

## **STANDARD FOR DUST CONTROL**

### Definition

The control of dust on construction sites and roads.

### Purpose

To prevent blowing and movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces, reduced on-site and off-site damage and health hazards and improve traffic safety.

### Condition Where Practice Applies

This practice is applicable to areas subject to dust blowing and movement where on-site and off-site damage is likely without treatment. Consult with local municipal ordinances on any restrictions.

### Water Quality Enhancement

Sediments deposited as “dust” are often fine colloidal material which is extremely difficult to remove from water once it becomes suspended. Use of this standard will help to control the generation of dust from construction sites and subsequent blowing and deposition into local surface water resources.

### Planning Criteria

The following methods should be considered for controlling dust:

Mulches - See Standard of Stabilization with Mulches Only, pg. 5-1

Vegetative Cover - See Standard for: Temporary Vegetative Cover, pg. 7-1, Permanent Vegetative Cover for Soil Stabilization pg. 4-1 and Permanent Stabilization with Sod, pg. 6-1

Spray-On Adhesives - On mineral soils (not effective on muck soils). Keep traffic off these areas.

Table 16-1 Dust Control Materials

MATERIAL	WATER DILUTION	TYPE OF NOZZLE	APPLY GALLONS/ACRE
Anionic asphalt emulsion	7:1	Coarse Spray	1200
Latex emulsion	12.5:1	Fine Spray	235
Resin in water	4:1	Fine Spray	300
Polyacrylamide (PAM) - spray on Polyacrylamide (PAM) - dry spread	Apply according to manufacturer's instructions. May also be used as an additive to sediment basins to flocculate and precipitate suspended colloids. See Sediment Basin standard, p. 26-1		
Acidulated Soy Bean Soap Stick	None	Coarse Spray	1200

Tillage - To roughen surface and bring clods to the surface. This is a temporary emergency measure which should be used before soil blowing starts. Begin plowing on windward side of site. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12 inches apart and spring-toothed harrows are examples of equipment which may produce the desired effect.

Sprinkling - Site is sprinkled until the surface is wet.

Barriers - Solid board fences, snow fences, burlap fences, crate walls, bales of hay and similar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing.

Calcium Chloride - Shall be in the form of loose, dry granules or flakes fine enough to feed through commonly used spreaders at a rate that will keep surface moist but not cause pollution or plant damage. If used on steeper slopes, then use other practices to prevent washing into streams or accumulation around plants.

Stone - Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel.