

An Environmental Work Practice is a set of positive guidelines or "Do's and Don'ts" on how to control an aspect of the services, activities, or products of Yukon Energy that may have a negative effect on the environment.

FUGITIVE DUST

EMS-EWP-004

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the **Environmental Work Practice** for **Fugitive Dust** is to outline the requirements to reduce the amount of fugitive dust in the air during YEC operations.

1.2 Background

Operations, maintenance, and new construction activities can disturb soils and other materials so that they become airborne. This fugitive dust can be aesthetically displeasing and may cause harm to wildlife and human health. Common construction activities associated with fugitive dust emissions and airborne particulate matter include clearing and grubbing (which involves disturbance of soil surface and exposure of sub-soils), excavation and other soil handling, aggregate handling, wind erosion from soil stockpiles and pre-load, and vehicle and equipment travel on unpaved surfaces.

1.3 Requirements

Dust must be controlled by the contractor and/or Yukon Energy personnel throughout the duration of the construction project. Fugitive dust and airborne particulates will be controlled and minimized by implementing best practices including, but not limited to:

- Minimize the amount of clearing and grubbing;
- Minimize the handling of soils and aggregates double-handling of spoil;
- During periods of high activity and/or dry conditions, dust suppressant measures, such as water on dust-prone areas will be implemented;
- As necessary, use environmentally acceptable dust suppressants, such as calcium chloride or water to control dust on access roads, lay down areas, work areas, and disposal areas. If using a dust suppressant other than water, it must be applied according to the label directions.
- Do not use oils for dust control.
- Reduce activities that create fugitive dust during windy conditions;

- Manage storage piles (e.g., by shaping them, conducting storage pile activities downwind of houses, waterbodies ect..).
- Minimize drop height at material transfer locations (e.g., when loading material onto haul trucks);
- Implement on-site vehicle restrictions (e.g., limit the speed of vehicles travelling on unpaved access/haul roads)

Dust control is considered ineffective where the amount of dust creates potential or actual unsafe conditions (e.g., poor visibility), public nuisance, or conditions endangering the value or appearance of any property.