CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

SIP COMPLETENESS CHECKLIST
(Electronic Format)

***** TO BE COMPLETED BY DISTRICT AND RETURNED TO ARB *****

All rules submitted to the EPA as State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions must be supported by certain information and documentation for the rule packages to be deemed complete for review by the EPA. Rules will not be evaluated for approvability by the EPA unless the submittal packages are complete. To assist you in determining that all necessary materials are included in rules packages sent to the ARB for submittal to the EPA, please fill out the following form and include it with the rule package you send ARB. See the ARB's Guidelines on the Implementation of the 40 CFR 51, Appendix V, for a more detailed explanation than is provided here. Adopted rules and rule amendments should be checked against U.S. EPA's Guidance Document for Correcting Common VOC & Other Rule Deficiencies (Little Blue Book, August 21, 2001) to ensure that they contain no elements which will result in disapproval by EPA.

District: South Coast Air Quality Management District

Rule No: 1107

Rule Title: Coating of Metal Parts and Products

Date Adopted or Amended: November 4, 2005 and January 6, 2006

ADMINISTRATIVE MATERIALS

Note: All documents should be in electronic format. Items that have signatures, initials, or stamps may be scanned.

Attached	Not Attached	N/A	
☒	☐	☐	**COMPLETE COPY OF THE RULE:** Provide an unmarked copy of the entire rule as adopted or amended by your District Board.
☒	☐	☐	**UNDERLINE AND STRIKEOUT COPY OF THE RULE**: If an amended rule, provide a complete copy of the rule indicating in underline and strikeout format all language which has been added, deleted, or changed since the rule was last adopted or amended.
☒	☐	☐	**COMPLETE COPY OF THE REFERENCED RULE(S):** For any rule which includes language specifically referencing another rule, a copy of that other rule must also be submitted, unless it has already been submitted to EPA as part of a previous SIP submittal.
☒	☐	☐	**PUBLIC NOTICE EVIDENCE:** Include a copy of the local newspaper clipping certification(s), stating the date of publication, which must be at least 30 days before the hearing. As an alternative, include a copy of the actual published notice of the public hearing as it appeared in the local newspaper(s). In this case, however, enough of the newspaper page must be included to show the date of publication. The notice must specifically identify by title and number each rule adopted or amended.
☒	☐	☐	**RESOLUTION/MINUTE ORDER:** Provide the Board Clerk certified resolution or minute order. This document must include certification that the hearing was held in accordance with the information in the public notice. It must also list the rules that were adopted or amended, the date of the public hearing, and a statement of compliance with California Health and Safety Code Sections 40725-40728 (Administrative Procedures Act).
☒	☐	☐	**PUBLIC COMMENTS AND RESPONSES:** Submit copies of written public comments made during the notice period and at the public hearing. Also submit any written responses prepared by the District staff or presented to the District Board at the public hearing. A summary of the public comments and responses is adequate. If there were no comments made during the notice period or at the hearing, please indicate N/A to the left.

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

SIP COMPLETENESS CHECKLIST
(Electronic Format)

TECHNICAL MATERIALS

Note: All documents and forms should be in electronic format.

Attached	Not Attached	N/A	
☒	☐	☐	**RULE EVALUATION FORM:** See instructions for completing the Rule Evaluation Form and the accompanying sample form.
☐	☒	☐	**NON-EPA TEST METHODS:** Attach all test methods that are referenced in your rule that do not appear in 40 CFR 51, 60, 61, 63, or have not been previously submitted to EPA. EPA methods used in other media such as SW846 for solid waste are not automatically approved for air pollution applications. Submittal of test methods that are not EPA-approved should include the information and follow the procedure described in Region 9's "Test Method Review & Evaluation Process."
☐	☐	☒	**MODELING SUPPORT:** Provide if appropriate. In general, modeling support is not required for VOC and NOx rules to determine their impacts on ozone levels. Modeling is required where a rule is a relaxation that affects large sources (≥ 100 TPY) in an attainment area for SO2, directly emitted PM10, CO, or NOx (for NO2 purposes). In cases where EPA is concerned with the impact on air quality of rule revisions which relax limits or cause a shift in emission patterns in a nonattainment area, a reference back to the approved SIP will be sufficient provided the approved SIP accounts for the relaxation and provided the approved SIP used the current EPA modeling guidelines. If current EPA modeling guidelines were not used, then new modeling may be required.
☐	☐	☒	**ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL JUSTIFICATION FOR DEVIATIONS FROM EPA POLICIES**: The District staff report or other information included with the submittal should discuss all potential relaxations or deviations from RACT, RACM, BACT, BACM, enforceability, attainment, RFP, or other relevant EPA requirements. This includes, for example, demonstrating that exemptions or emission limits less stringent than the presumptive RACT (e.g., a CTG) meet EPA's 5 percent policy, and demonstrating that all source categories exempted from a RACM/BACM rule are de minimus according to EPA's RACM/BACM policy.
☒	☐	☐	**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**: Provide District staff reports and any other supporting information concerning development of the rule or rule changes. This information should explain the basis for all limits and thresholds contained in the rule.

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

APCD/AQMD RULE EVALUATION FORM – Page 1
(Electronic Format)

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

District: South Coast Air Quality Management District

Rule No(s): 1107 Date Adopted/Amended/Rescinded: November 4, 2005 and January 6, 2005

Rule Title(s): Coating of Metal Parts and Products

Date Submitted to ARB: December 5, 2006

If an Amended Rule, Date Last Amended (or Adopted): November 9, 2001

Is the Rule Intended to be Sent to the U.S. EPA as a SIP Revision? ☒ Yes ☐ No *(If No, do not complete remainder of form)*

District Contact: Bill Milner Phone Number: 909-396-2553 E-mail Address: wmilner@aqmd.gov

Narrative Summary of New Rule or Rule Changes: ☐ New Rule ☒ Amended Rule

Rule 1107, as amended on November 5, 2005, establishes new VOC limits, effective July 1, 2007, for extreme high-gloss coatings (from 420 g/l to 340 g/l) and prefabricated architectural coatings (from 420 g/l to 275 g/l for single-component coatings, and from 420 g/l to 340 g/l for muli-component coatings). The rule also accommodates for the lower detection limits of EPA approved SCAQMD Method 25.3 (Determination of Low Concentration Non-Methane Organic Compound Emissions from Clean Fueled Combustion Sources) from 50 ppmv to 5 ppmv by volume, as an alternative to 95% destruction efficiency across an add-on control device. Also modified or deleted, are certain exemptions from high coating transfer efficiency due do to the development of HVLP spray technology and fluid heaters. Other rule modifications are for improved clarity and enforceability. The January 6, 2006 amendment adds a limited exemption for high-VOC photorestist coatings used to manufacture precision photochemically machined thin metal parts and products, for which lower-VOC product substitutions are not available that achieve the highest resolution.

Pollutant(s) Regulated by the Rule (Check): ☒ ROG ☐ (NOx) ☐ SO2
☐ (CO) ☐ PM ☐ TAC (name):_____

II. EFFECT ON EMISSIONS

Complete this section ONLY for rules that, when implemented, will result in quantifiable changes in emissions. Attach reference(s) for emission factor(s) and other information. Attach calculation sheet showing how the emission information provided below was determined.

Net Effect on Emissions: ☐ Increase* ☒ Decrease** ☐ N/A

Emission Reduction Commitment in SIP for this Source Category: 1.0 Tons VOC/Day, CTS-10 (Phase III) (Summer Planning Inventory). Rule 1107 is to implement this commitment,

Inventory Year Used to Calculate Changes in Emissions: 2002 Area Affected: South Coast Air Basin

Future Year Control Profile Estimate *(Provide information on as many years as possible)*:

CFs 2002 = 1
2007 = 0.902
2010 = 0.803

APCD/AQMD RULE EVALUATION FORM - Page 2
(Electronic Format)

Baseline Inventory in the SIP for the Control Measure: 7.55 Tons VOC/Day (Summer Planning Inventory for 2010)

Emissions Reduction Commitment in the SIP for the Control Measure: 1.0 Ton VOC/Day (Summer Planning Inventory for 2010) as CTS-10 (Phase III),

Revised Baseline Inventory (if any): N/A

Revised Emission Reduction Estimate (if developed): N/A

Note that the district's input to the Rule Evaluation Form will not be used as input to the ARB's emission forecasting and planning.

III. SOURCES/ATTAINMENT STATUS

District is: ☐ Attainment ☒ Nonattainment ☐ Split

Approximate Total Number of Small (<100 TPY) Sources Affected by this Amendment: 1530

Percent in Nonattainment Area: 100%

Number of Large (≥ 100 TPY) Sources Controlled: None Percent in Nonattainment Area: N/A

Name(s) and Location(s) (city and county) of Large (≥ 100 TPY) Sources Controlled by Rule *(Attach additional sheets as necessary)*: N/A

IV. EMISSION REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY

Does the Rule Include Emission Limits that are Continuous? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, Those Limits are in Section(s) (c)(2) and (c(3) of the Rule.

Other Methods in the Rule for Achieving Emission Reductions are: The use of highly transfer efficient coating application equipment in paragraph (c)(1), the use of approved air pollution control equipment in paragraph (c)(7), or the demonstration of alternative compliance through the use of an alternative compliance plan under subdivision (h).

V. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The Rule Contains:

Emission Limits in Section(s): (c)(2) and (c)(3) Work Practice Standards in Section(s): (c)(4)
Recordkeeping Requirements in Section(s): (j) Reporting Requirements in Section(s): N/A

APCD/AQMD RULE EVALUATION FORM - Page 3
(Electronic Format)

VI. IMPACT ON AIR QUALITY PLAN

☐ No Impact ☐ Impacts RFP ☒ Impacts attainment

Discussion: Amended Rule 1107, as amended November 5, 2005, establishes new VOC limits, effective July 1, 2007, for extreme high-gloss coatings (from 420 g/l to 340 g/l) and prefabricated architectural coatings (from 420 g/l to 275 g/l for single-component coatings, and from 420 g/l to 340 g/l for multi-component coatings). The changes in the VOC limits for these coatings will achieve a VOC emission reduction by July 1, 2007, which fulfills our commitment to Control Measure #CTS-10 (lll) in the 2003 AQMP. The total emission reductions in 2010 Summer Planning Inventory are approximately 1.5 tons/day based on an overall control efficiency of 19.4%. The addition of a limited exemption for photoresist coatings, as amended January 6, 2006, does not significantly alter these emission reductions, as VOC emission estimates are less than 2 pounds per day for these highly specialized operations.

RESOLUTION NO. 06-4

A Resolution of the Governing Board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Certifying that adoption of Proposed Amended Rule 1107 – Coating Of Metal Parts And Products is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A Resolution of the Governing Board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Amending Rule 1107 – Coating of Metal Parts and Products.

WHEREAS, the AQMD staff reviewed the proposed project and determined that it is exempt from the requirements of CEQA because the proposed amendment will not have any significant impact; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has determined that a need exists to amend Rule 1107 – in order to provide an exemption for liquid photoresist applied to thin metal substrates because low-VOC coatings are not currently available; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board obtains its authority to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations from §§ 39002, 40000, 40001, 40440, 40441, 40702, and 41508 of the California Health and Safety Code; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has determined that Rule 1107, as proposed to be amended, is written or displayed so that its meaning can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by it; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has determined that Rule 1107, as proposed to be amended, is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has determined that Rule 1107, as proposed to be amended, does not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulation, and the proposed amended rule is necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the AQMD; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board, in amending and adopting this regulation, references the following statutes which the District hereby implements, interprets, or makes specific: California Health and Safety Code §§ 40001 (rules to achieve ambient air quality standards), 40001(a) (rules to carry out the AQMP), 40440(c) (cost-effectiveness), 40727 (regulatory analysis), 40920.6 (potential control options and incremental cost-effectiveness, and Federal Clean Air Act Section 172(c)(1) (RACT); and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that there is a problem, that low-VOC liquid photoresist is not available for application to thin metal substrates, and the proposed amended Rule 1107 will alleviate this by providing a limited exemption; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has determined that the proposed amendments to Rule 1107 will not result in increased costs to industry, and has determined that there is no socioeconomic impact from the adoption of Proposed Amended Rule 1107; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing has been properly noticed in accordance with the provisions of California Health and Safety Code §40725; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD Governing Board has held a public hearing in accordance with all the provisions of law; and

WHEREAS, the AQMD specifies the Manager of Rule 1107 as the custodian of the documents or other materials which constitute the record of proceedings upon which the adoption of this proposed amendment is based, which are located at the South Coast Air Quality Management District, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the AQMD Governing Board hereby certifies the Notice of Exemption for Rule 1107 – Coating of Metal Parts and Products, as proposed to be amended, completed in compliance with State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15061(b)(1), and 15268, and that it was presented to the Governing Board, where members reviewed, considered, and approved the information therein before acting on Rule 1107 – Coating of Metal Parts and Products, as proposed to be amended.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the AQMD Governing Board does hereby amend, pursuant to the authority granted by law, Rule 1107, as set forth in Attachment E and incorporated herein by this reference.

Attachment

AYES: Burke, Carney, LaPisto-Kirtley, Loveridge, Perry, Pulido, Silva, Verdugo-Peralta, Wilson, and Yates.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: Antonovich and Ovitt.

DATE: Jan. 6, 2006

Saundra McDaniel

Saundra McDaniel, Clerk of the Board

(Adopted June 1, 1979)(Amended December 4, 1981)(Amended May 7, 1982)
(Amended December 2, 1983)(Amended March 2, 1984)(Amended January 9, 1987)
(Amended June 5, 1987)(Amended May 5, 1989)(Amended March 2, 1990)
(Amended November 2, 1990)(Amended August 2, 1991)(Amended May 12, 1995)
(Amended March 8, 1996)(Amended August 14, 1998)
(Amended November 17, 2000)(Amended November 9, 2001)
(Amended November 4, 2005)(Amended January 6, 2006)

AMENDED RULE 1107. COATING OF METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS

(a) Purpose and Applicability

The purpose of Rule 1107 is to reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the coating of metal parts and products. 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. This rule does not apply to the coating of architectural components coated at the structure site or at a temporary unimproved location designated exclusively for the coating of structural components.

(b) Definitions

For the purpose 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) AIR-DRIED COATING is a coating that is cured at a temperature below 90°C (194°F).

(3) ALTERNATIVE EMISSION CONTROL PLAN is a plan that allows a source to demonstrate an alternative method of rule compliance, pursuant to Rule 108 - Alternative Emission Control Plans.

(4) BAKED COATING is a coating that is cured at a temperature at or above 90°C (194°F).

(5) CAMOUFLAGE COATING is a coating used, principally by the military, to conceal equipment from detection.

(6) 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.

(7) CATALYST is a substance that alters the rate of chemical reaction without participating in that reaction or changing during the course of reaction.

(8) 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.

(9) 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 control.

(10) DIP COATING is a method of applying coatings to a substrate by submersion into and removal from a coating bath.

(11) ELECTRIC-INSULATING VARNISH is a non-convertible-type coating applied to electric motors, components of electric motors, or power transformers, to provide electrical, mechanical, and environmental protection or resistance.

(12) ELECTRIC-INSULATING AND THERMAL-CONDUCTING COATING is a coating that displays an electrical insulation of at least 1000 volts DC per mil on a flat test plate and an average thermal conductivity of at least 0.27 BTU per hour-foot-degree-Fahrenheit.

(13) ELECTROCOATING is a process that uses coating concentrates or pastes added to a water bath. The coating is applied by using an electrical current in either an anodic or cathodic process.

(14) ELECTROSTATIC APPLICATION is a method of applying coating particles or coating droplets to a grounded substrate by electrically charging them.

(15) ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICE COATING is a protective (functional) coating applied to components of power, water, and natural gas production, transmission or distribution systems during repair and maintenance procedures.

(16) 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.

(17) EXEMPT COMPOUNDS (see Rule 102-Definition of Terms).

(18) 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.

(19) EXTREME-PERFORMANCE COATING is a coating used on a metal surface where the coated surface is, in its intended use, subject to the following:

(A) Chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, chemicals, chemical fumes, chemical mixtures or solution; or

(B) Repeated exposure to temperatures in excess of 250° F; or

(C) Repeated heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated scrubbing with industrial grade solvents, cleansers or scouring agents.

(20) FLOW COAT is a non-atomized technique of applying coatings to a substrate with a fluid nozzle in a fan pattern with no air supplied to the nozzle.

(21) 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:

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

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

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

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

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

(23) HAND APPLICATION METHODS is the application of coatings by manually held non-mechanically operated equipment. Such equipment includes paintbrushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.

(24) HARDENER is a substance or mixture of substances that controls the viscosity of the reactants and products of a chemical reaction; while participating in chemical reaction and becoming part of the product or products of chemical reaction.

(25) HEAT-RESISTANT COATING is a coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400°F during normal use.

(26) 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 605.2-1980.

(27) HIGH-TEMPERATURE COATING is a coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of 1000°F for 24 hours.

(28) HIGH-VOLUME, LOW-PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY is a coating application system 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 the air horns.

(29) INK is a fluid that contains dyes and/or colorants and is used to make markings but not to protect surfaces.

(30) MAGNETIC DATA STORAGE DISK COATING is a coating used on a metal disk which stores data magnetically.

(31) METAL PARTICLES are pieces of an elemental pure metal or a combination of elemental metals.

(32) 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.

(33) METALLIC COATING is a coating which contains more than 5 grams of metal particles per liter of coating, as applied.

(34) MIL is 0.001 inch.

(35) 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.

(36) 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.

(37) 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.

(38) MULTI-COMPONENT COATING is a coating requiring the addition of a separate reactive resin, commonly known as a catalyst or hardener, before application to form an acceptable dry film.

(39) ONE-COMPONENT COATING is a coating that is ready for application as it comes out of its container to form an acceptable dry film. A thinner, necessary to reduce the viscosity, is not considered a component.

(40) OPTICAL ANTI-REFLECTION COATING is a coating with a low reflectance in the infrared and visible wavelength range and is used for anti-reflection on or near optical and laser hardware.

(41) 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.

(42) PHOTORESIST COATING is a coating applied directly to a metal substrate to protect surface areas when chemical milling, etching, or other chemical surface operations are performed on the substrate.

(43) PHOTORESIST OPERATION is a process for the application and development of photoresist coating on a metal substrate, including preparation (except primary cleaning), soft bake, development, hard bake, and stripping, and can be generally subdivided as follows:

(A) NEGATIVE PHOTORESIST OPERATION is a process where the photoresist hardens when exposed to light and the unhardened photoresist is stripped, exposing the metal surface for etching.

(B) POSITIVE PHOTORESIST OPERATION is a process where the photoresist softens when exposed to light and the softened photoresist is stripped, exposing the metal surface for etching.

(44~~2~~) PREFABRICATED ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT COATINGS are coatings applied to metal parts and products which are to be used as an architectural structure.

(45~~3~~) 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.

(46~~4~~) 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.

(47~~5~~) REPAIR COATING is a coating used to recoat portions of a product which has sustained mechanical damage to the coating following normal painting operations.

(48~~6~~) ROLL COAT is a coating method using a machine that applies coating to a substrate by continuously transferring coating through a pair or set of oppositely rotating rollers.

(49~~7~~) SAFETY-INDICATING COATING is a coating which changes physical characteristics, such as color, to indicate unsafe conditions.

(50~~48~~) 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.

(51~~49~~) SOLAR-ABSORBENT COATING is a coating which has as its prime purpose the absorption of solar radiation.

(52~~0~~) 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.

(53~~1~~) 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.

(54~~2~~) TEXTURED FINISH is a rough surface produced by spraying and splattering large drops of coating onto a previously applied coating. The coatings used to form the appearance of the textured finish are referred to as textured coatings.

(55~~3~~) TOUCH-UP COATING is a coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.

(56~~4~~) 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.

(57~~5~~) 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.

(58~~6~~) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) (see Rule 102-Definition of Terms).

(c) Requirements

(1) Operating Equipment

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 equipment operated according to the equipment manufacturer specifications, and by the use of one of the following methods:

(A) Electrostatic application, or

(B) Flow coat, or

(C) Dip coat, or

(D) Roll coat, or

(E) High-Volume, Low-Pressure (HVLP) Spray, or

(F) Hand Application Methods, or

(G) Such other coating application methods as are demonstrated to the Executive Officer to be capable of achieving a transfer efficiency equivalent or better to the method listed in subparagraph (c)(1)(E) and for which written approval of the Executive Officer has been obtained.

(2) VOC Content of Coatings

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 VOC in excess of the limits specified below:

VOC LIMITS Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds Effective Dates								
Coating	**Air-Dried**				**Baked**			
	gm/l		**lb/gal**		**gm/l**		**lb/gal**	
	Current	**7/1/07**	**Current**	**7/1/07**	**Current**	**7/1/07**	**Current**	**7/1/07**
General One-Component	275	275	2.3	2.3	275	275	2.3	2.3
General Multi-Component	340	340	2.8	2.8	275	275	2.3	2.3
Military Specification	340	340	2.8	2.8	275	275	2.3	2.3
Etching Filler	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
Solar-Absorbent	420	420	3.5	3.5	360	360	3.0	3.0
Heat-Resistant	420	420	3.5	3.5	360	360	3.0	3.0
Extreme High-Gloss	420	340	3.5	2.8	360	360	3.0	3.0
Metallic	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
Extreme Performance	420	420	3.5	3.5	360	360	3.0	3.0
Prefabricated Architectural One-Component	420	275	3.5	2.3	275	275	2.3	2.3
Prefabricated Architectural Multi-Component	420	340	3.5	2.8	275	275	2.3	2.3
Touch Up	420	420	3.5	3.5	360	360	3.0	3.0
Repair	420	420	3.5	3.5	360	360	3.0	3.0
Silicone Release	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
High-Performance Architectural	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
Camouflage	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
Vacuum-Metalizing	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
Mold-Seal	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
High-Temperature	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5

VOC LIMITS (Continued) Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds Effective Dates								
Coating	**Air-Dried**				**Baked**			
	gm/l		**lb/gal**		**gm/l**		**lb/gal**	
	Current	**7/1/07**	**Current**	**7/1/07**	**Current**	**7/1/07**	**Current**	**7/1/07**
Electric-Insulating Varnish	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
Pan Backing	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
Pretreatment Coatings	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) 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 $= \dfrac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$

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

(7) Owners and/or operators of control equipment may comply with provisions of paragraph (c)(1) and/or (c)(2) by using approved air pollution control equipment provided:

(A) the control device reduces VOC emissions from an emission collection system by at least 95 percent by weight or the output of the air pollution control device is no more than 5 PPM VOC by volume calculated as carbon with no dilution; and

(B) the owner/operator demonstrates that the emission collection system collects at least 90 percent by weight of the VOC emissions generated by the sources of VOC emissions.

(d) 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.

(e) Methods of Analysis

All applicable methods of analysis shall be as cited in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(6) below, or any other applicable method approved by the Executive Officer, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

(1) Determination of VOC content

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

(A) 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,

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

(C) 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 (c), only when manufacturers specify which individual compounds are used in the coating formulation. In addition, the manufacturers must identify the USEPA, CARB, and the SCAQMD approved test methods used to quantify the amount of each exempt compound.

(2) Determination of the Acid Content of Pretreatment Coatings and Etching Fillers

The acid content of pretreatment coatings and etching fillers shall be measured by ASTM Test Method D1613.

(3) Determination of the Metal Particle Content of Metallic Coatings

The metal particle content of metallic coatings subject to the provisions of this rule shall be determined by the following methods:

(A) SCAQMD Method 318 (Determination of Weight Percent of Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-ray Defraction Method) contained in the SCAQMD "Laboratory Method of Analysis of Enforcement Samples" manual for coatings containing elemental aluminum metal; or

(B) SCAQMD Method 311 (Analysis of Percent Metal in Metallic Coatings by Spectrographic Method) contained in the SCAQMD "Laboratory Method of Analysis of Enforcement Samples" manual for all other non-aluminum particle content analyses.

(4) Determination of Efficiency of Emission Control System

(A) Capture efficiency specified in paragraph (c)(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, CARB, and the SCAQMD Executive Officer may be substituted.

(B) The efficiency of the control device of the emission control system as specified in paragraph (c)(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, SCAQMD Method 25.1 (Determination of Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organic Emissions as Carbon), or SCAQMD Method 25.3 (Determination of Low Concentration Non-Methane Non-Ethane Organic Compound Emissions from Clean Fueled Combustion Sources) as applicable. USEPA Test Method 18, or ARB Method 422 shall be used to determine emissions of exempt compounds.

(5) 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.

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

(f) Exemptions

(1) The provisions of paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this rule shall not apply to:

(A) Stencil coatings;

(B) Safety-indicating coatings;

(C) Magnetic data storage disk coatings;

(D) Solid-film lubricants;

(E) Electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (c)(1) of this rule shall not apply to the application of touch-up coatings, repair coatings, and textured finishes. This exemption shall expire for the application of metallic coatings which have a metallic content of 30 grams per liter, mold seal coatings, and to facilities that use less than 3 gallons per day or less than 66 gallons per calendar month of coating, as applied, including an VOC containing

materials added to the original coating as supplied by the manufacturer, effective July 1, 2006.

(3) The provisions of paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(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.

(4) The provisions of paragraph (c)(2) of this rule shall not apply to high-performance architectural, vacuum-metalizing, and/or pretreatment coatings used at a facility which has the potential to emit a total of 10 tons or less per year of VOCs, before application of add-on controls.

(5) The provisions of paragraph (c)(2) of this rule shall not apply to aerosol coating products.

(6) The provisions of paragraph (c)(2) of this rule shall not apply to the use of essential public service coatings provided such aggregate use does not exceed 55 gallons in any one calendar year per facility.

(7) The provisions of paragraph (c)(2) of this rule shall not apply to the use of optical anti-reflective coatings provided such aggregate use does not exceed 10 gallons in any one calendar year, per facility.

(8) The provisions of paragraph (c)(2) shall not apply to electrocoatings provided the VOC content of coating concentrates do not exceed 450 grams per liter, less water and less exempt compounds, and the usage of coating concentrates is less than 66 gallons per calendar month, per facility, including any VOC-containing materials added to the concentrate, as supplied by the manufacturer, and any VOC-containing materials added to the bath as make-up solvents.

(9) The provisions of paragraph (c)(2) shall not apply to photoresist operations applying liquid photoresist coating used for photofabrication of metal substrates with a thickness not exceeding 0.060 inches ~~providing~~provided the annual usage per facility is 10 gallons or less.

(g) Rule 442 Applicability

Any coating, coating operation, or facility which is exempt from all or a portion of the VOC limits of this rule shall comply with the provisions of Rule 442.

(h) Alternative Emission Control Plan

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

(i) 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.

(j) Recordkeeping

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

(k) 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 grams per liter, less water and less exempt compounds.

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

RULE 1107. COATING OF METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS

(Adopted June 1, 1979)(Amended December 4, 1981)(Amended May 7, 1982)
(Amended December 2, 1983)(Amended March 2, 1984)(Amended January 9, 1987)
(Amended June 5, 1987)(Amended May 5, 1989)(Amended March 2, 1990)
(Amended November 2, 1990)(Amended August 2, 1991)(Amended May 12, 1995)
(Amended March 8, 1996)(Amended August 14, 1998)
(Amended November 17, 2000)(Amended November 9, 2001)
(Amended November 4, 2005)(Amended January 6, 2006)

(a) Purpose and Applicability

The purpose of Rule 1107 is to reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the coating of metal parts and products. 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. This rule does not apply to the coating of architectural components coated at the structure site or at a temporary unimproved location designated exclusively for the coating of structural components.

(b) Definitions

For the purpose 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) AIR-DRIED COATING is a coating that is cured at a temperature below 90°C (194°F).

(3) ALTERNATIVE EMISSION CONTROL PLAN is a plan that allows a source to demonstrate an alternative method of rule compliance, pursuant to Rule 108 - Alternative Emission Control Plans.

(4) BAKED COATING is a coating that is cured at a temperature at or above 90°C (194°F).

(5) CAMOUFLAGE COATING is a coating used, principally by the military, to conceal equipment from detection.

(6) 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.

(7) CATALYST is a substance that alters the rate of chemical reaction without participating in that reaction or changing during the course of reaction.

(8) 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.

(9) 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 control.

(10) DIP COATING is a method of applying coatings to a substrate by submersion into and removal from a coating bath.

(11) ELECTRIC-INSULATING VARNISH is a non-convertible-type coating applied to electric motors, components of electric motors, or power transformers, to provide electrical, mechanical, and environmental protection or resistance.

(12) ELECTRIC-INSULATING AND THERMAL-CONDUCTING COATING is a coating that displays an electrical insulation of at least 1000 volts DC per mil on a flat test plate and an average thermal conductivity of at least 0.27 BTU per hour-foot-degree-Fahrenheit.

(13) ELECTROCOATING is a process that uses coating concentrates or pastes added to a water bath. The coating is applied by using an electrical current in either an anodic or cathodic process.

(14) ELECTROSTATIC APPLICATION is a method of applying coating particles or coating droplets to a grounded substrate by electrically charging them.

(15) ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICE COATING is a protective (functional) coating applied to components of power, water, and natural gas production, transmission or distribution systems during repair and maintenance procedures.

(16) 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.

(17) EXEMPT COMPOUNDS (see Rule 102-Definition of Terms).

(18) 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.

(19) EXTREME-PERFORMANCE COATING is a coating used on a metal surface where the coated surface is, in its intended use, subject to the following:

(A) Chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, chemicals, chemical fumes, chemical mixtures or solution; or

(B) Repeated exposure to temperatures in excess of 250° F; or

(C) Repeated heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated scrubbing with industrial grade solvents, cleansers or scouring agents.

(20) FLOW COAT is a non-atomized technique of applying coatings to a substrate with a fluid nozzle in a fan pattern with no air supplied to the nozzle.

(21) 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:

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

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

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

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

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

(23) HAND APPLICATION METHODS is the application of coatings by manually held non-mechanically operated equipment. Such equipment includes paintbrushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.

(24) HARDENER is a substance or mixture of substances that controls the viscosity of the reactants and products of a chemical reaction; while participating in chemical reaction and becoming part of the product or products of chemical reaction.

(25) HEAT-RESISTANT COATING is a coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400°F during normal use.

(26) 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 605.2-1980.

(27) HIGH-TEMPERATURE COATING is a coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of 1000°F for 24 hours.

(28) HIGH-VOLUME, LOW-PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY is a coating application system 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 the air horns.

(29) INK is a fluid that contains dyes and/or colorants and is used to make markings but not to protect surfaces.

(30) MAGNETIC DATA STORAGE DISK COATING is a coating used on a metal disk which stores data magnetically.

(31) METAL PARTICLES are pieces of an elemental pure metal or a combination of elemental metals.

(32) 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.

(33) METALLIC COATING is a coating which contains more than 5 grams of metal particles per liter of coating, as applied.

(34) MIL is 0.001 inch.

(35) 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.

(36) 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.

(37) 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.

(38) MULTI-COMPONENT COATING is a coating requiring the addition of a separate reactive resin, commonly known as a catalyst or hardener, before application to form an acceptable dry film.

(39) ONE-COMPONENT COATING is a coating that is ready for application as it comes out of its container to form an acceptable dry film. A thinner, necessary to reduce the viscosity, is not considered a component.

(40) OPTICAL ANTI-REFLECTION COATING is a coating with a low reflectance in the infrared and visible wavelength range and is used for anti-reflection on or near optical and laser hardware.

(41) 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.

(42) PHOTORESIST COATING is a coating applied directly to a metal substrate to protect surface areas when chemical milling, etching, or other chemical surface operations are performed on the substrate.

(43) PHOTORESIST OPERATION is a process for the application and development of photoresist coating on a metal substrate, including preparation (except primary cleaning), soft bake, development, hard bake, and stripping, and can be generally subdivided as follows:

(A) NEGATIVE PHOTORESIST OPERATION is a process where the photoresist hardens when exposed to light and the unhardened photoresist is stripped, exposing the metal surface for etching.

(B) POSITIVE PHOTORESIST OPERATION is a process where the photoresist softens when exposed to light and the softened photoresist is stripped, exposing the metal surface for etching.

(44) PREFABRICATED ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT COATINGS are coatings applied to metal parts and products which are to be used as an architectural structure.

(45) 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.

(46) 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.

(47) REPAIR COATING is a coating used to recoat portions of a product which has sustained mechanical damage to the coating following normal painting operations.

(48) ROLL COAT is a coating method using a machine that applies coating to a substrate by continuously transferring coating through a pair or set of oppositely rotating rollers.

(49) SAFETY-INDICATING COATING is a coating which changes physical characteristics, such as color, to indicate unsafe conditions.

(50) 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.

(51) SOLAR-ABSORBENT COATING is a coating which has as its prime purpose the absorption of solar radiation.

(52) 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.

(53) 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.

(54) TEXTURED FINISH is a rough surface produced by spraying and splattering large drops of coating onto a previously applied coating. The coatings used to form the appearance of the textured finish are referred to as textured coatings.

(55) TOUCH-UP COATING is a coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.

(56) 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.

(57) 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.

(58) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) (see Rule 102-Definition of Terms).

(c) Requirements

(1) Operating Equipment

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 equipment operated according to the equipment manufacturer specifications, and by the use of one of the following methods:

(A) Electrostatic application, or

(B) Flow coat, or

(C) Dip coat, or

(D) Roll coat, or

(E) High-Volume, Low-Pressure (HVLP) Spray, or

(F) Hand Application Methods, or

(G) Such other coating application methods as are demonstrated to the Executive Officer to be capable of achieving a transfer efficiency equivalent or better to the method listed in subparagraph (c)(1)(E) and for which written approval of the Executive Officer has been obtained.

(2) VOC Content of Coatings

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 VOC in excess of the limits specified below:

VOC LIMITS Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds Effective Dates								
Coating	**Air-Dried**				**Baked**			
	gm/l		**lb/gal**		**gm/l**		**lb/gal**	
	Current	**7/1/07**	**Current**	**7/1/07**	**Current**	**7/1/07**	**Current**	**7/1/07**
General One-Component	275	275	2.3	2.3	275	275	2.3	2.3
General Multi-Component	340	340	2.8	2.8	275	275	2.3	2.3
Military Specification	340	340	2.8	2.8	275	275	2.3	2.3
Etching Filler	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
Solar-Absorbent	420	420	3.5	3.5	360	360	3.0	3.0
Heat-Resistant	420	420	3.5	3.5	360	360	3.0	3.0
Extreme High-Gloss	420	340	3.5	2.8	360	360	3.0	3.0
Metallic	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
Extreme Performance	420	420	3.5	3.5	360	360	3.0	3.0
Prefabricated Architectural One-Component	420	275	3.5	2.3	275	275	2.3	2.3
Prefabricated Architectural Multi-Component	420	340	3.5	2.8	275	275	2.3	2.3
Touch Up	420	420	3.5	3.5	360	360	3.0	3.0
Repair	420	420	3.5	3.5	360	360	3.0	3.0
Silicone Release	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
High-Performance Architectural	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
Camouflage	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
Vacuum-Metalizing	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
Mold-Seal	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
High-Temperature	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5

VOC LIMITS (Continued) Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds Effective Dates								
Coating	**Air-Dried**				**Baked**			
	gm/l		**lb/gal**		**gm/l**		**lb/gal**	
	Current	**7/1/07**	**Current**	**7/1/07**	**Current**	**7/1/07**	**Current**	**7/1/07**
Electric-Insulating Varnish	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
Pan Backing	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5
Pretreatment Coatings	420	420	3.5	3.5	420	420	3.5	3.5

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) 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 $= \dfrac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$

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

(7) Owners and/or operators of control equipment may comply with provisions of paragraph (c)(1) and/or (c)(2) by using approved air pollution control equipment provided:

(A) the control device reduces VOC emissions from an emission collection system by at least 95 percent by weight or the output of the air pollution control device is no more than 5 PPM VOC by volume calculated as carbon with no dilution; and

(B) the owner/operator demonstrates that the emission collection system collects at least 90 percent by weight of the VOC emissions generated by the sources of VOC emissions.

(d) 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.

(e) Methods of Analysis

All applicable methods of analysis shall be as cited in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(6) below, or any other applicable method approved by the Executive Officer, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

(1) Determination of VOC content

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

(A) 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,

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

(C) 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 (c), only when manufacturers specify which individual compounds are used in the coating formulation. In addition, the manufacturers must identify the USEPA, CARB, and the SCAQMD approved test methods used to quantify the amount of each exempt compound.

(2) Determination of the Acid Content of Pretreatment Coatings and Etching Fillers

The acid content of pretreatment coatings and etching fillers shall be measured by ASTM Test Method D1613.

(3) Determination of the Metal Particle Content of Metallic Coatings

The metal particle content of metallic coatings subject to the provisions of this rule shall be determined by the following methods:

(A) SCAQMD Method 318 (Determination of Weight Percent of Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-ray Defraction Method) contained in the SCAQMD "Laboratory Method of Analysis of Enforcement Samples" manual for coatings containing elemental aluminum metal; or

(B) SCAQMD Method 311 (Analysis of Percent Metal in Metallic Coatings by Spectrographic Method) contained in the SCAQMD "Laboratory Method of Analysis of Enforcement Samples" manual for all other non-aluminum particle content analyses.

(4) Determination of Efficiency of Emission Control System

(A) Capture efficiency specified in paragraph (c)(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, CARB, and the SCAQMD Executive Officer may be substituted.

(B) The efficiency of the control device of the emission control system as specified in paragraph (c)(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, SCAQMD Method 25.1 (Determination of Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organic Emissions as Carbon), or SCAQMD Method 25.3 (Determination of Low Concentration Non-Methane Non-Ethane Organic Compound Emissions from Clean Fueled Combustion Sources) as applicable. USEPA Test Method 18, or ARB Method 422 shall be used to determine emissions of exempt compounds.

(5) 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.

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

(f) Exemptions

(1) The provisions of paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this rule shall not apply to:

(A) Stencil coatings;

(B) Safety-indicating coatings;

(C) Magnetic data storage disk coatings;

(D) Solid-film lubricants;

(E) Electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (c)(1) of this rule shall not apply to the application of touch-up coatings, repair coatings, and textured finishes. This exemption shall expire for the application of metallic coatings which have a metallic content of 30 grams per liter, mold seal coatings, and to facilities that use less than 3 gallons per day or less than 66 gallons per calendar month of coating, as applied, including an VOC containing

materials added to the original coating as supplied by the manufacturer, effective July 1, 2006.

(3) The provisions of paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(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.

(4) The provisions of paragraph (c)(2) of this rule shall not apply to high-performance architectural, vacuum-metalizing, and/or pretreatment coatings used at a facility which has the potential to emit a total of 10 tons or less per year of VOCs, before application of add-on controls.

(5) The provisions of paragraph (c)(2) of this rule shall not apply to aerosol coating products.

(6) The provisions of paragraph (c)(2) of this rule shall not apply to the use of essential public service coatings provided such aggregate use does not exceed 55 gallons in any one calendar year per facility.

(7) The provisions of paragraph (c)(2) of this rule shall not apply to the use of optical anti-reflective coatings provided such aggregate use does not exceed 10 gallons in any one calendar year, per facility.

(8) The provisions of paragraph (c)(2) shall not apply to electrocoatings provided the VOC content of coating concentrates do not exceed 450 grams per liter, less water and less exempt compounds, and the usage of coating concentrates is less than 66 gallons per calendar month, per facility, including any VOC-containing materials added to the concentrate, as supplied by the manufacturer, and any VOC-containing materials added to the bath as make-up solvents.

(9) The provisions of paragraph (c)(2) shall not apply to photoresist operations applying liquid photoresist coating used for photofabrication of metal substrates with a thickness not exceeding 0.060 inches provided the annual usage per facility is 10 gallons or less.

(g) Rule 442 Applicability

Any coating, coating operation, or facility which is exempt from all or a portion of the VOC limits of this rule shall comply with the provisions of Rule 442.

(h) Alternative Emission Control Plan

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

(i) 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.

(j) Recordkeeping

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

(k) 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 grams per liter, less water and less exempt compounds.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY SUN

399 D ST, SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92401
Telephone (909) 386-3960 / Fax (909) 381-3976

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SAUNDRA McDANIEL
SCAQMD/HEARING BOARD
21865 COPLEY DRIVE
DIAMOND BAR, CA - 91765-4178

SBS#: 899529

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

(2015.5 C.C.P.

State of California)
County of SAN BERNARDINO) ss

Notice Type: HRG - NOTICE OF HEARING

Ad Description: PROPOSED RULE 1107

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of California; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer and publisher of the SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY SUN, a newspaper published in the English language in the city of SAN BERNARDINO, county of SAN BERNARDINO, and adjudged a newspaper of general circulation as defined by the laws of the State of California by the Superior Court of the County of SAN BERNARDINO, State of California, under date 06/20/1952, Case No. 73084. That the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

12/07/2005

Executed on: 12/07/2005
At Los Angeles, California

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Helen Tang

Signature

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Re: Proposed Amended Rule 1107 – Coating of Metal Parts and Products

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a public hearing on the matter of adoption of rules and regulations for the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD), or the amendments thereto, will be held on Friday, January 6, 2006, in the Auditorium at AQMD Headquarters, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765, at 9:00 a.m., or later, at which time evidence will be taken and all interested persons will be heard by the AQMD Board.

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DATED: November 30, 2005
SAUNDRA McDANIEL
Clerk of the Boards
12/7/05

SBS-899529#

(Space below for use of County Clerk only)

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DEC 20 2005

INLAND VALLEY
DAILY BULLETIN
(formerly the Progress Bulletin)

2041 E. 4th Street
Ontario, CA 91764

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of Los Angeles

I am a citizen of the United States, I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of INLAND VALLEY DAILY BULLETIN, a newspaper of general circulation printed and published daily for the City of Pomona, County of Los Angeles, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, on the date of June 15, 1945, Decree No. Pomo C-606. The notice, of which the annexed is a true printed copy, has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

12/7/05

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Ontario, San Bernardino Co. California
this 7 day of DECEMBER, 20 05

signature

Proof of Public

Paste
SECU

ACC

AD

CNS-899537#
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Re: Proposed Amended Rule 1107 - Coating of Metal Parts and Products

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DATED: November 30, 2005

SAUNDRA McDANIEL Clerk of the Boards
12/7/05
CNS-899537#
INLAND VALLEY DAILY BULLETIN/LA
#184752

THE REGISTER

625 N GRAND AVE, SANTA ANA, CA 92701
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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

State of California
County of ORANGE) ss

Notice Type: HRG - NOTICE OF HEARING

Ad Description: **PROPOSED RULE 1107**

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of California; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer and publisher of the THE REGISTER, a newspaper published in the English language in the city of SANTA ANA, county of ORANGE, and adjudged a newspaper of general circulation as defined by the laws of the State of California by the Superior Court of the County of ORANGE, State of California, under date 11/19/1905, Case No. A21046. That the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

12/07/2005

Executed on: 12/07/2005
At SANTA ANA, California

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signature

CNS#: 898712

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

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DATED: November 30, 2005
SAUNDRA McDANIEL
Clerk of the Boards
12/7/05
CNS-898712#
THE REGISTER

THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE

Corona-Norco Independent, Elsinore Sun-Tribune, Rancho News, Sun City News, Menifee Valley News

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951-368-9018 FAX

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(2010, 2015.5 C.C.P.)

PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF

LE-Open

Ad Desc.: Proposed amended rule 1107/ 899535

I am a citizen of the United States. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am an authorized representative of THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published daily in the city of Riverside, County of Riverside, and which newspaper has been adjudicated a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Riverside, State of California, under date of April 25, 1952, Case Number 54446, under date of March 29, 1957, Case Number 65673 and under date of August 25, 1995, Case Number 267864; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been published in said newspaper in accordance with the instructions of the person(s) requesting publication, and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

12-07-05

I Certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: Dec. 7, 2005
At: Riverside, California

CALIF NEWSPAPER SERV BUREAU

PO BOX 60460
LOS ANGELES CA 90060

Ad #: 7311525

PO #: CNS#899535

Agency #: _____

Ad Copy:

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

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DATED: November 30, 2005

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Clerk of the Boards
12/7/05
CNS-899535#
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SCAQMD/HEARING BOARD
21865 COPLEY DRIVE
DIAMOND BAR, CA - 91765-4178

DJ#: 899540

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

(2015.5 C.C.P.

State of California)
County of Los Angeles)ss

Notice Type: HRG - NOTICE OF HEARING

Ad Description: PROPOSED RULE 1107

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12/07/2005

Executed on: 12/07/2005
At Los Angeles, California

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signature

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DATED: November 30, 2005
SAUNDRA McDANIEL
Clerk of the Boards
12/7/05

SUMMARY

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF THE

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

SAUNDRA McDANIEL, CLERK OF THE BOARD

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 2006

Notice having been duly given, the regular meeting of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board was held at District Headquarters, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California. Members present:

William A. Burke, Ed.D., Chairman
Speaker of the Assembly Appointee

Supervisor S. Roy Wilson, Ed.D., Vice Chairman
County of Riverside

Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich (arrived at 9:20 a.m. and left at 10:30 a.m.)
County of Los Angeles

Ms. Jane W. Carney
Senate Rules Committee Appointee

Mayor Beatrice J. S. LaPisto-Kirtley
Cities of Los Angeles County – Eastern Region

Mayor Ronald O. Loveridge
Cities of Riverside County

Councilmember Jan Perry (arrived at 9:25 a.m.)
Cities of Los Angeles County – Western Region

Mayor Miguel A. Pulido
Cities of Orange County

Supervisor James W. Silva
County of Orange

Ms. Cynthia Verdugo-Peralta
Governor's Appointee

Mayor Dennis R. Yates
Cities of San Bernardino County

Members Absent:

Supervisor Gary Ovitt
County of San Bernardino

CALL TO ORDER: The meeting was called to order by Chairman Burke at 9:05 a.m.

- Pledge of Allegiance: Led by Mr. Yates.

- Swearing in of Board Member

  Dr. Wilson administered the Oath of Office to Dr. William A. Burke, who was reappointed by Assemblyman Fabian Nuñez, Speaker of the Assembly, for a term expiring January 15, 2010.

- Presentation of Retirement Award to Corazon Choa

  Chairman Burke presented a crystal dove award to Corazon Choa, Principal Air Quality Chemist, in recognition of 37 years of District service.

  Presentation of Certificate of Appreciation to Local Government & Small Business Assistance Advisory Group Members

  Ms. Carney presented Certificates of Appreciation to Greg Adams, Dee Allen, Margaret Clark, and Bill LaMarr, in recognition of their outstanding contributions and participation as members of the Local Government & Small Business Assistance Advisory Group.

- Opening Comments

  Dr. Barry R. Wallerstein, Executive Officer. Announced that staff provided an errata sheet to the Board members and copies made available to the public related to Agenda Item 10 [*Approve Memoranda of Understanding with SCAQMD Professional Employees Association and with Teamsters Local 911*] and Item 11 [*Approve Salary and Benefits Adjustments for Management, Confidential, and Attorney Employees*], that indicate the authorization the Board is providing for the contracts are contingent upon certain action being taken by the Board of the San Bernardino County Retirement Association.

CONSENT CALENDAR

1 Minutes of December 2, 2005 Board Meeting

2. Set Public Hearing February 3, 2006 to Receive Public Input on Executive Officer's Proposed Program Goals/Objectives for FY 2006-07

3. Execute Contract to Obtain Technical and Functional Support for Upgrading PeopleSoft HRMS/Payroll System Software

4. Amend Employee Relations Litigation and Negotiation Services Contract and Appropriate Funds from Undesignated Fund Balance

5. Amend Existing Contract with Oralia Michel Marketing and Public Relations to Develop and Implement Air Quality Institute

6. Issue RFP for Media Relations/Public Relations Services

7. Recognize Revenue and Approve Expenditures for Conference on Asthma

8. Approve Financial Assistance to Provide Transportation for South Coast District Residents or Representatives of Organizations to Participate in CARB Board Meeting in Sacramento

9. Designated Deputy Advancement and Appointment

10. Approve Memoranda of Understanding with SCAQMD Professional Employees Association and with Teamsters Local 911

Approve Salary and Benefits Adjustments for Management, Confidential, and Attorney Employees

12. Public Affairs Report

13. Hearing Board Report

Civil Filing and Civil Penalties Report

15. Lead Agency Projects and Environmental Documents Received by the AQMD

16. Rule and Control Measure Forecast

Report of RFPs and RFQs Scheduled for Release in January

18. Report on Major Projects for Information Management Scheduled to Start During Last Six Months of FY 2005-06

BOARD CALENDAR

Administrative Committee

21. Legislative Committee

Stationary Source Committee

Items No. 5, 7, and 8 were pulled for discussion. Dr. Wilson noted he would abstain on Item No. 4 because of a campaign contribution from an attorney of Best, Best & Krieger, and Ms. Verdugo-Peralta indicated she would also abstain on Item No. 4.

DR. WILSON MOVED THAT THE BOARD APPROVE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

1) APPROVE AGENDA ITEMS 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, AND 9 THROUGH 22;

2) ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 06-01, AMENDING CHAPTER III, ARTICLE 7, OF AQMD'S SALARY RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH SALARIES FOR DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER/PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND ASSISTANT DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER/PUBLIC AFFAIRS;

3) ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 06-02, REALLOCATING THE CLASSES OF ASSISTANT COMPUTER OPERATOR, COMPUTER OPERATOR, AND COMPUTER OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR FROM THE OFFICE CLERICAL AND MAINTENANCE BARGAINING UNIT TO THE TECHNICAL AND ENFORCEMENT BARGAINING UNIT; WITH THE FOLLOWING MODIFICATION TO STAFF'S RECOMMENDED ACTION, AS SET FORTH IN THE ERRATA SHEET:

   Insert paragraph after last recommended action, as follows:

   "The foregoing authorizations are contingent on the Board of the San Bernardino County Retirement Association taking action that will affect AQMD employees hired after January 1, 2006, such that only that portion of AQMD-paid health benefits paid directly to those employees as cash is pensionable for retirement purposes".

4) ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 06-03, AMENDING AQMD'S SALARY RESOLUTION AND ADMINISTRATIVE CODE TO 1) ADOPT NEW SALARIES, CHANGE RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTION RATES, AND MAKE OTHER BENEFIT CHANGES FOR MANAGEMENT, CONFIDENTIAL, AND ATTORNEY EMPLOYEES AND DESIGNATED DEPUTIES EFFECTIVE JANUARY 2, 2006, AND 2) ELIMINATE CERTAIN BENEFITS FOR MANAGEMENT, CONFIDENTIAL, AND ATTORNEY EMPLOYEES AND DESIGNATED DEPUTIES HIRED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2006, WITH THE FOLLOWING MODIFICATION TO STAFF'S RECOMMENDED ACTION, AS SET FORTH IN THE ERRATA SHEET:

Insert paragraph after last recommended action, as follows:

"The foregoing authorizations are contingent on the Board of the San Bernardino County Retirement Association taking action that will affect AQMD employees hired after January 1, 2006, such that only that portion of AQMD-paid health benefits paid directly to those employees as cash is pensionable for retirement purposes".

THE MOTION WAS SECONDED BY MS. LaPISTO-KIRTLEY, AND CARRIED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES: Burke, Carney, LaPisto-Kirtley, Loveridge, Pulido, Silva, Verdugo-Peralta [*except Item 4]*, Yates, and Wilson [*except Item 4*].

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: Verdugo-Peralta and Wilson [*on Item 4 only*].

ABSENT: Antonovich, Ovitt, and Perry.

(Mr. Antonovich arrived at 9:20 a.m. and Ms. Perry arrived at 9:25 a.m.)

19. Items Deferred from Consent Calendar

5. Amend Existing Contract with Oralia Michel Marketing and Public Relations to Develop and Implement Air Quality Institute

Dr. Wallerstein noted that the request to amend the existing contract stemmed from the environmental justice initiatives approved by the Board. The concept was to provide seminars or classes related to air pollution, and for staff to meet with County Supervisors, City Councils, and School Boards to discuss air toxics, environmental justice, and 8-hour ozone standards, so that when they take on their local duties, and then progress to the state level, they would be in a better position to make policy decisions regarding air quality. The contractor would set up an advisory committee to work on the agenda and process, and staff would review with the Administrative Committee, and set up the courses.

Mr. Silva noted that cities and counties have environmental departments that provide information to individuals and community groups, and AQMD staff distributes information and provides outreach. He is not against the contractor and suggested that because money is tight, part of the British Petroleum and ARCO proposal be utilized to help address this issue.

Ms. Carney noted that she is not against outreach for environmental justice issues and the contractor has done good work for the AQMD. However, she does not feel that this is an effective way to reach elected local officials with information about air quality issues.

MR. SILVA MOVED, SECONDED BY MS. CARNEY, TO DISAPPROVE AGENDA ITEM NO. 5.

Ms. Verdugo-Peralta expressed her appreciation for the outreach the Public Affairs staff provides, and noted that the Air Quality Institute would be the missing link and an excellent mechanism to reach the local government people.

Mr. Pulido noted that he has come across numerous elected officials throughout Orange County who do not know enough about the AQMD. The program is very direct and focused. It is an effort to get people who can make a difference, who can come to public hearings, write letters; and will allow the Board to continue to mobilize and move forward on the aggressive agenda they have undertaken.

MR. PULIDO MADE A SUBSTITUTE MOTION TO APPROVE AGENDA ITEM 5, AS RECOMMENDED BY STAFF. THE SUBSTITUTE MOTION WAS SECONDED BY MR. LOVERIDGE, AND PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES: Antonovich, Burke, Loveridge, Perry, Pulido, Verdugo-Peralta, and Wilson.

NOES: Carney, LaPisto-Kirtley, Silva, and Yates.

ABSENT: Ovitt.

7. Recognize Revenue and Approve Expenditures for Conference on Asthma

In response to Ms. Verdugo-Peralta's concern, Dr. Wallerstein confirmed that the availability of medications for people suffering from respiratory aliments would be addressed at the conference, and that there would be an opportunity at the closing session of the conference to present suggestions on future strategies and needs for improvement in asthma care.

ON MOTION OF MS. VERDUGO-PERALTA, SECONDED BY DR. BURKE, AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED (Absent: Ovitt), THE BOARD APPROVED AGENDA ITEM 7, AS RECOMMENDED BY STAFF.

8. Approve Financial Assistance to Provide Transportation for South Coast District Residents or Representatives of Organizations to Participate in CARB Board Meeting in Sacramento

At the CARB workshop and Board meeting held in the South Coast to consider whether to ratify, rescind, or modify the MOU, over 200 people were present to provide public comment on the issue. The CARB Board did not rescind or approve the MOU, but directed its staff to work with the railroads on clarifications, and on the termination clause or "poison pill" provision.

Staff's concern is it will be difficult for people to travel to Sacramento, and the proposal is an attempt to try to increase participation at the CARB Board meeting. However, an alternative to providing funding would be for the Board to request that CARB make available by videoconferencing or teleconferencing public participation on the item.

Board Members confirmed their support for community involvement. They expressed concern, however, that the AQMD would be setting a bad policy in securing funding for community groups to travel. They are in favor of videoconferencing the meeting at the AQMD headquarters, and Mr. Loveridge indicated that he would he would speak to the new Chair of the CARB on the importance of videoconferencing the meeting.

Kurt Wiese, District Counsel clarified that individuals would not be selected on the basis of their viewpoint, the money would be made available on a first-come, first-served basis to people that can demonstrate a financial need, and the purpose is to encourage community involvement in the process.

Dr. Wallerstein confirmed that Mr. Yates was correct, that the specific items contained in the existing MOU are being carried out, and that CARB staff will be providing a status report on the continuing implementation and will clarify the termination clause.

Dr. Wallerstein announced that CARB has again gone behind closed doors with the railroads and they will be making a public announcement as to what staff changes they will be recommending to the Board.

Ms. Perry expressed concern that her constituents are heavily impacted along Slauson; and that when it comes to railroad issues, the AQMD must be very aggressive because they are on an uneven playing field and the railroads will outspend, out number, ignore, and shut the door on the AQMD. She suggested that each Board Member develop a strategy to ensure that the AQMD Headquarters is packed with their constituents and stakeholders to ensure that Sacramento is aware that the people are very upset with the MOU.

MR. SILVA MOVED, SECONDED BY MR. YATES, TO DISAPPROVE AGENDA ITEM NO. 5.

MS. LaPISTO-KIRTLEY MADE A SUBSTITUTE MOTION TO DIRECT STAFF TO REQUEST CARB TO VIDEOCONFERENCE ITS JANUARY 27, 2006 MEETING FROM AQMD HEADQUARTERS.

THE SUBSTITUTE MOTION WAS SECONDED BY MS. VERDUGO-PERALTA, AND WAS APPROVED BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT (Absent: Ovitt).

BOARD CALENDAR (Continued)

23. California Air Resources Board Monthly Report (No Written Material - Transcripts of the meetings are available at CARB's web site, www.arb.ca.gov)

ON MOTION OF MR. YATES, SECONDED BY MS. CARNEY, AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED (Absent: Ovitt), THE BOARD APPROVED AGENDA ITEM 23, AS RECOMMENDED BY STAFF.

Agenda Item No. 26 was taken out of order

26. Annual Status Report on Rule 1113 - Architectural Coatings

Laki Tisopulos, Asst. DEO/Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources, gave the staff report.

In response to questions and concerns raised by Board Members and the public, Dr. Wallerstein and Dr. Tisopulos made the following clarifications.

- Staff did not conduct a specific market share analysis. The manufacturers spoken to represent small, medium, and large facilities.

- Staff will consult with industry and CARB staff regarding statistical analysis before the item comes before the Board as a public hearing.

- There was a delay by the consultant hired by the AQMD in providing staff with the technology assessment reports; and the issue of use of a new TABc solvent has required additional analysis.

- The manufacturer of TABc material hired a consultant to conduct a statistics analysis on the state's risk factor and found a problem in the state's analysis that the AQMD has now been able to factor into its work, and believe will allow appropriate use of the material without concern about the toxicity based on existing data.

- The message in industry's verbal and written communications indicates there was an intent to develop an emissions neutral proposal which did not occurred.

MR. ANTONOVICH MOVED, SECONDED BY MS. PERRY, THAT THE BOARD: 1) DIRECT STAFF TO FURTHER NEGOTIATE IN GOOD FAITH WITH INDUSTRY; 2) MEET WITH THE RULE 1113 AD HOC COMMITTEE; AND 3) BRING A FULL REPORT BACK TO THE BOARD IN 45 DAYS.

Ms. Perry agreed that there is a need to go back and take a reconfigured look at this item, to clearly specify on spreadsheets the issues which have already been agreed to, notate any outstanding issues, obtain a mutual understanding on where the technology is on those outstanding issues, and be objective in setting up a number of benchmarks in a graduated process within a reasonable period of time to achieve those goals,

Dr. Wallerstein expressed staff's regret that its consultant took more time than what was laid out in the initial schedules; and that staff is not opposed to having good detailed discussions as we move forward on this issue.

Ms. Carney expressed the importance of rewarding those companies that did the research and development and got the compliant materials available in time, noting she is particularly impressed when there are major manufacturers who have products ready to go.

Ms. Verdugo-Peralta noted that timing is the key and there is a need to make industry aware of what the new products may be in a better fashion.

MR. LOVERIDGE MOVED TO AMEND THE MOTION TO DIRECT STAFF TO BRING A FULL REPORT BACK TO THE BOARD IN 30 DAYS.

MR. ANTONOVICH ACCEPTED THE AMENDMENT AS PART OF MOTION. MS. PERRY, SECONDER TO THE MOTION, CONCURRED.

The following individuals addressed the Board to speak on Agenda Item No. 26.

PARKER PACE, Behr Process Corporation
*GERALD THOMPSON, BonaKemi USA, Inc.
*ALBERT G. SILVERTON, Silvertown Products, Inc.
JOHN LONG, Vista Paint Corporation
(*Submitted written comments)

Expressed opposition to the 30-day delay, noted that staff's data confirms that the technology and products are available for use and a number of companies are prepared for the provision going into effect in July 2006. Requested a delay on the issue of dirt pick up and in some of the exterior products, and encouraged the splitting of the categories of interior and exterior, rather than simply non-flat or flat (Pace). Requested that staff: (1) work closely with Caltrans before considering any reduction in the traffic paint issue; and (2) eliminate some of the use restrictions on IM coatings and rust preventive coatings once the limits drop down to 100 (Long).

JIM SELL, National Paint & Coatings Association

Expressed support for the 30-day delay and discussion with staff, and noted his appreciation to the Board for the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee. (Submitted written comments)

THE MOTION TO: 1) DIRECT STAFF TO FURTHER NEGOTIATE IN GOOD FAITH WITH INDUSTRY, 2) MEET WITH THE RULE 1113 AD HOC COMMITTEE, AND 3) BRING A FULL REPORT BACK TO THE BOARD AT ITS FEBRUARY 3, 2006 MEETING, WAS APPROVED BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT (Absent: Ovitt).

Antonovich left at 10:30 a.m.)

Approve Workplan to Implement Port Initiative Proposed by Chairman William A. Burke

Peter Greenwald, Senior Policy Advisor, gave the staff report.

The following individuals addressed the Board to speak on Agenda Item No. 24.

JESSE N. MARQUEZ, Coalition For A Safe Environment

Expressed support for the proposal and recommended the following to be included as part of the plan: 1) Ports be required to prepare a matrix chart of alternative technologies that are currently available and technologies that could be available in the near term of 1-3 years; 2) AQMD and the Ports sponsor an alternative technologies fair; 3) Ports be required to prepare a mitigation plan to address the public health impacts from ports; 4) AQMD and Ports participate in the proposed bonds to get funds for public health care and environmental mitigation and support alternative technologies, research, and development; 5) Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach and AQMD attend the United Nations International Maritime Organization meeting (IMO); 6) AQMD recruit the Ports to be part of its sponsor for legislation; 7) AQMD work with the Ports to prepare and sponsor legislation and white papers on behalf of the environmental and public health mitigation; 8) AQMD monitor components and approve the air quality monitoring equipment at the Ports; and 9) AQMD, with the Ports prepare a matrix chart that compares the laws in various countries regarding BACT.

ADRIAN MARTINEZ, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)

Expressed support for the workplan, noting that it maps out a good course of action to address port pollution; that it is good that the Board and staff will become more involved on an international scene; and that it is very important that the Board support an initiatives such as SB 760 – Container Fee, noting that funding is crucial to solving the port pollution problems.

Mr. Pulido requested that the staff review the use of additives that are non-emulsified, noting the use would result in significant reductions of NOx, particulate matter, and are cost effective.

Dr. Wallerstein confirmed that the technology advancement office has looked at fuel additives, staff will prepare a matrix-type chart of available technologies, and will incorporate fuels as part of the definition of technologies.

Ms. Verdugo-Peralta commended Chairman Burke on the initiative, noting that alternative technologies and fuels are extremely important. Requested that staff coordinate with the other agencies on their programs and efforts, so that they are complementing versus conflicting. Expressed support for Mr. Martinez's suggestions, noting that some should be incorporated in the Chairman's initiative.

ON MOTION OF MR. YATES, SECONDED BY MS. PERRY, AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED (Absent: Antonovich and Ovitt), THE BOARD APPROVED AGENDA ITEM 24, AS RECOMMENDED BY STAFF.

25. South Bay Cities Council of Governments Proposal for State Legislation to Expand AQMD Governing Board

Dr. Wallerstein announced that he received an e-mail from the Executive Director of the South Bay Cities Council of Governments (COG) requesting that the Board postpone action on Agenda Item 25 for one month, due to scheduling conflicts that did not allow its elected members to be present at the Board meeting.

Ms. Carney noted that in the conference call with the South Bay COG, they did not articulate any problem with any decision or failure by the Board to move in any particular area. However, they would like to have their own representative and are proposing legislation to increase the number of members on the Board.

The consensus of the Board was to oppose expanding the Board, noting that: the Board works cohesively together, there is a fairly close balance between the downwind areas and the areas where the pollution is created in greater amounts, they have moved the rules forward in an effective and efficient manner, the Board has accomplished a great deal, and if opened up to one COG, other COGs in different counties will request additional representation on the Board.

Ms. Perry announced that she was re-elected by the City Selection Committee and that the meeting was well represented by the South Bay COG. She indicated that when she was first elected, she made a firm commitment to assist and support the South Bay COG in pursuing its desire for expansion of a Board representative and have been consistent in that pursuit.

Ms. Perry noted for the record that not only has she kept her promise to the South Bay COG but believes she exceeded it. However, what she needed from the South Bay COG was something to take to the Board to make a case that it would be a good idea to continue the matter; and she was dismayed that no elected official was present.

The following individual addressed the Board to speak on Agenda Item No. 25.

<u>CLAUDETTE MOODY, Consultant for the South Bay COG</u>

Expressed the South Bay COG's appreciation for the work Ms. Perry has done on this effort; however, she was not aware why no members were present at the meeting. The issue with the proposal is not with the quality of representation rather it is having a seat at the table, and because of the configuration of the Board not the Board Members.

She noted that the Cities of Malibu and Calabasas which are currently a sector of Los Angeles County are supportive of this effort and are attempting to be moved into the Western sector. The South Bay COG has approached Orange County and Riverside County cities, has done outreach, sent letters to Mayors on the issue, provided updates, and are soliciting their comments.

Ms. LaPisto-Kirtley noted that Malibu has never contacted her regarding a concern, and was personally told by Calabasas that they support her and are very comfortable with her representation. The League of California Cities position was not to look into the issue of the makeup of the AQMD but to look into the makeup of all local Boards to determine adequate representation.

Ms. Verdugo-Peralta, Ms. LaPisto-Kirtley, and Chairman Burke noted that they have never been contacted or been asked for help on an issue; and that if South Bay COG believes they are under represented, it was not because they have been trying to seek representation through the current seated Board.

Ms. Perry noted that when she was first elected she made a commitment to the South Bay COG to support this pursue and, therefore, feels an obligation to vote against the motion.

MR. YATES MOVED THAT STAFF INSTRUCT AQMD'S LOBBYISTS OR CONSULTANTS IN SACRAMENTO TO OPPOSE ANY CHANGE IN THE MAKEUP OF THE GOVERNING BOARD.

THE MOTION WAS SECONDED BY DR. WILSON, AND PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

Ayes: Burke, Carney, LaPisto-Kirtley, Loveridge, Pulido, Silva, Verdugo-Peralta, Yates, and Wilson.

Noes: Perry.

Absent: Antonovich and Ovitt.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

27. Amend Rule 1107 – Coating of Metal Parts and Products

Staff waived the oral report on Agenda Item 27. The public hearing was opened. There being no requests from the public to speak on this item, the public hearing was closed.

ON MOTION OF MR. YATES, SECONDED BY MR. SILVA, AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED (Absent: Antonovich and Ovitt), THE BOARD ADOPTED RESOLUTION NO. 06-04, AMENDING RULE 1107 AND CERTIFYING THE EXEMPTION FROM THE REQUIREMENTS OF CEQA, AS RECOMMENDED BY STAFF.

OTHER BUSINESS

28. Allocate Additional Funds from Rule 1309.1 Priority Reserve and Increase Funding Limit to Retrofit Diesel Backup Generators Owned by Schools

ON MOTION OF MR. YATES, SECONDED BY MS. VERDUGO-PERALTA, AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED (Absent: Antonovich), THE BOARD APPROVED AGENDA ITEM 28, AS RECOMMENDED BY STAFF.

29. Authorize Appropriation for Boiler Repairs at Diamond Bar Headquarters

ON MOTION OF MR. YATES, SECONDED BY MR. PULIDO, AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED (Absent: Antonovich and Ovitt), THE BOARD DETERMINED THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO TAKE ACTION TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATION FOR BOILER REPAIRS AT DIAMOND BAR HEADQUARTERS, WHICH DOES NOT APPEAR ON THE POSTED AGENDA, AND THAT THE NEED TO TAKE ACTION AROSE SUBSEQUENT TO POSTING OF THE JANUARY 6, 2006 BOARD AGENDA.

ON MOTION OF MR. YATES, SECONDED BY MR. PULIDO, AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED (Absent: Antonovich and Ovitt), THE BOARD APPROVED THE APPROPRIATION OF $110,000 FROM THE FUND BALANCE DESIGNATED FOR FACILITIES REFURBISHMENT TO THE SERVICES AND SUPPLIES MAJOR OBJECT, BUILDING MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT IN DISTRICT GENERAL, AND AUTHORIZED THE EXPENDITURE OF THIS AMOUNT WITH R.F. MAC DONALD FOR BOILER REPAIRS AT AQMD'S DIAMOND BAR HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, AS RECOMMENDED BY STAFF.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD - (Public Comment on Non-Agenda Items, Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.3)

There was no public comment on non-agenda items

CLOSED SESSION

The Board recessed to closed session at 11:30 a.m., pursuant to Government Code sections:

- 54956.9(a) to confer with its counsel regarding pending litigation which has been initiated formally and to which the District is a party. The action is: Western States Petroleum Association v. SCAQMD, et al., Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS 087190.

- 54956.9(c) to confer with its counsel regarding determining whether to initiate litigation (one case).

Following closed session, District Counsel Kurt Wiese announced that the Board gave direction to initiate litigation. The action, defendants and other particulars will once formally commenced, be disclosed to any person upon inquiry unless to do so will jeopardize the Agency's ability to effectuate service of process on one or more unserved parties or would jeopardize its ability to conclude existing settlement negotiations to its advantage. There were no other reportable actions taken in closed session.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned 11:50 a.m. to Conference Room GB for the purpose of conducting a Study Session on Proposals for Expenditures of $6 million of BP/Arco Settlement Funds.

The foregoing is a true statement of the proceedings held by the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board on January 6, 2006.

Respectfully Submitted

ROSE JUAREZ
Senior Deputy Clerk

Date Minutes Approved: 2/3/06

Dr. William A. Burke, Chairman

ACRONYMS

BACT = Best Available Control Technologies

CARB = California Air Resources Board

CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act

FY = Fiscal Year

HRA = Health Risk Assessment

MOU = Memorandum of Understanding

RFP = Request for Proposals

RFQ = Request for Quotations

TABc = Tertiary Butyl Acetate

(Adopted August 2, 1991)(Amended May 12, 1995)(Amended September 13, 1996)
(Amended June 13, 1997)(Amended October 8, 1999)(Amended August 2, 2002)
(Amended November 7, 2003)(Amended May 6, 2005)(Amended July 14, 2006)

RULE 1171. SOLVENT CLEANING OPERATIONS

(a) Purpose and Applicability

The purpose of this rule is to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), toxic air contaminants, and stratospheric ozone-depleting or global-warming compounds from the use, storage and disposal of solvent cleaning materials in solvent cleaning operations and activities. A solvent cleaning operation is solvent cleaning conducted as part of a business. This rule applies to all persons who use these solvent materials in solvent cleaning operations during the production, repair, maintenance, or servicing of parts, products, tools, machinery, equipment, or general work areas, and to all persons who store and dispose of these materials used in solvent cleaning operations.

(b) Definitions

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

(1) AEROSOL PRODUCT is a hand-held, non-refillable container which expels pressurized product by means of a propellant-induced force.

(2) APPLICATION EQUIPMENT is a device used to apply adhesive, coating, ink, or polyester resin materials.

(3) APPLICATION LINE is that portion of a motor vehicle assembly production line which applies surface and other coatings to motor vehicle bodies, hoods, fenders, cargo boxes, doors, and grill opening panels.

(4) ARCHITECTURAL COATING is any coating applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances, to mobile homes, to pavements, or to curbs.

(5) BLANKET is a synthetic rubber mat used in offset-lithography to transfer or “offset” an image from a planographic printing plate to the paper or other substrate.

(6) BLANKET WASH is a solvent used to remove ink from the blanket of a press.

(7) CLEAN AIR SOLVENT is as defined in Rule 102.

(8) CLEAN AIR SOLVENT CERTIFICATE is a certificate issued by the District to a manufacturer, distributor, or person for a specific product or class of products that meets the criteria for a Clean Air Solvent.

(9) CURED COATING, CURED INK, OR CURED ADHESIVE is a coating, ink, or adhesive, which is dry to the touch.

(10) ELECTRICAL APPARATUS COMPONENTS is an internal component such as wires, windings, stators, rotors, magnets, contacts, relays, energizers, and connections in an apparatus that generates or transmits electrical energy including, but not limited to: alternators, generators, transformers, electric motors, cables, and circuit breakers, except for the actual cabinet in which the components are housed. Electrical components of graphic arts application equipment and hot-line tools are also included in this category.

(11) ELECTRON BEAM INK is an ink that dries by chemical reaction caused by high energy electrons.

(12) ELECTRONIC COMPONENT is that portion of an assembly, including circuit card assemblies, printed wire assemblies, printed circuit boards, soldered joints, ground wires, bus bars, and other electrical fixtures, except for the actual cabinet in which the components are housed.

(13) EXEMPT COMPOUND is as defined in Rule 102.

(14) FACILITY means a business or businesses engaged in solvent cleaning operations which are owned or operated by the same person or persons and are located on the same or contiguous parcels.

(15) FLEXOGRAPHIC PRINTING is the method in which the image area is raised relative to the non-image area and utilizes flexible rubber or other elastomeric plate and rapid drying liquid inks.

(16) GENERAL WORK SURFACE is an area of a medical device or pharmaceutical facility where solvent cleaning is performed on work surfaces including, but not limited to, tables, countertops, and laboratory benches. General work surface shall not include items defined under janitorial cleaning.

(17) 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 =

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

Where:	Ws	=	Weight of volatile compounds in gram s
	Ww	=	Weight of water in grams
	Wes	=	Weight of exempt compounds in grams
	Vm	=	Volume of material in liters

(18) GRAPHIC ARTS are all gravure, letterpress, flexographic, and lithographic printing processes.

(19) GRAVURE PRINTING is an intaglio process in which the ink is carried in minute etched or engraved wells on a roll or cylinder. The excess ink is removed from the surface by a doctor blade.

(20) HIGH PRECISION OPTIC is an optical element used in an electro-optical device and is designed to sense, detect, or transmit light energy, including specific wavelengths of light energy and changes in light energy levels.

(21) HOT-LINE TOOL is a specialized tool used primarily on the transmission systems, sub-transmission systems and distribution systems for replacing and repairing circuit components or for other types of work with electrically energized circuits.

(22) INKJET PRINTING is a printing process in which images are formed by the precise placement of small (picoliter-sized) droplets of ink fired at high speeds from the nozzle(s) of computer-controlled printheads.

(23) JANITORIAL CLEANING is the cleaning of building or facility components including, but not limited to, floors, ceilings, walls, windows, doors, stairs, bathrooms, furnishings, and exterior surfaces of office equipment, and excludes the cleaning of work areas where manufacturing or repair activity is performed.

(24) LETTERPRESS PRINTING is the method in which the image area is raised relative to the non-image area and the ink is transferred to the paper directly from the image surface.

(25) LIQUID LEAK is the visible liquid solvent leak from the container at a rate of more than three (3) drops per minute, or a visible liquid mist.

(26) LIQUID-TIGHT FOOD CONTAINER is a paperboard container that can hold liquid food and food products without leaking even when it is held upside-down.

(27) LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING is a plane-o-graphic method in which the image and non-image areas are on the same plane.

(28) MAINTENANCE CLEANING is a solvent cleaning operation or activity carried out to keep clean general work areas where manufacturing or repair activity is performed, to clean tools, machinery, molds, forms, jigs, and equipment. This definition does not include the cleaning of coatings, adhesives, or ink application equipment.

(29) MANUFACTURING PROCESS is the process of making goods or articles by hand or by machinery.

(30) MEDICAL DEVICE is an instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, in vitro reagent or other similar article, including any component or accessory, that meets one of the following conditions:

(A) it is intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions, or in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease; or

(B) it is intended to affect the structure or any function of the body; or

(C) it is defined in the National Formulary or the United States Pharmacopeia, or any supplement to them.

(31) NEWSPRINT is uncoated paper used mainly for printing newspapers, flyers, and other printed materials intended for mass distribution.

(32) NON-ABSORBENT CONTAINER is a container made of nonporous material, which does not allow the migration of the liquid solvent through it.

(33) NON-ATOMIZED SOLVENT FLOW is the use of a solvent in the form of a liquid stream without atomization to remove uncured adhesives, uncured inks, uncured coatings, and contaminants from an article.

(34) NON-LEAKING CONTAINER is a container without liquid leak.

(35) ON-PRESS COMPONENT is a part, component, or accessory of a press that is cleaned while still being physically attached to the press.

(36) PACKAGING PRINTING is any lithographic, flexographic, gravure, or letterpress printing that results in identifying or beautifying paper, paperboard, or cardboard products to be used as containers, enclosures, wrappings, or boxes.

(37) PERSON is any firm, business establishment, association, partnership, corporation or individual, whether acting as principal, agent, employee, or other capacity including any governmental entity or charitable organization.

(38) PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT is a preparation or compound of medicinal drugs including, but not limited to, a prescription drug, analgesic, decongestant, antihistamine, cough suppressant, vitamin, mineral and herb, and is used by humans for consumption to enhance personal health.

(39) PHOTOCURABLE RESIN is a chemical material that solidifies upon exposure to light.

(40) PRINTING, in the graphic arts, is any operation that imparts color, design, alphabet, or numerals on a substrate.

(41) RADIATION-EFFECT COATING is a material that prevents radar detection.

(42) REMOTE RESERVOIR CLEANER is a cleaning device in which liquid solvent is pumped from a solvent container to a sink-like work area and the solvent from the sink-like area drains into an enclosed solvent container while parts are being cleaned.

(43) REMOVABLE PRESS COMPONENT is a part, component, or accessory of a press that is physically attached to the press but is disassembled and removed from the press prior to being cleaned. Rollers, blankets, metering rollers, dampening rollers, printing plates, fountains, impression cylinders and plates shall not be considered as removable press components.

(44) REPAIR CLEANING is a solvent cleaning operation or activity carried out during a repair process.

(45) REPAIR PROCESS is the process of returning a damaged object or an object not operating properly to good condition.

(46) ROLLER WASH is a solvent used to remove ink from the rollers of a press.

(47) SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT is an instrument (including the components, assemblies, and subassemblies used in their manufacture) and associated accessories and reagents that is used for the detection, measurement, analysis, separation, synthesis, or sequencing of various compounds.

(48) SCREEN PRINTING is a process in which the printing ink passes through a web or a fabric to which a refined form of stencil has been applied. The stencil openings determine the form and dimensions of the imprint.

(49) SOLVENT is a VOC-containing liquid used to perform solvent cleaning.

(50) SOLVENT CLEANING 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.

(51) SOLVENT FLUSHING is the use of a solvent to remove uncured adhesives, uncured inks, uncured coatings, or contaminants from the internal surfaces and passages of the equipment by flushing solvent through the equipment.

(52) STEREOLITHOGRAPHY is a type of printing process that employs a system using a light to solidify photocurable resins in a desired configuration in order to produce a 3-dimensional object.

(53) SPECIALTY FLEXOGRAPHIC PRINTING is flexographic printing on polyethylene or polypropylene food packaging, fertilizer bags, or liquid-tight food containers.

(54) STERILIZATION INDICATING INK is an ink that changes color to indicate that sterilization has occurred. Such ink is used to monitor the sterilization of medical instruments, autoclave efficiency, and the thermal processing of foods for prevention of spoilage.

(55) STRIPPING is the removal of cured coatings, cured inks, or cured adhesives.

(56) SURFACE PREPARATION is the removal of contaminants such as dust, soil, oil, grease, etc., prior to coating, adhesive, or ink applications.

(57) ULTRAVIOLET INK is an ink that dries by polymerization reaction induced by ultraviolet energy.

(58) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is as defined in Rule 102.

(59) WIPE CLEANING is the method of cleaning a surface by physically rubbing it with a material such as a rag, paper, sponge or a cotton swab moistened with a solvent.

(c) Requirements

(1) Solvent Requirements

A person shall not use a solvent to perform solvent cleaning operations unless the solvent complies with the applicable requirements set forth below:

SOLVENT CLEANING ACTIVITY	CURRENT LIMITS* VOC g/l (lb/gal)	EFFECTIVE 1/1/2008 VOC g/l (lb/gal)
(A) Product Cleaning During Manufacturing Process Or Surface Preparation For Coating, Adhesive, Or Ink Application		
(i) General	25 (0.21)	
(ii) Electrical Apparatus Components & Electronic Components	100 (0.83)	
(iii) Medical Devices & Pharmaceuticals	800 (6.7)	
(B) Repair and Maintenance Cleaning		
(i) General	25 (0.21)	
(ii) Electrical Apparatus Components & Electronic Components	100 (0.83)	
(iii) Medical Devices & Pharmaceuticals		
(A) Tools, Equipment, & Machinery	800 (6.7)	
(B) General Work Surfaces	600 (5.0)	
(C) Cleaning of Coatings or Adhesives Application Equipment	25 (0.21)	
(D) Cleaning of Ink Application Equipment		
(i) General	25 (0.21)	
(ii) Flexographic Printing	25 (0.21)	
(iii) Gravure Printing		
(A) Publication	100 (0.83)	
(B) Packaging	25 (0.21)	

	CURRENT LIMITS*	EFFECTIVE 1/1/2008
SOLVENT CLEANING ACTIVITY (cont.)	VOC g/l (lb/gal)	VOC g/l (lb/gal)
(iv) Lithographic (Offset) or Letter Press Printing		
(A) Roller Wash, Blanket Wash, & On-Press Components		
(I) Newsprint	100 (0.83)	
(II) Other Substrates	500 (4.2)	100 (0.83)
(B) Removable Press Components	25 (0.21)	
(v) Screen Printing	500 (4.2)	100 (0.83)
(vi) Ultraviolet Ink/ Electron Beam Ink Application Equipment (except screen printing)	650 (5.4)	100 (0.83)
(vii) Specialty Flexographic Printing	100 (0.83)	
(E) Cleaning of Polyester Resin Application Equipment	25 (0.21)	

* The specified limits remain in effect unless revised limits are listed in subsequent columns.

(2) Cleaning Devices and Methods Requirements

A person shall not perform solvent cleaning unless one of the following cleaning devices or methods is used:

(A) Wipe cleaning;

(B) Closed containers or hand held spray bottles from which solvents are applied without a propellant-induced force;

(C) Cleaning equipment which has a solvent container that can be, and is closed during cleaning operations, except when depositing and removing objects to be cleaned, and is closed during non-operation with the exception of maintenance and repair to the cleaning equipment itself;

(D) Cleaning device which is listed in the Office of Operations' manual "Alternative Devices for Rule 1171 Compliance" dated July 1, 1991. The Executive Officer shall periodically update the manual to identify any additional cleaning devices determined by the Executive Officer to result in equivalent or lower emissions;

(E) Remote reservoir cleaner used pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (c)(3);

(F) Non-atomized solvent flow method where the cleaning solvent is collected in a container or a collection system which is closed except for solvent collection openings and, if necessary, openings to avoid excessive pressure build-up inside the container; or

(G) Solvent flushing method where the cleaning solvent is discharged into a container which is closed except for solvent collection openings and, if necessary, openings to avoid excessive pressure build-up inside the container. The discharged solvent from the equipment must be collected into containers without atomizing into the open air. The solvent may be flushed through the system by air or hydraulic pressure, or by pumping.

(3) Remote Reservoir Cleaners

Any person owning or operating a remote reservoir cleaner shall comply with all of the following requirements in addition to the applicable VOC limits specified in paragraph (c)(1):

(A) Prevent solvent vapors from escaping from the solvent container by using such devices as a cover or a valve when the remote reservoir is not being used, cleaned, or repaired;

(B) Direct solvent flow in a manner that will prevent liquid solvent from splashing outside of the remote reservoir cleaner;

(C) Do not clean porous or absorbent materials, such as cloth, leather, wood, or rope; and

(D) Use only solvent containers free of all liquid leaks. Auxiliary equipment, such as pumps, pipelines, or flanges, shall not have any liquid leaks, visible tears, or cracks. Any liquid leak, visible tear, or crack detected shall be repaired within one (1) calendar day, or the leaking section of the remote reservoir cold cleaner shall be drained of all solvent and shut down until it is replaced or repaired.

(4) Storage and Disposal

All VOC-containing solvents used in solvent cleaning operations shall be stored in non-absorbent, non-leaking containers which shall be kept closed at all times except when filling or emptying. It is recommended that cloth and paper moistened with VOC-containing solvents be stored in closed, non-absorbent, non-leaking containers.

(5) Control Equipment

In lieu of complying with the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) or (c)(2), a person may comply by using a VOC emission collection and control system in association with the solvent cleaning operation provided:

(A) the emission control system shall collect at least 90 percent, by weight, of the emissions generated by the solvent cleaning operation and

(i) have a destruction efficiency of at least 95 percent, by weight, or

(ii) have an output of less than 50 parts per million (PPM) calculated as carbon with no dilution; or

(B) the emission control system meets the requirements of the applicable source specific rule of the District's Regulation XI. The collection system for cleaning in graphic arts and screen printing and cleaning of application equipment used for graphic arts materials and screen printing materials, shall collect at least 70 percent, by weight, of the emissions generated. This control system shall reduce emissions from the emission collection system by at least 95 percent.

(6) Recordkeeping Requirements

Records shall be maintained pursuant to Rule 109 for all applications subject to this rule, including those exempted under paragraphs (h)(3) through (h)(8), except facilities required to keep records of VOC used pursuant to any other Regulation XI rules.

(d) Technology Assessment

By September 1, 2006, the Executive Officer shall complete a Technology Assessment for the year 2008 VOC limits for the following categories:

(1) The cleaning of lithographic and letterpress printing ink application equipment as specified in subclause (c)(1)(D)(iv)(A).

(2) The cleaning of screen printing ink application equipment as specified in clause (c)(1)(D)(v).

(3) The cleaning of ultraviolet or electron beam ink application equipment as specified in clause (c)(1)(D)(vi).

After the assessments, the Executive Officer shall report to the Governing Board as to the progress in technology development and whether future amendments are necessary.

(e) General Prohibitions

(1) A person shall not atomize any solvent unless it is vented to an air pollution control equipment, which meets the requirements of paragraph (c)(5).

(2) A person shall not specify or require any person to use solvent or equipment subject to the provisions of this rule that does not meet the requirements of this rule.

(3) A person shall not perform solvent cleaning activities or operations subject to the provisions of this rule with any material which contains Group II exempt compounds listed in Rule 102 except cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes (VMS).

(4) Any person subject to the Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Emissions of Chlorinated Toxic Air Contaminants from Automotive Maintenance and Repair Activities - Title 17, California Code of Regulations, section 93111, shall comply with its provisions.

(f) Test Methods

For the purpose of this rule, the following test methods shall be used. Other test methods determined to be equivalent after review by the staffs of the District, the Air Resources Board, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and approved in writing by the District Executive Officer may also be used.

(1) Determination of VOC Content

The VOC content of materials subject to the provisions of this rule shall be determined by the following methods:

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

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

(C) 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 subdivision (c), only when manufacturers specify which individual compounds are used in the solvent formulation and 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 Presence of VOC in Cleaning Materials

The presence of VOC in the headspace over the cleaning material shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 313 [Determination of Presence of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in a Headspace] contained in the SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual.

The presence of VOC in liquid cleaning materials shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 308 (Quantitation of Compounds by Gas Chromatography) contained in the SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual.

(3) Determination of Efficiency of Emission Control System

(A) The capture efficiency of an emission control system as specified in subparagraph (c)(5)(A) shall be determined by verifying the use of a Permanent Total Enclosure (PTE) and 100% capture efficiency as defined by USEPA Method 204, “Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure.” Alternatively, if a USEPA Method 204 defined PTE is not

employed, capture efficiency shall be determined using a minimum of three sampling runs subject to data quality criteria presented in the USEPA technical guidance document "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency, January 9, 1995." Individual capture efficiency test runs subject to the USEPA technical guidelines shall be determined by:

(i) The Temporary Total Enclosure (TTE) approach of USEPA Methods 204 through 204F, June 4, 1997; or

(ii) The District "Protocol for Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Capture Efficiency," May 1995.

(B) The control equipment efficiency of an emission control system as specified in subparagraph (c)(5)(A), on a mass emissions basis, and the VOC concentrations in the exhaust gases, measured and calculated as carbon, shall be determined by USEPA Test Methods 25, 25A, SCAQMD Method 25.1 (Determination of Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organic Emissions as Carbon), or SCAQMD Method 25.3 (Determination of Low Concentration Non-Methane Non-Ethane Organic Compound Emissions from Clean Fueled Combustion Sources), as applicable. USEPA Test Method 18, or ARB Method 422 shall be used to determine emissions of exempt compounds.

(4) Multiple Test Methods

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

(5) All test methods referenced in this section shall be the most recently approved version.

(g) Rule 442 Applicability

Any solvent, solvent cleaning activity, solvent cleaning unit operation, or person, which is exempt from all or a portion of this rule except paragraph (c)(6), shall be subject to the applicable requirements of the applicable Regulation XI source specific rule or Rule 442 - Usage of Solvent.

(h) Exemptions

(1) The provisions of this rule, except (c)(1), Solvent Requirements, shall not apply to cleaning operations using a solvent containing no more than 25 grams of VOC per liter of material, provided that, if the Executive Officer determines that a person has violated any provision of paragraph (c)(1), Solvent Requirements, then for a period of three years following such violation, paragraph (c)(6), Recordkeeping Requirements, shall apply to the facility at which the violation occurred.

(2) The following solvent cleaning operations or activities are not subject to any provision of this rule:

(A) Cleaning carried out in batch loaded cold cleaners, vapor degreasers, conveyorized degreasers, or motion picture film cleaning equipment.

(B) Cleaning operations subject to Rule 1102 – Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners, and Rule 1421 – Control of Perchloroethylene Emissions from Dry Cleaning Operations.

(C) Cleaning operations subject to Rule 1164 – Semiconductor Manufacturing.

(D) Cleaning operations subject to Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations, except coating application equipment cleaning, and storage and disposal of VOC-containing materials used in solvent cleaning operations.

(E) Cleaning operations subject to Rule 1141 – Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Resin Manufacturing, and Rule 1141.1 – Coatings and Ink Manufacturing.

(F) Janitorial cleaning, including graffiti removal.

(G) Stripping of cured coatings, cured ink, or cured adhesives.

(3) Provisions of paragraph (c)(1) shall not apply to the following applications:

(A) Cleaning of solar cells, laser hardware, scientific instruments, and high-precision optics.

(B) Cleaning conducted with: performance laboratory tests on coatings, adhesives, or inks; research and development programs; and laboratory tests in quality assurance laboratories.

(C) Cleaning of motor vehicles on application lines subject to Rule 1115 - Motor Vehicle Assembly Line Coating Operations.

(D) Cleaning of paper-based gaskets, and clutch assemblies where rubber is bonded to metal by means of an adhesive.

(E) Cleaning of cotton swabs to remove cottonseed oil before cleaning of high-precision optics.

(F) Medical device and pharmaceutical facilities using up to 1.5 gallons per day of solvents.

(G) Until December 31, 2008, the cleaning of photocurable resins from stereolithography equipment and models.

(H) Until December 31, 2007, the cleaning of ultraviolet or electron beam lamps and reflectors used for the curing of ultraviolet or electron beam ink or coatings.

(I) Cleaning of adhesive application equipment used for thin metal laminating operations provided the clean-up solvent used contains no more than 950 grams of VOC per liter.

(J) Cleaning of electronic or electrical cables provided the clean-up solvent used contains no more than 400 grams of VOC per liter.

(K) Touch up cleaning performed on printed circuit boards where surface mounted devices have already been attached provided that the solvent used contains no more than 800 grams of VOC per liter.

(4) Cleaning with aerosol products shall not be subject to the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) and paragraph (e)(1) if 160 fluid ounces or less of non-compliant aerosol products are used per day, per facility. The use of such product shall comply with CARB regulations.

(5) The provisions of subparagraph (c)(1)(C) shall not apply to the following applications:

(A) Cleaning of coating and adhesive application processes utilized to manufacture transdermal drug delivery product using less than 3 gallons per day of ethyl acetate averaged over a 30 calendar day period.

(B) Cleaning of application equipment used to apply coatings on satellites and radiation effect coatings.

(C) The cleaning of application equipment used to apply solvent-borne fluoropolymer coatings until December 31, 2008, provided the clean-up solvent used for such cleaning contains no more than 900 grams of VOC per liter.

(D) The cleaning of ultraviolet or electron beam adhesive application equipment until June 30, 2006, provided the clean-up solvent used for such cleaning contains no more than 500 grams of VOC per liter. Effective July 1, 2006, the VOC limit of 25 grams per liter specified in (c)(1)(C) shall apply for such cleaning.

(6) The provisions of subparagraph (c)(1)(D) shall not apply to persons or facilities using less than 1.5 gallons per day of solvents to clean sterilization indicating ink application equipment.

(7) Until December 31, 2007, the provisions of subparagraph (c)(1)(D) shall not apply to the cleaning of metering rollers, dampening rollers and printing plates, provided the clean-up solvent used for such cleaning contains no more than 800 grams of VOC per liter.

(8) Until December 31, 2007, the provisions of (c)(1)(D)(iv)(A)(II) shall not apply to automatic roller and blanket cleaning systems, provided the solvent used for such cleaning contains no more than 650 grams of VOC per liter.

(9) Provisions of paragraph (e)(1) shall not apply to the following:

(A) Cleaning of the nozzle tips of automated spray equipment systems, except for robotic systems.

(B) Cleaning with spray bottles or containers described in subparagraph (c)(2)(B).

(C) Printing operations where the roller or blanket wash is applied automatically.

(10) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to cleaning operations in printing pre-press or graphic arts pre-press areas, including the cleaning of film processors, color scanners, plate processors, film cleaning, and plate cleaning.

South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 E. Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
(909) 396-2000 · http://www.aqmd.gov

December 5, 2006

Ms. Sally Rump
Air Pollution Specialist
Stationary Source Division
Air Resources Board
1001 I Street
P.O. Box 2815
Sacramento, CA 95815

Re: SIP Submittal: Rule ***1107 – Coating of Metal Parts and Products***

Dear Ms. Rump:

Attached you will find information pertaining to Rule ***1107*** which was amended by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) Governing Board on November 4, 2005 and January 6, 2006.

Because these rules replace emission limits, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has requested that we submit them for inclusion in the State Implementation Plan (SIP).

We are requesting that upon your review and concurrence the attached information be provided to EPA for its review and inclusion in the SIP.

If you have any questions on this submittal, please contact Laki Tisopulous at (909) 396-3123.

Sincerely,

Elaine Chang, DrPH
Deputy Executive Officer
Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources

EC,LTT,LB,RP,wgm

Attachments
- SIP Completeness Checklist
- Clean and strikeout copies of amended rule
- Proof of Publication
- Signed Board Resolution/Minutes
- APCD/AQMD Rule Evaluation Form
- Staff Report (includes public comments & responses)

cc: Andrew Steckel/EPA Region IX (w/o attachments)
Mary Leonard/SCAQMD (w/o attachments)
Henry Hogo/SCAQMD (w/o attachments)
Jill Whynot/SCAQMD (w/o attachments
Larry Bowen/SCAQMD (w/o attachments)
Rule 1107 (w/o attachments)
SIP File (w/attachments)

Clean Air Is Every Body's Business®