

Quick Guide for SLO County APCD Construction Mitigation Measures

Construction Phase Mitigation Measures	
Mitigation Measure	Applicability
Fugitive Dust Mitigation Measures: Standard List	Use if project is < 4 acres and not within 1,000 of sensitive receptor ¹
Fugitive Dust Mitigation Measures: Expanded List	Use if project is > 4 acres and/or within 1,000 of sensitive receptor ¹
South County Particulate Matter Standard Measures	Only for South County Projects in NRP Zone
South County Particulate Matter Expanded Measures	Only for South County Projects in CDF or Mesa 2 Zone
Standard Mitigation Measures for Construction Equipment	Use if project meets any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceeds ROG+NOx Daily threshold • Last fewer than 90 days and exceeds DPM Daily threshold • Exceeds ROG+NOx Quarterly Tier 1 threshold • Last more than 90 days and exceed DPM Quarterly Tier 1 Threshold • Exceeds ROG+NOx Quarterly Tier 2 threshold • Last more than 90 days and exceed DPM Quarterly Tier 2 threshold
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for Construction Equipment	Use if project meets any of the following <i>after</i> Standard Mitigation Measures are applied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceeds ROG+NOx Quarterly Tier 1 threshold • Last more than 90 days and exceeds DPM Tier 1 Quarterly threshold • Exceeds ROG +NOx Quarterly Tier 2 threshold • Last more than 90 days and exceeds DPM Quarterly Tier 2 threshold
Construction Activity Management Plan (CAMP)	Use if project meets any of the following <i>after</i> Standard Mitigation Measures and BACT Measures are applied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceeds ROG+NOx Quarterly Tier 2 threshold • Last more than 90 days and exceeds DPM Quarterly Tier 2 threshold • Exceeds Fugitive PM10 Quarterly Tier 1 threshold (in some cases)²
Construction Phase Offsite Mitigation	Use if project meets any of the following <i>after</i> Standard Mitigation and BACT Measures are applied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceeds ROG+NOx Tier 1 threshold (if feasible mitigations are not implemented, or no mitigation measures are feasible) • Exceeds ROG+NOx Quarterly Tier 2 threshold • Last more than 90 days and exceeds DPM Tier 2 threshold (to the greatest extent feasible, DPM should be mitigated on-site)

1. Sensitive receptor locations include schools, parks and playgrounds, day care centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential dwelling unit(s).
2. A CAMP would be required for projects that do not exceed ROG+NOx and/or DPM Tier 2 thresholds but still exceed the PM10 Tier 1 threshold due to heavy earthwork.

Quick Guide for SLO County APCD Construction Mitigation Measures/Special Conditions to Meet State and Federal Standards

Construction Phase Mitigation Measures/Special Conditions	
Mitigation Measure/Special Condition	Applicability
Limits of Idling during Construction Phase	Use when sensitive receptor ¹ is within 1,000 feet and diesel-powered equipment will be used
Proper Abatement of Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM) ²	Use if project will be demolishing or remodeling
Proper Abatement of Lead-Based Coated Structures ²	Use if project will be demolishing, remodeling, sandblasting, or removing paint with a heat gun
Naturally Occurring Asbestos on Site ²	Use if project site is within 1 mile of serpentine deposit (NOA Map)

1. Sensitive receptor locations include schools, parks and playgrounds, day care centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential dwelling unit(s).
2. If your project potentially includes demolishing asbestos-containing material, the Compliance Division at the SLO County APCD should be contacted.

Construction Mitigation Measures

Fugitive Dust Mitigation Measures: Standard List

Construction activities can generate fugitive dust, which could be a nuisance to residents and businesses in close proximity to the proposed construction site. Projects with grading areas less than 4 acres and not within 1,000 feet of any sensitive receptor shall implement the following mitigation measures to manage fugitive dust emissions such that they do not exceed the APCD 20% opacity limit ([APCD Rule 401](#)) and minimize nuisance impacts ([APCD Rule 402](#)):

- a. Reduce the amount of the disturbed area where possible;
- b. Use of water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site and from exceeding the APCD's limit of 20% opacity for greater than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. Increased watering frequency would be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 mph. Reclaimed (non-potable) water should be used whenever possible. When drought conditions exist and water use is a concern, the contractor or builder should consider use of a dust suppressant that is effective for the specific site conditions to reduce the amount of water used for dust control. Please refer to the following link from the San Joaquin Valley Air District for a list of potential dust suppressants: [Products Available for Controlling Dust](#);
- c. All dirt stockpile areas should be sprayed daily and covered with tarps or other dust barriers as needed;
- d. All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, etc. to be paved should be completed as soon as possible, and building pads should be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding, soil binders or other dust controls are used;
- e. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least two feet of freeboard (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer) or otherwise comply with California Vehicle Code (CVC) Section 23114;
- f. "Track-Out" is defined as sand or soil that adheres to and/or agglomerates on the exterior surfaces of motor vehicles and/or equipment (including tires) that may then fall onto any highway or street as described in CVC Section 23113 and California Water Code 13304. To prevent 'track out', designate access points and require all employees, subcontractors, and others to use them. Install and operate a 'track-out prevention device' where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved streets. The 'track-out prevention device' can be any device or combination of devices that are effective at preventing track out, located at the point of intersection of an unpaved area and a paved road. Rumble strips or steel plate devices need periodic cleaning to be effective. If paved roadways accumulate tracked out soils, the track-out prevention device may need to be modified;
- g. All fugitive dust mitigation measures shall be shown on grading and building plans; and
- h. The contractor or builder shall designate a person or persons whose responsibility is to ensure any fugitive dust emissions do not result in a nuisance and to enhance the implementation of the mitigation measures as necessary to minimize dust complaints and reduce visible emissions below the APCD's limit of 20% opacity for greater than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. Their duties shall include holidays and weekend periods when work may not be in progress (for example, wind-blown dust could be generated on an open dirt lot). The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the APCD Compliance Division prior to the start of any grading, earthwork or demolition (Contact the Compliance Division at 805-781-5912).
- i. Take additional measures as needed to ensure dust from the project site is not impacting areas outside the project boundary.

Fugitive Dust Mitigation Measures: Expanded List

Construction activities can generate fugitive dust, which could be a nuisance to residents and businesses in close proximity to the proposed construction site. Projects with grading areas more than 4 acres and/or within 1,000 feet of any sensitive receptor shall implement the following mitigation measures to manage fugitive dust emissions such that they do not exceed the APCD 20% opacity limit ([APCD Rule 401](#)) and minimize nuisance ([APCD Rule 402](#)) impacts:

- a. Reduce the amount of the disturbed area where possible;

- b. Use of water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site and from exceeding the APCD's limit of 20% opacity for greater than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. Increased watering frequency would be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 mph. Reclaimed (non-potable) water should be used whenever possible. When drought conditions exist and water use is a concern, the contractor or builder should consider use of a dust suppressant that is effective for the specific site conditions to reduce the amount of water used for dust control. Please refer to the following link from the San Joaquin Valley Air District for a list of potential dust suppressants: [Products Available for Controlling Dust](#);
- c. All dirt stockpile areas should be sprayed daily and covered with tarps or other dust barriers as needed;
- d. All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, etc. to be paved should be completed as soon as possible, and building pads should be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding, soil binders or other dust controls are used;
- e. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least two feet of freeboard (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer) or otherwise comply with California Vehicle Code (CVC) Section 23114;
- f. "Track-Out" is defined as sand or soil that adheres to and/or agglomerates on the exterior surfaces of motor vehicles and/or equipment (including tires) that may then fall onto any highway or street as described in CVC Section 23113 and California Water Code 13304. To prevent 'track out', designate access points and require all employees, subcontractors, and others to use them. Install and operate a 'track-out prevention device' where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved streets. The 'track-out prevention device' can be any device or combination of devices that are effective at preventing track out, located at the point of intersection of an unpaved area and a paved road. Rumble strips or steel plate devices need periodic cleaning to be effective. If paved roadways accumulate tracked out soils, the track-out prevention device may need to be modified;
- g. All fugitive dust mitigation measures shall be shown on grading and building plans;
- h. The contractor or builder shall designate a person or persons whose responsibility is to ensure any fugitive dust emissions do not result in a nuisance and to enhance the implementation of the mitigation measures as necessary to minimize dust complaints and reduce visible emissions below the APCD's limit of 20% opacity for greater than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. Their duties shall include holidays and weekend periods when work may not be in progress (for example, wind-blown dust could be generated on an open dirt lot). The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the APCD Compliance Division prior to the start of any grading, earthwork or demolition (Contact the Compliance Division at 805-781-5912).
- i. Permanent dust control measures identified in the approved project revegetation and landscape plans should be implemented as soon as possible, following completion of any soil disturbing activities;
- j. Exposed ground areas that are planned to be reworked at dates greater than one month after initial grading should be sown with a fast germinating, non-invasive grass seed and watered until vegetation is established;
- k. All disturbed soil areas not subject to revegetation should be stabilized using approved chemical soil binders, jute netting, or other methods approved in advance by the APCD;
- l. Vehicle speed for all construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any unpaved surface at the construction site;
- m. Sweep streets at the end of each day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent paved roads. Water sweepers shall be used with reclaimed water where feasible. Roads shall be pre-wetted prior to sweeping when feasible;
- n. Take additional measures as needed to ensure dust from the project site is not impacting areas outside the project boundary.

South County Particulate Matter Standard Air Quality Mitigation Measures

The APCD recommends the following dust mitigation measures for projects that are located in the [NRP zone](#):

- a. Reduce the amount of the disturbed area where possible;

- b. Use of water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site and from exceeding the APCD's limit of 20% opacity for greater than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. Increased watering frequency would be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 mph. Reclaimed (non-potable) water should be used whenever possible. When water use is a concern due to drought conditions, the contractor or builder shall consider use of a dust suppressant that is effective for the specific site conditions to reduce the amount of water used for dust control. As stated previously, please refer to the following link for potential dust suppressants to mitigate dust emissions: [Products Available for Controlling Dust](#);
- c. All dirt stockpile areas should be sprayed daily and covered with tarps or other dust barriers as needed;
- d. All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, etc. to be paved should be completed as soon as possible, and building pads should be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding, soil binders or other dust controls are used;
- e. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least two feet of freeboard (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer) or otherwise comply with California Vehicle Code (CVC) Section 23114;
- f. "Track-Out" is defined as sand or soil that adheres to and/or agglomerates on the exterior surfaces of motor vehicles and/or equipment (including tires) that may then fall onto any highway or street as described in CVC Section 23113 and California Water Code 13304. To prevent 'track out', designate access points and require all employees, subcontractors, and others to use them. Install and operate a 'track-out prevention device' where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved streets. The 'track-out prevention device' can be any device or combination of devices that are effective at preventing track out, located at the point of intersection of an unpaved area and a paved road. Rumble strips or steel plate devices need periodic cleaning to be effective. If paved roadways accumulate tracked out soils, the track-out prevention device may need to be modified;
- g. All fugitive dust mitigation measures shall be shown on grading and building plans;
- h. The contractor or builder shall designate a person or persons whose responsibility is to ensure any fugitive dust emissions do not result in a nuisance and to enhance the implementation of the mitigation measures as necessary to minimize dust complaints and reduce visible emissions below the APCD's limit of 20% opacity for greater than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. Their duties shall include holidays and weekend periods when work may not be in progress (for example, wind-blown dust could be generated on an open dirt lot). The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the APCD Compliance Division prior to the start of any grading, earthwork or demolition (Contact the Compliance Division at 805-781-5912).
- i. Permanent dust control measures identified in the approved project revegetation and landscape plans should be implemented as soon as possible, following completion of any soil disturbing activities;
- j. Exposed ground areas that are planned to be reworked at dates greater than one month after initial grading should be sown with a fast germinating, non-invasive grass seed and watered until vegetation is established;
- k. All disturbed soil areas not subject to revegetation should be stabilized using approved chemical soil binders, jute netting, or other methods approved in advance by the APCD;
- l. Vehicle speed for all construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any unpaved surface at the construction site;
- m. Sweep streets at the end of each day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent paved roads. Water sweepers shall be used with reclaimed water where feasible. Roads shall be pre-wetted prior to sweeping when feasible; and
- n. Take additional measures as needed to ensure dust from the project site is not impacting areas outside the project boundary.

South County Particulate Matter Expanded Air Quality Mitigation Measures

The APCD recommends the following dust mitigation measures for projects that are located in the [CDF or Mesa 2 zone](#):

- a. Reduce the amount of the disturbed area where possible;
- b. Use of water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site and from exceeding the APCD's limit of 20% opacity for greater than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. Increased watering frequency would be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 mph. Reclaimed (non-potable) water should be used whenever possible. Please note that when water use may be a concern due to drought conditions, the contractor or builder should consider use of a dust suppressant that is effective for the specific site conditions to reduce the amount of water used for dust control. Please refer to the following link from the San Joaquin Valley Air District for a list of potential dust suppressants: [Products Available for Controlling Dust](#);
- c. All dirt stockpile areas should be sprayed daily and covered with tarps or other dust barriers as needed;
- d. All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, etc. to be paved should be completed as soon as possible, and building pads should be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used;
- e. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least two feet of freeboard (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer) or otherwise comply with California Vehicle Code (CVC) Section 23114;
- f. "Track-Out" is defined as sand or soil that adheres to and/or agglomerates on the exterior surfaces of motor vehicles and/or equipment (including tires) that may then fall onto any highway or street as described in CVC Section 23113 and California Water Code 13304. To prevent 'track out', designate access points and require all employees, subcontractors, and others to use them. Install and operate a 'track-out prevention device' where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved streets. The 'track-out prevention device' can be any device or combination of devices that are effective at preventing track out, located at the point of intersection of an unpaved area and a paved road. Rumble strips or steel plate devices need periodic cleaning to be effective. If paved roadways accumulate tracked out soils, the track-out prevention device may need to be modified;
- g. All fugitive dust mitigation measures shall be shown on grading and building plans;
- h. In support of APCD standard fugitive dust mitigation measures, the applicant shall designate a Visible Emission Evaluation certified person or persons to monitor the fugitive dust emissions and enhance the implementation of the measures as necessary to minimize nuisance violations from dust complaints (Rule 402) and to reduce visible emissions below the APCD's limit of 20% opacity (Rule 401) for greater than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. Their duties shall include holidays and weekend periods when work may not be in progress. The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the APCD Engineering & Compliance Division prior to the start of any grading, earthwork or demolition.
- i. Permanent dust control measures identified in the approved project revegetation and landscape plans should be implemented as soon as possible, following completion of any soil disturbing activities;
- j. Exposed ground areas that are planned to be reworked at dates greater than one month after initial grading should be sown with a fast germinating, non-invasive grass seed and watered until vegetation is established;
- k. All disturbed soil areas not subject to revegetation should be stabilized using approved chemical soil binders, jute netting, or other methods approved in advance by the APCD;
- l. Vehicle speed for all construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any unpaved surface at the construction site;
- m. Sweep streets at the end of each day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent paved roads. Water sweepers shall be used with reclaimed water where feasible. Roads shall be pre-wetted prior to sweeping when feasible;
- n. The APCD recommends construction activities that will generate dust should be limited to periods when good air quality is forecasted. The 6-day forecast for the CDF forecast zone is available from the APCD website, slocleanair.org. This information should be used by all on-site workers to plan construction activities for days when the air quality is forecasted to be good.
- o. Provide training to all site workers regarding dust control policies and practices and maintain records of training; and
- p. Take additional measures as needed to ensure dust from the project site is not impacting areas outside the project boundary.

Standard Mitigation Measures for Construction Equipment

If a project meets any of the following, Standard Mitigation Measures shall be implemented:

- Exceeds ROG+NO_x Daily threshold
- Last fewer than 90 days and exceeds DPM Daily threshold
- Exceeds ROG+NO_x Quarterly Tier 1 threshold
- Last more than 90 days and exceed DPM Quarterly Tier 1 Threshold
- Exceeds ROG+NO_x Quarterly Tier 2 threshold
- Last more than 90 days and exceed DPM Quarterly Tier 2 threshold

Standard Mitigation Measures include, but are not limited to:

- Maintain all construction equipment in proper tune according to manufacturer's specifications;
- Fuel all off-road and portable diesel powered equipment with CARB certified motor vehicle diesel fuel (non-taxed version suitable for use off-road);
- Use diesel construction equipment meeting CARB's Tier 2 certified engines or cleaner off-road heavy-duty diesel engines, and comply with the State Off-Road Regulation;
- Use on-road heavy-duty trucks that meet the CARB's 2007 or cleaner certification standard for on-road heavy-duty diesel engines, and comply with the State On-Road Regulation;
- Construction or trucking companies with fleets that do not have engines in their fleet that meet the engine standards identified in the above two measures (e.g. captive or NO_x exempt area fleets) may be eligible by proving alternative compliance;
- All on and off-road diesel equipment shall not idle for more than 5-minutes. Signs shall be posted in the designated queuing areas and or job sites to remind drivers and operators of the 5-minute idling limit;
- Diesel idling within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors is not permitted;
- Staging and queuing areas shall not be located within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors;
- Electrify equipment when feasible;
- Substitute gasoline-powered in place of diesel-powered equipment, where feasible; and,
- Use alternatively fueled construction equipment on-site, such as compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), propane or biodiesel.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for Construction Equipment

If the project meets any of the following *after* Standard Mitigation Measures are applied, BACT measures shall be implemented:

- Exceeds ROG+NO_x Quarterly Tier 1 threshold
- Last more than 90 days and exceeds DPM Tier 1 Quarterly threshold
- Exceeds ROG+NO_x Quarterly Tier 2 threshold
- Last more than 90 days and exceeds DPM Quarterly Tier 2 threshold

The BACT measures include, but are not limited to:

- Further reducing emissions by expanding use of Tier 3 and Tier 4 off-road and 2010 on-road compliant engines;
- Repowering equipment with the cleanest engines available; and
- Installing California Verified Diesel Emission Control Strategies. These strategies are listed at: arb.ca.gov/diesel/verdev/vt/cvt.htm

Construction Activity Management Plan (CAMP)

If the project meets any of the following *after* Standard Mitigation Measures and BACT Measures are applied, a CAMP shall be implemented:

- Exceeds ROG+NO_x Quarterly Tier 2 threshold

- Last more than 90 days and exceeds DPM Quarterly Tier 2 threshold
- Exceeds Fugitive PM10 Quarterly Tier 1 threshold (in some cases) - A CAMP would be required for projects that do not exceed ROG+NOx and/or DPM Tier 2 thresholds but still exceed the PM10 Tier 1 threshold due to heavy earthwork.

The CAMP should be submitted to the APCD for review to determine if APCD standards are met. Guidelines for a CAMP can be found in the APCD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook – Technical Appendix 4.5. The CAMP will be approved by the lead agency prior to the start of construction and should include, but not be limited to, the following elements:

- A Dust Control Management Plan that encompasses all, but is not limited to, dust control measures that were listed above in the “dust control measures” section;
- List of on and off-road construction equipment (equipment type, gross vehicle weight rating, engine modal year, horsepower and miles or hours of operation);
- Schedule construction truck trips during non-peak hours to reduce peak hour emissions;
- Limit the length of the construction work-day period, if necessary; and,
- Phase construction activities, if appropriate.

Construction Off-Site Mitigation

If the project meets any of the following *after* Standard Mitigation and BACT Measures are applied, Off-Site Mitigation shall be implemented:

- Exceeds ROG+NOx Tier 1 threshold (if feasible mitigations are not implemented, or no mitigation measures are feasible)
- Exceeds ROG+NOx Quarterly and/or DPM Tier 2 threshold
- Last more than 90 days and exceeds DPM Tier 2 threshold (to the greatest feasible, DPM should be mitigated on-site)

An off-site mitigation strategy should be developed and agreed upon by all parties at least 3 months prior to the issuance of grading permits. The off-site mitigation rate will be based on the cost-effectiveness value(s) reflected in the most current CARB-approved Carl Moyer Guidelines at the start of each project phase. The applicant may use these funds to implement APCD approved emission reduction projects near the project site or may pay that funding level plus an administration fee (15%) to the APCD to administer emission reduction projects in close proximity to the project. Funding should be provided at least 2 months prior to the start of construction to help facilitate emission offsets as soon as possible.

Examples off-site mitigation strategies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Fund a program to buy and scrap older heavy-duty diesel vehicles or equipment;
- Replace/repower transit buses;
- Replace/repower heavy-duty diesel school vehicles (i.e. bus, passenger or maintenance vehicles);
- Retrofit or repower heavy-duty construction equipment, or on-road vehicles;
- Repower or contribute to funding clean diesel locomotive main or auxiliary engines;
- Install or contribute to funding alternative fueling infrastructure (i.e. fueling stations for CNG, LPG, conductive and inductive electric vehicle charging, etc.);
- Fund expansion of existing transit services; and,
- Replace/repower marine diesel engines.

Construction Special Conditions

Limits of Idling during Construction Phase

State law prohibits idling diesel engines for more than 5 minutes. All projects with diesel-powered construction activity shall comply with Section 2485 of Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations and the 5-minute idling restriction identified in Section 2449(d)(2) of the California Air Resources Board's In-Use Off-Road Diesel regulation to minimize toxic air pollution impacts from idling diesel engines. The specific requirements and exceptions for the on-road and off-road regulations can be reviewed at the following web sites:

arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/classic//msprog/truck-idling/13ccr2485_09022016.pdf and arb.ca.gov/regact/2007/ordiesl07/froal.pdf.

In addition, because this project is within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors, the project applicant shall comply with the following more restrictive requirements to minimize impacts to nearby sensitive receptors.

1. Staging and queuing areas shall not be located within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors;
2. Diesel idling within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors shall not be permitted;
3. Use of alternative fueled equipment is recommended; and
4. Signs that specify no idling areas must be posted and enforced at the site.

Proper Abatement of Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM)

Demolition activities can have potential negative air quality impacts, including issues surrounding proper handling, abatement, and disposal of asbestos-containing material (ACM). ACM could be encountered during the demolition or remodeling of existing structures or the disturbance, demolition, or relocation of above or below ground utility pipes/pipelines (e.g., transite pipes or insulation on pipes). If this project will include any of these activities, then it may be subject to various regulatory jurisdictions, including the requirements stipulated in the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40CFR61, Subpart M - asbestos NESHAP).

NESHAP requirements include but are not limited to:

- 1) Written notification to the APCD, within at least 10 business days of activities commencing.
- 2) Asbestos survey report conducted by a Certified Asbestos Consultant.
- 3) Written work plan addressing asbestos handling procedures in order to prevent visible emissions.

Go to slocleanair.org/rules-regulations/asbestos.php for more information.

Proper Abatement of Lead-Based Coated Structures

Demolition, remodeling, sandblasting, or removal with a heat gun can result in the release of lead-containing particles from the site. Proper abatement of lead-based paint must be performed to prevent the release of lead particles from the site. An APCD permit is required for sandblasting operations. For additional information regarding lead abatement, contact the San Luis Obispo County Environmental Health Department at 805-781-5544 or Cal-OSHA at 818-901-5403. Additional information can also be found online at epa.gov/lead.

Naturally Occurring Asbestos on Site

Naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) has been identified by the California Air Resources Board as a toxic air contaminant. Serpentine and ultramafic rocks are very common throughout California and may contain NOA. The APCD has identified areas throughout the county where NOA may be present ([NOA Map](#)). The following requirements apply because the project site is in a candidate area for NOA. The applicant shall ensure that a geologic evaluation is conducted to determine if the area disturbed is or is not exempt from the CARB Asbestos Air Toxics Control Measure (Asbestos ATCM) for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations (Title 17 CCR Section 93105) regulation.

- a. If the site is not exempt from the requirements of the regulation, the applicant must comply with all requirements outlined in the Asbestos ATCM. This may include development of an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan and an Asbestos Health and Safety Program for approval by the APCD; or

b. If the site is exempt, an [exemption request](#) must be filed with the APCD.

More information on NOA can be found at slocleanair.org/rules-regulations/asbestos/noa.