



South Coast
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

9150 FLAIR DRIVE, EL MONTE, CA 91731 (818) 572-6200

M60050.001051
MCAS EL TORO
SSIC # 5090.3

May 13, 1987

Marine Corps Air Station
El Toro (Santa Ana), CA 92709-5001

Attention: Ms. Beverly Van Cleef
Facilities Management Dept.

Refer to your 6280 IJG.30-E1

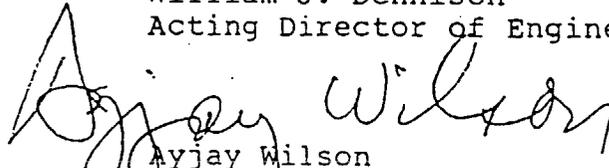
We define "facility" for Rule 1107 purposes as being a "stationary source" as defined in Rule 1302(cc); namely, any grouping of permit units which are located on one or more contiguous properties within the District, in actual physical contact or separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of-way.

In other words, your station is a "facility" for District purposes.

I hope this clarifies the situation for you.

Very truly yours,

William J. Dennison
Acting Director of Engineering


Ajjay Wilson
Supervising Engineer
(818) 572-6226

AJW:caz

ENCLOSURE (4)

ROUTINE

* U N C L A S I F I E D *

BACKROUTE COPY

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ZNR UUUUU

R 012220Z APR 87

FM CG MCAS EL TORO CA//1JG//

TO CMC WASHINGTON DC//LFL//

WESTNAVFACENGCMBRC SAN DIEGO CA//1141//

WESTNAVFACENGCOP SAN BRUNO CA//09C5//

INFO COMCABWEST EL TORO CA//AQ/AF//

MCAS TUSTIN CA//S4/CO//

CG THIRD MAW//G4//

BT

UNCLAS

SUBJ: NOTICE TO COMPLY, VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS(VOC)

A. SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT RULE 1107

1. ON 9 JAN 87 THE REF WAS AMENDED. SECTION (B)1 OF THIS RULE, PERTAINING TO TRANSFER EFFICIENCY, IS EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY.

SECTION (B)2, PERTAINING TO THE REDUCTION OF ACCEPTABLE VOC LEVELS, IS EFFECTIVE AS OF 1 JUN 87. SECTION (E), PERTAINING TO EXEMPTIONS FROM THE RULE, DISALLOWS THE EXEMPTIONS FOR TOUCH-UP AND REPAIR, UNDER WHICH THIS FACILITY IS CURRENTLY OPERATING. ANOTHER EXEMPTION UNDER WHICH THIS FACILITY HAS BEEN OPERATING WILL BE ELIMINATED AS OF 1 SEP 87 WHEN THE 3 GAL PER DAY LIMIT DECREASES TO 1 GAL PER DAY. SECTION (F) PERTAINS TO RESTRICTION IN SOLVENT USAGE AND INCLUDES BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO THE PROHIBITION OF PHOTOCHEMICALLY REACTIVE SOLVENTS. SECTION (I) IS EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY AND REQUIRES DAILY RECORDKEEPING OF COATING AND SOLVENT USAGE.

2. ON 17 MAR 87 MCAS EL TORO WAS INSPECTED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT FOR CURRENT COMPLIANCE WITH THE REFERENCE AND ANTICIPATED NON-COMPLIANCE STATUS ON THE EFFECTIVE DATES OF THE VARIOUS SUBPARTS. A NOTICE TO COMPLY WAS RECEIVED FOR VIOLATION OF SECTIONS 1107 (F) AND 1107 (I).

3. MCAS EL TORO ANTICIPATES BEING REINSPECTED IN JUN AND SEP WHEN THE ACCEPTABLE VOC LEVELS DROP AND THE EXEMPTIONS ARE NO LONGER APPLICABLE TO THE OPERATIONS AT THIS BASE. FINES ARE EXPECTED TO BE \$10,000 PER DAY PER VIOLATION.

4. A VARIANCE WILL BE APPLIED FOR BUT APPROVAL IS NOT EXPECTED.

5. ASSISTANCE IS REQUESTED IN OBTAINING COMPLIANCE. ASSISTANCE IS REQUIRED IN DETERMINING THE ADEQUACY OF METHOD OF APPLICATION AND TRANSFER EFFICIENCIES, IN DETERMINING THE VOC LEVELS OF SOLVENTS AND COATINGS, AND IN DETERMINING THE PHOTOCHEMICAL REACTIVITY OF THE SOLVENTS AND COATINGS.

6. P.O.C. IS BEVERLY VAN CLEEF OR LTJG CHURCHMAN AT AV 997-2821.

BT

#0150

NNNN

4000-4065 (9)
ACT: G-4 (4)
INFO: CEO (1)
ADJ (1)
ALD (1)
S/SEC (1)

A I A I A I A I A I A I A I A I

ADJ	CDE	SCTY	G-4	COMP	G-3	H&HS			
G-1	CP&L	SERV	ORD	ACCT	SOMS	RSU			
CHAP	INSP	SJA	FACM	DISB	SUPO	ROIC	S/S		
CIVP	JPAO	TRNG	SCE	CSMR	SFTY	ENCLOSURE (11)			

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
9150 Flair Drive — El Monte, California 91731

NOTICE TO COMPLY

3-17-87
DATE OF VIOLATION

USMACAS El Toro
NAME

El Toro
ADDRESS CITY

LOCATION — ADDRESS OF VIOLATION

06 651-2821
CITY SECTOR TELEPHONE NO.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT PURSUANT TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 42400 AND THE SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT RULES AND REGULATIONS RULE 1102 F.1 A VIOLATION HAS BEEN COMMITTED BY

Failure to comply with rule

TO COMPLY YOU ARE REQUIRED TO 1) implement
daily record keeping system for
all coatings and solvents used
2) indicate by letter and records
compliance with R.1142

WHEN COMPLIANCE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED, PLEASE CALL THE UNDER-SIGNED INSPECTOR AT THE TELEPHONE NUMBER LISTED BELOW.
If the required corrections are not made within 14 calendar days (DUE DATE 3-31-87), a misdemeanor complaint may be filed in Municipal Court.

SERVED TO: Beverly Van Fleet Date 3, 18, 87

TITLE: I.W. Eng. BY: Doug Baldson

(714) 991-7200
TELEPHONE (213)

No. NC 27253 ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

(Adopted June 1, 1979)(Amended December 4, 1981)(Amended May 7, 1982)
(Amended December 2, 1983)(Amended March 2, 1984)(Amended January 9, 1987)

RULE 1107. COATING OF METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS

NOTE: Until the future effective portions of Rule 1107 as amended on
January 9, 1987 become applicable, the corresponding portions of Rule
1107 as amended on March 2, 1984 will remain in force.

NEW RULE

AMENDED

JAN 87 !!!

1107

ENCLOSURE (2)

6280
1JG.30-E1
06 MAY 1987

South Coast Air Quality Management District
9150 Plair Drive
El Monte, CA 91731

Dear Sir:

This letter is in reference to South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1107 (Coating of Metal Parts and Products), as amended 9 January 1987. Section (e)(1)(B) of this rule states that "On and after September 1, 1987 the provisions of paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) shall not apply to a facility which uses a total of less than one gallon of coatings, including any VOC-containing materials added to the original coating as supplied by the manufacturer.

Here at the MCAS El Toro, we have several small painting operations at separate locations on the base. These painting areas operate independently of one another and typically use substantially less than one gallon per day. MCAS El Toro has obtained separate permits for the few painting operations which require permitting. It is clear to me that "facility" in this context means a painting facility and not the entire federal installation of almost 5,000 acres. MCAS El Toro continues to be in compliance in accordance with this interpretation.

Point of contact is Ms. Beverly Van Cleef at (714) 651-2821.

Sincerely,

J. R. APPLGATE, LCDR, USN
Asst. Director, Facilities
By direction of Commanding Officer

Copy to:
WESTNAVFACENGCCN
WESTNAVFACENGCCNBRD
NEESA

AQ

Blind copy to:
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ENCLOSURE (3)

RULE 1107. COATING OF METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS

(a) Definitions

For the purpose of this Rule, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) Adhesive is any substance that is used to bond surfaces together by attachment.
- (2) Aerosol-Spray Coating is a coating which is sold in a hand-held, pressurized container and which is expelled from the container in a finely divided spray when a valve on the container is depressed.
- (3) Air-Dried Coating is a coating that is cured at a temperature below 90°C (194°F).
- (4) Baked Coating is a coating that is cured at a temperature at or above 90°C (194°F).
- {10}(5) Camouflage Coating is a coating used, usually principally by the military, to conceal equipment from detection.
- (6) Coating is a material which is applied to a surface and which forms a continuous film in order to beautify and/or protect such surface.
- {14}(7) Contract Painter is a non-manufacturer of metal parts and products that who applies coatings to such products at his facility exclusively under contract with one or more parties which that operate under separate ownership and control.
- (8) Etching Filler is a coating that contains less than 23 percent solids by weight and at least 1/2 percent acid by weight, and is used instead of applying a pretreatment coating followed by a primer.
- (9) Exempt Compounds are any of the following compounds: 1,1,1-trichloroethane, methylene chloride, trifluoromethane (FC-23), trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113), dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12), trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11), chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22), dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114), and chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115).
- (10) Extreme High-Gloss Coating is a coating which, when tested by the American Society for Testing Materials Test Method D-523 adopted in 1980, shows a reflectance of 75 or more on a 60° meter.
- {7}(11) Extreme-Performance Coating is a coating designed for harsh exposure or exposure to any of: the weather all of the time; temperature consistently above 95°C; detergents; abrasive and scouring agents; solvents; corrosive atmospheres or similar environmental conditions; used on a metal surface where the coated surface is, in its intended use, exposed to any of the following:
 - (A) Industrial-grade detergents, cleaners, or abrasive scouring agents;
 - (B) Unprotected shipboard conditions;
 - (C) Other similar environmental conditions as determined by the Executive Officer.
- (12) "Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds" is the weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating solids and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds}}{=} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Where: $\frac{W_s}{}$ = weight of volatile compounds in grams
 $\frac{W_w}{}$ = weight of water in grams
 $\frac{W_{es}}{}$ = weight of exempt compounds in grams
 $\frac{V_m}{}$ = volume of material in liters
 $\frac{V_w}{}$ = volume of water in liters
 $\frac{V_{es}}{}$ = volume of exempt compounds in liters

- (13) "Grams of VOC per Liter of Material" is the weight of VOC per volume of material and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Material}}{=} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Where: $\frac{W_s}{}$ = weight of volatile compounds in grams
 $\frac{W_w}{}$ = weight of water in grams
 $\frac{W_{es}}{}$ = weight of exempt compounds in grams
 $\frac{V_m}{}$ = volume of material in liters

- (14) Heat-Resistant Coating is a coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400°F during normal use.
- {9} (15) High-Performance Architectural Coating is a coating used to protect architectural subsections and which meets the requirements of the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturers Association's publication number AAMA 605.2-1980.
- (16) Ink is a fluid that contains dyes and/or colorants and is used to make markings but not to protect surfaces.
- (17) Magnetic Data Storage Disk Coating is a coating used on a metal disk which stores data magnetically.
- (18) Metal Particles are pieces of an elemental pure metal or a combination of elemental metals.
- {1}(19) Metal Parts and Products are any components or complete units fabricated from metal, except those subject to the coating provisions of other source specific rules of Regulation XI.
- {6}(20) Metallic Coating is a coating which contains more than 10 5 grams per liter (0.08 pound per gallon) of metal particles per liter of coating, as applied.
- {11}(21) Military Specification Coating is a coating applied to metal parts and products and which has a paint formulation approved by a United States Military Agency for use on military equipment.

- (22) Mold-Seal Coating is the initial coating applied to a new mold or a repaired mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.
- (23) Motor Vehicle is a passenger car, light-duty truck, medium-duty vehicle, or heavy-duty vehicle as defined in Section 1902, Title 13, of the California Administrative Code.
- (24) Prefabricated Architectural Component Coatings are coatings applied to metal parts and products which are to be used as an architectural structure.
- {12} Stencil coating is a coating applied to a template in order to add designs, letters and/or numbers to metal parts and products.
- {13}(25) Pretreatment Coating is a coating which contains a small quantity no more than 12 percent solids by weight, and at least 1/2 percent acid, by weight, is used to provide surface etching, and is applied directly to metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance, adhesion and ease of stripping.
- {8} Primary Architectural Coating is a coating used to protect architectural subsections after manufacture, until their assembly and coating as part of an architectural project.
- {26} Reactive Diluent is a liquid which is a VOC during application and one in which, through chemical reaction such as polymerization, 20 percent or more of the VOC becomes an integral part of a finished coating.
- {5}(27) Repair Coating is recoating a coating used to recoat portions of a previously coated product due to which has sustained mechanical damage to the coating following normal painting operations.
- {15}(28) Safety-Indicating Coating is a coating which changes physical characteristics, such as color, to indicate unsafe conditions.
- (29) Silicone-Release Coating is any coating which contains silicone resin and is intended to prevent food from sticking to metal surfaces such as baking pans.
- (30) Solar-Absorbent Coating is a coating which has as its prime purpose the absorption of solar radiation.
- (31) Solid-Film Lubricant is a very thin coating consisting of a binder system containing as its chief pigment material one or more of molybdenum disulfide, graphite, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) or other solids that act as a dry lubricant between faying surfaces.
- (32) Stencil Coating is an ink or a coating which is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters and/or numbers to metal parts and products.
- (33) Textured Finish is a rough surface produced by spraying large drops of coating onto a previously applied coating.
- {4}(34) Touch-Up Coating is that portion of the coating operation which is incidental to the main coating process but necessary a coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.
- {3}(35) Transfer Efficiency is the ratio of the weight or volume of coating solids adhering to an object to the total weight or volume, respectively, of coating solids used in the application process, expressed as a percentage.

(36) Vacuum-Metalizing Coating is the undercoat applied to the substrate on which the metal is deposited or the overcoat applied directly to the metal film.

(2)(37) Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) is any volatile compound of carbon, excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, methylene chloride, trifluoromethane (FC-23), and chlorinated-fluorinated hydrocarbons trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113), dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12), trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11), chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22), dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114), and chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115).

(b) Requirements

(1) Transfer Efficiency

On and after January 1, 1983, a person shall not apply coatings to metal parts and products subject to the provisions of this rule except by electrostatic attraction, flow coat or dip coat, or by other coating application method deemed by the Executive Officer to be capable of achieving a 65 percent transfer efficiency.

A person shall not apply coatings to metal parts and products subject to the provisions of this Rule except by using properly operated equipment and by:

- (A) Electrostatic attraction, or
- (B) Flow coat, or
- (C) Dip coat, or
- (D) Such other coating application methods as are demonstrated to the Executive Officer to be capable of achieving at least 65 percent transfer efficiency and for which written approval of the Executive Officer has been obtained.

(2) High Performance Architectural Coatings

A person shall not apply to metal parts and products any high performance architectural coatings which contain volatile organic compounds in excess of 750 grams per liter of coatings, as applied, excluding water.

(3) Camouflage Coatings

A person shall not apply to metal parts and products used by the military camouflage coatings which contain volatile organic compounds in excess of 420 grams per liter of coating, as applied, excluding water.

(4) Military Specification Coating

(A) On or after January 1, 1984, a person shall not apply to metal parts and products which will be used by the military, military specification coatings which contain volatile organic compounds at the time of application in excess of the limits specified below:

- (i) 420 grams per liter of coating, as applied, excluding water, when dried at temperatures below 90°C (194°F);
- (ii) 420 grams per liter of coating, as applied, excluding water, for extreme performance coating;

(iii) 360 grams per liter of coating, as applied, excluding water, when dried at temperatures at or above 90°C (194°F).

(5) General Coatings

On and after January 1, 1983, a person shall not apply to metal parts and products except those covered by subparagraphs (b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4) of this rule, any coating which contains volatile organic compounds at the time of application in excess of the limits specified below:

- (A) 420 grams per liter of coating, as applied, excluding water, when dried at temperatures below 90°C (194°F);
- (B) 420 grams per liter of coating, as applied, excluding water, for extreme performance coatings;
- (C) 360 grams per liter of coating, as applied, excluding water, when dried at temperatures at or above 90°C (194°F).

(6) Demonstration Program

- (A) A person applying more than 5000 gallons of general coatings and/or military specification coatings during the calendar year 1983 shall submit to the Executive Officer a Coatings Demonstration Plan to be used in establishing an 18-month program to demonstrate the feasibility of applying such coatings which meet the VOC limitations in subparagraph (b)(6)(E).
- (B) Such plan shall include strategies to demonstrate the feasibility of the limits in subparagraph (b)(6)(E).
- (C) Demonstration plan results shall be reported to the Executive Officer at the end of each three-month period of operation.
- (D) Tests run pursuant to an approved demonstration program, and with prior notification to the Executive Officer, shall not constitute a violation of any permit to operate.
- (E) Intended Final Limits
 - (i) 340 grams VOC per liter of coating, as applied, excluding water, when the coated products are dried at a temperature of 90°C (194°F) or below;
 - (ii) 275 grams of VOC per liter of coating, as applied, excluding water, when the coated products are dried at a temperature at or above 90°C (194°F).

(2) VOC Content of Coatings

On or after March 1, 1987 June 1, 1987, a person shall not apply to metal parts and products any coatings, including any VOC-containing materials added to the original coating supplied by the manufacturer, which contain VOC in excess of the limits specified below:

<u>Coating</u>	<u>Limits</u>			
	<u>Grams of VOC Per Liter</u>			
	<u>of Coating, Less</u>			
	<u>Water and Less Exempt Compounds</u>			
	<u>Air Dried (lb/gal)</u>		<u>Baked (lb/gal)</u>	
<u>General</u>	340	(2.8)	275	(2.3)
<u>Military Specification</u>	340	(2.8)	275	(2.3)
<u>Etching Filler</u>	720	(6.0)	720	(6.0)
<u>Solar-Absorbent</u>	420	(3.5)	360	(3.0)
<u>Heat-Resistant</u>	420	(3.5)	360	(3.0)
<u>Extreme High-Gloss</u>	420	(3.5)	360	(3.0)
<u>Metallic</u>	420	(3.5)	420	(3.5)
<u>Extreme-Performance</u>	420	(3.5)	360	(3.0)
<u>Prefabricated Architectural</u>				
<u>Component</u>	420	(3.5)	275	(2.3)
<u>Touch Up</u>	420	(3.5)	360	(3.0)
<u>Repair</u>	420	(3.5)	360	(3.0)
<u>Silicone Release</u>	420	(3.5)	420	(3.5)
<u>High-Performance Architectural</u>	750	(6.3)	750	(6.3)
<u>Camouflage</u>	420	(3.5)	420	(3.5)
<u>Vacuum-Metalizing</u>	800	(6.7)	800	(6.7)
<u>Mold-Seal</u>	750	(6.3)	750	(6.3)

- (3) On or after March 1, 1987 June 1, 1987, a person shall not use VOC-containing materials which have a VOC content of more than 200 grams per liter of material for surface preparation or cleanup and stripping of coating, excluding cleaning of coating-application equipment.
- (4) On or after March 1, 1987 June 1, 1987, closed containers shall be used for disposal of cloth or paper used for surface preparation, cleanup and paint removal.
- (5) On or after March 1, 1987 June 1, 1987, a person shall not use VOC-containing materials for the cleanup of equipment used in coating operations unless:
- (A) the VOC is collected in a container which is closed when not in use, and is properly disposed of, such that the VOC is not emitted into the atmosphere; or
 - (B) the spray equipment is disassembled and cleaned in a solvent vat and the vat is closed when not in use; or
 - (C) the cleanup materials contain no more than 200 grams of VOC per liter of material.

- (6) For coatings that contain reactive diluents, the VOC content of the coating is determined after curing. The grams of VOC per liter of coating shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}}$$

- Where: $\underline{W_s}$ = weight of volatile compounds not consumed during curing, in grams
 $\underline{W_w}$ = weight of water not consumed during curing, in grams
 $\underline{W_{es}}$ = weight of exempt compounds not consumed during curing, in grams
 $\underline{V_m}$ = volume of the material prior to reaction, in liters
 $\underline{V_w}$ = volume of water not consumed during curing, in liters
 $\underline{V_{es}}$ = volume of exempt compounds not consumed during curing, in liters

- (7) On or after ~~March 1, 1987~~ June 1, 1987, a person shall not apply to metal parts and products any coating used to match the existing coating of motor vehicles (including any VOC-containing materials added to the original coating as supplied by the manufacturer) if such coating contains in excess of:
- (A) 520 grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and less exempt compounds, for general coatings; or
 (B) 600 grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and less exempt compounds, for metallic coatings;
unless the applicator submits a written request to the Executive Officer demonstrating to the Executive Officer's satisfaction the need to apply such coating and the applicator receives from the Executive Officer written approval to use such coatings.

(e) **Equivalency**

In lieu of complying with the specific limits of paragraph (b) a person may achieve compliance by means of an equivalency under this paragraph. To achieve equivalency, the emissions from the coating operation must be reduced, such that:

- (1) The emission reductions are at least equal to those which would be obtained by the use of coatings and operational techniques specified in paragraph (b), and
- (2) The emission reduction methods are applied to the coating operations subject to the provisions of this rule and such emission reduction methods are approved by the Executive Officer, and

- (3) The owner or operator submits applications for new permits to construct or operate both basic and control equipment involved in such reductions; and
- (4) Such emission reductions will occur by the applicable date specified in paragraph (b) for such compliance. If no date is specified, compliance shall be achieved upon start-up.

(c) Prohibition of Specifications

A person shall not specify the use in the District of any coating to be applied to any metal parts and products subject to the provisions of this Rule that does not meet the limits and requirements of this Rule. The requirements of this paragraph shall apply to all written or oral contracts.

(d) Methods of Analysis

The volatile organic content of coatings subject to the provisions of this Rule shall be determined by the procedure outlined in Rule 107, the District's "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual.

(e) Exemptions

- (1) The provisions of subparagraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this Rule, except for paragraph (f), shall not apply to:
- (A) Touch-up and repair
- (B) Metallic coatings
- (6) (A) Stencil coatings
- (B) Until January 1, 1985, a facility which emits a total of less than 22.7 kilograms (50 pounds) of volatile organic compound from coatings subject to this rule in any one day or emits less than 226.8 kilograms (500 pounds) of volatile organic compounds from coatings subject to this rule in any 30 consecutive days.
- (E) (B) On and after January September 1, 1985 1987, a facility which uses a total of less than three one gallons of coatings, including any VOC-containing materials added to the original coating as supplied by the manufacturer, subject to this Rule in any one day;
- (F) Primary Architectural Coatings.
- (6) (C) Coatings used in volumes less than 50 gallons in any one year, if complying compliant coatings are not available; , after petition to the Executive Officer in writing and written approval is granted by the Executive Officer.
- (H) (D) Pretreatment coatings;
- (I) (E) Safety indicating coatings;
- (F) Aerosol-spray coatings;
- (G) Magnetic data storage disk coatings;
- (H) Solid-film lubricants;
- (I) Adhesives;
- (5) (K) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to The coating of marine vessels and their structural appurtenances;
- (6) (L) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to The coating of

- motor vehicle bodies at motor vehicle rework facilities.
- (2) The provisions of subparagraph (b)(1) of this rule shall not apply to any coating operation that, because of physical and/or chemical characteristics of the substrate or safety conditions, cannot meet a 65 percent transfer efficiency, provided that:
- (A) A general coaters submits a written petition to the Executive Officer, setting forth the basis, including test data, for the claim that 65 percent transfer efficiency cannot be met, and approval is granted by the Executive Officer.
- (B) A Contract painters submits a written petition to, and receives approval from, the Executive Officer to exempt the coating of such items; and the contract painter maintains a daily log:
- (i) maintain a daily log which describes the reason(s) why 65 percent transfer efficiency cannot be achieved, contains including a written and/or photographic description of the object to be used; and
- (ii) into which the entry into the log is made prior to commencement of coating operations for that object; and
- (iii) which the daily log is made available for review by the District inspection anytime during working hours upon request; and
- (iv) which is retained in the operator's files for at least two years.
- (3) The Executive Officer may revoke his the approval granted pursuant to in subparagraph (e)(2)(B) of this Rule if:
- (A) the daily log is not adequately maintained; or
- (B) an entry is made after the application of coating; or
- (C) the physical characteristics of the substrate do not warrant an exemption.
- (4) The provisions of subparagraph (b)(1) of this Rule shall not apply to contract painters while applying coatings to objects on trays, provided no object has any dimension greater than 12 inches.
- (7) (5)  The provisions of (b)(1) shall not apply to contract painters that use less than 50 gallons of coating per day, until July 1, 1984. The provisions of subparagraph (b)(1) of this Rule shall not apply to the application of touch-up coatings, repair coatings, textured coatings, metallic coatings which have a metallic content of more than 30 grams per liter, mold-seal coatings, and to facilities that use less than one gallon of coating, as applied, including any VOC-containing materials added to the original coating as supplied by the manufacturer, per day.
- (8) The provisions of subparagraph (b)(6) of this rule shall not apply to any person:
- (A) who complies with subparagraph (b)(1) while using coatings that meet the formulation requirements of subparagraph (b)(6)(E); or
- (B) achieves emission reductions equivalent to those achieved in complying with (A) above; and
- (C) submits to the Executive Officer, and receives approval of, a

petition which describes the basis for exemption from subparagraph (b)(6):

- (6) The provisions of subparagraph (b)(3) of this Rule do not apply to the preparatory surface cleaning of solar cells and laser optics.
- (7) The provisions of subparagraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this Rule do not apply to the application of coatings and use of cleaning solvents while conducting performance tests on the coatings at paint manufacturing facilities.

(f) Rule 442 Applicability

Any coating, coating operation, or facility which is subject to this Rule shall comply with the provisions of Rule 442 until such time as compliance with the limits specified in this Rule is achieved. Any coating, coating operation, or facility which is exempt from all or a portion of the VOC limits of this Rule shall comply with the provisions of Rule 442.

(g) Compliance Schedules

- (1) Any person who has not by January 1, 1982, either achieved compliance with the requirements of subparagraph (b)(5) of this rule, or achieved equivalency pursuant to paragraph (e), shall comply with the following:
 - (A) No later than January 1, 1982, submit a report to the District describing the techniques which will be used for achieving compliance with the requirements of said subparagraph; and
 - (B) No later than July 1, 1982, submit to the District copies of equipment purchases and/or construction contracts to enable compliance with the requirements of said subparagraph; and
 - (C) No later than September 1, 1982, submit to the District a certification that the necessary equipment has been installed and/or construction has been completed to enable compliance with the requirements of said subparagraph; and
 - (D) No later than January 1, 1983, submit to the District evidence demonstrating final compliance with the requirements of said subparagraph.
- (2) Any person who has not by January 1, 1983, either achieved compliance with the requirements of subparagraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4)(A) of this rule, or achieved equivalency pursuant to paragraph (e) shall comply with the following:
 - (A) No later than January 1, 1983, submit a report to the District describing the techniques which will be used for achieving compliance with the requirements of said subparagraphs; and
 - (B) No later than July 1, 1983, submit to the District copies of equipment purchases and/or construction contracts to enable compliance with the requirements of such subparagraph; and
 - (C) No later than September 1, 1983, submit to the District a certification that the necessary equipment has been installed and/or construction has been completed to enable compliance with the requirements of said subparagraph; and
 - (D) No later than January 1, 1984, submit to the District evidence demonstrating final compliance with the requirements of said subparagraph.

- (3) Any person who is subject to the provisions of paragraph (b)(6) of this rule shall comply with the following:
- (A) No later than June 1, 1984, submit a Coatings Demonstration Plan for approval by the Executive Officer.
 - (B) No later than January 1, 1985, have the approved Demonstration Plan in operation; and
 - (C) No later than July 1, 1986, report all test results of the demonstration program to the Executive Officer. This report shall specify the gallons of coating materials used, the volatile organic compound content in grams per liter of the coatings used, the conditions of application, and the acceptability of the finished product.

(h) Fees

For the purpose of determining the appropriate processing fees only, the filing of a Compliance Plan(s) as provided in subparagraph (b)(6) and/or (g)(3) shall be considered the equivalent of filing an application for a permit to construct and operate. The person submitting the Plan shall be assessed a filing fee and an engineering evaluation fee as described in Rules 301 and 301-1.

(g) Alternative Emission Control Plan

An owner/operator may achieve compliance with paragraph (b) by achieving equivalent VOC emission reductions obtained by alternative control methods, provided the applicant submits an Alternative Emission Control Plan that is enforceable by the District on a daily basis and receives approval in writing from the Executive Officer prior to implementation. The Alternative Emission Control Plan shall:

- (1) Contain, as a minimum, all data, records, and other information necessary to determine eligibility for alternative emission control including, but not limited to:
 - (A) A list of equipment subject to alternative emission control;
and
 - (B) Daily hours of utilization for applicable equipment; and
 - (C) Estimated emission of VOC for each operation on a daily basis.
- (2) Present the methodology for estimation of equivalency of emission reductions under the proposed Alternative Emission Control Plan as compared to either the emission reductions required by the applicable rules or to actual emissions, whichever is less.
- (3) Demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer that the difference between the emissions allowed by existing regulations and any lower actual emissions will not be used to increase emissions from the same or another source.
- (4) Demonstrate that the permit units subject to the specified rule emission limitations are in compliance with, or on an approved schedule for compliance with, all applicable District rules.
- (5) Be submitted as an updated or modified Alternative Emission Control Plan:
 - (A) Prior to modification of equipment subject to alternative emission control; or
 - (B) Within sixty (60) days following the date this Rule is amended.

(h) Qualification for Classification as Extreme-Performance Coating
A coating may be classified as an extreme-performance coating provided that the applicator requests and receives written approval of such classification from the Executive Officer prior to application of such coating, and shows that intended use of each coated object would require coating with an extreme-performance coating.

(i) Daily Record of Coating and Solvent Usage
A person who applies coatings and/or solvents to metal parts and products shall maintain a daily record of coating and solvent usage. The record shall be compiled daily for that day's operation, and shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) The amount and type of coating used by each piece of application equipment; and
- (2) The amount of VOC in each coating and the volume of each coating at time of application, and
- (3) The amount of solvent and exempt compound used, and
- (4) The VOC content of each solvent.

(j) Notwithstanding subparagraph (i) above, upon prior written approval of the Executive Officer, any other data may be used to calculate the daily coating and solvent use and daily VOC emission.

Such records shall be retained in the operator's files for two years and be made available for review by the District upon request. Copies of such records shall be supplied to a District representative upon request of the representative.