

*Antelope Valley*

Air Quality Management District

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Draft

Staff Report

Proposed Amendments to

Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products*

For adoption on

April 21, 2020

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**STAFF REPORT  
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

*Rule 1107 – Coating of Metal Parts and Products*

I. PURPOSE OF STAFF REPORT .....	1
II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	1
III. STAFF RECOMMENDATION .....	2
IV. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST .....	3
V. DISCUSSION OF LEGAL REQUIREMENTS .....	4
A. REQUIRED ELEMENTS/FINDINGS.....	4
1. State Findings Required for Adoption of Rules & Regulations .....	4
a. Necessity .....	4
b. Authority .....	4
c. Clarity .....	4
d. Consistency .....	4
e. Nonduplication.....	5
f. Reference .....	5
g. Public Notice & Comment, Public Hearing.....	5
2. Federal Elements (SIP Submittals, Other Federal Submittals).....	5
a. Satisfaction of Underlying Federal Requirements .....	5
b. Public Notice and Comment .....	5
c. Availability of Document .....	6
d. Notice to Specified Entities .....	6
e. Public Hearing .....	6
f. Legal Authority to Adopt and Implement .....	6
g. Applicable State Laws and Regulations Were Followed.....	6
B. WRITTEN ANALYSIS OF EXISTING REQUIREMENTS .....	6
C. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS .....	7
1. General.....	7
2. Incremental Cost Effectiveness .....	7
D. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS (CEQA).....	8
E. SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS .....	8
1. Potential Environmental Impacts.....	8
2. Mitigation of Impacts .....	8
3. Alternative Methods of Compliance.....	8
F. PUBLIC REVIEW .....	8
VI. TECHNICAL DISCUSSION .....	8
A. SOURCE DESCRIPTION .....	8
B. EMISSIONS .....	8
C. CONTROL REQUIREMENTS.....	9
D. PROPOSED RULE SUMMARY .....	9
E. SIP HISTORY .....	9
1. SIP History .....	9
2. SIP Analysis .....	10
Appendix A - Iterated Version.....	A-1

Appendix B - Public Notice Documents..... B-1  
Appendix C - Public Comments and Responses..... C-1  
Appendix D – California Environmental Quality Act Documentation ..... D-1  
Appendix E - Bibliography.....E-1

# STAFF REPORT

## Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products*

### I. PURPOSE OF STAFF REPORT

A staff report serves several discrete purposes. Its primary purpose is to provide a summary and background material to the members of the Governing Board. This allows the members of the Governing Board to be fully informed before making any required decision. It also provides the documentation necessary for the Governing Board to make any findings, which are required by law to be made prior to the approval or adoption of a document. In addition, a staff report ensures that the correct procedures and proper documentation for approval or adoption of a document have been performed. Finally, the staff report provides evidence for defense against legal challenges regarding the propriety of the approval or adoption of the document.

### II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) requires areas designated non-attainment and classified moderate and above to implement Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for sources subject to Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) documents issued by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for “major sources” of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) which are ozone precursors. The Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District’s (AVAQMD) predecessor agency, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) originally adopted its version of the Rule 1107 – *Coating Of Metal Parts And Products* on June 01, 1979 and amended it numerous times thereafter for a variety of reasons. The version of Rule 1107 currently in effect in the AVAQMD rule book was adopted on March 08, 1996.

The proposed amendments to Rule 1107 are designed to incorporate the limits of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) contained in the CTG titled *Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings* (EPA-453/R-08-003, September 2008), including, but not limited to, the allowable VOC daily or annually on a 12-month rolling period, emission limit for exemption. There are also two metal coating CTGs titled *Control Techniques Guidelines for Large Appliance Coatings* (EPA 453/R-07-004, September 2007) for which the District filed Federal Negative Declaration on July 21, 2015 and *Control Techniques Guidelines for Metal Furniture Coatings* (EPA 453/R-07-005, September 2007) for which the District has filed Federal Negative Declaration on July 21, 2015 and December 20, 2016.

The District has several facilities that primarily coat metal parts and products and some additional facilities that coat metal parts and products as part of their operations. There are no facilities that meet the specific applicability threshold of the *CTG for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts*, but there are major facilities that coat metal parts and products.

The proposed amendments to Rule 1107 update rule definitions; transfer efficiency requirements and allowable limits for exemption. The proposed amendments are based on the CTGs, and various other district rules, including but not limited to: South Coast Air Quality Management

District Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products*, amended 01/06/2006 (73 FR 70883, 11/24/2008), and Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District Rule 1115, amended January 22, 2018.

### III. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Governing Board of the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District (AVAQMD or District) amend Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products* and approve the appropriate California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation. This action is necessary to satisfy 42 U.S.C. §§7511a (FCAA §182) which requires that ozone non-attainment areas implement RACT for sources that are subject to CTGs and for major sources of ozone precursors.

#### IV. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST

The findings and analysis as indicated below are required for the procedurally correct amendments to Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products*. Each item is discussed, if applicable, in Section V. Copies of related documents are included in the appropriate appendices.

##### **FINDINGS REQUIRED FOR RULES & REGULATIONS:**

- X Necessity
- X Authority
- X Clarity
- X Consistency
- X Nonduplication
- X Reference
- X Public Notice & Comment
- X Public Hearing

##### **REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN SUBMISSION (SIP):**

- X Public Notice & Comment
- X Availability of Document
- X Notice to Specified Entities (State, Air Districts, USEPA, Other States)
- X Public Hearing
- X Legal Authority to adopt and implement the document.
- X Applicable State laws and regulations were followed.

##### **ELEMENTS OF A FEDERAL SUBMISSION:**

- X Elements as set forth in applicable Federal law or regulations.

##### **CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT REQUIREMENTS (CEQA):**

- N/A Ministerial Action
- N/A Exemption
- X Negative Declaration
- N/A Environmental Impact Report
- X Appropriate findings, if necessary.
- X Public Notice & Comment

##### **SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS (RULES & REGULATIONS ONLY):**

- X Environmental impacts of compliance.
- N/A Mitigation of impacts.
- N/A Alternative methods of compliance.

##### **OTHER:**

- X Written analysis of existing air pollution control requirements
- N/A Economic Analysis
- X Public Review

## V. DISCUSSION OF LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

### A. REQUIRED ELEMENTS/FINDINGS

This section discusses the State of California statutory requirements that apply to the proposed amendments to Rule 1107. These are actions that need to be performed and/or information that must be provided in order to amend the rule in a procedurally correct manner.

#### 1. State Findings Required for Adoption of Rules & Regulations:

Before adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation, the District Governing Board is required to make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference based upon relevant information presented at the hearing. The information below is provided to assist the Board in making these findings.

##### a. Necessity:

The proposed amendments to Rule 1107 are necessary to satisfy 42 U.S.C. §§7511a (FCAA §182) which requires that ozone non-attainment areas implement RACT for sources that are subject to CTGs and for major sources of ozone precursors. While the District does not have sources meeting the threshold in the CTGs it does have major facilities which coat metal parts and products and thus a rule is required.

##### b. Authority:

The District has the authority pursuant to California Health and Safety Code (H&S Code) §40702 to adopt, amend or repeal rules and regulations.

##### c. Clarity:

The proposed amendments to Rule 1107 are clear in that they are written so that the persons subject to the rule can easily understand the meaning.

##### d. Consistency:

The proposed amendments to Rule 1107 are in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to any state law or regulation, federal law or regulation, or court decisions. The proposed rule is consistent with the CTG provisions. When analyzed, the provisions of Rule 1107 were determined to be readily available, feasible and cost-effective for PM control measures promulgated by CARB.



e. Nonduplication:

The proposed amendments to Rule 1107 do not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal law. CTGs are primarily guidance documents and not enforceable in and of themselves. A rule is necessary to implement the applicable provisions of these documents.

f. Reference:

The District has the authority pursuant to H&S Code §40702 to adopt, amend or repeal rules and regulations.

g. Public Notice & Comment, Public Hearing:

Notice for the public hearing for the proposed amendments to Rule 1107 will be published on March 20, 2020. See Appendix “B” for a copy of the public notice. See Appendix “C” for copies of comments, if any, and District responses.

2. Federal Elements (SIP Submittals, Other Federal Submittals).

Submittals to USEPA are required to include various elements depending upon the type of document submitted and the underlying federal law that requires the submittal. The information below indicates which elements are required for the proposed amendments to of Rule 1107 and how they were satisfied.

a. Satisfaction of Underlying Federal Requirements:

The FCAA requires areas designated non-attainment and classified moderate and above to implement RACT for sources subject to CTG documents issued by USEPA for “major sources” of VOCs and NO<sub>x</sub> that are ozone precursors. While the District does not have sources meeting the threshold in the CTGs it does have major facilities which coat metal parts and products and thus a rule is required. The proposed amendments are based on the CTGs and various district rules deemed as fulfilling RACT requirements, including but not limited to: South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products* and Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District Rule 1115.

b. Public Notice and Comment:

Notice for the public hearing for the proposed amendments to Rule 1107 will be published on March 20, 2020 for the April 21, 2020 meeting. See Appendix “B” for a copy of the public notice. See Appendix “C” for copies of comments, if any, and District responses.

c. Availability of Document:

Copies of the proposed amended Rule 1107 and the accompanying draft staff report were made available to the public on or before March 20, 2020.

d. Notice to Specified Entities:

Copies of proposed amended Rule 1107 and the accompanying draft staff report were sent to all affected agencies. The proposed amendments were sent to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and USEPA on or before March 06, 2020.

e. Public Hearing:

A public hearing to consider the proposed amendments to of Rule 1107 will be set for April 21, 2020.

f. Legal Authority to Adopt and Implement:

The District has the authority pursuant to H&S Code §40702 to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations and to do such acts as may be necessary or proper to execute the duties imposed upon the District.

g. Applicable State Laws and Regulations Were Followed:

Public notice and hearing procedures pursuant to H&S Code §§40725-40728 have been followed. See Section (V)(A)(1) above for compliance with state findings required pursuant to H&S Code §40727. See Section (V)(B) below for compliance with the required analysis of existing requirements pursuant to H&S Code §40727.2. See Section (V)(C) for compliance with economic analysis requirements pursuant to H&S Code §40920.6. See Section (V)(D) below for compliance with provisions of the CEQA.

## B. WRITTEN ANALYSIS OF EXISTING REQUIREMENTS

H&S Code §40727.2 requires air districts to prepare a written analysis of all existing federal air pollution control requirements that apply to the same equipment or source type as the rule proposed for modification by the district.

The FCAA requires areas designated non-attainment for ozone and classified moderate and above to adopt and maintain RACT rules to control the emissions of VOCs and NO<sub>x</sub> for categories which the USEPA has adopted a CTG and for all categories where there are major stationary sources of air pollution (42 U.S.C. §7511a(b)(2), FCAA 182(b)(2)).

For purposes of the FCAA, portions of the District have been designated non-attainment for ozone and classified severe-17.

The AVAQMD has a metal parts and products coating rule which was amended May 12, 1995 and approved as RACT into the SIP on July 14, 1995 (60 FR 36227, 07/14/1995). This rule is subject to the CTG titled *Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings* (EPA-453/R-08-003, September 2008). There are also two metal coating CTGs titled *Control Techniques Guidelines for Large Appliance Coatings* (EPA 453/R-07-004, September 2007) for which the District filed a Federal Negative Declaration on July 21, 2015 and *Control Techniques Guidelines for Metal Furniture Coatings* (EPA 453/R-07-005, September 2007) for which the District filed a Federal Negative Declaration on July 21, 2015 and December 20, 2016. The proposed amendments are based on the CTG, and various district rules deemed as fulfilling RACT requirements, including but not limited to: South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products*, amended 01/06/2006 (73 FR 70883, 11/24/2008); and Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District Rule 1115 – *Metal Parts & Products Coating Operations*.

The District has several facilities that primarily coat metal parts and products, and additional facilities that coat metal parts and products as part of their operations. There are no facilities that meet the specific applicability threshold of the *CTG for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts*, but there are major facilities that coat metal parts and products.

## C. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

### 1. General

RACT is defined as the lowest emissions limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility (44 FR 53762, September 17, 1979). Rule 1107 is equivalent to rules that were determined by USEPA to fulfill RACT<sup>1</sup>. This determination by USEPA means that the provisions of Rule 1107 are, by definition, cost effective.

### 2. Incremental Cost Effectiveness

Pursuant to H&S Code §40920.6, incremental cost effectiveness calculations are required for rules and regulations which are adopted or amended to meet the California Clean Air Act (CCAA) requirements for Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) or “all feasible measures” to control volatile compounds (VOCs), oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) or oxides of sulfur (SO<sub>x</sub>). The amendment of Rule 1107 is not subject to incremental cost effectiveness calculations because it does not involve BARCT or “all feasible measures”.

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<sup>1</sup> South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products*, amended 01/06/2006 (73 FR 70883, 11/24/2008);

D. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS (CEQA)

Through the process described below the appropriate CEQA process for the proposed amendments to Rule 1107 was determined.

1. The proposed amendments to Rule 1107 meet the CEQA definition of “project”. They are not “ministerial” actions.

2. The proposed amendments to Rule 1107 are exempt from CEQA review because the amendments will not create any adverse impacts on the environment. The proposed rule amendments are more stringent than the previous rule version. Because there is no potential that the amendments might cause the release of additional air contaminants or create any adverse environmental impacts, a Class 8 categorical exemption (14 Cal. Code Reg. §15308) applies. Copies of the documents relating to CEQA can be found in Appendix “D”.

E. SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

1. Potential Environmental Impacts

There are no potential adverse environmental impacts of compliance with the amendment of Rule 1107.

2. Mitigation of Impacts

N/A.

3. Alternative Methods of Compliance

N/A

F. PUBLIC REVIEW

See Staff Report Section (V)(A)(1)(g) and (2)(b), as well as Appendix “B”

VI. TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

A. SOURCE DESCRIPTION

This Rule shall apply to all metal coating operations, except those performed on Aircraft or Aerospace Vehicles; Magnet Wire; Metal Containers, Closures and Coils; marine vessel exteriors; Motor Vehicles; Motor Vehicle Assembly Lines; Mobile Equipment; or those operations subject to the coating provisions of any other source-specific rule of the District.

B. EMISSIONS

The proposed amendments update rule definitions; transfer efficiency requirements; exemption limits, and, record retention requirements.

## C. CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

The amendment to Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products* does not cause the release of additional air contaminants or create any environmental impacts.

Subsection (C)(1)(a)(vii), Subsection (G)(2), (G)(2)(a) and (G)(2)(b)(i) have been modified to allow for the use of equipment approved for applying high viscosity coatings when the emissions are lower than those attained by HVLP equipment. VOC limits for exemption have been updated to current federal RACT limits.

## D. PROPOSED RULE SUMMARY

This section gives a brief overview of the proposed amendments to Rule 1107.

Minor format changes have been made throughout which are for consistency and not substantive. These changes include, but are not limited to, rule formatting for consistency with AVAQMD format, capitalization of defined terms, and capitalization of Section reference.

Section (B) has been modified to update existing definitions and formatting

Subsection (C)(1)(a)(vii) This section has also been modified to allow for the use of equipment approved for applying high viscosity coatings when the emissions are lower than those attained by HVLP equipment.

Sections (G)(2), (G)(2)(a) and (G)(2)(b)(i) have been modified to allow for the use of equipment approved for applying high viscosity coatings when the emissions are lower than those attained by HVLP equipment.

Subsection (G)(2)(b)(iv) recordkeeping retention limit has been increased from 2 to 5 years

Section (G)(6) was amended to reduce the allowable total actual emissions for consistency with the CTG for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings (EPA-453/R-08-003, September 2008)

## E. SIP HISTORY

### 1. SIP History.

Prior to 1975 the original air district for the Antelope Valley region was the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District that had a jurisdiction covering the entire county of Los Angeles. In 1975, the Southern California APCD was created. It was a joint powers authority that had a jurisdiction covering all of the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino. The SCAQMD came into existence pursuant to statute on February 1, 1976 and originally covered only the areas within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB). The legislation was thereafter amended to allow non-SCAB areas to “opt in.” Los Angeles

County exercised this option and thus the Antelope Valley became a part of SCAQMD. On July 1, 1997 the AVAPCD replaced the SCAQMD as the agency with jurisdiction over the Los Angeles County portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB). On January 1, 2002 the AVAPCD was replaced by the AVAQMD. Pursuant to both statutory changes, the rule and regulations of the predecessor district were retained until the Governing Board adopted, amended or rescinded them. At the first meeting of both the AVAPCD and the AVAQMD, the respective Governing Boards reaffirmed all the rules and regulations in effect at the time the agency changed.

The jurisdiction of the AVAPCD and the AVAQMD were specified in the statutes as the portion of the Los Angeles County contained within the MDAB. The MDAB was formerly known as the Southeast Desert Air Basin (SEDAB). In 1997 the SEDAB was split into the MDAB and the Salton Sea Air Basin. Descriptions of these air basins can be found in 17 Cal. Code Regs. §§60109 and 60144. Since USEPA adopts SIP revisions in California as effective within jurisdictional boundaries of local air districts, when the local air district boundaries change the SIP as approved by USEPA for that area up to the date of the change remains as the SIP in that particular area. Thus, upon creation of the AVAPCD on July 1, 1997 the AVAPCD acquired the SIP applicable to the Antelope Valley portion of the SCAQMD that was effective as of June 30, 1997. Likewise the AVAQMD acquired the SIP that was effective in the jurisdiction of the AVAPCD as of December 31, 2000. Therefore, the SIP history for this region is based upon the rules adopted, effective, and approved for the Antelope Valley by SCAQMD.

The 05/12/1995 version of Rule 1107 as adopted by SCAQMD was approved into the SIP at 40 CFR 52.220(c)(222)(i)(A)(1) (60 FR 36230, 07/14/1995). A subsequent SCAQMD amendment on 03/08/1996 was also submitted as a SIP revision, but since no action was taken prior to AVAQMD's creation on 07/01/1997, this is not a valid SIP submission for the AVAQMD.

## 2. SIP Analysis.

The District will request CARB to submit the proposed amendments to Rule 1107 to USEPA for inclusion into the SIP. This submission is necessary to satisfy 42 U.S.C. §§7511a (FCAA §182) which requires that ozone non-attainment areas implement RACT for sources that are subject to CTGs and for major sources of ozone precursors. The District will request that this version, upon approval, supersede the current SIP version as well as any potential outstanding SIP submissions made prior to the adoption date.

The AVAQMD is requesting that CARB submit the current amended version of Rule 1107 as a SIP revision. The District also requests that all prior unacted upon submissions be withdrawn along with the removal of all prior versions of Rule 1107 from the SIP for the Antelope Valley area of Los Angeles County and that Region IX SIP webpage be updated to reflect this removal.

The AVAQMD is specifically requesting that CARB submit this action as a SIP revision along with a request USEPA take the following actions:

- a. Approve the April 21, 2020 version of Rule 1107 as a part of the SIP for AVAQMD.
- b. Remove the prior SIP versions of Rule 1107 as adopted/amended by SCAQMD for the Antelope Valley area of Los Angeles County now located within the jurisdiction of the AVAQMD as reflected in 40 CFR 52.220(c)(58)(ii)(A), 52.220(c)(121)(i)(B), 52.220(c)(124)(iv)(B), 52.220(c)(193)(i)(A)(1), and 52.220(c)(222)(i)(A)(1).
- c. Withdraw any outstanding and unacted upon submissions of Rule 1107 for the AVAQMD.

The proposed amendments to Rule 1107 – *Coating Operations of Metal Parts and Products* are more stringent in that the allowable emissions for exemption have been reduced.

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## Appendix “A”

### Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products* Iterated Version

The iterated version is provided so that the changes to an existing rule may be easily found. The manner of differentiating text is as follows:

1. Underlined text identifies new or revised language.
2. ~~Lined out text~~ identifies language which is being deleted.
3. Normal text identifies the current language of the rule which will remain unchanged by the adoption of the proposed amendments.
4. *[Bracketed italicized text]* is explanatory material that is not part of the proposed language. It is removed once the proposed amendments are adopted.

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(Adopted: 06/01/79; Amended: 12/04/81; Amended: 05/07/82;  
Amended: 12/02/83; Amended: 03/02/84; Amended: 01/09/87;  
Amended: 12/02/83; Amended: 03/02/84; Amended: 01/09/87;  
Amended: 06/05/87; Amended: 01/09/87; Amended: 06/05/87;  
Amended: 05/05/89; Amended: 05/05/89; Amended: 03/02/90;  
Amended: 11/02/90; Amended 08/02/91; Amended:05/12/95;  
Amended: 03/08/96; Amended xx/xx/xx)

## RULE 1107

### Coating ~~Of~~ Metal Parts ~~And~~ Products

#### (A) General

##### (a1) Purpose ~~and Applicability~~

(a) ~~The purpose of Rule 1107 is to~~ To reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the coating of metal parts and products.

##### (2) Applicability

(a) This rule applies to all metal coatings operations except those performed on aerospace assembly, magnet wire, marine craft, motor vehicle, metal container, and coil coating operations.

#### (b) Definitions

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

- (1) “Aerosol Coating Product” - ~~AEROSOL COATING PRODUCT~~ is a pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispenses 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.
- (2) “Air Dried Coating” - ~~AIR DRIED COATING~~ is a coating that is cured at a temperature below 90°C (194°F).
- (3) “Baked Coating” - ~~BAKED COATING~~ is a coating that is cured at a temperature at or above 90°C (194°F).
- (4) “Camouflage Coating” - ~~CAMOUFLAGE COATING~~ is a coating used, principally by the military, to conceal equipment from detection.
- (5) “Capture Efficiency” - ~~CAPTURE EFFICIENCY~~ is the percentage of volatile organic compounds used, emitted, evolved, or generated by the operation, that are collected and directed to an air pollution control device.

- (6) “Coating” - ~~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.
- (7) “Contract Painter” - ~~CONTRACT PAINTER~~ is a non-manufacturer of metal parts and products who applies coatings to such products at his facility exclusively under contract with one or more parties that operate under separate ownership and scontrol.
- (8) “Electric-Insulating Varnish” - ~~ELECTRIC INSULATING VARNISH~~ is a non-convertible-type coating applied to electric motors, ~~or~~ components of electric motors, or power transformers, to provide electrical, mechanical, and environmental protection or resistance. [Definition updated to align with CTG as per recommendation of USEPA, after review of Preliminary D1, 09/24/19.]
- (9) “Etching Filler” - ~~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.
- (10) “Exempt Compounds” - ~~EXEMPT COMPOUNDS~~ (see Rule 102-Definition of Terms).
- (11) “Extreme High-Gloss Coating” - ~~EXTREME HIGH GLOSS COATING~~ is a coating which, when tested by the American Society for Testing Material Test Method D-523 adopted in 1980, shows a reflectance of 75 or more on a 60° meter.
- (12) “Extreme-Performance Coating” - ~~EXTREME PERFORMANCE COATING~~ is a coating used on a metal surface where the coated surface is, in its intended use, subject to the following:
- (Aa) Chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, chemicals, chemical fumes, chemical mixtures or solutions; or
  - (Bb) Repeated exposure to temperatures in excess of 250° F; or
  - (Cc) Repeated heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated scrubbing with industrial grade solvents, cleansers or scouring agents. Extreme Performance Coatings include, but are not limited to, coatings applied to locomotives, railroad cars, farm machinery and heavy duty trucks. [Definition updated to align with CTG as per recommendation of USEPA, after review of Preliminary D1, 09/24/19.]

- (13) “Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds” - 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:

Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds (VOC Content):

$$G_v = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Where:

<u>G<sub>v</sub></u>	≡	<u>Grams of VOC Per Liter of Coating Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds</u>
<u>W<sub>s</sub></u>	≡	<u>Weight of volatile compounds in grams</u>
<u>W<sub>w</sub></u>	≡	<u>Weight of water in grams</u>
<u>W<sub>es</sub></u>	≡	<u>Weight of Exempt Compounds in grams</u>
<u>V<sub>m</sub></u>	≡	<u>Volume of material in liters</u>
<u>V<sub>w</sub></u>	≡	<u>Volume of water in liters</u>
<u>V<sub>es</sub></u>	≡	<u>Volume of Exempt Compounds in liters</u>

~~Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating Less Water and Less Exempt~~

~~$$\text{Compounds} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$~~

~~|        |                       |   |  |
|--------|-----------------------|---|--|
| Where: | <u>W<sub>s</sub></u>  | ≡ | <u>weight of volatile compounds in grams</u> |
|        | <u>W<sub>w</sub></u>  | ≡ | <u>weight of water in grams</u>              |
|        | <u>W<sub>es</sub></u> | ≡ | <u>weight of exempt compounds in grams</u>   |
|        | <u>V<sub>m</sub></u>  | ≡ | <u>volume of material in liters</u>          |
|        | <u>V<sub>w</sub></u>  | ≡ | <u>volume of water in liters</u>             |
|        | <u>V<sub>es</sub></u> | ≡ | <u>volume of exempt compounds in liters</u>  |~~

[Reformatted above for clarity.]

- (14) “Grams of VOC per Liter of Material” - ~~GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF MATERIAL~~ is the weight of VOC per volume of material and can be calculated by the following equation:

Grams of VOC per Liter of Material:

Where:

$$G_v = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Where:

- G<sub>v</sub> ≡ Grams of VOC Per Liter of Coating Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds  
W<sub>s</sub> ≡ Weight of volatile compounds in grams  
W<sub>w</sub> ≡ Weight of water in grams  
W<sub>es</sub> ≡ Weight of Exempt Compounds in grams  
V<sub>m</sub> ≡ Volume of material in liters

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

- Where: W<sub>s</sub> ≡ weight of volatile compounds in grams  
W<sub>w</sub> ≡ weight of water in grams  
W<sub>es</sub> ≡ weight of exempt compounds in grams  
V<sub>m</sub> ≡ volume of material in liters

*[Reformatted above for clarity.]*

- (15) “Hand Application Methods” - ~~HAND APPLICATION METHODS~~ is the application of coatings by manually held nonmechanically operated equipment. Such equipment includes paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.
- (16) “Heat-Resistant Coating” - ~~HEAT-RESISTANT COATING~~ is a coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400°F during normal use.
- (17) “High-Performance Architectural Coating” - ~~HIGH-PERFORMANCE ARCHITECTURAL COATING~~ is a coating used to protect architectural subsections and which meets the requirements of the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer Association's publication number AAMA 605.2-19802604-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for

High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels) or 2605-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels). [Definition updated to align with CTG as per recommendation of USEPA, after review of Preliminary D1, 09/24/19.]

- (18) “High-Temperature Coating” - HIGH-TEMPERATURE COATING is a coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of 1000°F for 24 hours.
- (19) “High-Volume, Low-Pressure HIGH VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) Spray” -SPRAY is a coating application system which is operated at air pressure between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig).
- (20) “Ink” - INK is a fluid that contains dyes and/or colorants and is used to make markings but not to protect surfaces.
- (21) “Magnetic Data Storage Disk Coating” - MAGNETIC DATA STORAGE DISK COATING is a coating used on a metal disk which stores data magnetically.
- (22) “Metal Particles” - METAL PARTICLES are pieces of an elemental pure metal or a combination of elemental metals.
- (23) “Metal Parts and Products” - 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.
- (24) “Metallic Coating” - METALLIC COATING is a coating which contains more than 5 grams of metal particles per liter of coating, as applied.
- (25) “Military Specification Coating” - 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.
- (26) “Mold-Seal Coating” -MOLD-SEAL COATING is 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.
- (27) “Motor Vehicle” - 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.
- (28) “Pan-Backing Coating” - PAN-BACKING COATING is a coating applied to the surface of pots, pans, or other cooking implements that are exposed directly to a flame or other heating elements.

- (29) “Prefabricated Architectural Component Coatings” - ~~PREFABRICATED ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT COATINGS~~ are coatings applied to metal parts and products which are to be used as an architectural structure
- (30) “Pretreatment Coating” - ~~PRETREATMENT COATING~~ is a coating which contains 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.
- (31) “Reactive Diluent” - ~~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.
- (32) “Repair Coating” - ~~REPAIR COATING~~ is a coating used to recoat portions of a product which has sustained mechanical damage to the coating following normal painting operations.
- (33) “Safety-Indicating Coating” - ~~SAFETY INDICATING COATING~~ is a coating which changes physical characteristics, such as color, to indicate unsafe conditions.
- (34) “Silicone-Release Coating” - ~~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.
- (35) “Solar-Absorbent Coating” - ~~SOLAR ABSORBENT COATING~~ is a coating which has as its prime purpose the absorption of solar radiation.
- (36) “Solid-Film Lubricant” - ~~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.
- (37) “Stencil Coating” - ~~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.
- (38) “Textured Finish” - ~~TEXTURED FINISH~~ is a rough surface produced by spraying large drops of coating onto a previously applied coating.
- (39) “Touch-Up Coating” - ~~TOUCH UP COATING~~ is a coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.
- (40) “Transfer Efficiency” - ~~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.



- (41) “Vacuum-Metalizing Coating” - ~~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.
- (42) “Volatile Organic Compound ~~VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND~~ (VOC)” - means any volatile chemical compound that contains the element carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, carbonates and metallic carbides; and excluding methane and exempt compounds.

**(eC) Requirements**

(1) Operating Equipment

(a) A person shall not apply VOC-containing coatings to metal parts and products subject to the provisions of this rule unless the coating is applied with properly operating equipment according to an operating procedure specified by the equipment manufacturer or the Executive Officer, or designee, and by the use of one of the following methods:

- ~~(A)~~ (i) Electrostatic attraction, or
- ~~(B)~~ (ii) Flow coat, or
- ~~(C)~~ (iii) Dip coat, or
- ~~(D)~~ (iv) Roll coater, or
- ~~(E)~~ (v) High-Volume, Low-Pressure (HVLP) Spray, or
- ~~(F)~~ (vi) Hand Application Methods, or
- ~~(G)~~ (vii) ~~Such o~~Other coating application methods as are demonstrated to have a Transfer Efficiency at least equal to or better than achieved by HVLP spraying the Executive Officer, or designee, using EPA approved procedures, specified in paragraph (f)(4) of this rule, to be capable of achieving at least 65 percent transfer efficiency and for which written approval of the Executive Officer, or designee, has been obtained. [Description updated, as per recommendation of USEPA after review of Preliminary D1, 09/24/19, to current language used by MDAQMD Rule 1115, (C)(1)(a)(ix). Change in language would allow the use of spray guns with equal or higher transfer efficiency than HVLP when even the HVLP gun cannot achieve 65% transfer efficiency.]

(2) VOC Content of Coatings

(a) A person shall not apply to metal parts and products subject to the provisions of this rule any coatings, including any VOC-containing materials added to the original coating supplied by the manufacturer, which contain VOCs in excess of the limits specified below:

<b><u>LIMITS</u></b>				
<b><u>Grams of VOC Per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds</u></b>				
<b><u>Coating</u></b>	<b><u>Air Dried</u></b>	<b><u>(lb/gal)</u></b>	<b><u>Baked</u></b>	<b><u>(lb/gal)</u></b>
<u>Camouflage</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>
<u>Electric-Insulating Varnish</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>
<u>Etching Filler</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>
<u>Extreme High-Gloss</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>(3.00)</u>
<u>Extreme Performance</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>(3.00)</u>
<u>General</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>(2.80)</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>(2.30)</u>
<u>Heat-Resistant</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>(3.00)</u>
<u>High Performance Architectural</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>
<u>High-Temperature</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>
<u>Metallic</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>
<u>Military Specification</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>(2.80)</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>(2.30)</u>
<u>Mold-Seal</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>
<u>Pan Backing</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>
<u>Prefabricated Architectural Component</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>(2.30)</u>
<u>Pretreatment Coatings</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>
<u>Repair</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>(3.00)</u>
<u>Silicone Release</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>
<u>Solar-Absorbent</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>(3.00)</u>
<u>Touch Up</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>(3.00)</u>
<u>Vacuum-Metalizing</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>(3.50)</u>

\*A General Coating is a Coating that does not meet a specific Coating category definition and is assumed to be a general use Coating and subject to the VOC limit for a General Coating. [Description updated, as per recommendation of USEPA after review of Preliminary D1, 09/24/19.]

**LIMITS**

**Grams of VOC Per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds**

<u>Coating</u>	<u>Air Dried</u>	<u>(lb/gal)</u>	<u>Baked</u>	<u>(lb/gal)</u>
General	340	(2.8)	275	(2.3)
Military Specification	340	(2.8)	275	(2.3)
Etching Filler	420	(3.5)	420	(3.5)
Solar Absorbent	420	(3.5)	360	(3.0)
Heat Resistant	420	(3.5)	360	(3.0)
Extreme High Gloss	420	(3.5)	360	(3.0)
Metallic	420	(3.5)	420	(3.5)
Extreme Performance	420	(3.5)	360	(3.0)
Prefabricated Architectural Component	420	(3.5)	275	(2.3)
Touch Up	420	(3.5)	360	(3.0)
Repair	420	(3.5)	360	(3.0)
Silicone Release	420	(3.5)	420	(3.5)
High Performance Architectural	420	(3.5)	420	(3.5)
Camouflage	420	(3.5)	420	(3.5)
Vacuum Metalizing	420	(3.5)	420	(3.5)
Mold Seal	420	(3.5)	420	(3.5)
High Temperature	420	(3.5)	420	(3.5)
Electric Insulating Varnish	420	(3.5)	420	(3.5)
Pan Backing	420	(3.5)	420	(3.5)
Pretreatment Coatings	420	(3.5)	420	(3.5)

[Coating Limits in (C)(2)(a) is being reformatted into a table and put in alphabetical order.]

(3b) A person shall not use VOC-containing materials which have a VOC content of more than 200 grams per liter of material for stripping any coating governed by this rule.

(4c) Containers used for the disposal of cloth or paper used in stripping cured coating shall be closed except when depositing or removing the cloth or paper from the container.

(53) Solvent Cleaning Operations; Storage and Disposal of VOC-containing Materials

(a) Solvent cleaning of application equipment, parts, products, tools, machinery, equipment, general work areas, and the storage and disposal of

VOC-containing materials used in cleaning operations shall be carried out pursuant to Rule 1171 - Solvent Cleaning Operations.

- (46) For coatings that contain reactive diluents, the Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds shall be calculated by the following equation:

Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds (VOC Content):

$$G_v = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Where:

- $G_v$      ≡     Grams of VOC Per Liter of Coating Less Water and Less 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 in liters

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

- Where:
- $W_s$  = weight of volatile compounds not consumed during curing, in grams
- $W_w$  = weight of water not consumed during curing, in grams
- $W_{es}$  = weight of exempt compounds not consumed during curing, in grams
- $V_m$  = volume of the material prior to reaction, in liters
- $V_w$  = volume of water not consumed during curing, in liters
- $V_{es}$  = volume of exempt compounds not consumed during curing, in liters *[Not removed. Reformatted into a table for ease of any future change.]*

(75) Owners and/or operators of control equipment may comply with provisions of subparagraph (eC)(1) and/or (eC)(2) by using approved air pollution control equipment provided that the VOC emissions from such operations and/or materials are reduced in accordance with the provisions of (Aa) and (Bb):

(Aa) The control device shall reduce emissions from an emission collection system by at least 95 percent by weight or the output of the air pollution control device is 50 PPM by volume calculated as carbon with no dilution.

(Bb) The owner/operator demonstrates that the system collects at least 90 percent by weight of the emissions generated by the sources of emissions.

#### (dD) 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 and oral contracts.

#### (eE) [Reserved for Prohibition of Sale of Noncompliant Coating]

#### (fF) Methods of Analysis

##### (1) Determination of VOC content

The ~~VOC~~volatile-organic content of coatings subject to the provisions of this rule shall be determined by the following methods:

(Aa) United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Reference Method 24 (Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Part 60, Appendix-A). The exempt solvent content shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 303 (Determination of Exempt Compounds) contained in the SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual; or,

(Bb) SCAQMD Method 304 [Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in Various Materials] contained in the SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual.

(Cc) Exempt Perfluorocarbon Compounds

The following classes of compounds:

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers  
with no unsaturations;

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary  
amines with no unsaturations; and

sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine, will be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with paragraph (eC), only when manufacturers specify which individual compounds are used in the coating formulation. In addition, the manufacturers must identify the United States Environmental Protection Agency, California Air Resources Board, and the District approved test methods used to quantify the amount of each exempt compound.

(2) Determination of Efficiency of Emission Control System

(Aa) Capture efficiency specified in paragraph (eC)(7), shall be determined by the procedures presented in the USEPA technical guidance document, "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency, January 9, 1995." Notwithstanding the test methods specified by the Guidelines, any other method approved by the USEPA, the California Air Resources Board, and the SCAQMD Executive Officer may be substituted.

(Bb) The efficiency of the control device of the emission control system as specified in paragraph (eC)(7) and the VOC content in the control device exhaust gases, measured and calculated as carbon, shall be determined by the USEPA Test Methods 25, 25A, or SCAQMD Method 25.1 (Determination of Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organic Emissions as Carbon) as applicable. USEPA Test Method 18, or ARB Method 422 shall be used to determine emissions of exempt compounds.

(3) Multiple Test Methods

When more than one test method or set of methods are 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 the rule.

(4) Demonstrations of transfer efficiency shall be conducted in accordance with SCAQMD method "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure for Equipment User," May 24, 1989.

(gG) Exemptions

(1) The provisions of subparagraphs (eC)(1) and (eC)(2) of this rule, shall not apply to:

(Aa) Stencil coatings;

- (~~B~~b) A facility which uses a total of less than one gallon of coating, including any VOC-containing materials added to the original coating as supplied by the manufacturer, subject to this rule, in any one day;
  - (~~C~~c) Total noncompliant coating use per facility that does not exceed 55 gallons per rolling 12-month period;
  - (~~D~~d) Safety-indicating coatings;
  - (~~E~~e) Magnetic data storage disk coatings;
  - (~~F~~f) Solid-film lubricants;
- (2) The provisions of subparagraph (~~C~~c)(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 the efficiency of equal to or better than HVLPa 65 percent transfer efficiency, provided that:
- (~~A~~a) A general coater submits a written petition to the Executive Officer setting forth the basis, including test data, for the claim that efficiency of equal to or better than HVLP65 percent transfer efficiency cannot be met, and approval is granted by the Executive Officer or designee.
  - (~~B~~b) A contract painter submits a written petition to, and receives approval from, the Executive Officer or designee to exempt the coating of such items; and the contract painter maintains a daily log:
    - (i) which describes the reason(s) why efficiency of equal to or greater than HVLP 65 percent transfer efficiency cannot be achieved, including a written and/or photographic description of the object to be used; and
    - (ii) into which the entry is made prior to commencement of coating operations for that object; and
    - (iii) which is made available for review by the District upon request; and
    - (iv) which is retained in the operator's files for at least ~~two~~five years. [Description updated, as per recommendation of USEPA after review of Preliminary D.1]
- (3) The Executive Officer or designee may revoke the approval granted pursuant to subparagraph (~~G~~g)(2)(~~B~~b) of this rule if:
- (~~A~~a) the daily log is not adequately maintained; or
  - (~~B~~b) an entry is made after the application of coating; or
  - (~~C~~c) the physical characteristics of the substrate do not warrant an exemption.

- (4) The provisions of subparagraph (eC)(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 three gallons of coating, as applied, including any VOC-containing materials added to the original coating as supplied by the manufacturer, per day.
- (5) The provisions of subparagraphs (eC)(1), (eC)(2), and (eC)(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.
- (6) The provisions of paragraph (eC)(2) of this rule shall not apply to high performance architectural, vacuum metalizing, and/or pretreatment coatings used at a facility where the total actual VOC emissions from all miscellaneous metal product surface coating operations, including related cleaning activities, are less than 2.7 tons per 12-month rolling period which has the potential to emit a total of 10 tons or less per year of VOCs, before application consideration of add-on controls. [Pursuant to Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings, EPA-453/R-08-003 2008/09, at the request of EPA Region 9.]
- ~~(7) The provisions of paragraph (e)(2) of this rule shall not apply to vacuum metalizing coatings until January 1, 1997, provided the coatings meet a VOC content limit of 800 grams per liter, less water and less exempt compounds. [Provision compliance date has passed.]~~
- ~~(8) The provisions of paragraph (e)(2) of this rule shall not apply to high performance architectural coatings until January 1, 1997, provided the coatings meet a VOC content limit of 750 grams per liter, less water and less exempt compounds. [Provision compliance date has passed.]~~
- ~~(9) The provisions of paragraph (e)(2) of this rule shall not apply to pretreatment coatings until January 1, 1997, provided the coatings meet a VOC content limit of 780 grams per liter, less water and less exempt compounds. [Provision compliance date has passed.]~~
- (107) The provisions of paragraph (eC)(2) of this rule shall not apply to aerosol coating products.

#### (hH) Rule 442 Applicability

Any coating, coating ~~operation, 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.

#### (iI) Alternative Emission Control Plan



An owner/operator may achieve compliance with subparagraph (eC)(2) by means of an Alternative Emission Control Plan pursuant to Rule 108.

(j) 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, or designee, prior to application of such coating, and shows that the intended use of each coated object would require coating with an extreme-performance coating.

(k) Recordkeeping

Daily records of coating and solvent usage shall be maintained pursuant to Rule 109.

(l) Emission Reduction Credits

Facilities that use high performance architectural, pretreatment, or vacuum metalizing coatings shall not receive emission reduction credit(s) pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 1309 above those emission reduction credit(s) that the facility would have received if it was operated with coatings having a VOC content of no more than 420 gm/L, less water and less exempt compounds.

~~[SIP: Submitted as amended 3/8/96 on 7/23/96; Approved 7/14/95, 60 FR 36230, 40 CFR 52.220(e)(222)(i)(A)(1); Limited approval/disapproval 12/20/93, 58 FR 66285, 40 CFR 52.220(e)(193)(i)(A)(1); Approved \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 40 CFR 52.220(e)(124)(iv)(B); Approved \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 40 CFR 52.220(e)(121)(i)(B); Approved 1/21/81, 46 FR 5965, 40 CFR 52.220(e)(58)(ii)(A)]~~

See SIP Table at [www.avaqmd.ca.gov](http://www.avaqmd.ca.gov)

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**Appendix “B”**  
**Public Notice Documents**

1. Draft Proof of Publication – AV Press, 03/20/2020

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## NOTICE OF HEARING

**NOTICE IS HEARBY GIVEN** that the Governing Board of the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District (AVAQMD) will conduct a public hearing on April 21, 2020 at 10:00 A.M. to consider the proposed amendment of Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products*.

**SAID HEARING** will be conducted in the Governing Board Chambers located at the AVAQMD offices, 43301 Division Street, Suite 206, Lancaster, CA 93535-4649 where all interested persons may be present and be heard. Copies of the proposed amendment of Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products* and the Staff Report are on file and may be obtained at the AVAQMD Office, at the above address. Written comments may be submitted to Bret Banks, Executive Officer/APCO at the above office address, and should be received no later than April 20, 2020 to be considered. If you have any questions, you may contact Barbara Lods at (661) 723-8070 x23 or via E-mail at blods@avaqmd.ca.gov for further information. Traducción esta disponible por solicitud.

The proposed amendment of Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products* will satisfy 42 U.S.C. §§7511a (Federal Clean Air Act §182) which requires that ozone non-attainment areas implement Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for sources that are subject to Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) documents issued by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and for “major sources” of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen (NOX) which are ozone precursors.

The proposed amendments to Rule 1107 are necessary to satisfy 42 U.S.C. §§7511a (FCAA §182) which requires that ozone non-attainment areas implement RACT for sources that are subject to CTGs and for major sources of ozone precursors.

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) the AVAQMD has determined that a Categorical Exemption (Class 8 – 14 Cal. Code Reg §15308) applies and has prepared a Notice of Exemption for this action.

Deanna Hernandez  
Senior Executive Analyst  
Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District

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**Appendix “C”**  
**Public Comments and Responses**

1. CARB Email Comment, 04/13/2020

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1. CARB Email Comment, 04/13/2020

**Barbara Lods**

**From:** ARB District Rules <districtrules@arb.ca.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, April 13, 2020 12:56 PM  
**To:** Barbara Lods  
**Cc:** Brad Poiriez; Bret Banks; Karen Nowak; ARB District Rules; Sutkus, Carol@ARB; Doris Lo (Lo.Doris@epa.gov); Stanley Tong (Tong.Stanley@epa.gov); Arnold Lazarus; Wong, Joyce@ARB; Gomez, Jose@ARB  
**Subject:** RE: Proposed amendment of AVAQMD Rule 1107 - Coating of Metal Parts and Products

Hi Barbara,

We received some comments back from CARB staff on the amendments for District Rule 1107, *Coating of Metal Parts and Products*:

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) received Proposed Amendments to Rule 1107, *Coating of Metal Parts and Products*, from Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District (Antelope Valley AQMD) on February 24, 2020 for review. The Antelope Valley AQMD Governing Board plans to hear the Proposed Amendments to Rule 1107 on April 21, 2020.

CARB has reviewed the rule and have comments below. CARB believes that the comments are important to the effectiveness and enforceability of Rule 1107.

If you have any questions about the comments, please contact Joyce Wong, Air Pollution Specialist, Technical Development Section, at [joyce.wong@arb.ca.gov](mailto:joyce.wong@arb.ca.gov), or Jose Gomez, Manager, Technical Development Section, at [jose.gomez@arb.ca.gov](mailto:jose.gomez@arb.ca.gov).


Rule review comments are below.

California Air Resources Board Staff Comments on Antelope Valley AQMD Proposed Amendments to Rule 1107

Rule 1107 – Coating of Metal Parts and Products

1. 

1. Section (C)(2): Section (C)(2) provides limitations for the VOC Content of coatings. The VOC limit for camouflage/baked coatings is 420 grams/liter (g/L), which exceeds the VOC limit of 360 g/L contained in metal parts coating rules for eight local air districts. For improved rule effectiveness, CARB recommends that the Antelope Valley AQMD revise the VOC limit for camouflage/baked coatings to 360 g/L.

2. 

2. Section (C)(2): Section (C)(2) provides limitations for the VOC Content of coatings. The VOC limit for metallic/baked coatings is 420 grams/liter (g/L), which exceeds the VOC limit of 360 g/L contained in metal parts coating rules for seven local air districts. For improved rule effectiveness, CARB recommends that the Antelope Valley AQMD revise the VOC limit for metallic/baked coatings to 360 g/L.

Thank you,  
Alyssa

**Alyssa Rhodes**  
California Air Resources Board  
AQPSD | South Coast Air Quality Planning  
Phone: 916-440-8232 | Email: [alyssa.rhodes@arb.ca.gov](mailto:alyssa.rhodes@arb.ca.gov)

1. District Response to CARB Email comment, 04/13/2020

1. The District will retain the VOC limit of 420 g/l for camouflage/baked coatings as that limit is in accordance with the limit stated in the 2008 CTG deemed to be RACT.
2. The District will retain the VOC limit of 420 g/l for metallic/baked coatings as that limit is in accordance with the limit stated in the 2008 CTG deemed to be RACT.

**Appendix “D”**  
California Environmental Quality Act  
Documentation

1. Draft Notice of Exemption – Los Angeles County

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**NOTICE OF EXEMPTION**

**TO:** Los Angeles County Clerk  
12400 E. Imperial Hwy, #1001  
Norwalk, CA 90650

**FROM:** Antelope Valley  
Air Quality Management District  
43301 Division Street, Suite 206  
Lancaster, CA 93535-4649

X AVAQMD Senior Executive Analyst

**PROJECT TITLE:** Amendment of Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products*

**PROJECT LOCATION – SPECIFIC:** Los Angeles County portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin.

**PROJECT LOCATION – COUNTY:** Los Angeles County

**DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:** The proposed amendment of Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products* will satisfy 42 U.S.C. §§7511a (Federal Clean Air Act §182) which requires that ozone non-attainment areas implement Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for sources that are subject to Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) documents issued by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and for “major sources” of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen (NOX) which are ozone precursors.

**NAME OF PUBLIC AGENCY APPROVING PROJECT:** Antelope Valley AQMD

**NAME OF PERSON OR AGENCY CARRYING OUT PROJECT:** Antelope Valley AQMD

**EXEMPT STATUS (CHECK ONE)**

Ministerial (Pub. Res. Code §21080(b)(1); 14 Cal Code Reg. §15268)

Emergency Project (Pub. Res. Code §21080(b)(4); 14 Cal Code Reg. §15269(b))

X Categorical Exemption – Class 8 (14 Cal Code Reg. §15308)

**REASONS WHY PROJECT IS EXEMPT:** The proposed amendments to Rule 1107 are exempt from CEQA review because they will not create any adverse impacts on the environment. The proposed rule amendments are more stringent than the previous rule version. Because there is no potential that the amendments might cause the release of additional air contaminants or create any adverse environmental impacts, a Class 8 categorical exemption (14 Cal. Code Reg. §15308) applies. Copies of the documents relating to CEQA can be found in Appendix “D”.

**LEAD AGENCY CONTACT PERSON:** Bret Banks **PHONE:** (661) 723-8070

**SIGNATURE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**TITLE:** Executive Director **DATE:** 04/21/2020

**DATE RECEIVED FOR FILING:**

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## Appendix “E” Bibliography

The following documents were consulted in the preparation of this staff report.

1. *Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings* (EPA-453/R-08-003, September 2008)
2. *Control of Volatile Organic Emissions From Existing Stationary Sources Volume VI: Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products* (EPA-450/2-78-015, June 1978)
3. *Control Techniques Guidelines for Large Appliance Coatings* (EPA 453/R-07-004, September 2007)
4. *Control Techniques Guidelines for Metal Furniture Coatings* (EPA 453/R-07-005, September 2007)
5. South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1107 – *Coating of Metal Parts and Products*, amended 01/06/2006 (73 FR 70883, 11/24/2008)

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