§ 1304. Fugitive Dust.

(a) No person shall cause or permit visible fugitive dust to become airborne without taking reasonable precautions. Examples of reasonable precautions are:

(1) Use of water or suitable chemicals for control of fugitive dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction and retrofitting operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of land;

(2) Application of asphalt, water, or suitable chemicals on roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which may allow release of fugitive dust;

(3) Installation of appurtenances that provide an enclosure and ventilation for all crushing, aggregate screening, and conveying of material likely to become airborne;

(4) Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Reasonable containment methods shall be employed during sandblasting, spray painting, or other similar operations;

(5) Covering all moving, open-bodied trucks transporting materials which may release fugitive dust;

(6) Conducting agricultural operations, such as tilling of land and the application of fertilizers, in such manner as to reasonably minimize fugitive dust;

(7) Maintenance and sealing of road-ways and parking lots so as to prevent the exposure of such surfaces to wind, water, or vehicular travel erosion; and

(8) Prompt removal of earth or other materials from paved streets which have been transported there by trucking, earth-moving equipment, erosion, or other means.

(b) Except for persons engaged in agricultural operations or persons who can demonstrate to the Administrator that the best practical operation or treatment is being implemented, no person shall cause or permit the discharge of visible fugitive dust beyond the property lot line on which the fugitive dust originates.

Other measures such as rumble strips, vehicle wash downs, solid fencing, etc. may have to be instituted in order to adequately control fugitive dust emissions.