

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Technology &
Development
Program

7700—Transportation System
2500—Watershed and Air Management
November 1999
9977 1207—SDTDC



Dust Palliative Selection and Application Guide



DUST PALLIATIVE SELECTION AND APPLICATION GUIDE

Peter Bolander
Pavement Engineer, Pacific Northwest Region

Alan Yamada
Project Leader

San Dimas Technology and Development Center
San Dimas, California

November 1999

Information contained in this document has been developed for the guidance of employees of the Forest Service, USDA, its contractors, and cooperating Federal and State agencies. The Department of Agriculture assumes no responsibility for the interpretation or use of this information by other than its own employees. The use of trade, firm, or corporation names is for the information and convenience of the reader. Such use does not constitute an official evaluation, conclusion, recommendation, endorsement, or approval of any product or service to the exclusion of others that may be suitable.

The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, and marital or familial status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA Office of Communications at 202-720-22791 (voice), or 800-855-1234 (TDD).

To file a complaint, write the Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, or call 1-800-245-6340 (voice), or 800-855-1234 (TDD). USDA is an equal employment opportunity employer.

Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
DUST ABATEMENT BASICS	1
DUST PALLIATIVE BASICS.....	2
SUPPRESSANT SELECTION TIPS	2
SUPPRESSANT APPLICATION TIPS	15
General Application Tips	15
Water Application Tips	15
Chloride Application Tips	15
Petroleum Application Tips	16
Organic Nonpetroleum Application Tips.....	16
Electrochemical Application Tips	16
Polymer Application Tips.....	16
Clay Additive Application Tips	16
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	16
PAST FIELD OR LABORATORY STUDY REFERENCES.....	18
ONGOING FIELD OR LABORATORY STUDIES	18
LITERATURE CITED	19

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to first acknowledge all the Forest Service personnel and suppressant manufacturers/suppliers that have shared their wisdom and knowledge on the use of dust suppressants. Acknowledgements should also go to UMA Engineering, George Giummarra, and David Jones, for without their studies and writings, this report would have been much more difficult to pull together.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this publication is to help practitioners understand and correctly choose and apply the dust palliative that is appropriate for their particular site, traffic conditions, and climate. In addition, this publication describes the expected performance, limitations, and potential environmental impacts of various palliatives.

This guide examines most of the commonly available dust palliatives currently available and does not endorse any particular product. Since new products will become available and existing products will most likely change following publication of this report, it is recommended that this guide be used as a starting point for determining which palliative would be most appropriate for a given situation.

DUST ABATEMENT BASICS

Dust from unpaved roads is not only a nuisance but creates a safety hazard by reducing the driver's visibility. Dust also affects the health of road users and increases wear-and-tear on vehicles. Dust is always considered an intruder at campsites and picnic areas. In some areas there are regulations that limit the amount of particulate allowed in the atmosphere.

Fine particles, including dust, act to help hold the surface of unpaved roads together. With a loss of fine particles from the roadway, there is an increase in roadway surface raveling and maintenance costs. These fines are smaller than what the eye can see and pass through the 75 μm (No. 200) sieve.

How can dust emissions from the roadway be reduced or eliminated? Since the fines act as a binder that holds the surface of the unpaved road

together, removing them is not a good option. Sealing the surface with an asphalt or concrete pavement or Bituminous Surface Treatment eliminates the dust problem; however, the low traffic on most Forest Service roads does not justify the cost of sealing the road with asphalt, concrete, or a surface treatment. Another alternative is to apply a dust suppressant product. These products are not a permanent solution and will require further applications as the effectiveness of the product decreases with time. Dust suppressants are one of many possible methods to control dust (Foley 1996; UMA 1987; Washington Dept. of Ecology 1996).

Dust suppressants work by either agglomerating the fine particles, adhering/binding the surface particles together, or increasing the density of the road surface material. They reduce the ability of the surface particles to be lifted and suspended by either vehicle tires or wind.

To properly select the appropriate palliative one must understand the primary factors that generate dust. They include the following:

- Vehicle speed
- Number of wheels per vehicle
- Number of vehicles
- Vehicle weight
- Particle size distribution (gradation) of the surface material
- Restraint of the surface fines (compaction, cohesiveness/bonding, durability)
- Surface moisture (humidity, amount of precipitation, amount of evaporation).

An excellent description of these factors that generate dust and how to analyze total long-term costs can be found in Foley et al. (1996) and UMA Engineering (1987).

Selection of the proper dust abatement program must include an understanding of not only the above factors, but the total long-term cost and environmental impacts of that program. Long-term costs include road improvement, road preparation, application of the suppressant in conjunction with the number of times the palliative needs to be applied, and expected change in maintenance practices. Environmental considerations typically

include impacts to the water quality, aquatic habitat, and plant community.

Besides controlling dust, a good dust abatement program may include reduced maintenance bladings and decreased aggregate loss (UMA 1987; Addo and Sanders 1995; Lund 1973).

DUST PALLIATIVE BASICS

There are a wide variety of dust suppressants available on the market today and there will continue to be more in the future. They can be divided into seven basic categories: water, water absorbing products, petroleum based products, organic nonpetroleum based products, electrochemical products, polymer products, and clay additive products. The categories are listed in order based on an estimate of past usage/popularity.

Typical suppressants in each category are:

- Water
- Water Absorbing Products (deliquescent/hygroscopic)
 - calcium chloride brine and flakes
 - magnesium chloride brine
 - sodium chloride (salt)
- Organic Petroleum Products
 - asphalt emulsions
 - cutback asphalt (liquid asphalt)
 - dust oils
 - modified asphalt emulsions
- Organic Nonpetroleum Products
 - animal fats
 - lignosulfonate
 - molasses/sugar beet
 - tall oil emulsions
 - vegetable oils
- Electrochemical Products
 - enzymes
 - ionic products
 - sulfonated oils
- Synthetic Polymer Products
 - polyvinyl acetate
 - vinyl acrylic
- Clay Additives
 - bentonite
 - montmorillonite

Table 1 gives an overview of these seven categories, listing their attributes, limitations, typical application rates, and common names based on Foley et al. (1996), UMA Engineering (1987), TTAO (1986), Bolander (1997), and Scholen (1992). Table 2 lists manufacturers and some distributors of the various dust palliatives.

SUPPRESSANT SELECTION TIPS

To determine the most cost-effective dust palliative, it is recommended that the flow diagram by UMA Engineering (1987) and Washington State Department of Ecology (1996) in figure 1 be followed. Important benefiting factors (Langdon 1980) of dust palliatives that should be considered when evaluating and selecting the proper dust palliative include:

- Cohering the dust particles to themselves or to larger particles
- Resisting wear by traffic
- Remaining on the road
- Resisting aging.

Based on the above characteristics, the product selection chart shown in table 3 should aid in selecting the most suitable dust palliative (Foley et al. 1996; UMA 1987; Bolander 1997; Bolander 1999; Scholen 1992; Langdon et al. 1980; Han 1992). When using the information in table 3, first perform a soils analysis to classify the surface material. Some palliatives require a clay component (plasticity index) or specific amount of fines to properly bind and/or agglomerate. Table 1 provides additional information about dust suppressant limitations, application methods, and environmental impact, which helps further in selecting the best dust palliative. The flow diagram in figure 1 leads the practitioner to figure 2, which is a guide for determining the overall cost of the dust abatement program including the yearly and possibly the multi-year cost of a dust abatement application. Figure 3 is a guide for summarizing the expected benefits of the selected dust control plan.

If a petroleum dust palliative is being considered, further suppressant selection information can be found in Langdon (1980) and Langdon, Hicks, and Williamson (1980).

Table 1—Road dust suppressants.

Dust Suppressant Category	Attributes	Limitations	Application	Origin	Environmental Impact
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> agglomerates the surface particles normally, readily available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaporates readily controls dust generally for less than a day generally the most expensive and labor intensive of the inorganic suppressants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> frequency depends on temperature and humidity; typically only effective from 1/2 to 12 hours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> any potable water source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> none
Water Absorbing: Calcium Chloride (deliquescent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ability to absorb water from the air is a function of temperature and relative humidity; for example, at 25°C (77°F) it starts to absorb water at 29% relative humidity, and at 38°C (100°F) it starts to absorb water at 20% relative humidity significantly increases surface tension of water film between particles, helping to slow evaporation and further tighten compacted soil as drying progresses treated road can be regraded and recompacted with less concern for losing moisture and density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> requires minimum humidity level to absorb moisture from the air doesn't perform as well as MgCl in long dry spells performs better than MgCl when high humidity is present slightly corrosive to metal, highly to aluminum and its alloys, attracts moisture, thereby prolonging active period for corrosion rainwater tends to leach out highly soluble chlorides if high fines content in treated material, the surface may become slippery when wet effectiveness when less than 20% solution has performance similar to water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> generally 1 to 2 treatments per season initial application: <u>flake</u>: @ 0.5 to 1.1 kg/m² (1.0 to 2.0 lb/y²), typical application 0.9 kg/m² (1.7 lb/y²) @ 77% purity <u>liquid</u>: 35 to 38% residual @ 0.9 to 1.6 L/m² (0.2 to 0.35 g/y²), typical application is 38% residual concentrate applied undiluted @ 1.6 L/m² (0.35 g/y²) follow-up: apply @ 1/2 to 1/3 initial dosage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by-product in the form of brine from manufacture of sodium carbonate by ammonia-soda process and of bromine from natural brines three forms: <u>flake</u>, or Type I, @ 77 to 80% purity <u>pellet</u>, or Type II, @ 94 to 97% purity <u>clear liquid</u> @ 35 to 38% solids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water quality impact: generally negligible if the proper buffer zone exists between treated area and water fresh water aquatic impact: may develop at chloride concentrations as low as 400 ppm for trout, up to 10,000 ppm for other fish species plant impact: some species susceptible, such as pine, hemlock, poplar, ash, spruce, and maple potential concerns with spills of liquid concentrate

Table 1—Road dust suppressants (continued).

Dust Suppressant Category	Attributes	Limitations	Application	Origin	Environmental Impact
Water Absorbing: Magnesium Chloride (deliquescent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • starts to absorb water from the air at 32% relative humidity independent of temperature • more effective than calcium chloride solutions for increasing surface tension, resulting in a very hard road surface when dry • treated road can be regraded and recompacted with less concern for losing moisture and density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requires minimum humidity level to absorb moisture from the air • more suitable in drier climates • in concentrated solutions, very corrosive to steel (note: some products may contain a corrosive-inhibiting additive); attracts moisture, thereby prolonging active period for corrosion • rainwater tends to leach out highly soluble chlorides • if high fines content in treated material, the surface may become slippery when wet • effectiveness when less than 20% solution has performance similar to water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally 1 - 2 treatments per season • initial application: 28 to 35% residual @ 1.4 to 2.3 L/m² (0.30 to 0.5 g/y²), typical application is 30% residual concentrate applied undiluted @ 2.3 L/m² (0.50 g/y²) • follow-up: apply @ 1/2 initial dosage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • occurs naturally as brine (evaporated) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water quality impact: generally negligible if the proper buffer zone exists between treated area and water • fresh water aquatic impact: may develop at chloride concentrations as low as 400 ppm for trout, up to 10,000 ppm for other fish species • plant impact: some species susceptible such as pine, hemlock, poplar, ash, spruce, and maple • potential concerns with spills
Water Absorbing: Sodium Chloride (hygroscopic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • starts to absorb water from the air at 79% relative humidity independent of temperature • increases surface tension slightly less than calcium chloride 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requires minimum humidity level to absorb moisture from the air • moderately corrosive to steel in dilute solutions • tends not to hold up well as a surface application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally 1 - 2 treatments per season • higher dosages than calcium treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • occurs naturally as rock salt and brines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • same as calcium chloride

Table 1—Road dust suppressants (continued).

Dust Suppressant Category	Attributes	Limitations	Application	Origin	Environmental Impact
Organic Petroleum Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • binds and/or agglomerates surface particles because of asphalt adhesive properties • serves to waterproof the road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • under dry conditions some products may not maintain resilience • if too many fines in surface and high in asphaltenes, it can form a crust and fragment under traffic and in wet weather • some products are difficult to maintain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally 1 to 2 treatments per season • 0.5 to 4.5 L/m² (0.1 to 1 g/y²) depending on road surface condition, dilution, and product • the higher viscosity emulsions are used for the more open-graded surface materials • follow-up: apply at reduced initial dosages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cutback asphalt: SC-70 • Asphalt emulsion: SS-1, SS-1h, CSS-1, or CSS-1h mixed with 5+ parts water by volume • modified asphalt emulsions • emulsified oils • mineral oils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wide variety of ingredients in these products • “used” products are toxic • oil in products might be toxic • need product specific analysis • potential concerns with spills and leaching prior to the product “curing”
Organic Nonpetroleum: Lignin Derivatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • binds surface particles together • greatly increases dry strength of material under dry conditions • retains effectiveness during long dry periods with low humidity • with high amounts of clay, it tends to remain slightly plastic permitting reshaping and additional traffic compaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may cause corrosion of aluminum and its alloys • surface binding action may be reduced or completely destroyed by heavy rain, due to solubility of solids in water • becomes slippery when wet, brittle when dry • difficult to maintain as a hard surface, but can be done under adequate moisture conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally 1 to 2 treatments per season • 10 to 25% residual @ 2.3 to 4.5 L/m² (0.5 to 1.0 g/y²), typical application is 50% residual concentrate applied undiluted @ 2.3 L/m² (0.50 g/y²) or 50% residual concentrate applied diluted 1:1 w/water @ 4.5 L/m² (1.0 g/y²) • may be advantageous to apply in two applications • also comes in powdered form that is mixed 1 kg to 840 liters (1 lb to 100 gallons) of water and then sprayed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water liquor product of sulfite paper making process, contains lignin in solution • composition depends on raw materials (mainly wood pulp) and chemicals used to extract cellulose; active constituent is neutralized lignin sulfuric acid containing sugar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water quality impacts: none • fresh water aquatic impacts: BOD may be high upon leaching into a small stream • plant impacts: none • potential concern with spills

Table 1—Road dust suppressants (continued).

Dust Suppressant Category	Attributes	Limitations	Application	Origin	Environmental Impact
Organic Nonpetroleum: Molasses/Sugar Beet Extract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides temporary binding of the surface particles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> not researched 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by-product of the sugar beet processing industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water quality impact: unknown fresh water aquatic impact: unknown plant impact: unknown, none expected
Organic Nonpetroleum: Tall-Oil Derivatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adheres surface particles together greatly increases dry strength of material under dry conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> surface binding action may be reduced or completely destroyed by long-term exposure to heavy rain, due to solubility of solids in water difficult to maintain as a hard surface 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> generally 1 treatment every few years 10 to 20% residual solution @ 1.4 to 4.5 L/m² (0.3 to 1.0 g/y²); typical application is 40 to 50% residual concentrate applied diluted 1:4 w/water @ 2.3 L/m² (0.5 gal/y²) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> distilled product of the kraft (sulfate) paper making process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water quality impact: unknown fresh water aquatic impact: unknown plant impact: unknown
Organic Nonpetroleum: Vegetable oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> agglomerates the surface particles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited availability oxidizes rapidly, then becomes brittle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> generally 1 treatment per season application rate varies by product, typically 1.1 to 2.3 L/m² (0.25 to 0.50 g/y²) the warmer the product, the faster the penetration follow-up: apply at reduced initial dosages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> some products: canola oil, soybean oil, cotton seed oil, and linseed oil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water quality impact: unknown fresh water aquatic impact: some products have been tested and have a low impact plant impact: unknown, none expected

Table 1—Road dust suppressants (continued).

Dust Suppressant Category	Attributes	Limitations	Application	Origin	Environmental Impact
Electrochemical Derivatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> changes characteristics of clay-sized particles generally effective regardless of climatic conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> performance dependent on fine-clay mineralogy needs time to “set-up,” i.e. react with the clay fraction difficult to maintain if full strengthening reaction occurs limited life span 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> generally diluted 1 part product to anywhere from 100 to 600 parts water diluted product also used to compact the scarified surface 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> typical products: sulfonated oils, ammonium chloride enzymes, ionic products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> need product specific analysis some products are highly acidic in their undiluted form
Synthetic Polymer Derivatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> binds surface particles because of polymer’s adhesive properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> difficult to maintain as a hard surface 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> generally 1 treatment every few years 5 to 15% residual solution @ 1.4 to 4.5 L/m² (0.3 to 1.0 g/y²); typical application is 40 to 50% residual concentrate applied, diluted 1:9 w/water @ 2.3 L/m² (0.50 gal/y²) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by-product of the adhesive manufacturing process typically 40 to 60% solids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water quality impact: none fresh water aquatic impact: generally low plant impact: none need product specific analysis
Clay Additives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> agglomerates with fine dust particles generally increases dry strength of material under dry conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> if high fines content in treated material, the surface may become slippery when wet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> generally 1 treatment every 5 years typical application rate is at 1 to 3% by dry weight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mined natural clay deposits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water quality impact: unknown fresh water aquatic impact: none plant impact: none

Table 2—Suppressant manufacturers.

Suppressant Category		Product Name	Manufacturer or Primary Distributor	Phone Number	Web Site
Water Absorbing	Calcium Chloride	Calcium Chloride Liquid	General Chemical	800-668-0433	www.genchem.com
		Calcium Chloride Flakes	General Chemical	800-668-0433	www.genchem.com
		Dowflake	Dow Chemical	800-447-4369	www.dowcalciumchloride.com
		Liquidow	Dow Chemical	800-447-4369	www.dowcalciumchloride.com
	Magnesium Chloride	DustGard	IMC Salt	913-344-9334	
		Dust-Off	Cargill Salt Division	800-553-7879	
		Chlor-tex	Soil-Tech	702-873-2023	www.soil-tech.com
	Blend of Calcium and Magnesium Chloride	Dust Fyghter	Midwestern Industrial Supply, Inc.	800-321-0699	www.midwestind.com
	Sodium Chloride	Morton Salt	Morton International	312-807-2000	
		IMC Salt	IMC Salt	800-323-1641	
Organic Petroleum	Asphalt Emulsion	CSS-1	Any major asphalt supplier		
	Cutback	MC-70	Any major asphalt supplier		
	Dust Oil/Dust Fluids	Fuel Oil	Pacific Northern Industrial Fuels	206-282-4421	
		Duo Prime Oil	Lyondell Petrochemical Co.	800-423-8434	(white mineral oil)
		EnviroKleen	Midwestern Industrial Supply, Inc.	800-321-0699	www.midwestind.com (synthetic iso-alkane)
	Modified Asphalt Emulsion	Asphotac	Actin	219-397-5020	
		Coherex	Witco Corp.	800-494-8287	www.witco.com
		DOPE-30	Morgan Emultech, Inc.	530-241-1364	
		PennzSuppress-D	Pennzoil-Quaker State Co.	713-546-4000	www.pennzsuppress.com
		Penetrating Emulsion Primer (PEP)	Koch Asphalt Co.	909-829-0505	www.kochmaterials.com
		Petro Tac	Syntech Products, Inc.	800-537-0288	www.syntechproducts.com
		Road Pro	Midwestern Industrial Supply, Inc.	800-321-0699	www.midwestind.com
	Sandstill	Energy Systems Associates, Inc.	703-503-7873		
Organic Nonpetroleum	Lignosulfonate	DC-22	Dallas Roadway Products, Inc.	800-317-1968	www.dallasroadway.com
		Dustac	Georgia Pacific West, Inc.	360-733-4410	(was Lignosite)
		Dustac-100	Georgia Pacific West, Inc.	360-733-4410	www.gp.com/chemical/ lignosulfonate
		CalBinder	California-Fresno Oil Co.	209-486-0220	www.calfresno.com
		Polybinder	Jim Good Marketing	805-746-3783	
		RB Ultra Plus	Roadbind America Inc.	888-488-4273	www.roadbind.com

Table 2—Suppressant manufacturers (continued).

Suppressant Category	Product Name	Manufacturer or Primary Distributor	Phone Number	Web Site		
	Molassas/Sugar Beet	Dust Down	Amalgamated Sugar Co.	208-733-4104		
	Tall Oil Emulsion	Dust Control E	Pacific Chemicals, Inc./ Lyman Dust Control	604-828-0218 or 800-952-6457		
		Dustrol EX	Pacific Chemicals, Inc / Lyman Dust Control	604-828-0218 or 800-952-6457		
		Road Oyl	Soil Stabilization Products Co., Inc.	800-523-9992	www.sspco.org	
	Vegetable Oils	Soapstock	Kansas Soybean Association Indiana Soybean Association	800-328-7390 800-735-0195		
		Dust Control Agent SS	Greenland Corp.	888-682-6040		
Electro-chemical	Enzymes	Bio Cat 300-1	Soil Stabilization Products Co., Inc.	800-523-9992	www.sspco.org	
		EMCSQUARED	Soil Stabilization Products Co., Inc.	800-523-9992	www.sspco.org	
		Perma-Zyme 11X	The Charbon Group, Inc.	714-593-1034	www.natural-industrial.com	
		UBIX No. 0010	Enzymes Plus, Div of Anderson Affiliates	800-444-7741		
	Ionic	Road Bond EN-1	C.S.S. Technology, Inc.	800-541-3348	www.csstech.com	
		Terrastone	Moorhead Group	831-685-1148	www.terrastone.com	
	Sulfonated Oils	CBR Plus	CBR Plus, Inc. (Canada)	604-684-8072	www.cbrplus.com	
		Condor SS	Earth Sciences Products Corp.	503-678-1216	www.earthscienceproducts.com	
		SA-44 System	Dallas Roadway Products, Inc.	800-317-1968	www.dallasroadway.com	
		Settler	Mantex	800-527-9919		
		TerraBond Clay Stabilizer	Fluid Sciences, LLC	888-356-7847 or 318-264-9448	www.fluidsciences.com	
	Synthetic Polymer Emulsions	Polyvinyl Acetate	Aerospray 70A	Cytec Industries	800-835-9844	www.cytec.com
			Soil Master WR	Enviromental Soil Systems, Inc.	800-368-4115	
		Vinyl Acrylic	Earthbound L	Earth Chem Inc.	970-223-4998	www.earthchem.com
ECO-110			Chem-crete	972-234-8565	www.chem-crete.com/ soilstabilizer.htm	
PolyPavement			PolyPavement Company	323-954-2240	www.polypavement.com	
Liquid Dust Control			Enviroseal Corp.	561-969-0400	www.enviroseal.com	
Marloc			Reclamare Co.	206-824-2385		
Soiloc-D			Hercules Soiloc	800-815-7668		
Soil Seal			Soil Stabilization Products Co., Inc.	800-523-9992	www.sspco.org	
Soil Sement			Midwestern Industrial Supply, Inc.	800-321-0699	www.midwestind.com	
TerraBond PolySeal		Fluid Sciences, LLC	888-356-7847	www.fluidsciences.com		
Combination of Polymers	Top Shield	Base Seal International, Inc.	800-729-6985	www.baseseal.com		

Table 2—Suppressant manufacturers (continued).

Suppressant Category		Product Name	Manufacturer or Primary Distributor	Phone Number	Web Site
Clay Additives	Bentonite	Central Oregon Bentonite	Central Oregon Bentonite	541-477-3351	
		Pelbon	American Colloid Co.	800-426-5564 or 847-392-4600	www.colloid.com
		Volclay	American Colloid Co.	708-392-4600	www.colloid.com
	Montmorillonite	Stabilite	Soil Stabilization Products Co., Inc.	800-523-9992	www.sspco.org

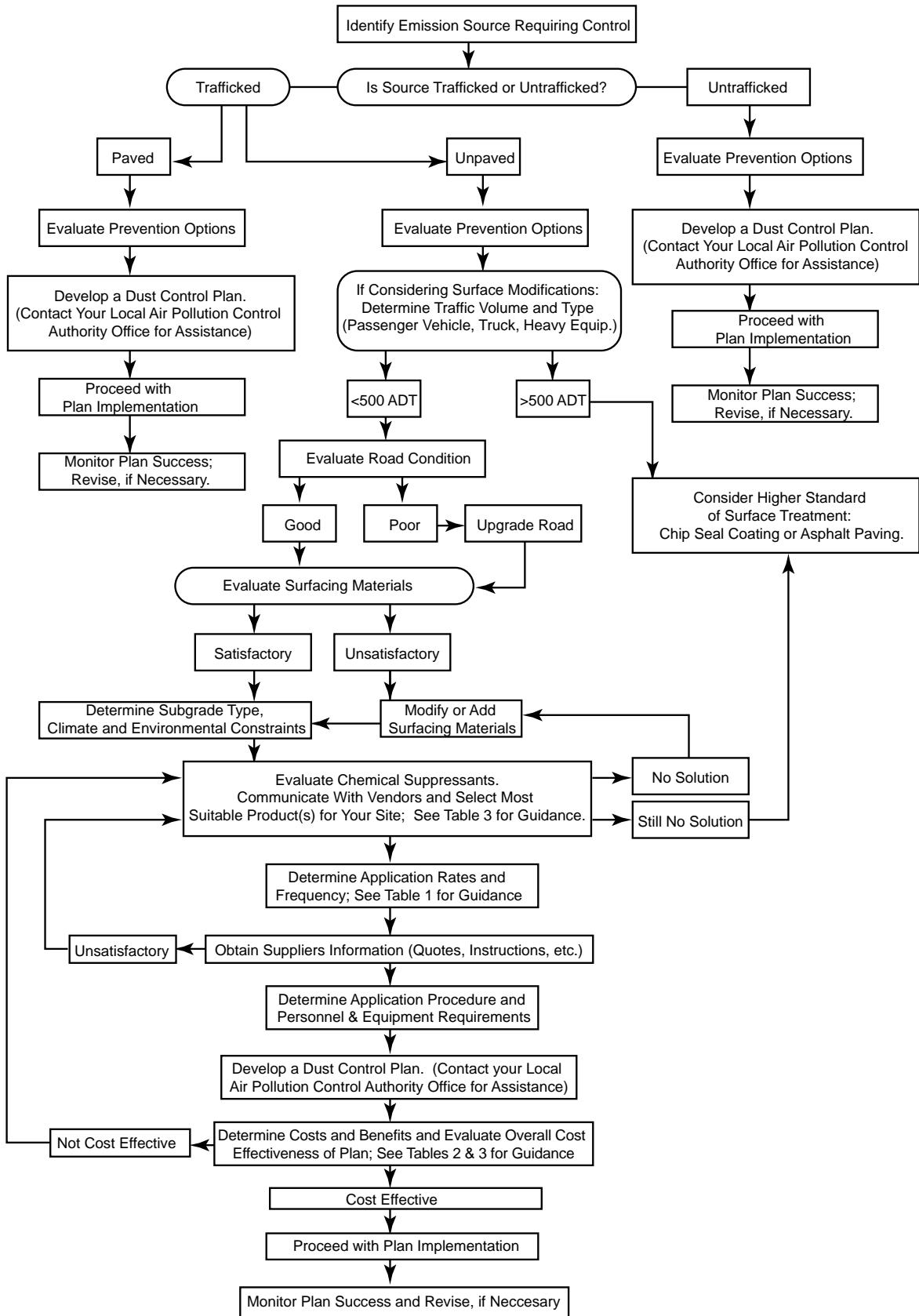


Figure 1—Guidelines for cost-effective selection and use of dust palliatives.

Table 3—Product selection chart.

Dust Palliative	Traffic Volumes, Average Daily Traffic			Surface Material								Climate During Traffic		
	Light <100	Medium 100 to 250	Heavy >250 (1)	Plasticity Index			Fines (Passing 75µm, No. 200, Sieve)					Wet &/or Rainy	Damp to Dry	Dry (2)
				<3	3–8	>8	<5	5–10	10–20	20–30	>30			
Calcium Chloride	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✗	✓	✓✓	✗	✓	✓✓	✓	✗ (3)	✗ (3,4)	✓✓	✗
Magnesium Chloride	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✗	✓	✓✓	✗	✓	✓✓	✓	✗ (3)	✗ (3,4)	✓✓	✓
Petroleum	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✗	✓ (5)	✓	✓	✗ (6)	✗	✓ (3)	✓✓	✓
Lignin	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✗	✓	✓✓ (6)	✗	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓ (3,6)	✗ (4)	✓✓	✓✓
Tall Oil	✓✓	✓	✗	✓✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓✓ (6)	✓ (6)	✗	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Vegetable Oils	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Electro-chemical	✓✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓✓	✗	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓ (3,4)	✓	✓
Synthetic Polymers	✓✓	✓	✗	✓✓	✓	✗	✗	✓✓	✓✓ (6)	✗	✗	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Clay Additives (6)	✓✓	✓	✗	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗ (3)	✓	✓✓

Legend

✓✓ = Good ✓ = Fair ✗ = Poor

Notes:

- (1) May require higher or more frequent application rates, especially with high truck volumes
- (2) Greater than 20 days with less than 40% relative humidity
- (3) May become slippery in wet weather
- (4) SS-1 or CSS-1 with only clean, open-graded aggregate
- (6) Road mix for best results

Forest _____ Date _____

Road Name _____ Estimated ADT _____

Road Number _____ Average Road Width _____

Project Location From _____ To _____ Length _____

Dust Palliative Product _____ First Application Rate _____

Second Application Rate _____

Item	Total Cost	Cost/km
A. Road Improvement Costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage improvements • Geometric improvements • Repair of failed areas • Addition of gravel surfacing 		
B. Surface Preparation Costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addition of select material (fines, etc.) • Break up and loosen, watering, shaping, compacting 		
C. Product Supply and Application Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material supply • Diluting with water (if necessary) • Transportation & application 		
D. Miscellaneous Costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic control, detours • Inspection, supervision • Other costs 		
TOTAL COST OF PROGRAM		
COST EXCLUDING ITEM "A" ABOVE		

Figure 2—Cost record for dust control programs.

Forest _____ Date _____

Road Name _____ Estimated ADT _____

Road Number _____ Average Road Width _____

Project Location From _____ To _____ Length _____

Dust Palliative Product _____ First Application Rate _____

Second Application Rate _____

Benefits	Estimated Savings per Year
<p>A. Reduced Maintenance costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate 25 to 75% savings over previous blading costs. Use local figures, if available. 	
<p>B. Reduced Regravelling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate based on traffic volume and climate. Use local figures, if available. 	
<p>C. Other (intangible)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced vehicle accidents • Reduced vehicle damage • Higher quality of life and property values • Reduced cleaning costs • Reduced dust induced respiratory problems • Reduced sedimentation in water bodies • Reduced impact on dust sensitive vegetation • Reduced complaints from public 	
<p>TOTAL TANGIBLE BENEFITS OF PROGRAM</p>	

Figure 3—Benefits of dust control programs.

SUPPRESSANT APPLICATION TIPS

Once a suitable product is selected, the next step is to determine the appropriate application rate and frequency. Table 1 lists broad ranges of application rates for various products and can be used as a guideline. Manufacturer's literature, past experience, and field or laboratory test plots over a square meter (1 square yard) can also be used to help determine the appropriate application rate.

Generally, higher application rates or increased frequency is required when the following conditions are present:

- High traffic volumes with high speeds and a larger percentage of truck traffic
- Low humidity conditions, especially when using calcium chloride
- Low fines content in road surface, typically when there is less than 10 percent passing through the 75 µm (No. 200) sieve
- Poorly bladed surface and/or loose wearing surface.

General Application Tips

The performance of any dust suppressant is related to many application factors. Application method, rate, frequency, and product concentration are a few of these factors. A stable, tight surface that readily sheds surface water is another. If properly applied and constructed, a longer life and higher level of service can be expected from the dust abatement efforts (Foley et al. 1996; UMA 1987; Washington Dept. of Ecology 1996; Giummarra, Foley, and Cropley 1997). Since dust suppression and road maintenance efforts are usually combined, it is prudent to include the following practices in the maintenance and rehabilitation of road surfaces prior to applying a dust palliative:

- Repair unstable surfacing and/or subgrade areas
- Adequately drain (crown and crossfall) the road surface
- Remove boney (poorly graded) surface material
- Grade sufficient depth of roadway to remove ruts, potholes, and erosion gullies

- Compact the roadway (depending on treatment and sequence of operations).

Maximum benefits can also be achieved by adequate penetration of the liquid dust suppressant. This penetration should be on the order of 10 to 20 millimeters (3/8 to 3/4 inches). Proper penetration mitigates loss of the palliative resulting from surface wear. Adequate penetration also resists leaching, imparts cohesion, and resists aging (Langdon 1980).

Application tips that apply to all liquid dust suppressant products include:

- Apply suppressants, especially salts, immediately following the wet season.
- If possible, apply after rain so materials are moister (aids mixing) and more workable. If applied just before a rain, the material may wash away.
- Adhere to manufacturers' recommendations on minimum application rate, compaction and curing time prior to allowing traffic.
- If the surface material is dry, dampen, except when using cut-back asphalt products.
- If a hard crust is present, break up and loosen the surface.
- Use a pressure distributor to uniformly distribute the dust suppressant.
- Ensure that the necessary "residual" of the product is obtained. The residual is the amount of product that remains after the evaporation of water from the concentrate, as well as that used to dilute the product prior to application. The residual (sometimes called solids or binder) is the portion of the product that is responsible for the binding and/or agglomeration of the particles.

Water Application Tips

Regular, light watering is more effective than less frequent, heavy watering.

Chloride Application Tips

Light compaction is recommended after a chloride brine application.

Petroleum Application Tips

Soil type and density greatly affect the rate and amount of penetration. In all instances, it is desirable to attain a 12 to 25 millimeter (1/2 to 1 inch) penetration. Most products (with the exception of SS- and CSS-1) will penetrate and coat most soils if they have been loosened by scarification. For surfaces which have not been scarified, only those products with low viscosities will penetrate.

Organic Nonpetroleum Application Tips

Remove loose material prior to application unless the road surface will be mixed and/or compacted after the spray application. When applying vegetable oils, the top 25 to 50 millimeter (1 to 2 inches) of the surface should be loose to improve penetration.

Electrochemical Application Tips

Typically these products are mixed into the road surface.

Polymer Application Tips

Light compaction is recommended after a polymer application, unless the polymer is mixed into the road surface.

Clay Additive Application Tips

Ensure that the clay and the associated water used for compaction is uniformly distributed throughout the surface material. This method requires a minimum of 8 passes with a motor-grader or use of a cross-shaft rotary mixer.

All dust suppressants have a limited lifespan and require regular applications to satisfactorily control dust on a long-term basis. Subsequent applications should be made if and when dust levels exceed acceptable levels. These subsequent applications may be lighter than the initial application.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Any suppressant ingredient may migrate due to carelessness in application, run-off, leaching, dust particle migration, or adhesion to vehicles. Carefully review the product literature, Material Safety Data Sheet, and manufacturer's instructions before purchase and use. Observe all safety

precautions and follow manufacturer's directions when handling, mixing, and applying dust suppressants. Application of all dust suppressants must comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. These vary by locality and need to be checked prior to implementing the dust abatement program.

The primary environmental concern with dust palliatives is how they impact the groundwater quality, freshwater aquatic environment, and plant community. Take all necessary precautions to keep dust palliative material out of water drainages and roadway ditches leading to streams.

The impact of dust palliatives on groundwater quality is based on how the suppressant migrates to the local groundwater table in conjunction with the chemicals used in the suppressant. Chemical analysis of the suppressant will assist in determining if harmful constituents are present. Knowing the depth to groundwater and the permeability of the native soil will assist in determining how and if the chemicals will leach to the groundwater table. A direct way to evaluate the contamination of harmful constituents to the groundwater is to conduct water quality sampling of the surrounding area before and after dust palliative application.

The impact of dust palliatives on the freshwater aquatic environment is measured by both the toxicity to fish and the availability of oxygen. Each state sets its own standards and they may vary by watershed and the type and age of the fish population. The test to determine toxicity is the LC50 test and the test to determine available oxygen is the BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) test. The LC50 test measures the lethal concentration (LC) of product, expressed in parts per million (ppm), that will produce a 50 percent mortality rate in the test group in 96 hours. The larger the concentration, the less toxic the material. Typically, less than 100 ppm is considered toxic, 1,000 ppm is considered practically nontoxic, and greater than 10,000 ppm is considered nontoxic. The BOD test measures the oxygen used by microbes as it digests (feeds on) the product in water. Typically, the products that are derived from organic nonpetroleum suppressants are the most likely to have high BOD results.

There are no standard tests for measuring how dust palliatives impact the plant community; however, some tests have been performed that simply observe the impact on plant life.

Addo and Sanders (1995) summarize a number of environmental impact studies on the use of various chlorides on water quality, plants, and animals. Heffner (1997) updates the work by Schwendeman (1981) concerning the environmental impacts of some of the most common dust palliatives used by the Forest Service. Based on their efforts, the following is recommended when using these palliatives once or twice a year at their typical application rates:

Lignosulfonate - Determine prior to application if significant migration (water drainage) might occur from the treated area into local streams, ponds, and lakes. Ensure that migration will not impact the oxygen needs of the aquatic community.

Calcium and Magnesium Chlorides - Restrict the use of chlorides within 8 meters (25 feet) of a body of water. In areas of shallow groundwater, determine if significant migration of the chloride would reach the groundwater table. Restrict the use of chlorides if low salt tolerant vegetation is within 8 meters (25 feet) of the treated area. Typical low-tolerant vegetation includes various varieties of alder, hemlock, larch, maple, ornamentals, and pine.

Evaluations of other dust palliatives have not been made. If there is concern regarding the impact of a dust palliative on the environment, then, as a minimum, the LC50 and BOD tests should be performed. Results can be used to estimate the potential impact of the dust palliative in question on the local aquatic and plant communities.

PAST FIELD OR LABORATORY STUDY REFERENCES

Gifford Pinchot National Forest Study (1988)

"Dust Abatement Review and Recommendation," by Marjorie Apodaca and Don Huffmon (internal report).

Lolo National Forest Study (1992)

"Dust Abatement Product Comparisons in the Northern Region," by Steve Monlux, Engineering Field Notes, Volume 26, May–June, 1993.

Fremont National Forest Study (1991)

"Asphotac, A Demonstration of a Dust Palliative," by Joe Acosta, Jim Bassel, and John Crumrine (internal report).

Larimer County, Colorado Study (1995)

"Effectiveness and Environmental Impact of Road Dust Suppressants," by Jonathan Addo and Thomas Sanders, Department of Civil Engineering, Colorado State University, Report No. 95-28A, March 1995.

Forest Service Region Six Laboratory Study (1999)

"Laboratory Testing of Nontraditional Additives for Dust Abatement and Stabilization of Roads and Trails," by Peter Bolander, Transportation Research Board, Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Low Volume Roads, TRR No. 1652, Volume 2, May 1999.

US Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station (WES-1993)

"Evaluation of Methods for Controlling Dust," by Richard Grau, Technical Report No. GL-93-25, September 1993.

US Army Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (1997)

"Effectiveness of Dust Control Agents Applied to Tank Trails and Helicopter Landing Zones," by Dick Gebhart and Thomas Hale, Technical Report 97/69, April 1997.

ONGOING FIELD OR LABORATORY STUDIES

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), South Africa

"Holistic Approach to Research into Dust and Dust Control on Unsealed Roads," by David Jones, Transportation Research Board, Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Low Volume Roads, TRR No. 1652, Volume 2, May 1999.

Environmental Technology Evaluation Center (EvTEC), Highway Innovative Technology Evaluation Center, Civil Engineering Research Foundation, Washington, D.C.

"Dust Control/Road Stabilization Agents" (ongoing study).

LITERATURE CITED

- Addo, J., and T. Sanders. 1995. *Effectiveness and Environmental Impact of Road Dust Suppressants*, Mountain-Plains Consortium, Colorado State University, MPC Report No. 92-28A.
- Bolander, P. 1999. "Laboratory Testing of Nontraditional Additives for Dust Abatement and Stabilization of Roads and Trails," Transportation Research Board, *Proceedings from the Seventh International Conference on Low-Volume Roads*, Transportation Research Record No. 1652, Volume 2, Washington D.C.
- Bolander, P. 1997. "Chemical Additives for Dust Control—What We Have Used and What We Have Learned." In *Variable tire pressure, flowable fill, dust control, and base and slope stabilization*, Transportation Research Board, Transportation Research Record No. 1589, Washington D.C.
- Foley G., S. Cropley, and G. Giummarra. 1996. *Road Dust Control Techniques—Evaluation of Chemical Dust Suppressants' Performance*, ARRB Transport Research Ltd., Special Report 54, Victoria, Australia.
- Giummarra, G., G. Foley, and S. Cropley. 1997. "Dust Control—Australian Experiences with Various Chemical Additives," In *Variable tire pressure, flowable fill, dust control, and base and slope stabilization*, Transportation Research Board, Transportation Research Record No. 1589, Washington D.C.
- Han, C. 1992. *Dust Control on Unpaved Roads*, Minnesota Local Roads Research Board (LRRB), Report No. MN/RC-92/07.
- Heffner, K. 1997. *Water Quality Effects of Three Dust-Abatement Compounds*, USDA Forest Service Engineering Field Notes, Volume 29.
- Langdon, B. 1992. *An Evaluation of Dust Abatement Materials Used in Region 6*, Transportation Research Institute, Civil Engineering Department, Oregon State University, Research Report 80-3.
- Langdon, B., G. Hicks, and R. Williamson. 1980. *A Guide for Selecting and Using Dust Palliatives*, Transportation Research Institute, Civil Engineering Department, Oregon State University, Research Report 80-13.
- Lund, J. 1973. *Surfacing Loss Study*, unpublished, USDA Forest Service, Portland, Oregon.
- Scholen, D.E. 1992. *Non-Standard Stabilizers*, Federal Highway Administration, FHWA-FLP-92-011, Washington D.C.
- Schwendeman, T. 1981. *Dust Control Study—Part 2—Dust Palliative Evaluation*, USDA Forest Service, Gallatin National Forest.
- Transportation Technical Assistance Office of the University of Missouri-Rolla. 1986. *Operating Tips - Road Dust Suppressants*, Northwest Technology Transfer Center, Olympia, Washington.
- UMA Engineering Ltd. 1987. *Guidelines for Cost Effective Use and Application of Dust Palliatives*, Roads and Transportation Association of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.
- Washington Department of Ecology. 1996. *Techniques for Dust Prevention and Suppression*, Washington Department of Ecology Fact Sheet, Publication No. 96-433.

About the Authors...

Pete Bolander

Pete graduated from Michigan State University with a degree in civil engineering. He has a master's degree in soil mechanics and foundation engineering from Oregon State University. Pete began his career with the Forest Service as a geotechnical engineer on the Willamette NF. After 10 years on the Willamette, Pete moved to the Pacific Northwest Regional Office (Region 6) in Portland, OR as the Regional Pavement Engineer.

Alan Yamada

Alan graduated from the University of Hawaii with a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering and is a licensed Professional Engineer in the State of Oregon. He served as a Zone Engineer in Region 2 and on the construction team for the Coldwater Visitor Center and the Johnston Ridge Observatory within the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument in Region 6. Alan joined the Center in December 1996 and serves as a project leader supporting the Engineering Program.

Library Card

Bolander, Peter, ed. 1999. Dust palliative selection and application guide. Project Report. 9977-1207-SDTDC. San Dimas, CA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, San Dimas Technology and Development Center. 20 p.

This publication helps practitioners understand and correctly choose and apply the dust palliative that is appropriate for their particular site, traffic conditions, and climate. Describes the expected performance, limitations, and potential environmental impacts of various palliatives. It is recommended that this guide be used as a starting point for determining which palliative would be most appropriate for a given situation.

Keywords: dust abatement, palliatives, suppressants

Additional single copies of this document may be ordered from:

USDA Forest Service
San Dimas Technology and Development Center
ATTN: Richard Martinez
444 E. Bonita Avenue
San Dimas, CA 91773
Phone: (909) 599-1267 x201
Fax: (909) 592-2309
E-Mail: rmartinez/wo_sdtc@fs.fed.us
FSNotes: Richard Martinez/WO/USDAFS

For additional technical information, contact Peter Bolander at the following address:

USDA Forest Service
Pacific Northwest Region
333 SW 1st Avenue
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, OR 97204
Phone: (503) 808-2500
Fax: (503) 808-2511

An electronic copy of this document is available on the Forest Service's FSWeb Intranet at:

<http://fsweb.sdtc.wo.fs.fed.us>