

RULE 410.4 Metal, Plastic, and Pleasure Craft Parts and Products Coating Operations -

Adopted 6/26/79, Amended 4/11/91, 7/12/93, 4/6/95, 3/7/96, 3/13/14

I. Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to limit volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the coating of metal parts and products, large appliances parts and products, metal furniture, plastic parts and products, automotive/transportation and business machine plastic parts and products, and pleasure crafts, and from cleaning, storage, and disposal of organic solvent solvents and waste solvent materials associated with such coating operations.

II. Applicability

Provisions of this Rule are enforceable upon amendment date and shall apply to surface coating of metal parts or products, large appliances parts or products, metal furniture, and plastic parts or products including automotive, transportation, and business machine, and pleasure crafts, and to the cleaning, storage, and disposal of all organic solvents and waste solvent materials associated with such coating operations.

III. Definitions

- A. Adhesive: A substance that is used to bond one surface to another.
- B. Aerosol Coating: A mixture of pigments, resins, and liquid and gaseous solvents and propellants packaged in a disposable container for hand-held application.
- C. Aerospace Vehicle: Any complete aircraft, helicopter, missile, or space vehicle.
- D. Air Dried Coating: Curing or drying a coating by heating the coated object above ambient temperature, but below a maximum of 90°C (194°F).
- E. Antifoulant Coating: A coating applied to the underwater portion of a pleasure craft to prevent or reduce the attachment of biological organisms, and registered with the EPA as a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 United States Code Section 136, et seq).
- F. Antifouling Sealer/Tie Coat: A coating applied over Biocidal antifouling coating for the purpose of preventing release of biocides into the environment and/or to promote adhesion between an antifouling and a primer or other antifoulings.
- G. APCO: Air Pollution Control Officer of the Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District.
- H. Application Equipment: A device used to apply or prepare a coating material for application.
- I. ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials.

- J. Baked Coating: Curing or drying a coating by heating the coated object above ambient temperature to a temperature at, or above 90°C (194°F).
- K. Basecoat/Clearcoat: A two-step topcoat system in which a highly pigmented, often metallic, basecoat is followed by a clearcoat, resulting in a finish with high gloss
- L. Brush Coating: Manual application of coatings using brushes and rollers.
- M. Business Machine: A device that uses electronic or mechanical methods to process information, perform calculations, print or copy information or convert sound into electrical impulses for transmission, and photocopy machines
- N. California Air Resources Board (CARB or ARB): Air Resources Board of the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- O. Camouflage Coating: A coating applied on military equipment intended to conceal such equipment from detection.
- P. Clearcoat: A coating that contains no pigments and is labeled and formulated for application over a color coating or clear coating..
- Q. Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes.
- R. Coating of Plastic Parts of Automobiles and Trucks: Coating of any plastic part that is or shall be assembled with other parts to form an automobile or truck.
- S. Coating of Plastic Parts of Business Machines: Coating of any plastic part that is or shall be assembled with other parts to form a business machine.
- T. Coils: Metal sheets or strips rolled into coils for further industrial or commercial use.
- U. Continuous Coating: An enclosed coating system where spray nozzles coat metal parts and products as they are conveyed through the enclosure. Water wash zones control the inlet and outlet of the enclosure and excess coating drains into a recirculation system.
- V. Dip Coating: The process in which a substrate is immersed in a solution (or dispersion) containing the coating and then withdrawn.
- W. Dissolver: An organic solvent that is added to an adhesive, coating, or ink in order to melt or to liquefy solid particles.
- X. Electric Dissipating Coating: A coating that rapidly dissipates a high-voltage electric charge.
- Y. Electrodeposition: A dip coating application method where the paint solids are given an electrical charge which is then attracted to a substrate.
- Z. 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.

- AA. EMI/RFI Shielding: A coating used on electrical or electronic equipment to provide shielding against electromagnetic interference, radio frequency interference, or static discharge.
- BB. Emission Control System: Any combination of capture systems and control devices used to reduce VOC emissions from automotive coating operations.
- CC. EPA: The United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- DD. Exempt Compounds: As defined in District Rule 102, Definitions, “Exempt Compounds”.
- EE. Extreme High Gloss Coating: A coating that, achieves at least 95% reflectance on a 60 degree meter when tested by ASTM Method D-523-89.
- FF. Extreme Performance Coating: Coating used on surface of metal parts or products, intended, during use, to be exposed to salt water, corrosives, caustics, acids, oxidizing agents, electromagnetic pulse, wind or ocean driven debris, repeated abrasion, mechanical wear, or temperatures consistently in excess of 250°F.:
- GG. Flow Coating: A coating application system with no air supplied to the nozzle and where paint flows over the part and the excess coating drains back into a collection system.
- HH. Fog Coating: A coating that is applied to a plastic part for the purpose of color matching without masking in a molded-in texture. A fog coat shall be applied to a thickness of more than 0.5 mils of coating solids.
- II. Finish Primer/Surfacer: A coating applied with a wet film thickness of less than 10 mils or more prior to the application of a topcoat for purposes of providing corrosion resistance, adhesion of subsequent coatings, or moisture barrier, or promoting a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections.
- JJ. Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Exempt Compounds: The weight of VOC content per combined volume of VOC and coating solids and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{ec}}{V_m - V_w - V_{ec}}$$

Where:

- W_s = weight of volatile compounds (grams)
- W_w = weight of water (grams)
- W_{ec} = weight of exempt compounds (grams)
- V_m = volume of material (liters)
- V_w = volume of water (liters)
- V_{ec} = volume of exempt compounds (liters)

- KK. Grams of VOC per Liter of Material: The weight of VOC per volume of material and 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 (grams)
 W_w = weight of water (grams)
 W_{ec} = weight of exempt compounds (grams)
 V_m = volume of material (liters)

- LL. Heat Resistant Coating: A coating designed during normal use to withstand temperatures of at least 204°C (400°F).

- MM. High Build Primer/Surfacer: A coating applied with a wet film thickness of 10 mils or more, prior to the application of a topcoat, for purposes of providing corrosion resistance, adhesion or subsequent coatings, or a moisture barrier, or promoting a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections.

- NN. High Performance Architectural Coating: A coating used to protect architectural subsections meeting requirements of Architectural Aluminum Manufacturers Association publication number AAMA 605.2-1980.

- OO. High Temperature Coating: Any coating that is certified to withstand temperatures of at least 538°C (1000°F) for 24 hours.

- PP. High Volume, Low Pressure (HVLP): Spray equipment permanently labeled as such and which is designed and operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch, gauge, (psig) air atomizing pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns and with liquid supply pressure less than 50 psig.

- QQ. Light-Duty Truck: Any truck, van, sport utility vehicle, or motor vehicle having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating less than 6,001 pounds.

- RR. Magnet Wire: Wire used in establishing electromagnetic field in equipment such as transformers, motors, generators, and magnetic tape recorders.

- SS. Marine Vessel: Any tugboat, tanker, freighter, passenger ship, barge, or other boat, ship, or watercraft, including both salt water and fresh water vessels.

- TT. Mask Coating: A thin film coating applied through a template to coat a small portion of a substrate.

- UU. Metal Containers or Closures: The interior or exterior of formed metal cans, drums, pails, or crowns; or flat metal sheets intended to be formed into cans, drums, pails, lids, or crowns.

- VV. Metal Furniture: Includes, but is not limited to, the following types of products: household, office, institutional, laboratory, hospital, public building, restaurants, barber and beauty shop, and dental furniture, as well as components of these products. It also includes office and store fixtures, partitions, shelving, lockers, lamps, and lighting fixtures, and wastebaskets
- WW. Metallic/Iridescent Coating: Any coating which contains more than 5.0 g/l (0.042 lb/gal) of metal or iridescent particles, as applied, where such particles are visible in the dried film.
- XX. Metal Parts and Products: Any components or complete unit fabricated from metal, except those subject to coating requirements of other source-specific Rules.
- YY. Military Specification Coating: A coating which has a formulation approved by the United States Military Agency for use on military equipment.
- ZZ. Mold Seal Coating: The initial coating applied to a mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.
- AAA. Motor Vehicle: As defined in Rule 102, Definitions.
- BBB. Multi-Component Coating: A coating requiring the addition of a separate reactive resin, commonly known as a catalyst or hardener, before application to form an acceptable dry film.
- CCC. Non-Absorbent Container: A container made of non-porous material that does not allow the migration of solvents through it.
- DDD. Non-Leaking Container: A container without liquid leak.
- EEE. Non-Structural Adhesive: An adhesive that bonds non-load carrying aircraft component in non-critical applications.
- FFF. Normal Business Hours: Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.
- GGG. Optical Coating: A coating applied to optical lenses.
- HHH. Organic Solvent: The same as "Solvent."
- III. Organic Solvent Cleaning: As defined in Rule 410.3, Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations.
- JJJ. Plastic Part: A piece made from a substance that has been formed from resin through the application of pressure or heat or both.
- KKK. Pleasure Craft: Marine vessels which are manufactured or operated primarily for recreational purposes, or leased, rented, or chartered to a person or business for recreational purposes. The owner or operator of such vessel shall be responsible for certifying that the intended use is for recreational purposes.

- LLL. Pleasure Craft Coating: Any marine coating, except unsaturated polyester resin (fiberglass) coatings, applied by brush, spray, or roller, or other means to a pleasure craft.
- MMM. Powder Coating: Coating applied without solvent or other carrier as a dry, finely divided solid, adhering to a substrate as a paint film when melted and fused.
- NNN. Pretreatment Coating or Pretreatment Wash Primer: Any coating which contains no more than 25 percent solids by weight, and a minimum of 0.1 percent acid by weight, necessary to provide surface etching, and is applied directly to metal or fiberglass surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and adhesion of subsequent coatings.
- OOO. Repair: Recoating portions of previously coated metal parts or products to cover mechanical damage to the coating following normal painting operations.
- PPP. Roll Coating: Application of coatings from a paint trough to a flat surface by mechanical series of rollers.
- QQQ. Shock-Free Coating: A coating applied to electrical components to protect the user from electric shock. The coating has characteristics of having a low capacitance and high resistance, and being resistance to breaking down under a high voltage.
- RRR. Silicone Release: A coating containing silicone resin and having as its primary function the release of food products from metal surfaces such as baking pans.
- SSS. Single Pack (1K): A coating that comes as a ready to use product which, after application, will physically dry from the evaporation of solvents.
- TTT. Solar Absorbent Coating: A coating having as its primary purpose the absorption of solar radiation.
- UUU. Solid Film Lubricant: A very thin coating consisting of a binder system containing as its chief pigment material one (1) or more of the following: molybdenum disulfide, graphite, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) or other solids that act as a dry lubricant between closely-fitting surfaces.
- VVV. Solvent: As defined in Rule 410.3, Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations.
- WWW. Specialty Coating: A coating necessary due to unusual job performance requirements, including, but not limited to, adhesion promoters, uniform finish blenders elastomeric materials, gloss flatteners, bright metal trim repair, and anti-glare/safety coatings.
- XXX. Stencil Coating: A coating that is applied over a stencil to a plastic part at a thickness of 1 mil or less of coating solids. Stencil coat is most frequently letters, numbers, or decorative designs.
- YYY. Stripping: The use of solvent to remove material such as cured adhesives, cured inks, cured or dried paint, cured or dried paint residue or temporary protective coating.

- ZZZ. Surface Preparation: The removal of contaminants from a surface prior to the application of coatings, inks, or adhesives or before proceeding to the next step of a manufacturing process.
- AAAA. Transfer Efficiency: A 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, expressed as a percentage.
- BBBB. Thinner: A solvent that is used to dilute coatings to reduce viscosity, color strength, and solids, or to modify drying conditions.
- CCCC. Texture Coating: A coating that is applied to a plastic part which, in its finished form, consists of discrete raised spots of the coating.
- DDDD. Topcoat: Any final coating applied to a substrate. Several layers of topcoat maybe applied in some cases.
- EEEE. Touch Up Coating: A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.
- FFFF. Two-Pack System (2K): A Coating which is supplied in two parts and must be mixed in the correct proportions before use in order to cure.
- GGGG. Vacuum Metalizing/Physical Vapor Deposition (PVD): A process whereby metal is vaporized and deposited on a substrate in a vacuum chamber
- HHHH. Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): As defined in Rule 102, Definitions.

IV. Exemptions

- A. Provisions of this rule do not apply to coatings, coating removers (strippers), surface preparation material, and cleanup material specifically subject to the requirements of the following District rules:
1. 410.1A, Architectural Coating Controls;
 2. 410.4A, Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Refinishing Operations;
 3. 410.7, Graphic Arts;
 4. 410.8, Aerospace Assembly and Coating Operations;
 5. 410.9 Wood Products Surface Coating Operations;
 6. 432, Polyester Resin.
- B. Any source in full compliance with provisions of this rule shall be exempt from otherwise applicable portions of Rule 410, Organic Solvents.
- C. Requirements of this Rule shall not apply to application of coatings to automobiles, light duty trucks, aircraft, aerospace vehicles, marine vessels, cans, coils, or magnetic wire.

- D. Coatings applied using non-refillable aerosol spray containers.
- E. Powder Coating operations.
- F. VOC limits of Sections V.A (except large appliance parts and products and metal furniture), V.B, V.C, and V.D shall not apply to any stationary source using less than a total volume of 55 gallons of materials per calendar year. All other provision of this Rule, including coating application methods and recordkeeping shall apply.
- G. VOC limits of Section V.A. Table 1, solvent cleaning requirements of Section V.G., and application methods listed in V.F. shall not apply to the following metal parts and products coating operations, recommended work practices still apply:
 - 1. Stencil coatings;
 - 2. Safety-indicating coatings;
 - 3. Solid-film lubricants;
 - 4. Electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings;
 - 5. Magnetic data storage disk coatings; and
 - 6. Plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating.
- H. The following metal parts and products coating operations are exempt from application methods listed in Section V.F. but are still subject to VOC requirements listed in Table 1 and recommended work practices:
 - 1. Touch-up coatings;
 - 2. Repair coatings; and
 - 3. Textured finishes.
- I. VOC limits of Section V.C. Table 2 and solvent cleaning requirements of Section V.G. shall not apply to the following plastic parts and products coating operations (except for automotive/transportation and business machine plastic parts as specified in Section IV.I.), provided operator complies with coating application methods listed in Section V.F. and storage and disposal requirements in Section V.H.
 - 1. Touch-up and repair coatings;
 - 2. Stencil coatings applied on clear or transparent substrates;
 - 3. Clear or translucent coatings;
 - 4. Coatings applied at a paint manufacturing facility while conducting performance tests on coatings;
 - 5. Any individual coating category used in volumes less than 50 gallons per calendar year, if substitute compliance coatings are not available, and the total usage of all such coatings does not exceed 200 gallons per calendar year, per stationary source;
 - 6. Reflective coatings used on highway cones;

7. Mask coatings that are less than 0.5 millimeter thick (dried) and the area coated is less than 25 square inches;
 8. Electro-Magnetic Interference (EMI) Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) shielding coatings;
 9. Heparin-bezalkonium chloride (HBAC)-containing coatings applied to medical devices, provided that the total usage of all such coatings does not exceed 100 gallons per calendar year, per stationary source;
- J. VOC limits of Section V.C. Table 2 and solvent cleaning requirements of Section V.G. shall not apply to the following automotive/transportation and business machine plastic parts and products coating operations, provided operator complies with coating application methods listed in Section V.F. and storage and disposal requirements in Section V.H.
1. Texture Coatings;
 2. Texture Topcoats;
 3. Gloss Reducers;
 4. Vacuum Metalizing Coatings;
 5. Adhesion Primers;
 6. Electrostatic Preparation Coatings;
 7. Resist Coatings;
 8. Stencil Coatings.
- K. Coating application methods listed in Section V.F. shall not apply to airbrush operations for plastic parts and products (except for automotive/transportation and business machine plastic parts as specified in Section IV.I) using five (5) gallons or less of coating per calendar year, provided operator complies with applicable VOC content limits in Table 2, storage and disposal requirements in Section V.H., and applicable recordkeeping requirement of Section VI.B.
- L. Coating application methods listed in Section V.F. shall not apply to extreme gloss surface coating of pleasure crafts, provided the operator complies with the extreme gloss coating VOC content limit in Table 3 and storage and disposal requirements in Section V.H.

V. **Requirements**

Sections V.A., V.C., and V.D. apply to any stationary source with total actual VOC emissions from all metal parts and products, plastic parts and products, automotive/transportation and business machine plastic parts and products, or pleasure craft coating operations, including related cleaning activities, before consideration of controls, equal to or greater than 2.7 tons per calendar.

If total actual VOC emissions are less than 2.7 tons per calendar year, before consideration of controls, source shall comply with applicable recordkeeping requirements of Section VI.B. and demonstrate VOC emissions regulated by this Rule are less than 2.7 tons.

- A. Metal Parts and Products VOC Content Limits: Except as provided in Subsections V.E. or V.K., no person shall apply a coating to any metal part or product with a VOC regulatory content, as calculated pursuant to Section III.JJ., in excess of the limits expressed in Table 1.

TABLE 1
VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS COATINGS
Content expressed in Grams per Liter (Pounds per Gallon)
Less Water and Exempt Compounds

Limits for Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products, Large Appliance Parts and Products, and Metal Furniture Coatings		
Coating Category	Baked	Air-Dried
All coatings except listed below	275 g/l (2.3 lb/gal)	340 g/l (2.8 lb/gal)
Camouflage	360 (3.0)	420 (3.5)
Electrical Insulating Varnish	420 (3.5)	420 (3.5)
Etching Filler	420 (3.5)	420 (3.5)
Extreme High Gloss	360 (3.0)	420 (3.5)
Extreme Performance	360 (3.0)	420 (3.5)
General, One Component	275 (2.3)	275 (2.3)
General, Multi-Component	275 (2.3)	340 (2.8)
Heat Resistant	360 (3.0)	420 (3.5)
High Performance Architectural	750 (6.2)	750 (6.2)
High Temperature	420 (3.5)	420 (3.5)
Metallic/Iridescent Coating	420 (3.5)	420 (3.5)
Military Specification	275 (2.3)	340 (2.8)
Mold-Seal	420 (3.5)	420 (3.5)
Pan Backing	420 (3.5)	420 (3.5)
Pretreatment Coating	420 (3.5)	420 (3.5)
Touch-up and Repair Coating	360 (3.0)	420 (3.5)
Silicone Release	420 (3.5)	420 (3.5)
Solar Absorbent	360 (3.0)	420 (3.5)
Solid Film Lubricant	880 (7.3)	880 (7.3)
Vacuum-Metalizing	420 (3.5)	420 (3.5)
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	340 (2.8)	340 (2.8)
Drum Coating, New, Interior	420 (3.5)	420 (3.5)
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior	420 (3.5)	420 (3.5)
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	510 (4.2)	510 (4.2)

- B. VOC Content Limit for Dip coating of steel joists (SIC 3441), air-dried:
1. 340 g/l (2.8 lbs/gal) for coatings with a viscosity, as applied, of more than 45.6 centistokes at 78°F or an average dry-film thickness of greater than 2.0 mils;
 2. 400 g/l (3.32 lbs/gal) for coatings with a viscosity, as applied, of less than or equal to 45.6 centistokes at 78°F and an average dry film thickness of less than or equal to 2.0 mils.
- C. Plastic Parts and Products VOC Content Limits: Except as provided Subsections V.E. or V.K., no person shall apply a coating to any plastic part or product with a VOC regulatory content, as calculated pursuant to Section III.JJ., in excess of the limits expressed in Table 2.

TABLE 2
VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR PLASTIC PARTS AND PRODUCTS COATINGS
VOC Content expressed in Grams per Liter (Pounds per Gallon)
Less Water and Exempt Compounds

Limits for Plastic Parts and Products Coatings (excluding automotive/transportation and business machine plastic parts and products)	
Coating Category	VOC Limit
General, One Component	280 g/l (2.3 lb/gal)
General, Multi-Component	420 (3.5)
Electric Dissipating and Shock-Free Coatings	800 (6.7)
Extreme Performance	420 (3.5) Two-Pack System(2K)
Metallic/Iridescent Coating	420 (3.5)
Military Specification	340 (2.8) Single Pack(1K) 420 (3.5) Two-Pack System(2K)
Mold-Seal	760 (6.3)
Multi-Colored Coatings	680 (5.7)
Optical Coatings	800 (6.7)
Vacuum-Metalizing	800 (6.7)
Limits for Automotive/Transportation Plastic Parts and Products Coatings¹	
Coating Category	VOC Limit
<i>I. High Baked Coatings - Interior and Exterior:</i>	
Flexible Primer	540 g/l (4.5 lb/gal)
Non-flexible Primer	420 (3.5)
Basecoat	520 (4.3)
Clearcoat	480 (4.0)
Non-Basecoat/Clearcoat	520 (4.3)

TABLE 2 Continued

Limits for Automotive/Transportation Plastic Parts and Products Coatings¹	
Coating Category	VOC Limit
<i>II. Low Bake/Air Dried Coatings - Exterior Parts:</i>	
Primers	580 (4.8)
Basecoat	600 (5.0)
Clearcoat	540 (4.5)
Non-Basecoat/Clearcoat	600 (5.0)
<i>III. Low Bake/Air Dried Coatings - Interior Parts:</i>	
	600 (5.0)
<i>IV. Touch-up and Repair Coatings:</i>	
	620 (5.2)
Limits for Business Machine Plastic Parts and Products Coatings	
Coating Category	VOC Limit
Primers	350 (2.9)
Topcoat	350 (2.9)
Texture Coat	350 (2.9)
Fog Coat	260 (2.2)
Touchup and Repair	350 (2.9)

¹For red, yellow, and black automotive coatings, except touch up and repair coatings, the recommended limit is determined by multiplying the appropriate limit in this table by 1.15.

Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank

D. Pleasure Craft Coating Operations: Except as provided in Subsections V.E. or V.K., no person shall apply a coating to any pleasure craft with a VOC regulatory content, as calculated pursuant to Section III.JJ., in excess of the limits expressed in Table 3.

TABLE 3
VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR PLEASURE CRAFT COATINGS
VOC Content expressed in Grams per Liter (Pounds per Gallon)
Less Water and Exempt Compounds

Limits for Pleasure Craft Coatings	
Coating Category	VOC Limit
All coatings except listed below	420 g/l (3.5 lb/gal)
Extreme High Gloss Topcoat	490 (4.1)
High Gloss Topcoat	420 (3.5)
Pretreatment Wash Primers	780 (6.5)
Finish Primer/Surfacer	420 (3.5)
High Build Primer Surfacer	340 (2.8)
Aluminum Substrate Antifoulant Coating	560 (4.7)
Antifouling Sealer/Tie Coats	420 (3.5)
Other Substrate Antifoulant Coating	330 (2.8)

E. Alternate Emissions Control: In lieu of complying with VOC content limits specified in Tables 1, 2, and 3, an emission control system with a capture efficiency of at least 90% and a control efficiency of at least 90% may be used if it has been approved in writing by the APCO. Any approved emission control system must be maintained and used in proper working condition at all times. Use of a VOC emission control system shall not result in emissions in excess of those that would have been emitted had the operator complied with the provisions of Section V.A, B, C or D.

F. Coating Application Methods: No person shall apply any coating to any metal part or product, large appliance part or product, metal furniture, plastic part or product, automotive/transportation and business machine plastic part or product, or pleasure craft subject to provisions of this Rule unless one of the following application methods is used:

1. Brush, dip, flow, or roll coating conducted in accordance with equipment manufacturer's recommendations,
2. Electrostatic or electrodeposition application conducted in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations,
3. HVLP spray equipment operated in accordance with equipment manufacturer's recommendations,

4. Spray gun: If a spray gun is used, the end user must demonstrate that the gun meets the HVLP definition in Section IV.V in design and use. A satisfactory demonstration must be based on the manufacturer's published technical material on the design of the gun and by a demonstration of the operation of the gun using an air pressure tip gauge from the manufacturer of the gun.
5. Any alternative coating application method which has been demonstrated to achieve at least 65% transfer efficiency or equivalent efficiency of an HVLP and approved, in writing, by APCO.

G. Surface Preparation and Equipment Cleanup Requirements: No person shall conduct surface preparation or equipment cleanup for activities subject to provisions of this Rule unless the following VOC limits are met and methods used:

1. VOC content of surface preparation solvent shall not exceed 25 g/l (0.2 lb/gal), as calculated pursuant to Section III.KK., unless such cleaning operation is performed within the control of an APCO approved VOC emission control system that meets the requirements of Section V.E.
2. Cleaning of Coatings Application Equipment: Solvents used for cleaning of coatings application equipment shall comply with both limits specified below:
 - a. Solvent shall have a VOC content of 950 grams or less per liter (7.9 lb/gal) of material; and
 - b. Solvent shall have a VOC composite partial pressure of 35 mm Hg or less at 20/C (68/F).
3. Cleaning-Devices and Methods: No person shall perform solvent cleaning operations unless one of the following cleaning devices or methods is used:
 - a. Wipe Cleaning;
 - b. Spray bottles or containers with a maximum capacity of 16 fluid ounces from which solvents are applied without a propellant induced force;
 - c. Cleaning equipment having a closed solvent container during cleaning operations, except when depositing and removing objects to be cleaned, and closed during nonoperation except during maintenance and repair of the cleaning equipment itself;
 - d. Remote reservoir cold cleaner operated in conformance with District Rule 410.3, Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations;
 - e. System totally enclosing guns, cups, nozzles, bowls, and other parts during washing, rinsing, and draining procedures;

- f. Non-atomized solvent flow method collecting cleaning solvent in a container or a collection system closed except for solvent collection openings and, if necessary, openings to avoid excessive pressure build-up inside the container; or
 - g. Solvent flushing method discharging solvent into a closed container, except for solvent collection openings and, if necessary, openings to avoid excessive pressure build-up inside the container. Discharged solvent from such equipment shall be collected in containers without atomizing into open air. Solvent may be flushed through the system by air or hydraulic pressure, or by pumping.
- H. Storage and Disposal Requirements: Regardless of VOC content, all VOC-containing materials used in solvent cleaning operations shall be stored in non-absorbent, vapor-tight containers that are kept closed at all times except when filling or emptying.
- I. Prohibition of Sale: No person shall offer for sale or sell within the District any coating if such product is prohibited by any provisions of this Rule. This prohibition shall apply to sale of any coating to be applied at any physical location within the District.
- J. Prohibition of Specification: No person shall solicit or require for use or specify application of a coating if such use or application results in a violation of provisions of this Rule. This prohibition shall apply to all written or oral contracts under terms of which any coating subject to provisions of this Rule is to be applied to any metal part or product at any physical location within the District.
- K. Sell-Through/Existing Stock of Coatings: A coating manufactured prior to amendment date of this rule, that complied with the VOC Content limit(s) in effect at that time, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for 12 months after rule adoption date. Such a coating may be applied at any time, both before and after adoption date, provided manufacture Date-Code and VOC Content is clearly printed on coating container.

VI. Administrative Requirements

A. Labeling Requirements

1. VOC Content: Each container or accompanying data sheet of any coating subject to this Rule shall display maximum VOC content of the coating as applied, and after any thinning as recommended by the manufacturer. VOC content shall be displayed as grams of VOC per liter of coating less water and exempt compounds. VOC content displayed shall be determined using Subsection VII.A. test methods or calculated using product formulation data if EPA approves this as equivalent to Subsection VII.A.
2. Thinning Recommendations: Each container (or accompanying data sheet) of any coating subject to this Rule and manufactured after May 6, 1992 shall display a statement of manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating. This requirement shall not apply to thinning of coatings with water.

3. **Solvent Compliance Statement Requirements:** Manufacturers of any solvent subject to this rule shall indicate on the solvent container, or on a separate product data sheet or material safety data sheet, name of the solvent, manufacturer's name, VOC content, and density of the solvent, as supplied. The VOC content shall be expressed in units of g/l or lb/gal.

B. Record Keeping Requirements

Any operator that uses coatings or solvents subject to this Rule shall maintain and have the following available on site at all times:

1. A current list of all VOC containing products in use that includes any data necessary to evaluate compliance, including but not limited to the following information, as applicable:
 - a. Material name and manufacturer's identification,
 - b. Application method,
 - c. Material type and specific use instructions,
 - d. Specific mixing instructions,
 - e. VOC actual and VOC regulatory for coatings as applied, or VOC content for solvent.
2. Daily coating and solvent use records, including the following information for each:
 - a. Volume of each coating/solvent mix ratio,
 - b. VOC content in grams/liter (or pounds/gallon) as applied/used,
 - c. Volume of each coating/solvent in liters (or gallons) applied/used.
 - d. Type and amount of solvent used for cleanup and surface preparation.

If purchase records are used to determine the amount of solvents used, then records and manifests of the amounts of solvents disposed of or sent to a recycler must also be maintained and made available to the APCO upon request.

3. Current manufacturer specification sheets, material safety data sheets, technical data sheets, or air quality data sheets, which list the VOC actual for coatings and VOC regulatory for coatings of each ready-to-spray coating (based on the manufacturer's stated mix ratio), and VOC content of each solvent.
4. Purchase records identifying the coating category as listed in Section V, which includes name and volume of coatings and solvents.
5. **Alternate Emissions Control Records:** Any person using an emission control system shall maintain daily records of key system operating parameters which will demonstrate continuous operation and compliance of the emission control system during periods of VOC emission producing activities. "Key system operating parameters" are those parameters necessary to ensure or document compliance with Section V.E., including, but not limited to, temperatures, pressure drops, and air flow rates.

6. Record Retention: Records required by this Rule shall be retained for a minimum of three years and made available to the APCO upon request.

VII. Test Methods

The following test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test emission sources 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 any standard of this rule.

- A. Acid Content: Acid content of Pre-Treatment Wash Primers shall be conducted and reported in accordance with ASTM D1613-03 “Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products” (October 2003).
- B. Analysis of Samples: Samples of VOC as specified in this Rule shall be analyzed by EPA Method 24 as set forth in Appendix A of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Part 60, “Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings”. Analysis of halogenated exempt compounds shall be conducted using CARB Method 422, “Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Emissions from Stationary Sources” (September 12, 1990).
- C. Alternative Test Methods: The use of other test methods which are determined to be equivalent or better and approved, in writing, by the APCO, ARB, and EPA may be used in place of the test methods specified in this rule.
- D. Control and Capture Efficiency: Capture and control efficiency of emission control systems shall be determined as specified in EPA’s “Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency,” (January 9, 1995) and 40 CFR 51, Appendix M, Methods 204-204F as applicable. Total organic emissions of emission control systems shall be determined using EPA Method 25, 25A or 25B.
- E. Determination of Emissions: Emissions of VOC shall be measured by EPA Method 25, 25A, or 25B, as applicable and analysis of halogenated exempt compounds shall be conducted using CARB Method 432, “Determination of Dichloromethane and 1,1,1-Trichloroethane in Paints and Coatings” (September 12, 1998).
- F. Exempt Organic Compound Content of Coatings: The exempt organic compound content of coatings or solvents shall be determined using ASTM Method 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 Chromatograph. Exempt organic compound content, other than as determined above, shall be determined by using CARB Method 422; CARB Method 432; or South Coast AQMD Method 303-91, “Determination of Exempt Compounds” (August 1996).

- G. HVLP Equivalency: Spray Equipment HVLP equivalency shall be determined by using South Coast Air Quality Management District's "Guidelines for Demonstrating Equivalency with District Approved Transfer Efficient Spray Guns" (September 26, 2002).
- H. Metallic Content: The metallic content of a coating shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Test Method 318-95, "Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray" (July 1996).
- I. Transfer Efficiency: Spray equipment transfer efficiency shall be determined by using South Coast AQMD Method "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure for Equipment User" May 24, 1989.
- J. VOC Composite Partial Pressures: VOC composite partial pressures shall be determined using either manufacturer's information regarding formulation or using ASTM methods E169-04 Standard Practices for General Techniques of Ultraviolet-Visible Quantitative Analysis or E260-96, Standard Practice for Packed Column Gas Chromatography for determination of mole fractions and then summing products of each VOC component's vapor pressure and its mole fraction. For materials containing no non-VOC components, VOC composite partial pressure can be measured directly by ASTM Method D2879-10, Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope.
- K. VOC Emissions from Spray Gun Cleaning Systems: VOC emissions from spray gun cleaning systems shall be made using South Coast AQMD "General Test Method for Determining Solvent Losses from Spray Gun Cleaning Systems" (October 3, 1989).

Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank