

ATTACHMENT G

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Final Environmental Assessment:

Proposed Amended Rule 1125 – Metal Container, Closure, and Coil Coating Operations

February 2008

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Preface

This document constitutes the Final Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Proposed Amended Rule 1125 – Metal Container, Closure, and Coil Coating Operations. The Draft EA was released for a 30-day public review and comment period from January 10, 2008 to February 8, 2008. Two comment letters were received from the public. One letter was forwarded to rule development staff and addressed in the Staff Report, because it did not include any comments on the environmental analysis in the Draft EA. The other letter is included with response to comments in Appendix B.

To ease in identification, modifications to the document are included as underlined text and text removed from the document is indicated by ~~striketrough~~. None of the modifications alter any conclusions reached in the Draft EA, nor provide new information of substantial importance relative to the Draft document. As a result, these minor revisions do not require recirculation of the document pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15073.5. This document constitutes the Final EA for PAR 1125 – Metal Container, Closure, and Coil Coating Operations.

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CHAPTER 1 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Introduction

California Environmental Quality Act

Project Location

Project Objective

Project Background

Project Description

Emissions Inventory

INTRODUCTION

The California Legislature created the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) in 1977¹ as the agency responsible for developing and enforcing air pollution control rules and regulations in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin and Mojave Desert Air Basin (collectively known as the “district”). By statute, the SCAQMD is required to adopt an air quality management plan (AQMP) demonstrating attainment of all federal and state ambient air quality standards for the district². Furthermore, the SCAQMD must adopt rules and regulations that carry out the AQMP³. The 2007 AQMP concluded that major reductions in criteria pollutant emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) are necessary to attain the air quality standards for ozone, particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less (PM10) and particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less (PM2.5). Ozone, a criteria pollutant, is formed when VOCs react with NOx in the atmosphere and has been shown to adversely affect human health. VOC emissions also contribute to the formation of PM10 and PM2.5. The federal one-hour and eight-hour ozone standards were exceeded all four counties and in the Salton Sea Air Basin in 2006. The Central San Bernardino Mountain area recorded the greatest number of exceedences of the eight-hour state standard (96 days), and eight-hour federal standard (59 days) and health advisory days (five days). The greatest number of federal one-hour exceedences (10 days) was recorded in the Santa Clarita Valley area. The greatest number of exceedences of the one-hour state standard (76 days) was recorded in the Perris Valley area. Altogether the South Coast Air Basin exceeded the federal one-hour standard on 35 days, the federal eight-hour standard on 86 days, the state one-hour standard on 102 days, and the state eight-hour standard on 121 days in 2006.

Rule 1125 - Metal Container, Closure, and Coil Coating Operations currently limits the VOC content of inks used for all ink applications to 300 grams per liter, less water and less exempt compounds. Available information indicates, that this limit may not be technologically feasible for all high speed coding and marking inkjet operations because the inks used in these applications are typically low solids, low viscosity, and have rapid drying requirements. Therefore, staff is recommending the establishment of two new categories for inkjet inks and two new categories for inkjet make-up solvent into Rule 1125 because of technical limitations in formulating these types of inks and accompanying make-up solvents at the current VOC limit.

In addition, due to Air Quality Management Plan review of reasonably available control measures (RACM) for this industry, staff is also recommending to lower the VOC content limit for end sealing compounds, as an achieved in practice standard for food and beverage can related end sealing compounds to 20 grams of VOC per liter, less water and less exempt compounds, from 440 grams per liter, which is the current VOC limit stated in Rule 1125. Overall, there would be a State Implementation Plan (SIP) creditable emissions reduction of 0.31 ton of VOC per year from the proposed project.

¹ The Lewis-Presley Air Quality Management Act, 1976 Cal. Stats., ch 324 (codified at Health & Safety Code, §§40400-40540).

² Health & Safety Code, §40460 (a).

³ Health & Safety Code, §40440 (a).

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

Proposed amended Rule (PAR) 1125 is a discretionary action, which has potential for resulting in direct or indirect change to the environment and, therefore, is considered a “project” as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). SCAQMD is the lead agency for the proposed project and has prepared this ~~draft~~Final Environmental Assessment (EA) with no significant adverse impacts pursuant to its Certified Regulatory Program. California Public Resources Code §21080.5 allows public agencies with regulatory programs to prepare a plan or other written document in lieu of an environmental impact report or negative declaration once the Secretary of the Resources Agency has certified the regulatory program. SCAQMD's regulatory program was certified by the Secretary of the Resources Agency on March 1, 1989, and is codified as SCAQMD Rule 110. Pursuant to Rule 110, SCAQMD has prepared this ~~draft~~Final EA.

CEQA and Rule 110 require that potential adverse environmental impacts of proposed projects be evaluated and that feasible methods to reduce or avoid significant adverse environmental impacts of these projects be identified. To fulfill the purpose and intent of CEQA, the SCAQMD has prepared this ~~draft~~Final EA to address the potential adverse environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. The ~~draft~~Final EA is a public disclosure document intended to: (a) provide the lead agency, responsible agencies, decision makers and the general public with information on the environmental effects of the proposed project; and, (b) be used as a tool by decision makers to facilitate decision making on the proposed project.

SCAQMD's review of the proposed project shows that the proposed project would not have a significant adverse effect on the environment. Therefore, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15252, no alternatives or mitigation measures are required to be included in this ~~draft~~Final EA. The analysis in Chapter 2 supports the conclusion of no significant adverse environmental impacts.

The Draft EA was circulated for a 30-day public review and comment period from January 10, 2008 to February 8, 2008. Two comment letters were received from the public. One letter was forwarded to rule development staff and addressed in the Staff Report, because it did not include any comments on the environmental analysis in the Draft EA. The other letter is included with response to comments in Appendix B. None of the comments alter any conclusions reached in the Draft EA, nor provide new information of substantial importance relative to the Draft EA. As a result, the Draft EA did not require recirculation pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15073.5.

PROJECT LOCATION

PAR 1125 would affect commercial facilities and residences located throughout the SCAQMD's jurisdiction. The SCAQMD has jurisdiction over an area of 10,473 square miles, consisting of the four-county South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and the Riverside County portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) and the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB). The Basin, which is a subarea of the district, is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east. The 6,745 square-mile Basin includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. The Riverside County portion of the SSAB and MDAB is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains in the west and spans eastward up to the Palo Verde Valley. The federal non-attainment area (known as the Coachella Valley Planning Area) is a subregion of both

Riverside County and the SSAB and is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the west and the eastern boundary of the Coachella Valley to the east (Figure 1-1).



Figure 1-1
Boundaries of the South Coast Air Quality Management District

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The objective of PAR 1125 is to provide relief to operators who use high speed coating and marking inkjet operations, since the 300 grams per liter limit is not technologically feasible for these coatings because the inks used in these applications are typically low solids, low viscosity and have rapid drying requirements. In addition, SCAQMD staff is recommending lowering the VOC content limit for end sealing compounds as achieved in practice for food and beverage can related end sealing compounds. The lowered VOC content limit for end sealing compounds would partially implement the 2007 AQMP control measure MCS-07, Application of All Feasible Measures, to further reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Rule 1125 – Metal Container, Closure, and Coil Coating Operations was originally adopted April 6, 1979. The rule has subsequently been amended ten times, the last being January 13, 1995. Rule 1125 was part of a 10-rule technology assessment in 1996 and was evaluated for future emission reductions in a technical assessment in May of 2005, as required by the 2003 AQMP control measure CTS-10, Miscellaneous Industrial Coatings and Solvent Operations. This examination of the current status of the three primary operations covered by Rule 1125 (metal container, closure, and coil coating operations), and the current and developing technologies

associated with them led staff to conclude that no rulemaking for Rule 1125 should be initiated at that time, but did suggest that inkjet printing, a process used to mark two- and three-piece cans with printed codes or colored single dots of ink as can line identifiers, was inadequately addressed within the rule.

There are two companies within the Basin that use high speed array inkjet printing operations (continuous inkjet). One manufactures three-piece hand-held aerosol cans and the other manufactures food cans. Two more companies use single dot (or ink-dot) systems to identify specific aluminum beverage can manufacturing lines for tracking purposes.

Technology Assessment

High Speed Coding and Marking Inkjet Technology

High speed coding and marking inkjet printing refers to digital dot-matrix printing technology whereby ink is broken up into picoliter-sized droplets through micro-sized nozzles and directed at a substrate with utmost precision. Since direct mechanical contact with the substrate does not occur, it is a non-impact printing technology. Early inkjet printing, developed in the 1950s as a mechanism for chart recording, used analogue voltage signals. In the early 1960s, the introduction of pressure waves to a continuous supply or stream of ink and orifice further mechanized the control of ink droplet size and spacing.

Additional refinement occurred in the formation and placement of ink droplets achieved through use of selective electric charging of ink droplets, occurring at the natural break-up point of a continuous stream of ink (1970s). By switching the voltage on and off at this point, electric charges are applied to selected droplets. The charged droplets are further charged to higher voltages immediately downstream to deflect them in flight into a recovery gutter for recirculation back to the reservoir while the uncharged droplets hit their target. The opposite scenario is also used (deflected ink particles hit the target while the uncharged ink particles are recirculated). This method of printing, called continuous ink-jet (CIJ) printing, forms the basis for high-speed marking, coding and labeling. Recirculated ink will lose much of its original solvent content due to evaporation and, therefore, creates the need for substantial make-up solvent addition. This high speed printing technology is the backbone of high speed marking due to its low viscosity (one to five centipoise at 20 °C), lower solids content (five to 25 percent by weight), electrically conducting, and fast drying characteristics.

CIJ printing is characterized by single and array nozzle assemblies. Single continuous inkjet (sCIJ) printers use only one ink stream while array continuous printers (aCIJ) can use a hundred or more parallel streams per inch. CIJ printers use organic solvent-based and water-based ink chemistries, depending upon substrate porosity, and their dot structures can be as high as 256 dots per inch (dpi), with firing rates of 1,000,000 times per second per nozzle (one megahertz), with most of the ink returning for recycling and make-up solvent addition. Although more typical operations are capable of printing five dot by five dot areas yielding a character with a maximum of 25 dots and they print on the order of 1,800 characters per second at firing rates of 45,000 dots per second.

A second technology called an ink-dot identification system is also being used at two facilities. This technology is based on a ball-and-seat arrangement that is electrically triggered to release a single small volume of solvent-based ink on the bottom of a can at high production line speeds (3,000 to 5,000 cans per minute). Although not technically an inkjet operation because of the lack of array placement, it is still a non-impact printing technology.

Ink Technologies

The inks used for sCIJ and aCIJ printers in the can industry are solvent-borne inks in which resins are dissolved in solvent and the pigments are dispersed into the solution or, in the case of dye inks, the colorants are fully dissolved by the solvent. Ink drying is by evaporation of the solvent and the ink must dry within tenths of a second to prevent smudging. Inks used in sCIJ and CIJ printers have specified properties such as low viscosity, high conductivity, and high volatility.

The requirement for low viscosity generally results in inks with low solids content, typically no higher than 15 percent by weight and as little as three percent by weight. Without proper viscosity control the ink will not form individual droplets. In addition, the ink must pass through a nozzle with a diameter of 20 to 120 microns, not only requiring low viscosity, but tiny diameter resin, pigment or colorant grind. The conductivity of the ink must also be controlled so that the droplets can be charged properly and the correct amount of deflection achieved. On a can line, the ink must be capable of drying to touch within fractions of a second of application in an air-dry environment. These ink requirements, particularly quick drying characteristics, preclude the use of waterborne ink chemistries.

In the past, companies used pure VOC solvent-based inks; however, there have been recent developments with the use of acetone in CIJ ink formulations. Acetone meets the needs of the industry with regard to conductivity and volatility to a point. Since the formed stream of ink and subsequent droplets are so small, the evaporation rate must be slowed down to prevent clogging of the nozzle. This requires the addition of co-solvents on the order of 15 percent by weight in addition to acetone at nearly 70 percent by weight. The resulting VOC content, less exempt compound is approximately 410 grams per liter, which is still in excess of the rule requirement of 300 grams per liter of VOC, less water and less exempt compounds. Recent laboratory analysis conducted on reformulated inkdot inks (with higher acetone and lower VOC content) proved technical difficulties still exist. This substantiated that a technical infeasibility exists that cannot be resolved for every color or type (visible, visible under ultra-violet light, and thermochromic) due to low ink solids and high volumes of acetone, which must be subtracted out for rule compliance purposes. Rule 1125 has no provisions for low-solids coatings/inks, which are calculated for VOC content on a material basis, including exempt compound or water dilution.

Ultra-violet (UV) curable inks could resolve this issue except that their viscosity is too high for inkjet applications because they typically use 100 percent solids formulas. Even if heated to jettable temperatures, UV curable inks are too viscous so they must be mixed with organic solvents, resulting in a loss in any air quality benefit. CIJ printers require inks with a viscosity

between one to five centipoises; UV can only obtain viscosities of 10 centipoises⁴, unless formulated with VOC solvents. UV inks are in wide use in piezoelectric (PZT) printhead technology; however this technology does not provide the necessary print speed of CIJ printing. PZT inkjet technology supplies picoliter ink droplets on demand, through PZT ceramic crystal flexure created by the application of an electric current pulse to the PZT. Staff is unaware of any UV technologies associated with CIJ printing.

End Sealing Compounds

In order to manufacture a pressurized container or one that holds liquid components, its ends must be fluid tight. This is accomplished with the application of a sealing compound prior to crimping the top and/or bottom of the can to the can body. Today the VOC limit for food and beverage can end sealing compound is 440 grams per liter. Other California air districts such as the Bay Area Air Quality Management District and the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District have VOC limits of 20 grams per liter.

Staff has identified the companies in the South Coast Air Basin that manufacture metal food and beverage containers and verified the end sealing compounds used at these facilities contain less than 20 grams of VOC per liter. Staff can therefore recommend this VOC limit be revised in Rule 1125, without changes in cost and other socio-economic factors, because they are already in use.

Universe of Sources

Staff has identified four can manufacturing facilities that use CIJ or ink-dot printing. Two operators manufacture two-piece beverage cans; one operator makes two-piece food containers, while the fourth operator makes three-piece aerosol cans. One coil coating facility is working on a marking system to address customer needs. Inkjet and ink dot printers and end sealers are operated under Rule 219 – Equipment not Requiring a Permit to Operate due to the small volumes of inks used on a daily basis and the resulting low emissions rate (not emitting more than three pounds per day or 66 pounds per calendar month of VOC emissions).

Only three ink formulations are currently used within the Basin. One formula is used for ink-dot marking and two separate formulas are used for the two types of CIJ printing operations. All formulas exceed the Rule 1125 VOC content requirement of 300 grams per liter, less exempt compounds, under the current general ink category.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The following summarizes requirements of the proposed amended rule. A copy of PAR 1125 is included in Appendix A.

Applicability

No changes have been made to the applicability of the rule.

⁴ New Developments in the Commercialization of UV Curable Inkjet Inks, Sartomer Company, Jeffrey Klang and James Balcerski, August 2002

Definitions of Terms

The definitions of exempt compounds and VOC would be deleted and replaced with a reference to the appropriate definitions in Rule 102. Definitions for grams of VOC per liter of material, inkjet inks, inkjet make-up solvent, and thermochromic ink would be added.

Requirements

The general ink category and VOC limit of 300 grams of VOC per liter (2.5 pounds of VOC per gallon) would be replaced with the following categories and associated VOC content limits: inks other than inkjet inks (300 grams of VOC per liter, which is 2.5 pounds of VOC per gallon), inkjet ink (250 grams of VOC per liter, which is 2.1 pounds of VOC per gallon), thermochromic inkjet inks (700 grams of VOC per liter, which is 5.8 pounds of VOC per gallon), inkjet make-up solvent (250 grams of VOC per liter, which is 2.1 pounds of VOC per gallon), and thermochromic inkjet make-up solvent (800 grams of VOC per liter, which is 6.7 pounds of VOC per gallon). All inkjet/inkdot VOC limits are recommended on a material VOC basis.

A new limit of 20 grams of VOC per liter (0.17 pounds of VOC per gallon) for food/beverage can end sealing compounds would become effective March 7, 2008.

In subparagraph(c)(4)(G), the “at least 65 percent” condition for transfer efficiencies for coating applications methods demonstrated to the Executive Officer would be replaced with a condition that requires the transfer efficiency for coating application methods demonstrated to the Executive Officer to be equivalent or better than HVLP spray.

A clarification would be added to subdivision (e), the methods of analysis (previously called test of analysis), stating that all applicable methods of analysis are presented in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(5). The clarification also allows the use of any method approved by the Executive Officer, EPA, and CARB provided that the alternative method is equivalent to those listed in PAR 1125.

The efficiency of collection devices, currently, in subparagraph (e)(2)(A) is determined by the USEPA method cited in 55 Federal Register 26865 (June 29, 1990), or any other method approved by the USEPA, the California Air Resources Board, and the SCAQMD. PAR 1125 would replace this requirement with procedures presented in the USEPA technical guidance document, "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency, January 9, 1995." Notwithstanding the test methods specified by the Guidelines, any other method approved by the U.S. EPA, CARB, and the SCAQMD Executive Officer may be substituted.

SCAQMD Method 25.3 (Determination of Low Concentration Non-Methane Non-Ethane Organic Compound Emissions from Clean Fueled Combustion Sources has been added as a method to determine VOC emissions in the control device exhaust gases, measured and calculated as carbon.

Exemptions

No changes to the exemptions were made.

EMISSIONS INVENTORY

Inkjet and Ink-dot Printing

The annual inventories shown in Table 1-1 were taken from company records for the year 2006. VOC contents expressed as grams per liter less exempt compounds are for regulatory compliance comparisons, whereas, material VOCs are actual VOC contents.

Table 1-1
Annual VOC Emissions from Inkjet/Ink-dot Printing

Company	Ink VOC, less exempt compounds gm/l (lb/gal) -A-	Make-up Solvent VOC, less exempt compounds gm/l (lb/gal) -B-	Material Ink VOC Content gm/l (lb/gal) -C-	Material Make- up Solvent VOC Content gm/l (lb/gal) -D-	Gallons of Ink Used per Year -E-	Gallons of Make- up Solvent Used per Year -F-	Annual Emissions (lb/yr) (C * F) + (D*F)
Ball Metal Container Corp.	410 (3.42)	790 (6.59)	130 (1.09)	140 (1.17)	16	195	246
Impress USA, Inc.	693 (5.78)	798 (6.66)	693 (5.78)	798 (6.66)	17	115	864
Metal Container Corp.	644 (5.58)	-	245 (2.04)	-	140	-	286
Rexam Beverage Can Company	644 (5.58)	-	245 (2.04)	-	36	-	73
Total							1,469

Therefore the total daily average VOC emissions from inkjet/ink-dot printing for Rule 1125 sources is 4.0 pounds per day [(1,469 lb VOC/year)/(365 day/year)].

End Sealing Compounds

Table 1-2 presents the current inventory and emissions for the three can manufacturers that use end sealing compounds in their processes. Not every food and/or beverage can manufacturer manufactures end caps and, therefore, uses end seals within the Basin. The average sealant density used to convert from pounds to gallons is 9.39 pounds per gallon.

Table 1-2 gives the estimated current allowable and future allowable emissions from end-sealing compounds, which is 617 pounds of VOC per day.

**Table 1-2
End Seal Emissions**

Name	Use (lb/day)	Use (gal/day)	Emissions at 440 g VOC/L (lb/day)	Emissions at 20 g VOC/L (lb/day)	Emission Reduction (lb VOC/day)
Metal Container	887	94.5	347	16	331
Ball Container	99.3	10.6	39	2	37
Impress USA	668	71.2	261	12	249
Total					617

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Introduction

General Information

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

Determination

Environmental Checklist and Discussion

INTRODUCTION

The environmental checklist provides a standard evaluation tool to identify a project's potential adverse environmental impacts. This checklist identifies and evaluates potential adverse environmental impacts that may be created by the proposed project.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Title:	Draft <u>Final</u> Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1125 – Metal Container, Closure, and Coil Coating Operations
Lead Agency Name:	South Coast Air Quality Management District
Lead Agency Address:	21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765
CEQA Contact Person:	Mr. James Koizumi (909) 396-3234
PAR 1125 Contact Person	Mr. William Milner (909) 396-2553
Project Sponsor's Name:	South Coast Air Quality Management District
Project Sponsor's Address:	21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765
General Plan Designation:	Not applicable
Zoning:	Not applicable
Description of Project:	The objective of PAR 1125 is to provide relief to operators who use high speed coating and marking inkjet operations, since the 300 grams per liter limit is not technologically feasible for these coatings because the inks used in these applications are typically low solids, low viscosity and have rapid drying requirements. In addition, SCAQMD staff is recommending lowering the VOC content limit for end sealing compounds as achieved in practice for food and beverage can related end sealing compounds. The lowered VOC content limit for end sealing compounds would partially implement the 2007 AQMP control measure MCS-07, Application of All Feasible Measures, to further reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions.
Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:	Not applicable
Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:	Not applicable

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The following environmental impact areas have been assessed to determine their potential to be affected by the proposed project. As indicated by the checklist on the following pages, environmental topics marked with an "✓" may be adversely affected by the proposed project. An explanation relative to the determination of impacts can be found following the checklist for each area.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ☐ Aesthetics | ☐ Agriculture Resources | ☒ Air Quality |
| ☐ Biological Resources | ☐ Cultural Resources | ☐ Energy |
| ☐ Geology/Soils | ☒ Hazards & Hazardous Materials | ☐ Hydrology/
Water Quality |
| ☐ Land Use/Planning | ☐ Mineral Resources | ☐ Noise |
| ☐ Population/Housing | ☐ Public Services | ☐ Recreation |
| ☐ Solid/Hazardous Waste | ☐ Transportation/
Traffic | ☒ Mandatory Findings of Significance |

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☒ I find the proposed project, in accordance with those findings made pursuant to CEQA Guideline §15252, COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and that an ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT with no significant impacts will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will NOT be significant effects in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. An ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT with no significant impacts will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect(s) on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Date: January 8, 2007

Signature: _____

Steve Smith

Steve Smith, Ph.D.
Program Supervisor

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

As discussed in Chapter 1, the main focus of the proposed rule is to provide relief to operators who use high speed coating and marking inkjet operations, since the 300 grams per liter limit is not technologically feasible for these coatings because of their low solids, low viscosity and rapid drying requirements. In addition, SCAQMD staff is recommending lowering the VOC content limit for end sealing compound(s) as achieved in practice for food and beverage can related end sealing compounds.

New Construction or Operations

Since PAR 1125 would only effect the VOC contents of compounds used in high speed coating and marking inkjet operations and end sealing compounds used at food and beverage can operations, PAR 1125 would not generate any new development or construction of new processes. The change in conditions is not expected to result in the construction of any new high speed coating and marking inkjet operations or end sealing operations. Instead, PAR 1125 is only expected to affect operations at seven existing facilities.

Existing Facilities

Since PAR 1125 would only effect the VOC contents of compounds used in high speed coating and marking inkjet operations and end sealing operations, PAR 1125 would not generate any new construction at existing facilities.

PAR 1125 is not expected to alter the operations at any existing facility. End sealing operators currently use the lower VOC compounds. High speed coating and marking inkjet operators have already migrated to using acetone and are currently complying with the proposed 250 grams VOC per liter, including water and exempt compound limits, and the 700 grams VOC per liter for thermochromic inks.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS. Would the project:			
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☒
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

The proposed project impacts on aesthetics will be considered significant if:

- The project will block views from a scenic highway or corridor.
- The project will adversely affect the visual continuity of the surrounding area.
- The impacts on light and glare will be considered significant if the project adds lighting which would add glare to residential areas or sensitive receptors.

Discussion

I.a), b), c) & d) PAR 1125 would not require any new development or require modifications to buildings or other structures to comply with the proposed VOC content limits for end sealing compounds or inkjet inks. PAR 1125 would only affect the VOC content of coatings and adhesives used in metal container, closure and coil coating operations. Since all of the affected activities occur within existing structures, there would be no change to the visual character of the existing setting at any of the seven affected facilities.

Additional light or glare would not be created which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area since no light generating equipment would be required to comply with the VOC content requirements of the proposed amended rule.

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse aesthetics impacts are not anticipated and will not be further analyzed in this ~~Draft~~Final EA. Since no significant adverse aesthetics impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES. Would the project:			
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☒
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

Project-related impacts on agricultural resources will be considered significant if any of the following conditions are met:

- The proposed project conflicts with existing zoning or agricultural use or Williamson Act contracts.
- The proposed project will convert prime farmland, unique farmland or farmland of statewide importance as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the farmland mapping and monitoring program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use.
- The proposed project would involve changes in the existing environment, which due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

II.a), b), & c) PAR 1125 would only affect VOC content of coatings and adhesives used in metal container, closure and coil coating operations at seven existing facilities located in commercial or industrial areas. PAR 1125 would not require any new development or require modifications to buildings or other structures to comply with the proposed amended rule. All of the affect activities occur within existing structures, so new use designations, including agricultural designations, are not expected to be altered by the proposed project. Therefore, since PAR 1125 only affects operations a seven existing facilities located in commercial or industrial areas, it is not expected to convert any classification of farmland to non-agricultural use or conflict with zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract.

Based upon these considerations, significant agricultural resource impacts are not anticipated and will not be further analyzed in this ~~Draft~~Final EA. Since no significant adverse agriculture resources impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY. Would the project:			
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☒	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☒	☐
f) Diminish an existing air quality rule or future compliance requirement resulting in a significant increase in air pollutant(s)?	☐	☐	☒

III.a) PAR 1125 implements 2007 AQMP control measure MSC-07, Application of All Feasible Measures to further reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions. PAR 1125 would lower the VOC limit for food/beverage can end sealing compound from 400 grams per liter to 20 grams per liter, less water and less exempt compounds, which has been achieved in practice. Since PAR 1125 would implement 2007 AQMP control measure MSC-07, it would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality control plan.

III. b), c), and f) For a discussion of these items, refer to the following analysis.

Air Quality Significance Criteria

Attainment of the state and federal ambient air quality standards protects sensitive receptors and the public in general from the adverse effects of criteria pollutants which are known to have adverse human health effects. To determine whether or not air quality impacts from adopting and implementing the proposed amendments are significant, impacts will be evaluated and compared to the criteria listed in Table 2-1. The project will be considered to have significant adverse air quality impacts if any one of the thresholds in Table 2-1 are equaled or exceeded.

Air Quality Impacts

Ink Jet and Ink-dot Operations

PAR 1125 would provide to operators who use high speed coding and marking inkjet printing inks relief from the 300 grams per liter VOC limit in the existing rule. Existing inks and co-solvents would meet the 250 grams per VOC per liter of material proposed limit or 800 grams per liter of material proposed limit for thermochemic ink.

Because of the low-solids formulation of these inks and the unavailability of formulations complying with the current VOC limit of 300 grams per liter, foregone emissions can only be estimated. In general an ink with 300 grams of VOC per liter, less water or exempt compounds, will have an actual (material basis) VOC content of 95 grams per liter (0.79 pound VOC per gallon). Since the dot volumes (picoliters or nanoliters) are the same size there is a one-to- one volume relationship, so the excess emissions are the difference between the actual and allowable VOC contents. Table 2-2 presents the emissions foregone.

Table 2-1
Air Quality Significance Thresholds

Mass Daily Thresholds		
Pollutant	Construction	Operation
NOx	100 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
VOC	75 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
PM10	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
SOx	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
CO	550 lbs/day	550 lbs/day
Lead	3 lbs/day	3 lbs/day
Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) and Odor Thresholds		
TACs (including carcinogens and non-carcinogens)	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk ≥ 10 in 1 million Hazard Index ≥ 1.0 (project increment) Hazard Index ≥ 3.0 (facility-wide)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402	
Ambient Air Quality for Criteria Pollutants ^a		
NO2 1-hour average annual average	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 0.25 ppm (state) 0.053 ppm (federal)	
PM10 24-hour average annual geometric average annual arithmetic mean	10.4 µg/m ³ (recommended for construction) ^b & 2.5 µg/m ³ (operation) 1.0 µg/m ³ 20 µg/m ³	
Sulfate 24-hour average	1 ug/m ³	
CO 1-hour average 8-hour average	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 20 ppm (state) 9.0 ppm (state/federal)	

^a Ambient air quality thresholds for criteria pollutants based on SCAQMD Rule 1303, Table A-2 unless otherwise stated.

^b Ambient air quality threshold based on SCAQMD Rule 403.

KEY: lbs/day = pounds per day ppm = parts per million $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = microgram per cubic meter $\geq$ greater than or equal to

Table 2-2
Annual VOC Emissions Foregone From Inkjet and Ink-dot Applications

Company	Actual Ink VOC Content (lb/gal)	Actual Make-Up Solvent VOC (lb/gal)	Allowable VOC Content (lb/gal)	Gallons of Ink Used per Year	Gallons of Make-Up Solvent Used per Year	Excess Emissions (lb/yr): (A*D)+(B*E) – (C*(D+E))
-A-	-B-	-C-	-D-	-E-		
Ball Metal Container Corp.	1.09	1.17	0.79	16	195	79
Impress USA, Inc. ^a	5.78	6.66	0.79	17	115	760
Metal Container Corp.	2.04	-	0.79	140	-	175
Rexam Beverage Can Company	2.04	-	0.79	36	-	45
Total						1,059

a) Impress USA, Inc., uses thermochromic inks that change color when heated, a safety precaution for cooked foods.

Therefore, the average emissions foregone on a daily basis are 2.9 pounds of VOC per day [(1,059 lb VOC/year)/(365 day/year)], when the existing rule VOC limits are compared to the current VOC content of coating used by affected operators.

End Sealing Compounds

Since staff is recommending lowering the VOC limit for food and beverage end sealing compounds from 440 grams per liter (solvent-based) to 20 grams per liter (waterborne). Because can manufacturers are already using 20 gram per liter end sealants, emission reductions from this application have already occurred in the past. Amending Rule 1125 allows the SCAQMD to take emission reduction credit in the SIP for emission reductions that have already occurred from end sealants.

The solids content of waterborne sealants and solvent borne sealants of various foods and beverage grades are relatively the same. On the average, the solids content is approximately 60 percent by weight. Therefore, there will be no extended usage obtained from using either solvent-based or waterborne sealant. As a result, the existing inventory (pounds of end sealants used per year) and future inventory are the same. Table 2-3 shows the current daily end seal usage at three affected can manufacturing facilities, total daily emissions from end seal materials at 440 grams of VOC per liter, total daily emissions from end seal materials at 20 grams of VOC per liter, and the total daily VOC emission reductions anticipated as a result of switching from 440 grams of VOC per liter to 20 grams per liter end seal materials. Not every food and/or beverage can manufacturer manufactures end caps and, therefore, uses end seals within the South Coast Air Basin. The average sealant density used to convert from pounds to gallons is 9.39 pounds per gallon. The change in end sealing compound VOC content would generate 617 pound of VOC reduction per day (0.22 tons of VOC reduction per year).

Total VOC Reductions

The total emissions impact of adopting PAR 1125 would be the difference between three pounds per day of VOCs foregone from inkjet/ink-dot printing and the 617 pound VOC reduction per day from 430 pounds per day of VOC reductions from the use of the low-VOC end seal compounds complying with the 20 gram per liter (see Table 2-3) proposed limits. Therefore, the total change in emissions is 614 pounds of VOC per day (0.31 ton/day).

Table 2-3
End Seal Emission Reductions

Name	Use (lb/day)	Use (gal/day)	Emissions at 440 g VOC/L (lb/day)	Emissions at 20 g VOC/L (lb/day)	Emission Reduction (lb VOC/day)
Metal Container	887	94.5	347	16	331
Ball Container	99.3	10.6	39	2	37
Impress USA	668	71.2	261	12	249
Total					617

While PAR 1125 would forego expected VOC emission from inkjet and ink-dot operations, the reduction of VOC emissions from end sealing compounds would result in overall VOC reductions. Therefore, PAR 1125 would not diminish an existing air quality rule or future compliance requirement resulting in a significant increase in any air pollutant.

Since PAR 1125 would result in a VOC emissions reduction, PAR 1125 would not violate any air quality standard; contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation; or result in a cumulative considerable net increase in any criteria pollutant for which the region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard.

III.d) Affected facilities are not expected to expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations from the implementation of PAR 1125 for the following reasons: 1) affected facility operators already comply with PAR 1125 because 20 grams of VOC per liter adhesives (end sealing compounds) are already being used, 2) there are no significant construction or operational emission increases associated with the proposed rule, 3) the emissions of ammonia, the only TAC listed in MSDS sheets for end seal use, are less than the screening levels for ammonia presented in the Risk Assessment Procedures for Rules 1401 and 212 (see Table 2-4), 4) and no TACs were identified in inkjet/ink-dot ink MSDSs.

To reduction VOC emissions in inkjet/ink-dot inks to comply with existing Rule 1125, manufacturers replaced conventional solvents with acetone. Based on a comparison of MSDSs for inkjet inks used before the current version of Rule 1125 and currently used inkjet inks, methyl ethyl ketone was replaced with acetone and methanol was replaced with ethanol. Both methyl ethyl ketone and methanol are considered to be toxic air contaminants (TACs). Acetone comprises about 50 to 70 percent of the inkjet or ink-dot solutions and ethanol comprises about 35 to 50 percent. Other co-solvents such as n-propyl alcohol, n-propyl acetate, isopropyl alcohol and ethyl acetate in concentrations of about one-to-three percent may be included. Some of the

compounds used in the inkjet/ink-dot solvents are considered TACs such as, isopropyl alcohol. Since acetone and ethanol are not considered TACs, the replacement of other compounds with acetone and ethanol would also reduce the amount of TACs released.

Therefore, significant adverse air quality impacts to sensitive receptors are not expected from implementing PAR 1125.

Table 2-4
Health Risk from Ammonia in End Seal Use

Facility	Adhesive Use (lb/day)	Ammonia Weight Percent	Ammonia Emission, lb/day	Ammonia Emission, lb/hr	Ammonia Emission, lb/year
Metal Container	887	1	8.9	1.1	3,238
Ball Container	99.3	1	0.99	0.12	362
Impress USA	668	1	6.7	0.84	2,438
Maximum Emissions			11.5	1.1	3,238
Screening Level				1.6 ^a	6,610 ^b
Significant				No	No

Screening Levels from Table 1A in the Risk Assessment Procedures for Rules 1401 and 212, Permit Application Package "L", July 1, 2005.

a) The acute health risk screening level is presented in the units of pound per hour.

b) The chronic health risk screening level is presenting in units of pounds per year.

The closet receptor distance of 25 meters was chosen.

III.e) Historically, the SCAQMD has enforced odor nuisance complaints through SCAQMD Rule 402 - Nuisance. Affected facilities are not expected to create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people for the following reasons: 1) operators currently use the inks, acetone and end sealing compounds; 2) the use of the inks, acetone and end sealing compounds is relatively small at any facility; and 3) the operations occur at facilities that are in commercial or industrial zones.

Conclusion

Based on the preceding discussions, PAR 1125 is expected to reduce VOC emissions, which is an air quality benefit.

The proposal has no provision that would cause a violation of any air quality standard or directly contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. The lower VOC emission would assist in reducing overall VOC, PM, and ozone concentrations throughout the district.

Since VOC air quality effects from implementing PAR 1125 are seen as benefits and PAR 1125 would not cause an exceedance of any of the air quality significance thresholds in Table 2-1, air quality impacts are not considered to be cumulatively considerable as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15065(c). Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to result in significant adverse cumulative impacts for any criteria pollutant.

Thus, PAR 1125 is not expected to result in significant adverse air quality impacts and mitigation measures are not required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:			
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by §404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflicting with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

Impacts on biological resources will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- The project results in a loss of plant communities or animal habitat considered to be rare, threatened or endangered by federal, state or local agencies.
- The project interferes substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory wildlife species.
- The project adversely affects aquatic communities through construction or operation of the project.

Discussion

IV.a), b), c), & d) PAR 1125 would only affect the VOC content of coatings and adhesives used in metal container, closure and coil coating operations at seven existing facilities. PAR 1125 would not require any new development or require modifications to buildings or other structures to comply with the proposed amended rule. All of the affected activities occur within existing structures. As a result, PAR 1125 would not directly or indirectly affect any species identified as a candidate, sensitive or special status species, riparian habitat, federally protected wetlands, or migratory corridors. For the same reasons identified above, PAR 1125 is not expected to adversely affect special status plants, animals, or natural communities.

IV.e) & f) PAR 1125 would not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources nor local, regional, or state conservation plans because it would only affect inkjet and end sealing operations at seven existing facilities. Additionally, PAR 1125 will not conflict with any adopted local policies, ordinances protecting biological resources, Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or any other relevant habitat conservation plan for the same reason identified above.

The SCAQMD, as the Lead Agency for the proposed project, has found that, when considering the record as a whole, there is no evidence that the proposed project will have potential for any new adverse effects on wildlife resources or the habitat upon which wildlife depends. Accordingly, based upon the preceding information, the SCAQMD has, on the basis of substantial evidence, rebutted the presumption of adverse effect contained in §753.5 (d), Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse biological resources impacts are not anticipated and will not be further analyzed in this ~~Draft~~Final EA. Since no significant adverse biological resources impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:			
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside a formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

Impacts to cultural resources will be considered significant if:

- The project results in the disturbance of a significant prehistoric or historic archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic or social group.
- Unique paleontological resources are present that could be disturbed by construction of the proposed project.
- The project would disturb human remains.

V. a), b), c), & d) PAR 1125 would only affect the VOC content of coatings and adhesives used in metal container, closure and coil coating operations at seven existing facilities. PAR 1125 would not require any new development or require modifications to buildings or other structures to comply with the proposed amended rule. All of the affected activities occur within existing structures. As a result, no impacts to historical resources are anticipated to occur as a result of implementing the proposed project. PAR 1125 is not expected to require physical changes to the environment, which may disturb historical, paleontological or archaeological resources. Since PAR 1125 would not require any construction or physical modifications to metal container, closure and coil coating operations at seven existing facilities, it is not expected to disturb any human remains.

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse cultural resources impacts are not expected from the implementing PAR 1125 and will not be further assessed in this ~~Draft~~Final EA. Since no significant adverse cultural resources impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. ENERGY. Would the project:			
a) Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans?	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the need for new or substantially altered power or natural gas utility systems?	☐	☐	☒
c) Create any significant effects on local or regional energy supplies and on requirements for additional energy?	☐	☐	☒
d) Create any significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy?	☐	☐	☒
e) Comply with existing energy standards?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

Impacts to energy and mineral resources will be considered significant if any of the following criteria are met:

- The project conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans or standards.
- The project results in substantial depletion of existing energy resource supplies.
- An increase in demand for utilities impacts the current capacities of the electric and natural gas utilities.
- The project uses non-renewable resources in a wasteful and/or inefficient manner.

Discussion

VI.a), b), c), d) & e) PAR 1125 would only affect the VOC content of coatings and adhesives used in metal container, closure and coil coating operations at seven existing facilities. All affected operations are expected to already comply with the requirements of PAR 1125. No change to energy use is expected from PAR 1125, since no change to operations is expected at any of the seven existing facilities. Therefore; PAR 1125 is not expected to conflict with adopted energy conservation plans or standards; substantially deplete of existing energy resource supplies; increase demand for utilities, which would adversely impact the current capacities of the electric and natural gas utilities or use non-renewable resources in a wasteful and/or inefficient manner. Operators affected by PAR 1125 are expected to continue to comply with all existing and applicable energy standards.

Therefore, PAR 1125 is not expected to generate significant adverse energy resources impacts and will not be discussed further in this ~~Draft~~Final EA. Since no significant energy impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:			
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	☐	☐	☒
• Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	☐	☐	☒
• Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒
• Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒
• Landslides?	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

Impacts on the geological environment will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- Topographic alterations would result in significant changes, disruptions, displacement, excavation, compaction or over covering of large amounts of soil.
- Unique geological resources (paleontological resources or unique outcrops) are present that could be disturbed by the construction of the proposed project.

- Exposure of people or structures to major geologic hazards such as earthquake surface rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction or landslides.
- Secondary seismic effects could occur which could damage facility structures, e.g., liquefaction.
- Other geological hazards exist which could adversely affect the facility, e.g., landslides, mudslides.

Discussion

VII.a) PAR 1125 would only affect the VOC content of coatings and adhesives used in metal container, closure and coil coating operations at seven existing facilities. PAR 1125 would not require any new development or require modifications to buildings or other structures to comply with the proposed amended rule. All of the affected activities occur within existing structures. As a result, substantial exposure of people or structure to the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related activities beyond what currently may exist is not anticipated as a result of PAR 1125 and will not be further analyzed in this ~~Draft~~Final EA.

VII.b), c), d) & e) PAR 1125 would not require new development or construction. Therefore, PAR 1125 would not significantly impact soils or result in locating new structures on geologic units or soils that are unstable or could potential results in landslides, subsidence, etc.

Based on the above discussion, the proposed project is not expected to have an adverse impact on geology or soils. Since no significant adverse impacts are anticipated, this environmental topic will not be further analyzed in the ~~draft~~Final EA. No mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:			
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☒	☐

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d)	Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☒
e)	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒
f)	For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒
g)	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒
h)	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☒
i)	Significantly increased fire hazard in areas with flammable materials?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

Impacts associated with hazards will be considered significant if any of the following occur:

- Non-compliance with any applicable design code or regulation.
- Non-conformance to National Fire Protection Association standards.
- Non-conformance to regulations or generally accepted industry practices related to operating policy and procedures concerning the design, construction, security, leak detection, spill containment or fire protection.
- Exposure to hazardous chemicals in concentrations equal to or greater than the Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) 2 levels.

VIII.a, b) c) & i) Based on a review of MSDS sheets inkjet and inkjet make-up fluid have achieved lower VOC contents through the replacement of methanol and methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) with acetone and ethanol.

As a result of being delisted as a VOC by the USEPA, CARB, and many air districts, acetone usage has been steadily increasing irrespective of the currently proposed amendments. An increase in acetone usage may increase the number of trucks or rail cars that transport acetone within the state. However, the safety characteristics of individual trucks or rail cars that transport acetone will not be affected by the proposed amendments. The consequences (exposure effects) of an accidental release of acetone are directly proportional to the size of the individual transport trucks or rail cars and the release rate. Although the probability of an accidental release of acetone could increase, the severity of an incident involving acetone transport will not change as a result of the proposed project. This holds true for the transport of other replacement solvents.

Any increase in accidental releases of compliant acetone-based inkjet, inkjet make-up solvent, and associated cleaning materials during transport would be expected to result in a concurrent reduction in the number of accidental releases of existing inkjet, make-up solvent and cleaning materials. Many conventional solvents that comprise inkjet and inkjet make-up solutions are as flammable as acetone, so there would generally be little or no net change in the hazard consequences from the reformulation of inkjet and inkjet make-up materials to comply with the proposed amendments.

Similarly, the storage or use of inkjet solvents, end sealants and acetone at sites subject to PAR 1125 would not be expected to result in significant adverse hazard impacts. As shown in Table 2-5, the flammability classifications by the NFPA are the same for acetone, methanol, ethanol and methyl ethyl ketone. Recognizing that acetone has the lowest flash point, it still has a high lower explosive limit (LEL). Acetone vapors will not cause an explosion unless the vapor concentration exceeds 26,000 ppm. In contrast, methyl ethyl ketone vapors can cause an explosion at 18,000 ppm.

Ethanol has a lower vapor pressure (44 versus 97 millimeters of mercury) and a smaller range of concentration between the lower and upper explosive limits (LEL and UEL) (2.6 percent by volume LEL/12.8 percent by volume UEL versus three percent by volume LEL /36 percent by volume UEL. However, the flash points and auto-ignition temperatures are similar for methanol and ethanol. Based on their similarities, replacing methanol with ethanol is not expected to increase hazards from flammability.

Based on MSDSs, end sealing compounds are not expected to be flammable (e.g., NFPA classification is zero).

The Uniform Fire Code and Uniform Building Code set standards intended to minimize risks from flammable or otherwise hazardous materials. Local jurisdictions are required to adopt the uniform codes or comparable regulations. Local fire agencies require permits for the use or storage of hazardous materials and permit modifications for proposed increases in their use. Permit conditions depend on the type and quantity of the hazardous materials at the facility. Permit conditions may include, but are not limited to, specifications for sprinkler systems,

electrical systems, ventilation, and containment. The fire departments make annual business inspections to ensure compliance with permit conditions and other appropriate regulations.

Table 2-5
Chemical Characteristics of Solvents

Conventional Solvents								
Chemical Compound	M.W. ^a	Boiling Point (@760 mmHg, °F)	Evap. Rate (@25 °C)	Flash point (°F)	LEL/UEL ^b (% by Vol.)	Auto-ignition Temperature (°C)	Vapor Pressure (mmHg @ 20 °C)	Flammability Classification ^c (NFPA) ^d
Methanol	32	147	5.9	54	3/36	867	97	3
MEK	72	80	4.0	25	1.8/11.5	474	8.7	3
Replacement Solvents								
Chemical Compound	M.W. ^a	Boiling Point (@760 mmHg, °F)	Evap. Rate (@25 °C)	Flash point (°F)	LEL/UEL ^b (% by Vol.)	Auto-ignition Temperature (°C)	Vapor Pressure (mmHg @ 20 °C)	Flammability Classification ^c (NFPA) ^d
Acetone	58	56	6.1	-4	2.6/12.8	538	180	3
Ethanol Alcohol	46	78	2.3	56	3.3/19	435	44	3

Source: Final EA for PAR 117, October 2003.

^a Molecular weight

^b Lower explosive limit/upper explosive limit

^c Flammability Rating: 0 = Not Combustible; 1 = Combustible if heated; 2 = Caution: Combustible liquid flash point of 100° to 200°F; 3 = Warning: Flammable liquid flash point below 100°F; 4 = Danger: Flammable gas or extremely flammable liquid

^d NFPA = National Fire Protection Association

^e NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Further, all hazardous materials are expected to be used in compliance with established OSHA or Cal/OSHA regulations and procedures, including providing adequate ventilation, using recommended personal protective equipment and clothing, posting appropriate signs and warnings, and providing adequate worker health and safety training. When taken together, the above regulations provide comprehensive measures to reduce hazards of explosive or otherwise hazardous materials. Compliance with these and other federal, state and local regulations and proper operation and maintenance of equipment should ensure the potential for explosions or accidental releases of hazardous materials is not significant.

It is anticipated that the current regulatory requirements regarding flammable and otherwise hazardous materials will not need to be amended as a result of the proposed project since, in part, acetone is already widely used. Based on the preceding information, it is also expected that implementing PAR 1125 is not expected to increase or create any new hazardous emissions which would adversely affect existing/proposed schools.

VIII.d) Government Code §65962.5 typically refers to a list of facilities that may be subject to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permits. Although some of the seven facilities regulated by PAR 1125 may be on such a list, most affected sites are not expected to be on this list, and would not typically generate large quantities of hazardous waste. For any facilities affected by the proposed amended rule that are on the Government Code §65962.5 list,

it is anticipated that they would continue to manage any and all hazardous materials and hazardous waste, in accordance with federal, state and local regulations

VIII.e), & f) In general, the PAR 1125 would reduce the amount of TACs, since acetone and ethanol are not considered TACs. End sealing compounds may have additional ammonia emissions, which were determined to be less than significant in the air quality section. Since inkjet, end sealing and associated cleanup operations would be occurring at existing commercial facilities, implementation of PAR 1125 is not expected to increase or create any new hazardous emissions which could adversely affect public/private airports located in close proximity to the affected sites. Accordingly, these impact issues are not further evaluated in this ~~Draft~~Final EA.

VIII.g) PAR 1125 has no provisions that dictate the use of any specific inkjet or inkjet make-up solvent formulation. Operators who use inkjet compounds, inkjet make-up solvents or end sealing compounds have the flexibility of choosing the inkjet, end sealing or cleanup solvent best suited for their operations. If available, it is likely that operators would choose a compliant formulation that does not pose a substantial safety hazard. As shown in the discussion under item VIII.a), b) & c) above, it is expected that replacement inkjet and end sealing solvents would generally be less toxic than currently used solvents.

In addition, Health and Safety Code §25506 specifically requires all businesses handling hazardous materials to submit a business emergency response plan to assist local administering agencies in the emergency release or threatened release of a hazardous material. Business emergency response plans generally require the following:

1. Identification of individuals who are responsible for various actions, including reporting, assisting emergency response personnel and establishing an emergency response team;
2. Procedures to notify the administering agency, the appropriate local emergency rescue personnel, and the California Office of Emergency Services;
3. Procedures to mitigate a release or threatened release to minimize any potential harm or damage to persons, property or the environment;
4. Procedures to notify the necessary persons who can respond to an emergency within the facility;
5. Details of evacuation plans and procedures;
6. Descriptions of the emergency equipment available in the facility;
7. Identification of local emergency medical assistance; and
8. Training (initial and refresher) programs for employees in:
 - a. The safe handling of hazardous materials used by the business;
 - b. Methods of working with the local public emergency response agencies;
 - c. The use of emergency response resources under control of the handler; and
 - d. Other procedures and resources that will increase public safety and prevent or mitigate a release of hazardous materials.

In general, every county or city and all facilities using a minimum amount of hazardous materials are required to formulate detailed contingency plans to eliminate, or at least minimize, the possibility and effect of fires, explosion, or spills. In conjunction with the California Office of Emergency Services, local jurisdictions have enacted ordinances that set standards for area and business emergency response plans. These requirements include immediate notification, mitigation of an actual or threatened release of a hazardous material, and evacuation of the emergency area. Based on the preceding information, it is not anticipated that PAR 1125 would impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted or modified emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

VIII.h) Since the use of inkjet, inkjet make-up solvent, end sealing compounds and associated cleanup solvents would generally be expected to occur at seven existing residential, industrial, or commercial sites in urban areas where wildlands are typically not prevalent, risk of loss or injury associated with wildland fires is not expected as a result of implementing PAR 1125.

In conclusion, potentially significant adverse hazard or hazardous material impacts resulting from adopting and implementing PAR 1125 are not expected and will not be considered further. No mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.			
Would the project:			
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g. the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or offsite?	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☒
e) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☒
f) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☒
g) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☒
i) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☒
j) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☒
k) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒
l) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒
m) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
n) Require in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

Potential impacts on water resources will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

Water Quality:

- The project will cause degradation or depletion of ground water resources substantially affecting current or future uses.
- The project will cause the degradation of surface water substantially affecting current or future uses.
- The project will result in a violation of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.
- The capacities of existing or proposed wastewater treatment facilities and the sanitary sewer system are not sufficient to meet the needs of the project.
- The project results in substantial increases in the area of impervious surfaces, such that interference with groundwater recharge efforts occurs.
- The project results in alterations to the course or flow of floodwaters.

Water Demand:

- The existing water supply does not have the capacity to meet the increased demands of the project, or the project would use a substantial amount of potable water.
- The project increases demand for water by more than five million gallons per day.

Discussion

IX.a), e), j), k), & m) PAR 1125 would only affect VOC content of coatings and adhesives used in metal container, closure and coil coating operations at seven existing facilities. PAR 1125 would not require any new development or require modifications to buildings or other structures to comply with the proposed amended rule. All of the affected activities occur within existing structures. Inkjet and ink dot inks would be cleaned using acetone, not water, so would not increase water use or generate wastewater. End seal compounds are waterbased and would use water for cleaning and would generate wastewater. The end sealing process is continuous. Clean-up may be required during maintenance operations. The amount of end sealer in the application machinery is very small; therefore, the amount of water used is expected to be small. Any wastewater discharge is expected to be done according to regulatory guidelines with relevant permits. All solvent-based coatings, adhesives and cleaning products are expected to be disposed of at hazardous waste facilities. Therefore, sufficient water supplies is expected to be

available and implementing PAR 1125 would not require the construction of additional water resource facilities, the need for new or expanded water entitlements, or an alteration of drainage patterns. Since it does not require water, the project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge.

IX c), d), & l) PAR 1125 would not require any development or construction, therefore, would not create or contribute to runoff water. Affected PAR 1125 operations are housed within structures that would protect them from exposure to and contaminating stormwater. Therefore, PAR 1125 would not create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.

As detailed above, the proposed amended rule is not expected to require additional wastewater disposal capacity, violate any water quality standard or wastewater discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality. As result, no changes to storm water runoff, drainage patterns, groundwater characteristics, or flow are expected. Therefore, potential adverse impacts to drainage patterns, etc., are not expected as a result of implementing PAR 1125.

IX.b), & n) PAR 1125 is not expected to substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. PAR 1125 would not significantly increase demand for water from existing entitlements and resources and would not require new or expanded entitlements because the amount of water used would be very small. Therefore, no water demand impacts are expected as the result of implementing the proposed amendments.

IX.f), g), h) & i) PAR 1125 would not require any development or construction; therefore, PAR 1125 is not expected to generate construction of any new structures in 100-year flood areas as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood delineation map. As a result, PAR 1125 is not expected to expose people or structures to new significant flooding risks. Installation of compliant appliances in the seven existing affected facilities will not affect any existing risks from flood, inundation, etc. Consequently, PAR 1125 would not affect in any way any potential existing flood hazards inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mud flow that may already exist relative to the seven existing facilities.

Based upon the above considerations, significant hydrology and water quality impacts are not expected from the implementation of PAR 1125 and will not be further analyzed in this ~~Draft~~Final EA. Since no significant hydrology and water quality impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:			
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

Land use and planning impacts will be considered significant if the project conflicts with the land use and zoning designations established by local jurisdictions.

Discussion

X.a) PAR 1125 would only affect VOC content of coatings and adhesives used in metal container, closure and coil coating operations at seven existing facilities. PAR 1125 would not require any new development or require modifications to buildings or other structures to comply with the proposed rule. All of the affected activities occur within existing structures. Therefore, PAR 1125 does not include any components that would require physically dividing an established community.

X.b) & c) There are no provisions in PAR 1125 that would affect land use plans, policies, or regulations. Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments and no land use or planning requirements will be altered by VOC requirements for metal container, closure and coil coating operations. Therefore, PAR 1125 would not affect in any way habitat conservation or natural community conservation plans, agricultural resources or operations, and would not create divisions in any existing communities. Therefore, present or planned land uses in the region will not be significantly adversely affected as a result of the proposed amended rule.

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse land use and planning impacts are not expected from the implementation of PAR 1125 and will not be further analyzed in this ~~Draft~~Final EA. Since no significant land use and planning impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:			
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

Project-related impacts on mineral resources will be considered significant if any of the following conditions are met:

- The project would result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.
- The proposed project results in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

Discussion

XI.a) & b) There are no provisions in PAR 1125 that would result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value to the region and the residents of the state, or of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan because compliant appliances typically do not require mineral resources such as sand, gravel, etc.

Based upon the above considerations, significant adverse mineral resources impacts are not expected from the implementation of PAR 1125 and will not be further analyzed in this ~~Draft~~Final EA. Since no significant mineral resources impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. NOISE. Would the project result in:			
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airship, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

Impacts on noise will be considered significant if:

- Construction noise levels exceed the local noise ordinances or, if the noise threshold is currently exceeded, project noise sources increase ambient noise levels by more than three decibels (dBA) at the site boundary. Construction noise levels will be considered significant if they exceed federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) noise standards for workers.
- The proposed project operational noise levels exceed any of the local noise ordinances at the site boundary or, if the noise threshold is currently exceeded, project noise sources increase ambient noise levels by more than three dBA at the site boundary.

Discussion

XII.a) PAR 1125 would only affect VOC content of coatings and adhesives used in metal container, closure and coil coating operations at seven existing facilities. PAR 1125 would not require any new development or require modifications to buildings or other structures to comply with the proposed amended rule. All of the affected activities occur within existing structures. No physical change to existing operations or equipment is expected. Thus, the proposed project is not expected to expose persons to the generation of excessive noise levels above current facility levels. It is expected that any facility affected by PAR 1125 would continue complying with all existing local noise control laws or ordinances.

In commercial environments Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and California-OSHA have established noise standards to protect worker health. It is expected that operators at affected facilities/residences will continue complying with applicable noise standards, which would limit noise impacts to workers, patrons and neighbors.

XII.b) PAR 1125 is not anticipated to expose people to or generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels since only no construction activities and no physical change to operations are expected to occur at the existing seven facilities and compliant appliances are not expected to involve, in any way, equipment that generates vibrations. Since existing operations are not expected to generate excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels, and PAR 1125 is not expected to alter physical operations, no groundborne vibration or noise levels is expected from the proposed rule.

XII.c) A permanent increase in ambient noise levels at the seven existing affected facilities above existing levels as a result of implementing the seven proposed project is unlikely to occur because there would be no change in physical operations at affected facilities. The existing noise levels are unlikely to change and raise ambient noise levels in the vicinities of the existing facilities to above a level of significance, because changes to VOC contents in coatings or adhesives are not expected to generate high noise levels.

XII.d) No increase in periodic or temporary ambient noise levels in the vicinity of affected facilities above levels existing prior to PAR 1125 is anticipated because the proposed project would require not require construction. As indicated earlier, operational noise levels are expected to be equivalent to existing noise levels.

XII.e) & f) Even if an affected facility is located near a public/private airport, there are no new noise impacts expected from any of the existing facilities as a result of complying with the proposed project. Thus, PAR 1125 is not expected to expose people residing or working in the vicinities of public airports to excessive noise levels.

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse noise impacts are not expected from the implementation of PAR 1125 and are not further evaluated in this ~~Draft~~Final EA. Since no significant noise impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:			
a) Induce substantial growth in an area either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g. through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

Impacts of the proposed project on population and housing will be considered significant if the following criteria are exceeded:

- The demand for temporary or permanent housing exceeds the existing supply.
- The proposed project produces additional population, housing or employment inconsistent with adopted plans either in terms of overall amount or location.

Discussion

XIII.a) The proposed project is not anticipated to generate any significant adverse effects, either direct or indirect, on the district's population or population distribution as no additional workers are anticipated to be required to comply with the proposed amendments. Human population within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD is anticipated to grow regardless of implementing PAR 1125. As such, PAR 1125 would not result in changes in population densities or induce significant growth in population.

XIII.b) & c) Because the proposed project affects VOC contents of coatings and adhesives, PAR 1125 is not expected to result in the creation of any industry that would affect population growth, directly or indirectly, induce the construction of single- or multiple-family units, or require the displacement of people elsewhere.

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse population and housing impacts are not expected from the implementation of PAR 1125 and are not further evaluated in this ~~Draft~~Final EA. Since no significant population and housing impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the proposal result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:			
a) Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒
b) Police protection?	☐	☐	☒
c) Schools?	☐	☐	☒
d) Parks?	☐	☐	☒
e) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

Impacts on public services will be considered significant if the project results in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response time or other performance objectives.

Discussion

XIV.a) & b) PAR 1125 would only affect VOC content of coatings and adhesives used in metal container, closure and coil coating operations at seven existing facilities. Because compliant products are currently available, facility operators currently use PAR 1125 compliant materials. Therefore, PAR 1125 is not expected to increase the chances for fires or explosions requiring a response from local fire departments. As shown in the Section VIII - Hazards and Hazardous Material section of this ~~Draft~~Final EA, the use of PAR 1125 compliant coatings or adhesives is not expected to generate significant explosion or fire hazard impacts, because compliant products are no more flammable than conventional solvents. PAR 1125 is not expected to have any adverse effects on local police departments for the following reasons. Police would be required to respond to accidental releases of hazardous materials during transport. Since hazards impacts from implementing PAR 1125 were concluded to be less than significant, potential impacts to local police departments are also expected to be less than significant.

XIV.c) & d) As indicated in discussion under item XIII. Population and Housing, implementing PAR 1125 would not induce population growth or dispersion because no additional workers are expected to be needed at the seven existing affected facilities. Therefore, with no increase in local population anticipated as a result of adopting and implementing PAR 1125, additional demand for new or expanded schools or parks is also not anticipated. As a result, no significant adverse impacts are expected to local schools or parks.

XIV.e) Besides building permits, there is no need for other government services. The proposal would not result in the need for new or physically altered government facilities and, as a result, is not expected to affect in any way acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives. There would be no increase in population and, as a result of implementing the proposed project, no need for physically altered government facilities.

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse public services impacts are not expected from the implementation of PAR 1125 and are not further evaluated in this ~~Draft~~Final EA. Since no significant public services impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. RECREATION.			
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

Impacts to recreation will be considered significant if:

- The project results in an increased demand for neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities.
- The project adversely affects existing recreational opportunities.

Discussion

XV.a) & b) As discussed under “Land Use and Planning” above, there are no provisions in the PAR 1125 that would affect land use plans, policies, or regulations. Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments and no land use or planning requirements will be altered by the changes proposed in PAR 1125. The proposed project would not increase the demand for, or use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or require the construction of new or expansion of existing recreational facilities that might create an adverse physical effect on the environment because it will not directly or indirectly increase or redistribute population.

Based upon these considerations, significant recreation impacts are not expected from the implementation of PAR 1125 and are not further evaluated in this ~~Draft~~Final EA. Since no significant recreation impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. SOLID/HAZARDOUS WASTE. Would the project:			
a) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☒
b) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid and hazardous waste?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

The proposed project impacts on solid/hazardous waste will be considered significant if the following occurs:

- The generation and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste exceeds the capacity of designated landfills.

Discussion

XVI.a) Changes to inkjet ink, inkjet make-up solvent and end sealing compounds are not expected to affect the production of solid or hazardous waste for the following reasons. Existing facilities are expected to dispose of waste inkjet ink, inkjet make-up solvent and end sealing compounds as hazardous waste. Changes to inkjet ink and inkjet make-up solvent have increased the amount of formulations with acetone and ethanol and reduced the amount of formulations with methyl ethyl ketone and methanol. PAR 1125 compliant end sealing compounds have increased ammonia content to approximately one percent. These changes are

not believed to have changed the amount of solid or hazardous waste generated at the seven existing affected facilities. The change in solvents is not expected to alter the means of disposal. PAR 1125 is not expected to cause an increase in growth in existing operators or new affected facilities. Therefore, PAR 1125 is not expected to result in the disposal of solid or hazardous wastes that would exceed the capacity of designated landfills.

XVI.b) Existing facility operators are expected to comply with federal, state and local statutes related to solid and hazardous wastes regardless of whether or not PAR 1125 is adopted. PAR 1125 is not expected to change the categorization of waste or increase wastes from operations. PAR 1125 is not expected to cause an increase in growth in existing operators or new affected facilities. Therefore, the seven affected facility operators are expected to continue to comply with federal, state and local statutes related to solid and hazardous wastes.

Based on these considerations, PAR 1125 is not expected to significantly increase the volume of solid or hazardous wastes disposed at existing municipal or hazardous waste disposal facilities or require additional waste disposal capacity. Further, implementing PAR 1125 is not expected to interfere with any affected facility's ability to comply with applicable local, state, or federal waste disposal regulations. Since no solid/hazardous waste impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. Would the project:			
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	☐	☐	☒
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☒
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g. sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in inadequate emergency access or?	☐	☐	☒
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	☐	☐	☒
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g. bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	☐	☐	☒

Significance Criteria

Impacts on transportation/traffic will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- Peak period levels on major arterials are disrupted to a point where level of service (LOS) is reduced to D, E or F for more than one month.
- An intersection's volume to capacity ratio increase by 0.02 (two percent) or more when the LOS is already D, E or F.
- A major roadway is closed to all through traffic, and no alternate route is available.
- There is an increase in traffic that is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system.
- The demand for parking facilities is substantially increased.
- Water borne, rail car or air traffic is substantially altered.
- Traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists or pedestrians are substantially increased.
- The need for more than 350 employees
- An increase in heavy-duty transport truck traffic to and/or from the facility by more than 350 truck round trips per day
- Increase customer traffic by more than 700 visits per day.

Discussion

XVII.a) & b) PAR 1125 would only affect the VOC content of coatings and adhesives used in metal container, closure and coil coating operations at seven existing facilities. No physical change to existing operations is expected. No additional coatings, adhesives, clean-up solvent or waste is expected. Therefore, PAR 1125 has no potential to adversely affect transportation. The proposed amended rule would not change or cause additional operational transportation demands or services. Therefore, the implementation of PAR 1125 is not expected to significantly adversely affect circulation patterns on local roadways or the level of service at intersections near affected facilities.

XVII.c) Since PAR 1125 would not require construction or operations outside existing structures, PAR 1125 will not affect in any way air traffic in the region.

XVII.d) Since PAR 1125 only affects VOC contents of coatings and adhesives used in seven existing metal container, closure and coil coating operations, no offsite modifications to roadways are anticipated for the proposed project that would result in additional design hazards or incompatible uses.

XVII.e) Since PAR 1125 only affects VOC contents of coatings and adhesives used in metal container, closure and coil coating operations at seven existing facilities, no changes are expected to emergency access at or in the vicinity of the affected facilities. The proposed project is not expected to adversely impact emergency access because it primarily requires replacement of non-compliant inks and end solvents with compliant products.

XVII.f) Since PAR 1125 only affects VOC contents of coatings and adhesives used in metal container, closure and coil coating operations at seven existing facilities, no changes are expected to the parking capacity at or in the vicinity of the affected facilities. PAR 1125 is not expected to require additional workers, so additional parking capacity will not be required. Therefore, the project is not expected to adversely impact on- or off-site parking capacity.

XVII.g) Since PAR 1125 only affects VOC contents of coatings and adhesives used in metal container, closure and coil coating operations at seven existing facilities, the implementation of PAR 1125 would not result in conflicts with alternative transportation, such as bus turnouts, bicycle racks, et cetera.

Based upon these considerations, PAR 1125 is not expected to generate significant adverse transportation/traffic impacts and, therefore, this topic will not be considered further. Since no significant transportation/traffic impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE			
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)	☐	☐	☒
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐

XVIII.a) As discussed in the “Biological Resources” section, PAR 1125 is not expected to significantly adversely affect plant or animal species or the habitat on which they rely because PAR 1125 only affects VOC contents of coatings and adhesives used in metal container operations, which occur in existing structures at seven existing facilities. The seven affected facilities are located at sites that have already been greatly disturbed and that currently do not support such habitats. Additionally, PAR 1125 does not require or induce construction of any new land use projects that could affect biological resources.

XVIII.b) Based on the foregoing analyses, since PAR 1125 will not generate any project-specific significant adverse environmental impacts, PAR 1125 is not expected to cause cumulative impacts in conjunction with other projects that may occur concurrently with or subsequent to the proposed project. Related projects to the currently proposed project include existing and proposed rules and regulations, as well as AQMP control measures. Furthermore, because PAR 1125 does not generate project-specific impacts, cumulative impacts are not considered to be “cumulatively considerable” as defined by CEQA guidelines §15065(a)(3). For example, the environmental topics checked ‘No Impact’ (e.g., aesthetics, agriculture resources, biological resources, cultural resources energy, geology and soils, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services,

recreation, solid/hazardous waste and transportation and traffic) would not be expected to make any contribution to potential cumulative impacts whatsoever. For the environmental topic checked 'Less than Significant Impact' (e.g., air quality, hazards and hazardous materials), the analysis indicated that project impacts would not exceed any project-specific significance thresholds. These conclusions are based on the fact that the analyses for each of these environmental areas concluded that the incremental effects of the proposed project would be minor and, therefore, not considered to be cumulatively considerable. Also, in the case of air quality impacts, the net effect of implementing the proposed project with other proposed rules and regulations, and AQMP control measures is an overall reduction in district-wide emissions, thus, contributing to the attainment of state and national ambient air quality standards. Therefore, it is concluded that PAR 1125 has no potential for significant cumulative or cumulatively considerable impacts in any environmental areas.

XVIII.c) Based on the foregoing analyses, PAR 1125 is not expected to cause significant adverse effects to human beings. Significant adverse air quality impacts are not expected from the implementation of PAR 1125. Based on the preceding analyses, no significant adverse impacts to aesthetics, agriculture resources, biological resources, cultural resources, energy, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, solid/hazardous waste and transportation and traffic are expected as a result of the implementation of PAR 1125.

As discussed in items I through XVIII above, the proposed project has no potential to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

APPENDIX A

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1125

In order to save space and avoid repetition, please refer to the latest version of the PAR 1125 located elsewhere in the final rule package. The PAR 1125 version (dated November 13, 2007) of the proposed amended rule circulated with the Draft EA released on January 7, 2008 for a 30-day public review and comment period ending February 8, 2008 has been updated but, as noted in the preface, the changes do not require the EA to be recirculated.

Original hard copies of the Draft EA, which include PAR 1127 version (dated November 13, 2007) of the proposed amended rule circulated with the Draft EA, can be obtained through the SCAQMD Public Information Center at the Diamond Bar headquarters or by calling (909) 396-2039.

APPENDIX B

COMMENT LETTER AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
 (916) 653-6251
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 Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
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January 16, 2008

Dr. Steve Smith, Ph.D.

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

21865 Copley Drive
 Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Re: SCH#2008011023; CEQA Notice of Completion; proposed Negative Declaration for the Coil Coating Operations; Proposed Rule Amendment (PAR) 1125 – Metal Container, Closure & Coil Operations; Los Angeles Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino counties and portions of the Salton Sea and Mojave Desert Air Basins, California

Dear Dr. Smith:

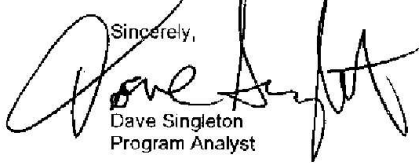
The Native American Heritage Commission is the state agency designated to protect California's Native American Cultural Resources. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the California Code of Regulations §15064.5(b)(c) (CEQA guidelines). Section 15382 of the 2007 CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance." In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE)', and if so, to mitigate that effect. To adequately assess the project-related impacts on historical resources, the Commission recommends the following action:

- ✓ Contact the appropriate California Historic Resources Information Center (CHRIS) for possible 'recorded sites' in locations where the development will or might occur. Contact information for the Information Center nearest you is available from the State Office of Historic Preservation (916/653-7278) <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov>. The record search will determine:
 - If a part of the entire APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
 - If any known cultural resources have already been recorded in or adjacent to the APE.
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
- ✓ If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
 - The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure.
 - The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional archaeological Information Center.
- ✓ Contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for:
 - A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the project area and information on tribal contacts in the project vicinity that may have additional cultural resource information. Please provide this office with the following citation format to assist with the Sacred Lands File search request: USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle citation with name, township, range and section.
 - The NAHC advises the use of Native American Monitors to ensure proper identification and care given cultural resources that may be discovered. The NAHC recommends that contact be made with Native American Contacts on the attached list to get their input on potential project impact (APE). In some cases, the existence of a Native American cultural resources may be known only to a local tribe(s).
- ✓ Lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence.
 - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of accidentally discovered archaeological resources, per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) §15084.5 (f). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American, with knowledge in cultural resources, should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
 - A culturally-affiliated Native American tribe may be the only source of information about a Sacred Site/Native American cultural resource.
 - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the disposition of recovered artifacts, in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.

- 1-6 ✓ Lead agencies should include provisions for discovery of Native American human remains or unmarked cemeteries in their mitigation plans.
* CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(d) requires the lead agency to work with the Native Americans identified by this Commission if the initial Study identifies the presence or likely presence of Native American human remains within the APE. CEQA Guidelines provide for agreements with Native American, identified by the NAHC, to assure the appropriate and dignified treatment of Native American human remains and any associated grave liens.
- 1-7 ✓ Health and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.98 and Sec. §15064.5 (d) of the California Code of Regulations (CEQA Guidelines) mandate procedures to be followed, including that construction or excavation be stopped in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery until the county coroner or medical examiner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. Note that §7052 of the Health & Safety Code states that disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony.
- 1-8 ✓ Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in §15370 of the California Code of Regulations (CEQA Guidelines), when significant cultural resources are discovered during the course of project planning and implementation

Please feel free to contact me at (916) 653-6251 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: List of Native American Contacts

Cc: State Clearinghouse

**Responses to Comment Letter #1
Native American Heritage Commission
January 16, 2008**

Response 1-1

The SCAQMD is aware of the requirements of CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 as well as all other relevant CEQA requirements. As stated on page 4-10 of the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed amended Rule (PAR) 1125, potential significant adverse impacts on cultural resources are not anticipated. This conclusion is based on the fact that the proposed project would not require construction or grading activities that could affect cultural resources, because the proposed project affects the volatile organic compound (VOC) content of coatings used in the affected industries. Use of these coatings does not require construction activities. Further, PAR 115 primarily affects the VOC content of coatings used at existing facilities in commercial or industrial areas that have already been severely disturbed. There are existing laws in place that are designed to protect and mitigate potential impacts to cultural resources. Disturbance of cultural resources are likely to occur during construction and site preparation of a project. Since construction-related activities associated with the implementation of PAR 1125 are not expected, no impacts to historical or cultural resources are anticipated to occur as a result of implementing the proposed project.

PR 1125 is not expected to require physical changes to the environment, which may cause a substantial adverse change to a historical, archaeological resource, directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, or disturb any human remains, including those interred outside a formal cemetery. Based upon these considerations, significant adverse cultural resources impacts are not expected from the implementation of PAR 1125.

Response 1-2

Operators conducting inkjet and end sealing operations subject to PAR 1125 are expected to conduct such operations within the boundaries of existing facilities. In addition, since no construction activities are required to reformulate inkjet inks, make-up solvents and end sealing compounds, no subsurface activities in or surrounding the property are anticipated, which would have an effect on cultural resources or Native American remains. Although unlikely, inkjet and end sealing facilities in which the inkjet and end sealing operations take place could be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, California State Historic Resources Inventory, California Points of Historical Interest, and/or Los Angeles County Landmarks, but since the proposed project involves the reformulation of inkjet and end sealing compounds, it would have no effect on the physical property or potential landmark status. Thus, the proposed project will not cause an adverse direct or indirect change in the significance of a resource listed in the California Register of Historical Resources or in a local register of historical resources.

Response 1-3

It is unlikely that an archaeological inventory survey would be required to be performed at facilities affected by the proposed project. See Responses 1-1 and 1-2 for reasons why a survey was not required.

Response 1-4

As noted in Response 1-1, additional archaeological investigations are not required because the proposed project would not require construction or grading activities that could affect cultural resources, so it is not expected for operators of affected facilities to be necessary to contact the Native American Heritage Commission.

Response 1-5

While lack of evidence of archeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence, the proposed project does not require subsurface excavation activities, which would discover or otherwise adversely affect any cultural or archaeological resources at affected inkjet and end sealing operations. Thus, as concluded on page 2-14 of the Draft EA for the PAR 1125, no impacts to cultural resources were determined to result from the proposed project. As a result, no further analysis of cultural resources in the Final EA is required.

Response 1-6

There are standard procedures for encountering any archaeological, Native American or cultural resources on-site. Compliance with all local, state and federal regulations (and notifications) will be required to take place in the event of an accidental discovery of any cultural or historic resources. However, with regard to the potential for discovery of Native American remains resulting from the proposed project, refer to Responses 1-1, 1-2 and 1-5.

As stated in Responses 1-1, 1-2 and 1-5, the proposed project does not require subsurface excavation activities, which would discover any presence of Native American human remains, at affected solvent cleaning operations. Therefore, agreements with Native Americans to assure appropriate treatment of Native American human remains are not required or warranted.

Response 1-7

As noted in Responses 1-1, 1-2 and 1-5, discovery of human remains relative to the proposed project is not likely since the proposed project would not require construction or grading activities that could affect cultural resources. However, it should be noted that Public Resources Code 5097.98-99 and Health and Safety Code 7050.5 requires activities to cease to prevent further disturbance if human remains are unearthed until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings with respect to origin and disposition.

Response 1-8

CEQA Guidelines §15370(a) defines avoidance as: “Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.” The presence or likely presence of Native American human remains was not identified as a potential significant impact. See also Responses 1-1, 1-2 and 1-5. Therefore, it is not necessary to implement avoidance measures relative to cultural resources by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.