

Dust Control

- Dust is defined as solid particles or particulate matter small enough to remain suspended in the air for an extended period of time.
- Dust from a construction site originates as inorganic particulates from rock and soil, material storage piles, and construction materials.
- The majority of dust generated and released into the air at a construction site is related to earth moving, demolition, construction traffic on unpaved surfaces, and wind over disturbed soils.
- Measures to minimize the most common sources of fugitive dust generated by construction activities are listed below.

General Dust Control Measures

Pave or gravel travel surfaces such as:

- Temporary parking lots and staging areas
- Construction access driveways.

Treat exposed areas with soil binders or water:

- Construction sites, bare ground areas.
- Land clearing and grubbing activities.
- Earthwork, dozing, grading, scraping.
- Soil and debris piles.
- Tilling.

Limit exposure during materials handling:

- Batch drop, dumping.
 - Conveyor transfer and stacking.
 - Material transfer points.
 - Crushing, milling, and screening operations.
 - Spilled materials.
 - Sawing/sanding concrete or wood.
 - Demolition and debris disposal.
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- Paving or constructing gravel roads for vehicle traffic throughout the construction site helps prevent breakdown of soils and tracking of sediments offsite, both common sources of dust.
 - Dust control may be accomplished on exposed surfaces at the site by frequent watering of loose soils. In arid climates, such as Arizona this may prove infeasible. The use of soil binders, chemicals that form a crust over the soil surface, may be necessary for long-term control.
 - Many construction activities create fine particulates during construction. These include any crushing, milling, or sawing activities. Conducting these activities where wind exposure is low will help limit dust releases. Another effective measure is covering material stockpiles.