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Project Title:  Lead Agency:  Mailing Address:  City:	Con	stact Darson.		
Mailing Address:		tact Person:		
City:	Pho	ne:		
	_ Zip: Cou	inty:		
Project Location: County:		y: Zip Code:		
Cross Streets:				
Longitude/Latitude (degrees, minutes and seconds):°		<del>-</del>		
Assessor's Parcel No.:		Range: Base:		
Within 2 Miles: State Hwy #:		0.1 1		
Airports:		Schools:		
Document Type:				
CEQA: NOP Draft EIR	NEPA: NOI	Other:		
Early Cons Supplement/Subsequent E	IR EA	<u>—</u>		
Neg Dec (Prior SCH No.)	Draf	ft EIS Other:		
Mit Neg Dec Other:		NSI		
General Plan Update Specific Plan	☐ Rezone	☐ Annexation		
General Plan Opdate Specific Plan  General Plan Amendment Master Plan	☐ Rezone ☐ Prezone	Annexation  Redevelopme	nt	
General Plan Element Planned Unit Developme		Coastal Permi		
Community Plan Site Plan		Subdivision, etc.)		
Oovolopment Time:				
Development Type:				
Residential: Units Acres Employees_	Transports!	· Tyne		
Office: Sq.ft. Acres Employees Commercial:Sq.ft. Acres Employees				
Industrial: Sq.ft. Acres Employees	Power:	Type MW		
Educational:	Waste Treatme	ent:Type MGD		
Recreational:	Hazardous Wa	aste:Type		
Water Facilities:Type MGD	Other:			
Project Issues Discussed in Document:				
Aesthetic/Visual Fiscal	☐ Recreation/Parks	☐ Vegetation		
Agricultural Land Flood Plain/Flooding	Schools/Universitie			
☐ Air Quality ☐ Forest Land/Fire Hazard	Septic Systems	☐ Water Supply/Gi		
Archeological/Historical Geologic/Seismic	Sewer Capacity	☐ Wetland/Riparia:	ın	
☐ Biological Resources ☐ Minerals	Soil Erosion/Comp	· =	nent	
Coastal Zone Noise	Solid Waste	Land Use	ects	
☐ Drainage/Absorption ☐ Population/Housing Bala ☐ Economic/Jobs ☐ Public Services/Facilities		☐ Cumulative Effe ☐ Other:	CIS	
		☐ Ouler:		

## **Reviewing Agencies Checklist**

Air Resources Board	Office of Historic Preservation	
Boating & Waterways, Department of	Office of Public School Construction	
California Emergency Management Agency	Parks & Recreation, Department of	
California Highway Patrol	Pesticide Regulation, Department of	
Caltrans District #	Public Utilities Commission	
Caltrans Division of Aeronautics	Regional WQCB #	
Caltrans Planning	Resources Agency	
Central Valley Flood Protection Board	Resources Recycling and Recovery, Department of	
Coachella Valley Mtns. Conservancy	S.F. Bay Conservation & Development Comm.	
Coastal Commission	San Gabriel & Lower L.A. Rivers & Mtns. Conservance	
Colorado River Board	San Joaquin River Conservancy	
Conservation, Department of	Santa Monica Mtns. Conservancy	
Corrections, Department of	State Lands Commission	
Delta Protection Commission	SWRCB: Clean Water Grants	
Education, Department of	SWRCB: Water Quality	
Energy Commission	SWRCB: Water Rights	
Fish & Game Region #	Tahoe Regional Planning Agency	
Food & Agriculture, Department of	Toxic Substances Control, Department of	
Forestry and Fire Protection, Department of	Water Resources, Department of	
General Services, Department of	<u> </u>	
Health Services, Department of	Other:	
Housing & Community Development	Other:	
Native American Heritage Commission		
cal Public Review Period (to be filled in by lead age		
nd Agency (Complete if applicable):		
nsulting Firm:		
dress:	Address: City/State/Zip:	
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Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 21161, Public Resources Code.

## **Attachments to OPR Form F**

**Project Title:** Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1168 – Adhesive and Sealant Applications

**Project Location:** The proposed project is located in the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (South Coast AQMD) jurisdiction, which includes the four-county South Coast Air Basin (all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties), and the Riverside County portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin and the non-Palo Verde, Riverside County portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin.

**Project Description:** PAR 1168 proposes to: 1) prohibit the use of parachlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tertiary-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc) due to toxicity concerns; 2) delay the effective dates of volatile organic compound (VOC) emission limits or maintain the existing VOC emission limits for certain categories of adhesives and sealants; 3) create additional subcategories of regulated products to better characterize and refine VOC emission limits; and 4) update and clarify rule language. PAR 1168 is expected to cause delayed and permanent foregone VOC emission reductions of 0.12 ton per day (tpd) and 0.28 tpd, respectively, due to extending the effective dates and maintaining the existing VOC limits for certain categories of regulated products. The Draft SEA concluded that significant and unavoidable adverse environmental impacts may occur for air quality during operation. No other significant adverse impacts were identified. Products subject to PAR 1168 may be used at facilities and other locations within the South Coast AQMD's Jurisdiction that may be identified on lists compiled by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control per Government Code Section 65962.5. However, the implementation of PAR 1168 will not alter the status of the facilities and other locations on the lists.

	Area of Controversy	Topics Raised by the Public	South Coast AQMD Evaluation
1.	The effect of the pCBtF prohibitionon Single Ply Roof Membrane Adhesives and All Other Roof Adhesives	Achieving the proposed VOC limits would not be possible without using pCBtF for formulations of these roofing products	While some roofing products that were previously formulated with pCBtF will no longer allowed to be used if PAR 1168 is adopted, the following factors were considered:  1) Currently, there are other roofing products commercially available on the market that are not formulated with pCBtF but have been demonstrated to comply with the previous VOC limits in effect prior to the October 6, 2017 amendments to Rule 1168 and these are the same VOC limits which are proposed in PAR 1168. Thus, no substantial interruption in the market supply of compliant roofing adhesives is expected.  2) The long-term health benefit of prohibiting pCBtF, a toxic compound with substantial adverse carcinogenic health effects, would outweigh the short-term inconvenience associated with market shift of certain manufacturers pivoting from formulating roofing adhesives with pCBtF to those without pCBtF; and  3) The proposed effective date of the prohibition includes three-year sell-through and four-year use-through provisions which will provide the manufacturer(s) sufficient time to phase out pCBtF.
2.	The effect of the pCBtF prohibition on Clear, Paintable, and Immediately Water-Resistant Sealants	pCBtF is utilized to formulate Clear, Paintable, and Immediately Water-resistant Sealants to meet the existing VOC limit at 250 grams per liter (g/L)	<ol> <li>PAR 1168 includes a provision which delays implementation of the pCBtF prohibition by one year for sealants.</li> <li>The proposed effective date of the prohibition also includes a three-year sell through and a four-year use-through provision which will provide the manufacturer(s) sufficient time to phase out pCBtF.</li> <li>Other architectural sealants with water-resistant and/or water-proof capabilities are currently commercially available on the market that meet the 250 g/L VOC limit and that could replace formulations of this type of sealant containing pCBtF.</li> <li>The long-term health benefit of prohibiting pCBtF, a toxic compound with substantial adverse carcinogenic health effects, would outweigh the need to have a sealant that is both clear and paintable since these products are being used by consumers.</li> </ol>

	Area of Controversy	Topics Raised by the Public	South Coast AQMD Evaluation
3.	Request to exempt Opteon 1100 from the definition of VOC	The proposed VOC limits for High-Pressure and Low-Pressure Two-Component Foam Sealants cannot be achieved without formulating with Opteon 1100	<ol> <li>The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), a specialized department within the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) with responsibility for evaluating health risks from environmental chemical contaminants, has not evaluated Opteon 1100. However, Opteon 1100 is a hydrofluoro-olefin (HFO) which may have the potential to break down into perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), commonly referred to as forever chemicals, through atmospheric degradation, and thus could have serious health impacts.</li> <li>Staff is considering this request to include a a limited exemption in PAR 1168 that would allow the use of Opteon 1100 in High-pPressure Two-Component Foam Sealants used in a professional setting contingent on the results of an assessment by OEHHA.</li> </ol>