

**Modify 310 CMR 6.00: Ambient Air Quality Standards for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by adding underlined text in redline and deleting text in strikeout.**

**6.01: Definitions**

Federal equivalent method (FEM) means a method of sampling and analyzing the ambient air for an air pollutant that has been designated as an equivalent method in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

Federal reference method (FRM) means a method of sampling and analyzing the ambient air for an air pollutant that is specified as a reference method in an appendix to 40 CFR Part 50 or a method that has been designated as a reference method in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

**6.04: Standards**

**(2) Particulate Matter.**

(a) Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter < 10 Micrometers (PM<sub>10</sub>). The primary and secondary 24-hour ambient air quality standards, level, form, and averaging time for PM<sub>10</sub> are:

1. 150 micrograms per cubic meter, 24-hour average concentration, as measured in the ambient air as PM<sub>10</sub> (particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers) by either:
  - a. A federal reference method based on Appendix J of 40 CFR Part 50 and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53; or
  - b. A federal equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.
2. The standards are attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 micrograms per cubic meter, as determined in accordance with Appendix K of 40 CFR Part 50, is less than or equal to one.

(b) Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter < 2.5 Micrometers (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). The primary and secondary ambient air quality standards, level, form, and averaging time for PM<sub>2.5</sub> are:

1. 15.0 micrograms per cubic meter annual arithmetic mean concentration, and 35 micrograms per cubic meter, 24-hour average concentration, as measured in the ambient air as PM<sub>2.5</sub> (particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers) by either:
  - a. A federal reference method based on Appendix L of 40 CFR Part 50 and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53; or
  - b. A federal equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.
2. The annual primary and secondary PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards are met when the annual arithmetic mean concentration, as determined in accordance with Appendix N of 40 CFR Part 50, is less than or equal to 15.0 micrograms per cubic meter.

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~~Deleted: Reference method means a method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant, as described in the Federal Register, Volume 36, number 228, November 25, 1971.~~

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~~Deleted: All measurements of air quality are corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and to a reference pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury (1,013.2 millibars).¶~~

~~Deleted: (a) Primary Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter. The primary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter, measured by the reference method described in Appendix J of 40 CFR Part 50, or by an equivalent method, are:¶~~

~~1. 50 micrograms per cubic meter annual ambient air quality standard, attained when the expected annual mean arithmetic concentration, as determined in accordance with Appendix K to 40 CFR Part 50, is less than or equal to 50 micrograms per cubic meter.¶~~

~~2. 150 micrograms per cubic meter - maximum 24-hour concentration, attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24 hour average concentration above 150 micro-grams per cubic meter, as determined in accordance with Appendix K to 40 CFR Part 50, is less than or equal to one.¶~~

~~3. For purposes of determining attainment with standards, particulate matter shall be measured in the ambient air as PM10.¶~~

~~(b) Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter. Identical to those of the Primary Ambient A... [1]~~

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3. The 24-hour primary and secondary PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards are met when the 98<sup>th</sup> percentile 24-hour concentration, as determined in accordance with Appendix N of 40 CFR Part 50, is less than or equal to 35 micrograms per cubic meter.

(4) Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone. The primary and secondary ambient air quality standards, level, form, and averaging time for ozone are:

1. 0.075 parts per million (ppm), daily maximum 8-hour average, as measured, and corrected for interferences due to nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide, by either:
  - a. A federal reference method based on Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 50 and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53; or
  - b. A federal equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.
2. The standards are attained at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration, as determined in accordance with Appendix P of 40 CFR Part 50, is less than or equal to 0.075 ppm.

(6) Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards for Lead. The primary and secondary ambient air quality standards, level, form, and averaging time for lead and its compounds are:

1. 0.15 micrograms per cubic meter, not to be exceeded over any rolling three-month period, as measured by either:
  - a. A federal reference method based on Appendix G of 40 CFR Part 50 and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53; or
  - b. A federal equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.
2. The standards are attained when the maximum arithmetic three-month mean concentration for a three-year period, as determined in accordance with Appendix R of 40 CFR Part 50, is less than or equal to 0.15 micrograms per cubic meter.

**Modify 310 CMR 7.00: Air Pollution Control by adding underlined text in redline and deleting text in strikeout.**

7.00: Definitions

CRITERIA AIR CONTAMINANT or CRITERIA POLLUTANT means ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), particulate matter (PM), sulfur oxides measured as sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), volatile organic compounds (VOC) as non-methane hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide (CO) or lead (Pb), or any other air contaminant for which national ambient air quality standards have been adopted.

PARTICULATE MATTER (PM) means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water.

PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS means all finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted into the ambient air, as measured by applicable reference methods, or equivalent or alternative specified methods, specified by EPA in the CFR, or by test methods specified by DEP and approved by EPA.

PM<sub>10</sub> or PARTICULATE MATTER 10 means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter

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less than or equal to a nominal ten micrometers as measured by a federal reference method based on Appendix J of 40 CFR Part 50, and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by a federal equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

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PM<sub>10</sub> EMISSIONS means finely divided solid or liquid material, or condensable substance, other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air, as measured by applicable reference methods, or equivalent or alternative methods, specified by EPA in the CFR or by test methods specified by DEP and approved by EPA.

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PM<sub>2.5</sub> or PARTICULATE MATTER 2.5 means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by a federal reference method based on Appendix L of 40 CFR Part 50 and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by a federal equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

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PM<sub>2.5</sub> EMISSIONS means finely divided solid or liquid material, or condensable substance, other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air, as measured by applicable reference methods, or equivalent or alternative methods, specified by EPA in the CFR or by test methods specified by DEP and approved by EPA.

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**Amendment to 310 CMR 7.11(1)(b) to correct a typographical error.**

(b) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the unnecessary operation of the engine or a motor vehicle while said vehicle is stopped for a foreseeable period of time in excess of five minutes. 310 CMR 7.11 shall not apply to:

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**Modify 310 CMR 7.54 Large Combustion Emission Units by adding underlined text in redline and deleting text in strikethrough.**

(2) Definitions

Net Emissions Increase means the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

(e) With respect to particulate matter, only PM<sub>10</sub> emissions can be used to evaluate the net emissions increase for PM<sub>10</sub> and only PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions can be used to evaluate the net emissions increase for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

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Significant means, in reference to a net emissions increase, or the potential of a facility to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

Pollutant and Emissions Rate:

(d) Particulate matter:

1. 25 tpy of particulate matter emissions;

2. 15 tpy of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions;

3. 10 tpy of PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions; 40 tpy of sulfur dioxide emissions; 40 tpy of nitrogen oxide emissions, unless demonstrated not to be a PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursor.

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**Modify Appendix A: Emission Offsets and Nonattainment Review by adding underlined text in redline and deleting text in strikeout.**

(2) Definitions

Significant means

(a) In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

POLLUTANT EMISSION RATE

Carbon Monoxide:	100 tpy
Ozone:	25 tpy of nitrogen oxides (NOx) where an administratively complete application was received on or after November 15, 1992 for the physical change or change in the method of operation.
Ozone:	40 tpy of VOC 25 tpy of VOC where an administratively complete application was received on or after November 15, 1992 for the physical change or change in the method of operation.
Sulfur dioxide:	40 tpy
Lead:	0.6 tpy

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(a) Primary Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter. The primary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter, measured by the reference method described in Appendix J of 40 CFR Part 50, or by an equivalent method, are:

1. 50 micrograms per cubic meter annual ambient air quality standard, attained when the expected annual mean arithmetic concentration, as determined in accordance with Appendix K to 40 CFR Part 50, is less than or equal to 50 micrograms per cubic meter.
2. 150 micrograms per cubic meter - maximum 24-hour concentration, attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24 hour average concentration above 150 micro-grams per cubic meter, as determined in accordance with Appendix K to 40 CFR Part 50, is less than or equal to one.
3. For purposes of determining attainment with standards, particulate matter shall be measured in the ambient air as PM10.

(b) Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter. Identical to those of the Primary Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter.

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