



# DUST MANAGEMENT

## Information on Ways the Navy Controls Dust During Environmental Cleanup at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

November 2021



Dust is a common air pollutant generated by many different sources and activities. Dust occurs naturally all around us and may be worsened by activities like construction, excess buildup of dirt on roadways, and weather conditions.

Airborne dust affects every individual differently but can cause allergies, rashes, and aggravate respiratory conditions, such as asthma.

The agency websites listed below contain valuable information on dust and air emissions in the San Francisco Bay area.

### RESOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION ON DUST

United States  
Environmental Protection Agency  
[www.epa.gov/air/](http://www.epa.gov/air/)

California Environmental Protection  
Agency Air Resources Board  
[www.arb.ca.gov](http://www.arb.ca.gov)

Bay Area Air Quality Management District  
[www.baaqmd.gov](http://www.baaqmd.gov)

San Francisco Department of  
Public Health  
[www.sfdph.org](http://www.sfdph.org)

City of San Francisco Department of Public  
Health Asthma Task Force  
[www.sfgov.org/asthma](http://www.sfgov.org/asthma)

## What is the Navy doing to control dust during environmental cleanup at HPNS?

Contractors prepare dust control plans specific to proposed fieldwork. Several key components used in dust control plans are outlined below.

### Soil Maintenance

- Water is used to wet the soil during soil movement activities, such as excavation or grading, to minimize release of dust into the atmosphere
- Soil stockpiled on HPNS is stored on top of plastic and then covered with a soil cementing compound or by a plastic sheet to prevent dust
- Straw waddles are placed around soil stockpiles to prevent soil runoff during heavy rains
- Soil stockpiles are inspected on a regular basis to ensure covers (soil cementing compound or plastic sheet) remain in good condition with no visible signs of erosion that might cause additional onsite dust

### Durable Covers

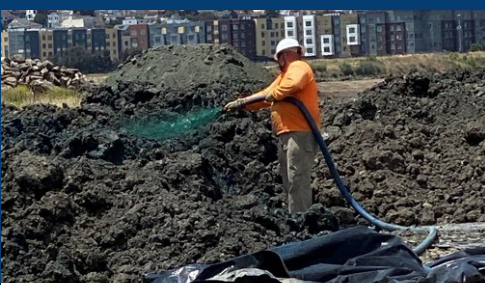
- Durable covers are installed on parcels and sites when all cleanup activities are complete.
- Examples of durable covers include soil covers planted with vegetation, rock walls (revetments) located along the shoreline to protect from erosion, and asphalt covers.

### Truck Management

- The truck speed limit on HPNS is 15 miles per hour (mph) or 5 mph in active work zones
- Every truck leaving HPNS is covered with a tarp to prevent soil and debris from blowing out of the truck bed and into the HPNS community
- Metal rumble strips are used at construction zone entry and exit points to physically knock loose dirt and dust from the truck tires
- Truck tires are cleaned before exiting the site using a dedicated truck tire wash system
- Street sweepers maintain HPNS streets maintained to reduce any remaining soil and dust left by trucks or



**Workers use water to reduce dust during construction**



**Soil stockpiles are maintained with a cementing compound**



**Water trucks help reduce dust in large areas at HPNS**



**Rumble strips shake excess dust from truck tires**



**Street sweepers clean dust and dirt from HPNS roadways**

The Navy has implemented several measures to control dust on HPNS during construction activities. These onsite measures also extend to trucks hauling soil and debris offsite in order to minimize moving dust into the HPNS community. More information may be found on the Navy's website at [www.bracpmo.navy.mil](http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil).

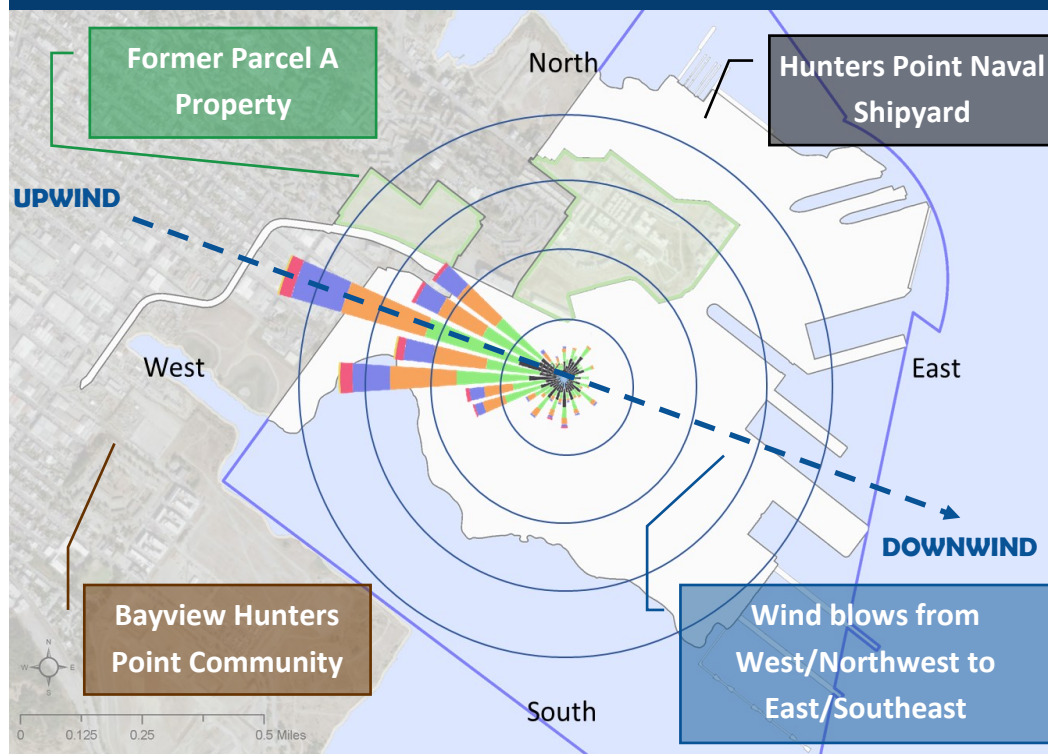
### Air Monitoring

- For all active construction projects, air monitoring stations are placed both upwind and downwind of cleanup activities
- Wind direction is verified by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Climate.gov historical data
- Air monitoring stations collect data on dust and chemicals in the air
- Soils are screened in the field for airborne contaminants
- Regulatory agencies collect onsite air samples to verify Navy results



**Air monitoring stations are placed upwind and downwind of active construction areas**

**Historically, winds mostly blow across HPNS and away from the Bayview Hunters Point Community.**



**Wind Rose Diagram, 1948 - 2018, NOAA Climate.gov**

ref: HPNS Parcel E-2 Final Remedial Action Work Plan; Phase III; December 2018