

DUST CONTROL



Photo credit: Barry Tanning, Tetra Tech

Straw mulch can be used to both prevent erosion and minimize dust from a site.



Provided to you by Calcasieu Parish
Police Jury Environmental Department



USE: Prevent fine-grained sediments from being blown away by wind to off-site areas or other on-site areas where they could subsequently be washed into surface waters.

LOCATION: Areas where exposed soil is vulnerable to wind erosion.

DESIGN CRITERIA: Select control measures from the following list:

- *Sprinkling/Irrigation.* Sprinkle the ground surface with Vegetative Cover. Use seed, sod, and/or other vegetative cover to stabilize areas that generate airborne dust. Follow requirements SS-2, Vegetative Stabilization - Sod, as applicable. Note: this is an effective method in areas not expected to handle vehicle traffic.
- *Mulch.* Note: this is a quick and effective means of dust control for recently disturbed areas.
- *Wind Breaks.* Wind breaks are barriers (either natural or constructed) that reduce wind velocity through a site and, therefore, reduce the possibility of suspended particles. Wind breaks can be trees or shrubs left in place during site clearing or constructed barriers such as a wind fence, snow fence, tarp curtain, hay bale, crate wall, or sediment wall.

MAINTENANCE:

- Inspect any installed controls regularly for deterioration to ensure that they are still achieving their intended purpose.
- Dust control measures must be modified or upgraded if site inspection shows evidence of wind erosion.

TIPS:

- Phasing construction activities to minimize the total area disturbed at any one time can greatly reduce problematic dust on site.