



Rules 6-1 and 6-6: Preview of Upcoming Draft Amendments

Community Advisory Council Meeting

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Eric Lara
Senior Air Quality Specialist
Regulatory Development Division



Abbreviations

BMP: Best Management Practices

CARB: California Air Resources Board

CEQA: California Environmental Quality Act

CERP: Community Emissions Reduction Plan

DTSC: California Department of Toxic Substances Control

EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

Fugitive Dust: Airborne dust from open areas and uncovered operations

NOA: Natural Occurring Asbestos

NOV: Notice of Violation

PM_{2.5}: Particulate matter less than 2.5 mm microns (fine inhalable PM)

PM₁₀: Particulate matter less than 10 mm microns (inhalable PM)

SMARTS: Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System

TAC: Toxic Air Contaminant

Presentation Outline

- I. Regulatory Background
- II. Rule Development Overview
- III. Understanding the Need for Amendments
- IV. Preview of Potential Approaches and Key Considerations
- V. Rule Development Process and Timeline
- VI. Q&A and Next Steps

Who Develops Air Quality Regulations?

Federal Agencies

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets national air quality standards and provides oversight of state programs



State-Level Agency

California Air Resources Board (CARB) sets stricter emissions standards for the state and focuses on mobile sources and greenhouse gas emissions, including vehicles, fuels, and consumer products



Local Air Districts

Such as the **Bay Area Air District**, regulate stationary sources and implement air quality programs at the regional level



What Other Regulations are Relevant Besides Air Quality?

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board

Oversees stormwater runoff and stormwater discharges into the San Francisco Bay. Issues permits and mandates best management practices to counties, industries, communities, and construction companies



California Department of Toxic Substances Control

Enforces hazardous waste laws and regulations and oversees the safe disposal, cleanup, and control of contaminated resources and toxic substances at various types of facilities



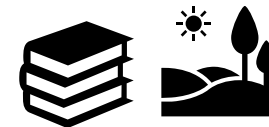
City and County Dust Control Ordinances

Mandates varying levels of local and/or county-level best practices, controls, and requirements



California Environmental Quality Act

Ensure projects with potential to cause environmental harm are reviewed and significant effects are minimized or avoided altogether



Rule Development and Public Engagement

Identified Air Quality Issue

- CERPs
- Community Concerns
- New Health Information
- Legal Mandates
- New Technology

Stakeholder Meetings

- CSCs
- Community Advisory Council (CAC)
- Community Groups
- Industry

Public Workshops

- Community Members
- Industry
- NGOs, CBOs, Industry Associations



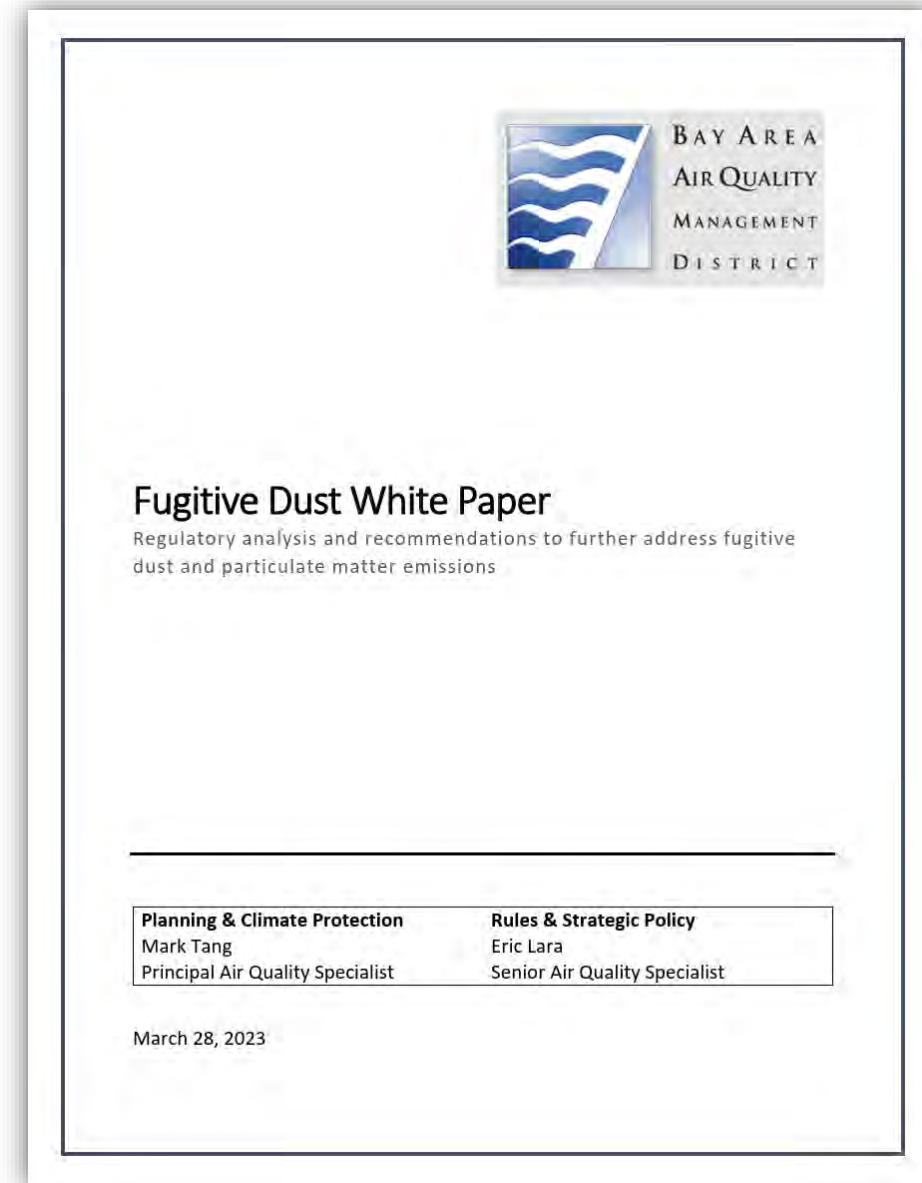
Note:

CBO: Community-Based Organization
CSC: Community Steering Committees

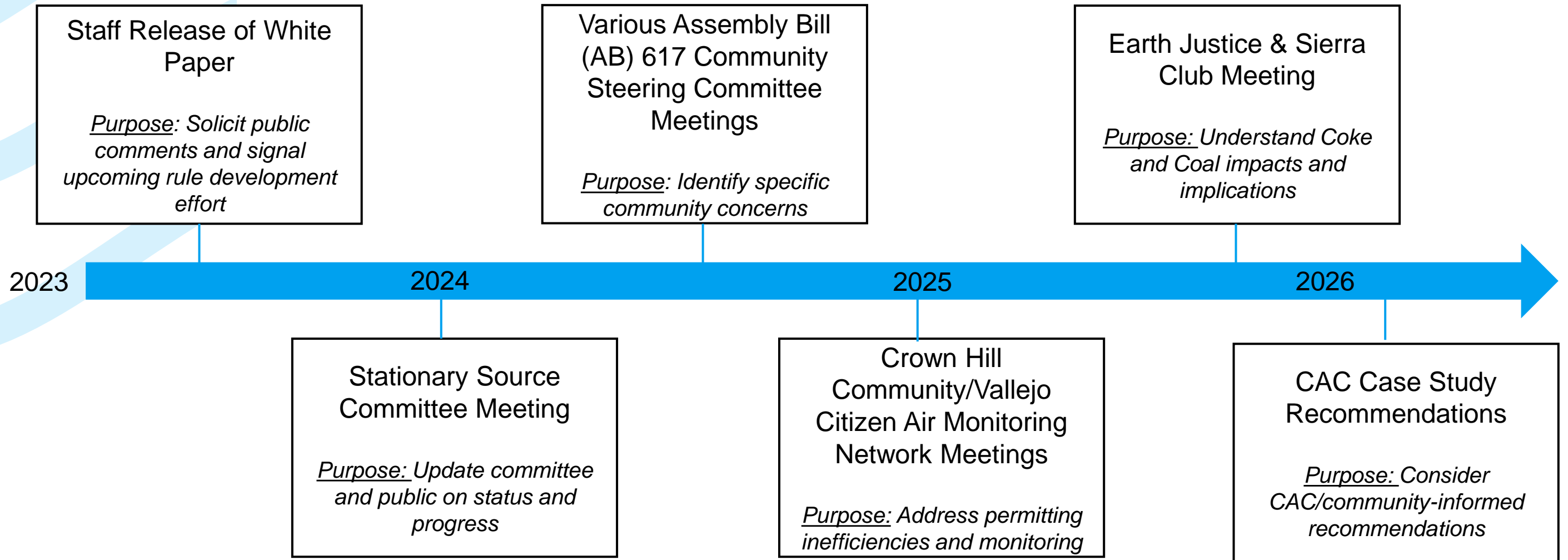
CERP: Community Emission Reduction Plans
NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

Why are we Amending the Rule?

- Community concerns about localized **PM₁₀** and **PM_{2.5}** fugitive dust emissions
- CAC Crown Hill case study; sites not permitted
- Recommended Actions in Community Emissions Reductions Plans
 - Owning Our Air - West Oakland Community Action Plan (WOCAP)
 - Path to Clean Air (PTCA) - Richmond-North Richmond-San Pablo
 - Right to Breathe - East Oakland Community Air Quality Justice Plan
 - Bayview Hunters Point/Southeast San Francisco CERP (*currently under development*)

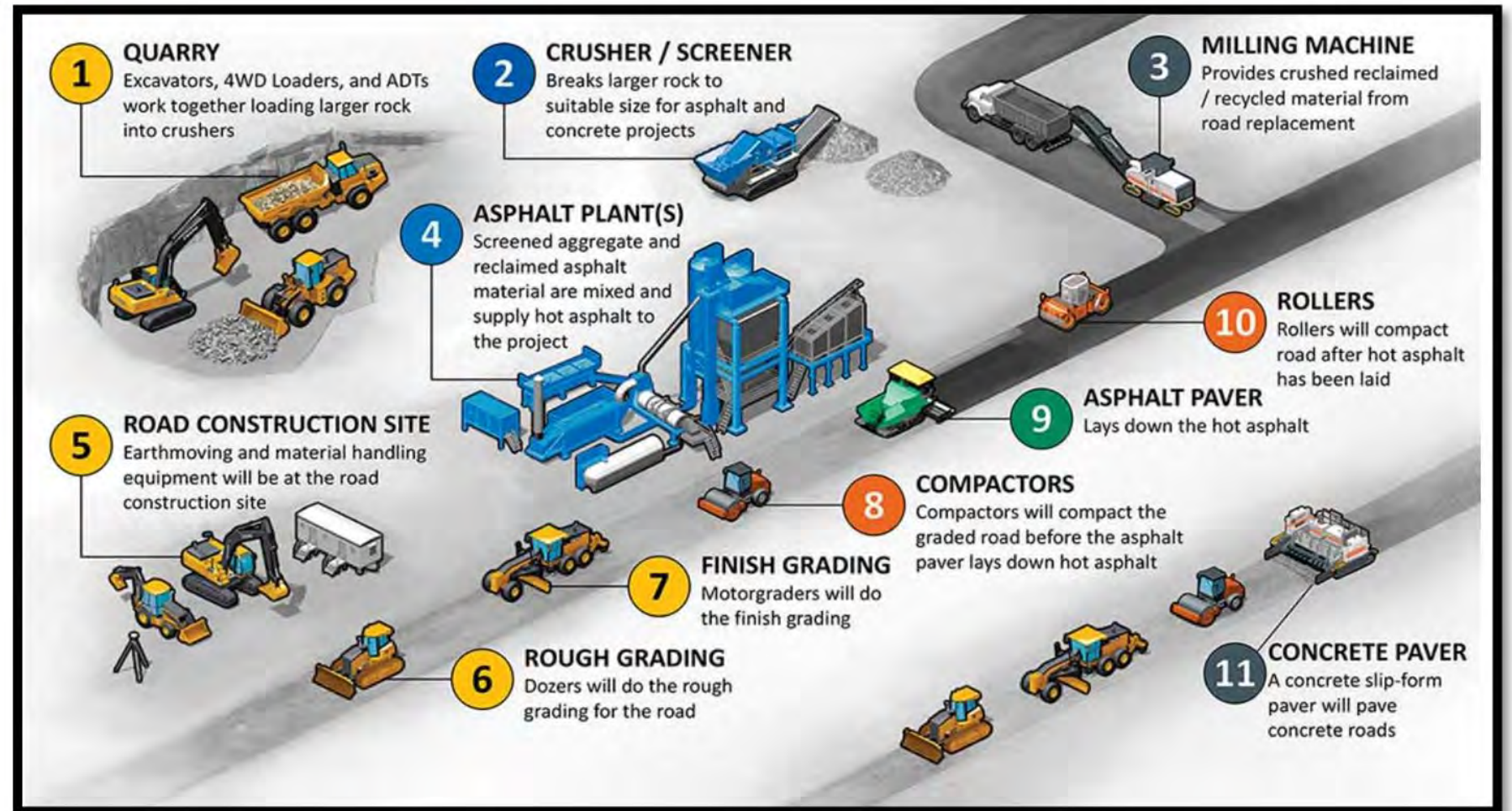


Current Dust Effort Public Engagement



Main Sites of Concern

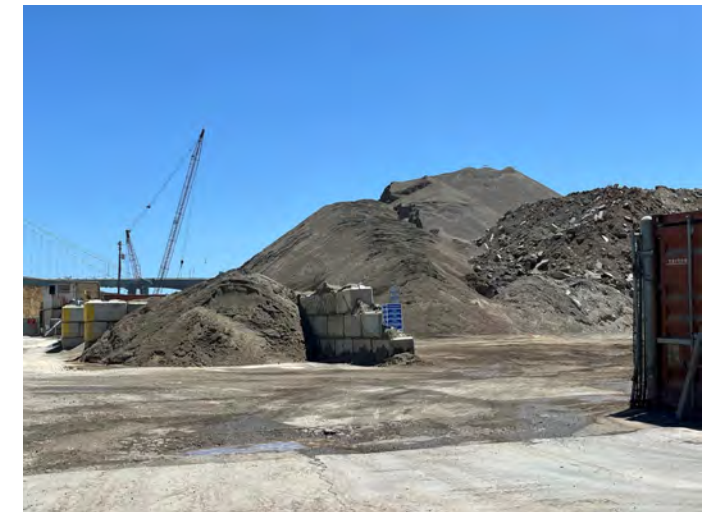
- **Bulk material sites**
 - i.e., aggregate yards, coke and coal handling
- **Disturbed surface sites**
 - i.e., quarries, landfills, roads
- **Construction sites**
 - i.e., stockpiles, unpaved roads, material handling



Source: South Coast Rule 403.2 Staff Report, 2022

Issues of Concern

- Unpaved roads
- Unenclosed Stockpiles
- Trackout Emissions
- Non-permitted sites
- Fugitive dust crossing property lines
- Inconsistent mitigation practices
- Lack of trained personnel



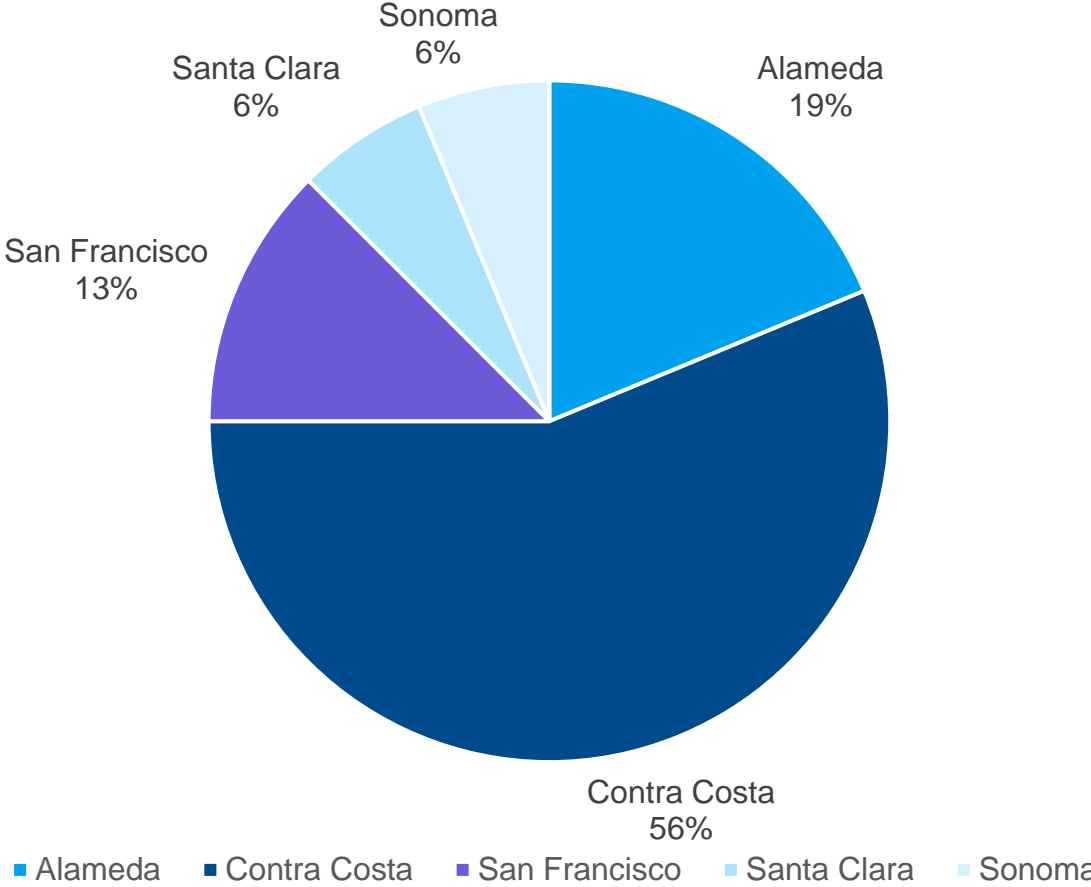
Complaint and Violation History

- Air District receives and investigates dust complaints
- Existing standards can be difficult to enforce
- Challenges documenting NOVs under current rule structure
- Rule updates aim to make more enforceable requirements

County	Population		Complaints Received		NOVs	
					(Permitted)	(Total)
Alameda	1.68M	22%	649	25%	1	3
Contra Costa	1.17M	15%	319	13%	7	9
Marin	0.26M	3%	129	5%	0	0
Napa	0.14M	2%	45	2%	0	0
San Francisco	0.87M	11%	365	14%	1	2
San Mateo	0.76M	10%	290	11%	0	0
Santa Clara	1.94M	25%	482	19%	1	1
Solano	0.45M	6%	118	5%	0	0
Sonoma	0.49M	6%	151	11%	1	1
Total	7.77M	100%	2,548	100%	11	16

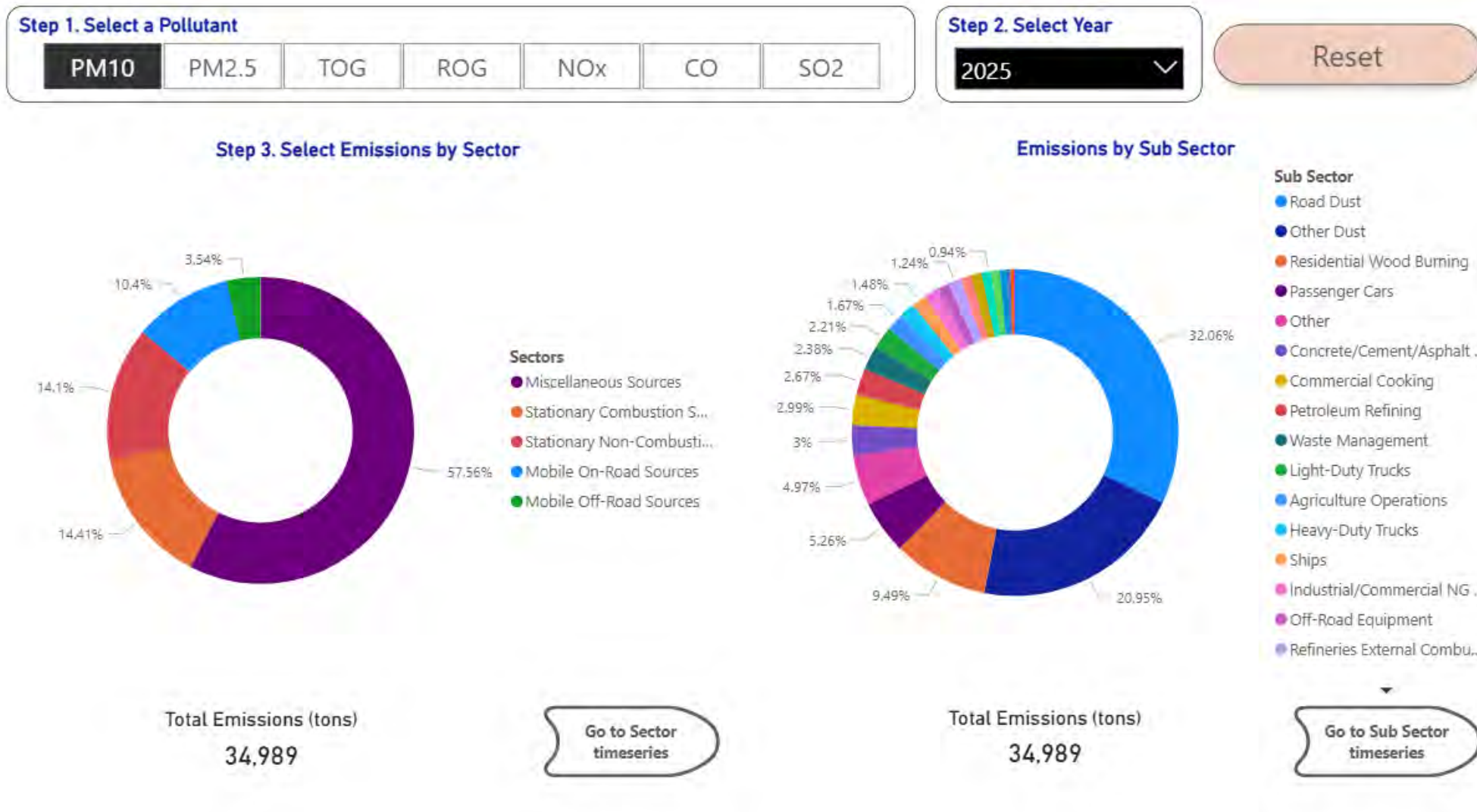
Data from 2019-2025

NOVs Issued Under Rules 6-1 and 6-6 by County



Data from 2019-2025

Particulate Matter Emissions in the Bay Area



- Fugitive dust is mostly **PM₁₀** but could be **PM_{2.5}** depending on material
- Various categories impacted by fugitive dust
- Interactive tool available on District's website

Source: <https://www.baaqmd.gov/en/about-air-quality/emission-inventory/emissions-lookup-tool>

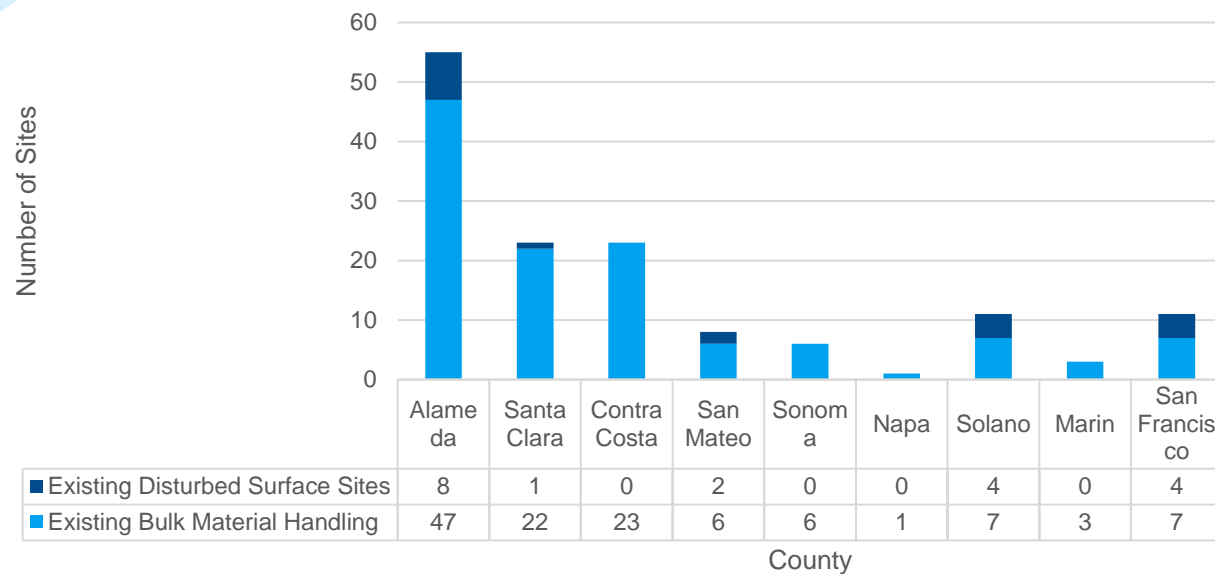
Base year 2025

TOG: Total Organic Gases; ROG: Reactive Organic Gases; NOx: Nitrogen Oxides; CO: Carbon Monoxide; SO2: Sulfur Dioxide

Number of Potentially Impacted Sites

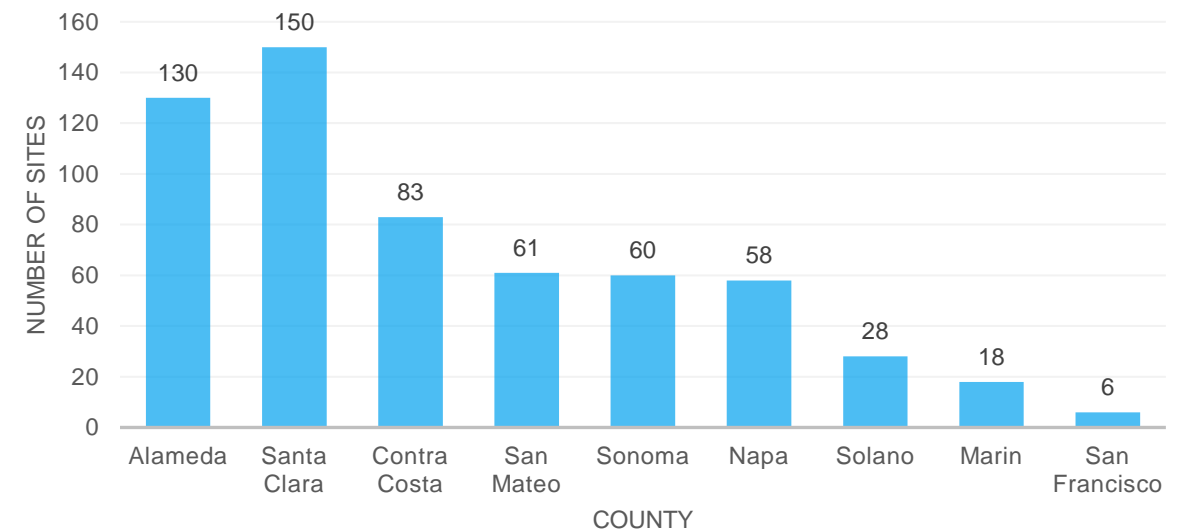
- Approximately 150-175 bulk material handling sites and disturbed surface sites (Figure on the Left)
- Approximately 1,250 to 1,500 total large construction projects in the entire Bay Area
 - Up to 735 new construction sites on an annual basis (Figure on the Right)
- Approximately 4,500-7,000 small sites across all categories
- *Total* approximately 6,000-8,500 sites could be affected

Number of Current Bulk Material and Disturbed Surface Sites



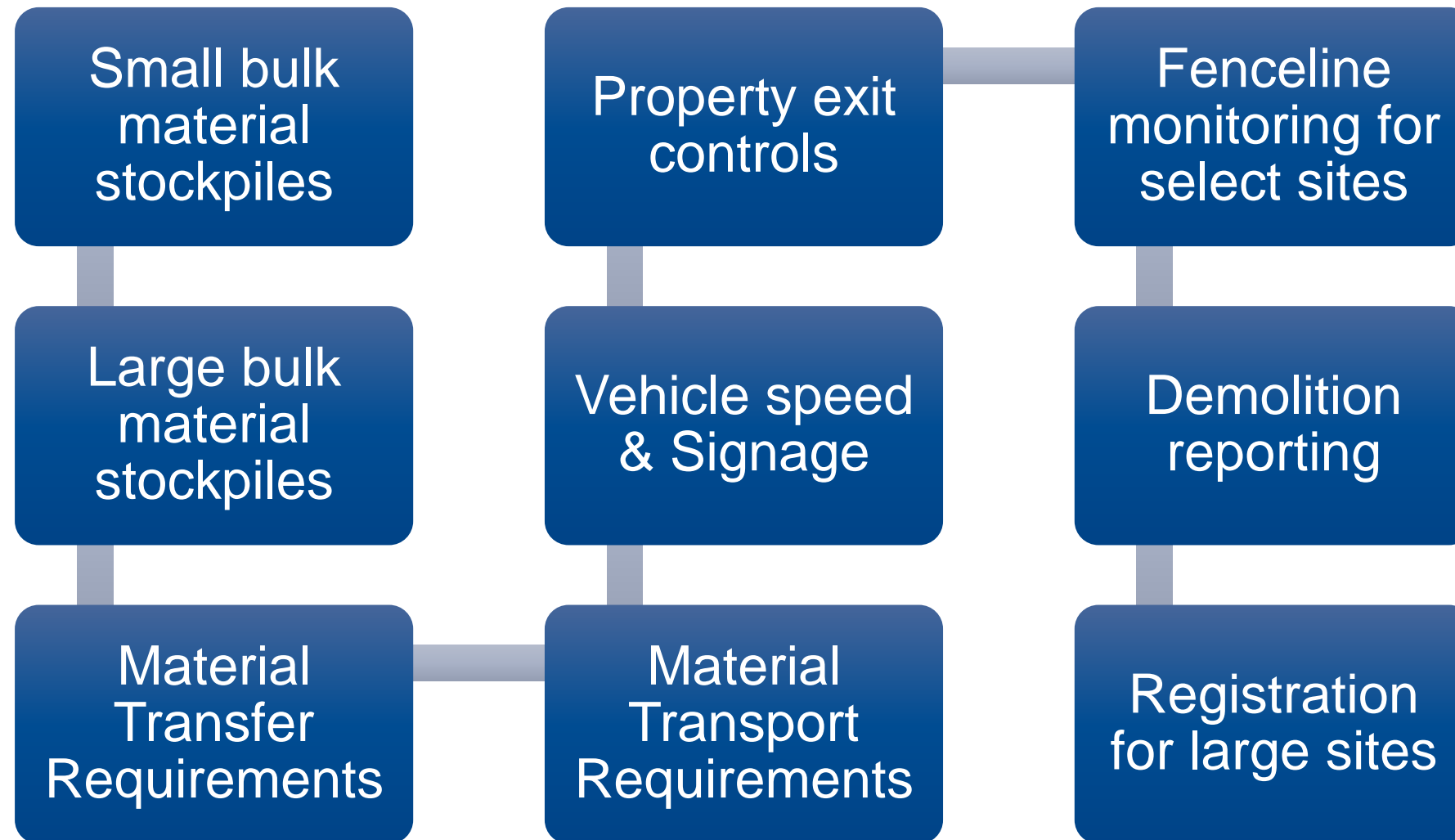
Source: Bay Area Air District

New Construction Sites by County in 2023 (>1 Acre)

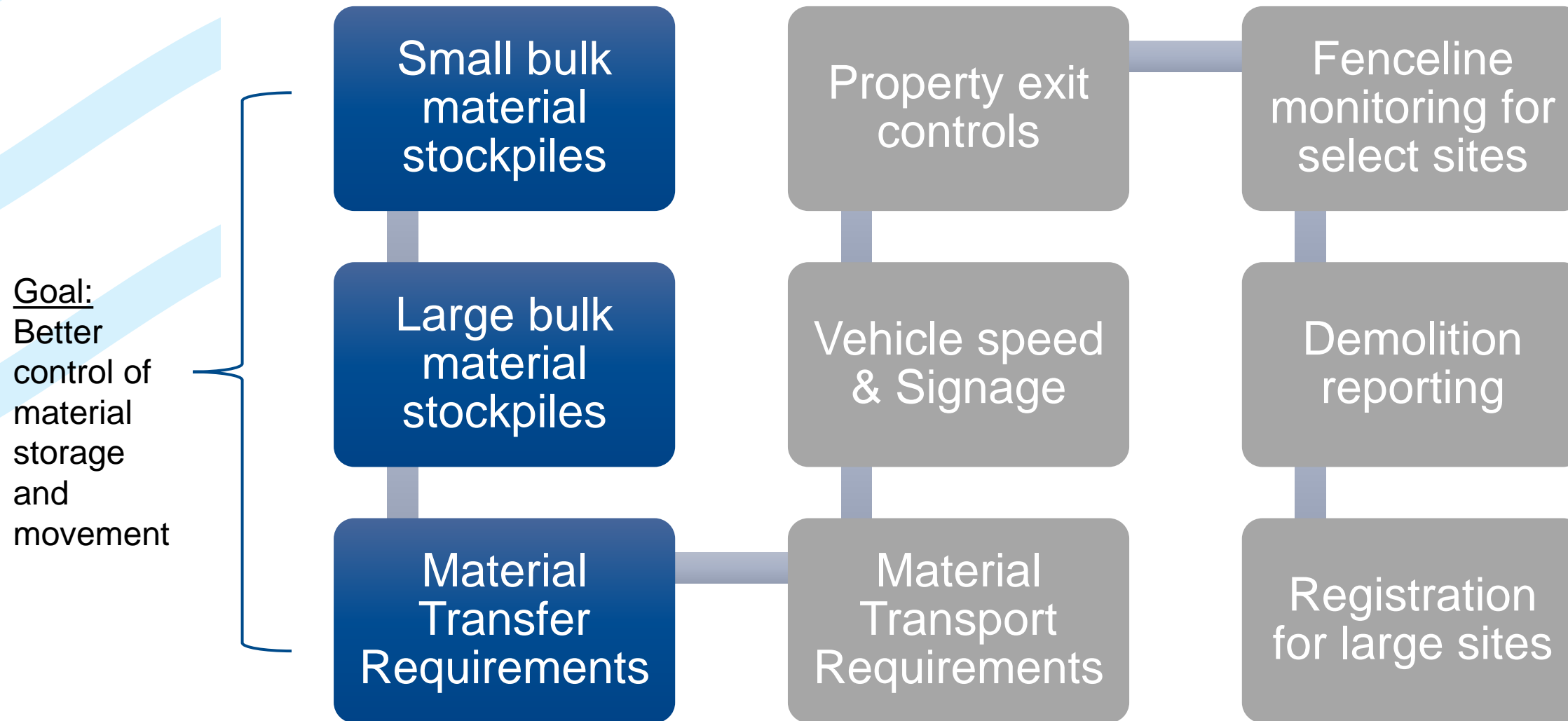


Source: SMARTS database

Categories for Upcoming Staff Recommendations

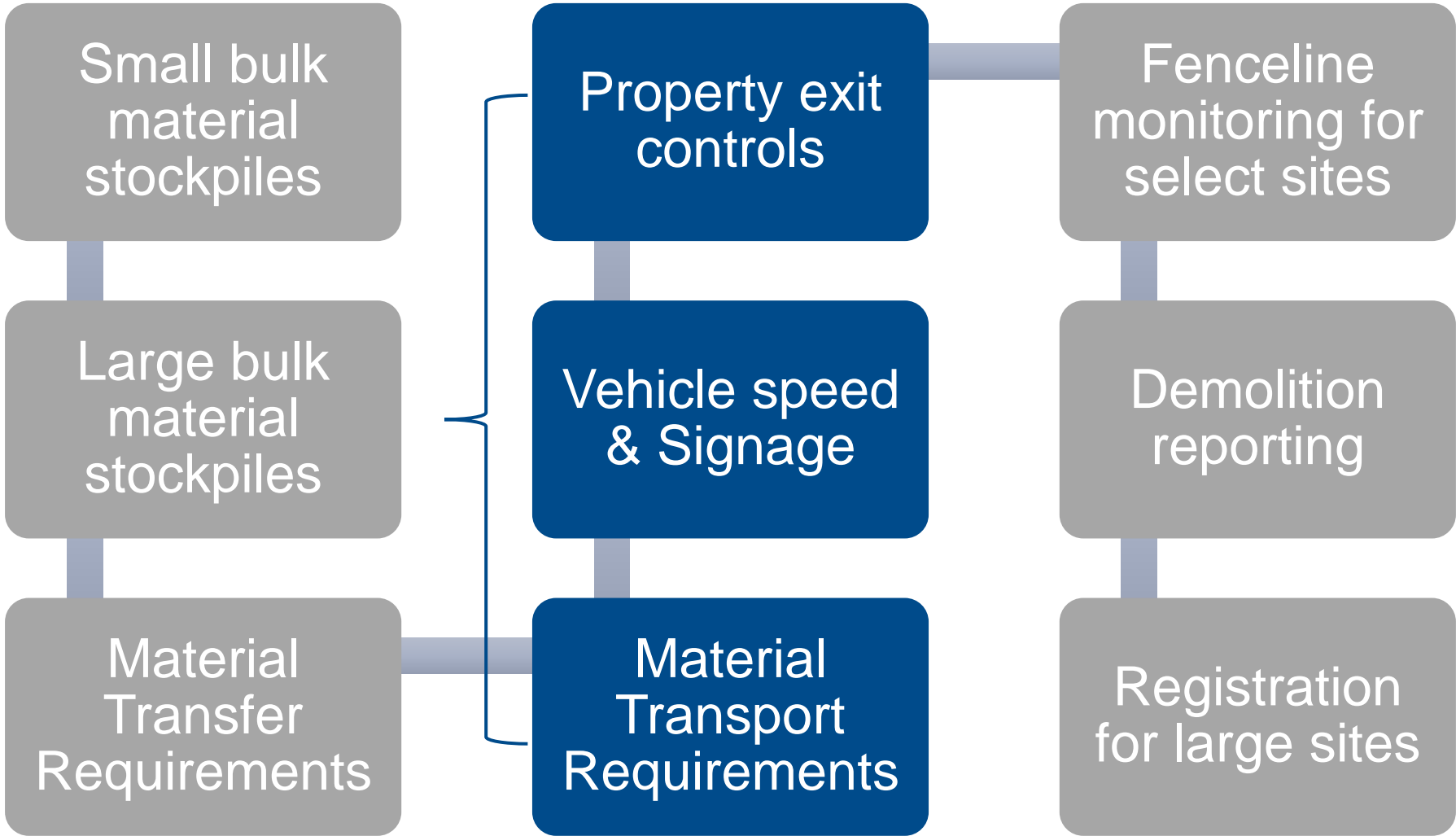


Focus on Material Handling & Movement

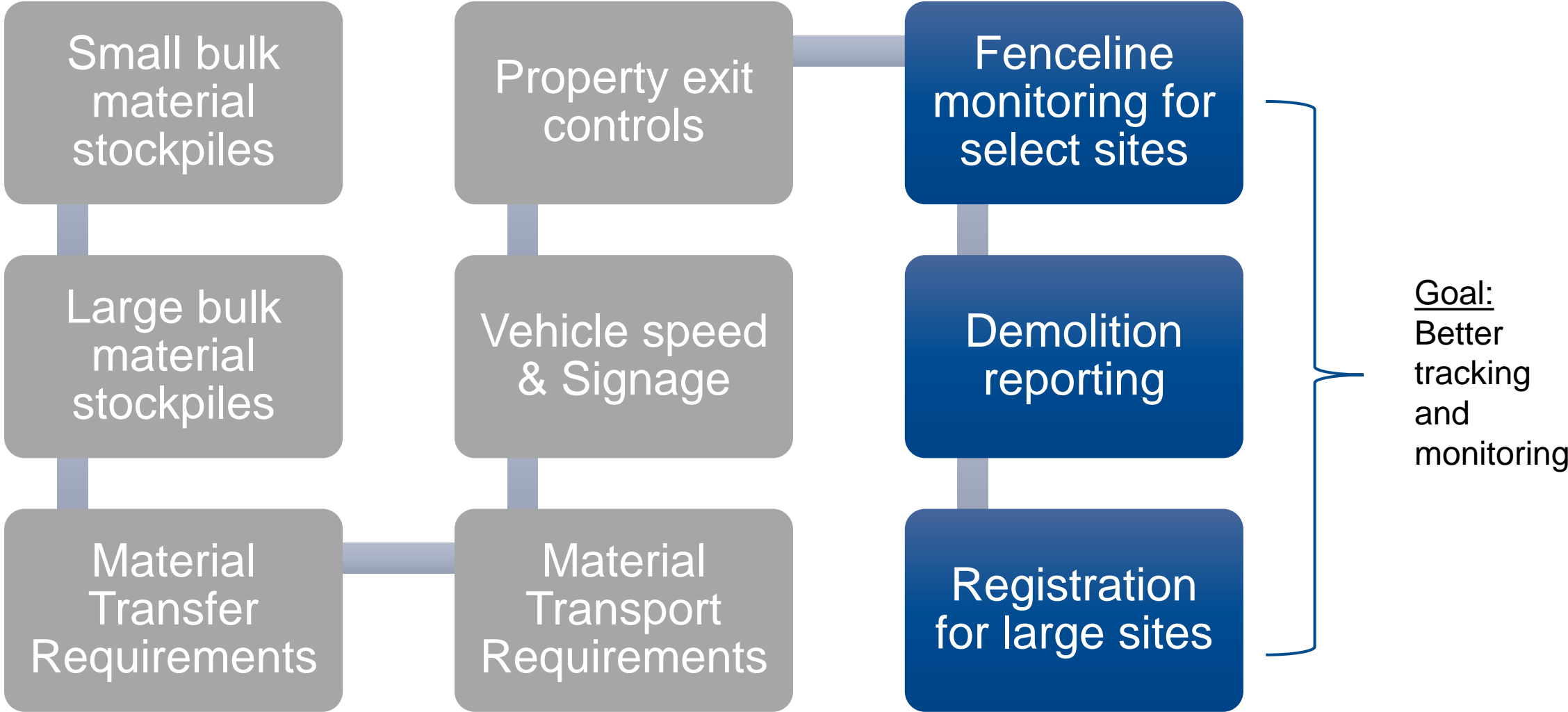


Focus on Site Controls

Goal:
Stronger
on-site
dust
control

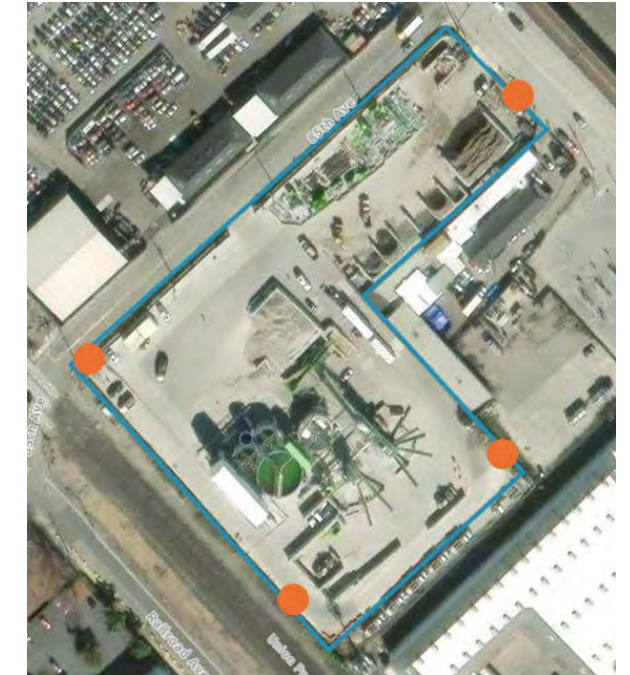


Focus on Tracking & Accountability



Fenceline Air Monitoring

- Air District may conduct monitoring with an option for cost recovery from facilities if persistent issues are found
- Continuous measurements of **PM₁₀** and **PM_{2.5}** concentrations and meteorology in real-time
 - Tool for understanding if emissions are crossing the fenceline
 - Can inform Air District efforts to reduce emissions
 - Facilities can use these data to address issues
- Considering options for actions that may be triggered when concentrations reach a certain level
- Challenges:
 - Data represent total PM, not just PM from a specific facility
 - Configuration of monitors can influence how well the data reflects facility emissions



Potential Improvements to Reduce Dust



Field-Based Compliance Tools

Simple, field-verifiable tests to confirm stabilization and adequate watering



New Visible Emissions Standard

Existing method relies on the specific percentage thresholds for opacity **vs.** Potential new method accounts for an observation (presence) of opacity



Shift to Preventative Controls

Switching from “wait to see” emissions vs. Address potential emissions “before” they happen

Examples of Activities and Controls

Dust Generating Sources / Operations	Key Methods / Controls
Property Exits / Vehicle Trackout	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gravel pads• Sweeping• Stabilized exit surfaces
Unpaved Roads & Staging Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Watering• Gravel / paving• Chemical stabilizers
Disturbed Surfaces & Stockpiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Watering• Tarps / covers• Windbreaks / enclosures / screens• Vegetative and chemical stabilizers
Material Handling & Demolition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Watering• Drop height limits• Windbreaks / enclosures / screens

Compliance Options for Controls at All Sites



Each section of the rule will have multiple compliance options (3-4 methods per requirement) to tailor for varying types of operations



Sites will be able to determine which is most appropriate for their level of operation or material movement

Additional Focus Areas for Dust Control



Requirements for unpaved roads, parking lots, and staging areas



Requirements for coke and coal sites



Dust Supervisor requirements for registered large sites



Recordkeeping requirements for tracking and transparency



Additional requirements for public nuisance sources or non-compliant sources

Addressing CAC Recommendations



Recommendation # 2:
More Enforceable Rules



Mandatory BMPs



Recommendation # 3:
Modernized Evidence Collection



Improved field-testing methods



Recommendation # 6:
Learning through CAC Case Studies



Tools to address offsite impacts

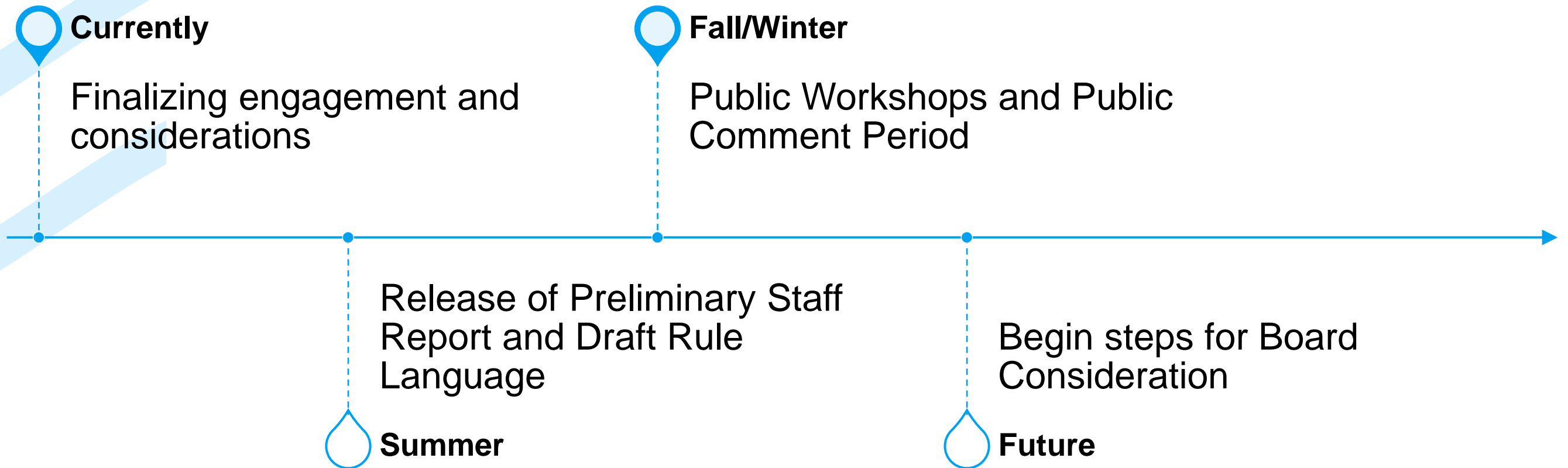


Recommendation # 7:
Community Concerns Framework



Public map of sites and registration portal

Timeline and Next Steps



Questions & Discussion

For more information:

Eric Lara | ruleddevelopment@baaqmd.gov