



Public Workshop

January 21, 2021
1:00 p.m.

**Proposed Amended
Rule (PAR) 1426 –
Emissions from
Metal Finishing
Operations**

Zoom Webinar Link:
<https://scaqmd.zoom.us/j/98156585480>
Dial-in Number: (669) 900-6833
Webinar ID: 98156585480

Proposed Amended Rule 1426 (PAR 1426)

- Rule 1426 was adopted in 2003
- PAR 1426 will address fugitive emissions from Metal Finishing operations that are using hexavalent chromium, nickel, cadmium, or lead
- Point source requirements for these operations will be addressed in future Proposed Rules 1426.1, 1426.2, etc.
- Primary concepts for PAR 1426
 - Reduce fugitive emissions by including requirements for building enclosures, housekeeping, and best management practices
 - Consistent with requirements for other metal toxic rules
 - Address potential conflicts with Rule 1469 and Rule 1420 through exemptions

Implementation Approach

- COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in challenges and financial burdens on facilities subject to PAR 1426
 - Government restrictions in response to COVID-19
 - Supply chain impacts
 - Additional requirements for employee health and safety
- Implementation of PAR 1426 balances the need for emission reductions with the temporary impact from the pandemic by providing longer lead times for compliance dates
 - Effective dates for most new provisions are January 1, 2023
 - Exception is the Tank Inventory Report which is due February 1, 2022 for existing facilities

Metal Finishing

- Metal finishing is the surface treatment of a metal substrate to give it desired characteristics (e.g. anti-corrosion, durability, adhesion)
- Metal finishing operations support many industries:
 - Home, kitchen, and bath fixtures
 - Machinery and industrial equipment
 - Aerospace (commercial and military)
- Metal finishing includes metal plating and anodizing
 - Examples of metal plating processes include nickel, copper, zinc, and chromium electroplating
 - Examples of processes involved in anodizing include sealing and passivation

Key South Coast AQMD Rules Affecting Metal Finishing Operations

Rule 1469

Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations

Adopted 1998; Amended 2003, 2008, and 2018

- Applies to facility performing chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing operations
- Reduces hexavalent chromium emissions

Rule 1426

Emissions from Metal Finishing Operations

Adopted 2003; Amended – N/A

- Applies to facility performing chromium, nickel, cadmium, lead, or copper electroplating or chromic acid anodizing operations
- Reduces metal toxic air contaminant emissions

PAR 1426 Structure

- a) Purpose
- b) Applicability
- c) Definitions
- d) Building Enclosure Requirements
- e) Housekeeping Requirements
- f) Best Management Practices
- g) Recordkeeping
- h) Reporting
- i) Interim Requirements for Facilities
- j) Exemptions



Purpose (a)

The purpose of this rule is to reduce fugitive emissions from Metal Finishing of hexavalent chromium, nickel, cadmium, or lead associated with operation of Process Tanks.

Metal means hexavalent chromium, nickel, cadmium, or lead.

- Added “Purpose” typically found in most South Coast AQMD rules
- PAR 1426 includes subdivision to state the purpose of the rule
- Metal finishing includes operations such as anodizing, electroplating, sealing, electroless plating

Applicability (b)

Metal Finishing means a process used to rinse, prepare, or treat the surface of a part by submerging the part into a tank or series of tanks with solution that contains a Metal. Metal Finishing does not include quenching following heat treating.

This rule applies to an owner or operator of Metal Finishing facility using a Process Tank with a solution containing hexavalent chromium, nickel, cadmium, or lead.

Process Tank means any tank used for Metal Finishing with a solution containing hexavalent chromium, nickel, cadmium, or lead with a concentration of 1,000 ppm or greater for any individual Metal.

- Expanded applicability to include “Metal Finishing” facility using “Process Tank” with solutions containing specific metal Toxic Air Contaminants
- Removed copper electroplating
 - Relative low toxicity
 - Acute health effects only
 - Federal NESHAPS 6W does not include copper
 - Exempt from permitting
- Facilities subject to Rule 1469 are also subject to PAR 1426

Definitions (c)

- Definitions deleted
 - Electroplating Bath
 - Metal Plating Facility
 - Stalagmometer
 - Surface Tension
 - Tensiometer
- Key definitions that are added or amended are discussed throughout the presentation

- Removed five existing definitions as they are not used for PAR 1426



Building Enclosure Requirements (d)(1)

Building Enclosure means a permanent building or physical structure with a floor, walls, and a roof to prevent exposure to the elements, (e.g. precipitation, wind, run-off), with limited openings to allow access for people, vehicles, equipment, or parts. A room within a Building Enclosure with a floor, walls, and a roof would also meet this definition.

Fugitive Dust means hexavalent chromium, nickel, cadmium, or lead particulate matter that becomes airborne by natural or man-made activities, excluding particulate matter emitted from an exhaust stack.

Beginning January 1, 2023, an owner or operator of a Metal Finishing facility shall operate Process Tank(s) within a Building Enclosure such that:

(A) The Building Enclosure openings that are open to the exterior and on opposite ends of the Building Enclosure shall not be simultaneously open except during the passage of vehicles, equipment, or people by using one or more of the following at one of the openings to prevent the passage of air:

- (i) A door that automatically closes;
- (ii) Overlapping plastic strip curtain;
- (iii) A Vestibule;
- (iv) An Airlock system;
- (v) A Barrier or obstruction, such as a large piece of equipment that prevents air from passing through any space where Metal Finishing is conducted; or
- (vi) An alternative method to minimize the release of Fugitive Dust from the Building Enclosure that is approved by the Executive Officer.

- Added two Building Enclosure requirements
 - Cross drafts
 - Openings near Sensitive Receptors
- Cross draft provisions (d)(1)(A)
 - Prohibit concurrent openings on opposite ends of building
 - Specifies acceptable methods to close openings



Building Enclosure Requirements - (d)(1)(B)

(B) Except during the movement of vehicles, equipment, or people, close any Building Enclosure opening by using one or more of the methods listed in clauses (d)(1)(A)(i) through (d)(1)(A)(iv) and (d)(1)(A)(vi) that directly faces and opens towards the nearest:

(i) Sensitive Receptor, with the exception of a School, that is located within 1,000 feet, as measured from the property line of the Sensitive Receptor to the Building Enclosure opening; and

(ii) School that is located within 1,000 feet, as measured from the property line of the School to the Building Enclosure opening.

Definition of Sensitive Receptor and School on next slide

- Building requirements for openings near sensitive receptors
 - Except for ingress and egress, close openings facing closest Sensitive Receptor
 - Additional protection for openings facing Schools and Sensitive Receptors
 - Specifies acceptable methods to close openings

School and Sensitive Receptor Definition



(16) SCHOOL means any public or private school, including juvenile detention facilities with classrooms, used for the education of more than 12 children at the school in kindergarten through grade 12. A School also includes an Early Learning and Developmental Program by the U.S. Department of Education or any state or local early learning and development programs such as preschools, Early Head Start, Head Start, First Five, and Child Development Centers. A School does not include any private school in which education is primarily conducted in private homes. The term School includes any building or structure, playground, athletic field, or other area of school property.



(17) SENSITIVE RECEPTOR means any residence including private homes, condominiums, apartments, and living quarters. A Sensitive Receptor also includes schools, daycare centers, health care facilities such as hospitals or retirement and nursing homes, long term care hospitals, hospices, prisons, and dormitories or similar live-in housing.

- Added School and Sensitive Receptor based on Rule 1469 definitions
- Definition of School incorporates the early education program



Building Enclosure Requirements - (d)(2)

(2) Beginning January 1, 2023, an owner or operator of a Metal Finishing facility shall conduct all buffing, grinding, and polishing operations within a Building Enclosure.

- Reduce fugitive emissions by conducting buffing, grinding, and polishing within a building

Rule 1426 Housekeeping Requirements

Existing Rule 1426 Housekeeping Requirements

(5) Housekeeping Practices for Nickel, Cadmium, Lead and Copper

On and after July 1, 2003 housekeeping practices shall be implemented at a facility to reduce fugitive emissions caused by the storage, handling and transport of nickel, cadmium, lead or copper in powder or metal salt form.

These practices shall include:

- (A) Nickel, cadmium, lead and copper in powder or metal salt form shall be stored in a closed container in an enclosed storage area;
- (B) Nickel, cadmium, lead and copper in powder or metal salt form shall be transported from an enclosed storage area to electroplating tanks in a closed container;
- (C) Surfaces within the enclosed storage area that accumulate dust shall be washed down, vacuumed, or wet mopped, or shall be maintained with the use of non-toxic chemical dust suppressants; and
- (D) Wastes which contain nickel, cadmium, lead or copper generated from housekeeping activities shall be stored, disposed of, recovered, or recycled using practices that do not lead to fugitive dust.

- Existing housekeeping requirements (c)(5) expanded and incorporated in subdivision (e)
- Existing housekeeping provisions did not include
 - Hexavalent chromium
 - Specificity and frequency for housekeeping measures

Housekeeping Requirements (e)(1) & (e)(2)

Container with a Fitted Lid means a container with a lid that is manufactured and designed to securely close the container. A lid that is resting on top of a container is not a fitted lid.

Beginning January 1, 2023, an operator of a Metal Finishing facility shall:

1426
(c)(5)(A)

(1) Store chemicals that may contain a Metal in a closed Container with a Fitted Lid in an Enclosed Storage Area when not in use.

1426
(c)(5)(B)

(2) Use a closed Container with a Fitted Lid when transporting chemicals pursuant to paragraph (e)(1) between an Enclosed Storage Area and Tank Process Area.

Enclosed Storage Area means any space within a structure used to contain material or equipment to prevent Metals from being emitted into the atmosphere.

Tank Process Area means an area surrounding a Process Tank that is up to 15 feet or to a wall.

- All housekeeping provisions effective January 1, 2023
- Clarification on how to store and transport chemicals that may contain Metals

Housekeeping Requirements (e)(3)

Approved Cleaning Method means cleaning using a wet mop, damp cloth, wet wash, low pressure spray nozzle, HEPA Vacuum, or other method as approved by the Executive Officer.

(3) Clean using an Approved Cleaning Method:



(A) Any liquid or solid material that may contain a Metal that is spilled no later than one hour after being spilled onto a solid surface, except if spilled in a drip tray or containment device;

1426
(c)(5)(C)

(B) Surfaces within the Enclosed Storage Area, open floor area, walkways around the Process Tank(s), or any dust-accumulating surface potentially contaminated with Metal on a Weekly basis;



(C) Splashguards, drip trays, collection devices, or containment devices on a Weekly basis; and






(D) Floors within 20 feet of a buffing, grinding, or polishing workstation on days when buffing, grinding, or polishing are conducted.

Weekly means at least once every seven calendar days

- Specifies
 - Approved method of cleaning
 - Areas to be cleaned
 - Frequency

Housekeeping Requirements (e) (Continued)

1426
(c)(5)(D)

- (4) Store waste materials that may contain a Metal in a Container with a Fitted Lid that is kept closed at all times except during filling or emptying.
-  (5) Eliminate all flooring in the Tank Process Area that is made of a fabric material, such as carpets or rugs.
-  (6) Store in a closed Container with a Fitted Lid or in an Enclosed Storage Area, reusable used tank covers, cleaning equipment, hangers, anodes, and cathodes for Metal Finishing when not in use.
-  (7) Ensure for a HEPA Vacuum that the HEPA filter is free of tears, fractures, holes or other types of damage, and securely latched and properly situated in the vacuum to prevent air leakage from the filtration system.

HEPA Vacuum means a vacuum that is both designed to be fitted and used with a filter that is individually tested and certified by the manufacturer to have a control efficiency of not less than 99.97 percent on 0.3 micron particles.

- Clarification on how to store waste that may contain Metals
- Remove fabric or fibrous flooring
- Specific storage provisions for items that contacted solutions with Metals
- Ensure proper operation of a HEPA Vacuum



Best Management Practices (f)

Dragout means fluid containing hexavalent chromium, nickel, cadmium, or lead that drips from parts or equipment used to remove those parts from a Process Tank.

Beginning January 1, 2023, an owner or operator of a Metal Finishing facility shall:

- (1) Minimize Dragout from a Process Tank in an automated line by installing a drip tray or other collection or containment device between the process tanks such that liquid is collected and does not fall through the space between tanks.
- (2) Minimize Dragout from a Process Tank in a non-automated line by handling each part or equipment used to handle these parts, so that liquid is not dripped outside the Process Tank unless the liquid is collected by a drip tray or other collection or containment device.
- (3) If not treated as waste, return all liquid collected pursuant to paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) back to the tank.

- Added provisions for Best Management practices to minimize Dragout of tank solutions:
 - Separate provisions for automated line and non-automated lines
 - Specific handling of liquid collected to prevent potential fugitive emissions



Best Management Practices (f) (Continued)

Methods to prevent capture solutions during spray rinsing

- (4) Not conduct spray rinsing of parts or equipment that were previously in a Process Tank, unless the parts or equipment are:
 - (A) Fully lowered inside a tank where the liquid is captured inside the tank;
 - (B) Above a tank with a splash guard(s) that are free of holes, tears, or openings where all liquid is returned to the tank; or
 - (C) Above a tank where all liquid is returned to the tank and a low pressure spray nozzle is used, and the tanks are located within a process line utilizing an overhead crane system.

- Added Best Management Provisions for spray rinsing to
 - Contain tank solution
 - Prevent tank solutions rinsed off parts or equipment from landing outside tank using one of three methods

Best Management Practices (f) (Continued)



(5) Maintain clear labeling for each tank within the Tank Process Area that specifies the tank name or other identifier, South Coast AQMD permit number and tank number, bath contents, maximum concentration (in ppm) of all Metals, rectification, operating temperature range, and any agitation methods used, if applicable.



(6) Install a Barrier to prevent the migration of dust from buffing, grinding, or polishing areas to a Process Tank that is located in the same Building Enclosure.

Barrier means a physical divider that can be fixed or portable such as a wall, welding screen, plastic strip curtains, etc.

- Added labeling of tanks and provisions to separate buffing, grinding, or polishing operations from tanks

Best Management Practices (f) (Continued)

Add-on Air Pollution Control Equipment means equipment installed for the purpose of collecting and containing emissions from nickel, cadmium, or lead electroplating tanks and associated tanks.

1426
(d)(1)

(7) Comply with the manufacturers' recommended schedule for inspecting and maintaining Add-on Air Pollution Control Equipment that controls nickel, cadmium, or lead electroplating operation(s). If the inspection frequency is not specified by the manufacturer, inspection and maintenance activities shall be conducted at least once per calendar quarter.

1426
(c)(4)

(8) Not air sparge a Process Tank when Metal Finishing is not occurring or while a dry chemical containing a Metal is being added.

- Maintain existing provision for inspection and maintenance of add-on controls
- Expand air sparging restrictions to non-chromium tanks when tanks not in operation

Recordkeeping (g)

(e)(1) (1) An owner or operator of a Metal Finishing facility with an Ampere-hour meter equipped at a Process Tank shall record the actual cumulative rectifier usage for each calendar month and the total for each calendar year.



(2) Prior to replacement of a continuous recording non-resettable Ampere-hour meter equipped at a Process Tank, an owner or operator of a facility performing Metal Finishing shall:

(A) Photograph the actual Ampere-hour reading of the replaced unit; and

(B) Photograph the actual Ampere-hour reading of the new Ampere-hour meter immediately after installation.

(e)(2) (3) An owner or operator of a Metal Finishing facility shall maintain records demonstrating compliance with the requirements of subdivisions (e) and (f); and paragraphs (g)(1) and (g)(2).

(e)(3) (4) All records shall be maintained for at least five years; at least the two most current years shall be kept on site.

- Amended Ampere-hour meter recordkeeping for tanks with Metals
- Added recordkeeping when replacing Ampere-hour meters
- Maintain records for Housekeeping, Best Management Practices, and Ampere-hour meter replacement

Rule 1426 Reporting Requirements

Existing Rule 1426 Reporting Requirements

(c) Requirements

(1) Initial Compliance Report

The owner or operator of a metal plating facility subject to this rule shall submit an initial compliance report to the Executive Officer by February 1, 2004 to report process and receptor information. The report shall contain the information identified in Appendix 1.

(2) Compliance Report

The owner or operator of a metal plating facility subject to this rule shall submit a report to the Executive Officer by February 1, 2005 to report information on process activity and significant changes since the initial report was filed. The report shall contain the information identified in Appendix 2.

(3) Data Collection

The owner or operator of a metal plating facility subject to this rule shall begin collecting data required under subparagraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) within 60 days after May 2, 2003.

- Removed following reporting requirements as dates have passed
 - Compliance Reports
 - Data Collection
 - Appendix 1
 - Appendix 2



Reporting (h)

- (1) An owner or operator of a Metal Finishing facility shall submit a Tank Inventory Report to the Executive Officer by the following deadline:
 - (A) No later than February 1, 2022 for Metal Finishing facilities that are subject to this rule on or before January 1, 2022; or
 - (B) Prior to operation of a Process Tank for Metal Finishing facilities that become subject to this rule after January 1, 2022.
- (2) An owner or operator of a Metal Finishing facility shall include the following information in the Tank Inventory Report:
 - (A) Facility name;
 - (B) South Coast AQMD facility identification number;
 - (C) Equipment address;
 - (D) Business hours;
 - (E) Facility contact information with name, title, and phone number; and
 - (F) Process Tank operating parameters including:
 - (i) Tank name or other identifier;
 - (ii) South Coast AQMD permit number and tank number;
 - (iii) Bath contents;
 - (iv) Maximum concentration (in ppm) of all Metals;
 - (v) Rectification, if applicable;
 - (vi) Operating temperature range, if applicable; and
 - (vii) Agitation method used, if applicable.

- Added reporting requirements
 - Submit one-time Tank Inventory Report
 - Specifies information to be included in the Tank Inventory Report
 - Keep Tank Inventory Report onsite
 - Update Tank Inventory Report if discrepancies found



Reporting (h) *(Continued)*

- (3) An owner or operator of a Metal Finishing facility shall keep onsite and make the Tank Inventory Report available to the Executive Officer upon request.
- (4) Within 14 days of receiving a written request from the Executive Officer, an owner or operator of a Metal Finishing facility shall provide an updated Tank Inventory Report.

- Added reporting requirements to:
 - Keep Tank Inventory Report onsite
 - Update Tank Inventory Report if discrepancies found



Interim Requirements for Facilities (i)

The following requirements shall be in effect until the requirements of subdivisions (e) and (f) become effective on January 1, 2023.

- (1) An owner or operator of a facility conducting chromium, nickel, cadmium, or lead electroplating operations, or chromic acid anodizing shall not air sparge tanks containing chromic acid when the tank is not in use, and may air sparge the tank up to one hour prior to parts being placed in the tank, and one hour after parts are removed from the tank.
- (2) An owner or operator of a facility conducting chromium, nickel, cadmium, or lead electroplating operations, or chromic acid anodizing shall:
 - (A) Store nickel, cadmium, and lead in powder or Metal salt form in a closed container in an Enclosed Storage Area;
 - (B) Use a closed container when transporting nickel, cadmium, or lead in powder or Metal salt from an Enclosed Storage Area to electroplating tanks;
 - (C) Wash down, vacuum, or wet mopped, or maintain with the use of non-toxic chemical dust suppressants surfaces within the Enclosed Storage Area that accumulate dust; and
 - (D) Store, dispose of, recover, or recycle wastes which contain nickel, cadmium, or lead generated from housekeeping activities by using practices that do not lead to Fugitive Dust.
 - (E) Comply with the manufacturers recommended schedule for inspecting and maintaining Add-on Air Pollution Control Equipment that controls nickel, cadmium, or lead electroplating operation(s). If the inspection frequency is not specified by the manufacturer, recommended inspection and maintenance activities shall be conducted at least once per calendar quarter.
- (3) The owner or operator of a facility conducting chromium, nickel, cadmium, or lead electroplating operations, or chromic acid anodizing shall maintain records demonstrating compliance with housekeeping practices, as required by subparagraphs (j)(2)(A) through (j)(2)(D) including the name of the person performing specified activities, the dates on which specific activities were completed, and records showing that wastes containing chromium, nickel, cadmium, or lead have been stored, disposed of, recovered, or recycled.

- Moved existing Rule 1426 provisions to interim requirements until new provisions are in effect
- Interim requirements are in effect until January 1, 2023
- Needed to prevent gap in regulatory requirements

Rule 1426 Exemptions

Existing Rule 1426 Rule 1402 Inventory/Exemption Requirements

(f) Rule 1402 Inventory Requirements

The owner or operator of a facility that is in compliance with this rule will not be required to submit an emission inventory to the Executive Officer for emissions of toxic compounds subject to this rule, pursuant to subparagraph (n)(1)(B) of Rule 1402 - Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources.

(g) Exemptions

The owner or operator of a facility that has submitted an inventory prepared pursuant to Rule 1402 - Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources, subdivisions (n) [Emissions Inventory Requirements] that has been approved by the Executive Officer, and that contains process and tank information for all of the tanks subject to this rule is exempt from complying with the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2) and (c)(3).

- Removed emission inventory requirements and exemptions for Rule 1402 or Rule 1426
- Since initial compliance reporting is obsolete and no longer needed, these exemptions were removed



Exemptions - (j)(1) and (j)(2)

- (1) A facility performing Metal Finishing shall be exempt from this rule provided that the individual concentration of hexavalent chromium, nickel, cadmium, or lead in the tank solution are less than 1,000 ppm in each Metal Finishing tank, and:
 - (A) At least once every 12 calendar months, measure the concentration of hexavalent chromium, nickel, cadmium, and lead through laboratory analysis using an approved ASTM, CARB, or EPA method;
 - (B) Keep onsite laboratory analysis results pursuant to subparagraph (j)(1)(A) and provide the results to the Executive Officer upon request; and
 - (C) Does not have any South Coast AQMD permit(s) for Metal Finishing that includes:
 - (i) A hexavalent chromium, nickel, cadmium, or lead electroplating tank;
 - (ii) A chromic acid anodizing tank; or
 - (iii) An operating condition where the maximum concentration of any Metal is 1,000 ppm or greater.
- (2) Total enclosures subject to and as defined in Rule 1420 – Emissions Standard for Lead, shall be exempt from Building Enclosure requirements of subdivision (d).

- Facility can be exempt from the entire rule based on Metal concentration and testing
- 1,000 ppm threshold consistent with
 - NESHAP 6W
 - South Coast AQMD Rule 1469
- Added provisions to avoid duplicity from Rule 1420 for enclosures



Exemptions - (j)(3)

- (3) Areas, operations, equipment or processes at a facility subject to Rule 1469 requirements shall be exempt from the following corresponding provisions to ensure non-duplication:
 - (A) Building Enclosures housing Tier II and Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tanks from Building Enclosure requirements of subdivision (d).
 - (B) Storage of hexavalent chromium from paragraph (e)(1);
 - (C) Spills of hexavalent chromium material from subparagraph (e)(3)(A);
 - (D) Areas, walkways, and surfaces subject to the requirements of Rule 1469 paragraph (f)(4) from subparagraphs (e)(3)(B) and (e)(3)(D);
 - (E) Splashguards, drip trays, collection devices and containment devices subject to the requirements of Rule 1469 from subparagraph (e)(3)(C);
 - (F) Waste material that may contain hexavalent chromium from paragraph (e)(4);
 - (G) Walkways in a Tank Process Area subject to requirements of Rule 1469 paragraph (f)(7) from paragraph (e)(5);
 - (H) HEPA Vacuums from paragraph (e)(7);
 - (I) Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Tank from paragraphs (f)(1), (f)(2), (f)(6), (f)(8), (g)(1), (g)(2), and (i)(1);
 - (J) Tier II or Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank from paragraph (f)(4); and
 - (K) Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank from paragraph (f)(5).

Tanks subject to and defined the same as Rule 1469

- Chromium Electroplating or Chromic Acid Anodizing
- Tier I Hexavalent Chromium Tank
- Tier II Hexavalent Chromium Tank
- Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank

- Added provisions to avoid duplicity from Rule 1469 requirements
 - Areas
 - Operations
 - Equipment
 - Processes



NEW!

Exemptions - (j)(4)

- (4) The requirements of paragraphs (d)(2) and (f)(6); and subparagraph (e)(3)(D) do not apply to buffing, grinding, or polishing operations conducted under a continuous flood of Metal Removal Fluid.



Metal Removal Fluid means a fluid used at the tool and workpiece interface to facilitate the removal of metal from the part, cool the part and tool, extend the life of the tool, and to flush away metal chips and debris, but does not include minimum quantity lubrication fluids used to coat the tool work piece interface with a thin film of lubricant and minimize heat buildup through friction reduction. Minimum quantity lubrication fluids are applied by pre-coating the tool in the lubricant, or by direct application at the tool work piece interface with a fine mist.

- Use of Metal Removal Fluid prevents fugitive emissions from buffing, polishing, or grinding

Impacted Facilities

Affected Industries

- Approximately 350 facilities expected to be impacted by PAR 1426
- Facilities conducting Metal Finishing using Process Tanks containing metal TACs are generally classified under the following two digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes:
 - 56XXXX - Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
 - 23XXXX - Construction
 - 62XXXX - Health Care and Social Assistance
 - 51XXXX - Information
 - 31XXXX, 32XXXX, 33XXXX - Manufacturing
 - 81XXXX - Other Services (except Public Administration)
 - 54XXXX - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
 - 44XXXX - Retail Trade
 - 49XXXX - Transportation and Warehousing
 - 42XXXX - Wholesale Trade

Scope of Socioeconomic Impact Assessment for PAR 1426

Applicable Legal Requirements for PAR 1426

- California Health and Safety Code Section 40440.8
 - Requires socioeconomic impact assessment for proposed rule or rule amendment which “will significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations”
 - Socioeconomic impact assessment shall consider:
 1. Type of affected industries, including small businesses
 2. Impact on employment and regional economy
 3. Range of probable costs, including costs to industry or business

Cost Considerations

- One-time compliance costs
 - Capital cost for closing building openings (*e.g. plastic strip curtains*)
- Recurring costs
 - Housekeeping (*e.g. storage containers, cleaning requirements, chemical storage provisions, ensure operation of HEPA systems*)
 - Best Management Practices (*e.g. minimize Dragout from a Process Tank, spray rinsing w/ splash guards, tank labeling, and buffing/grinding/polishing*)
 - Recordkeeping & Reporting (*e.g. recordkeeping for housekeeping and best management practices, compliance and data reporting*)
- Recurring costs for housekeeping, BMP, and recordkeeping/reporting assume additional labor hours with existing workforce
- Staff is looking for input on these and/or other costs

California Environmental Quality Act

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

- PAR 1426 does not contain any project elements requiring physical modifications that would cause an adverse affect on the environment
- PAR 1426 is exempt from CEQA and a Notice of Exemption will be prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) which exempts actions where it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the proposed project may have a significant adverse effect on the environment

Key Dates

Action	Date
Written Comments Due	February 4, 2021
Stationary Source Committee	February 19, 2021
Set Hearing	March 5, 2021
Public Hearing	April 2, 2021

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