The Merit Partnership is a joint venture between U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9, state and local regulatory agencies, private sector industries, and community representatives. The partnership was created to promote pollution prevention (P2), identify P2 technology needs, and accelerate P2 technology transfer within various industries in southern California. One of these industries is metal finishing, which is represented in the Merit Partnership by the Metal Finishing Association of Southern California (MFASC). Together, MFASC, EPA Region 9, and the California Manufacturing Technology Center (CMTC) established the Merit Partnership P2 Project for Metal Finishers. This project involves implementing P2 techniques and technologies at metal finishing facilities in southern California and documenting and sharing results. Technical support for this project is provided by Tetra Tech EM Inc. (formerly PRC Environmental Management, Inc.). The project is funded by the Environmental Technology Initiative and EPA Region 9 and is implemented, in part, through CMTC by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

This fact sheet summarizes the benefits of installing spray rinses on electroplating lines, including reduced dragout and better rinsing; the components of spray rinses; and some considerations for designing them. In addition, this fact sheet describes a spray rinse case study conducted at a decorative nickel and chrome electroplating facility in southern California.

WHY USE SPRAY RINSES?

Using spray nozzles as part of a rinse system can significantly reduce (1) dragout of expensive and hazardous process chemicals and (2) the amount of rinse water needed. When used on parts over plating and dragout tanks, spray rinses provide a method to recover concentrated process chemicals for reuse. By reducing dragout, spray rinses allow immersion-type rinse tanks to operate at lower flow rates or even as static rinses. Also, spray rinses use rinse water more efficiently than stagnant and running rinses. Spray rinse applications in electroplating lines (both hand-operated and automatic conveyor and hoist systems) include use over plating tanks, dragout tanks, and rinse tanks. The ideal spray rinse application permits dragout reduction and reuse and improves rinse performance.

CONES, FANS, AND MISTS

Nozzles are the key components of spray rinses and are commercially available with a wide range of flow rates and several spray patterns. Common suppliers of nozzles are manufacturers of industrial nozzles and suppliers of plumbing and irrigation equipment. For applications over plating and dragout tanks where minimizing flow rate is critical, nozzles with flow rates ranging from 0.04 to 1.0 gallon per minute (gpm) are used in groups to provide coverage and are operated intermittently to minimize water use. Nozzles with flow rates ranging from 1.0 to 10 gpm are typically used for applications where minimizing flow rate is not so critical. The two types of nozzles available are hydraulic nozzles, which spray water only, and air-atomized nozzles, which use both water and air. Available nozzle spray patterns include full cone, hollow cone, flat fan, and fine spray like mists and fogs. Hydraulic spray rinses with full cone, flat fan, and fine spray patterns (see Figure 1) are adequate for most applications on electroplating lines. Air-atomized nozzles can be used where compressed air is avail-
Design Considerations for Spray Rinses

Components for spray rinses include filters, switches (electrical or mechanical) to turn the nozzles on and off, and check valves (see Figure 2).

Filters: Rust and dirt particles from aging metal supply lines can prevent check valves from opening and sealing properly and can cause nozzle spray patterns to deteriorate. Adding a filter to the water supply line is necessary to prevent clogging of the small orifices in check valves and nozzles.

Case Study: All American Spray Rinses

The Merit Partnership sponsored a P2 project that involved installing and evaluating spray rinses at the All American Manufacturing (All American) facility in Los Angeles, California. The All American facility performs job shop and captive shop work, including both metal stamping and forming operations, and it electroplates decorative nickel and chrome onto plumbing fixtures. The facility covers about 20,000 square feet, of which 5,000 square feet is dedicated to metal finishing. All
and rinse water drop into the tanks and overspray is mini-
mized. The spray rinses on each tank turn on separately once per cycle: the spray rinses over the plating tanks turn on as the racks are withdrawn from the tanks, and the spray rinse over the nickel dragout tanks (see Figure 3) turns on as the racks are lowered into the tanks.

Chrome Plating Tank Spray Rinse: Six fine spray misting nozzles are installed above a hang bar over the chrome plating tank (see Figure 4); one nozzle is used for each rack position on the hang bar. A compressed air vibrator is also attached to the hang bar in order to enhance droplet formation. The nozzles are angled about 45 degrees toward the splash guard at the rear of the tank. The nozzles are actuated by two pressure-sensitive contact switches installed along the top of the hang bar.

Three spray rinses are installed at the facility: one over a pair of nickel plating tanks, one over a pair of empty nickel dragout tanks, and one over the chrome plating tank. Nozzle material is selected based on the corrosiveness of each installation. An adjustable check valve is installed immediately upstream of each nozzle to prevent draining of water and to maintain line pressure. The net flow rate from the spray rinses over the nickel plating tanks is selected so as not to exceed the evaporation rate of the tanks and rinse water drop into the tanks and overspray is minimized. The spray rinses on each tank turn on separately once per cycle: the spray rinses over the plating tanks turn on as the racks are withdrawn from the tanks, and the spray rinse over the nickel dragout tanks (see Figure 3) turns on as the racks are lowered into the tanks.

Application and Maintenance: Maintenance of the spray rinses includes periodically removing the nozzles from the nozzle bodies and washing away any obstructions from the nozzle interiors with water or compressed air. The filters used at All American are canister-type filters with no filter elements and need to be periodically unscrewed and rinsed. Before the filters were installed, many of the check valves became clogged and did not open and shut quickly and completely. With the filters in place, these problems have not recurred.

Case Study Costs: The total cost for all three spray rinse applications was $4,890. In-
Nozzle costs vary widely (from $2 to $70 per nozzle) depending on the material used and the supplier. Generally, industrial spray nozzle manufacturers provide higher quality at a higher cost and offer nozzles made of a variety of materials with precise spray patterns and flow rates; plumbing and irrigation equipment suppliers provide less expensive, plastic nozzles and less selection of nozzle operating parameters.

**CASE STUDY RESULTS**

After installation of the spray rinses and several weeks of system shakedown and fine tuning, a series of tests were performed under controlled plating and production conditions with and without the three spray rinses operating. As parts were plated, the conductivity (which can be related to the concentration of plating solution) of the rinse water was measured in a stagnant rinse tank immediately following the tanks with spray rinses.

During the tests, the spray rinses over the nickel plating and dragout tanks together reduced dragout from the nickel plating lines by 58 percent compared to dragout from the lines operating with no spray rinses (see Figure 5). The spray rinse over the chrome plating tank reduced dragout by 64 percent compared to the system operating with no spray rinse.

Data from the tests demonstrate that the addition of the spray rinses to the existing rinsing scheme at the All American facility dramatically reduced the dragout from both the nickel and chrome plating lines (see Figure 6). Based on the savings associated with recovery and reuse of the nickel and chrome plating solutions and the corresponding rinse water reduction possible, the payback period for the rinses installed is 0.6 year. Although All American does not treat its wastewater before discharge, facilities performing on-site treatment would experience additional savings of the treatment chemical, sludge disposal, and operating costs associated with treatment systems. Industry average costs for treatment of wastewater from electroplating operations are about $12 per 1,000 gallons.

**For more information on spray rinses, the Merit Partnership, or the All American case study, please contact the following individuals:**

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