Public Workshop

May 27, 2026, 9:30 a.m.

Proposed Amended Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants (PAR 1401)

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South Coast AQMD

- Local air pollution control agency
  - Largest of the 35 local air agencies in CA and in the U.S.
  - 10,743 square miles
  - 17 million residents
- Responsibilities
  - Regulate air emissions from stationary sources
  - Permit and inspect 28,400 affected businesses
  - Develop and implement plans to meet State and Federal air quality standards
  - Administer over $100 million of incentive funding annually

Cleaning The Air That We Breathe...

Background

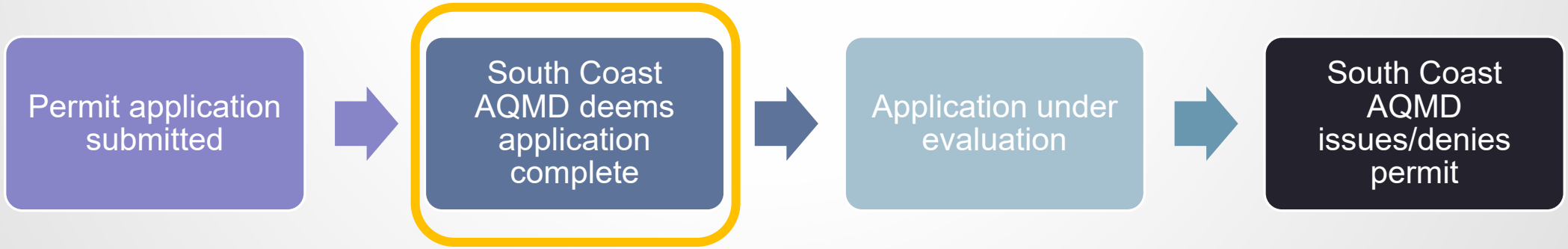
Background - OEHHA

- OEHHA is the lead state agency for the assessment of health risks posed by environmental contaminants
- Develops health-protective exposure levels as guidance for regulatory agencies and the public
  - Cancer risks: Cancer potency factors
  - Noncancer risks: Acute, 8-hour, and chronic Reference Exposure Levels (RELs)
  - Most updated list can be found on California Air Resources Board's (CARB) website*

*https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/consolidated-table-oehha-carb-approved-risk-assessment-health-values

Rule 1401 Background

- Establishes requirements to ensure that new, modified, or relocated equipment or sources meet specific health risk levels for toxic air contaminants (TACs) during a permit application evaluation
- Applies when a facility submits a permit application for a new, modified (resulting in health risk increase), or relocated equipment or source that emits any TACs listed in Rule 1401 Table I
- Only TACs with an effective date on or before the date a permit application is deemed complete are evaluated
- Rule 1401 does not apply to existing permits where no further permit actions are taken



Use of Rule 1401 in Permit Evaluation

- Rule 1401 specifies health risk thresholds for new permit units, relocations, or modifications to existing permit units, which emit TACs listed in Table I

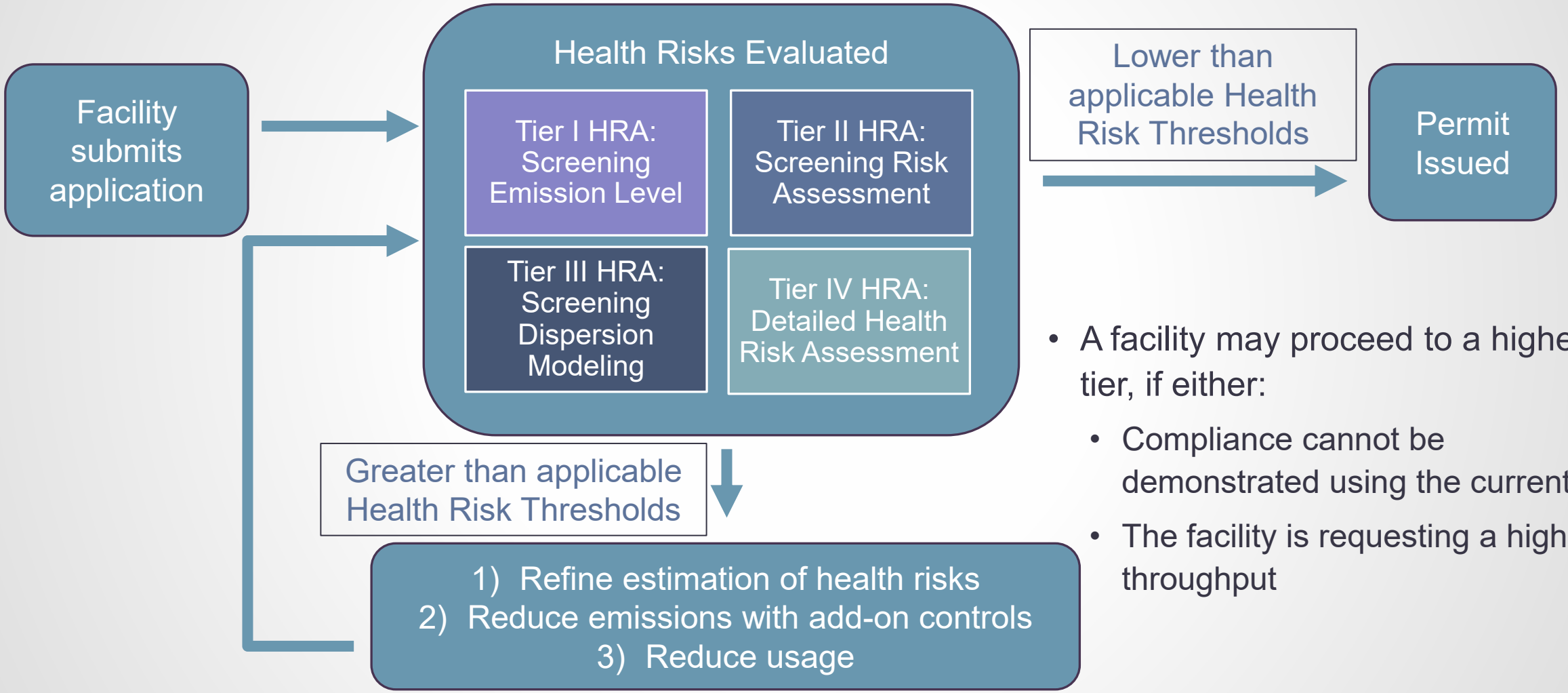
Cancer Risk Threshold	Noncancer Risk Threshold
1 in a million without T-BACT*	Acute hazard index of 1
10 in a million with T-BACT*	Chronic hazard index of 1

**Best Available Control Technology for Toxics*

- During a permit evaluation, if the health risk from the unit exceeds any of the thresholds, the permit application would be denied
- Four different tiers for health risk assessments (HRAs) can be used to estimate health risk and the methodology is furthered detailed in the South Coast AQMD Risk Assessment Procedures*

*https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/permitting/hra-procedures/hraprocedures9-0_103124.pdf?sfvrsn=ee5e8561_10

Evaluating Health Risks During Permitting



- A facility may proceed to a higher tier, if either:
  - Compliance cannot be demonstrated using the current tier
  - The facility is requesting a higher throughput

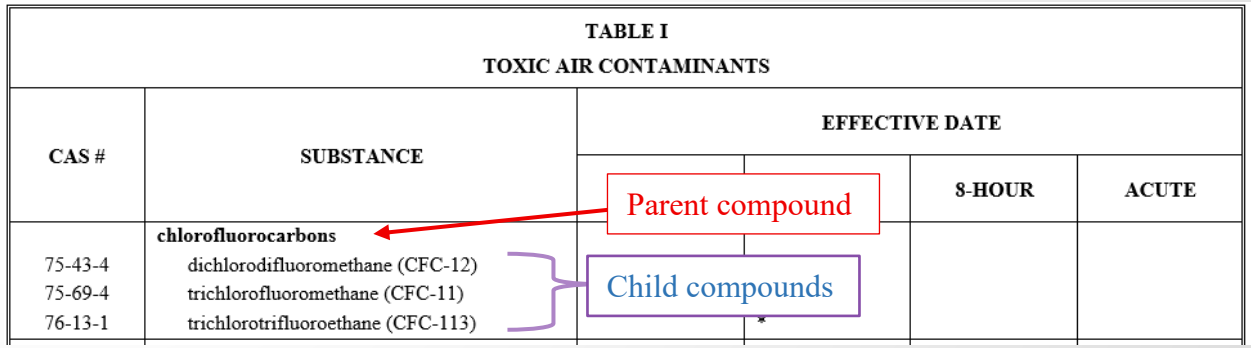
Need for PAR 1401

- During the South Coast AQMD permitting process, Table I is utilized to determine which TACs are required to be evaluated during the health risk assessment (HRA)
- PAR 1401 is needed to:
  - Add new TACs
  - Add effective dates for existing TACs with new health values
  - Remove TACs that are not evaluated during the permitting process
  - Include effective dates for 8-hour RELs for all applicable compounds

Preliminary Draft Rule Language

Rule 1401 Structure Overview

- Rule 1401 Table I is structured to provide:
  - Chemical Abstracts Number (CAS) or 4-digit Air Toxics Hot Spots Emission Inventory Code assigned by CARB
  - Chemical compound name (referred to as substance in Table I)
  - Effectives dates for cancer, chronic, and acute REL
- While not defined in the rule, for the purposes of this rule amendment chemical compounds will be categorized as “parent compounds” and “child compounds”
- Parent compounds are the original chemical compound (e.g. chlorofluorocarbons) and the child compounds (e.g., dichlorodifluoromethane) are derived from the parent compound
- Rule 1401 Table II lists compounds that have proposed risk values but not yet adopted by OEHHA



Proposed Rule Amendments

- PAR 1401 proposes the following amendments:
  - Subdivision (c) – Definitions
  - Subdivision (d) – Requirements
  - Addition of 8-Hour Hazard Index
  - Table I
    - Addition of New Compounds
    - Update of RELs for Existing Compounds
    - Addition of Child Compounds
    - Addition of 8-hour RELs
    - Removal of Chemical Compounds
    - Removal of Table I Footnote
    - Amendments for Clarity
  - Table II Removal

Subdivision (c) - Definitions

- Due to the inclusion of 8-hour RELs into Table I, definitions for 8-hour hazard index will be added

(6) INDIVIDUAL SUBSTANCE 8-HOUR HAZARD INDEX (HI) is the ratio of the estimated 8-hour exposure to a toxic air contaminant for a potential maximally exposed individual to its 8-hour reference exposure level.

new

(14) TOTAL 8-HOUR HAZARD INDEX (HI) is the sum of the individual substance 8-hour HIs for all toxic air contaminants affecting the same target organ system.

new

Subdivision (d) - Requirements

- Subdivision (d) prohibits the issuance of a permit if the health risk thresholds are exceeded for maximum individual cancer risk, cancer burden, chronic hazard index, 8-hour hazard index, or acute hazard index
- Subdivision (f) outlines the methodology to calculate emissions, cancer risk, and hazard indexes
- Clarifies emissions calculated pursuant to subdivision (f) are used in subdivision (d)

(d) Requirements

The Executive Officer shall deny the permit to construct a new, relocated or modified permit unit if emissions, calculated pursuant to subdivision (f), of any toxic air contaminant listed in Table I may occur, unless the applicant has substantiated to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer all of the following:

Addition of 8-Hour Hazard Index

- PAR 1401 will align the assessment requirements in the rule with the Risk Assessment Procedures for permitting
- Subparagraph (d)(2)(B) will be added to deny a permit to construct based on an 8-hour hazard index
- Amendments will be made throughout the rule to include 8-hour hazard index when the requirement specifies
  - Acute or chronic hazard index as a criteria
  - How to perform emission calculations

(2) Chronic Hazard Index and 8-Hour Hazard Index

(A) The cumulative increase in total chronic HI for any target organ system due to total emissions from the new, relocated or modified permit unit owned or operated by the applicant for which applications were deemed complete on or after the date when the risk value for the compound is finalized by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) will not exceed 1.0 at any receptor location.

(B) The cumulative increase in total 8-hour HI for any target organ system due to total emissions from the new, relocated or modified permit unit owned or operated by the applicant for which applications were deemed complete on or after the date when the risk value for the compound is finalized by OEHHA will not exceed 1.0 at any receptor location.

(f) Emissions Calculations

(2) For the purpose of determining chronic HI and 8-hour HI due to a new or relocated permit unit pursuant to this rule, the total emissions from a permit unit shall be calculated on an annual average basis from permit conditions which directly limit the emissions or, when no such conditions are imposed, from:

(A) the maximum rated capacity;

(B) the annual average hours of operation;

(C) the annual average emissions; and

(D) the physical characteristics of the materials processed.

Table I: Addition of New Compounds

- Nine new parent compounds and their child compounds will be added along with their respective CAS numbers and effective dates

Compound Name	CAS Number
1-bromopropane	106-94-5
Cobalt	7440-48-4
Hexamethylene Diisocyanate (HDI) (Monomer)	822-06-0
Hexamethylene Diisocyanate (Polyisocyanates)	1221
Isoprene	78-79-5
Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF)	98-56-6
Tertiary Butyl Acetate (TBAc)	540-88-5
Trimethylbenzenes	25551-13-7
Trivalent chromium	16065-83-1

Table I: Update of RELs for Existing Compounds

- 1,4-Dichlorobenzene will have an effective date added for acute REL
- Chronic REL for Ethylene glycol butyl ether was adopted by OEHHA in May 4, 2018 and will be amended to align with Table I footnote "*"

TABLE I
TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

CAS #	SUBSTANCE	EFFECTIVE DATE			
		CANCER	CHRONIC	8-HOUR	ACUTE
106-46-7	dichlorobenzene, 1,4- (or p-dichlorobenzene)	09/08/1998	06/15/2001	06/15/2001	Date of Amendment

TABLE I
TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

CAS #	SUBSTANCE	EFFECTIVE DATE			
		CANCER	CHRONIC	8-HOUR	ACUTE
111-76-2	ethylene glycol butyl ether		* 05/04/2018	05/04/2018	08/13/1999
110-80-5	ethylene glycol ethyl ether		08/18/2000		02/10/1999
111-15-9	ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate		08/18/2000		08/13/1999
109-86-4	ethylene glycol methyl ether		08/18/2000		08/13/1999
110-49-6	ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate		08/18/2000		

Rule 1401 Table I Footnote "*": Compounds not classified as carcinogenic, but have chronic risk values proposed by OEHHA that have not yet been finalized. The effective date is the date the Scientific Review Panel approves the chronic risk value.

Table I: Addition of Child Compounds

- For clarity and to align more closely to the CARB and OEHHA Consolidated Table, PAR 1401 will include child compounds of existing parent compounds and include their respective CAS numbers and effective dates
- Effective dates will align with the parent compound

Compound Name	CAS Number
Aniline	62-53-3
Arsenic and arsenic compounds (inorganic)	7440-38-2
Asbestos	1332-21-4
Benzidine (and its salts)	92-87-5
Beryllium and beryllium compounds	7440-41-7
Cadmium and cadmium compounds	7440-43-9
Chromium (hexavalent) and chromium compounds	18540-29-9
dibenzofurans (chlorinated)	None
dinitrotoluene, 2,4-	121-14-2
Fluorides and compounds	1101*
Manganese and manganese compounds	7439-96-5
Nickel and nickel compounds	7440-02-0
Selenium and selenium compounds other than hydrogen selenide	7782-49-2

*4-digit Air Toxics Hot Spots Emission Inventory Code assigned by CARB

Table I: Addition of 8-hour REL

- A new column for 8-hour REL effectives will be added
- All compounds with 8-hour RELs in the Consolidated Table will have effective dates added
- Effective dates will match the compound's chronic REL effective date

TABLE I
TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

CAS #	SUBSTANCE	EFFECTIVE DATE			
		CANCER	CHRONIC	8-HOUR (NEW!)	ACUTE
7440-38-2	**arsenic and arsenic compounds (inorganic)** including, but not limited to: arsenic compounds (inorganic oxides)	12/07/1990	06/15/2001	06/15/2001	08/13/1999
7778-39-4	arsenic acid	12/07/1990	06/15/2001	06/15/2001	08/13/1999
1303-28-2	arsenic pentoxide	12/07/1990	06/15/2001	06/15/2001	08/13/1999
1327-53-3	arsenic trioxide	12/07/1990	06/15/2001	06/15/2001	08/13/1999
7784-42-1	arsine		09/10/2010	09/10/2010	08/13/1999
7778-44-1	calcium arsenate	12/07/1990	06/15/2001	06/15/2001	08/13/1999
1303-00-0	gallium arsenide	12/07/1990	06/15/2001	06/15/2001	08/13/1999
1332-21-4	**asbestos**	06/01/1990			
77536-66-4	actinolite	06/01/1990			
12172-73-5	amosite	06/01/1990			
77536-67-5	anthophyllite	06/01/1990			
12001-29-5	chrysotile	06/01/1990			
12001-28-4	crocidolite	06/01/1990			
77536-68-6	tremolite	06/01/1990			
71-43-2	benzene (including benzene from gasoline)	06/01/1990	08/18/2000	08/18/2000	08/13/1999

Table I: Removal of Chemical Compounds

- PAR 1401 will remove gasoline vapors and methyl mercury
- Gasoline vapors are evaluated by its constituents which are benzene, ethylbenzene, and naphthalene which have risk factors
- Methyl mercury incorrectly identified as a child compound of inorganic mercury

TABLE I
TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

CAS #	SUBSTANCE	EFFECTIVE DATE			
		CANCER	CHRONIC	8-HOUR	ACUTE
1141	modified hydrogen fluoride (MHF)		09/10/2010		08/13/1999
7783-79-1	selenium hexafluoride		09/10/2010		08/13/1999
15096-52-3	sodium aluminum fluoride		09/10/2010		
7681-49-4	sodium fluoride		09/10/2010		
50-00-0	formaldehyde	12/07/1990	08/18/2000	08/18/2000	08/13/1999
	~~gasoline vapors~~		*		
111-30-8	glutaraldehyde		06/15/2001		

TABLE I
TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

CAS #	SUBSTANCE	EFFECTIVE DATE			
		CANCER	CHRONIC	8-HOUR	ACUTE
	2-methylcyclopentadienyl manganese-tricarbonyl				
7439-97-6	**mercury and mercury compounds (inorganic)** including, but not limited to:		08/18/2000	08/18/2000	08/13/1999
7487-94-7	mercuric chloride		08/18/2000	08/18/2000	
~~593-74-8~~	~~methyl mercury~~		~~08/18/2000~~		

Table I: Removal of Footnote

- Footnote "***" specifies that the effective date can be the most recent version of the Risk Assessment Procedures which is periodically updated
- This implies the effective date periodically changes to be a later date
- Footnote "***" will be removed and the effective dates for applicable compounds will remain March 4, 2005

Table I Footnotes:

* Compounds not classified as carcinogenic, but have chronic risk values proposed by OEHHA that have not yet been finalized. The effective date is the date the Scientific Review Panel approves the chronic risk value.
** Compounds are classified as carcinogenic, but have chronic risk values proposed by OEHHA that have not yet been finalized. The effective date for use of chronic risk values is the date the Scientific Review Panel approves the chronic risk value.
~~*** Effective date for these risk values will be March 4, 2005 or the date of implementation of the applicable most recent version of Risk Assessment Procedures for Rules 1401, 1401.1 and 212, whichever is later.~~

TABLE I
TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

CAS #	SUBSTANCE	EFFECTIVE DATE			
		CANCER	CHRONIC	8-HOUR	ACUTE
1336-36-3	**polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)**	12/07/1990	**		
32598-13-3	3,3',4,4' Tetrachlorobiphenyl	03/04/2005 ***	03/04/2005 ***		
70362-50-4	3,4,4',5 Tetrachlorobiphenyl	03/04/2005 ***	03/04/2005 ***		
32598-14-4	2,3,3',4,4' Pentachlorobiphenyl	03/04/2005 ***	03/04/2005 ***		
74472-37-0	2,3,4,4',5 Pentachlorobiphenyl	03/04/2005 ***	03/04/2005 ***		
31508-00-6	2,3',4,4',5 Pentachlorobiphenyl	03/04/2005 ***	03/04/2005 ***		
65510-44-3	2',3,4,4',5 Pentachlorobiphenyl	03/04/2005 ***	03/04/2005 ***		
57465-28-8	3,3',4,4',5 Pentachlorobiphenyl	03/04/2005 ***	03/04/2005 ***		
38380-08-4	2,3,3',4,4',5 Hexachlorobiphenyl	03/04/2005 ***	03/04/2005 ***		
69782-90-7	2,3,3',4,4',5' Hexachlorobiphenyl	03/04/2005 ***	03/04/2005 ***		
52663-72-6	2,3',4,4',5.5' Hexachlorobiphenyl	03/04/2005 ***	03/04/2005 ***		
32774-16-6	3,3',4,4',5,5' Hexachlorobiphenyl	03/04/2005 ***	03/04/2005 ***		
39635-31-9	2,3,3'4,4',5,5' Heptachlorobiphenyl	03/04/2005 ***	03/04/2005 ***		

Table I: Amendments for Clarity

- To better identify specific compounds, the following will be amended or added to existing compounds:
  - Compound names
  - CAS numbers
  - 4-digit Air Toxics Hot Spots Emission Inventory Codes

Compound Name	Amendment
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether (DCEE)	Adding "[dichloroethylether]" to the compound name
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	Adding "[di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate]" to the compound name
copper and copper compounds	Adding "[including but not limited to: copper fume (as copper)]" to the compound name and including the 4-digit code 1067.
total dioxins, with individual isomers reported	Adding 4-digit code 1085
total dioxins, without individual isomers reported	Adding 4-digit code 1086
lead compounds (inorganic)	Adding 4-digit code 1128
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Adding "[Treated as B(a)P for HRA]" to the compound name
refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	Adding 4-digit code 1146
toluene diisocyanates	Adding CAS 26471-62-5

Table II: Removal of Table II

- Rule 1401 Table II lists TACs that have proposed risk values for informational purposes
- Table II is not referenced in Rule 1401 or any other South Coast AQMD rules
- PAR 1401 will delete Table II
- OEHHA draft assessments for in process compounds can be found here: https://oehha.ca.gov/air

TABLE II

TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS WITH PROPOSED RISK VALUES

CAS #	SUBSTANCE
79-10-7	acrylic acid
107-05-1	allyl chloride
7783-20-2	ammonium sulfate
62-53-3	Aniline
1309-64-4	antimony trioxide
	arsenic compounds (other than inorganic)
532-27-4	chloroacetophenone, 2-
75-45-6	chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)
7440-48-4	cobalt and cobalt compounds
74-85-1	Ethylene
96-45-7	ethylene thiourea
	fluorides and fluoride compounds
87-68-3	hexachlorobutadiene
67-72-1	hexachloroethane
822-06-0	hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate
78-93-3	methyl ethyl ketone (or 2-butanone)
7697-37-2	nitric acid
156-10-5	nitrosodiphenylamine, p-
7440-22-4	silver and silver compounds
96-09-3	styrene oxide
79-00-5	trichloroethane, 1,1,2-
593-60-2	vinyl bromide

Deleted

Impact Assessment

Impact Assessment

- Impact assessment conducted to evaluate potential impacts to future permit evaluations resulting from adding compounds to Table I

STEP 1: Identify potential emission source

- Technical Support Documents by other regulatory agencies
- Annual Emission Reporting (AER)
- Permit applications and associated technical data sheets (2018 - 2023)

STEP 2: Evaluate the potential impacts

- Evaluation method dependent on the type of source and other available information
- Example: review a representative sample of permit applications for impacted emission sources

- Results of impact assessment provided in subsequent slides

Impact Assessment

- Adding compounds into Table I are expected to have minimal impacts for most compounds due to one or more of the following reasons:
  - Compound is prohibited or restricted by another regulation
  - An alternative is available
  - The equipment that emits the compound also emits a TAC with a more restrictive health value
  - Documented usage is less than a potential limit established using a Tier I health risk assessment
  - Equipment emitting the compound is subject to control requirements

Compound With Minimal Impacts		Compound with Potential Impact
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Isoprene	Polymeric Hexamethylene Diisocyanate
1-bromopropane	Trimethylbenzene	PCBTF
Cobalt	Trivalent Chromium	t-BAc
Hexamethylene Diisocyanate Monomer		

Impact Assessment – Polymeric HDI

- Polymeric hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) (CARB Air Toxics Hot Spots Emission Inventory Code 1221) is a compound in polyurethane coatings and primarily used in spray booth applications in the automotive, aerospace, and metal coatings industries
- Based on an assessment using Tier II HRA, the addition of polymeric HDI into Table I is expected to have impacts during the health risk assessment when calculating the acute hazard index

Rule 1401 Cancer Risk Threshold	Rule 1401 Noncancer Risk Threshold
1 in a million without T-BACT	Acute hazard index of 1
10 in a million with T-BACT	Chronic hazard index of 1

- Two pathways are available:
  - Conduct a more refined estimation of health risks when evaluating emissions using a higher HRA tier, which may result in an increased throughput
  - Install and implement add-on controls such as HEPA filters

Impact Assessment – PCBTF and t-BAc

- PCBTF and t-BAc are solvents found in solvent cleaning operations, adhesive and sealant applications, and coatings used in various industries such as automotive, aerospace, metal coatings, etc
- Due to their toxicities, these compounds are being addressed in source specific rules

Rules Amended	Rules in Development	Rules Scheduled for Development
• Rule 1107 – Coating of Metal Parts and Products • Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations • Rule 1151 – Automotive Coating • Rule 1168 – Adhesives and Sealants • Rule 1171 – Solvent Cleaning Operations	• Rule 1113 – Architectural Coatings • Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings	• Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings • Rule 1128 – Paper, Fabric, and Film Coating Operations • Rule 1145 – Plastic, Rubber, Leather, and Glass Coatings

Impact Assessment – PCBTF and t-BAc

- For rules already amended, their impacts were evaluated as part of their respective rule amendment
- For sources subject to Rule 1113, the operation is exempt from a permit under Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring A Written Permit Pursuant To Regulation II
- For sources subject to Rule 1136, amendments to the rule are scheduled to be adopted before PAR 1401 and the impacts are being evaluated as part of its rule development
- PAR 1401 is anticipated to be adopted before some rules are amended to restrict PCBTF and/or t-Bac
- Due to the gap in time between when PAR 1401 is adopted and when source specific rules are adopted, it is anticipated that:
  - There will be temporary impacts for new, modified, or relocated equipment until the source specific rules are amended
  - The installation of control technology would be required to remain below health risk thresholds

PAR 1401 Preliminary Analysis of Potentially Impacted Facilities

- The addition of polymeric HDI, PCBTF, and t-BAc to PAR 1401 may impact new, modified, or relocated by requiring either a more refined health risk assessment or the usage of enhanced control equipment
- It is uncertain how many permit applications will be submitted in the future, but an estimation can be made based off past permit actions
- Over eight years, from 2016 to 2023, approximately 714 applications for new or modified spray booths indicated coatings containing polymeric HDI were submitted from 535 different facilities
- It is anticipated that 89 spray booth applications from 67 facilities will be submitted each year for polymeric HDI
- For sources emitting PCBTF or t-BAc that haven't had a rule amendment:
  - Over 6 years, from 2018-2023, 12 permit applications were submitted from 9 different facilities
  - It is anticipated that two permit applications from 1 facility will be submitted each year

Potential Costs – Polymeric HDI

- Potential costs associated with PAR 1401 will come from facilities submitting a permit application for a spray booth using products containing polymeric HDI
  - Differences in costs between purchasing a spray booth vs a spray booth equipped with a HEPA system OR
  - Retrofitting costs to install a HEPA system to an existing spray booth
  - Costs to periodically replace HEPA filters
  - Increase costs in one time permit processing fees
    - Under Rule 301 general spray booths are schedule B but spray booths with HEPA /ULPA are schedule C
  - Increase in ongoing permit fee annual renewal costs

Permit Processing Fee (Rule 301 Table Fee Rate A)	
Schedule B: Spray Booth/Enclosure	Schedule C: Spray Booth HEPA/ULPA
Non-Title V: $3,975.60 →	Non-Title V: $6,259.78
Title V: $4,959.22 →	Title V: $7,844.11

Annual Operating Permit Renewal Fee	
Schedule B: Spray Booth/Enclosure	Schedule C: Spray Booth HEPA/ULPA
Non-Title V: $565.63 →	Non-Title V: $2,025.92
Title V: $708.80 →	Title V: $2,538.65

Potential Costs – PCBTF and t-BAc

- Potential costs associated with PAR 1401 will come from facilities submitting a permit application for a spray booth using products containing PCBTF or t-BAc
  - Costs of purchasing a spray booth equipped with carbon adsorber
  - For one time permitting costs, under Rule 301, spray booths with carbon adsorbers can be schedule C, D, or E
  - Ongoing permit fee annual renewal costs
- Other rules have done cost impacts for installing carbon adsorbers and the approach will be consistent

Schedule	Non-Title V			Title V		
	Permit Processing	Change of Condition	Alteration/ Modification	Permit Processing	Change of Condition	Alteration/ Modification
C	$6,259.78	$3,393.07	$6,259.78	$7,844.11	$4,251.86	$7,844.11
D	$8,639.57	$5,803.08	$8,639.57	$10,826.22	$7,271.86	$10,826.22
E	$9,932.89	$8,520.39	$9,932.89	$12,446.85	$10,676.85	$12,446.85

CEQA & Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

- Analysis will consider:
  - Types of affected industries, including small businesses
  - Range of probable costs, including costs to industry or business
  - Other elements typically included in assessment
- Socioeconomic Impact Assessment will be prepared and released for public review and comment at least 30 days prior to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board Hearing for PAR 1401, which is scheduled for August 7, 2026 (subject to change).

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

- PAR 1401 is a project subject to CEQA
- South Coast AQMD, as lead agency, is reviewing PAR 1401 to determine if it will result in any potential adverse environmental impacts
- Appropriate CEQA documentation will be prepared based on the analysis

Key Dates

Action	Date
Written Comments Due	June 10, 2026
Stationary Source Committee	June 26, 2026
Set Hearing	June 5, 2026
Public Hearing	August 7, 2026

Staying Updated

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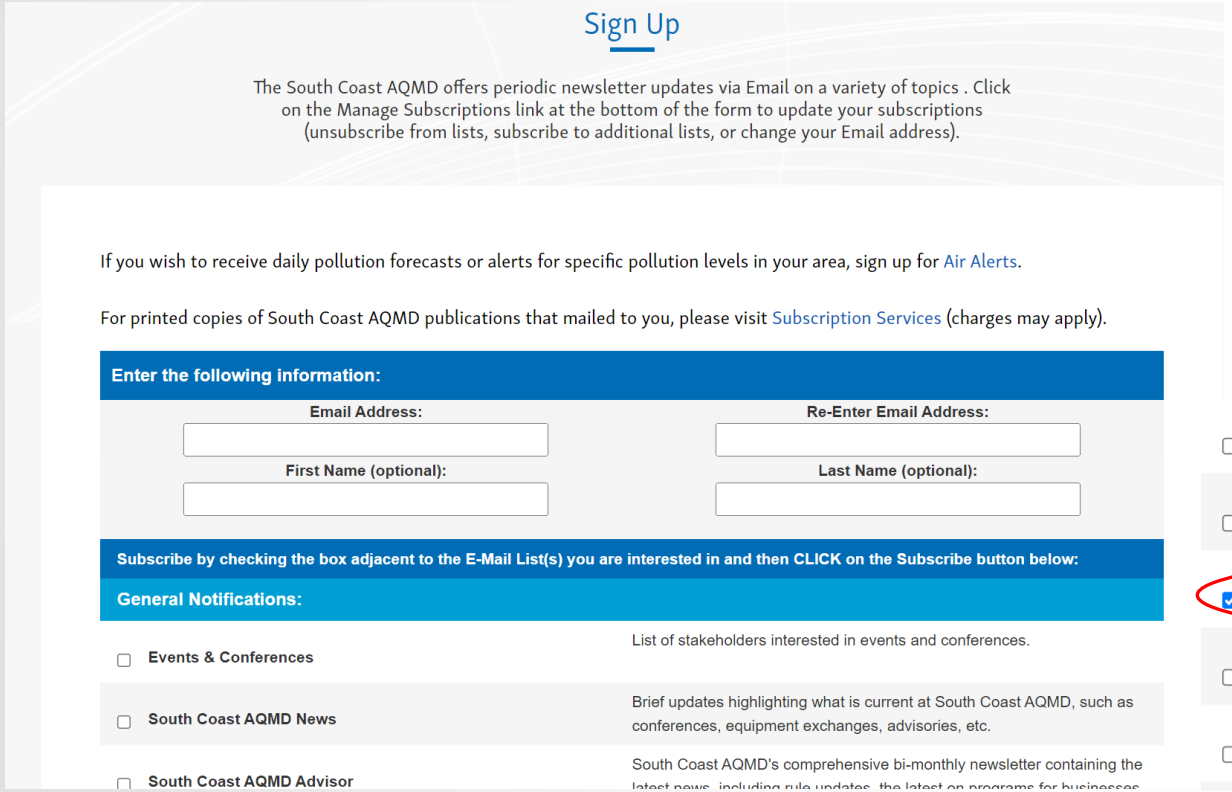

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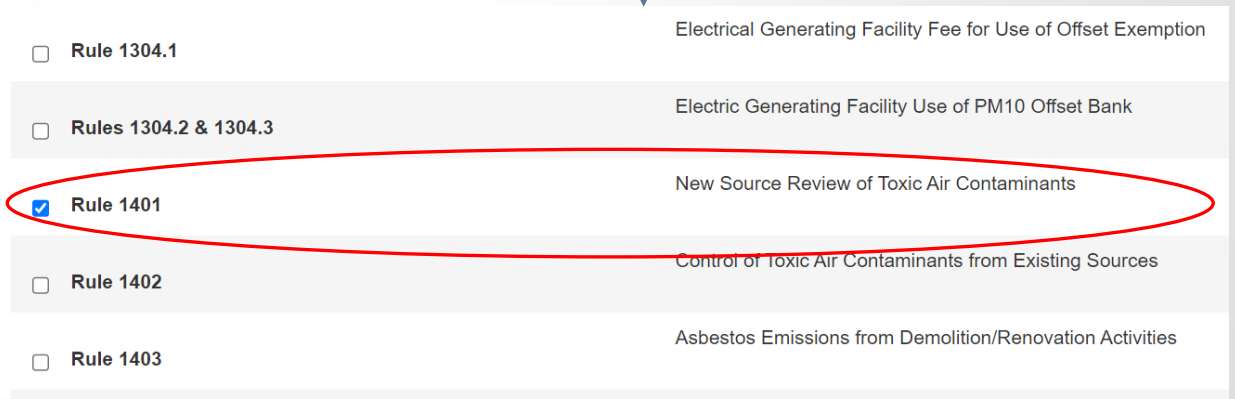
☐ Events & Conferences	List of stakeholders interested in events and conferences.
☐ South Coast AQMD News	Brief updates highlighting what is current at South Coast AQMD, such as conferences, equipment exchanges, advisories, etc.
☐ South Coast AQMD Advisor	South Coast AQMD's comprehensive bi-monthly newsletter containing the latest news, including rule updates, the latest on programs for businesses

Subscribe by scrolling down the page and checking off the box for Proposed Rule 1401 to receive future meeting notices and links to documents



☐ Rule 1304.1	Electrical Generating Facility Fee for Use of Offset Exemption
☐ Rules 1304.2 & 1304.3	Electric Generating Facility Use of PM10 Offset Bank
☑ Rule 1401	New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants
☐ Rule 1402	Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources
☐ Rule 1403	Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities

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