting period, with a concentration of 54.3 µg/m³ measured at the BUW south monitoring location. Elevated dust levels were attributed to welding works undertaken directly adjacent to the monitor for the majority of the shift and are therefore not considered representative of overall site-wide conditions. Dust suppression measures continued to be implemented throughout the reporting period, including the regular operation of two water carts on site.

The Burwood south monitor went offline on 23 April to allow the battery to recharge to a sufficient level.

3.2.2 BUW TARP Analysis

The TARP uses the continuous data from the on-site PM_{10} monitors to enable short-term, proactive and reactive air quality management. Alert values are set at three 'levels' in response to PM_{10} concentrations:

- Level 1 – Preventive Alert Level: investigate and prepare.
- Level 2 – Preventive Action Level: action required.
- Level 3 –Trigger Level: further action and changes to operations required.

At the BUW south monitor, the TARP was triggered on seven different days. Level 1 was triggered on all seven days, while Levels 2 and 3 were triggered on three of those days. Localised dust generated from haulage road activities, together with welding works occurring directly adjacent to the monitor for the majority of the shift, likely contributed to the elevated PM_{10} concentrations recorded by the site monitoring equipment. Therefore, the

recorded dust levels were not considered representative of site-wide conditions. No visible dust was observed leaving the site, and two water carts continued operating on site for dust suppression.

3.3 Glen Waverley



Figure 5. Glen Waverley air quality monitoring locations

Table 6. GW PM_{10} results

Monitor Number	Monitoring Location	Max Daily PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Median Daily PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Air Quality Objective ($\mu g/m^3$)	Days TARP Triggered in the Month	Days TARP Actions Implemented in the Month
-	Representative background – Alphington EPA monitoring station	39.9	19.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	GW – 54 Montclair Avenue – balcony	24.2	8.7	50	1	1

Monitor Number	Monitoring Location	Max Daily PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Median Daily PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Air Quality Objective ($\mu g/m^3$)	Days TARP Triggered in the Month	Days TARP Actions Implemented in the Month
2	GW – West Myrtle Street car park	28.6	9.8	50	0	0

Notes:
The monitor at GW – 54 Montclair Avenue experienced intermittent operation during the reporting period due to ongoing charging issues. The solar panel was relocated to improve charging performance; however, some interruptions continued to occur. The monitor has now been connected to mains power to provide a more reliable power supply.

The monitor at GW – West Myrtle car park did not record dust data for one day during the reporting period due to a temporary outage. The monitor was restored and operated normally for the remainder of the reporting period.

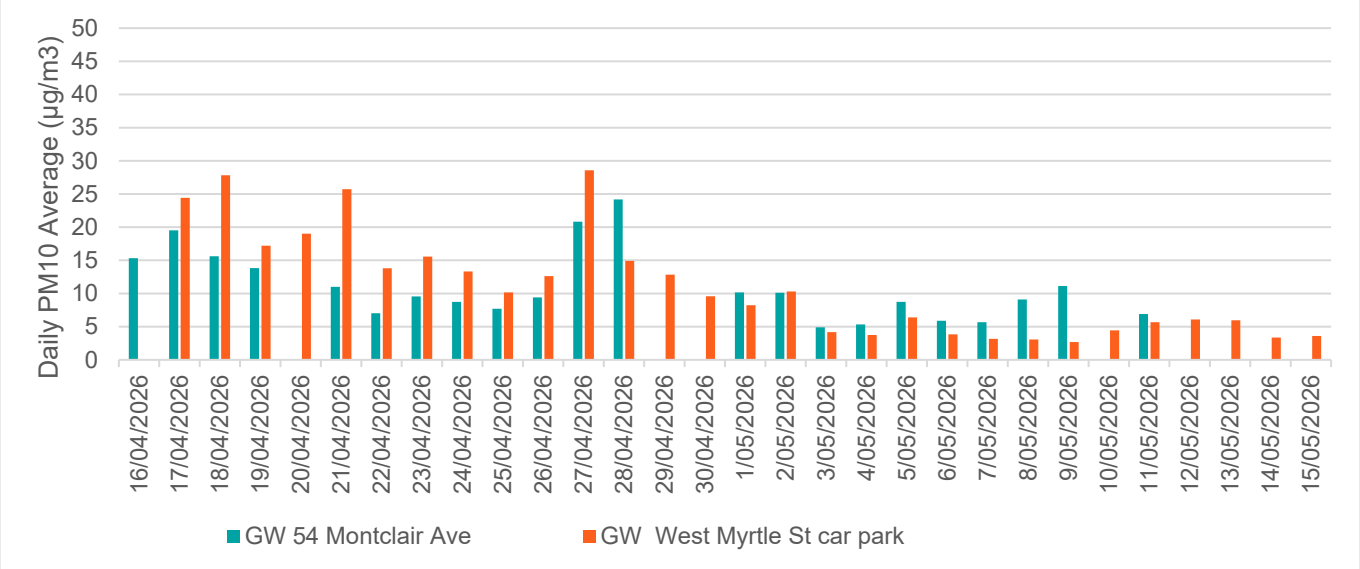


Figure 6. Glen Waverley PM_{10} daily averages from 16 April to 15 May

3.3.1 Daily Objective Analysis

No daily average exceedances were recorded during the reporting period at the Glen Waverley site monitors. The maximum daily average PM_{10} concentration recorded was 28.6 µg/m³ at the Glen Waverley 54 Montclair Avenue monitor on 27 April. No works were undertaken during this period due to the public holiday, and foggy conditions were observed. Similar elevated PM_{10} levels were also reported by the EPA Alphington monitoring station.

Dust suppression measures continued to be implemented, including the regular use of a water cart and hoses during site works.

3.3.2 GWY TARP Analysis

The TARP uses the continuous data from the on-site PM_{10} monitors to enable short-term, proactive and reactive air quality management. Alert values are set at three 'levels' in response to PM_{10} concentrations:

- Level 1 – Preventive Alert Level: investigate and prepare.
- Level 2 – Preventive Action Level: action required.
- Level 3 – Trigger Level: further action and changes to operations required.

TARP Levels 1 and 2 were triggered on 28 April at the GW – 54 Montclair Avenue monitor between 6:00 and 7:00 am. No works were undertaken on site during this period; therefore, the triggers were not considered to be related

to site activities. Foggy weather conditions and high humidity may have influenced the elevated readings recorded by the monitor.

3.4 Meteorological Conditions

Table 7: Daily weather observations for Melbourne (Olympic Park), Victoria 16/04/2026 – 15/05/2026. Data Source BOM.

Statistic	Min Temperature (°C)	Max Temperature (°C)	Maximum Wind Gust Direction	Maximum Wind Gust Speed (km/h)	Relative Humidity @ 9:00 AM (%)
Mean	11.6	21.2	N/A	30.8	74.8
Lowest	5.3	14	N	15	50
Highest	19.1	26.9	N	52	100

Table 8: Daily rain data for Melbourne (Olympic Park Victoria 16/04/2026 – 15/05/2026. Data Source BOM.)

Statistic	Rain (mm)
Daily Low	0
Daily High	11
Total	27.8

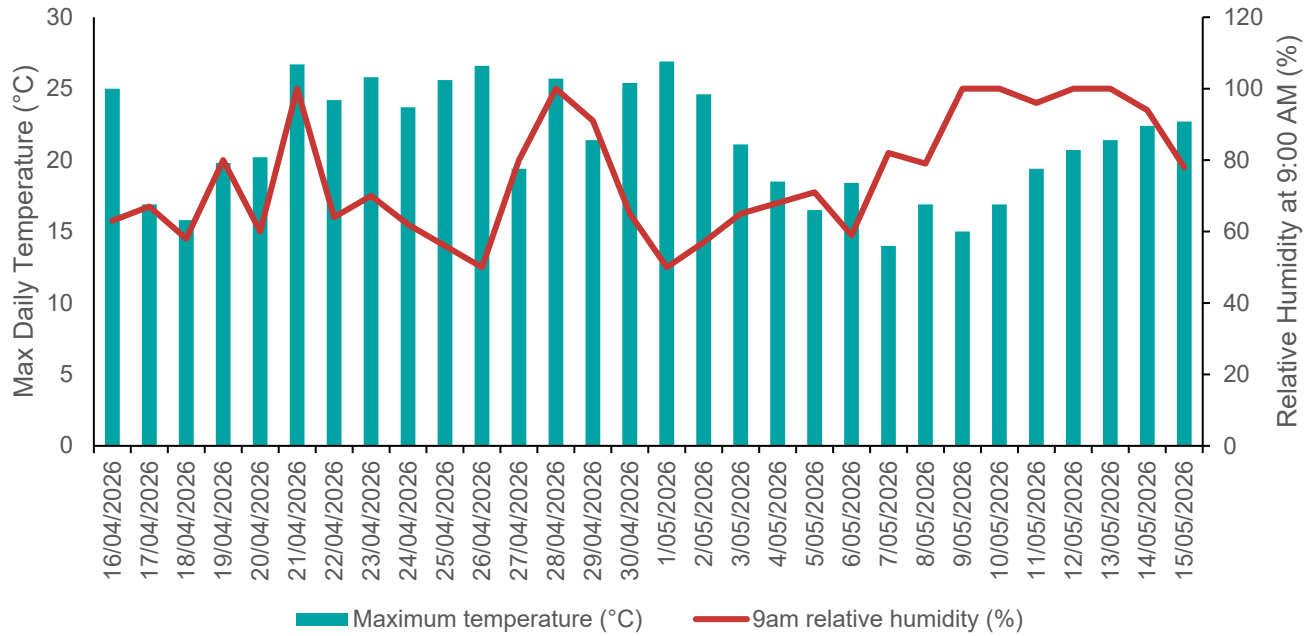


Figure 7: Daily relative humidity and temperature observations for Melbourne (Olympic Park), Victoria 16/04/2026 – 15/05/2026. Data Source BOM.

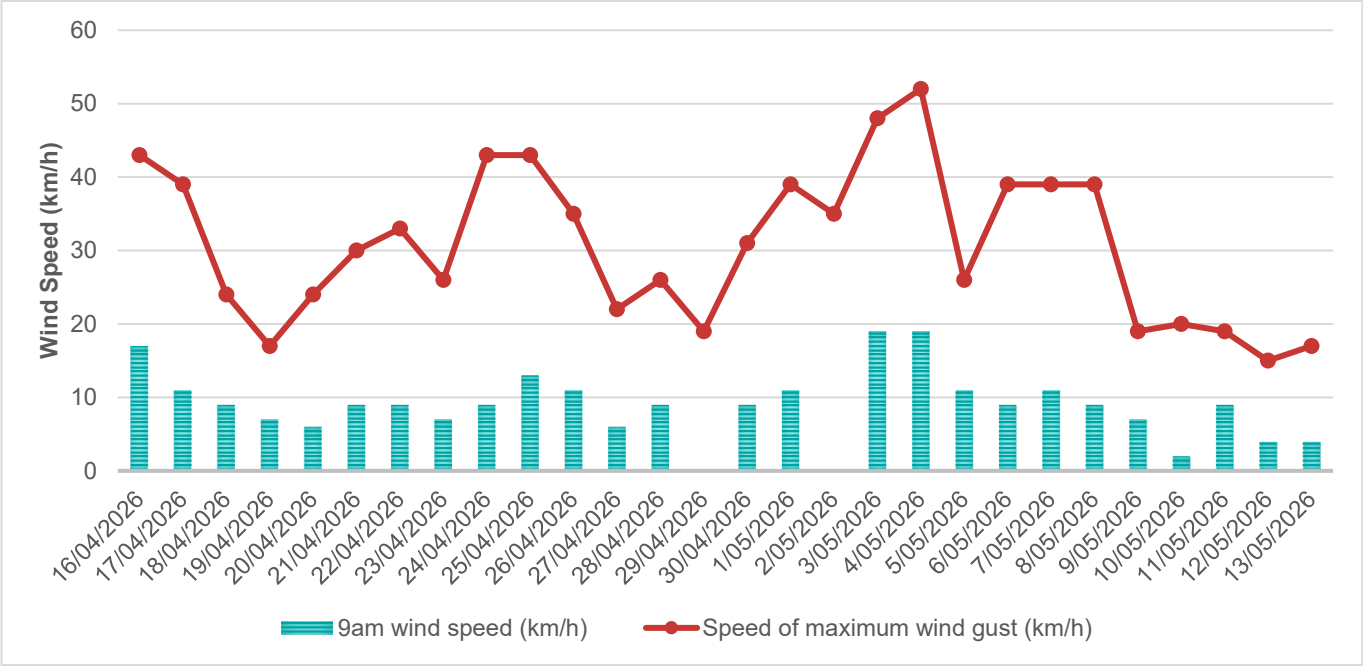


Figure 8. Daily wind speed observations for Melbourne (Olympic Park), Victoria 16/04/2026 – 15/05/2026. Data Source BOM.

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 16 April 2026 – 15 May 2026 are shown in Table 9, below.

Table 9: Air quality monitoring, data capture summary

Location	Parameter	Averaging Period	Collected Periods	Available Periods	Data Capture
Mount Waverley – ESF northwest	PM_{10}	24-hours	30	30	100%
Mount Waverley – ESF southwest	PM_{10}	24-hours	29	30	97%
Burwood site compound – BUW east	PM_{10}	24-hours	30	30	100%
Burwood Site compound – BUW south	PM_{10}	24-hours	28	30	93%
Glen Waverley – GW – 54 Montclair Avenue – balcony	PM_{10}	24-hours	22	30	73%
Glen Waverley – GW – West Myrtle Street car park	PM_{10}	24-hours	29	30	97%

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 10: Monitoring device calibration information

Location	Device Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due
Mount Waverley – ESF northwest	HEX-001065	11/06/2025	11/06/2027
Mount Waverley – ESF southwest	HEX-001185	11/06/2025	11/06/2027
Burwood site compound – BUW east	HEX-000635	11/06/2025	11/06/2027
Burwood site compound – BUW south	HEX-000707	11/06/2025	11/06/2027
Glen Waverley – GW – 54 Montclair Avenue balcony	HEX-001420	06/02/2026	06/02/2028
Glen Waverley – GW – West Myrtle Street car park	HEX-001425	19/01/2026	19/01/2028