Working Group Meeting 2

Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1469

Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations

Wednesday
July 23, 2025
1:00 PM

Zoom Meeting Link:

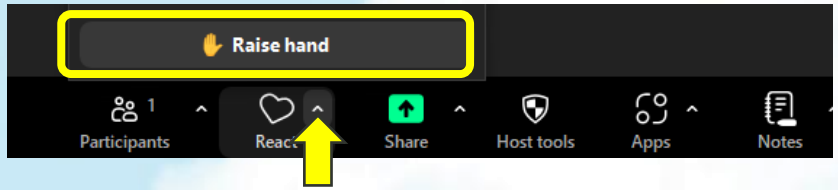
https://scaqmd.zoom.us/j/98165845756

Dial In: (669) 900 6833

Meeting ID: 981 6584 5756

Meeting Information

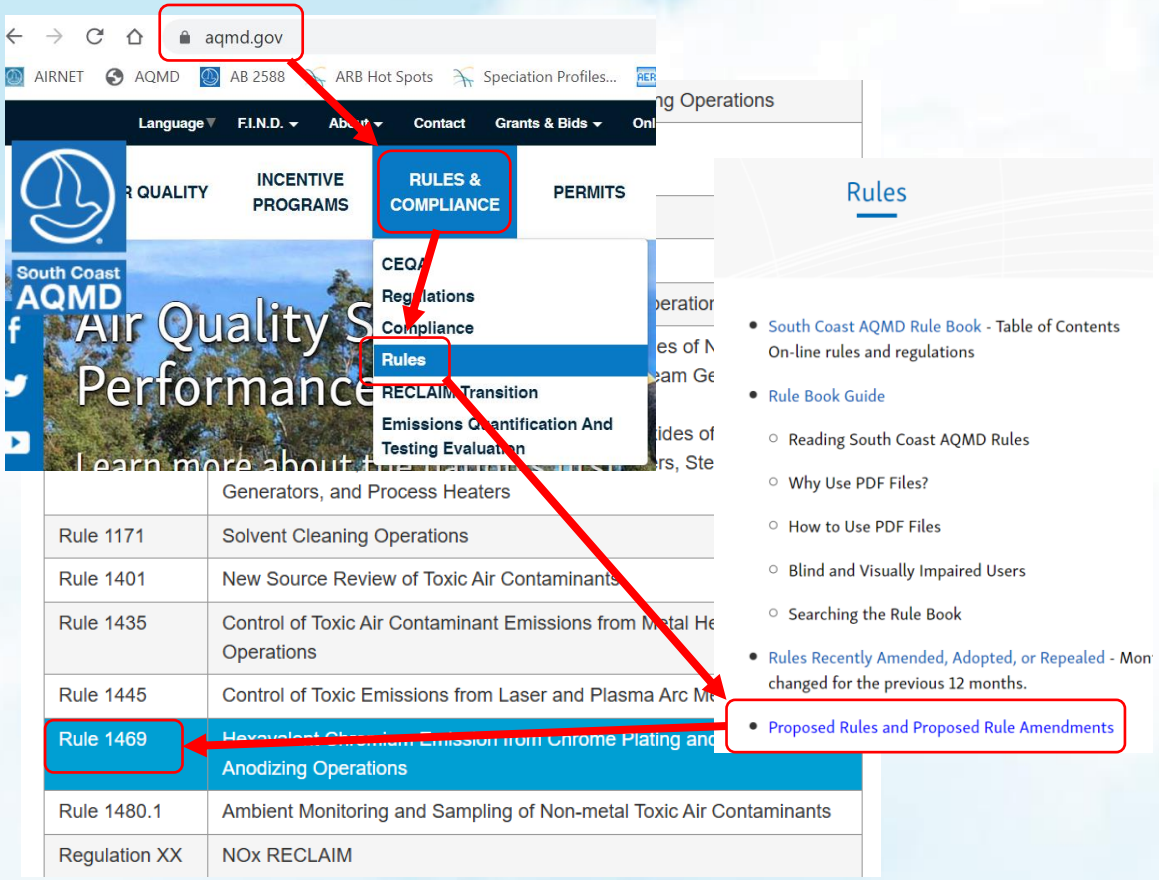
- To speak in today's meeting:



OR

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

- For meeting materials:



Agenda

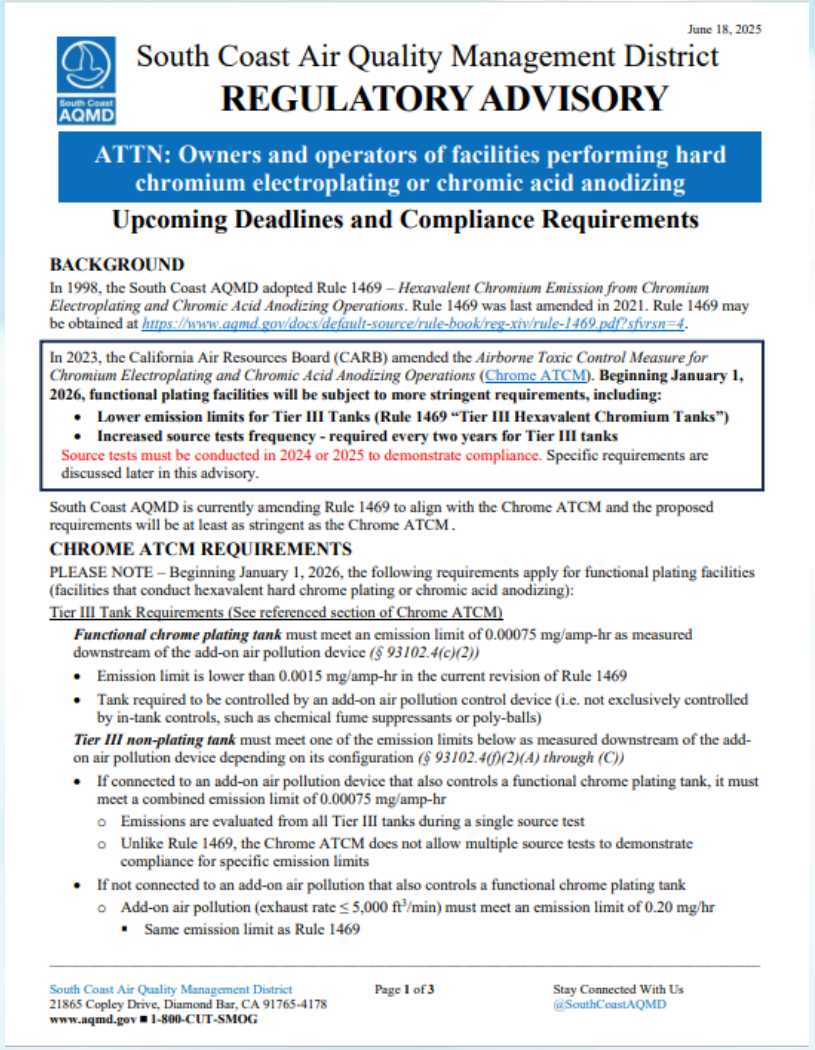
- Summary of Working Group #1
- Staff Activity Between Working Group Meetings
- Initial Preliminary Draft Rule Language
- Next Steps

Summary of Working Group #1

- Held on March 11, 2025
- Overview of the rule development process
- Background of hexavalent chromium and hexavalent chromium emission sources at metal finishing facilities
- Background and history of regulations for chromium emissions at electroplating and anodizing facilities
  - Federal - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks
  - State – Air Toxic Control Measure for Chromium Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities (ATCM) – Amended in 2023
  - Local – South Coast AQMD Rule 1469
- Need to amend Rule 1469
  - Align with Chrome ATCM to streamline regulatory requirements
  - Ensure established practices are retained

Staff Activity Between Working Group Meetings

- Compared updated ATCM requirements to existing Rule 1469 requirements
- Developed initial updates to Rule 1469:
  - Incorporate updated CARB ATCM requirements
  - Clarify existing rule language requirements
  - Address issues identified at a facility
- Released a regulatory advisory informing working group members and facilities of upcoming deadlines specified in the ATCM for a Functional Plating Facility:
  - Lower emission limit for Tier III Tanks
  - Initial demonstration by January 1, 2026
  - Subsequent demonstration every two years



June 18, 2025

South Coast Air Quality Management District

REGULATORY ADVISORY

ATTN: Owners and operators of facilities performing hard chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing

Upcoming Deadlines and Compliance Requirements

BACKGROUND

In 1998, the South Coast AQMD adopted Rule 1469 – *Hexavalent Chromium Emission from Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations*. Rule 1469 was last amended in 2021. Rule 1469 may be obtained at https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xiv/rule-1469.pdf?sfvrsn=4.

In 2023, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) amended the *Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations* (Chrome ATCM). **Beginning January 1, 2026, functional plating facilities will be subject to more stringent requirements, including:**

- **Lower emission limits for Tier III Tanks (Rule 1469 "Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tanks")**
- **Increased source tests frequency - required every two years for Tier III tanks**

Source tests must be conducted in 2024 or 2025 to demonstrate compliance. Specific requirements are discussed later in this advisory.

South Coast AQMD is currently amending Rule 1469 to align with the Chrome ATCM and the proposed requirements will be at least as stringent as the Chrome ATCM .

CHROME ATCM REQUIREMENTS

PLEASE NOTE – Beginning January 1, 2026, the following requirements apply for functional plating facilities (facilities that conduct hexavalent hard chrome plating or chromic acid anodizing):

Tier III Tank Requirements (See referenced section of Chrome ATCM)

Functional chrome plating tank must meet an emission limit of 0.00075 mg/amp-hr as measured downstream of the add-on air pollution device *(§ 93102.4(c)(2))*

- Emission limit is lower than 0.0015 mg/amp-hr in the current revision of Rule 1469
- Tank required to be controlled by an add-on air pollution control device (i.e. not exclusively controlled by in-tank controls, such as chemical fume suppressants or poly-balls)

Tier III non-plating tank must meet one of the emission limits below as measured downstream of the add-on air pollution device depending on its configuration *(§ 93102.4(f)(2)(A) through (C))*

- If connected to an add-on air pollution device that also controls a functional chrome plating tank, it must meet a combined emission limit of 0.00075 mg/amp-hr
  - Emissions are evaluated from all Tier III tanks during a single source test
  - Unlike Rule 1469, the Chrome ATCM does not allow multiple source tests to demonstrate compliance for specific emission limits
- If not connected to an add-on air pollution that also controls a functional chrome plating tank
  - Add-on air pollution (exhaust rate ≤ 5,000 ft^3/min) must meet an emission limit of 0.20 mg/hr
    - Same emission limit as Rule 1469

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Initial 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

Appendix 1 – Appendix 11

Initial Rule Language: New Requirements to Address ATCM Requirements

PAR 1469 Requirements to Address New CARB Requirements

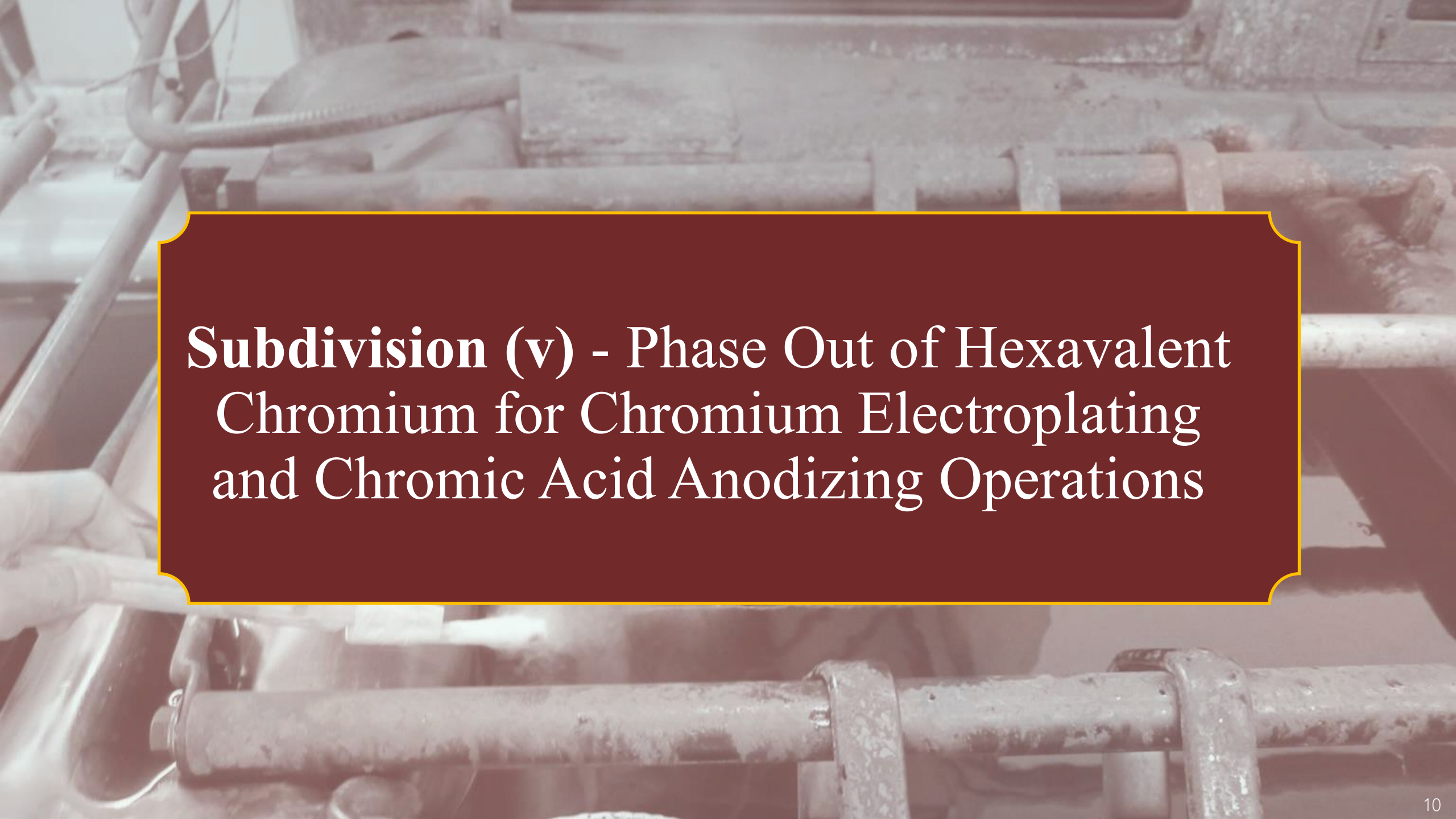
- PAR 1469 incorporates the new CARB ATCM requirements

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

Subdivision (w) - Requirements for Facilities Undergoing Modifications

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

Paragraph (k)(2) - Source Test Requirements at Facilities Undergoing a Modification or Functional Chrome Plating Facilities Beginning January 1, 2026



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

Paragraph (v)(1) – Prohibition of New Hexavalent Chromium Operations

PAR 1469

New Hexavalent Chromium Facilities Prohibited

An owner or operator of a Facility shall not construct nor operate a tank that uses Hexavalent Chromium for 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.

CARB ATCM

No Person shall construct or operate a New Facility that uses Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of Chrome Plating after January 1, 2024.

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

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

PAR 1469

(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.

CARB ATCM

Decorative Chrome Plating. No Person shall use any Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of Decorative Chrome Plating in California after January 1, 2027, unless they elect to comply with the alternative phase out pathway requirements set forth in subsection (b)(1)(A).

Facilities that elect to continue using Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of Decorative Chrome Plating after January 1, 2027, shall submit a notification to the District as required by Appendix 1 by January 1, 2025, indicating that they are electing to pursue the alternative phase out pathway. Facilities that elect to comply with the alternative phase out pathway must comply with the Building Enclosure requirements set forth in subsection (d) starting on January 1, 2026, and shall not use any Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of Decorative Chrome Plating in California after January 1, 2030.

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

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

PAR 1469

(B) 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.

CARB ATCM

The District may grant an extension of up to one year to subsection (b)(1) or (b)(1)(A) if the District determines that the Facility needs more time to procure or install equipment or to complete the permitting or construction necessary to transition to technology that does not use Hexavalent Chromium.

- 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

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

PAR 1469

(C) In lieu of meeting the requirements of paragraph (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 1, 2031, whichever is the earliest, provided:

(i) The requirements specified in subparagraphs (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.

CARB ATCM

The District may grant an extension of up to one year to subsection (b)(1) or (b)(1)(A) if the District determines that the Facility needs more time to procure or install equipment or to complete the permitting or construction necessary to transition to technology that does not use Hexavalent Chromium.

- Similar allowance for a Permit to Construct under extension

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

PAR 1469

(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) for when the use of any Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of Functional Chrome Plating is prohibited, 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 for when the use of any Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of Functional Chrome Plating is prohibited.

CARB ATCM

Functional Chrome Plating. No Person shall use any Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of Functional Chrome Plating in California after January 1, 2039.

(A) *Technology Reviews.* CARB shall conduct two technology reviews that evaluate the development of technologies to replace Hexavalent Chromium in Hard Chrome Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing operations. Each technology review shall include a summary of the status of the development and availability of alternative technologies.

1. CARB staff will complete first technology review by January 1, 2032, and the second technology review by January 1, 2036.

- 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

Paragraph (w)(1) – Modified Facilities

PAR 1469

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.

CARB ATCM

An Owner or Operator of an Existing Facility may only undergo a Modification of an Existing Facility after January 1, 2024 as long as:

(A) Permitted Annual Ampere-Hours, after Modification, do not exceed permitted levels for the Existing or Modified Facility in place as of January 1, 2024; and

(B) Any Hexavalent Chromium Containing Tank(s) that undergo Modifications, including being added to the Facility, meet all applicable requirements of this ATCM.

- 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

Paragraph (w)(2) – Modified Facilities (continued)

PAR 1469

NEW!

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); 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 meeting the requirements of paragraph (k)(2), subparagraph (k)(3)(A), and paragraphs (k)(5) through (k)(8).

CARB ATCM

Each Owner or Operator of a Modified Facility shall, upon Initial Start-Up and during all subsequent Tank Operation, control Hexavalent Chromium emissions from all of the Facility's Chrome Plating Tank(s) by:

(A) Using an Add-on Air Pollution Control Device(s) to control Hexavalent Chromium emissions, and

(B) Meeting an Emission Limitation of 0.00075 milligrams of Hexavalent Chromium per Ampere-Hour or less.

- Modified facilities would also be subject to more stringent requirements
  - Vent emissions to an Add-on APCD
  - Meet a lower emission limit
- Emission limits would be verified with periodic source tests

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

Paragraph (x)(1) – *Plating* Tank Used for Functional Chrome Plating

PAR 1469

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), in lieu of meeting the requirement in paragraph (h)(2).

CARB ATCM

Beginning on January 1, 2026, each Chrome Plating Tank used for Functional Chrome Plating that contains Hexavalent Chromium shall meet an Emission Limitation of 0.00075 mg/Amp-Hr of Hexavalent Chromium, measured downstream of any Add-on Air Pollution Control Device(s).

Beginning on January 1, 2026, Chrome Plating Tanks that use Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of both Decorative Chrome Plating and Functional Chrome Plating shall comply with the Emission Limitation in subsection (c)(2) instead of complying with the requirements set forth in subsection (c)(1).

- 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

Paragraph (x)(2) – Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tanks (Excluding Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Anodizing Tanks)

PAR 1469

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):

CARB ATCM

Applicable beginning on January 1, 2026, Hexavalent Chromium emissions from any Tank subject to subsection (f) shall be collected and ventilated to an Add-on Air Pollution Control Device that meets the following Hexavalent Chromium Emission Limitations as demonstrated by a Source Test that meets the requirements under section 93102.7.

- 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

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

PAR 1469

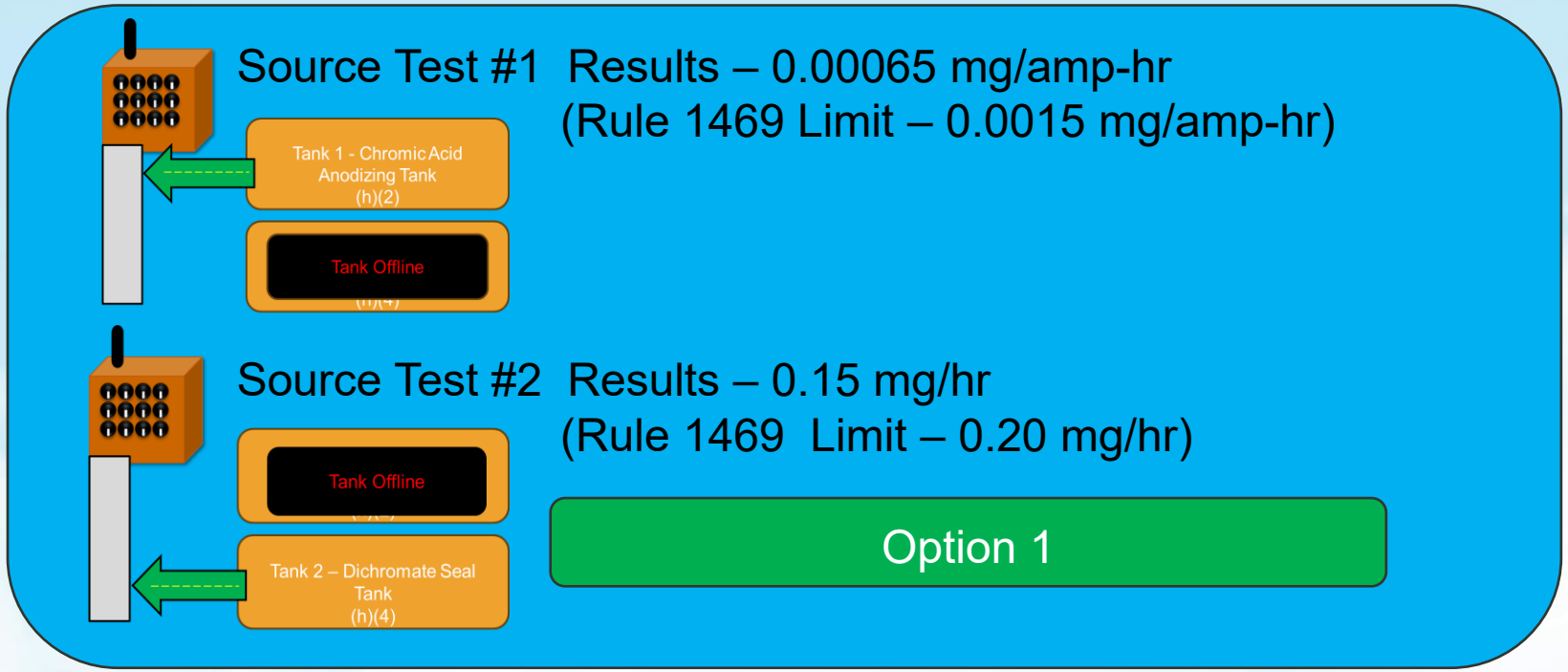
(A) 0.00075 mg/amp-hr for any tank connected to an Add-on Air Pollution Control Device that is also connected to a Functional Chrome Plating Tank.

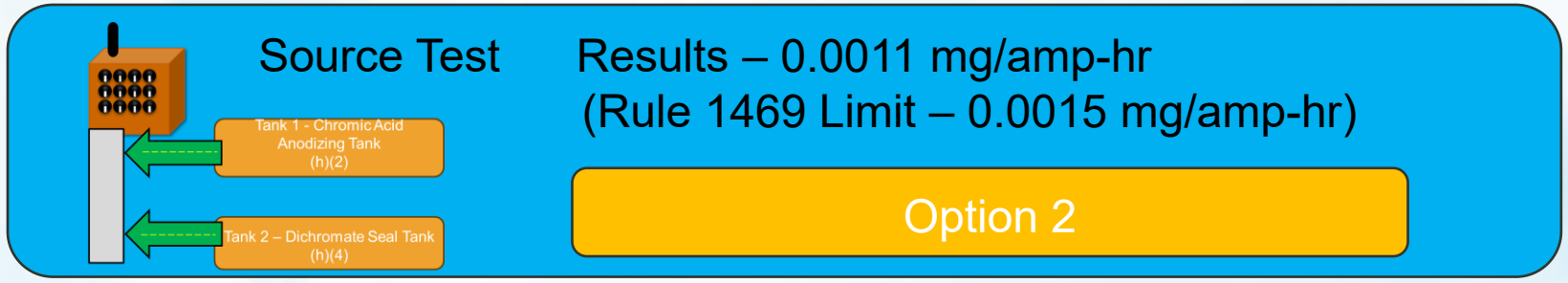
CARB ATCM

0.00075 mg/Amp-Hr for any Tank(s) that are connected to an Add-on Air Pollution Control Device that is also connected to a Chrome Plating Tank.

- 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
- If unable to run the tanks at the same time, conduct multiple source tests and sum up the emission rates

(i) – 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
- Back calculations of source test data show 1 of 42 functional plating facility exceeds the lower emissions limit when emission rates are summed up

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

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

PAR 1469

(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

CARB ATCM

(B) 0.20 mg/hr 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 5,000 cubic feet per minute or less per manufacturer's specifications; 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 this existing requirement for Functional Plating Facilities
  - 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

PAR 1469

(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.

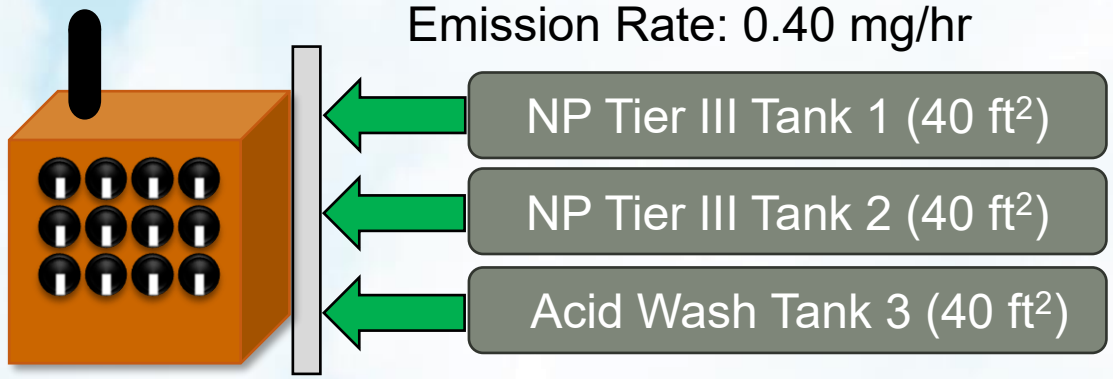
2. If the Owner or Operator elects to control Tier II Tank(s) per the requirements of section 93102.4(g)(2), the applicable surface area shall be based on the total surface area of all Tier II and Tier III Tank(s) connected to the same Add-on Air Pollution Control Device.

- 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)

(C) – 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*

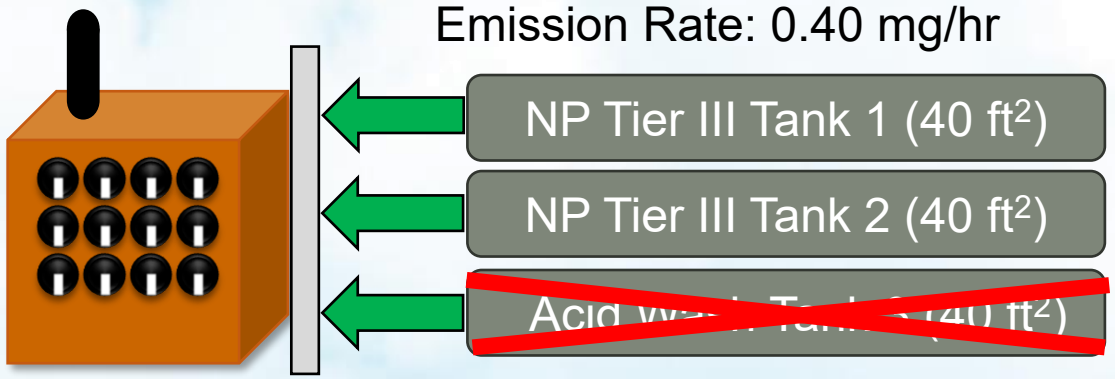
Rule 1469 Example:



- 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

PAR 1469

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

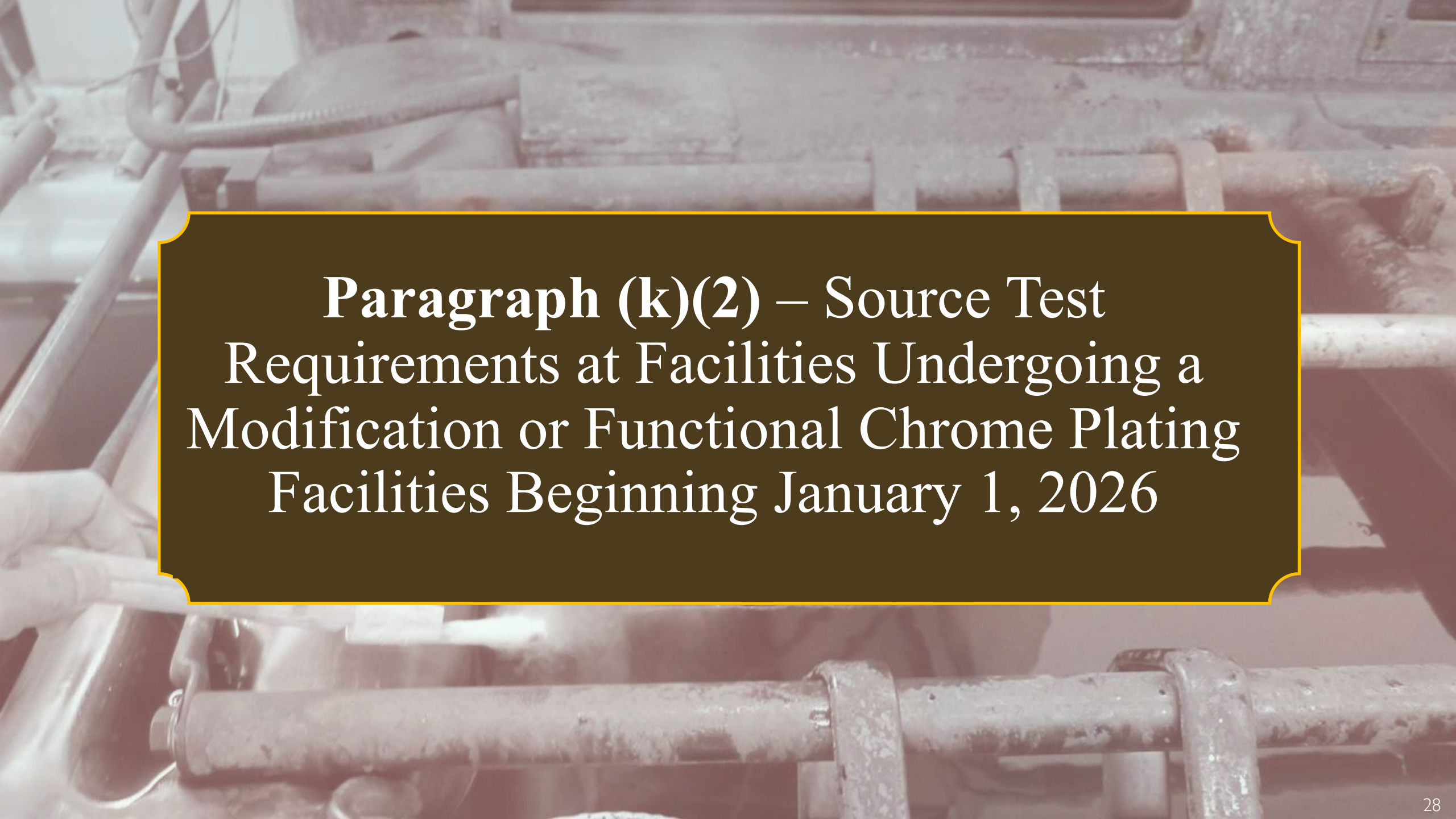
(B) Meeting the requirements for a Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank specified in paragraph (x)(2).

CARB ATCM

(1) Beginning July 1, 2024, utilize a Tank cover, Mechanical Fume Suppressant, or other method approved by the District. If a Tank cover is used, cover the entire surface area of the Tank no later than 30 minutes after ceasing operation of the Tank. Tank covers shall be free of holes, tears, and gaps and made of a non-permeable and durable material such as metal or plastic.

(2) Beginning January 1, 2026, the Owner or Operator may elect to comply with the Emission Limitations set forth in section 93102.4(f)(2) instead of complying with section 93102.4(g)(1).

- 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



Paragraph (k)(2) – Source Test Requirements at Facilities Undergoing a Modification or Functional Chrome Plating Facilities Beginning January 1, 2026

Paragraph (k)(2)(A) – Protocol Submission

PAR 1469

NEW!

Beginning January 1, 2026, an owner or operator of a Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank required to meet the requirements of either subdivision (w) or (x) shall submit:

(i) At least 60 days prior to conducting the first source test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements in paragraph (w)(2), (x)(1), or (x)(2), a source test protocol with the information specified in paragraph (k)(3) and subparagraph (k)(5)(A), as applicable, to sourcetesting@aqmd.gov or a South Coast AQMD web portal for approval; and

(ii) At least 60 days prior to conducting a subsequent source test, a source test protocol if there are any changes to the tank dimensions, collection slots, ventilation flow rate, sampling location(s), sampling method, or analytic method(s) in the most recently approved source test protocol, or if the Executive Officer requests an updated or new source test protocol.

CARB ATCM

Pre-Test protocol. Facilities subject to the provisions of section 93102.7(a) must submit a pre-test protocol to the District at least 60 days prior to conducting a Source Test. The pre-test protocol shall include the Source Test criteria for the Facility and all assumptions, required data, and calculated targets for testing the source target chromium concentration, the preliminary chromium analytical data, and the planned sampling parameters, including test methods. In addition, the pre-test protocol shall include information on equipment, logistics, personnel, and other resources necessary for an efficient and coordinated test.

- Applies to a Functional Plating Facility and Decorative Plating Facility modified after January 1, 2026
- Requires source test protocols to be submitted 60 days prior to allow for adequate time for review
- Existing protocols may be used for subsequent test if:
  - No changes are required
  - Updated/modified to reflect the change
  - Executive Officer has not requested a new protocol

Clause (k)(2)(B)(i) – Conducting the First Source Tests at a Functional Chrome Plating Facility

PAR 1469

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

(i) A source test:

(I) No later than December 31, 2025, but no earlier than January 1, 2024 or no later than 60 days after initial start-up of the Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank, whichever is later;

(II) Meeting the requirements of paragraph (k)(3), subparagraph (k)(5)(A), and paragraphs (k)(6) through (k)(8); and

(III) Demonstrating the combined emission rate from all Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tanks vented to the same Add-on Air Pollution Control Device and all Tier II Hexavalent Chromium Tanks electing to vent 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; and

CARB ATCM

All Facilities that use Hexavalent Chromium for the purposes of Functional Chrome Plating must conduct an initial Source Test on all Tier III Tanks by January 1, 2026, to demonstrate compliance with the Hexavalent Chromium Emission Limitations in section 93102.4(c)(2) and section 93102.4(f)(2).

- Applies to non-plating and plating tanks at a Functional Plating Facility
- Requires the first source test to demonstrate compliance with the new emission limit
  - Conducted within 2 years of January 1, 2026
  - 60 days of start-up for modifications or additions
- Existing source test conducted on or after January 1, 2024 may be used to demonstrate compliance
- Emission screening test (one run test) not allowed

Clause (k)(2)(B)(ii) – Conducting a Subsequent Source Test for at a Functional Chrome Plating Facility

PAR 1469

Beginning January 1, 2026, an owner or operator of a Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank required to meet the requirements of subdivision (x) shall, for each Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank, conduct:

(ii) A subsequent source test:

(I) No later than the end of the second year after the year the last source test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit; and

(II) Meeting the requirements specified in subclauses (k)(2)(B)(i)(II) and (k)(2)(B)(i)(III).

CARB ATCM

All Functional Chrome Plating Facilities that use Hexavalent Chromium must conduct a Source Test on all Tier III Tanks every 2 calendar years after the date of the previous Source Test.

- Applies to 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 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

- No change in source test protocol was needed to demonstrate compliance with ATCM/PAR 1469
- Source test was conducted on or after January 1, 2024 and emission rate below limit of 0.00075 mg/amp-hr

✓ Compliance demonstrated with ATCM/PAR 1469; Subsequent source test due by December 31, 2026

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

- No change in source test protocol was needed to demonstrate compliance with ATCM/PAR 1469
- Source test was conducted *before* January 1, 2024 and emission rate below limit of 0.00075 mg/amp-hr

 Compliance due January 1, 2026; Schedule a source test now and 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

- Scenario 1: 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. The combined emission rate was 0.00065 mg/amp-hr.
  - No change in source test protocol was needed to demonstrate compliance with ATCM/PAR 1469
  - Source test conducted on or after January 1, 2024 and emission rate below limit of 0.00075 mg/amp-hr

✓ Compliance demonstrated with ATCM/PAR 1469; Subsequent source test due by December 31, 2026

Scenario 2: Same as Scenario 1 except the combined emission rate was 0.0011 mg/amp-hr

- Source test does not demonstrate compliance with ATCM/PAR 1469
- Facility could 1) retest 2) submit an updated protocol to conduct a combined test 3) upgrade controls
  - Submit updated source test protocol, receive approval, and then conduct source test by January 1, 2026
  - Submit permit application, receive approval, upgrade controls, and then conduct source test by January 1, 2026

 Compliance due January 1, 2026

Paragraph (k)(2)(C) – Conducting a Source Test at a Decorative Facility that underwent a Modification

PAR 1469

An owner or operator of a Decorative Chromium Electroplating Facility required to meet the requirements of subdivision (w) shall conduct a source test(s) for all Decorative Chromium Electroplating Tank(s) using Hexavalent Chromium at the Facility:

(i) No later than 60 days after initial start-up of the new or modified equipment;

(ii) Meeting the requirements of subclause (k)(2)(B)(i)(II); and

(iii) Demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit specified in subdivision (w) as measured downstream of the Add-on Air Pollution Control Device.

CARB ATCM

Functional Chrome Plating Facilities that undergo Modification(s) to Tier III Tanks that are not complete by January 1, 2026, must conduct an initial Source Test on these Tank(s) no later than 60 days after Initial Start-Up to demonstrate compliance with the applicable Hexavalent Chromium Emission Limitations in section 93102.4(e)(2)(B).

- ATCM does not specify the source test schedule for Decorative Chromium Electroplating Facilities
- PAR 1469 incorporates the source test requirements for Functional Chrome Plating Facilities
- Due date for source testing of electroplating tanks based on initial start-up of new or modified equipment (e.g., Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank)

Initial Rule Language: Other Edits

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

~~e~~Enclosure ~~o~~Openings

The owner or operator of a ~~n~~New ~~f~~Facility that conducts hexavalent Decorative Chromium Electroplating or Functional Chrome Plating 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).~~

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 either capture and contain materials that may contain Hexavalent Chromium or capture and return the materials that may contain Hexavalent Chromium back to a tank in the process line.

- Approved Cleaning Methods
- Automated Line
- Associated Process Tanks
- Base Material
- Chromium Electroplating
- Containment Device
- Continuous Passivation
- Drip Tray
- Enclosed Hexavalent Chromium Tank
- 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

Rule 1469

TIER II HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM TANK means a tank that 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.

PAR 1469

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 hexavalent chromium tank would not be a Tier II or Tier I hexavalent chromium tank

Definitions (c) – Key Added Definition

CONTINUOUS PASSIVATION means a process by which a Base Material is passed continuously through an electrolytic Hexavalent Chromium solution as part of an automated process for the purpose of creating a chemically inert surface on the Base Material.

FUNCTIONAL CHROME PLATING means Hard Chromium Electroplating, Chromic Acid Anodizing, or Continuous Passivation.

- ATCM added Continuous Passivation as a process to be subject to rule requirements
- No existing facilities in South Coast AQMD were identified that conducts Continuous Passivation
- PAR 1469 adds definition to be consistent with CARB ATCM
- Functional Chrome Plating includes Continuous Passivation in addition to previously applicable functional processes

Housekeeping Requirements (f)

(3) For any liquid or solid material that may contain Hexavalent Chromium that is spilled, either redirect the material back into a tank or capture the material with a Containment Device, unless an ~~using an a~~Approved ~~c~~Cleaning ~~m~~Method(s)~~, or contain, using a drip tray or other containment device,~~ is used to clean up the material ~~any liquid or solid material that may contain hexavalent chromium that is spilled~~ immediately and no later than one hour after being spilled;

(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 cutting into a Building Enclosure roof, ~~C~~clean all roof surface areas that will be affected by any 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) – Minimizing Dragout

(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, between each Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Tank:

(i) Install and maintain a Drip Tray:

(I) Such that Dragout does not fall outside a tank or does not fall through the space between the tank; and

(II) Cleaned on a Weekly basis, such that there is no accumulation of visible residue dust, or pooling liquid on the Drip Tray potentially contaminated with Hexavalent Chromium; or

(ii) Install and maintain a Containment Device, excluding a Drip Tray or Secondary Containment, that is part of the process line and meets the requirement specified in subclause (g)(1)(A)(i)(I); and

(B) A non-Automated Line:

(i) Handle 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, unless the Dragout is captured by a Drip Tray or other Containment Device, excluding a Secondary Containment; and

(ii) If spraying down parts or Base Material over the Chromium Electroplating or Chromic Acid Anodizing Tank(s) to remove excess Chromic Acid:

(I) Install a Splash Guard at the tank that captures and returns any Hexavalent Chromium laden liquid to the Chromium Electroplating or Chromic Acid Anodizing Tank; and

(II) Maintain the Splash Guard free of accumulation of visible residue, dust, or liquid potentially contaminated with Hexavalent Chromium.

- Clarified how to minimize Dragout
- Specifying that using Secondary Containment is not an acceptable method to capture Dragout

Best Management Practices (g)(7) – Drip Tray

(7) The owner or operator of the Facility electing to comply with paragraph (g)(1) by maintaining a Drip Tray shall:

(A) Not walk or stand on a Drip Tray unless:

(i) Prior to walking or standing on the Drip Tray, clean the Drip Tray 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 Drip Tray the process line containing Drip Tray is not processing parts.

(B) Maintain the Drip Tray clear of all objects, except during maintenance or housekeeping activities provided the process line containing Drip Tray is not processing parts.

- Staff recently observed a practice where operators walked on Drip Trays and store materials on Drip Trays
- 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

Best Management Practices (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 ~~a~~Air ~~p~~Pollution ~~c~~Control ~~t~~Techniques required under subdivisions (h), (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.

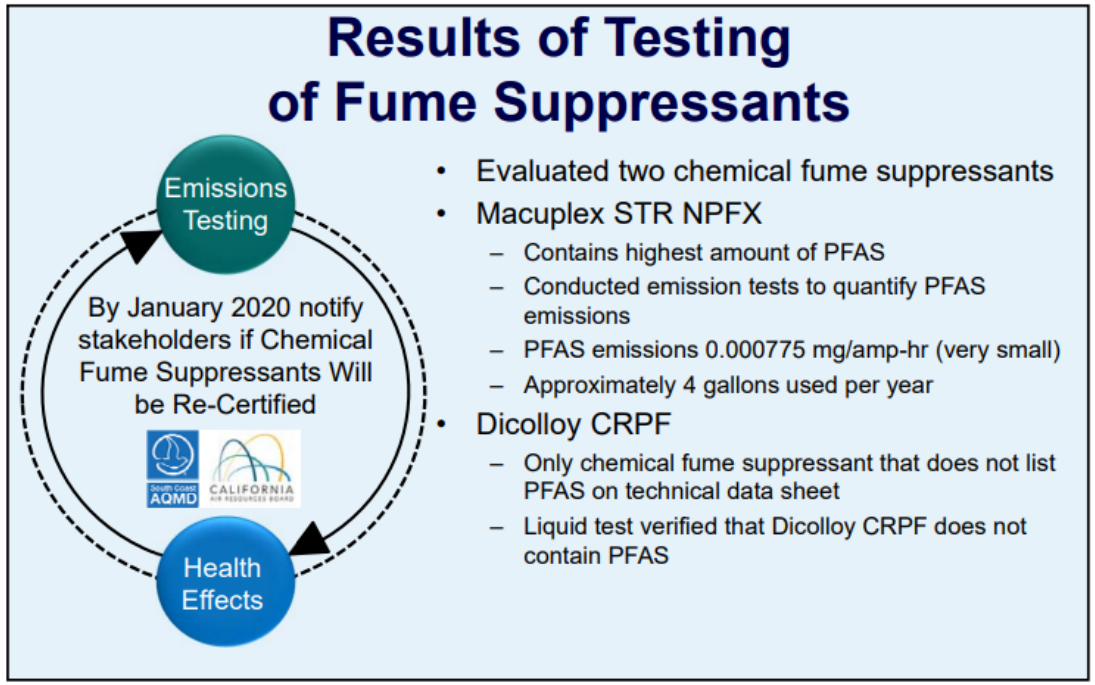
- Clarifies that an alternative ventilation velocity could be used if it is approved by the Executive Officer
- Approval to use an alternative velocity would be specified in a source test protocol approved by the Executive Officer

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)

Semiannual Measurements of 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

[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 recent source test 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 S~~s~~ource'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 S~~s~~ource, 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

Inspection and Monitoring Requirements (n)

~~(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).~~

- Deleted requirement as the due date has past
- Requirements to update operational and maintenance plan would be in paragraph (n)(5) requirement from paragraph (n)(9)

Recordkeeping (o)

(11) *Records for Rinse Tanks*

The owner or operator of a Facility that uses Hexavalent Chromium for Chromium Electroplating or Chromic Acid Anodizing shall maintain record of a laboratory analysis conducted every 12 calendar months or representative of the current operating condition 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) A South Coast AQMD permit condition 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;

(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 Metal;

(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

Beginning [Date of Adoption], ~~A~~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, no more than seven 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 work 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 paragraph (k)(2).

- (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

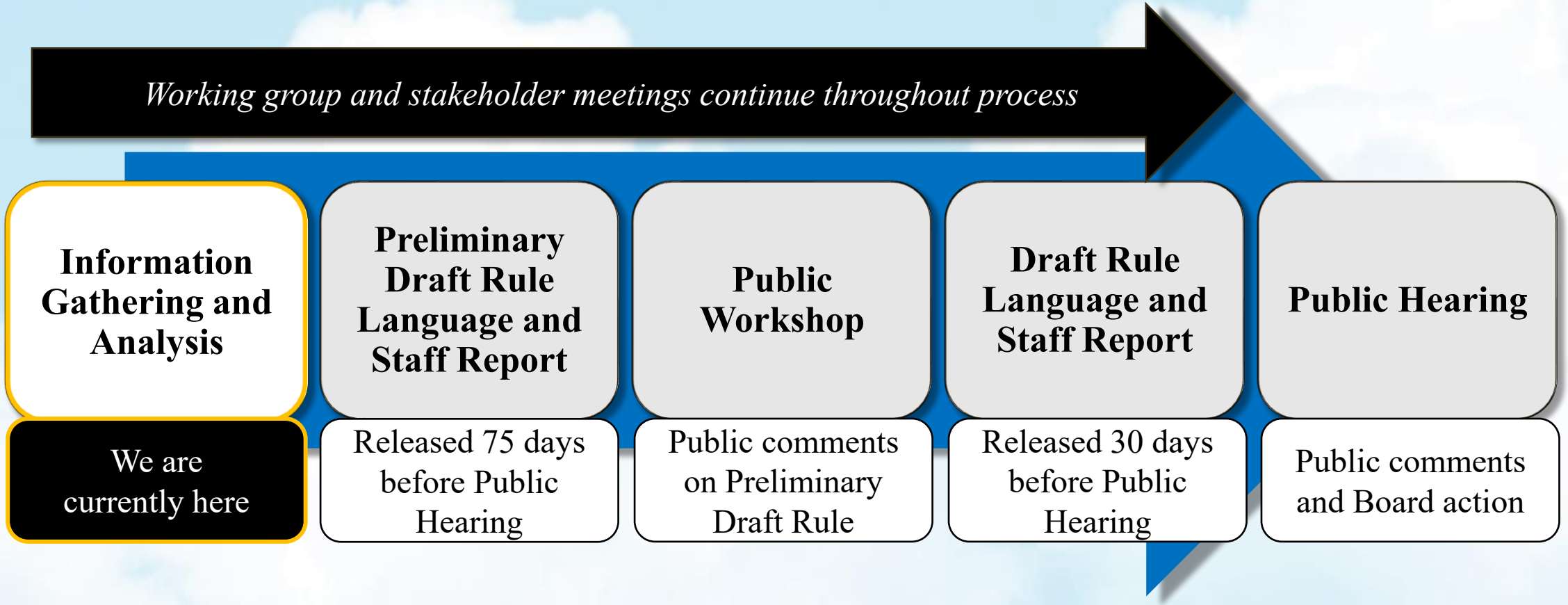
Appendix 10 – Tier II and Tier III Hexavalent Chromium Thresholds

4. The owner or operator of a Ff~~f~~acility 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 Aa~~a~~dd-on Aa~~a~~ir Pp~~p~~ollution Cc~~c~~ontrol Dd~~d~~evice for one tank at a Ff~~f~~acility if the tank meets the following requirements:
   a) The surface area is less than or equal to four (4) square feet;
   b) The Hh~~h~~exavalent Cc~~c~~hromium 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

Next Steps

Overview of Rule Development Process



Next Steps

Receive comments and feedback from Working Group	Due Friday, August 1
Release Preliminary Draft Rule Language and Preliminary Draft Rule Language	August 2025
Public Workshop	Late August 2025
Set Hearing	October 2025
Public Hearing	November 2025

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Incentive Funding: Non-Hexavalent Chromium Alternatives

- Hex Chrome Funding – $10 million approved to reduce emissions from chrome plating operations
  - Help small businesses to switch to safer alternatives (e.g., trivalent chrome plating)
  - Application and funding process still being developed and expected available this summer
- Placer County Air Pollution Control District will manage Hex Chrome Funding
  - Website: https://www.placer.ca.gov/10216/Hex-Chrome-Funding
  - Email: hexchrome@placer.ca.gov
  - Newsletter sign-up: https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/CAPLACER/signup/47058