SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Preliminary Draft Staff Report
Proposed Amended Rule 1157 – PM10 Emission Reductions from Aggregate and Related Operations

June 2026

Deputy Executive Officer
Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation
Sarah L. Rees, Ph.D.

Assistant Deputy Executive Officer
Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation
Michael Krause

Author:	Ashley Dang – Air Quality Specialist
Contributors:	Farzaneh Khalaj, Ph.D. – Air Quality Specialist Valerie Quezada – Air Quality Specialist
Reviewed By:	Barbara Radlein – Planning and Rules Manager Daphne Hsu – Principal Deputy District Counsel Kathryn Roberts – Principal Deputy District Counsel Kevin Ni – Program Supervisor Neil Fujiwara – Program Supervisor Shawn Wang – Program Supervisor Xian-Liang Tian, Ph.D. – Program Supervisor

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER:

WAYNE NASTRI

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The federal Clean Air Act requires areas to meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards to ensure healthy levels of air quality. Although, the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) is in attainment of the 24-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standards for PM10, there is higher spatial variation that can result in more localized concerns. PM10 (**p**articulate **m**atter less than or equal to **10** microns in aerodynamic diameter) is an air pollutant that is either directly emitted into the atmosphere or formed in the atmosphere through chemical reactions. Exposure to PM10 has been known to have detrimental health effects causing respiratory and cardiovascular disease and premature death. Aggregate and related operations are known sources of PM10 emission. Aggregate is granular or grainy material such as gravel, crushed stone, and quarried rocks. Aggregate operations produce sand, gravel, crushed stone, and quarried rocks whereas aggregate related operations use aggregate materials. South Coast AQMD Rule 1157 – PM10 Emission Reductions from Aggregate and Related Operations (Rule 1157) was first adopted in January 2005 and last amended in September 2006. Rule 1157 establishes requirements for aggregate and related operations to reduce PM10 emissions and improve the air quality of the region.

Aggregate is granular or grainy material such as gravel, crushed stone, and quarried rocks. Aggregate operations produce sand, gravel, crushed stone, and quarried rocks whereas aggregate related operations use aggregate materials. Proposed Amended Rule 1157 (PAR 1157) is being amended to address community concerns regarding PM10 emissions from aggregate and related operations in the Basin. PAR 1157 will expand its applicability to include construction and demolition debris transfer stations as an aggregate related operation. Additional amendments will include strengthening existing rule requirements with preemptive preventative measures such as specified frequencies for dust control, enhanced recordkeeping, and expansion of requirements triggered by recurrent violations. Minor editorial changes and removal of obsolete information are made to improve rule clarity and conform with District practice. As the rule does not propose any new requirements for existing facilities, no new costs are anticipated for these facilities. PAR 1157 is anticipated to have minimal cost impacts associated with the newly applicable facilities, construction and demolition debris transfer stations. Costs for the construction and demolition debris transfer stations are associated with the South Coast AQMD registration and required measures to comply with the rule. Emission reductions from PAR 1157 are not quantified.

CHAPTER 1 – BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) is the local government agency responsible for air quality assessment in Orange County and the urban portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. The South Coast AQMD covers 10,743 square miles, which is the largest of the thirty-five local air agencies in California and in the United States. Approximately seventeen million residents reside within the region. The South Coast AQMD regulates emission from stationary sources, develops and implements plans to meet national air quality standards, permits and inspects about 28,400 affected businesses and communities, and administers over two hundred million dollars of incentive and grant funding annually.

Key activities conducted by the South Coast AQMD include developing plans for achieving compliance with federal and state clean air standards, also known as air quality management plans (AQMPs). Additional key activities include the adoption of air rules and regulations that will reduce emissions from various sources, issuance of permits for equipment that limit the amount of air emissions which will ensure compliance with air quality rules, conduction of periodic inspections to ensure compliance with air quality requirements, responding to public air quality complaints, and conducting ambient air quality monitoring and special studies to protect public health.

A dust cloud or plume, also referred to as total suspended particulate, contains both PM10 (particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter) and PM2.5 (particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter), where the amount of each particulate varies by environment and source. Dust sources are more likely to contain coarse inhalable particles such as PM10. PM10 is an air pollutant that is generated from both natural and anthropogenic sources. Such sources include construction and industrial sites, landfills, dust storms, and wildfires. Based on emissions inventory estimates from the South Coast AQMD 2022 AQMP, total suspended particulate emissions from construction and demolition activities are comprised of approximately 49% PM10 and 5% PM2.5.[1] Numerous studies reviewed by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) have linked high levels of particulate air pollution with detrimental health effects such as respiratory and cardiovascular disease and premature death as smaller particles in the PM10 range can penetrate and deposit deep in lung tissues.[2]

The federal Clean Air Act requires areas to meet the 24-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standards to ensure healthy levels of air quality. Although, the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) attains the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for PM10, some emission sources can elevate PM10 emission levels locally.[3] As PM10 is a heavier particulate, there is higher spatial variation that can result in more localized concerns.

AGGREGATE AND RELATED OPERATIONS

Aggregate materials serve as the base and backbone that helps ensure stability and durability of all kinds of building projects from highways and bridges to homes and gardens. Aggregate materials are granular or grainy material such as gravel, crushed stone, and quarried rocks. Aggregate

[1] 2022 Air Quality Management Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/2022-air-quality-management-plan/final-2022-aqmp/final-2022-aqmp.pdf?sfvrsn=16

[2] *Inhalable Particulate Matter and Health (PM2.5 and PM10)*, California Air Resources Board. https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/inhalable-particulate-matter-and-health

[3] 2022 Air Quality Management Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/2022-air-quality-management-plan/final-2022-aqmp/final-2022-aqmp.pdf?sfvrsn=16

operations produce sand, gravel, crushed stones, quarried rocks, slag, and rock dust. Crushed stones may comprise of limestone, granite, and other hard rocks. Limestone is a naturally occurring sedimentary rock, whereas chemical lime is the reactive chemical product made by heating limestone to produce calcium oxide or calcium hydroxide. Chemical lime operations are not considered part of aggregate or related operations for the applicability of Rule 1157.

Aggregate related operations can both use and produce aggregate materials which include operations for concrete batch plants, hot mix asphalt production, construction and demolition debris handling, and inert landfills. Aggregate and related operations are sources of direct PM10 emissions. PM10 is generated during the mining, processing, and handling (i.e., transporting, loading/unloading, conveying, crushing, screening, mixing, and storing) of the aggregate materials. Other sources of PM10 emissions are unpaved roads and track-out (where PM10 generated by the facility is transported due to out-going truck traffic to part of the paved public and private roads).

Aggregate Mining

Aggregate mining involves the extraction of aggregate materials from Earth's surface to be processed for various applications. Aggregate mining operations are typically located in isolated areas away from residents and other businesses. The typical process of aggregate mining involves quarrying and extraction, transport to the processing plant, primary crushing, screening, sorting, secondary and tertiary crushing as needed, final screening and washing, and lastly stockpiling and storage. Extraction can be performed through blasting, dredging, or open pit excavation.[4] Blasting involves using controlled explosives to break apart large rock formations. Dredging is carried out with suction or bucket-type dredges that remove aggregates from underwater deposits. Open pit excavation is carried out with heavy machinery like front end loaders, bucket wheel excavators, or draglines to dig out aggregates from softer material.

Concrete and Asphalt Manufacturing

Concrete is mainly composed of water, cement, sand, and coarse aggregate. Approximately seventy-five percent of the United States concrete is produced at concrete batch plants.[5] Many plants are located near aggregate sources; others may be temporarily set up near major job sites. Typical equipment in a concrete batch plant includes conveyors, elevators, elevated storage bins and silos, weight hoppers, and mixers. The primary air quality concern from these operations is particulate matter emissions, mostly from cement dust. Cement is so fine that it contains approximately 150 billion particles per pound, about ten to twenty percent of which are smaller than five microns in diameter. These dust particulates are generated during the transferring and mixing of materials, as well as from sand and aggregate open storage piles. Typical dust controls at concrete batch plants may include water sprays, dust suppressants, hoods, baghouses, etc.

Hot mix asphalt is engineered to provide a long-lasting, high-performance pavement surface that can withstand heavy traffic, and extreme weather.[6] Hot mix asphalt accounts for roughly eighty percent of asphalt used in the United States and is known for its durability with a lifespan of twenty

[4] Blair, J. (2024, July 15). *Blair A L Construction Ltd-Quarry Division*. A.L. BLAIR CONSTRUCTION. https://alblairconstruction.com/understanding-the-aggregate-production-process/

[5] Environmental Protection Agency. (2014, July 2). AP-42, Chapter 11.12, Concrete Batching, http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/ch11/index.html.

[6] Voss, G. (2025, December 31). *Hot Mix Asphalt Performance Metrics: Key to Longevity - Asphalt Calculator USA*. Asphalt Calculator USA; Asphalt Calculator. https://asphaltcalculatorusa.com/hot-mix-asphalt-performance-metrics/

years.[7] Hot mix asphalt is a mixture of size-graded, high-quality aggregate, and, as a binder, liquid asphalt cement, which is heated and mixed in measured quantities. Aggregate and reclaimed asphalt pavement usually constitute over ninety-two percent, by weight, of the total mixture. In general, at the hot mix asphalt plants, dust particulates are generated during conveying, screening, and mixing of materials, as well as from aggregate open storage piles. Typical dust controls may include water sprays, hoods, enclosures, baghouses, etc. In addition, the drying of aggregate may also generate dust emissions. However, the dryers are vented to a baghouse filter for particulate control.

Construction and Demolition Debris

Construction and demolition debris consist of the debris generated during the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings, roads, and bridges.[8] Construction and demolition materials constitute a significant waste stream in the United States, where nearly ninety percent of the total generated construction and demolition debris were from aggregate products.[9] Recycling construction and demolition debris for the recovery of its aggregate materials reduces the demand for new aggregates, lowers greenhouse gas emissions from mining and processing, and diverts waste from landfills which will ultimately reduce environmental impacts.
[10]Construction and demolition debris transfer stations can temporarily hold construction and demolition debris prior to being moved to another facility for further processing to be reused or disposed. These types of transfer stations will receive the construction and demolition debris and store in a separate location from municipal waste. Common dust control methods include storing the construction and demolition debris in an enclosed building and/or misting/water application. Construction and demolition debris transfer stations were not previously included in the past rule making records. These operations were essentially undetected as they typically were not required to have registrations or permits with the South Coast AQMD. When construction and demolition debris cannot be recycled, it will be sent to a type of industrial waste landfill exclusively designed for proper disposal of construction and demolition debris.[11] Operators at these types of landfills will prepare and manage inert materials including aggregate material and construction and demolition debris for waste disposal in deep pits.

REGULATORY HISTORY

Rule 1157 – PM10 Emission Reductions from Aggregate and Related Operations

The 2003 AQMP for the Basin included BCM-08 – Further Emission Reductions from Aggregate and Cement Manufacturing Operations, which identified aggregate and cement operations as sources of PM10 emissions. BCM-08 called for the development of controls to reduce the emissions from aggregate and cement manufacturing operations, therefore Rule 1157 – PM10 Emission Reductions from Aggregate and Related Operations was adopted in January 2005. Rule

[7] Bob. (2025, July 8). *How Long Does Asphalt Last? Lifespan, Factors, And Maintenance Tips For Your Driveway - ConcreteCaptain.com*. ConcreteCaptain.com. https://concretecaptain.com/how-long-does-asphalt-last-2/
[8] Environmental Protection Agency. (2018, August 22). *Sustainable Management of Construction and Demolition Materials*. https://www.epa.gov/smm/sustainable-management-construction-and-demolition-materials
[9] *Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: 2018 tables and figures*. United States Environmental Protection Agency. https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-01/documents/2018_tables_and_figures_dec_2020_fnl_508.pdf
[10] RecycleFind. (2026, January 15). *Construction & Demolition Waste Recycling Guide: Save Money & Reduce Landfill Impact*. RecycleFind. https://recyclefind.com/guides/construction-demolition-waste-recycling
[11] *Industrial and Construction and Demolition (C&D) Landfills*. (2016, March 24). US EPA. https://www.epa.gov/landfills/industrial-and-construction-and-demolition-cd-landfills#CandD

1157 aimed to reduce PM10 emissions from permanent and temporary aggregate and related operations in the Basin.

In February 2005, the California Mining Association filed a complaint against the South Coast AQMD alleging that Rule 1157 contained an unworkable high wind (instantaneous wind speeds exceeding twenty-five miles per hour) exemption. In September 2005, California Mining Association and the South Coast AQMD executed a formal settlement agreement that the South Coast AQMD would bring to the Governing Board language to address the high wind exemption. The rule was amended in September 2006 to improve the implementation of the high wind exemption which included the elimination of requirements considered infeasible to the industry and allows only limited activities to continue during high winds, provided appropriate dust suppressants are applied according to South Coast AQMD rules. The inclusion of the high wind exemption would protect the public from exposure to high particulate concentrations during high winds without causing negative economic impacts to the industry.

NEED FOR PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1157

Within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, there are approximately 960 facilities classified as aggregate and related operations. These facilities are located across the basin; however, some areas have a larger concentration of facilities within a general area than others. In February 2025, Senator Caroline Menjivar introduced Senate Bill 526 (SB 526) to address her constituents concerns regarding aggregate facilities in Sun Valley.[12] During the drafting of SB526, South Coast AQMD staff collaborated with Senator Menjivar's staff on ways to address community concerns and strengthen existing Rule 1157. Due to continued community concerns regarding aggregate and related operations located in areas of high facility concentration in the Basin, South Coast AQMD staff-initiated rulemaking for Proposed Amended Rule 1157 (PAR 1157) to further reduce localized fugitive dust.

The current Rule 1157 requires application of dust control "as needed" with limited recordkeeping and leaves room for discretion by the facility operator. As a result, challenges have been identified in enforcing Rule 1157 requirements. PAR 1157 will establish specific dust control frequencies and strengthen requirements for facilities with recurrent violations. The amended rule will also enhance the current rule's recordkeeping requirements to ensure compliance with the rule when South Coast AQMD inspector arrives at the facility.

AFFECTED INDUSTRY

Rule 1157 applies to all permanent and temporary aggregate and related operations. Aggregate operations would include operations that produce sand, gravel, crushed stone, and/or quarried rocks. Related operations are operations that use sand, gravel, cement, crushed stone, and/or quarried rocks in their products, or crushed miscellaneous base, and inert landfills that handle construction and demolition debris. Transfer stations specializing in construction and demolition debris would also be included in the proposed amendments.

The initial rule development in 2005 relied on information from the AQMD permit system and the 2001-2002 Annual Emissions Reporting database where AQMD staff identified 316 aggregate and related facilities to be a part of the applicable universe. With the assistance of the Southern

[12] "SB-526 South Coast Air Quality Management District: Air Quality." *California Legislative Information*, 29 Apr. 2025, leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB526. Accessed 29 Apr. 2026.

California Rock Products Association and the Southern California Ready Mixed Concrete Association, staff identified an additional seventy-nine potential facilities. This preliminary inventory was refined through an industry survey where the collected data was used to identify and characterize facilities subject to the proposed rule, estimate PM10 emissions generated by the facilities, and establish the baseline PM10 emissions for this industry in the Basin.

The current rule development relied on data from the last rule making record and further refined the applicable universe to include facilities that were not previously included. Staff reviewed the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) from the 2023 federal Employment Development Department to find the applicable industry types as shown in Table 1-1. This data served as an essential step to identify the current universe. In January 2026, staff distributed a new survey to potentially applicable facilities in the Basin. The survey inquired about the type of operations, types of material handled, annual throughput of processed materials, control equipment, and dust mitigation methods. The survey was distributed to gain the latest up-to-date information regarding the potential operational changes and to assist in the development of proposed rule concepts. The survey was distributed to over a thousand facilities in the Basin potentially applicable to PAR 1157.

Transfer stations that handle construction and demolition debris would be included in the current universe as these operations create fugitive dust. The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is a state agency responsible for managing waste reduction, recycling, and resource recovery programs to protect the environment. Based on the CalRecycle database, approximately 240 additional facilities would be added into the PAR 1157 universe to include construction and demolition debris transfer stations. The total number of potentially impacted facilities may be higher than originally estimated since smaller facilities may not be included in the CalRecycle database.

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry	# of Facilities
212312	Crushed and Broken Limestone Mining and Quarrying	0
212321	Construction Sand and Gravel Mining	22
212322	Industrial Sand Mining	3
324121	Asphalt Paving Mixture and Block Manufacturing	21
327320	Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturing	133
327331	Concrete Block and Brick	23
327332	Concrete Pipe	5
327390	Other Concrete Product Manufacturing	50
327410	Lime Manufacturing	2
327420	Gypsum Product Manufacturing	17

Table 1-1: List of applicable NAICS relevant to PAR 1157

PUBLIC PROCESS

The development of PAR 1157 has been conducted through a public process. A Working Group was formed to allow the public and stakeholders to discuss details of the proposed rule amendment

and provide South Coast AQMD staff with input during the rule development process. South Coast AQMD has held four Working Group Meetings via Zoom videoconference and teleconference. The meetings were held on September 2, 2025, January 8, 2026, May 7, 2026, and June 4, 2026. A Public Workshop will be held on July 8, 2026 to present the preliminary draft rule language for PAR 1157 and receive public comment. A Stationary Source Committee meeting will be held on June 26, 2026 to present an overview of the proposed rule amendments.

CHAPTER 2 - SUMMARY OF PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1157

OVERALL APPROACH

PAR 1157 addresses community concerns regarding PM10 emissions coming from aggregate and related operations by specifying frequencies and enhancing recordkeeping requirements. The related operations definition will be clarified, and the construction and demolition debris transfer station definition will be added. For this chapter, when referring to PAR 1157-specific terms that are defined in the rule language, the terminology will be capitalized.

The following is a summary of the proposed amendments to Rule 1157.

Definitions – Subdivision (c)

Chemical Stabilizers

PAR 1157 will update the definition of Chemical Stabilizers for clarity.

Construction And Demolition Debris Transfer Station

PAR 1157 will define a Construction And Demolition Debris Transfer Station as a facility/operation that handles, separates, and stores inert construction and demolition debris, such as concrete, fully cured asphalt, brick, slag, ceramics, plaster, clay and clay products. Inert landfills or facilities/operations that crush received materials are not a Construction And Demolition Debris Transfer Station.

Existing Facility/Operation

PAR 1157 will remove the definition of Existing Facility/Operation as there is no longer a need to bifurcate the facility or operation between new and existing.

New Facility/Operation

PAR 1157 will remove the definition of New Facility/Operation as there is no longer a need to bifurcate the facility or operation between new and existing.

Related Operations

PAR 1157 will clarify the definition of Related Operations by including Construction And Demolition Debris Transfer Stations.

Validated Notice of Violation

PAR 1157 will remove the definition of Validated Notice of Violation as issued violations will be used to determine the appropriate actions for recurrent violations instead.

Requirement – Subdivision (d)

Subdivision (d) of PAR 1157 establishes requirements for all permanent and temporary aggregate and related operations to comply with measures that would protect the public from exposure to high particulate concentrations.

Addition to subparagraph (d)(1)(A) will expand the general performance standards to include provisions to limit Track-Out specified in new clause (d)(1)(A)(iv). Track-Out requirements were not previously included in Rule 1157 and mitigation of Track-Out was deferred to requirements in Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust (Rule 403). PAR 1157 will prohibit Track-Out to extend 15 feet or more in cumulative length from the exit of the aggregate or related operation. For instances of Track-Out which involve multiple tracks, such as individual Track-Out from both left and right side of a

truck, the cumulative length of Track-Out in this case shall be the sum of both track lengths which is consistent with the implementation of Track-Out requirements in Rule 403. South Coast AQMD's Rule 403 has similar requirements regarding cumulative Track-Out extension of 25 feet or more. Track-Out requirements of PAR 1157 differ from Rule 403 by focusing on Track-Out from a facility's exit and limiting cumulative Track-Out to 15 feet total, which is more stringent than Rule 403's Track-Out requirement. Table 2-1 provides a comparison of the Track-Out requirements in PAR 1157 and Rule 403. Both Track-Out requirements for PAR 1157 and Rule 403 could potentially apply to the same facility.

Three case studies are outlined below to provide clarification on the applicability and synergy of Track-Out requirements for PAR 1157 and Rule 403:

- **Case Study A:** Track-Out to extend a total of 30 feet (30 feet from the point of origin of active operation but only five feet outside the facility exit), the facility would be in violation of Rule 403;
- **Case Study B:** Track-Out to extend a total of 30 feet (30 feet from the point of origin of active operation but 15 feet outside the facility exit) due to either one single length or multiple lengths, the facility would be in violation of both Rule 403 and PAR 1157; and
- **Case Study C:** Track-Out to extend a total of 20 feet (five feet from the point of origin of active operation but 15 feet outside the facility exit), the facility would be in violation of Rule 1157.

Rule Aspect	PAR 1157	Rule 403
Applicability	Aggregate and Related Operations	any activity or man-made condition capable of generating fugitive dust
Allowed Length	<15 feet	<25 feet
Accumulation	cumulative	cumulative
Distance Origin	facility exit	active operation
Minimum Maintenance Frequency	End Of Work Day or conclusion of each Production Work Shift	conclusion of each workday or evening shift.

Table 2-1: Track-Out Comparative Analysis between PAR 1157 and Rule 403

Amendments to subparagraph (d)(1)(B) will replace the existing "promptly" language with a specific frequency of "within an hour" for the removal of any Material Spillage on any Internal Paved Roads. Subparagraphs (d)(1)(B) and (d)(1)(C) will specify the application of Dust Suppressants to be "every hour" in order to maintain areas of Material Spillage in a stabilized condition. Subparagraph (d)(1)(D) will specify the maintenance of gravel pads by requiring the gravel pad to be flushed with water daily and include a new requirement to replace existing gravel pads at least once every ten years and as often as necessary to comply with the Track-Out requirements established in clause (d)(1)(A)(iv).

Amendments to paragraphs (d)(4) and (d)(5) revises existing requirements for baghouses to allow for any permitted PM10 emission control device. Control devices will be evaluated at the time of permitting and subject to Best Available Control Technology (BACT) requirements.

Additions to subparagraph (d)(6)(A) will establish a specific frequency for the application of Dust Suppressants for all Open Storage Piles. New subparagraph (d)(6)(B) serves to retain the alternative compliance option for the owner or operator of a Permanent or Temporary Facility/Operation to store materials in a silo or bunker that was previously outlined in subparagraph (d)(6)(A) of Rule 1157. Subparagraph (d)(6)(D) will expand requirements for Open Storage Piles located within 300 feet of off-site occupied buildings or houses, such requirements would clarify the need to apply Dust Suppressants at the specific frequency of once every other hour and as necessary to maintain a stabilized condition the entire surface area of the Open Storage Piles of materials, except for areas of the piles that are actively disturbed during Loading and/or Unloading activities. Additional options are provided for installation of a wind screen fence equal to or greater than the height of the Open Storage Pile as well as storing materials in a silo and bunker pursuant to the requirements outlined in subparagraph (d)(6)(B). The height of an Open Storage Pile is determined as the distance from the base of the pile to its highest point. The base of an Open Storage Pile begins where the material of the storage pile meets the flat, compressed foundation of which the pile sits upon. Subparagraph (d)(6)(E) will include additional requirements for Open Storage Piles located within 30 feet of the facility's property boundary that faces any public road, such requirements would include storing the materials in a Silo or Bunker; or the installation of a wind screen fence equal or greater to the height of the Open Storage Pile.

Paragraph (d)(7) includes measures which will strengthen existing requirements for Internal Roads in Rule 1157. Subparagraphs (d)(7)(A) and (d)(7)(B) will specify requirements for Unpaved Haul Roads, Unpaved Non-Haul Roads, and Parking and Staging Areas by requiring the application of Chemical Stabilizers once per day with recordkeeping. Amendments to subparagraph (d)(7)(C) will expand requirements for owner and operators of a facility/operation applicable to clause (d)(7)(C)(ii) to apply water at the end of each Production Work Shift to Internal Paved Roads. Additional amendments to subparagraph (d)(7)(C) include requiring all street sweepers operating at PAR 1157 applicable facilities/operations be certified in accordance with South Coast AQMD Rule 1186 as well as the addition of recordkeeping for sweeper operations.

Subparagraph (d)(8)(A) will establish requirements for the removal of all Track-Out at the end of each work day or conclusion of each production work shift, whichever is sooner. Subparagraphs (d)(8)(D) and (d)(8)(E) will expand on requirements for the utilization of Rumble Grates, Wheel Washers, and Truck Washers. The Rumble Grates will be required to be of equal width as the facility exit with a minimum length of 10 feet to ensure proper efficacy. For example, if the facility exit is 20 feet wide, the Rumble Grates will need to be 20 feet wide to cover the entire width of the exit. Additionally, facilities will be required to post signage instructing drivers to go through the dedicated pathway that leads to the Rumble Grate, Wheel Washer, or Truck Washer while on the way to leave the facility.

Paragraph (d)(9) will be removed to improve clarity as the determination of BACT is determined at the time of permitting.

The new paragraph (d)(10) will require facilities utilizing Chemical Stabilizers to maintain up to date copies of documentation for all Chemical Stabilizers used on site, such as manufacturer specification sheets, material safety data sheets, technical data sheets, or any other air quality data sheets.

Construction and Demolition Debris Transfer Station – Subdivision (e)

This subdivision establishes registration requirements for a Construction And Demolition Debris Transfer Station. Within six months of PAR 1157 adoption or three months of initial operation, whichever is later, all Construction And Demolition Debris Transfer Station will be required to submit registrations with the South Coast AQMD. The registration will include the facility's name, location address, mailing address, name, telephone number, email address, and mailing address of legal owner(s), name, email address, and telephone number of site manager, hours of operation, size in acreage, and South Coast AQMD issued identification number. For Construction and Demolition Debris Transfer Stations that change owners after six months of PAR 1157 adoption, an updated registration must be submitted by the new owner or operator to reflect the ownership change no later than three months after the change of ownership. Facilities subject to the registration requirement and updates pursuant to this subdivision shall pay the plan filing fee pursuant to Rule 306 – Plan Fees (Rule 306) at the time of registration submittal or registration update submittal.

Recordkeeping – Subdivision (f)

This subdivision establishes additional recordkeeping requirements for Permanent and Temporary Aggregate and Related Operations. Paragraph (f)(1) will require facilities or operations to keep records for the general performance standards. Paragraph (f)(2) will require facilities to keep records for the Open Storage Pile. Paragraph (f)(3) will require facilities to keep records for the Internal Roads. Paragraph (f)(4) will require facilities to keep records in regards to track-out. Paragraph (f)(6) will require facilities to keep records for additional requirements triggered by recurrent violations.

Additional Requirements Trigger by Recurrent Violation – Subdivision (h)

This subdivision establishes requirements for applicable facilities or operations located within 500 meters of off-site occupied buildings, houses, or sensitive receptors with more than three recurrent validated notices of violations of Rule 1157. PAR 1157 will amend this subdivision and restructure provisions separated into requirements for two main triggers – violations of Fugitive Dust Plume requirements and violations of Track-Out requirements. Additional amendments will be made to change the qualifying trigger from three Validated Notices of Violation to issued Notices of Violation and require newly included prescribed tiered actions once the trigger threshold has been met. The first tier of actions will be triggered at three issued Notices of Violation, and the second tier of actions will be triggered at six issued Notices of Violation. The qualifying distance for this subdivision has also been changed from 500 meters to an equivalent of 1,640 feet to maintain consistent units of measure throughout PAR 1157.

Paragraph (h)(1) will establish requirements for applicable facilities or operations with recurrent violations of the Fugitive Dust Plume requirements. The first tier of requirements for facilities exceeding three issued Notices of Violation will require installation of wind screen fence along the facility/operation property boundary facing any off-site occupied building(s) or sensitive receptor(s) within 1,640 feet as well as not allowing any Open Storage Piles to exceed the height of the installed wind screen. The second tier of requirements triggered at six issued Notices of Violation will require installation of Non-Porous Wall along the facility/operation property boundary facing any off-site occupied building(s) or sensitive receptor(s) within 1,640 feet and not allowing any Open Storage Pile to exceed the height of the installed Non-Porous Wall.

Paragraph (h)(2) will establish requirements for applicable facilities or operations, no larger than 25 acres or with a designed daily throughput of less than 750 tons, with recurrent violations of the Track-Out requirements. The first tier of requirements for facilities exceeding three issued Notices of Violation will require installation of a Rumble Grate and a Wheel Washer or Truck Washer as well as prohibiting all Haul or Mixer Trucks from leaving the facility without passing through the installed wash system. The second tier of requirements triggered at six issued Notices of Violation will require all Internal Roads used by Haul or Mixer Trucks to be paved. Additional requirement of the second tier triggered requirement is to require Haul or Mixer Trucks to only travel on newly paved roads and to post signage restricting vehicle speed to 15 miles per hour.

Paragraph (h)(3) will establish requirements for applicable facilities or operations, greater than 25 acres or with a designed daily throughput of at least 750 tons, with recurrent violations of the Track-Out requirements. The first tier of requirements for facilities exceeding three issued Notices of Violation will require installation of a Truck Washer as well as replacing any existing gravel pad or Rumble Grate and prohibiting all Haul or Mixer Trucks from leaving the facility without passing through the installed wash system. The second tier of requirements triggered at six issued Notices of Violation will require all Internal Roads used by Haul or Mixer Trucks to be paved. Additional requirement of the second tier triggered requirement is to require Haul or Mixer Trucks to only travel on newly paved roads and to post signage restricting vehicle speed to 15 miles per hour.

Paragraph (h)(4) will require owners or operators of the facility/operation subject to additional requirements of subdivision (h) to conduct routine inspections and maintain appropriate recordkeeping to ensure the installed equipment and/or structures are in good working order to reduce PM10 emissions.

Paragraph (h)(5) will require owners or operators of the facility/operation subject to additional requirements of subdivision (h) to make the necessary repairs to ensure the installed equipment and/or structures are in good working order within a limited allotted time and maintain appropriate recordkeeping to be compliant with the rule.

In an instance where a facility/operation receives a notice of violation(s) from the Executive Officer or representative regarding Rule 1157, subdivision (h) does not limit the Executive Officer's enforcement authority to seek alternative or additional remedies available under law including, but not limited to, an administrative Order for Abatement from the Hearing Board of the South Coast AQMD (Hearing Board). Likewise, in considering any petition for an Order for Abatement, this section does not limit the discretion or authority of the Hearing Board to impose any additional mitigation determined appropriate to correct the violation(s), including imposing additional control measures not listed in subdivision (h) and/or imposing control measures for a different duration or frequency than specified in subdivision (h).

Exemptions – Subdivision (i)

PAR 1157 will add a limited exemption for Construction And Demolition Debris Transfer Stations. Within the first six months after PAR 1157 adoption, Construction And Demolition Debris Transfer Stations will be exempt from the applicable requirements listed in subdivision (d) and subdivision (f). The delayed period of implementation allows owners or operators of applicable Construction and Demolition Debris Transfer Stations to submit applicable registration with the South Coast AQMD as well as providing additional time for facilities to install necessary

equipment to comply with PAR 1157. Six months after PAR 1157 has been adopted, the Construction And Demolition Debris Transfer Station, along with the remainder of all applicable facilities and operations, will be subject to all requirements of PAR 1157.

Clarifications to paragraph (i)(10) serve to specify that facilities applicable to this paragraph are exempt from installing and operating a Wheel Washer pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (d)(8). However, the facility could still be required to install a Wheel Washer pursuant to requirements of subdivision (h), if applicable.

Alternative Control Options – Subdivision (j)

PAR 1157 will remove this subdivision which allowed for a Facility/Operation to demonstrate compliance with Rule 1157 in lieu of using Dust Suppressants by submitting of a plan to achieve equivalent emission reductions with alternative control measures. The submitted plan must be approved by the Executive Officer as well as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Staff is unaware of any facilities opting to comply with Rule 1157 with the alternative compliance option outlined in this subdivision since the rule was originally adopted on January 7, 2005.

CHAPTER 3 - IMPACT ASSESSMENT

EMISSIONS AND EMISSION REDUCTIONS

Amendment to PAR 1157 mainly focuses on setting minimum dust control frequencies and improved recordkeeping to assist in the enforcement of dust control measures already required in Rule 1157. The expansion to additional requirements triggered by recurrent Notices of Violations serves as a deterrent to violating rule requirements, and staff do not foresee any facilities triggering these additional requirements. The additional requirements and recordkeeping are not expected to produce additional PM10 emissions as the proposed amendments would enhance current rule requirements.

COST AND COST EFFECTIVENESS

Compliance Costs

The proposed amendments to Rule 1157 would enhance recordkeeping and accountability of current rule requirements. Enhancements would include specifying dust control and maintenance frequencies as well as improved recordkeeping. While staff does not expect facilities to violate the requirements in PAR 1157, if repeated violations occur, then PAR 1157 contains provisions which would trigger additional requirements. The triggered requirements serve as a deterrent for facilities to return to compliance with Rule 1157 and not a requirement for all facilities subject to the rule. As a result, the cost impacts are expected to be minimal for facilities currently subject to Rule 1157 requirements.

For Construction and Demolition Debris Transfer Stations not required to comply with PAR 1157, staff foresees potential costs associated with newly required equipment. Construction and Demolition Debris Transfer Stations would currently be subject to fugitive dust requirements of Rule 403; however, PAR 1157 includes provision beyond Rule 403 requirements for affected facilities to implement dust control measures, such as installing gravel pads and rumble grates. PAR 1157 will also include registration requirements for Construction and Demolition Debris Transfer Stations which will include a registration fee as pursuant to Rule 306. Staff are evaluating potential costs for these facilities and will include additional information on findings as part of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment.

Cost Effectiveness

Cost-effectiveness is the cost to benefit analysis comparing the relative cost to the outcomes. The cost effectiveness of PAR 1157 has not yet been determined. Specifying the frequency of dust control would not result in cost impacts to the affected facilities as dust control is already required. Additionally, the proposed amendments do not change existing recordkeeping requirements beyond specifying existing recordkeeping materials.

Incremental Cost Effectiveness

Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6(a)(3) requires the South Coast AQMD to perform an incremental cost effectiveness analysis prior to adopting rules to meet the requirements for a Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) rule, or to implement feasible measures pursuant to use of an alternative emission reduction strategy under Health and Safety Code Section 40914. This Section does not apply to particulate matter. (Health and Safety Code Section 40910.) PAR 1157 is not being adopted to meet a BARCT requirement nor is it being adopted as a feasible measure pursuant to an alternative reduction strategy under Health and Safety Code Section 40914. Therefore, an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis is not needed.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and South Coast AQMD's certified regulatory program (Public Resources Code Section 21080.5, CEQA Guidelines Section 15251(l), and South Coast AQMD Rule 110), the South Coast AQMD, as lead agency, is reviewing the proposed project (PAR 1157) to determine if it will result in any potential adverse environmental impacts. Appropriate CEQA documentation will be prepared based on the analysis.

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A socioeconomic impact assessment will be prepared and released for public review and comment at least 30 days prior to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board Hearing for PAR 1157, which is scheduled for September 4, 2026 (subject to change).

DRAFT FINDINGS UNDER HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 40727

Requirements to Make Findings

Health and Safety Code Section 40727 requires that prior to adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board shall make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference based on relevant information presented at the public hearing and in the staff report.

Necessity

PAR 1157 is needed to reduce PM10 emissions from aggregate and related operations that will further improve the quality of air in the region.

Authority

The South Coast AQMD Governing Board has authority to adopt PAR 1157 pursuant to the Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 40000, 40001, 40440, 40702, 40725 through 40728, and 41508.

Clarity

PAR 1157 is written or displayed so that its meaning can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by it.

Consistency

PAR 1157 is in harmony with and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations.

Non-Duplication

PAR 1157 will not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulations. The proposed amended rule is necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, South Coast AQMD.

Reference

By adopting PAR 1157, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board will be implementing, interpreting, and making specific provisions of the Health and Safety Code Sections 40001 (rules

to achieve ambient air quality standards) and 40440(a) (rules to carry out the AQMP), and federal Clean Air Act Sections 188(e) for Most Stringent Measures and 172(c)(9) for contingency measure requirements for PM10.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Under Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2, South Coast AQMD is required to perform a comparative written analysis when adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation. The comparative analysis is relative to existing federal requirements, existing or proposed South Coast AQMD rules and air pollution control requirements and guidelines which are applicable to the same source. A comparative analysis will be prepared and released in the Draft Staff Report at least 30 days prior to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board Hearing on PAR 1157, that is anticipated to be considered for approval on September 4, 2026 (subject to change).