Proposed Rule (PR) 1407.1
Control of Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions from Chromium Alloy Melting Operations

Working Group Meeting #11
August 27, 2020

Join Zoom Meeting
https://scaqmd.zoom.us/j/97233160955
Meeting ID:
972 3316 0955
Passcode:
419866
AGENDA

• Previous Working Group Meeting
  • Summary
  • Stakeholder Comments

• Rule Concepts
  • Testing & Monitoring
  • Recordkeeping
  • Exemptions

• Next Steps
Today’s Meeting
Presenting rule concepts for Emissions Testing Requirements, Recordkeeping, and Exemptions
Summary of Previous Working Group Meeting
# SUMMARY OF PROPOSED FUGITIVE EMISSION REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buildings</th>
<th>Housekeeping</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Conduct metal melting and handling operations in a building, with methods to minimize cross-drafts</td>
<td>• Using an approved cleaning, conduct cleaning of:</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Close all roof openings directly over metal melting operations</td>
<td>• Metal melting and handling operation areas daily</td>
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<td>• Option of Building Compliance Plan if conflict with OSHA requirements</td>
<td>• Material storage, entryways, and control device operation areas weekly</td>
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<td>• Outside floor areas and areas exposed to foot and vehicular traffic semi-annually</td>
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<td>• Entire facility annually</td>
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<td>• Roof areas biennially</td>
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<td>• Additional housekeeping requirements for associated operations</td>
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<td>• Option of Housekeeping Compliance Plan for alternative cleaning methods</td>
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How will the wastewater generated from the proposed biennial roof cleaning be handled?

- South Coast AQMD has required facilities to conduct routine roof cleaning in previous toxic metal rules
- Facilities can install water collection systems to capture wastewater, which would need to be discharged or handled pursuant to the wastewater discharge permit by the respective agency
STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Stakeholder Comment
With regard to buildings and minimizing cross-drafts, do the provisions allow for roof monitors (i.e. full-length vents in roof structure)?

Staff Response
Full length roof monitors would be allowed if they are not directly above a chromium alloy melting furnace.

Stakeholder Comment
How many facilities have utilized the building compliance plan option to address OSHA conflicts?

Staff Response
No facilities have utilized this option to address building requirements that conflict with OSHA.
Rule Concepts for Testing and Monitoring Requirements
KEY ELEMENTS OF TESTING AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- **Source Testing**: Used to demonstrate collection efficiency and point source standards.
- **Parameter Monitoring**: Ensures proper operation of specific parameters of the emission control equipment.
- **Material Testing**: Used to determine the composition of elements in materials.
Source test results are used to demonstrate compliance with hexavalent chromium emission limit and collection efficiency requirements.

- **Frequency of Source Testing**
  - Initial Source Test – July 1, 2022
    - Unless a source test was conducted within 36 months from rule adoption
  - Periodic Source Testing
    - 48 months after the initial source test and 48 months thereafter
  - Failed Parameter Monitoring Source Testing
    - Within 180 days of failed parameter monitoring (discussed later)

- **Source Test Method**
  - CARB Method 425: *Determination of Total Chromium and Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Stationary Sources*
  - Executive Officer approved alternative source test method
Submit Source Test Protocol
- 3 months prior to source test due date

Notify South Coast AQMD of Source Test
- 1 week prior to source testing
- 24 hours prior to cancelling or rescheduling

Conduct Hexavalent Chromium Source Test
- Initial Source Test: July 1, 2022
- Periodic Source Test: Every 48 Months
- Failed Parameter Monitoring Source Test: Within 180 Days

Notify South Coast AQMD if Exceedance of Emission Limit
- Initial notification to 1-800-CUT-SMOG within 5 days
- Written notification within 10 day of initial notification

Submit Source Test Report
- Within 90 days of source test completion
Early detection of operation and maintenance issues with emission control equipment

Provides a continuous status of operating conditions of emission control equipment between source tests

Considering four parameter monitoring requirements

Parameter Monitoring
Ensures proper operation of specific parameters of the emission control equipment
FOUR AREAS OF PARAMETER MONITORING

- **Measure Pressure Across the Filter Media**: Identifies potential breach or blockage with filter media.
- **Bag Leak Detection System**: Identifies potential breach or blockage with bag.
- **Verify Collection Efficiency**: Ensures capture velocity is maintained.
- **Smoke Test to Observe Air Flow**: Ensures air from source is moving towards control device.
Measure Pressure Across the Filter Media

Identifies potential breach or blockage with filter media

- Technique: Use a pressure gauge to continuously measure pressure drop across each filter stage of the control device
- Gauge to be calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer’s specifications
- Range (+/-) of inches of water determined by permit evaluation or manufacturer specification
- Continuously record data output of pressure differential using a data acquisition system (DAS)
PARAMETER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – BAGHOUSE

- Technique: Continuously monitor bag leakage and similar failures by detecting changes in particle mass loading
- For all baghouses, bag leak detection system to be operated, calibrated, and maintained in accordance with Rule 1155 – Particulate Matter Control Devices Tier 3 requirements
- Bag leak detection system to measure relative particulate matter emissions and activate alarm when change in particle mass loading is detected
PARAMETER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – COLLECTION EFFICIENCY

- Technique: Use calibrated anemometer to verify slot or capture velocity for each emission collection system
- Minimum slot and capture velocities specified by:
  - Permit evaluation
  - Approved source test protocol
- Measure and record velocity once every six months

Verify Collection Efficiency
Ensures capture velocity is maintained
PARAMETER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – AIR FLOW

- Technique: Smoke stick or other device to visually observe air flow
- First smoke test to be conducted during source testing, and once every six months thereafter
- Conduct smoke test using South Coast AQMD procedure to be provided in proposed rule
  - During normal operating and draft conditions, release a persistent stream of visible smoke at points where emissions are generated
  - Observe that the path of the smoke is directly to the collection location without meandering out of its direct path

Smoke Test to Observe Air Flow
Ensures air from source is moving towards control device
· Proposing periodic source test frequency of every 48 months
· Proposing that a source test be conducted within 180 days if:
  · Operator fails to conduct parameter monitoring based on the specified frequency of the proposed rule; or
  · Operator continues operation and does not correct issue(s) after a parameter monitoring problem is identified
· Facility that was required to do a source test because of failing to conduct parameter monitoring or continued operation after parameter monitoring problem must test again within 48 months from the most recent source test
Material testing is needed to ensure alloys with arsenic and cadmium meet CARB’s Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Non-Ferrous Metal Melting*.

CARB’s ATCM establishes requirements for controlling arsenic and cadmium for non-ferrous alloys.

Superalloys are the only non-ferrous alloy applicable to PR 1407.1.

PR 1407.1 proposes to limit the arsenic and cadmium content consistent with the ATCM for non-ferrous chromium alloys:

- Less than 0.002% arsenic
- Less than 0.004% cadmium

* Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Emissions of Toxic Metals from Non-Ferrous Metal Melting, CARB, 1998

https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/classic/toxics/atcm/metalm.pdf
Material testing will apply to materials melted in non-ferrous melting furnaces to verify compliance with proposed arsenic and cadmium content limits.

- Technique: Determine the weighted percentage of arsenic and cadmium contained in all materials melted in non-ferrous melting furnaces.
  - Materials include ingots, customer returns, and re-run scrap.
- Use the most applicable test method for the sample matrix and as approved by the Executive Officer.
  - U.S. EPA-approved methods
  - Active ASTM International methods
  - South Coast AQMD-approved alternative methods
- Can use metallurgical assays, such as certificates of analysis, in lieu of material testing.

* Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Emissions of Toxic Metals from Non-Ferrous Metal Melting, CARB, 1998
  https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/classic/toxics/atcm/metalm.pdf
Rule Concept for Recordkeeping Requirements
RECORDKEEPING

- Assists in verifying compliance with rule provisions

- Quarterly quantities of raw materials processed, including purchase records
- Material testing data, including metallurgical assays
- Source test data
- Housekeeping activities conducted
- Applicable maintenance, repair and construction activities conducted
- Inspection, calibration documentation, and maintenance of control devices
- Parameter monitoring data

Keep and maintain records of the following for three years

Keep on-site and make available to South Coast AQMD upon request
Rule Concept for Exemptions
PROPOSED EXEMPTIONS

- Facilities that melt less than 1 ton of chromium alloy(s) per year
  - Exemption from all proposed rule provisions except recordkeeping to demonstrate quantity processed
  - Verified that melting quantity of 1 ton does not exceed any screening risk threshold (e.g. 1 in a million Maximum Individual Cancer Risk Threshold for permit evaluations)

- Universities, jewelers, and artists that melt less than 1 ton of chromium alloy(s) per year are exempt from all provisions of the rule

- Maintenance and repair purposes of equipment and structures that are not directly related to chromium alloy melting and handling operations

- Equipment subject to Rules 1420.1 and 1420.2 exempt from all provisions of the rule
ADDITIONAL TOPICS NEEDING STAKEHOLDER INPUT

- Post-consumer scrap in chromium alloy melting
- Challenges with addressing post-consumer scrap
  - Arsenic and cadmium content unknown
  - Difficult to track metal composition through distribution chain
- If include post-consumer scrap in PR 1407.1, facilities must follow ATCM requirements for non-ferrous metal melting
  - Demonstrate 99% control efficiency for arsenic and cadmium
  - Material testing of every material resulting from melting of post-consumer scrap material
- Considering prohibition of post-consumer scrap in chromium alloy melting
- Seeking stakeholder input on need to address post-consumer scrap in PR 1407.1
**NEXT STEPS**

**Opportunities remain to revise initial concepts as rule development process progresses**

- Requesting stakeholder input and further information

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<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>Next Working Group Meeting</td>
<td>September 10, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Present Preliminary Draft Rule Language</td>
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<td>Public Workshop</td>
<td>September 24, 2020</td>
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<td>Stationary Source Committee</td>
<td>October 16, 2020</td>
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<td>Set Hearing</td>
<td>November 6, 2020</td>
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<td>Public Hearing</td>
<td>December 4, 2020</td>
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PROPOSED RULE 1407.1 STAFF CONTACTS

Rule Development
Charlene Nguyen
cnguyen@aqmd.gov
(909) 396-2648
Uyen-Uyen Vo
uvo@aqmd.gov
(909) 396-2238
Michael Morris
mmorris@aqmd.gov
(909) 396-3282

General Questions
Susan Nakamura
snakamura@aqmd.gov
(909) 396-3105

For more information:
PR 1407.1 Proposed Rules Web Page

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