
**SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY
SOUTH BAY SUBSTATION RELOCATION PROJECT
DUST CONTROL PLAN**

JULY 11, 2014

PREPARED BY:



PREPARED FOR:



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Attachment A: SDG&E Best Management Practices for Dust Control

1 – INTRODUCTION

This Dust Control Plan (Plan) describes the measures to be taken by San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) and its contractors to address implementation and monitoring of dust control measures in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations during construction of the South Bay Substation Relocation Project (Project). The Project is located in Chula Vista, California, and involves the following:

- construction of a new 230/69/12 kilovolt (kV) Bay Boulevard Substation;
- construction of a 230 kV loop-in, including underground and overhead interconnections;
- relocation of six overhead 69 kV transmission lines;
- extension of a 138 kV transmission line via overhead and underground configurations;
- demolition of the existing South Bay Substation; and
- wetland restoration activities at the D Street Fill Site.

This Plan was prepared in accordance with Mitigation Measure (MM) BIO-5 of the Mitigation Monitoring, Compliance, and Reporting Program (MMCRP) for the Project and Special Condition 9 of the Coastal Development Permit (CDP), which stipulates protocols for the development of the Plan and implementation of the procedures to be followed in the field in order to minimize impacts to biological resources from construction-related fugitive dust. The Plan was developed to comply with all applicable San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (SDAPCD) rules and regulations. Rules 50, 51, and 55 of SDAPCD Regulation IV provide standards related to particulate matter and fugitive dust control. This Plan will pertain to all construction areas on the Project, including staging areas and access roads.

2 – OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this Plan is to provide the SDG&E construction management team with a description of measures that will be implemented to reduce fugitive dust emissions associated with construction of the Project. This Plan provides specific information for implementing the MMs, as well as the means of monitoring the effectiveness of the Plan through implementation of the control measures during Project construction. The management practices and activities in this Plan are intended to accomplish the following objectives:

- Minimize fugitive dust emissions associated with construction of the Project; and
- Maintain consistency with applicant-committed best management practices (BMPs) and MMs specified in the Project's MMCRP and CDP, as well as with applicable rules and regulations provided by the SDAPCD,

3 – APPLICABLE DUST CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

Construction activities that may generate fugitive dust are governed by rules and regulations issued by the SDAPCD, as well as by a MM and several applicant-proposed measures (APMs)

developed as part of the MMCRP and the Special Conditions provided in the CDP. This Plan is designed to minimize fugitive dust emissions associated with the Project.

3.0 SAN DIEGO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT RULES

SDAPCD Rule 50, adopted in August 1997, applies to the discharge of any air contaminant other than uncombined water vapor. Rule 50 prohibits any activity that will create air contaminant emissions darker than 20-percent opacity for more than an aggregate of three minutes in any 60-minute period.

SDAPCD Rule 51, adopted in January 1969, prohibits from any source the discharge of such quantities of air contaminants or other materials that cause or have a tendency to cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to people and/or the public, or damage to any businesses or property.

SDAPCD Rule 55, adopted in July 2009, prohibits visible dust emissions beyond property lines for periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period. This rule also requires control of visible roadway dust by minimizing track-out/carry-out and removing it from public roads.

3.1 MMCRP AND CDP MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

One MM and several APMs related to the control of fugitive dust were developed in the MMCRP, as detailed in Section 4 – Mitigation Measures and Permit Conditions. In addition, Special Condition 9 of the CDP requires the preparation and implementation of a Dust Control Plan for the Project. Some of the MMs include environmental measures that are already required by existing regulations and local policies, while others are standard SDG&E practices designed to address temporary and permanent impacts. The Project MM, APMs, and permit condition were developed to address the following:

- suppressing dust at work areas and staging areas,
- reducing dust on access roads and unpaved surfaces, and
- preventing the transport of mud and dust onto paved roadway surfaces and onto public roads

3.2 SDG&E BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR DUST CONTROL

SDG&E's Best Management Practices for Water Quality Construction includes additional dust control procedures, as well as photographs demonstrating implementation of some of the dust control measures described in this Plan. The BMPs that may be implemented to control dust include the following:

- BMP 1-07: Tracking Controls,
- BMP 1-08: Stockpile Management,
- BMP 4-05: Soil Binders, and
- BMP 4-08: Dust (Wind Erosion) Control.

Descriptions of these BMPs are provided in Attachment A: SDG&E Best Management Practices for Dust Control.

4 – MITIGATION MEASURES AND PERMIT CONDITIONS

The Construction Contractor will control fugitive dust by watering or applying chemical dust suppressants to disturbed construction areas, as described in this Plan, and by implementing standard construction BMPs to reduce the potential of exposed soils to wind erosion. The Construction Contractor will take all reasonable precautions to prevent the generation of dust, which includes the measures required by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and specified in MM BIO-5, APM-AIR-01, APM-AIR-02, and APM-AIR-03 of the MMCRP, as well as Special Condition 9 in the CDP.

MM BIO-5 specifies that SDG&E will implement the following measures to control dust:

“Prepare and Implement a Dust Control Plan. A Dust Control Plan shall be prepared and submitted to the California Public Utilities Commission. The project proponent shall (a) pave, apply water daily, as needed to control fugitive dust, or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas if construction activity causes persistent visible emissions of fugitive dust beyond the work area; (b) pre-water sites as appropriate up to 48 hours in advance of clearing; (c) reduce the amount of disturbed area where feasible; (d) spray all dirt stock-pile areas daily as needed; (e) cover loads in haul trucks or maintain at least 6 inches of free-board when traveling on public roads; (f) premoisten prior to transport and import and export of dirt, sand, or loose materials; (g) sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets or wash trucks and equipment before entering public streets; (h) plant vegetative ground cover in disturbed areas as soon as possible following construction or in accordance with the landscape plan, taking into account the appropriate planting season; and (i) apply chemical soil stabilizers or apply water to form and maintain a crust on inactive construction areas (disturbed lands that are unused for 14 consecutive days); and (j) prepare and file with the CPUC a Dust Control Plan that describes how these measures would be implemented and monitored throughout construction.”

Similarly, CDP Special Condition 9 requires implementation of the following:

“PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION SDG&E shall submit a Dust Control Plan to the Executive Director for review and approval. The Plan shall include measures to control fugitive dust emissions during project construction, including: (a) pave or apply water, as needed to control fugitive dust, or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas if construction activity causes persistent visible emissions of fugitive dust beyond the work area; (b) pre-water sites as appropriate up to 48 hours in advance of clearing; (c) reduce the amount of disturbed area where feasible; (d) spray all dirt stock-pile areas daily as needed; (e) cover loads in haul trucks or maintain at least 6 inches of free-board when traveling on public roads; (f) premoisten prior to transport and import and export of dirt, sand, or loose materials; (g) sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets or wash trucks and equipment before entering public streets; (h) plant vegetative ground cover in disturbed areas

as soon as possible following construction or in accordance with the landscape plan, taking into account the appropriate planting season; and (i) apply chemical soil stabilizers or apply water to form and maintain a crust on inactive construction areas (disturbed lands that are unused for 14 consecutive days). The Plan shall describe how these measures will be implemented and monitored throughout construction.”

This Plan also incorporates measures within APMs to reduce fugitive dust during construction activities. The APMs specify that SDG&E will implement the following applicable measures to control dust:

- APM-AIR-01: All active construction areas, unpaved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas will be watered or stabilized with nontoxic soil stabilizers as needed to control fugitive dust.
- APM-AIR-02: Traffic speeds on unpaved roads and the right-of-way (ROW) would be limited to 15 miles per hour.
- APM-AIR-03: SDG&E would limit actively graded areas to a cumulative total of 8 acres per day. The total area of disturbance can exceed this acreage so long as the actively graded portion is below this threshold.

5 – PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

5.0 WATER TRUCKS

As previously discussed, water trucks may be utilized to apply water to areas to control fugitive dust as follows:

- on unpaved Project access roads and work areas;
- prior to clearing a work area;
- on inactive stockpiles; and/or
- prior to, during, or after earth-moving operations, such as transporting dirt, sand, or loose materials to or from the Project site.

The construction sites will be pre-watered up to 48 hours in advance of vegetation clearing, or as directed by SDG&E’s Lead Environmental Inspector (LEI), Jim Gibson, or the on-site Environmental Inspector (EI). Loads will be pre-moistened prior to the transport, import, and export of dirt, sand, or loose materials, and water will be applied if necessary during loading to control fugitive dust.

Water trucks will be dedicated to the Project and available for operation during all work hours when construction-related activities are occurring, as necessary. In addition, a water truck will be available for use on site in the event that fugitive dust becomes a safety or air quality compliance issue during non-construction hours. During active construction, SDG&E will maintain at least one water truck at the Project site. SDG&E will provide additional water trucks or implement additional measures to control dust, as needed.

5.1 CHEMICAL SOIL STABILIZERS

Dust control during construction will be achieved primarily through the application of water, but in some instances and/or locations, the limited use of chemical soil stabilizers may be deemed advantageous by SDG&E. Per MM BIO-5, chemical soil stabilizers may be applied in lieu of water to form and maintain a crust on inactive construction areas (i.e., disturbed lands that are unused for 14 consecutive days). Chemical soil stabilizers will be environmentally safe; comply with federal, state, and local regulations; and will not produce a noxious odor or contaminate surface water or groundwater. Chemical soil stabilizers will be those that have been approved for use by SDG&E's Water Quality Specialist and, if necessary, the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and/or land management agency prior to use. Envirotac II is the chemical soil stabilizer that has been approved for use by SDG&E's Water Quality Specialist to control fugitive dust, should a chemical soil stabilizer be used during construction of the Project.

Chemical soil stabilizers will only be used if other erosion and sediment control devices are deemed unsuccessful at keeping sediment within the Project limits. If chemical soil stabilizers are considered, SDG&E's Water Quality Specialist will determine whether RWQCB approval is required prior to the use of chemical soil stabilizers. Application rates for chemical soil stabilizers will follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

Prior to applying any chemical soil stabilizer, the Qualified Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Practitioner will review the sediment control devices around the perimeter of the Project and assess the potential for off-site transport of chemical soil stabilizers. Additional BMPs will be installed, if necessary, to prevent runoff into adjacent areas or drainages. These BMPs may include, but are not limited to, the use of additional silt fencing, fiber rolls, and sand bags. Appendix VI and Appendix VII of the Project's SWPPP provide additional information regarding appropriate BMPs that could be implemented, depending on the site conditions when the chemical soil stabilizer application is proposed.

5.2 SPEED LIMITS

The speed limit of 15 miles per hour for construction vehicles will be implemented on all unpaved roads, and within the ROW. In the event of extreme weather conditions (e.g., high winds) and when watering may not be adequate to abate fugitive dust caused by vehicle traffic, speed limits on unpaved roads may be reduced in order to maintain Project compliance with SDAPCD rules. In addition, the Project speed limit and the reasons for the speed limit will be included in the Project Environmental Awareness Program that will be provided to all Project personnel. On paved roads, vehicle speeds will comply with the posted speed limit, or as conditions warrant to ensure safety.

5.3 TRACKING CONTROLS

Dust can result from soil and debris being tracked onto paved surfaces, and the subsequent detachment by local and construction traffic. To control track-out, streets will be swept at the conclusion of each workday when active operations cease if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets. In accordance with SDAPCD Regulation IV, Rule 55(d)(2)(ii), only

street sweepers with inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀) efficiency and certified to meet the most current South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1186 requirements will be used. Blowers will not be used to remove track-out/carry-out. For small areas, manual sweeping is an acceptable means for removing sediment from pavement.

5.4 CLEARING AND GRADING

Clearing and grading activities during construction of the Project will be limited to designated areas and kept to the minimum necessary to safely construct the Project. Clearing and grading is anticipated to be required at the Bay Boulevard Substation site and along the transmission corridor. The amount of clearing and grading that is required along the transmission lines will be minimized to the extent feasible and confined to the existing SDG&E easements. Per APM-AIR-03, active grading will be limited to eight acres per day in order to control fugitive dust emissions. In addition, sites with low soil moisture content that will be cleared will be pre-watered up to 48 hours in advance, as needed, to help control fugitive dust from leaving the work area. Non-hazardous materials—such as cleared vegetation, broken concrete, and excess trench spoil—will be hauled to and disposed of at the Allied Otay Landfill, located at 1700 Maxwell Road, Chula Vista.

5.4.0 REVEGETATION

Temporarily disturbed areas will be seeded or planted as soon as possible after disturbance activities, in accordance with the Project SWPPP and Landscape Plan. When scheduling revegetation activities, SDG&E will take into account the appropriate planting season and schedule these activities to occur during times when there is the highest chance for successful revegetation. For additional details on revegetation, refer to the Project SWPPP and Landscape Plan.

5.5 MATERIAL STORAGE AND HANDLING

SDG&E will not handle or store any material in a manner that results in excessive generation of dust. Spoil stockpiles maintained as a part of the Project will be sufficiently wetted to reduce wind-blown dust. If the crust created from wetting stockpiles is not sufficient to prevent wind erosion, additional treatment—such as covering the stockpiles or applying a light tackifier—may be required.

Any Project personnel operating a vehicle on a paved and public roadway with a load of dirt, sand, gravel, or other material—which may be susceptible to being dropped, spilled, or leaked, or susceptible to generating dust—will comply with California Vehicle Code Section 23114 and employ measures to control fugitive dust. The measures will include covering the load or maintaining six inches or more below the lowest part of the rim of the truck bed and applying water to the load to control dust emissions during transportation on a paved and public roadway to or from work sites.

5.6 MONITORING

During construction, the Construction Contractor will be responsible for implementing the requirements of the Dust Control Plan. The LEI or the on-site EI will monitor construction

activities to verify that the dust control measures and BMPs detailed in this Plan are being implemented as required to control fugitive dust emissions in accordance with SDAPCD rules and regulations. In the event that the EI observes fugitive dust emissions that exceed standards established by the SDAPCD, the EI will evaluate the source of the dust and coordinate with the SDG&E Contract Administrator and Project construction crews to reduce emissions. Corrective actions may include modifying construction procedures, implementing additional dust control measures, or temporarily halting the activity responsible for the fugitive dust emission.

6 – REFERENCES

SCAQMD. Regulation 11. Rule 1186. Online. <http://www.aqmd.gov/rules/reg/reg11/r1186-1.pdf>. Site visited May 2, 2014.

SDAPCD. Regulation IV. Rule 50. Online. <http://www.sdapcd.org/rules/Reg4pdf/R50.pdf>. Site visited May 2, 2014.

SDAPCD. Regulation IV. Rule 51. Online. <http://www.sdapcd.org/rules/Reg4pdf/R50-1-51.pdf>. Site visited May 9, 2014.

SDAPCD. Regulation IV. Rule 55. Online. <http://www.sdapcd.org/rules/Reg4pdf/R55.pdf>. Site visited May 2, 2014.

SDG&E BMPs Manual for Water Quality Construction. July 2011.

South Bay Substation Relocation Project, Coastal Development Permit E-11-010. Issued May 2014.

South Bay Substation Relocation Project. Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement. 2012. Online. <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/dudek/sbsrp/FinalEIR.htm>. Site visited May 2, 2014.

ATTACHMENT A: SDG&E BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR DUST CONTROL

BMP 1-07: Tracking Controls

What	Tracking controls consist of constructed/manufactured steel plates (rumble plates) or gravel. Tracking controls reduce offsite tracking of sediment and other pollutants by providing a stabilized entrance at defined soil disturbance activity site entrances and exits with materials that aid in removing sediment from vehicles, especially their tires or tracks. Controls can also consist of providing methods to clean-up sediment or other materials to prevent them from entering a storm drain, such as sweeping or vacuuming. Tracking controls can also include implementing tire washing.
When	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilized entrances/exits should be implemented on each soil disturbance site having a defined entrance/exit consisting of soil which terminates into a paved roadway or substantial paved surface. Stabilized entrances/exits are in addition to other applicable BMPs. • Daily sweeping or vacuuming should be implemented when sediment is tracked from the site onto public or private paved roads, typically at points of site exit. • Install and implement tire washing when the above methods are not adequately controlling track-out.
Where	<p>Use stabilized entrances and/or sweeping (and tire washing, if needed) at construction and “construction like” operations and maintenance activity sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where dirt or mud is tracked onto public roads; • adjacent to water bodies; • where poor soils are encountered, such as soils containing clay; and • where dust is a problem during dry weather conditions.
How	<p>Stabilized Entrances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit the points of entrance/exit to the construction or operations and maintenance site by designating combination or single purpose entrances and exits. Require all employees, subcontractors and others to use them. Limit speed of vehicles to control dust. • Where feasible, grade each construction entrance/exit to prevent runoff from leaving the construction site. • Route runoff from stabilized entrances/exits through a sediment-trapping device before discharge (see BMP 1-10). • Design stabilized entrance/exit to support heaviest vehicles and equipment. • Select construction access stabilization (aggregate, asphaltic concrete, concrete) based on longevity, required performance, and site conditions. • Use of constructed or constructed/manufactured steel plates with ribs for entrance/exit access is allowed. • If aggregate is selected, place crushed aggregate over geotextile fabric to at least 12 inches deep, or place aggregate to a depth recommended by a geotechnical engineer. A crushed aggregate greater than 3 inches but smaller than 6 inches shall be used. <p>Street Sweeping and Vacuuming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect potential sediment tracking locations routinely. • Visible sediment tracking should be swept or vacuumed as needed. Manual sweeping is appropriate for small jobs. • For larger projects, it is preferred to use mechanical sweeping methods that collect removed sediment and material.

- If not mixed with debris or trash, incorporate the removed sediment back into the project or dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

Tire Washing

- Design wash rack to support the heaviest traffic loads.
- Provide a turnout or doublewide exit to avoid traffic from entering through the tire washing area.
- Design a drainage ditch to route all rinse or wash waters from the tire washing area to a sediment trapping device (see BMP 1-10) to prevent any wash runoff from leaving the site.
- Hoses should be equipped with automatic shutoff nozzles.

Maintenance and Inspection

Stabilized Entrances

- Inspect routinely for damage and assess effectiveness. Remove sediment and repair if the stabilized entrance/exit is clogged with sediment.
- Perform routine inspections of BMPs, prior to and after storm events, and daily during extended rain events throughout the construction and/or clean-up activity (e.g., weekly, or in compliance with the frequency specified in the CGP, if applicable). Initiate repairs related to a storm event within 72 hours of identifying the problem or as soon as possible but prior to the next predicted storm event, per the CGP.
- Where tracking has occurred on roadways, sweeping should be conducted the same day. Water should not be used to wash sediment off the streets, unless necessary. If water is used, it must be captured, preventing sediment-laden water from running off the street or site.
- Keep all temporary roadway ditches clear.

Street Sweeping and Vacuuming

- Inspect silt fences prior to and after each storm event, daily during extended rain events during the construction and/or clean-up activity (e.g., weekly, or in compliance with the frequency specified in the project specific SWPPP, if applicable). Initiate repairs related to a storm event within 72 hours of identifying the problem or as soon as possible but prior to the next predicted storm event, per the CGP.
- Inspect all site paved access roads daily and remove any sediment or other materials on the roads by vacuuming or sweeping daily, as needed, and prior to any rain event in accordance with the CGP Risk Levels 2 & 3 requirements.
- Be careful not to sweep up any unknown substance or any object that may be potentially hazardous.
- After sweeping is finished, properly dispose of sweeper wastes.

Tire Washing

- Inspect BMPs prior to and after each storm event, daily during extended rain events during the construction and/or clean-up activity (e.g., weekly, or in compliance with the frequency specified in the project specific SWPPP, if applicable). Initiate repairs related to a storm event within 72 hours of identifying the problem or as soon as possible but prior to the next predicted storm event, per the CGP.
- Inspect rack and/or sediment trap system routinely for damage and assess effectiveness. Remove accumulated sediment to maintain system performance.

Pictures



Manufactured metal plates knock dirt off vehicle tires before exiting a site.



Drive through wheel wash before exiting a site.

BMP 1-08: Stockpile Management

What	Stockpile management consists of placing temporary BMPs, such as secured covers, over the piles, and/or placing berms, silt fences, fiber rolls, sand/gravel bags or straw bale barriers around the perimeter of stockpiles. Soil stabilizers/binders may also be used to augment stockpile management (BMP 4-05).
When	<p>Use this BMP when construction projects or operation and maintenance activities require stockpiled soil, waste materials, and/or paving materials. Protection of stockpiles must be implemented whenever there is a potential for transport of materials by a water source or by wind.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction and waste material stockpiles require protection from rain and wind at all times unless actively being used (protect during non-activity). Projects with SWPPPs require protection at the end of each day.
Where	Stockpiles at construction and “construction like” operation and maintenance activity sites, protecting against both run-on and run-off.
How	<p>One or more of the following options may be used to manage stockpiles and prevent stockpile erosion and sediment discharges for storm water and non-storm water runoff/run-on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stockpile may be returned to the excavation if precipitation is forecast.• Sufficient BMP materials for temporary stockpile protection should be available onsite. Select cover materials or methods based on anticipated duration.• Protect stockpiles from storm water run-on and sediment runoff from the stockpiles using a temporary perimeter sediment barrier such as berms, silt fences, fiber rolls, sand/gravel bags, or straw bale barriers, as appropriate.• Cover stockpiles to prevent erosion. Note that the CGP requires that inactive stockpiles be covered. Where feasible, cover/protect stockpiles using a soil binder, according to BMP 4-05. Alternately, secure stockpiles with covers such as Visqueen weighted down with gravel bags, or sand bags. Plastic should be properly re-used or disposed of properly. Note the CGP discourages the use of plastic materials for cover when more sustainable alternatives can be used.• Stockpiles may be hauled off or temporarily stored in a protected location off site.• Keep stockpiles organized and surrounding areas clean.• Protect storm drain inlets, watercourses, and water bodies from stockpiles, as appropriate.• Implement dust control practices as appropriate on all stockpiled material.• Stockpiles should be covered, stabilized, or protected prior to the onset of precipitation.
Maintenance and Inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Repair and/or replace covers, and perimeter containment structures as needed.• Inspect BMPs prior to and after each storm event, daily during extended rain events during the construction and/or clean-up activity (e.g., weekly, or in compliance with the frequency specified in the project specific SWPPP, if applicable). Initiate repairs related to a storm event within 72 hours of identifying the problem or as soon as possible but prior to the next predicted storm event, per the CGP.

Pictures



Stockpile covered with plastic and secured with large rocks.



Silt fence used for stockpile perimeter control.

BMP 4-05: Soil Binders

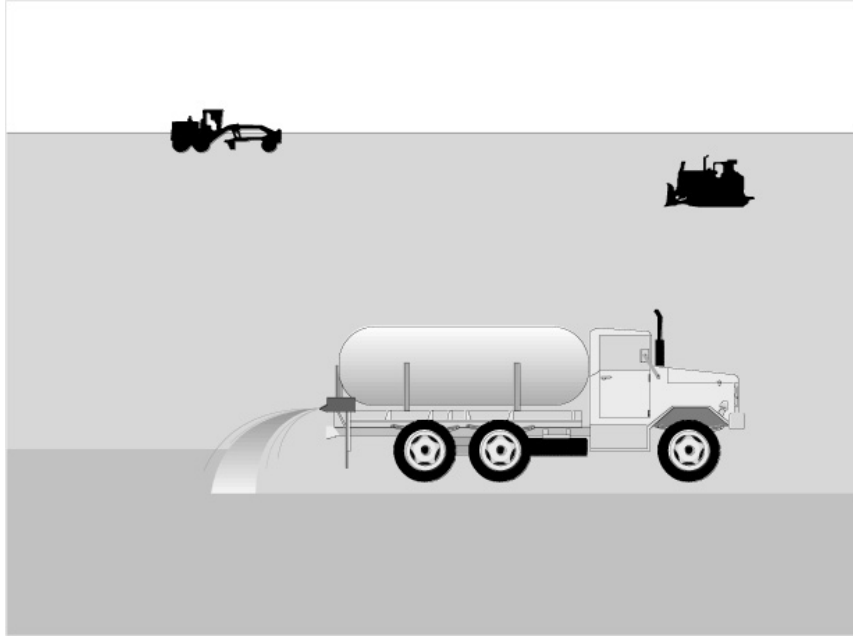
What	Soil Binders is a procedural BMP for applying soil binder material to the soil surface to temporarily prevent water-induced erosion of exposed soils on construction or applicable operations and maintenance sites. Soil binders bind with the soil, creating a crust that sheds water and prevents the water erosion. Soil binders also provide temporary dust, wind, and soil stabilization benefits.
When	<p>Soil binders are typically applied to disturbed soil areas that require short-term temporary protection.</p> <p>Soil binders have the following application timing limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• May not cure when low temperatures occur within 24 hours of application.• Soil binders generally experience spot failures during heavy rain and may need reapplication after a storm.• Some soil binders may not perform well during periods of low relative humidity.
Where	<p>Soil binders can be used for any disturbed soil area. Soil binders can often be incorporated into the work so they may be a good choice for areas where grading activities will soon resume or that experience light construction traffic.</p> <p>Soil binders have the following limitations for particular areas of application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soil binders may not penetrate areas where soil surfaces are made up primarily of silt and clay, particularly when compacted.• Soil binders may not hold up well in areas of heavy pedestrian or medium to heavy vehicular traffic.
How	<p>Selection of soil binders should be approved by the project Field Environmental Representative after an evaluation of site-specific factors. Chemical soil binders must be on the SDG&E List of Approved Products. These approved soil binder products have low or no toxicity to aquatic organisms and wildlife and may not trigger the construction site sampling requirements of the CGP. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for application procedures and cleaning of equipment after use. Any onsite cleaning must use appropriate BMPs (BMP 2-02 "Material Use", 2-03 "Spill Control", 2-04 "Solid Waste Management", 2-08 "Liquid Waste/Drilling Fluid Management", and 3-03 "Vehicle and Equipment Washing").</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prior to application, roughen embankment and fill areas. Track walking shall only be used where rolling is impractical.• Soil binders should not be applied during or immediately before rain events. Soil binders must be applied no less than 24 hours before rain to cure and dry and become fully effective.• Avoid over-spray onto paths, sidewalks, lined drainage channels, sound walls, and existing vegetation.• Do not apply soil binders to frozen soil, areas with standing water, under freezing conditions, or when the temperature is below 40°F during the curing period.• More than one treatment is often necessary, although the second treatment may be diluted or have a lower application rate.• For liquid agents:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Crown or slope ground to avoid ponding.- Uniformly pre-wet ground according to manufacturer's recommendations.- Apply solution under pressure. Overlap solution 6 to 12 inches.

- Allow treated area to cure for the time recommended by the manufacturer; typically at least 24 hours.
- Apply second treatment before first treatment becomes ineffective, using 50 percent application rate.
- In low humidity, reactivate chemicals by re-wetting according to manufacturer's recommendations.

Maintenance and Inspection

- Reapplying the selected soil binder may be needed for proper maintenance. Traffic areas should be inspected routinely.
- After any rainfall event, maintain all slopes to prevent erosion.

Pictures



BMP 4-08: Dust (Wind Erosion) Control

What	Dust (Wind Erosion) control is a procedural BMP that consists of applying water or other dust suppressant to prevent or alleviate dust nuisance generated by construction and operations and maintenance activities.
When	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dust control must be used whenever wind speed picks up dust and creates visual dust emissions. Dust control should be used at least initially on any project when exposed soil is subject to vehicle traffic and soil disturbance activities (e.g., dirt construction site, dirt access road traffic, grading, excavating, and soil stockpile generation, or soil removal from soil stockpiles).• Dust control must be implemented in accordance with local air quality requirements.
Where	All construction and operations and maintenance activity sites where exposed soil is susceptible to wind erosion.
How	Use the following measures as applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appropriate methods of applying dust control (water, chemical dust suppressant, or soil covers and the means to apply it) should be available for construction or operation and maintenance activity sites with the potential to create dust.• Water applied for dust control should be applied evenly and in a manner that does not generate runoff.• Dust control methods should be approved by the project Field Environmental Representative. A construction permit or an agency rule may require specific control procedures.• Obtain prior approval to use any chemical dust suppressant from the project Field Environmental Representative. Dust suppressant chemicals must be on SDG&E's approved product list.• Non-potable water should not be conveyed in tanks or drainpipes that will be used to convey potable water, and there should be no connection between potable and non-potable supplies. Non-potable tanks, pipes and other conveyances should be marked "NON-POTABLE WATER – DO NOT DRINK." Approval for use of all non-potable sources of water must be obtained from the project Field Environmental Representative.• If reclaimed wastewater is used for dust control, the sources and discharge must meet California Department of Health Services water reclamation criteria and RWQCB requirements. Approval for use of reclaimed wastewater must be obtained from the project Field Environmental Representative.
Maintenance and Inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check areas protected to ensure coverage.• Reapply water, chemical dust suppressants, or maintain soil covers as necessary to maintain their effectiveness.

Photos



Water being applied for dust control.