**Note** – this template ***only*** needs completing if ***specifically requested*** by a Local Planning Authority or Environmental Health Officer.

This template is intended as a guide and is not exhaustive.

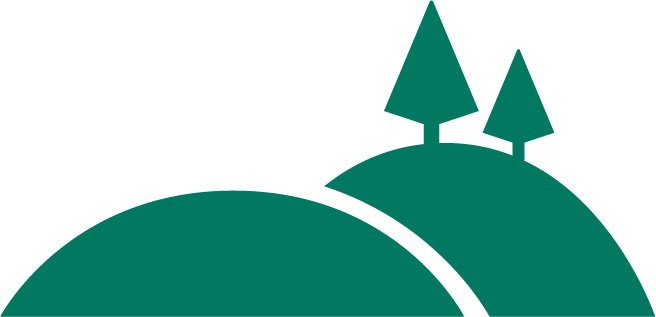
The priority should always be to appoint a suitably qualified external consultant to produce a DMP.

This DMP template should only be completed by a competent person and in agreement with your GHSEA.

**PLEASE DELETE THIS TEXT BOX, IF USING TEMPLATE**



**Dust Management Plan (DMP)**



INSERT PROJECT NAME

INSERT PROJECT NUMBER

**Revision Control Sheet**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Revision Number:** | **Description of changes made:** | **Updated by:** | **Date of Update:** |
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**Note: the DMP is to be reviewed at least every three months**

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1. **Scope**

This is the Dust Management Plan (DMP) for the **INSERT PROJECT NAME** project.

Dust and particulate matter arising from construction activities can cause concern. Operatives must be aware of the potential to cause complaints and the effect of dust on sensitive equipment, machinery, nearby land uses, soils, fauna and flora.

Dust is small particulate matter between 1 and 75 microns and is produced by various construction activities such as:

* Unpaved haul roads
* Mud on public roads
* Tipping
* Uncovered vehicle movements
* Material stockpiles
* Cutting, grinding and drilling operations
* Earthworks

The amount of dust generated is a factor of the nature of the material, the method of handling and the volume of material being handled. Mechanical handling creates dust in proportion to the size of the machinery used and the volume of material moved. Haulage creates dust in proportion to the size and weight of vehicles together with the speed and number of passes.

Dust emission is the process by which the dust becomes airborne. The most significant cause is wind blow. Once dust is created and becomes airborne, air currents disperse it. Fine dust particles can be deposited over a wide area.

The production of dust is not welcomed. In addition to being an irritant and health hazard, dust results in a loss of product and additional cost arising from plant breakdown, repair, and maintenance. The control of dust at a construction site is based on the effective implementation of best practices. This assessment identifies the causes of dust and describes the methods which will be involved in the management of dust at **INSERT PROJECT NAME** to reduce the likelihood of dust being produced and blown within or beyond the boundaries of the site, to a minimum.

**2.0 Project Description**

Insert project description and site plan here.



**3.0 Roles and Responsibilities**

The site based Environmental Coordinator will hold overall responsibility for the Dust Management Plan (DMP) and any community or third-party liaison regarding environmental issues. The main duties of the Environmental Coordinator are summarised as follows:

* Overall management of the environmental component of the project
* Manage day to day activities to ensure significant environmental effects are avoided
* Review and update the site Project Environmental Plan (PEP)
* To act as the main point of contact between the regulatory authorities (Environment Agency and INSERT LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME) and the project on environmental issues.
* Liaison with the ecological consultant to the project
* To act as the main point of contact between the local populace and the project.
* Deliver Toolbox Talks
* Ensure Best Practice is promoted at all times.
* Management of the monitoring programme, including noise, dust and water quality.
* Environmental incident monitoring and reporting.

**3.1 Specific Roles**

The following specific roles will be required on this project and the project’s construction team will appoint competent persons (e.g. SEATS or equivalent).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **Designated Person** | **Contact Number** |
| Environmental Co-ordinator | INSERT NAME HERE | INSERT NUMBER HERE |
| Senior HS&E Advisor | INSERT NAME HERE | INSERT NUMBER HERE |
| HS&E Advisor | INSERT NAME HERE | INSERT NUMBER HERE |

**4.0 Potential Sources of Dust**

The following ‘dusty’ works are envisaged: DELETE / ADD AS NECESSARY

* Enabling works
* Earthworks
* Demolition
* Vehicle movements / deliveries
* Mud on roads
* Storage of materials / waste
* Bulk Excavation, formation of Piling Mat
* External works – shallow excavation, drainage, services, paving, landscaping
* General clearance of the site

**5.0 Dust Minimisation**

The main principles for preventing dust emissions at INSERT NAME HERE are by avoidance of dust, then containment of dust-producing activities, and suppression of dust.

* Identify sensitive receptors and any activities likely to give rise to dust, odours or emissions affecting residential/surrounding land uses, schools, wildlife, statutory designations and watercourses
* Locate plant where it will cause least disturbance to neighbours, within enclosed or screened areas if possible. Use dust extraction or collection equipment where fitted
* Consider stockpile locations in order to reduce the potential for dust production
* Adopt good working practice to avoid or reduce problems, e.g., use enclosed waste chutes, re-vegetate or seal earthworks, sweep access roads, cover vehicle loads with tarpaulins, etc.
* Since it is difficult to suppress dust once it is airborne, try to stop dust being generated in the first place – damp down unpaved areas subject to traffic or wind, sand, spoil and aggregate stocks, etc.
* Consider the use of additives in spraying water for some applications to increase the effectiveness of spraying. Ensure vehicles transporting dusty materials are sheeted
* Consider screening dust-generating activities if dust production cannot be prevented
* Monitor weather forecasts and conditions and take adequate measures when high winds expected

**5.1** **Movement of Material**

Construction waste material, or products being removed from site, are fully enclosed in trailers or sheeted vehicles to prevent any dust during transportation. The material is typically delivered in vehicles with walking floors or ejector systems which minimises the disturbance of material as it is unloaded. Where vehicles do not have such unloading mechanism the material will be damped down as it is unloaded as appropriate to the type of material and weather conditions.

Unloading is conducted immediately adjacent to the area where it will be used. Mobile tractor and bowser or misters are used, as weather conditions dictate, when unloading is generating windblown dust outside the immediate unloading area. The transportation of material within the site can cause dust arising from the wheels of plant or vehicles but controls on vehicles and good housekeeping are employed to minimise dust, see below.

**5.2 Storage**

It is not anticipated that materials that have dust potential properties will be required to be stored for prolonged periods of time. If this changes then rain guns or misters would be used to dampen surfaces of site materials/product stockpiles to supress dust. The site will use portable mobile misters and rain guns which can be moved to suit the configuration of the storage area at any particular time.

**5.3** **Dust from Vehicle Movements & Machinery**

Dust from the movement of vehicles and machinery on site will be reduced or controlled by:

* Haul roads and open yard areas being hard surfaced where possible
* The roads and operational open yard areas being washed or dampened as necessary using a water spray
* Regular sweeping of roads and operational open yard areas
* Spillages on roads will be cleared immediately
* Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas
* Plant will be kept clean to avoid a build-up of mud or dust on the machine which may be deposited on roads and, later, cause wind-blown dust
* Prior to leaving site, any vehicles which have materials adhering to external surfaces which may have the potential to wind-blown dust, will be cleaned

**5.4 Contingency Provisions**

There will be contingency provisions for replacement plant and parts relating to any equipment forming part of the DMP provisions. For key plant contingency measures will be in place to ensure that the equipment can be repaired or replaced within 24 hours of breakdown, covering the following:

* Mobile dust suppression units
* Road sweeper
* Excavators & Dozers
* Spare supplies of the following will be kept on site:
* Hoses and nozzles
* Any items recommended by manufacturers guide

Where key plant cannot be repaired/replaced within 24 hours or other failure of dust suppression equipment occurs, e.g., freezing of water, additional contingency provisions will be considered involving cessation of relevant processing operations and diverting scheduled waste deliveries away from site, as appropriate.

**6.0 Potential Receptors**

Following an initial study that has been conducted to identify likely receptors of airborne dust within 200m of the site perimeter. The following premises have been identified as risk areas and will be subject to liaison with the Management of each of the premises to agree regular visual inspection.

* Commercial units
* Residential properties
* Schools
* Hospitals
* Care home

**7.0 Monitoring**

Dust will be monitored at all times by visual assessment. Weather conditions will be recorded daily in the site diary. To aid the ongoing monitoring (wind direction and strength) a flag will be provided and will be readily visible on site to provide an immediate indication of a change in wind direction to the site operatives working outside.

The site diary will also include details of the various operations that will take place every day. The site manager will ensure dust management measures are undertaken as appropriate to the site operations and current weather conditions. Weather conditions which require specific site actions including duration of processing plant operations are detailed in the site offices allowing actions to be taken in response to the prevailing weather conditions.

If further management measures are taken to control dust as a result of dust or weather condition monitoring, the additional mitigation measures will be recorded. In certain adverse weather conditions visual monitoring will be more intensive.

The site manager will be responsible for the operation of the Dust Management Plan and all site operatives will be trained, and required005 to take necessary mitigation action. They will also be required to take preventative action to avoid dust by suitable location of rain guns and misters, clearing any spillages of materials, maintaining water suppression equipment, repair of defective water suppression equipment, maintaining roads clean and in good condition and by washing machinery to keep all plant clean and dust or mud free.

Additionally any contractors working site will be made aware of the provisions of the Dust Management Plan and be required by comply with relevant provisions as appropriate to any work they are undertaking on site.

If airborne dust is seen, over and above small clouds in the immediate area of activity which are not escaping out of the site boundaries, in circumstances not provided for in Appendix B, the site manager will investigate the incident and ensure additional/alternative mitigating measures are employed, which may include the relocation of processing equipment, or redeployment of water sprays. Additional measures may include cleaning and damping haul roads and hard surfaces as and when necessary or imposing further speed limits.

Should weather conditions and operations be such that dust is blown beyond the boundaries of the site, then operations responsible for the generation of airborne dust will be stopped until the weather changes.

# 8.0 Emergency & Incident Preparedness

Emergency planning will be managed in accordance with the Emergency Plan procedure. The Emergency Plan will be displayed on the site noticeboard.

In order to minimise the risk of a pollution incident, subcontractors must ensure all operatives understand the environmental risks associated with their work activity and what control measures are in place to eliminate or reduce negative environmental impact.

Reporting and investigation of environmental incidents must be in accordance with **EMS STD – Environmental Incident Reporting**.

# 

# 9.0 Environmental Observations & Incidents

Any environmental observations and incidents, such as spillages or adverse effects on wildlife must be recorded on **EMS FOR 007 - Environmental Incident Report** on the day of the event. Actions taken on observation/discovery of potential impact or following an incident, and to prevent a reoccurrence, should also be recorded and closed out as soon as practicable.

Observations and minor incidents are important learning opportunities, and all reporting will help continued improvements. Refer to **EMS STD – Environmental Incident Reporting**.

In the event of any unforeseen circumstances resulting in the creation of excessive dust emissions, the following measures will be adopted appropriate to the nature of the emergency:

* The source of the dust will be identified (and stopped)
* Proportionate suppression will be deployed to the site side of the affected boundary to contain further spread
* Residual material will be collected and stored appropriately
* Management of nearby likely receptors will be contacted to alert them of the incident
* An inspection of likely receptors will be undertaken, and the findings will be recorded
* Where appropriate, the Enforcing Authority will be notified in accordance with our Statutory obligations
* The Environmental Coordinator will complete an Incident Investigation in the event of any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on or offsite, and the action taken to resolve the situation will be recorded
* The DMP will be updated to take account of the investigation findings

Any complaints or incidents, as referred to above, will be fully investigated and recorded by the site manager including details of any mitigation or remedial actions taken. The site manager will ensure that the Local Authority is informed of these within 24 hours, ideally as soon as possible practically possible and appropriate

**10.0 References**

IAQM, (2014). ‘Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction’. *Institute of Air Quality Monitoring.* [ONLINE] Available at: [Guidance – IAQM](https://iaqm.co.uk/guidance/)