

# FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN

## Grayson Mill Operating, LLC Missouri River Crossing Pipeline Reinstatement Project

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Dust Control Plan

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## **1.0 Introduction**

Grayson Mill Operating, LLC (“Grayson Mill”) is proposing to return to service 14.72 miles of existing Hazardous Liquid Pipeline (HLP) and its associated facilities. This Fugitive Dust Control Plan outlines the methods that will be used to reduce dust emissions.

Dust may become airborne during limited construction activities. A single valve will be installed on the west side of the Missouri River and a single valve will be replaced on the east side of the river. Once dust becomes airborne due to a mechanical disturbance it is considered fugitive dust. Fugitive dust, spread by winds, can have negative impacts on native vegetation and agriculture by reducing photosynthesis and causing soil erosion. Dust can also affect human health by creating disorders such as asthma and in chronic cases, cardiopulmonary disease. Dust can also create a safety hazard by creating reduced visibility along roadways.

## **2.0 Dust Generating Activities**

Construction activities that have the potential to release fugitive dust include, but are not limited to:

- Vegetation removal
- Topsoil removal
- backfilling
- Movement of construction equipment on the site
- Vehicle use of unpaved roads
- Material loading, hauling, and unloading
- Use of soil storage piles

## **3.0 Fugitive Dust Controls Methods**

The Project Contractor and Environmental Inspector are responsible for identifying potential sources of fugitive dust, monitoring for fugitive dust, and applying techniques to minimize fugitive dust. The use of water is the primary tool for fugitive dust control. The Environmental Inspector has the authority to determine when water or other dust control measures are needed.

Possible dust control measures include, but are not limited to:

- Water trucks may be used to apply wet suppression to access roads, temporary workspace, county roads, and pipeline right-of-way
- Reducing vehicle speeds on roadways and pipeline right-of-way
- Using rock on roadway approaches to reduce track-out onto public roadways
- The application of approved tackifiers

## **4.0 Inspection, Monitoring and Record Keeping**

The Project Contractor will oversee implementing fugitive dust control measures and the Environmental Inspector will have responsibility for monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of the measures. When conditions dictate the need for dust control, the Environmental Inspector should conduct daily record keeping on weather conditions, number of water trucks in use, approximately volume of water applied, effectiveness of methods and if alternative methods should be applied, etc. During watering or on rainy days, track-out on to public roadways should be monitored and the use of sweepers or vacuums used as appropriate.