

**Sec. 22a-174-18. Control of particulate emissions**

- (a) **Visible emissions.** (a) (1) Visible emission restrictions for stationary sources.
- (i) No person shall cause or permit the emission of visible air pollutants of a shade or density equal to or darker than that designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann chart or 20 percent opacity.
  - (ii) A person may discharge air pollutants into the atmosphere from any source of emission for a period or periods aggregating not more than 5 minutes in any 60 minutes, provided that said air pollutants are of a shade or density not darker than No. 2 on the Ringelmann chart or 40 percent opacity.
  - (iii) Open burning conducted under provisions of section 22a-174-17 shall not be subject to this subsection.
- (a) (2) Visible emission restrictions for mobile sources.
- (i) No person shall cause or permit the emission of visible air pollutants from gasoline-powered mobile sources for longer than five (5) consecutive seconds.
  - (ii) No person shall cause or permit the emission of clearly visible air pollutants (comparable to a shade or density equal to or darker than No. 1 on the Ringelmann chart or 20 percent opacity ) from diesel powered motor vehicles for more than ten (10) consecutive seconds, during which time the maximum shade or density of emissions shall be no darker than No.2 on the Ringelmann chart or 40 percent opacity.
- (a) (3) Exceptions for uncombined water. Where the presence of uncombined water, such as water vapor, is the only reason for the failure of an emission to meet the requirements of this regulation then the provisions of this regulation shall not apply.

- (a) (4) The following shall be exempt from the requirements of subsection (a) (2):
  - (i) Antique automobiles over 30 years old;
  - (ii) Vehicles used exclusively for racing; and
  - (iii) Mobile sources in the process of being repaired.
  
- (a) (5) Emissions from stationary or idling mobile sources. No mobile source engine shall be allowed to operate for more than three (3) consecutive minutes when the mobile source is not in motion except as follows:
  - (i) When a mobile source is forced to remain motionless because of traffic conditions or mechanical difficulties over which the operator has no control;
  - (ii) When it is necessary to operate heating, cooling or auxiliary equipment installed on the mobile source when such equipment is necessary to accomplish the intended use of the mobile source;
  - (iii) To bring the mobile source to the manufacturer's recommended operating temperature;
  - (iv) When the outdoor temperature is below twenty (20) degrees Fahrenheit;
  - (v) When the mobile source is being repaired.
  
- (a) (6) Subsections (a) (2) and (a) (5) shall not apply to aircraft, locomotives operating on rails, vessels for transportation on water, lawnmowers, snowblowers, and other small home appliances.