RECOMMENDED GUIDANCE COMPONENTS FOR USE OF CALCIUM CHLORIDE
AS A DUST PALLIATIVE
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION IN
CONSULTATION WITH THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
FOR NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

1. Every applicator of calcium chloride must possess and understand this guidance.

2. This guidance does not override the need for any applicator to obtain other permits (including DEC permits) or approvals that may be required (e.g., use associated with activities in or near regulated wetlands, surface waters, or other regulated natural resources).

3. The amount of calcium chloride which is applied as a dust palliative should be limited to the minimum amount to accomplish dust control, but not more than 0.8 kg per square meter (1.5 lbs. per square yard) per treatment and 2.2 kg per square meter (4.0 lbs. per square yard) per year, or its liquid equivalent.

4. Calcium chloride must not be stored outdoors without an impermeable cover. Storage must be on an impermeable surface such as paved asphalt or appropriately treated concrete of sufficient thickness to avoid exfiltration. Storage should be as airtight as possible to limit the calcium chloride’s absorbing moisture from the air. New storage facilities proposed to be constructed within 30 meters (100 feet) of a regulated freshwater wetland or within 90 meters (300 feet) of a regulated tidal wetland (45 meters, or 150 feet in New York City) require a New York State Freshwater Wetlands permit (6 NYCRR part 663) or new York State Tidal Wetland Permit (6NYCRR part 661) from the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). Within 100 year flood plains, a variance must be obtained from either DEC or the local municipality prior to construction, pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 502 or a Local Law for Flood Damage Prevention, to assure that the facility will
be protected by the 100 year flood plain construction standard. Contact the nearest DEC Regional Office for more information

5. Calcium Chloride cannot be applied within 30 meters (100 feet) of a regulated freshwater wetland without a DEC Freshwater Wetlands Permit, pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 663. In the vicinity of other surface or groundwater bodies, use judgment to balance the potential for salt contamination of water resources and damage to sensitive habitats against the potential negative effects of dust.

6. Calcium chloride should not be applied when the U.S. Weather Service forecasts a greater than 20 percent probability of precipitation within the next 36 hours.

7. A proper crown (12 mm per 300 mm, or 1/2 inch per foot is recommended) must be maintained on treated roads. Ditches, culverts and other structures must be kept clean to ensure proper drainage and to limit the amount of water infiltrating road surfaces and thereby leaching out chlorides.

8. To maintain the effectiveness of the application and minimize further runoff impacts:

   If calcium chloride is applied dry or if, during dry periods, crystals are seen on the road surface, the road should be wetted sufficiently to dissolve the calcium chloride. Wetting should be limited to an amount which will sufficiently cause the calcium chloride to penetrate the road, but not to the point of causing any runoff from the road surface.

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1Unless DOT applies to DEC and obtains either a general exemption or a Programmatic Permit to apply calcium chloride for dust control substances in these areas.