OBSTRUCTIONS:

Attention is directed to Sections 8-1.10, "Utility and Non-Highway Facilities", and 15, "Existing Highway Facilities" of the Standard Specifications and these Special Provisions.

Existing utility and privately owned facilities shall be protected in accordance with Section 7-1.11, "Preservation of Property" and these Special Provisions. The Contractor is also responsible to protect those facilities that are to be relocated by others prior to or during construction, and shall protect those facilities in both their existing and their ultimate locations. The Contractor shall cooperate with owners and their Contractors of utility and privately owned facilities, for the relocation of said facilities, in accordance with Section 7-1.14, "Cooperation" of the Standard Specifications.

All water valves and covers, gas valves and covers, sewer manholes, survey monuments, survey markers and any other utility appurtenances shall be protected in place.

The Contractor's attention is directed to the existence of certain underground facilities that may require special precautions be taken by the Contractor to protect the health, safety and welfare of workmen and the public. Facilities requiring special precautions include, but are not limited to: conductors of petroleum products, oxygen, chlorine, and toxic or flammable gases; natural gas in pipe lines greater than 6 inches in diameter or pipe lines operating at pressures greater than 60 psi (gage); underground electric supply system conductors or cables either directly buried or in duct or conduit which do not have concentric neutral conductors or other effectively grounded metal shields or sheaths; and underground electrical conductors with potential to ground of more than 300 volts. The Contractor shall notify the Engineer at least twenty-four hours prior to performing any work in the vicinity of such facilities.

Attention is directed to the requirements of Government Code Sections 4216-4216.9 pertaining to existing utility facilities.

The Contractor shall assume that every house, building and lot within the project limits has utility service pipes and conductors (laterals), and that utility main and trunk facilities exist within the project limits. The Contractor shall determine if it is warranted to determine the exact location of these utility service laterals and existing main lines, unless directed by the Engineer to pot-hole at specific locations, or as otherwise required herein. The Contractor will not be directly reimbursed for determining the exact location of the utility main lines or services laterals but shall include any compensation for this work in the contract price paid for the various items of work. Any damage to existing main lines or service laterals for which pot-holing was not performed shall be considered damage due to not using reasonable care and the damage shall be repaired at the Contractor's expense.

The Contractor shall conduct his operations with the assumption that underground utility facilities exist within the project limits. The Contractor shall exercise caution and best construction practices for safety and for protection of underground facilities. The approximate locations of underground utility facilities, as shown on the plans, are based on information provided by the respective owners, listed below. The Contractor shall also utilize the markings of the regional notification center (Underground Service Alert), and above-ground utility appurtenances to determine the existence and approximate location of underground utilities.

No excavation shall be made within 4 feet of any underground utilities, as shown on the plans and/or marked by Underground Service Alert, unless and until such utilities have been positively located as to horizontal and vertical position. This requirement applies to all underground electric, natural gas, toxic or flammable gas, chlorine, oxygen or petroleum facilities.

Contractor is to coordinate any work with Utility companies with the Engineer. Forty-eight hours prior to beginning construction, the Contractor shall notify the following agencies:

Underground Service Alert	800-227-2600

Method of Payment

Full compensation for all costs, including labor, equipment, materials and incidentals, required to comply with the requirements of this section above, including protection of water valves and covers, gas valves and covers, sewer manholes, survey monuments, survey markers and any other utility appurtenances, shall be considered as included in the various items of work, and no additional compensation will be allowed therefor.

Adjustments to Grade for Obstructions

The Contractor shall adjust to finish grade any valve covers encountered within the project limits, as required, for those utility valves that are provided with slip cans and are adjustable without the replacement of parts or the removal of concrete collars. In cases where the owning utility company insists upon upgrades in the standards, or when additional parts or the removal of concrete collars are required for the adjustment, said adjustment will be the responsibility of the owning utility company.

Communication and coordination with the owning utility company shall be the responsibility of the contractor.

For public safety, traffic shall not be allowed on temporary or permanent pavement until all manholes are either adjusted to grade or otherwise protected, as approved by the Engineer. The Contractor shall adjust to grade manholes and valves when and as necessary for the protection of the traveling public during construction, and shall coordinate all work on said facilities with the owning utility companies. This requirement is intended for traffic that is to be allowed on temporary surfaces during the course of construction. Final adjustment to grade will be the responsibility of the owning utility company, except as provided herein.

Said work shall be performed in accordance with Section 15-2.05A, "Frames, Covers, Grates, and Manholes" of the Standard Specifications. Full compensation for adjustment of valve covers shall be considered as included in the contract price paid for asphalt concrete, or applicable items of work in the event that there is no asphalt concrete bid item, and no additional compensation will be allowed therefor.

All existing utility facilities shall be protected from damage by the Contractor's operations.

Unless otherwise provided herein, the owning utility companies will not be obligated to lower their surface utilities (manholes and valve covers) for Contractor's grading, grinding and/or

paving operations. The contractor shall lower surface facilities, including manholes and valve covers, to facilitate construction, and the following shall apply:

1. Contractor shall coordinate all work with the utility owner.

2. Contractor shall be responsible for all costs and shall be responsible for any damage caused to the owner's facilities. If the Contractor observes any pre-existing damage to the utility facilities, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer and the utility owner of that damage prior to performing additional work on the facility.

3. Contractor shall, after removing grade rings and covers, arrange for pickup by, or delivery to, the owner's yard. Any and all concrete collars removed by the Contractor shall become the property of the Contractor, and shall be disposed of as specified elsewhere in these special provisions.

4. The Contractor is advised that he is responsible for ensuring that construction materials do not enter the utility owner's facilities. The Contractor shall install traffic bearing steel plates for this purpose, and provide all coordination and transportation necessary. It is recommended that the Contractor request the utility owner to provide such steel plates. If the Contractor provides steel plates, it shall be the Contractor's responsibility to coordinate with the utility owner for the return of the steel plates to the Contractor after final adjustment to grade. If the Contractor utilizes utility owner's steel plates, and if the Contract items of work include adjustment to final grade, the Contractor shall return the steel plates to the Utility owner's yard, or as otherwise arranged with the Utility owner.

5. Prior to paving or covering the plated utility facility, the Contractor shall tie-out the facility utilizing a method acceptable to the utility owner and provide notes and data of all covered facilities to both the utility owner and the Engineer.

6. The Contractor shall notify the utility owner, upon completion of the Contractor's work, when the utility owner may move in to make the final adjustments to grade.

7. The requirements for lowering of surface facilities shall not apply to vaults. The Contractor shall notify the utility owner of the need to make adjustments to such major facilities.

8. The Contractor is reminded that the utility facilities are owned by public and private utility companies that operate their facilities within public rights of way. The utility owner's preferences with regards to the handling of its facilities shall be complied with to the greatest extent feasible.

Method of Payment

Full compensation for initial lowering of surface utilities facilities shall be considered as included in the contract price paid for hot mix asphalt, or applicable items of work in the event that there is no hot mix asphalt bid item, and no additional compensation will be allowed therefor.

AQMD SIGNAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

November, 2001

Plan holder shall post signage at specified locations on the subject property in accordance with the standards specified below. The exception to the standards is that all letters shall be 4 inches high, with the names and telephone numbers of appropriate contacts and services in bold print, as indicated in the standards. These signs shall also include the SCAQMD toll free complaint line 1-800-CUT-SMOG (1-800-288-7664) and the telephone number for the Environmental Observer. These signs shall be posted within 50 feet of the curb on all four (4) corners of the subject property.

For each Dust Control Plan aggregating less than, or equal to, ten (10) acres:

1. The applicant shall install a sign on such property which is visible to the public that meets the following requirements:
   (a) Such sign shall measure at least four (4) feet wide by four (4) feet high and conform to the specifications in 1 (a) below.

For each Dust Control Plan aggregating over ten (10) acres:

2. The applicant shall install a sign on such property which is visible to the public that meets the following requirements:
   (a) Such sign shall measure at least eight (8) feet wide by four (4) feet high and conform to the specifications in 1 (b) below.

THE SIGN SHALL CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

1. **The sign boards shall be constructed with materials capable of withstanding the environment in which they are placed.**

   (a) For 4' x 4' signs, the District recommends the following:

   I. ¾ " A/C laminated plywood board
   II. Two 4" x 4" posts
   III. The posts should be attached to the edges of the plywood board with at least 2 carriage bolts on each post.
   IV. The front surface of the sign board should be painted in the contrasting color of a white background with black lettering.

   (b) For 4' x 8' signs, the District recommends the following:

   I. 1" A/C laminated plywood board
   II. Two 5" x 6" posts
   III. The posts should be attached to the 4' edges of the plywood board with at least 2 carriage bolts on each post.
   IV. The front surface of the sign board should be painted in the contrasting color of a white background with black lettering.

2. **The sign board shall be installed and maintained in a condition such that members of the public can easily view, access, and read the sign at all times until the expiration date of the Dust Control plan.**

   (a) For 4' x 4' signs, the District recommends the following:
   - I. The lower edge of the sign board should be mounted at least 2' above the existing ground surface to facilitate ease of viewing.
   - II. The posts should be set in a hole at least 3' deep with concrete footings to preclude downing by high winds.
   - III. On the construction site, the sign should be positioned such that nothing obstructs the public's view from the primary street access point.
   - IV. For construction projects that are developed in phases, the sign should be moved to the area that is under active construction.
   - V. In situations where all phases of the construction project are completed on a property prior to expiration of the Dust Control Plan, a written request for cancellation of the Dust Control Plan must be submitted to the Engineer.

   (b) For 4' x 8' signs, the District recommends the following:
   - I. The lower edge of the sign board should be mounted at least 2' above the existing ground surface to facilitate ease of viewing.
   - II. The posts should be set in a hole at least 4' deep with concrete footings to preclude downing by high winds.
   - III. On the construction site, the sign should be positioned such that nothing obstructs the public's view from the primary street access point.
   - IV. For construction projects that are developed in phases, the sign should be moved to the area that is under active construction.
   - V. In situations where all phases of the construction project are completed on a property prior to expiration of the Dust Control Plan, a written request for cancellation of the Dust Control Plan must be submitted to the Engineer.

3. **The sign board shall contain the following information:**

   (a) Project Name
   (b) Name of Prime Contractor
   (c) Phone Number of Contractor's Employee Responsible for Dust Control Matters
   (d) County designated phone number (to be provided by the Engineer)
   (e) South Coast Air Quality Management District Phone Number

4. **The sign board shall be designed to the following alpha and numeric text dimensions (sign boards written in longhand are unacceptable).**

   (a) For a permittee subject to the 4' x 4' sign requirement, the District provides the following example: (as modified by the County of Riverside for use on County Public Works projects)

1" UPPERCASE Letters →	PROJECT NAME:		← 3 ½ " Title Case Bold Letters
1" UPPERCASE Letters →	CONTRACTOR		← 3 ½ " Title Case Bold Letters
1" Title Case Letters →	Contractor's Dust Control Phone #		← 3" Bold Numbers
1" Title Case Letters →	County of Riverside Phone #		← 3" Bold Numbers
1" Title Case Letters →	Phone Number:	**SCAQMD 1-800-CUT-SMOG**	← 3 ½ " Bold Numbers

"Title Case" means the first letter of a word is capitalized and subsequent letters are lower case.

(b) For a permittee subject to the 4' x 8' sign requirement, the District provides the following example: (as modified by the County of Riverside)

2" UPPERCASE Letters →	PROJECT NAME:		← 4" Title Case Bold Letters
2" UPPERCASE Letters →	CONTRACTOR		← 4" Title Case Bold Letters
2" Title Case Letters →	Contractor's Dust Control Phone #		← 4" Bold Numbers
2" Title Case Letters →	County of Riverside Phone #	**909-**	← 4" Bold Numbers
2" Title Case Letters →	Phone Number:	**SCAQMD 1-800-CUT-SMOG**	← 4 ½ " Bold Numbers
2" Title Case Letters →	**COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT**		

Plan Review Checklist
Clearing/Grubbing/Mass Grading Phase

☐ If feasible, use grading permit conditions to break the project into phases so that only a portion of the site is disturbed at any given time to ensure control of fugitive dust. This technique is critical for project sites with greater than 100 acres.

☐ Prior to initiating activity, pre-water site through use of portable irrigation lines. At least 72 hours of pre-watering is recommended for each area prior to initiating earth-movement. Require the Applicant to specify water source and available flow rate (g/m).

☐ Water applied continuously to all disturbed portions of the site by means of water truck/water pull as necessary to maintain sufficient visible moisture on the soil surface. For reference, one 2,000 gallon water truck can treat approximately 4 acres of active construction per hour. Also, for cut and fill activities, one 10,000 gallon water pull is estimated to be necessary for each 7,000 cubic yards of daily earth-movement. Multiple 4,000-gallon water trucks may be used in place of one 10,000-gallon water pull. Touch and visual contrast are reasonably good indicators of soil moisture. Surface areas that are dry to the touch and appear lighter-colored require the application of additional water to prevent visible or fugitive dust. Require the Applicant to specify the number of watering vehicles available for dust control during mass grading and during off-hours as well as availability of back-up water trucks if the site experiences dust control problems.

☐ Water towers are necessary for projects with more than 10 acres of active construction. Without a water tower, it can take up to 30 minutes to fill a 2,000 gallon water truck. Also, multiple water towers are necessary for projects that use water pulls as filling one 10,000 gallon water pull can drain a water tower which takes up to 40 minutes to refill.

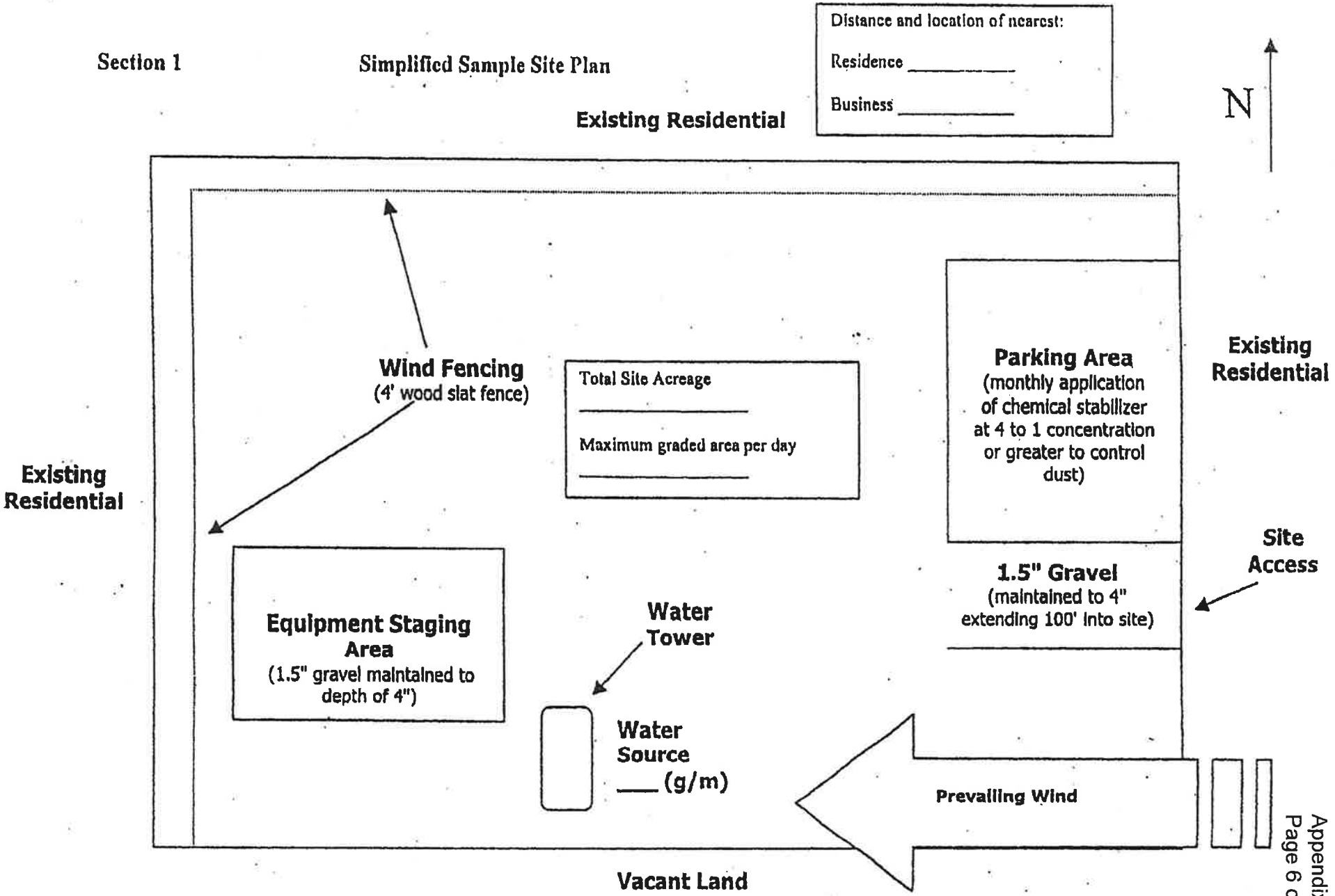
☐ Wind fencing is necessary between the site and nearby residences or businesses. Off-site upwind fencing and on-site wind fencing for larger projects can also keep blowsand from being deposited onto the site or traveling through the site.

☐ A perimeter watering system consisting of portable irrigation equipment may be an effective mitigation system to protect surrounding residences and businesses. The portable watering system may be used in place of or in conjunction with watering trucks. The local jurisdiction may also be provided access to this equipment.

Remember...
DUST CONTROL IS REQUIRED 24 HOURS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK, REGARDLESS OF CONSTRUCTION STATUS

Section 1

Simplified Sample Site Plan



Remember...
DUST CONTROL IS REQUIRED 24 HOURS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK, REGARDLESS OF CONSTRUCTION STATUS

☐ Construction site accesses are to be improved with 1.5" gravel maintained to a depth of 4", at least 20' wide, and extending 100 feet into the site. If the project site is not balanced, a wheel washing system and/or ribbed steel plates should be placed in the roadway before the vehicle enters the graveled area to clean the tires and prevent trackout.

☐ Equipment staging areas are to be treated with 1.5" gravel maintained to a depth of 4".

☐ Employee parking areas are to be covered with 1.5" gravel maintained to a depth of 4" or treated with chemical dust suppressants at a 4 to 1 ratio on at least a monthly basis to prevent fugitive dust.

☐ Chemical dust suppressants are to be mixed at a ratio of 20 to 1 and applied to all disturbed surfaces that are proposed to remain inactive for a period of at least 10 consecutive days. These products are effective in preventing and controlling dust. Recordkeeping is necessary to demonstrate compliance.

☐ All project sites greater than 100 acres shall monitor daily wind speeds and AQMD forecasted wind events (call 1.800.CUT.SMOG, press one for air quality information, and then press five for Coachella Valley wind forecasts). Operators shall maintain these records for review by any local code enforcement officer or AQMD inspector.

☐ An environmental observer whose primary duty is to oversee dust control at the site is to be used for construction projects greater than 100 acres and/or sites with more than 50 acres of active construction. The environmental observer is tasked with monitoring dust abatement measures and authorized to deploy additional water trucks and other dust control actions (i.e., wind fencing, street sweepers, chemical dust suppressants, etc.) as necessary to prevent or control fugitive dust.

☐ Other (specify):_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Remember...
DUST CONTROL IS REQUIRED 24 HOURS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK, REGARDLESS OF CONSTRUCTION STATUS

Plan Review Checklist
Finish Grading Phase

☐ Water applied continuously to all disturbed portions of the site by means of water truck/water pull as necessary to maintain sufficient visible moisture on the soil surface. For reference, one 2,000 gallon water truck can treat approximately 4 acres of active construction per hour. Also, for cut and fill activities, one 10,000 gallon water pull is estimated to be necessary for each 7,000 cubic yards of daily earth-movement. Multiple 4,000-gallon water trucks may be used in place of a 10,000-gallon water pull. Touch and visual contrast are reasonably good indicators of soil moisture. Surface areas that are dry to the touch and appear lighter-colored require the application of additional water to prevent visible or fugitive dust. Require the Applicant to specify the number of watering vehicles available for dust control during finish grading and during off-hours as well as availability of back-up water trucks if the site experiences dust control problems.

☐ Water towers are necessary for projects with more than 10 acres of active construction. Without a water tower, it can take up to 30 minutes to fill a 2,000 gallon water truck. Also, multiple water towers are necessary for projects that use water pulls as filling one 10,000 gallon water pull can drain a water tower which takes up to 40 minutes to refill.

☐ Wind fencing is necessary between the site and nearby residences or businesses to reduce fugitive dust. Off-site upwind fencing and on-site wind fencing for larger projects can also keep blowsand from being deposited onto the site or traveling through a site.

☐ Chemical dust suppressants are to be applied at a concentration of at least 10 to 1 to finish graded areas once final elevations have been reached. For areas that will remain inactive for longer periods, vegetation can be a cost-effective alternative to chemical stabilization. Wind fencing or other obstructions can keep the stabilized area free from future disturbances.

☐ Construction site access(es) are to be improved with 1.5" gravel maintained to a depth of at least 4", with a minimum width of at least 20', extending 100 feet into the project site.

☐ Equipment staging areas are to be treated with 1.5" gravel maintained to a depth of 4".

☐ Internal roadway networks are to be treated with chemical dust suppressants at a minimum rate of at least 4 to 1 and retreated on a monthly basis once final roadway elevations have been reached.

☐ Employee parking areas are to be treated with chemical dust suppressants at a mix ratio of at least 4 to 1 and retreated on at least a monthly basis or covered with 1.5" gravel maintained to a depth of 4" to prevent fugitive dust.

☐ Other (specify):_____

_____

_____

_____

Remember...
DUST CONTROL IS REQUIRED 24 HOURS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK, REGARDLESS OF CONSTRUCTION STATUS

Plan Review Checklist
Construction Phase

☐ Water applied continuously to all disturbed portions of the site by means of water truck/water pull is necessary to maintain sufficient visible moisture on the soil surface. For reference, one 2,000 gallon water truck can treat approximately 4 acres of active construction per hour. Touch and visual contrast are reasonably good indicators of soil moisture. Surface areas that are dry to the touch and appear lighter-colored require the application of additional water to prevent visible or fugitive dust. Require the Applicant to specify the number of watering vehicles available for dust control during the construction phase and during off-hours as well as availability of back-up water trucks if the site experiences dust control problems.

☐ Wind fencing is necessary between the site and nearby residences or businesses. Off-site upwind fencing and on-site wind fencing for larger projects can also keep blowsand from being deposited onto the site or traveling through the site. Block walls, if part of the final project, can replace wind fencing during the construction phase.

☐ Chemical dust suppressants are to be applied at a concentration of at least 20 to 1 to finish graded areas once final elevations have been reached. For areas that will remain inactive for longer periods, vegetation can be a cost-effective alternative to chemical stabilization. Wind fencing or other obstructions can keep the stabilized area free from future disturbances.

☐ Construction site accesses are to be improved with 1.5" gravel, maintained to a depth of 4", with a width of at least 20', extending 100' into the project site. Paving internal roadways can substitute for gravel.

☐ Internal roadway networks are to be paved as early as feasible in the construction phase. Street sweeping of internal and/or external access roads will likely be required to control entrained road dust.

☐ Employee parking areas are to be treated with chemical dust suppressants at a mix ratio of no less than 4 to 1 and retreated on a monthly basis, or more frequently if fugitive dust is observed. If internal roadway is complete, employees are to be instructed to park on paved roads.

☐ Other (specify):_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

_____

Remember...
DUST CONTROL IS REQUIRED 24 HOURS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK, REGARDLESS OF CONSTRUCTION STATUS

REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES

Paragraph (d)(3) of Rule 403 allows activities outside the South Coast Air Basin (see Figure 2-1) to implement reasonably available control measures in lieu of best available control measures. Additionally, as specified by subparagraph (f)(3)(D) of Rule 403, any person seeking approval of a fugitive dust emissions control plan for projects outside the South Coast Air Basin must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the District that the given activity is employing all reasonably available fugitive dust control measures.

The District has prepared the attached listing of reasonably available fugitive dust control measures for a variety of source categories. This list is based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's reference document entitled, "Control of Open Fugitive Dust Sources," Midwest Research Institute, September 1988.

The District encourages the use of those dust control measures that minimize the use of potable water. When water is needed, reclaimed water should be utilized to the greatest extent feasible.

REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES

The left column contains a listing of the sources of fugitive dust which are intended for emission control under District Rule 403 and a listing of control measures and high-wind measures. The right column contains a description of the reasonably available fugitive dust control measures for each of the sources.

Source: (1) Land Clearing/Earth-Moving

CONTROL MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
(A) Watering	(1) Application of water by means of trucks, hoses and/or sprinklers prior to conducting any land clearing. This will increase the moisture content of the soils; thereby increasing its stability. (2) Pre-application of water to depths of proposed cuts. (3) Once the land clearing/earth moving activities are complete, a second application of water can generate a thin crust that stabilizes the disturbed surface area provided that it is not disturbed. (Security fencing can be used to prevent unwanted future disturbances of sites where a surface crust has been created).
(B) Chemical stabilizers	(1) Only effective in areas which are not subject to daily disturbances. (2) Vendors can supply information on product application and required concentrations to meet the specifications established by the Rule.
(C) . Wind fencing	(1) Three- to five-foot barriers with 50% or less porosity located adjacent to roadways or urban areas can be effective in reducing the amount of windblown material leaving a site. (2) Would likely be used in conjunction with other measures (e.g., watering, chemical stabilization, etc.) to ensure that visible emissions do not cross a property line.
(D) Cover haul vehicles	(1) Entire surface area of hauled earth should be covered once vehicle is full.
(E) Bedliners in haul vehicles	(1) When feasible, use in bottom-dumping haul vehicles.

HIGH WIND MEASURE

(a) Cease all active operations; or
(b) Apply water within 15 minutes to any soil surface which is being moved or otherwise disturbed.

Source: (2) **Unpaved Roads**

CONTROL MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
(F) Paving	(1) Requires street sweeping/cleaning if subject to material accumulation.
(G) Chemical stabilization	(1) Vendors can supply information as to application methods and concentrations to meet the specifications established by the Rule (2) Not recommended for high volume or heavy equipment traffic use.
(H) Watering	(1) In sufficient quantities to keep surface moist. (2) Required application frequency will vary according to soil type, weather conditions, and vehicular use.
(I) Reduce speed limits	(1) 15 mile per hour maximum. May need to be used in conjunction with watering or chemical stabilization to prevent visible emissions from crossing the property line.
(J) Reduce vehicular trips	(1) Access restriction or redirecting traffic to reduce vehicle trips by a minimum of 60 percent.
(K) Gravel	(1) Gravel maintained to a depth of four inches can be an effective measure. (2) Should only be used in areas where paving, chemical stabilization or frequent watering is not feasible..

HIGH WIND MEASURE

(c) Apply a chemical stabilizer (to meet the specifications established by the Rule) prior to wind events; or
(d) Apply water once each hour; or
(e) Stop all vehicular traffic.

Source: (3) Storage Piles

CONTROL MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
(L) Wind sheltering	(1) Enclose in silos. (2) Install three-sided barriers equal to height of material, with no more than 50 percent porosity.
(M) Watering	(1) Application methods include: spray bars, hoses and water trucks. (2) Frequency of application will vary on site-specific conditions.
(N) Chemical stabilizers	(1) Best for use on storage piles subject to infrequent disturbances.
(O) Altering load-in/load-out procedures	(1) Confine load-in/load-out procedures to leeward (downwind) side of the material. (2) May need to be used in conjunction with wind sheltering to prevent visible emissions from crossing the property line.
(P) Coverings	(1) Tarps, plastic, or other material can be used as a temporary covering. (2) When used, these should be anchored to prevent wind from removing coverings.

HIGH WIND MEASURE

(f) Apply chemical stabilizers (to meet the specifications established by the Rule) prior to wind events; or
(g) Apply water once per hour; or
(h) Install temporary covers.

Source: (4) **Paved Road Track-Out**

CONTROL MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
(Q) Chemical stabilization	(1) Most effective when used on areas where active operations have ceased. (2) Vendors can supply information on methods for application and required concentrations.
(R) Sweep/clean roadways	(1) Either sweeping or water flushing may be used.
(S) Cover haul vehicles	(1) Entire surface area should be covered once vehicle is full.
(T) Bedliners in haul vehicles	(1) When feasible, use in bottom dumping vehicles.
(U) Site access improvement	(1) Pave internal roadway system. (2) Most important segment, last 100 yards from the connection with paved public roads

HIGH WIND MEASURE

(i) Cover all haul vehicles; and
(j) Clean streets with water flushing, unless prohibited by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Source: (5) Disturbed Surface Areas/ Inactive Construction Sites

CONTROL MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
(Q) Chemical stabilization	(1) Most effective when used on areas where active operations have ceased. (2) Vendors can supply information on methods for application and required concentrations.
(R) Watering	(1) Requires frequent applications unless a surface crust can be developed.
(S) Wind fencing	(1) Three- to five-foot barriers with 50% or less porosity adjacent to roadways or urban areas can be effective in reducing the amount of wind blown material leaving a site.
(T) Vegetation	(1) Establish as quickly as possible when active operations have ceased. (2) Use of drought tolerant, native vegetation is encouraged.

HIGH WIND MEASURES

(k) Apply chemical stabilizers (to meet the specifications established by the Rule); or
(l) Apply water to all disturbed surface areas 3 times per day.

BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES

Rule 403, paragraph (d)(2) requires active operations [defined in Rule 403, paragraph (c)(1)] within the South Coast Air Basin (see Figure 2-1) to implement at least one best available control measure for each fugitive dust source type on site. Additionally, as specified by subparagraph (f)(3)(D) of Rule 403, any person seeking approval of a fugitive dust emissions control plan for projects within the South Coast Air Basin must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the AQMD that the given activity is employing all best available fugitive dust control measures.

The AQMD has prepared the attached listing of best available fugitive dust control measures for a variety of source categories. This list is based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's reference document entitled, "Fugitive Dust Background Document and Technical Information Document for Best Available Control Measures," Office of Air and Radiation, September 1992.

The AQMD encourages the use of those dust control measures that minimize the use of potable water. When water is needed, reclaimed water should be utilized to the greatest extent feasible.

BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES

The left column contains a listing of the sources of fugitive dust which are intended for emission control under District Rule 403 and a listing of control measures and high-wind measures. The right column contains a description of the best available fugitive dust control measures for each of the sources.

Source: (1) Land Clearing/Earth-Moving

CONTROL MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
(A) Watering (pre-grading)	(1) Application of water by means of trucks, hoses and/or sprinklers prior to conducting any land clearing. This will increase the moisture content of the soils; thereby increasing its stability. (2) Pre-application of water to depths of proposed cuts.
(A-1) Watering (post-grading)	(1) In active earth-moving areas water should be applied at sufficient frequency and quantity to prevent visible emissions from extending more than 100 feet from the point of origin.
(A-2) Pre-grading planning	(1) Grade each phase separately, timed to coincide with construction phase; or (2) Grade entire project, but apply chemical stabilizers or ground cover to graded areas where construction phase begins more than 60 days after grading phase ends.
(B) Chemical stabilizers	(1) Only effective in areas which are not subject to daily disturbances. (2) Vendors can supply information on product application and required concentrations to meet the specifications established by the Rule.
(C) Wind fencing	(1) Three- to five-foot barriers with 50% or less porosity located adjacent to roadways or urban areas can be effective in reducing the amount of windblown material leaving a site. Must be implemented in conjunction with either measure (A-1) or (B).
(D) Cover haul vehicles	(1) Entire surface area of hauled earth should be covered once vehicle is full.
(E) Bedliners in haul vehicles	(1) When feasible, use in bottom-dumping haul vehicles.

HIGH WIND MEASURE

(a) Cease all active operations; or
(b) Apply water within 15 minutes to any soil surface which is being moved or otherwise disturbed.

Source: (2) Unpaved Roads

CONTROL MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
(F) Paving	(1) Requires street sweeping/cleaning if subject to material accumulation.
(G) Chemical stabilization	(1) Vendors can supply information as to application methods and concentrations to meet the specifications established by the Rule (2) Not recommended for high volume or heavy equipment traffic use.
(H) Watering	(1) In sufficient quantities to keep surface moist. (2) Required application frequency will vary according to soil type, weather conditions, and vehicular use.
(I) Reduce speed limits	(1) 15 mile per hour maximum. May need to be used in conjunction with watering or chemical stabilization to prevent visible emissions from crossing the property line.
(J) Reduce vehicular trips	(1) Access restriction or redirecting traffic to reduce vehicle trips by a minimum of 60 percent.
(K) Gravel	(1) Gravel maintained to a depth of four inches can be an effective measure. (2) Should only be used in areas where paving, chemical stabilization or frequent watering is not feasible.

HIGH WIND MEASURE

(a) Apply a chemical stabilizer (to meet the specifications established by the Rule) prior to wind events; or
(b) Apply water once each hour; or
(c) Stop all vehicular traffic.

Source: (3) **Storage Piles**

CONTROL MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
(L) Wind sheltering	(1) Enclose in silos. (2) Install three-sided barriers equal to height of material, with no more than 50 percent porosity.
(M) Watering	(1) Application methods include: spray bars, hoses and water trucks. (2) Frequency of application will vary on site-specific conditions.
(N) Chemical stabilizers	(1) Best for use on storage piles subject to infrequent disturbances.
(O) Altering load-in/load-out procedures	(1) Confine load-in/load-out procedures to leeward (downwind) side of the material. Must be used in conjunction with either measure (L), (M), (N), or (P).
(P) Coverings	(1) Tarps, plastic, or other material can be used as a temporary covering. (2) When used, these should be anchored to prevent wind from removing coverings.

HIGH WIND MEASURE

(a) Apply chemical stabilizers (to meet the specifications established by the Rule) prior to wind events; or
(b) Apply water once per hour; or
(c) Install temporary covers.

Source: (4) Paved Road Track-Out

CONTROL MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
Compliance with District Rule 403.	Paragraph (d)(5).

Source: (5) Disturbed Surface Areas/ Inactive Construction Sites

CONTROL MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
(Q) Chemical stabilization	(1) Most effective when used on areas where active operations have ceased. (2) Vendors can supply information on methods for application and required concentrations.
(R) Watering	(1) Requires frequent applications unless a surface crust can be developed.
(S) Wind fencing	(1) Three- to five-foot barriers with 50% or less porosity adjacent to roadways or urban areas can be effective in reducing the amount of wind blown material leaving a site. Must be used in conjunction with either measure (Q), (R), or (T).
(T) Vegetation	(1) Establish as quickly as possible when active operations have ceased.*

HIGH WIND MEASURES

(a) Apply chemical stabilizers (to meet the specifications established by the Rule); or
(b) Apply water to all disturbed surface areas 3 times per day.

* Use of drought tolerant, native vegetation is encouraged.

TABLE 1

BEST [REASONABLY]* AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES FOR HIGH WIND CONDITIONS

FUGITIVE DUST SOURCE CATEGORY	CONTROL MEASURES
Earth-moving	(1A) Cease all active operations; OR (2A) Apply water to soil not more than 15 minutes prior to moving such soil.
Disturbed surface areas	(0B) On the last day of active operations prior to a weekend, holiday, or any other period when active operations will not occur for not more than four consecutive days: apply water with a mixture of chemical stabilizer diluted to not less than 1/20 of the concentration required to maintain a stabilized surface for a period of six months; OR (1B) Apply chemical stabilizers prior to wind event; OR (2B) Apply water to all unstabilized disturbed areas 3 times per day. If there is any evidence of wind driven fugitive dust, watering frequency is increased to a minimum of four times per day; OR (3B) Take the actions specified in Table 2, Item (3c); OR (4B) Utilize any combination of control actions (1B), (2B), and (3B) such that, in total, these actions apply to all disturbed surface areas.
Unpaved roads	(1C) Apply chemical stabilizers prior to wind event; OR (2C) Apply water twice [once] per hour during active operation; OR (3C) Stop all vehicular traffic.
Open storage piles	(1D) Apply water twice [once] per hour; OR (2D) Install temporary coverings.
Paved road track-out	(1E) Cover all haul vehicles; OR (2E) Comply with the vehicle freeboard requirements of Section 23114 of the California Vehicle Code for both public and private roads.
All Categories	(1F) Any other control measures approved by the Executive Officer and the U.S. EPA as equivalent to the methods specified in Table 1 may be used.

* Measures in [brackets] are reasonably available control measures and only apply to sources not within the South Coast Air Basin.

TABLE 2
DUST CONTROL ACTIONS FOR EXEMPTION FROM PARAGRAPH (d)(4)*

FUGITIVE DUST SOURCE CATEGORY		CONTROL ACTIONS
Earth-moving (except construction cutting and filling areas, and mining operations)	(1a)	Maintain soil moisture content at a minimum of 12 percent, as determined by ASTM method D-2216, or other equivalent method approved by the Executive Officer, the California Air Resources Board, and the U.S. EPA. Two soil moisture evaluations must be conducted during the first three hours of active operations during a calendar day, and two such evaluations each subsequent four-hour period of active operations; OR
	(1a-1)	For any earth-moving which is more than 100 feet from all property lines, conduct watering as necessary to prevent visible dust emissions from exceeding 100 feet in length in any direction.
Earth-moving: Construction fill areas:	(1b)	Maintain soil moisture content at a minimum of 12 percent, as determined by ASTM method D-2216, or other equivalent method approved by the Executive Officer, the California Air Resources Board, and the U.S. EPA. For areas which have an optimum moisture content for compaction of less than 12 percent, as determined by ASTM Method 1557 or other equivalent method approved by the Executive Officer and the California Air Resources Board and the U.S. EPA, complete the compaction process as expeditiously as possible after achieving at least 70 percent of the optimum soil moisture content. Two soil moisture evaluations must be conducted during the first three hours of active operations during a calendar day, and two such evaluations during each subsequent four-hour period of active operations.

* Measures in [brackets] are reasonably available control measures and only apply to sources not within the South Coast Air Basin.

TABLE 2 (Continued)*

FUGITIVE DUST SOURCE CATEGORY		CONTROL ACTIONS
Earth-moving: Construction cut areas and mining operations:	(1c)	Conduct watering as necessary to prevent visible emissions from extending more than 100 feet beyond the active cut or mining area unless the area is inaccessible to watering vehicles due to slope conditions or other safety factors.
Disturbed surface areas (except completed grading areas)	(2a/b)	Apply dust suppression in sufficient quantity and frequency to maintain a stabilized surface. Any areas which cannot be stabilized, as evidenced by wind driven fugitive dust must have an application of water at least twice per day to at least 80 [70] percent of the unstabilized area.
Disturbed surface areas: Completed grading areas	(2c)	Apply chemical stabilizers within five working days of grading completion; OR
	(2d)	Take actions (3a) or (3c) specified for inactive disturbed surface areas.
Inactive disturbed surface areas	(3a)	Apply water to at least 80 [70] percent of all inactive disturbed surface areas on a daily basis when there is evidence of wind driven fugitive dust, excluding any areas which are inaccessible to watering vehicles due to excessive slope or other safety conditions; OR
	(3b)	Apply dust suppressants in sufficient quantity and frequency to maintain a stabilized surface; OR
	(3c)	Establish a vegetative ground cover within 21 [30] days after active operations have ceased. Ground cover must be of sufficient density to expose less than 30 percent of unstabilized ground within 90 days of planting, and at all times thereafter; OR
	(3d)	Utilize any combination of control actions (3a), (3b), and (3c) such that, in total, these actions apply to all inactive disturbed surface areas.

* Measures in [brackets] are reasonably available control measures and only apply to sources not within the South Coast Air Basin.

TABLE 2 (Continued)*

FUGITIVE DUST SOURCE CATEGORY	CONTROL ACTIONS	
Unpaved Roads	(4a)	Water all roads used for any vehicular traffic at least once per every two hours of active operations [3 times per normal 8 hour work day]; OR
	(4b)	Water all roads used for any vehicular traffic once daily and restrict vehicle speeds to 15 miles per hour; OR
	(4c)	Apply a chemical stabilizer to all unpaved road surfaces in sufficient quantity and frequency to maintain a stabilized surface.
Open storage piles	(5a)	Apply chemical stabilizers; OR
	(5b)	Apply water to at least 80 [70] percent of the surface area of all open storage piles on a daily basis when there is evidence of wind driven fugitive dust; OR
	(5c)	Install temporary coverings; OR
	(5d)	Install a three-sided enclosure with walls with no more than 50 percent porosity which extend, at a minimum, to the top of the pile.
All Categories	(6a)	Any other control measures approved by the Executive Officer and the U.S. EPA as equivalent to the methods specified in Table 2 may be used.

* Measures in [brackets] are reasonably available control measures and only apply to sources not within the South Coast Air Basin.

TABLE 3
TRACK-OUT CONTROL OPTIONS
PARAGRAPH (d)(5)(B)

CONTROL OPTIONS

(1)	Pave or apply chemical stabilization at sufficient concentration and frequency to maintain a stabilized surface starting from the point of intersection with the public paved surface, and extending for a centerline distance of at least 100 feet and a width of at least 20 feet.
(2)	Pave from the point of intersection with the public paved road surface, and extending for a centerline distance of at least 25 feet and a width of at least 20 feet, and install a track-out control device immediately adjacent to the paved surface such that exiting vehicles do not travel on any unpaved road surface after passing through the track-out control device.
(3)	Any other control measures approved by the Executive Officer and the U.S. EPA as equivalent to the methods specified in Table 3 may be used.