Public Workshop

Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1469

Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations

Wednesday
August 27, 2025
9:00 AM

Zoom Meeting Link:

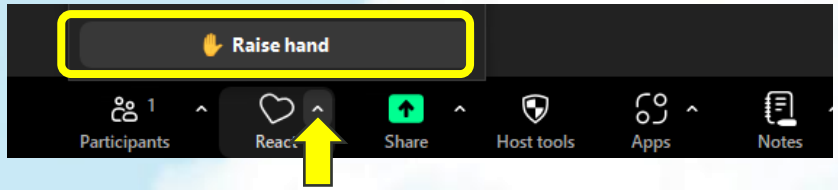
https://scaqmd.zoom.us/j/98165845756

Dial In: (669) 900 6833

Meeting ID: 981 6584 5756

Meeting Information

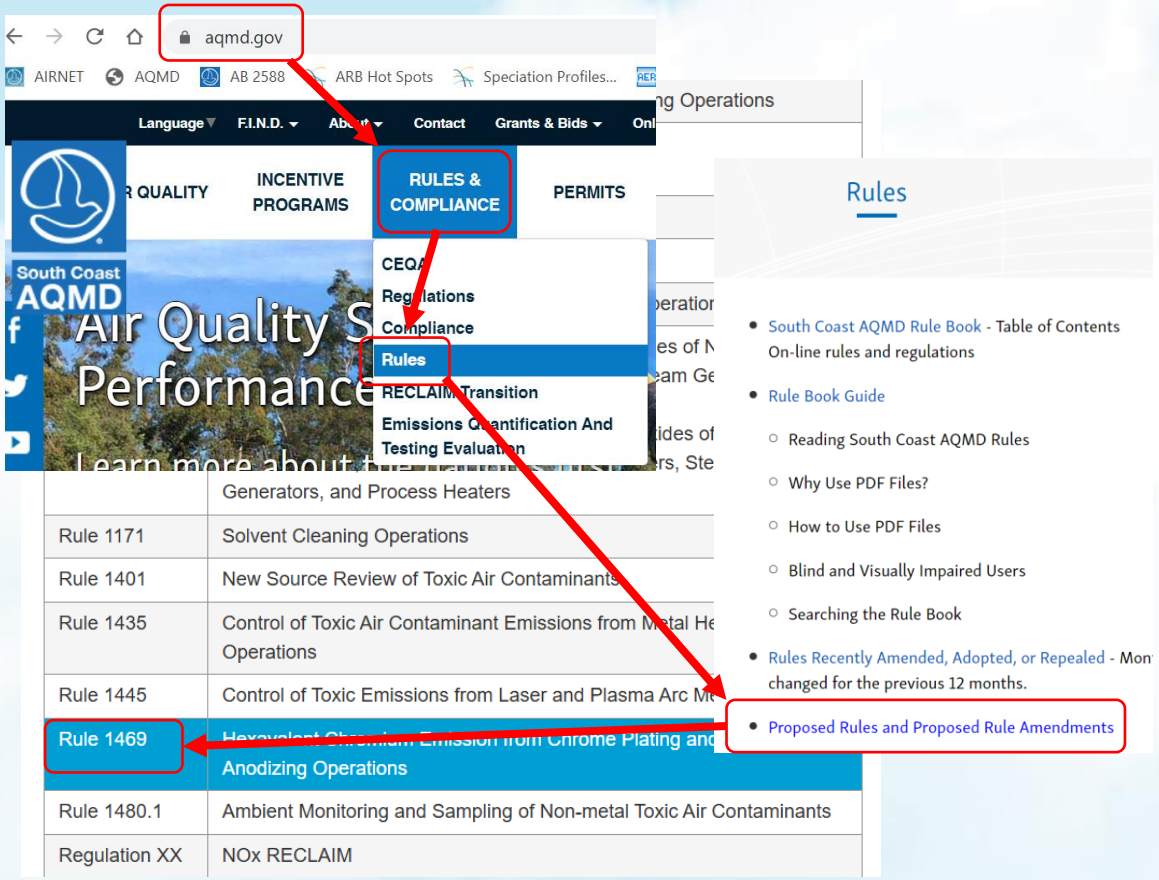
- To speak in today's meeting:



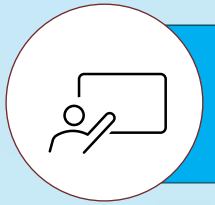
OR

Dial *9 to raise hand
Then dial *6 to unmute

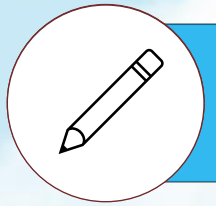
- For meeting materials:



Agenda



Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1469 Background



Preliminary Draft Rule Language

CEQA & Socioeconomic Impacts of PAR 1469

Next Steps

South Coast AQMD

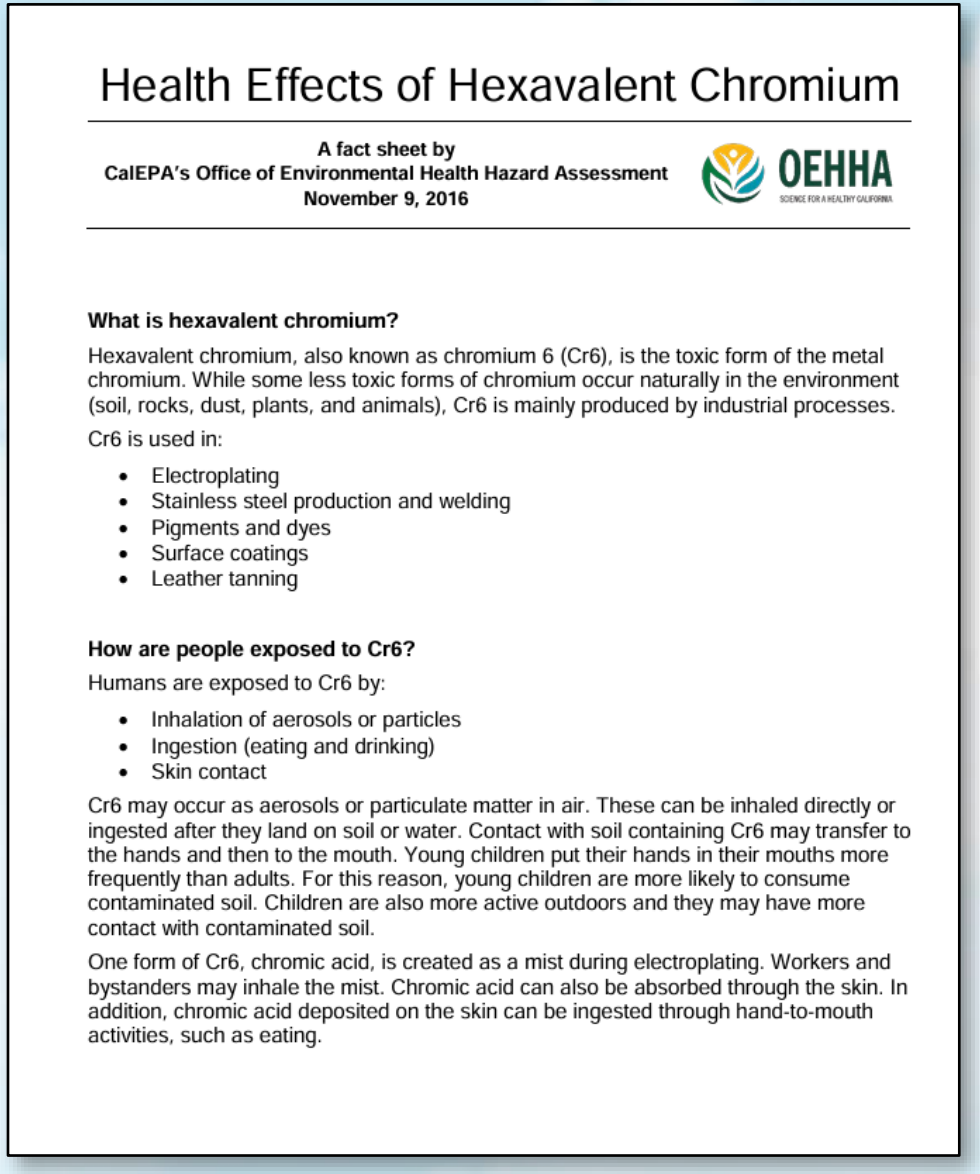
- Local air pollution control agency
  - 10,743 square miles
  - 17 million residents
  - Largest of the 35 local air agencies in CA and in the U.S.

Cleaning The Air That We Breathe…

- Roles and Responsibilities
  - Administer over $200 million of incentive and grant funding annually
  - Develop and implement plans to meet national air quality standards
  - Permit and inspect about 28,400 affected businesses and communities
  - Regulate emissions primarily from stationary sources

Risks from Hexavalent Chromium Emissions

- Hexavalent chromium is a Toxic Air Contaminant (TAC) that is a potent carcinogen
- Long-term inhalation of hexavalent chromium over a lifetime can:
  - Increase the risk of developing lung and nasal cancers
  - Cause or worsen certain health conditions such as respiratory tract irritation, wheezing, shortness of breath etc.
- Health risks determined by Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)



Health Effects of Hexavalent Chromium

A fact sheet by
CalEPA's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
November 9, 2016

OEHHA
SCIENCE FOR A HEALTHY CALIFORNIA

What is hexavalent chromium?

Hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium 6 (Cr6), is the toxic form of the metal chromium. While some less toxic forms of chromium occur naturally in the environment (soil, rocks, dust, plants, and animals), Cr6 is mainly produced by industrial processes.

Cr6 is used in:

- Electroplating
- Stainless steel production and welding
- Pigments and dyes
- Surface coatings
- Leather tanning

How are people exposed to Cr6?

Humans are exposed to Cr6 by:

- Inhalation of aerosols or particles
- Ingestion (eating and drinking)
- Skin contact

Cr6 may occur as aerosols or particulate matter in air. These can be inhaled directly or ingested after they land on soil or water. Contact with soil containing Cr6 may transfer to the hands and then to the mouth. Young children put their hands in their mouths more frequently than adults. For this reason, young children are more likely to consume contaminated soil. Children are also more active outdoors and they may have more contact with contaminated soil.

One form of Cr6, chromic acid, is created as a mist during electroplating. Workers and bystanders may inhale the mist. Chromic acid can also be absorbed through the skin. In addition, chromic acid deposited on the skin can be ingested through hand-to-mouth activities, such as eating.

Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations

- Metal finishing is important for many products used daily
  - Home, kitchen, and bath fixtures
  - Machinery and industrial equipment
  - Aerospace (commercial and military)
- Chromium electroplating and chromic acid anodizing ("chrome plating") is a type of metal finishing
  - Decorative – primarily aesthetic reasons
  - Functional – anti-corrosion, durability
- Hexavalent chromium found in most chemical solutions used in chrome plating process

Air Quality Regulations for Chrome Plating

NESHAP Subpart N

(National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants)

Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks

- Last amended in 2012

Chrome ATCM

(Air Toxic Control Measure)

California Air Resource Board (CARB) ATCM for Chromium Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities

- Last amended in 2023

Rule 1469

(Part of Regulation XIV)

Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations

- Last amended in 2021
- Regulatory Advisory added March 2024
- Regulatory Advisory issued June 2025

2023 Chrome ATCM – Key Requirements

January 1, 2024

- New hexavalent chromium plating and anodizing facilities prohibited
- Modified Facilities –
  - No increase in permitted amp-hrs
  - Vent all Chrome Plating Tanks to an APCD
  - Meet 0.00075 mg/amp-hr emission limit
  - Conduct risk assessment

January 1, 2026

- All Functional Chrome Plating tanks (i.e., Hard Chrome Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing) meet 0.00075 mg/amp-hr emission limit
  - Source test conducted within last two years
  - Two-year periodic tests
- Building Enclosures
- Best management practices
- Housekeeping

January 1, 2027*

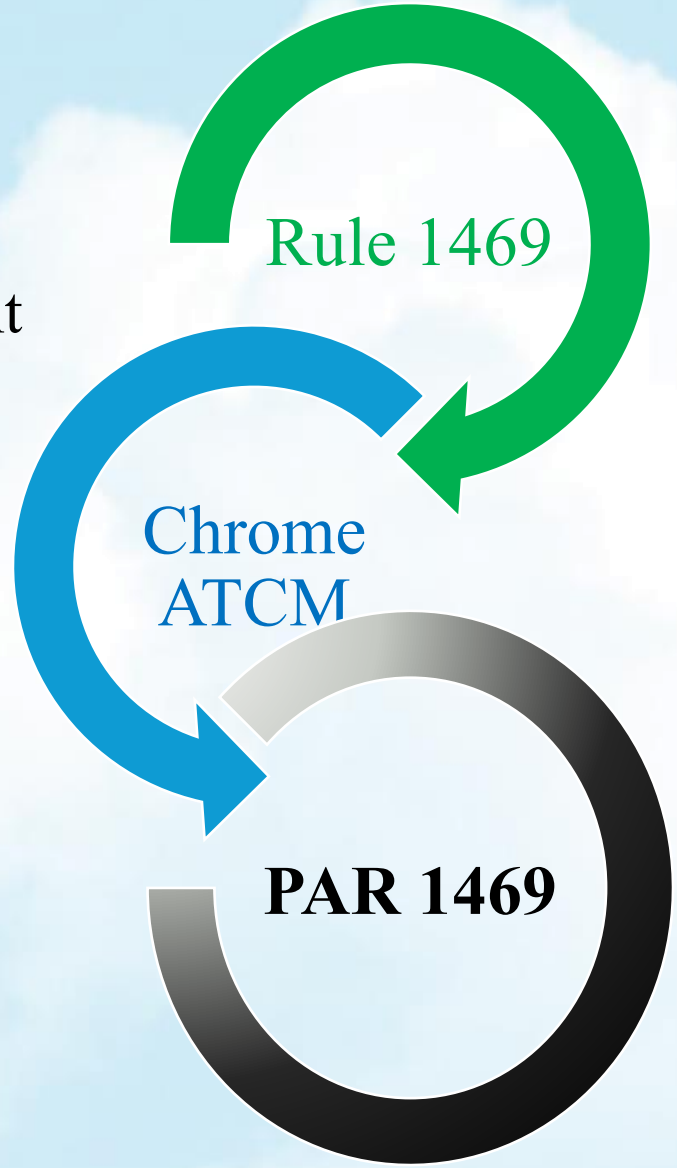
- Phase-out hexavalent Decorative Chrome Plating operations, unless tanks operated within Building Enclosures
  - * Facility operating decorative chrome plating tanks within the required building enclosures allowed to operate until January 1, 2030

January 1, 2039

- Phase-out Functional Chrome Plating operations pending two technology reviews by CARB
  - January 1, 2032
  - January 1, 2036

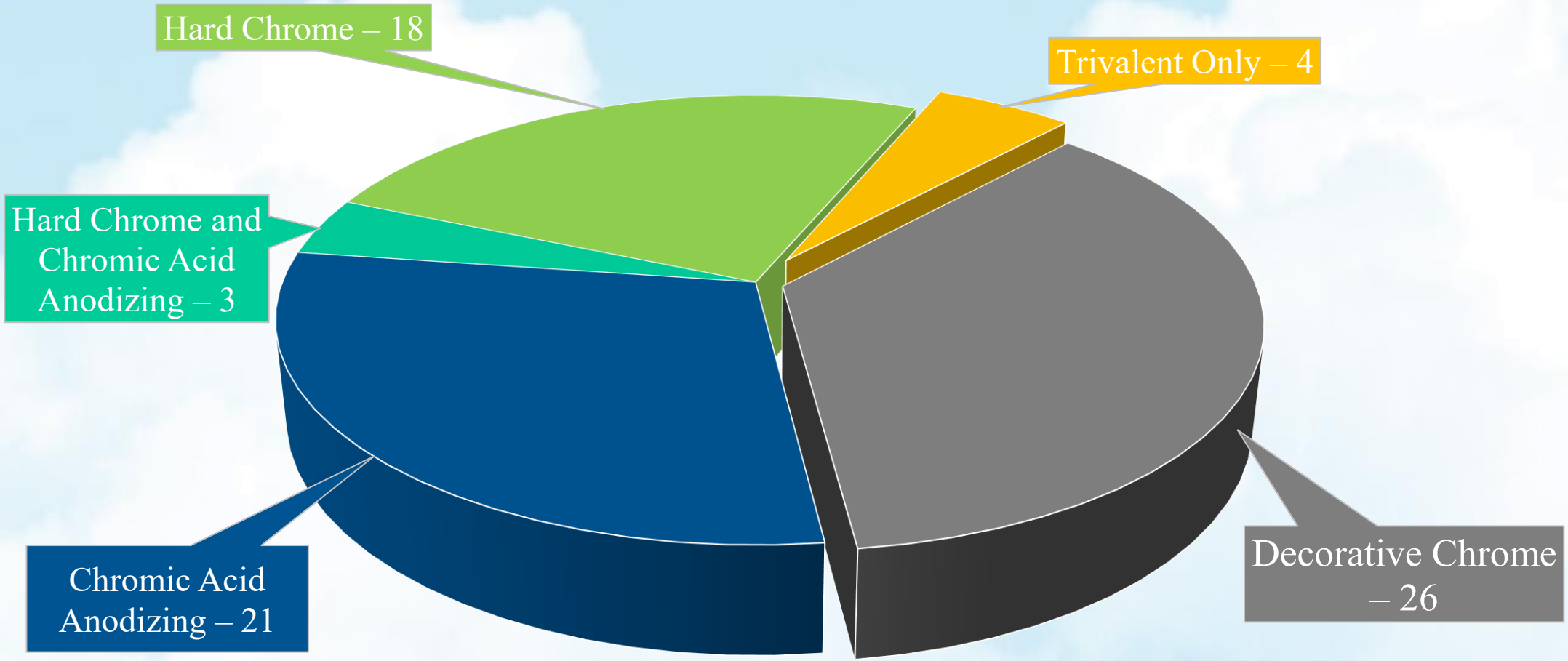
Need to Amend Rule 1469

- Rule 1469 must be at least as stringent as Chrome ATCM
  - Before January 1, 2026 – Rule 1469 is more stringent
  - Starting January 1, 2026 – Chrome ATCM is more stringent
- If Rule 1469 is not amended, South Coast AQMD would enforce the Chrome ATCM
  - There would be backsliding of some Rule 1469 requirements
- Rule 1469 rulemaking needed to:
  - Align with Chrome ATCM
  - Streamline regulatory requirements
  - Ensure established practices are retained



Rule 1469 Universe

Facilities by Operational Type – 72 Total



Key Comments Received for Initial Rule Language

Worker Protections

- Worker protection is outside the jurisdiction of South Coast AQMD
- Air quality regulations have a co-benefit for worker protection (e.g., controlling emissions from tank)
- No changes proposed

Source Test Frequency

- PAR 1469 requires source testing every 2-year (increased frequency from existing rule) and parametric monitoring every 6-month (same frequency as existing rule)
- No changes proposed

Signage Requirements

- Signage provisions are common in emission sources that generate dust or odor
- No changes proposed

Applicability for Reporting Requirements

- Reporting requirements are only applicable to facilities subject to PAR 1469
- Subdivision (b) specifies the applicability of this rule
- No changes proposed

Clarifications

- Clarifications provided in rule language or staff report

Preliminary Draft Rule Language

Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1469 Structure

a) Purpose
b) Applicability
c) Definitions
d) Requirements
e) Requirements for Building Enclosures for Tier II and Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tanks
f) Housekeeping Requirements
g) Best Management Practices
h) Air Pollution Control Technique Requirements
i) Alternative Compliance Methods for Existing, Modified, and New Hexavalent Decorative and Hard Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities
j) Training and Certification
k) Source Test Requirements and Test Methods
l) Wetting Agent Chemical Fume Suppressants Requirements for Hexavalent Chromium Electroplating or Chromic Acid Anodizing Tanks
m) Parameter Monitoring
n) Inspection, Operation, and Maintenance Requirements
o) Recordkeeping
p) Reporting
q) Procedure for Establishing Alternative Requirements
r) Exemptions
s) Rule 1402 Inventory Requirements
t) Conditional Requirements for Permanent Total Enclosure
u) Hexavalent Chromium Phase-Out Plan
v) Phase Out of Hexavalent Chromium for Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations
w) Requirements for Facilities Undergoing Modifications
x) New Requirements for Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tanks at Functional Chrome Plating Facilities Beginning January 1, 2026
y) Permit to Operate Subject to Emission Limits Requirements in Subdivision (x)

Appendix 1 – Appendix 11

Global Edits to PAR 1469

- Capitalize defined terms throughout the rule
  - Consistent practice with recently adopted and amended toxic rules
  - Adds clarity if it is a general term or a defined term
- Clarify the type of facility a requirement would apply, if not applicable to all facilities subject to Rule 1469
  - Provides clarity to the requirements for different facilities
- Deleted requirements with past implementation dates that were either optional compliance pathways or are required under a different requirement

eEnclosure ~~e~~Openings

An owner or operator of a eChromium eElectroplating or eChromic ~~a~~Acid ~~a~~Anodizing ~~f~~Facility shall:

~~(9) *Amended Operation and Maintenance Plan*~~

~~No later than January 31, 2019, the facility's operation and maintenance plan shall be revised and made available upon request to the Executive Officer to reflect the incorporation of the inspection and maintenance requirements for a device or monitoring equipment that is identified in Table 4-2 and Table 4-3 of Appendix 4 and shall include the elements required in subparagraphs (n)(5)(A) and (n)(5)(B).~~

Subdivision (a) – Purpose and Applicability

Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to reduce ~~h~~Hexavalent ~~c~~Chromium emissions from ~~f~~Facilities that perform ~~c~~Chromium ~~e~~Electroplating or ~~c~~Chromic ~~a~~Acid ~~a~~Anodizing operations and other activities that are generally associated with ~~c~~Chromium ~~e~~Electroplating and ~~c~~Chromic ~~a~~Acid ~~a~~Anodizing operations.

Applicability

This rule shall apply to the owner or operator of any ~~f~~Facility performing ~~c~~Chromium ~~e~~Electroplating or ~~c~~Chromic ~~a~~Acid ~~a~~Anodizing.

- Purpose and applicability remain unchanged
- PAR 1469 applies to facilities that conduct chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing
- If a facility does not conduct either of these operations, they would not be subject to this rule

Definitions (c) – Updates to Definitions

Example of a modified definition

ASSOCIATED PROCESS TANK means any tank in the process line of a Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank that is not a Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank. Associated Process Tanks may contain Hexavalent Chromium at levels below those of Tier I Hexavalent Chromium Tank.

Example of an added definition

CONTAINMENT DEVICE means a device used to capture or direct materials that may contain Hexavalent Chromium.

- Approved Cleaning Methods
- Associated Process Tanks
- Automated Line
- Base Material
- Chromium Electroplating
- Containment Device
- Continuous Passivation
- Enclosed Hexavalent Chromium Tank
- Enclosed Storage Area
- Functional Chrome Plating
- Modification
- New Facility
- Packed-Bed Scrubber
- Rinse Tank
- Secondary Containment
- Splash Guard
- Tier I Hexavalent Chromium Tank
- Tier II Hexavalent Chromium Tank
- Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank

- Definitions were modified or added to clarify the term or to incorporate changes from the CARB ATCM

Definitions (c) – Key Modified Definitions – Tier I/II/III Hexavalent Chromium Tanks

TIER II HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM TANK means a tank, excluding a Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank, that meets one or more of the following:~~is operated or permitted to operate by the SCAQMD within the range of temperatures and corresponding hexavalent chromium concentrations specified in Appendix 10 and is not a Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank.~~

(A) Operates within the range of temperatures and corresponding Hexavalent Chromium concentrations specified in Appendix 10 for a Tier II Hexavalent Chromium Tank; or

(B) With a Permit to Operate that allows the tank to operate within the range of temperatures and corresponding Hexavalent Chromium concentrations specified in Appendix 10 for a Tier II Hexavalent Chromium Tank.

- Edits to clarify:
  - Status based on operation or if a permit condition allows the operation of the tank to meet the criteria
  - Tank would be defined based on the highest applicable tier
- A tank that meets the definition of a Tier III (higher emission potential) hexavalent chromium tank would not be a Tier II or Tier I hexavalent chromium tank

Housekeeping Requirements (f)

(3) ~~Clean, using an approved cleaning method, or contain, using a drip tray or other containment device,~~ For any liquid or solid material that may contain hexavalent chromium, except for material in compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (g)(1) or (g)(2): ~~that is spilled immediately and no later than one hour after being spilled;~~

(A) Store the material within a closed container or within a tank;

(B) Redirect the material back into a tank using a Containment Device;

(C) Capture the material using a Containment Device; or

(D) Clean the material using an Approved Cleaning Method immediately and no later than hour;

(4) Clean, using an ~~a~~Approved ~~c~~Cleaning ~~m~~Method~~,~~: surfaces within the ~~e~~Enclosed ~~s~~Storage ~~a~~Area, open floor area, walkways around a Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank, Containment Devices, or any surface potentially contaminated with ~~h~~Hexavalent ~~c~~Chromium or surfaces that potentially accumulate dust W~~w~~eekly;

(5) Store, dispose of, recover, or recycle chromium or chromium-containing wastes generated from housekeeping activities of this subdivision using practices that do not lead to F~~f~~ugitive E~~e~~missions. Containers with chromium-containing waste material shall be kept closed at all times, except when being filled or emptied, and stored in an Enclosed Storage Area;

- PAR 1469 clarified the acceptable handling of spilled material and equipment required to be cleaned
- ATCM requires chromium containing waste material to be stored in an Enclosed Storage Area
- PAR 1469 includes such requirement in (f)(5)

Housekeeping Requirements (f) (continued)

(8) *Abatement of Hexavalent Chromium Prior to Performing any Cutting Activities of Roof Surfaces*

~~The owner or operator a facility shall:~~

(A) No earlier than 48 hours prior to roof cutting into a Building Enclosure roof, ~~C~~clean all roof surface areas that will be affected by any roof cutting activities ~~surface areas~~ using a HEPA V~~v~~acuum and wet wiping with a damp cloth ~~prior to cutting into a building enclosure roof~~;

(B) Minimize F~~f~~ugitive E~~e~~missions during roof cutting activities using method(s) such as a temporary enclosure and/or HEPA vacuuming; and

(C) Notify the Executive Officer at least 48 hours prior to the commencement of any roof cutting activities into a B~~b~~uilding E~~e~~nclosure by calling 1-800-CUT-SMOG.

- Clarified requirements for when to clean prior to cutting activities occurs

Best Management Practices (g)(1)(A) – Automated Lines

(1) The owner or operator of a ~~f~~Facility shall minimize ~~d~~Dragout from a Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank, according to the implementation schedule in Appendix 11 – Implementation Schedule, for:

(A) An Automated Line, by installing and maintaining a Containment Device between each Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank and the adjacent tanks in the process line:

(i) Such that Dragout that falls outside a tank is captured by a Containment Device;

(ii) Such that Dragout is returned to a tank;

(iii) That is not Secondary Containment; and

(iv) That is cleaned on a Weekly basis, such that there is no accumulation of visible residue dust, or pooling liquid potentially contaminated with Hexavalent Chromium

- Dragout requirements restructured to clarify the expectations
- Added the requirement to return the Dragout to a tank to align with the CARB ATCM
- Secondary Containment cannot be used to meet this requirement

Best Management Practices (g)(1)(B) – Non-Automated Lines

(B) A non-Automated Line by either:

(i) Handling each part, Base Material, or equipment used to handle a part or Base Material, so that Dragout containing chromium or Chromic Acid is not dripped outside a Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank, or Associated Process Tank; or

(ii) Using and maintaining a Containment Device that meet the requirements specified in clauses (g)(1)(A)(ii) through (g)(1)(A)(iv).

- PAR 1469 aligns with ATCM for non-automated line - added the requirement to return Dragout to a tank
- Secondary Containment cannot be used to meet this requirement
- Requirements for spray rinsing moved to paragraph (g)(2)

Best Management Practices (g)(3) – Tank Labeling

The owner or operator of a Facility operating a Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank shall:

(A) Beginning January 1, 2019, maintain clear labeling of each tank within the Tank Process Area with:

- (i) The South Coast AQMD permit number;
- (ii) The tank number or other identifier;
- (iii) Bath contents;
- (iv) Maximum concentration (ppm) of Hexavalent Chromium;
- (v) Maximum operating temperature; and
- (vi) Designation of whether it is a Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank, if applicable.

(B) Beginning January 1, 2026, maintain clear labeling of each tank within the Tank Process Area that has been issued a permit to construct or has an open permit application to physically alter the tank with:

- (i) The permit to construct number or application number;
- (ii) The proposed tank number; and
- (iii) The proposed conditions in clauses (g)(3)(A)(ii) through (g)(3)(A)(vi), as applicable.

- (g)(3)(A) specifes existing labelling requirements
- Adding (g)(3)(B) to address labels for open applications / issued permit to construct

Best Management Practices (g)(7) – Walking or Standing on Containment Devices

(7) The owner or operator of the Facility shall:

(A) Not walk or stand on a Containment Device used to meet the requirements of paragraph (g)(1), unless:

(i) Prior to walking or standing on the Containment Device, clean the Containment Device using an Approved Cleaning Method such that there is no accumulation of visible residue, dust, or liquid potentially contaminated with Hexavalent Chromium; and

(ii) When walking or standing on the Containment Device the process line containing the Containment Device is not processing parts.

(B) Maintain the Containment Device used to meet the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) clear of all objects, except during maintenance or housekeeping activities provided the process line containing the Containment Device is not processing parts.

- Staff recently observed a practice where operators walked or stored materials on Containment Devices
- This practice could lead to track-out of hexavalent chromium laden liquid and contamination of objects
- To prevent the generation of fugitive hexavalent chromium emissions, the practice would be prohibited unless preventative measures are followed

Air Pollution Control Technique (h)(6) – Ventilation Design and Operation of Air Pollution Control Technique

Ventilation Design and Operation of Air Pollution Control Techniques

The owner or operator of a ~~f~~Facility shall operate Aair pollution Ceontrol T~~t~~echniques required under subdivisions (h) or (x), or paragraph (w)(2) at or above the applicable minimum hood induced capture velocity specified in the most current edition (i.e., at the time the South Coast AQMD permit application was deemed complete by South Coast AQMD) of *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice for Design,* published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists or an alternative ventilation velocity approved by the Executive Officer.

- Clarifies that an alternative ventilation velocity could be used if it is approved by the Executive Officer
- Approval to use an alternative velocity would be specified in a source test protocol approved by the Executive Officer

Source Test (k)(2)(A) and (B) – Initial Source Test for Functional Plating Facilities - Protocols

(A) *Addendum to Source Test Protocol*

No later than 30 days following [Date of Rule Adoption], an owner or operator of a Facility required to meet the requirements of subdivision (x) shall submit the following to sourcetesting@aqmd.gov or a South Coast AQMD Source Test Tracking System web portal:

(i) The most recently approved source test protocol; and

(ii) An addendum identifying change(s) in operation or source test procedure to meet the applicable requirements in subdivision (x).

(B) *Submission of a New Source Test Protocol*

No later than 60 days after the Executive Officer has requested an updated or new source test protocol, an owner or operator of a Facility required to meet the requirements of subdivision (x) shall submit the new or updated source test protocol to sourcetesting@aqmd.gov or a South Coast AQMD Source Test Tracking System web portal;

- Applies to Functional Plating Facilities
- Requires submission:
  1. Most recently approved source test protocol
  2. Addendum – identify differences and confirm source test would meet PAR 1469 requirements
- New source test protocol would only be required if the Executive Officer determines there are deficiencies

Source Test (k)(2)(C) – Initial Source Test for Functional Plating Facilities – Conducting Source Test

No later than January 1, 2026, an owner or operator of a Facility required to meet the requirements of subdivision (x) shall demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit(s) by conducting a source test:

(i) Between January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2025;

(ii) Meeting the requirements of paragraph (k)(5), subparagraph (k)(7)(A), and paragraphs (k)(8) through (k)(10);

(iii) Demonstrating the combined emission rate from all Tier II and Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tanks vented to the same Add-on Air Pollution Control Device meets the applicable emission limit specified in subdivision (x) as measured downstream of the Add-on Air Pollution Control Device when all the applicable Tier II or Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tanks are in operation;

(iv) Pursuant to one of the following:

(I) The approved addendum and the most recently approved source test protocol submitted pursuant to subparagraph (k)(2)(A);

(II) The most recently approved source test protocol, if the source test was conducted prior to [Date of Rule Adoption]; or

(III) The most recently approved source test protocol approved after [Date of Rule Adoption], if the source test was conducted on or after [Date of Rule Adoption].

- Applies to all Tier III tanks (non-plating and plating tanks) at a Functional Plating Facility
- Requires the first source test to demonstrate compliance with the new emission limit
  - Conducted between January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2025
- Existing source test (meeting the requirements of PAR 1469) conducted on or after January 1, 2024 may be used to demonstrate compliance
- Emission screening test (one run test) not allowed

Source Testing Examples

Example 1: A facility has two hexavalent hard chrome plating tanks vented to an APCD

Scenario 1: Source test conducted on July 1, 2024 demonstrated an emission rate of 0.00004 mg/amp-hr

- Source test was conducted on or after January 1, 2024 and emission rate below limit of 0.00075 mg/amp-hr
- Submit addendum to the approved source test protocol to identify any updates needed to meet the lower emission limit (examples include updates of emissions limit or procedures of calculations)

Submit addendum within 30 days of rule adoption

Scenario 2: Same as Scenario 1 but source test conducted on July 1, 2023

- Source test was conducted *before* January 1, 2024 so a new source test is needed
- Submit addendum to the approved source test protocol to identify any updates needed to meet the lower emission limit (examples include updates of emissions limit or procedures of calculations)

Submit addendum within 30 days of rule adoption; conduct source test by January 1, 2026

Source Testing Examples (continued)

Example 2: A facility has two hexavalent hard chrome plating tanks and a non planting tank vented to an APCD

- Separate source tests conducted on July 1, 2024: plating tanks demonstrated an emission rate of 0.00004 mg/amp-hr and the non-plating tank demonstrated an emission rate of 0.18 mg/hr when all tanks were in operation. The combined emission rate was 0.00065 mg/amp-hr.
  - Source test conducted on or after January 1, 2024 and combined emission rate below limit of 0.00075 mg/amp-hr
  - Submit addendum to the approved source test protocol to identify any updates needed to meet the lower emission limit (examples include updates of emissions limit or procedures of calculations)

Submit addendum within 30 days of rule adoption

Source Test (k)(3) – Conducting a Subsequent Source Test at a Functional Chrome Plating Facility

NEW!

Beginning January 1, 2026, an owner or operator of a Facility required to meet the requirements of subdivision (x) shall:

(A) At least 60 days prior to conducting a subsequent source test, submit a source test protocol if the Executive Officer has requested an updated or new source test protocol; and

(B) Conduct a subsequent source test:

(i) No later than the end of the second calendar year from the calendar year of the last source test that the meet the requirements specified in clauses (k)(2)(C)(ii) through (iv), as applicable; and

(ii) Meeting the requirements specified in clauses (k)(2)(C)(ii) through (iv), as applicable.

- Applies to all Tier III tanks (non-plating and plating tanks) at a Functional Plating Facility
- ATCM requires a source test every two years, more frequent than Rule 1469 (varying from 60 to 84 months)
- PAR 1469 aligns with the ATCM and requires a subsequent source every two calendar years, example:
  - 1st source test on 2/1/25
  - 2nd source test due by 12/31/27
  - 3rd source test due by 12/31/29

Source Test (k)(4) – New Source Test Requirements for Modified Facilities

(A) An owner or operator of a Functional Chrome Plating Facility required to meet the requirements of subdivision (w) shall:

(i) At least 60 days prior to conducting the first source test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements in paragraph (w)(2), submit to sourcetesting@aqmd.gov or a South Coast AQMD Source Test Tracking System web portal the items specified in clauses (k)(2)(A)(i) through (ii); and

(ii) No later than 60 days after initial start of the new or modified Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank, conduct a source test that meets the requirements in clauses (k)(2)(C)(ii) through (iv), as applicable.

(B) An owner or operator of a Decorative Chromium Electroplating Facility required to meet the requirements of subdivision (w) shall:

(i) Meet the requirements specified in clause (k)(4)(A)(i) and (ii); and

(ii) No later than 60 days after initial start of the new or modified equipment, demonstrate all Decorative Chromium Electroplating Tank(s) using Hexavalent Chromium at the Facility meet the applicable emission limit specified in subdivision (w) as measured downstream of the Add-on Air Pollution Control Device with a source test meeting the requirements of (k)(2)(C)(ii) and (iv), as applicable.

- Establishes source test schedules for modified facilities

Source Test (k)(6) – Use of Emissions Screening Test

(A) The owner or operator of a ~~f~~Facility, except a Facility subject to the requirements of subdivision (w) or (x), that elects to use an emissions screening test in lieu of a source test to comply with the -subsequent source test requirements in Table 3 - Source Tests Schedule shall conduct an emissions screening test:

(B) The owner or operator of a ~~f~~Facility, except a Facility subject to the requirements of subdivision (w) or (x), may conduct an emissions screening test in lieu of a source test to comply with the requirements for an initial source test in Table 3 – Source Tests Schedule provided:

- ATCM does not allow the use of an emission screening test (one-run test) to demonstrate compliance with the more stringent emission limits
- PAR 1469 aligns with this requirement by excluding facilities subject to the new emission limit from this pathway
- Decorative electroplating facilities that are not subject to subdivision (w) may still utilize an emission screening test

Source Test (k)(7) – Source Test Protocol

(B) The most recent South Coast AQMD approved source test protocol may be used for subsequent source tests, provided there are no changes to the tank dimensions, collection slots, ventilation flow rate, sampling location(s), sampling method, or analytic method(s), unless the Executive Officer requests an updated or new source test protocol.

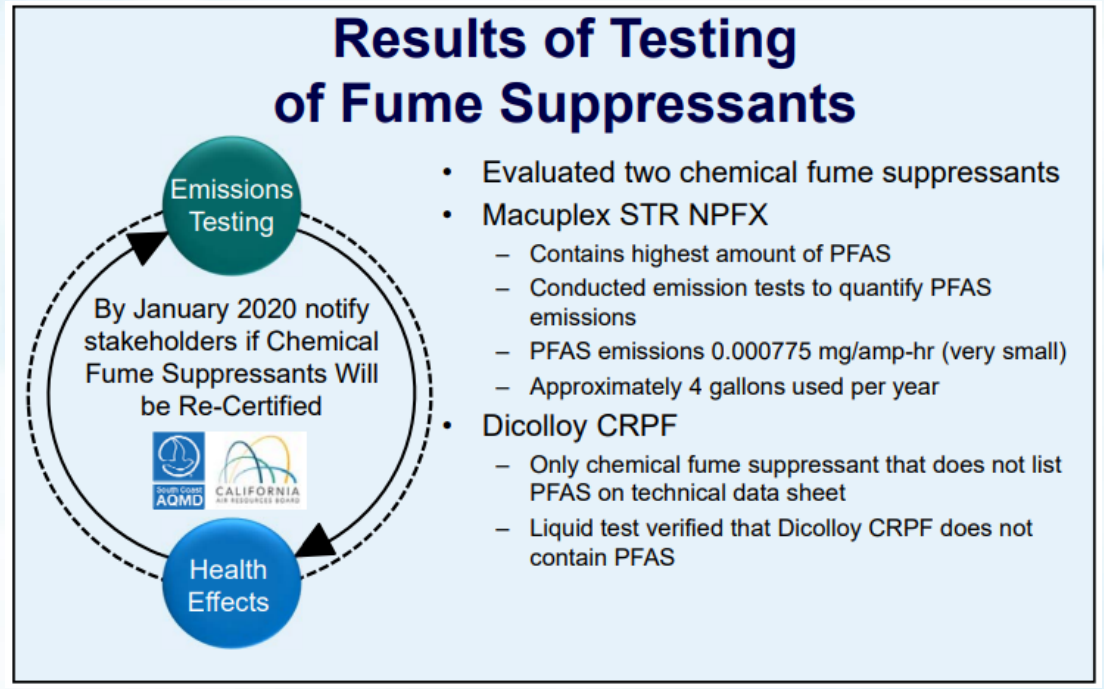
- Aligns the limitations of using a previously approved protocol with other recently adopted and amended rules
- Executive Officer may determine that the previously approved source test protocol is:
  - No longer appropriate to quantify emissions
  - Inconsistent with the requirements of PAR 1469

Wetting Agent Chemical Fume Suppressants Requirements for Hexavalent Chromium Electroplating or Chromic Acid Anodizing Tanks (l)(4)-(l)(9)

~~(4) No later than January 1, 2020, the owner or operator of a facility shall be notified by the Executive Officer the status of:~~

~~(A) Any wetting agent chemical fume suppressant available on and after July 1, 2021 that meets the requirements specified in paragraphs (1)(2); and~~

~~(B) Any potential wetting agent chemical fume suppressant going through the certification process conducted by SCAQMD and CARB.~~



- Proposing to delete paragraph (l)(4)-(l)(9) that specified a process to evaluate chemical fume suppressants
- Deadline has passed and South Coast AQMD evaluated and presenting findings in the 2019
  - Chemical fume suppressant emissions were low
  - Did not propose a ban on any of the approved chemical fume suppressants

Parameter Monitoring (m)(1) – Add-On Air Pollution Control Device(s) and Add-On Non-Ventilated Air Pollution Control Device(s)

(B) *Semiannual Measurements of Air Velocities at Collection Slots* ~~*Velocity of Collection Slots*~~

Beginning 60 days after the completion of the initial source test required in Table 3 – Source Tests Schedule and at least once every 180 days ~~thereafter~~following the most recent source test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit, the owner or operator of a ~~f~~Facility shall demonstrate that emissions are captured by the ~~a~~Add-on ~~a~~Air ~~p~~Pollution ~~c~~Control ~~d~~Device that meets

Additional footnotes for Table 5

[2] The owner or operator shall measure and evaluate the applicable velocity or pressure at each location tested during the most recent source test that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limit.

[3] Alternative slot velocities less than 2,000 fpm would be specified in the most recently approved source test report demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

- Clarify when collection slot measurements are required to occur
- A new source test would reset the measurement schedule
- Clarify that the measurements are at the same location as the most recent source test
- Clarify that to use an alternative velocity, it would need to be approved by the Executive Officer

Inspection and Monitoring Requirements (n)

(5) *Operation and Maintenance Plan*

The owner or operator of a ~~f~~Facility subject to the inspection and maintenance requirements of paragraphs (n)(1), (n)(2), (n)(3), or (n)(4) shall ~~prepare~~maintain an operation and maintenance plan. For M~~m~~ajor S~~s~~ources, the plan shall be incorporated by reference into the Ssource's Title V permit. The plan shall incorporate the inspection and maintenance requirements for that device or monitoring equipment, as identified in Tables 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, and 4-4 of Appendix 4, and shall include the following elements:

(A) A standardized checklist to document the operation and maintenance of the Ssource, the ~~a~~Add-on ~~a~~Air ~~p~~Pollution ~~c~~Control ~~d~~Device, and the process and control system monitoring equipment; and

(B) Procedures to be followed to ensure that equipment is properly maintained.

(8) *Operation and Maintenance Plan Modifications*

Any changes made by the owner or operator of a ~~f~~Facility shall be ~~documented in an addendum~~incorporated into ~~the~~ a revised operation and maintenance plan. In addition, the owner or operator of a ~~f~~Facility shall keep previous (i.e., superseded) versions of the operation and maintenance plan on record to be made available for inspection, upon request, for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan.

- Rule 1469 did not specify a date when the operation and maintenance plan would be required to be prepared
- PAR 1469 merging and clarifying requirement to require the operation and maintenance plan to be maintained (updated and kept current)
  - Incorporates update requirement from paragraph (n)(9)
- Clarified how changes to the operation and maintenance would be documented

Recordkeeping (o)

(12) *Records for Rinse Tanks*

The owner or operator of a Facility that uses Hexavalent Chromium for Chromium Electroplating or Chromic Acid Anodizing shall maintain a record of a laboratory analysis conducted every 12 calendar months for the first Rinse Tank following a Tier I, a Tier II, or a Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank demonstrating that the tank solution contains less than the applicable minimum concentration of Hexavalent Chromium to meet the definition of a Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank using an approved ASTM, CARB, or U.S. EPA test method, where total chromium may serve as a surrogate for Hexavalent Chromium, unless:

(A) South Coast AQMD permit conditions limits the Rinse Tank solution concentration to less than the applicable minimum concentration of Hexavalent Chromium to meet the definition of a Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank and requires a method to verify the concentration;

(B) The Rinse Tank is part of a rinsing operation that is designed to be continuously diluted with water;

(C) The Rinse Tank is permanently connected to a system to remove Hexavalent Chromium;

(D) The tank solution is replaced at least once every 12 calendar months with water and the corresponding records are retained on-site; or

(E) The Rinse Tank is required to meet the applicable requirements of a Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank.

(~~12~~ 13) *Records Retention*

All records shall be maintained for five years, at least two years on site, except the most recent source test report(s) which shall be kept on site.

- Clarified process of how to demonstrate the first Rinse Tank is not a Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank
  - Similar process to Rule 1426
- Clarified that the most recent source test report(s) are required to be kept on site
- The most recent source test may be conducted more than 5 years ago

Reporting (p)

(p) *Reporting*

(1) *Source Test Documentation*

(A) Notification of Source Test

At least ~~60~~ 14 calendar days before the source test is scheduled to occur, the owner or operator of a ~~f~~Facility shall notify the Executive Officer at sourcetesting@aqmd.gov that a source test will be conducted.

- Notification requirement updated to be consistent with current source testing practices

Exemptions (r)

(3) A temporary opening, persisting no more than seven consecutive calendar days, in a wall or roof of a Building Enclosure created to install an air pollution control device shall be:

(A) Excluded from the combined area of all Enclosure Openings referenced in paragraph (e)(1); and

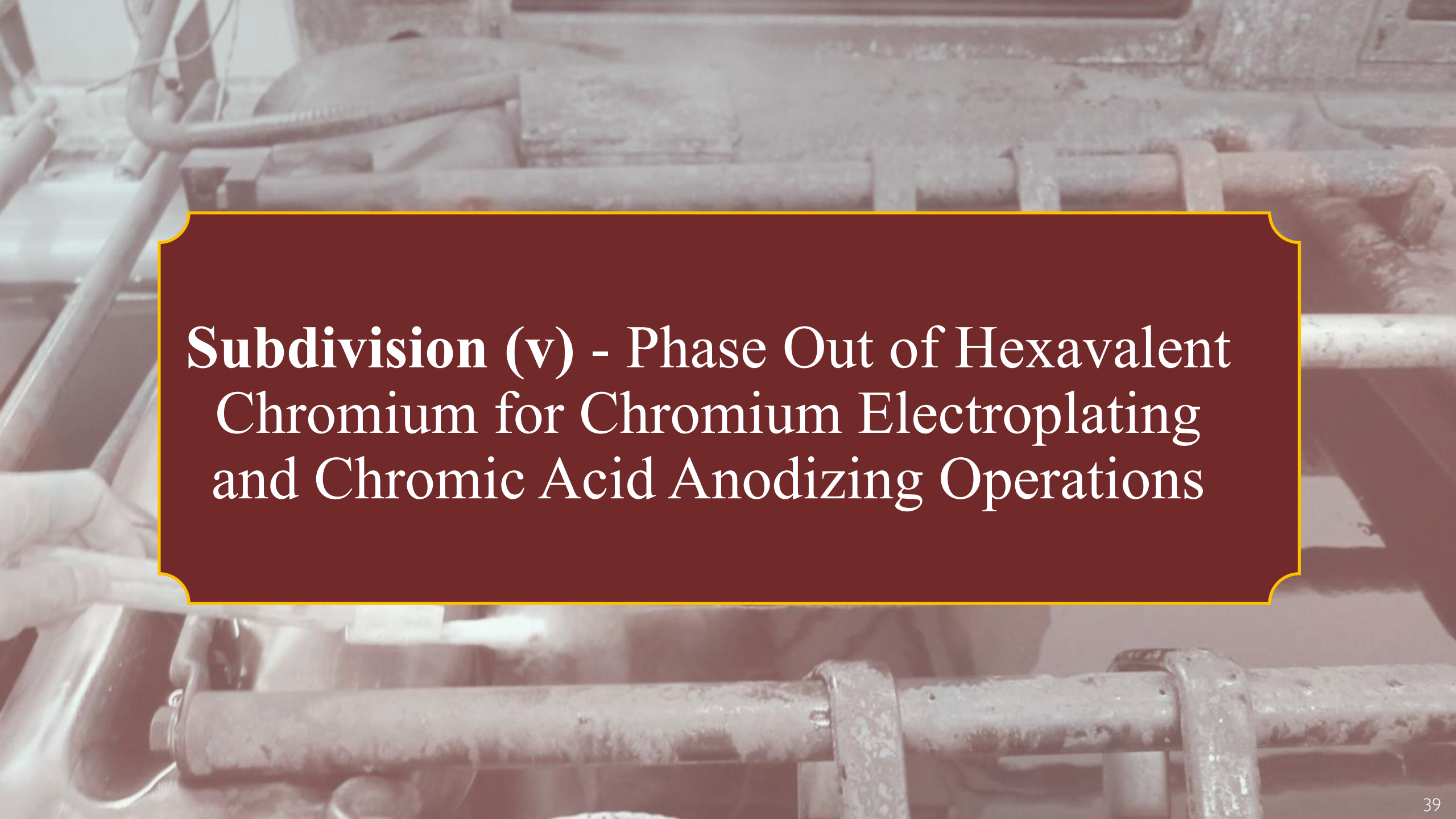
(B) Exempt from paragraph (e)(4), provided the opening is covered when construction is not active and upon the end of each construction work day.

(4) Beginning January 1, 2026, the requirements of paragraphs (h)(2) and (h)(4) do not apply to a Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank subject to the requirements of subdivision (x).

(5) The requirements of paragraph (h)(5) do not apply to a Functional Chrome Plating Facility subject to the requirements of paragraph (x)(3).

(6) The requirements of paragraph (k)(1) do not apply to Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tanks subject to the requirements of paragraphs (k)(2), (k)(3), or (k)(4).

- (r)(3) - restructured (e)(9) and clarified the exemption
- (r)(4) and (r)(5) exempts a Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank or Tier II Hexavalent Chromium Tank subject to new emission limits from the existing (less stringent) emission limits
- (r)(6) exempts a Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank subject to new source testing requirements from the existing source testing requirements



Subdivision (v) - Phase Out of Hexavalent Chromium for Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations

Phase Out (v)(1) – Prohibition of New Hexavalent Chromium Operations

NEW!

(v) *Phase Out of Hexavalent Chromium Use for Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations*

(1) *New Hexavalent Chromium Facilities Prohibited*

An owner or operator of a Facility shall not construct nor operate a tank that uses Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of Decorative Chromium Electroplating, Hard Chromium Electroplating, or Chromic Acid Anodizing, unless the Facility has a Chromium Electroplating or Chromic Acid Anodizing Tank using Hexavalent Chromium permitted on or before January 1, 2024.

- ATCM prohibits new facilities
- PAR 1469 aligns with ATCM
- Facilities with an existing hexavalent chromium tank can continue to operate

Phase Out (v)(2)(A) – Phase Out of Hexavalent Chromium for Decorative Chromium Electroplating

NEW!

Phase Out of Hexavalent Chromium for Decorative Chromium Electroplating Operations

(A) Beginning January 2, 2030, an owner or operator of a Facility shall not use any Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of Decorative Chromium Electroplating.

- ATCM phases out hexavalent chromium for decorative chromium electroplating but allows for a longer phase out date for facilities with building enclosures
- Decorative chromium electroplating facilities in South Coast AQMD are subject to building enclosure requirements
- PAR 1469 uses the alternative phase out date of January 1, 2030

Phase Out (v)(2)(B) – Alternate Phase Out Date for a Permit to Construct Issued After January 1, 2029

(B) *Alternate Phase-out Date for Facilities issued a Permit to Construct After January 1, 2029 for the Alternate Equipment*

In lieu of meeting the requirements of paragraph (v)(2)(A), an owner or operator of a Facility issued a Permit to Construct after January 1, 2029 for the non-Hexavalent Chromium alternative equipment that elects to have an alternative phase out date shall not use any Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of Decorative Chromium Electroplating beginning the expiration date of the Permit to Construct for the non-Hexavalent Chromium equipment alternative, issuance date of the Permit to Operate for the non-Hexavalent Chromium equipment alternative, or January 2, 2031, whichever is the earliest, provided:

(i) No later than [6 Months after Date of Rule Adoption], the owner or operator submitted a complete permit application for the non-Hexavalent Chromium alternative equipment; and

(ii) No later than October 31, 2029, the owner or operator informs the South Coast AQMD staff processing the application for the non-Hexavalent Chromium alternative equipment that the facility will continue to operate the Decorative Chromium Electroplating equipment after January 1, 2030.

- ATCM allows for a one-year extension of phase out date when the alternative technology takes more time to procure/install
- PAR 1469 allows for phase out extension up to January 1, 2031 provided certain criteria are met
  - For a Permit to Construct issued in 2029, the valid period (1-year) would past the phase out date of January 1, 2030
- Facilities not replacing equipment would not be eligible for extension

Phase Out (v)(2)(C) – Alternate Phase Out Date for an Extended Permit to Construct

(C) *Alternate Phase-out Date for Facilities issued an Extended Permit to Construct for the Alternate Equipment*

In lieu of meeting the requirements of subparagraph (v)(2)(A), an owner or operator of Facility issued a Permit to Construct for the non-Hexavalent Chromium alternative equipment that elects to have an alternative phase out date shall not use any Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of Decorative Chromium Electroplating beginning the expiration date of the extended Permit to Construct for the non-Hexavalent Chromium alternative equipment, issuance date of the Permit to Operate for the non-Hexavalent Chromium equipment alternative, or January 2, 2031, whichever is the earliest, provided:

(i) The requirements specified in clauses (v)(2)(B)(i) and (v)(2)(B)(ii) are met; and

(ii) An extension to the Permit to Construct for the non-Hexavalent Chromium alternative equipment was granted for one or more of the following reasons:

(I) The procurement of equipment necessary to replace Hexavalent Chromium is delayed;

(II) The installation of equipment necessary to replace Hexavalent Chromium is delayed; or

(III) More time is needed to complete construction of the non-Hexavalent Chromium alternative equipment.

- Similar allowance for a Permit to Construct under extension

Phase Out (v)(3) – Phase Out of Hexavalent Chromium Functional Chrome Operations

NEW!

(3) *Phase Out of Hexavalent Chromium Use for Functional Chrome Operations*

(A) Beginning January 2, 2039 or the date specified in the Air Toxic Control Measure for Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations (California Code of Regulations Section 93102.4) prohibiting the use of any Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of Functional Chrome Plating, whichever is later, an owner or operator of a Facility shall not use any Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of Functional Chrome Plating.

(B) An owner or operator of a Facility shall not be subject to the requirements of subparagraph (v)(3)(A), if no date is specified in the Air Toxic Control Measure for Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations prohibiting the use of any Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of Functional Chrome Plating.

- ATCM phases out hexavalent chromium for functional chromium plating by 2039 pending technology review
- PAR 1469 references the ATCM in the event the date of the phase out is updated in the future
- If a phase out is not required by ATCM, PAR 1469 would not require a phase out of hexavalent chromium for the purposes of functional chrome plating

Subdivision (w) - Requirements for Facilities Undergoing Modifications

Facilities Undergoing Modifications (w)(1)

Permitted Annual Ampere-Hours

The owner or operator of a Chromium Electroplating or Chromic Acid Anodizing Tank using Hexavalent Chromium shall not perform a Modification to the Facility on or after January 1, 2024, unless:

(A) The Facility's total permitted Ampere-hours for the Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Tanks using Hexavalent Chromium after the Modification does not exceed the total permitted Ampere-hours for the Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Tanks using Hexavalent Chromium prior to Modification; and

(B) All Tier I, II, and III Hexavalent Chromium Tanks that undergo a Modification at the Facility comply with all applicable requirements of this rule.

- ATCM imposes new requirements for existing facilities using hexavalent chromium undergoing modification
- Conversions from hexavalent chromium to alternative technologies or building enclosure construction are not a modification
- Limits emissions by prohibiting an increase in operations
- PAR 1469 added new provisions to align with ATCM

Facilities Undergoing Modifications (w)(2) (continued)

(2) *Emission Limitations for Hexavalent Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Hard Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Tanks*

An owner or operator of a Facility that underwent a Modification on or after January 1, 2024 shall control Hexavalent Chromium emissions from all Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing tanks by:

(A) Venting Hexavalent Chromium emissions to an Add-on Air Pollution Control Device(s) or controlling emissions with an Add-on Non-ventilated Air Pollution Control Device; and

(B) Meeting an Emission Limitation of 0.00075 milligrams of Hexavalent Chromium per Ampere-hour or less as demonstrated by conducting a source test.

- Modified facilities would also be subject to more stringent requirements
  - Vent emissions to an Add-on APCD
  - Meet a lower emission limit

Subdivision (x) - New Requirements for Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tanks at Functional Chrome Plating Facilities Beginning January 1, 2026

Tier III Tanks at Functional Chrome Plating Facilities (x)(1) – *Plating* Tank

NEW!

Tank Used for Functional Chrome Plating

Beginning on January 1, 2026, an owner or operator of a Functional Chrome Plating Facility shall control Hexavalent Chromium emissions from each Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Tank that uses Hexavalent Chromium for either Functional Chrome Plating or both Decorative Chrome Plating and Functional Chrome Plating by meeting the requirements of subparagraphs (w)(2)(A) and (w)(2)(B).

- ATCM requires APCD and lower emissions limits for certain tanks used for functional chrome plating
  - 0.00075 mg/amp-hr (lower than existing Rule 1469 0.0015 mg/amp-hr or 0.0011 mg/amp-hr)
- PAR 1469 aligns with the lower emissions limit
- Majority of functional chrome plating facilities meet this emission limit; for some facilities, retesting with a lower detection limit may demonstrate compliance with lower limit

Tier III Tanks at Functional Chrome Plating Facilities (x)(2) – Excluding Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Anodizing Tanks

NEW!

Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tanks (Excluding Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Tanks)

Beginning on January 1, 2026, owner or operator of a Functional Chrome Plating Facility shall collect and vent Hexavalent Chromium emissions from any Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank, excluding Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing tanks subject to paragraph (x)(1), to an Add-on Air Pollution Control Device that meets the following Hexavalent Chromium emission limits as demonstrated by source test meeting the requirements in subdivision (k):

- ATCM requires non-plating tanks at Functional Plating facilities to be controlled and meet the stringent emission limits
- PAR 1469 aligns requirement for Functional Electroplating facilities
- Rule 1469 (h)(4) specified the emission limits for non-plating tanks at all facilities
- Decorative electroplating facilities remain subject to Rule 1469 (h)(4), even if the facility underwent a modification

(A) - Limit for Non-Plating Tank Connected to an APCD Controlling a Functional Chrome Plating Tank

NEW!

(A) 0.00075 mg/amp-hr for any tank connected to an Add-on Air Pollution Control Device that is also connected to a Functional Chrome Plating Tank.

Rule 1469

(i) 0.0015 mg/amp-hr, for existing or modified facilities, if any tank(s) vented to an air pollution control device are electrolytic;

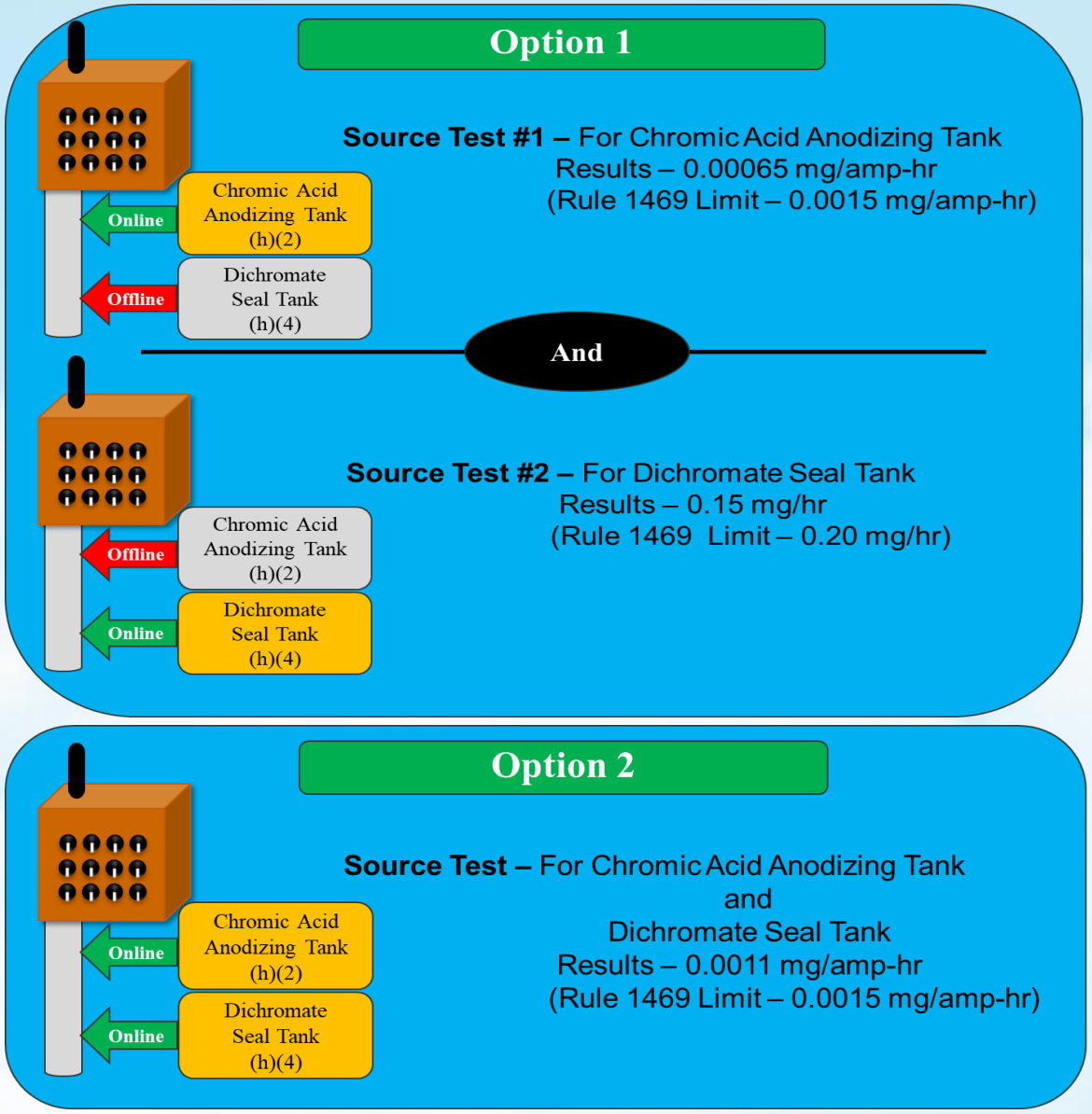
(ii) 0.0011 mg/amp-hr, for new facilities, if any tank(s) vented to an air pollution control device are electrolytic;

(iii) 0.20 mg/hr, if all tanks vented to the add-on air pollution control device are not electrolytic and the ventilation system has a maximum exhaust rate of 5,000 cfm or less; or

(iv) 0.004 mg/hr-ft^2, with the applicable surface area based on the surface area of all Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank(s) and other tanks required to be vented to an add-on air pollution control device with a SCAQMD Permit to Operate, provided all tanks are not electrolytic, if the ventilation system has a maximum exhaust rate of greater than 5,000 cfm.

- ATCM's lower emissions limit applies to all tanks connected to the same APCD as the functional chrome plating tank
- Rule 1469 allowed emissions from individual tanks to be evaluated separately
- PAR 1469 only allows emissions from all tanks to be evaluated at the same time to align with ATCM
- If unable to run the tanks at the same time, conduct multiple source tests and sum up the emission rates

Example – Difference Between Rule 1469 and PAR 1469



- Rule 1469 allows either:
  - Option 1: Conduct two or more separate source tests and meet different emission limits
  - Option 2: Conduct a single source test and meet a single emissions limit
- PAR 1469 allows:
  - Option 2 Only: Conduct a single source test (or sum up emission rates from multiple source tests) and meet a single emissions limit

(B) - Limit for Non-Plating Tank(s) Only Connected to an APCD with 5,000 cfm or less

NEW!

(B) 0.20 mg/hr for any tank not connected to an Add-on Air Pollution Control Device that is also connected to a Functional Chrome Plating Tank, with a maximum exhaust rate of 5,000 cubic feet per minute or less per manufacturer's specifications; or

Rule 1469 (iii) 0.20 mg/hr, if all tanks vented to the add-on air pollution control device are not electrolytic and the ventilation system has a maximum exhaust rate of 5,000 cfm or less; or

- ATCM requires non-plating tanks at a Functional Plating Facility meet this limit provided:
  - Tank is not connected to an APCD that also controls a Functional Chrome Plating Tank; and
  - Controlled by a smaller APCD
- Rule 1469 has a similar requirement for non-electrolytic tanks at all facilities
- PAR 1469 aligns with ATCM
  - For example, electrolytic strip tank would be subject to this limit

(C) - Limit for Non-Plating Tank(s) Only Connected to an APCD greater than 5,000 cfm

(C) 0.004 mg/hr-ft^2, with the applicable surface area based on the total surface area of all Tier II and Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tanks connected to the same Add-on Air Pollution Control Device, for any tank not connected to an Add-on Air Pollution Control Device that is also connected to a Functional Chrome Plating Tank, with a maximum exhaust rate of greater than 5,000 cubic feet per minute per manufacturer's specification.

CARB ATCM

0.004 mg/hr-ft^2 for any Tank(s) that are not covered by subsection (A), if the Add-on Air Pollution Control Device has a maximum exhaust rate of greater than 5,000 cubic feet per minute per manufacturer's specification.

1. The applicable surface area shall be based on the total surface area of all Tier III Tank(s) connected to the same Add-on Air Pollution Control Device.

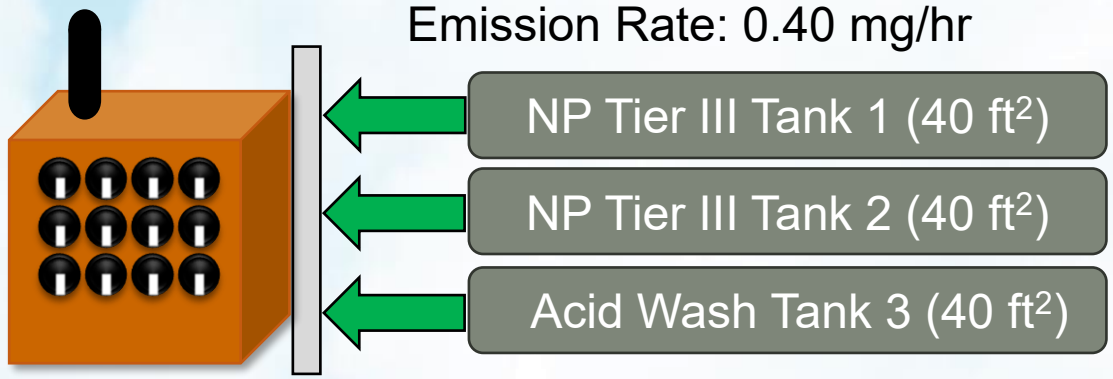
2. If the Owner or Operator elects to control Tier II Tank(s) per the requirements of section 93102.4(g)(2), the applicable surface area shall be based on the total surface area of all Tier II and Tier III Tank(s) connected to the same Add-on Air Pollution Control Device.

- Same emission limit but ATCM only allows for certain tanks to be included in the calculation of surface area
- PAR 1469 reduces the eligible surface area compared to Rule 1469 to align with ATCM
- Emission limit only applies if the configuration is not subject to the subparagraph (A)

Example – Difference Between Rule 1469 and PAR 1469

- Rule 1469
  - 0.004 mg/hr-ft^2, surface area based on Tier III tanks *and other tanks* required to be vented to an APCD
- CARB ATCM
  - 0.004 mg/hr-ft^2, surface area based on *Tier II and Tier III tanks*

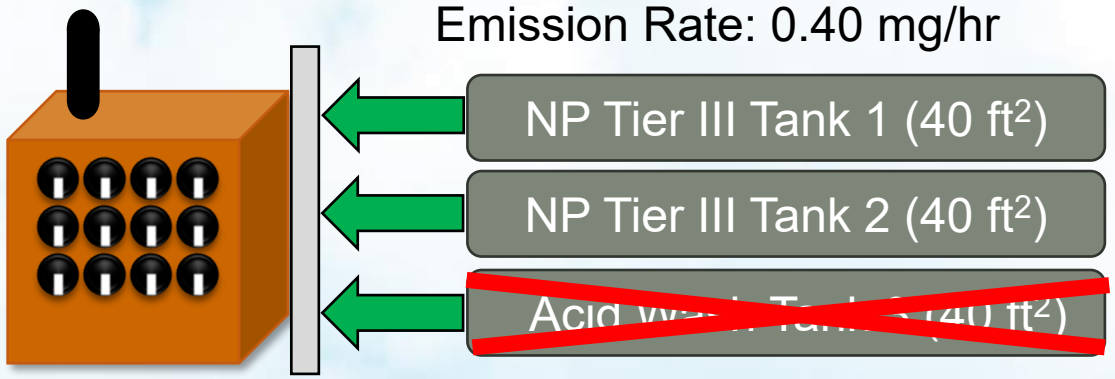
Rule 1469 Example:



- Eligible surface area (40 ft^2 +40 ft^2 +40 ft^2) = 120 ft^2
- Emission Rate: 0.40 mg/hr ÷ 120 ft^2 = **0.003 mg/hr-ft^2**

Compliant

PAR 1469 Example:



- Eligible surface area (40 ft^2 +40 ft^2) = 80 ft^2
- Emission rate: 0.40 mg/hr ÷ 80 ft^2 = **0.005 mg/hr-ft^2**

Non-Compliant

(x)(3) –Tier II Hexavalent Chromium Tanks at a Functional Chrome Plating Facility

(3) *Tier II Hexavalent Chromium Tanks at a Functional Chrome Plating Facility*

Beginning January 1, 2026, the owner or operator of a Functional Chrome Plating Facility shall control Hexavalent Chromium emissions from a Tier II Hexavalent Chromium Tank by:

(A) Utilizing a tank cover, Mechanical Fume Suppressant, or other method approved by the Executive Officer; or

(B) Meeting the requirements for a Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank specified in paragraph (x)(2).

- ATCM requires Tier II Hexavalent Chromium Tanks to be controlled by an add-on air pollution control device or a tank cover
- PAR 1469 aligns the requirement by requiring Tier II Hexavalent Chromium Tanks to meet the new emission limits, if electing to vent to an add-on air pollution control device

Subdivision (y) – Permit to Operate for Tier III Tanks at Functional Chrome Facilities

Permit to Operate Subject to Emission Limits Requirements in Subdivision (x)

(1) No later than March 1, 2026, an owner or operator of a Functional Chrome Plating Facility shall either:

(A) Have a permit to operate specifying the applicable emission limits in subdivision (x) for each Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank and the Add-On Air Pollution Control Device or an Add-On Non-Ventilated Air Pollution Control Device controlling the Hexavalent Chromium emissions from a Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank; or

(B) Submit a complete permit application to meet the requirements specified in subparagraph (y)(1)(A).

- Permit conditions are enforcement tools to ensure compliance with the rule requirements
- Standard practice for permit conditions to accurately reflect applicable requirements including the latest emission limits
- Typically conditions are updated when permits are modified
- Requirement to submit permit applications by March 1, 2026
  - Replace with new lower emission limit, or
  - Evaluate to ensure compliance

Appendix 8 – Smoke Test to Demonstrate Capture Efficiency for an Add-on Air Pollution Control Device(s) Pursuant to Paragraph (k)(6)

3. Procedure

The smoke test shall be conducted for each Chromium Electroplating or Chromic Acid Anodizing Tank vented to the Add-on Air Pollution Control Device at locations evenly distributed over the entire liquid surface over a minimum twelve point matrix or an alternative number of points approved by the Executive Officer in the most recently approved source test protocol. ~~evenly distributed over the entire liquid surface . of each chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing tank vented to the add-on air pollution control device~~. Place the aperture of the smoke device at each point of the matrix at a height within one inch above the tank top. Observe collection of the smoke to the collection location(s) of the Aadd-on Aair Ppollution Ceontrol Ddevice. An acceptable smoke test shall demonstrate a direct stream to the collection location(s) of the Aadd-on Aair Ppollution Ceontrol Ddevice without meanderings out of this direct path. Record these observations at each of the points on the matrix providing a qualitative assessment of the collection of smoke to the Aadd-on Aair Ppollution Ceontrol Ddevice. The test shall also be documented by photographs or video at each point of the matrix.

- Allows for an alternative measurement locations if approved in the most recently approved source test protocol

Appendix 10 – Tier II and Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Thresholds

4. The owner or operator of a Ffacility shall not be subject to the requirement of subparagraph (h)(4)(A) or paragraph (x)(2) to vent a Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank to an Aadd-on Aair Ppollution Ceontrol Ddevice for one tank at a Ffacility if the tank meets the following requirements:
   a) The surface area is less than or equal to four (4) square feet;
   b) The Hhexavalent Cehromium concentration is less than or equal to 11,000 ppm based on one or more of the following:;
      - Maximum operating concentration of Hexavalent Chromium specified in a permit condition
      - Laboratory analysis of the concentration of Hexavalent Chromium in the tank solution conducted within the last 12 months and using an approved ASTM, CARB, or U.S. EPA test method, where total chromium may serve as a surrogate for Hexavalent Chromium
   c) The tank is operated and permitted at less than or equal to 210° F;
   d) The tank is operated at a temperature between 170-210° F for less than or equal to two and one-half (2.5) hours per week; and
   e) The tank complies with the tank cover requirements in paragraph (h)(5) and the temperature data logger requirements in paragraph (n)(3), and the data logger must log the duration of time and temperature of the tank to demonstrate compliance with (d) above.

- Clarified process of how to demonstrate the tank meets the concentration criteria
  - Permit condition
  - Recent laboratory analysis

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of PAR 1469

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

- Socioeconomic Impact Assessment will focus on costs related to new provisions in PAR 1469* including:
  - Types of affected industries, including small businesses
  - Range of probable costs or savings
- The Socioeconomic Impact Assessment will be included in the Draft Staff Report which will be released for public review and comment at least 30 days prior to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board Hearing scheduled for November 7, 2025 (subject to change)

* Costs associated with the existing CARB Chrome ATCM requirements are not attributed to the costs of PAR 1469

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

- PAR 1469 is a project subject to CEQA
- South Coast AQMD, as lead agency, is reviewing PAR 1469 to determine if it will result in any potential adverse environmental impacts
- Appropriate CEQA documentation will be prepared based on the analysis

Next Steps

Next Steps

Public comments due	Friday, September 5
Stationary Source Committee	September 19, 2025
Set Hearing	October 3, 2025
Draft Rule Language and Staff Report	October 7, 2025
Public Hearing	November 7, 2025

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