(Adopted February 4, 1977)(Amended April 1, 1977)
(Amended September 2, 1977)(Amended November 4, 1988)
(Amended July 9, 1993)(Amended November 17, 1995)

March 4, 1997
(PAR 102)

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 102. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Except as otherwise specifically provided in these rules and except where the context otherwise indicates, words used in these rules are used in exactly the same sense as the same words are used in Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.

AGRICULTURAL BURNING means open outdoor fires used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowls or animals, or open outdoor fires used in forest management, range improvement, or the improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat or disease and pest prevention. Agricultural burning also includes open outdoor fires used in the operation or maintenance of a system for the delivery of water for the purposes specified above.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS means any operation occurring on a ranch or farm directly related to the growing of crops, or raising of fowls or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit or for a livelihood.

AGRICULTURAL WASTES means unwanted or unsalable materials produced wholly from agricultural operations, other than forest or range management operations, directly related to the growing of crops or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit or for a livelihood. The term does not include wastes created by land use conversion to non-agricultural purposes unless the destruction of such waste by open outdoor fire is ordered by the County or State Agricultural Commissioner upon his determination that the waste is infested with infections transmittable or contagious plant disease which is an immediate hazard to agricultural operations conducted on adjoining or nearby property.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL OFFICER means the Executive Officer, or designee of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

AIR CONTAMINANT or air pollutant means any discharge, release, or other propagation into the atmosphere directly or indirectly caused by man and includes, but is not limited to, smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, odors, particulate matters, acids or any combination thereof.

ATMOSPHERE (This definition was adopted on November 16, 1954 for the Metropolitan Zone and on November 23, 1973 for the Southern Zone. It is currently applicable only to the Metropolitan and Southern Zones.) "Atmosphere" means the air that envelopes or surrounds the earth. Where air pollutants are emitted into a building not designed specifically as a piece of air pollution control equipment, such emission into the building shall be considered an emission into the atmosphere.

BASIC EQUIPMENT means any article, machine, equipment or contrivance which causes the issuance of air contaminants.

BREAKDOWN means a condition caused by an accidental fire or non-preventable mechanical or electrical failure.

CLEAN AIR SOLVENT is a VOC-containing material used to perform solvent cleaning, solvent finishing, or surface preparation operations or activities which:

(A) Contains no more than fifty (50) grams of VOC per liter of material, as applied;

(B) Has a VOC composite partial vapor pressure less than 5 mm Hg at 20°C (68°F);

(C) Reacts to form ozone at a rate not exceeding that of toluene;

(D) Contains no compounds classified as Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) by the Federal Clean Air Act, or Ozone Depleting Compounds (ODCs) and Global Warming Compounds (GWCs) as defined by the District, and

(E) Has been certified by the District to meet the criteria stated in (A) through (D) according to test methods and procedures approved by the District.

COMBUSTIBLE REFUSE means any solid or liquid combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

COMBUSTION CONTAMINANTS are particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE means the date or dates by which a source or category of sources is required to comply with specific emission limitations contained in any air pollution rule, regulation, or statute and with any increment of progress toward such compliance.

CONTROL EQUIPMENT means air pollution control equipment which eliminates, reduces or controls the issuance of air contaminants.

DISTRICT means the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

DUSTS are minute solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes including, but not limited to, crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, and sweeping.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER means the Executive Officer or designee of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

EQUIPMENT means any article, machine, or other contrivance.

EXEMPT COMPOUNDS are any of the following compounds

(A) Group I

1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC-43-10mee)
1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC 225cb)
3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC 225ca)
acetone
ethane
chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)
trifluoromethane (HFC-23)
2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123)
2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124)
pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)

1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134)
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)
1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b)
1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)
1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)
1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a)
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
sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

(B) Group II

methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)
trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113)
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)
parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF)
cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes (VMS)
tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)*

* The listing of tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene) as a Group II Exempt Compound shall become effective December 2, 1997.

The use of Group II compounds and/or carbon tetrachloride may be restricted in the future because they are either toxic, potentially toxic, upper-atmosphere ozone depleters, or cause other environmental impacts. By January 1, 1996, chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform), and carbon tetrachloride were phased out in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulation Title 40, Part 82 (December 10, 1993).

Whenever there is a conflict between the definition of exempt compounds of VOCs in this rule and the definition of exempt compounds of VOCs in another District rule, the definition in Rule 102 shall apply.

FLEET VEHICLES means gasoline-powered motor vehicles as defined by Section 415 of the Vehicle Code and which are operated from one business address.

FUGITIVE DUST means any solid particulate matter that becomes airborne, other than that emitted from an exhaust stack, directly or indirectly as a result of the activities of man.

GASOLINE means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 200 mm Hg (3.9 pounds per square inch), or greater.

HEARING BOARD means the Hearing Board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

INCREMENTS OF PROGRESS means steps to be taken by an owner or operator to bring a source of air contaminants into compliance. (See definition of "Schedule of Increments of Progress.")

LOADING FACILITY means any aggregation or combination of organic liquid loading equipment which is both possessed by one person, and located so that all the organic liquid loading outlets, for such aggregation or combination of loading equipment can be encompassed within any circle of 90 meters (295 feet) in diameter.

MOTOR VEHICLE is a vehicle which is self-propelled.

MULTIPLE-CHAMBER INCINERATOR means any equipment, structure or part of a structure, used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three or more refractory lined combustion chambers, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts.

OIL-EFFLUENT WATER SEPARATOR means any tank, box, sump or other container in which any petroleum or product thereof, floating on or entrained or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump, or other container, is physically separated and removed from such water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water.

ORCHARD HEATER or citrus grove heater means any equipment burning any type of fuel or material capable of being used, for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage. Equipment commonly known as Wind Machines are not included.

ORGANIC MATERIAL means a chemical compounds of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, metallic carbonates and ammonium carbonate.

ORGANIC SOLVENTS include diluents and thinners and are defined as organic materials which are liquids at standard conditions, and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents, except that such material exhibiting a boiling point higher than 104°C (219°F) at 0.5 mm Hg absolute pressure or having an equivalent vapor pressure shall not be considered to be solvents unless exposed to temperatures exceeding 104°C (219°F).

OZONE-DEPLETING COMPOUNDS (ODCs) are Class I substances identified in 40 CFR, Part 82, Appendix A, Subpart A, including, but not limited to the following compounds:

1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)
trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2,-trifluoroethane (CFC-113)
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)

PARTICULATE MATTER means any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.

PPM means parts per million by volume.

PERSON means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user or owner, or any state or local governmental agency or public district or any other officer or employee thereof. PERSON also means the United States or its agencies to the extent authorized by Federal law.

PHOTOCHEMICALLY REACTIVE SOLVENT means any solvent with an aggregate of more than 20 percent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of solvent:

(a) A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ethers, esters or ketones having an olefinic or cycloolefinic type of unsaturation except perchloroethylene: 5 percent;

(b) A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene, methyl benzoate and phenyl acetate: 8 percent;

(c) A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene: 20 percent.

Whenever any organic solvent or any constituent of an organic solvent may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the above groups of organic compounds, it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive chemical group, that is, that group having the least allowable percent of the total volume of solvents.

PM-10 means the particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than or equal to 10 microns as measured by applicable State and Federal reference test methods.

PROCESS WEIGHT means the total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process which may discharge contaminants into the atmosphere. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid gaseous fuels and air will not.

PROCESS WEIGHT PER HOUR means the total process weight divided by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.

RECEPTOR AREA means that specified geographic area in which the air contaminants emitted from a source area are present or to which they may be transported.

REDUCTION OF ANIMAL MATTER means any heated process, used for rendering, cooking, drying, dehydrating, digesting, evaporating and protein concentrating of animal matter.

REGULATION means one of the major subdivisions of the Rules of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

RULE means a rule of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

SCHEDULE OF INCREMENTS OF PROGRESS means a statement of dates when various steps are to be taken to bring a source of air contaminants into compliance with emission standards and shall include, to the extent feasible, the following:

(a) The dates of submittal of the final plan for the control of emissions of air contaminants from that source to the District.

(b) The date by which contracts for emission control systems or process modifications will be awarded, or the date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification.

(c) The date of initiation of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change.

(d) The date by which on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process modification is to be completed.

(e) The date by which final compliance is to be achieved.

(f) Such other dates by which other appropriate and necessary steps shall be taken to permit close and effective supervision of progress toward timely compliance.

SMALL BUSINESS means a business which is independently owned and operated and meets the following criteria, or if affiliated with another concern, the combined activities of both concerns shall meet these criteria:

(a) the number of employees is 10 or less; and

(b) the total gross annual receipts are $500,000 or less; or

(c) not-for-profit training center.

For the purpose of qualifying for assistance offered by the District's Small Business Assistance Office only, a small business means a business with total gross annual receipts of $5,000,000 or less, or a business with a total number of employees of 100 or less.

SOLID PARTICULATE MATTER means particulate matter which exists as a solid at standard conditions.

SOURCE AREA means that specified geographic area in which air contaminants are emitted.

STANDARD CONDITIONS are a gas temperature of 60°F and a gas pressure of 760 mm Hg (14.7 pounds per square inch) absolute.

SUBMERGED FILL PIPE means any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is completely submerged when the liquid level is 15 centimeters (6 inches) above the bottom of the container; or when applied to a container which is loaded from the side, it means any fill pipe the opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 45 centimeters (18 inches) above the bottom of the container.

VEHICLE is a device by which any person or property may be propelled, moved, or drawn upon a highway, excepting a device moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is any volatile compound of carbon, excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, and exempt compounds.

(Adopted May 1, 1992)(Amended March 8, 1996)

March 4, 1997
(PAR 1106.1)

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1106.1. PLEASURE CRAFT COATING OPERATIONS

(a) Applicability

This rule is applicable to all coating operations of pleasure craft, as defined in paragraph (b)(12) of this rule, or their parts and components, for the purpose of refinishing, repairing, modification, or manufacturing such craft. This rule shall also apply to establishments engaged in activities described in the United States Office of Management and Budget's 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 3732 - Boat Building and Repairing and 4493 - Marinas. Pleasure craft coating operations which are subject to the requirements of this rule shall not be subject to the requirements of Rule 1106 - Marine Coating Operations.

(b) Definitions

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

(1) 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/marking applications.

(2) ANTIFOULANT COATING is any coating applied to the underwater portion of a pleasure craft to prevent or reduce the attachment of biological organisms, and registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 United States Code Section 136).

(3) CLEAR WOOD FINISHES are clear and semi-transparent topcoats applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent film.

(4) EXEMPT COMPOUNDS (See Rule 102-Definition of Terms).

(5) EXTREME HIGH GLOSS COATING is any coating which achieves at least 95 percent reflectance on a 60° meter when tested by ASTM Method D 523-89.

(6) FINISH PRIMER/SURFACER is a coating applied with a wet film thickness of less then 10 mils prior to the application of a topcoat for purposes of providing corrosion resistance, adhesion of subsequent coatings, a moisture barrier, or promotion of a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections.

(7) 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 which is calculated by the following equation:

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

Where: 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

(8) HAND-APPLICATION METHODS are the methods used to apply coating to substrate by manually held, non-mechanically operated equipment. Such equipment includes, but is not limited to, paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.

(9) HIGH BUILD PRIMER/SURFACER is a coating applied with a wet film thickness of 10 mils or more prior to the application of a topcoat for purposes of providing corrosion resistance, adhesion of subsequent coatings, or a moisture barrier, or promoting a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections.

(10) HIGH GLOSS COATING is any coating which achieves at least 85 percent reflectance on a 60° meter when tested by ASTM D 523-89.

(11) HIGH-VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY is a coating application system which is operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) flow pressure at the air cap/tip of the spray gun.

(12) PLEASURE CRAFT are vessels which are manufactured or operated primarily for recreational purposes, or leased, rented, or chartered to a person or business for recreational purposes. The owner or operator of such vessels shall be responsible for certifying that the intended use is for recreational purposes.

(13) PLEASURE CRAFT COATING is any marine coating, except unsaturated polyester resin (fiberglass) coatings, applied by brush, spray, roller, or other means to pleasure craft.

(14) PRETREATMENT WASH PRIMER is a coating which contains no more than 12 percent solids, by weight, and at least 1/2 percent acids, by weight; is used to provide surface etching; and is applied directly to fiberglass and metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and adhesion of subsequent coatings.

(15) SEALER is a low viscosity coating applied to bare wood to seal surface pores to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed into the wood.

(16) TEAK PRIMER is a coating applied to teak or previously oiled decks in order to improve the adhesion of a seam sealer to wood.

(17) TOPCOAT is any final coating applied to the interior or exterior of a pleasure craft.

(18) VARNISHES are clear wood topcoats formulated with various resins to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air.

(19) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is any volatile compound which contains the element carbon, excluding methane, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, and exempt compounds.

(c) Requirements

(1) VOC Content

(A) Within the District, a person shall not sell, offer for sale, solicit, apply, or require any other person to use in the District any pleasure craft coating with a VOC content in excess of the following limits, expressed as grams of VOC per liter of coating applied, less water and exempt solvents:

COATING	VOC LIMIT		
	On or After 4/6/92	On or After 9/1/92	On or After 7/1/94
Topcoats			
Extreme High Gloss		650	490
High Gloss	420	420	420
Pretreatment Wash Primers	780	780	780
Finish Primer/Surfacer		600	420
High Build Primer Surfacer		420	340
Teak Primer		775	775
Antifoulant Coatings			
Aluminum Substrate		560	560
Other Substrates	440	400	150
Clear Wood Finishes			
Sealers		550	550
Varnishes		490	490
Others		420	420

In the case of any coating sold, offered for sale, or solicited for use, this prohibition shall only apply where it is designated anywhere on the container by any sticker or label affixed thereto, or where it is indicated in any sales or advertising literature, that the coating may be used as, or is suitable for use as, a pleasure craft coating.

(B) This section shall not apply to pleasure craft coatings sold, offered for sale, or solicited, for shipment or use outside of this District or for shipment to other manufacturers for repackaging.

(2) On or after July 1, 1993, a person shall not apply coatings subject to this rule unless the coating is applied by use of one of the following methods:

(A) Hand Application Methods, or

(B) High Volume, Low Pressure (HVLP) Spray, or

(C) such other alternative spray application method as is demonstrated, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (e)(2), to be capable of achieving equivalent or better transfer efficiency than the application method listed in subparagraph (c)(2)(B), and for which written approval of the District's Executive Officer has been obtained to use this method.

(3) Prior to September 1, 1994, the sale or application of a coating which fails to meet the VOC limits set forth in paragraph (c)(1) shall not constitute a violation of that paragraph, provided that it is manufactured more than 90 days prior to September 1, 1992. Further, it shall not constitute a violation of paragraph (c)(1) for any coating to be sold or applied prior to July 1, 1996, provided that it is manufactured more than 90 days prior to July 1, 1994, and the coating meets the VOC limits applicable as of September 1, 1992. This subparagraph does not apply to any coating which fails to display on the product container or package the date on which the product was manufactured, or a code indicating such date. The manufacturer of coatings supplied in containers using a coded dating system shall file with the District's Executive Officer an explanation of each code.

(4) On or after July 1, 1992, solvent cleaning of coating application equipment referenced in paragraph (c)(2), parts, products, tools, machinery, equipment, and general work areas, and the storage and disposal of VOC-containing materials used in solvent cleaning operations, shall be carried out in accordance with Rule 1171 (Solvent Cleaning Operations).

(5) On and after January 1, 1997, a person shall not apply pleasure craft coatings subject to the requirements of this rule with a coating containing carbon tetrachloride or any of the Group II exempt compounds as defined ~~listed~~ in subparagraph (b)(4)~~(B)~~ except for: methylene chloride; perchloroethylene; cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes (VMS); or parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF).

(d) Recordkeeping Requirement

Records shall be maintained in accordance with Rule 109.

(e) Compliance Test Methods

For purposes of this rule, the following test methods shall be used:

(1) VOC Content

(A) The VOC content of coatings shall be determined by:

(i) EPA Reference Method 24, (40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60, Appendix A). The exempt solvent content shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 19 and 22 (SCAQMD "Laboratory Method of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual); or

(ii) SCAQMD Methods 16 - Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials, 17 - Density of Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Related Products, 19 - Determination of Exempt Compounds, 22 - Distillation of Solvents from Paints, Coatings and Inks, and 24 - Water in Paints and Paint Materials by Karl Fisher Method (SCAQMD "Laboratory Method of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual).

(B) VOC content determined to exceed the limits established by this rule through the use of any of the above-referenced test methods shall constitute a violation of this rule.

(2) Transfer Efficiency Demonstration

Compliance with subparagraph (c)(2)(C) shall be determined by the procedures described in SCAQMD's "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure For Equipment User, May 24, 1989."

(3) Acid Content in Coatings

The percent acid by weight of pretreatment wash primers shall be determined by ASTM D 1613-85 - Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, and Related Products.

(4) 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 subdivision (c), only at such time as manufacturers specify which individual compounds are used in the coating formulations and identify the test methods, which prior to such analysis, have been approved by the USEPA and the SCAQMD, that can be used to quantify the amounts of each exempt compound.

(f) Exemptions

(1) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to aerosol coating products.

(2) Prior to July 1, 1996, the provisions of paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(3) shall not apply to the sale of separate reactive resins, commonly known as catalysts.

(Adopted July 8, 1988)(Amended May 5, 1989)(Amended March 2, 1990)
(Amended June 28, 1990)(Amended November 2, 1990)(Amended December 7, 1990)
(Amended August 2, 1991)(Amended September 6, 1991)
(Amended December 9, 1994)(Amended March 8, 1996)

March 4, 1997
(PAR1151)

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1151. MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOBILE EQUIPMENT NON-ASSEMBLY LINE COATING OPERATIONS

(a) Purpose and Applicability

The purpose of this rule is to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and stratospheric ozone-depleting and global-warming compounds from coatings applied on Group I Vehicles and Equipment and Group II Vehicles, as defined in this rule, and their parts and components.

This rule applies to all commercial and non-commercial coating applications to Group I Vehicles and Equipment and Group II Vehicles and their parts and components at facilities involved in the non-assembly line production, modification, or refinishing of motor vehicles and mobile equipment. Commercial and non-commercial facilities with coating operations considered within the scope of this rule include, but are not limited to: autobody repair/paint shops, production autobody paint shops, new car dealer repair/paint shops, fleet operator repair/paint shops, custom-made car fabrication facilities, truck body-builders, and residences. Motor vehicle assembly-line coating operations are subject to Rule 1115 - Motor Vehicle Assembly Line Coating Operations, whereas the application of coatings on a vehicle which is not self-propelled, such as trailers and mobile homes, are subject to other source specific rules contained in Regulation XI.

(b) Definitions

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

(1) ADHESION PROMOTER is a coating applied over both an existing non-sanded topcoat, and the coated area immediately adjacent to the non-sanded topcoat, to promote the adhesion of a subsequent topcoat. No topcoat, primer, primer sealer, or primer surfacer shall be classified as an adhesion promoter.

(2) 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/marking applications.

(3) ANTI-GLARE SAFETY COATING is a coating formulated to eliminate glare for safety purposes on interior surfaces of a vehicle and which shows a reflectance of 25 or less on a 60° gloss meter.

(4) BASECOAT is a pigmented topcoat which is the first topcoat applied as part of a multistage topcoat system.

(5) BASECOAT/CLEARCOAT TOPCOAT SYSTEM is a topcoat system composed of a basecoat portion and a clearcoat portion. The VOC content of a basecoat/clearcoat topcoat system shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$VOC_{ms} = \frac{VOC_{bc} + 2\,VOC_{cc}}{3}$$

Where:

VOC_{ms} is the composite VOC content, less water and less exempt compounds to be used for compliance determination under the multistage topcoat system coating category.

VOC_{bc} is the VOC content, less water and less exempt compounds as applied, of any given basecoat.

$2\,VOC_{cc}$ is two times the VOC content, less water and less exempt compounds as applied, of any given clearcoat.

(6) BRIGHT METAL TRIM REPAIR COATING is a coating applied directly to chrome-plated metal surfaces for the purpose of appearance.

(7) BUS is any motor vehicle having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight of more than 8600 pounds and which is designed primarily for the transportation of persons, and having a design capacity of over 12 persons.

(8) CLEARCOAT is a topcoat which contains no pigments or only transparent pigments and which is the final topcoat applied as a part of a multistage topcoat system.

(9) COATING is a material which is applied to a surface and which forms a film in order to beautify and/or protect such surface.

(10) ELASTOMERIC MATERIALS are coatings which are specifically formulated and applied over coated or uncoated flexible plastic substrates for the purpose of adhesion.

(11) ELECTROSTATIC APPLICATION is a method of applying coatings whereby the atomized coating droplets are charged and subsequently deposited on the substrate by electrostatic attraction.

(12) END-USER is a person who applies coatings.

(13) EXEMPT COMPOUNDS (See Rule 102-Definition of Terms).

(14) EXTREME-PERFORMANCE TOPCOAT is a topcoat used on the surface of Group I vehicles and mobile equipment, and which qualifies under the provisions of section (h).

(15) GENERAL TOPCOAT is any type of topcoat except extreme-performance topcoat, metallic/iridescent topcoat, and any topcoat applied as part of a multistage topcoat system.

(16) 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 shall be calculated by the following equation:

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

Where:
- 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

(17) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF MATERIAL is the weight of VOC per volume of material and shall be calculated by the following equation:

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

Where:
- 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

(18) GROUP I VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT are large-sized trucks, buses, and mobile equipment.

(19) GROUP II VEHICLES are passenger cars, small-sized trucks and vans, medium-sized trucks and vans, motor homes, and motorcycles.

(20) HIGH-VOLUME, LOW-PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY is an equipment used to apply coatings by means of a spray gun which is designed to be operated and which is operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.

(21) HIGHWAY is a way or place of whatever nature, publicly maintained and open to the public for purposes of vehicular travel. Highway includes street.

(22) IMPACT RESISTANT COATING is any coating applied to a rocker panel for the purpose of chip resistance to road debris.

(23) METALLIC/IRIDESCENT TOPCOAT is a topcoat which contains iridescent particles, composed of either metal as metallic particles or silicon as mica particles, in excess of 5 g/L (0.042 lb/gal) as applied, where such particles are visible in the dried film.

(24) MIDCOAT is a semi-transparent topcoat which is the middle topcoat applied as part of a three-stage topcoat system.

(25) MOBILE EQUIPMENT is self-propelled equipment which is physically capable of being driven on a highway. Mobile Equipment includes, but is not limited to: construction (mobile crane, bulldozer, concrete mixer), farming (wheel tractor, plow, pesticide sprayer), and miscellaneous (street cleaners, golf carts, hauling equipment used inside and around an airport, dock, depot, and industrial and commercial plants).

(26) MOTOR HOME is any motor vehicle originally designed, or permanently altered, and equipped for human habitation as defined in Section 362 of the California Vehicle Code.

(27) MOTOR VEHICLE is a vehicle which is self-propelled and which is physically capable of being driven on a highway.

(28) MOTORCYCLE is any motor vehicle other than a tractor having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground and weighing less than 1500 pounds, except that four wheels may be in contact with the ground when two of the wheels are a functional part of a sidecar.

(29) MULTI-COLORED TOPCOAT is a coating which exhibits more than one color when applied, and which is packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.

(30) MULTI-COLORED MULTISTAGE TOPCOAT SYSTEM is a basecoat/clearcoat topcoat system in which the basecoat portion is a multi-colored topcoat.

(31) MULTISTAGE TOPCOAT SYSTEM is any basecoat/clearcoat topcoat system or any three-stage topcoat system, manufactured as a system, and used as specified by the manufacturer.

(32) PASSENGER CAR is any motor vehicle designed primarily for transportation of persons and having a design capacity of 12 persons or less.

(33) PRECOAT COATING is a coating applied to bare metal primarily to deactivate the metal surface for corrosion resistance to a subsequent water-base primer.

(34) PRETREATMENT COATING is a coating which contains no more than 16 percent solids, by weight, and at least 1/2-percent acid, by weight, is used to provide surface etching, and is applied directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and promote adhesion for subsequent coatings.

(35) PRIMER is a coating applied for purposes of corrosion resistance or adhesion of subsequent coatings.

(36) PRIMER SEALER is a coating applied prior to the application of a topcoat for the purpose of color uniformity, or to promote the ability of an underlying coating to resist penetration by the topcoat.

(37) PRIMER SURFACER is a coating applied for the purpose of corrosion resistance or adhesion, and which promotes a uniform surface by filling in surface imperfections.

(38) ROCKER PANEL is the panel area of a motor vehicle which is no more than ten inches from the bottom of a door, quarter panel or fender.

(39) RUBBERIZED ASPHALTIC UNDERBODY COATING is a coating applied to wheel wells, the inside of door panels or fenders, the underside of a trunk or hood, or the underside of the motor vehicle itself, for the purpose of sound deadening or protection.

(40) SOLVENT CLEANING OPERATIONS is the removal of loosely held uncured adhesives, uncured inks, uncured coatings, and contaminants which include, but are not limited to, dirt, soil, and grease from parts, products, tools, machinery, equipment, and general work areas. Each distinct method of cleaning in a cleaning process which consists of a series of cleaning methods shall constitute a separate solvent cleaning operation.

(41) SPECIALTY COATING is any of the following coatings: adhesion promoters, uniform finish blenders, elastomeric materials, anti-glare safety coatings, impact resistant coatings, rubberized asphaltic underbody coatings, water hold-out coatings, weld-thru coatings, and bright metal trim repair coatings.

(42) SPOT REPAIRS are repairs to motor vehicles in which the damaged area to be repaired is limited to only a portion of any given panel so that an entire panel need not be repaired.

(43) STENCIL COATING is an ink or a pigmented coating which is rolled or brushed onto a template or a stamp in order to add identifying letters, symbols, and/or numbers to motor vehicles, mobile equipment, or their parts and components.

(44) THREE-STAGE TOPCOAT SYSTEM is a topcoat system composed of a basecoat portion, a midcoat portion and a transparent clearcoat portion. The VOC content of a three-stage topcoat system shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$VOC_{ms} = \frac{VOC_{bc} + VOC_{mc} + 2\,VOC_{cc}}{4}$$

Where:

VOC_{ms} is the composite VOC content, less water and less exempt compounds to be used for compliance determination under the multistage topcoat system coating category.

VOC_{bc} is the VOC content, less water and less exempt compounds as applied, of any given basecoat.

VOC_{mc} is the VOC content, less water and less exempt compounds as applied, of any given midcoat.

2 VOC_{cc} is two times the VOC content, less water and less exempt compounds as applied, of any given clearcoat.

(45) TOPCOAT is a coating applied over any coating, for the purpose of appearance, identification, or protection.

(46) TOUCH-UP COATING is a coating applied by brush, air-brush, or non-refillable aerosol can to cover minor surface damage and dispensed in containers of no more than eight (8) ounces.

(47) TRANSFER EFFICIENCY is the ratio of the weight of coating solids deposited on an object to the total weight of coating solids used in a coating application step, expressed as a percentage.

(48) TRUCK is a motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.

(A) LARGE-SIZED TRUCK is a truck having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of more than 8600 pounds.

(B) MEDIUM-SIZED TRUCK is a truck having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight of 6001 to 8600 pounds.

(C) SMALL-SIZED TRUCK is any motor vehicle having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating at 6000 pounds or less and which is designed primarily for the purposes of transportation of property or is a derivative of such vehicle, or is available with special features enabling on-street or off-highway operation and use.

(49) UNIFORM FINISH BLENDERS are coatings which are applied in spot repairs for the purpose of blending a paint overspray area of a repaired topcoat to match the appearance of an adjacent existing topcoat.

(50) VAN is a closed truck for carrying property or persons.

(A) MEDIUM-SIZED VAN is a van having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 6001 to 8600 pounds.

(B) SMALL-SIZED VAN is a van having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating at 6000 pounds or less and which is designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property and/or persons.

(51) VEHICLE is a device by which any person or property may be propelled, moved, or drawn upon a highway, excepting a device moved exclusively by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

(52) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is any volatile compound containing the element carbon, excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, and exempt compounds.

(53) WATER HOLD-OUT COATING is a coating applied to the interior cavity areas of doors, quarterpanels and rocker panels for the purpose of corrosion resistance to prolonged water exposure.

(54) WELD-THRU COATING is a coating applied to metal immediately prior to welding to provide corrosion resistance.

(c) Requirements

(1) VOC Content of Coatings

A person shall not apply a coating to Group I vehicles and equipment, and Group II vehicles, or their parts and components, which has a VOC content which exceeds the limits contained in subparagraphs (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B). Compliance with the VOC limits shall be based on VOC content, including any VOC material added to the original coating supplied by the manufacturer, less water and exempt compounds, as applied to the vehicle, mobile equipment, or parts and components.

(A) Group I Vehicles and Equipment

A person who applies coatings to Group I vehicles and equipment, or their parts or components, shall not apply a coating which has a VOC content in excess of the limits in Table 1.