

I'm Alton Gansky, and I live at the top of a hill on Canterbury Drive in Canterbury Equestrian Estates. I have provided my opposition letter that outlines the winding, narrow, and hilly nature of Canterbury Drive.

With no shoulders and steep ditches on both sides of the road, this makes two-way traffic on Canterbury Drive with pedestrians and horseback riders, dangerous. I have also provided information regarding health concerns about gravel roads due to increased traffic. This information contains facts of how long the most dangerous micro particles of dust can stay in the air; up to 10 days or more.

We have many families with young children on Canterbury Drive and in Canterbury Estates. When these micro particles are inhaled, they stay in the lungs forever. These particles cannot be coughed up. There is also information available about increased traffic on paved roads that increases micro particles.

We don't know what carcinogens and other contaminants may be in these dust particles. With this information we should discuss the added traffic as it relates to added contaminants in the air. The proposed expansion of the Pumpkin Patch to year-round use outlined in the Kids' Ranch application would aggravate this airborne pollution.

The original, approved Pumpkin Patch agreement stated in part, that a paved parking lot would be installed with a limit of 50 vehicles. There is no paved parking lot and more than 150 vehicles at the Pumpkin Patch have been reported.

If this county approves this additional, commercial agritainment of the Pumpkin Patch in the rural equine zoning of Canterbury, the county will have to mitigate the health and traffic hazards.

Examples of solutions:

Pave all gravel roads in Canterbury Estates

If traffic is re-routed onto existing paved roads (Canterbury) speed bumps and/or widening the road will be necessary.

Canterbury Estates has four entrances. They are: Canterbury Drive, Appaloosa, and both ends of Shahara. Saddlewood connects to all of these roads; only Canterbury is currently paved. The other three roads would have to be paved to mitigate dust and reduce extreme use of narrow and winding Canterbury Drive.

Other driving hazards include turning out of Appaloosa and Canterbury onto hwy 105. The sight line for turning onto 105 from Canterbury and Appaloosa, is limited to a couple hundred feet in either direction because of hills and trees.

There can be many discussions concerning re-routing traffic and paving roads.

The other solution is putting an entrance into the Pumpkin Patch directly from hwy 105. The sight line of this traffic option is over 1/2 mile in either direction, making it a safer entrance and exit point.



how long does road dust stay airborne



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The work of gravity on dust means that larger, heavier particles are deposited first. Smaller particles, however, travel further. While particle sizes over 10 micrometers in size (PM10) can stay in the air for hours, particulate matter under 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5) can stay in the air for more than 10 days. Oct 6, 2020



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Gravel Road Dust - Life on the Side of an Unpaved Road

Analyzing roadside dust to identify potential health concerns

Date: September 10, 2018

Source: University of Pennsylvania

Summary: Findings from studies of traffic-related abrasion particles point to tires, brake pads, and road materials as significant sources of environmental pollution with potential health implications.

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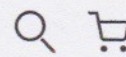



Everyone knows that cars contribute to air pollution. And when most people consider the source, exhaust is usually what comes to mind.

However, new research led by the University of Pennsylvania's Reto Gieré, working with collaborators across the world, is helping to illuminate another significant culprit when it comes to traffic-related air pollution: Tiny bits of tires, brake pads, and road materials that become suspended in the air when vehicles pass over.

"More and more I've noticed that we don't know enough about what is on our roads," says Gieré, professor and chair of Penn's Department of Earth and Environmental Science in the School of Arts and Sciences. "If you have lots of traffic, cars, and trucks driving by, they re-suspend the dust on the roads into the atmosphere, and then it becomes breathable. To understand the potential health implications of these dust particles, it's really important to understand what's on the road."

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Dust from Roads and Your Respiratory Health

All pollution is often associated with dense urban areas. We usually think of sprawling cities like Los Angeles or Beijing, but rural areas can be susceptible to air pollution as well. In the country, the problem often comes in the form of road dust.

Dust from roads is not just a nuisance. In fact, it can be a serious health concern that is linked to breathing problems and even cancer.

If you live near a [gravel road](#), dirt road, or a congested highway, it's important that you understand the air quality risks, as well as the solutions, of dust from roads.

Particulate Matter = Dust

In the scientific community, the term particulate matter is often used to describe dust in the air. Although not exactly the same thing (according to the EPA, particulate matter is a combination of [airborne solid particles](#), which can include dust, and liquid droplets), when you see particulate matter in a scientific study, article, or even this piece, you can essentially think of dust. Understanding this term will help you understand the issues involving dust from the roads.

The Dangers of Road Dust

Road dust is made from a mixture of coarse particles that are released into the air, becoming harmful to human health when inhaled.

The health risks from exposure to dust can be complex and difficult to understand, but there are many studies that link dust with numerous health concerns. For example, a study from Yale University found that exposure to fine particles during pregnancy has an association with lower birth rates. The study took into account many factors, including traffic, road dust levels, and regional sources, and found that women who are exposed to higher levels of particulate matter are more likely to have children with lower weights at birth.

★ **REVIEWS** In other study, this one also from Yale University, found that exposure to dust is associated with higher rates of hospitalization, including hospitalization related to cardiovascular diseases. This particular study found that some particle sources are more harmful than others; in this case, it's black carbon, calcium, and (you guessed it) airborne dust from roads that had the highest rates of hospitalization.

There is also a concern that cancer-causing contaminants may reside in the rock that is used for gravel. Rock from western states such as North Dakota, the same rock that is used on gravel roads, has been found to contain a substance known as erionite. This substance has physical properties that resemble asbestos; when airborne, the fibers can become concentrated in a person's lungs, which over time could lead to health effects like mesothelioma, a type of cancer that is usually associated with asbestos.

All of these risks can combine to make dust one of the most dangerous and harmful substances in the air. Dust particles can be difficult to contain in particular because they come in varying sizes. You can have dust that is extremely small, or, from a particulate-matter perspective, quite large. The smaller the particles are, the longer they stay in the air and the more problems they tend to cause.

Larger dust particles, however, tend to settle faster and will land closer to where they were created. Larger dust particles are commonly seen as typical household dust layering your furniture, bookcases, and tabletops. Large particles can be inhaled, but they are more likely to be trapped in the nose and mouth, causing sneezing and coughing that helps expel them from the airways. Large particles are also generally less harmful if they are breathed in or swallowed.

Small particles, however, are more likely to cause an issue. If a particle is so small that it is virtually invisible to the human eye, they can make it all the way to the lungs and can even be transferred from the lungs to the blood stream.

Generally, the type and size of dust particles will determine how toxic the dust is. However, the amount of harm is almost exclusively determined by the amount of dust you breathe and how long you have been inhaling harmful dust particles.

Dust particles that are small enough to be inhaled can cause irritation in the eyes, leading to redness and other issues. You can also experience coughing and wheezing when dust is led into your windpipes. Sneezing and a runny nose is also a common symptom of dust in the air, and some people, if they are allergic to dust, may experience symptoms that resemble seasonal hay fever.

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People with asthma can also experience severe attacks that are triggered by dust. These people are particularly vulnerable to the effects of dust and should avoid overexposure to the substance whenever possible. Other people who are susceptible to particulate matter include people with COPD or emphysema; for these people, even small amounts of exposure, amounts that would be of little concern for a typical person, can cause significant breathing issues.

While there is no evidence that dust from roads and other sources causes asthma, there is evidence that dust will increase the severity of asthma attacks.

You don't, however, need a respiratory condition or be in one of the high-risk groups to be affected by dust. In many cases, babies, young children, and the elderly tend to be more susceptible to breathing conditions and other health effects that are caused by dust. Smokers also tend to experience more symptoms when exposed to road dust.

Cars Can Create Dust as Well

Usually road dust is simply thought of in terms of dirt and gravel dust tossed up by cars, but you can actually have dust that comes from the cars. Every time a car uses its brakes, a small amount of metal dust is released. And while each car releases a microscopic amount, high volumes of cars can actually create measurable amounts of metallic dust.

A study from the Georgia Institute of Technology discovered that metal from brakes can create a cloud of tiny metal particles, and as you might guess, these particles can wreak

havoc on your respiratory health.

The lesson? Although it might take a different form, you don't necessarily have to live in a rural area to be a victim of road dust.

How to Reduce and Avoid Dust from an Impaved Road

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What can you do about road dust?

Is there a way that you can keep road dust from becoming an issue near your home?

One way to keep road dust low is to slow down, especially on dry days. While you may not be able to slow other drivers, keeping your speed at a lower level will reduce the amount of dust that is kicked up on a regular basis.

Do yourself and your neighbors a favor and slow down to reduce dust in your area. You could also encourage county or state officials to post reduced-speed signs to keep dust at a minimum.

Other techniques for controlling road dust include the application of water or chemicals that help reduce the overall amount of dust that is kicked up. According to the State of Alaska, some chemicals, such as petroleum-based binders and dust suppressants can reduce the amount of dust from a dirt road.

If you live near a dusty road, you could consider planting trees between your home and the roadway, creating a natural barrier for the dust. You could also consider installing artificial windbreaks, such as fencing and berms, to control the dust.

Inside the home, it may be beneficial to keep windows closed during the dry seasons when dust is higher. This will keep the wind from coming inside and creating indoor air pollution. Even with the windows closed, you should consider using an air purifier or dust collector to control the levels of dust in your home.