



Managing Dust Guidance

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.



Dust Minimisation

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

Actions to take on site include:

- ✓ Identify sensitive receptors and any activities likely to give rise to dust
- ✓ Ensure regular communication with neighbours (informing them of upcoming works which may impact upon them)
- ✓ 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 chutes, re-vegetate or seal earthworks, sweep access roads, cover vehicle loads with tarpaulins, etc.
- ✓ Damp down unpaved areas subject to traffic or wind, soil stockpiles and aggregate stocks, etc.
- ✓ 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
- ✓ Monitor and record site conditions

Authorised by: HS&E Director	Version date: 12.05.22	Version: 1	STD: Emissions to Land & Air Guidance: Managing Dust
Uncontrolled if printed or copied – always check the Group HS&E policy folder for latest version			



Dust from the movement of vehicles and machinery should be reduced or controlled by:

- Installing hard surface haul roads and open yard areas
- Washing vehicles prior to leaving site (e.g. with a jet wash)
- Regular washing / damping / sweeping of roads and open yard areas
- Imposing and signposting a maximum-speed-limit of 10 mph on surfaced and 5 mph on unsurfaced haul roads
- Regular washing of plant to avoid a build-up of mud or dust which may be deposited on roads and, later, cause wind-blown dust
- Waste material, or products being removed from site, must be enclosed in trailers or sheeted to prevent any dust during transportation
- Ensuring spillages on roads are cleared immediately

Monitoring

Daily checks must be carried out to ensure dust is not causing nuisance. Where it is identified that an activity is giving rise to dust the activity must be stopped and adequate controls measures put in place.

Low risk developments

Monitoring can be undertaken in the form of visual checks. Monitoring locations must be agreed prior to start.

Results must be recorded on **EMS FOR 008 – Dust Monitoring**.

Medium/high risk developments

Monitoring can be undertaken using calibrated handheld devices or static monitoring equipment. Static dust deposit gauges are a cheap and effective method of monitoring dust. It can be used to determine the amount of dust produced a month at a time.

Monitoring locations must be agreed prior to start. Results must be recorded on **EMS FOR 008 – Dust Monitoring**.

Speak with the Group Health, Safety & Environment Advisor for further guidance.



Authorised by: HS&E Director	Version date: 12.05.22	Version: 1	STD: Emissions to Land & Air Guidance: Managing Dust
Uncontrolled if printed or copied – always check the Group HS&E policy folder for latest version			