

**REGULATION 6
PARTICULATE MATTER-
COMMON DEFINITIONS AND TEST METHODS
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**REGULATION 6
PARTICULATE MATTER
COMMON DEFINITIONS AND TEST METHODS**

(Adopted August 1, 2018)

6-100 GENERAL

6-101 Description: This Regulation provides common definitions, administrative requirements and test methods for implementing Regulation 6 Rules. Regulation 6 and the Rules it contains establish emission limits and other requirements to reduce particulate matter in the ambient air.

6-102 Expectation of Compliance: Any violation of any of the requirements in the Regulation 6 Rules is subject to enforcement action under the applicable provisions of the California Health & Safety Code. It is the expectation of the Air District that all persons subject to any requirements in the Regulation 6 Rules will monitor their operations in a manner sufficient to enable them to prevent violations from occurring and to take prompt corrective action to prevent ongoing or recurring violations.

6-110 General Exemption, Agricultural Sources: Agricultural sources are exempt from Regulation 6 rules as described in Regulation 1-110.9.

6-200 DEFINITIONS

6-201 Active Operations: Any activity with the potential to create particulate matter emissions from any source or fugitive dust emissions.

6-202 Bulk Material: Any unpackaged sand, soil, gravel, aggregate, solid construction material, solid industrial chemical or other unpackaged solids less than 2 inches in length or diameter.

6-203 Bulk Material Site: Any site with one or more stockpiles of bulk material greater than 5 feet high or with a footprint greater than 100 square feet.

6-204 Fugitive Dust: Any of the following solid particles that are not collected by a capture system and emitted from a vent or stack, and become airborne and entrained in the ambient air because of human disturbance or wind action:

204.1 Soil, dirt, sand, or other naturally occurring fine-grained mineral material;

204.2 Bulk Material;

204.3 Dust, pulverized debris, or other particles generated by mechanical disturbance or abrasion of building materials during construction or demolition activities, including but not limited to cutting, sawing, drilling, and grinding;

Fugitive dust does not include combustion exhaust.

6-205 Opacity: The degree to which transmission of light through a gas is reduced by air contaminants in the gas.

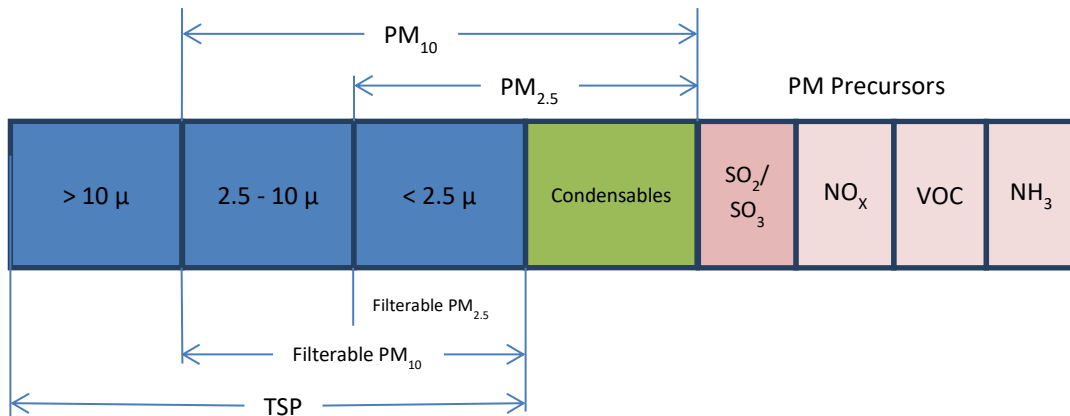
Opacity is measured in three different ways, depending on the situation:

205.1 Black or dark colored emissions are usually assessed using the Ringelmann Chart ranging from 0 being completely transparent to 5 being completely opaque;

205.2 White or light-colored emissions are usually assessed using percent (%) opacity as the degree to which an observer's view is obscured by the emission, usually in increments of 5 percent;

205.3 When using an opacity sensing instrument, opacity is defined in Regulation 1-218 as the decrease in the transmission of light through a gas stream, as indicated by the expression $(1-P/P_0)$ where P_0 is the radiant power initially directed at the emission being measured, and P is the radiant power received after passing through the emission.

6-206 Particulate Matter: Any material that is emitted as liquid or solid particles, or as gaseous material that becomes liquid or solid particles at the testing temperatures specified in the source test method; excluding uncombined water vapor, water mist or steam.



206.1 Total Suspended Particulate (TSP): Any particulate matter that can be filtered out of a gas stream as measured using EPA Method 5 (or alternate method approved by the APCO).

206.2 PM₁₀: Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to 10 microns or less, including both filterable solid or liquid particles with a diameter of 10 microns or less, and gaseous emissions that condense to form such particles at ambient temperatures. These solid and/or liquid particles are identified using EPA Test Method 201A and 202. If necessary, alternate approved test methods may be used as described in Regulation 2-1-603.

206.3 PM_{2.5}: Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to 2.5 microns or less, including both filterable solid or liquid particles with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less, and gaseous emissions that condense to form such particles at ambient temperatures. These liquid and/or solid particles are identified using EPA Test Method 201A and 202. If necessary, alternate approved test methods may be used as described in Regulation 2-1-603.

206.4 Filterable PM₁₀: Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to 10 microns or less that can be filtered out of a gas stream at the source's normal operating temperature. These particles are identified using EPA Test Method 201A. If necessary, alternate approved test methods may be used as described in Regulation 2-1-603.

206.5 Filterable PM_{2.5}: Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to 2.5 microns or less that can be filtered out of a gas stream at the source's normal operating temperature. These particles are identified using EPA Test Method 201A. If necessary, alternate approved test methods may be used as described in Regulation 2-1-603.

206.6 Condensable PM: Liquid droplets that coalesce, or gaseous emissions that condense to form liquid or solid particles. These liquid and/or solid particles are identified using EPA Test Method 202. If necessary, alternate approved test methods may be used as described in Regulation 2-1-603.

206.7 PM Precursors: Air pollutant chemicals that can react with each other to form solid or liquid particles.

6-207 Ringelmann Chart: The chart used to measure opacity published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

6-208 Stockpile: An open or unenclosed storage pile of bulk material, external to any barn, pit or silo.

6-209 Visible Emissions: As defined in Regulation 1-232, emissions that are visually perceived by an observer.

- 6-210** **Workday:** Any period, typically 8 – 12-hour shifts, when active operations occur on the site.
- 6-300** **STANDARDS**
- 6-400** **ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS**
- 6-500** **MONITORING AND RECORDS**
- 6-501** **Sampling Facilities and Instruments Required:** Any person subject to Regulation 6 and to any of the Rules set forth under Regulation 6 shall provide sampling facilities and install instruments as required pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 1.
- 6-502** **Data, Records and Reporting:** Any person monitoring emissions in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 1 shall keep records, report emission excesses and provide summaries of data collected as required by Regulation 1.
- 6-600** **MANUAL OF PROCEDURES**
- 6-601** **Assessment of Visible Emissions:** Assessing whether there are visible emissions from a facility, source, or operation shall be made by positioning the sun behind the observer, as described in EPA Method 9. Assessing the cumulative time that emissions are visible during a specified observation period shall be conducted according to the procedures specified in EPA Method 22.
- 6-602** **Assessment of Opacity:** Assessing the opacity of a visible emission shall be conducted according to the procedures specified in the Manual of Procedures Volume 1, Part 1 (referencing EPA Test Method 9; and Method 203A, Method 203B, or Method 203C), or by using an opacity sensing instrument meeting the requirements of MOP Volume V.
- 6-603** **Particulate Matter Sampling and Sampling Facilities:** Emissions testing under this Regulation, including determining the presence or amount of particulate matter being emitted, shall be conducted according to the procedures specified in this rule or procedures specified in other Regulation 6 rules, and meeting the requirements of the MOP.