

AGENDA
Regularly Scheduled Meeting
PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Thursday, October 14, 2010
2:30 P.M.

Placer County Board of Supervisors' Chambers
175 Fulweiler Avenue, Auburn, California

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Flag Salute**
- 3. Roll Call / Determination of a Quorum**
- 4. Approval of Minutes: August 12, 2010, Regular Board Meeting**
- 5. Public Comment**
- 6. Synopsis of Agenda (information only, no action needed)**
- 7. Approval of Agenda**

Public Hearing/Action:

- 8. Adoption of Proposed Amendments to Rules 218, 234, 236 & 238 (Public Hearing / Action)**
Conduct a Public Hearing regarding the proposed adoption of amended Rule 218, Architectural Coatings, amended Rule 234, Automotive Refinishing Operations, amended Rule 236, Wood Products Coatings Operations, and amended Rule 238, Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling and approve and adopt Resolutions #10-10, #10-11, #10-12 and #10-13, thereby approving the text of the amended rules and all of the required "Findings and Recommendations".

Closed Session/Action Item:

- 9. Authorization for the APCO to Enter into a Building Purchase Agreement (Closed Session/Action)**
Pursuant to the cited authority (all references are to the Government Code), the Placer County Air Pollution Control District will hold a closed session to discuss the following listed items. A report of any action taken will be presented prior to adjournment.

(A) §54956.8 - CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS AND LEGAL COUNSEL

Potential properties to be discussed:

- 1) 001-020-044-000: 835 Mikkelsen Drive, Auburn
- 2) 052-010-024-000: 2390 Lindbergh St., Auburn
- 3) 002-171-021-000: 110 Maple Street, Auburn
- 4) 860-000-278-000: 12740 Earhart Ave., Auburn
- 5) 016-350-092-000: 6970 Destiny Drive, Rocklin

10. Air Pollution Control Officer's Report

(Verbal reports and/or handouts will be provided)

- a. Other
- b. Fiscal Update

11. Adjournment

NEXT REGULARLY SCHEDULED MEETING - Thursday, December 9, 2010, 2:30 PM

Opportunity is provided for the members of the public to address the Board on items of interest to the public, which are within the jurisdiction of the Board. A member of the public wanting to comment upon an agenda item that is not a Public Hearing item should submit their name and identify the item to the Clerk of the Board.

Placer County Air Pollution Control District is committed to ensuring that persons with disabilities are provided the resources to participate fully in its public meetings. If you require disability-related modifications or accommodations, , please contact the Clerk of the Board. All requests must be in writing and must be received by the Clerk five business days prior to the scheduled meeting for which you are requesting accommodation. Requests received after such time will be accommodated only if time permits.

District Office Telephone – (530) 745-2330

AGENDA SYNOPSIS

October 14, 2010

8. Adoption of Proposed Amendments to Rules 218, 234, 236 & 238 (Public Hearing/Action)

Conduct a Public Hearing regarding the proposed adoption of amended Rule 218, Architectural Coatings, amended Rule 234, Automotive Refinishing Operations, amended Rule 236, Wood Products Coatings Operations, and amended Rule 238, Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling. The rule amendments are required as part of the District's State Implementation Plan commitment to implement measures to reduce sources of ozone precursors; and associated requirements to implement Best Available Retrofit Control Technology under California Health and Safety Code Section 40919, and "every feasible measure" under California Health and Safety Code Section 40914. These result from the District's non-attainment designation for ground level ozone.

9. Authorization for the APCO to Enter into a Building Purchase Agreement (Closed Session/Action)

Staff is asking the Board to authorize the APCO to enter into negotiations with selected property owners or their representatives to purchase a building to house the District and its operations.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Directors, Placer County Air Pollution Control District

FROM: Bruce Springsteen, Associate Air Quality Engineer

AGENDA DATE: October 14, 2010

SUBJECT: Adoption of Amended Rule 218, Architectural Coatings, Rule 234, Automotive Refinishing Operations, Rule 236, Wood Products Coating Operations, and Rule 238, Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling. (Public Hearing/Action)

Action Requested:

- 1) Conduct a Public Hearing regarding the proposed adoption of amended Rule 218, Architectural Coatings, Rule 234, Automotive Refinishing Operations, Rule 236, Wood Products Coating Operations, and Rule 238, Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling
- 2) Approve and adopt Resolutions #10-10 (Attachment #1), #10-11 (Attachment #2), #10-12 (Attachment #3), and #10-13 (Attachment #4), adopting the text of the amended rules; and adopt all of the required "Findings and Recommendations" found in the Staff Reports, Attachments 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Background:

The District is proposing amendments to four (4) rules which limit volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from coating operations:

- Rule 218, Architectural Coatings: Last amended by the District on December 13, 2001. Proposed amendments are based primarily on a "Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings" (SCM) issued on October 26, 2007, by the California Air Resources Board. This is a SIP commitment for 2012 that is being met early.
- Rule 234 Automotive Refinishing Operations: Last amended by the District on April 9, 1998. Proposed amendments are based primarily on a "Suggested Control Measure for Automotive Coatings" (SCM) issued on October 20, 2005, by the California Air Resources Board. This is a SIP commitment for 2015 that is being met early.
- Rule 236, Wood Products: Last amended by the District on August 14, 1997. Proposed amendments are based on review of State and Federal best practices and local District rules.
- Rule 238, Flat Wood Paneling: Last amended by the District on February 18, 2004. Proposed amendments are primarily based on U.S. EPA's "Control Techniques

Guidelines for Flat Wood Paneling Coatings,” (EPA 453/R-06-004), dated September 2006.

The rule amendments are required as part of the District’s State Implementation Plan (SIP) commitment to implement measures to reduce sources of ozone precursors; and associated requirements to implement Best Available Retrofit Control Technology under California Health and Safety Code Section 40919, and “every feasible measure” under California Health and Safety Code Section 40914. These result from the District’s non-attainment designation for ground level ozone.

Discussion:

Rule 218, Architectural Coatings

The primary rule change is the addition of new coating categories and VOC content limits from the SCM that effective after July 1, 2011, will replace the existing categories and limits. The new SCM-based VOC content limits are the same or lower than existing limits. This is a SIP commitment for 2012 that is being met early.

Additional rule changes include elimination of the averaging provision, an allowance option for early compliance with the new VOC limits, minor changes to product labeling requirements, and other minor changes for consistency with the SCM.

Rule 234, Automotive Refinishing Operations

The amended rule is proposed to be effective July 1, 2011, allowing a buffer time for shops to clear out existing product, and restock with compliant product.

The primary rule change is the addition of new coating categories and VOC content limits from the SCM that will replace the existing categories and limits. The new SCM-based VOC content limits are the same or lower than existing limits. This is a SIP commitment for 2015 that is being met early. Other changes include:

- Rule applicability has been expanded to apply to the entire District, including the Mountain Counties and Lake Tahoe Air Basins. The rule previously was limited to the Sacramento Air Basin.
- A provision has been added which requires compliance with the lowest VOC limit if multiple category limits are applicable.
- Application methods which have been added, or modified, include: brush, dip, roller, spray guns that meet high volume low pressure, and any other method that is demonstrated and approved to provide equivalent transfer efficiency to those listed. The requirement for alternative application methods to have transfer efficiency of at least 65% has been removed.

Adoption of Amended Rule 218, Architectural Coatings, Rule 234, Automotive Refinishing Operations, Rule 236, Wood Products Coating Operations, and Rule 238, Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling

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- The solvent cleaning VOC content limit has been changed to 25 g/l, with an exception for bug and tar remover with a limit specified under the California Consumer Products Regulation.
- A provision has been added which restricts the use of coatings which contain cadmium or hexavalent chromium. This is consistent with existing State law.
- Minor administrative changes for labeling, recordkeeping requirements for exempt sources and sales transactions.

Rule 236, Wood Products Coating Operations

Amended rule changes include:

- Rule applicability has been expanded to apply to the entire District, including the Mountain Counties and Lake Tahoe Air Basins. The rule previously was limited to the Sacramento Air Basin.
- The solvent cleaning VOC content limit has been changed to 25 g/l.
- The averaging provision has been eliminated.
- Provisions have been added to clarify a District prohibition to manufacture, sell, or possess products that do not meet the rule requirements.

Rule 238, Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling

Amended rule changes include:

- Rule applicability has been expanded to apply to the entire District, including the Mountain Counties and Lake Tahoe Air Basins. The rule previously was limited to the Sacramento Air Basin.
- The control device efficiency alternative has been changed from 90% to 95%.
- Addition of work practice provisions to limit VOC releases.

Fiscal Impact:

Rule 218, Architectural Coatings

The estimated cost of meeting the amended proposed rule was estimated at the time of SCM development to be an increase, on average, of \$1.00 per gallon to the consumer (about a 5% increase from current consumer price). The cost effectiveness was estimated at \$1 per pound of VOC reduced. Today's actual price increase will be significantly less than this outdated estimate, as many currently available products have been reformulated to meet the SCM standards and manufacturers continue to develop and offer compliant coating products.

Rule 234, Automotive Refinishing Operations

There are twenty six (26) auto refinishing shops that operate under District permit. The average annual cost of compliance with the rule amendment based on the CARB SCM is estimated to be \$800 per individual shop operation, with an associated cost effectiveness of \$0.40 per pound of VOC reduced, based on recent estimates by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District. Note that numerous existing shop operations are already operating in compliance with the amended rule standards.

Rule 236, Wood Products Operations

The expected economic impact on the wood products operations, including twelve (12) with District permits, is expected to be insignificant.

Rule 238, Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling

The expected economic impact on the flat wood paneling operations, including two (2) with District permits, is expected to be insignificant.

Public Outreach:

The public affected by these rule amendments includes all current permit holders, new and modified stationary sources, residents and businesses near new and modified sources, and environmental organizations. The following events were conducted to notify the affected public and obtain public input on the proposed rules:

- Public notices of scheduled workshops published in the Auburn Journal, the Roseville Press Tribune and the Rocklin Press-Tribune in July 2010.
- Direct mailer announcing the workshop to a mailing list including all permitted sources, neighboring air districts and environmental organizations.
- Public notice, proposed amended rules, and background documents posted on District website.
- Public workshops conducted at the Auburn Justice Center.
- Public notices of the scheduled public hearing published in the Auburn Journal, the Roseville Press Tribune and the Rocklin Press-Tribune in July 2010.
- Public hearing conducted at the regular District Board of Directors meeting on October 14, 2010.

Public Comment:

District Staff has worked closely with EPA, CARB, and affected sources during development of the amended rules to ensure that once adopted, the rules will receive approval into the SIP. The District received comments from the various stakeholders on the

amended rules as posted on the District website and presented in the workshops. The comments have been addressed directly in communications with the commenter.

Environmental Review and Compliance:

California Public Resources Code Section 21159 requires that an environmental analysis of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance be conducted. Compliance with the proposed rule amendment is expected to be achieved by the replacing the current coating products with compliant compounds. Application of these compliant compounds will generally result in less VOC emissions from the coating activities. Therefore, the proposed rule amendment will reduce emissions from sources and will not cause any significant adverse effects on the environment. Staff has concluded that no adverse environmental impacts will be caused by compliance with the proposed rule amendment.

According to the above conclusion, Staff finds that the proposed rule amendment is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) because (1) it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant adverse effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines §15061(b)(3)) and (2) it is an action by a regulatory agency for protection of the environment (Class 8 Categorical Exemption, CEQA Guidelines §15308).

Recommendation:

The purpose of the Board Hearing is to consider public testimony regarding the proposed amended rules and to consider whether the amended rules should be adopted.

Staff recommends and requests that the Board:

- 1) Approve and adopt all the Findings found in the Staff reports of Attachments #5, #6, #7, and #8.
- 2) Adopt Resolutions #10-10 (Attachment #1), #10-11 (Attachment #2), #10-12 (Attachment #3), and #10-13, (Attachment #4), thereby adopting the text of amended Rule 218 (Exhibit 1), Rule 234 (Exhibit 2), Rule 236 (Exhibit 3), and Rule 238 (Exhibit 4).

Attachment(s) **#1:** Resolution #10-10, Adoption of Amended Rule 218, Architectural Coating
#2: Resolution #10-11, Adoption of Amended Rule 234, Automotive Refinishing Operations
#3: Resolution #10-12, Adoption of Amended Rule 236, Wood Products Coating Operations
#4: Resolution #10-13, Adoption of Amended Rule 238, Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling

Adoption of Amended Rule 218, Architectural Coatings, Rule 234, Automotive Refinishing Operations, Rule 236, Wood Products Coating Operations, and Rule 238, Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling

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#5: Staff Report for Amended Rule 218, Architectural Coatings

#6: Staff Report for Amended Rule 234, Automotive Refinishing Operations

#7: Staff Report for Amended Rule 236, Wood Coating Operations

#8: Staff Report for Amended Rule 238, Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling

ATTACHMENT #1

Subject:

Resolution #10-10, Adoption of Amended Rule 218

1 **BEFORE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**
2 **PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT**
3 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

4
5 **RESOLUTION NO: 10-10**

6
7 **In the matter of:** Adoption of Resolution #10-10, thereby approving the Placer County Air
8 Pollution Control District's proposed amended Rule 218, Architectural
9 Coatings, as shown in Exhibit 1.

10
11 The following **RESOLUTION** was duly passed by the Board of Directors, Placer County Air
12 Pollution Control District, at a regular meeting held **October 14, 2010**, by the following vote:

13
14 Ayes: Holmes, M. _____ Ucovich _____ Weygandt _____ Holmes, J. _____ Barkle _____

15 Nakata _____ Hill _____ Montgomery _____ Allard _____

16 Noes: Holmes, M. _____ Ucovich _____ Weygandt _____ Holmes, J. _____ Barkle _____

17 Nakata _____ Hill _____ Montgomery _____ Allard _____

18 Abstain: Holmes, M. _____ Ucovich _____ Weygandt _____ Holmes, J. _____ Barkle _____

19 Nakata _____ Hill _____ Montgomery _____ Allard _____

20
21 Signed and approved by me after its passage.

22
23
24 _____ Chairperson

25
26 Attest:

27
28
29 _____ Clerk of said Board

1 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District is
2 authorized to adopt rules and regulations and do such acts as may be necessary or proper to
3 execute the powers and duties granted by Health and Safety Code Sections 40001, 40702, 40716,
4 41010, and 41013 (Health and Safety Code Section 40727(b)(2)); and

5
6 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District has
7 determined that the meaning of the amended rule can be easily understood by the persons
8 directly affected by it (Health and Safety Code Section 40727(b)(3)); and

9
10 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District has
11 determined that the amended rule is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to,
12 existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations (Health and Safety Code Section
13 40727(b)(4)); and

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15 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District has
16 maintained records of the rulemaking proceedings (Health and Safety Code Section 40728); and

17
18 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District held a
19 duly noticed public hearing on October 14, 2010, that was noticed in newspapers of general
20 circulation in the District more than 30 days in advance of said hearing, and the Board has
21 considered public comments on the proposed amended rule with evidence having been received
22 and this Board having duly considered the evidence (Health and Safety Code Sections 40725
23 40726, and 40920.6); and

24
25 **WHEREAS**, the District Board has made the findings pursuant to Health and Safety Code
26 Section 40727, of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference in
27 regard to the proposed amended rule and,

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1 **WHEREAS**, the District has considered the relative cost effectiveness of the measure as well as
2 other factors, as required by Health and Safety Code Section 40922, and made reasonable efforts
3 to determine the direct costs expected to be incurred by regulated parties pursuant to Health and
4 Safety Code Section 40703; and

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6 **WHEREAS**, the District finds that the proposed rule amendment is exempt from the California
7 Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) because (1) it can be seen with certainty that there is no
8 possibility that the activity in question may have a significant adverse effect on the environment
9 (CEQA Guidelines §15061(b)(3)) and (2) it is as an action by a regulatory agency for protection
10 of the environment (Class 8 Categorical Exemption, CEQA Guidelines §15308); and

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12 **WHEREAS**, portions of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) have been
13 designated as “severe” non-attainment areas for the federal 8-hour ozone standard, and as non-
14 attainment for the 1-hour ozone standard, pursuant to the Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of
15 1990 (FCAA); and

16

17 **WHEREAS**, The California Health and Safety Code section 40914 requires for non-attainment
18 areas the adoption of all feasible measures; and

19

20 **WHEREAS**, The Board of Directors of the PCAPCD determined in the 2006 RACT SIP Update
21 Analysis that there were non-Major Stationary Sources of VOC in the PCAPCD in the categories
22 of Architectural Coatings for which a control measure was required to comply with requirements
23 of California Health and Safety Code Sections 40001 and 40910, and with Title 1, Part D,
24 Subpart 2, Section 182(b)(2), of the 1990 Federal Clean Air Act Amendments for the submittal
25 of Reasonable Available Control Technology (RACT); and

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1 **WHEREAS**, The Board of Directors of the PCAPCD is considering as the RACT control
2 measures contained in the California Air Resources Board Suggested Control Measure, dated
3 October 26, 2007;

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5 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that this Board finds and does hereby declare that
6 there is a need for the adoption of amended Rule 218, Architectural Coatings.

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8 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that the Rule, as shown in Exhibit 1, is adopted for Placer
9 County, and the amended Rule shall be submitted to U.S. EPA as a requested revision to the
10 State Implementation Plan.

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12 **BE IT FURTHER ORDERED** that the aforesaid Rule shall be effective upon adoption.

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EXHIBIT 1

Rule 218 Architectural Coatings

RULE 218 ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

Adopted 6-19-79
(Amended 2-01-83, 5-20-85, 4-01-86, 2-09-95, 8-14-97, 12-13-01, 10-14-10)

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100 GENERAL

- 101 PURPOSE:** To limit the quantity of volatile organic compounds in architectural coatings supplied, sold, offered for sale, applied, solicited for application, or manufactured for use within the District.
- 102 APPLICABILITY:** Except as provided in Section 104, this rule is applicable to any person who:
- 102.1 Supplies, sells, or offers for sale any architectural coating for use within the District.
 - 102.2 Manufactures, blends, or repackages any architectural coating for use within the District.
 - 102.3 Applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating within the District.
- 103 SEVERABILITY:** If a court of competent jurisdiction, issues an order that any provision of this rule is invalid, it is the intent of the Board of Directors of the District that other provisions of this rule remain in full force and affect, to the extent allowed by law.
- 104 EXEMPTIONS:** This rule does not apply to:
- 104.1 Any architectural coating that is supplied, sold, offered for sale, or manufactured for use outside of the District, or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation, or repackaging.
 - 104.2 Any aerosol coating product.
 - 104.3 Any architectural coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less, except for Reporting Requirements, in Section 501.
 - 104.4 Shop Coating Operations: Coating operations conducted in a business shop environment which are subject to either, Rule 236, WOOD PRODUCTS COATING OPERATIONS, or Rule 238, FACTORY COATING OF FLAT WOOD PANELING, are exempt from all provisions of this rule.

200 DEFINITIONS

- 201 ADHESIVE:** Any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.
- 202 AEROSOL COATING PRODUCT:** A pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispense product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marketing applications.
- 203 ALUMINUM ROOF COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to roofs and containing at least 84 grams of elemental aluminum pigment per liter of coating (at least 0.7 pounds per gallon). Pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.4.
- 204 ANTENNA COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to equipment and associated structural appurtenances that are used to receive or transmit electromagnetic signals.
- 205 ANTIFOULING COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to submerged stationary structures and their appurtenances to prevent or reduce the attachment of marine or freshwater biological organisms. To qualify as an antifouling coating, the coating must be registered with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide,

Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Section 136, *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

- 206 APPURTENANCES:** Any accessory to a stationary structure coated at the site of installation, whether installed or detached, including but not limited to: bathroom and kitchen fixtures, cabinets, concrete forms, doors, elevators, fences, hand railings, heating equipment, air conditioning equipment and other fixed mechanical equipment, or stationary tools, lampposts, partitions, pipes and piping systems, rain-gutters and down-spouts, stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks, and fire escapes, and window screens.
- 207 ARCHITECTURAL COATING:** A coating to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in shop applications or to non-stationary structures such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles, and adhesives are not considered architectural coatings for the purpose of this rule.
- 208 BASEMENT SPECIALTY COATING:** A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a hydrostatic seal for basements and other below-grade surfaces. Basement Specialty Coatings must meet the following criteria:
- 208.1 Coating must be capable of withstanding at least 10 psi of hydrostatic pressure, as determined in accordance with ASTM D7088-04, which is incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.5.11.
- 208.2 Coating must be resistant to mold and mildew growth and must achieve a microbial growth rating of 8 or more, as determined in accordance with ASTM D3273-00 and ASTM D3274-95, incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.5.17.
- 209 BITUMENS:** Black or brown materials including, but not limited to, asphalt, tar, pitch, and asphaltite that are soluble in carbon disulfide, consist mainly of hydrocarbons, and are obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum or coal.
- 210 BITUMINOUS ROOF COATING:** A coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled, and formulated exclusively for roofing, for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration.
- 211 BITUMINOUS ROOF PRIMER:** A primer which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing, and is intended for the purpose of preparing a weathered or aged surface or improving the adhesion of subsequent surfacing components.
- 212 BOND BREAKER:** A coating labeled and formulated for application between layers of concrete to prevent a freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the layer over which it is poured.
- 213 CLEAR BRUSHING LACQUERS:** Clear wood finishes, excluding clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by solvent evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film, which are intended exclusively for application by brush, and which are labeled as specified in Section 401.6.
- 214 CLEAR WOOD COATINGS:** Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.
- 215 COATING:** A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.
- 216 COLORANT:** A concentrated pigment dispersion in water, solvent, and/or binder that is added to an architectural coating, after packaging in sale units, to produce the desired color.

- 217 CONCRETE CURING COMPOUND:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to perform one or more of the following functions:
- 217.1 Retard the evaporation of water;
 - 217.2 Harden or dustproof the surface of freshly poured concrete.
- 218 CONCRETE/MASONRY SEALER:** A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated primarily for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:
- 218.1 Prevent penetration of water;
 - 218.2 Provide resistance against abrasion, alkalis, acids, mildew, staining, or ultraviolet light;
 - 218.3 Harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.
- 219 DRIVEWAY SEALER:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:
- 219.1 Fill cracks;
 - 219.2 Seal the surface to provide protection;
 - 219.3 Restore or preserve the appearance.
- 220 DRY FOG COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated only for spray application such that overspray droplets dry before subsequent contact with incidental surfaces in the vicinity of the surface coating activity.
- 221 EXEMPT COMPOUND:** For the purposes of this rule, “exempt compound” has the same meaning as in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS.
- 222 FAUX FINISHING COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated to meet one or more of the following criteria:
- 222.1 A glaze or textured coating used to create artistic effects, including, but not limited to: dirt, suede, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain; or
 - 222.2 A decorative coating used to create a metallic, iridescent, or pearlescent appearance that contains at least 48 grams of pearlescent mica pigment or other iridescent pigment per liter of coating, as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon); or
 - 222.3 A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains less than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (less than 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.4; or
 - 222.4 A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains greater than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (greater than 0.4 pounds per gallon) and which requires a clear topcoat to prevent the degradation of the finish under normal use conditions. The metallic pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.4; or
 - 222.5 A clear topcoat to seal and protect a faux finishing coating that meets the requirements of subsections 222.1, 222.2, 222.3, or 222.4. These clear topcoats must be sold and

used solely as part of a faux finishing coating system, and must be labeled in accordance with subsection 401.4.

- 223 FIRE-RESISTIVE COATING:** Coating labeled and formulated to protect structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials. The fire-resistive category includes sprayed fire resistive materials and intumescent fire resistive coatings that are used to bring structural materials into compliance with federal, state and local building code requirements: fire-resistive coatings shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 119-09c, incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.5.2. Fire-resistive coatings and testing agencies must be approved by building code officials.
- 224 FIRE-RETARDANT COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated to retard ignition and flame spread, that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing building and construction materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The fire-retardant coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-retardant coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 84-07, incorporated by reference in Section 503.5.1 (Flame Spread Index). Effective July 1, 2011, the fire-retardant coating category is eliminated and coatings with fire retardant properties will be subject to the VOC limit of their primary category (e.g., Flat, Nonflat, etc.).
- 225 FLAT COATING:** A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers gloss less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter, according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in Section 503.5.3.
- 226 FLOOR COATING:** An opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to flooring, including, but not limited to, decks, porches, steps, garage floors, and other horizontal surfaces which may be subject to foot traffic.
- 227 FLOW COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for use by electric power companies or their subcontractors to maintain the protective coating systems present on utility transformer units.
- 228 FORM-RELEASE COMPOUND:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to a concrete form to prevent the freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form. The form may consist of wood, metal, or some other material other than concrete.
- 229 GRAPHIC ARTS COATING OR SIGN PAINT:** A coating labeled and formulated for hand-application by artists using brush, airbrush, or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.
- 230 HIGH-TEMPERATURE COATING:** A high performance coating labeled and formulated for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F).
- 231 INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATING:** A high performance architectural coating, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for application to substrates, including floors, exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions listed in subsections 231.1 through 231.5, and labeled as specified in subsection 401.5:
- 231.1 Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;
- 231.2 Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic, or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions;

- 231.3 Frequent exposure to temperatures above 121°C (250°F);
- 231.4 Frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated (frequent) scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or
- 231.5 Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.
- 232 LACQUER:** A clear or opaque wood coating, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film.
- 233 LOW-SOLIDS COATING:** A coating containing 0.12 kilogram or less of solids per liter (1 pound or less of solids per gallon) of coating material as recommended for application by the manufacturer. The VOC content for Low Solids Coatings shall be calculated in accordance with Subsection 276.
- 234 MAGNESITE CEMENT COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.
- 235 MANUFACTURER'S MAXIMUM THINNING RECOMMENDATION:** The maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.
- 236 MASTIC TEXTURE COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated to cover holes and minor cracks and to conceal surface irregularities, and is applied in a single coat of at least 10 mils (0.010 inch) dry film thickness.
- 237 MEDIUM DENSITY FIBERBOARD (MDF):** A composite wood product panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulosic fibers (usually wood) made by dry forming and pressing of a resinated fiber mat.
- 238 METALLIC PIGMENTED COATING:** A coating that is labeled and formulated to provide a metallic appearance. Metallic pigmented coatings must contain at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc) per liter of coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.4. The metallic pigmented coating category does not include coatings applied to roofs or zinc-rich primers.
- 239 MULTI-COLOR COATING:** A coating that is packaged in a single container and that is labeled and formulated to exhibit more than one color when applied in a single coat.
- 240 NONFLAT COATING:** A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85-degree meter and 5 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in Section 503.5.3.
- 241 NONFLAT-HIGH GLOSS COATING:** A nonflat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or above on a 60 degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.5.3. Nonflat-High Gloss coatings must be labeled in accordance with Section 401.12.
- 242 PARTICLE BOARD:** A composite wood product panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulosic material (usually wood) in the form of discrete particles, as distinguished from fibers, flakes, or strands, which are pressed together with resin.
- 243 PEARLESCENT:** Exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.

- 244 PLYWOOD:** A panel product consisting of layers of wood veneers or composite core, pressed together with resin. Plywood includes panel products made by either hot or cold pressing (with resin) veneers to a platform.
- 245 POST-CONSUMER COATING:** Finished coatings generated by a business or consumer that have served their intended end uses, and are recovered from, or otherwise diverted from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.
- 246 PRE-TREATMENT WASH PRIMER:** A primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1613-06, incorporated by reference in Section 503.5.5, which is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.
- 247 PRIMER, SEALER, AND UNDERCOATER:** A coating labeled and formulated for one or more of the following purposes:
- 247.1 To provide a firm bond between the substrate and the subsequent coatings.
 - 247.2 To prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate.
 - 247.3 To prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.
 - 247.4 To provide a smooth surface for the subsequent application coatings.
 - 247.5 To provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate.
 - 247.6 To block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate.
- 248 QUICK-DRY ENAMEL:** A nonflat coating that is labeled as specified in Section 401.9 and that is formulated to have the following characteristics:
- 248.1 Is capable of being applied directly from the container under normal conditions with ambient temperatures between 16° and 27°C (60° and 80°F);
 - 248.2 When tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D-1640-95, incorporated by reference in Section 503.5.6, sets to touch in 2 hours or less, is tack free in 4 hours or less, and dries hard in 8 hours or less by the mechanical test method; and
 - 248.3 Has a dried film gloss of 70 degrees or above on a 60 degree meter.
- 249 QUICK DRY PRIMER, SEALER, AND UNDERCOATER:** A primer, sealer or undercoater that is dry to the touch in 30 minutes and can be recoated in 2 hours when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation 1640-95, incorporated by reference in Section 502.5.6.
- 250 REACTIVE PENETRATING SEALER:** A clear or pigmented coating that is labeled and formulated for application to above-grade concrete and masonry substrates to provide protection from water and waterborne contaminants, including, but not limited to, alkalis, acids and salts. Reactive penetrating sealers must penetrate into concrete and masonry substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. Reactive penetrating sealers line the pores of concrete and masonry substrates with a hydrophobic coating, but do not form a surface film. Reactive penetrating sealers must meet all of the following criteria:
- 250.1 The reactive penetrating sealer must improve water repellency at least 80 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with one or more of the following

standards, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.18: ASTM C67-07, or ASTM C97-02, or ASTM C140-06.

250.2 The reactive penetrating sealer must not reduce the water vapor transmission rate by more than 2 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M-05, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.19.

250.3 Products labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic surface chloride screening applications must meet the performance criteria listed in National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.20.

Reactive penetrating sealers must be labeled in accordance with subsection 401.10.

251 RECYCLED COATING: An architectural coating formulated such that it contains not less than 50% by volume, post-consumer coating, with a maximum of 50% by volume secondary industrial materials or virgin materials.

252 RESIDENTIAL: Areas where people reside or lodge, including, but not limited to, single and multiple family dwellings, condominiums, mobile homes, apartment complexes, motels, and hotels.

253 ROOF COATING: A non-bituminous coating labeled and formulated for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration, reflecting ultraviolet light, or other reflecting solar radiation.

254 RUST PREVENTIVE COATING: A coating formulated to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces for one or more of the following applications:

254.1 Direct to metal coating;

254.2 Coating intended for application over rusty, previously coated metal surfaces.

This rust preventative coating category does not include coatings that are required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer, or coatings that are intended for use on wood or any other non-metallic surfaces.

Rust preventative coatings, which are for metal substrates only, must be labeled as such in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 401.7.

255 SANDING SEALER: A clear or semi-transparent wood coating labeled and formulated for application to bare wood to seal the wood and to provide a coat that can be abraded to create a smooth surface for subsequent applications of coatings. A sanding sealer that also meets the definition of a lacquer is not included in this category, but is included in the lacquer category.

256 SEALER: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate for one or more of the following purposes: to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.

257 SECONDARY INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS: Products or by-products of the paint manufacturing process, that are of known composition and have economic value but can no longer be used for their intended purpose.

258 SEMITRANSSPARENT COATING: A coating that contains binders and colored pigments and is formulated to change the color of the surface, but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

259 SHELLAC: A clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Laccifer lacca*), and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

- 260 SHOP APPLICATION:** Application of a coating to a product or a component of a product in or on the premises of a factory or a shop as part of a manufacturing, production, or repairing process (e.g., original equipment manufacturing coatings).
- 261 SOLICIT:** To require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.
- 262 SPECIALTY PRIMER, SEALER, AND UNDERCOATER:** A coating that is formulated for application to a substrate to block water soluble stains resulting from: fire damage, smoke damage, or water damage. Coatings in these three categories must be labeled in accordance with subsection 401.8.
- 263 STAIN:** A semitransparent or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.
- 264 STONE CONSOLIDANT:** A coating that is labeled and formulated for application to stone substrates to repair historical structures that have been damaged by weathering or other decay mechanisms. Stone Consolidants must penetrate into stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material. Stone Consolidants must be specified and used in accordance with ASTM E2167-01, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.21.
- Stone Consolidants are for professional use only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 401.11.
- 265 SWIMMING POOL COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals. Swimming pool coatings include coatings used for swimming pool repair and maintenance.
- 266 SWIMMING POOL REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE COATING:** A rubber based coating labeled and formulated to be used over existing rubber based coatings for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools.
- 267 TEMPERATURE-INDICATOR SAFETY COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated as a color-changing indicator coating for the purpose of monitoring the temperature and safety of the substrate, underlying piping, or underlying equipment, and for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F).
- 268 TINT BASE:** An architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.
- 269 TRAFFIC MARKING COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated for marking and striping streets, highways, or other traffic surfaces including, but not limited to, curbs, berms, driveways, parking lots, sidewalks, and airport runways.
- 270 TUB AND TILE REFINISH COATING:** A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated exclusively for refinishing the surface of a bathtub, shower, sink, or countertop. Tub and tile refinish coatings must meet all of the following criteria:
- 270.1 The coating must have a scratch hardness of 3H or harder and a gouge hardness of 4H or harder. This must be determined on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D3363-05, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.13.
- 270.2 The coating must have a weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles. This must be determined with CS-17 wheels on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D4060-07, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.14.

- 270.3 The coating must withstand 1000 hours or more of exposure with few or no #8 blisters. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99 and ASTM D714-02e1, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.15.
- 270.4 The coating must have an adhesion rating of 4B or better, after 24 hours of recovery. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99 and ASTM D3359-02, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.12.

- 271 UNDERCOATER:** A coating labeled and formulated to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coats.
- 272 VARNISH:** A clear or semi-transparent wood coating, excluding lacquers and shellacs, formulated to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air. Varnishes may contain small amounts of pigment to color a surface, or to control the final sheen or gloss of the finish.
- 273 VENEER:** Thin sheets of wood peeled or sliced from logs for use in the manufacture of wood products, such as plywood, laminated veneer lumber, or other products.
- 274 VIRGIN MATERIALS:** Materials that contain no post-consumer coatings or secondary industrial materials.
- 275 VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC):** For the purposes of this rule, "Volatile Organic Compound" has the same meaning as in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS.
- 276 VOC ACTUAL CONTENT:** The weight of VOC per volume of coating calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Actual} = (W_s - W_w - W_{ec}) / V_m$$

Where:

VOC Actual	=	The grams of VOC per liter of coating (also known as the "Coating VOC")
W _s	=	Weight of volatile compounds in grams
W _w	=	Weight of water in grams
W _{ec}	=	Weight of exempt compounds (as defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS) in grams
V _m	=	Volume of material in liters

- 277 VOC CONTENT:** The weight of VOC per volume of coating. VOC content is determined as VOC regulatory content, as defined in subsection 278, for all coatings except those in the Low Solids category. For coatings in the Low Solids category, the VOC content is VOC actual, as defined in subsection 276. If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC content is VOC regulatory as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing.
- 278 VOC REGULATORY CONTENT:** The weight of VOC per volume of coating, less the volume of water and exempt compounds, calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory} = (W_s - W_w - W_{ec}) / (V_m - V_w - V_{ec})$$

Where:

VOC Regulatory	=	The grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds (also known as the "Material VOC")
W _s	=	Weight of volatile compounds in grams
W _w	=	Weight of water in grams

Wec	=	Weight of exempt compounds (as defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS) in grams
Vm	=	Volume of material in liters
Vw	=	Volume of water in liters
Vec	=	Volume of exempt compounds (as defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS) in liters

279 WATERPROOFING CONCRETE/MASONRY SEALER: A clear or pigmented film-forming coating that is labeled and formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light, and staining.

280 WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE: A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaced to provide a seamless waterproofing membrane that prevents any penetration of liquid water into the substrate. Waterproofing membranes are intended for the following waterproofing applications : (1) below-grade surfaces, (2) between concrete slabs, (3) inside tunnels, (4) inside concrete planters, and (5) under flooring materials. Waterproofing membranes must meet the following criteria:

280.1 Coatings must be applied in a single coat of at least 25 mils (0.025 inches) dry film thickness; and

280.2 Coatings must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM C836-06, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.16.

The waterproofing membrane category does not include topcoats that are included in the concrete/masonry sealer category (e.g., parking deck topcoats, pedestrian deck topcoats, etc).

281 WATERPROOFING SEALER: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a porous substrate for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water.

282 WOOD COATING: Coatings labeled and formulated for application to wood substrates only. The wood coatings category includes the following clear and semitransparent coatings: lacquers; varnishes; sanding sealers; penetrating oils; clear stains; wood conditioners used as undercoats; and wood sealers used as topcoats. The wood coatings category also includes the following opaque wood coatings: opaque lacquers, opaque sanding sealers, and opaque lacquer undercoaters.

The wood coatings category does not include the following: clear sealers that are labeled and formulated for use on concrete/masonry surfaces or coatings intended for substrates other than wood. Wood coatings must be labeled "For Wood Substrates Only", in accordance with subsection 401.13.

283 WOOD PRESERVATIVE: A coating labeled and formulated to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack, that is registered with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Section 136, *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

284 WOOD SUBSTRATE: A substrate made of wood, particleboard, plywood, medium density fiberboard, rattan, wicker, bamboo, or composite products with exposed wood grain. Wood products do not include items comprised of simulated wood.

285 ZINC-RICH PRIMER: A coating that meets all of the following specifications:

285.1 Coating that contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight, of total solids; and

285.2 Coating that is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings; and

285.3 Coating that is intended for professional use only and is labeled as such in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 401.14.

300 STANDARDS

301 VOC CONTENT LIMITS: Except as provided in Sections 302, or 303, no person shall: (i) manufacture, blend, or repackage for use within the District; (ii) supply, sell, or offer for use within the District; or (iii) solicit for application or apply within the District, any architectural coating with a VOC content in excess of the corresponding limit specified in the following Table of Standards 1 and Table of Standards 2. Limits are expressed as VOC regulatory content as defined in subsection 278, in grams of VOC per liter of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding any colorant added to the tint bases; except for Low Solid Coatings where limits are expressed as VOC actual content as defined in subsection 276.

Table of Standards 1 (Effective Until July 1, 2011)

COATING CATEGORY	EFFECTIVE 1997	EFFECTIVE 6/15/2002	EFFECTIVE 1/1/2003	EFFECTIVE 1/1/2004
Flat Coating	250		100	
Nonflat Coating	250	250	150	
Nonflat – High Gloss Coating		250		
SPECIALTY COATINGS:				
Antenna Coating		530		
Antifouling Coating		400		
Bituminous Roof Coating		300		
Bituminous Roof Primers		350		
Bond Breakers	350			
CLEAR WOOD COATINGS:				
Clear Brushing Lacquer		680		
Lacquers (including lacquer sanding sealers)	680		550	
Sanding Sealers (other than lacquer sanding sealers)	350			
Varnishes	350			
Concrete Curing Compounds	350			
Dry Fog Coating	400			
Faux Finishing Coating		350		
Fire-Resistive Coating		350		
FIRE RETARDANT COATING:				
Clear Coating	650			
Opaque Coating	350			
Floor Coating		250		
Flow Coating		420		
Form – Release Compounds	250			
Graphic Arts Coating or Sign Paints	500			
High Temperature Coating	420			
Industrial Maintenance Coating	420			250
Low Solids Coating *		120		
Magnesite Cement Coating	450			
Mastic Texture Coating	300			
Metallic Pigmented Coating	500			
Multi-Color Coating	420		250	
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	675	420		
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters		350	200	
Quick-Dry Enamels	400		250	
Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers, and	350		200	

COATING CATEGORY	EFFECTIVE 1997	EFFECTIVE 6/15/2002	EFFECTIVE 1/1/2003	EFFECTIVE 1/1/2004
Undercoaters				
Recycled Coating		250		
Roof Coating	300	250		
Rust Preventative Coating		400		
SHELLACS:				
Clear	730			
Opaque	550			
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters		350		
Stains	350		250	
Swimming Pool Coatings	340			
Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance		340		
Temperature-Indicator Safety		550		
Traffic Marking Coating	250	150		
Waterproofing Sealers	400		250	
Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers		400		
Wood Preservatives	350			

Table of Standards 2 (Effective July 1, 2011)

VOC COATING CATEGORY	EFFECTIVE 7/1/11	EFFECTIVE 1/1/12
Flat Coatings	50	
Non-Flat Coatings	100	
Non-Flat-High Gloss Coatings	150	
SPECIALTY COATINGS		
Aluminum Roof Coatings	400	
Basement Specialty Coatings	400	
Bituminous Roof Coatings	50	
Bituminous Roof Primers	350	
Bond Breakers	350	
Concrete Curing Compounds	350	
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	100	
Driveway Sealers	50	
Dry Fog Coatings	150	
Faux Finishing Coatings	350	
Fire Resistive Coatings	350	
Floor Coatings	100	
Form-Release Compounds	250	
Graphic Arts Coatings or Sign Paints	500	
High Temperature Coatings	420	
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250	
Low Solids Coatings *	120	
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450	
Mastic Texture Coatings	100	
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500	
Multi-Color Coatings	250	
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420	
Primers, Sealers And Undercoaters	100	
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	350	
Recycled Coatings	250	
Roof Coatings	50	

VOC COATING CATEGORY	EFFECTIVE 7/1/11	EFFECTIVE 1/1/12
Rust Preventative Coatings		250
Shellacs, Clear	730	
Shellacs, Opaque	550	
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters		100
Stains	250	
Stone Consolidants	450	
Swimming Pool Coatings	340	
Traffic Marking Coatings	100	
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	420	
Waterproof Membranes	250	
Wood Coatings	275	
Wood Preservatives	350	
Zinc-Rich Primers	340	

* Limit is expressed as VOC Actual

Effective July 1, 2011, the following coating categories in the Table of Standards 1 are eliminated, and these coatings will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in the Table of Standards 2:

- Antenna
- Antifouling
- Clear brushing lacquers
- Clear wood coatings
- Fire retardant coatings
- Flow coatings
- Lacquer
- Quick-dry enamel
- Quick-dry primer, sealer, and undercoater
- Sanding sealer
- Swimming pool repair and maintenance coatings
- Temperature-indicator safety coatings
- Varnish
- Waterproofing concrete/masonry sealer
- Waterproofing sealer

302 MOST RESTRICTIVE VOC LIMITS: If anywhere on the container of any architectural coating or any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature supplied by a manufacturer or anyone acting on their behalf, or any representation that is made that indicates that the coating meets the definition of or is recommended for use for more than one of the coating categories listed in the tables in Section 301, then the most restrictive VOC content limit shall apply. This provision does not apply to the coating categories specified in Section 302.1 through 302.12.

- 302.1 Aluminum roof coatings;
- 302.2 Bituminous roof primers;
- 302.3 High temperature coatings;
- 302.4 Industrial maintenance coatings;
- 302.5 Low-solids coatings;
- 302.6 Metallic pigmented coatings;

- 302.7 Pretreatment wash primers;
- 302.8 Shellacs;
- 302.9 Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters;
- 302.10 Wood coatings;
- 302.11 Wood preservatives;
- 302.12 Zinc-rich primers.

If a coating meets a definition in Section 200 for one or more specialty coating categories that are listed in the tables in Section 301 then that coating is not required to meet the VOC limits for Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat-High Gloss Coatings, but is required to meet the VOC limit for the applicable specialty coating listed in the tables.

- 303 SELL-THROUGH OF COATINGS:** Coatings manufactured prior to the effective date specified, for that coating, in the Table of Standards 2 in Section 301, and that complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured (in the Table of Standards 1), may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the specified effective date. In addition, any such coating may be applied at any time, both before and after the specified effective date. This subsection does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date-code required by subsection 401.1.
- 304 PAINTING PRACTICES:** All architectural coating containers used to apply the contents therein to a surface directly from the container by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging or other means, shall be closed when not in use. These architectural coating containers include, but are not limited to, drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays or other application containers. Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning and cleanup shall also be closed when not in use.
- 305 THINNING:** No person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating shall apply a coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in the Table of Standards 1 or Table of Standards 2 in Section 301.
- 306 COATINGS NOT LISTED IN SECTION 301:** For any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for the specialty coatings categories listed in Table of Standards 1 or Table of Standards 2 in Section 301, the VOC content limit shall be determined by classifying the coating as a Flat coating, or a Nonflat, or Nonflat-High Gloss coating, based on its gloss, as defined in Section 200, and the corresponding Flat, Nonflat or Nonflat-High Gloss VOC limits in the Table of Standards 1 or Table of Standards 2 in Section 301 shall apply.
- 307 EARLY COMPLIANCE OPTION:** Prior to July 1, 2011, any coating that meets a definition for a coating category listed in Table of Standards 2 and complies with the applicable VOC content limit in the Table of Standards 2 shall be considered in compliance.

400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

- 401 CONTAINER LABELING REQUIREMENTS:** Each manufacturer of any architectural coating subject to this rule shall display the information listed in Sections 401.1 through 401.12 on the coating container (or label) in which the coating is sold or distributed.
 - 401.1 Date Code: The date the coating was manufactured, or a date code representing the date, shall be indicated on the label, lid, or bottom of the container. If the manufacturer uses a date code for any coating, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board.

- 401.2 Thinning Recommendations: A statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating shall be indicated on the label or lid of the container. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of architectural coatings with water. If thinning of the coating prior to use is not necessary, the recommendation must specify that the coating is to be applied without thinning.
- 401.3 VOC Content: VOC content shall be determined as defined in subsections 276 and 278. Each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display one of the following values in grams of VOC per liter of coatings:
- 401.3.1 Maximum VOC content as determined from all potential product formulations.
- 401.3.2 VOC content as determined from actual formulation data.
- 401.3.3 VOC content as determined using the test methods in Section 503.
- If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the container must display the VOC content, as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the container must display the VOC content, including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a multi-component product, the container must display the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOC's during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOC's emitted during curing.
- 401.4 Faux Finishing Coatings: Effective January 1, 2011, the labels of all clear topcoat faux finishing coatings shall prominently display the statement "This product can only be sold or used as part of a Faux Finishing coating system."
- 401.5 Industrial Maintenance Coatings: The labels of all industrial maintenance coatings shall prominently display the statement, "For Industrial Use Only" or "Professional Use Only" or "Not for Residential Use" or "Not Intended for Residential Use."
- 401.6 Clear Brushing Lacquers: The labels of all clear brushing lacquers shall prominently display the statements "For brush application only," and "This product must not be thinned or sprayed." This category is deleted effective July 1, 2011.
- 401.7 Rust Preventive Coatings: The labels of all rust preventive coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Metal Substrates Only."
- 401.8 Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters: Until July 1, 2011, the labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall prominently display one or more of the descriptions listed in Sections 401.8.1 through 401.8.5.

Effective on July 1, 2011, the labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall prominently display one or more of the descriptions listed in Sections 401.8.1 through 401.8.3.

After July 1, 2011, Sections 401.8.4 and 401.8.5 will no longer be effective.

- 401.8.1 Fire-damaged substrates.
- 401.8.2 Smoke-damaged substrates.
- 401.8.3 Water-damaged substrates.
- 401.8.4 Excessively chalky substrates.

- 401.8.5 Blocking stains.
- 401.9 Quick-Dry Enamels: The labels of all quick dry enamels shall prominently display the words "Quick Dry" and the dry hard time. This category is deleted effective July 1, 2011.
- 401.10 Reactive Penetrating Sealers: Effective July 1, 2011, the labels of all reactive penetrating sealers shall prominently display the statement "Reactive Penetrating Sealer".
- 401.11 Stone Consolidants: Effective July 1, 2011, the labels of all stone consolidants shall prominently display the statement, "Stone Consolidant - For Professional Use Only".
- 401.12 Nonflat-High Gloss Coatings: The labels of all nonflat-high coatings shall prominently display the words, "High Gloss".
- 401.13 Wood Coatings: Effective July 1, 2011, the labels of all wood coatings shall prominently display the statement, "For Wood Substrates Only".
- 401.14 Zinc-Rich Primers: Effective July 1, 2011, the labels of all zinc-rich primers shall prominently display the statement, "For Industrial Use Only" or "Professional Use Only" or "Not for Residential Use" or "Not Intended for Residential Use."

500 MONITORING AND RECORDS

501 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

- 501.1 Sales Data: A responsible official from each manufacturer shall upon request of the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board or the Air Pollution Control Officer provide data concerning the distribution and sales of architectural coatings. The responsible official shall within 180 days provide information, including, but not limited to:
- 501.1.1 Name and mailing address of the manufacturer.
- 501.1.2 Name, address, and telephone number of a contact person.
- 501.1.3 Name of the coating product as it appears on the label and the applicable coating category.
- 501.1.4 Whether or not the product is marketed for interior or exterior use or both;
- 501.1.5 The number of gallons sold in California in containers greater than one liter (1.057 quart) and equal to or less than one liter (1.057 quart).
- 501.1.6 The VOC actual content and the VOC regulatory content in grams per liter. If thinning is recommended, list the VOC actual and VOC regulatory content, after maximum recommended thinning. If containers less than one liter have a different VOC content than containers greater than one liter, list separately. If the coating is a multi-component product, provide the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed.
- 501.1.7 Names and CAS numbers of the VOC constituents in the product.
- 501.1.8 Names and CAS numbers of any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS.

- 501.1.9 Whether the product is marketed as solvent borne, waterborne or 100% solids.
- 501.1.10 Description of resin or binder in the product.
- 501.1.11 Whether the coating is a single-component or a multi-component product.
- 501.1.12 The density of the product in pounds per gallon.
- 501.1.13 The percent by weight of: solids, all volatile materials, water and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS.
- 501.1.14 The percent by volume of: solids, water and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS.

502 RECORDKEEPING: All sales data listed in subsection 501.1 shall be maintained by the responsible official for a minimum of three years. Sales data submitted by the responsible official to the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board may be claimed confidential and such information shall be handled in accordance with the procedure specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Sections 91000 through 91022.

503 TEST METHODS AND COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS:

- 503.1 Calculation of VOC Content: For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC content limits in Section 301, the VOC content of a coating shall be determined as defined in subsections 276 and 278. The VOC content of a tint base shall be determined without colorant that is added after the tint base is manufactured. If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated for the product as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC content must be calculated as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOC's during the curing process, the VOC Content must include the VOC's emitted during curing.
- 503.2 Test Method for VOC Content of Coatings: To determine the physical properties of a coating in order to perform the calculation in Subsections 276 or 278 the reference method for VOC content is U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24, incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.5.8, except as provided in subsections 503.3 and 503.4. An alternative method to determine the VOC content of coatings is South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.9.

The exempt compounds content shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 43 (Revised 1996), or Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 41 (Revised 1995), as applicable, incorporated by reference in Subsections 503.5.22, 503.5.23 and 503.5.24, respectively.

To determine the VOC content of a coating, the manufacturer may use U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24, or an alternative method as provided in Section 503.3, formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating has been formulated as intended (e.g. quality assurance checks, or recordkeeping). However, if there are any inconsistencies between the results of a Method 24 test and any other means for determining VOC content, the Method 24 test results will govern, except when an alternative method is approved as specified in

Section 503.3. The Air Pollution Control Officer may require the manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.

- 503.3 Alternative Test Method: Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with subsection 503.1, after review and approved in writing by the staffs of the District, the California Air Resources Board, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, may also be used.
- 503.4 Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: Analysis of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 (40 CFR 59, subpart D, Appendix A), incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.5.10. This method has not been approved for methacrylate multicomponent coatings used for purposes other than as traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multicomponent coatings.
- 503.5 Test Methods: The following test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test coatings subject to provisions of this rule:
- 503.5.1 Flame Spread Index: The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E 84-07, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials", (see Section 223, Fire-Resistive Coating).
- 503.5.2 Fire Resistance Rating: The fire resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM E 119-09c, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials", (see Section 223, Fire-Resistive Coating).
- 503.5.3 Gloss Determination: The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D 523-89 (1999), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss", (see Section 225, Flat Coating, Section 240, Nonflat Coating, and Section 241, Nonflat-High Gloss Coating).
- 503.5.4 Metal Content of Coatings: The metallic content of a coating shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, "Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction", South Coast Air Quality Management District "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" (see Section 203, Aluminum Roof, Section 222, Faux Finishing, and Section 238, Metallic Pigmented Coating).
- 503.5.5 Acid Content of Coatings: The acid content of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 1613-06, "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products", (see Section 246, Pre-Treatment Wash Primers).
- 502.5.6 Drying Times: The set-to-touch, dry-hard, dry-to-touch, and dry-to-recoat times of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 1640-95, "Standard Test Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature", (see Section 248, Quick-Dry Enamel and Section 249, Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater). The tack-free time of a quick-dry enamel coating shall be determined by the Mechanical Test Method of ASTM Designation D 1640-95.
- 502.5.7 Surface Chalkiness: The chalkiness of a surface shall be determined using ASTM Designation D 4214-98, "Standard Test Methods for

Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films”, (see Section 262, Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater).

- 503.5.8 VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 as it exists in appendix A of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 60; “Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings” (see Section 503.2).
- 503.5.9 Alternative VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC content of coatings may be analyzed either by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 or South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), “Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials,” South Coast Air Quality Management District “Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples”, (see Section 503.3).
- 503.5.10 Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: The VOC content of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be analyzed by the procedures in 40 CFR part 59, subpart D, appendix A, “Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings”, (see Section 503.4).
- 503.5.11 Hydrostatic Pressure for Basement Specialty Coatings: ASTM D7088-04, “Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry” (see Section 208, Basement Specialty Coating).
- 503.5.12 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Adhesion: ASTM D 4585-99, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” and ASTM D3359-02, “Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test” (see Section 270, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 503.5.13 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Hardness: ASTM D 3363-05, “Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test” (see Section 270, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 503.5.14 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasion Resistance: ASTM D 4060-07, “Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser” (see Section 270, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 503.5.15 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Water Resistance: ASTM D 4585-99, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” and ASTM D714-02e1, “Standard Test Method for evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints” (see Section 270, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 503.5.16 Waterproofing Membrane: ASTM C836-06 “Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course” (see Section 280, Waterproofing Membrane).
- 503.5.17 Mold and Mildew Growth for Basement Specialty Coatings: ASTM D3273-00, “Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber”, and ASTM D3274-95, “Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Surface Disfigurement of Paint Films by Microbial (Fungal or Algal) Growth or Soil and Dirt Accumulation” (see Section 208, Basement Specialty Coating).

- 503.5.18 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Repellency: ASTM C67-07, "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile", or ASTM C97-02, "Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone", or ASTM C140-06. "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units" (see Section 250, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).
- 503.5.19 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Vapor Transmission: ASTM E96/E96M-05, "Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials" (see Section 250, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).
- 503.5.20 Reactive Penetrating Sealer-Chloride Screening Applications: National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), "Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures" (see Section 250, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).
- 503.5.21 Stone Consolidants: ASTM E2167-01, "Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants" (see Section 264, Stone Consolidant).
- 503.5.22 Exempt Compounds-Siloxanes: Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes, shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 43, "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials", Bay Area Air Quality Management *District Manual of Procedures*, Volume III, adopted 11/6/96, (see Section 503.2).
- 503.5.23 Exempt Compounds-Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF): The exempt compound PCBTF, shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 41, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent-Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride", Bay Area Air Quality Management District Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted 12/20/95, (see Section 503.2).
- 503.5.24 Exempt Compounds: The content of compounds exempt under U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 shall be analyzed by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised 1993, "Determination of Exempt Compounds", South Coast Air Quality Management District "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples", (see Section 503.2).

ATTACHMENT #2

Subject:

Resolution #10-11, Adoption of Amended Rule 234

1 **BEFORE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**
2 **PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT**
3 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

4
5 **RESOLUTION NO: 10-11**

6
7 **In the matter of:** Adoption of Resolution #10-11, thereby approving the Placer County Air
8 Pollution Control District's proposed amended Rule 234, Automotive
9 Refinishing, as shown in Exhibit 2.

10
11 The following **RESOLUTION** was duly passed by the Board of Directors, Placer County Air
12 Pollution Control District, at a regular meeting held **October 14, 2010**, by the following vote:

13
14 Ayes: Holmes, M. _____ Ucovich _____ Weygandt _____ Holmes, J. _____ Barkle _____

15 Nakata _____ Hill _____ Montgomery _____ Allard _____

16 Noes: Holmes, M. _____ Ucovich _____ Weygandt _____ Holmes, J. _____ Barkle _____

17 Nakata _____ Hill _____ Montgomery _____ Allard _____

18 Abstain: Holmes, M. _____ Ucovich _____ Weygandt _____ Holmes, J. _____ Barkle _____

19 Nakata _____ Hill _____ Montgomery _____ Allard _____

20
21 Signed and approved by me after its passage.

22
23
24 _____ Chairperson

25
26 Attest:

27
28
29 _____ Clerk of said Board

1 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District is
2 authorized to adopt rules and regulations and do such acts as may be necessary or proper to
3 execute the powers and duties granted by Health and Safety Code Sections 40001, 40702, 40716,
4 41010, and 41013 (Health and Safety Code Section 40727(b)(2)); and

5
6 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District has
7 determined that the meaning of the amended rule can be easily understood by the persons
8 directly affected by it (Health and Safety Code Section 40727(b)(3)); and

9
10 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District has
11 determined that the amended rule is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to,
12 existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations (Health and Safety Code Section
13 40727(b)(4)); and

14
15 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District has
16 maintained records of the rulemaking proceedings (Health and Safety Code Section 40728); and

17
18 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District held a
19 duly noticed public hearing on October 14, 2010, that was noticed in newspapers of general
20 circulation in the District more than 30 days in advance of said hearing, and the Board has
21 considered public comments on the proposed amended rule with evidence having been received
22 and this Board having duly considered the evidence (Health and Safety Code Sections 40725
23 40726, and 40920.6); and

24
25 **WHEREAS**, the District Board has made the findings pursuant to Health and Safety Code
26 Section 40727, of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference in
27 regard to the proposed amended rule and,

28
29

1 **WHEREAS**, the District has considered the relative cost effectiveness of the measure as well as
2 other factors, as required by Health and Safety Code Section 40922, and made reasonable efforts
3 to determine the direct costs expected to be incurred by regulated parties pursuant to Health and
4 Safety Code Section 40703; and

5

6 **WHEREAS**, the District finds that the proposed rule amendment is exempt from the California
7 Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) because (1) it can be seen with certainty that there is no
8 possibility that the activity in question may have a significant adverse effect on the environment
9 (CEQA Guidelines §15061(b)(3)) and (2) it is as an action by a regulatory agency for protection
10 of the environment (Class 8 Categorical Exemption, CEQA Guidelines §15308); and

11

12 **WHEREAS**, portions of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) have been
13 designated as “severe” non-attainment areas for the federal 8-hour ozone standard, and as non-
14 attainment for the 1-hour ozone standard, pursuant to the Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of
15 1990 (FCAA); and

16

17 **WHEREAS**, The California Health and Safety Code section 40914 requires for non-attainment
18 areas the adoption of all feasible measures; and

19

20 **WHEREAS**, The Board of Directors of the PCAPCD determined in the 2006 RACT SIP Update
21 Analysis that there were non-Major Stationary Sources of VOC in the PCAPCD in the categories
22 of Automotive Refinishing Operations for which a control measure was required to comply with
23 requirements of California Health and Safety Code Sections 40001 and 40910, and with Title 1,
24 Part D, Subpart 2, Section 182(b)(2), of the 1990 Federal Clean Air Act Amendments for the
25 submittal of Reasonable Available Control Technology (RACT); and

26

27

28

1 **WHEREAS**, The Board of Directors of the PCAPCD is considering the RACT control measures
2 contained in the California Air Resources Board Suggested Control Measure, dated October 20,
3 2005.

4

5 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that this Board finds and does hereby declare that
6 there is a need for the adoption of amended Rule 234, Automotive Refinishing Operations.

7

8 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that the Rule, as shown in Exhibit 2, is adopted for Placer
9 County, and the amended Rule shall be submitted to U.S. EPA as a requested revision to the
10 State Implementation Plan.

11

12 **BE IT FURTHER ORDERED** that the aforesaid Rule shall be effective July 1, 2011.

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EXHIBIT #2

Rule 234, Automotive Refinishing Operations

RULE 234 AUTOMOTIVE REFINISHING OPERATIONS

Adopted 11-03-94
(Amended 8-24-95, 8-8-96, 4-9-98, 10-14-10 [Effective 7-1-11])

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100 GENERAL

101 PURPOSE: To limit the emission of volatile organic compounds from coating and solvent operations as associated with motor vehicles, mobile equipment, and as associated parts and components.

102 APPLICABILITY: The provisions of this rule apply to any person who uses, applies or solicits the use or application of any automotive coating or associated solvent; or any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, manufacturers or distributes for use or application within the District, any automotive coating or associated solvent.

103 SEVERABILITY: If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this rule is, for any reason, held invalid, unconstitutional or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, that portion shall be deemed as a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and the holding shall not affect the validity to the remaining portions of the rule.

104 EXEMPTIONS

104.1 Exemption From Rule 219: The provisions of Rule 219, ORGANIC SOLVENTS, shall not apply to the operations subject to this rule.

104.2 Exemption, Small Quantity: The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any automotive coating that is sold, supplied, or offered for sale in 0.5 fluid ounce or smaller containers intended to be used by the general public to repair tiny surface imperfections.

104.3 Exemption, Assembly Line: The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any coating applied to motor vehicles or mobile equipment, or their associated parts and components during manufacture on an assembly line.

104.4 Exemption, Aerosol Products Coating: The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the application of aerosol coating products from non-refillable aerosol containers having a capacity of one liter (34 fluid ounces), or less.

104.5 Exemption, Use Outside of District: The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any automotive coating or associated solvent that is offered for sale, sold, or manufactured for use outside of the District or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or packing.

200 DEFINITIONS

201 ADHESION PROMOTER: A coating which is labeled and formulated to be applied to uncoated plastic surfaces to facilitate bonding of subsequent coatings, and on which, a subsequent coating is applied.

202 AEROSOL COATING PRODUCT: A pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a non-refillable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marketing applications.

203 ASSEMBLY LINE: An arrangement of industrial equipment and workers in which the product passes from one specialized operation to another until complete, by either automatic or manual means.

204 ASSOCIATED PARTS AND COMPONENTS: Any structures, devices, pieces, modules, sections, assemblies, sub-assemblies, or elements of motor vehicles or mobile equipment

that are designed to be a part of motor vehicles or mobile equipment but which are not attached to motor vehicles or mobile equipment at the time of coating the structure, device, piece, module, section assembly, sub-assembly, or element. "Associated parts and components" does not include circuit boards.

- 205 AUTOMOTIVE COATING:** Any coating or coating component used or recommended for use in motor vehicle or mobile equipment refinishing, service, maintenance, repair, restoration, or modification, except metal plating activities. Any reference to automotive refinishing or automotive coating made by a person on the container or in product literature constitutes a recommendation for use in motor vehicle or mobile equipment refinishing.
- 206 AUTOMOTIVE COATING COMPONENT:** Any portion of a coating including, but not limited to, a reducer or thinner, toner, hardener, and additive, which is recommended by any person to distributors or end-users for use in an automotive coating, or which is supplied for or used in an automotive coating. The raw materials used to produce the components are not considered automotive coating components.
- 207 AUTOMOTIVE REFINISHING FACILITY:** Any shop, business, location, or parcel of land where motor vehicles or mobile equipment or their associated parts and components are coated, including autobody collision repair shops. "Automotive Refinishing Facility" does not include the original equipment manufacturing plant where the motor vehicle or mobile equipment is completely assembled.
- 208 CAPTURE EFFICIENCY:** The fraction, in percent, of all VOC's generated by a process that is directed to an abatement or recovery device.
- 209 CLEANING OPERATIONS:** Involves the removal of loosely held uncured adhesives, inks, coatings, or contaminants, including, but not limited to, dirt, soil, or grease, from motor vehicles, mobile equipment, associated parts and components, substrates, parts, products, tools, machinery, equipment, or general work areas.
- 210 CLEAR COATING:** Any coating that contains no pigments and is labeled and formulated for application over a color coating or clear coating.
- 211 COATING:** A material which is applied to a surface and forms a film in order to beautify, preserve, repair, and/or protect such surface.
- 212 COLOR COATING:** Any pigmented coating, excluding adhesion promoters, primers, and multi-color coatings, that requires a subsequent clear coating and which is applied over a primer, adhesion promoter, or color coating. Color coatings include metallic/iridescent color coatings.
- 213 CONTROL EFFICIENCY:** The fraction, in percent, of pollution prevented by a control device and the pollution introduced to the control device.
- 214 ELECTROSTATIC SPRAY APPLICATION:** Any method of spray application of coatings where an electrostatic attraction is created between the part to be coated and the paint particles.
- 215 EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM:** Any combination of capture systems and control devices used to reduce VOC emissions from automotive coating operations.
- 216 EXEMPT COMPOUNDS:** For the purpose of this Rule, exempt compounds are as defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS.

- 217 GRAPHIC DESIGN APPLICATION:** The application of logos, letters, numbers, and graphics to a painted surface, with or without the use of a template by brush, roller, or airbrush.
- 218 HIGH VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY EQUIPMENT:** Spray equipment, permanently labeled as such, used to apply coatings by means of a gun which is designed to be operated and which is operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch, gauge, (psig) air atomized pressure, measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.
- 219 LACQUER:** A coating that dries primarily by solvent evaporation and is resolvable in its original solvent.
- 220 MOBILE EQUIPMENT:** Equipment which may be drawn or is capable of being driven on rails or on a roadway, including, but not limited to, trains, railcars, truck bodies, truck trailers, camper shells, mobile cranes, bulldozers, street cleaners, golf carts, and implements of husbandry or agriculture.
- 221 MOTOR VEHICLE:** Any self-propelled vehicle, including, but not limited to cars, trucks, buses, golf carts, vans, motorcycles, tanks, and armored personnel carriers.
- 222 MULTI COLOR COATING:** Any coating that exhibits more than one color in the dried film after a single application, is packaged in a single container, and hides surface defects on areas of heavy use, and which is applied over a primer or adhesion promoter.
- 223 PRETREATMENT COATING:** A coating which contains a minimum of one-half (0.5) percent acid by weight, and not more than 16 percent solids by weight, to provide surface etching, and which is labeled and formulated to be applied directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and topcoat adhesion.
- 224 PRIMER:** Any coating, which is labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide: (1) a bond between the substrate and subsequent coats, (2) corrosion resistance, (3) a smooth substrate surface, or (4) resistance to penetration of subsequent coats, and on which a subsequent coating is applied. Primers may be pigmented.
- 225 PRIMER SEALER:** Any coating which is labeled and formulated for application prior to the application of a color coating for the purpose of color uniformity, or to promote the ability of the underlying coating to resist penetration by the color coating.
- 226 REDUCER:** Products used to thin a coating.
- 227 SINGLE-STAGE COATING:** Any pigmented coating, excluding primers and multi-color coatings, labeled and formulated for application without a subsequent clear coat. Single-stage coatings include single-stage metallic/iridescent coatings.
- 228 SOLVENT:** A VOC-containing fluid used to perform surface preparation and cleaning operations.
- 229 SPOT REPAIR:** Repair of an area on a motor vehicle, piece of mobile equipment, or associated parts or components of less than 1 square foot (929 square centimeters).
- 230 TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE COATING:** Any coating which is labeled and formulated for the purpose of temporarily protecting areas from overspray or mechanical damage.
- 231 TRANSFER EFFICIENCY:** The ratio of the amount of coating solids adhering to the object being coated to the total amount of coating solids sprayed, expressed as a percentage.

232 TRUCK BED LINER COATING: Any coating, excluding clear, color, multi-color, and single stage coatings, labeled and formulated for application to a trunk bed to protect it from surface abrasion.

233 UNDERBODY COATING: Any coating labeled and formulated for application to wheel wells, the inside of door panels or fenders, the underside of a trunk or hood, or the underside of the motor vehicle.

234 UNIFORM FINISH COATING: Any coating labeled and formulated for application to the area around a spot repair for the purpose of blending a repaired area's color or clear coat to match the appearance of an adjacent area's existing coating.

235 VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC): Any chemical compound containing at least one atom of carbon except for the Exempt Compounds listed in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS.

236 VOC CONTENT:

236.1 VOC Regulatory Content: The weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating solids, calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory Content} = (Ws - Ww - Wec) / (Vm - Vw - Vec)$$

236.2 VOC Actual Content: The weight of VOC per volume of material, calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Actual Content} = (Ws - Ww - Wec) / Vm$$

Where:

- Ws = Weight of volatile compounds in grams
- Ww = Weight of water in grams
- Wec = Weight of exempt compounds in grams
- Vm = Volume of material in liters
- Vw = Volume of water in liters
- Vec = Volume of exempt compounds, as defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS, in liters

300 STANDARDS

301 LIMITS: No person shall apply to any motor vehicle, mobile equipment, or associated parts and components, any coating with a VOC Regulatory content, as calculated pursuant to Section 236.1 for VOC Regulatory, in excess of the following limits, except as provided in Section 304.

Coating Category	Regulatory VOC Content g/l (lb/gal)
Adhesion Promoter	540 (4.5)
Clear Coating	250 (2.1)
Color Coating	420 (3.5)
Multi-Color Coating	680 (5.7)
Pretreatment Coating	660 (5.5)
Primer	250 (2.1)
Primer Sealer	250 (2.1)
Single-Stage Coating	340 (2.8)
Temporary Protective Coating	60 (0.5)

Truck Bed Liner Coating	310 (2.6)
Underbody Coating	430 (3.6)
Uniform Finish Coating	540 (4.5)
Any Other Coating Type	250 (2.1)

302 MOST RESTRICTIVE VOC LIMIT: If anywhere on the container of any automotive coating, or any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising or technical literature supplied by a person, any representation is made that indicates that the coating meets the definition of or is recommended for use for more than one of the coating categories listed in Section 301, then the lowest VOC content limit shall apply.

303 APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS: No person shall apply a coating to any motor vehicle, mobile equipment, or associated parts and components unless one of the following application methods is used:

303.1 Brush, dip, or roller;

303.2 Electrostatic spray application equipment, operated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations;

303.3 High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray equipment, operated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations;

303.4 Spray gun, demonstrated to meet the HVLP definition in Section 218 in design and use;

303.5 Any other equivalent coating application method which has been demonstrated to have a transfer efficiency equivalent to or higher than, the application methods listed in this Section, as determined per subsection 507.2, Determination of Transfer Efficiency, and which has been submitted to and approved in writing prior to use by the California Air Resources Board or Air Pollution Control Officer or U.S. EPA.

304 EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM: In lieu of complying with VOC content limits of Section 301, a person may use a VOC emission control system that controls emissions from the source operation provided the following conditions are met:

304.1 The VOC emission control system shall be approved in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

304.2 The VOC emission control system shall be operated with an overall control efficiency (capture and control), as determined in Sections 507.3 and 507.4, of at least 85 percent by weight, during periods of emission producing activity. The approved emission control system must be maintained and used at all times in proper working condition.

304.3 Submit an Operation and Maintenance Plan at least 90 days in advance of the date on which VOC emission control system is to be used in lieu of compliance with VOC content limitations. The Plan shall specify operation and maintenance procedures which will demonstrate continuous operation and compliance of the emissions control equipment during periods of emissions-producing operations. The Plan shall also specify which daily records must be kept to document these operations and maintenance procedures. These records shall comply with the requirements of Section 502. The Plan shall be implemented upon approval by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

304.4 Submittal of an application for Authority to Construct per Rule 501, GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS, prior to control system construction.

305 SOLVENT LIMITS AND EVAPORATIVE LOSS MINIMIZATION:

305.1 Closed, non-leaking, non-absorbent containers shall be used for the storage or disposal of VOC-laden materials, including cloth or paper used for solvent surface preparation and cleanup.

305.2 Fresh or spent solvent, coating, catalyst, thinner, or reducer, shall be stored in closed vapor-tight containers when not in use. Containers may only be open when adding or removing contents. Disposal shall be done in a manner to prevent evaporation of VOCs into the atmosphere at the facility.

305.3 Solvents shall not be used for the cleanup of spray equipment including paint lines unless an enclosed system or other system, that has been approved in writing for use by the Air Pollution Control Officer or submitted to and approved by the California Air Resources Board, is used for cleanup. The system must enclose spray guns, cups, nozzles, bowls, and other parts during washing, rinsing, and draining procedures. Equipment used shall minimize the evaporation of organic compounds to the atmosphere. Spray equipment may be cleaned without the use of an enclosed system if cleaning solutions are used that do not contain VOCs.

305.4 For solvent cleaning operations other than for bug and tar removal, solvents must have VOC content less than 25 g/l, as calculated using the equation listed in Section 236.2 for VOC actual content. For solvents used for bug and tar removal, the VOC content shall meet requirements for such products under the Consumer Products Regulation (California Code of Regulations Section 94509, with a maximum limit of 40% volatile organic compound by weight).

306 TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT: No person shall apply a coating to any motor vehicle, mobile equipment, or associated parts and components, containing cadmium or hexavalent chromium.

400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

401 PROHIBITION OF POSSESSION: No person shall possess at any automotive refinishing facility, any VOC-containing product that is not in compliance with Section 301 or 304 or 305.4, as applicable.

402 PROHIBITION OF SPECIFICATION: No person shall solicit or require for use or specify the application of any coating or solvents to a motor vehicle, mobile equipment, or part or component if such use results in a violation of the provisions of this rule. The prohibition of this Section will apply to all written or oral contracts, including but not limited to, job orders, under the terms of which any coating which is subject to the provisions of this rule is to be applied to any motor vehicle, mobile equipment, or part or component at any physical location within the District.

403 PROHIBITION OF SALE OR MANUFACTURE:

403.1 No person shall manufacture, blend, repackage for sale, supply, sell, offer for sale, or distribute within the District, any coating with a VOC content in excess of the limits specified in Section 301. This shall apply to the sale of any coating which will be applied at any physical location within the jurisdiction of the District.

403.2 The provision of Section 403.1 shall not apply to the application of coatings where either: (a) The product is used exclusively within an emission control system as allowed in Section 304; or (b) For coatings for use outside of the District.

404 VOC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT REQUIREMENT: The manufacturer or repackager of automotive coatings and automotive coating components and solvents subject to this rule shall provide the following product information to the purchaser, on product data sheets, or equivalent medium (including in electronic or web media format), for each coating, coating component, solvent, and ready to spray mixture:

404.1 VOC actual content and VOC regulatory content, expressed in grams per liter or pounds per gallon;

404.2 Weight percentage of volatiles, water, and exempt compounds;

404.3 Volume percentage of water and exempt compounds;

404.4 Density of the material, in grams per liter.

405 LABELING REQUIREMENTS: The manufacturer and repackager of automotive coatings and automotive coating components and solvents shall include on all containers the material type (applicable use category(ies)), and the VOC actual content and VOC regulatory content for coatings and solvents, as supplied, expressed in grams per liter or pounds per gallon. For products manufactured prior to July 1, 2011, labeling does not need to identify the material type (applicable coating category(ies)).

406 HVLP MARKING: A person shall not sell, offer for sale, or distribute for use within the District any HVLP gun without a permanent marking, or accurate information provided on company letterhead or in the form of technical literature clearly identifying the spray gun manufacturer, salesperson or distributor, denoting the maximum inlet air pressure in psig at which the gun will operate within the parameters specified in Section 218.

500 MONITORING AND RECORDS

501 USER COATING RECORDS: Operators of facilities subject to this Rule shall maintain, and have available at all times on the site, the following:

501.1 A current listing of all VOC containing materials in use at their facility. This listing shall include, for each product:

501.1.1 Material name and manufacturer identification;

501.1.2 Application method;

501.1.3 Material type (applicable use category(ies)), mix ratio, and specific use instructions;

501.1.4 Specific mixing instructions;

501.1.5 VOC actual content and VOC regulatory content.

501.2 Current manufacturing specification sheets, technical data sheets, material data sheets, or current air quality data sheets, which list the VOC actual content and VOC regulatory content of each material ready to spray coating (based on the manufacturer's stated mix ratio) and automotive coating component, and VOC content of each solvent.

501.3 Records on a monthly basis for the quantity and material type (applicable use category(ies)) of each coating applied, and total facility VOC emissions. These records shall be summarized for the previous calendar year and submitted to the District by June 1.

501.4 Purchase records identifying the coating or solvent material type (applicable use category(ies)), product name and/or identification number, product volume, and name and address of the seller. The material type (applicable use category(ies)) may be contained on product data sheets or manufacturer specifications sheets. Purchase records may be stored offsite.

502 EMISSION CONTROL EQUIPMENT RECORDS: Any person using emissions control equipment pursuant to Section 304 as a means of complying with this rule shall maintain such records as required by the Operation and Maintenance Plan in Section 304, Section 501, and also including:

502.1 Monthly usage records of all materials used such as coatings, catalysts, additives, and reducers.

502.2 Daily records of key operating parameters such as temperatures, pressures, flowrates, and hours of operation of the control device to verify compliance of the capture and control device.

502.3 Maintenance work which interferes with the operation of the control device.

503 SALES RECORDS: Any person within the District selling coatings subject to this Rule shall maintain the following records for on-site sales, for a three-year period, and make such records available on request to the Air Pollution Control Officer:

503.1 Business name, street address, phone number, and either business license or drivers license;

503.2 Product name and volume;

503.3 VOC content and material type (applicable use category(ies)). This information must be available on-site, and does not need to be included in each sales transaction;

503.4 Date of sale.

504 PROHIBITION OF SALE OR MANUFACTURE RECORDS: Any person claiming an exemption under subsection 403.2 shall keep a detailed log of each automotive coating component and automotive coating manufactured, blended, repackaged for sale, supplied, sold, offered for sale, or distributed showing:

504.1 Quantity, including size, and number of containers;

504.2 Regulatory and actual VOC content for coatings;

504.3 Purchaser, including name, address, phone number, and retail tax license number;

504.4 The specific exemption being utilized under Section 403.

505 BURDEN OF PROOF: Any person claiming an exemption pursuant to Section 104 shall have information available including product data or material data safety sheets or records that allow the Air Pollution Control Officer to verify eligibility of the exemption.

- 506 MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS:** Records required by this rule shall be retained for a minimum of three years, except for sources subject to Rule 507, FEDERAL OPERATING PERMIT PROGRAM, which shall retain records for five (5) years. Records shall be made available to the Air Pollution Control Officer upon request.
- 507 TEST METHODS:** The following test methods are incorporated by reference, and shall be used to test coatings and solvents subject to the provisions of this rule. A source is in violation of this rule if any measurement by any of the listed applicable test methods exceeds the standards of this rule.
- 507.1 Determination of VOC Content: The VOC content of coatings or solvents, subject to the provisions of this Rule, shall be determined by procedures contained in U.S. EPA Reference Test Method 24 (40 CFR 60), "Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings".
- 507.2 Determination of Transfer Efficiency: Transfer efficiency as required in Section 303 of this rule shall be determined in accordance with the South Coast Air Quality Management District Test Method "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency (TE) Test Procedure for Equipment User," May 24, 1989, or other equivalent method which has been approved in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer and submitted to and approved by U.S. EPA.
- 507.3 Determination of Control Efficiency: Control efficiency as required by Section 304 of this rule, shall be determined in accordance with U.S. EPA Method 25 25A, or 25B; and U.S. EPA Method 20 or 2C (whichever is applicable). U.S. EPA Method 18 or CARB Method 422 "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions from Stationary Sources" may be used to determine emissions of exempt compounds.
- 507.4 Determination of Capture Efficiency: Capture efficiency as required in Section 304, of this rule shall be determined by and reported in accordance with U.S. EPA "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency", January 9, 1995, and 40 CFR 51, Appendix M, Methods 204-204f, as applicable.
- 507.5 Determination of Acid Concentration: Acid concentration in pretreatment wash primer as defined in Section 223, of this rule shall be determined by ASTM Test Method D -1613-06 "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products", 2006.
- 507.6 HVLP Equivalency: Spray equipment HVLP equivalency shall be determined using South Coast Air Quality Management District "Guidelines for Demonstrating Equivalency with District Approved Transfer Efficiency Spray Guns", September 26, 2002.
- 507.7 Determination of Exempt Compounds: Measurement of exempt compounds shall be determined by using CARB Method 432, "Determination of Dichloromethane and 1,1,1-Trichloroethane in Paints and Coatings," September 12, 1998"; ARB Method 422 "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Emission from Stationary Sources", January 22, 1987; or South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91, "Determination of Exempt Compounds", February 1993.
- 507.8 Determination of Methyl Acetate, Acetone, t-Butyl Acetate, and parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF) Content: Measurement of methyl acetate, acetone t-butyl acetate and PCBTF, shall be determined using ASTM D 6133-02, "Standard Test Method for Acetone, p-chlorobenzotrifluoride, Methyl Acetate or t-

Butyl Acetate Content of Solventborne and Waterborne Paints, Coatings, Resins, and Raw Materials by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph”, February 2003.

- 507.9 Multiple Test Methods: When more than one test method or a set of test methods is specified for any testing, a violation of any requirement of this rule established by any one of the specified test methods or set of test methods shall constitute a violation of this rule.
- 507.10 Alternative Test Methods: The use of other test methods which are determined to be equivalent or better and approved, in writing, by the Air Pollution Control Officer, and U.S. EPA may be used in place of test methods specified in this rule.

ATTACHMENT #3

Subject:

Resolution #10-12, Adoption of Amended Rule 236

1 **BEFORE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**
2 **PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT**
3 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

4
5 **RESOLUTION NO: 10-12**

6
7 **In the matter of:** Adoption of Resolution #10-12, thereby approving the Placer County Air
8 Pollution Control District's proposed amended Rule 236, Wood Products
9 Coating, as shown in Exhibit 3.
10

11 The following **RESOLUTION** was duly passed by the Board of Directors, Placer County Air
12 Pollution Control District, at a regular meeting held **October 14, 2010**, by the following vote:
13

14 Ayes: Holmes, M. _____ Ucovich _____ Weygandt _____ Holmes, J. _____ Barkle _____

15 Nakata _____ Hill _____ Montgomery _____ Allard _____

16 Noes: Holmes, M. _____ Ucovich _____ Weygandt _____ Holmes, J. _____ Barkle _____

17 Nakata _____ Hill _____ Montgomery _____ Allard _____

18 Abstain: Holmes, M. _____ Ucovich _____ Weygandt _____ Holmes, J. _____ Barkle _____

19 Nakata _____ Hill _____ Montgomery _____ Allard _____
20

21 Signed and approved by me after its passage.
22
23

24 _____ Chairperson
25

26 Attest:
27
28

29 _____ Clerk of said Board

1 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District is
2 authorized to adopt rules and regulations and do such acts as may be necessary or proper to
3 execute the powers and duties granted by Health and Safety Code Sections 40001, 40702, 40716,
4 41010, and 41013 (Health and Safety Code Section 40727(b)(2)); and

5
6 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District has
7 determined that the meaning of the amended rule can be easily understood by the persons
8 directly affected by it (Health and Safety Code Section 40727(b)(3)); and

9
10 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District has
11 determined that the amended rule is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to,
12 existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations (Health and Safety Code Section
13 40727(b)(4)); and

14
15 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District has
16 maintained records of the rulemaking proceedings (Health and Safety Code Section 40728); and

17
18 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District held a
19 duly noticed public hearing on October 14, 2010, that was noticed in newspapers of general
20 circulation in the District more than 30 days in advance of said hearing, and the Board has
21 considered public comments on the proposed amended rule with evidence having been received
22 and this Board having duly considered the evidence (Health and Safety Code Sections 40725
23 40726, and 40920.6); and

24
25 **WHEREAS**, the District Board has made the findings pursuant to Health and Safety Code
26 Section 40727, of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference in
27 regard to the proposed amended rule and,

28
29

1 **WHEREAS**, the District has considered the relative cost effectiveness of the measure as well as
2 other factors, as required by Health and Safety Code Section 40922, and made reasonable efforts
3 to determine the direct costs expected to be incurred by regulated parties pursuant to Health and
4 Safety Code Section 40703; and

5

6 **WHEREAS**, the District finds that the proposed rule amendment is exempt from the California
7 Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) because (1) it can be seen with certainty that there is no
8 possibility that the activity in question may have a significant adverse effect on the environment
9 (CEQA Guidelines §15061(b)(3)) and (2) it is as an action by a regulatory agency for protection
10 of the environment (Class 8 Categorical Exemption, CEQA Guidelines §15308); and

11

12 **WHEREAS**, portions of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) have been
13 designated as “severe” non-attainment areas for the federal 8-hour ozone standard, and as non-
14 attainment for the 1-hour ozone standard, pursuant to the Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of
15 1990 (FCAA); and

16

17 **WHEREAS**, The California Health and Safety Code section 40914 requires for non-attainment
18 areas the adoption of all feasible measures; and

19

20 **WHEREAS**, The Board of Directors of the PCAPCD determined in the 2006 RACT SIP Update
21 Analysis that there were non-Major Stationary Sources of VOC in the PCAPCD in the categories
22 of Wood Products Coating Operations for which a control measure was required to be adopted to
23 comply with requirements of California Health and Safety Code Sections 40001 and 40910, and
24 with Title 1, Part D, Subpart 2, Section 182(b)(2), of the 1990 Federal Clean Air Act
25 Amendments for the submittal of Reasonable Available Control Technology (RACT); and

26

27 **WHEREAS**, The Board of Directors of the PCAPCD is considering the RACT control measures
28 based on review of Federal, State, and local rules and regulations;

29

1 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that this Board finds and does hereby declare that
2 there is a need for the adoption of amended Rule 236, Wood Products Operations.

3

4 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that the Rule, as shown in Exhibit 3, is adopted for Placer
5 County, and the amended Rule shall be submitted to U.S. EPA as a requested revision to the
6 State Implementation Plan.

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8 **BE IT FURTHER ORDERED** that the aforesaid Rule shall be effective July 1, 2011.

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EXHIBIT #3

Rule 236, Wood Product Coating

RULE 236 WOOD PRODUCTS COATING OPERATIONS

Adopted 11-03-94
(Amended 2-09-95, 4-10-97, 8-14-97, 10-14-10 [Effective 7-1-11])

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100 GENERAL

101 PURPOSE: To establish limits on the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from coatings and strippers used on wood products, and from products used in surface preparation and cleanup.

102 APPLICABILITY:

102.1 Business Category: The provisions of this rule shall apply to any person who uses, manufactures, blends, sells, repackages, distributes, or specifies wood products coatings and/or strippers to be used for the coating and/or surface preparation of wood products, including furniture, cabinets, and custom replica furniture.

103 SEVERABILITY: If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this rule is, for any reason, held invalid, unconstitutional or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, that portion shall be deemed as a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and the holding shall not affect the validity to the remaining portions of the rule.

104 EXEMPTIONS:

104.1 Exemption, Residential: Residential non-commercial operations are exempt from all provisions of this rule.

104.2 Exemption, Non-Shop Architectural Coating Operations: The coating of stationary structures and their appurtenances in a non-shop environment, is subject to Rule 218, ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS, and is exempt from all provisions of this rule.

104.3 Exemption, Aerosol Spray Coatings: Aerosol wood products coatings sold in non-refillable aerosol containers are exempt from all provisions of this rule.

104.4 Exemption, Panels and Siding: The factory application of wood products coatings in the manufacturing of finished wood panels intended for attachment to the inside walls of buildings, including, but not limited to, homes and office buildings, mobile homes, trailers, prefabricated buildings and similar structures, is subject to Rule 238, FACTORY COATING OFF LAT WOOD PANELING, and is exempt from all provisions of this rule.

104.5 Exemption, Other: The application of coatings by template or stencil to add designs, letters or numbers to wood products, and the application of coatings to wooden musical instruments are exempt from all provisions of this rule.

104.6 Partial Exemption, Low Volume: Businesses using less than 55 gallons per year of wood products coatings and/or strippers (singly or in any combination) are exempt from all provisions of this rule with the exception of Section 501, Recordkeeping.

104.7 Partial Exemption, Specific Finishes: Coatings used to produce the following finishes are exempt from the provisions of Sections 302, 303 and 304, provided that records are maintained as specified in Section 501, Recordkeeping:

104.7.1 Crackle lacquers;

104.7.2 Faux finishes;

104.7.3 Imitation wood grain;

104.7.4 Leaf finishes.

- 104.8 Exemption, Tints: Tints applied to stains in quantities not to exceed one pint of tint in any operating day are exempt from all provisions of this rule, except for records. Records shall be maintained and reported as specified in Sections 501.1.4 and 501.2.2
- 104.9 Exemption From Requirements of Other District Rules: Any wood products coating, stripper or cleaning solvent subject to the VOC limitations of this rule, Sections 302, 303, and 304, is exempt from the requirements of Rule 219, ORGANIC SOLVENTS.

200 DEFINITIONS

- 201 AEROSOL-SPRAY COATING:** A coating which is sold in a hand-held, pressurized, non-refillable container of 1 liter (1.1 quarts) or less, and which is expelled from the container in a finely divided spray when a valve on the container is depressed.
- 202 AFFECTED POLLUTANT:** Volatile organic compounds (VOC), as defined in Section 251.
- 203 AIR ASSISTED AIRLESS SPRAY:** Equipment used to apply coatings that uses fluid pressure to atomize coating and air pressure between 0.1 and 20 psig to adjust the spray pattern.
- 204 BINDERS:** Non-volatile polymeric or organic materials (resins) which form surface film in coating applications.
- 205 CAPTURE EFFICIENCY:** Expressed in percent, capture efficiency is the ratio of the weight of the VOC in the effluent stream entering a control device to the weight of the VOC emitted from wood product coating operations, both measured simultaneously in accordance with Section 503.4, and calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Capture Efficiency} = \frac{W_c}{W_e} \times 100$$

Where: W_c = Weight of VOC entering the control device
 W_e = Weight of VOC discharged from the coating operations

- 206 CLEANUP MATERIAL:** A VOC-containing material used to clean application equipment used in wood products coating operations.
- 207 CLEAR TOPCOAT:** The final coating which contains binders, but not opaque pigments, and is specifically formulated to form a transparent or translucent solid protective film.
- 208 CLOSED CONTAINER:** A container which has a cover where the cover meets with the main body of the container without any gaps between the cover and the main body of the container.
- 209 COATING:** A material which is applied to a surface and which forms a film in order to beautify and/or protect such surface. "Coating" includes, but is not limited to, materials such as topcoats, stains, sealers, fillers, conversion varnish, pigmented coating, multicolored coating, moldseal coating, washcoat, and toner.

210 CONTROL DEVICE EFFICIENCY: Expressed in percent, control device efficiency is the ratio of the weight of the VOC removed by the control device from the effluent stream entering the control device to the weight of VOC in the effluent stream entering the control device, both measured simultaneously in accordance with Section 503.5, and calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Control Device Efficiency} = \frac{(W_c - W_a)}{W_c} \times 100$$

Where: W_c = Weight of VOC entering the control device
 W_a = Weight of VOC discharged from the control device

211 CONVERSION VARNISH: A coating comprised of a homogeneous (alkyd-amino resin) liquid which, when acid catalyzed and applied, hardens up on exposure to air or heat, by evaporation and polymerization, to form a continuous film that imparts protective or decorative properties to wood surfaces. When used as a self sealing system or as a pigmented coating, conversion varnish shall not be subject to the July 1, 2005 VOC limit for Sealers or for Pigmented Coatings, as specified in Section 302.

212 CRACKLE LACQUER: A clear or pigmented topcoat intended to produce a cracked or crazed appearance when dry.

213 DETAILING OR TOUCH-UP GUNS: Small air spray equipment, including air brushes, that operates at no greater than five (5) cfm air flow and no greater than 50 psig air pressure and is used to repair or touch-up portions of wood products.

214 DIP COAT: A coating which is applied by dipping an object into a vat of coating material and allowing any excess coating material to drain off.

215 ELECTROSTATIC APPLICATION: The electrical charging of atomized coating droplets for deposition by electrostatic attraction.

216 EMISSIONS UNIT: An identifiable operation or piece of process equipment such as an article, machine, or other contrivance which controls, emits, may emit, or results in the emissions of any affected pollutant directly or as fugitive emissions.

217 EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM: A system for reducing emissions of VOC from coating operations. It consists of (1) equipment which captures drying oven exhaust and fugitive emissions from the line and transports them to the control device, and (2) a VOC control device which destroys the VOC or otherwise limits the emission of VOC to the atmosphere. The capture efficiency and the control device efficiency are calculated in accordance with Sections 205 and 210, respectively.

The Emission Control System Efficiency is calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Capture Efficiency} \times \text{Control Device Efficiency}}{100}$$

218 ENCLOSED GUN CLEANER:

218.1 A device that is used for the cleaning of spray guns, pots and hoses, that has an enclosed solvent container, is not open to the ambient air when in use, and has a mechanism to force the cleanup material through the gun while the cleaner is in operation; or

- 218.2 A device that is used for the cleaning of spray guns, pots and hoses, that has an enclosed solvent container, uses non-atomized solvent flow to flush the spray equipment and collects and returns the discharged solvent to the enclosed container.
- 219 EXEMPT COMPOUNDS:** For the purposes of this rule, exempt compounds are as described in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS.
- 220 FAUX FINISH:** A finish intended to simulate a surface other than wood, including stone, sand, slate, marble, metal, metal flake or leather.
- 221 FILLER:** A preparation used to fill in cracks, grains, etc., of wood before applying a coating.
- 222 FLOW COATING:** A coating application system where paint flows over the part and the excess coating drains back into the collection system.
- 223 HIGH-SOLIDS:** A coating containing more than one (1) pound of solids per gallon of coating, by weight, when measured in accordance with Section 503.1, and which can include wiping stains, glazes, and opaque stains.
- 224 HIGH-VOLUME-LOW-PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY:** Equipment used to apply coatings by means of a spray gun which is designed to be operated and which is operated between 0.1 and 10 psig air pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.
- 225 IMITATION WOOD GRAIN:** A hand applied finish that simulates the appearance of a specific natural wood grain.
- 226 INKS:** A fluid that contains dyes and/or colorants and is used to make markings but not to protect surfaces.
- 227 LEAF FINISH:** A finish used in conjunction with metal leaf or foil.
- 228 LOW-SOLIDS COATING:** A coating containing one (1) pound of solids per gallon of coating or less, by weight, when measured in accordance with Section 503.1, and which can include semi-transparent stains, toners, and washcoats.
- 229 LOW-VOLUME, LOW-PRESSURE (LVLP) EQUIPMENT:** Spray coating application equipment with air pressure between 0.1 and 10.0 psig and air volume less than 15.5 cfm per spray gun and which operates at a maximum fluid delivery pressure of 50 psig.
- 230 MOLD-SEAL COATING:** The initial coating applied to a new mold or repaired mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.
- 231 MULTI-COLORED COATING:** A coating which exhibits more than one (1) color when applied and which is packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.
- 232 NEW WOOD PRODUCT:** A wood product which has not been previously coated or a wood product from which uncured coatings have been removed to repair flaws in initial coatings applications.
- 233 NON-SHOP ARCHITECTURAL COATING OPERATIONS:** The commercial application of coatings to stationary structures and/or their appurtenances, to mobile homes, to pavements, or to curbs, and not conducted inside, or on the premises of, a factory or shop building facility.

- 234 OPAQUE STAINS:** Stains not classified as semitransparent stains, which contain pigments which give character to wood.
- 235 PIGMENTED COATINGS:** Opaque coatings which contain binders and colored pigments which are formulated to hide the wood surface, either as an undercoat or topcoat.
- 236 REACTIVE DILUENT:** A liquid component of a coating which is a VOC during application, and one in which, through chemical or physical reactions, such as polymerization, becomes an integral part of a finished coating.
- 237 REFINISHING OPERATION:** The steps necessary to remove cured coatings and to repair, preserve, or restore a wood product.
- 238 REPAIR:** Recoating portions of previously coated product to cover mechanical damage to the coating following normal painting operations.
- 239 ROLL COATER:** A series of mechanical rollers that forms a thin coating film on the surface of roller, which is applied to a substrate by moving the substrate underneath the roller.
- 240 SEALER:** A coating containing binders, which seals the wood prior to application of the subsequent coatings.
- 241 SEMITRANSSPARENT STAIN:** A stain containing dyes and/or semi-transparent pigments which are formulated to enhance wood grain and change surface color but not to conceal surface grain, and include sap stain and non-grain raising stains. Semitransparent stains with greater than one (1) pound of solids per gallon of coating shall be considered opaque stains.
- 242 SIMULATED WOOD MATERIALS:** Materials, such as plastic, glass, metal, etc., that are made to give a wood-like appearance or are processed like a wood product.
- 243 STAIN:** A semitransparent or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface, but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.
- 244 STENCIL COATING:** An ink or a pigmented coating which is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters and/or numbers to wood products.
- 245 STRIPPER:** A liquid used to remove cured coatings, cured inks, and/or cured adhesives.
- 246 SURFACE PREPARATION MATERIAL:** A VOC-containing material applied to the surface of any wood product, prior to the application of coatings, to clean the wood product or to promote the adhesion of subsequent coatings.
- 247 TINT:** A colorant added in small quantities to a stain to achieve a particular color for a finished product.
- 248 TONER:** A wash coat which contains binders and dyes or pigments to add tint to a coated surface.
- 249 TOUCH-UP:** A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.

- 250 VOC COMPOSITE PARTIAL VAPOR PRESSURE:** VOC composite partial vapor pressure for determination of compliance with Section 304 shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$PP_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (W_i)(VP_i) / MW_i}{\frac{W_w}{MW_w} + \frac{W_e}{MW_e} + \sum_{i=1}^n WSUB \frac{i}{MW_i}}$$

- Where:
- PP_c = VOC composite partial pressure at 20°C, in mm Hg
 - W_i = Weight of the "i"th VOC compound, in grams
 - W_w = Weight of water, in grams
 - W_e = Weight of exempt compounds, in grams
 - MW_i = Molecular weight of the "i"th VOC compound, in (g/g-mole)
 - MW_w = Molecular weight of water, in (g/g-mole)
 - MW_e = Molecular weight of exempt compound, in (g/g-mole)
 - VP_i = Vapor pressure of the "i"th VOC compound at 20°C, in mmHg

- 251 VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC):** Any chemical compound containing at least an atom of carbon, except for the Exempt Compounds listed in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS.

252 VOC CONTENT:

- 252.1 Regulatory VOC Content:** The weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating solids, shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$G_1 = \frac{W_v - W_w - W_{ec}}{V_m - V_w - V_{ec}}$$

- Where:
- G_1 = Weight of VOC per liter of coating, less water and less exempt compounds
 - W_v = Weight of all volatile compounds, in grams
 - W_w = Weight of water, in grams
 - W_{ec} = Weight of exempt compounds, in grams
 - V_m = Volume of coating material, in liters
 - V_w = Volume of water, in liters
 - V_{ec} = Volume of exempt compounds, in liters

- 252.2 Actual VOC Content:** The weight (in grams) of VOC per liter of wood products coating material is expressed as grams VOC per liter of material, and shall be calculated using the following:

$$G_A = \frac{(W_v - W_w - W_{ec})}{V_m}$$

- Where:
- G_A = Weight of VOC per liter of total coating
 - W_v = Weight of all volatile compounds, in grams
 - W_w = Weight of water, in grams
 - W_{ec} = Weight of exempt compounds, in grams
 - V_m = Volume of material, including any added VOC-containing solvents or reducers but excluding any colorants added to tint the base, in liters

- 253 WASH COAT:** A coating, containing binders, which penetrates into and seals wood, prevents undesired staining, and seals in wood pitch. Washcoats with greater than one (1) pound of solids per gallon of coating shall be considered sealers.
- 254 WOOD PANEL:** Any piece of wood, or wood composition, which is solid or laminated, and which is larger than 10 square feet in size, and which is not subsequently cut into smaller pieces.
- 255 WOOD PRODUCTS:** Surface-coated objects such as cabinets (kitchen, bath and vanity), tables, chairs, beds, sofas, shutters, doors, trim, containers, tools, ladders, art objects, and any other objects made of solid wood and/or wood composition and/or of simulated wood material used in combination with solid wood or wood composition.
- 256 WOOD PRODUCT COATING APPLICATION OPERATIONS:** A combination of coating application steps which may include use of spray guns, flash-off areas, spray booths, ovens, conveyors, and/or other equipment operated for the purpose of applying coating to wood products.

300 STANDARDS

- 301 APPLICATION EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS:** A person subject to the provisions of this rule shall not apply any wood product coating to any wood products, unless one of the following application methods is used:
- 301.1 Hand application methods, such as brush or roller;
 - 301.2 Roll coater;
 - 301.3 Dip coat;
 - 301.4 Flowcoat;
 - 301.5 High Volume Low Pressure spray equipment;
 - 301.6 Low Volume Low Pressure spray equipment;
 - 301.7 Air assisted airless, for touch-up and repair only;
 - 301.8 Electrostatic application equipment;
 - 301.9 Any other equivalent method which has been approved in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- 302 LIMITS FOR VOC CONTENT OF COATINGS FOR NEW WOOD PRODUCTS:** Except as provided in Sections 103 and 305, no person shall apply any coatings to a new wood product, or use VOC-containing solvents, if such materials have a VOC content exceeding the applicable limits specified in the following table. The VOC content of coatings, except low-solid stains, toners, washcoats and solvents, shall be determined in accordance with Sections 252.1 (VOC regulatory content) and 503.1. The VOC content of low-solid stains, toners, washcoats and solvents, shall be determined in accordance with Sections 252.2 (VOC actual content) and 503.1. VOC limits expressed in grams VOC per liter of coating shall be used.

LIMITS FOR VOC CONTENT OF COATINGS FOR NEW WOOD PRODUCTS

SPECIFIC MATERIAL	VOC LIMITS VOC Regulatory Content, Grams VOC Per Liter of Coating Less Water and Exempt Compounds, as defined in Section 252.1 (lb/gal)
Clear Topcoats	275 (2.3)
Conversion Varnish	550* (4.6)
Filler	275 (2.3)
High-Solid Stain	350 (2.9)
Inks	500 (4.2)
Mold-Seal Coating	750 (6.2)
Multi-colored Coating	275 (2.3)
Pigmented Coating	275* (2.3)
Sealer	275* (2.3)
	VOC LIMITS VOC Actual Content, Grams VOC per Liter of Material, as defined in Section 252.2 (lb/gal)
Low Solid Stains, Toners and Washcoats	120 (1.0)
	VOC LIMITS VOC Actual Content, Grams VOC Per Liter of Material, as defined in Section 252.2 (lb/gal)
Surface Prep and Clean-up Solvents Containing VOC's	25 (0.2)

* (See Section 211 for special conditions for Conversion Varnish)

302.1 Notwithstanding the VOC limits specified in this section, a person may apply a sealer with a VOC content not exceeding 680 grams/liter, provided that the topcoat used on the same wood product does not exceed 275 grams/liter.

303 **LIMITS FOR VOC CONTENT OF COATINGS FOR REFINISHING, REPAIRING, PRESERVING, OR RESTORING WOOD PRODUCTS:** Except as provided in Sections 103 and 305, no person shall apply any coatings to refinish, repair, preserve, or restore a wood product, or use VOC-containing solvents, if such materials have a VOC content exceeding the applicable limits specified in the following table. The VOC content of coatings, except low-solid stains, toners, and washcoats, shall be determined in accordance with Sections 252.1 and 503.1. The VOC content of low-solid stains, toners and washcoats and VOC-containing solvents shall be determined in accordance with Sections 252.2 and 503.1. VOC limits expressed in grams per liter shall be used.

LIMITS FOR VOC CONTENT OF COATINGS TO REFINISH, REPAIR, PRESERVE OR RESTORE

SPECIFIC MATERIAL	VOC LIMITS VOC Regulatory Content, Grams VOC Per Liter of Coating Less Water and Exempt Compounds, as defined in Section 252.1 (lb/gal)
Clear Topcoats	680 (5.7)
Conversion Varnish	550* (4.6)
Filler	500 (4.2)
High-Solid Stain	700 (5.9)
Inks	500 (4.2)
Mold-Seal Coating	750 (6.3)
Multi-colored Coating	680 (5.7)
Pigmented Coating	600* (5.0)
Sealer	680* (5.7)
	VOC LIMIT VOC Actual Content, Grams VOC Per Liter of Material, as defined in Section 252.2
Low Solid Stains, Toners and Washcoats	480 (4.0)
	VOC LIMIT VOC Actual Content, Grams VOC Per Liter of Material, as defined in Section 252.2
Surface Prep or Clean-up Solvents Containing VOC's	25 (0.2)

* (See Section 211 for special conditions for Conversion Varnish)

304 LIMITS OF VOC CONTENT FOR STRIPPERS: A person shall not use a stripper on wood products unless:

- 304.1 The stripper contains less than 350 grams of VOC per liter of material; or
- 304.2 The VOC composite partial vapor pressure for the stripper is 2 mm Hg (0.04 psia) or less at 20°C (68°F), as calculated pursuant to Section 250.

305 EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM:

- 305.1 As an alternative, a person may comply with the VOC limits specified in Sections 302, 303, and 304, by using an approved air pollution control system consisting of a capture system and a control device, which reduces VOC emissions from the application of wood products coatings or strippers by an equivalent or greater amount than the limits specified in Sections 302, 303, and 304, with the written approval of

the Air Pollution Control Officer. In order to achieve an equivalent or greater level of VOC reduction, the minimum allowable emission control system efficiency of such a system, when calculated pursuant to Section 217, shall be the efficiency calculated by the following equation:

$$C.E. = 1 - \left(\frac{VOC_{LWc}}{VOC_{LWn,Max}} \right) \times \frac{(1 - (VOC_{LWn,Max} / (D_{n,Max})))}{(1 - (VOC_{LWc} / D_c))} \times 100$$

Where:	<i>C.E.</i>	=	Minimum allowable emission control system efficiency, percent
	<i>VOC_{LWc}</i>	=	VOC Limit of Rule 236, less water and less exempt compounds, pursuant to Sections 302, 303, and/or 304
	<i>VOC_{LWn,Max}</i>	=	Maximum VOC content of non-compliant coating used in conjunction with a control device, less water and less exempt compounds
	<i>D_{n,Max}</i>	=	Density of solvent, reducer, or thinner contained in the non-compliant coating, containing the maximum VOC content of the multi-component coating, g/L
	<i>D_c</i>	=	Density of corresponding solvent, reducer, or thinner used in the compliant coating system (= 880 g/L)

- 305.2 The capture system shall vent all drying oven exhaust to the control device and shall have one or more inlets for collection of fugitive emissions; and
- 305.3 During any period of operation of a thermal incinerator, combustion temperature shall be continuously monitored; and
- 305.4 During any period of operation of a catalytic incinerator, exhaust gas temperature shall be continuously monitored; and
- 305.5 Written approval for the use of such equipment is obtained from the Air Pollution Control Officer prior to installation or use of the equipment.

306 REQUIREMENTS FOR SURFACE PREPARATION AND CLEANUP MATERIALS: Any person subject to this rule shall comply with the following requirements:

- 306.1 Spray gun nozzles only, may be soaked in solvent-based materials for cleaning, provided the container (not to exceed five (5) gallons in size) is kept tightly covered at all times except when accessing the container.
- 306.2 Closed, non leaking, and non-absorbent containers shall be used for the disposal of cloth or paper used for surface preparation, cleanup, and coating removal.
- 306.3 VOC-containing materials shall be stored in containers, which are closed when not in use, and shall be disposed of in a manner that the VOC's are not emitted into the atmosphere.
- 306.4 A person shall not use solvent-based VOC-containing materials for the cleanup of spray equipment used in wood products coating application operations, unless the spray equipment is disassembled and cleaned in an enclosed gun cleaner.

306.5 A person shall not perform surface preparation or cleanup with a material containing VOC's in excess of 25 grams per liter in accordance with VOC limit standards in Sections 302 and 303.

400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

401 PROHIBITION OF SPECIFICATION: No person shall require or use or specify the application of any coating subject to the provisions of this rule that does not meet the limits and requirements of this rule. The prohibition of this Section shall apply to all written or oral contracts under the terms of which any coating is to be applied to any wood product at any physical location within the District.

402 PROHIBITION OF POSSESSION: No person shall possess any coating subject to the provisions of this rule that does not meet the limits and requirements of the rule.

403 PROHIBITION OF SALE OR MANUFACTURE:

403.1 No person shall manufacture, blend, repackage for sale, supply, sell, offer for sale, or distribute within the District, any coating with a VOC content in excess of the limits specified in Section 302 or 303 or 304. This shall apply to the sale of any non-compliant coating which will be applied at any physical location within the jurisdiction of the District.

403.2 The provision of Section 403.1 shall not apply to the application of coatings where either: (a) The product is used exclusively within a emission control systems as allowed in Section 305; or (b) For coatings for use outside of the District.

404 LABELING REQUIREMENTS, VOC CONTENT: Each container of any coating, surface preparation material, or cleanup material, or stripper manufactured shall display its maximum VOC content of the coating, as applied, and after any thinning as recommended by the manufacturer, or shall have this information provided in a product data sheet supplied with the container. VOC contents shall be displayed as grams of VOC per liter of coating (less water and less exempt solvent, and excluding any colorant added to tint bases), surface preparation and cleanup material, or stripper. VOC content displayed may be calculated using product formulation data, or may be determined using the test method in Section 503.1. Alternatively, containers for strippers subject to the provisions of Section 304 may display only the partial vapor pressure.

405 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN: A person using an emission control system pursuant to Section 305, as a means of alternate compliance with this rule, as provided in Sections 302, 303 and 304, must submit an Operation and Maintenance Plan for the emission control system to the Air Pollution Control Officer for approval. A person proposing to install a new emission control system as a means of alternate compliance with this rule shall submit in addition to an Operation and Maintenance Plan, an application for Authority to Construct, pursuant to Rule 501, GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. The Plan shall specify operating and maintenance procedures which will demonstrate continuous operation of the emission control system during periods of emissions-producing operations. The Plan shall also specify which records must be kept to document these operating and maintenance procedures. These records shall comply with the requirements of Sections 501 and 502. The Plan shall be implemented upon approval of the Air Pollution Control Officer.

500 MONITORING AND RECORDS

501 RECORDKEEPING: In addition to any applicable record keeping requirements of either Rule 502, NEW SOURCE REVIEW, Rule 507, FEDERAL OPERATING PERMIT PROGRAM, and Rule 511, POTENTIAL TO EMIT, or any other District rule which may be applicable, any

person s subject to t his r ule s hall m aintain t he f ollowing r ecords in order t o e valuate compliance:

501.1 Product Data:

- 501.1.1 A data sheet, material list, or invoice giving material name, manufacturer identification, material application, and VOC content.
- 501.1.2 Any catalysts, reducers, or other components used, and the mix ratio.
- 501.1.3 The applicable VOC limit from Section 302 or 303 and the actual VOC content of the wood product coating as applied.
- 501.1.4 Name, de scription, c ontainer s ize and actual VOC c ontent of an y tints used to color stains for coating wood products.

501.2 Product Usage and Frequency:

501.2.1 For per sons us ing c oatings or materials w hich c omply with t he V OC limits s pecified i n Sections 302, 303, and 304, r ecords s hall b e maintained on a monthly basis, s howing t he t ype and volume o f coatings, strippers and surface preparation and cleanup materials used. Coating type shall be designated according to the coating categories as listed in Sections 302, 303, and 304.

501.2.2 Persons using stains and/or tints and s ubject to t his r ule s hall m aintain records on a monthly basis t hat pr ovide t he f ollowing information as applicable:

Name, des cription, c ontainer s ize, and actual V OC content of any tints used to color stains.

Usage of an y tint is limited to one pint of tint in any operating day. Records of an y tint use s hall be m aintained on a monthly basis and submitted to the District when requested.

501.2.3 If at an y time a per son uses c oatings or materials e xceeding t he V OC limits s pecified i n Sections 302, 303, and 304, r ecords s hall b e maintained on a daily basis s howing t he t ype and v olume of materials used.

501.2.4 For persons using tints to color stains, usage is limited to one pint or less in any operating day. Records of an y tint use s hall be m aintained on a daily basis a nd s ubmitted monthly t o the Placer A ir P ollution Control District.

501.3 Emission Control System:

501.3.1 A p erson us ing an em ission c ontrol s ystem as a means of al ternate compliance pursuant to Section 305, shall maintain records on a monthly basis, showing the type and volume of coatings and solvents used.

501.3.2 A p erson us ing an em ission c ontrol s ystem as a means of al ternate compliance with t his r ule pursuant t o S ection 305, shall m aintain daily records of key system operating and maintenance procedures which will demonstrate c ontinuous operation and c ompliance of t he em ission control s ystem dur ing pe riods of e mission-producing ac tivities. Key

system operating parameters are those necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of Section 305.

502 RETENTION OF RECORDS: All records required by this rule shall be retained for at least three years, except for sources subject to Rule 507, FEDERAL OPERATING PERMIT PROGRAM, which shall be retained for at least five years. Such records shall be made available to the Air Pollution Control Officer upon request.

503 TEST METHODS

503.1 Determination of VOC Content: VOC content, solids content, and water content of wood product coatings, strippers, and surface preparation and cleanup materials, subject to this rule, shall be determined in accordance with United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Method 24 and Sections 252, 253 or 254 of this rule, as applicable.

503.2 Determination of Composition of VOC: The composition of VOC shall be as specified on the manufacturer's label or data sheet, or as determined by ASTM Method E-260, General Gas Chromatograph.

503.3 Determination of Compounds Exempt From VOC Definition: Exempt Compounds per Section 219 of this rule, and as defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS, shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D-4457-85, or ARB Method 432. If any of the perfluorocarbons or volatile cyclic and linear methyl siloxanes are being claimed as exempt compounds, the person making the claim must state in advance which compounds are present, and the U.S. EPA-approved test method used to make the determination of these compounds.

503.4 Determination of Capture Efficiency: Efficiency of the capture system shall be determined in accordance with U.S. EPA "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency, January 9, 1995". Individual capture efficiency test runs subject to the U.S. EPA technical guidelines, calculated in accordance with Section 205, shall be determined by:

503.4.1 40 CFR 51, Appendix M, Methods 204-204F; or

503.4.2 The South Coast Air Quality Management District "Protocol for Determination of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Capture Efficiency"; or

503.4.3 Any other method approved by the U.S. EPA, the California Air Resources Board, and the Air Pollution Control Officer.

503.5 Determination of Control Device Efficiency: Efficiency of the emission control device shall be based upon test measurements made in accordance with (1) U.S. EPA Method 25 or 25A, for VOC concentration, and (2) U.S. EPA Method 2 or 2C for flow rates, as applicable, and calculated in accordance with Section 210. U.S. EPA Method 18 or CARB Method 422 "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Emissions from Stationary Sources" may be used to determine emissions of exempt compounds.

503.6 Vapor Pressure: Vapor pressures may be obtained from standard reference texts or may be determined by ASTM D-2879.

503.7 Volatile Content of Radiation Curable Materials: Volatile content of radiation curable materials shall be obtained in accordance with ASTM Method D-5403-93.

503.8 Multiple Test Methods: When more than one test method or a set of test methods is specified for any testing, a violation of any requirement of this rule established by any one of the specified test methods or set of test methods shall constitute a violation of this rule.

ATTACHMENT #4

Subject:

Resolution #10-13, Adoption of Amended Rule 238

1 **BEFORE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**
2 **PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT**
3 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

4
5 **RESOLUTION NO: 10-13**

6
7 **In the matter of:** Adoption of Resolution #10-13, thereby approving the Placer County Air
8 Pollution Control District's proposed amended Rule 238, Factory Coating
9 of Flat Wood Paneling, as shown in Exhibit 4.
10

11 The following **RESOLUTION** was duly passed by the Board of Directors, Placer County Air
12 Pollution Control District, at a regular meeting held **October 14, 2010**, by the following vote:
13

14 Ayes: Holmes, M. _____ Ucovich _____ Weygandt _____ Holmes, J. _____ Barkle _____

15 Nakata _____ Hill _____ Montgomery _____ Allard _____

16 Noes: Holmes, M. _____ Ucovich _____ Weygandt _____ Holmes, J. _____ Barkle _____

17 Nakata _____ Hill _____ Montgomery _____ Allard _____

18 Abstain: Holmes, M. _____ Ucovich _____ Weygandt _____ Holmes, J. _____ Barkle _____

19 Nakata _____ Hill _____ Montgomery _____ Allard _____
20

21 Signed and approved by me after its passage.
22
23

24 _____ Chairperson

25
26 Attest:
27
28

29 _____ Clerk of said Board

1 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District is
2 authorized to adopt rules and regulations and do such acts as may be necessary or proper to
3 execute the powers and duties granted by Health and Safety Code Sections 40001, 40702, 40716,
4 41010, and 41013 (Health and Safety Code Section 40727(b)(2)); and

5
6 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District has
7 determined that the meaning of the amended rule can be easily understood by the persons
8 directly affected by it (Health and Safety Code Section 40727(b)(3)); and

9
10 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District has
11 determined that the amended rule is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to,
12 existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations (Health and Safety Code Section
13 40727(b)(4)); and

14
15 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District has
16 maintained records of the rulemaking proceedings (Health and Safety Code Section 40728); and

17
18 **WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District held a
19 duly noticed public hearing on October 14, 2010, that was noticed in newspapers of general
20 circulation in the District more than 30 days in advance of said hearing, and the Board has
21 considered public comments on the proposed amended rule with evidence having been received
22 and this Board having duly considered the evidence (Health and Safety Code Sections 40725
23 40726, and 40920.6); and

24
25 **WHEREAS**, the District Board has made the findings pursuant to Health and Safety Code
26 Section 40727, of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference in
27 regard to the proposed amended rule and,

28
29

1 **WHEREAS**, the District has considered the relative cost effectiveness of the measure as well as
2 other factors, as required by Health and Safety Code Section 40922, and made reasonable efforts
3 to determine the direct costs expected to be incurred by regulated parties pursuant to Health and
4 Safety Code Section 40703; and

5

6 **WHEREAS**, the District finds that the proposed rule amendment is exempt from the California
7 Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) because (1) it can be seen with certainty that there is no
8 possibility that the activity in question may have a significant adverse effect on the environment
9 (CEQA Guidelines §15061(b)(3)) and (2) it is as an action by a regulatory agency for protection
10 of the environment (Class 8 Categorical Exemption, CEQA Guidelines §15308); and

11

12 **WHEREAS**, portions of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) have been
13 designated as “severe” non-attainment areas for the federal 8-hour ozone standard, and as non-
14 attainment for the 1-hour ozone standard, pursuant to the Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of
15 1990 (FCAA); and

16

17 **WHEREAS**, The California Health and Safety Code section 40914 requires for non-attainment
18 areas the adoption of all feasible measures; and

19

20 **WHEREAS**, The Board of Directors of the PCAPCD determined in the 2006 RACT SIP Update
21 Analysis that there were non-Major Stationary Sources of VOC in the PCAPCD in the categories
22 of Wood Products Coating Operations for which a control measure was required to be adopted to
23 comply with requirements of California Health and Safety Code Sections 40001 and 40910, and
24 with Title 1, Part D, Subpart 2, Section 182(b)(2), of the 1990 Federal Clean Air Act
25 Amendments for the submittal of Reasonable Available Control Technology (RACT); and

26

27 **WHEREAS**, The Board of Directors of the PCAPCD is considering the RACT control measures
28 based on review of Federal, State, and local rules and regulations;

29

1 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that this Board finds and does hereby declare that
2 there is a need for the adoption of amended Rule 238, Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling.

3

4 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that the Rule, as shown in Exhibit 4, is adopted for Placer
5 County, and the amended Rule shall be submitted to U.S. EPA as a requested revision to the
6 State Implementation Plan.

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8 **BE IT FURTHER ORDERED** that the aforesaid Rule shall be effective July 1, 2011.

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EXHIBIT #4

Rule 238, Flat Wood Paneling

RULE 238 FACTORY COATING OF FLAT WOOD PANELING

Adopted 11-03-94

(Amended 2-09-95, 6-08-95, 8-14-97, 02-18-04, 10-14-10 [Effective 7-1-11])

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100 GENERAL

101 PURPOSE: The purpose of this Rule is to limit the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from the factory application of coatings and inks to flatwood paneling as defined in Section 209, and to wood flat stock, as defined in Section 230.

102 APPLICABILITY:

102.1 Business Category: The provisions of this rule shall apply to any person who applies in a shop or factory facility, coatings or inks used to coat any products defined in Section 209 or 231, or who manufactures, blends, sells, repackages, distributes, or specifies such coatings and inks. Standard Industrial Code (SIC) classifications covering these coating processes are 2431, 2435, 2436, 2492 and 2499.

103 EXEMPTIONS:

103.1 Exemption, Furniture, and Cabinet Components: Surface coating of wood flat stock intended to be used as furniture or cabinet components, is subject to Rule 236, WOOD PRODUCTS COATING OPERATIONS, and is exempt from all provisions of this rule.

103.2 Exemption, Non-Shop Architectural Coatings: The coating of stationary structures and their appurtenances in a non-shop operation is subject to Rule 218, ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS, and is exempt from all provisions of this rule.

103.3 Exemption, Adhesives: The use of adhesives to manufacture flatwood panels or wood flat stock is subject to Rule 235, ADHESIVES, and is exempt from all provisions of this rule.

103.4 Exemption From Requirements of Other District Rules: Any coating, ink or cleanup material, which contains compounds that are subject to the VOC provisions of this rule, is exempt from the provisions of Rule 219, ORGANIC SOLVENTS.

103.5 Exemption, Residential, Non-Commercial Operations: Residential, non-commercial flatwood coating operations are exempt from all provisions of this rule.

103.6 Partial Exemption, Low Volume: Businesses using less than 55 gallons per year of coatings, inks and VOC-containing cleanup solvents or strippers, (singularly or in combination) are exempt from the provisions of this rule, except for Recordkeeping, Section 502.

103.7 Exemption, Aerosol Spray Coatings for Touch-Up: Aerosol spray coatings for touch up and repair are exempt from all provisions of this rule.

103.8 Exemption, Tints: Tints applied to stains in quantities not to exceed one pint of tint in any operating day, are exempt from all provisions of this rule, except for recordkeeping. Records shall be maintained and reported as specified in Section 503.

103.9 Exemption, Other: The application of coatings by template in order to add designs, letters, or numbers to wood products, is exempt from all provisions of this rule.

200 DEFINITIONS

201 ADHESIVE: Any substance that is applied for the primary purpose of bonding surfaces together.

202 CAPTURE EFFICIENCY: Expressed in percent, capture efficiency is the ratio of the weight of the VOC in the effluent stream entering a control device to the weight of the VOC emitted from flatwood paneling coating operations, both measured simultaneously in accordance with subsection 506.2, and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Capture Efficiency} = \frac{W_c}{W_e} \times 100$$

Where: W_c = Weight of VOC entering the control device
 W_e = Weight of VOC discharged from the coating operations

203 COATING: Any coating applied on any flatwood paneling or wood flat stock including but not limited to water repellant preservative, semitransparent stains, opaque stains, filler, or clear top coat.

204 CONTROL DEVICE EFFICIENCY: Expressed in percent, control device efficiency is the ratio of the weight of the VOC removed by the control device from the effluent stream entering the control device to the weight of VOC in the effluent stream entering the control device, both measured simultaneously in accordance with subsection 506.3, and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Control Device Efficiency} = \frac{(W_c - W_a)}{W_c} \times 100$$

Where: W_c = Weight of VOC entering the control device
 W_a = Weight of VOC discharged from the control device

205 DIP COATER: To dip an object into a vat of coating material and drain off any excess coating.

206 ELECTROSTATIC SPRAY APPLICATION: Any method of spray application of coatings where an electrostatic attraction is created between the part to be coated and the paint particles.

207 EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM: A system for reducing emissions of VOC from flatwood paneling coating operations. It consists of (1) a capture device or system which collects all drying oven exhaust and fugitive emissions from the line and transports them to the control device, and (2) a VOC control device which destroys the VOC or otherwise limits the emission of VOC to the atmosphere. The individual efficiencies are calculated in accordance with Sections 202 and 204.

The overall efficiency of the emission control system is calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Overall Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Capture Efficiency} \times \text{Control Device Efficiency}}{100}$$

208 EXEMPT COMPOUNDS: For the purposes of this rule, exempt compounds are as defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS.

209 FLATWOOD PANELING: Printed interior panels made of hardwood plywood and thin particle board, natural finish hardwood plywood, hardwood paneling, baseboard, wood flat stock, veneers, doors, door skins, wood flat product skins, tileboard and wallboard.

210 FLOW COATER: To coat an object by flowing a stream of coating over an object and draining off any excess coating.

- 211 HAND APPLICATION METHODS:** The application of coatings, sealants, or adhesives by manually held, non-mechanically-operated equipment. Such equipment includes paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.
- 212 HARDBOARD:** A panel manufactured primarily from inter-felted ligno-cellulosic fibers which are consolidated under heat and pressure in a hot press.
- 213 HARDWOOD PLYWOOD:** Plywood whose surface layer is a veneer of hardwood.
- 214 HIGH VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVL) SPRAY EQUIPMENT:** Spray equipment used to apply coatings by means of a gun which is designed to be operated and which is operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch, gauge, (psig) air atomized pressure, measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.
- 215 INK:** Any fluid or viscous composition used in printing impressing or transferring an image onto a panel.
- 216 LOW SOLIDS COATING:** A coating or ink containing 120 grams or less of solids per liter (1.0 pounds or less of solids per gallon) of coating material.
- 217 NATURAL FINISH HARDWOOD PLYWOOD PANELS:** Panels whose original grain pattern is enhanced by essentially transparent finishes frequently supplemented by fillers and toners.
- 218 NON-HEAT-SET INK:** An ink which dries by oxidation and absorption into the substrate without the use of heat from dryers or ovens.
- 219 PANEL:** A flat piece of wood or wood product usually rectangular and used inside homes and mobile homes for wall decorations.
- 220 PRINTED INTERIOR PANELS:** Panels whose grain or natural surface is obscured by fillers and basecoats upon which a simulated grain or decorative pattern is printed.
- 221 ROLL COATER:** A series of mechanical rollers that forms a thin coating film on the surface of roller, which is applied to a substrate by moving the substrate underneath the roller.
- 222 SEMI-TRANSPARENT STAIN:** A stain containing dyes and/or semi-transparent pigments which are formulated to enhance wood grain and change surface color, but not to conceal surface grain, and include sap stain and non-grain raising stains. Semi-transparent stains with greater than one (1) pound of solids per gallon of coating shall be considered opaque stains.
- 223 SIMULATED WOOD MATERIALS:** Materials, such as plastic, glass, metal, etc., that are made to give a wood-like appearance, or are processed like a wood product.
- 224 STAIN:** A semitransparent or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface, but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.
- 225 THIN PARTICLEBOARD:** A manufactured board 1/4 inch or less in thickness made of individual wood particles which have been coated with a binder and formed into flat sheets by pressure.
- 226 TILEBOARD:** Paneling that has a colored waterproof surface coating.
- 227 TINT:** A colorant added in small quantities to a stain to achieve a particular color for a finished product.
- 228 VOC CONTENT:**

228.1 Regulatory VOC Content: The weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating solids, measured in accordance with subsection 506.1, and calculated by the following equation:

$$G_1 = \frac{W_v - W_w - W_{ec}}{V_m - V_w - V_{ec}}$$

Where: G_1 = Weight of VOC in grams per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds
 W_v = Weight of volatile compounds, in grams
 W_w = Weight of water, in grams
 W_{ec} = Weight of exempt compounds, in grams
 V_m = Volume of coating material, in liters
 V_w = Volume of water, in liters
 V_{ec} = Volume of exempt compounds, in liters

(To convert G_1 to pounds per gallon, multiply by 0.008345)

228.2 Actual VOC Content: The weight of VOC in grams, per liter of total material, measured in accordance with subsection 506.1, and calculated by the following equation:

$$G_L = \frac{W_v - W_w - W_{ec}}{V_m}$$

Where: G_L = Weight of VOC per liter of low solids coating material, less water and exempt compounds
 W_v = Weight of volatile compounds, in grams
 W_w = Weight of water, in grams
 W_{ec} = Weight of exempt compounds, in grams
 V_m = Volume of coating material, in liters

(To convert G_L to pounds per gallon, multiply by 0.008345)

229 VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC): Any chemical compound containing at least one atom of carbon, except for the Exempt Compounds listed in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS.

230 WOOD FLAT STOCK: Interior panels containing wood including but not limited to redwood stocks, plywood panels, particle boards, composition hardboards, and any other panels containing solid wood or wood product.

300 STANDARDS

301 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: Any person applying coatings or inks to flatwood paneling products subject to this rule shall comply with either of the following requirements listed in subsections 301.1 or 301.2:

301.1 Coating Materials and Inks: Coatings and inks shall only be used that comply with the following VOC Limits:

Coating Materials and Inks	Maximum Allowable VOC content, as applied
All coatings and inks except for low solids coatings and inks (below).	250 grams or less of VOC per liter (2.1 pounds VOC per gallon) less water and exempt compounds, as calculated in accordance with Section 228.1 (Regulatory VOC Content)
Low solids coatings and inks	120 grams or less of VOC per liter (1.0 pounds VOC per gallon) of material as calculated in accordance with Section 228.2 (Actual VOC Content)

301.2 Install and operate on the line(s), an emission control system as defined in Section 207, that operates at an overall efficiency of at least 95%, as calculated in accordance with Section 207, and that has been approved pursuant to Section 401.

302 APPLICATION EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS: A person or facility shall not apply coatings to wood products subject to the provisions of this rule unless the coating is applied with properly operating equipment, in accordance with proper operating procedures, and by the use of one of the following methods:

- 302.1 Electrostatic application;
- 302.2 High volume, low pressure (HVLV) spray;
- 302.3 Hand roller;
- 302.4 Flow coat;
- 302.5 Roll coater;
- 302.6 Dip coat;
- 302.7 Paint brush;
- 302.8 Detailing or touch-up guns.

303 CLEANUP AND STORAGE PROCEDURES: Any person or facility using VOC-containing solvents for cleanup or related uses shall observe the following procedures:

- 303.1 All solvent, including waste solvent and waste solvent residues, shall be stored in closed, non-absorbant, non-leaking, containers at all times. Each container shall have a label indicating the name of the solvent or material it contains.
- 303.2 If recovery of waste solvent by distillation is performed, solvent residues shall not contain more than 10 percent solvent by volume after distillation.
- 303.3 Solvents shall not be used for the cleanup of spray equipment including paint lines unless an enclosed system or other system, that has been approved in writing for use by the Air Pollution Control Officer or submitted to and approved by the California Air Resources Board, is used for cleanup. The system must enclose spray guns, cups, nozzles, bowls, and other parts during washing, rinsing, and draining procedures.

Equipment used shall minimize the evaporation of organic compounds to the atmosphere. Spray equipment may be cleaned without the use of an enclosed system if cleaning solutions are used that do not contain VOCs.

- 303.4 Spillage of VOC-containing materials shall be minimized. Spills shall be cleaned up immediately.
- 303.5 VOC-containing materials shall be stored and disposed of in closed containers. Storage and disposal containers must be kept closed, except when depositing or removing the materials. Disposal shall be conducted in a manner that the VOC are not emitted to the atmosphere.
- 303.6 VOC-containing materials shall be conveyed in closed containers or pipes.
- 303.7 Mixing vessels for VOC-containing materials must be closed except when in use.
- 303.8 VOC emissions shall be minimized during cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment.

400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

401 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN: A person using an existing emission control system as a means of compliance with this rule, pursuant to Section 301.2, shall submit an Operation and Maintenance Plan for the emission control system to the Air Pollution Control Officer for approval. A person proposing to install a new emission control system as a means of compliance with this rule, shall submit in addition to an Operation and Maintenance Plan, an application for an Authority to Construct, pursuant to Rule 501, GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. The Plan shall specify operating and maintenance procedures which will demonstrate continuous operation of the emission control system during periods of emissions-producing operations. The Plan shall also specify which records shall be kept to document these operating and maintenance procedures. These records shall comply with the requirements of Section 500. The Plan shall be implemented upon approval of the Air Pollution Control Officer.

500 MONITORING AND RECORDS

501 COATING LIST: Any person subject to Section 301 shall maintain at the facility, a current list of coatings and inks in use, which includes all of the data necessary to evaluate compliance with the standards of this rule.

502 RECORDKEEPING: Any person subject to this Rule shall maintain records on a monthly basis that provide the following information as applicable:

- 502.1 Coating types and mix ratios of components used;
- 502.2 Quantity of each coating applied;
- 502.3 Description of substrate(s) coated;
- 502.4 Oven or cure temperature, if applicable;
- 502.5 Type and amount of solvent used for cleanup and surface preparation.

503 RECORDKEEPING FOR STAINS AND TINTS: In addition to the requirements in Section 502, any person subject to this rule shall maintain records on a monthly basis that provide the following information as applicable:

503.1 Name, description, container size and actual VOC content of any tints used to color stains for factory coating of wood products.

503.2 For persons using tints to color stains, usage is limited to one pint of tint in any operating day. Records of any tint use shall be maintained on a monthly basis and submitted to the Placer Air Pollution Control District when requested.

504 EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM RECORDS: A person using an emission control system as a means of compliance with this rule pursuant to Section 301.2, shall maintain daily records of key system operating and maintenance procedures which will demonstrate continuous operation and compliance of the emission control system during periods of emission-producing activities. Key system operating parameters are those necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of Section 301.2.

505 RETENTION OF RECORDS: All records maintained pursuant to this rule shall be retained for at least three years from date of entry, with the exception of sources subject to the requirements of Rule 507, FEDERAL OPERATING PERMIT PROGRAM. These sources shall retain records at least five years. Records shall be made available for inspection by the Air Pollution Control Officer upon request.

506 TEST METHODS:

506.1 Determination of VOC Content: VOC content, solids content and water content of flatwood paneling coatings shall be determined in accordance with United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Method 24 or U.S. EPA Method 24A and Section 228.

506.2 Determination of Capture Efficiency: Efficiency of the capture system, calculated in accordance with Section 202, shall be based upon test measurements made in accordance with U.S. EPA "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency, January 9, 1995". Individual capture efficiency test runs subject to the U.S. EPA technical guidelines shall be determined by:

506.2.1 40 CFR 51, Appendix M, Methods 204-204F; or

506.2.2 The South Coast Air Quality Management District "Protocol for Determination of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Capture Efficiency"; or

506.2.3 Any other method approved by U.S. EPA, the California Air Resources Board, and the Air Pollution Control Officer.

506.3 Determination of Control Device Efficiency: Efficiency of the emissions control device, calculated in accordance with Section 204, shall be based upon test measurements made in accordance with (1) U.S. EPA Method 25 or 25A, for VOC concentration, and (2) U.S. EPA Method 2 or 2C for flow rates, as applicable. U.S. EPA Method 18 or CARB Method 422 "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Emissions from Stationary Sources" may be used to determine emissions of exempt compounds.

506.4 Multiple Test Methods: When more than one test method or a set of test methods is specified for any testing, a violation of any requirement of this rule established by any one of the specified test methods or set of test methods shall constitute a violation of this rule.

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ATTACHMENT #5

Subject:

Staff Report

Amendment of Rule 218, Architectural Coatings

**PLACER COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT**

STAFF REPORT

RULE 218

ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

PROPOSED RULE AMENDMENTS

OCTOBER 14, 2010

BACKGROUND

Rule 218, ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS, limits the volatile organic compound (VOC) content of architectural coatings that may be used, sold, or manufactured in the District. The rule was last amended by the District on December 13, 2001.

The District is proposing amendments to Rule 218 based on a “Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings” (SCM) issued on October 26, 2007, by the California Air Resources Board. The SCM provides VOC limits for 19 coating categories that are more stringent than those in current Rule 218. The SCM is intended for Districts, like Placer County, which need VOC emission reductions for attainment of State and Federal ozone standards. The SCM is considered Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, which is part of the District’s plan to meet ozone reduction requirements as required under California Health and Safety Code Section 40919; and meets the District’s requirement under California Health and Safety Code Section 40914 to implement “every feasible measure”.

This Staff Report addresses amendments that are proposed to Rule 218 based on the SCM. This is an early meeting of the SIP commitment to adopt the SCM’s provisions by 2012.

The coating category and VOC limits based on the SCM are proposed to be effective July 1, 2011.

DISCUSSION

Rule amendments, in underline/strikeout format, are shown in Attachment #1. Specific changes to the Rule include:

Section 100. General

Section 102. Applicability. The provision covering “blends or repackages” has been added to expand Rule applicability to those activities.

Section 200. Definitions

Changes to definitions were made based on SCM coating categories:

Seventeen (17) definitions of existing coating categories will no longer be effective after July 1, 2011, including: Antenna Coating, Antifouling Coating, Clear Brushing Lacquers, Clear Wood Coatings, Fire Retardant Coatings, Floor Coating, Lacquer, Non-industrial Use, Quick Dry Enamel, Quick Dry Primer Sealer Undercoater, Sanding Sealer, Sealer, Secondary Coating, Temperature Indicator Safety Coating, Undercoater, Varnish, Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer

Twenty (20) new definitions of coating categories have been added which will be effective after July 1, 2011, including: Aluminum Roof Coating, Basement Specialty Coating, Concrete Masonry Sealer, Driveway Sealer, Manufacturer’s Maximum Thinning Recommendation, Medium Density Fiberboard, Particle Board, Pearlescent, Plywood, Reactive Penetrating Sealer, Secondary Industrial Materials, Semitransparent Coating, Stone Consolidant, Tub and Tile Finish Coating, Veneer, Virgin Materials, VOC Regulatory Content, VOC Actual Content, Wood Coating, Zinc-Rich Primer

Section 300. Standards

Section 301. VOC Content Limits. Coating categories and VOC limits under the existing Rule are amended to be effective until July 1, 2011. Effective after July 1, 2011, new

coating categories and VOC limits from the SCM have been added which replace the existing categories and limits. A list of the categories which will no longer be effective after July 1, 2011, has been added.

Section 302. Most Restrictive VOC Limits. Exemptions from this section were made consistent with the coating categories of the SCM.

Section 303. Sell Through of Coatings. The “Averaging Program” provision was deleted.

Section 306. Rust Preventative Coatings. This section was deleted because the SCM does not differentiate between non-industrial and industrial use.

Section 306. Coatings not Listed in Section 301. A new category was added -- Non-Flat High Gloss -- as a potential option for categorization of non-listed coatings.

Section 307. Early Compliance. A new section is added allowing compliance with the new SCM-based VOC limits prior to July 1, 2011.

Section 308. Lacquers. This section was deleted as it is no longer consistent with established coating compliance operations, is not part of the SCM, and is not used in practice.

Section 309. Averaging Compliance Option. This provision was deleted as it is no longer consistent with established coating compliance operations, is not part of the SCM, and is not used in practice.

Section 400. Administrative Requirements

Section 401.3. VOC Content. Labeling requirements were modified based on the SCM.

Section 401.4. – 401.14 Various Coating Categories. Various product labeling requirements were added, modified, and deleted based on the SCM.

Section 402. Calculation of VOC Content. This provision was moved to the definition section.

Section 500. Monitoring and Records

Section 501. Reporting Requirements. Deleted various CARB annual reporting requirements. Replaced with new Section 501.1. “Sales Data”, requiring that coating manufacturers provide, within 180 days of request of the CARB or District, information of product volume sales and product VOC composition.

Section 502. Recordkeeping. New section has been added requiring the reporting in Section 501 be kept for 3 years.

Section 503. Test Procedures. This section's title was changed to “Test Methods and Compliance Provisions.”

Section 503.1. Calculation of VOC Content. A new section was created from the current Rule Section 402 and the SCM.

Section 503.4 Test Methods. Reference was added to numerous additional test methods, and minor changes were made to the references of methods in the current Rule.

Appendix A - Averaging Provision

This section was eliminated, as this averaging provision is not part of established coating compliance operations, is not part of the SCM, and is not used in practice.

ANALYSIS

The following Analysis and the subsequent Findings are intended to address the requirements set forth in the Health and Safety Code relating to adoption of a new or amended District Rule, as well as other State statutes referenced herein.

1. **Cost-Effectiveness of a Control Measure**

California Health & Safety Code (H&S) Section 40703 requires a District to consider and make public “the cost-effectiveness of a control measure”. The cost effectiveness has been estimated at \$1.00 per lb of VOC reduced.

2. **Socioeconomic Impact**

H&S Section 40728, in relevant part, requires the Board to consider the socioeconomic impact of any new or amended rule if air quality or emission limits are significantly affected. The estimated cost of meeting the amended proposed rule was estimated at the time of SCM development to be an increase, on average, of \$1.00 per gallon to the consumer (about a 5% increase from current consumer price). Today's actual price increase will be significantly less than this outdated estimate, as many currently available products have been reformulated to meet the SCM standards and manufacturers continue to develop and offer compliant coating products.

3. **Environmental Review and Compliance**

California Public Resources Code Section 21159 requires an environmental analysis of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance should be conducted. Compliance of the proposed rule amendment is expected to be achieved by the replacement of current coating products with compliant compounds. Application of these compliant compounds will generally result in less VOC emissions from the coating activities. Therefore, the proposed rule amendment will reduce emissions from sources and will not cause any significant adverse effects on the environment. Staff has concluded that no adverse environmental impacts will be caused by compliance with the proposed rule amendment.

According to the above conclusion, Staff finds that the proposed rule amendment is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) because (1) it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant adverse effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines §15061(b)(3)) and (2) it is as an action by a regulatory agency for protection of the environment (Class 8 Categorical Exemption, CEQA Guidelines §15308).

FINDINGS

- A. **Necessity:** The adoption of proposed amended Rule satisfies the District's objective to implement “Suggested Control Measures” for the reduction of VOCs to achieve attainment with ambient air standards for ozone, and meets the District's requirements to implement “every feasible measure” and “Best Available Retrofit Control Technology” as required under California Health and Safety Code Sections 40919 and 40914.
- B. **Authority:** California Health and Safety Code, Sections 40000, 40001, 40701, 40702, 40716, 41010, and 41013, are provisions of law that provide the District with the authority to adopt this proposed amended Rule.

- C. **Clarity:** There is no indication, at this time, that the proposed amended Rule is written in such a manner that persons affected by the Rule cannot easily understand them.
- D. **Consistency:** The proposed amended Rule is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations.
- E. **Non-duplication:** The proposed amended Rule does not impose the same requirements as an existing state or federal regulation.
- F. **Reference:** All statutes, court decisions, and other provisions of law used by the District in interpreting this proposed amended Rule is incorporated into this analysis and this finding by reference.

SUMMARY

Rule 218, ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS, has been amended to address the “Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings” issued on October 26, 2007 by the California Air Resources Board. The SCM-based coating category and VOC limit requirements are proposed effective July 1, 2011.

Attachment 1: Proposed Rule 218 Amendments.

ATTACHMENT #1

Amended Rule 218, **Architectural Coatings**

RULE 218 ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

Adopted 6-19-79
(Amended 2-01-83, 5-20-85, 4-01-86, 2-09-95, 8-14-97, 12-13-01, 10-14-10)

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100 GENERAL

101 PURPOSE: To limit the quantity of volatile organic compounds in architectural coatings supplied, sold, offered for sale, applied, solicited for application, or manufactured for use within the District.

102 APPLICABILITY: Except as provided in Section 104, this rule is applicable to any person who ~~supplies, sells, offers for sale, or manufacturers any architectural coating for use for all of Placer County, as well as any person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating within Placer County.;~~

102.1 Supplies, sells, or offers for sale any architectural coating for use within the District.

102.2 Manufactures, blends, or repackages any architectural coating for use within the District.

102.3 Applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating within the District.

103 SEVERABILITY: If a court of competent jurisdiction, issues an order that any provision of this rule is invalid, it is the intent of the Board of Directors of the District that other provisions of this rule remain in full force and affect, to the extent allowed by law.

104 EXEMPTIONS: This rule does not apply to:

104.1 Any architectural coating that is supplied, sold, offered for sale, or manufactured for use outside of the District, or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation, or repackaging.;

104.2 Any aerosol coating product; ~~or.~~

104.3 Any architectural coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less, except for Reporting Requirements, in Section 501.

104.4 Shop Coating Operations: Coating operations conducted in a business shop environment ~~and~~ which are subject to either, Rule 236, ~~Wood Products Coating Operations~~WOOD PRODUCTS COATING OPERATIONS, or Rule 238, ~~Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling~~FACTORY COATING OF FLAT WOOD PANELING, are exempt from all provisions of this rule.

200 DEFINITIONS

201 ADHESIVE: Any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.

202 AEROSOL COATING PRODUCT: A pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispense product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marketing applications.

~~203~~**203 ALUMINUM ROOF COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to roofs and containing at least 84 grams of elemental aluminum pigment per liter of coating (at least 0.7 pounds per gallon). Pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.4.

204 ANTENNA COATING: A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to equipment and associated structural appurtenances that are used to receive or transmit electromagnetic signals.

204205 ANTIFOULING COATING: A coating labeled and formulated for application to submerged stationary structures and their appurtenances to prevent or reduce the attachment of marine or freshwater biological organisms. To qualify as an antifouling coating, the coating must be registered with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Section 136, *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

205 206 APPURTENANCES: Any accessory to a stationary structure coated at the site of installation, whether installed or detached, including but not limited to: bathroom and kitchen fixtures; cabinets; concrete forms; doors; elevators; fences; hand railings; heating equipment, air conditioning equipment, and other fixed mechanical equipment, or stationary tools; lampposts; partitions; pipes and piping systems; rain-gutters and down-spouts; stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks, and fire escapes; and window screens.

206

207 ARCHITECTURAL COATING: A coating to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in shop applications or to non-stationary structures such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles, and adhesives are not considered architectural coatings for the purpose of this rule.

207208 BASEMENT SPECIALTY COATING: A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a hydrostatic seal for basements and other below-grade surfaces. Basement Specialty Coatings must meet the following criteria:

208.1 Coating must be capable of withstanding at least 10 psi of hydrostatic pressure, as determined in accordance with ASTM D7088-04, which is incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.5.11.

208.2 Coating must be resistant to mold and mildew growth and must achieve a microbial growth rating of 8 or more, as determined in accordance with ASTM D3273-00 and ASTM D3274-95, incorporated by reference in Subsection 503.5.17.

209 BITUMENS: Black or brown materials including, but not limited to, asphalt, tar, pitch, and asphaltite that are soluble in carbon disulfide, consist mainly of hydrocarbons, and are obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum or coal.

208210 BITUMINOUS ROOF COATING: A coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled, and formulated exclusively for roofing, for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration.

209211 BITUMINOUS ROOF PRIMER: A primer which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing, and is intended for the purpose of preparing a weathered or aged surface or improving the adhesion of subsequent surfacing components.

210212 BOND BREAKERSBREAKER: A coating labeled and formulated for application between layers of concrete to prevent a freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the layer over which it is poured.

211213 CLEAR BRUSHING LACQUERS: Clear wood finishes, excluding clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by solvent evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film, which are intended exclusively for application by brush, and which are labeled as specified in Section 401.56.

212214 CLEAR WOOD COATINGS: Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.

213215 COATING: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

214216 COLORANT: A concentrated pigment dispersion in water, solvent, and/or binder that is added to an architectural coating, after packaging in sale units, to produce the desired color.

2145217 CONCRETE CURING COMPOUND: A coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to ~~retard the evaporation of water~~. perform one or more of the following functions:

~~216217.1 Retard the evaporation of water;~~

~~217.2 Harden or dustproof the surface of freshly poured concrete.~~

218 CONCRETE/MASONRY SEALER: A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated primarily for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

~~218.1 Prevent penetration of water;~~

~~218.2 Provide resistance against abrasion, alkalis, acids, mildew, staining, or ultraviolet light;~~

~~218.3 Harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.~~

219 DRIVEWAY SEALER: A coating labeled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

~~219.1 Fill cracks;~~

~~219.2 Seal the surface to provide protection;~~

~~219.3 Restore or preserve the appearance.~~

220 DRY FOG COATING: A coating labeled and formulated only for spray application such that overspray droplets dry before subsequent contact with incidental surfaces in the vicinity of the surface coating activity.

217221 EXEMPT COMPOUND: For the purposes of this rule, "exempt compound" has the same meaning as in Rule 102, ~~Definitions, except that following listed compounds are additional exempt compounds. Exempt compounds content of a coating shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised August 1996), incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.10~~ DEFINITIONS.

~~217.1 perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)~~

~~217.2 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca)~~

~~217.3 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb)~~

~~217.4 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC-43-10mee)~~

~~217.5 difluoromethane (HFC-32)~~

~~217.6 ethylfluoride (HFC-161)~~

~~217.7 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa)~~

~~217.8 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca)~~

~~217.9 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea)~~

~~217.10 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb)~~

~~217.11 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)~~

~~217.12 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea)~~

~~217.13 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc)~~

~~217.14 chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31)~~

~~217.15 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a)~~

~~217.16 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a)~~

~~217.17 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane (C₄F₉OCH₃)~~

- 217.18 ~~2 (difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF₃)₂CFCF₂OCH₃)~~
- 217.19 ~~1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C₄F₉OC₂H₅)~~
- 217.20 ~~2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF₃)₂CFCF₂OC₂H₅)~~
- 217.21 ~~methyl acetate~~

218222 FAUX FINISHING COATING: A coating labeled and formulated ~~as a stain~~ to meet one or more of the following criteria:

222.1 A glaze or textured coating used to create artistic effects, including, but not limited to: dirt, suede, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain; or

219222.2 A decorative coating used to create a metallic, iridescent, or pearlescent appearance that contains at least 48 grams of pearlescent mica pigment or other iridescent pigment per liter of coating, as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon); or

222.3 A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains less than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (less than 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.4; or

222.4 A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains greater than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (greater than 0.4 pounds per gallon) and which requires a clear topcoat to prevent the degradation of the finish under normal use conditions. The metallic pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.4; or

222.5 A clear topcoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing coating that meets the requirements of subsections 222.1, 222.2, 222.3, or 222.4. These clear topcoats must be sold and used solely as part of a Faux Finishing coating system, and must be labeled in accordance with subsection 401.4.

223 FIRE-RESISTIVE COATING: ~~An opaque coating~~ Coating labeled and formulated to protect ~~the~~ structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials, ~~that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing assemblies of.~~ The fire-resistive category includes sprayed fire resistive materials and in tumescent fire resistive coatings that are used to bring structural materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The fire-resistive coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-resistive coating: fire-resistive coatings shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 119-9809c, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4 Subsection 503.5.2. Fire-resistive coatings and testing agencies must be approved by building code officials.

220224 FIRE-RETARDANT COATING: A coating labeled and formulated to retard ignition and flame spread, that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing building and construction materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The fire-retardant coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-retardant coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 84-9907, incorporated by reference in Section ~~502.4~~ 503.5.1- (Flame Spread Index). Effective July 1, 2011, the fire-retardant coating category is eliminated and coatings with fire retardant properties will be subject to the VOC limit of their primary category (e.g., Flat, Nonflat, etc.).

221225 FLAT COATING: A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers gloss less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter, according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in Section ~~502.4~~ 503.5.3.

222226 FLOOR COATING: An opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to flooring, including, but not limited to, decks, porches, steps, garage floors, and other horizontal surfaces which may be subject to foot traffic.

223227 FLOW COATING: A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for use by electric power companies or their subcontractors to maintain the protective coating systems present on utility transformer units.

224228 FORM-RELEASE COMPOUND: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a concrete form to prevent the freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form. The form may consist of wood, metal, or some other material other than concrete.

225-229 GRAPHIC ARTS COATING OR SIGN PAINT: A coating labeled and formulated for hand-application by artists using brush, airbrush, or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.

226230 HIGH-TEMPERATURE COATING: A high performance coating labeled and formulated ~~to~~ application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F).

227231 INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATING: A high performance architectural coating, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for application to substrates, including floors, exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions listed in ~~Sections 227~~subsections 231.1 through 227231.5, and labeled as specified in Section subsection 401.45:

227231.1 Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;

227231.2 Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic, or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions;

227231.3 ~~Repeated~~Frequent exposure to temperatures above 121°C (250°F);

227231.4 ~~Repeated (frequent)~~Frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated (frequent) scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or

227231.5 Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

228232 LACQUER: A clear or opaque wood coating, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film.

229233 LOW-SOLIDS COATING: A coating containing 0.12 kilogram or less of solids per liter (1 pound or less of solids per gallon) of coating material as recommended for application by the manufacturer. The VOC content for Low Solids Coatings shall be calculated in accordance with Subsection 276.

230234 MAGNESITE CEMENT COATING: A coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

234235 MANUFACTURER'S MAXIMUM THINNING RECOMMENDATION: The maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

236 MASTIC TEXTURE COATING: A ~~coatings~~coating labeled and formulated to cover holes and minor cracks and to conceal surface irregularities, and is applied in a single coat of at least 10 mils (0.010 inch) dry film thickness.

~~232~~**237 MEDIUM DENSITY FIBERBOARD (MDF):** A composite wood product panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulosic fibers (usually wood) made by dry forming and pressing of a resinated fiber mat.

238 METALLIC PIGMENTED COATING: A coating ~~containing~~that is labeled and formulated to provide a metallic appearance. Metallic pigmented coatings must contain at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc) per liter of coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in ~~Section 502.4.4~~subsection 503.5.4. The metallic pigmented coating category does not include coatings applied to roofs or zinc-rich primers.

~~233~~**239 MULTI-COLOR COATING:** A coating that is packaged in a single container and that ~~exhibits~~is labeled and formulated to exhibit more than one color when applied in a single coat.

~~234~~**240 NONFLAT COATING:** A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85-degree meter and 5 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in ~~Section 502.4~~503.5.3.

~~235~~ ~~NONFAT~~ ~~241~~ **NONFLAT-HIGH GLOSS COATING:** A nonflat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or above on a 60 degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in ~~Section 502.4.3~~Subsection 503.5.3. Nonflat-High Gloss coatings must be labeled in accordance with Section 401.12.

~~236~~ ~~NONINDUSTRIAL USE:~~ ~~Nonindustrial use means any use of architectural coatings except in the construction or maintenance of any of the following: facilities used in the manufacturing of goods and commodities; transportation infrastructure, including highways, bridges, airports and railroads; facilities used in mining activities, including petroleum extraction; and utilities infrastructure, including power generation and distribution, and water treatment and distribution systems.~~

~~242~~ **PARTICLE BOARD:** A composite wood product panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulosic material (usually wood) in the form of discrete particles, as distinguished from fibers, flakes, or strands, which are pressed together with resin.

~~243~~ **PEARLESCENT:** Exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.

~~244~~ **PLYWOOD:** A panel product consisting of layers of wood veneers or composite core, pressed together with resin. Plywood includes panel products made by either hot or cold pressing (with resin) veneers to a platform.

~~237~~ ~~245~~ **POST-CONSUMER COATING:** A finished coatingFinished coatings generated by a business or consumer that would have been disposed of in a landfill, having completed its usefulness to a consumer, and does not include manufacturing wastesserved their intended end uses, and are recovered from, or otherwise diverted from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.

238

~~246~~ **PRE-TREATMENT WASH PRIMER:** A primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent ~~by~~ acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1613-~~9606~~, incorporated by reference in Section ~~502.4~~503.5, ~~that~~5, which is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.

239247 PRIMER, SEALER, AND UNDERCOATER: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to one or more of the following purposes:

247.1 To provide a firm bond between the substrate and the subsequent coats/coatings.

240247.2 To prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate.

247.3 To prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.

247.4 To provide a smooth surface for the subsequent application coatings.

247.5 To provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate.

247.6 To block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate.

248 QUICK-DRY ENAMEL: A nonflat coating that is labeled as specified in Section 401.89 and that is formulated to have the following characteristics:

240248.1 Is capable of being applied directly from the container under normal conditions with ambient temperatures between 4616° and 27°C (6060° and 80°F);

240248.2 When tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D-1640-95, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4503.5.6-7, sets to touch in 2 hours or less, is tack free in 4 hours or less, and dries hard in 8 hours or less by the mechanical test method; and

240248.3 Has a dried film gloss of 70 degrees or above on a 60 degree meter.

241249 QUICK DRY PRIMER, SEALER, AND UNDERCOATER: A primer, sealer or undercoater that is dry to the touch in 30 minutes and can be recoated in 2 hours when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation 1640-95, incorporated by reference in Section 502.45.6.

242250 REACTIVE PENETRATING SEALER: A clear or pigmented coating that is labeled and formulated for application to above-grade concrete and masonry substrates to provide protection from water and waterborne contaminants, including, but not limited to, alkalis, acids and salts. Reactive penetrating sealers must penetrate into concrete and masonry substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. Reactive penetrating sealers line the pores of concrete and masonry substrates with a hydrophobic coating, but do not form a surface film. Reactive penetrating sealers must meet all of the following criteria:

250.1 The reactive penetrating sealer must improve water repellency at least 80 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with one or more of the following standards, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.18: ASTM C67-07, or ASTM C97-02, or ASTM C140-06.

250.2 The reactive penetrating sealer must not reduce the water vapor transmission rate by more than 2 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M-05, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.19.

250.3 Products labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic surface chloride screening applications must meet the performance criteria listed in National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.20.

Reactive penetrating sealers must be labeled in accordance with subsection 401.10.

251 RECYCLED COATING: An architectural coating formulated such that it contains not less than 50 ~~percent of the total weight consists of secondary and % by volume,~~ post-consumer coating, with ~~not less than 10 percent of the total weight consisting a maximum of post-consumer coating~~ 50% by volume secondary industrial materials or virgin materials.

243252 RESIDENTIAL: Areas where people reside or lodge, including, but not limited to, single and multiple family dwellings, condominiums, mobile homes, apartment complexes, motels, and hotels.

244253 ROOF COATING: A non-bituminous coating labeled and formulated ~~exclusively~~ for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration ~~of the substrate by water or,~~ reflecting ~~heat and~~ ultraviolet light, or other reflecting solar radiation. ~~Metallic pigmented roof coatings which qualify as Metallic Pigmented Coating shall not be considered to be in this category, but shall be considered to be in the Metallic Pigmented Coating category.~~

245254 RUST PREVENTIVE COATING: A coating formulated ~~for nonindustrial use~~ to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces and for one or more of the following applications:

254.1 Direct to metal coating;

254.2 Coating intended for application over rusty, previously coated metal surfaces.

This rust preventative coating category does not include coatings that are required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer, or coatings that are intended for use on wood or any other non-metallic surfaces.

Rust preventative coatings, which are for metal substrates only, must be labeled as specified in Sections such in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 401.67.

246255 SANDING SEALER: A clear or semi-transparent wood coating labeled and formulated for application to bare wood to seal the wood and to provide a coat that can be abraded to create a smooth surface for subsequent applications of coatings. A sanding sealer that also meets the definition of a lacquer is not included in this category, but is included in the lacquer category.

247256 SEALER: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate for one or more of the following purposes: to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.

248

257 SECONDARY COATING (REWORK): ~~A fragment of a finished coating~~ **INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS:** Products or a finished coating from any products of the paint manufacturing process, that has converted resources into a commodity are of real known composition and have economic value, but does not include excess virgin resources can no longer be used for their intended purpose.

258 SEMITRANSSPARENT COATING: A coating that contains binders and colored pigments and is formulated to change the color of the manufacturing process surface, but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

249259 SHELLAC: A clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Laccifer lacca*), ~~thinned with alcohol,~~ and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

250260 SHOP APPLICATION: Application of a coating to a product or a component of a product in or on the premises of a factory or a shop as part of a manufacturing, production, or repairing process (e.g., original equipment manufacturing coatings).

251261 SOLICIT: To require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.

252262 SPECIALTY PRIMER, SEALER, AND UNDERCOATER: A coating ~~labeled as specified in Section 401.7 and~~ that is formulated for application to a substrate to ~~seal block water soluble stains resulting from: fire damage, smoke damage, or water damage; to condition excessively chalky surfaces, or to block stains. An excessively chalky surface is one that is defined as having a chalk rating of four or less as determined by ASTM Designation D 4214-98, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.7. Coatings in these three categories must be labeled in accordance with subsection 401.8.~~

253263 STAIN: A ~~clear,~~ semitransparent, or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

254264 STONE CONSOLIDANT: A coating that is labeled and formulated for application to stone substrates to repair historical structures that have been damaged by weathering or other decay mechanisms. Stone Consolidants must penetrate into stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material. Stone Consolidants must be specified and used in accordance with ASTM E2167-01, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.21.

Stone Consolidants are for professional use only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 401.11.

265 SWIMMING POOL COATING: A coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals. Swimming pool coatings include coatings used for swimming pool repair and maintenance.

255266 SWIMMING POOL REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE COATING: A rubber based coating labeled and formulated to be used over existing rubber based coatings for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools.

256267 TEMPERATURE-INDICATOR SAFETY COATING: A coating labeled and formulated as a color-changing indicator coating for the purpose of monitoring the temperature and safety of the substrate, underlying piping, or underlying equipment, and for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F).

257268 TINT BASE: An architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.

258269 TRAFFIC MARKING COATING: A coating labeled and formulated for marking and striping streets, highways, or other traffic surfaces including, but not limited to, curbs, berms, driveways, parking lots, sidewalks, and airport runways.

259270 TUB AND TILE REFINISH COATING: A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated exclusively for refinishing the surface of a bathtub, shower, sink, or countertop. Tub and tile refinish coatings must meet all of the following criteria:

270.1 The coating must have a scratch hardness of 3H or harder and a gouge hardness of 4H or harder. This must be determined on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D3363-05, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.13.

270.2 The coating must have a weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles. This must be determined with CS-17 wheels on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D4060-07, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.14.

270.3 The coating must withstand 1000 hours or more of exposure with few or no #8 blisters. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99 and ASTM D714-02e1, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.15.

270.4 The coating must have an adhesion rating of 4B or better, after 24 hours of recovery. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99 and ASTM D3359-02, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.12.

271 UNDERCOATER: A coating labeled and formulated to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coats.

260272 VARNISH: A clear or semi-transparent wood coating, excluding lacquers and shellacs, formulated to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air. Varnishes may contain small amounts of pigment to color a surface, or to control the final sheen or gloss of the finish.

264273 VENEER: Thin sheets of wood peeled or sliced from logs for use in the manufacture of wood products, such as plywood, laminated veneer lumber, or other products.

274 VIRGIN MATERIALS: Materials that contain no post-consumer coatings or secondary industrial materials.

275 VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC): For the purposes of this rule, "~~volatile organic compound~~Volatile Organic Compound" has the same meaning as in Rule 102, ~~Definitions~~DEFINITIONS.

262276 VOC ACTUAL CONTENT: The weight of VOC per volume of coating, calculated ~~according to the procedures specified in Section 402~~with the following equation:

~~263~~ **WATERPROOFING SEALER:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to a porous substrate for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water.

$$\text{264 VOC Actual} = (W_s - W_w - W_{ec}) / V_m$$

Where:

VOC Actual = The grams of VOC per liter of coating (also known as the "Coating VOC")

W_s = Weight of volatile compounds in grams

W_w = Weight of water in grams

W_{ec} = Weight of exempt compounds (as defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS) in grams

V_m = Volume of material in liters

277 VOC CONTENT: The weight of VOC per volume of coating. VOC content is determined as VOC regulatory content, as defined in subsection 278, for all coatings except those in the Low Solids category. For coatings in the Low Solids category, the VOC content is VOC actual, as defined in subsection 276. If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC content is VOC regulatory as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing.

278 VOC REGULATORY CONTENT: The weight of VOC per volume of coating, less the volume of water and exempt compounds, calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory} = (W_s - W_w - W_{ec}) / (V_m - V_w - V_{ec})$$

Where:

VOC Regulatory = The grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds (also known as the "Material VOC")

W_s = Weight of volatile compounds in grams

W_w = Weight of water in grams

W_{ec} = Weight of exempt compounds (as defined in Rule 102,

		<u>DEFINITIONS) in grams</u>
<u>V_m</u>	=	<u>Volume of material in liters</u>
<u>V_w</u>	=	<u>Volume of water in liters</u>
<u>V_{ec}</u>	=	<u>Volume of exempt compounds (as defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS) in liters</u>

279 WATERPROOFING CONCRETE/MASONRY SEALER: A clear or pigmented film-forming coating that is labeled and formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light, and staining.

265280 WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE: A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaced to provide a seamless waterproofing membrane that prevents any penetration of liquid water into the substrate. Waterproofing membranes are intended for the following waterproofing applications: (1) below-grade surfaces, (2) between concrete slabs, (3) inside tunnels, (4) inside concrete planters, and (5) under flooring materials. Waterproofing membranes must meet the following criteria:

280.1 Coatings must be applied in a single coat of at least 25 mils (0.025 inches) dry film thickness; and

280.2 Coatings must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM C836-06, incorporated by reference in subsection 503.5.16.

The waterproofing membrane category does not include topcoats that are included in the concrete/masonry sealer category (e.g., parking deck topcoats, pedestrian deck topcoats, etc).

281 WATERPROOFING SEALER: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a porous substrate for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water.

282 WOOD COATING: Coatings labeled and formulated for application to wood substrates only. The wood coatings category includes the following clear and semitransparent coatings: lacquers; varnishes; sanding sealers; penetrating oils; clear stains; wood conditioners used as undercoats; and wood sealers used as topcoats. The wood coatings category also includes the following opaque wood coatings: opaque lacquers, opaque sanding sealers, and opaque lacquer undercoats.

The wood coatings category does not include the following: clear sealers that are labeled and formulated for use on concrete/masonry surfaces or coatings intended for substrates other than wood. Wood coatings must be labeled "For Wood Substrates Only", in accordance with subsection 401.13.

283 WOOD PRESERVATIVE: A coating labeled and formulated to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack, that is registered with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 ~~United States Code~~ (U.S.C.) Section 136, *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation).

284 WOOD SUBSTRATE: A substrate made of wood, particleboard, plywood, medium density fiberboard, rattan, wicker, bamboo, or composite products with exposed wood grain. Wood products do not include items comprised of simulated wood.

285 ZINC-RICH PRIMER: A coating that meets all of the following specifications:

285.1 Coating that contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight, of total solids; and

285.2 Coating that is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings; and

285.3 Coating that is intended for professional use only and is labeled as such in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 401.14.

300 STANDARDS

301 VOC CONTENT LIMITS: Except as provided in Sections 302, ~~or 303, 308, and 309,~~ no person shall: (i) manufacture, blend, or repackage for ~~sale~~ use within the District; (ii) supply, sell, or offer for ~~sale~~ use within the District; or (iii) solicit for application or apply within the District, any architectural coating with a VOC content in excess of the corresponding limit specified in the following ~~table~~ Table of Standards 1 and Table of Standards 2. Limits are expressed as VOC regulatory content as defined in subsection 278, in grams of VOC per liter of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding ~~the volume of any water, exempt compounds, or colorant added to the tint bases.~~ "Manufacturer's maximum recommendation" means the maximum recommendation, except for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container. Low Solid Coatings where limits are expressed as VOC actual content as defined in subsection 276.

Table of Standards 1 (Effective Until July 1, 2011)

COATING CATEGORY	EFFECTIVE 1997	EFFECTIVE 6/15/2002	EFFECTIVE 1/1/2003	EFFECTIVE 1/1/2004
Flat Coatings Coating	250		100	
Nonflat Coatings Coating	250	250	150	
Nonflat – High Gloss Coating Coating		250		
SPECIALTY COATINGS:				
Antenna Coating Coating		530		
Antifouling Coating Coating		400		
Bituminous Roof Coating Coating		300		
Bituminous Roof Primers		350		
Bond Breakers	350			
CLEAR WOOD COATINGS:				
Clear Brushing Lacquer		680		
Lacquers Lacquers (including lacquer sanding sealers)	680		550	
Sanding Sealers (other than lacquer sanding sealers)	350			
Varnishes	350			
Concrete Curing Compounds	350			
Dry Fog Coating Coating	400			
Faux Finishing Coating Coating		350		
Fire-Resistive Coating Coating		350		
FIRE RETARDANT COATING:				
Clear Coating Coating	650			
Opaque Coating Coating	350			
Floor Coating Coating		250		
Flow Coating Coating		420		
Form – Release Compounds	250			
Graphic Arts (Coating or Sign Paints)	500			
High Temperature Coating Coating	420			
Industrial Maintenance Coating Coating	420			250
Low Solids Coating * Coating		120		
Magnesite Cement Coating Coating	450			
Mastic Texture Coating Coating	300			
Metallic Pigmented Coating Coating	500			
Multi-Color Coating	420		250	
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	675	420		
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters		350	200	

COATING CATEGORY	EFFECTIVE 1997	EFFECTIVE 6/15/2002	EFFECTIVE 1/1/2003	EFFECTIVE 1/1/2004
Quick-Dry Enamels	400		250	
Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	350		200	
Recycled <u>Coating</u>		250		
Roof <u>Coating</u>	300	250		
Rust Preventative <u>Coating</u>		400		
SHELLACS:				
Clear	730			
Opaque	550			
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters		350		
Stains	350		250	
Swimming Pool Coatings	340			
Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance		340		
Temperature-Indicator Safety		550		
Traffic Marking <u>Coating</u>	250	150		
Waterproofing Sealers	400		250	
Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers		400		
Wood Preservatives	350			

~~1 The specified limits remain in effect unless revised limits are listed in subsequent columns in the table.~~

~~2 Units are grams of VOC per liter (pounds of VOC per gallon) or coating, including water and exempt compounds. Conversion factor: one pound VOC per gallon (U.S.) = 119.95 grams VOC per liter.~~

Table of Standards 2 (Effective July 1, 2011)

<u>VOC COATING CATEGORY</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE 7/1/11</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE 1/1/12</u>
<u>Flat Coatings</u>	<u>50</u>	
<u>Non-Flat Coatings</u>	<u>100</u>	
<u>Non-Flat-High Gloss Coatings</u>	<u>150</u>	
<u>SPECIALTY COATINGS</u>		
<u>Aluminum Roof Coatings</u>	<u>400</u>	
<u>Basement Specialty Coatings</u>	<u>400</u>	
<u>Bituminous Roof Coatings</u>	<u>50</u>	
<u>Bituminous Roof Primers</u>	<u>350</u>	
<u>Bond Breakers</u>	<u>350</u>	
<u>Concrete Curing Compounds</u>	<u>350</u>	
<u>Concrete/Masonry Sealers</u>	<u>100</u>	
<u>Driveway Sealers</u>	<u>50</u>	
<u>Dry Fog Coatings</u>	<u>150</u>	
<u>Faux Finishing Coatings</u>	<u>350</u>	
<u>Fire Resistive Coatings</u>	<u>350</u>	
<u>Floor Coatings</u>	<u>100</u>	
<u>Form-Release Compounds</u>	<u>250</u>	
<u>Graphic Arts Coatings or Sign Paints</u>	<u>500</u>	
<u>High Temperature Coatings</u>	<u>420</u>	
<u>Industrial Maintenance Coatings</u>	<u>250</u>	
<u>Low Solids Coatings *</u>	<u>120</u>	
<u>Magnesite Cement Coatings</u>	<u>450</u>	
<u>Mastic Texture Coatings</u>	<u>100</u>	
<u>Metallic Pigmented Coatings</u>	<u>500</u>	
<u>Multi-Color Coatings</u>	<u>250</u>	
<u>Pre-Treatment Wash Primers</u>	<u>420</u>	

<u>VOC COATING CATEGORY</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE 7/1/11</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE 1/1/12</u>
<u>Primers, Sealers And Undercoaters</u>	<u>100</u>	
<u>Reactive Penetrating Sealers</u>	<u>350</u>	
<u>Recycled Coatings</u>	<u>250</u>	
<u>Roof Coatings</u>	<u>50</u>	
<u>Rust Preventative Coatings</u>		<u>250</u>
<u>Shellacs, Clear</u>	<u>730</u>	
<u>Shellacs, Opaque</u>	<u>550</u>	
<u>Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters</u>		<u>100</u>
<u>Stains</u>	<u>250</u>	
<u>Stone Consolidants</u>	<u>450</u>	
<u>Swimming Pool Coatings</u>	<u>340</u>	
<u>Traffic Marking Coatings</u>	<u>100</u>	
<u>Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings</u>	<u>420</u>	
<u>Waterproof Membranes</u>	<u>250</u>	
<u>Wood Coatings</u>	<u>275</u>	
<u>Wood Preservatives</u>	<u>350</u>	
<u>Zinc-Rich Primers</u>	<u>340</u>	

* Limit is expressed as VOC Actual

Effective July 1, 2011, the following coating categories in the Table of Standards 1 are eliminated, and these coatings will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in the Table of Standards 2:

Antenna
Antifouling
Clear brushing lacquers
Clear wood coatings
Fire retardant coatings
Flow coatings
Lacquer
Quick-dry enamel
Quick-dry primer, sealer, and undercoater
Sanding sealer
Swimming pool repair and maintenance coatings
Temperature-indicator safety coatings
Varnish
Waterproofing concrete/masonry sealer
Waterproofing sealer

302 MOST RESTRICTIVE VOC LIMITS: If anywhere on the container of any architectural coating or any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature supplied by a manufacturer or anyone acting on their behalf, or any representation that is made that indicates that the coating meets the definition of or is recommended for use for more than one of the coating categories listed in the ~~table~~ tables in Section 301, then the most restrictive VOC content limit shall apply. - This provision does not apply to the coating categories specified in Section 302.1 through 302.~~45-~~12.

302.1 Lacquer Aluminum roof coatings (including lacquer sanding sealers);

302.2 Bituminous roof primers;

302.3 High temperature coatings;

302.4 Industrial maintenance coatings;

302.5 Low-solids coatings;

302.6 Metallic pigmented coatings;

~~302.3 Shellacs.~~

~~302.4 Fire-retardant coatings.~~

~~302.57 Pretreatment wash primers;~~

~~302.6 Industrial maintenance coatings.~~

~~302.7 Low-solids coatings.~~

~~302.8 Wood preservatives. Shellacs;~~

~~302.9 High temperature coatings.~~

~~302.10 Temperature indicator safety coatings.~~

~~302.11 Antenna coatings.~~

~~302.12 Antifouling coatings.~~

~~302.13 Flow coatings.~~

~~302.14 Bituminous roof primers.~~

~~302.15 Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters;~~

302.10 Wood coatings;

302.11 Wood preservatives;

302.12 Zinc-rich primers.

If a coating meets a definition in Section 200 for one or more specialty coating categories that are listed in the tables in Section 301 then that coating is not required to meet the VOC limits for Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat-High Gloss Coatings, but is required to meet the VOC limit for the applicable specialty coating listed in the tables.

303 SELL-THROUGH OF COATINGS:

~~303.1 Coatings manufactured prior to the June 15, 2002, January 1, 2003 or January 1, 2004 effective date specified, for that coating, in the Table of Standards 2 in Section 301, and that complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured (in the Table of Standards 1), may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the specified effective date. In addition, a coating manufactured before the effective date specified for that coating in the table in Section 301 any such coating may be applied at any time, both before and after the specified effective date, so long as the coating complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured. This Section 303 does not apply to any coating that complies with the future effective June 15, 2002, January 1, 2003 or January 1, 2004 limits or that does not display the date or date-code required by Section 401.1.~~

~~303.2 A coating included in an approved Averaging Program that does not comply with the specified limit in the table in Section 301 may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the end of the compliance period specified in the approved Averaging Program. In addition, such a coating may be applied at any time, both during and after the compliance period. This Section 303.2 subsection does not apply to any coating that does not display on the container either the statement: "This product is subject to architectural coatings averaging provisions in California" or a substitute symbol specified by the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board. This Section 303.2 shall remain in effect until January 1, 2008 the date or date-code required by subsection 401.1.~~

304 PAINTING PRACTICES: All architectural coating containers used to apply the contents therein to a surface directly from the container by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging or other means, shall be closed when not in use. These architectural coating containers include, but are not limited to, drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays or other

application containers. Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning and cleanup shall also be closed when not in use.

305 THINNING: No person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating shall apply a coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in the table in Section 301.

~~**306 RUST PREVENTIVE COATINGS:** After January 1, 2004, a person shall only apply or solicit the application of a rust preventive coating for non-industrial uses, unless the rust preventive coating complies with the industrial maintenance coating VOC limit specified in the table in Section 301.~~

~~**307**~~ **306 COATINGS NOT LISTED IN SECTION 301:** For any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for the specialty coatings categories listed in ~~the table~~Table of Standards 1 or Table of Standards 2 in Section 301, the VOC content limit shall be determined by classifying the coating as a ~~flat~~Flat coating, or a ~~nonflat~~Nonflat, or Nonflat-High Gloss coating, based on its gloss, as defined in Section ~~221, 234 and 235~~200, and the corresponding ~~flat or nonflat~~Flat, Nonflat or Nonflat-High Gloss VOC limit~~limits~~ in the Table of Standards 1 or Table of Standards 2 in Section 301 shall apply.

~~**308 LACQUERS:** Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 301 and 305, a person or facility may add up to 10 percent by volume of VOC to a lacquer to avoid blushing of the finish during days with relative humidity greater than 70 percent and temperature below 65 degrees Fahrenheit, at the time of application, provided that the coating contains acetone and no more than 550 grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds, prior to the addition of VOC.~~

~~**309 AVERAGING COMPLIANCE OPTION:** On or after January 1, 2003, in lieu of compliance with the specified limits in the table in Section 301 for floor coatings; industrial maintenance coatings; primers, sealers, and undercoaters; quick-dry primers, sealers, and undercoaters; quick-dry enamels; roof coatings; bituminous roof coatings; rust preventive coatings; stains; waterproofing sealers, as well as flats and nonflats (excluding recycled coatings), manufacturers may average designated coatings such that their actual cumulative emissions from the averaged coatings are less than or equal to the cumulative emissions that would have been allowed under those limits over a compliance period not to exceed one year. Such manufacturers must also comply with the averaging provisions contained in Appendix A, as well as maintain and make available for inspection records for at least three years after the end of the compliance period. This Section 309 and Appendix A shall cease to be effective on January 1, 2005, after which averaging will no longer be allowed.~~

~~**307 EARLY COMPLIANCE OPTION:** Prior to July 1, 2011, any coating that meets a definition for a coating category listed in Table of Standards 2 and complies with the applicable VOC content limit in the Table of Standards 2 shall be considered in compliance.~~

400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

401 CONTAINER LABELING REQUIREMENTS: Each manufacturer of any architectural coating subject to this rule shall display the information listed in Sections 401.1 through 401.912 on the coating container (or label) in which the coating is sold or distributed.

401.1 Date Code: The date the coating was manufactured, or a date code representing the date, shall be indicated on the label, lid, or bottom of the container. If the manufacturer uses a date code for any coating, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board.

401.2 Thinning Recommendations: A statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating shall be indicated on the label or lid of the container. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of architectural coatings with water. If thinning of the coating prior to use is not necessary, the recommendation must specify that the coating is to be applied without thinning.

401.3 VOC Content: ~~VOC content shall be determined as defined in subsections 276 and 278.~~ Each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display ~~either the maximum or the actual VOC content~~ one of the ~~coating~~ following values in grams of VOC per liter of coatings:

401.3.1 Maximum VOC content as determined from all potential product formulations.

401.3.2 VOC content as determined from actual formulation data.

401.3.3 VOC content as determined using the test methods in Section 503.

~~If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the container must display the VOC content, as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the container must display the VOC content, including the maximum amount of thinning assolvent recommended by the manufacturer. VOC content shall be displayed as grams of VOC per liter of. If the coating is a multi-component product, the container must display the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating VOC content displayed contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOC's during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOC's emitted during curing.~~

401.4 Faux Finishing Coatings: Effective January 1, 2011, the labels of all clear topcoat ~~faux finishing coatings shall prominently display the statement "This product can only be calculated using product formulation data, or shall be determined using the test method in Section 502. The equations in Section 402 shall be sold or used to calculate VOC content as part of a Faux Finishing coating system."~~

401.45 Industrial Maintenance Coatings: ~~In addition to the information specified in Sections 401.1, 401.2 and 401.3, each manufacturer of any~~ The labels of all industrial maintenance ~~coating subject to this rule shall display on the label or lid of the container in which the coating is sold or distributed one or more of the descriptions listed in Sections 401.4.1 through 401.4.3.~~

401.4.1 ~~coatings shall prominently display the statement, "For industrial use only."~~

401.4.2 ~~"For professional use only."~~

401.4.3 ~~"Not Industrial Use Only" or "Professional Use Only" or "Not for residential use"~~ Residential Use or "Not intended" Intended for residential use Residential Use.

401.56 Clear Brushing Lacquers: ~~Effective January 1, 2003, the~~The labels of all clear brushing lacquers shall prominently display the statements "For brush application only," and "This product must not be thinned or sprayed." This category is deleted effective July 1, 2011.

401.67 Rust Preventive Coatings: ~~Effective January 1, 2003, the~~The labels of all rust preventive coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Metal Substrates Only."

401.78 Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters: Until July 1, 2011, the labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall prominently display one or more of the descriptions listed in Sections 401.8.1 through 401.8.5.

Effective ~~January on July 1, 2003~~2011, the labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall prominently display one or more of the descriptions listed in Sections 401.78.1 through 401.7.58.3.

~~401.7. After July 1~~ ~~For blocking stains.~~

~~, 2011, Sections 401.8.4 and 401.7.2~~ ~~For fire-damaged substrates~~8.5 will no longer be effective.

~~401.7.3~~ ~~For smoke~~8.1 ~~Fire-damaged substrates.~~

~~401.7.4~~ ~~For water~~8.2 ~~Smoke-damaged substrates.~~

~~401.7.5~~ ~~For excessively~~8.3 ~~Water-damaged substrates.~~

~~401.8.4~~ ~~Excessively~~ chalky substrates.

~~401.8.5~~ ~~Blocking stains.~~

401.9 Quick-Dry Enamels: ~~Effective January 1, 2003, the~~The labels of all quick dry enamels shall prominently display the words "Quick Dry" and the dry hard time. This category is deleted effective July 1, 2011.

~~401.9~~ ~~Non-Flat~~ ~~10~~ Reactive Penetrating Sealers: Effective July 1, 2011, the labels of all reactive penetrating sealers shall prominently display the statement "Reactive Penetrating Sealer".

401.11 Stone Consolidants: Effective July 1, 2011, the labels of all stone consolidants shall prominently display the statement, "Stone Consolidant - For Professional Use Only".

401.12 Nonflat-High Gloss Coatings: ~~Effective January 1, 2003, the~~The labels of all ~~non-flat~~ ~~nonflat-high gloss~~ coatings shall prominently display the words, "High Gloss."

~~402~~ ~~CALCULATION OF~~ 401.13 Wood Coatings: Effective July 1, 2011, the labels of all wood coatings shall prominently display the statement, "For Wood Substrates Only".

401.14 Zinc-Rich Primers: Effective July 1, 2011, the labels of all zinc-rich primers shall prominently display the statement, "For Industrial Use Only" or "Professional Use Only" or "Not for Residential Use" or "Not Intended for Residential Use."

500 MONITORING AND RECORDS

501 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

501.1 Sales Data: A responsible official from each manufacturer shall upon request of the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board or the Air Pollution Control Officer provide data concerning the distribution and sales of architectural coatings. The responsible official shall within 180 days provide information, including, but not limited to:

501.1.1 Name and mailing address of the manufacturer.

501.1.2 Name, address, and telephone number of a contact person.

501.1.3 Name of the coating product as it appears on the label and the applicable coating category.

501.1.4 Whether or not the product is marketed for interior or exterior use or both;

501.1.5 The number of gallons sold in California in containers greater than one liter (1.057 quart) and equal to or less than one liter (1.057 quart).

501.1.6 The VOC ~~CONTENT~~ actual content and the VOC regulatory content in grams per liter. If thinning is recommended, list the VOC actual and VOC regulatory content, after maximum recommended thinning. If containers less than one liter have a different VOC content than containers greater than one liter, list separately. If the coating is a multi-component product, provide the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed.

501.1.7 Names and CAS numbers of the VOC constituents in the product.

501.1.8 Names and CAS numbers of any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS.

501.1.9 Whether the product is marketed as solvent borne, waterborne or 100% solids.

501.1.10 Description of resin or binder in the product.

501.1.11 Whether the coating is a single-component or a multi-component product.

501.1.12 The density of the product in pounds per gallon.

501.1.13 The percent by weight of: solids, all volatile materials, water and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS.

501.1.14 The percent by volume of: solids, water and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS.

502 RECORDKEEPING: All sales data listed in subsection 501.1 shall be maintained by the responsible official for a minimum of three years. Sales data submitted by the responsible official to the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board may be claimed confidential and such information shall be handled in accordance with the procedure specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Sections 91000 through 91022.

503 TEST METHODS AND COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS:

503.1 Calculation of VOC Content: For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC content limits in ~~the table in~~ Section 301, the VOC content of a coating shall be determined ~~by using the procedures described in Sections 402.1 or 402.2, as appropriate as defined in subsections 276 and 278.~~ The VOC content of a tint base

shall be determined without colorant that is added after the tint base is manufactured. If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated for the product as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC content must be calculated as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOC's during the curing process, the VOC Content must include the VOC's emitted during curing.

~~402.1 With the exception of low solids coatings, determine the VOC content in grams of VOC per liter of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water and exempt compounds. Determine the VOC content using the following equation:~~

~~503.2 Test Method for VOC Content = $(W_s - W_w - W_{ec}) / (V_m - V_w - V_{ec})$~~

~~Where: VOC content = grams of VOC per liter of coating
W_s = weight of all volatiles, in grams
W_w = weight of water, in grams
W_{ec} = weight of exempt compounds, in grams
V_m = volume of coating, in liters
V_w = volume of water, in liters
V_{ec} = volume of exempt compounds, in liters~~

~~402.2 For low solids coatings, determine the VOC content in units of grams of VOC per liter of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, including the volume of any water and exempt compounds. Determine the VOC content using the following equation:~~

~~VOC Contents = $(W_s - W_w - W_{ec}) / (V_m)$~~

~~Where: VOC content = the VOC content of a low solids coating in grams of VOC per liter of coating
-W_s = weight of all volatiles, in grams
W_w = weight of water, in grams
W_{ec} = weight of exempt compounds, in grams
V_m = volume of coating, in liters~~

~~500 MONITORING AND RECORDS~~

~~501 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:~~

~~501.1 Clear Brushing Lacquers: Each manufacturer of clear brushing lacquers shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board. The report shall specify the number of gallons of clear brushing lacquers sold in California during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.~~

~~501.2 Rust Preventive Coatings: Each manufacturer of rust preventive coatings shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board. The report shall specify the number of gallons of rust preventive coatings sold in California during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.~~

~~501.3 Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters: Each manufacturer of specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year~~

~~beginning in the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board. The report shall specify the number of gallons of specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters sold in California during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.~~

~~501.4 Toxic Exempt Compounds: For each architectural coating that contains perchloroethylene or methylene chloride, the manufacturer shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, report to the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board the following information for products sold in California during the preceding year:~~

~~501.4.1 the product brand name and a copy of the product label with legible usage instructions;~~

~~501.4.2 the product category listed in the table in Section 301 to which the coating belongs;~~

~~501.4.3 the total sales in California during the calendar year to the nearest gallon;~~

~~501.4.4 the volume percent, to the nearest 0.10 percent, of perchloroethylene and methylene chloride in the coating.~~

~~501.5 Recycled Coating: Manufacturers of recycled coatings must submit a letter to the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board certifying their status as a Recycled Paint Manufacturer. The manufacturer shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board. The report shall include, for all recycled coatings, the total number of gallons distributed in California during the preceding year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate California's distribution.~~

~~501.6 Bituminous of Coatings: Each manufacturer of bituminous roof coatings or bituminous roof primers shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board. The report shall specify the number of gallons of bituminous roof coatings or bituminous roof primers sold in California during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate California's sales.~~

502 TESTING PROCEDURE:

~~502.1 VOC Content: To determine the physical properties of a coating in order to perform the calculation in [Section 402, Subsections 276 or 278](#) the reference method for VOC content is U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24, incorporated by reference in [Section 502.4.11 Subsection 503.5.8](#), except as provided in [Sections 502.2 subsections 503.3](#) and [502.3503.4](#). An alternative method to determine the VOC content of coatings is South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 304-91 (Revised ~~February~~ 1996), incorporated by reference in [Section 502.4.12 subsection 503.5.9](#).~~

The exempt compounds content shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised ~~August~~ 1993), [Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 43 \(Revised 1996\)](#), or [Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 41 \(Revised 1995\)](#), as applicable, incorporated by reference in [Section 502.4.10. Subsections 503.5.22, 503.5.23 and 503.5.24, respectively.](#)

To determine the VOC content of a coating, the manufacturer may use U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24, or an alternative method as provided in Section ~~502-2503.3~~, formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating has been formulated as intended (e.g. quality assurance checks, or recordkeeping). However, if there are any inconsistencies between the results of a Method 24 test and any other means for determining VOC content, the Method 24 test results will govern, except when an alternative method is approved as specified in Section ~~502-2503.3~~. The ~~District~~ Air Pollution Control Officer may require the manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.

~~502-2503.3~~ Alternative Test Method: Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with Section 502-subsection 503.1, after review and approved in writing by the staffs of the District, the California Air Resources Board, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, may also be used.

~~502-3503.4~~ Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: Analysis of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 (40 CFR 59, subpart D, Appendix A), incorporated by reference in Section 502-4.13-Subsection 503.5.10. This method has not been approved for methacrylate multicomponent coatings used for purposes other than as traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multicomponent coatings.

~~502-4503.5~~ Test Methods: The following test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test coatings subject to provisions of this rule:

~~502-4503.5.1~~ Flame Spread Index: The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E 84-~~9907~~, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials", ~~-(see Section 220223, Fire-Retardant Resistive Coating).~~

~~502-4503.5.2~~ Fire Resistance Rating: The fire resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM ~~Designation-E 119-9809c~~, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials", (see Section ~~249223~~, Fire-Resistive Coating).

~~502-4503.5.3~~ Gloss Determination: The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM ~~Designation-D 523-89~~ (1999), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss", ~~-(see Section 221, 234, 235 and 240, 225, Flat Coating, Section 240, Nonflat Coating, and Section 241, Nonflat-High Gloss Coating, and Quick-Dry Enamels).~~

~~502503.5.4.4~~ Metal Content of Coatings: The metallic content of a coating shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, "Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction", ~~South Coast Air Quality Management District "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples",~~ (see Section ~~232203, Aluminum Roof, Section 222, Faux Finishing, and Section 238~~, Metallic Pigmented Coating).

~~502-4503.5~~ .5 Acid Content of Coatings: The acid content of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 1613-~~9606~~, "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products", (see Section ~~238246~~, Pre-Treatment Wash Primers).

~~502.45.6~~ — Drying Times: The set-to-touch, dry-hard, dry-to-touch, and dry-to-recoat times of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 1640-95, "Standard Test Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature", —(see Section ~~240 and 241~~248, Quick-Dry Enamel and Section 249, Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater). The tack-free time of a quick-dry enamel coating shall be determined by the Mechanical Test Method of ASTM Designation D 1640-95.

~~502.45.7~~ — Surface Chalkiness: The chalkiness of a surface shall be determined using ASTM Designation D 4214-98, "Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films", (see Section ~~252~~262, Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater).

~~502.4.8~~ — ~~Exempt Compounds – Siloxanes: Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes, shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with Section 502 by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 43, "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials", Bay Area Air Quality Management District Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted 11/6/96, (see Section 261, Volatile Organic Compounds and Section 502.1).~~

~~502.4.9~~ — ~~Exempt Compounds – Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF): The exempt compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride, shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance with Section 502 by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 41, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent-Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride", Bay Area Air Quality Management District Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted 12/20/95, (see Section 261, Volatile Organic Compound and Section 502.1).~~

~~502.4.10~~ — ~~Exempt Compounds: The content of compounds exempt under U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 shall be analyzed by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised 1996), "Determination of Exempt Compounds", South Coast Air Quality Management District "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples", (see Section 261, Volatile Organic Compound and Section 502.1).~~

~~502.4.11~~503.5.8 VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 as it exists in appendix A of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 60_{7.1}; "Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings_{2.7}" (see Section ~~502.1~~503.2).

~~502.4.12~~503.5.9 Alternative VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC content of coatings may be analyzed either by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 or South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials," South Coast Air Quality Management District "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples", (see Section ~~502.1~~503.3).

~~502.4.13~~503.5.10 Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: The VOC content of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking

coatings shall be analyzed by the procedures in 40 CFR part 59, subpart D, appendix A, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings", (~~September 11, 1998~~), (see Section ~~502-1503.4~~).

**APPENDIX A
AVERAGING PROVISION**

A. AVERAGING PROVISION

A.1 The manufacturer shall demonstrate that actual emissions from the coatings being averaged are less than or equal to the allowable emissions, for the specified compliance period using the following equation:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n G_i M_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n G_i V_i L_i$$

Where:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n G_i M_i = \text{Actual Emissions}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n G_i V_i L_i = \text{Allowable Emissions}$$

G_i = Total Gallons of Product (i) subject to Averaging;

M_i = Material VOC Content of Product (i), in pounds per gallon;
 $M_i = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{ec}}{V_m}$

V_i = Percent by Volume Solids and VOC in Product (i);
 $V_i = \frac{V_m - V_w - V_{ec}}{V_m}$

W_s = weight of all volatiles, in pounds

W_w = weight of water, in pounds

W_{ec} = weight of exempt compounds, in pounds

V_m = volume of water, in gallons

V_w = volume of water, in gallons

V_{ec} = volume of exempt compounds, in gallons

For Non-Zero VOC Coatings:

$V_i = \frac{\text{Material VOC (also known as VOC Actual)}}{\text{Coating VOC (also known as VOC Regulatory)}}$

Where:-

$$\text{Coating VOC} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{ec}}{V_m - V_w - V_{ec}}$$

For Zero VOC Coatings:

V_i = Percent Solids by Volume

L_i = Regulatory VOC Content Limit for Product (i), in pounds per gallon (as listed in the table in Section 301)

The averaging is limited to coatings that are designated by the manufacturer. Any coating not designated in the averaging Program shall comply with the VOC limit in the table in Section 301. The manufacturer shall not include any quantity of coatings that it knows or should have known will not be used in California, if statewide coatings data are used. If district-specific coatings data are used, the manufacturer shall not include any quantity of coatings that it knows or should have known will not be used in the District.

A.1.1 In addition to the requirements specified in Section A.1, manufacturers shall not include in an Averaging Program any coating with a VOC content in excess of the following maximum VOC contents, for the applicable categories.

Averaging Categories and VOC Ceiling (Maximum VOC Allowed)

CATEGORY	VOC LIMIT (Ll) [†] (GRAMS/LITER)	MAXIMUM VOC CONTENT (GRAMS/LITER)
Flat Coating	100	250
Nonflat Coating	150	250
Floor Coatings	250	400
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250	420
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	200	350
Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	200	450
Quick-Dry Enamels	250	400
Roof Coatings	250	250
Bituminous Roof coatings	300	300
Rust Preventative Coatings	400	400
Stains	250	350
Waterproofing Sealers	250	400

[†] As listed in Table 1. Used when determining allowable emissions in subsection A.1.

A.2 Averaging Program (Program)

At least six months prior to the start of the compliance period, manufacturers shall submit an Averaging Program to the Executive Officer of the Air Resources Board. As used in this Appendix A, "Executive Officer" means the Executive Officer of the Air Resources Board. Averaging may not be implemented until the Program is approved in writing by the Executive Officer.

Within 45 days of submittal of a complete Program, the Executive Officer shall either approve or disapprove the Program. The Program applicant and the Executive Officer may agree to an extension of time for the Executive Officer to take action on the Program.

A.3 General Requirements

The Program shall include all necessary information for the Executive Officer to make a determination as to whether the manufacturer may comply with the averaging requirements over the specified compliance period in an enforceable manner. Such information shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

A.3.1 An identification of the contact persons, telephone numbers, and name of the manufacturer who is submitting the Program.

A.3.2 An identification of each coating that has been selected by the manufacturer for inclusion in this program that exceeds the applicable VOC limit in the table in Section 301, its VOC content specified in units of both VOC actual and VOC regulatory, and the designation of the coating category.

- ~~A.3.3 — A detailed demonstration showing that the projected actual emissions will not exceed the allowable emissions for a single compliance period that the Program will be in effect. In addition, the demonstration shall include VOC content information for each coating that is below the compliance limit in the table in Section 301. The demonstration shall use the equation specified in Section A.1 of this Appendix for projecting the actual emissions and allowable emissions during each compliance period. The demonstration shall also include all VOC content levels and projected volume sold within the State for each coating listed in the Program during each compliance period. The requested data can be summarized in a matrix form.~~
- ~~A.3.4 — A specification of the compliance period(s) and applicable reporting dates. The length of the compliance period shall not be more than one year or less than six months.~~
- ~~A.3.5 — An identification and description of all records to be made available to the Executive Officer upon request, if different than those identified under Section A.3.6.~~
- ~~A.3.6 — An identification and description of specific records to be used in calculating emissions for the Program and subsequent reporting, and a detailed explanation as to how those records will be used by the manufacturer to verify compliance with the averaging requirements.~~
- ~~A.3.7 — A statement, signed by a responsible party for the manufacturer, that all information submitted is true and correct, and that records will be made available to the Executive Officer upon request.~~

~~A.4 — Reporting Requirements~~

- ~~A.4.1 — For every single compliance period, the manufacturer shall submit a mid-term report listing all coatings subject to averaging during the first half of the compliance period, detailed analysis of the actual and allowable emissions at the end of the mid-term, and an explanation as to how the manufacturer intends to achieve compliance by the end of the compliance period. The report shall be signed by the responsible party for the manufacturer, attesting that all information submitted is true and correct. The mid-term report shall be submitted within 45 days after the midway date of the compliance period. A manufacturer may request, in writing, an extension of up to 15 days for submittal of the mid-term report.~~
- ~~A.4.2 — Within 60 days after the end of the compliance period or upon termination of the Program, whichever is sooner, the manufacturer shall submit to the Executive Officer a report listing all coatings subject to averaging during the compliance period, providing a detailed demonstration of the balance between the actual and allowable emissions for the compliance period, any identification and description of specific records used by the manufacturer to verify compliance with the averaging requirement, and any other information requested by the Executive Officer to determine whether the manufacturer complied with the averaging requirements over the specified compliance period. The report shall be signed by the responsible party for the manufacturer, attesting that all information submitted is true and correct, and that records will be made available to the Executive Officer upon request. A manufacturer may request, in writing, an extension of up to 30 days for submittal of the final report.~~

A.5—Renewal of a Program

~~A Program automatically expires at the end of the compliance period. The manufacturer may request a renewal of the Program by submitting a renewal request that shall include an updated Program, meeting all applicable Program requirements. The renewal request will be considered conditionally approved until the Executive Officer makes a final decision to deny or approve the renewal request based on a determination of whether the manufacturer is likely to comply with the averaging requirements. The Executive Officer shall base such determination on all available information, including but not limited to, the mid-term and the final reports of the preceding compliance period. The Executive Officer shall make a decision to deny or approve a renewal request no later than 45 days from the date of the final report submittal, unless the manufacturer and the Executive Officer agree to an extension of time for the Executive Officer to take action on the renewal request.~~

A.6—Modification of a Program

~~A manufacturer may request a modification of the Program at any time prior to the end of the compliance period. The Executive Officer shall take action to approve or disapprove the modification request no longer than 45 days from the date of its submittal. No modification of the compliance period shall be allowed. A Program need not be modified to specify additional coatings to be averaged that are below the applicable VOC limits.~~

A.7—Termination of a Program

~~A.7.1—A manufacturer may terminate its Program at any time by filing a written notification to the Executive Officer. The filing date shall be considered the effective date of the termination, and all other provisions of this rule including the VOC limits shall immediately thereafter apply. The manufacturer shall also submit a final report 60 days after the termination date. Any exceedance of the actual emissions over the allowable emissions over the period that the Program was in effect shall constitute a separate violation for each day of the entire compliance period.~~

~~A.7.2—The Executive Officer may terminate a Program if any of the following circumstances occur:~~

~~A.7.2.1—The manufacturer violates the requirements of the approved Program, and at the end of the compliance period, the actual emissions exceed the allowable emissions.~~

~~A.7.2.2—The manufacturer demonstrates a recurring pattern of violations and has consistently failed to take the necessary steps to correct those violations.~~

A.8—Change in VOC Limits

~~If the VOC limits of a coating listed in the Program are amended such that its effective date is less than one year from the date of adoption, the affected manufacturer may base its averaging on the prior limits of that coating until the end of the compliance period immediately following the date of adoption.~~

A.9—Labeling

~~Each container of any coating that is included in averaging program, and that exceeds the applicable VOC limit in the table in Section 301 shall display the following statement: "This product is subject to architectural coatings averaging provisions in California." A symbol specified by the Executive Officer may be used as a substitute.~~

A.10—Violations

~~The exceedance of the allowable emissions for any compliance period shall constitute a separate violation for each day of the compliance period. However, any violation of the requirements of the Averaging Provision of this rule, which the violator can demonstrate, to the Executive Officer, did not cause or allow the emission of an air contaminant and was not the result of negligent or knowing activity may be considered a minor violation.~~

~~**A.11 — Sunset of Averaging Provision**~~

~~The averaging provision set forth in Appendix A shall cease to be effective on January 1, 2005, after which averaging will no longer be allowed.~~

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- 503.5.11 Hydrostatic Pressure for Basement Specialty Coatings: ASTM D7088-04, "Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry" (see Section 208, Basement Specialty Coating).
- 503.5.12 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Adhesion: ASTM D 4585-99, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D3359-02, "Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test" (see Section 270, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 503.5.13 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Hardness: ASTM D 3363-05, "Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test" (see Section 270, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 503.5.14 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasion Resistance: ASTM D 4060-07, "Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser" (see Section 270, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 503.5.15 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Water Resistance: ASTM D 4585-99, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D714-02e1, "Standard Test Method for evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints" (see Section 270, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

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- 503.5.16 Waterproofing Membrane: ASTM C836-06 "Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course" (see Section 280, Waterproofing Membrane).
- 503.5.17 Mold and Mildew Growth for Basement Specialty Coatings: ASTM D3273-00, "Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber", and ASTM D3274-95, "Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Surface Disfigurement of Paint Films by Microbial (Fungal or Algal) Growth or Soil and Dirt Accumulation" (see Section 208, Basement Specialty Coating).
- 503.5.18 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Repellency: ASTM C67-07, "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile", or ASTM C97-02, "Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone", or ASTM C140-06, "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units" (see Section 250, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).
- 503.5.19 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Vapor Transmission: ASTM E96/E96M-05, "Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials" (see Section 250, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).
- 503.5.20 Reactive Penetrating Sealer-Chloride Screening Applications: National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), "Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures" (see Section 250, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).
- 503.5.21 Stone Consolidants: ASTM E2167-01, "Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants" (see Section 264, Stone Consolidant).
- 503.5.22 Exempt Compounds-Siloxanes: Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes, shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 43, "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials", Bay Area Air Quality Management District Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted 11/6/96, (see Section 503.2).
- 503.5.23 Exempt Compounds-Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF): The exempt compound PCBTF, shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 41, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent-Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride", Bay Area Air Quality Management District Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted 12/20/95, (see Section 503.2).
- 503.5.24 Exempt Compounds: The content of compounds exempt under U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 shall be analyzed by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised 1993, "Determination of Exempt Compounds", South Coast Air Quality Management District "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples", (see Section 503.2).

~~December 13, 2004~~

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ATTACHMENT #6

Subject:

Staff Report

Amendment of Rule 234, Automotive Refinishing

**PLACER COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT**

STAFF REPORT

RULE 234

AUTOMOTIVE REFINISHING OPERATIONS

PROPOSED RULE AMENDMENTS

October 14, 2010

BACKGROUND

Rule 234, AUTOMOTIVE REFINISHING OPERATIONS, limits the volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from automotive refinishing operations in the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (District). The rule was last amended by the District on April 9, 1998.

The District is proposing amendments to Rule 234 based on a “Suggested Control Measure for Automotive Coatings” (SCM) issued on October 20, 2005, by the California Air Resources Board. The SCM provides VOC limits for coating categories that are more stringent than those in current Rule 234. The SCM is intended for Districts, like Placer County, which need VOC emission reductions for attainment of State and Federal ozone standards. The SCM is considered Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, which is part of the District’s plan to meet ozone reduction requirements as required under California Health and Safety Code Section 40919; and meets the District’s requirement under California Health and Safety Code Section 40914 to implement “every feasible measure”.

This Staff Report addresses amendments that are proposed to Rule 234 based on the SCM. This is an early meeting of the SIP commitment to adopt the SCM’s provisions by 2015.

The SCM has been, or is currently being, adopted by the following local air districts:

- Yolo-Solano : Rule 2.26, revised 12/08
- San Joaquin : Rule 4612, revised 09/07
- Sacramento : Rule 459, last revised 10/97, currently under revision
- Bay Area : Regulation 8, Rule 45, revised 12/08

There are twenty-eight (28) separate automotive refinishing shops operations under twenty-six (26) separate owners that operate and are affected by Rule 234 and its proposed revision.

The amended rule is proposed to be effective July 1, 2011.

DISCUSSION

Rule amendments, in underline/strikeout format, are shown in Attachment #1. Specific changes to the Rule include:

Section 100. General

Section 102. Applicability. The Rule has been expanded to apply to the entire District, including the Mountain Counties and Lake Tahoe Air Basins. The Rule previously was limited to the Sacramento Air Basin.

Section 103. Severability. A provision has been added that retains Rule requirements if part is determined to be invalid.

Section 104 – 107, 110. Exemptions. Exemptions for touchup, graphic design, military vehicles, and radiators, and small production/utility bodies, have been deleted.

Section 105 and 106. Exemptions. Exemptions have been added for small quantity users (<0.5 ounce containers), and assembly line operations.

Section 200. Definitions

Changes to definitions are made based on coating categories reclassifications:

Definitions that were eliminated include: Antiglare/safety coating, Camouflage coating, Finishing, Grams of VOC per liter of coating excluding waste and exempt compounds, Grams of VOC per liter of material, Ground support equipment, Group I vehicles, Group II vehicles, Large/heavy duty truck, Light and medium duty truck or van, Multi-stage topcoat system, Precoat, Primer surfacer, Refinishing, Specialty coating, Topcoat, Touchup, Utility body

Definitions that have been added include: Assembly line, Associated parts and components, Automotive coating, Automotive coating components, Automotive refinishing facility, Clear coating, Color coating, Emission control system, Motor vehicle, Multi-color coating, Single-stage coating, Solvent, Spot repair, Tuck bed liner coating, Underbody coating, Uniform finish coating

Section 300. Standards

Section 301. VOC Content Limits. VOC coating categories and limits in the current Rule have been removed, and replaced with VOC coating categories and limits from the SCM.

Section 302. Most Restrictive VOC Limits. A provision has been added which requires compliance with the lowest VOC limit if multiple category limits are applicable.

Section 302. Operation and Maintenance Plan. This section has been moved under Section 304.

Section 303. Application Requirements. This section's title has been changed from Transfer Efficiency to Application Requirements. Application methods which have been added or modified, include: brush, dip, roller, spray guns that meet high volume low pressure, and any other method that has demonstrated and been approved to provide equivalent transfer efficiency to those listed. The requirement for alternative application methods to have transfer efficiency of at least 65% has been removed.

Section 304. Emission Control System. The allowance for use of a VOC control system as an alternative to coating content limits was moved to this new location.

Section 305. Solvent Limits and Evaporative Loss Minimization. This section's title has been changed from Surface Preparation and Solvent Loss Minimization. Provisions have been added and clarified for work practices to minimize evaporation loss. The solvent cleaning VOC content limit has been changed to 25 g/l, with an exception for bug and tar remover with a limit specified under the California Consumer Products Regulation (California Code of Regulations Section 94507 et seq.).

Section 305, 306, and 307. Provisions have been deleted for usage limits for specialty coatings, temporary protective coatings, and pre-coat.

Section 306. Toxic Air Contaminant. A provision has been added which restricts the use of coatings which contain cadmium or hexavalent chromium. This is consistent with existing State law.

Section 400. Administrative Requirements

Section 401. Prohibition of Possession. A new provision has been added prohibiting possession of non-compliant products at the automotive refinishing facility.

Section 405. Labeling. A new provision has been added for labeling requirements.

Section 500. Monitoring and Records

Section 503. Sales Records. New record keeping requirements have been added for sales transactions.

Section 505. Burden of Proof. A new provision has been added for recordkeeping requirements for exempt sources.

Section 506. Maintenance of Records. A new section has been added requiring the reporting requirements to be retained for 3 years, or 5 years for sources subject to Rule 507.

Section 507. Test Methods. Reference has been added to numerous additional test methods, and minor changes made to references of methods in the existing Rule.

Miscellaneous

Additional miscellaneous changes were made for readability and conformance with the SCM which have no impact on the compliance requirements of the Rule.

ANALYSIS

The following Analysis and the subsequent Findings are intended to address the requirements set forth in the Health and Safety Code relating to adoption of a new or amended District Rule, as well as other State statutes referenced herein.

1. Cost-Effectiveness of a Control Measure

California Health & Safety Code (H&S) Section 40703 requires a District to consider and make public “the cost-effectiveness of a control measure”. The cost effectiveness has been estimated at \$0.40 per lb of VOC reduced.

2. Socioeconomic Impact

H&S Section 40728, in relevant part, requires the Board to consider the socioeconomic impact of any new or amended rule if air quality or emission limits are significantly affected. There are twenty six (26) auto refinishing shops that operate under District permit. The average annual cost of compliance with the rule amendment based on the CARB SCM is estimated to be \$800 per individual shop operation, based on recent estimates by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District. Note that numerous existing shop operations are already operating in compliance with the amended rule standards.

3. Environmental Review and Compliance

California Public Resources Code Section 21159 requires an environmental analysis of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance should be conducted. Compliance of the proposed rule amendment is expected to be achieved by the replacement of current coating products with compliant compounds. Application of these compliant compounds will generally result in less VOC emissions from the coating activities. Therefore, the proposed rule amendment will reduce emissions from sources and will not cause any significant adverse effects on the environment. Staff has concluded that no adverse environmental impacts will be caused by compliance with the proposed rule amendment.

According to the above conclusion, Staff finds that the proposed rule amendment is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) because (1) it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant adverse effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines §15061(b)(3)) and (2) it is as an

action by a regulatory agency for protection of the environment (Class 8 Categorical Exemption, CEQA Guidelines §15308).

FINDINGS

- A. **Necessity:** The adoption of proposed amended Rule satisfies the objective of the District to implement “Suggested Control Measures” for the reduction of VOCs to achieve attainment with ambient air standards for ozone, and meets the District’s requirements to implement “every feasible measure” and “Best Available Retrofit Control Technology” as required under California Health and Safety Code Sections 40919 and 40914.
- B. **Authority:** California Health and Safety Code, Sections 40000, 40001, 40701, 40702, 40716, 41010, and 41013, are provisions of law that provide the District with the authority to adopt this proposed amended Rule.
- C. **Clarity:** There is no indication, at this time, that the proposed amended Rule is written in such a manner that persons affected by the Rule cannot easily understand them.
- D. **Consistency:** The proposed amended Rule is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations.
- E. **Non-duplication:** The proposed amended Rule does not impose the same requirements as an existing state or federal regulation.
- F. **Reference:** All statutes, court decisions, and other provisions of law used by the District in interpreting this proposed amended Rule are incorporated into this analysis and this finding by reference.

SUMMARY

Rule 234, AUTOMOTIVE REFINISHING OPERATIONS, has been amended to address the “Suggested Control Measure for Automotive Coatings” which was issued on October 20, 2005, by the California Air Resources Board.

Attachment 1: Proposed Rule 236 Amendments.

ATTACHMENT #1

Subject:

Amended Rule 234, Automotive Refinishing Operations

RULE 234 AUTOMOTIVE REFINISHING OPERATIONS

Adopted 11-03-94
(Amended 8-24-95, 8-8-96, 4-9-98), 10-14-10 [Effective 7-1-11]

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100 GENERAL

101 PURPOSE: To limit the emission of volatile organic compounds from ~~finishing or refinishing of Group I coating and Group II Vehicleless solvent operations associated with motor vehicles, mobile equipment, and Equipment as defined in this rule~~ associated parts and components.

102 APPLICABILITY: The provisions of this rule apply ~~only to facilities located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin portion of Placer County, as defined by California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 1.5, Article 1, Section 60106 to any person who uses, applies or solicits the use or application of any automotive coating or associated solvent; or any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, manufacturers or distributes for use or application within the District, any automotive coating or associated solvent.~~

~~103 EXEMPTION FROM RULE 219~~

~~**103 SEVERABILITY:** If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this rule is, for any reason, held invalid, unconstitutional or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, that portion shall be deemed as a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and the holding shall not affect the validity to the remaining portions of the rule.~~

104 EXEMPTIONS

104.1 Exemption From Rule 219: The provisions of Rule 219, ~~Organic Solvents~~ ORGANIC SOLVENTS, shall not apply to the ~~refinishing of vehicles and equipment as defined in Rule 234.~~

~~**104 EXEMPTION, TOUCH-UP:** The provisions of operations subject to this rule shall not apply to touch-up operations.~~

~~**105 EXEMPTION, GRAPHIC DESIGN APPLICATION:** The provisions of this rule shall not apply to application of graphic designs.~~

~~**106 EXEMPTION, MILITARY VEHICLES AND GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT**~~ 104.2 Exemption, Small
used by the general public to repair tiny surface imperfections.

~~**107 EXEMPTION, RADIATORS**~~ 104.3 Exemption, Assembly Line: The provisions of this rule shall not apply to ~~the coating of radiators and engine parts~~ any coating applied to motor vehicles or mobile equipment, or their associated parts and components during manufacture on an assembly line.

~~**108 EXEMPTION, AEROSOL PAINT PRODUCTS**~~ 104.4 Exemption, Aerosol Products
Coating: The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the application of ~~aerol~~ aerol
~~paint~~ coating products from non-refillable aerosol containers having a capacity of one liter (34 fluid ounces), or less.

~~**109 LIMITED EXEMPTION, SELF-CONTAINED COATING APPLICATION**~~ 104.5 Exemption, Use
Outside of District: The provisions of ~~Section 302, this rule~~ shall not apply to the application of ~~high viscosity any automotive coating or thixotropic coatings with application equipment~~ associated solvent that is supplied with and is an integral part of ~~offered for sale, sold, or manufactured for use outside of the coating container.~~

~~**110 LIMITED EXEMPTION, SMALL PRODUCTION/UTILITY BODIES:** The provisions of Section 301, shall not apply~~ District or for shipment to coatings applied to small production and utility bodies that must match the vehicles upon which they will be mounted. When production is less than or equal to 20 vehicles per day, any coating with a VOC content not in excess of the standards set forth in Section 301.1 can be used. If production is greater than 20 vehicles per day, any coating with a VOC content not in excess of the standards set forth in Section 301.2 can be used. Daily records shall be maintained on the number of utility bodies coated each day and such records shall be retained for the previous five (5) year period and be available at the time of inspection other manufacturers for reformulation or packing.

200 DEFINITIONS

- ~~201~~ **AEROSOL PAINT PRODUCT:** ~~A201~~ **ADHESION PROMOTER:** A coating which is labeled and formulated to be applied to uncoated plastic surfaces to facilitate bonding of subsequent coatings, and on which, a subsequent coating is applied.
- 202 AEROSOL COATING PRODUCT:** A pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a non-refillable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marketing applications.
- ~~202~~ **ANTI GLARE/SAFETY COATING:** ~~A coating which minimizes light reflection for safety purposes.~~
- ~~203~~ **CAMOUFLAGE COATING:** ~~A coating applied on motor vehicles to conceal such vehicles from detection.~~
- 204203 ASSEMBLY LINE:** An arrangement of industrial equipment and workers in which the product passes from one specialized operation to another until complete, by either automatic or manual means.
- 204 ASSOCIATED PARTS AND COMPONENTS:** Any structures, devices, pieces, modules, sections, assemblies, sub-assemblies, or elements of motor vehicles or mobile equipment that are designed to be a part of motor vehicles or mobile equipment but which are not attached to motor vehicles or mobile equipment at the time of coating the structure, device, piece, module, section assembly, sub-assembly, or element. "Associated parts and components" does not include circuit boards.
- 205 AUTOMOTIVE COATING:** Any coating or coating component used or recommended for use in motor vehicle or mobile equipment refinishing, service, maintenance, repair, restoration, or modification, except metal plating activities. Any reference to automotive refinishing or automotive coating made by a person on the container or in product literature constitutes a recommendation for use in motor vehicle or mobile equipment refinishing.
- 206 AUTOMOTIVE COATING COMPONENT:** Any portion of a coating including, but not limited to, a reducer or thinner, toner, hardener, and additive, which is recommended by any person to distributors or end-users for use in an automotive coating, or which is supplied for or used in an automotive coating. The raw materials used to produce the components are not considered automotive coating components.
- 207 AUTOMOTIVE REFINISHING FACILITY:** Any shop, business, location, or parcel of land where motor vehicles or mobile equipment or their associated parts and components are coated, including autobody collision repair shops. "Automotive Refinishing Facility" does not include the original equipment manufacturing plant where the motor vehicle or mobile equipment is completely assembled.
- 208 CAPTURE EFFICIENCY:** The fraction, in percent, of all VOC's generated by a process that are directed to an abatement or recovery device.
- ~~205~~**209 CLEANING OPERATIONS:** Involves the removal of loosely held uncured adhesives, inks, coatings, or contaminants, including, but not limited to, dirt, soil, or grease, from motor vehicles, mobile equipment, associated parts and components, substrates, parts, products, tools, machinery, equipment, or general work areas.
- 210 CLEAR COATING:** Any coating that contains no pigments and is labeled and formulated for application over a color coating or clear coating.
- 211 COATING:** A material which is applied to a surface and forms a film in order to beautify, preserve, repair, and/or protect such surface.

212 COLOR COATING: Any pigmented coating, excluding adhesion promoters, primers, and multi-color coatings, that requires a subsequent clear coating and which is applied over a primer, adhesion promoter, or color coating. Color coatings include metallic/iridescent color coatings.

213 CONTROL EFFICIENCY: The fraction, in percent, of pollution prevented by a control device and the pollution introduced to the control device.

Where:

$$G_{voc} = \frac{(W_s - W_w - W_{es})}{(V_m - V_w - V_{es})}$$

- ~~G_{voc} = Grams VOC per liter of coating excluding water and exempt compounds.~~
- ~~W_s = Weight of volatile compounds in grams.~~
- ~~W_w = Weight of water in grams.~~
- ~~W_{es} = Weight of exempt compounds in grams.~~
- ~~V_m = Volume of material in liters.~~
- ~~V_w = Volume of water in liters.~~
- ~~V_{es} = Volume of exempt compounds (as defined in Rule 102, Definitions), in liters.~~

~~206 CATALYST:~~ A substance whose presence initiates the reaction between chemical compounds.

~~207 COATING:~~ A material which is applied to a surface and which forms a film in order to beautify and/or protect such surface.

~~208 COLOR MATCH:~~ The ability of a repair coating to blend into an existing coating so that color difference is not visible.

~~209214 ELECTROSTATIC SPRAY APPLICATION:~~ Any method of spray application of charged atomized paint droplets which are deposited by coatings where an electrostatic attraction is created between the part to be coated and the paint particles.

~~210215 EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM:~~ Any combination of capture systems and control devices used to reduce VOC emissions from automotive coating operations.

216 EXEMPT COMPOUNDS: For the purpose of this Rule, exempt compounds are as defined in Rule 102, DefinitionsDEFINITIONS.

~~211 FINISHING:~~ The coating of incomplete vehicles, their parts and components, or mobile equipment for which the original coating was not applied from an Original Equipment Manufacturing (OEM) plant coating assembly line.

~~212 GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF COATING EXCLUDING WATER AND EXEMPT COMPOUNDS:~~ The weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating solids. It can be calculated by the following equation:

$$G_{voc} = \frac{(W_s - W_w - W_{es})}{(V_m - V_w - V_{es})}$$

Where:

- ~~G_{voc} = Grams VOC per liter of coating excluding water and exempt compounds.~~
- ~~W_s = Weight of volatile compounds in grams.~~
- ~~W_w = Weight of water in grams.~~
- ~~W_{es} = Weight of exempt compounds in grams.~~
- ~~V_m = Volume of material in liters.~~

~~V_w = Volume of water in liters.~~

~~V_{es} = Volume of exempt compounds (as defined in Rule 102, Definitions), in liters.~~

~~**213 GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF MATERIAL:** The weight of VOC per volume of material. It can be calculated by the following equation:~~

$$\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Material} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{ec}}{V_m}$$

~~Where:~~

~~W_s = Weight of volatile compounds in grams~~

~~W_w = Weight of water in grams~~

~~W_{ec} = Weight of exempt compounds in grams~~

~~V_m = Volume of material in liters~~

~~**214217 GRAPHIC DESIGN APPLICATION:** The application of logos, letters, numbers, and graphics to a painted surface, with or without the use of a template by brush, roller, or airbrush.~~

~~**215 GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT:** Vehicles used in support of aircraft activities at airports.~~

~~**216 GROUP I VEHICLES:** Passenger cars, large/heavy duty truck cabs and chassis, light and medium duty trucks and vans, and motorcycles.~~

~~**217 GROUP II VEHICLES:** Public transit buses and mobile equipment.~~

~~**218 HIGH VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY APPLICATOR:** Equipment**EQUIPMENT:** Spray equipment used to apply coatings by means of a gun which is designed to be operated and which is operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch, gauge, (psig) air atomized pressure, measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.~~

~~**219 219 LACQUER:** A coating that dries primarily by solvent evaporation and is resolvable in its original solvent.~~

~~**220 LARGE/HEAVY DUTY TRUCK:** A truck having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of over 30,000 pounds.~~

~~**221 LIGHT AND MEDIUM DUTY TRUCK OR VAN:** A truck or van having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 30,000 pounds or less.~~

~~**222 METALLIC COATING TOPCOAT:** A coating which contains more than 5 g/l (0.042 lb/gal) of metal particles, as applied, where such particles are visible in the dried film.~~

~~**223220 MOBILE EQUIPMENT:** Equipment which may be drawn or is capable of being driven on rails or on a roadway, including, but not limited to, trains, railcars, truck bodies, truck trailers, camper shells, mobile cranes, bulldozers, street cleaners, golf carts, and implements of husbandry or agriculture.~~

~~**224 MULTI STAGE TOPCOAT SYSTEM:** A topcoat system composed of either a basecoat-clearcoat, a basecoat-midcoat-clearcoat, or a groundcoat-basecoat-midcoat-clearcoat.~~

~~The VOC content of a basecoat-clearcoat coating system shall be calculated according to the following formula:~~

$$VOC_{Total} = \frac{VOC_{bc} + 2VOC_{cc}}{3}$$

The VOC content of a 3 Stage coating system shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$VOC_{Total} = \frac{VOC_{bc} + VOC_{mc} + 2VOC_{cc}}{4}$$

The VOC content of a 4 Stage coating system shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$VOC_{Total} = \frac{VOC_{gc} + VOC_{bc} + VOC_{mc} + 2VOC_{cc}}{5}$$

Where:

VOC_{Total} = The sum of the VOC content, as applied and used to determine compliance with Section 301.

VOC_{gc} = The VOC content, as applied, of a pigmented groundcoat or tinted primer sealer.

VOC_{bc} = The VOC content, as applied, of a pigmented basecoat.

VOC_{mc} = The VOC content, as applied, of a translucent midcoat.

$2VOC_{cc}$ = Two times the VOC content, as applied, of a transparent clearcoat.

225 PRECOAT: A coating which is applied to bare metal primarily to deactivate the metal surface prior to application of a subsequent water base primer surfacer. Effective January 1, 1997, a precoat shall be a coating that dries by oxidation or chemical polymerization. A precoat must not be a lacquer product. Purchase invoices must be retained to verify that usage of precoat is no more than 25%, by volume, of primer/surfacer usage.

226221 MOTOR VEHICLE: Any self-propelled vehicle, including, but not limited to cars, trucks, buses, golf carts, vans, motorcycles, tanks, and armored personnel carriers.

222 MULTI COLOR COATING: Any coating that exhibits more than one color in the dried film after a single application, is packaged in a single container, and hides surface defects on areas of heavy use, and which is applied over a primer or adhesion promoter.

223 PRETREATMENT WASH PRIMER COATING: A coating which contains a minimum of one-half (0.5) percent acid by weight, and not more than 16 percent solids by weight, to provide surface etching, and which is labeled and formulated to be applied directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and topcoat adhesion.

227224 PRIMER: Any coating applied prior to the application of a topcoat for the purpose of, which is labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide: (1) a bond between the substrate and subsequent coats, (2) corrosion resistance and adhesion of the topcoat. Primer surfacer and primer sealer shall be considered a primer when applied to Group II vehicles.

228 PRIMER SEALER: A coating applied for the purpose of sealing the underlying metal or coating system prior to the application of, (3) a topcoat.

229 PRIMER SURFACER: A coating applied prior to the application of a topcoat for the purpose of corrosion smooth substrate surface, or (4) resistance, adhesion of the topcoat to penetration of subsequent coats, and which promotes a uniform surface by filling in surface imperfections on which a subsequent coating is applied. Primers may be pigmented.

230 REDUCER: The solvent used to thin enamel.

231 REFINISHING: The coating of vehicles, their parts and components, or mobile equipment, including partial body collision repairs, for the purpose of protection or beautification and

which is subsequent to the original coating applied at an Original Equipment Manufacturing (OEM) plant coating assembly line.

~~232~~ **SPECIALTY COATING:** A unique coating containing additives which are necessary due to unusual job performance requirements. Specialty coatings include, but are not limited to, adhesion promoters, uniform finish blenders, elastomeric materials, gloss flatteners, bright metal trim repair, and anti-glare/safety coatings.

~~233~~

~~225~~ **PRIMER SEALER:** Any coating which is labeled and formulated for application prior to the application of a color coating for the purpose of color uniformity, or to promote the ability of the underlying coating to resist penetration by the color coating.

~~226~~ **REDUCER:** Products used to thin a coating.

~~227~~ **SINGLE-STAGE COATING:** Any pigmented coating, excluding primers and multi-color coatings, labeled and formulated for application without a subsequent clear coat. Single-stage coatings include single-stage metallic/iridescent coatings.

~~228~~ **SOLVENT:** A VOC-containing fluid used to perform surface preparation and cleaning operations.

~~229~~ **SPOT REPAIR:** Repair of an area on a motor vehicle, piece of mobile equipment, or associated parts or components of less than 1 square foot (929 square centimeters).

~~230~~ **TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE COATING:** Any coating applied to areas adjacent to those being painted, which is labeled and formulated for the purpose of temporarily protecting those areas from overspray. The temporary protective coating is removed after primer or topcoat applications.

~~234~~ **TOPCOAT:** A coating applied over a primer, primer system, or an original OEM finish for the purpose of protection or appearance. For the purposes of this rule, solid color and metallic topcoats are single stage applications, the VOC_{Total} of a multi-stage topcoat system will determine compliance with VOC standards in Section 301.

~~235~~ **TOUCH-UP:** The application of a coating by brush, air brush, or hand held, non-refillable aerosol cans, to repair minor surface or mechanical damage and imperfections less than four square feet in area.

~~236~~~~231~~ **TRANSFER EFFICIENCY:** The ratio of the amount of coating solids adhering to the object being coated to the total amount of coating solids used in the application process sprayed, expressed as a percentage.

~~237~~ **UTILITY BODY:** A special purpose service compartment or unit that will be bolted, welded, or affixed onto an existing cab and chassis. The compartment may serve as storage for equipment or parts.

~~238~~~~232~~ **TRUCK BED LINER COATING:** Any coating, excluding clear, color, multi-color, and single stage coatings, labeled and formulated for application to a trunk bed to protect it from surface abrasion.

~~233~~ **UNDERBODY COATING:** Any coating labeled and formulated for application to wheel wells, the inside of door panels or fenders, the underside of a trunk or hood, or the underside of the motor vehicle.

~~234~~ **UNIFORM FINISH COATING:** Any coating labeled and formulated for application to the area around a spot repair for the purpose of blending a repaired area's color or clear coat to match the appearance of an adjacent area's existing coating.

235 VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC): Any chemical compound containing at least one atom of carbon except for the Exempt Compounds listed in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS.

236 VOC CONTENT:

236.1 VOC Regulatory Content: The weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating solids, calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory Content} = \frac{Ws - Ww - Wec}{Vm - Vw - Vec}$$

236.2 VOC Actual Content: The weight of VOC per volume of material, calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Actual Content} = \frac{Ws - Ww - Wec}{Vm}$$

Where:

- Ws = Weight of volatile compounds in grams
- Ww = Weight of water in grams
- Wec = Weight of exempt compounds in grams
- Vm = Volume of material in liters
- Vw = Volume of water in liters
- Vec = Volume of exempt compounds, as defined in Rule 102, DEFINITIONS, in liters

300 STANDARDS

301 LIMITS: ~~Any person who applies coatings shall apply to Group I or II vehicles any motor vehicle, mobile equipment, or their associated parts and components, shall comply with Sections 301.1 and 301.2 of this rule, as applicable.~~

~~301.1 Group I Vehicles: A person shall not refinish Group I Vehicles (or Group II Vehicles where color match is required), or their parts and components, using any coating with a VOC Regulatory content, as calculated pursuant to Section 236.1 for VOC Regulatory, in excess of the following limits, expressed except as grams of VOC per liter (or pounds per gallon) of coating as applied, excluding water and exempt compounds (as defined provided in Rule 102) unless emissions to the atmosphere are controlled to an equivalent level by air pollution abatement equipment with an overall control efficiency (capture and control), as determined in Sections 506.4 and 506.5, of at least 85 percent and which has been approved in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer. Pursuant to Section 302, any person seeking to utilize such abatement equipment shall submit an Operation and Maintenance Plan at least 90 days in advance of the date on which abatement equipment control is to be used in lieu of compliance with VOC content limitations. Submittal of an application for Authority to Construct per Rule 501, General Permit Requirements, will also be required Section 304.~~

COATING	JANUARY 1, 1996 VOC	JANUARY 1, 1997 VOC	JANUARY 1, 1998 VOC	
Pre-treatment Wash Primer-Coating Category		780 g/l (6.5 lbs/gal)	780 g/l (6.5 lbs/gal)	780 Regulatory VOC Content g/l (6.5 lbs/gal)
	Adhesion Promoter			540
	Clear Coating			250
	Color Coating			420
	Multi-Color Coating			680

COATING	JANUARY 1, 1996 VOC	JANUARY 1, 1997 VOC	JANUARY 1, 1998 VOC
Precoat	780 g/l (6.5 lbs/gal)	600 g/l (5.0 lbs/gal)	600 g/l (5.0 lbs/gal)
Primer/Primer Surfer	720 g/l (6.0 lbs/gal)	340 g/l (2.8 lbs/gal)	250 g/l (2.1 lbs/gal)
Primer Sealer	720 g/l (6.0 lbs/gal)	600 g/l (5.0 lbs/gal)	420 g/l (3.5 lbs/gal)
Single-Stage Coating			340
Temporary Protective Coating	720 g/l (6.0 lbs/gal)	600 g/l (5.0 lbs/gal)	420 g/l (3.5 lbs/gal)
Truck Bed Liner Coating	720 g/l (6.0 lbs/gal)	600 g/l (5.0 lbs/gal)	520 g/l (4.3 lbs/gal)
Underbody Coating	840 g/l (7.0 lbs/gal)	840 g/l (7.0 lbs/gal)	840 g/l (7.0 lbs/gal)
Uniform Finish	720 g/l (6.0 lbs/gal)	600 g/l (5.0 lbs/gal)	540 g/l (4.5 lbs/gal)
Any Other Coating Type			250

~~301.2 Group II Vehicles and Mobile Equipment: A person shall not finish or refinish Group II vehicles and equipment or their parts and components, using any coating with a VOC content in excess of the following limits, expressed as grams of VOC per liter (or pounds per gallon) of coating as applied, excluding water and exempt compounds (as defined in Rule 102) unless emissions to the atmosphere are controlled to an equivalent level by air pollution abatement equipment with a no-verall control efficiency (capture and control), as determined in Sections 506.4 and 506.5, of at least 85 percent and which has been approved in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer. Pursuant to Section 302, any person seeking to utilize such abatement equipment shall submit an Operation and Maintenance Plan at least 90 days in advance of the date on which abatement equipment control is to be used in lieu of compliance with VOC content limitations. Submittal of an application for Authority to Construct per Rule 501, General Permit Requirements, will also be required.~~

COATING	JANUARY 1, 1996 VOC	JANUARY 1, 1997 VOC	JANUARY 1, 1998 VOC
Precoat	780 g/l (6.5 lbs/gal)	780 g/l (6.5 lbs/gal)	780 g/l (6.5 lbs/gal)
Primer/Primer Surfer	340 g/l (2.8 lbs/gal)	340 g/l (2.8 lbs/gal)	250 g/l (2.1 lbs/gal)
Primer Sealer	420 g/l (3.5 lbs/gal)	340 g/l (2.8 lbs/gal)	340 g/l (2.8 lbs/gal)
Topcoat	420 g/l (3.5 lbs/gal)	420 g/l (3.5 lbs/gal)	420 g/l (3.5 lbs/gal)
Metallic Topcoat	420 g/l (3.5 lbs/gal)	420 g/l (3.5 lbs/gal)	420 g/l (3.5 lbs/gal)
Specialty Coating	840 g/l (7.0 lbs/gal)	840 g/l (7.0 lbs/gal)	840 g/l (7.0 lbs/gal)
Camouflage	420 g/l (3.5 lbs/gal)	420 g/l (3.5 lbs/gal)	420 g/l (3.5 lbs/gal)

~~301.3 Utility Body Requirements: The standards set forth in Section 301.1 shall apply to the coating of utility bodies only when color match is required and the volume of utility bodies to be coated is 20 per day or less. If both of these conditions do not apply, the standards set forth in Section 301.2 shall apply to the coating of utility bodies.~~

~~302 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN: Any person using air pollution abatement equipment pursuant to Section 301 shall submit an Operation and Maintenance Plan for the emissions control equipment to the Air Pollution Control Officer for approval. The Plan shall specify operation and maintenance procedures which will demonstrate continuous operation and compliance of the emissions control equipment during periods of emissions-producing operations. The Plan shall also specify which daily records must be kept to document these operations and maintenance procedures. These records shall comply with the requirements of Section 504. The Plan shall be implemented upon approval by the Air Pollution Control Officer.~~

~~303 TRANSFER EFFICIENCY: Effective January 1, 1998, for all coatings, a person shall not apply any **302 MOST RESTRICTIVE VOC LIMIT:** If anywhere on the container of an automotive coating, or any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising or technical literature supplied by a person, any representation is made that indicates that the coating meets the definition of or is recommended for use for more than one of the coating categories listed in Section 301, then the lowest VOC content limit shall apply.~~

~~303 APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS: No person shall apply a coating to any Group I or II vehicles or motor vehicle, mobile equipment, or their associated parts and components unless one of the following application methods is used:~~

~~303.1 Brush, dip, or roller;~~

~~303.2 Electrostatic spray application equipment, operated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations;~~

~~303.23 High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray equipment, operated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations;~~

303.3

~~303.4 Spray gun, demonstrated to meet the HVLP definition in Section 218 in design and use.~~

~~303.5 Any other equivalent coating application method which has been demonstrated to have a transfer efficiency of 65% or greater according to or higher than, the requirements of application methods listed in this Section 506.3, as determined per Section 507.2, Determination of Transfer Efficiency, and which has been submitted to and approved by their writing prior to use by the California Air Resources Board or Air Pollution Control Officer or U.S. EPA.~~

~~304 EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM: In lieu of complying with VOC content limits of Section 301, a person may use a VOC emission control system that controls emissions from the source operation provided the following conditions are met:~~

~~304.1 The VOC emission control system shall be approved in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer.~~

~~304.2 The VOC emission control system shall be operated with an overall control efficiency (capture and control), as determined in Sections 507.3 and 507.4, of at least 85 percent by weight, during periods of emission producing activity. The approved emission control system must be maintained and used at all times in proper working condition.~~

~~304.3 Submit an Operation and Maintenance Plan at least 90 days in advance of the date on which VOC emission control system is to be used in lieu of compliance with VOC content limitations. The Plan shall specify operation and maintenance procedures which will demonstrate continuous operation and compliance of the emissions control equipment during periods of emissions-producing operations. The Plan shall also specify which daily records must be kept to document these operations and maintenance procedures. These records shall comply with the requirements of~~

Section 502. The Plans shall be implemented upon approval by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

304 SURFACE PREPARATION AND CLEANUP Submittal of an application for Authority to Construct per Rule 501, GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS, prior to control system construction.

305 SOLVENT LIMITS AND EVAPORATIVE LOSS MINIMIZATION: ~~Any person using organic solvent for surface preparation and cleanup or mixing, using or disposing of coating or stripper containing organic solvent:~~

~~304.1~~ 305.1 Closed, non-leaking, non-absorbent containers shall be used for the storage or disposal of VOC-laden materials, including cloth or paper used for solvent surface preparation and cleanup.

~~304.2~~ 305.2 Fresh or spent solvent, coating, catalyst, thinner, or reducer, shall be stored in closed vapor-tight containers when not in use. Containers may only be open when adding or removing contents. Disposal shall be done in a manner to prevent evaporation of VOCs into the atmosphere at the facility.

~~304.3~~ 305.3 Solvents shall not, effective January 1, 1997, use organic compounds be used for the cleanup of spray equipment including paint lines unless an enclosed system or other system, that has been approved in writing for use by the Air Pollution Control Officer and/or submitted to and approved by the California Air Resources Board (ARB) and U.S. EPA, is used for cleanup. The system must enclose spray guns, cups, nozzles, bowls, and other parts during washing, rinsing, and draining procedures. Equipment used shall minimize the evaporation of organic compounds to the atmosphere. Spray equipment may be cleaned without the use of an enclosed system if cleaning solutions are used that do not contain VOCs.

~~304.4~~ 305.4 Effective January 1, 1997, the VOC content of surface preparation solvent shall not exceed 72 g/l (0.6 lb/gal), excluding water and exempt compounds. This limit shall not apply to surface preparation material applied from a hand-held spray bottle for the removal of road tar, engine oil, grease, overspray, or adhesives, from the vehicle, or used to clean plastic parts. The VOC content of surface preparation solvent used to remove road tar, engine oil, grease, overspray, or adhesives, from the vehicle, or used to clean plastic parts shall not exceed 780 g/l (6.5 lbs/gal), excluding water and exempt compounds.

~~305~~ **SPECIALTY COATING:** ~~Use of all specialty coatings except antiglare/safety coatings shall not exceed 5.0% of all coatings applied, on a monthly basis.~~

~~306~~ **TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE COATING:** ~~A person shall not use any temporary protective coating with a VOC content in excess of 60 g/l (0.5 lbs/gal), of material.~~

~~307~~ **PRECOAT LIMITATION:** ~~A person shall not use precoat in excess of 25%, by volume, of the amount of primer surfacer used, on a monthly basis.~~

~~308~~ **HVLP MARKING:** ~~Effective April 3, 1995, a person shall not sell or offer for sale for use within the District any HVLP gun without a permanent marking denoting the maximum inlet air pressure in psig at which the gun will operate within the parameters specified in Section 218.~~

305.4 For solvent cleaning operations other than for bug and tar removal, solvents must have VOC content less than 25 g/l, as calculated using the equation listed in Section 236.2 for VOC actual content. For solvents used for bug and tar removal, the VOC content shall meet requirements for such products under the Consumer Products Regulation (California Code of Regulations Section 94509, with a maximum limit of 40% volatile organic compound by weight).

306 TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT: No person shall apply a coating to any motor vehicle, mobile equipment, or associated parts and components, containing cadmium or hexavalent chromium.

400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

401401 PROHIBITION OF POSSESSION: No person shall possess at any automotive refinishing facility, any VOC-containing product that is not in compliance with Section 301 or 304 or 305.4, as applicable.

402 PROHIBITION OF SPECIFICATION: No person shall solicit or require for use or specify the application of any coating on a Group I or II solvents to a motor vehicle, mobile equipment, or part or component thereof if such use or application results in a violation of the provisions of this rule. The prohibition of this Section will apply to all written or oral contracts, including but not limited to, job orders, under the terms of which any coating which is subject to the provisions of this rule is to be applied to any motor vehicle, mobile equipment, or part or component at any physical location within the District.

402403 PROHIBITION OF SALE—A OR MANUFACTURE:

403.1 No person shall ~~not manufacture, blend, repackage for sale, supply, sell, offer for sale, or sell/distribute~~ within the District, any coating if such product is prohibited by any with a VOC content in excess of the provisions of this rule. The prohibition of this section limits specified in Section 301. This shall apply to the sale of any coating which will be applied at any physical location within the jurisdiction of the local air pollution control agencies. This requirement shall not apply to the application of coatings where emissions to the atmosphere are controlled to an equivalent level of this rule by air pollution abatement equipment with an overall efficiency (capture and control) as determined in Sections 506.4 and 506.5, of at least 85 percent and which has been approved in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer District.

403.2 The provision of Section 403.1 shall not apply to the application of coatings where either: (a) The product is used exclusively within a emission control systems as allowed in Section 304; or (b) For coatings for use outside of the District.

404 VOC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT REQUIREMENT: The manufacturer or repackager of automotive coatings and automotive coating components and solvents subject to this rule shall include a designation of VOC (as defined in Section 238 of this rule) as supplied and as applied provide the following product information to the purchaser, on product data sheets, or equivalent medium (including in electronic or web media format), for each coating, coating component, solvent, and ready to spray mixture:

404.1 VOC actual content and VOC regulatory content, expressed in grams per liter (or pounds per gallon), excluding;

404.2 Weight percentage of volatiles, water, and exempt compounds, on data sheets;

404.3 Volume percentage of water and exempt compounds;

404.4 Density of the material, in grams per liter.

405 LABELING REQUIREMENTS: The manufacturer and repackager of temporary protective automotive coatings and automotive coating components and solvents shall include on all containers the material type (applicable use category(ies)), and the VOC designation actual content and VOC regulatory content for coatings and solvents, as supplied, expressed in grams per liter (or pounds per gallon) of material. For products manufactured prior to July 1, 2011, labeling does not need to identify the material type (applicable coating category(ies)).

404 CALCULATION FOR VOC MASS EMISSION RATE AND CONTROL EFFICIENCY: The VOC mass emission rates shall be calculated both upstream and downstream of the

~~emissions control device based on the respective VOC mass concentration and volumetric flowrate, pursuant to Section 506.4 and the following equation:~~

$$M = (Q)(C)(60 \text{ min/hr})$$

~~Where: M = VOC mass emission rate, in lb/hr.~~

~~Q = The volumetric flowrate of the exhaust stack, in scfm.~~

~~C = The VOC mass concentration, in lb/scf, as measured by EPA Method 25.~~

~~The percent control efficiency is calculated as follows:~~

$$\% \text{ CE} = [(MU - MD) / MU] \times 100$$

~~Where: CE = Control efficiency.~~

~~MU = The upstream VOC mass emission rate, in lb/hr.~~

~~MD = The downstream VOC mass emission rate, in lb/hr.~~

406 HVLP MARKING: A person shall not sell, offer for sale, or distribute for use within the District any HVLP gun without a permanent marking, or accurate information provided on company letterhead or in the form of technical literature clearly identifying the spray gun manufacturer, salesperson or distributor, denoting the maximum inlet air pressure in psig at which the gun will operate within the parameters specified in Section 218.

500 MONITORING AND RECORDS

501 USER COATING RECORDS: ~~Operators of facilities subject to this Rule shall maintain a current listing of all as-applied VOC containing materials in use at their facility. This listing shall include, and have available at all times on the site, the following:~~

~~a. material~~ 501.1 A current listing of all VOC containing materials in use at their facility. This listing shall include, for each product:

501.1.1 Material name and manufacturer identification;

~~b. application~~ 501.1.2 Application method;

~~c. material~~ 501.1.3 Material type, group number (I or II) (applicable use category(ies)), mix ratio, and specific use instructions (such as "precoat must be applied to bare metal and followed with a compliant primer");

~~d. specific~~ 501.1.4 Specific mixing instructions;

~~e. maximum~~ 501.1.5 VOC actual content of coatings as applied (including reducing solvents); and VOC regulatory content.

501.2 Current coating manufacturing specification sheets, material technical data sheets, material data sheets, or current air quality data sheets, which list the VOC actual content and VOC regulatory content of each material, shall be available for review ready to spray coating (based on site. A record the manufacturer's stated mix ratio) and automotive coating component, and VOC content of the each solvent.

501.3 Records on a monthly basis for the quantity and material type (applicable use category(ies)) of each coating applied, and total facility VOC emissions shall be maintained on a monthly basis. These records shall be summarized for the previous calendar year and submitted to the District by June 1. Such records shall be retained and available for inspection by the District for the previous three (3) year period, except for sources subject to Rule 507, Federal Operating Permit Program, which shall retain records for five (5) years.

502 HIGH VOC EMISSIONS: ~~If VOC emissions for any calendar year exceed 10,000 pounds, recordkeeping requirements in addition to those listed in Section 501, will be required per Rule 511, Potential to Emit.~~

~~503~~ **~~PRECOAT LIMITATION RECORDS:~~** Any person using precoat shall verify compliance with Section 307 by retaining purchase invoices and records of applied volume of precoat on a monthly basis. Such records shall be retained for the previous three (3) year period and made available for inspection upon request.

~~504~~501.4 Purchase records identifying the coating or solvent material type (applicable use category(ies)), product name and/or identification number, product volume, and name and address of the seller. The material type (applicable use category(ies)) may be contained on product data sheets or manufacturer's specification sheets. Purchase records may be stored offsite.

502 **EMISSION CONTROL EQUIPMENT RECORDS:** Any person using emissions control equipment pursuant to Section ~~302~~304 as a means of complying with this rule shall maintain such records as required by the Operation and Maintenance Plan in Section ~~302~~ on a daily basis, to include such records as required by Sections 501, 502, and ~~503-304~~, Section 501, and also including:

~~505~~502.1 Monthly usage records of all materials used such as coatings, catalysts, additives, and reducers.

502.2 Daily records of key operating parameters such as temperatures, pressures, flowrates, and hours of operation of the control device to verify compliance of the capture and control device.

502.3 Maintenance work which interferes with the operation of the control device.

503 **SALES RECORDS:** Any person within the District selling coatings subject to this Rule shall make receipts of customer purchases maintain the following records for on-site sales, for a three-year period, and make such records available for inspection upon request. ~~Cash sales shall be recorded including to the customer's~~ Air Pollution Control Officer:

503.1 Business name and, street address, phone number, and either business card, license or drivers license;

503.2 Product name and volume;

503.3 VOC content and material type (applicable use category(ies)). This information ~~can~~ must be available on-site, and does not need to be submitted to the District ~~included~~ in electronic data form each sales transaction;

506 **TEST METHODS:**

~~506.1~~ 503.4 Analysis Date of Samples: ~~Sample~~ sale.

504 **PROHIBITION OF SALE OR MANUFACTURE RECORDS:** Any person claiming a n exemption under subsection 403.2 shall keep a detailed log of volatile organic compounds as specified in Sections 301.1, each automotive coating component and 301.2, of automotive coating manufactured, blended, repackaged for sale, supplied, sold, offered for sale, or distributed showing:

504.1 Quantity, including size, and number of containers;

504.2 Regulatory and actual VOC content for coatings;

504.3 Purchaser, including name, address, phone number, and retail tax license number;

504.4 The specific exemption being utilized under Section 403.

- 505 BURDEN OF PROOF:** Any person claiming an exemption pursuant to Section 104 shall have information available including product data or material data safety sheets or records that allow the Air Pollution Control Officer to verify eligibility of the exemption.
- 506 MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS:** Records required by this rule shall be analyzed as prescribed by retained for a minimum of three years, except for sources subject to Rule 507, FEDERAL OPERATING PERMIT PROGRAM, which shall retain records for five (5) years. Records shall be made available to the Air Pollution Control Officer upon request.
- 507 TEST METHODS:** The following test methods are incorporated by reference, and shall be used to test coatings and solvents subject to the provisions of this rule. A source is in violation of this rule if any measurement by any of the listed applicable test methods exceeds the standards of this rule.
- 507.1 Determination of VOC Content:** The VOC content of coatings or solvents, subject to the provisions of this Rule, shall be determined by procedures contained in U.S. EPA Reference Test Method 24- (40 CFR 60), "Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings".
- ~~506.2 Determination of Emissions: Emissions of volatile organic compounds as specified in Section 301.1, and 301.2, of this rule shall be measured as prescribed by EPA Reference Method 25.~~
- ~~506.3~~ **507.2 Determination of Transfer Efficiency:** Transfer efficiency as required by in Section ~~302,303~~ of this rule shall be determined in accordance with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) ~~test method for determining transfer efficiency on titled,~~ Test Method "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency (TE) Test Procedure for Equipment User," May 24, 1989," or other equivalent method which has been approved in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer and submitted to and approved by U.S. EPA.
- ~~506.4~~ **507.3 Determination of Control Efficiency:** Control efficiency as required by Sections ~~301.1 and 301.2~~ Section 304 of this rule, shall be determined in accordance with U.S. EPA Method ~~18, 25, 25A, or 25B; and U.S. EPA Method 2 or 2C (whichever is applicable), and Section 404-).~~ U.S. EPA Method 18 or CARB Method 422 "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions from Stationary Sources" may be used to determine emissions of exempt compounds.
- ~~506.5~~ **507.4 Determination of Capture Efficiency:** Capture efficiency as required by in Section ~~301.1, and 301.2~~ 304, of this rule shall be determined by and reported in accordance with ~~40-CFR-5-2.741, Appendix B,~~ "VOC Measurement Techniques U.S. EPA "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency".
- ~~506.6 Determination of Metallic Particles in Metallic Coating Topcoat: Metallic particles in metallic coating topcoat", January 9, 1995, and 40 CFR 51, Appendix M, Methods 204-204f, as defined, in Section 222, of this rule shall be determined by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 311 Analysis of Percent Metal in Metallic Coatings by Spectrographic Method contained in the SCAQMD "Laboratory Method of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual applicable.~~
- ~~506.7~~ **507.5 Determination of Acid Concentration in Pretreatment Wash Primer:** Acid concentration in pretreatment wash primer as defined in Section ~~226~~ 223, of this rule shall be determined by ASTM Test Method D-1613-85 ~~(modified)~~. 06 "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products", 2006.
- 507.6 HVLP Equivalency:** Spray equipment HVLP equivalency shall be determined using South Coast Air Quality Management District "Guidelines for Demonstrating Equivalency with District Approved Transfer Efficiency Spray Guns", September 26, 2002.

- 507.7 Determination of Exempt Compounds: Measurement of exempt compounds shall be determined by using C ARB Method 432, "Determination of Dichloromethane and 1,1,1-Trichloroethane in Paints and Coatings," September 12, 1998"; ARB Method 422 "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Emission from Stationary Sources", January 22, 1987; or South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91, "Determination of Exempt Compounds", February 1993.
- 507.8 Determination of Methyl Acetate, Acetone, t-Butyl Acetate, and parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF) Content: Measurement of methyl acetate, acetone t-butyl acetate and PCBTF, shall be determined using ASTM D 6133-02, "Standard Test Method for Acetone, p-chlorobenzotrifluoride, Methyl Acetate or t-Butyl Acetate Content of Solventborne and Waterborne Paints, Coatings, Resins, and Raw Materials by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph", February 2003.
- 507.9 Multiple Test Methods: When more than one test method or a set of test methods is specified for any testing, a violation of any requirement of this rule established by any one of the specified test methods or set of test methods shall constitute a violation of this rule.
- 507.10 Alternative Test Methods: The use of other test methods which are determined to be equivalent or better and approved, in writing, by the Air Pollution Control Officer, and U.S. EPA may be used in place of test methods specified in this rule.

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ATTACHMENT #7

Subject:

Staff Report

Amendment of Rule 236, Wood Products Coating

**PLACER COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT**

STAFF REPORT

RULE 236

WOOD PRODUCTS COATING OPERATIONS

PROPOSED RULE AMENDMENTS

October 14, 2010

BACKGROUND

Rule 236, WOOD PRODUCTS COATING OPERATIONS, limits the volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from wood products coating operations in the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (District). The rule was last amended by the District on August 14, 1997.

The District is proposing amendments to Rule 236 to be consistent with changes being made to Rule 218, ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS and Rule 238, FACTORY COATING OF FLATWOOD PANELING, and to meet our requirement for VOC emission reductions for attainment of State and Federal ozone standards.

This Staff Report addresses amendments that are proposed to Rule 236.

DISCUSSION

Review of District Rule wood products coating VOC content limits indicates they are consistent and up to date with the best available control practices based on review of local, State, and Federal requirements.

Proposed amendments to the Rule, in underline/strikeout format, are shown in Attachment #1. Specific changes to the Rule include:

Section 100. General

Section 102.1 Applicability, Geographic. The Rule has been expanded to apply to the entire District, including the Mountain Counties and Lake Tahoe Air Basins. The Rule previously was limited to the Sacramento Air Basin.

Section 200. Definitions

New definitions were added for tints and stains.

Section 300. Standards

Section 302.1 and Section 306. Emissions Averaging Compliance Option. The provision for emission averaging has been deleted, as it is no longer consistent with allowable State and Federal compliance procedures.

Section 302 and Section 306. Solvent Requirements for Surface Preparation and Cleanup Materials. The solvent cleaning VOC content limit has been changed to 25 g/l.

Section 400. Administrative Requirements

Section 402. Prohibition of Possession. A provision is added that clarifies that wood product coatings which do not meet the requirements of this Rule may not be possessed in the District.

Section 403. Prohibition of Sale or Manufacture. A provision is added that clarifies that wood product coatings which do not meet the requirements of this Rule may not be sold or manufactured in the District, unless the products are for use outside of the District.

Section 500. Monitoring and Records

Section 503. Test Methods. Reference was added to numerous additional test methods, and minor changes were made to the references of methods in the current Rule.

ANALYSIS

The following Analysis and the subsequent Findings are intended to address the requirements set forth in the Health and Safety Code relating to adoption of a new or amended District Rule, as well as other State statutes referenced herein.

1. Cost-Effectiveness of a Control Measure

California Health & Safety Code (H&S) Section 40703 requires a District to consider and make public “the cost-effectiveness of a control measure”. The cost effectiveness can not be determined since the rule amendments will have no significant cost to comply and no significant emission reductions.

2. Socioeconomic Impact

H&S Section 40728, in relevant part, requires the Board to consider the socioeconomic impact of any new or amended rule if air quality or emission limits are significantly affected. The expected economic impact on the wood products operations, including twelve (12) with District permits, is expected to be insignificant.

3. Environmental Review and Compliance

California Public Resources Code Section 21159 requires an environmental analysis of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance should be conducted. Compliance of the proposed rule amendment is expected to be achieved by the replacement of current coating products with compliant compounds. Application of these compliant compounds will generally result in less VOC emissions from the coating activities. Therefore, the proposed rule amendment will reduce emissions from sources and will not cause any significant adverse effects on the environment. Staff has concluded that no adverse environmental impacts will be caused by compliance with the proposed rule amendment.

According to the above conclusion, Staff finds that the proposed rule amendment is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) because (1) it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant adverse effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines §15061(b)(3)) and (2) it is as an action by a regulatory agency for protection of the environment (Class 8 Categorical Exemption, CEQA Guidelines §15308).

FINDINGS

- A. **Necessity:** The adoption of proposed amended Rule 236 satisfies the Districts objective to reduce VOCs to achieve attainment with ambient air standards for ozone, and meets the District’s requirements to implement “every feasible measure” and “Best Available Retrofit Control Technology” as required under California Health and Safety Code Sections 40919 and 40914.
- B. **Authority:** California Health and Safety Code, Sections 40000, 40001, 40701, 40702, 40716, 41010, and 41013, are provisions of law that provide the District with the authority to adopt this proposed rule.
- C. **Clarity:** There is no indication, at this time, that the proposed amended Rule is written in such a manner that persons affected by the Rule cannot easily understand them.
- D. **Consistency:** The proposed amended Rule is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations.

- E. **Non-duplication:** The proposed amended Rule does not impose the same requirements as an existing state or federal regulation.
- F. **Reference:** All statutes, court decisions, and other provisions of law used by the District in interpreting this proposed amended Rule is incorporated into this analysis and this finding by reference.

SUMMARY

Rule 236, WOOD PRODUCTS COATING OPERATIONS, has been amended to be consistent with our District rules and to meet our requirement to meet ozone ambient air quality standards.

Attachment 1: Proposed Rule 236 Amendments.

ATTACHMENT #1

Amended Rule 236, Wood Product Coating

RULE 236 WOOD PRODUCTS COATING OPERATIONS

Adopted 11-03-94
(Amended 2-09-95, 4-10-97, 8-14-97), 10-14-10 [Effective 7-1-11]

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100 GENERAL

101 PURPOSE: To establish limits on the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from coatings and strippers used on wood products, and from products used in surface preparation and cleanup.

102 APPLICABILITY:

~~402.1 Geographic:~~ ~~The provisions of this rule apply only to facilities located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin portion of Placer County, as defined by California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 1.5, Article 1, Section 60406.~~

~~402.2~~102.1 Business Category: The provisions of this rule shall apply to any person who uses, manufactures, blends, sells, repackages, distributes, or specifies wood products coatings and/or strippers to be used for the coating and/or surface preparation of wood products, including furniture, cabinets, and custom replica furniture.

~~103~~ EXEMPTIONS:

~~403~~103 SEVERABILITY: If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this rule is, for any reason, held invalid, unconstitutional or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, that portion shall be deemed as a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and the holding shall not affect the validity to the remaining portions of the rule.

104 EXEMPTIONS:

104.1 Exemption, Residential: Residential non-commercial operations are exempt from all provisions of this rule.

~~403~~104.2 Exemption, Non-Shop Architectural Coating Operations: The coating of stationary structures and their appurtenances in a non-shop environment, is subject to Rule 218, ~~Architectural Coatings~~ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS, and is exempt from all provisions of this rule.

~~403~~104.3 Exemption, Aerosol Spray Coatings: Aerosol wood products coatings sold in non-refillable aerosol containers are exempt from all provisions of this rule.

~~403~~104.4 Exemption, Panels and Siding: The factory application of wood products coatings in the manufacturing of finished wood panels intended for attachment to the inside walls of buildings, including, but not limited to, homes and office buildings, mobile homes, trailers, prefabricated buildings and similar structures, is subject to Rule 238, ~~Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling~~FACTORY COATING OF FLAT WOOD PANELING, and is exempt from all provisions of this rule.

~~403~~104.5 Exemption, Other: The application of coatings by template or stencil to add designs, letters or numbers to wood products, and the application of coatings to wooden musical instruments are exempt from all provisions of this rule.

~~403~~104.6 Partial Exemption, Low Volume: Businesses using less than 55 gallons per year of wood products coatings and/or strippers (singly or in any combination) are exempt from all provisions of this rule with the exception of Section 501, ~~USAGE RECORDS~~Recordkeeping.

~~403104.7~~ Partial Exemption, Specific Finishes: Coatings used to produce the following finishes are exempt from the provisions of Sections 302, 303 and 304, provided that records are maintained as specified in Section 501, Recordkeeping:

~~403104.7.1~~ Crackle lacquers~~;~~

~~403104.7.2~~ Faux finishes~~;~~

~~403104.7.3~~ Imitation wood grain~~;~~

~~403104.7.4~~ Leaf ~~Finishes~~finishes.

~~403.8104.8~~ Exemption, Tints: Tints applied to stains in quantities not to exceed one pint of tint in any operating day are exempt from all provisions of this rule, except for records. Records shall be maintained and reported as specified in Sections 501.1.4 and 501.2.2

104.9 Exemption From Requirements of Other District Rules: Any wood products coating, stripper or cleaning solvent subject to the VOC limitations of this rule, Sections 302, 303, and 304, is exempt from the requirements of Rule 219, Organic Solvents~~ORGANIC SOLVENTS~~.

200 DEFINITIONS

201 AEROSOL-SPRAY COATING: A coating which is sold in a hand-held, pressurized, non-refillable container of 1 liter (1.1 quarts) or less, and which is expelled from the container in a finely divided spray when a valve on the container is depressed.

202 AFFECTED POLLUTANT: Volatile organic compounds (VOC), as defined in Section ~~249~~251.

203 AIR ASSISTED AIRLESS SPRAY: Equipment used to apply coatings that uses fluid pressure to atomize coating and air pressure between 0.1 and 20 psig to adjust the spray pattern.

204 BINDERS: Non-volatile polymeric organic materials (resins) which form surface film in coating applications.

205 CAPTURE EFFICIENCY: Expressed in percent, capture efficiency is the ratio of the weight of the VOC in the effluent stream entering a control device to the weight of the VOC emitted from wood product coating operations, both measured simultaneously in accordance with Section 503.4, and calculated by the following equation: _____

$$\text{Capture Efficiency} = \frac{W_c}{W_e} \times 100$$

Where: W_c = Weight of VOC entering the control device
 W_e = Weight of VOC discharged from the coating operations~~;~~

206 CLEANUP MATERIAL: A VOC-containing material used to clean application equipment used in wood products coating operations.

207 CLEAR TOPCOAT: The final coating which contains binders, but not opaque pigments, and is specifically formulated to form a transparent or translucent solid protective film.

208 CLOSED CONTAINER: A container which has a cover where the cover meets with the main body of the container without any gaps between the cover and the main body of the container.

209 COATING: A material which is applied to a surface and which forms a film in order to beautify and/or protect such surface. -"Coating" includes, but is not limited to, materials such as topcoats, stains, sealers, fillers, conversion varnish, pigmented coating, -multicolored coating, moldseal coating, washcoat, and toner.

210 CONTROL DEVICE EFFICIENCY: Expressed in percent, control device efficiency is the ratio of the weight of the VOC removed by the control device from the effluent stream entering the control device to the weight of VOC in the effluent stream entering the control device, both measured simultaneously in accordance with Section 503.5, and -calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Control Device Efficiency} = \frac{(W_c - W_a)}{W_c} \times 100$$

Where: W_c = Weight of VOC entering the control device
 W_a = Weight of VOC discharged from the control device

211 CONVERSION VARNISH: A coating comprised of a homogeneous (alkyd-amino resin) liquid which, when acid catalyzed and applied, hardens upon exposure to air or heat, -by evaporation and polymerization, to form a continuous film that imparts protective or decorative properties to wood surfaces.- When used as a self sealing system- or as a pigmented coating, conversion varnish shall not be subject to the July 1, 2005 VOC limit for Sealers or for Pigmented Coatings, as specified in [sectionSection 302](#).

212 CRACKLE LACQUER: A clear or pigmented topcoat intended to produce a cracked or crazed appearance when dry.

213 DETAILING OR TOUCH-UP GUNGUNS: Small air spray equipment, including air brushes, that operates at no greater than five (5) cfm air flow and no greater than 50 psig air pressure and is used to repair or touch-up portions of wood products.

214 DIP COAT: A coating which is applied by dipping an object into a vat of coating material and allowing any excess coating material to drain off.

215 ELECTROSTATIC APPLICATION: The electrical charging of atomized coating droplets for deposition by electrostatic attraction.

216 EMISSIONS UNIT: An identifiable operation or piece of process equipment such as an article, machine, or other contrivance which controls, emits, may emit, or results in the emissions of any affected pollutant directly or as fugitive emissions.

217 EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM: A system for reducing emissions of VOC from coating operations.- It consists of (1) equipment which captures drying oven exhaust and fugitive emissions from the line and transports them to the control device, and (2) a VOC control device which destroys the VOC or otherwise limits the emission of VOC to the atmosphere.

The capture efficiency and the control device efficiency are calculated in accordance with Sections 205 and 210, respectively.

The Emission Control System Efficiency is calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Efficiency, \%} = \frac{\text{Capture Efficiency, \%} \times \text{Control Device Efficiency, \%}}{100}$$

218 ENCLOSED GUN CLEANER:

218.1 A device that is used for the cleaning of spray guns, pots and hoses, that has an enclosed solvent container, is not open to the ambient air when in use, and has a mechanism to force the cleanup material through the gun while the cleaner is in operation; or

218.2 A device that is used for the cleaning of spray guns, pots and hoses, that has an enclosed solvent container, uses non-atomized solvent flow to flush the spray equipment and collects and returns the discharged solvent to the enclosed container.

219 EXEMPT COMPOUNDS: For the purposes of this rule, ~~Exempt Compound~~exempt compounds are as described in Rule 102, ~~Definitions~~DEFINITIONS.

220 FAUX FINISH: A finish intended to simulate a surface other than wood, including stone, sand, slate, marble, metal, metal flake or leather.

221 FILLER: A preparation used to fill in cracks, grains, etc., of wood before applying a coating.

222 FLOW COATING: A coating application system where paint flows over the part and the excess coating drains back into the collection system.

223 HIGH-SOLIDS: A coating containing more than one (1) pound of solids per gallon of coating, by weight, when measured in accordance with Section 503.1, and which can include wiping stains, glazes, and opaque stains.

224 HIGH-VOLUME-LOW-PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY: Equipment used to apply coatings by means of a spray gun which is designed to be operated and which is operated between 0.1 and 10 psig air pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.

225 IMITATION WOOD GRAIN: A hand applied finish that simulates the appearance of a specific natural wood grain.

226 INKINKS: A fluid that contains dyes and/or colorants and is used to make markings but not to protect surfaces.

227 LEAF FINISH: A finish used in conjunction with metal leaf or foil.

228 LOW-SOLIDS COATING: A coating containing one (1) pound of solids per gallon of coating or less, by weight, when measured in accordance with Section 503.1, and which can include semi-transparent stains, toners, and washcoats.

229 LOW-VOLUME, LOW-PRESSURE (LVLP) EQUIPMENT: Spray coating application equipment with air pressure between 0.1 and 10.0 psig and air volume less than 15.5 cfm per spray gun and which operates at a maximum fluid delivery pressure of 50 psig.

- 230 MOLD-SEAL COATING:** The initial coating applied to a new mold or repaired mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.
- 231 MULTI-COLORED COATING:** A coating which exhibits more than one (1) color when applied and which is packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.
- 232 NEW WOOD PRODUCT:** A wood product which has not been previously coated or a wood product from which uncured coatings have been removed to repair flaws in initial coatings applications.
- 233 NON-SHOP ARCHITECTURAL COATING OPERATIONS:** The commercial application of coatings to stationary structures and/or their appurtenances, to mobile homes, to pavements, or to curbs, and **not** conducted inside, or on the premises of, a factory or shop building facility.
- 234 OPAQUE STAINS:** Stains not classified as semitransparent stains, which contain pigments which give character to wood.
- 235 PIGMENTED COATINGS:** Opaque coatings which contain binders and colored pigments which are formulated to hide the wood surface, either as an undercoat or topcoat.
- 236 REACTIVE DILUENT:** A liquid component of a coating which is a VOC during application, and one in which, through chemical or physical reactions, such as polymerization, becomes an integral part of a finished coating.
- 237 REFINISHING OPERATION:** The steps necessary to remove cured coatings and to repair, preserve, or restore a wood product.
- 238 REPAIR:** Recoating portions of previously coated product to cover mechanical damage to the coating following normal painting operations.
- 239 ROLL COATER:** A series of mechanical rollers that forms a thin coating film on the surface of roller, which is applied to a substrate by moving the substrate underneath the roller.
- 240 SEALER:** A coating containing binders, which seals the wood prior to application of the subsequent coatings.
- 241 SEMITRANSSPARENT STAIN:** A stain containing dyes and/or semi-transparent pigments which are formulated to enhance wood grain and change surface color but not to conceal surface grain, and include sap stain and non-grain raising stains. Semitransparent stains with greater than one (1) pound of solids per gallon of coating shall be considered opaque stains.
- 242 SIMULATED WOOD MATERIALS:** Materials, such as plastic, glass, metal, etc., that are made to give a wood-like appearance or are processed like a wood product.
- 243243 STAIN:** A semitransparent or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface, but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.
- 244 STENCIL COATING:** An ink or a pigmented coating which is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters and/or numbers to wood products.
- 244245 STRIPPER:** A liquid used to remove cured coatings, cured inks, and/or cured adhesives.
- 245246 SURFACE PREPARATION MATERIAL:** A VOC-containing material applied to the surface of any wood product, prior to the application of coatings, to clean the wood product or to promote the adhesion of subsequent coatings.

246247 TINT: A colorant added in small quantities to a stain to achieve a particular color for a finished product.

248 TONER: A wash coat which contains binders and dyes or pigments to add tint to a coated surface.

247249 TOUCH-UP: A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.

248

250 VOC COMPOSITE PARTIAL VAPOR PRESSURE: VOC composite partial vapor pressure for determination of compliance with Section 304 shall be calculated by the following

$$PP_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (W_i)(VP_i) / MW_i}{\frac{W_w}{MW_w} + \frac{W_e}{MW_e} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{W_{SUB} \cdot i}{MW_i}}$$

equation:

Where:

- PP_c = VOC composite partial pressure at 20°C, in mm ~~mercury-Hg~~
- W_i = Weight of the "I"_{th} VOC compound, in grams-
- W_w = Weight of water, in grams-
- W_e = Weight of exempt compounds, in grams-
- MW_i = Molecular weight of the "I"_{th} VOC compound, in (g/g-mole)-)
- MW_w = Molecular weight of water, in (g/g-mole)-)
- MW_e = Molecular weight of exempt compound, in (g/g-mole)-)
- Vp_i = Vapor pressure of the "I"_{th} VOC compound at 20°C, in ~~mm mercury-mmHg~~

249251 VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC): Any chemical compound containing at least an atom of carbon, except for the Exempt Compounds listed in Rule 102, ~~DEFINITIONS.~~

250252 VOC CONTENT PER LITER OF COATING, LESS WATER AND EXEMPT COMPOUNDS:

252.1 Regulatory VOC Content: The weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating solids, shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$G_l = \frac{W_v - W_w - W_{ec}}{V_m - V_w - V_{ec}}$$

Where: G_l = Weight of VOC per liter of coating, less water and less exempt compounds-

- W_v = Weight of all volatile compounds, in grams-
- W_w = Weight of water, in grams-

_____ W_{ec}	_____ =	Weight of exempt compounds, in grams.
_____ V_m	_____ =	Volume of coating material, in liters.
_____ V_w	_____ =	Volume of water, in liters.
_____ V_{ec}	_____ =	Volume of exempt compounds, in liters.

~~251~~ **252.2 Actual VOC CONTENT PER LITER OF MATERIAL** Content: The weight (in grams) of VOC per liter of wood products coating material is expressed as ~~Grams~~ grams VOC per ~~Liter~~ liter of ~~Material~~ material, and shall be calculated using the following:

$$G_A = \frac{(W_v - W_w - W_{ec})}{V_m}$$

Where: G_A = _____ Weight of VOC per ~~volume~~ liter of ~~material~~ total coating

Where: ~~_____~~ W_v _____ = Weight of all volatile compounds, in grams
~~_____~~ W_w _____ = Weight of water, in grams
~~_____~~ W_{ec} _____ = Weight of ~~exempt~~ compounds ~~listed as exempt from the definition of VOC, in Section 218~~, in grams
~~_____~~ V_m _____ = Volume of material, including any added VOC-containing solvents or reducers but excluding any colorants added to tint the base, in liters

~~252~~ **VOC CONTENT PER POUND OF COATING SOLIDS:** ~~Pounds of VOC per pound of coating solids is the weight of VOC per weight of coating solids in any given coating material, and shall be calculated by the test method found in Section 503.1 and the following equation:~~

~~252.1~~ ~~Pounds of VOC per Pound of Solids~~ =
$$\frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{W_r}$$

Where: ~~_____~~ W_s _____ = _____ Weight of volatile compounds, in pounds
~~_____~~ W_w _____ = _____ Weight of water, in pounds
~~_____~~ W_{es} _____ = _____ Weight of exempt compounds, in pounds
~~_____~~ W_r _____ = _____ Weight of coating solids, in pounds

~~252.2~~ For coatings that contain ~~reactive diluents~~, the VOC content of the coating is determined ~~after curing~~. For these coatings, the pounds of VOC per pound of coating solids shall be calculated by the test method found in Section 503.1 and the following equation:

~~Pounds of VOC per Pound of Solids~~ =
$$\frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{W_r}$$

Where: ~~_____~~ W_s _____ = _____ Weight of volatile compounds in pounds, emitted into the atmosphere during curing
~~_____~~ W_w _____ = _____ Weight of water in pounds, emitted into the atmosphere during curing

~~W_{es} = Weight of exempt compounds in pounds, emitted into the atmosphere during curing~~

~~W_r = Weight of coating solids in pounds, prior to reaction~~

- 253 WASH COAT:** A coating, containing binders, which penetrates into and seals wood, prevents undesired staining, and seals in wood pitch. -Washcoats with greater than one (1) pound of solids per gallon of coating shall be considered sealers.
- 254 WOOD PANEL:** Any piece of wood, or wood composition, which is solid or laminated, and which is larger than 10 square feet in size, and which is not subsequently cut into smaller pieces.
- 255 WOOD PRODUCTS:** Surface-coated objects such as cabinets (kitchen, bath and vanity), tables, chairs, beds, sofas, shutters, doors, trim, containers, tools, ladders, art objects, and any other objects made of solid wood and/or wood composition and/or of simulated wood material used in combination with solid wood or wood composition.
- 256 WOOD PRODUCT COATING APPLICATION OPERATIONS:** A combination of coating application steps which may include use of spray guns, flash-off areas, spray booths, ovens, conveyors, and/or other equipment operated for the purpose of applying coating to wood products.

300 STANDARDS

- 301 APPLICATION EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS:** A person subject to the provisions of this rule shall not apply any wood product coating to any wood products, unless one of the following application methods is used:

~~a.301.1~~ Hand application methods, such as brush or roller;

~~b.301.2~~ Roll coater;

~~c.301.3~~ Dip coat;

~~d.301.4~~ Flowcoat;

~~e.301.5~~ High Volume Low Pressure spray equipment;

~~f.301.6~~ Low Volume Low Pressure spray equipment;

~~g.301.7~~ Air assisted airless, for touch-up and repair only;

~~h.301.8~~ Electrostatic application equipment;

~~i.301.9~~ Any other equivalent method which has been approved in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

- 302 LIMITS FOR VOC CONTENT OF COATINGS FOR NEW WOOD PRODUCTS:** Except as provided in Sections 103,~~305~~, and ~~306~~305, no person shall apply any coatings to a new wood product, or use VOC-containing solvents, if such materials have a VOC content exceeding the applicable limits specified in the following table.- The VOC content of coatings, except low-solid stains, toners, washcoats and solvents, shall be determined in accordance with Sections ~~250~~252.1 (VOC regulatory content) and 503.1.- The VOC content of low-solid stains, toners washcoats and solvents, shall be determined in accordance with Sections ~~251 and 503.1.~~252.2 (VOC actual content) and 503.1. VOC limits expressed in grams VOC per liter of coating shall be used.

August 14, 1997

October 14, 2011 (Effective July 1, 2011)

~~302.1 If the emission averaging provisions of Section 306 are not used to achieve compliance with this section, VOC limits expressed in Grams VOC Per Liter of Coating shall be used.~~

~~302.2 If the emission averaging provisions of Section 306 are used to achieve compliance with this section, VOC limits expressed in Pounds VOC Per Pound of Solids, in accordance with Section 252, shall be used.~~

~~(Section 302 Continues With The Following Table)~~

LIMITS FOR VOC CONTENT OF COATINGS FOR NEW WOOD PRODUCTS

SPECIFIC MATERIAL		VOC LIM <u>VOC Regulatory Content, Grams</u> Less Water and Exempt Com Section 2 (Pounds VOC Per Pound of Solids, which applies onl Section 2 Section 252.1
		BEFORE JULY 1, 2005
Clear Topcoats	550 (1.37)	275 (0.35)
Conversion Varnish		550 (1.37* (4.6)
Filler	500 (0.66)	275 (0.48)
High-Solid Stain	550 (1.23)	350 (0.42)
Inks		500 (0.964.2)
Mold-Seal Coating		750 (4.206.2)
Multi-colored Coating	685 (2.60)	275 (0.33)
Pigmented Coating	550 (1.10)	275 (0.25) *
Sealer	550 (1.39)	275 (0.36) *
		VOC LIM <u>VOC Actual Content, Grams VOC per Liter of</u> (Pounds VOC per Pound of Solids, which applies onl only if Emission Averaging is used
Low Solid Stains, Toners and Washcoats		BEFORE JULY 1, 2005 120 (1.0)
		480 (4.0)
		VOC LIM <u>VOC Actual Content, Grams VOC per Liter of</u> (Pounds Per Gallon, as defined
Surface Prep and Clean-up Solvents Containing VOC's		BEFORE JULY 1, 2005 25 (0.2)
		200 (1.67)

* (See Section 211 for special conditions for Conversion Varnish)——

302.31 Notwithstanding the VOC limits specified in this section, a person may apply a sealer with a VOC content not exceeding 680 grams/liter, provided that the topcoat used on the same wood product does not exceed 275 grams/liter.

303 **LIMITS FOR VOC CONTENT OF COATINGS FOR REFINISHING, REPAIRING, PRESERVING, OR RESTORING WOOD PRODUCTS:** Except as provided in Sections 103, 305, and 306305, no person shall apply any coatings to refinish, repair, preserve, or restore a wood product, or use VOC-containing solvents, if such materials have a VOC content

exceeding the applicable limits specified in the following table.- The VOC content of coatings, except low-solid stains, toners, and washcoats, shall be determined in accordance with Sections ~~250~~252.1 and 503.1.- The VOC content of low-solid stains, toners and washcoats and VOC-containing solvents shall be determined in accordance with Sections ~~254~~252.2 and 503.1. VOC limits expressed in grams per liter shall be used.

~~303.1 If the emission averaging provisions of Section 306 are not used to achieve compliance with this section, VOC limits expressed in grams per liter shall be used.~~

~~303.2 If the emission averaging provisions of Section 306 are used to achieve compliance with this section, VOC limits expressed in pounds of VOC per pound of solids, in accordance with Section 252, shall be used.~~

LIMITS FOR VOC CONTENT OF COATINGS TO REFINISH, REPAIR, PRESERVE OR RESTORE

SPECIFIC MATERIAL	VOC LIMITS <u>VOC Regulatory Content</u> , Grams VOC Per Liter of Coating <u>Less Water and Exempt Compounds</u> , as defined in Section 250
Clear Topcoats	680 (2.505.7)
Conversion Varnish	550 (1.20)** (<u>4.6</u>)
Filler	500 (0.964.2)
High-Solid Stain	700 (2.575.9)
Inks	500 (0.964.2)
Mold-Seal Coating	750 (4.206.3)
Multi-colored Coating	680 (2.505.7)
Pigmented Coating	600 (1.60)** (<u>5.0</u>)
Sealer	680 (2.50)** (<u>5.7</u>)
	VOC LIMIT <u>VOC Actual Content</u> , Grams VOC Per Liter of Material, as defined in Section 251 (<u>Pounds VOC Per Pound of Solids applies only if</u>
Low Solid Stains, Toners and Washcoats	480 (<u>4.0.76</u>)
	VOC LIMIT <u>VOC Actual Content</u> , Grams VOC Per Liter of Material, <u>as defined in Section 252.2 (Pounds VOC Per Gallon)</u>
Surface Prep <u>and/or</u> Clean-up Solvents Containing VOC's	<u>200</u> (1.6725) (<u>0.2</u>)

* (See Section 211 for special conditions for Conversion Varnish)

304 LIMITS OF VOC CONTENT FOR STRIPPERS: A person shall not use a stripper on wood products unless:

- 304.1 The stripper contains less than 350 grams of VOC per liter of material; or
- 304.2 ~~the~~The VOC composite partial vapor pressure for the stripper is 2 mm ~~mercury/Hg~~ (0.04 psia) or less at 20°C (68°F), as calculated pursuant to Section ~~248~~250.

305 EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM:

305.1 As an alternative, a person may comply with the VOC limits specified in Sections 302, 303, and 304, by using an approved air pollution control system consisting of a capture system and a control device, which reduces VOC emissions from the application of wood products coatings or strippers by an equivalent or greater amount than the limits specified in Sections 302, 303, and 304, with the written approval of the Air Pollution Control Officer. -In order to achieve an equivalent or greater level of VOC reduction, the minimum -allowable ~~Emission Control System Efficiency~~emission control system efficiency of such a system, when calculated pursuant to Section 217, shall be the efficiency calculated by the following equation:

$$C.E. = 1 - \left(\frac{VOC_{LWc}}{VOC_{LWnMax}} \right) \times \frac{(1 - (VOC_{LWnMax} / (D_{nMax})))}{(1 - (VOC_{LWc} / D_c))} \times 100$$

$$C.E. = 1 - \left(\frac{VOC_{LWc}}{VOC_{LWn,Max}} \right) \times \frac{(1 - (VOC_{LWn,Max} / (D_{n,Max})))}{(1 - (VOC_{LWc} / D_c))} \times 100$$

- Where:
- C.E. = Minimum allowable ~~Emission Control System Efficiency~~emission control system efficiency, percent-
 - VOC_{LWc} = VOC Limit of Rule 236, less water and less exempt compounds, pursuant to Sections 302, 303, and/or 304-
 - $VOC_{LWn,Max}$ = Maximum VOC content of non-compliant coating used in conjunction with a control device, less water and less exempt compounds-
 - $D_{n,Max}$ = Density of solvent, reducer, or thinner contained in the non-compliant coating, containing the maximum VOC content of the multi-component coating, g/L-
 - D_c = Density of corresponding solvent, reducer, or thinner used in the compliant coating system. ~~(=~~ (= 880 g/L-)

- 305.2 The capture system shall vent all drying oven exhaust to the control device and shall have one or more inlets for collection of fugitive emissions; and
- 305.3 During any period of operation of a thermal incinerator, combustion temperature shall be continuously monitored; and
- 305.4 During any period of operation of a catalytic incinerator, exhaust gas temperature shall be continuously monitored; and

305.5 Written approval for the use of such equipment is obtained from the Air Pollution Control Officer prior to installation or use of the equipment.

~~306~~ EMISSIONS AVERAGING PROVISIONS:

~~306.1~~ A person may comply with the provisions of Sections ~~302, 303, and 304~~ by using an averaging approach for all or a portion of the coatings used at the facility, provided that all requirements of this Section are met.

~~306.1.1~~ Standard: A person using the provisions of this Section for compliance shall demonstrate that emissions from the coatings being averaged, on a pounds of VOC per pounds of solids basis, on a rolling 30-day basis, are less than or equal to 90 percent of the allowable emissions, based on the following:

$$0.9 \sum_{i=1}^n \text{VOC}_i (U_i) \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \text{ER}_i (U_i)$$

Where:

~~VOC_i~~ = ~~VOC content limit of coating AI@ (grams of VOC per liter of material for low solids coatings and pounds of VOC per pound of solids for all other coatings, as required in Sections 302, 303, or 304).~~

~~U_i~~ = ~~Usage of coating AI@ (liters of material for low solids coatings, and pounds of solids for all other coatings), and~~

~~ER_i~~ = ~~Actual VOC content of coating AI@, as applied (grams per liter for low solids materials and pounds of VOC per pounds of solids for all other coatings).~~

~~306.1.2~~ Conditions: The 0.9 multiplier above is applicable only to facilities that are subject to Rule 507 Federal Operating Permit Program, and is not applicable after July 1, 2005. Any wood product coating not included in the emissions averaging shall comply with the VOC limits in Sections 302, 303, or 304.

~~307306~~ REQUIREMENTS FOR SURFACE PREPARATION AND CLEANUP MATERIALS: Any person subject to this rule shall comply with the following requirements:

~~307306.1~~ Spray gun nozzles only, may be soaked in solvent-based materials for cleaning, provided the container (not to exceed five (5) gallons in size) is kept tightly covered at all times except when accessing the container.

~~307306.2~~ Closed, non leaking, and non-absorbent containers shall be used for the disposal of cloth or paper used for surface preparation, cleanup, and coating removal.

~~307306.3~~ VOC-containing materials shall be stored in containers, which are closed when not in use, and shall be disposed of in a manner that the VOC's are not emitted into the atmosphere.

~~307306.4~~ A person shall not use solvent-based VOC-containing materials for the cleanup of spray equipment used in wood products coating application operations, unless the spray equipment is disassembled and cleaned in an enclosed gun cleaner.

~~307306.5~~ A person shall not perform surface preparation or cleanup with a material containing VOC's in excess of 20025 grams per liter ~~(1.67 pounds per gallon)~~ in accordance with VOC limit standards in Sections 302 and 303.

400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

401 PROHIBITION OF SPECIFICATION: No person shall require for use or specify the application of any coating subject to the provisions of this rule that does not meet the limits and requirements of this rule. The prohibition of this Section shall apply to all written or oral contracts under the terms of which any coating is to be applied to any wood product at any physical location within the District.

~~402402 PROHIBITION OF POSSESSION:~~ No person shall possess any coating subject to the provisions of this rule that does not meet the limits and requirements of the rule.

403 PROHIBITION OF SALE OR MANUFACTURE:

403.1 No person shall manufacture, blend, repackage for sale, supply, sell, offer for sale, or distribute within the District, any coating with a VOC content in excess of the limits specified in Section 302 or 303 or 304. This shall apply to the sale of any non-compliant coating which will be applied at any physical location within the jurisdiction of the District.

403.2 The provision of Section 403.1 shall not apply to the application of coatings where either: (a) The product is used exclusively within a emission control systems as allowed in Section 305; or (b) For coatings for use outside of the District.

404 LABELING REQUIREMENTS, VOC CONTENT: Each container of any coating, surface preparation material, or cleanup material, or stripper manufactured ~~after~~ after ~~July 1, 1997~~ shall display its maximum VOC content of the coating, as applied, and after any thinning as recommended by the manufacturer, or shall have this information provided in a product data sheet supplied with the container. ~~VOC content shall be displayed as grams of VOC per liter of coating (less water and less exempt- solvent, and excluding any colorant added to tint bases), surface preparation and cleanup material, or stripper. VOC content displayed may be calculated using product formulation data, or may be determined using the test method in Section 503.1. Alternatively, containers for strippers subject to the provisions of Section 304 may display only the partial vapor pressure.~~

~~403 EMISSIONS AVERAGING PLAN:~~

~~403.1 A person wanting to use the emissions averaging provisions of Section 306 to achieve compliance with this rule shall submit an Emissions Averaging Plan ("Plan") for approval by the Air Pollution Control Officer. The Plan may not be implemented until it is approved, in writing, by the Air Pollution Control Officer. Submittal of a Plan does not provide an exemption from the requirements of this rule. The Plan must be resubmitted, for approval by the Air Pollution Control Officer on an annual basis. If the Plan is not approved, emissions averaging will not be permitted.~~

~~403.2 The Plan shall include, at a minimum:~~

~~403.2.1 A description of the wood product coatings to be included in the averaging program, and~~

~~403.2.2 A description of the quantification and record keeping for coating usage, coating VOC and solids content, VOC emissions, and calculations to show compliance with Section 306.~~

404405 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN: A person using an emission control system pursuant to Section 305, as a means of alternate compliance with this rule, as provided in Sections 302, 303 and 304, must submit an Operation and Maintenance Plan for the emission control system to the Air Pollution Control Officer for approval. A person proposing to install a new emission control system as a means of alternate compliance with this rule shall submit in addition to an Operation and Maintenance Plan, an application for Authority to Construct, pursuant to Rule 501, ~~General Permit Requirements~~ GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. The Plan shall specify operating and maintenance procedures which will demonstrate continuous operation of the emission control system during periods of emissions-producing operations. The Plan shall also specify which records must be kept to document these operating and maintenance procedures. -These records shall comply with the requirements of Sections 501 and 502. The Plan shall be implemented upon approval of the Air Pollution Control Officer.

~~**405 FEASIBILITY AND TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT:** By July 1, 2003, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall assess the feasibility of the July 1, 2005 VOC limits and whether new technology could provide additional emissions reductions to meet the District's Air Quality Management Plan objectives.~~

500 MONITORING AND RECORDS

501 RECORDKEEPING: In addition to any applicable record keeping requirements of either Rule 502, ~~New Source Review~~ NEW SOURCE REVIEW, Rule 507, ~~Federal Operating Permit Program~~ FEDERAL OPERATING PERMIT PROGRAM, and Rule 511, ~~Potential to Emit~~ POTENTIAL TO EMIT, or any other District rule which may be applicable, any person subject to this rule shall maintain the following records in order to evaluate compliance:

501.1 Product Data:

501.1.1 A data sheet, material list, or invoice giving material name, manufacturer identification, material application, and VOC content; ~~;~~

501.1.2 Any catalysts, reducers, or other components used, and the mix ratio; ~~;~~

501.1.3 ~~t~~ ~~he~~ The applicable VOC limit from Section 302 or 303 and the actual VOC content of the wood product coating as applied.

501.1.4 Name, description, container size and actual VOC content of any tints used to color stains for coating wood products.

501.2 Product Usage and Frequency:

501.2.1 For persons using coatings or materials which comply with the VOC limits specified in Sections 302, 303, and 304, records shall be maintained on a **monthly** basis, showing the type and volume of coatings, strippers and surface preparation and cleanup materials used. Coating type shall be designated according to the coating categories as listed in Sections 302, 303, and 304.

501.2.2 ~~For coatings used in emissions averaging pursuant to Section 306, daily~~ Persons using stains and/or tints and subject to this rule shall maintain records on a monthly basis that provide the following information as applicable:

Name, description, container size, and actual VOC content of any tints used to color stains.

Usage of any tint is limited to one pint of tint in any operating day. Records of any tint use shall be maintained, showing the type and volume of coatings, strippers and surface preparation and cleanup materials used on a monthly basis and submitted to the District when requested.

501.2.3 If at any time a person uses coatings or materials exceeding the VOC limits specified in Sections 302, 303, and 304, records shall be maintained on a **daily** basis showing the type and volume of materials used.

501.2.4 For persons using tints to color stains, usage is limited to one pint or less in any operating day. Records of any tint use shall be maintained on a daily basis and submitted monthly to the Placer Air Pollution Control District.

501.3 Emission Control System:

501.3.1 A person using an emission control system as a means of alternate compliance pursuant to Section 305, shall maintain records on a **daily** basis, showing the type and volume of coatings and solvents used.

501.3.2 A person using an emission control system as a means of alternate compliance with this rule pursuant to Section 305, shall maintain **daily** records of key system operating and maintenance procedures which will demonstrate continuous operation and compliance of the emission control system during periods of emission-producing activities. -Key system operating parameters are those necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of Section 305.

502 RETENTION OF RECORDS: All records required by this rule shall be retained for at least three years, except for sources subject to Rule 507, Federal-Operating-Permit Program**FEDERAL OPERATING PERMIT PROGRAM**, which shall be retained for at least five years. Such records shall be made available to the Air Pollution Control Officer upon request.

503 TEST METHODS

503.1 Determination of VOC Content: VOC content, solids content, and water content of wood product coatings, strippers, and surface preparation and cleanup materials, subject to this rule, shall be determined in accordance with United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Method 24 and Sections 250, 254, 252, 253 or 252, 254 of this rule, as applicable.

503.2 Determination of Composition of VOC: The composition of VOC shall be as specified on the manufacturer's label or data sheet, or as determined by ASTM Method E-260, General Gas Chromatograph.

503.3 Determination of Compounds Exempt From VOC Definition: Exempt Compounds per Section 219 of this rule, and as defined in Rule 102, Definitions, DEFINITIONS, shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D-4457-85, or ARB Method 432.- If any of the perfluorocarbons or volatile cyclic and linear methyl siloxanes are being claimed

as exempt compounds, the person making the claim must state in advance which compounds are present, and the U.S. EPA-approved test method used to make the determination of these compounds.

- 503.4 Determination of Capture Efficiency: Efficiency of the capture system shall be determined in accordance with U.S. EPA "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency, January 9, 1995". ~~Individual capture~~ efficiency test runs subject to the U.S. EPA technical guidelines, calculated in accordance with Section 205, shall be determined by:
- 503.4.1 ~~Applicable U.S. EPA methods 204, 204A, 204B, 204C, 204E, and/or 40 CFR 51, Appendix M, Methods 204-204F;~~ or
- 503.4.2 The South Coast Air Quality Management District "Protocol for Determination of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Capture Efficiency"; or
- 503.4.3 Any other method approved by the U.S. EPA, the California Air Resources Board, and the Air Pollution Control Officer.
- 503.5 Determination of Control Device Efficiency: Efficiency of the emission control device shall be based upon test measurements made in accordance with (1) U.S. EPA Method ~~48~~, 25 or 25A, for VOC concentration, and (2) U.S. EPA Method 2 or 2C for flow rates, as applicable, and calculated in accordance with Section 210. U.S. EPA Method 18 or CARB Method 422 "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Emissions from Stationary Sources" may be used to determine emissions of exempt compounds.
- 503.6 Vapor Pressure: Vapor pressures may be obtained from standard reference texts or may be determined by ASTM D-2879.
- 503.7 Volatile Content of Radiation Curable Materials: Volatile content of radiation curable materials shall be obtained in accordance with ASTM Method D-5403-93.
- 503.8 Multiple Test Methods: When more than one test method or a set of test methods is specified for any testing, a violation of any requirement of this rule established by any one of the specified test methods or set of test methods shall constitute a violation of this rule.

ATTACHMENT #8

Subject:

Staff Report

Amendment of Rule 238, Factory Coating of Flat Wood Paneling

**PLACER COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT**

STAFF REPORT

RULE 238

FACTORY COATING OF FLATWOOD PANELING

PROPOSED RULE AMENDMENTS

October 14, 2010

BACKGROUND

Rule 238, FACTORY COATING OF FLATWOOD PANELING, limits the volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from wood products coating operations in the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (District). The rule was last amended by the District on February 18, 2004.

The District is proposing amendments to Rule 238 to be consistent with U.S. EPA's "Control Techniques Guidelines for Flat Wood Paneling Coatings," (EPA 453/R-06-004), dated September 2006, changes being made to Rule 218, ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS and Rule 236, WOOD PRODUCTS COATING OPERATIONS, and to meet our requirement for VOC emission reductions for attainment of State and Federal ozone standards.

This Staff Report addresses amendments that are proposed to Rule 238.

DISCUSSION

Review of District Rule coating VOC content limits indicates they are consistent and up to date with the best available control practices based on review of local, State, and Federal requirements.

Proposed amendments to the Rule, in underline/strikeout format, are shown in Attachment #1. Specific changes to the Rule include:

Section 100. General

Section 102.1 Applicability, Geographic. ~~Section 102.1 Applicability, Geographic.~~ The Rule has been expanded to apply to the entire District, including the Mountain Counties and Lake Tahoe Air Basins. The Rule previously was limited to the Sacramento Air Basin.

Section 200. Definitions

New definitions were added for tints and stains.

Section 300. Standards

Section 301.2 The control device efficiency alternative has been changed to from 90% to 95%.

Section 303 and 304. Work Practices. Work practice provisions have been added based on U.S. EPA's Control Techniques Guidelines.

Section 500. Monitoring and Records

Section 503. Test Methods. Reference was added to additional test methods, and minor changes were made to the methods in the current Rule.

ANALYSIS

The following Analysis and the subsequent Findings are intended to address the requirements set forth in the Health and Safety Code relating to adoption of a new or amended District Rule, as well as other State statutes referenced herein.

1. Cost-Effectiveness of a Control Measure

California Health & Safety Code (H&S) Section 40703 requires a District to consider and make public “the cost-effectiveness of a control measure”. The cost effectiveness can not be determined since the rule amendments will have no significant cost to comply and no significant emission reductions.

2. Socioeconomic Impact

H&S Section 40728, in relevant part, requires the Board to consider the socioeconomic impact of any new or amended rule if air quality or emission limits are significantly affected. The expected economic impact on the flat wood paneling operations, including two (2) with District permits, is expected to be insignificant.

3. Environmental Review and Compliance

California Public Resources Code Section 21159 requires an environmental analysis of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance should be conducted. Compliance of the proposed rule amendment is expected to be achieved by the replacement of current coating products with compliant compounds. Application of these compliant compounds will generally result in less VOC emissions from the coating activities. Therefore, the proposed rule amendment will reduce emissions from sources and will not cause any significant adverse effects on the environment. Staff has concluded that no adverse environmental impacts will be caused by compliance with the proposed rule amendment.

According to the above conclusion, Staff finds that the proposed rule amendment is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) because (1) it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant adverse effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines §15061(b)(3)) and (2) it is as an action by a regulatory agency for protection of the environment (Class 8 Categorical Exemption, CEQA Guidelines §15308).

FINDINGS

- A. **Necessity:** The adoption of proposed amended Rule 238 satisfies the Districts objective to reduce VOCs to achieve attainment with ambient air standards for ozone, and meets the District’s requirements to implement “every feasible measure” and “Best Available Retrofit Control Technology” as required under California Health and Safety Code Sections 40919 and 40914.
- B. **Authority:** California Health and Safety Code, Sections 40000, 40001, 40701, 40702, 40716, 41010, and 41013, are provisions of law that provide the District with the authority to adopt this proposed amended Rule.
- C. **Clarity:** There is no indication, at this time, that the proposed amended Rule is written in such a manner that persons affected by the Rule cannot easily understand them.
- D. **Consistency:** The proposed amended Rule is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations.
- E. **Non-duplication:** The proposed amended Rule does not impose the same requirements as an existing state or federal regulation.
- F. **Reference:** All statutes, court decisions, and other provisions of law used by the District in interpreting this proposed amended Rule is incorporated into this analysis and this finding by reference.

SUMMARY

Rule 238, FACTORY COATING OF F LATHWOOD PANELING, has been amended to be consistent with the U.S. EPA's Control Techniques Guidelines, other District rules, and to meet our requirement to meet ozone ambient air quality standards.

Attachment 1: Proposed Rule 386 Amendments.

ATTACHMENT #1

Amended Rule 238, Flat Wood Paneling

RULE 238 FACTORY COATING OF FLAT WOOD PANELING

Adopted 11-03-94
(Amended 2-09-95, 6-08-95, 8-14-97, 02-18-04), 10-14-10 [Effective 7-1-11])

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100 GENERAL

101 PURPOSE: The purpose of this Rule is to limit the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from the factory application of coatings and inks to flatwood paneling as defined in Section ~~207209~~, and to wood flat stock, as defined in Section ~~224230~~.

102 APPLICABILITY:

~~402.1 Geographic: The provisions of this rule apply only to facilities located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin portion of Placer County, as defined by California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 1.5, Article 1, Section 60406.~~

~~402.2~~102.1 Business Category: The provisions of this rule shall apply to any person who applies in a shop or factory facility, coatings or inks used to coat any products defined in Section ~~207209~~ or ~~224231~~, or who manufactures, blends, sells, repackages, distributes, or specifies, such coatings and inks. Standard Industrial Code (SIC) classifications covering these coating processes are 2431, 2435, 2436, 2492 and 2499.

103 EXEMPTIONS:

~~103.1 Exemption, Furniture, and Cabinet Components:~~ Surface coating of wood flat wood-stock intended to be used as a furniture or cabinet ~~component~~components, is subject to Rule 236, ~~Wood Products Coating Operations~~WOOD PRODUCTS COATING OPERATIONS, and is exempt from all provisions of this rule.

103.2 Exemption, Non-Shop Architectural Coatings: The coating of stationary structures and their appurtenances in a non-shop operation is subject to Rule 218, ~~Architectural Coatings~~ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS, and is exempt from all provisions of this rule.

103.3 Exemption, Adhesives: The use of adhesives to manufacture flatwood panels or wood flat stock, is subject to Rule 235, ~~Adhesives~~ADHESIVES, and is exempt from all provisions of this rule.

103.4 Exemption From Requirements of Other District Rules: Any coating, ink or cleanup material, which contains compounds that are subject to the VOC provisions of this rule, is exempt from the provisions of Rule 219, ~~Organic Solvents~~ORGANIC SOLVENTS.

103.5 ~~Exemption~~, Residential, Non-Commercial Operations: Residential, non-commercial flatwood coating operations are exempt from all provisions of this rule.

103.6 Partial Exemption, Low Volume: Businesses using less than 55 gallons per year ~~of~~ coatings, inks and VOC-containing cleanup solvents or strippers, (~~singly~~singularly or in combination) are exempt from the provisions of this rule, except for Recordkeeping, Section 502.

103.7 Exemption, Aerosol Spray Coatings, for Touch-Up: Aerosol ~~-~~ spray coatings for touch up and repair are exempt from all provisions of this rule.

~~403.8~~103.8 Exemption, Tints: Tints applied to stains in quantities not to exceed one pint of tint in any operating day, are exempt from all provisions of this rule, except for recordkeeping. Records shall be maintained and reported as specified in Section 503.

103.9 Exemption, Other: The application of coatings by template in order to add designs, letters, or numbers to wood products, is exempt from all provisions of this rule.

200 DEFINITIONS

201 ADHESIVE: Any substance that is applied for the primary purpose of bonding surfaces together.

202 CAPTURE EFFICIENCY: Expressed in percent, capture efficiency is the ratio of the weight of the VOC in the effluent stream entering a control device to the weight of the VOC emitted from flatwood paneling coating operations, both measured simultaneously in accordance with ~~Section 505~~subsection 506.2, and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Capture Efficiency} = \frac{W_c}{W_e} \times 100$$

Where: W_c = Weight of VOC entering the control device
 W_e = Weight of VOC discharged from the coating operations

203 COATING: Any coating applied on any flatwood paneling or wood flat stock including but not limited to water repellant preservative, semitransparent stains, opaque stains, ~~Filler~~filler, or clear top coat.

204 CONTROL DEVICE EFFICIENCY: Expressed in percent, control device efficiency is the ratio of the weight of the VOC removed by the control device from the effluent stream entering the control device to the weight of VOC in the effluent stream entering the control device, both measured simultaneously in accordance with ~~Section 505~~subsection 506.3, and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Control Device Efficiency} = \frac{(W_c - W_a)}{W_c} \times 100$$

Where: W_c = Weight of VOC entering the control device
 W_a = Weight of VOC discharged from the control device

~~205~~205 DIP COATER: To dip an object into a vat of coating material and drain off any excess coating.

~~206~~206 ELECTROSTATIC SPRAY APPLICATION: Any method of spray application of coatings where an electrostatic attraction is created between the part to be coated and the paint particles.

~~207~~207 EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM: A system for reducing emissions of VOC from flatwood paneling coating operations.- It consists of (1) a capture device or system which collects all drying oven exhaust and fugitive emissions from the line and transports them to the control device, and (2) a VOC control device which destroys the VOC or otherwise limits the emission of VOC to the atmosphere. -The individual efficiencies are calculated in accordance with Sections 202 and 204.

The overall efficiency of the emission control system is calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Overall Efficiency, \%} = \frac{\text{Capture Efficiency, \%} \times \text{Control Device Efficiency, \%}}{100}$$

- 206208 EXEMPT COMPOUNDS:** For the purposes of this rule, exempt compounds are as defined in Rule 102, Definitions**DEFINITIONS.**
- 207209 FLATWOOD PANELING:** Printed interior panels made of hardwood plywood and thin particle board, natural finish hardwood plywood, hardwood paneling, baseboard, wood flat stock, veneers, doors, door skins, wood flat product skins, tileboard and wallboard.
- 208210 FLOW COATER:** To coat an object by flowing a stream of coating over an object and draining off any excess coating.
- 211 HAND APPLICATION METHODS:** The application of coatings, sealants, or adhesives by manually held, non-mechanically-operated equipment. Such equipment includes paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.
- 212 HARDBOARD:** A panel manufactured primarily from inter-felted ligno-cellulosic fibers which are consolidated under heat and pressure in a hot press.
- 209213 HARDWOOD PLYWOOD:** Plywood whose surface layer is a veneer of hardwood.
- 240214 HIGH VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY EQUIPMENT:** Spray equipment used to apply coatings by means of a gun which is designed to be operated and which is operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch, gauge, (psig) air atomized pressure, measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.
- 215 INK:** Any fluid or viscous composition used in printing impressing or transferring an image onto a panel.
- 244216 LOW SOLIDS COATING:** A coating or ink containing 120 grams or less of solids per liter (1.0 pounds or less of solids per gallon) of coating material.
- 242217 NATURAL FINISH HARDWOOD PLYWOOD PANELS:** Panels whose original grain pattern is enhanced by essentially transparent finishes frequently supplemented by fillers and toners.
- 243218 NON-HEAT-SET INK:** An ink which dries by oxidation and absorption into the substrate without the use of heat from dryers or ovens.
- 244219 PANEL:** A flat piece of wood or wood product usually rectangular and used inside homes and mobile homes for wall decorations.
- 245220 PRINTED INTERIOR PANELS:** Panels whose grain or natural surface is obscured by fillers and basecoats upon which a simulated grain or decorative pattern is printed.
- 246221 ROLL COATER:** A series of mechanical rollers that forms a thin coating film on the surface of roller, which is applied to a substrate by moving the substrate underneath the roller.
- 222 SEMI-TRANSPARENT STAIN:** A stain containing dyes and/or semi-transparent pigments which are formulated to enhance wood grain and change surface color, but not to conceal surface grain, and include sap stain and non-grain raising stains. Semi-transparent stains with greater than one (1) pound of solids per gallon of coating shall be considered opaque stains.
- 223 SIMULATED WOOD MATERIALS:** Materials, such as plastic, glass, metal, etc., that are made to give a wood-like appearance, or are processed like a wood product.
- 224 STAIN:** A semitransparent or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface, but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

225 THIN PARTICLEBOARD: A manufactured board 1/4 inch or less in thickness made of individual wood particles which have been coated with a binder and formed into flat sheets by pressure.

217226 TILEBOARD: Paneling that has a colored waterproof surface coating.

218227 TINT: A colorant added in small quantities to a stain to achieve a particular color for a finished product.

228 VOC CONTENT PER LITER OF COATING, LESS WATER AND EXEMPT COMPOUNDS:

228.1 Regulatory VOC Content: The weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating solids, measured in accordance with ~~Section 505~~ subsection 506.1, and calculated by the following equation:

$$G_1 = \frac{W_v - W_w - W_{ec}}{V_m - V_w - V_{ec}}$$

Where: ~~G_1~~ = Weight of VOC in grams per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds.

~~W_v~~ = Weight of volatile compounds, in grams.

~~W_w~~ = Weight of water, in grams.

~~W_{ec}~~ = Weight of exempt compounds, in grams.

~~V_m~~ = Volume of coating material, in liters.

~~V_w~~ = Volume of water, in liters.

~~V_{ec}~~ = Volume of exempt compounds, in liters.

(To convert G_1 to pounds per gallon, multiply by 0.008345)

219228.2 Actual VOC CONTENT FOR LOW SOLIDS COATINGS Content: The weight of VOC in grams, per liter of ~~low solids coating total~~ material, measured in accordance with ~~Section 505~~ subsection 506.1, and calculated by the following equation:

$$G_L = \frac{W_v - W_w - W_{ec}}{V_m}$$

Where: ~~G_L~~ = Weight of VOC per liter of low solids coating material, less water and exempt compounds.

~~W_v~~ = Weight of volatile compounds, in grams.

~~W_w~~ = Weight of water, in grams.

~~W_{ec}~~ = Weight of exempt compounds, in grams.

~~V_m~~ = Volume of coating material, in liters.

(To convert G_L to pounds per gallon, multiply by 0.008345)

220229 VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC): Any chemical compound containing at least one atom of carbon, except for the Exempt Compounds listed in Rule 102, Definitions ~~DEFINITIONS~~.

224230 WOOD FLAT STOCK: Interior panels containing wood including but not limited to redwood stocks, plywood panels, particle boards, composition hardboards, and any other panels containing solid wood or wood product.

300 STANDARDS

301 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: Any person applying coatings or inks to flatwood paneling products subject to this rule shall comply with either of the following requirements listed in ~~Sections~~subsections 301.1 ~~and~~or 301.2:

301.1 ~~Coating Materials and Inks~~ Use only coatings: Coatings and inks shall only be used that comply with the following VOC Limits:

Coating Materials and Inks	Maximum Allowable VOC content, as applied
All coatings and inks except for Low Solids <u>low solids</u> coatings and inks (below).	250 grams or less of VOC per liter (2.1 pounds VOC per gallon) less water and exempt compounds, as calculated in accordance with Section 248 <u>228.1</u> (<u>Regulatory VOC Content</u>)
Low Solids <u>solids</u> coatings and inks	120 grams or less of VOC per liter (1.0 pounds VOC per gallon) of material as calculated in accordance with Section 249 <u>228.2</u> (<u>Actual VOC Content</u>)

~~OR~~

301.2 Install and operate on the line(s), an ~~Emission Control System~~emission control system as defined in Section ~~205~~207, that operates at an overall efficiency of at least ~~90~~95%, as calculated in accordance with Section ~~205~~207, and that has been approved pursuant to Section 401.

302 APPLICATION EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS: A person or facility shall not apply coatings to wood products subject to the provisions of this rule unless the coating is applied with properly operating equipment, in accordance with proper operating procedures, and by the use of one of the following methods:

- 302.1 Electrostatic application_i
- 302.2 High volume, low pressure (HVLP) spray_i
- 302.3 Hand roller_i
- 302.4 Flow coat_i
- 302.5 Roll coater_i
- 302.6 Dip coat_i
- 302.7 Paint brush_i
- 302.8 Detailing or touch~~-~~-up guns_i

303 CLEANUP AND STORAGE PROCEDURES: Any person or facility using VOC-containing solvents for cleanup or related uses shall observe the following procedures:

- 303.1 All solvent, including waste solvent and waste solvent residues, shall be stored in closed, non-absorbant, non-leaking, containers at all times.– Each container shall have a label indicating the name of the solvent or material it contains.
- 303.2 If recovery of waste solvent by distillation is performed, solvent residues shall not contain more than 10 percent solvent by volume after distillation.
- 303.3 Solvents shall not be used for the cleanup of spray equipment including paint lines unless an enclosed system or other system, that has been approved in writing for use by the Air Pollution Control Officer or submitted to and approved by the California Air Resources Board, is used for cleanup. The system must enclose spray guns, cups, nozzles, bowls, and other parts during washing, rinsing, and draining procedures. Equipment used shall minimize the evaporation of organic compounds to the atmosphere. Spray equipment may be cleaned without the use of an enclosed system if cleaning solutions are used that do not contain VOCs.
- 303.4 Spillage of VOC-containing materials shall be minimized. Spills shall be cleaned up immediately.
- 303.5 VOC-containing materials shall be stored and disposed of in closed containers. Storage and disposal containers must be kept closed, except when depositing or removing the materials. Disposal shall be conducted in a manner that the VOC are not emitted to the atmosphere.
- 303.6 VOC-containing materials shall be conveyed in closed containers or pipes.
- 303.7 Mixing vessels for VOC-containing materials must be closed except when in use.
- 303.8 VOC emissions shall be minimized during cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment.

400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

- 401 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN:** A person using an existing emission control system as a means of compliance with this rule, pursuant to Section 301.2, shall submit an Operation and Maintenance Plan for the emission control system to the Air Pollution Control Officer for approval. –A person proposing to install a new emission control system as a means of compliance with this rule, shall submit in addition to an Operation and Maintenance Plan, an application for an Authority to Construct, pursuant to Rule 501, General Permit Requirements.GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. The Plan shall specify operating and maintenance procedures which will demonstrate continuous operation of the emission control system during periods of emissions-producing operations. The Plan shall also specify which records shall be kept to document these operating and maintenance procedures. –These records shall comply with the requirements of Sections 503Section 500. The Plan shall be implemented upon approval of the Air Pollution Control Officer.

500 MONITORING AND RECORDS

- 501 COATING LIST:** Any person subject to Section 301 shall maintain at the facility, a current list of coatings and inks in use, which includes all of the data necessary to evaluate compliance with the standards of this rule.
- 502 RECORDKEEPING:** Any person subject to this Rule shall maintain records on a daily~~monthly~~ basis that provide the following information as applicable:
- 502.1 Coating types and mix ratios of components used-;

- 502.2 Quantity of each coating applied;
- 502.3 Description of substrate(s) coated;
- 502.4 Oven or cure temperature, if applicable;
- 502.5 Type and amount of solvent used for cleanup and surface preparation.

503

503 RECORDKEEPING FOR STAINS AND TINTS: In addition to the requirements in Section 502, any person subject to this rule shall maintain records on a monthly basis that provide the following information as applicable:

503.1 Name, description, container size and actual VOC content of any tints used to color stains for factory coating of wood products.

503.2 For persons using tints to color stains, usage is limited to one pint of tint in any operating day. Records of any tint use shall be maintained on a monthly basis and submitted to the Placer Air Pollution Control District when requested.

504 EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM RECORDS: A person using an emission control system as a means of compliance with this rule pursuant to Section 301.2, shall maintain **daily** records of key system operating and maintenance procedures which will demonstrate continuous operation and compliance of the emission control system during periods of emission-producing activities.— Key system operating parameters are those necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of Section 301.2.

504505 RETENTION OF RECORDS: All records maintained pursuant to this rule shall be retained for at least three years from date of entry, with the exception of sources subject to the requirements of Rule 507, ~~Federal Operating Permit Program.~~ **FEDERAL OPERATING PERMIT PROGRAM.** These sources shall retain records at least five years.— Records shall be made available for inspection by the Air Pollution Control Officer upon request.

505506 TEST METHODS:

505506.1 Determination of VOC Content: VOC content, solids content and water content of flatwood paneling coatings shall be determined in accordance with United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Method 24 or U.S. EPA Method 24A and ~~Sections 218, 219 and 220 of this rule~~ Section 228.

505506.2 Determination of Capture Efficiency: Efficiency of the capture system, calculated in accordance with Section 202, shall be based upon test measurements made in accordance with U.S. EPA "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency, January 9, 1995".— Individual capture efficiency test runs subject to the U.S. EPA technical guidelines shall be determined by:

505506.2.1 ~~Applicable U.S. EPA methods~~ 40 CFR 51, Appendix M, Methods 204, 204A, 204B, 204C, 204E, and/or 204F; or

505506.2.2 The South Coast Air Quality Management District "Protocol for Determination of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Capture Efficiency"; or

505506.2.3 Any other method approved by U.S. EPA, the California Air Resources Board, and the Air Pollution Control Officer.

~~505~~506.3 Determination of Control Device Efficiency: Efficiency of the emissions control device, calculated in accordance with Section 204, shall be based upon test measurements made in accordance with (1) U.S. EPA Method ~~18, 25,~~ or 25A, for VOC concentration, and (2) U.S. EPA Method 2 or 2C for flow rates, as applicable. U.S. EPA Method 18 or CARB Method 422 "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Emissions from Stationary Sources" may be used to determine emissions of exempt compounds.

506.4 Multiple Test Methods: When more than one test method or a set of test methods is specified for any testing, a violation of any requirement of this rule established by any one of the specified test methods or set of test methods shall constitute a violation of this rule.

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3091 County Center Drive, Suite 240, Auburn, CA 95603 • (530) 745-2330 • Fax (530) 745-2373

www.placer.ca.gov/apcd

Thomas J. Christofk, Air Pollution Control Officer

TO: Board of Directors, Placer County Air Pollution Control District

FROM: Tom Christofk. Air Pollution Control Officer

AGENDA DATE: October 14, 2010

SUBJECT: Authorization for the APCO to Enter into a Building Purchase Agreement
(Closed Session/Action)

Action Requested:

Pursuant to the cited authority (all references are to the Government Code), the Placer County Air Pollution Control District will hold a closed session to discuss the following listed items. A report of any action taken will be presented prior to adjournment.

(A) §54956.8 - CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS AND LEGAL COUNSEL

Potential properties to be discussed:

- 1) 001-020-044-000: 835 Mikkelsen Drive, Auburn
- 2) 052-010-024-000: 2390 Lindbergh St., Auburn
- 3) 002-171-021-000: 110 Maple Street, Auburn
- 4) 860-000-278-000: 12740 Earhart Ave., Auburn
- 5) 016-350-092-000: 6970 Destiny Drive, Rocklin