

Dust Control Notes

The following methods should be considered for controlling dust:

Mulches - See Standard for 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 spray	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 (pg. 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 granulates 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.