

Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District

RULE 402 FUGITIVE DUST

FINAL STAFF REPORT

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I. BOARD ADOPTION

Amendments to Rule 402 (Fugitive Dust) were adopted by the Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District (District) Governing Board on March 12, 2015 at the March 2015 Regular Board meeting held in Rosamond, California.

Amended Rule 402 became effective and enforceable upon adoption. A copy of the Rule has been submitted to the California Air Resources Board (ARB) for their review and will then to be forwarded to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan (SIP).

Rule 402 was originally adopted November 29, 1993 and amended March 7, 1994, September 7, 1995, and November 3, 2004.

II. INTRODUCTION

Fugitive dust contains varying sizes of respirable particulate matter including those with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less (PM₁₀). The purpose of Rule 402 is to prevent, reduce, and mitigate ambient concentrations of anthropogenic fugitive dust emissions to an amount sufficient to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). Controlling fugitive dust when visible emissions are detected may not prevent all PM₁₀ emissions, but will substantially reduce ambient concentrations.

District Rule 419, Nuisance shall still be used to prevent or correct specific public nuisances and health hazards.

On September 16, 2014 the District held a public rule development workshop at the Mojave Veteran's Building in Mojave, CA. At this workshop District staff presented proposed revisions to Rule 402, Fugitive Dust. The District submitted copies of the proposed revision to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the Region IX office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for an initial review prior to the workshop. A 30-day public review and comment period followed the workshop.

An open hearing to consider adoption of Amended Rule 402 occurred on January 8, 2015. A Notice of Public Hearing was duly published 30 days prior to this hearing in adjudicated newspapers the Mojave Desert News and the Daily Independent. The notice requested written comments on the Rule and associated staff report by January 8, 2015.

Due to a large number of public comments pertaining to Draft Rule 402.2 (Agricultural Operations) stating that there had not been adequate notice of adoption, the District's Board decided to hold all rules that were to be considered for adoption, which included Rule 402, until the March 2015 Board Meeting to allow an additional public review and comment period.

Appendix A: Amended Rule 402, Fugitive Dust.

Appendix B: Strikeout underline showing changes to Amended Rule 402.

Appendix C Response to Comments

III. APPLICABILITY

Provisions of Rule 402 are applicable to specified outdoor fugitive dust producing activities, which include: handling, storage, and transport of bulk storage piles, construction, demolition, excavation, extraction, and other earthmoving activities, including, but not limited to, land clearing, grubbing, scraping, on-site travel including travel on access roads to and from the job site, and any other anthropogenic condition resulting in wind erosion.

IV. HEALTH EFFECTS

Particle exposure can lead to a variety of health effects. People with heart or lung diseases, children and older adults are the most likely to be affected by particle pollution exposure. However, even if you are healthy, you may experience temporary symptoms from exposure to elevated levels of particle pollution. Numerous studies have linked particle levels to increased hospital admissions and emergency room visits and even to death from heart or lung diseases.

The size of particles is directly related to their potential for causing health problems. Small particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter pose the greatest problems, because they can get deep into your lungs, and some may even get into your bloodstream.

Exposure to such particles can affect both your lungs and your heart. Small particles of concern include "inhalable coarse particles" (such as those found near roadways and dusty industries), which are larger than 2.5 micrometers and smaller than 10 micrometers in diameter; and "fine particles" (such as those found in smoke and haze), which are 2.5 micrometers in diameter and smaller.

Numerous scientific studies have linked both long and short-term particle pollution exposure to a variety of health problems.

Long-term exposures, such as those experienced by people living for many years in areas with high particle levels, have been associated with problems such as reduced lung function and the development of chronic bronchitis and even premature death.

Short-term exposures to particles (hours or days) can aggravate lung disease, causing asthma attacks and also acute bronchitis, and may also increase

susceptibility to respiratory infections. In people with heart disease, short-term exposures have been linked to heart attacks and arrhythmias. Healthy children and adults have not been reported to suffer serious effects from short term exposures, although they may experience temporary minor irritation when particle levels are elevated.

V. DEFINITIONS

To enhance clarity and enforcement, Rule 402 provides definitions that may not be self-explanatory.

The following definitions have been revised or removed from Rule 402:

- Dust Suppressant
- Earthmoving
- Fugitive Dust
- Large Operation
- Open Storage Pile
- Particulate Matter (PM)
- Prevailing Wind Direction
- Stabilized Surface
- Unpaved Road
- Visible Dust Emissions (VDE)

The following definitions have been added to Rule 402:

- Agricultural Operation
- Anthropogenic
- APCO
- Blasting
- Bulk Material Handling, Storage, and/or Transporting Operation
- Carryout/Trackout
- Chemical/Organic Stabilization/Suppression
- Emergency
- Event Material
- Excavation
- Extraction
- Gravel Pad
- Grizzly
- Haul Truck
- Landfill Daily Cover
- Landfill Disposal Site
- Land Preparation
- Open-Pit Mine
- Outdoor Handling, Storage, and Transport
- Owner/Operator
- Paved Road/Area
- Site
- Soil Stabilization
- Trackout Control Device
- Unpaved Access/Haul Road
- Unpaved Vehicle/Equipment Traffic Area
- Visible Dust Emissions (VDE)
- Wind Barrier
- Wind Generated Fugitive Dust

See Section II, Definitions of Appendix A for all definitions.

VI. EXEMPTIONS

The exemption for Agricultural Operations has been revised to read: *Provisions of this Rule shall not apply to Agricultural operations specifically subject to the requirements of District Rule 402.2, Agricultural Operations.* The exemption for Emergency Activities has been revised and two exemptions pertaining to

contractors have been deleted. See Section IV, Exemptions of Appendix B for complete details in strikeout underline form.

VII. REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to Rule 402, a person shall not cause or allow fugitive dust emissions from any active operation to remain visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source.

In addition, an owner/operator shall implement one or more fugitive dust emission control strategy from Table 1, Reasonably Available Control Measure (RACM) or Table 2, Bulk Material Control Measures (BMCM) of the Rule to limit visible dust emissions (VDE) to no more than 20% opacity or meet conditions for a stabilized surface.

Stabilized Surface is: Any disturbed surface area or open bulk material storage pile that is resistant to wind-blown fugitive dust emissions. A surface is considered to be stabilized if it meets at least one of the following conditions:

- Has visible crust;
- Has threshold friction velocity (TFV) for disturbed surface areas corrected for non-erodible elements of 100 centimeters per second or greater;
- Has flat vegetative cover of at least 50 percent that is attached or rooted vegetation; or unattached vegetative debris lying on the surface with a predominant horizontal orientation that is not subject to movement by wind;
- Has standing vegetative cover of at least 30 percent that is attached or rooted vegetation with a predominant vertical orientation;
- Has standing vegetative cover that is attached or rooted vegetation with a predominant vertical orientation that is at least 10 percent and where the TFV is at least 43 centimeters per second when corrected for non-erodible elements; or
- Has surface that is greater than or equal to 10 percent of non-erodible elements such as rocks, stones, or hard-packed clumps of soil.

Fugitive Dust Emission Control Plan

An owner/operator of a Large Operation will be required to submit a Fugitive Dust Emission Control Plan to the APCO prior to the start of any earthmoving activity. Project commencement shall not begin until APCO has approved or conditionally approved the Plan.

Large Operation is:

- Any construction activity on any site involving 10 or more contiguous acres (revised from 100 acres) of disturbed surface area;
- Any earthmoving activity exceeding a daily volume of 10,000 cubic yards; or
- Relocating more than 2,500 cubic yards, per day, of bulk materials at least three days per year.

Rule 402 also contains provisions for the following subcategories: Earthmoving Activities, Carryout and Trackout, and Bulk Materials. See Section V, Requirements of Appendix A for complete details.

**TABLE 1
REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES (RACM)**

Source Category	Control Measure
Unpaved Road:	Control Vehicular Speed (signage/enforcement)
	Improve Road Surface (leveling/grading)
	Use Water Trucks to Keep Soil Damp
	Apply Dust Suppressant (palliatives/gravel/ect.)
Construction, Demolition, and Earth-Moving:	Minimize/Limit Cut-Fill Grading
	Phase Work to Reduce Disturbed Surface Area
	Use Wind Breaks (screens/fencing/barriers/burms)
	Compact Disturbed Surfaces
	Limit Equipment/Vehicular Access
	Use Water Trucks to Keep Soil Damp
	Apply Dust Suppressant (palliative/gravel/ect.)
Open Storage Pile:	Use Enclosures Around Storage Piles
	Keep Pile Damp
	Apply Dust Suppressant (palliative/gravel/ect.)
	Cover with Hydro-mulch or Woodchips
Disturbed Surface Area Stabilization During Inactivity:	Compact Disturbed Surfaces
	Restrict Equipment/Vehicular Access
	Use Wind Breaks (screens/fencing/barriers/burms)
	Apply Dust Suppressant (palliative/gravel/ect.)
	Apply Hydro-mulch or Woodchips
	Re-vegetate

**TABLE 2
BULK MATERIAL CONTROL MEASURES (BMCM)**

Category	Control Measure
Handling	Apply water or chemical/organic stabilizers/suppressants sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity or;
	Construct and maintain wind barriers sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity and with less than 50% porosity. If utilizing fences or wind barriers, also apply water or chemical/organic stabilizers/suppressants.
Storage	When storing bulk materials, comply with the conditions for a stabilized surface as defined in this Rule; or
	Cover bulk materials stored outdoors with tarps, plastic, or other suitable material and anchor in such a manner that prevents the cover from being removed by wind action; or
	Construct and maintain wind barriers sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity and with less than 50% porosity. If utilizing fences or wind barriers, apply water or chemical/organic stabilizers/suppressants to limit VDE to 20% opacity or;
	Utilize a 3-sided structure with a height at least equal to the height of the storage pile and with less than 50% porosity.
On-Site Transporting	Limit vehicular speed while traveling on the work site sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity; or
	Load all haul trucks such that the freeboard is not less than six (6) inches when material is transported across any paved public access road sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity, or
	Apply water to the top of the load sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity, or
	Cover haul trucks with a tarp or other suitable cover.
Off-Site Transporting	Clean interior of the cargo compartment or cover cargo compartment before empty truck leaves the site; and
	Prevent spillage or loss of bulk material from holes or other openings in cargo compartment's floor, sides, and/or tailgate; and
	Load all haul trucks such that the freeboard is not less than six (6) inches when material is transported on any paved public access road, and apply water to top of load sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity; or cover haul trucks with a tarp or other suitable cover.
Outdoor Chute & Conveyor	Fully enclose the chute/conveyor; or
	Operate water spray equipment that sufficiently wets materials to limit VDE to 20% opacity; or
	Wash separated or screened materials to remove conveyed materials having an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity.

VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Any Person subject to the requirements of this rule shall compile and retain records that provide evidence of control measure application and compliance with this rule (i.e., receipts and/or purchase records). Such Person shall describe, in the records, the type of treatment or control measure, extent of coverage, and date applied. For control measures which require multiple daily applications, recording the frequency of application will fulfill the recordkeeping requirements of this rule (i.e., water being applied three times a day and the date) Records shall be maintained and be readily accessible for two years after the date of each entry and shall be provided to the APCD upon request.

IX. PM₁₀ AIR MONITORING

Section VI has been changed from Compliance Schedule to PM₁₀ Air Monitoring. Language for PM₁₀ air monitoring requirements has been moved from Subsection V.D. to Section VI.

Section VI is applicable to any Large Operation causing downwind PM₁₀ ambient concentrations to increase more than 50 micrograms per cubic meter above upwind concentrations or any large operation that continually causes a public nuisance.

See Section VI, PM₁₀ Air Monitoring of Appendix A for complete details.

X. PROHIBITIONS

A Prohibitions section has been added to the Rule that details types and uses of applicable soil stabilizers and dust suppressants.

See Section VII, Prohibitions of Appendix A for complete details.

XI. ATTACHMENTS

At the Request of the EPA, the District added test methods for Determination of Stabilization as Attachment A of the rule and test methods for Visual Determination of Opacity as Attachment B of the rule.

See Appendix A of this staff report for complete details of Attachment A and B.

XII. ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Pursuant to California Health & Safety Code (CH&SC) §40920.6(a), the District is required to analyze the cost effectiveness of new rules or rule amendments that implement Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) or all feasible measures. Amended Rule 402 does not employ BARCT and therefore not subject to the cost effectiveness analysis mandate.

XIII. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Both the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and ARB policy require an evaluation of the potential adverse environmental impacts of projects. The intent of Amended Rule 402 is to protect public health by reducing the public's exposure to potentially harmful PM₁₀ emissions. An additional consideration is the impact that the amended rule may have on the environment. District has determined that no significant adverse environmental impacts should occur as a result of adopting Amended Rule 402.

Pursuant to the Section 15061, Subsections (2) & (3) of the CEQA Guidelines, staff will prepared and file a Notice of Exemption for this project upon adoption.

XIV. SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS

CHSC Section 40728.5 exempts districts with a population of less than 500,000 persons from the requirement to assess the socioeconomic impacts of amended rules. Eastern Kern County population is below 500,000 persons.

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APPENDIX A:
AMENDED RULE 402
FUGITIVE DUST

RULE 402 Fugitive Dust - Adopted 11/29/93, Amended 3/07/94, 9/7/95, 11/3/04, 3/12/15

I. Purpose

Fugitive dust contains varying sizes of respirable particulate matter including those with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less (PM₁₀). The purpose of this Rule is to prevent, reduce, and mitigate ambient concentrations of anthropogenic fugitive dust emissions to an amount sufficient to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS).

District Rule 419, Nuisance shall still be used to prevent or correct specific public nuisances and health hazards.

II. Applicability

Provisions of this Rule are applicable to specified outdoor fugitive dust producing activities, which include: handling, storage, and transport of bulk storage piles, construction, demolition, excavation, extraction, and other earthmoving activities, including, but not limited to, land clearing, grubbing, scraping, on-site travel including travel on access roads to and from the job site, and any other anthropogenic condition resulting in wind erosion.

III. Definitions

- A. Active Operation: Activity capable of generating fugitive dust, including any open storage pile, earth-moving activity, construction/demolition activity, disturbed surface area, and non-emergency movement of motor vehicles on unpaved roadways and any parking lot served by an unpaved road subject to this Rule.
- B. Agricultural Operation: The growing and harvesting of crops or the raising of fowl or animals, for the primary purpose of earning a living, or of conducting agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution.
- C. Anthropogenic: Caused, created, or produced by people or human activity.
- D. APCO: Air Pollution Control Officer of the Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District.
- E. Blasting: Any excavation or demolition conducted with the use of explosives.
- F. Bulk Material: Sand, gravel, soil, aggregate, and any other organic or inorganic solid matter capable of releasing dust.
- G. Bulk Material Handling, Storage, and/or Transporting Operation: Includes but is not limited to the use of equipment, haul trucks, and/or motor vehicles for the loading, unloading, conveying, transporting, piling, stacking, screening, grading, or moving of bulk materials at an industrial, institutional, commercial and/or governmental owned or operated site or facility.

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- H. Calendar Quarter: Consecutive three month period and each consecutive three-month period thereafter, beginning on the first day of the calendar month in which an activity qualifies as a large operation.
- I. Carryout/Trackout: Any and all materials that adheres to and agglomerates on vehicles, haul trucks, or equipment (including trailers, tires, etc.) and falls onto a paved public road or the paved shoulder of a paved public road.
- J. Chemical/Organic Stabilization/Suppression: Method of controlling PM₁₀ emissions from fugitive dust by applying any non-toxic chemical or organic dust suppressant, other than water, which meets any specifications, criteria, or tests required by any federal, state, or local water agency and is not prohibited for use by any applicable law, rule, or regulations.
- K. Construction and Demolition Activity: Any on-site mechanical activity preparatory to or related to building, alteration, rehabilitation, demolition or improvement of property, including the following activities: grading, excavation, loading, crushing, cutting, planning, shaping or ground breaking.
- L. Contractor: Any person or company, or licensed construction contractor having a contractual arrangement to conduct an active operation subject to this Rule for another person.
- M. Contingency Measure: Additional PM₁₀ control requirements automatically triggered in the event of failure to maintain the NAAQS for PM₁₀ in the Indian Wells Valley.
- N. Disturbed Surface Area: Portion of the earth's surface having been physically moved, uncovered, destabilized, or otherwise modified from its undisturbed natural condition, thereby increasing the potential for emission of fugitive dust. Disturbed surface area does not include areas restored to a natural state with vegetative ground cover and soil characteristics similar to adjacent or nearby natural conditions.
- O. Dust Suppressant: Water, hygroscopic materials, or chemical/organic stabilization/suppression materials used as treatment to reduce fugitive dust emissions. A suppressant shall not be used if prohibited by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, the California Air Resources Board, the Environmental Protection Agency, or any other applicable law, rule or regulation. All suppressants shall meet all specifications, criteria, or tests required by any federal, state, or local water agency. The use of dust suppressants shall be of sufficient concentration and application frequency to maintain a stabilized surface.
- P. Earthmoving: The use of any equipment for an activity that may generate fugitive dust emissions, including, but not limited to, grading, cutting, filling, leveling, excavating, trenching, loading or unloading of dirt or bulk material, demolishing, blasting, drilling, adding to or removing of material from open storage piles, backfilling, soil mulching, or weed abatement through disking.

- Q. Emergency: Any situation where immediate action on the part of a federal, state or local agency involved is needed and where the timing of such federal, state or local activities makes it impractical to meet the requirements of this Regulation, such as natural disasters, civil disturbances, or hazardous materials spills. Only an authorized official of a federal, state or local agency may declare an emergency when deemed necessary to protect the general public.
- R. Event Material: Wind, storm, or water erosion and runoff resulting in the accumulation of mud, soil, or other material onto a public paved road surface travel lane or shoulder.
- S. Excavation: Any digging, trenching, quarrying, extraction, or tunneling.
- T. Extraction: Removal of minerals, aggregate, or fossil fuels from the earth by excavation; including mining, surface stripping, open pit excavation, or tunneling.
- U. Fugitive Dust: Any particulate matter directly or indirectly becoming airborne, other than being emitted from an exhaust stack or duct designed to control flow, as a result of human activity.
- V. Gravel Pad: A layer of washed gravel, rock, or crushed rock located at the point of intersection of a paved public roadway and an unpaved work site exit, and maintained to dislodge mud, dirt, and/or debris from the tires of motor vehicles and/or haul trucks, prior to exiting the work site.
- W. Grizzly: A device (i.e., rails, pipes, or grates) used to dislodge mud, dirt, and/or debris from the tires and undercarriage of motor vehicles or haul truck prior to leaving the work site.
- X. Haul Truck: Any fully or partially open-bodied, self-propelled vehicle including any non-motorized attachments used for transporting bulk materials, including, but not limited to, trailers or other conveyances which are connected to or propelled by the actual motorized portion of the vehicle.
- Y. Inactive Disturbed Surface Area: Any disturbed surface area upon which an active operation has not occurred for a period of at least ten consecutive days.
- Z. Landfill Daily Cover: Soil excavated and stockpiled from a landfill borrow site that is used for daily operations to cover solid waste, trash, garbage, or other waste at a landfill disposal site.
- AA. Landfill Disposal Site: A site where solid waste, trash, garbage, or other waste is disposed of by burying between layers of earth.
- BB. Land Preparation: Any activity that disturbs the natural condition of land, including, but not limited to, brush or timber clearing, grubbing, scraping, ground excavation, land leveling, or grading.

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- CC. Large Operation: Any construction activity on any site involving 10 or more contiguous acres of disturbed surface area, or any earthmoving activity exceeding a daily volume of 10,000 cubic yards, or relocating more than 2,500 cubic yards per day of bulk materials at least three days per year.
- DD. Motor vehicle: Any engine-powered device used to convey people, or freight and registered for use on public highways.
- EE. Non-Routine: Non-periodic active operation occurring no more than three times per year, lasting less than 30 cumulative days per year, and scheduled less than 30 days in advance.
- FF. Open-Pit Mine: An excavation for a mining operation which, excluding entrances and egresses, is encircled by a “high-wall” at least 10 feet high. A “high wall” is a berm or cut having a slope of at least 1:1.
- GG. Open Storage Pile: Any accumulation of bulk material with 5 percent or greater silt content not fully enclosed, covered or chemically stabilized, attaining a height of 3 feet or more and a total surface area of 500 or more square feet. Silt content level shall be assumed to be 5 percent or greater unless a person shows, by sampling and analysis in accordance with ASTM Method C-136 or equivalent method approved in writing by the APCO, EPA, and CARB, that the silt content is less than 5 percent. Results of ASTM Method C-136 or equivalent method is valid for 60 days from the date the sample was taken.
- HH. Outdoor Handling, Storage, and Transport: Handling (including loading and unloading), storage, and transport, and any accumulation of bulk material, temporarily or permanently stored outside of an enclosed structure.
- II. Owner/Operator: Includes, but is not limited to, any person who leases, supervises, or operates equipment, or owns/operates a fugitive dust source, in addition to the normal meaning of owner or operator.
- JJ. Particulate Matter (PM): A complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets made up of a number of components, including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles. Any solid material, existing in finely divided form.
- KK. Paved Road/Area: Any road/area that is covered by concrete, asphaltic concrete, asphalt, or other materials which provides structural support for vehicles.
- LL. PM₁₀: Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than or equal to 10 microns as measured by California Air Resources Board Test Method 501.
- MM. Property Line: Boundaries of an area in which either a person causing fugitive dust emissions or a person allowing fugitive dust emissions has ownership or legal right to use the property.

- NN. Reasonably Available Control Measure (RACM): Any technique or procedure used to prevent or reduce the emission and airborne transport of fugitive dust. RACM includes, but is not limited to, application of dust suppressants, use of coverings or enclosures, paving, enshrouding, planting, control of vehicle speed, and any other measure recognized by the APCO as providing equivalent dust control. Table 1 and EPA's reference document "Control of Open Fugitive Dust Sources", Midwest Research Institute, September 1988 shall be used for guidance.
- OO. Simultaneous Sampling: Operation of two PM₁₀ samplers such that one sampler is started within five minutes of the other, and each sampler is operated for a consecutive period of not less than 290 minutes and not more than 310 minutes.
- PP. Site: Real property or land used or set aside for any specific use.
- QQ. Soil Stabilization: The process used to control PM₁₀ emissions from fugitive dust for an extended period of time by applying dust suppressants or planting vegetative cover.
- RR. Stabilized Surface: Any disturbed surface area or open bulk material storage pile that is resistant to windblown fugitive dust emissions. A surface is considered to be stabilized if it meets at least one of the following conditions and as determined by the test methods specified in Attachment A of this rule:
- a. A visible crust;
 - b. A threshold friction velocity (TFV) for disturbed surface areas corrected for non-erodible elements of 100 centimeters per second or greater;
 - c. A flat vegetative cover of at least 50 percent that is attached or rooted vegetation; or unattached vegetative debris lying on the surface with a predominant horizontal orientation that is not subject to movement by wind;
 - d. A standing vegetative cover of at least 30 percent that is attached or rooted vegetation with a predominant vertical orientation;
 - e. A standing vegetative cover that is attached or rooted vegetation with a predominant vertical orientation that is at least 10 percent and where the TFV is at least 43 centimeters per second when corrected for nonerodible elements; or
 - f. A surface that is greater than or equal to 10 percent of non-erodible elements such as rocks, stones, or hard-packed clumps of soil.
- SS. Trackout Control Device: A gravel pad, grizzly, wheel wash system, or a paved area located at the point of intersection of an unpaved area and a paved road that prevents or controls trackout.
- TT. Unpaved Road: Any road that is not covered by one of the materials described in the paved road definition.

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- UU. Unpaved Access/Haul Road: Any road or path that is not covered by one of the materials described in the paved road definition that is associated with any construction, demolition, excavation, extraction, and other earthmoving activity and used by vehicles, equipment, haul trucks, or any conveyances to travel within a site, to move materials from one part of a site to another part within the same site, or to provide temporary access to a site.
- VV. Unpaved Vehicle/Equipment Traffic Area: Any nonresidential area that is not covered by asphalt, recycled asphalt, asphaltic concrete, concrete, or concrete pavement that is used for fueling and servicing; shipping, receiving and transfer; or parking or storing equipment, haul trucks, vehicles, and any conveyances.
- WW. Visible Dust Emissions (VDE): Dust emissions visible to an observer. Opacity observations to determine compliance with VDE standards shall be conducted in accordance with the test procedures for “Visual Determination of Opacity” as described in Attachment B of this rule.
- XX. Wind Barrier: A fence or structure constructed, or row of trees planted, to reduce the shearing effects caused by wind thereby reducing or eliminating the amount of entrained fugitive dust.
- YY. Wind Generated Fugitive Dust: Visible emissions from any disturbed surface area which is generated by wind action alone.
- ZZ. Wind Gust: Maximum instantaneous wind speed, as measured by an anemometer or as provided by the nearest local meteorological station.

IV. Exemptions

A. Provisions of this Rule shall not apply to:

1. Agricultural operations specifically subject to the requirements of District Rule 402.2, Agricultural Operations;
2. Actions required by federal or state endangered species legislation, or the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act;
3. Any disturbed surface area less than three acres on residential property in the Indian Wells Valley and less than two acres in the remainder of the District;
4. Active operation conducted during emergency life-threatening situations, or in conjunction with any officially-declared disaster or state of emergency. Emergency activities lasting more than 30 days shall be subject to this regulation, except where compliance would limit effectiveness of ensuring public health and safety.;
5. Active operations conducted by essential service utilities to provide electricity, natural gas, telephone, water and sewer during periods of service outages and emergency disruptions;

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6. Unpaved roads that are not part of a large operation and are outside the Indian Wells Valley and unpaved roads within the Indian Wells Valley provided such roads:
 - a. Are less than 75 (50, if contingency measure triggered) feet long or,
 - b. Have a motor vehicle traffic volume less than 25 (15, if contingency measure triggered) vehicle-trips per day, or
 - c. Have a motor vehicle traffic volume greater than 25 (15, if contingency measure triggered) vehicle-trips per day not more than six times per year, or
 - d. Provide access to not more than 10 residences.

Contingency measure is triggered if EPA publishes a finding in the Federal Register that District's portion of the Indian Wells Valley Planning Area has failed to maintain NAAQS for PM₁₀.

7. Restorative grading of unpaved shoulders of paved roads;
8. Non-routine or emergency maintenance of flood control channels and water spreading basins;
9. Weed and dried vegetation removal required by a fire prevention/control agency;
10. Active operations conducted during freezing weather if applicable RACM involves application of water;
11. County or properly permitted private sanitary landfill disposal sites provided such sites conform to California Code of Regulations Title 14: Sections 17659, 17660 and 17706 (County) or District dust control permit to operate conditions;
12. Blasting operations permitted by the California Division of Industrial Safety;
13. Motion picture, television, and video production activities when dust emissions are required for visual effects. This exemption shall be obtained from the APCO;
14. Officially designated public parks and recreational areas, including national parks, national monuments, national forests, state parks, state recreational areas, and County regional parks;
15. Federal facilities (outside Indian Wells Valley) required by National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) to implement fugitive dust RACM's for activities otherwise subject to this rule, provided District receives an up-to-date description, including all RACM's employed.

- B. Provisions of Section V.A. shall not apply when wind gusts exceed 25 miles per hour, provided:
 - 1. Table 1 RACM is implemented for each applicable fugitive dust source type; or
 - 2. An owner/operator has on file with the District an approved "High Wind Fugitive Dust Control Plan" indicating technical reasons why RACM cannot be implemented. Such plan shall provide alternative measures for fugitive dust control, if technically feasible, and shall be subject to the same approval conditions as specified in Section V.D.

C. Bulk Materials

- 1. Any outdoor storage, handling, or transport of bulk materials which would be damaged by wetting with water or by the application of chemical/organic dust suppressants, provided owners/operators demonstrate to the satisfaction of the APCO and EPA that none of the control measures specified in Table 2 Bulk Material Control Measures (BMCM) can be implemented to limit VDE to no more than 20% opacity or provide a stabilized surface.
- 2. Spreading of daily landfill cover.
- 3. Transport of a bulk material in an outdoor area for a distance of twelve feet or less with the use of a chute or conveyor device.
- 4. Outdoor storage of any bulk material at a single site where no material is actively being added or removed at the end of the workday or overnight and where the total material stored is less than 100 cubic yards.

V. **Requirements**

- A. A person shall not cause or allow fugitive dust emissions from any active operation to remain visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source.
- B. An owner/operator of any active operation subject to this Rule shall implement one or more fugitive dust emission control strategy listed in Table 1, Reasonably Available Control Measure (RACM) or Table 2, Bulk Material Control Measures (BMCM) to limit visible dust emissions (VDE) to no more than 20% opacity or meet the conditions for a stabilized surface as defined in Section III.VV.

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**TABLE 1
REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES (RACM)**

Source Category	Control Measure
Unpaved Road:	Control Vehicular Speed (signage/enforcement)
	Improve Road Surface (leveling/grading)
	Use Water Trucks to Keep Soil Damp
	Apply Dust Suppressant (palliatives/gravel/ect.)
Construction, Demolition, and Earth-Moving:	Minimize/Limit Cut-Fill Grading
	Phase Work to Reduce Disturbed Surface Area
	Use Wind Breaks (screens/fencing/barriers/burms)
	Compact Disturbed Surfaces
	Limit Equipment/Vehicular Access
	Use Water Trucks to Keep Soil Damp
	Apply Dust Suppressant (palliative/gravel/ect.)
	Apply Dust Suppressant (palliative/gravel/ect.)
Open Storage Pile:	Use Enclosures Around Storage Piles
	Keep Pile Damp
	Apply Dust Suppressant (palliative/gravel/ect.)
	Cover with Hydro-mulch or Woodchips
Disturbed Surface Area Stabilization During Inactivity:	Compact Disturbed Surfaces
	Restrict Equipment/Vehicular Access
	Use Wind Breaks (screens/fencing/barriers/burms)
	Apply Dust Suppressant (palliative/gravel/ect.)
	Apply Hydro-mulch or Woodchips
	Re-vegetate

C. Bulk Materials

No person shall perform any outdoor handling, storage, and transport of bulk materials unless the appropriate control measures as listed in Table 2 are sufficiently implemented in order to limit VDE to no more than 20% opacity. Conditions of Stabilized Surface, as defined in Section III.VV of this Rule, must also be met.

**TABLE 2
BULK MATERIAL CONTROL MEASURES (BMCM)**

Category	Control Measure
Handling	Apply water or chemical/organic stabilizers/suppressants sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity or;
	Construct and maintain wind barriers sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity and with less than 50% porosity. If utilizing fences or wind barriers, also apply water or chemical/organic stabilizers/suppressants.
Storage	When storing bulk materials, comply with the conditions for a stabilized surface as defined in this Rule; or
	Cover bulk materials stored outdoors with tarps, plastic, or other suitable material and anchor in such a manner that prevents the cover from being removed by wind action; or
	Construct and maintain wind barriers sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity and with less than 50% porosity. If utilizing fences or wind barriers, apply water or chemical/organic stabilizers/suppressants to limit VDE to 20% opacity or;
	Utilize a 3-sided structure with a height at least equal to the height of the storage pile and with less than 50% porosity.
On-Site Transporting	Limit vehicular speed while traveling on the work site sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity; or
	Load all haul trucks such that the freeboard is not less than six (6) inches when material is transported across any paved public access road sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity, or
	Apply water to the top of the load sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity, or
	Cover haul trucks with a tarp or other suitable cover.
Off-Site Transporting	Clean interior of the cargo compartment or cover cargo compartment before empty truck leaves the site; and
	Prevent spillage or loss of bulk material from holes or other openings in cargo compartment's floor, sides, and/or tailgate; and
	Load all haul trucks such that the freeboard is not less than six (6) inches when material is transported on any paved public access road, and apply water to top of load sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity; or cover haul trucks with a tarp or other suitable cover.
Outdoor Chute & Conveyor	Fully enclose the chute/conveyor; or
	Operate water spray equipment that sufficiently wets materials to limit VDE to 20% opacity; or
	Wash separated or screened materials to remove conveyed materials having an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity.

D. Fugitive Dust Emission Control Plan

1. An owner/operator shall submit a Fugitive Dust Emission Control Plan to the APCO prior to the start of any Large Operation as defined in Section III.CC. Activity shall not commence until APCO has approved or conditionally approved a Fugitive Dust Emission Control Plan.
2. Any operation subject to the requirements of this section must post visible signage on location that clearly displays:
 - a. Message stating “If you see blowing dust please call”;
 - b. Contact phone number for person responsible for on-site dust control; and
 - c. District primary contact phone number.
3. A Fugitive Dust Emission Control Plan must include:
 - a. Name(s), address(es), and phone number(s) of person(s) and owner(s)/operator(s) responsible for the preparation, submittal, and implementation of the plan and responsible for the dust generating operation and the application of dust control measures;
 - b. Description and location of operation;
 - c. Plot plan which shows the type and location of each project;
 - d. Listing of all fugitive dust emissions sources included in the large operation;
 - e. Total area of land surface to be disturbed, daily throughput volume of earthmoving in cubic yards, and total area in acres of the entire project site;
 - f. Actual and potential sources of fugitive dust emissions on the site and the location of bulk material handling and storage areas, paved and unpaved roads; entrances and exits where carryout/trackout may occur; and traffic areas;
 - g. All RACM or BMCM to be implemented before, during, and after any dust generating activity. Such description must be sufficiently detailed to demonstrate RACM or BMCM will be utilized and/or installed during all periods of active operations;
 - h. Expected start and completion dates of dust generating and soil disturbance activities to be performed on the site; and
 - i. Any special technical, e.g., non-economic, circumstances preventing use of RACM or BMCM for any source, justification shall be provided in lieu of the description. A justification statement shall explain reason(s) why RACM or BMCM cannot be implemented.

4. APCO shall approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove a plan in writing within 30 calendar days of receipt. For a plan to be approved or conditionally approved the following three conditions shall be satisfied:
 - a. All sources of fugitive dust emissions shall be identified, e.g., earth-moving, storage piles, vehicular traffic on unpaved roads, etc;
 - b. At least one RACM or BMCM shall be implemented for each source identified; and
 - c. List of standby/additional contingency control measures (e.g. increase watering, stop work, additional palliative, ect.) shall be specified for immediate implementation in the event visible dust emissions cross property line(s).
5. The applicant shall be notified in writing if a plan can be conditionally approved by adding actions not specified in the proposed plan. Such actions shall be incorporated into a revised plan and submitted to the APCO within 30 days of receipt or the plan will be disapproved.
6. An owner/operator must submit a Fugitive Dust Emission Control Plan for each large operation if multiple sites/projects are involved.
7. An owner/operator shall notify the APCO in writing 10 days prior to the commencement of any large operation via email or fax.
8. An owner/operator shall retain a copy of the approved plan at the project site.
9. An approved plan is valid for a period of one year from date of approval or conditional approval. A plan shall be resubmitted annually, at least 60 days prior to expiration date, or the plan will be disapproved as of the expiration date. If all fugitive dust sources and corresponding RACM, BMCM, or special circumstances remain identical to those identified in the previously approved plan, the resubmittal may contain a simple statement of "no-change". Otherwise a resubmittal shall contain all items specified in Section V.D.2.
10. Failure to comply with any provisions of the approved or conditionally approved plan shall result in a notice of violation (NOV).

E. Earthmoving Activities

No person shall perform or authorize any earthmoving activity subject to requirements of this Rule unless the appropriate fugitive dust emission control measure(s) as described herein are implemented to limit VDE to no more than 20% opacity.

Earthmoving activities include but not limited to, construction, demolition, excavation, extraction, land clearing, grubbing, scraping, on-site travel, and travel on access roads to and from site. This section also applies to the construction of new landfill disposal

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sites or modification to existing landfill disposal sites prior to commencement of normal landfill operations.

1. Any Large Operation earthmoving activity as defined in Section III.EE. shall comply with the requirements of Section V.D.
2. Implement one or more strategy from Table 1.
3. Speed Limitations and Posting of Speed Limit Signs on Uncontrolled Unpaved Access/Haul Roads on Construction Sites.
 - a. An owner/operator shall limit the speed of vehicles traveling on uncontrolled unpaved access/haul roads within construction sites to a maximum of 15 miles per hour.
 - b. An owner/operator shall post speed limit signs that meet State and Federal Department of Transportation standards at each construction site's uncontrolled unpaved access/haul road entrance. At a minimum, speed limit signs shall also be posted at least every 500 feet and shall be readable in both directions of travel along uncontrolled unpaved access/haul roads.
4. Wind Generated Fugitive Dust Requirements.
 - a. Cease outdoor construction, excavation, extraction, and other earthmoving activities that disturb the soil whenever VDE exceeds 20% opacity. Indoor activities such as electrical, plumbing, dry wall installation, painting, and any other activity that does not cause any disturbances to the soil are not subject to this requirement.
 - b. Continue operation of water trucks/devices when outdoor construction excavation, extraction, and other earthmoving activities cease, unless unsafe to do so.

F. Carryout and Trackout

An owner/operator shall sufficiently prevent or cleanup carryout/trackout as follows:

1. Owners/operators shall remove all visible carryout/trackout at the end of each workday.
2. Cleanup of carryout/trackout shall be accomplished by:
 - a. Manually sweeping and picking-up; or
 - b. Operating a rotary brush or broom accompanied or preceded by sufficient wetting to limit VDE to at least 20% opacity; or

- c. Operating a PM₁₀-efficient street sweeper that has a pick-up efficiency of at least 80 percent.
 - d. Flushing with water, if curbs or gutters are not present and where the use of water will not result as a source of trackout material or result in adverse impacts on storm water drainage systems or violate any National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program.
3. Urban areas: An owner/operator shall prevent or immediately remove carryout/trackout when it extends 50 feet or more from the nearest unpaved surface exit point of a site.
4. Rural areas: An owner/operator shall prevent or immediately remove carryout/trackout on construction projects 10 acres or more in size, when it extends 50 feet or more from the nearest unpaved surface exit point of a site.
5. Carryout/trackout shall be prevented and mitigated as follows:
 - a. Installing and maintaining a trackout control device meeting the specifications contained in Section V.F.6. at all access points to paved public roads; or
 - b. Utilizing a carryout and trackout prevention procedure which has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the APCO and EPA as achieving an equivalent or greater level of control than specified in Section V.F.5.a.
 - c. In the event that measures specified in Sections V.F.5.a. and V.F.5.b. are insufficient to prevent carryout/trackout, removal of any carryout/trackout must be accomplished within one-half hour of the generation of such carryout/trackout.
6. Specifications for Section V.F.5 shall meet the following conditions or combination of conditions:
 - a. For use of grizzlies or other similar devices designed to remove dirt/mud from tires, the devices shall extend from the intersection with the public paved road surface for a distance of at least 25 feet, and cover the full width of the unpaved exit surface for at least 25 feet.
 - b. For use of gravel pads, coverage with gravel shall be at least one inch or larger in diameter and at least 3 inches deep, shall extend from the intersection with the public paved road surface for a distance of at least 50 feet, and cover the full width of the unpaved exit surface for at least 50 feet. Any gravel deposited onto a public paved road travel lane or shoulder must be removed at the end of the workday or immediately following the last vehicle using the gravel pad, or at least once every 24 hours, whichever occurs first.

- c. For use of paving, paved surfaces shall extend from the intersection with the public paved road surface for a distance of at least 100 feet, and cover the full width of the unpaved access road for that distance to allow mud and dirt to drop off of vehicles before exiting the site. Mud and dirt deposits accumulating on paved interior roads shall be removed with sufficient frequency, but not less frequently than once per workday, to prevent carryout and trackout onto paved public roads.
7. An owner/operator of any site with 150 or more vehicle trips per day or 20 or more vehicle trips per day by vehicles with three or more axles shall take the actions for carryout/trackout as specified in Section V.F.5.
8. An owner/operator subject to the requirements of a Fugitive Dust Emission Control Plan as specified in Section V.D. shall take the actions for carryout/trackout as specified in Section V.F.5.
9. For sites with paved interior roads, an owner/operator shall prevent and mitigate carryout/trackout as specified in Section V.F.5.

G. Administrative Requirements

Any Person subject to the requirements of this rule shall compile and retain records that provide evidence of control measure application and compliance with this rule (i.e., receipts and/or purchase records). Such Person shall describe, in the records, the type of treatment or control measure, extent of coverage, and date applied. For control measures which require multiple daily applications, recording the frequency of application will fulfill the recordkeeping requirements of this rule (i.e., water being applied three times a day and the date) Records shall be maintained and be readily accessible for two years after the date of each entry and shall be provided to the APCD upon request.

VI. PM₁₀ Air Monitoring

District may require on-site PM₁₀ air monitoring for any large operation causing downwind PM₁₀ ambient concentrations to increase more than 50 micrograms per cubic meter above upwind concentrations or any large operation that continually causes a public nuisance.

- A. Any source required to conduct on-site PM₁₀ monitoring shall:
 1. Operate, maintain, and calibrate monitors in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 50, Appendix J, or appropriate EPA-published documents for EPA-approved equivalent methods(s) for PM₁₀ sampling;
 2. Reasonably place monitors on adjacent corners of the operation, as close to property lines as feasible, and in such a way that other sources of fugitive dust between the sampler and the property line are minimized;

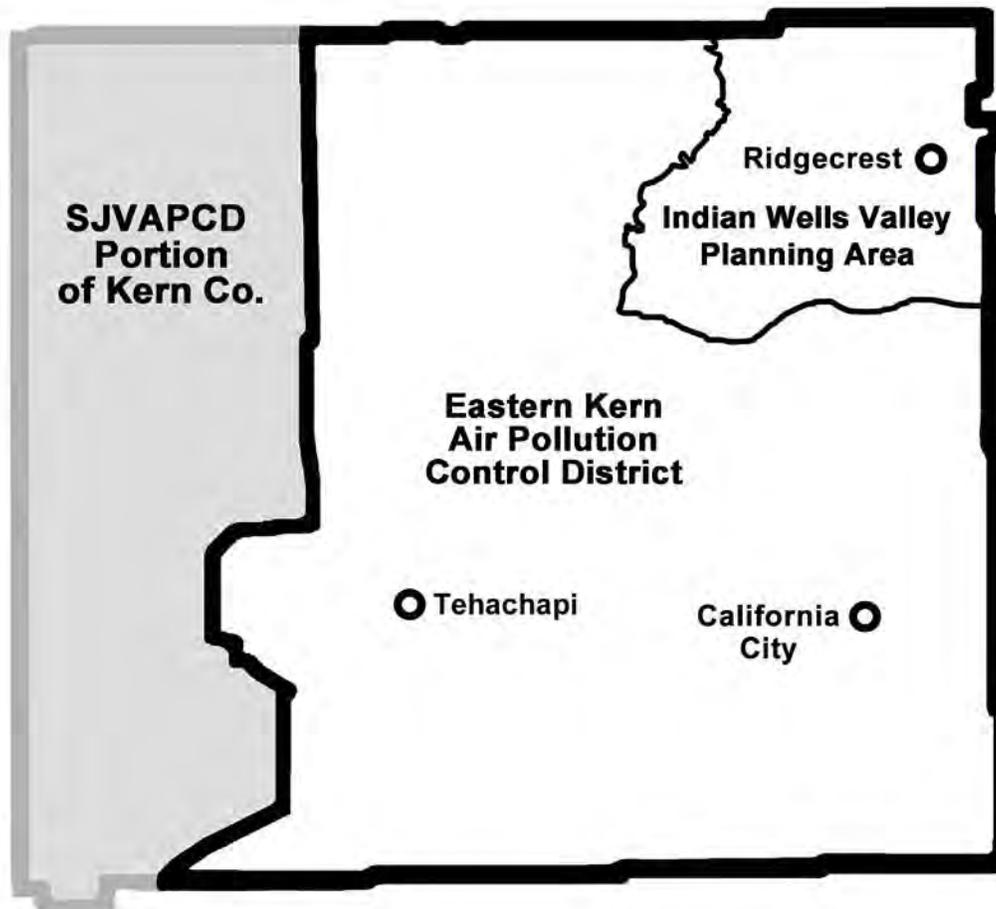
3. Notify APCO of intent to monitor PM₁₀ at least seven days prior to initiating such monitoring. Notification shall contain, at a minimum, the person's name, address, telephone number, brief description and location of the operation(s), and anticipated first date of sampling;
4. Collect samples at least one-day per week, on a different day of each week. . Sampling shall be conducted during typical operations and in all weather and wind conditions. All other provisions of this Rule shall continue to be applicable;
5. Collect additional samples as requested by APCO based on receipt of public complaints, visible dust emissions, high wind events, or other determinations made by District staff indicating violations may be occurring;
6. Compile and submit records to the District on a quarterly basis, not later than 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter. Such records shall include:
 - a. Brief description and location of the operation;
 - b. Hours of active operation on days when particulate sampling occurred;
 - c. Location, vendor, model, and serial number of PM₁₀ samplers used on each sampling day;
 - d. Date, start and end times of all PM₁₀ sampling;
 - e. Laboratory results (measured ambient concentrations) of all PM₁₀ samples;
 - f. List of consultants, laboratories, and other groups of individuals responsible for collection, analysis, evaluation and validation of each PM₁₀ sample;
 - g. Documentation of any maintenance and calibration actions performed on each PM₁₀ sampler conducted in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 50, Appendix J; and
 - h. All monitoring records shall be maintained for at least two years and made available to the APCO upon request.

VII. Prohibitions

- A. Materials used for chemical/organic stabilization of soils, including petroleum resins, asphaltic emulsions, acrylics, and adhesives shall not violate State Water Quality Control Board standards for use as a soil stabilizer. Materials accepted by CARB and EPA, and which meet State water quality standards, shall be considered acceptable to the APCO.
- B. Any material prohibited for use as dust suppressant by CARB, EPA, or other applicable law, rule, or regulation is also prohibited.

- C. Use of hygroscopic materials may be prohibited by the APCO in areas lacking sufficient atmospheric moisture of soil for such materials to effectively reduce fugitive dust emissions. The atmospheric moisture of soil is considered to be sufficient if it meets the application specifications of the hygroscopic product manufacturer. Use of such materials may be approved in conjunction with sufficient wetting of the controlled area.
- D. Any use of dust suppressants or gravel pads, and paving materials such as asphalt or concrete for paving, shall comply with all other applicable District Rules.
- E. The use of blower devices or dry rotary brushes/brooms for removal of carryout and trackout on public roads is expressly prohibited. Removal of carryout and trackout from paved public roads does not exempt an owner/operator from obtaining state or local agency permits which may be required for the cleanup of mud and dirt on paved public roads.

**Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District
Portion of Searles Valley/Indian Wells Valley Planning Area
(18090295)**



ATTACHMENT A

Determination of Stabilization

I. Test Methods for Determining Stabilization.

The test methods described in Sections II through VI of this attachment shall be used to determine whether an area has a stabilized surface. Should a disturbed area contain more than one type of visibly distinguishable disturbance; soil, vegetation, or other characteristic, test each representative surface for stability separately. Test each surface in an area that represents a random portion of the overall disturbed conditions of the site according to the appropriate test method(s) in this attachment. Include or eliminate it from the total size assessment of disturbed surface area(s) depending upon test method results.

II. Visible Crust Determination.

- A. Where a visible crust exists, drop a steel ball with a diameter of 15.9 millimeters (0.625 inches) and a mass ranging from 16-17 grams from a distance of 30 centimeters (one foot) directly above (at a 90° angle perpendicular to) the soil surface. If blowsand is present, clear the blowsand from the surfaces on which the visible crust test method is conducted. Blowsand is defined as thin deposits of loose uncombined grains covering less than 50% of a site which have not originated from the representative site surface being tested. If material covers a visible crust, which is not blowsand, apply the test method in Section 4 of this attachment to the loose material to determine whether the surface is stabilized.
- B. A sufficient crust is defined under the following conditions: once a ball has been dropped according to section II.A of this attachment, the ball does not sink into the surface, so that it is partially or fully surrounded by loose grains and, upon removing the ball, the surface upon which it fell has not been pulverized, so that loose grains are visible.
- C. Drop the ball three times within a survey area that measures 1 foot by 1 foot and that represents a random portion of the overall disturbed conditions of the site. The survey area shall be considered to have passed the Visible Crust Determination Test if at least two out of the three times that the ball was dropped, the results met the criteria in section II.B. Select at least two other survey areas that represent a random portion of the overall disturbed conditions of the site, and repeat this procedure. If the results meet the criteria of section II.B for all of the survey areas tested, then the site shall be considered to have passed the Visible Crust Determination Test and shall be considered sufficiently crusted.
- D. At any given site, the existence of a sufficient crust covering one portion of the site may not represent the existence or protectiveness of a crust on another portion of the site. Repeat the visible crust test as often as necessary on each random portion of the overall conditions of the site for an accurate assessment.

III. Determination of Threshold Friction Velocity (TFV)

For disturbed surface areas that are not crusted or vegetated, determine threshold friction velocity (TFV) according to the following sieving field procedure (based on a 1952 laboratory procedure published by W. S. Chepil).

- A. Obtain and stack a set of sieves with the following openings: 4 millimeters (mm), 2 mm, 1 mm, 0.5 mm, and 0.25 mm or obtain and stack a set of standard/commonly available sieves. Place the sieves in order according to size openings, beginning with the largest size opening at the top. Place a collector pan underneath the bottom (0.25 mm) sieve. Collect a sample of loose surface material from an area at least 30 cm by 30 cm in size to a depth of approximately 1 cm using a brush and dustpan or other similar device. Only collect soil samples from dry surfaces (i.e. when the surface is not damp to the touch). Remove any rocks larger than 1 cm in diameter from the sample. Pour the sample into the top sieve (4 mm opening) and cover the sieve/collector pan unit with a lid. Minimize escape of particles into the air when transferring surface soil into the sieve/collector pan unit. Move the covered sieve/collector pan unit by hand using a broad, circular arm motion in the horizontal plane.

Complete twenty circular arm movements, ten clockwise and ten counterclockwise, at a speed just necessary to achieve some relative horizontal motion between the sieves and the particles. Remove the lid from the sieve/collector pan unit and disassemble each sieve separately beginning with the largest sieve. As each sieve is removed, examine it for loose particles. If loose particles have not been sifted to the finest sieve through which they can pass, reassemble and cover the sieve/collector pan unit and gently rotate it an additional ten times. After disassembling the sieve/collector pan unit, slightly tilt and gently tap each sieve and the collector pan so that material aligns along one side. In doing so, minimize escape of particles into the air.

Line up the sieves and collector pan in a row and visibly inspect the relative quantities of catch in order to determine which sieve (or whether the collector pan) contains the greatest volume of material. If a visual determination of relative volumes of catch among sieves is difficult, use a graduated cylinder to measure the volume. Estimate TFV for the sieve catch with the greatest volume using Table 1 of this attachment, which provides a correlation between sieve opening size and TFV.

Table 1. Determination of Threshold Friction Velocity

Tyler Sieve No.	ASTM 11 Sieve No.	Opening (mm)	TFV (cm/s)
5	5	4	135
9	10	2	100
16	18	1	76
32	35	0.5	58
60	60	0.25	43
Collector Pan	---	--	30

B. Collect at least three soil samples which represent random portions of the overall conditions of the site, repeat the above TFV test method for each sample and average the resulting TFVs together to determine the TFV uncorrected for non-erodible elements. Non-erodible elements are distinct elements, in the random portion of the overall conditions of the site, that are larger than 1 cm in diameter, remain firmly in place during a wind episode, and inhibit soil loss by consuming Section of the shear stress of the wind. Non-erodible elements include stones and bulk surface material but do not include flat or standing vegetation. For surfaces with non-erodible elements, determine corrections to the TFV by identifying the fraction of the survey area, as viewed from directly overhead that is occupied by non-erodible elements using the following procedure. For a more detailed description of this procedure, see Section V (Test Methods for Stabilization-Rock Test Method). Select a survey area of 1 meter by 1 meter that represents a random portion of the overall conditions of the site. Where many non-erodible elements lie within the survey area, separate the non-erodible elements into groups according to size. For each group, calculate the overhead area for the non-erodible elements according to the following equations:

$$\text{Average Dimensions} = \text{(Average Length) x (Average Width)} \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

$$\text{Overhead Area} = \text{(Average Dimensions) x (Number Of Elements)} \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

$$\text{Total Overhead Area} = \text{Overhead Area Of Group 1 + Overhead Area Of Group 2 (etc.)} \quad \text{Eq. 3}$$

$$\text{Total Frontal Area} = \text{Total Overhead Area}/2 \quad \text{Eq. 4}$$

$$\text{Percent Cover Of Non-Erodible Elements} = \text{(Total Frontal Area/Survey Area) x 100} \quad \text{Eq. 5}$$

Note: Ensure consistent units of measurement (e.g., square meters or square inches when calculating percent cover).

Repeat this procedure on an additional two distinct survey areas that represent a random portion of the overall conditions of the site and average the results. Use Table 2 of this attachment to identify the correction factor for the percent cover of non-erodible elements. Multiply the TFV by the corresponding correction factor to calculate the TFV corrected for non-erodible elements.

Table 2. Correction Factors for Threshold Friction Velocity

Percent Cover Of Non-Erodible Elements	Correction Factor
Greater than or equal to 10%	5
Greater than or equal to 5% and less than 10%	3
Less than 5% and greater than or equal to 1%	2
Less than 1%	None

IV. Determination of Flat Vegetative Cover.

Flat vegetation includes attached (rooted) vegetation or unattached vegetative debris lying on the surface with a predominant horizontal orientation that is not subject to movement by wind. Flat vegetation, which is dead but firmly attached, shall be considered equally protective as live vegetation. Stones or other aggregate larger than 1 centimeter in diameter shall be considered protective cover in the course of conducting the line transect test method. Where flat vegetation exists, conduct the following line transect test method.

- A. **Line Transect Test Method.** Stretch a 100 foot measuring tape across a survey area that represents a random portion of the overall conditions of the site. Firmly anchor both ends of the measuring tape into the surface using a tool such as a screwdriver, with the tape stretched taut and close to the soil surface. If vegetation exists in regular rows, place the tape diagonally (at approximately a 45° angle) away from a parallel or perpendicular position to the vegetated rows. Pinpoint an area the size of a 3/32 inch diameter brazing rod or wooden dowel centered above each 1 foot interval mark along one edge of the tape. Count the number of times that flat vegetation lies directly underneath the pinpointed area at 1 foot intervals. Consistently observe the underlying surface from a 90° angle directly above each pinpoint on one side of the tape. Do not count the underlying surface as vegetated if any portion of the pinpoint extends beyond the edge of the vegetation underneath in any direction. If clumps of vegetation or vegetative debris lie underneath the pinpointed area, count the surface as vegetated, unless bare soil is visible directly below the pinpointed area. When 100 observations have been made, add together the number of times a surface was counted as vegetated. This total represents the percent of flat vegetation cover (e.g., if 35 positive counts were made, then vegetation cover is 35%). If the survey area that represents a random portion of the overall conditions of the site is too small for 100 observations, make as many observations as possible. Then multiply the count of vegetated surface areas by the appropriate conversion factor to obtain percent cover. For example, if vegetation was counted 20 times within a total of 50 observations, divide 20 by 50 and multiply by 100 to obtain a flat vegetation cover of 40%.
- B. Conduct the line transect test method, as described in section IV.A an additional two times on areas that represent a random portion of the overall conditions of the site and average results.

V. Determination of Standing Vegetative Cover

Standing vegetation includes vegetation that is attached (rooted) with a predominant vertical orientation. Standing vegetation, which is dead but firmly rooted, shall be considered equally protective as live vegetation. Conduct the following standing vegetation test method to determine if 30% cover or more exists. If the resulting percent cover is less than 30% but equal to or greater than 10%, then conduct the test in Section III (Determination of Threshold Friction Velocity (TFV)) in order to determine if the site is stabilized, such that the standing vegetation cover is equal to or greater than 10%, where threshold friction velocity, corrected for nonerrodible elements, is equal to or greater than 43 cm/second.

- A. For standing vegetation that consists of large, separate vegetative structures (e.g., shrubs and sagebrush), select a survey area that represents a random portion of the overall conditions of the site that is the shape of a square with sides equal to at least 10 times the average height of the vegetative structures. For smaller standing vegetation, select a survey area of three feet by three feet.
- B. Count the number of standing vegetative structures within the survey area. Count vegetation, which grows in clumps as a single unit. Where different types of vegetation exist and/or vegetation of different height and width exists, separate the vegetative structures with similar dimensions into groups. Count the number of vegetative structures in each group within the survey area. Select an individual structure within each group that represents the average height and width of the vegetation in the group. If the structure is dense (e.g., when looking at it vertically from base to top there is little or zero open air space within its perimeter), calculate and record its frontal silhouette area, according to Equation 6 of this attachment. Also, use Equation 6 of this attachment to estimate the average height and width of the vegetation if the survey area is larger than nine square feet. Otherwise, use the procedure in section V.C to calculate the frontal silhouette area. Then calculate the percent cover of standing vegetation according to Equations 7, 8, and 9 of this attachment.

$$\text{Frontal Silhouette Area} = (\text{Average Height}) \times (\text{Average Width}) \quad \text{Eq. 6}$$

$$\text{Frontal Silhouette Area of Group} = (\text{Frontal Silhouette Area Of Individual Vegetative Structure}) \times (\text{Number Of Vegetation Structures Per Group}) \quad \text{Eq. 7}$$

$$\text{Total Frontal Silhouette Area} = \text{Frontal Silhouette Area of Group 1} + \text{Frontal Silhouette Area of Group 2 (etc.)} \quad \text{Eq. 8}$$

$$\text{Percent Cover Of Standing Vegetation} = (\text{Total Frontal Silhouette Area/Survey Area}) \times 100 \quad \text{Eq. 9}$$

$$\text{Percent Open Space} = \left[\frac{\text{Number Of Circled Gridlines Within The Outlined Area Counted That Are Not Covered By Vegetation}}{\text{Total Number of Gridline Intersections Within The Outlined Area}} \right] \times 100 \quad \text{Eq. 10}$$

$$\text{Percent Vegetative Density} = 100 - \text{Percent Open Space} \quad \text{Eq. 11}$$

$$\text{Vegetative Density} = \frac{\text{Percent Vegetative Density}}{100} \quad \text{Eq. 12}$$

$$\text{Frontal Silhouette Area} = [\text{Max. Height} \times \text{Max. Width}] \times [\text{Vegetative Density}/0.4]^{0.5} \quad \text{Eq. 13}$$

Note: Ensure consistent units of measurement (e.g., square meters or square inches when calculating percent cover).

- C. Vegetative Density Factor. Cut a single, representative piece of vegetation (or consolidated vegetative structure) to within 1 cm of surface soil. Using a white paper grid or transparent grid over white paper, lay the vegetation flat on top of the grid (but do not apply pressure to flatten the structure). Grid boxes of 1 inch or 1/2 inch squares are sufficient for most vegetation when conducting this procedure. Using a marker or pencil, outline the shape of the vegetation along its outer perimeter, according to Figure B, C, or D of this attachment, as appropriate. (Note: Figure C differs from Figure D primarily in that the width of vegetation in Figure C is narrow at its base and gradually broadens to its tallest height. In Figure D, the width of the vegetation generally becomes narrower from its midpoint to its tallest height.) Remove the vegetation, count and record the total number of gridline intersections within the outlined area, but do not count gridline intersections that connect with the outlined shape.

There must be at least 10 gridline intersections within the outlined area and preferably more than 20, otherwise, use smaller grid boxes. Draw small circles (no greater than a 3/32 inch diameter) at each gridline intersection counted within the outlined area. Replace the vegetation on the grid within its outlined shape. From a distance of approximately 2 feet directly above the grid, observe each circled gridline intersection. Count and record the number of circled gridline intersections that are not covered by any piece of the vegetation. To calculate percent vegetative density, use Equations 10 and 11 of this attachment.

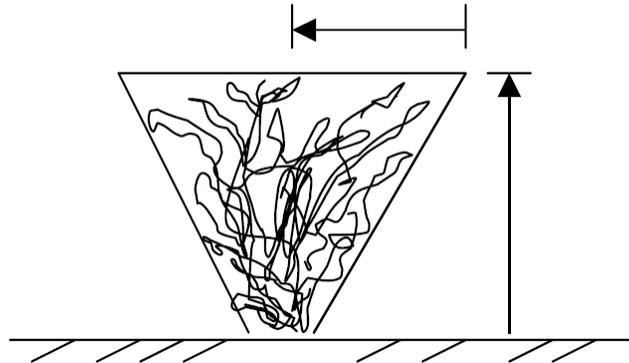
If percent vegetative density is equal to or greater than 30, use an equation (one of the equations-Equations 16, 17, or 18 of this attachment) that matches the outline used to trace the vegetation (Figure B, C, or D) to calculate its frontal silhouette area. If percent vegetative density is less than 30, use Equations 12 and 13 of this attachment to calculate the frontal silhouette area.

Figure B. Cylinder



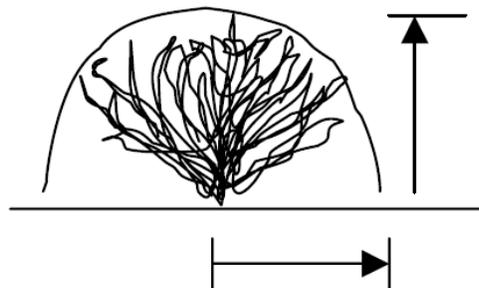
$$\text{Frontal Silhouette Area} = \text{Maximum Height} \times \text{Maximum Width} \quad \text{Eq. 16}$$

Figure C. Inverted Cone



Frontal Silhouette Area = Maximum Height x 1/2 Maximum Width Eq. 17

Figure D. Upper Sphere



Frontal Silhouette Area = (3.14 x Maximum Height x 1/2 Maximum Width)/2 Eq. 18

VI. Rock Test Method

The Rock Test Method, which is similar to Section III (Test Methods for Stabilization Determination of Threshold Friction Velocity (TFV)) of this attachment, examines the wind-resistance effects of rocks and other non-erodible elements on disturbed surfaces. Non-erodible elements are objects larger than 1 centimeter (cm) in diameter that remain firmly in place even on windy days. Typically, non-erodible elements include rocks, stones, glass fragments, and hardpacked clumps of soil lying on or embedded in the surface. Vegetation does not count as a non-erodible element in this method. The purpose of this test method is to estimate the percent cover of non-erodible elements on a given surface to see whether such elements take up enough space to offer protection against windblown dust. For simplification, the following test method refers to all nonerodible elements as “rocks”.

- A. Select a 1 meter by 1 meter survey area that represents the general rock distribution on the surface. A 1 meter by 1 meter area is slightly greater than a 3 foot by 3 foot area. Mark-off the survey area by tracing a straight, visible line in the dirt along the edge of a measuring tape or by placing short ropes, yard sticks, or other straight objects in a square around the survey area.

- B. Without moving any of the rocks or other elements, examine the survey area. Since rocks $>3/8$ inch (1 cm) in diameter are of interest, measure the diameter of some of the smaller rocks to get a sense for which rocks need to be considered.
- C. Mentally group the rocks $>3/8$ inch (1 cm) diameter lying in the survey area into small, medium, and large size categories. Or, if the rocks are all approximately the same size, simply select a rock of average size and typical shape. Without removing any of the rocks from the ground, count the number of rocks in the survey area in each group and write down the resulting number.
- D. Without removing rocks, select one or two average-size rocks in each group and measure the length and width. Use either metric units or standard units. Using a calculator, multiply the length times the width of the rocks to get the average dimensions of the rocks in each group. Write down the results for each rock group.
- E. For each rock group, multiply the average dimensions (length times width) by the number of rocks counted in the group. Add the results from each rock group to get the total rock area within the survey area.
- E. Divide the total rock area, calculated in Section VI.E by two (to get frontal area). Divide the resulting number by the size of the survey area (make sure the units of measurement match), and multiply by 100 for percent rock cover. For example, the total rock area is 1,400 square centimeters, divide 1,400 by 2 to get 700. Divide 700 by 10,000 (the survey area is 1 meter by 1 meter, which is 100 centimeters by 100 centimeters or 10,000 centimeters) and multiply by 100. The result is 7% rock cover. If rock measurements are made in inches, convert the survey area from meters to inches (1 inch = 2.54 centimeters).
- G. Select and mark-off two additional survey areas and repeat the procedures described in Section VI.A through Section VI.E. Make sure the additional survey areas also represent the general rock distribution on the site. Average the percent cover results from all three survey areas to estimate the average percent of rock cover.
- H. If the average rock cover is greater than or equal to 10%, the surface is stable. If the average rock cover is less than 10%, follow the procedures in Section VI.I.
- I. If the average rock cover is less than 10%, the surface may or may not be stable. Follow the procedures in Section III (Determination of Threshold Friction Velocity (TFV)) and use the results from the rock test method as a correction (i.e., multiplication) factor. If the rock cover is at least 1%, such rock cover helps to limit windblown dust. However, depending on the soil's ability to release fine dust particles into the air, the percent rock cover may or may not be sufficient enough to stabilize the surface. It is also possible that the soil itself has a high enough TFV to be stable without even accounting for rock cover.
- J. After completing the procedures described in Section VI.I, use Table 2 to identify the appropriate correction factor to the TFV, depending on the percent rock cover.

ATTACHMENT B

Visual Determination of Opacity

I. Test Method

This method is applicable for the determination of the opacity of emissions from sources of visible emissions for time-averaged regulations. A time averaged regulation is any regulation that requires averaging visible emission data to determine the opacity of visible emissions over a specific time period.

- A. Principle: The opacity of emissions from sources of visible emissions is determined visually by an observer qualified according to the procedures of Section II.
- B. Procedures: An observer qualified, in accordance with Section II, shall use the following procedures for visually determining the opacity of emissions.
 - 1. Position: Stand at a position at least 5 meters from the fugitive dust source in order to provide a clear view of the emissions with the sun oriented in the 140° sector to the back. Consistent as much as possible with maintaining the above requirements, make opacity observations from a position such that the line of sight is approximately perpendicular to the plume and wind direction. The observer may follow the fugitive dust plume generated by mobile earthmoving equipment, as long as the sun remains oriented in the 140° sector to the back. As much as possible, if multiple plumes are involved, do not include more than one plume in the line of sight at one time.
 - 2. Field Records: Record the name of the site, fugitive dust source type (i.e., pile, material handling (i.e., transfer, loading, sorting)), method of control used, if any, observer's name, certification data and affiliation, and a sketch of the observer's position relative to the fugitive dust source. Also, record the time, estimated distance to the fugitive dust source location, approximate wind direction, estimated wind speed, description of the sky condition (presence and color of clouds), observer's position relative to the fugitive dust source, and color of the plume and type of background on the visible emission observation from when opacity readings are initiated and completed.
 - 3. Observations: Make opacity observations, to the extent possible, using a contrasting background that is perpendicular to the line of sight. For storage piles, make opacity observations approximately 1 meter above the surface from which the plume is generated. For extraction operations and the loading of haul trucks in open-pit mines, make opacity observations approximately one meter above the rim of the pit. The initial observation should begin immediately after a plume has been created above the surface involved. Do not look continuously at the plume, but instead observe the plume momentarily at 15-second intervals. For fugitive dust from earthmoving equipment, make opacity observations approximately 1 meter above the mechanical equipment generating the plume.

4. Recording Observations: Record the opacity observations to the nearest 5% every 15 seconds on an observational record sheet. Each momentary observation recorded represents the average opacity of emissions for a 15-second period. If a multiple plume exists at the time of an observation, do not record an opacity reading. Mark an “x” for that reading. If the equipment generating the plume travels outside of the field of observation, resulting in the inability to maintain the orientation of the sun within the 140° sector or if the equipment ceases operating, mark an “x” for the 15- second interval reading. Readings identified as “x” shall be considered interrupted readings.
5. Data Reduction for Time-Averaged Regulations: For each set of 12 or 24 consecutive readings, calculate the appropriate average opacity. Sets must consist of consecutive observations, however, readings immediately preceding and following interrupted readings shall be deemed consecutive and in no case shall two sets overlap, resulting in multiple violations.

II. Qualification and Testing

- A. Certification Requirements. To receive certification as a qualified observer, a candidate must be tested and demonstrate the ability to assign opacity readings in 5% increments to 25 different black plumes and 25 different white plumes, with an error not to exceed 15% opacity on any one reading and an average error not to exceed 7.5% opacity in each category. Candidates shall be tested according to the procedures described in Section II.B. Any smoke generator used pursuant to Section II.C shall be equipped with a smoke meter, which meets the requirements of Section II.A. Certification tests that do not meet the requirements of Sections II.B and II.C are not valid. The certification shall be valid for a period of 6 months, and after each 6-month period the qualification procedures must be repeated by an observer in order to retain certification.
- B. Certification Procedure. The certification test consists of showing the candidate a complete run of 50 plumes, 25 black plumes and 25 white plumes, generated by a smoke generator. Plumes shall be presented in random order within each set of 25 black and 25 white plumes. The candidate assigns an opacity value to each plume and records the observation on a suitable form. At the completion of each run of 50 readings, the score of the candidate is determined. If a candidate fails to qualify, the complete run of 50 readings must be repeated in any retest. The smoke test may be administered as Section of a smoke school or training program, and may be preceded by training or familiarization runs of the smoke generator, during which candidates are shown black and white plumes of known opacity.
- C. Smoke Generator Specifications. Any smoke generator used for the purpose of Section II.B shall be equipped with a smoke meter installed to measure opacity across the diameter of the smoke generator stack. The smoke meter output shall display in-stack opacity, based upon a path length equal to the stack exit diameter on a full 0% to 100% chart recorder scale. The smoke meter optical design and performance shall meet the specifications shown in Table A. The smoke meter shall be calibrated as prescribed in Section II.C.1 of this attachment prior to conducting each smoke reading test. At the completion of each test, the zero and span drift shall be checked, and if the drift

exceeds plus or minus 1% opacity, the condition shall be corrected prior to conducting any subsequent test runs.

The smoke meter shall be demonstrated, at the time of installation, to meet the specifications listed in Table A. This demonstration shall be repeated following any subsequent repair or replacement of the photocell or associated electronic circuitry, including the chart recorder or output meter, or every 6 months, whichever occurs first.

1. Calibration. The smoke meter is calibrated after allowing a minimum of 30 minutes warm-up by alternately producing simulated opacity of 0% and 100%. When stable response at 0% or 100% is noted, the smoke meter is adjusted to produce an output of 0% or 100%, as appropriate. This calibration shall be repeated until stable 0% and 100% readings are produced without adjustment. Simulated 0% and 100% opacity values may be produced by alternately switching the power to the light source on and off while the smoke generator is not producing smoke.
2. Smoke Meter Evaluation. The smoke meter design and performance are to be evaluated as follows:
 - a. Light Source. Verify, from manufacturer's data and from voltage measurements made at the lamp, as installed, that the lamp is operated within plus or minus 5% of the nominal rated voltage.
 - b. Spectral Response of Photocell. Verify from manufacturer's data that the photocell has a photopic response (i.e., the spectral sensitivity of the cell shall closely approximate the standard spectral-luminosity curve for photopic vision which is referenced in (b) of Table A).
 - c. Angle of View. Check construction geometry to ensure that the total angle of view of the smoke plume, as seen by the photocell, does not exceed 15°. Calculate the total angle of view as follows:

Table A. Smoke Meter Design and Performance Specifications
Parameter Specification

- a. Light Source: Incandescent lamp operated at nominal rated voltage.
- b. Spectral response of photocell: Photopic (daylight spectral response of the human eye).
- c. Angle of view: 15° maximum total angle.
- d. Angle of projection: 15° maximum total angle.
- e. Calibration error: Plus or minus 3% opacity, maximum.
- f. Zero and span drift: Plus or minus 1% opacity, 30 minutes.
- g. Response time: Less than or equal to 5 seconds

**APPENDIX B:
AMENDED RULE 402
FUGITIVE DUST
STRIKEOUT UNDERLINE VERSION**

RULE 402 **Fugitive Dust** - Adopted 11/29/93, Amended 3/07/94, 9/7/95, 11/3/04, 3/12/15

I. Purpose

Fugitive dust contains varying sizes of respirable particulate matter including those with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less (PM₁₀). The purpose of this Rule is to prevent, reduce, and mitigate ambient concentrations of anthropogenic fugitive dust emissions to the amount of respirable particulate matter (PM₁₀) emitted from significant man-made fugitive dust sources and in an amount sufficient to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS).

District Rule 419, Nuisance shall still be used to prevent or correct specific public nuisances and health hazards.

II. Applicability

~~The provisions~~ Provisions of this Rule are applicable to specified outdoor fugitive dust producing activities, which include: ~~shall apply to specified~~ handling, storage, and transport of bulk storage piles, construction, demolition, excavation, extraction, and other earthmoving activities, including, but not limited to, land clearing, grubbing, scraping, on-site travel including travel on access roads to and from the job site, earthmoving, construction and demolition, and any other anthropogenic man-made conditions resulting in wind erosion. It shall also apply to unpaved roadways located in the Kern County portion of the "Searles Valley Planning Area" shown on Page 402-11.

III. Definitions

A. Active Operation: Activity capable of generating fugitive dust, including any open storage pile, earth-moving activity, construction/demolition activity, disturbed surface area, and non-emergency movement of motor vehicles on unpaved roadways and any parking lot served by an unpaved road subject to this Rule.

B. Agricultural Operation: The growing and harvesting of crops or the raising of fowl or animals, for the primary purpose of earning a living, or of conducting agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution.

C. Anthropogenic: Caused, created, or produced by people or human activity.

D. APCO: Air Pollution Control Officer of the Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District.

E. Blasting: Any excavation or demolition conducted with the use of explosives.

~~B-F.~~ Bulk Material: Sand, gravel, soil, aggregate, and any other organic or inorganic solid matter capable of releasing dust.

G. Bulk Material Handling, Storage, and/or Transporting Operation: Includes but is not limited to the use of equipment, haul trucks, and/or motor vehicles for the loading, unloading, conveying, transporting, piling, stacking, screening, grading, or moving of bulk materials at an industrial, institutional, commercial and/or governmental owned or operated site or facility.

~~C.H.~~ Calendar Quarter - consecutive three month period and each consecutive three-month period thereafter, beginning on the first day of the calendar month in which an activity qualifies as a large operation.

I. Carryout/Trackout: Any and all materials that adheres to and agglomerates on vehicles, haul trucks, or equipment (including trailers, tires, etc.) and falls onto a paved public road or the paved shoulder of a paved public road.

J. Chemical/Organic Stabilization/Suppression: Method of controlling PM₁₀ emissions from fugitive dust by applying any non-toxic chemical or organic dust suppressant, other than water, which meets any specifications, criteria, or tests required by any federal, state, or local water agency and is not prohibited for use by any applicable law, rule, or regulations.

~~D.K.~~ Construction and Demolition Activity: Any on-site mechanical activity preparatory to or related to building, alteration, rehabilitation, demolition or improvement of property, including the following activities: grading, excavation, loading, crushing, cutting, planning, shaping or ground breaking.

~~E.L.~~ Contractor: Any person or company, or licensed construction contractor having a contractual arrangement to conduct an active operation subject to this Rule for another person.

~~F.M.~~ Contingency Measure: Additional ~~PM₁₀~~PM₁₀ control requirements automatically triggered in the event of failure to maintain the ~~National Ambient Air Quality Standards~~NAAQS for ~~PM₁₀~~PM₁₀ in the Indian Wells Valley.

~~G.N.~~ Disturbed Surface Area: Portion of the earth's surface having been physically moved, uncovered, destabilized, or otherwise modified from its undisturbed natural condition, thereby increasing the potential for emission of fugitive dust. Disturbed surface area does not include areas restored to a natural state with vegetative ground cover and soil characteristics similar to adjacent or nearby natural conditions.

O. Dust Suppressant: Water, hygroscopic materials, or ~~non-toxic chemical~~ chemical/organic stabilization/suppression materials stabilizers used as treatment to reduce fugitive dust emissions. A suppressant shall not be used if prohibited by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, the California Air Resources Board, the Environmental Protection Agency, or any other applicable law, rule or regulation. All suppressants shall meet all specifications, criteria, or tests required by any federal, state, or local water agency. The use of dust suppressants shall be of sufficient concentration and application frequency to maintain a stabilized surface.

- P. ~~Earth-Moving Activity:~~ The use of any equipment for an activity that may generate fugitive dust emissions, including, but not limited to, ~~G~~grading, earth-cutting, and-filling, leveling, excavating, trenching, loading or unloading of dirt or bulk material, demolishing, blasting, drilling, adding to or removing of material from open storage piles ~~of bulk material, landfilling~~backfilling, ~~or~~ soil mulching, or weed abatement through disking.
- Q. Emergency: Any situation where immediate action on the part of a federal, state or local agency involved is needed and where the timing of such federal, state or local activities makes it impractical to meet the requirements of this Regulation, such as natural disasters, civil disturbances, or hazardous materials spills. Only an authorized official of a federal, state or local agency may declare an emergency when deemed necessary to protect the general public.
- R. Event Material: Wind, storm, or water erosion and runoff resulting in the accumulation of mud, soil, or other material onto a public paved road surface travel lane or shoulder.
- S. Excavation: Any digging, trenching, quarrying, extraction, or tunneling.
- T. Extraction: Removal of minerals, aggregate, or fossil fuels from the earth by excavation; including mining, surface stripping, open pit excavation, or tunneling.
- H.U. Fugitive Dust: Any particulate matter directly or indirectly becoming airborne, other than being emitted from an exhaust stack or duct designed to control flow, ~~directly or indirectly~~ as a result of human activity.
- V. Gravel Pad: A layer of washed gravel, rock, or crushed rock located at the point of intersection of a paved public roadway and an unpaved work site exit, and maintained to dislodge mud, dirt, and/or debris from the tires of motor vehicles and/or haul trucks, prior to exiting the work site.
- W. Grizzly: A device (i.e., rails, pipes, or grates) used to dislodge mud, dirt, and/or debris from the tires and undercarriage of motor vehicles or haul truck prior to leaving the work site.
- X. Haul Truck: Any fully or partially open-bodied, self-propelled vehicle including any non-motorized attachments used for transporting bulk materials, including, but not limited to, trailers or other conveyances which are connected to or propelled by the actual motorized portion of the vehicle.
- I.Y. Inactive Disturbed Surface Area: Any disturbed surface area upon which an active operation has not occurred for a period of at least ten consecutive days.
- Z. Landfill Daily Cover: Soil excavated and stockpiled from a landfill borrow site that is used for daily operations to cover solid waste, trash, garbage, or other waste at a landfill disposal site.

AA. Landfill Disposal Site: A site where solid waste, trash, garbage, or other waste is disposed of by burying between layers of earth.

BB. Land Preparation: Any activity that disturbs the natural condition of land, including, but not limited to, brush or timber clearing, grubbing, scraping, ground excavation, land leveling, or grading.

CC. Large Operation: Any ~~active construction activity on any site operation,~~ including vehicle movement on unpaved roadways, on property involving in excess of 100 or more contiguous acres of disturbed surface area, or any earthmoving activity exceeding a daily volume of ~~7,700 cubic meters (10,000 cubic yards),~~ or relocating more than 2,500 cubic yards per day of bulk materials at least three days per year.~~three times during the most recent 365-day period.~~

~~J~~DD. Motor vehicle: Any engine-powered device used to convey people, or freight and registered for use on public highways.

~~K~~EE. Non-Routine Non-periodic active operation occurring no more than three times per year, lasting less than 30 cumulative days per year, and scheduled less than 30 days in advance.

FF. Open-Pit Mine: An excavation for a mining operation which, excluding entrances and egresses, is encircled by a “high-wall” at least 10 feet high. A “high wall” is a berm or cut having a slope of at least 1:1.

~~L~~GG. Open Storage Pile: Any accumulation of bulk material with 5 percent or greater silt content not fully enclosed, covered or chemically stabilized, and attaining a height of ~~three~~ 3 feet or more and a total surface area of 500 or more square feet. Silt content level shall be assumed to be 5 percent or greater unless a person shows, by sampling and analysis in accordance with ASTM Method C-136 or equivalent method approved in writing by the APCO, EPA, and CARB, that the silt content is less than 5 percent. Results of ASTM Method C-136 or equivalent method ~~is~~ are valid for 60 days from the date the sample was taken, ~~unless the Control Officer is provided with a logical explanation as to why the silt content should be considered constant. If he concurs it is constant, future sampling may be required to confirm this conclusion.~~

HH. Outdoor Handling, Storage, and Transport: Handling (including loading and unloading), storage, and transport, and any accumulation of bulk material, temporarily or permanently stored outside of an enclosed structure.

II. Owner/Operator: Includes, but is not limited to, any person who leases, supervises, or operates equipment, or owns/operates a fugitive dust source, in addition to the normal meaning of owner or operator.

JJ. Particulate Matter (PM): A complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets made up of a number of components, including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles. Any solid material, existing in finely divided form. ~~Any solid material, existing in finely divided form.~~

KK. Paved Road/Area: Any road/area that is covered by concrete, asphaltic concrete, asphalt, or other materials which provides structural support for vehicles.

~~M.LL.~~ PM₁₀PM₁₀: Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than or equal to 10 microns as measured by California Air Resources Board Test Method 501.

~~N.~~MM. Property Line: Boundaries of an area in which either a person causing fugitive dust emissions or a person allowing fugitive dust emissions has ownership or legal right to use the property.

~~O.~~NN. Reasonably Available Control Measure (RACM): Any technique or procedure used to prevent or reduce the emission and airborne transport of fugitive dust. RACMs includes, but ~~are~~ is not limited to, application of dust suppressants, use of coverings or enclosures, paving, enshrouding, planting, control of vehicle speeds, and any other measure recognized by the ~~Control Officer~~ APCO as providing equivalent dust control. Table ~~I-1~~ (Page 402-4) and U.S. EPA's reference document "Control of Open Fugitive Dust Sources", Midwest Research Institute, September 1988 shall be used for guidance.

~~P.~~OO. Simultaneous Sampling: Operation of two PM₁₀PM₁₀ samplers such that one sampler is started within five minutes of the other, and each sampler is operated for a consecutive period of not less than 290 minutes and not more than 310 minutes.

PP. Site: Real property or land used or set aside for any specific use.

QQ. Soil Stabilization: The process used to control PM₁₀ emissions from fugitive dust for an extended period of time by applying dust suppressants or planting vegetative cover.

~~Q.~~RR. Stabilized surfaceSurface: ~~Previously disturbed surface area showing visual or other evidence of surface particle conglomeration after application of a dust suppressant.~~ Any disturbed surface area or open bulk material storage pile that is resistant to windblown fugitive dust emissions. A surface is considered to be stabilized if it meets at least one of the following conditions and as determined by the test methods specified in Attachment A of this Rule:

a. A visible crust;

b. A threshold friction velocity (TFV) for disturbed surface areas corrected for non-erodible elements of 100 centimeters per second or greater;

c. A flat vegetative cover of at least 50 percent that is attached or rooted vegetation; or unattached vegetative debris lying on the surface with a predominant horizontal orientation that is not subject to movement by wind;

d. A standing vegetative cover of at least 30 percent that is attached or rooted vegetation with a predominant vertical orientation;

e. A standing vegetative cover that is attached or rooted vegetation with a predominant vertical orientation that is at least 10 percent and where the TFV is at least 43 centimeters per second when corrected for nonerodible elements; or

f. A surface that is greater than or equal to 10 percent of non- erodible elements such as rocks, stones, or hard-packed clumps of soil.

SS. Trackout Control Device: A gravel pad, grizzly, wheel wash system, or a paved area located at the point of intersection of an unpaved area and a paved road that prevents or controls trackout.

TT. Unpaved Road: Any road that is not covered by one of the materials described in the paved road definition.

~~R. Any straight or curved length of well-defined travel way for motor vehicles not covered by one or the following: concrete, asphaltic concrete, or asphalt.~~

UU. Unpaved Access/Haul Road: Any road or path that is not covered by one of the materials described in the paved road definition that is associated with any construction, demolition, excavation, extraction, and other earthmoving activity and used by vehicles, equipment, haul trucks, or any conveyances to travel within a site, to move materials from one part of a site to another part within the same site, or to provide temporary access to a site.

VV. Unpaved Vehicle/Equipment Traffic Area: Any nonresidential area that is not covered by asphalt, recycled asphalt, asphaltic concrete, concrete, or concrete pavement that is used for fueling and servicing; shipping, receiving and transfer; or parking or storing equipment, haul trucks, vehicles, and any conveyances.

WW. Visible Dust Emissions (VDE): Dust emissions visible to an observer. Opacity observations to determine compliance with VDE standards shall be conducted in accordance with the test procedures for “Visual Determination of Opacity” as described in Attachment B of this rule.

XX. Wind Barrier: A fence or structure constructed, or row of trees planted, to reduce the shearing effects caused by wind thereby reducing or eliminating the amount of entrained fugitive dust.

YY. Wind Generated Fugitive Dust: Visible emissions from any disturbed surface area which are generated by wind action alone.

~~S.ZZ. Wind Gust: Maximum instantaneous wind speed, as measured by an anemometer or as provided by the nearest local meteorological station.~~

TABLE I

SUGGESTED

~~FUGITIVE DUST REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES~~

<u>Source Category</u>	<u>Control Measure</u>
<u>Unpaved Road</u>	<u>Improve Road Surface</u>
	<u>Control Vehicular Traffic Speed</u>
	<u>Apply Dust Suppressants</u>
<u>Construction/Demolition Activity</u>	<u>Use Wind Breaks</u>
	<u>Apply Dust Suppressants</u>
<u>Earth moving or</u>	<u>Use Wind Screens</u>
<u>Open Storage Pile</u>	<u>Use Enclosures Around Storage Piles</u>
	<u>Apply Dust Suppressants</u>
<u>Disturbed Surface Area</u>	<u>Use Fences/Barriers</u>
	<u>Vegetate</u>
	<u>Apply Dust Suppressants</u>
	<u>Cover with Gravel</u>
	<u>Compact Surface</u>

NOTE: If water is selected as a dust suppressant, use of nonpotable water is encouraged.

IV. Exemptions

A. Provisions of this Rule shall not apply to:

1. Agricultural operations specifically subject to the requirements of District Rule 402.2, Agricultural Operations; including activities directly related to raising fowl or animals, or growing crops, for a profit;
2. Actions required by federal or state endangered species legislation, or the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act;
3. Any disturbed surface area less than three acres on residential property in the Indian Wells Valley (see page 11) and less than two acres in the remainder of the District;
4. Active operations conducted during emergency life-threatening situations, or in conjunction with any officially-declared disaster or state of emergency. Emergency activities lasting more than 30 days shall be subject to this regulation, except where compliance would limit effectiveness of ensuring public health and safety.;
5. Active operations conducted by essential service utilities to provide electricity, natural gas, telephone, water and sewer during periods of service outages and emergency disruptions;

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6. Unpaved roads that are not part of a large operation and are outside the Indian Wells Valley and unpaved roads within the Indian Wells Valley, provided such ~~Indian Wells Valley roads:~~
 - a. ~~are~~ Are less than 75 (50, if contingency measure triggered) feet long or,
 - b. ~~have~~ Have a motor vehicle traffic volume less than 25 (15, if contingency measure triggered) vehicle-trips per day, or
 - c. ~~have~~ Have a motor vehicle traffic volume ~~of~~ greater than 25 (15, if contingency measure triggered) vehicle-trips per day ~~or more,~~ not more than six times per year, or
 - d. ~~provide~~ Provide access to not more than 10 residences.

Contingency measure is triggered if ~~U.S.~~ EPA publishes a finding in the Federal Register that ~~District~~ KCAPCD's portion of the ~~Searles~~ Indian Wells Valley Planning Area (see ~~Page 402-11~~) has failed to maintain ~~National Ambient Air Quality Standards~~ NAAQS for ~~PM₁₀~~ PM₁₀.

7. Restorative grading of unpaved shoulders of paved roads;
8. Non-routine or emergency maintenance of flood control channels and water spreading basins;
9. Weed and dried vegetation removal required by a fire prevention/control agency;
10. Active operations conducted during freezing weather if applicable RACM involves application of water;
11. County or properly permitted private sanitary landfill disposal sites provided such sites conform to California Code of Regulations Title 14: Sections 17659, 17660 and 17706 (County) or KCAPCD dust control permit to operate conditions (private);
12. Blasting operations permitted by the California Division of Industrial Safety;
13. Motion picture, television, and video production activities when dust emissions are required for visual effects. This exemption shall be obtained from the ~~Control Officer~~ APCO;
14. Officially ~~_~~ designated public parks and recreational areas, including national parks, national monuments, national forests, state parks, state recreational areas, and County regional parks;
15. ~~Any contractor subsequent to a contract termination date, provided such contractor implemented Reasonably Available Control Measures during the contractual period; and~~

~~16. Any grading contractor, for a phase of active operations conducted after his completion of earth moving activities, provided such contractor implemented Reasonably Available Control Measures during the entire phase of earth moving activities and until the final grading inspection.~~

~~17~~15. Federal facilities (outside of Indian Wells Valley) required by the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) to implement fugitive dust RACM's for activities otherwise subject to this rule, provided District receives an up-to-date description, including all RACM's employed, ~~of such activities.~~

B. Provisions of Subsection V.A. (~~visible emissions limit~~) shall not apply when wind gusts exceed 25 miles per hour, provided:

1. Table ~~I1~~ (Page ~~402-4~~) Reasonably Available Control Measures RACM are is implemented for each applicable fugitive dust source type; ~~or;~~
2. An owner/operator ~~A person~~ has on file with the District an approved "High Wind Fugitive Dust Control Plan" indicating technical reasons why ~~any Reasonably Available Control Measure~~ RACM cannot be implemented. Such Plan ~~plan~~ shall provide ~~an alternative measures~~ of for fugitive dust control, if technically feasible, and shall be subject to the same approval conditions as specified in Section V.C.

C. Bulk Materials

1. Any outdoor storage, handling, or transport of bulk materials which would be damaged by wetting with water or by the application of chemical/organic dust suppressants, provided owners/operators demonstrate to the satisfaction of the APCO and EPA that none of the control measures specified in Table 2 Bulk Material Control Measures (BMCM) can be implemented to limit VDE to no more than 20% opacity or provide a stabilized surface.
2. Spreading of daily landfill cover.
3. Transport of a bulk material in an outdoor area for a distance of twelve feet or less with the use of a chute or conveyor device.
4. Outdoor storage of any bulk material at a single site where no material is actively being added or removed at the end of the workday or overnight and where the total material stored is less than 100 cubic yards.

~~C. If applicable, provisions of Subsection V.D.2. (large operation PM10 monitoring) shall not apply for a period of:~~

- ~~a. One calendar quarter for each new large operation, or;~~

~~b. Fourteen calendar days after approval or conditional approval of a fugitive dust emission control plan.~~

V. Requirements

- A. A person shall not cause or allow fugitive dust emissions ~~of fugitive dust~~ from any active operation to remain visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source. ~~This Subsection shall not apply to unpaved roadways.~~
- B. ~~An~~ owner/operator of any active operation subject to this Rule shall utilize ~~implement~~ one or more fugitive dust emission control strategy ~~Reasonably Available Control Measures listed in Table 1, Reasonably Available Control Measure (RACM) or Table 2, Bulk Material Control Measures (BMCM) to limit visible dust emissions (VDE) to no more than 20% opacity or meet the conditions for a stabilized surface as defined in Section III.VV.~~ minimize fugitive dust emissions from each fugitive dust source type which is part of any active operation subject to this Rule, including unpaved roadways.

TABLE 1
REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES (RACM)

<u>Source Category</u>	<u>Control Measure</u>
<u>Unpaved Road:</u>	<u>Control Vehicular Speed (signage/enforcement)</u> <u>Improve Road Surface (leveling/grading)</u> <u>Use Water Trucks to Keep Soil Damp</u> <u>Apply Dust Suppressant (palliatives/gravel/ect.)</u>
<u>Construction, Demolition, and Earth-Moving:</u>	<u>Minimize/Limit Cut-Fill Grading</u> <u>Phase Work to Reduce Disturbed Surface Area</u> <u>Use Wind Breaks (screens/fencing/barriers/burms)</u> <u>Compact Disturbed Surfaces</u> <u>Limit Equipment/Vehicular Access</u> <u>Use Water Trucks to Keep Soil Damp</u> <u>Apply Dust Suppressant (palliative/gravel/ect.)</u>
<u>Open Storage Pile:</u>	<u>Use Enclosures Around Storage Piles</u> <u>Keep Pile Damp</u> <u>Apply Dust Suppressant (palliative/gravel/ect.)</u> <u>Cover with Hydro-mulch or Woodchips</u>
<u>Disturbed Surface Area Stabilization During Inactivity:</u>	<u>Compact Disturbed Surfaces</u> <u>Restrict Equipment/Vehicular Access</u> <u>Use Wind Breaks (screens/fencing/barriers/burms)</u>

<u>Apply Dust Suppressant (palliative/gravel/ect.)</u>
<u>Apply Hydro-mulch or Woodchips</u>
<u>Re-vegetate</u>

C. Bulk Materials

No person shall perform any outdoor handling, storage, and transport of bulk materials unless the appropriate control measures as listed in Table 2 are sufficiently implemented in order to limit VDE to no more than 20% opacity. Conditions of Stabilized Surface, as defined in Section III.VV of this Rule, must also be met.

TABLE 2
BULK MATERIAL CONTROL MEASURES (BMCM)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Control Measure</u>
<u>Handling</u>	<u>Apply water or chemical/organic stabilizers/suppressants sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity or;</u> <u>Construct and maintain wind barriers sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity and with less than 50% porosity. If utilizing fences or wind barriers, also apply water or chemical/organic stabilizers/suppressants.</u>
<u>Storage</u>	<u>When storing bulk materials, comply with the conditions for a stabilized surface as defined in this Rule; or</u> <u>Cover bulk materials stored outdoors with tarps, plastic, or other suitable material and anchor in such a manner that prevents the cover from being removed by wind action; or</u> <u>Construct and maintain wind barriers sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity and with less than 50% porosity. If utilizing fences or wind barriers, apply water or chemical/organic stabilizers/suppressants to limit VDE to 20% opacity or;</u> <u>Utilize a 3-sided structure with a height at least equal to the height of the storage pile and with less than 50% porosity.</u>
<u>On-Site Transporting</u>	<u>Limit vehicular speed while traveling on the work site sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity; or</u> <u>Load all haul trucks such that the freeboard is not less than six (6) inches when material is transported across any paved public access road sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity, or</u> <u>Apply water to the top of the load sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity, or</u> <u>Cover haul trucks with a tarp or other suitable cover.</u>
<u>Off-Site Transporting</u>	<u>Clean interior of the cargo compartment or cover cargo compartment before empty truck leaves the site; and</u>

	<p><u>Prevent spillage or loss of bulk material from holes or other openings in cargo compartment’s floor, sides, and/or tailgate; and</u> <u>Load all haul trucks such that the freeboard is not less than six (6) inches when material is transported on any paved public access road, and apply water to top of load sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity; or cover haul trucks with a tarp or other suitable cover.</u></p>
<u>Outdoor Chute & Conveyor</u>	<p><u>Fully enclose the chute/conveyor; or</u> <u>Operate water spray equipment that sufficiently wets materials to limit VDE to 20% opacity; or</u> <u>Wash separated or screened materials to remove conveyed materials having an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less sufficient to limit VDE to 20% opacity.</u></p>

D. Fugitive Dust Emission Control Plan

1. An owner/operator shall submit a Fugitive Dust Emission Control Plan to the APCO prior to the start of any Large Operation as defined in Section III.EE. Activity shall not commence until APCO has approved or conditionally approved a Fugitive Dust Emission Control Plan.
2. Any operation subject to the requirements of this section must post visible signage on location that clearly displays:
 - a. Message stating “If you see blowing dust please call”;
 - b. Contact phone number for person responsible for on-site dust control; and
 - c. District primary contact phone number.
3. A Fugitive Dust Emission Control Plan must include:
 - a. Name(s), address(es), and phone number(s) of person(s) and owner(s)/operator(s) responsible for the preparation, submittal, and implementation of the plan and responsible for the dust generating operation and the application of dust control measures;
 - b. Description and location of operation;
 - c. Plot plan which shows the type and location of each project;
 - d. Listing of all fugitive dust emissions sources included in the large operation;

- e. Total area of land surface to be disturbed, daily throughput volume of earthmoving in cubic yards, and total area in acres of the entire project site;
 - f. Actual and potential sources of fugitive dust emissions on the site and the location of bulk material handling and storage areas, paved and unpaved roads; entrances and exits where carryout/trackout may occur; and traffic areas;
 - g. All RACM or BMCM to be implemented before, during, and after any dust generating activity. Such description must be sufficiently detailed to demonstrate RACM or BMCM will be utilized and/or installed during all periods of active operations;
 - h. Expected start and completion dates of dust generating and soil disturbance activities to be performed on the site; and
 - i. Any special technical, e.g., non-economic, circumstances preventing use of RACM or BMCM for any source, justification shall be provided in lieu of the description. A justification statement shall explain reason(s) why RACM or BMCM cannot be implemented.
4. APCO shall approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove a plan in writing within 30 calendar days of receipt. For a plan to be approved or conditionally approved the following three conditions shall be satisfied:
- a. All sources of fugitive dust emissions shall be identified, e.g., earth-moving, storage piles, vehicular traffic on unpaved roads, etc;
 - b. At least one RACM or BMCM shall be implemented for each source identified; and
 - c. List of standby/additional contingency control measures (e.g. increase watering, stop work, additional palliative, ect.) shall be specified for immediate implementation in the event visible dust emissions cross property line(s).
5. The applicant shall be notified in writing if a plan can be conditionally approved by adding actions not specified in the proposed plan. Such actions shall be incorporated into a revised plan and submitted to the APCO within 30 days of receipt or the plan will be disapproved.
6. An owner/operator must submit a Fugitive Dust Emission Control Plan for each large operation if multiple sites/projects are involved.
7. An owner/operator shall notify the APCO in writing 10 days prior to the commencement of any large operation via email or fax.
8. An owner/operator shall retain a copy of the approved plan at the project site.

9. An approved plan is valid for a period of one year from date of approval or conditional approval. A plan shall be resubmitted annually, at least 60 days prior to expiration date, or the plan will be disapproved as of the expiration date. If all fugitive dust sources and corresponding RACM, BMCM, or special circumstances remain identical to those identified in the previously approved plan, the resubmittal may contain a simple statement of "no-change". Otherwise a resubmittal shall contain all items specified in Section V.D.2.

10. Failure to comply with any provisions of the approved or conditionally approved plan shall result in a notice of violation (NOV).

~~C. For any large operation, except those satisfying Subsection V.D.3. (implementation of RACM's), a person shall not cause or allow downwind PM10 ambient concentrations to increase more than 50 micrograms per cubic meter above upwind concentrations as determined by simultaneous upwind and downwind sampling. High volume particulate matter samplers, or other EPA approved equivalent method(s) for PM10 monitoring shall be used. Samplers shall be:~~

~~a. Operated, maintained, and calibrated in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 50, Appendix J, or appropriate EPA published documents for EPA approved equivalent methods(s) for PM10 sampling;~~

~~b. Reasonably placed upwind and downwind of the large operation based on prevailing wind direction and as close to the property line as feasible, such that other sources of fugitive dust between the sampler and the property line are minimized; and~~

~~c. Operated during active operations.~~

~~D. Special Requirements for Large Operations~~

~~1. No person shall conduct or authorize conducting a large operation subject to requirements of this Rule without either: 1) conducting on-site PM10 air quality monitoring and associated recordkeeping, or 2) filing for and obtaining an approved fugitive dust emissions control plan pursuant to Subsection V.D.3.~~

~~2. Any person subject to Subsection V.D.1. electing to conduct on-site PM10 monitoring and recordkeeping shall take the following actions:~~

~~a. Notify the Control Officer of intent to monitor PM10 at least seven days prior to initiating such monitoring. Notification shall contain, at a minimum, the person's name, address, telephone number, brief description and location of the operation(s), and anticipated first date of sampling.~~

~~b. Be responsible for acquisition, calibration and operation of PM10 samplers.~~

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- ~~c. Collect samples on four separate days during each calendar quarter. Sampling shall be conducted during typical operations, and during prevailing wind direction conditions. All other provisions of this Rule shall continue to be applicable on days when monitoring is not conducted.~~
- ~~d. Collect samples on four additional days during one calendar quarter if requested by the Control Officer based on receipt of complaints from the public, visible dust emissions, or other determinations by District personnel indicating violations of conditions specified in Subsection V. C. may be occurring. Each sampling day shall be conducted during typical operations, and during prevailing wind direction conditions.~~
- ~~e. Conduct laboratory analyses in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 50, Appendix J, for all samples collected as required by Subsections V.D.2.e and V.D.2.d.~~
- ~~f. Compile and submit records to the District on a quarterly basis, not later than 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter. Such records shall include:
 - ~~1) Brief description and location of the operation(s);~~
 - ~~2) Hours of active operations on days when particulate sampling occurred;~~
 - ~~3) Location, vendor, model, and serial number of PM10 samplers used on each sampling day;~~
 - ~~4) Date, start and end times of all PM10 sampling;~~
 - ~~5) Laboratory results (measured ambient concentrations) of all PM10 samples;~~
 - ~~6) List of consultants, laboratories, and other groups of individuals responsible for collection, analysis, evaluation and validation of each PM10 sample; and~~
 - ~~7) Documentation of any maintenance and calibration actions performed on each PM10 sampler conducted in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 50, Appendix J.~~~~
- ~~3. Any person subject to Subsection V.D.1. electing to obtain an approved fugitive dust emissions control plan shall take the following actions:
 - ~~a. At least 45 calendar days prior to a calendar quarter during which air monitoring would be conducted in accordance with Subsection V.D.2. submit to the Control Officer a fugitive dust emissions control plan, including at least:
 - ~~1) Name(s), address(es), and phone number(s) of person(s) responsible for the preparation, submission, and implementation of the plan;~~
 - ~~2) Description and location of operation(s);~~
 - ~~3) Listing of all fugitive dust emissions sources included in the large operation;~~~~~~

- ~~4) Description of Reasonably Available Control Measures to be applied to each source identified in Subsection V.D.3.a.3). Such description must be sufficiently detailed to demonstrate Reasonably Available Control Measures will be utilized and/or installed during all periods of active operations.~~
- ~~b. If there are special technical, e.g., non economic, circumstances preventing use of Reasonably Available Control Measures for any source identified in Subsection V.D.3.a.3), justification shall be provided in lieu of the description required in Subsection V.D.3.a.4). A justification statement shall explain reason(s) why Reasonably Available Control Measures cannot be implemented.~~
- ~~4. The Control Officer shall either approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the plan, in writing, within 30 calendar days of receipt of the plan. For a plan to be approved or conditionally approved, three conditions shall be satisfied:~~
 - ~~a. All sources of fugitive dust emissions shall be identified, e.g., earth moving, storage piles, vehicular traffic on unpaved roads, etc.;~~
 - ~~b. For each source identified, at least one Reasonably Available Control Measure shall be implemented; and~~
 - ~~c. If, after implementation of control measures, visible dust emissions cross property line(s), standby control measures, e.g., increased watering, shall be specified for immediate implementation.~~
- ~~5. If a plan can be conditionally approved with actions not specified in the plan, the applicant shall be notified in writing. Such modifications shall be incorporated into the plan within 30 days of receipt of the notice of conditional approval, or the plan shall be disapproved. A letter to the Control Officer stating such modifications will be incorporated into the plan shall be used as a basis to approve the plan.~~
- ~~6. Any plan disapproved by the Control Officer shall require air monitoring and recordkeeping in accordance with Subsection V.D.2.~~
- ~~7. Failure to comply with any provisions in an approved or conditionally approved plan shall result in a violation of Subsection V.D.1.~~
- ~~8. An approved plan for a specific project shall be valid for a period of one year from date of approval or conditional approval. Plans shall be resubmitted, annually, at least 60 days prior to expiration date, or the plan shall be disapproved as of the expiration date. If all fugitive dust sources and corresponding Reasonably Available Control Measures or special circumstances remain identical to those identified in the previously approved plan, the resubmittal may contain a simple statement of "no change". Otherwise a resubmittal shall contain all items specified in Subsections V.D.3.a and V.D.3.b.~~

- ~~9. A contractor may have on file with the District a pre-approved plan or plans for one or more types of large projects subject to Subsection V.D.3. Prior to initiation of any project, one or more applicable preapproved plans may be specified by the contractor in lieu of filing a new plan or plans.~~
- ~~10. Any person subject to requirements of Subsection V.D.1. making changes to an active operation resulting in it not fitting the definition for a large operation for a period of at least one year, may request reclassification as a non-large operation. To obtain this reclassification, a person shall submit a request in writing to the Control Officer specifying actions having taken place to reduce disturbed surface area and/or earth-moving process rate to levels below criteria for large operations. A person shall also indicate criteria for a large operation will not be exceeded during the subsequent 12-month period. The Control Officer shall either approve or disapprove reclassification within 60 days from receipt of a reclassification request. The Control Officer shall disapprove the request if indicated changes cannot be verified. If approved, a person shall be relieved of all requirements under Subsections V.D.1, V.D.2, and V.D.3. Any person so reclassified shall again be subject to requirements of Subsection V.D.1. if, at any time subsequent to reclassification, criteria for large operations are met.~~

E. Earthmoving Activities

No person shall perform or authorize any earthmoving activity subject to requirements of this Rule unless the appropriate fugitive dust emission control measure(s) as described herein are implemented to limit VDE to no more than 20% opacity.

Earthmoving activities include but not limited to, construction, demolition, excavation, extraction, land clearing, grubbing, scraping, on-site travel, and travel on access roads to and from site. This section also applies to the construction of new landfill disposal sites or modification to existing landfill disposal sites prior to commencement of normal landfill operations.

1. Any Large Operation earthmoving activity as defined in Section III.EE. shall comply with the requirements of Section V.D.
2. Implement one or more strategy from Table 1.
3. Speed Limitations and Posting of Speed Limit Signs on Uncontrolled Unpaved Access/Haul Roads on Construction Sites.
 - a. An owner/operator shall limit the speed of vehicles traveling on uncontrolled unpaved access/haul roads within construction sites to a maximum of 15 miles per hour.
 - b. An owner/operator shall post speed limit signs that meet State and Federal Department of Transportation standards at each construction site's uncontrolled unpaved access/haul road entrance. At a minimum, speed limit signs shall also

be posted at least every 500 feet and shall be readable in both directions of travel along uncontrolled unpaved access/haul roads.

4. Wind Generated Fugitive Dust Requirements.

- a. Cease outdoor construction, excavation, extraction, and other earthmoving activities that disturb the soil whenever VDE exceeds 20% opacity. Indoor activities such as electrical, plumbing, dry wall installation, painting, and any other activity that does not cause any disturbances to the soil are not subject to this requirement.
- b. Continue operation of water trucks/devices when outdoor construction excavation, extraction, and other earthmoving activities cease, unless unsafe to do so.

F. Carryout and Trackout

An owner/operator shall sufficiently prevent or cleanup carryout/trackout as follows:

1. Owners/operators shall remove all visible carryout/trackout at the end of each workday.
2. Cleanup of carryout/trackout shall be accomplished by:
 - a. Manually sweeping and picking-up; or
 - b. Operating a rotary brush or broom accompanied or preceded by sufficient wetting to limit VDE to at least 20% opacity; or
 - c. Operating a PM₁₀-efficient street sweeper that has a pick-up efficiency of at least 80 percent.
 - d. Flushing with water, if curbs or gutters are not present and where the use of water will not result as a source of trackout material or result in adverse impacts on storm water drainage systems or violate any National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program.
3. Urban areas: An owner/operator shall prevent or immediately remove carryout/trackout when it extends 50 feet or more from the nearest unpaved surface exit point of a site.
4. Rural areas: An owner/operator shall prevent or immediately remove carryout/trackout on construction projects 10 acres or more in size, when it extends 50 feet or more from the nearest unpaved surface exit point of a site.
5. Carryout/trackout shall be prevented and mitigated as follows:

- a. Installing and maintaining a trackout control device meeting the specifications contained in Section V.F.6. at all access points to paved public roads; or
 - b. Utilizing a carryout and trackout prevention procedure which has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the APCO and EPA as achieving an equivalent or greater level of control than specified in Section V.F.5.a.
 - c. In the event that measures specified in Sections V.F.5.a. and V.F.5.b. are insufficient to prevent carryout/trackout, removal of any carryout/trackout must be accomplished within one-half hour of the generation of such carryout/trackout.
6. Specifications for Section V.F.5 shall meet the following conditions or combination of conditions:
- a. For use of grizzlies or other similar devices designed to remove dirt/mud from tires, the devices shall extend from the intersection with the public paved road surface for a distance of at least 25 feet, and cover the full width of the unpaved exit surface for at least 25 feet.
 - b. For use of gravel pads, coverage with gravel shall be at least one inch or larger in diameter and at least 3 inches deep, shall extend from the intersection with the public paved road surface for a distance of at least 50 feet, and cover the full width of the unpaved exit surface for at least 50 feet. Any gravel deposited onto a public paved road travel lane or shoulder must be removed at the end of the workday or immediately following the last vehicle using the gravel pad, or at least once every 24 hours, whichever occurs first.
 - c. For use of paving, paved surfaces shall extend from the intersection with the public paved road surface for a distance of at least 100 feet, and cover the full width of the unpaved access road for that distance to allow mud and dirt to drop off of vehicles before exiting the site. Mud and dirt deposits accumulating on paved interior roads shall be removed with sufficient frequency, but not less frequently than once per workday, to prevent carryout and trackout onto paved public roads.
7. An owner/operator of any site with 150 or more vehicle trips per day or 20 or more vehicle trips per day by vehicles with three or more axles shall take the actions for carryout/trackout as specified in Section V.F.5.
8. An owner/operator subject to the requirements of a Fugitive Dust Emission Control Plan as specified in Section V.D. shall take the actions for carryout/trackout as specified in Section V.F.5.
9. For sites with paved interior roads, an owner/operator shall prevent and mitigate carryout/trackout as specified in Section V.F.5.

F. Bulk Materials

No person shall perform any outdoor handling, storage, and transport of bulk materials unless the appropriate control measures as listed in Table 2 are sufficiently implemented in order to limit VDE to no more than 20% opacity. Conditions of Stabilized Surface, as defined in Section III.WW of this Rule, must also be met.

G. Administrative Requirements

Any Person subject to the requirements of this rule shall compile and retain records that provide evidence of control measure application and compliance with this rule (i.e., receipts and/or purchase records). Such Person shall describe, in the records, the type of treatment or control measure, extent of coverage, and date applied. For control measures which require multiple daily applications, recording the frequency of application will fulfill the recordkeeping requirements of this rule (i.e., water being applied three times a day and the date) Records shall be maintained and be readily accessible for two years after the date of each entry and shall be provided to the APCD upon request.

VI. PM₁₀ Air Monitoring

District may require on-site PM₁₀ air monitoring for any large operation causing downwind PM₁₀ ambient concentrations to increase more than 50 micrograms per cubic meter above upwind concentrations or any large operation that continually causes a public nuisance.

A. Any source required to conduct on-site PM₁₀ monitoring shall:

1. Operate, maintain, and calibrate monitors in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 50, Appendix J, or appropriate EPA-published documents for EPA-approved equivalent methods(s) for PM₁₀ sampling;
2. Reasonably place monitors on adjacent corners of the operation, as close to property lines as feasible, and in such a way that other sources of fugitive dust between the sampler and the property line are minimized;
3. Notify APCO of intent to monitor PM₁₀ at least seven days prior to initiating such monitoring. Notification shall contain, at a minimum, the person's name, address, telephone number, brief description and location of the operation(s), and anticipated first date of sampling;
4. Collect samples at least one-day per week, on a different day of each week. . Sampling shall be conducted during typical operations and in all weather and wind conditions. All other provisions of this Rule shall continue to be applicable;
5. Collect additional samples as requested by APCO based on receipt of public complaints, visible dust emissions, high wind events, or other determinations made by District staff indicating violations may be occurring;

6. Compile and submit records to the District on a quarterly basis, not later than 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter. Such records shall include:
 - a. Brief description and location of the operation;
 - b. Hours of active operation on days when particulate sampling occurred;
 - c. Location, vendor, model, and serial number of PM₁₀ samplers used on each sampling day;
 - d. Date, start and end times of all PM₁₀ sampling;
 - e. Laboratory results (measured ambient concentrations) of all PM₁₀ samples;
 - f. List of consultants, laboratories, and other groups of individuals responsible for collection, analysis, evaluation and validation of each PM₁₀ sample; and
 - g. Documentation of any maintenance and calibration actions performed on each PM₁₀ sampler conducted in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 50, Appendix J.
 - h. All monitoring records shall be maintained for at least two years and made available to the APCO upon request.

VII. Prohibitions

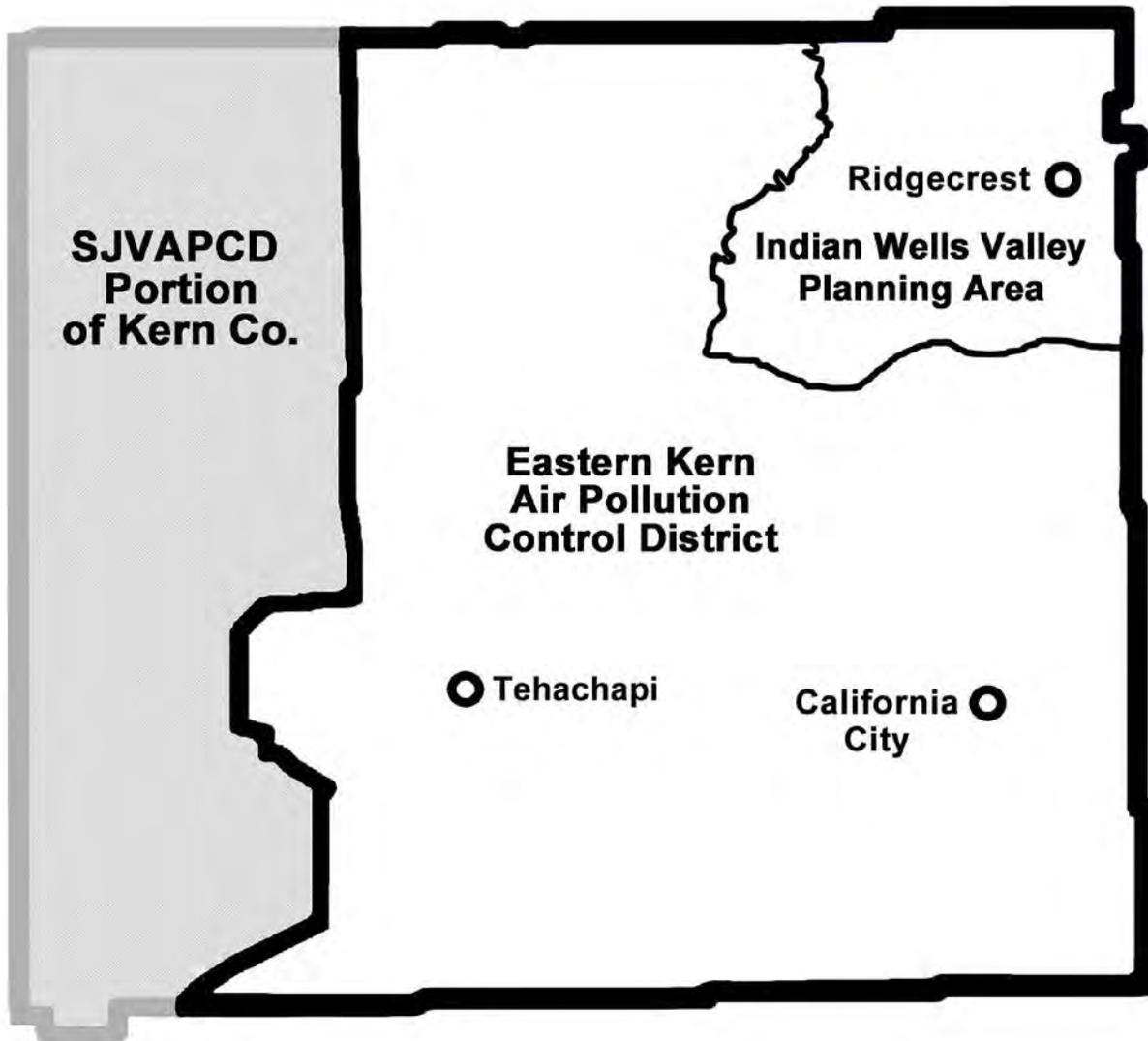
- A. Materials used for chemical/organic stabilization of soils, including petroleum resins, asphaltic emulsions, acrylics, and adhesives shall not violate State Water Quality Control Board standards for use as a soil stabilizer. Materials accepted by CARB and EPA, and which meet State water quality standards, shall be considered acceptable to the APCO.
- B. Any material prohibited for use as dust suppressant by CARB, EPA, or other applicable law, rule, or regulation is also prohibited.
- C. Use of hygroscopic materials may be prohibited by the APCO in areas lacking sufficient atmospheric moisture of soil for such materials to effectively reduce fugitive dust emissions. The atmospheric moisture of soil is considered to be sufficient if it meets the application specifications of the hygroscopic product manufacturer. Use of such materials may be approved in conjunction with sufficient wetting of the controlled area.
- D. Any use of dust suppressants or gravel pads, and paving materials such as asphalt or concrete for paving, shall comply with all other applicable District Rules.
- E. The use of blower devices or dry rotary brushes/brooms for removal of carryout and trackout on public roads is expressly prohibited. Removal of carryout and trackout from paved public roads does not exempt an owner/operator from obtaining state or

local agency permits which may be required for the cleanup of mud and dirt on paved public roads.

VI. Compliance Schedule

~~Any existing large operation becoming subject to this rule with its amendment on September 8, 2004, shall comply with Section V. no later than March 8, 2005.~~

**Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District
Portion of Searles Valley/Indian Wells Valley Planning Area
(18090295)**



ATTACHMENT A
Determination of Stabilization

I. Test Methods for Determining Stabilization.

The test methods described in Sections II through VI of this attachment shall be used to determine whether an area has a stabilized surface. Should a disturbed area contain more than one type of visibly distinguishable disturbance; soil, vegetation, or other characteristic, test each representative surface for stability separately. Test each surface in an area that represents a random portion of the overall disturbed conditions of the site according to the appropriate test method(s) in this attachment. Include or eliminate it from the total size assessment of disturbed surface area(s) depending upon test method results.

II. Visible Crust Determination.

- A. Where a visible crust exists, drop a steel ball with a diameter of 15.9 millimeters (0.625 inches) and a mass ranging from 16-17 grams from a distance of 30 centimeters (one foot) directly above (at a 90° angle perpendicular to) the soil surface. If blowsand is present, clear the blowsand from the surfaces on which the visible crust test method is conducted. Blowsand is defined as thin deposits of loose uncombined grains covering less than 50% of a site which have not originated from the representative site surface being tested. If material covers a visible crust, which is not blowsand, apply the test method in Section 4 of this attachment to the loose material to determine whether the surface is stabilized.
- B. A sufficient crust is defined under the following conditions: once a ball has been dropped according to section II.A of this attachment, the ball does not sink into the surface, so that it is partially or fully surrounded by loose grains and, upon removing the ball, the surface upon which it fell has not been pulverized, so that loose grains are visible.
- C. Drop the ball three times within a survey area that measures 1 foot by 1 foot and that represents a random portion of the overall disturbed conditions of the site. The survey area shall be considered to have passed the Visible Crust Determination Test if at least two out of the three times that the ball was dropped, the results met the criteria in section II.B. Select at least two other survey areas that represent a random portion of the overall disturbed conditions of the site, and repeat this procedure. If the results meet the criteria of section II.B for all of the survey areas tested, then the site shall be considered to have passed the Visible Crust Determination Test and shall be considered sufficiently crusted.
- D. At any given site, the existence of a sufficient crust covering one portion of the site may not represent the existence or protectiveness of a crust on another portion of the site. Repeat the visible crust test as often as necessary on each random portion of the overall conditions of the site for an accurate assessment.

III. Determination of Threshold Friction Velocity (TFV)

For disturbed surface areas that are not crusted or vegetated, determine threshold friction velocity (TFV) according to the following sieving field procedure (based on a 1952 laboratory procedure published by W. S. Chepil).

A. Obtain and stack a set of sieves with the following openings: 4 millimeters (mm), 2 mm, 1 mm, 0.5 mm, and 0.25 mm or obtain and stack a set of standard/commonly available sieves. Place the sieves in order according to size openings, beginning with the largest size opening at the top. Place a collector pan underneath the bottom (0.25 mm) sieve. Collect a sample of loose surface material from an area at least 30 cm by 30 cm in size to a depth of approximately 1 cm using a brush and dustpan or other similar device. Only collect soil samples from dry surfaces (i.e. when the surface is not damp to the touch). Remove any rocks larger than 1 cm in diameter from the sample. Pour the sample into the top sieve (4 mm opening) and cover the sieve/collector pan unit with a lid. Minimize escape of particles into the air when transferring surface soil into the sieve/collector pan unit. Move the covered sieve/collector pan unit by hand using a broad, circular arm motion in the horizontal plane.

Complete twenty circular arm movements, ten clockwise and ten counterclockwise, at a speed just necessary to achieve some relative horizontal motion between the sieves and the particles. Remove the lid from the sieve/collector pan unit and disassemble each sieve separately beginning with the largest sieve. As each sieve is removed, examine it for loose particles. If loose particles have not been sifted to the finest sieve through which they can pass, reassemble and cover the sieve/collector pan unit and gently rotate it an additional ten times. After disassembling the sieve/collector pan unit, slightly tilt and gently tap each sieve and the collector pan so that material aligns along one side. In doing so, minimize escape of particles into the air.

Line up the sieves and collector pan in a row and visibly inspect the relative quantities of catch in order to determine which sieve (or whether the collector pan) contains the greatest volume of material. If a visual determination of relative volumes of catch among sieves is difficult, use a graduated cylinder to measure the volume. Estimate TFV for the sieve catch with the greatest volume using Table 1 of this attachment, which provides a correlation between sieve opening size and TFV.

Table 1. Determination of Threshold Friction Velocity

<u>Tyler Sieve No.</u>	<u>ASTM 11 Sieve No.</u>	<u>Opening (mm)</u>	<u>TFV (cm/s)</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>135</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>76</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>58</u>
<u>60</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>0.25</u>	<u>43</u>
<u>Collector Pan</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>30</u>

B. Collect at least three soil samples which represent random portions of the overall conditions of the site, repeat the above TFV test method for each sample and average the resulting TFVs together to determine the TFV uncorrected for non-erodible elements. Non-erodible elements are distinct elements, in the random portion of the overall conditions of the site, that are larger than 1 cm in diameter, remain firmly in place during a wind episode, and inhibit soil loss by consuming Section of the shear stress of the wind. Non-erodible elements include stones and bulk surface material but do not include flat or standing vegetation. For surfaces with non-erodible elements, determine corrections to the TFV by identifying the fraction of the survey area, as viewed from directly overhead that is occupied by non-erodible elements using the following procedure. For a more detailed description of this procedure, see Section V (Test Methods for Stabilization-Rock Test Method). Select a survey area of 1 meter by 1 meter that represents a random portion of the overall conditions of the site. Where many non-erodible elements lie within the survey area, separate the non-erodible elements into groups according to size. For each group, calculate the overhead area for the non-erodible elements according to the following equations:

$$\frac{\text{Average Dimensions} =}{(\text{Average Length}) \times (\text{Average Width})} \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

$$\frac{\text{Overhead Area} =}{(\text{Average Dimensions}) \times (\text{Number Of Elements})} \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

$$\frac{\text{Total Overhead Area} =}{\text{Overhead Area Of Group 1} + \text{Overhead Area Of Group 2 (etc.)}} \quad \text{Eq. 3}$$

$$\frac{\text{Total Frontal Area} =}{\text{Total Overhead Area}/2} \quad \text{Eq. 4}$$

$$\frac{\text{Percent Cover Of Non-Erodible Elements} =}{(\text{Total Frontal Area}/\text{Survey Area}) \times 100} \quad \text{Eq. 5}$$

Note: Ensure consistent units of measurement (e.g., square meters or square inches when calculating percent cover).

Repeat this procedure on an additional two distinct survey areas that represent a random portion of the overall conditions of the site and average the results. Use Table 2 of this attachment to identify the correction factor for the percent cover of non-erodible elements. Multiply the TFV by the corresponding correction factor to calculate the TFV corrected for non-erodible elements.

Table 2. Correction Factors for Threshold Friction Velocity

<u>Percent Cover Of Non-Erodible Elements</u>	<u>Correction Factor</u>
<u>Greater than or equal to 10%</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Greater than or equal to 5% and less than 10%</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Less than 5% and greater than or equal to 1%</u>	<u>2</u>

Less than 1%	None
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IV. Determination of Flat Vegetative Cover.

Flat vegetation includes attached (rooted) vegetation or unattached vegetative debris lying on the surface with a predominant horizontal orientation that is not subject to movement by wind. Flat vegetation, which is dead but firmly attached, shall be considered equally protective as live vegetation. Stones or other aggregate larger than 1 centimeter in diameter shall be considered protective cover in the course of conducting the line transect test method. Where flat vegetation exists, conduct the following line transect test method.

A. Line Transect Test Method. Stretch a 100 foot measuring tape across a survey area that represents a random portion of the overall conditions of the site. Firmly anchor both ends of the measuring tape into the surface using a tool such as a screwdriver, with the tape stretched taut and close to the soil surface. If vegetation exists in regular rows, place the tape diagonally (at approximately a 45° angle) away from a parallel or perpendicular position to the vegetated rows. Pinpoint an area the size of a 3/32 inch diameter brazing rod or wooden dowel centered above each 1 foot interval mark along one edge of the tape. Count the number of times that flat vegetation lies directly underneath the pinpointed area at 1 foot intervals. Consistently observe the underlying surface from a 90° angle directly above each pinpoint on one side of the tape. Do not count the underlying surface as vegetated if any portion of the pinpoint extends beyond the edge of the vegetation underneath in any direction. If clumps of vegetation or vegetative debris lie underneath the pinpointed area, count the surface as vegetated, unless bare soil is visible directly below the pinpointed area. When 100 observations have been made, add together the number of times a surface was counted as vegetated. This total represents the percent of flat vegetation cover (e.g., if 35 positive counts were made, then vegetation cover is 35%). If the survey area that represents a random portion of the overall conditions of the site is too small for 100 observations, make as many observations as possible. Then multiply the count of vegetated surface areas by the appropriate conversion factor to obtain percent cover. For example, if vegetation was counted 20 times within a total of 50 observations, divide 20 by 50 and multiply by 100 to obtain a flat vegetation cover of 40%.

B. Conduct the line transect test method, as described in section IV.A an additional two times on areas that represent a random portion of the overall conditions of the site and average results.

V. Determination of Standing Vegetative Cover

Standing vegetation includes vegetation that is attached (rooted) with a predominant vertical orientation. Standing vegetation, which is dead but firmly rooted, shall be considered equally protective as live vegetation. Conduct the following standing vegetation test method to determine if 30% cover or more exists. If the resulting percent cover is less than 30% but equal to or greater than 10%, then conduct the test in Section III (Determination of Threshold Friction Velocity (TFV)) in order to determine if the site is stabilized, such that the standing vegetation cover is equal to or greater than 10%, where threshold friction velocity, corrected for nonerrodible elements, is equal to or greater than 43 cm/second.

- A. For standing vegetation that consists of large, separate vegetative structures (e.g., shrubs and sagebrush), select a survey area that represents a random portion of the overall conditions of the site that is the shape of a square with sides equal to at least 10 times the average height of the vegetative structures. For smaller standing vegetation, select a survey area of three feet by three feet.
- B. Count the number of standing vegetative structures within the survey area. Count vegetation, which grows in clumps as a single unit. Where different types of vegetation exist and/or vegetation of different height and width exists, separate the vegetative structures with similar dimensions into groups. Count the number of vegetative structures in each group within the survey area. Select an individual structure within each group that represents the average height and width of the vegetation in the group. If the structure is dense (e.g., when looking at it vertically from base to top there is little or zero open air space within its perimeter), calculate and record its frontal silhouette area, according to Equation 6 of this attachment. Also, use Equation 6 of this attachment to estimate the average height and width of the vegetation if the survey area is larger than nine square feet. Otherwise, use the procedure in section V.C to calculate the frontal silhouette area. Then calculate the percent cover of standing vegetation according to Equations 7, 8, and 9 of this attachment.

$$\frac{\text{Frontal Silhouette Area}}{(\text{Average Height}) \times (\text{Average Width})} = \text{Eq. 6}$$

$$\frac{\text{Frontal Silhouette Area of Group}}{(\text{Frontal Silhouette Area Of Individual Vegetative Structure}) \times (\text{Number Of Vegetation Structures Per Group})} = \text{Eq. 7}$$

$$\frac{\text{Total Frontal Silhouette Area}}{\text{Frontal Silhouette Area of Group 1} + \text{Frontal Silhouette Area of Group 2 (etc.)}} = \text{Eq. 8}$$

$$\frac{\text{Percent Cover Of Standing Vegetation}}{(\text{Total Frontal Silhouette Area/Survey Area}) \times 100} = \text{Eq. 9}$$

$$\frac{\text{Percent Open Space}}{[(\text{Number Of Circled Gridlines Within The Outlined Area Counted That Are Not Covered By Vegetation/Total Number of Gridline Intersections Within The Outlined Area}) \times 100]} = \text{Eq. 10}$$

$$\frac{\text{Percent Vegetative Density}}{100 - \text{Percent Open Space}} = \text{Eq. 11}$$

$$\frac{\text{Vegetative Density}}{\text{Percent Vegetative Density}/100} = \text{Eq. 12}$$

$$\frac{\text{Frontal Silhouette Area}}{[\text{Max. Height} \times \text{Max. Width}] \times [\text{Vegetative Density}/0.4]0.5} = \text{Eq. 13}$$

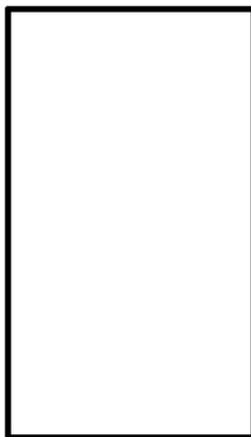
Note: Ensure consistent units of measurement (e.g., square meters or square inches when calculating percent cover).

C. Vegetative Density Factor. Cut a single, representative piece of vegetation (or consolidated vegetative structure) to within 1 cm of surface soil. Using a white paper grid or transparent grid over white paper, lay the vegetation flat on top of the grid (but do not apply pressure to flatten the structure). Grid boxes of 1 inch or 1/2 inch squares are sufficient for most vegetation when conducting this procedure. Using a marker or pencil, outline the shape of the vegetation along its outer perimeter, according to Figure B, C, or D of this attachment, as appropriate. (Note: Figure C differs from Figure D primarily in that the width of vegetation in Figure C is narrow at its base and gradually broadens to its tallest height. In Figure D, the width of the vegetation generally becomes narrower from its midpoint to its tallest height.) Remove the vegetation, count and record the total number of gridline intersections within the outlined area, but do not count gridline intersections that connect with the outlined shape.

There must be at least 10 gridline intersections within the outlined area and preferably more than 20, otherwise, use smaller grid boxes. Draw small circles (no greater than a 3/32 inch diameter) at each gridline intersection counted within the outlined area. Replace the vegetation on the grid within its outlined shape. From a distance of approximately 2 feet directly above the grid, observe each circled gridline intersection. Count and record the number of circled gridline intersections that are not covered by any piece of the vegetation. To calculate percent vegetative density, use Equations 10 and 11 of this attachment.

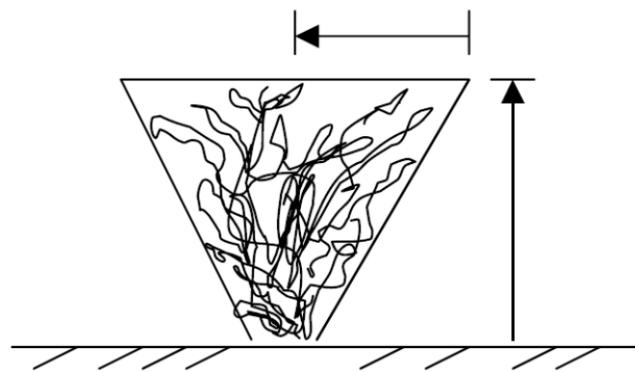
If percent vegetative density is equal to or greater than 30, use an equation (one of the equations-Equations 16, 17, or 18 of this attachment) that matches the outline used to trace the vegetation (Figure B, C, or D) to calculate its frontal silhouette area. If percent vegetative density is less than 30, use Equations 12 and 13 of this attachment to calculate the frontal silhouette area.

Figure B. Cylinder



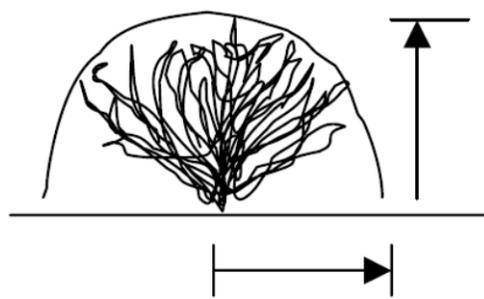
Frontal Silhouette Area = Maximum Height x Maximum Width Eq. 16

Figure C. Inverted Cone



Frontal Silhouette Area = Maximum Height x 1/2 Maximum Width Eq. 17

Figure D. Upper Sphere



Frontal Silhouette Area = (3.14 x Maximum Height x 1/2 Maximum Width)/2 Eq. 18

VI. Rock Test Method

The Rock Test Method, which is similar to Section III (Test Methods for Stabilization Determination of Threshold Friction Velocity (TFV)) of this attachment, examines the wind-resistance effects of rocks and other non-erodible elements on disturbed surfaces. Non-erodible elements are objects larger than 1 centimeter (cm) in diameter that remain firmly in place even on windy days. Typically, non-erodible elements include rocks, stones, glass fragments, and hardpacked clumps of soil lying on or embedded in the surface. Vegetation does not count as a non-erodible element in this method. The purpose of this test method is to estimate the percent cover of non-erodible elements on a given surface to see whether such elements take up enough space to offer protection against windblown dust. For simplification, the following test method refers to all nonerodible elements as “rocks”.

- A. Select a 1 meter by 1 meter survey area that represents the general rock distribution on the surface. A 1 meter by 1 meter area is slightly greater than a 3 foot by 3 foot area.

Mark-off the survey area by tracing a straight, visible line in the dirt along the edge of a measuring tape or by placing short ropes, yard sticks, or other straight objects in a square around the survey area.

- B. Without moving any of the rocks or other elements, examine the survey area. Since rocks $>3/8$ inch (1 cm) in diameter are of interest, measure the diameter of some of the smaller rocks to get a sense for which rocks need to be considered.
- C. Mentally group the rocks $>3/8$ inch (1 cm) diameter lying in the survey area into small, medium, and large size categories. Or, if the rocks are all approximately the same size, simply select a rock of average size and typical shape. Without removing any of the rocks from the ground, count the number of rocks in the survey area in each group and write down the resulting number.
- D. Without removing rocks, select one or two average-size rocks in each group and measure the length and width. Use either metric units or standard units. Using a calculator, multiply the length times the width of the rocks to get the average dimensions of the rocks in each group. Write down the results for each rock group.
- E. For each rock group, multiply the average dimensions (length times width) by the number of rocks counted in the group. Add the results from each rock group to get the total rock area within the survey area.
- E. Divide the total rock area, calculated in Section VI.E by two (to get frontal area). Divide the resulting number by the size of the survey area (make sure the units of measurement match), and multiply by 100 for percent rock cover. For example, the total rock area is 1,400 square centimeters, divide 1,400 by 2 to get 700. Divide 700 by 10,000 (the survey area is 1 meter by 1 meter, which is 100 centimeters by 100 centimeters or 10,000 centimeters) and multiply by 100. The result is 7% rock cover. If rock measurements are made in inches, convert the survey area from meters to inches (1 inch = 2.54 centimeters).
- G. Select and mark-off two additional survey areas and repeat the procedures described in Section VI.A through Section VI.E. Make sure the additional survey areas also represent the general rock distribution on the site. Average the percent cover results from all three survey areas to estimate the average percent of rock cover.
- H. If the average rock cover is greater than or equal to 10%, the surface is stable. If the average rock cover is less than 10%, follow the procedures in Section VI.I.
- I. If the average rock cover is less than 10%, the surface may or may not be stable. Follow the procedures in Section III (Determination of Threshold Friction Velocity (TFV)) and use the results from the rock test method as a correction (i.e., multiplication) factor. If the rock cover is at least 1%, such rock cover helps to limit windblown dust. However, depending on the soil's ability to release fine dust particles into the air, the percent rock cover may or may not be sufficient enough to stabilize the surface. It is also possible that the soil itself has a high enough TFV to be stable without even accounting for rock cover.

J. After completing the procedures described in Section VI.I, use Table 2 to identify the appropriate correction factor to the TFV, depending on the percent rock cover.

ATTACHMENT B
Visual Determination of Opacity

I. Test Method

This method is applicable for the determination of the opacity of emissions from sources of visible emissions for time-averaged regulations. A time averaged regulation is any regulation that requires averaging visible emission data to determine the opacity of visible emissions over a specific time period.

A. Principle: The opacity of emissions from sources of visible emissions is determined visually by an observer qualified according to the procedures of Section II.

B. Procedures: An observer qualified, in accordance with Section II, shall use the following procedures for visually determining the opacity of emissions.

1. Position: Stand at a position at least 5 meters from the fugitive dust source in order to provide a clear view of the emissions with the sun oriented in the 140° sector to the back. Consistent as much as possible with maintaining the above requirements, make opacity observations from a position such that the line of sight is approximately perpendicular to the plume and wind direction. The observer may follow the fugitive dust plume generated by mobile earthmoving equipment, as long as the sun remains oriented in the 140° sector to the back. As much as possible, if multiple plumes are involved, do not include more than one plume in the line of sight at one time.
2. Field Records: Record the name of the site, fugitive dust source type (i.e., pile, material handling (i.e., transfer, loading, sorting)), method of control used, if any, observer's name, certification data and affiliation, and a sketch of the observer's position relative to the fugitive dust source. Also, record the time, estimated distance to the fugitive dust source location, approximate wind direction, estimated wind speed, description of the sky condition (presence and color of clouds), observer's position relative to the fugitive dust source, and color of the plume and type of background on the visible emission observation from when opacity readings are initiated and completed.
3. Observations: Make opacity observations, to the extent possible, using a contrasting background that is perpendicular to the line of sight. For storage piles, make opacity observations approximately 1 meter above the surface from which the plume is generated. For extraction operations and the loading of haul trucks in open-pit mines, make opacity observations approximately one meter above the rim of the pit. The initial observation should begin immediately after a plume has been created above the surface involved. Do not look continuously at the plume, but instead observe the plume momentarily at 15-second intervals. For fugitive dust from earthmoving equipment, make opacity observations approximately 1 meter above the mechanical equipment generating the plume.

4. Recording Observations: Record the opacity observations to the nearest 5% every 15 seconds on an observational record sheet. Each momentary observation recorded represents the average opacity of emissions for a 15-second period. If a multiple plume exists at the time of an observation, do not record an opacity reading. Mark an “x” for that reading. If the equipment generating the plume travels outside of the field of observation, resulting in the inability to maintain the orientation of the sun within the 140° sector or if the equipment ceases operating, mark an “x” for the 15- second interval reading. Readings identified as “x” shall be considered interrupted readings.
5. Data Reduction for Time-Averaged Regulations: For each set of 12 or 24 consecutive readings, calculate the appropriate average opacity. Sets must consist of consecutive observations, however, readings immediately preceding and following interrupted readings shall be deemed consecutive and in no case shall two sets overlap, resulting in multiple violations.

II. Qualification and Testing

- A. Certification Requirements. To receive certification as a qualified observer, a candidate must be tested and demonstrate the ability to assign opacity readings in 5% increments to 25 different black plumes and 25 different white plumes, with an error not to exceed 15% opacity on any one reading and an average error not to exceed 7.5% opacity in each category. Candidates shall be tested according to the procedures described in Section II.B. Any smoke generator used pursuant to Section II.C shall be equipped with a smoke meter, which meets the requirements of Section II.A. Certification tests that do not meet the requirements of Sections II.B and II.C are not valid. The certification shall be valid for a period of 6 months, and after each 6-month period the qualification procedures must be repeated by an observer in order to retain certification.
- B. Certification Procedure. The certification test consists of showing the candidate a complete run of 50 plumes, 25 black plumes and 25 white plumes, generated by a smoke generator. Plumes shall be presented in random order within each set of 25 black and 25 white plumes. The candidate assigns an opacity value to each plume and records the observation on a suitable form. At the completion of each run of 50 readings, the score of the candidate is determined. If a candidate fails to qualify, the complete run of 50 readings must be repeated in any retest. The smoke test may be administered as Section of a smoke school or training program, and may be preceded by training or familiarization runs of the smoke generator, during which candidates are shown black and white plumes of known opacity.
- C. Smoke Generator Specifications. Any smoke generator used for the purpose of Section II.B shall be equipped with a smoke meter installed to measure opacity across the diameter of the smoke generator stack. The smoke meter output shall display in-stack opacity, based upon a path length equal to the stack exit diameter on a full 0% to 100% chart recorder scale. The smoke meter optical design and performance shall meet the specifications shown in Table A. The smoke meter shall be calibrated as prescribed in Section II.C.1 of this attachment prior to conducting each smoke reading test. At the completion of each test, the zero and span drift shall be checked, and if the drift

exceeds plus or minus 1% opacity, the condition shall be corrected prior to conducting any subsequent test runs.

The smoke meter shall be demonstrated, at the time of installation, to meet the specifications listed in Table A. This demonstration shall be repeated following any subsequent repair or replacement of the photocell or associated electronic circuitry, including the chart recorder or output meter, or every 6 months, whichever occurs first.

1. Calibration. The smoke meter is calibrated after allowing a minimum of 30 minutes warm-up by alternately producing simulated opacity of 0% and 100%. When stable response at 0% or 100% is noted, the smoke meter is adjusted to produce an output of 0% or 100%, as appropriate. This calibration shall be repeated until stable 0% and 100% readings are produced without adjustment. Simulated 0% and 100% opacity values may be produced by alternately switching the power to the light source on and off while the smoke generator is not producing smoke.

2. Smoke Meter Evaluation. The smoke meter design and performance are to be evaluated as follows:

a. Light Source. Verify, from manufacturer's data and from voltage measurements made at the lamp, as installed, that the lamp is operated within plus or minus 5% of the nominal rated voltage.

b. Spectral Response of Photocell. Verify from manufacturer's data that the photocell has a photopic response (i.e., the spectral sensitivity of the cell shall closely approximate the standard spectral-luminosity curve for photopic vision which is referenced in (b) of Table A).

c. Angle of View. Check construction geometry to ensure that the total angle of view of the smoke plume, as seen by the photocell, does not exceed 15°. Calculate the total angle of view as follows:

Table A. Smoke Meter Design and Performance Specifications
Parameter Specification

- a. Light Source: Incandescent lamp operated at nominal rated voltage.
- b. Spectral response of photocell: Photopic (daylight spectral response of the human eye).
- c. Angle of view: 15° maximum total angle.
- d. Angle of projection: 15° maximum total angle.
- e. Calibration error: Plus or minus 3% opacity, maximum.
- f. Zero and span drift: Plus or minus 1% opacity, 30 minutes.
- g. Response time: Less than or equal to 5 seconds

APPENDIX C
AMENDED RULE 402
FUGITIVE DUST
RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

402 Final Staff Report - Response to Comments

On September 16, 2014 the District held a public rule development workshop at the Mojave Veteran's Building in Mojave, CA to present proposed revisions to Rule 402, Fugitive Dust. The District submitted copies of the proposed revisions to the Air Resources Board (ARB) and the Region IX office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in September for an initial 30-day review.

Upon completion of review EPA offered comments and suggested changes to District staff regarding the proposed amendment of Rule 402. ARB did not provide comments or suggested changes but responded to the District that they "have no major concerns" with the Rule.

Industry representatives present at the 9/16/2014 workshop provided no questions or comments regarding the proposed amendments; and no written public comments were received by the District during the 30-day comment period following the workshop.

An open hearing to consider adoption of Amended Rule 402 occurred on January 8, 2015. A Notice of Public Hearing was duly published 30 days prior to this hearing in an adjudicated newspapers the Mojave Desert News and the Daily Independent. The notice requested written comments on the Rule and associated staff report by January 8, 2015.

Due to a large number of public comments pertaining to Draft Rule 402.2 (Agricultural Operations), at the Board Hearing held 3/8/2015, stating that there had not been adequate notice of adoption, the District's Board withdrew the action and held all rules that were to be considered until the March 2015 Board Meeting to allow an additional public comment/review period. Amended Rule 402 was adopted at the District's regular Board Meeting held March 12, 2015 at the Rosamond Community Services District Board Chamber, 3179 35th Street West, Rosamond, CA.

I. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Some of the public comments deal with both proposed Amended Rule 402 and Draft Rule 402.2. The two rules are separate but related and some comments appear and are addressed in this staff report and the staff report for Draft Rule 402.2.

Public: Per item number 4 on the attached East Kern County Air Pollution Control District (EKCAPCD) Board of Directors agenda, I am writing you personally to show my support of the proposed fugitive dust ordinance changes, indicated as Rule 402 in the also-attached letter from Glen Stephens of the East Kern County Air Pollution District.

I will be unable to attend the meeting tomorrow in person, but I wanted to express my appreciation to you, the other Board Members, and the staff of the East Kern County Air Pollution Control District for taking on this very important initiative. I would also like to request if you could formally enter this statement into the public record.

While I understand that there is likely going to be resistance from opposing interests that represent only a handful of the population of the Indian Wells Valley, I am of the opinion that those in opposition are more motivated to protect their financial interests than they are at being good neighbors and taking steps to protect the welfare and well-being of the rest of the residents of the IWV. It's that, or they simply think the desert is already a "dusty place" and they are not adding anything to the PM10 levels, which is an ignorant and arrogant view of what a native and UNDISTURBED desert really is...and that is a clean and generally dust-free environment. Dust storms in the desert only occur in areas that have been disturbed by man's activities, or in naturally occurring dry lakebeds or native sand dune environments. Neither dust from the China Lake naturally-occurring dry lakebeds, nor any local native sand dune habitats (if there are any native sand dunes!) have ever represented any sort of growing PM10 plague to the residents of the IWV.

Based on my and my family's own horrific personal experience (and our neighbors) with fugitive dust and sand from what transpired in my own community of Black Mountain Estates in 2013 affected by poor and negligent land clearing practices on a large scale, I am very glad to see these proposed changes to the fugitive dust ordinance. I believe that this initiative is innovative, forward-leaning thinking, and is yet another recent proactive approach by Kern County to bring a more modern way of managing for our most important local issues of assuring sustainable and reliable clean water and improving air quality for the overall good of the residents of the IWV.

While the proposed changes go a long way in improving our air quality environment, I do have a couple questions for the Air District and Board to consider:

1. The term Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) is being used. I don't know exactly what GAP is, who decides when it is properly being implemented, and who decides if it is not working and needs further revision. Will the EKCAPCD be able to help better define how Ag using GAP is going to be determined to be properly exempted from this revised fugitive dust ordinance?
2. The use of PM10 monitors is discussed. What is not clear is the criteria for specifically when the monitors will be used and who decides when they are needed, and who is paying for them. Would these costs be put on the taxpayer or the landowner/offender who is now required to have County PM10 monitoring?

District: 1. The term "GAP" been dropped from Rule 402 because it may be conflicting with Draft Rule 402.2, Agricultural Operations, which is

inclusive to ag operations. The term "Conservation Management Practice (CMP)" in rule 402.2 will be used in place of GAP.

CMP is defined in Draft Rule 402.2 as: An activity or procedure that prevents, reduces, or mitigates PM₁₀ normally emitted by, or associated with, an agricultural activity. The proposed rule requires the Ag Operation to submit a CMP plan to the District and receive approval of the plan. The proposed rule defines CMP Plan as follows: A document prepared by the owner or operator of an Agricultural Operation site that lists the selected CMPs for implementation. The CMP Plan also contains, but is not limited to, contact information for the owner or operator, a description of the Agricultural Operation Site and locations of Agricultural Parcels, and other information describing the extent and duration of CMP implementation.

The District will decide if a plan is working and if it needs to be revised. Each ag operation is required to submit a CMP Plan annually.

2. Under provisions of Rule 402, an owner/operator of a site required to install, use, and maintain PM₁₀ monitors will be responsible for all associated costs. The District will decide if air monitors are needed or a source producing fugitive dust emissions may voluntarily install them to show compliance.

Rule 402.2, Agricultural Operations will not require PM₁₀ monitors. However, their use will be allowed if the owner/operator of an ag operation elects to use them to show compliance.

Public: With regards to the also-attached News Review News Article, I did want to inquire with you about a couple of the statements attributed to you that you might be able to clarify for me:

1. The article states that IWV is in attainment with PM₁₀. That is true for the federal standard. But is it also true that IWV is NOT in attainment for PM₁₀ under California's CARB standards of 50uG/3m? If I am incorrect please let me know and if you could, provide the current IWV PM₁₀ known levels.
2. You stated that there is no evidence that there has been any increases in PM₁₀ levels in East Kern County. Is there any studies that have been undertaken recently that document that PM₁₀ levels have not increased? Or is this a case of no one has actually recently measured and done an analysis of PM₁₀ trends over time for the past 10 years or so. That makes a difference as to the statement. You may not have evidence of an increase, but maybe no one has actually conducted a robust study to determine if that is, in fact, the case. Please verify if there is a study out there that supports the notion that PM₁₀ has not

increased, and if so, can you refer me to it? Based on simple observations over the past couple years, I would not concur with the statement reported by the NR.

In closing, thank you all once again for your proactive efforts to address a situation that continues to grow and become a significant issue to the IWV and the residents and industries here in the valley that suffer the ill effects of ever-increasing fugitive dust. Speaking on behalf of my family and their health, I fully support this proposed ordinance change.

District: Thank you for your support of proposed District Rules 402 (Dust Control) and 402.2 (Agricultural Operations). To answer your questions:

1. You are correct. The Indian Wells Valley portion of Eastern Kern (IWV) is attainment for the Federal PM₁₀ standard however, is non-attainment for the State PM₁₀ standard of 50-ug/m³.
2. The air monitor in Ridgecrest shows IWV to be in compliance with Federal PM₁₀ standards. There has been no new studies to address PM₁₀ in the IWV. However, the drought could have a negative impact on ambient PM₁₀ concentrations throughout the State. More importantly, the proposed regulations will minimize air pollution, thereby keeping the IWV as an attainment area and not allowing it to fall into non-attainment.

Public: There has been numerous comments regarding the footnote under Table 1, which reads: *Use non-potable water if water is used as a dust suppressant*. The bulk of the concerns are that non-potable water is not readily available at construction sites and Eastern Kern has a very limited supply of reclaimed water.

District: This footnote was a carry-over from the previously/currently adopted version of Rule 402. Even though the use of non-potable water is just a suggestion not a requirement, and many times non-potable water is trucked-in and stored at construction sites, the footnote has been deleted.

Public: My first comment would be that a representative from EKAPCD come to a meeting in the IWV and explain in detail these rules, regulations and fees.

1. Rules 402 and 402.2 are not clear, they need to be reworded. Again examples would help to clarify what is being discussed, how and to whom they apply.
2. Air Quality on the east side of the Sierras is different than the S.J. Valley, and as such, we don't need to be regulated in the same manner. These rules need to be specific to the distinct areas of the

EKAPCD. Each area in the EKAPCD has its own unique areas of concern; Mojave and Rosamond area is dealing with the dust created by the construction of the solar fields and over grazing by sheep. The Fremont Valley had the sand and dust problems that have come about from abandoned alfalfa fields and made worse from the flooding and grazing. Indian Wells Valley's dust problems appear to be mostly from the unpaved roads, the county dump, and one particular project that didn't practice good stewardship. Kern River Valley and Cummings Valley are both carrying "labels" from when they were part of the SJVAPCD.

3. There is no clear problem identified, so how do we know what needs to be regulated? There is no data included in the Regulations to identify what our PM10 levels are or what the District would like the levels to be, no quantitative values.
4. There is a need for PM10 monitoring stations in the Fremont Valley. The IWV needs to be monitored on a regular basis, to see if the air quality has changed since we are not getting as many dust storms from the Owens Lake.

District: The Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District is in receipt of the comments regarding the subject rules. The District appreciates the time you and effort to submit your comments. The District makes the following responses to your comments.

1. Rule 402 and 402.2 each contain a Purpose and Applicability Section (Section I and II) that clearly state the purpose and applicability of each rule.
2. Staff has taken into account that the District contains various climates, geography and conditions unique each region. Rule 402 and 402.2 each list many acceptable fugitive dust mitigation measures/strategies that can be implemented. The land owner has the ability to choose the best mitigation measure to limit/reduce fugitive dust emissions from the type of operation being employed.

For example: Rule 402 Table 1, Reasonably Available Control Measures (RACM) lists four Source Categories and Table 2, Bulk Material Control Measures (BMCM) lists five Source Categories of fugitive dust emissions along with mitigation strategies that can be implemented for each. Anyone subject to this rule can implement any and as many of these strategies as they believe best fits their needs.

Rule 402.2 Contains a long detailed list of Conservation Management Practices (CMP)s. Rule 402.2 requires one CMP from each category be implemented in order to mitigate fugitive dust emissions. It is the

farmer's decision to select and implement the most compatible and effective CMP for the specific crop being grown.

3. To state the problem clearly: the District has failed to meet the State (California) PM10 (particulate matter 10-micron in diameter or smaller) standard since 1997; additionally, the District has assessed numerous fines and received numerous complaints regarding dust from construction and agricultural (AG) operations.

The District goal is to meet Federal and State PM10 ambient air quality standards. For data regarding the PM10 standards and District's current PM10 levels please visit the California Air Resources Board (ARB) website (<http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm>) for more information. This information was not added to the Staff Reports because it is known and readily accessible.

4. The District has PM10 air monitors throughout Eastern Kern (including Ridgecrest) that are part of the State's PM10 monitoring network. Air monitors may be added in the Fremont Valley at a later date.

Public: The Murray Middle School PTO supports East Kern County Air Pollution Control District's efforts to apply better controls and oversight to operations that can cause excessive fugitive dust.

As President of the Parent Teacher Organization (PTO) for Murray Middle School, I represent an organization that assists our school in enabling a quality education for all our students. This is done through many avenues, such as traditional fund-raising activities that supplement and enhance the academic experience of our school's students. But just as importantly, our organization is also responsible for bringing forth other important issues, in particular student safety and health concerns that parent members of the PTO identify as a potential threat to the students' ability to receive a quality education in a healthy environment.

A recent proposal by the East Kern County Air Pollution Control District to revise the local fugitive dust ordinance highlights such an issue. In an effort to control rising unhealthful levels of fugitive dust, which can cause serious respiratory health affects to children, including asthma and Valley Fever, this initiative would result in implementing best management practices to control dust in the Indian Wells Valley. At the request, and on behalf of, the Murray Middle School PTO parents, this letter is our support to this proactive initiative of the East Kern Air District. We applaud their proposed ordinance revision to control excessive dust in our valley. Doing so will reduce poor air quality health impacts to students, thereby reducing lost time at school and fostering academic focus and improvement.

Therefore, on behalf of the students and parents I serve, we urge our Board of Education to also review these proposed ordinance changes, and support them by providing written comment within the Public Hearing comment period. The dust ordinance revision and its comment period can be found on the Air District's website: <http://www.kernair.org/index.html> Without support from the public, the ordinance revision may not come to pass, and the rising fugitive dust levels in our valley will only get worse. Your support to this fugitive dust ordinance revision shows our students and their parents that this Board is committed to upholding a healthy educational experience for all the students in the SSUSD.

Public: So I was once again perusing the revised dust ordinance reports posted on your website, and although I already submitted by comments and support letter (I still support this by the way), I do have a question that remains outstanding.

In Appendix A/Page A-15 of the Rule 402 Staff Report (revised 2/24), it states in Section VI. PM10 Air Monitoring that:

“Any large operation causing downwind PM10 ambient concentrations to increase more than 50 micrograms per cubic meter above upwind concentrations or continually causing a public nuisance may (I added this emphasis) be required to conduct on-site PM10 monitoring.”

My question is who decides when it is actually required? While this section lays out responsibilities and details of how, it does not state when and by whose decision shall it be done. Certainly there is no reason a landowner or operator that is causing a nuisance will voluntarily do PM10 monitoring, so then why would anyone actually do this? Shouldn't it state something further like: “upon EKCAPCD review of a reported nuisance, the EKCAPCD may require that a landowner or operator conduct PM10 monitoring to establish if additional dust abatement and control actions are necessary”.

As currently written, no one has to do anything if they don't want to. I don't think that was the intention of the PM10 monitoring aspect of this ordinance revision.

Please advise if I misinterpreted the requirements of when PM10 will be required and who enforces when it will be done. I may have simply missed it elsewhere in the documents.

District: “District” was added to this provision to clarify entity with authority to require PM10 air monitoring. The primary intent of this section is geared toward solar facilities but any large operation may be required to comply. The use of PM10 air monitoring will be strongly suggested for solar plants and could become a permit requirement. Furthermore, such sources may

elect to install and operate PM10 monitors in an effort to protect themselves from potential public nuisance violations during high-wind events. A large operation can voluntarily use PM10 monitors to show compliance with upwind and downwind PM10 concentrations.

I. EPA COMMENTS

The following changes were made to the 9/10/2014 proposed revision of Rule 402 in response to EPA comments.

EPA: *On August 13, 2009, EPA finalized a limited approval and limited disapproval of a previous version of EKAPCD Rule 402. Several deficiencies identified in that rulemaking do not seem to be addressed by the draft rule revision:*

The definitions for “open storage piles” and “prevailing wind direction” contain instances of APCO discretion that should be delimited by specific criteria for adjudicating the issues within these definitions.

District: Revised Open Storage Pile definition to: Any accumulation of bulk material with 5 percent or greater silt content not fully enclosed, covered or chemically stabilized, attaining a height of 3 feet or more and a total surface area of 150 or more square feet. Silt content level shall be assumed to be 5 percent or greater unless a person shows, by sampling and analysis in accordance with ASTM Method C-136 or equivalent method approved in writing by the APCO and CARB, that the silt content is less than 5 percent. Results of ASTM Method C-136 or equivalent method is valid for 60 days from the date the sample was taken.

District: Deleted Prevailing Wind definition and revised Sections VI.2 and VI.4 to remove references to prevailing wind.

EPA: *The rule provides an overly broad exemption for agricultural operations.*

District: Agricultural operations will be exempt from Rule 402 because Draft Rule 402.2, Agricultural Operations has been developed specifically for mitigating agricultural sources of fugitive dust. Draft Rule 402.2 is expected to be adopted at the same time as amended Rule 402. The exemption in 402 is written in a way that ag operations will only be exempt upon the condition that Rule 402.2 is adopted.

EPA: *The rule provides an overly broad exemption for actions required by Federal or State endangered species legislation, or the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act.*

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District: Eastern Kern contains a number of endangered species and does not want to evoke regulations that can adversely affect a part of the “their” ecosystem.

EPA: *The rule provides an overly broad exemption for public parks and recreation areas such as county, state, and national parks, recreations area, forests, and monuments.*

District: These areas generally don’t produce fugitive dust emissions and the District does not want to produce an enforceable condition that could damage, cover, block from view or entry, or limit public access to a public area.

EPA: *The rule should specify that all records demonstrating compliance should be maintained for two years and made available to the Control Officer upon request.*

District: Done

EPA: *In various sections of the draft rule where the 20% opacity limit is referenced, test methods should be provided or referenced to determine compliance with the 20% visible dust emission limit. See, for example, SVJUAPCD Rule 8011, General Requirements, paragraph 6.1.1 Determination of VDE Opacity.*

District: VDE definition has been revised to include language that points to Appendix B, which has been added to the rule for instructions on determining opacity.

EPA: *In Definitions section WW, Stabilized Surface requirements, test methods should also be provided to determine compliance with:*

- a. Visible crust;*
- b. A threshold friction velocity (TFV) of 100 centimeters per second or greater;*
- c. A flat vegetative cover of at least 50 percent;*
- d. A standing vegetative cover of at least 30 percent;*
- e. A standing vegetative cover of at least 10% and the TFV is at least 43 centimeters per second; and*
- f. A surface that is greater than or equal to 10% of non-erodible elements.*

Recommended language: See, e.g. SVJUAPCD Rule 8011, General Requirements 3.58 – Stabilized Surface: "...A surface is considered to be stabilized if it meets at least one of the following conditions specified in this section and as determined by the test methods specified in..."

Appendix B – Determination of Stabilization; Section 1 – 7 Test Methods for Determining Stabilization:

*Section 1: Test Methods for Determining Stabilization;
Section 2: Visible Crust Determination;
Section 4: Determination of Threshold Friction Velocity;
Section 5: Determination of Flat Vegetative Cover;
Section 6: Determination of Standing Vegetative; and
Section 7: Rock Test Method*

District: VDE definition has been revised to include language that points to Appendix A, which has been added to the rule for instructions on determining opacity.

EPA: *The rule should specify that records should be maintained to determine compliance when applying all control measures. See, e.g., Imperial APCD Rule 800, paragraph H.*

District: Added Section V.G, Administrative Requirements: Any Person subject to the requirements of this rule shall compile and retain records that provide evidence of control measure application and compliance with this rule (i.e., receipts and/or purchase records). Such Person shall describe, in the records, the type of treatment or control measure, extent of coverage, and date applied. For control measures which require multiple daily applications, recording the frequency of application will fulfill the recordkeeping requirements of this rule (i.e., water being applied three times a day and the date) Records shall be maintained and be readily accessible for two years after the date of each entry and shall be provided to the APCD upon request.

EPA: *Please consider whether more specific definitions used in neighboring districts would improve stringency and/or enforceability of Rule 402 requirements. For example, from Imperial County APCD Rule 800:*

GRAVEL: Gravel travelways shall have a three (3) inch minimum depth Stabilized Surface. The travelway shall have a relative compaction of not less than 95% as determined by Test Method No. California 216 of State of California, Business and Transportation Agency Department of Transportation, and conforming to the following grading:

<i>3/4 Maximum Sieve Designation</i>	<i>Percent Passing</i>
<i>1"</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>#4</i>	<i>35-60</i>
<i>#30</i>	<i>10-30</i>
<i>#200</i>	<i>2-9</i>

District: There are many unpaved roads throughout Eastern Kern. The cost/benefit of adding gravel to them is prohibitive. However, the District has an annual DMV Grant program that provides 90% of the total cost, up to \$50,000 for road paving projects. This includes palliatives, grindings, gravel, and other dust mitigation strategies. The program is open to anyone living in the District and insures the mitigation needs for a particular road or stretch.

EPA: Off-Field Agricultural Source: Any agricultural source or activity at an Agricultural Source that falls into one or more of the following categories:

- a. Outdoor handling, storage and transport of bulk material;*
- b. Paved Road;*
- c. Unpaved Road; or*
- d. Unpaved Traffic Area*

District: Draft Rule 402.2, Agricultural Operations is being adopted to regulate agricultural sources. The District does not want to create contradictory conditions between the two rules so ag is exempt, for the most part, from this rule.

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