



DUST MANAGEMENT PLAN

LOT 3938 & 7971 CATTERICK ROAD, CATTERICK

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Jim Cross (the applicant) is proposing to extract gravel and clay from an area approximately 11.7 hectares (ha) in size and extract hard rock from an area approximately 2 ha in size located within Lot 3938 (HSE 406) and Lot 7971 Catterick Road, Catterick (herein referred to as the subject site) (refer to **Figure 1**). The subject site is located within the municipality of the Shire of Bridgetown- Greenbushes approximately 5.7 km south east of Greenbushes.

This application is made for a ten year period however, the exact life of the project is difficult to estimate as it will be dependent on supply and demand trends.

The available volume of gravel/clay (*insitu* volume of approximately 350,000 m³) is to be extracted in six cells ranging from 1.9 to 2 ha in size to ensure that no more than 2 ha is disturbed at any time. Works will commence in the north east (cell 1) and then continue in a south-westerly direction (refer to **Figure 2**). The available volume of hard rock (*insitu* volume of approximately 300,000 m³) is to be extracted in one cell approximately 2 ha in size. Excavation of both gravel/clay and hard rock may occur concurrently.

The slope of the final contours of the quarry will be an undulating surface, mirroring the existing ground surface minus the excavated material at between approximately 260 m AHD and 202 m AHD for the gravel resource area and 225 m AHD to 190 m AHD for the hard rock resource area which is consistent with the adjoining land.

Where batters are required, they will be retained at 1:5 vertical to horizontal with the primary objective of ensuring a consistent landform across the property.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

This Dust Management Plan (DMP) has been prepared to fulfil the relevant requirements provided within the Shire of Bridgetown – Greenbushes' *Town Planning Scheme No. 4* and the Shire of Bridgetown – Greenbushes' *Land Use and Planning Policy No. 11 Extractive Industry Policy*. It is intended to provide the Shire of Bridgetown - Greenbushes, the public and relevant government agencies with an understanding of the proposal and the environmental strategies and commitments proposed to address dust emissions associated with the proposed land use. This document has been prepared to support and should be read in conjunction with, the *Extractive Industry Application Management Report* prepared by Accendo Australia (2025) for extraction within the subject site.

Recognised industry standard practices for dust control are well-established within Western Australia. The utilisation of these standard practices is proposed at the subject site to suppress dust and reduce potential impacts associated with dust emissions.

Management of these activities are an effective means to prevent adverse effects of dust. The purpose of this DMP is to review the risks and control measures to appropriately manage dust and mitigate its impact.

The scope of the DMP is to cover the following:

- Legislative and regulatory compliance;
- Existing environment;
- Risk assessment of potential dust sources and air quality impacts;
- Mitigation and measurement measures; and
- Roles and responsibilities in relation to dust management.

2 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Land Use

The subject site is located within Lot 3938 (HSE 406) and Lot 7971 Catterick Road, Catterick. The subject site is located within the municipality of the Shire of Bridgetown- Greenbushes, approximately 5.7 km south east of Greenbushes (refer to **Figure 1**). The property is zoned 'Rural 2 – General agriculture' pursuant to the Shire of Bridgetown – Greenbushes' *Town Planning Scheme No. 4*. The proposed extractive industry is not permitted by the Scheme unless Planning Consent is granted by the council.

The subject site is located between land zoned Rural 2 – General Agriculture to the north, south and west. Blocks zoned as State Forest are located to the south east and north west of the Lots.

The subject site contains a recently cleared blue gum plantation along with areas of previously farmed land.

2.2 Sensitive Receptors

The Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA) *Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors* (June 2005) provides generic separation distances to assist in the determination of suitable buffers where industry may have the potential to affect the amenity of a sensitive land use. In particular, for gravel extractive industries including grinding or milling works, the buffer distance should be determined on a case by case basis. For hard rock extractive industries, a buffer distance of 1000 m is recommended from sensitive land uses.

The closest residential dwellings to the subject site are provided below and shown in **Figure 3**.

Table 1. Residential dwellings within 1,000 m of the subject site.

Resident No.	Distance to subject site (m) (Gravel/Clay)	Distance to subject site (m) (Hard Rock)
1	415 m	1360 m
2	440 m	1139 m
3	610 m	1746 m
4	740 m	1640 m

The closest residential dwelling to the subject site is located 415 m to the north of the gravel extraction area. The applicant will commence consultation with residents 1 and 2 during the application period and will continue to do so over the life of the quarry. Consultation has occurred with the remaining surrounding residents with no objections received.

The subject site is visible from Catterick Road. However, existing native vegetation located within the road reserves and throughout the property assist in obscuring the view of the subject site. Surrounding State Forest obscures the view of the operations from all residents excepting 385 Catterick Road and to a lesser extent 195 Eastcott Road. The hard rock operations will occur at a lower elevation and views of this part of the operation will be obscured by the natural topography of the property.

All other residences do not have a direct line of sight to the extraction area and are buffered by existing vegetation.

2.3 Topography and Soils

The current topography of the property can be described as sloping with the elevation ranging from approximately 280 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) in the south sloping to a gully containing the Hester

Brook at approximately 190 m AHD. The topography to the north of the Hester Brook is relatively stable ranging between 190 m AHD to 200 m AHD in the north of the property. The subject site is located at elevations ranging from approximately 280 m AHD to 210 m AHD.

The subject site is located within the Western Darling Range Zone landform consisting of “*moderately dissected lateritic plateau on granite with deeply incised valleys. Soils are formed in laterite, lateritic colluvium and weathered in-situ granite and gneiss*”, and the Lowden Valleys System described as “*Deep gneissic valleys, in the south of the Western Darling Range containing loamy earth, loamy duplex, gravel and stony soils.*” (Tille 2006).

Within the Lowden Valleys System, the subject site is located within the following sub-systems:

- Grimwade Subsystem – Moderately deep valleys (30-70) in granite. Soils are loamy earths and loamy gravels.
- Balingup moderate slopes phase (Balingup Subsystem) – moderate slope phase, slopes 15-35% relief 60-120 m.

2.4 Climate

The climate at the Site can be described as a mild climate with warm and dry summers and cold and wet winters. According to data from the closest weather station with the most recent available data, Bridgetown (Station number 9617, accessed at www.bom.gov.au), the annual average rainfall is approximately 724 mm, with the highest monthly rainfall of 127 mm recorded in July and the lowest, 12.9mm, recorded in February. The average monthly maximum temperatures range from 30.0°C in January to 15.8°C in July and the average monthly minimum temperatures range from 13.1°C in January to 4.8°C in July.

During the summer months the dominant wind in the mornings is from the south-east at 10-14 knots, swinging to the south-west at 20-25 knots in the afternoon. During winter, the winds are most commonly 10-14 knots with no dominant prevailing direction. During storms winds from the west and north-west can reach 40 knots (BoM 2022).

Rainfall intensity has been calculated using the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) Intensity-Frequency-Duration (IFD) data system which yields the two hour 1 in 10 (10%) annual exceedance probability storm event for the subject site as 32.3 mm/hr.

3 EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES

The gravel and clay quarry will cover an area of approximately 11.7 ha, with a current maximum elevation ranging from 263 m AHD to 205 m AHD. It will be excavated to a maximum depth of approximately 3 m BGL commencing in the north east and moving initially in a southerly direction in stages less than 2 ha in size (refer to **Figure 2**).

The available volume of gravel (*insitu* volume of approximately 350,000 m³) is to be extracted in six cells ranging from 1.9 to 2 ha in size to ensure that no more than 2 ha is disturbed at any time. Works will commence in the north east (cell 1) and then continue in a south-westerly direction (refer to **Figure 2**). The available volume of hard rock (*insitu* volume of approximately 300,000 m³) is to be extracted in one cell approximately 2 ha in size. Excavation of both gravel and hard rock may occur concurrently.

The planned end use of the quarry is to restore a natural soil profile and return the area to pasture, ensuring that there is no net loss of agricultural land.

3.1 Operational Works

Using a loader, the topsoil (where available) will be stripped and placed in stockpiles. Overburden, if present, will be removed using a dump truck and stockpiled to the perimeter of the proposed pit area.

Typical operating hours for quarries will be adopted for the subject site which involves 0730 am to 1730pm each Monday to Friday and Saturdays 0730 am to 1300 pm, with no activities to occur on Sundays or public holidays. The site will be worked by 3 - 5 persons, depending on market demand.

3.1.1 Truck Movements

Access from the property will be via Catterick Road, travelling west to South Western Highway (refer to **Figure 4**). Signage will be erected on both the west and east extents of the road access advising of trucks entering.

Anticipated truck movements are calculated by the method described in the City of Busselton's *Local Planning Policy No. 2.3 Extractive Industries* (2015) as follows:

It is proposed to extract a maximum of approximately 35,000 m³ or bank cubic metres (BCM) of gravel per year. The average daily extraction rate:

$$\begin{aligned} &= 35,000 \text{ BCM} / 52 \text{ weeks} / 5 \text{ working days per week} \\ &= 135 \text{ BCM per day.} \end{aligned}$$

It is estimated that approximately 70% of the haulage is proposed to be undertaken from October to May (8 months). Therefore, the average daily extraction rate (main season):

$$\begin{aligned} &= 35,000 \text{ BCM} \times 70\% / 32 \text{ weeks} / 5 \text{ working days} \\ &= 153 \text{ BCM per day.} \end{aligned}$$

The average daily extraction rate (LCM):

$$\begin{aligned} &= 153 \text{ BCM} \times 1.15 \\ &= 176 \text{ LCM} \end{aligned}$$

It is proposed to utilise a range of truck configurations with the smallest being a 25 tonne semi-trailer with a capacity of approximately 13.9 LCM of gravel and the largest being two 25 tonne semi-trailers with a

capacity of approximately 27.8 LCM of gravel. Accordingly, the minimum average daily truck movements during the main season are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &= 176 \text{ LCM} / 13.9 \text{ LCM truck capacity} \\ &= 13 \text{ truck movements per day} \times 2 \text{ (to and from)} \end{aligned}$$

Given the demand on the resource will be variable from day to day in the peak season. It is reasonable to assume that peak day truck loads may be twice the average estimated truck trips. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} &= 26 \text{ trips per day} \times 2 \text{ (peak fluctuations)} \\ &= 52 \text{ trips per day (260 trips per week) maximum.} \end{aligned}$$

It is proposed to extract a combined maximum of approximately 30,000 m³ or bank cubic metres (BCM) of crushed hard rock per year. The average daily extraction rate:

$$\begin{aligned} &= 30,000 \text{ BCM} / 52 \text{ weeks} / 5 \text{ working days per week} \\ &= 115 \text{ BCM per day.} \end{aligned}$$

It is estimated that approximately 70% of the haulage is proposed to be undertaken from October to May (8 months). Therefore, the average daily extraction rate (main season):

$$\begin{aligned} &= 30,000 \text{ BCM} \times 70\% / 32 \text{ weeks} / 5 \text{ working days} \\ &= 131 \text{ BCM per day.} \end{aligned}$$

The average daily extraction rate (LCM):

$$\begin{aligned} &= 131 \text{ BCM} \times 1.15 \\ &= 151 \text{ LCM} \end{aligned}$$

It is proposed to utilise a range of truck configurations with the smallest being 25 tonne semi-trailers with a capacity of approximately 13.9 LCM of gravel and the largest being two 25 tonne semi-trailers with a capacity of approximately 27.8 LCM of crushed hard. Accordingly, the minimum average daily truck movements during the main season are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &= 151 \text{ LCM} / 13.9 \text{ LCM truck capacity} \\ &= 11 \text{ truck movements per day} \times 2 \text{ (to and from)} \end{aligned}$$

Given the demand on the resource will be variable from day to day in the peak season. It is reasonable to assume that peak day truck loads may be twice the average estimated truck trips. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} &= 22 \text{ trips per day} \times 2 \text{ (peak fluctuations)} \\ &= 44 \text{ trips per day (220 trips per week) maximum.} \end{aligned}$$

As hard rock and gravel extraction may occur simultaneously, the total number of truck movements per day may be up to 96 single 25 tonne semi-trailers or 48 double 25 tonne semi-trailers. It should be noted that this is a high estimation given that the calculations allow for 70% of the extraction to occur during a 32 week period and then doubles the number as a further safety measure to allow for additional demand during peak operations.

3.1.2 Gravel/Clay Extraction

The gravel and clay quarry will cover an area of approximately 11.7 ha, with a current maximum elevation ranging from 263 m AHD to 205 m AHD. It will be excavated to a maximum depth of 3.0 m BGL.

It is estimated that the total maximum volume of material to be removed from the six cells will be approximately 350,000 m³ with approximately 35,000 m³ excavated each year, depending on supply and demand.

The material within the subject site can be removed with an excavator or loader without the need for blasting. The material will then be crushed and screened to produce products of the correct size.

A summary of the proposed extraction activities is provided below:

- Prior to excavation commencing the site will be ground surveyed, the excavation footprint marked out and a 1 metre contour plan developed.
- All topsoil will be removed for spreading directly onto areas to be revegetated and screening or perimeter bunds. If direct spreading is not possible the topsoil will be stored in low dumps, for spreading at a later date.
- Soil and overburden will then be removed and either directly transferred to a rehabilitation area or stored in low dumps for later rehabilitation use.
- An excavator or front-end loader will be used to excavate the gravel material.
- A loader will then transfer the laterite rock into the crusher where it would be reduced to smaller sizes and transferred to an adjoining screener. The screener then sorts the gravel into various sizes for stockpiling. On an as needed basis, gravel product will be loaded on to road trucks of various configurations for transport off-site.
- An excavator or front-end loader will then be used to excavate the clay material for stockpiling. On an as needed basis, clay product will be loaded on to road trucks of various configurations for transport off-site or combined with the hard rock excavated to produce required products.
- All static and other equipment, such as crushers and screens (where used), will be located on the floor of the quarry to provide visual and acoustic screening.
- Upon completion of each section of the quarry, the section will be reformed and back filled, where subgrade material is available, to achieve the proposed final contours.
- At the end of excavation, the floor of the quarry will be deep ripped, covered by overburden and topsoil, and rehabilitated to a constructed soil.

The planned end use of the quarry is to restore a natural soil profile and return the area to pasture, ensuring that there is no net loss of productive agricultural land.

3.1.3 Hard Rock Extraction

The hard rock quarry will cover an area of approximately 2 ha, with a current maximum elevation ranging from 240 m AHD to 205 m AHD. It will be excavated to a maximum depth of 15.0 m BGL.

It is estimated that the total maximum volume of material to be removed from the initial 2 ha cell will be approximately 300,000 m³ with approximately 30,000 m³ excavated each year, depending on supply and demand.

The material within the subject site will require blasting prior to removal with an excavator or loader. The material will then be crushed and screened to produce products of the correct size. Where required, the hard rock material will be mixed with clay sourced from within the onsite gravel/clay pit.

A summary of the proposed extraction activities is provided below:

- Prior to excavation commencing the site will be ground surveyed, the excavation footprint marked out and a 1 metre contour plan developed.

- All topsoil will be removed for spreading directly onto areas to be revegetated and screening or perimeter bunds. If direct spreading is not possible the topsoil will be stored in low dumps, for spreading at a later date.
- Soil and overburden will then be removed and either directly transferred to a rehabilitation area or stored in low dumps for later rehabilitation use.
- A 1m high perimeter bund will be constructed for safety and stormwater management purposes.
- Stormwater detention basins will be constructed on the north and eastern boundaries to contain water and protect onsite watercourses.
- A drill rig will be used to undertake pattern drilling and then blasting of the face will occur.
- An excavator or front-end loader will be used to excavate the material.
- A loader will then transfer the blasted material into the crusher where it would be reduced to smaller sizes and transferred to an adjoining screener. The screener then sorts the material into various sizes for stockpiling. On an as needed basis, rock product will be loaded on to road trucks of various configurations for transport off-site.
- Depending on the product required, clay product may be combined with the hard rock excavated prior to being loaded on to road trucks of various configurations for transport off-site.
- All static and other equipment, such as crushers and screens (where used), will be located on the floor of the quarry to provide visual and acoustic screening where space permits.
- Upon completion of each section of the quarry, the section will be reformed and back filled, where subgrade material is available, to achieve the proposed final contours.
- At the end of excavation, the floor of the quarry will be deep ripped, covered by overburden and topsoil, and rehabilitated to a constructed soil.

3.1.4 Final Contours

The slope of the final contours of the quarry will be an undulating surface, mirroring the existing ground surface minus the excavated material at between approximately 260 m AHD and 202 m AHD for the gravel resource area and 225 m AHD to 190 m AHD for the hard rock resource area which is consistent with the adjoining land.

Where batters are required, they will be retained at 1:5 vertical to horizontal with the primary objective of ensuring a consistent landform across the property.

Where benching has occurred within the hard rock extraction area, the benches will be left in place but back filled with overburden with the brow remaining as a rocky outcrop. Blasting will be used to break down the crest and some of the brows to give the appearance of a sloping landform with the rock being used for backfill. Approximately 600 mm of overburden and topsoil will be reinstated over the entire extraction area to ensure adequate soil is present for the successful rehabilitation to pasture.

3.1.5 Equipment

All operational equipment will work on the quarry floor to provide maximum sound and visual screening. All equipment and infrastructure will be fully portable to facilitate movement throughout the site required for staged quarrying operations. The site will be secured by locked gates when it is not being actively worked. The boundary fencing will be maintained to prevent inadvertent and unauthorised entry.

Equipment and facilities that may be used onsite are provided in the Table below.

Table 2. Equipment.

Equipment	Description
Site office/crib room and/or containers	May be required for the management and security of small items.
Ablution block	A portable toilet may be required on site.
Water tanker	Used for dust suppression on the access roads and working floors when required.
Caterpillar 982 Front End Loader (or similar)	Loaders will be used for the movement of gravel, feed material and crushed rock; and loading road trucks.
Caterpillar D9 and D8 Dozer (or similar)	Used in specified areas for the movement of materials during site establishment, prestrip etc.
Caterpillar 352/3363/306 Excavator (or similar)	An excavator may be used for the removal of gravel material, loading the crusher, general material handling, rock breaking oversize rock.
Terex Finlay 1-140 or Metso LT1213S Impact Crusher (or similar)	Used for the crushing of gravel, dolerite and gneiss.
Terex Finlay 693 Supertrak/Metso ST 4.10 Triple Deck Screener/Metso S4.11 Reclaimer HD Screen (or similar)	Used for the screening of crushed gravel.
Anaconda/ Telestack 424x/Telestack 624R Radial Stockpiler	Used for stockpiling crushed gravel.
Tamrock Drill Rig (or similar)	Used for drilling blast holes for hard rock extraction.
Fuel storage	No fuel will be stored onsite.
Service Truck	Used for service and maintenance of equipment.
Light vehicles	Access to and around the site.
Metso LT120 Jaw Crusher	Crushing of hard rock.
Metso LT350HP with TK Prescreen Cone Crusher	Crushing of hard rock.
Semi Water Cart	Used for dust suppression.
Caterpillar 140M Grader	Used in road maintenance and rehabilitation.

3.1.6 Water Usage

Water is only required for dust suppression within the quarry and the gravel access road. Water will be sourced either from onsite detention basins or purchased from offsite and trucked to site on an as needs basis.

4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

4.1 Dust Sources

The proposed extraction activities will involve the disturbance of large quantities of soil and earthen material. Specifically, this may include the following activities:

- Earthworks during extraction activities;
- Drilling and blasting operations;
- Topsoil stripping;
- Loading and transportation of material;
- Vehicle movement within the site; and
- Wind erosion of exposed surfaces.

These activities have the potential to generate dust that, if not adequately controlled, can cause nuisance and safety risks. In-pit operations tend to generate less dust than surrounding activities due to the reduced airflow within the pit. The removal and replacement of topsoil material along with the blasting operations has the highest risk associated with dust generation due to the large volumes of material involved and generally lower levels of soil moisture.

4.2 Risk Assessment

In accordance with the DWER's "A guideline for managing the impacts of dust and associated contaminants from land development sites, contaminated sites remediation and other related activities", a risk assessment for dust emissions has been prepared (DWER 2021).

For a site that is generating uncontaminated dust, such as extractive industry sites, the site classification chart in Appendix 1 of the DWER guideline can be used for assessing the site risk. Appendix 1 also details the provisions and contingency arrangements for dust management which apply to each site classification score.

The site classification assessment is provided below.

Part A. Nature of site

Item	Score Options				Score
1.Nuisance potential of soil when disturbed	Very low - 1	Low – 2	Medium – 4 <i>Material is mainly coarse with some finer material during drilling and blasting.</i>	High - 6	4
2. Topography and protection provided by undisturbed vegetation	Sheltered and screened - 1	Medium screening – 6 <i>Screening provided by surrounding and roadside</i>	Little screening – 12	Exposed and wind prone - 18	6

		<i>vegetation and site topography.</i>			
3. Area of site disturbed by the works	Less than 1ha - 1	Between 1 and 5ha – 3 <i>Excavation will occur in stages less than 2 ha.</i>	Between 5 and 10ha – 6	More than 10ha - 9	3
4. Type of work being done	Roads and trenches - 1	Roads, drains and medium deep sewers - 3	Roads, drains, sewers and partial earthworks - 6	Bulk earthworks – 9 <i>Sand/ hard rock extraction</i>	9
Total score for Part A					22

Part B. Proximity of site to other land uses

Item	Score Options				Score
1.Distance of other land uses from site	More than 1km - 1	Between 1km and 500m – 6	Between 100m and 500m - 12	Less than 100m - 18	12
2. Affect of prevailing wind direction (easterly) on other land uses	Not affected - 1	Isolated land uses affected by one wind direction – 6	Dense land uses affected by one wind direction – 9	Dense/sensitive land uses highly affected by prevailing winds - 12	6
Total score for Part A					18

Site Classification Score (A x B) = 396

Classification 2 (score between 200 and 399, considered **Low risk**). The provisions, contingency arrangements and monitoring requirements as specified by the DWER (2011) associated with a Classification 2 proposal are provided below.

Provisions:

The developer shall supply a contingency plan to the local government, which shall detail the activities should dust impacts occur.

Contingency arrangements:

Include an allowance for water-cart operation, wind fencing and surface stabilisation during the construction period for the purposes of dust suppression.

All areas of disturbed land should be stabilised to ensure that the disturbed area exposed at any time is kept to a practical minimum.

Monitoring requirements:

Complaints management system in place.

Notice to be erected at the site providing contact details of the person to be contacted.

4.3 Management Measures

While the potential impacts to amenity from dust emissions are considered low at all receptors except the closest, standard dust suppression measures will be implemented during operation activities, as provided within **Table 3**.

Table 3. Dust management measures.

Legislation and Key Standards		
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act)</i> <i>A guideline for managing the impacts of dust and associated contaminants from land development sites, contaminated sites remediation and other related activities (DEC 2011)</i>		
Objectives		
- Minimise dust lift during all activities. - No adverse dust impacts to sensitive receptors from the quarry operations.		
Targets		
- No visible dust beyond the property boundary. - No dust complaints.		
Management Actions		
Description	Responsibility	Timing
Notice to be erected at the site, providing contact details of the person to be contacted regarding the works. This person will also be available outside of operational hours to address any complaints.	Site Manager	Prior to extraction
Induction for all employees will include information on: - Potential sources of dust - Dust Management Plan - Speed limits onsite and staying on designated roads - Reporting procedure for dust issues	Site Manager	Prior to extraction
Topsoil stripping shall <u>not</u> occur during the following conditions: Winds in excess of 30 km/hr;	Site Manager	Topsoil stripping and bund construction

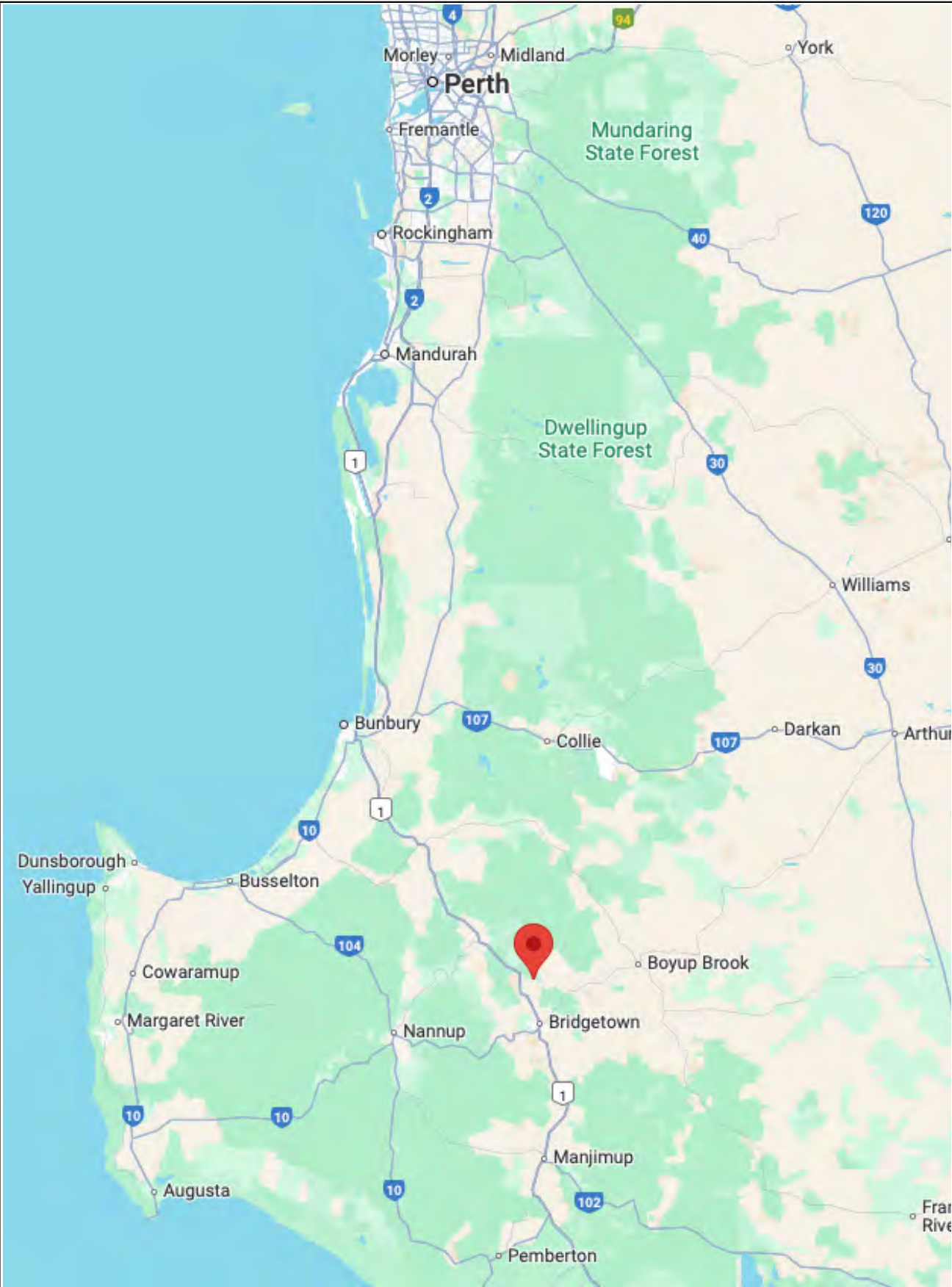
Areas of land cleared and the period of time they remain cleared are to be kept to a minimum.	Site Manager	At all times
Water trucks are to water down unsealed roads during operation to reduce dust lift.	Site Manager	As required
Stockpiles, where possible, will be limited to the anticipated cubic volume/vehicle movement for cartage on the following operating day.	Machine Operator	At all times
Temporary stockpiles and exposed areas will be watered and stabilised as required. Stabilisation techniques that will be considered depending on environmental conditions will include hydro-mulching.	Site Manager	As required
Transport of dust-prone material will be via covered trucks or dampened prior to transport to prevent dust lift during transport.	Drivers	During soil transport activities
Water trucks are to be available at all times during quarry activities to water the site on observation of dust lift.	Site Manager	As required
Vehicle speeds will be restricted to no more than 10km/hr on the site to minimize dust lift off.	Drivers	At all times
Wind fencing and soil stabilisation equipment will be available for commissioning if required.	Site Manager	As required
Maintain a complaints register (refer to Appendix A). A Complaints Register will be established for the site to record the following information: • Date, time, location and nature of the exceedance. • Identify the cause (or likely cause) of the exceedance and responsible parties. • Identify the activities that were occurring at the time of the non-compliance. • Determine the activities that were most likely contributing to the non-compliance. • Describe what action has been taken to date. • Describe the proposed measures to address the exceedance.	Site Manager	As required

Monitoring			
Description	Parameter	Responsibility	Frequency
Visual monitoring of dust will be ongoing throughout the day during operations. All monitoring is to be maintained on a logging sheet for reference and proof of compliance.	Dust lift and signs of dust deposition near property boundary. Evidence of no visible dust crossing the site boundary will be used as the monitoring criteria for compliance.	Site Manager	Continuous
Contingency and Corrective Actions			
Incident or Consequence	Corrective Action	Responsibility	
Observation of excessive dust lift onsite	Report and investigate as incident.	Site Manager	
	Halt work within proximity of the area until cause of dust is addressed.	Site Manager	
	Increase dust mitigation measures (e.g. additional watering of exposed areas).	Site Manager	
Complaint received	Report and investigate as incident. To determine the validity of the complaint, the wind direction, wind speed and activities being undertaken on site at the time of the complaint will be established.	Site Manager	
	If required, halt work until cause of dust is addressed.	Site Manager	
	If the complaint is verified as being due to a site source, remedial action will be undertaken within 2 hours. The Shire will be advised of all complaints as soon as they are received. If a complaint cannot be resolved within the 2 hour response period, it may be necessary to cease operations.	Site Manager	
	Review dust management procedures and adjust if deemed necessary.	Site Manager	

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FIGURES



PROJECT Catterick Road

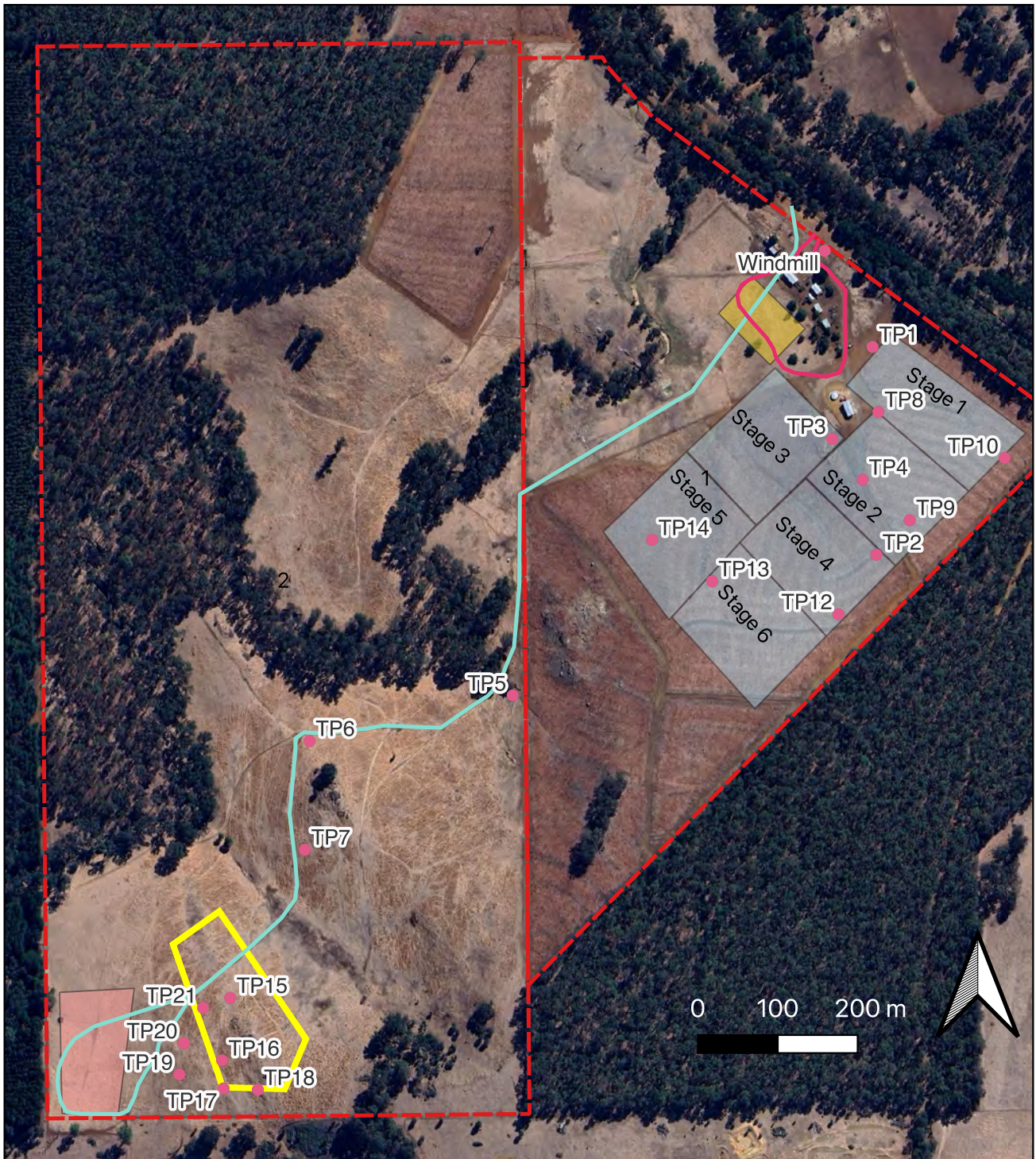
DRAWING TITLE Figure 1 – Site Locality

CLIENT Jim Cross



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West Busselton
Western Australia 6280
Mobile 0418 950 852

Project Number	2409	Drawing Number	Figure 1	Revision	A
Designed	PN	Checked			
Drawn	PN	Approved			
Date	25/11/2024				
Local Authority	Shire of Bridgetown –				
Sheet 1 of 1	Greenbushes				



Legend

 Lot boundary	ROM, Stockpile and Laydown areas
 Gravel/clay extraction	 Gravel/clay ROM, stockpile and laydown areas
 Hard rock haulage route	 Hard Rock ROM, stockpile and laydown areas
 Gravel/clay haulage route	● Test Pits

PROJECT Caterick Road

DRAWING TITLE Figure 2 – Site Extent

CLIENT Jim Cross



Project Number
2409

Designed PN
Drawn PN

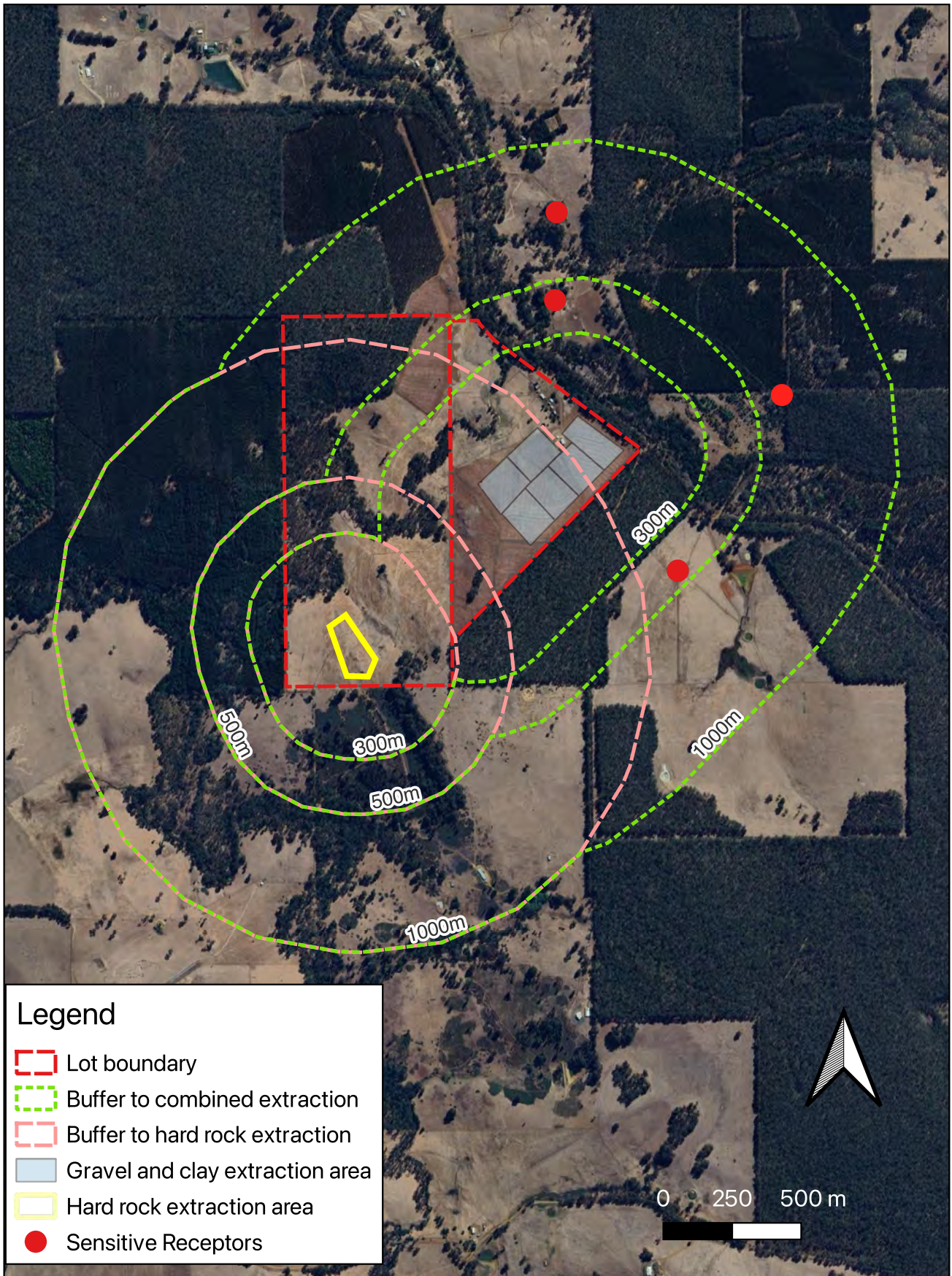
Date
Local Authority
Sheet 1 of 1

Drawing Number
Figure 2

Checked
Approved

25/11/2024
Shire of Bridgetown Greenbushes

Revision
A



Legend

- Lot boundary
- Buffer to combined extraction
- Buffer to hard rock extraction
- Gravel and clay extraction area
- Hard rock extraction area
- Sensitive Receptors

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DRAWING TITLE Figure 3 – Sensitive Receptors

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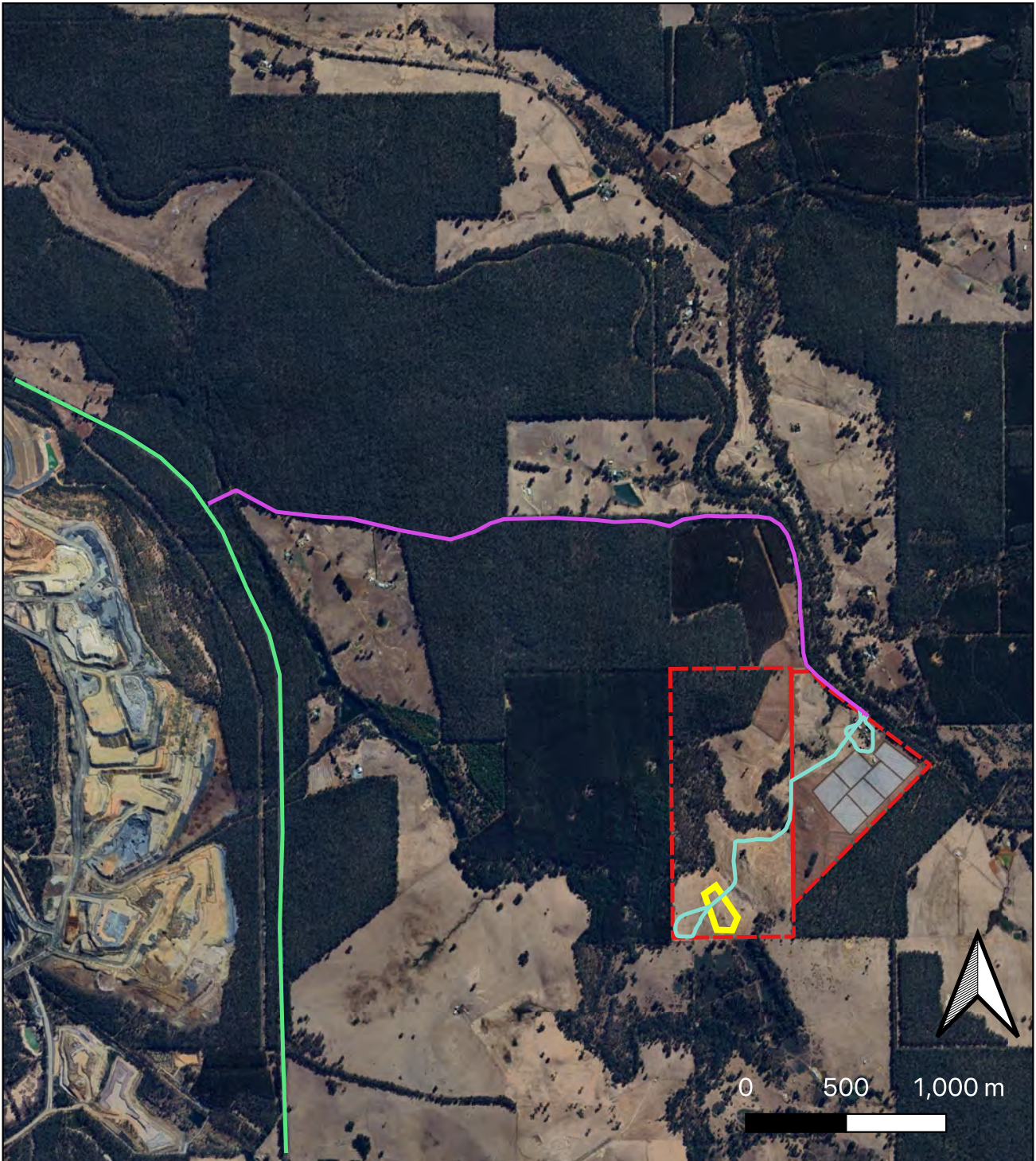
Date
Local Authority
Sheet 1 of 1

Drawing Number
Figure 3

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Approved

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Shire of Bridgetown Greenbushes

Revision
A



Legend

Haulage Routes

— Hard rock

— Gravel

— Catterick Road

Lot boundary

Gravel and clay extraction area

Hard rock extraction area

PROJECT Catterick Road

DRAWING TITLE Figure 4 – Haulage Routes

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Figure 4

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APPENDIX A – COMPLAINTS REGISTER

Complaints Register

Ref. No.	Date	Name & Address of Complainant	Time/Date of Complaint	Detail of Complaint	Summary of Actions Taken	Shire Notified	Person Responsible