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<td>BLM</td>
<td>U.S. Bureau of Land Management</td>
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<td>CPUC</td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement for East County Substation, Tule Wind, and Energia Sierra Juarez Gen-Tie Projects</em></td>
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<td>SDG&amp;E</td>
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Dust Control Plan

1. Introduction

This Dust Control Plan for the Tule Wind Project identifies methods to prevent, reduce, or mitigate the amount of fugitive dust in the ambient air resulting from project-related construction activities. This plan has been prepared pursuant to San Diego Air Pollution Control District (SDAPCD) Rule 55, which regulates fugitive dust emissions from any commercial construction or demolition activity capable of generating fugitive dust emissions. The Dust Control Plan has also been prepared to meet the requirements identified in MM-AQ-1 of the East County Substation/Tule Wind/Energia Sierra Juarez Gen-Tie Projects EIR/EIS. The Dust Control Plan sets forth the required measures that the construction contractor must implement during construction and how those measures will be implemented throughout construction in accordance with SDAPCD Rule 55 and MM-AQ-1. The primary purpose of preparing the dust control plan is to identify how dust control measures included in MM-AQ-1 and SDAPCD Rule 55 will be implemented and monitored at all locations of the project.

The Dust Control Plan contained here within has been prepared for construction activities associated with completing geotechnical activities as identified in NTP-1. A subsequent dust control plan will be prepared for construction activities associated with covered activities under issuance of future NTP’s.

This plan incorporates by reference the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement for East County Substation, Tule Wind, and Energia Sierra Juarez Gen-Tie Projects (FEIR/EIS; U.S. Bureau of Land Management [BLM] and California Public Utilities Commission [CPUC], 2011). Specific information related to soil types, existing air quality, sensitive receptors, and dust control mitigation measures proposed for the project were originally published in the FEIR/EIS.

2. Project Contact List

Table 1 presents project personnel and their contact information.

<table>
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<th>Other Phone</th>
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<tr>
<td>Construction Monitor</td>
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TABLE 1
Project Personnel Contact List
3. Project Description

Tule Wind LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Iberdrola Renewables LLC, is proposing to construct and operate the Tule Wind Project in southeastern San Diego County, near the unincorporated communities of Jacumba and Boulevard, California, approximately 70 miles east of downtown San Diego. The Tule Wind Project will be primarily located in the In-Ko-Pah Mountains near the McCain Valley (Figure 1). The dust control plan has been prepared for proposed construction activities on lands administered by BLM, Ewiaapaayp Indian Reservation, Manzanita and Campo Indian Reservations (access only), and the California State Lands Commission, as well as private land under the jurisdiction of San Diego County.

The proposed Tule Wind project will consist of the following components:

- 68 wind turbines, each with a generating capacity between 1.5 and 3.0 megawatts, and ranging in height from 219 to 328 feet to the wind turbine hub (or nacelle), and 327 feet to 492 feet to the top-most blade tip.
- A 34.5-kilovolt (kV) overhead and underground collector cable system linking the wind turbines to the collector substation
- A 5-acre collector substation site and a 5-acre operations and maintenance (O&M) building site.
- Two permanent meteorological towers and one sonic detecting and ranging (SODAR) unit or one light detecting and ranging (LIDAR) unit.
- A 138-kV transmission line running south from the collector substation to interconnect with the rebuilt San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) Boulevard Substation.
- 20.76 miles of newly constructed access roads and 12.06 miles of temporarily widened and improved existing access roads.

The project will connect to the rebuilt Boulevard Substation component of SDG&E’s proposed ECO Substation Project, where the electricity generated would feed into the existing Southwest Powerlink 500-kV transmission line. The proposed facility layout is presented in Figure 2.

Geotechnical Investigation will occur over a period of about six weeks. Construction of the overall Tule Wind Project will take approximately 2 years and will employ up to 325 workers per day during the peak construction period. Approximately 19 million gallons of water will be required during construction, and approximately 3.55 million cubic yards of earthwork, including excavation, will be conducted. Depending on the specific stage of construction, an average daily peak workforce of 125 workers will be present at the construction site and up to 200 delivery trucks are anticipated. Once completed, a staff of up to 12 full-time workers will monitor project components from the onsite O&M facility.

As identified in Section 1, the Dust Control Plan contained here within has been prepared for construction activities associated with completing geotechnical activities as identified in NTP-1. A subsequent dust control plan will be prepared for construction activities associated with covered activities under issuance of future NTP’s.

3.1 Soil Conditions

The project site is located on sandy soils, which sit atop granitic rocks. As reported in the FEIR/EIS, soil types associated with granitic rock in the project area are generally susceptible to erosion due to large, loose grains generated by the weathering of crystalline granite. Erodible soils generally correspond to hillsides and mountains where granitic bedrock is close to or at the surface.

3.2 Prevailing Wind Conditions

Prevailing winds at the project site are westerly to northwesterly.

3.3 Water Sources

Water required for project construction, operation, and maintenance will be obtained from two existing wells: Well 6a on Rough Acres Ranch, and the North Well in Thing Valley on the Ewiaapaayp Reservation. The project
has also received written confirmation from the Jacumba Community Service District and Live Oak Springs Water Company that water supplies are available to provide construction water to the project. An estimated peak of 250,000 gallons per day will be used for concrete mixing and dust suppression. Per MM-HYD-3 in the FEIR/EIS, a reliable and sufficient water supply will need to be available to complete dust control activities. Tule Wind LLC will prepare and submit to BLM for approval, comprehensive documentation that identifies one or more confirmed reliable water sources that when combined meet the project’s full water supply construction needs.

4. Potential Dust Sources
The following potential fugitive dust sources exist at the project area:

- Site grading and other construction activities to prepare for installation of various project facilities
- Vehicles and equipment driving on paved roads (both onsite and offsite) during construction and operations
- Vehicles and equipment driving on unpaved onsite roads during operations
- Operation of the temporary concrete batch plants during construction
- On- and off-road construction vehicles
- Onsite portable equipment
- Aggregate and soil loading and unloading operations
- Wind erosion of areas disturbed during construction activities
- Significant wind action on unprotected spoil piles or topsoil storage areas

5. Nearby Sensitive Receptors
Sensitive receptors identified in the FEIR/EIS as being potentially affected during project construction include
Clover Flat Elementary School (located approximately 1.25 miles away from the nearest project component), and
rural residences, the property line of the nearest is approximately 900 feet from the closest project component.
Eleven residences are located within 1,000 feet of the 138-kV transmission line route and 18 residences are
located within 1,000 feet of roads proposed to be widened and improved for construction activities.

6. Applicable Dust Control Requirements
As reported in the FEIR/EIS, the SDAPCD is responsible for planning, implementing, and enforcing federal and
state ambient air standards in the San Diego Air Basin. SDAPCD Regulation IV, Rule 55 was adopted in July 2009. It
prohibits visible dust emissions beyond property lines for periods aggregating more than 3 minutes in any
60-minute period. It also requires control of visible roadway dust by minimizing track-out/carry-out and removing
it from public roads. The rule’s provisions apply to any commercial construction or demolition activity capable of
generating fugitive dust emissions, including active operations, open storage piles, and inactive disturbed areas.
Except for the track-out/carry-out provisions, the rule does not specify dust control measures that must be used
to ensure that visible dust emissions do not cross the property lines. A copy of Rule 55 is provided as Appendix A.

7. Reasonably Available Control Measures
To reduce the amount of fugitive dust generated from project-related geotechnical and construction activities,
Tule Wind LLC will implement reasonably available control measures, which were included as MM-AQ-1 in the
FEIR/EIS, when and where appropriate.

1. Rock aprons or rattle plates will be installed as needed at the intersection of dirt access roads and paved
public roadways to clean the tires of equipment prior to leaving the site.
2. All active construction areas, unpaved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas will be watered or
stabilized with nontoxic soil stabilizers as needed to control fugitive dust.
3. Pre-water sites up to 48 hours in advance of clearing to control fugitive dust
4. Apply chemical soil stabilizers or apply water to form and maintain a crust on inactive construction areas
(disturbed lands that are unused for 14 consecutive days)
5. Pre-moisten, prior to transport, import and export dirt, sand, or loose material

6. Plant vegetative ground cover in disturbed areas to meet the criteria of the revegetation plan.

7. All public streets will be swept or cleaned with mechanical sweepers if visible soil material is carried onto them by construction activities or vehicles.

8. Exposed stockpiles (e.g., dirt, sand) will be covered and/or watered or stabilized with nontoxic soil binders as needed to control emissions.

9. Trucks transporting bulk materials will be completely covered unless 2 feet of freeboard space from the top of the container is maintained with no spillage and loss of material. In addition, the cargo compartment of all haul trucks will be cleaned and/or washed at the delivery site after removal of the bulk material.

10. Movement of bulk material handling or transfer will be stabilized prior to handling or at a point of transfer with application of sufficient water or chemical stabilizers, or by sheltering or enclosing the operation and transfer line.

11. Traffic speeds on unpaved roads and the right-of-way will be limited to 15 miles per hour.

12. The construction contractor will prepare and implement a high-wind dust control plan and terminate soil disturbance when winds exceed 25 miles per hour.

13. Construction activities will comply with all applicable SDAPCD rules and regulations.

These measures are anticipated to be adequate to meet all applicable dust control requirements under normal conditions. In the event that high wind or other atypical conditions affect the site, standby measures described below will be implemented as appropriate.

For purposes of the dust control plan here within that has been prepared for construction activities associated with geotechnical activities, measures that are applicable to geotechnical activities include the following: (1), (2), (7), (11), and (14).

7.1 Standby Control Measures

If visible dust emissions cross the property line, after implementation of the specified reasonably available control measures, standby control measures will be implemented immediately. Standby control measures can include increased watering, the use of chemical suppressants in accordance with SDAPCD guidelines, or temporary suspension of construction activities on unpaved surfaces. The determination to use standby control measures will be per the discretion of the dust control site coordinator and/or lead agencies overseeing construction activities (see Section 8.2 below).

8. Additional Implementation Steps

This plan will be valid for a period of 2 years from date of submission to the SDAPCD. Tule Wind LLC is responsible to review the plan once every year to determine whether modifications are required. The plan will be resubmitted annually, at least 60 days prior to the expiration date.

8.1 Dust Control Personnel Training

To ensure that the dust control measures are adhered to, prior to construction activities, Tule Wind LLC will conduct an Employee and Contractor Awareness Training that will include all applicable fugitive dust control measures and the importance of strict compliance. Tule Wind LLC will track training events by ensuring all participants complete a sign-in sheet and hard hat decals are provided to all individuals that have completed the training. Tule Wind LLC will conduct internal inspections to make sure that appropriate dust control measures are being implemented as outlined in Section 8.2 below. Inspections will be conducted by personnel trained in all parts of the Dust Control Plan.
8.2 Dust Control Site Coordinator

The construction contractor is the designated dust control site coordinator and will be responsible for implementing dust control as specified in this plan. The dust control site coordinator will have authority and responsibility for overseeing implementation of measures identified in Section 7. Prior to the start of construction the contact information for the designated dust control site coordinator will be provided to both the SDAPCD and BLM. In the event the dust control coordinator is not onsite, a fully trained backup able to serve in a similar capacity would be identified and contact information provided to SDAPCD and BLM. The dust control site coordinator has the following responsibilities:

- Read and understand this Dust Control Plan and have it available at the job site.
- Implement the Dust Control Plan and ensure that all employees, workers, and subcontractors know their dust control responsibilities.
- Use standby control measures when specified reasonably available controls are ineffective.
- Monitor the worksite for compliance with the Dust Control Plan.
- Maintain a checklist monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of the control measures. A self-inspection checklist will be used for each source of fugitive dust emissions to help incorporate routine tasks of fugitive dust control into daily schedules. The checklist will serve as a job reminder on a daily basis and as a record of efforts to keep dust problems to a minimum. An example checklist is included in Appendix B. It is anticipated that portions of the project site will be observed serially so that, over the course of 1 week, the entire project site will have been inspected.

Tule Wind LLC will post visible signage near active construction areas that provides the name and telephone number of the dust control site inspector or other appropriate person so that the public may call to report visible dust emissions beyond the property line. Tule Wind LLC will log all such calls, take appropriate action to minimize visible dust emissions, if necessary, and record the disposition or remedial action taken.

In addition, to the dust control site inspector, Tule Wind LLC will use environmental inspectors for enforcing compliance with the Dust Control Plan. The environmental inspectors will be responsible for making sure that dust control is effective and appropriately recorded by the dust control site coordinator.

9. References


Figures
FIGURE 1 - Tule Wind Project Location, San Diego County, California

Data sources: Iberdrola Renewables, ESRI
Appendix A
San Diego Air Pollution Control District
Regulation IV, Rule 55, Fugitive Dust Control
RULE 55   FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL
(Adopted June 24, 2009; Effective December 24, 2009)

(a) APPLICABILITY

Except as provided in Section (b), the provisions of this rule shall apply to any commercial
construction or demolition activity capable of generating fugitive dust emissions, including
active operations, open storage piles, and inactive disturbed areas. Activities subject to this
regulation are also subject to the applicable requirements of Rule 50 (Visible Emissions) and
Rule 51 (Nuisance).

(b) EXEMPTIONS

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the following:

(1) Noncommercial construction or demolition activities in support of any structure
designed for and used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families;

(2) Emergency operations conducted during and in response to life-threatening
situations, or in conjunction with any officially declared disaster or state of emergency;

(3) Active operations conducted by essential service utilities to provide electricity,
natural gas, telephone, water and/or sewer during periods of unplanned service outages and
emergency disruptions;

(4) Any active operation, open storage pile, or inactive disturbed area for which the
owner/operator can demonstrate that necessary fugitive dust preventive or mitigating
actions are in conflict with the California or federal Endangered Species Acts, or a local,
state, or federal water quality requirement;

(5) Explosive blasting operations. However, any other activities capable of
generating fugitive dust emissions and performed in conjunction with explosive blasting,
such as vehicle transport of materials produced by blasting operations, are not exempt from
complying with the provisions of this rule or other applicable rules;

(6) Abrasive blasting operations regulated by Rule 71 (Abrasive Blasting);

(7) Activities subject to an Air Pollution Control District permit to operate;

(8) Permanent unpaved roads.

(c) DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:
(1) “Active Operation” means any construction or demolition activity capable of generating fugitive dust. This includes but is not limited to, earth-moving activities, and heavy- and light-duty vehicular movement on disturbed surface areas or on unpaved roads.

(2) “Bulk Materials” means any material which can emit fugitive dust when stored, disturbed, or handled, and is un-packaged. Bulk material includes, but is not limited to, sand, gravel, soil, aggregate material, and other organic or inorganic particulate matter.

(3) “Commercial” means work conducted for financial compensation by other than a tenant or property owner.

(4) “Construction or Demolition Activity” means any on-site activity preparatory to or for the purpose of building, altering, rehabilitating, raising, tearing down, breaking into pieces, or improving property, including, but not limited to, the following activities: grading, excavation, loading, transporting, crushing, cutting, planing, shaping or ground breaking.

(5) “Dust” means minute solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes including, but not limited to: crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, and sweeping.

(6) “Earth-moving Activities” means activities that include, but are not limited to, grading, earth cutting and filling operations, loading or unloading of dirt or bulk materials, adding to or removing bulk materials from open storage piles, or soil mulching.

(7) “Emergency” means an immediate threat to human health or property.

(8) “Erosion” means the movement and deposition of land surface materials by water or wind primarily as a result of human activities.

(9) “Inactive Disturbed Area” means a portion of the earth's surface that has been physically moved, uncovered, destabilized, or otherwise modified from its undisturbed natural soil condition, thereby increasing the potential for emissions of fugitive dust. This definition excludes those areas that have:

   (i) Been restored to a natural state, such that the vegetative ground cover and soil characteristics are similar to adjacent or nearby natural conditions;

   (ii) Been paved or otherwise covered by a permanent structure; or

   (iii) Established a vegetative ground cover equivalent to at least 70% percent of the background coverage for nearby undisturbed areas.

(10) “Open Storage Pile” means any accumulation of bulk material with five percent or greater silt content which is not fully enclosed, covered or chemically stabilized, and which attains a height of three feet or more and a total surface area of 150 or more
square feet. Silt content level is assumed to be five percent or greater unless a person can show, by sampling and analysis in accordance with ASTM Method C-136 or other equivalent method approved in writing by the California Air Resources Board, that the silt content is less than five percent.

(11) “Owner/operator” means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises any activity subject to this rule or any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the site at which any activity subject to this rule occurs, or both.

(12) “Particulate Matter” means any finely divided material which exists as a solid or liquid at standard conditions, excluding uncombined water.

(13) “Paved Road” means an improved street, highway, alley, public way, or easement that is covered by concrete, asphaltic concrete, fresh or recycled asphalt, or rubberized asphalt, excluding access roadways that connect a facility with a public paved roadway and are not open to through traffic.

(14) “Permanent Unpaved Road” means any unsealed or dirt roadway that is not covered by concrete, asphaltic concrete, fresh or recycled asphalt, or rubberized asphalt, and which is designed and intended to remain unsealed and uncoverd indefinitely. This definition excludes public or private roads undergoing construction or resurfacing.

(15) “Person” means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user or owner, or any state or local government agency or public district and any officer or employee thereof, or the federal government and any officers or employees thereof to the extent authorized by federal law, or any other entity whatsoever which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

(16) “Property Line” means the boundaries of an area in which either a person causing the fugitive dust emissions or a person allowing such emissions has the legal control or possession. This may include all or portions of a legal parcel or parcels as defined by the San Diego County Assessor.

(17) “Track-Out/Carry-Out” means any bulk materials that adhere to and agglomerate on the exterior surfaces of motor vehicles and/or equipment (including tires), or are inadvertently carried out, and that fall onto a paved road, creating visible roadway dust.

(18) “Visible Dust Emissions” means any solid particulate matter that is visually detectable in the air without the aid of instruments other than corrective lenses.

(19) “Visible Roadway Dust” means any sand, soil, dirt, or other solid particulate matter which is visible upon paved public road surfaces and which can be removed by a vacuum sweeper, or a wet sweeper under normal operating conditions.

(d) STANDARDS
(1) **Airborne Dust Beyond the Property Line:** No person shall engage in construction or demolition activity subject to this rule in a manner that discharges visible dust emissions into the atmosphere beyond the property line for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 minutes in any 60 minute period.

(2) **Track-Out/Carry-Out:** Visible roadway dust as a result of active operations, spillage from transport trucks, erosion, or track-out/carry-out shall:

   (i) be minimized by the use of any of the following or equally effective track-out/carry-out and erosion control measures that apply to the project or operation: track-out grates or gravel beds at each egress point, wheel-washing at each egress during muddy conditions, soil binders, chemical soil stabilizers, geotextiles, mulching, or seeding; and for outbound transport trucks: using secured tarps or cargo covering, watering, or treating of transported material; and

   (ii) be removed at the conclusion of each work day when active operations cease, or every 24 hours for continuous operations. If a street sweeper is used to remove any track-out/carry-out, only PM10-efficient street sweepers certified to meet the most current South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1186 requirements shall be used. The use of blowers for removal of track-out/carry-out is prohibited under any circumstances.
Fugitive Dust Source: ____________________________________________

**METHOD LOG**

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