

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This fugitive dust handbook addresses the estimation of uncontrolled fugitive dust emissions and emission reductions achieved by demonstrated control techniques for twelve major and several minor fugitive dust source categories. The handbook focuses on fugitive dust emissions “at the source” and does not evaluate factors related to the transport and impact of emissions on downwind locations where ambient air monitoring occurs. The methods for estimating emissions draw (a) from established methods published by the USEPA, specifically AP-42: Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors that are available from the Internet (www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42), and (b) from alternate methods adopted by state and local air control agencies in the WRAP region such as the California Air Resources Board (www.arb.ca.gov/ei/areasrc/areameth.htm), Clark County, Nevada (www.co.clark.nv.us/air_quality), and Maricopa County, Arizona (www.maricopa.gov/envsvc/air). Sources of data are identified and default values for emission factor correction parameters, source extent/activity levels, control efficiencies, and emission reductions by natural mitigation and add-on control measures are provided in tables throughout the handbook.

The handbook has several distinct features that give it a major advantage over the use of AP-42 or other resource documents. The handbook is a comprehensive document that contains all the necessary information to develop control strategies for major sources of fugitive dust. These features include:

- (a) extensive documentation of emission estimation methods adopted by both federal and state agencies as well as methods in the “developmental” stage;
- (b) detailed discussion of demonstrated control measures;
- (c) lists of published control efficiencies for a large number of fugitive dust control measures;
- (d) example regulatory formats adopted by state and local agencies in the WRAP region;
- (e) compliance tools to assure that the regulations are being followed; and
- (f) a detailed methodology for calculating the cost-effectiveness of different fugitive dust control measures, plus sample calculations for control measure cost-effectiveness for each fugitive dust source category.

The handbook and associated website (www.wrapair.org/forums/dejf/fdh) are intended to:

- (a) support technical and policy evaluations by WRAP members, stakeholders, and other interested parties when addressing specific air quality issues and when developing regional haze implementation plans;
- (b) incorporate available information from both the public and private sectors that address options to reduce fugitive dust emissions in areas of the country classified as nonattainment for PM₁₀; and

- (c) provide a comprehensive resource on emission estimation methodologies and control measures for the following twelve fugitive dust source categories: agricultural tilling, agricultural harvesting, construction and demolition, materials handling, paved roads, unpaved roads, minerals products industry, abrasive blasting, livestock husbandry, and windblown dust emissions from agricultural fields, material storage piles, and exposed open areas.

The handbook contains separate, stand-alone chapters for each of the twelve major fugitive dust source categories identified above. Because the chapters are meant to stand alone, there is some redundancy between chapters. Each chapter contains a discussion of characterization of the source emissions, established emissions estimation methodologies, demonstrated control techniques, regulatory formats, compliance tools, a sample control measure cost-effectiveness calculation, and references. A separate chapter addressing several minor fugitive dust source categories and several appendices are also included in the handbook. Appendix A contains a discussion of test methods used to quantify fugitive dust emission rates. Appendix B contains cost information for demonstrated control measures. Appendix C contains a step-wise method to calculate the cost-effectiveness of different fugitive dust control measures. Appendix D contains a brief discussion of fugitive PM₁₀ management plans and record keeping requirements mandated by one of the air quality districts within the WRAP region.

A list of fugitive dust control measures that have been implemented by jurisdictions designated by the USEPA as nonattainment for federal PM₁₀ standards is presented in the table below. The published PM₁₀ control efficiencies for different fugitive dust control measures vary over relatively large ranges as reflected in the table. The user of the handbook is cautioned to review the assumptions included in the original publications (i.e., references identified in each chapter of the handbook) before selecting a specific PM₁₀ control efficiency for a given control measure. It should be noted that Midwest Research Institute (MRI) found no significant differences in the measured control efficiencies for the PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ size fractions of unpaved road emissions based on repeated field measurements of uncontrolled and controlled emissions. Thus, without actual published PM_{2.5} control efficiencies, the user may wish to utilize the published PM₁₀ values for both size fractions.

Many control cost-effectiveness estimates were reviewed in preparation of this handbook. Some of these estimates contain assumptions that are difficult to substantiate and often appear unrealistic. Depending on which assumptions are used, the control cost-effectiveness estimates can vary by one to two orders of magnitude. Thus, rather than presenting existing cost-effectiveness estimates, the handbook presents a detailed methodology to calculate the cost-effectiveness of different fugitive dust control measures. This methodology is presented in Appendix C. The handbook user is advised to calculate the cost-effectiveness values for different fugitive dust control options based on current cost data and caveats that are applicable to the particular situation.

Fugitive Dust Control Measures Applicable for the WRAP Region

Source Category	Control Measure	Published PM10 Control Efficiency
Agricultural Tilling	Reduce tilling during high winds	1 – 5%
	Roughen surface	15 – 64%
	Modify equipment	50%
	Employ sequential cropping	50%
	Increase soil moisture	90%
	Use other conservation management practices	25 - 100%
Agricultural Harvesting	Limited activity during high winds	5 – 70%
	Modify equipment	50%
	Night farming	10%
	New techniques for drying fruit	25 –60%
Construction/Demolition	Water unpaved surfaces	10 – 74%
	Limit on-site vehicle speed to 15 mph	57%
	Apply dust suppressant to unpaved areas	84%
	Prohibit activities during high winds	98%
Materials Handling	Implement wet suppression	50 – 90%
	Erect 3-sided enclosure around storage piles	75%
	Cover storage pile with a tarp during high winds	90%
Paved Roads	Sweep streets	4 – 26%
	Minimize trackout	40 – 80%
	Remove deposits on road ASAP	> 90%
Unpaved Roads	Limit vehicle speed to 25 mph	44%
	Apply water	10 – 74%
	Apply dust suppressant	84%
	Pave the surface	>90%
Mineral Products Industry	Cyclone or muliclone	68 –79%
	Wet scrubber	78 –98%
	Fabric filter	99 – 99.8%
	Electrostatic precipitator	90 – 99.5%
Abrasive Blasting	Water spray	50 – 93%
	Fabric filter	> 95%
Livestock Husbandry	Daily watering of corrals and pens	> 10%
	Add wood chips or mulch to working pens	> 10%
Wind Erosion (agricultural, open area, and storage piles)	Plant trees or shrubs as a windbreak	25%
	Create cross-wind ridges	24 – 93%
	Erect artificial wind barriers	4 – 88%
	Apply dust suppressant or gravel	84%
	Revegetate; apply cover crop	90%
	Water exposed area before high winds	90%