

Statement relating to Dust Control in accordance with planning Condition 6, Mount Vernon road, Barnsley

The site management team will ultimately be responsible for dust suppression on the 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 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. Dust suppression is not required in the wetter months of the year.

Vehicle movements will be kept to a minimum.

If dust appears from unidentified sources, the site team will suppress the dust where possible. Complaints should be dealt with locally by the Division and confirmation of action provided on or attached to the incident report form.

Documentation must be provided for work activities, which is reflective of the work actually being undertaken. The type of control documentation required should be detailed in the Construction Phase Safety, Health and Environmental Plan.

We will employ the following procedures: -

1. **Supervise:** Ensure controls are properly used and RPE is worn correctly.
2. **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 14 months.
3. **Control (the 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.

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.

List of methods employed as first Line defence against dust

The following methods / list (not exhaustive) will be used as first line of defence against dust suppression in hot dry conditions. This will be monitored and reviewed on the type of site operations, wind direction and weather conditions.

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

Water Suppression of vehicles

Construction vehicles truck passes through a wheel hose pipe sprayer This helps to prevent vehicles from throwing up dust from the roadway.

Wet Cutting

Produces far less, if any dust into the air.

Spoil Heap Management

We will manage spoil on site to keep heaps to a minimum in height.

The Site Manager will decide on best location for these to prevent nuisance formed by dust, prevailing wind and location of local residential areas.

On-tool extraction – removes dust as it's being produced