

<div><div>aggreko</div><div>Safety for life</div></div>		STANDARD	Doc. No	AGK-APAC-HSE-STD-222
		AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT	Rev. No	0
Prepared by	Israel Schorer		Applicable to	APAC
Approved by	Matt Hunter		Date	23/12/2024
			System	HSE

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1. PURPOSE

This standard defines reasonable and practicable measures to manage the impact of air quality in the environment and communities in which Aggreko operates.

2. SCOPE

This standard applies to the Aggreko Asia Pacific region, including all business groups, hereafter referred to as Aggreko.

The target audiences for this standard are Aggreko management personnel, supervisors and QHSE personnel.

All business units are responsible for implementing the requirements of this standard, which may include using business-specific documentation.

3. ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

Air pollutant	A substance in the air that can cause adverse impacts to humans and the environment. Air pollutants can be in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets or gases, and may be natural or manmade. Air pollutants are classified as primary air pollutants and/or secondary air pollutants.
Air pollution	The introduction into the atmosphere of chemicals, particulates or biological materials that cause discomfort, disease or death to humans, damage to other living organisms such as food crops, damage to the natural environment or damage to the built environment.
Contamination	The introduction of a substance into the environment to the extent that it is measurable (i.e. no longer pure), but not to the extent that the substance could cause harm to the receiving environment or become offensive to the senses of human beings.
Dust	Solid airborne particles generated and dispersed into the air by processes such as handling, crushing and grinding organic or inorganic materials such as rock, ore, metal, coal, wood or grain and stockpiling of materials.
Fugitive emissions	The unintentional emissions of gases or vapour from pressurised equipment due to leaks and other unintended or irregular release of gases, vapour or odour from other sources such as uncovered chemical containers, waste storage areas or waste treatment systems.
Pollution	The introduction of a substance into the environment to the extent that it causes harm to the receiving environment or becomes offensive to the senses of human beings. In the case of soil, water or air, detrimental impacts due to pollution include negative impacts on the capacity to support life, impairment of use as a resource, or destroying or degrading an inherent quality (e.g. an aesthetic feature such as odour and colour).
Worker	Any person undertaking work for or on behalf of Aggreko, including employees, contractors and subcontractors or any visitor to an Aggreko controlled site.



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4. PLANNING

Aggreko will take all reasonable and practicable measures to limit air and dust emissions from all activities conducted at fixed and construction worksites. The potential to generate air emissions needs to be considered at the planning/design stages of any new or modification to a worksite. Any controls will consider the emissions to air hierarchy of control.

Air quality management should be considered during the site/project risk assessment and incorporated into the HSE Management Plan. Areas for consideration will include:

- identifying areas or plant that can impact on air quality
- air modelling if deemed necessary i.e. if there are sensitive receptors close to proposed site
- monitoring and testing plan for areas where there are direct emissions as required by licence or permit requirements
- dust and odour control strategies specific to the worksite
- management options, should air emissions exceed allowable limits
- local legislative requirements

4.1. On The Job

The following controls should be considered to mitigate or reduce air emissions.

Activities	Mitigation Measures
Purchasing, procurement, supply chain, asset management	Consideration to be given to purchasing newest available technology for any new plant and equipment procurement to minimise energy use and avoid air emissions. Source clean product where possible. Upgrade/retrofit plant where possible and economically viable to limit emissions.
Inadequate waste disposal (odour and smoke)	No burning of wastes is permitted on site.
Land clearing activities (e.g. site preparation, temporary amenities)	Retention of as much ground cover as possible during clearing activities. Plan activities to minimise exposure of disturbed soil.
Transportation/driving	Eliminate unnecessary vehicle movements by car-pooling where practicable.
Diesel exhaust emissions	Proper maintenance and tuning of engines to manufacturers' specifications. Appropriate height of discharge above ground level Catalytic converters and exhaust filters. Correct fuel specification. Avoiding overloading.
Earthmoving/excavation	Material (sand, soil and aggregate) stockpiled long term (stored >10 days) are to be adequately shaped and covered.



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	<p>Material (sand, soil and aggregate) stockpiled short term (stored <10 days) are to be shaped, dampened and covered where possible.</p> <p>Cease or modify operations during high or unfavourable wind conditions.</p> <p>Use water trucks as required (e.g. during heavy traffic periods, during the drier months of the year, at a specific location).</p> <p>Disturbed areas to be stabilised as soon as practicable after construction to prevent or minimise wind-blown dust.</p> <p>Vehicles transporting loose materials to and from the site will have the loads covered to prevent wind-blown dust emissions and spillages.</p> <p>Water sprays and dust suppression surfactants.</p>
Smoke (engines and motors)	Efficient combustion and proper dispersion.

4.2. Emissions Monitoring

Onsite emissions monitoring should be undertaken:

- via daily visual inspections of equipment
- in accordance with approval conditions and/or protection licenses and permits if applicable

Testing reports should be approved and sent to Aggreko QHSE and Engineering departments for review.

