

Dust Control Statement

The Site Management team will be responsible for dust suppression on site.

Dust emissions during the construction of buildings or roads are associated with land clearing, drilling and blasting, ground excavation, and cut and fill operations (i.e., earth moving). Dust emissions can vary substantially from day to day, depending on the level of activity, the specific operations, and the prevailing meteorological conditions. A significant amount of the dust emissions results from construction vehicle traffic over temporary roads at construction sites. Dust emissions from residential construction are a function of land disturbed and the volume of soil excavated. The volume of soil excavated also varies by type of structure under construction.

In the drier month's an adequate supply of non-potable water will be used to suppress dust where practical. The Site Manager will be present during all working hours to manage the activity of dust suppression, evaluating and recording the need for suppression. Availability will be made for the use of a water assisted dust sweeper for internal and local roads as and when necessary, throughout this dry summer period. Equipment shall be readily available onsite to clean any dry spillages as soon as required after the use of wet cleaning methods. Dust suppression is not required in the wetter months of the year.

Vehicle movement will always be kept to a minimum, however, site access roads will always be hard surfaced where possible at an early stage to prevent dust emissions. Vehicles will also be covered to prevent escape of materials during transport, keeping loads to an acceptable level, without overfilling. Enclosed tankers shall be used where appropriate, such as where cement is being transported and stored in silos with suitable systems in place.

If dust appears from unidentified sources, the site team will suppress the dust where possible. Documentation must be provided for work activities, which is reflective of the work being undertaken. The type of control documentation required should be detailed in the Construction Phase Safety, Health and Environmental Plan.

Enclosed chutes and covered skips to be used where appropriate. Loading and handling equipment which promote dust emissions will be avoided where possible with fine water sprays made available should the need for this equipment be unavoidable.

We will employ the following procedures:

Supervise

Ensure controls are properly used and RPE is worn correctly.

Maintain

Regularly look for signs of damage to water suppression or dust extraction equipment. Someone competent should examine any dust extraction equipment thoroughly and test its performance at least once every 12 months.

Control Risks

Stop or reduce the dust before work starts, we will look at ways of stopping or reducing the amount of dust we might use. Use different materials, less powerful tools or other work methods. For example, you could use: the right size of building materials so less cutting or preparation is needed; silica-free abrasives to reduce the risks when blasting; a less powerful tool – e.g. a block splitter instead of a cut-off saw; a different method of work altogether – e.g. a direct fastening system. Where there is unavoidable waste, the burning of such material shall be avoided.

We know what activities create dust and will suppress the dust when possible. Unforeseen circumstances are, unforeseen, so we don't know they are going to happen. If dust appears from unidentified, unforeseen sources, the site team will suppress the dust where possible.

First Line of Defence Against Dust

The following methods will be used as a first line of defence in hot, dry conditions. This will be monitored and reviewed for each type of site operation, wind direction and weather condition. This is not an exhaustive list.

Once dust is in the air, it is very hard to control. The simplest way of controlling it is to stop it from getting into the air. Where there is regular traffic, this will be undertaken by a simple roadway water hose sprayer.

Water Suppression of Vehicles

Construction vehicles pass through a wheel hose pipe sprayer to prevent the throwing up of dust from the roadway.

Wet Cutting

Produces far less, often zero, dust emissions into the air. All cutting, grinding or sawing equipment to be fitted with suitable suppression techniques such as water sprays or extractors.

Spoil Heap Management

Spoil heaps to be kept to a minimum height. Site Manager will be in charge of deciding the best location for each heap taking into account prevailing wind and location of residential areas. All areas of earthworks and soil stockpiles are to be covered when not required. At the point where material is required the cover will be partially removed dependent on the amount required.

Sand and other aggregates will be stored in separate bunded areas and not allowed to dry out.

Tool Extraction

Removal of dust from individual tool as it is being produced.

Complaints Procedure

If a local resident wishes to make a complaint regarding the amount of dust in the surrounding area with a failure to control such, the Orion Head Office number is displayed on main signage into site. In most cases, a director will be made aware of complaints to ensure it is dealt with in the correct way and recorded.