

DUST MITIGATION STATEMENT

SITE: Land at 6 Johnson Drive,
Finchampstead, Wokingham. RG40
3NW

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT: Proposed erection of 1no. detached
dwelling with associated parking.
Planning Reference 232595
Condition 5

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DUST MITIGATION MEASURES

1.00 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this strategy is to describe the measures that the project shall take to ensure that the risk of emissions from dust generated by site operations during construction are minimised and that best practice measures are implemented

1.02 Scope

This strategy will apply to all sections of the project and always apply.

1.03 Legal requirements

The Environmental Protection Act (1990) section 7 states that where a statutory nuisance is shown to exist, the Local Authority must serve an abatement notice.

Statutory nuisances are defined as:

- Any dust of other effluvia arising on industrial, trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a nuisance.
- Any accumulation or deposit which is prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

Failure to comply with an abatement notice is an offence and, if necessary, the Local Authority may abate the nuisance and recover expenses.

Related Health and Safety Legislation

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations (1994)

1.04 Responsibilities

Site Managers and Works Manager - The day-to-day implementation of the mitigation measures required to minimise the impact arising from the works.

Foreman - Responsible for supervising the work being undertaken and ensuring control methods are being followed as required.

Employees - Responsible for using all equipment as instructed to do so and to follow controls as defined in method statements and risk assessments.

1.05 Methodology

The following methodology will be undertaken for each project section.

Step 1 - Identify the dust generating activities.

Construction Activities which are likely to produce dust will be identified. The activities that will be considered are:

- HAULAGE ROUTES, VEHICLES AND CONSTRUCTION PLANT
Roads, surfaces and public highways
Static and mobile combustion plant emissions

- Tarmac laying, bitumen surfacing and coating
- MATERIALS HANDLING, STORAGE, SPILLAGE AND DISPOSAL
 - Storage of Power material
 - Stockpiles
 - Spillages
 - Storage of Waste
- SITE PREPARATION AND RESTORATION AFTER COMPLETION
 - Earthworks, excavation and digging.
 - Storage of spoil and topsoil
- CONSTRUCTION AND FABRICATION PROCESSES

Step 2 - Identify Sensitive Receptor

Sensitive receptors will be identified. The nature and location of the sensitive receptor will be considered when implementing control measures.

Step 3 - Implement Best Practice Measures to Control

Based on the nature of the activity producing the dust, the likelihood of dust being produced and the possible consequence of the dust based on the sensitivity receptors, the most effective control measure will be identified and implemented.

Step 4 - Monitor effectiveness of control

Site supervisory staff will have the responsibility to ensure that dust control measures are being implemented and are effective.

Weekly and monthly Health, Safety and Environment Inspections will be undertaken on each site either by the site manager or a competent person designated by the site manager.

Regular site audits will be undertaken by the site Safety, Health and Environment Consultant

Step 5 - Record and report result of monitoring

All Inspections, audits and results of monitoring will be recorded and kept as part of the site filing system.

The results of any monitoring will be made available as soon as they become available.

METHOD STATEMENTS AND RISK ASSESSMENTS

All Sub-Contractor Risk Assessments and Method Statements will be required to be approved prior to commencing work. Risk Assessments and Method Statements will be required to contain environmental aspects of the task; this will include dust control measures where required.

Where dust has been identified within the risk assessment as a significant issue, the method statement will be required to cover the following:

Methods and materials that will be used to ensure that dust generation is minimised.

The use of prefabricated materials where possible.

Optimum site layout:

Dust generating activities to be located away from sensitive receptors.

Supply of water for damping down.
Good housekeeping and management
All employees will be briefed on the Risk Assessment and Method statement before starting work.

1.05 TOOLBOX TALKS

Project Environmental Toolbox Talks including air pollution and dust management control will be provided on a regular basis to all employees.

Before starting work each day all employees will receive a daily brief related to the Health, Safety and Environmental aspects of the task to be undertaken that day.

2.00 Dust Control - General

Methods to control dust generated by building works:

- 2.01 Water: This needs to be used correctly, sufficient supply of water at right levels for the duration of the works, ie water suppression on a cut off saw.
- 2.02 On tool extraction: Tools fitted with a local exhaust ventilation system, fitted directly onto the tools.
- 2.03 Enclosure: Enclosing the works to stop dust escaping by the use of sheeting or temporary screens.
- 2.04 Supervision: Site agent to ensure that the controls identified are carried out correctly and the correct work method followed as mentioned in Table 1.
- 2.05 Maintaining equipment: Following instructions in the maintenance manuals, carry out a thorough examination and testing of any on-tool extraction system, repair damage.
- 2.06 Cooperation of workforce: Involve the workforce to identify problems and find solutions.

3.00 Controls for Common High Risks Tasks

Table 1

Task	Eliminate or limit the dust by:	Control the dust by using:
Cutting concrete kerbs, blocks and paving with a cut-off saw	• Limiting the number of cuts during design/layout • Using lower energy equipment like block splitters • Getting material cut off site and delivered	• Water suppression and • RPE* with an APF of 20
Chasing concrete and raking mortar	• Limiting the need for chasing at the design/layout stage	• On-tool extraction using an H or M Class extraction unit and

	• Using a work method that limits/does not need chasing, like over-covering cables	• RPE* with an APF of 20 – consider powered RPE for longer duration work
Cutting roofing tiles with a cut-off saw	• Hand cutting natural slates and other tiles where possible • Using ½ and 1½ tiles • Correct setting out/design • Minimising valleys/using dry valleys	• Water suppression and • A dedicated cutting area with scaffold board protection and • RPE* with an APF of 20
Short duration drilling totalling 15-30 minutes with hand-held rotary power tools	• Limiting the number of holes drilled during design/planning • Using direct fastening or screws	• Where possible use equipment that stops dust getting into the air. The larger the holes the better this needs to be. Options range from: - drilling through a dust 'collector' or using cordless extraction attached to the drill (for smaller drill bits) or - on-tool extraction using an H or M Class extraction unit • Otherwise use RPE* with an APF of 20
Drilling holes with hand-held rotary power tools as a 'main activity'	• Limiting the number of holes drilled during design/planning • Using direct fastening or screws	• Where possible on-tool extraction using an H or M Class extraction unit • RPE* with an APF of 20
Using a hand-held breaker in enclosed spaces with limited ventilation	• Limiting the amount of breaking during design/planning stage • Bursting, crushing, cutting, sawing or other techniques • Remote controlled demolition • Hydro demolition	• On-tool extraction using an H or M Class extraction unit and • RPE* with an APF of 20
Soft strip demolition	• Carefully planning the work • Limiting the number of people that need to be in the work area • Screening off areas to prevent dust spreading	• Use water suppression or on-tool extraction for those tasks where it is possible and • RPE* with an APF of 20 – consider powered RPE for longer duration work • Enclosed spaces may also need general mechanical ventilation for remove dusty air
Removing small rubble, dust and debris	• Limiting waste materials during design/planning • Considering where waste material is created and how frequently it needs removing • Using the correct dust controls when making rubble/debris	• Damping down and using a brush, shovel and bucket for minor/small 'one-off' amounts - Or for regular removal/site cleaning: • Water spray for damping down • Rake, shovel and bucket/wheelbarrow to remove larger pieces • Covered chutes and skips where needed • Vacuum attachments fitted to an H or M Class extraction unit • RPE* with an APF of 20 depending upon location, duration and type of work

Cutting wood with power tools	• Using a less toxic wood*** • Ordering pre-cut materials • Using dedicated cutting areas to minimise spread	• On-tool extraction using an H or M Class extraction unit and • Longer duration work (ie over 15-30 minutes accumulated time over the day) will also need RPE** suitable for the wood dust – particularly in enclosed spaces
Sanding plasterboard jointing	• Using other finishes/systems	• On-tool extraction using an H, M or L Class extraction unit

* *Table 2*

APF	Common RPE types for construction dust
10	• FFP2 disposable mask or half mask with P2 filter
20	• FFP3 disposable mask or half mask with P3 filter Or for longer duration work • Powdered RPE such as a TH2 powered hood/helmet
40	• Abrasive blasting helmet with constant flow airline

**** RPE for wood dust**

The risk from wood dust is specific to different types (species) of wood***. Knowing the species is important in establishing the right RPE to use. In general RPE with an APF of 20 is appropriate; particularly for higher residual dust levels, such as when sanding, and for all work with more toxic woods such as hardwoods, western red cedar and MDF. RPE with an APF of 10 is suitable for work with less residual dust and when the wood is lower risk (eg pine).

*** *Toxic woods* Woodworking Information Sheet WIS30(rev1) HSE Books 2012