Mike Buyskes
CONSTRUCTION

DUST CONTROL

METHOD STATEMENT

GARDEN WALK MALL

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1. DEFINITIONS

Environment

The surroundings in which humans exist and which comprise:
- The land, water and atmosphere of the earth.
- Micro-organisms, plant and animal life.
- Any part or combination of a) and b) and the interrelationships among and between them.
- The physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that can influence human health and well-being.

Environmental Authorisation

The written statement from the relevant environmental authority in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998), with or without conditions, that records its approval of a planned activity and the implementation thereof and the mitigating measures required to prevent or reduce the effects of environmental impacts during the life of a contract.

Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

An environmental management tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the construction, operation and decommissioning of a project are prevented; and that the positive benefits of the projects are enhanced.

Landscape

Land modified for human use and occupation, embracing both the natural (wilderness) environment and the urban.

Management actions

Practical actions aimed at achieving management objectives and targets.

Management objectives

Desired outcome of management measures for mitigating negative impacts and enhancing the positive impacts related to project activities and aspects (i.e. risk sources).

Monitoring

A systematic and objective observation of an organization's activities and services conducted and reported on regularly.

Pollution

Any change in the environment caused by substances, radioactive or other waves, or noise, odours, dust or heat, emitted from any activity. This includes the storage or treatment of waste or substances, construction and the provision of services, whether engaged in by any person or an organ of state, where that change has an adverse effect on human health or well-being or on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural or managed ecosystems, or on materials useful to people, or will have such an effect in the future.

Furthermore, pollution can also be regarded as an undesirable state of the natural environment being contaminated with harmful substances as a consequence of human activities.

Runoff

The total water yield from a catchment including surface and subsurface flow.

Sensitive environmental features

Environmental features protected by legislation (e.g. heritage resources) or identified during the EIA as sensitive through specialists' findings and input received from Interested and Affected Parties.

Wastewater

Means water contaminated by the project activities.

Water cart
A cart, including a tank that holds water, and a nozzle and spray to be used on roads for the suppression of dust on site, or roads.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to describe and define the methods used for mitigating the generation of dust on the Mapleton Pump Station Project.

3. SCOPE OF WORK

This procedure will apply to all construction areas and access roads used on the Garden Walk Mall. Dust dispersion from construction activities, unsurfaced roads, soil stockpiles and other construction locations shall be limited and suppressed to the maximum extent practical.

4. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

All project activities shall comply with relevant South African legislation and regulations. Specific legislation that must be complied with includes, but is not necessarily limited to:

1. Hazardous Substances Act (Act No. 15 of 1973);
2. Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (No. 43 of 1983);
3. Occupational Health and Safety Act (No. 85 of 1993);
4. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (No. 108 of 1996);
5. National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998);
6. National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998);
7. National Veld and Forest Fire Act (No. 101 of 1998);
8. Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002);
9. National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003);
10. National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004); and
11. National Environmental Management Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004);
12. National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008).

5. PROCESS OVERVIEW

Dust will be generated on this project using construction vehicles and equipment on cleared surfaces as well as from wind erosion of the temporary soil (topsoil and excavated material), stockpiles during high winds. The contractor shall undertake methods to reduce and manage dust generation. The process of suppressing this dust generation includes:

- Obtaining water for the water carts (i.e. water supplied by Rand Water pump station.
- Spraying water on the construction areas, soil stockpiles and access roads.
- Monitoring Dust fallout Daily.

6. GENERAL MEASURES

- Water for dust suppression will only be taken from legal sources. Under no circumstances will water from the wetland be used.
- Dust suppression will be done regularly, the frequency of spraying dependent on the intensity of dust generated at each site during construction works. The quantity of water sprayed for dust suppression will be controlled to ensure that dust suppression activities will not result in the generation of run-off and water wasting.
- Where spraying of water is not effective, environmentally benign binding agents shall be used to limit dust generation.
- A speed limit of 15-25km/h will be enforced in construction areas to limit the generation of dust.
- The load haul of all transport vehicles will be covered with tarpaulins.

- Whenever possible the soil stockpiles will not be handled during windy conditions. If this is unavoidable the stockpile will be dampened to reduce dust generation.
- All dust suppression activities will comply with the terms outlined in the EMPr.

7. CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

- Dust pollution should be suppressed on access roads and the construction site as and when required by regular application of water. Records of water quantities should be kept ensuring that no water is wasted or used in such a manner that Mossel Bay are accused of wasting water.
- A suppression schedule must be created and kept by Mossel Bay, to ensure that suppression occurs on a regular basis.
- Fine materials must be covered or dampened prior to transportation to minimize fugitive dust.
- Speed limits to be strictly adhered to.
- A dust monitoring program me must be employed by Mossel bay to identify areas with higher dust fall and employ additional suppression at those specific areas.
- Mossel Bay preventative measures to minimize complaints regarding dust nuisances (e.g. screening, dust control, timing, and pre-notification of affected parties).

8. START DATE AND DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION

Starts on the 1st of March 2025, up to the end of March 2026. Dust suppression measures should be carried out as when required depending on the intensity within the construction site and access roads.

9. MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT TO BE USED

- Material

The following materials are likely to be used during construction:

  - Water from Mossel Bay municipality
  - Hose pipes.
  - Dust masks.
  - Environmentally benign binding agents/ dust suppressants.

10. RESPONSIBILITY

It is the responsibility MBC Site Supervisor and Environmental Officer will be responsible to ensuring the above measures are implemented effectively.

11. GENERAL

Modification of this method statement may be required from to time.

Approved by:	Revision Number	0
Name: Aphiwe Mteyise	Signature:	Date: