ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Douglas A. Ducey
Governor

Misael Cabrera
Director

Ms. Alexis Strauss, Acting Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
Mail Code ORA-1
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

FEB 0 3 2017

RE: Request for SIP Approval of Pinal County Air Quality Control District Rules for Surface Coating Operations in the Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area

Dear Ms. Strauss:

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) on behalf of Pinal County Air Quality Control District (PCAQD), hereby adopts and submits to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the below State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision for rules governing surface coating operations (pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 49-104, 49-106, 49-404, 49-406, 49-425; 40 CFR §§ 51.102 - 51.104). The SIP revision for EPA's approval is:

- PCAQD Code of Regulations, New Rules Governing Surface Coating Operations: 5-13-100, "General"; 5-13-200, "Definitions"; 5-13-300, "Standards"; 5-13-400, "Administrative Requirements"; 5-13-500, "Monitoring and Records"

On May 4, 2016 the Phoenix-Mesa 2008 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area was reclassified from marginal to moderate (81 FR 26697). Pinal County has a small area that is incorporated in the Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area. The reclassification requires that the Nonattainment Area complete a SIP that includes reasonably available control technology (RACT) rules. This SIP submittal was developed by PCAQD to address these requirements. The rules herein establish RACT for surface coating operations within the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa 2008 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area.

With this submission, ADEQ requests, on behalf of PCAQD, that EPA approve this revision to the Arizona SIP. If you have any questions please contact Michael Sundblom, Director, PCAQD, at (520) 866-6915

Sincerely,

Timothy S. Franquist
Director, Air Quality Division
Enclosures (1)

Cc: Colleen McKaughan, EPA Region IX

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Douglas A. Ducey
Governor

Misael Cabrera
Director

January 4, 2017

To: Timothy S. Franquist Jr.
Division Director
Air Quality Division

Under A.R.S. §49-104 (D) (2), I authorize you, Timothy S. Franquist Jr., Division Director, Air Quality Division, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, to perform any act, including execution of any pertinent documents, which I as Director of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality am authorized or required to do by law with respect to A.R.S. Title 49, chapters 1 and 3 and any other acts relating to air quality including personnel actions.

This authority shall remain in effect until it is revoked or upon your separation from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. You may further delegate this authority in the best interest of the agency, however, those delegations must be in writing and you must forward a copy of any further delegations to me.

This delegation is effective back to May 23, 2016 and revokes all earlier delegations. I ratify all acts performed by you as Air Quality Division Director concerning the duties and functions in this delegation letter.

Misael Cabrera
Director

Michael Sundblom
Air Quality Director

Greg Stanley
County Manager

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January 31, 2017

Ms. Alexis Strauss, Acting Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
Mail Code ORA-1
75 Hawthorn Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

c/o Misael Cabrera, Director of Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
c/o Timothy Franquist Jr., Director Air Quality Division
1110 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Re: Submittal of Proposed Revision to the Arizona State Implementation Plan: Phoenix-Mesa 2008 8-Hour Ozone NAA RACT (Surface Coating Operations)

Dear Ms. Strauss:

Pursuant to Resolution No. 113016-AQ1 as adopted by the Pinal County Board of Supervisors on November 30, 2016, I convey a requested revision to certain rules that comprise the Pinal County portion of the Arizona State Implementation Plan. This submittal proposes SIP-approval for newly adopted rules establishing RACT for surface coating operations within the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa 2008 8-Hour Ozone NAA.

If you have any question, please contact me at the number shown below or Scott DiBiase at (520)866-6969.

Sincerely,

Michael Sundblom
Director
Pinal County Air Quality Control District
(520)866-6915

1. Table of Contents

Michael Sundblom
Air Quality Director



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Greg Stanley
County Manager

Table of Contents

1. Table of Contents
2. Legal Adoption Authority
   a. Kevin Costello, Deputy County Attorney, 1/10/17 Memo – Authority to Adopt Resolution No. 113016-AQ1.
3. Clean Copy of SIP Changes
   a. "CLEAN COPY" as amended November 30, 2016.
4. Strikeout Copy of SIP Changes
   a. "STRIKEOUT COPY" as amended November 30, 2016.
5. Public Notices
   a. Arizona Administrative Register (AAR) Agency Receipt (8/5/16 3:31 pm) – Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Docket Opening, Intended for publication on August 26, 2016.
   b. Arizona Administrative Register (AAR) (8/5/16 3:32 pm) –Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Docket Opening, intended for publication on August 26, 2016.
   c. Arizona Administrative Register (AAR) Agency Receipt (8/5/16 3:31 pm) – Combined Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Oral Proceeding, Intended for publication on August 26, 2016.
   d. Arizona Administrative Register (AAR) (8/5/16 3:32 pm) – Combined Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Oral Proceeding Intended for publication on August 26, 2016.
   e. Pinal County Air Quality Ozone rulemaking stakeholder meeting, public notice, public comment period email and attachments (Ozone nonattainment map – 2008 ozone NAA.pdf; Combined Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Oral Proceeding – PCAQCD NPR Ozone RACT Surface Coatings.pdf; Public Notice – PCAQCD Public Notice 2016 ozone RACT SURFACE COATINGS proposed rulemaking public notice.docx) from Nelda Nunez to stakeholders (8/8/16 2:52 p.m.).
   f. Pinal County Ozone RACT rulemakings – stakeholder meeting in Apache Junction Monday 9/12/16 email from Nelda Nunez to stakeholders (8/9/16, 3:36 p.m.).
   g. Posting Certification of Notice, Public Notice Air Quality Proposed Rulemaking, Public Comment Period & Oral Proceeding – August 9, 2016, Signed by Tanya Palmos, Secretary, Pinal County Air Quality Control District.
   h. Arizona Administrative Register (AAR) Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening, 22 AAR pages 2253-2254, August 26, 2016.
   i. Arizona Administrative Register (AAR) Combined Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Oral Proceeding, 22 AAR pages 2254-2272, August 26, 2016.

j. Affidavit of Publication – September 2, 2016 – Apache Junction News, Public Notice, Air Quality Proposed Rulemaking, Public Comment Period & Oral Proceeding. Published on August 22 & 29, 2016.
k. Affidavit of Publication – August 29, 2016 – Casa Grande Dispatch, Public Notice, Air Quality Proposed Rulemaking, Public Comment Period & Oral Proceeding. Published on August 25, 2016.
l. Ozone RACT Rulemaking Stakeholder Meeting agenda (Monday, September 12, 2016, 7 p.m., City of Apache Junction City Council Chambers at City Hall, 300 E. Superstition Blvd., Apache Junction).
m. Ozone Rulemaking Surface Coating presentation (Scott DiBiase, PCAQCD)
n. Ozone RACT Rules and Permitting (Kale Walch, PCAQCD) September 12, 2016 presentation
o. Ozone RACT Rulemaking Stakeholder Meeting agenda – Surface Coatings (Tuesday, September 13, 2016, 11 a.m., 31 N. Pinal St., Building F, Ocotillo Room, Florence, AZ.).
p. Ozone RACT Rulemaking Stakeholder Meeting Sign-in Sheet – Surface Coatings (Tuesday, September 13, 2016, 11 a.m.).
q. Ozone RACT Rulemaking Oral Proceeding agenda – Surface Coatings (Tuesday, September 27, 2016, 11 a.m., 31 N. Pinal St., Building F, Ocotillo Room, Florence, AZ.).
r. Ozone RACT Rulemaking Oral Proceeding Sign-in Sheet – Surface Coatings (Tuesday, September 27, 2016, 11 a.m.).
s. Public Notice – Pinal County Air Quality rulemakings – Public Notice Board of Supervisors Public Hearing November 30, 2016. Emailed (October 12, 2016 1:49 p.m.) from Nelda Nunez to stakeholders including attachments, Public Notice – PCAQCD Public Notice 2016 ozone RACT Rules (BOTH) rulemaking BOS Public Hearing.doc; Draft RACT Negative Declaration document – Draft RACT Negative Declaration FINAL for web.pdf.
t. Posting Certification of Notice, Public Notice Proposed Rulemaking, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing – October 17, 2016, Signed by Tanya Palmos, Secretary, Pinal County Air Quality Control District.
u. Affidavit of Publication – October 24, 2016 – Florence Reminder & Blade-Tribune, Public Notice, Proposed Rulemaking, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing. Published on October 20, 2016.
v. Affidavit of Publication – November 2, 2016 – Apache Junction News, Public Notice, Proposed Rulemaking, Board of Supervisors Public Hearing. Published on October 10 & 17, 2016.

6. Public Comment
   a. August 16, 2016, 8:38 a.m. forwarded email from Andrew Steckel (August 16, 2016, 8:37 a.m.), Subject: EPA comment on Pinal 5-13
   b. August 31, 2016, 6:21 p.m. email from Candace Hughes, Subject: In favor of stricter rules for ozone containment
7. Evidence of Legal Adoption
   a. BOS Agenda Item for November 30, 2016 BOS meeting (agenda item #7), including cover memo, Pinal County Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 113016-AQ1, Concise Explanatory Statement, RACT Negative Declaration Memo and Document.
   b. Powerpoint presentation given by Michael Sundblom, Director of Pinal County Air Quality Control District to Pinal County Board of Supervisors at the November 30, 2016 Public Hearing.
   c. November 30, 2016 Pinal County Board of Supervisors Regular Session Minutes – For brevity purposes (summary of minutes from the meeting total 124 pages), only front page and pertinent pages for air quality Public Hearing (pages 8-9) of the November 30, 2016 BOS Regular Session minutes are included in the binder.
   d. Signed copy of 113016-AQ1 resolution.
   e. Agency Receipt (December 7, 2016, 4:41 p.m.), Notice of Final Rulemaking – intended for publication on December 30, 2016.
   f. Arizona Administrative Register time stamped copy (December 7, 2016, 4:41 p.m.) of the Notice of Final Rulemaking – intended for publication on December 30, 2016.
   g. Arizona Administrative Register (AAR) Notice of Final Rulemaking, 22 AAR pages 3751-3765, December 30, 2016.
8. Technical Materials
   a. "SIP Submittal" checklist.
   b. SIP Enforceability Checklist.
9. Digital Copy – CD with the following files
   a. PCAQCD_Ozone_RACT_Surface_Coatings.pdf - entire SIP submittal package

2. Legal Adoption Authority

OFFICE OF THE PINAL COUNTY ATTORNEY,
KENT VOLKMER

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Concerned Citizens

From: Kevin Costello, Deputy County Attorney– CIVIL DIVISION

Date: January 10, 2017

Subject: Authority to Adopt Resolution No. 113016-AQ1

Subject to Compliance with the statutorily required mechanics-of-adoption, the Pinal County Board of Supervisors has specific authority to adopt and implement rules to control the release into the atmosphere of air contaminants originating within the territorial limits of the County.

Authority to Adopt Rules

Subject to certain procedural requirements, the Pinal County Board of Supervisors has authority to adopt "such rules as it determines are necessary and feasible to control the release into the atmosphere of air contaminants originating within the territorial limits of the County". A.R.S. § 49-479(A) (2008). The statutory prerequisites include a requirement for a statutorily defined public process prior to adoption. See A.R.S. § 49-471.01, *et seq.* (2008). The statutory prerequisites also include a requirement for a justification for rules that are more stringent than those of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, See A.R.S. § 49-112(A)(2008); and a limitation that the fee or cost for any permit or approval must not exceed the fee or cost of obtaining a similar permit or approval from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. See A.R.S. §§ 49-112(A) and (B), (2008).

Authority to Implement Rules

In addition, the Board of Supervisors has authority to authorize a department to carry out the necessary investigations, inspections and enforcement of any rules adopted pursuant to prevailing statutory authority. See A.R.S. §§ 49-473(B), 49-502, 49-510, 49-511, 49-512, 49-513, 49-514 and 49-515, (2008).

Authority to Adopt and Implement Resolution No. 113016-AQ1

In the case of Pinal County Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 113016-AQ1, the recitations in the resolution recite compliance with statutory notification requirements for adoption.

Since the adopted rule does not directly impose or establish a fee, the statutory limits on fee-imposition do not apply.

Therefore, on behalf of the Office of the Pinal County Attorney, I conclude that the Pinal County Board of Supervisors had authority to adopt, and has continuing authority to implement the rule revisions embodied in Resolution No. 113016-AQ1.

P.O. BOX 887, FLORENCE, AZ 85132 | MAIN: 520.866.6271 |
| FAX: 520.866.6521 |

3. Clean Copy of SIP Changes

PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT

CODE OF REGULATIONS

"CLEAN COPY"

AS AMENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2016

PREPARED BY

AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT STAFF

1-1-105. SIP list

A. As a declaration of Board policy rather than a rule, and subject to the limitations of paragraphs B. and C. of this section, the Board of Supervisors expressly designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP:

1. Chapter 1
   a. Article 1.(As amended 5/14/97 and 5/27/98), except for §§1-1-105 and 1-1-107.
   b. Article 2 (As amended 5/14/97 and 7/12/00) except for §1-2-110.
   c. Article 3. (As amended 5/14/97, 5/27/98 and 10/27/04, 07/23/14, except for §1-3-130 and the definition in §1-3-140.82 (10/12/95) of "maximum achievable control technology.")
2. Chapter 2
   a. Article 1. (As amended 10/12/95).
   b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97), excluding:
      i. §2-2-090 (as amended 5/14/97)
   c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95).
   d. Article 4. (As amended 10/12/95).
   e. Article 5. (As amended 10/12/95).
   f. Article 6. (As amended 10/12/95).
   g. Article 7. (As amended 10/12/95).
   h. Article 8. (As amended 5/18/05, as amended 1/7/09).
3. Chapter 3
   a. Article 1. (As amended 5/14/97, and 5/27/98 and 7/12/00), excluding:
      i. §3-1-020
      ii. §3-1-045
      iii. §3-1-080
      iv. §3-1-100
      v. §3-1-150 (as amended 5/14/97)
      vi. §3-1-160 (as amended 5/14/97)
      vii. §3-1-170 (as amended 5/14/97)
      viii. §3-1-173 (as amended 5/14/97)
   b. Article 2. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/98 and 7/29/98).
   c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/15).
   d. Article 8. (As amended 10/12/95 and 10/27/04).
4. Chapter 4
   a. Article 1. (As amended 2/22/95).

b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97, 7/12/00, 12/4/02 and 10/27/04).
c. Article 3, limited to:
i. §4-3-160 (As amended 10/28/15)
ii. §4-3-170 (As amended 10/28/15)
iii. §4-3-180 (As amended 10/28/15)
iv. §4-3-190 (As amended 10/28/15)
d. Article 4 (As amended 6/3/09).
e. Article 5 (As amended 6/3/09).
f. Reserved.
g. Article 7 (As amended 6/3/09)
h. Reserved.
i. Article 9, limited to:
i. §4-9-320 (As amended 6/3/09)
ii. §4-9-340 (As amended 6/3/09)

5. Chapter 5
a. Article 13. (as amended 11/30/16), excluding
i. §5-13-390 (as amended 10/12/95)
a. Article 20. (as amended 11/30/16)

B. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, those provisions, save §3-1-084 which shall be expressly exempted from the limitation of this paragraph, shall operate as elements of the SIP only insofar as they pertain to:
1. "construction," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.28; or
2. "modification," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.85; and

C. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, neither those provisions nor any permit conditions imposed pursuant to those provisions shall:
1. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain to other than "conventional pollutants," as defined in §1-3-140.33;
2. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain only to a requirement arising under, or pertain to a source subject to regulation exclusively by virtue of a requirement arising under:
a. §111 of the Clean Air Act; or
b. Title IV of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
c. Title VI of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
d. Any section of this Code that is not a part of the SIP;
3. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose a "fee";
4. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they require a "certification";
5. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose obligations pertaining to "renewals";
6. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "excess emissions"; or
7. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "compliance plans."

D. As a renumbering and reconciliation of previously approved SIP provisions as elements of this Code, the Board of Supervisors additionally designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP without operational limitation:
1. §§1-1-010.C (2/22/95) and 1-1-010.D (2/22/95) *Declaration of Policy*
2. Chapter 2, Article 8 (As amended 1/7/09) *Visibility Limiting Standard*
3. Chapter 3, Article 8 (2/22/95) *Open Burning*
4. [Reserved]
5. [Reserved]

6. [Reserved]
7. [Reserved]
8. [Reserved]
9. [Reserved]
10. [Reserved]
11. [Reserved]
12. §5-18-740 (2/22/95) *Storage of Organic Compounds - Organic Compound Emissions*
13. §5-19-800 (2/22/95) *Loading of Volatile Organic Compounds - Organic Compound Emissions*
16. §5-22-950 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Standard Applicability*
17. §5-22-960 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitation*
18. §5-24-1030.F (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Organic Compound Emissions*
19. §5-24-1030.I (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Carbon Monoxide*
20. §5-24-1032 (2/22/95) *Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Process Particulate Emissions*
21. §5-24-1040 (2/22/95) *Carbon Monoxide Emissions - Industrial Processes*
22. §5-24-1045 (2/22/95) *Sulfite Pulp Mills - Sulfur Compound Emissions*
23. §5-24-1050 (2/22/95, as amended June 20, 1996) *Reduced Sulfur Emissions - Default Limitation*
24. §5-24-1055 (2/22/95) *Pumps and Compressors - Organic Compound Emissions*

ARTICLE 13. SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS

5-13-100 – GENERAL

1. PURPOSE: To limit the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)), defined in 40 CFR 81.303.

2. APPLICABILITY: This rule applies to surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, namely T1N, R8E; T1S, R8E (Sections 1 through 12) where the total actual VOC emissions from all operations, including related cleaning activities, at the facility are equal to or exceed 15 lbs/day or an equivalent 2.7 tons per year, before consideration of controls.

   Additionally:

   i. Surface-coating activities regulated under this rule include, but are not limited to, the application of coating, coating preparation/mixing at the facility applying the coating, and the cleanup of coating application equipment.

   ii. §5-13-100.3 sets forth partial exemptions for certain materials or uses employed by a surface coating operation subject to this rule.

   iii. In addition to this rule, facilities may be subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Chapter 6 and/or to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in Chapter 7 of these regulations.

3. PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS:
   i. Qualified Materials Exemption:

a. Leak-Preventing Materials: Sealants, caulking, and similar materials used on the following substrates for the primary purpose of leak prevention are exempt from this rule:

(1) Non-metallic substrates; and

(2) Post manufacture, such as, but not limited to, old joints and seals on pipe and valve assemblies.

b. Certain Joint Fillers: Caulking and beaded sealants used to fill gaps or to fill joints between surfaces are exempt from this rule, except those used in manufacturing other metal parts and products or in the manufacturing of cans.

ii. Extreme Performance Coatings: Extreme performance coatings are exempt from the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule but not from any other sections of this rule when used under the following conditions:

a. Used on internal combustion engine components that are normally above 250°F (121°C) during use; or

b. Used at temperatures above 250°F (121°C) on items that are both included under the North American Industry Classifications System (NAICS) codes 334210, 334220, 334290, 334416, 334417, 334418, 334419, 334310 or 336419 and are electronic products in space vehicles and/or are communications equipment.

iii. Application Methods Exemptions: The following coatings are exempt from application methods in §5-13-300.2 of this rule but are subject to the remaining provisions of this rule:

a. Metal part texture coatings;

b. Metal part touch-up and repair coatings;

iv. Application Methods and VOC-Limit Exemptions: The following surface coating operations are exempt from §§5-13-300.1(surface coating standards), 5-13-300.2 (Application methods), and 5-13-300.5 (Emission control system requirements) of this rule but shall comply with §§5-13-300.3 (Cleanup of application equipment), 5-13-300.4 (Work practices-handling, disposal and storage of VOC-Containing material), and 5-13-500 (Monitoring & Records) of this rule.

a. Aerosol can spray coating from a non-refillable container that is less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity without exceeding 2 ton/yr VOC usage or purchase, facility wide threshold.

b. Low usage of VOC coatings which exceed thresholds for coating categories listed in Table 1 of this Rule, which in aggregate of all formulations do not exceed 55 gal/yr (208 liters) facility-wide. The operator shall update usage records of these coatings at the end of each month of their use, pursuant to §5-13-500(1)(ii) of this rule.

c. A Small Surface-Coating Source

d. This rule is not applicable to coatings or solvents having a VOC content, minus exempt compounds, of less than 0.15 lb VOC/gal (18g/L).

e. A tactical military-equipment coating that is approved in a Pinal County Air Pollution Permit subsequent to a sufficient demonstration by the user that no compliant substitute exists.

f. Metal Parts Coating:

(1) Stencil coatings.

(2) Safety-indicating coatings.

(3) Solid-film lubricants.

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

(5) Magnetic data storage disk coatings.

(6) Plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating.

v. Low Usage Allowance for Restricted Spray Guns: Spray guns otherwise prohibited by §5-13-300.2 of this rule for use with coatings over 2 lbs VOC/gal minus exempt compounds, are exempt from this rule under the following limited conditions:

a. If VOC emissions from the finishing application are captured and directed to an ECS complying with the provisions of §5-13-300.5 of this rule; or

b. To coat the inside of pipes and tubes with a wand-style applicator; or

c. Using an airbrush or other small gun that has a reservoir capacity not exceeding 250 cc (8.8 fl. oz) and is used solely for detailing, lettering, touchup, and/or repair.

4. TOTAL CATEGORICAL EXEMPTIONS: This rule does not apply to the following operations:

i. Solvent cleaning (Chapter 5, Article 15).

5-13-200 – DEFINITIONS:

For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply, in addition to those definitions found in §1-3-140 (Definitions) of these rules. In the event of any inconsistency between any of the Pinal County Air Quality Control District Code of Regulations, the definitions in this rule take precedence.

1. ADHESIVE: A material used for the primary purpose of bonding two or more surfaces together.

2. ADHESIVE PRIMER: A coating applied to a substrate, prior to the application of an adhesive, to provide a bonding surface.

3. AEROSOL CAN-SPRAY COATING: A coating sold in a hand-held, pressurized, non-refillable container, of less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity, and that is expelled from the container in a finely divided form when a valve on the container is depressed.

4. AIR-DRIED COATING: A coating dried by the use of air or forced warm air at temperatures up to and including 200°F (93.3°C).

5. BAKED COATING: A coating that is dried or cured in an oven in which the oven temperature exceeds 200°F (93.3°C).

6. CAMOUFLAGE: A coating used, principally by the military, to conceal equipment from detection.

7. CAULKING: A semisolid material that is used to aerodynamically smooth surfaces or fill cavities.

8. CLEAR COAT: A coating that lacks color or opacity or is transparent.

9. COATING APPLICATION EQUIPMENT: Any spray gun, wand, rollers, brushes or any other means used to apply or cover a surface with a coating for either beauty, protection or other purpose.

10. DAY: A period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at midnight.

11. DRUM COATING: Coating of a cylindrical metal shipping container larger than 12 gallons capacity but no larger than 110 gallons capacity.

12. ELECTRIC INSULATING VARNISH: 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.

13. ELECTROSTATIC SYSTEM: A method of applying atomized paint by electrically charging the coating and the object being coated with opposing charges. A higher proportion of the coating reaches and coats the object than would occur in the absence of a charge.

14. EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS): A system, approved in writing by the Control Officer, designed and operated in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's specifications, to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds. Such system consists of an emissions collection subsystem and an emissions processing subsystem.

15. ETCHING FILLER: A coating that contains less than 23 percent solids by weight and at least ½ percent acid by weight, and is used instead of applying a pretreatment coating followed by a primer..

16. EXTREME HIGH-GLOSS COATING: A coating when tested by the ASTDM D-523 adopted in 1980 shows reflectance of 75 or more on a 60° meter.

17. EXEMPT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS: The federally listed non-precursor organic compounds, organic compounds which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity as listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

18. EXTREME-PERFORMANCE COATING: A coating used on a surface where the coated surface in its intended use is at temperatures consistently in excess of 250°F (121°C). Extreme-performance coatings include but are not limited to, coatings applied to locomotives, railroads cars, farm machinery, plastic, rubber, leather, or glass.

19. FABRIC: A textile material. Non-manufactured items from nature are not fabric except for natural threads, fibers, filaments, and similar that have been manufactured into textile fabric.

20. FILLER: A relatively non-adhesive substance added to an adhesive to improve its working properties, permanence, strength, or other qualities.

21. FLEXIBLE PLASTIC PART OR PRODUCT: A plastic part or product designed to withstand significant deformation without damaging it for its intended use. Not included are flexible plastic parts that are found on a can, coil, metal furniture, or large appliance, or that are already a part of an aerospace component, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, architectural building or structure, or a previously coated marine-vessel .

22. FLOW COAT: 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.

23. HAND APPLICATION METHODS: Application of coatings by non-mechanical, hand-held equipment including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.

24. HEAT-RESISTANT COATING: A coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400°F during normal use.

25. HIGH PERFORMANCE ARCHITECTURAL COATING: A coating used to protect architectural subsections and that meets the requirements of the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer Association's publication number AAMA 2604-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels) or 2605-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels).

26. HIGH TEMPERATURE COATING: A coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of 1000°F for 24 hours.

27. HIGH-VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY-GUN: Spray equipment that is permanently labeled as such and used to apply any coating by means of a spray-gun which is designed and operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air atomizing pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.

28. HIGHWAY VEHICLE: A vehicle that is physically capable of being driven upon a highway including, but not limited to, cars, pickups, vans, trucks, truck-tractors, motor-homes, motorcycles, and utility vehicles.

29. IN USE OR HANDLED: Actively engaging the materials with activities such as mixing, depositing, brushing, rolling, padding, wiping or removing or transferring material into or out of the container.

30. LARGE APPLIANCE: A door, case, lid, panel, or interior support part of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners, evaporative coolers, and other similar products.

31. LOW PRESSURE SPRAY GUN: An air-atomized spray gun that, by design, functions best at tip pressures below 10 psig (516 mm Hg), measured according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(d) of this rule, and for which the manufacturer makes no claims to the public that the gun can be used effectively above 12 psig (619 mm Hg).

32. METAL FURNITURE: Furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other parts made of metal or other material(s) to form a furniture piece.

33. METALLIC COATING: A coating that contains more than 5 grams of metal particles per liter of coating as applied.

34. MILITARY SPECIFICATION COATING: A coating that has a formulation that has been approved by a United States Military Agency for use on military equipment.

35. MOBILE EQUIPMENT: Equipment that is physically capable of being driven or drawn on a highway including, but not limited to: construction vehicles (such as mobile cranes, bulldozers, concrete mixers); farming equipment (wheel tractor, plow, pesticide sprayer); hauling equipment (truck trailers, utility bodies, camper shells); and miscellaneous equipment (street cleaners, mopeds, golf carts).

36. MOLD-SEAL COATING: The initial coating applied to a new mold or a repaired mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.

37. NON-PRECURSOR ORGANIC COMPOUNDS: Non-Precursor Organic Compounds are compounds having negligible photochemical reactivity. The list of negligible photochemical reactivity compounds is provided in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1).

38. OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS: Any metal part or product, excluding the following items that are made of metal: can, coil, furniture, large appliance, aerospace component, metal foil, metal textile fabric, semiconductor metal, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, an architectural building or structure, a previously coated marine-vessel.

39. PAN BACKING COATING: A coating applied to the surface of pots, pans, or other cooking implements that are exposed directly to a flame or other heating element.

40. PLASTIC: Substrates containing one or more resins and may be solid, porous, flexible, or rigid. Plastics include fiber reinforced plastic composites. Any solid, synthetic: resin, polymer, or elastomer, except rubber. For the purposes of this rule, plastic film is considered film; fabric and paper made of polymeric plastic fibers are considered fabric and paper, respectively.

41. PREFABRICATED ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT COATING: A coating applied to metal parts and products which are to be used as an architectural structure.

42. PRETREATMENT COATING: A coating containing 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.

43. PRIMER: A coating applied directly to substrate for any one or combination of the following purposes: corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, or adhesion of subsequent coatings.

44. REPAIR COATING: A coating used to recoat the portion of a completed finish that suffered post-production damage at the facility where the finish was applied.

45. RESTRICTED SPRAY GUN: An air-atomizing spray gun that is not a low pressure spray gun, and any other spray gun that is not on the list in §5-13-300.2 of this rule.

46. SEALANT (BEADED): A material with adhesive properties that is applied as a rope or bead and that is formulated for use primarily to fill, seal, waterproof, or weatherproof gaps or joints between two surfaces. Sealants include sealant primers and caulks.

47. SMALL SURFACE COATING SOURCE (SSCS): A facility from which the total VOC emissions for all surface coating operations that are subject to this rule without, or prior to, any emission control, is less than 2 tons/yr (1814 kg); as demonstrated by both adequate records of coating and diluent use (according to §5-13-500.1 of this rule) and a separate tally of the number of days each month such coating operations occur.

48. STENCIL COATING: An ink or a coating that is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters, symbols and/or numbers.

49. SURFACE COATING: A liquid, fluid, or mastic composition that is converted to a solid (or semi-solid) protective, decorative, or adherent film or deposit after application as a thin layer. Surface coating is generally distinct and different from impregnation and from applying adhesive for bonding purposes.

50. SURFACE COATING OPERATION: Preparation, handling, mixing, and application of surface coating, and cleanup of application equipment and enclosures at a facility where surface coating is applied.

51. SURFACE PREPARATION: Surface preparation is the cleaning of a substrate to remove dirt, oils, and other contaminants prior to the application of surface coatings or sealants.

52. TEXTURE COATING: A coating that is applied which, in its finished form, consists of discrete raised spots of the coating.

53. TOUCH UP COATING: A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections after the main coating operation. This includes touch-up coating that accompanies the purchase of an object already coated with that coating.

54. TRANSFER EFFICIENCY: The ratio of the weight of coating solids adhering to the part being coated, to the weight of coating solids used in the application process expressed as a percentage.

55. VACUUM-METALIZING COATING: The undercoat applied to the substrate on which the metal is deposited or the overcoat is applied directly to the metal film. Vacuum metalizing/ physical vapor deposition (PVD) is the process whereby the metal is vaporized and deposited in a substrate in a vacuum chamber.

56. VOC ACTUAL: VOC Actual includes the VOC Content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of exempt compounds (§5-13-200.12) divided by the total volume of all materials. Units of VOC actual are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Content of Cleaners or Reducers} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams) including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds ((§5-13-200.30) and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

57. VOC CONTENT: The organic chemicals in a material that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary room temperature. The high vapor pressure results from a low boiling point, which causes large numbers of molecules to evaporate or sublimate from the liquid or solid form of the compound and enter the surrounding air. The term VOC Content is a general term used throughout the rule and includes VOC, VOC Actual or VOC Regulatory.

58. VOC REGULATORY: VOC Content Minus Exempt Compounds The VOC content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of Exempt Compounds divided by the volume of material minus the volume of water and minus the volume of Exempt Compounds. Units of VOC Regulatory are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams), including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

V_w = volume of water in gallons (or liters)

V_{es} = volume of all non-precursor organic compounds in gallons (or liters)

5-13-300 – STANDARDS

1. SURFACE COATINGS: An owner or operator shall comply with one of the following for all applications of surface coatings:

   i. Meet the limits in Table 1 of this rule. Coating limits are VOC Regulatory; or

   ii. Operate an Emission Control System (ECS) in accordance with §5-13-300.5 of this rule when applying a coating that exceeds the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule; or

   iii. Qualify for an exemption under §5-13-100.3 or §5-13-100.4 of this rule.

Table 1: Coating Limits For Metal Parts and Products

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
Clear Coat	515	4.3	515	4.3
Camouflage	420	3.5	420	3.5
Electric-Insulating Varnish	420	3.5	420	3.5
Etching Filler	420	3.5	420	3.5
Extreme High-Gloss	420	3.5	360	3.0
Extreme Performance	420	3.5	360	3.0
Heat-Resistant	420	3.5	360	3.0
High Performance Architectural	740	6.2	740	6.2
High Temperature	420	3.5	420	3.5
Metallic	420	3.5	420	3.5
Military Specification	340	2.8	280	2.3

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
Mold-Seal	420	3.5	420	3.5
Pan Backing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Prefabricated Architectural Component	420	3.5	280	2.3
Pretreatment Coating	420	3.5	420	3.5
Repair	420	3.5	360	3.0
Touch up	420	3.5	360	3.0
Vacuum-Metalizing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	340	2.8	0.34	2.8
Drum Coating, New, Interior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	500	4.2	500	4.2
OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS COATING: includes Adhesive Primer, Caulking, and Beaded Sealants:				
Air Dried	420	3.5		
Baked Coating [above 200°F (93°C)]			360	3.0

2. APPLICATION METHODS FOR SURFACE COATINGS:
   i. An owner or operator shall use one of the following methods for all applications of surface coating materials containing more than 2 pounds of VOC per gallon (240 g/L), minus exempt compounds,(VOC regulatory):
      a. HVLP Spray-Gun (Low Pressure Spray Gun);
      b. Electrostatic System;
      c. A system that atomizes principally by hydraulic pressure, including "airless" and "air assisted airless";
      d. Hand Application Methods, including but not limited to:
         (1) Flow Coat;
         (2) Roll Coat;
         (3) Dip-Coating;

   ii. An owner or operator is allowed to use a device or system other than that described in §5-13-300(2)(i) of this rule for applications of surface coating containing less than 2.0 lb VOC/gal (250 g/l).

3. CLEANUP OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT: An owner or operator shall comply with the following when using VOC-containing material to clean application equipment:
   i. Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements:

a. Clean spray-guns without spraying or atomizing a solvent cleaner with the gun.

b. Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: Use a spray-gun cleaning machine that complies with the following requirements unless the owner or operator complies with the manual spray-gun cleaning requirements in §5-13-300(3)(ii) of this rule.

(1) Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine-General Requirements: The spray-gun cleaning machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Be designed to clean spray-guns.

(b) Have at least one pump that drives solvent cleaner through and over the spray-gun.

(c) Have a basin which permits containment of the solvent cleaner.

(d) Be kept in proper repair and free from liquid leaks.

(e) Shall be fitted with a cover.

(f) Be located on-site where the spray application occurs; and

(g) Be operated and maintained according to manufacturer's or distributor's instructions.

(2) Automatic Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: An automatic spray-gun cleaning machine shall have a self-covering or enclosing cover feature when not loading or unloading that in the cover's closed position allows no gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (3 mm) between the cover and the cabinet. This self-enclosing feature shall be maintained and consistently cover or enclose to these gap limits.

(3) Non-Automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: Non-automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Drain solvent cleaner from the sink/work-space quickly into a remote reservoir when work-space is not in use; and

(b) Machine reservoir shall not have cumulative total openings, including the drain opening(s) exceeding two square inches in area so that the reservoir will not allow VOC vapors to escape to the atmosphere; and

(c) Allow a machine design in which the base of the sink/work-space functions as the reservoir's top surface, as long as the fit/seal between sink base and reservoir container allows the reservoir to meet the opening limits specified in §5-13-300(3)(i)(b)(3)(b) of this rule.

ii. Manual Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements: An owner or operator manually cleaning spray-guns shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Disassembled spray-guns must be cleaned by non-mechanical, hand-held method of application of cleaners including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges;

b. Disassembled spray-guns must be soaked in a vat which remains covered at all times, except when the application equipment is being handled in the container, or transferred into or out of the container;

c. Solvent cleaners used to clean spray-guns shall be less than 10 percent VOC (excluding water and non-precursor organic compounds) and shall contain less than 8.0 percent

VOC by weight (including water and non-precursor organic compounds) and calculated pursuant to VOC Regulatory as defined in this rule.

4. WORK PRACTICES-HANDLING, DISPOSAL AND STORAGE OF VOC-CONTAINING MATERIAL: An owner or operator of any surface coating facility shall store, handle, and dispose of VOC-containing material in a way to prevent the evaporation of VOC to the atmosphere. Work practices limiting VOC emissions include but are not limited to the following:

   i. Use and Storage: An owner or operator shall cover and keep covered each VOC-containing material which is not currently in use. A person shall store finishing and cleaning materials in closed or covered leak-free containers.

   ii. Disposal of VOC-Containing Material: An owner or operator shall store all VOC-containing materials intended for disposal including, but not limited to, rags, waste coatings, waste brushes, waste rollers, waste applicators, waste solvents, and their residues, in closed, leak free containers. The containers shall be clearly marked "Disposal of VOC Material" and remain covered with a leak tight cover, when not in use.

   iii. Minimize spills of VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials; and

   iv. Convey VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.

   v. Use of VOC Solvent for Surface Coating Cleanup: An owner or operator may choose to use a VOC cleaning solvent for the cleaning of coating-application equipment, if such application equipment does not use spray devices and the same principal solvent is used for cleaning as is used in the coating.

5. EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS) REQUIREMENTS:

   i. ECS Control Efficiencies: To meet the requirements pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, an ECS shall be operated as follows:

      a. Overall ECS Efficiency: The ECS shall prevent at least 90% of the mass of the VOC emitted by each coating or process from entering the atmosphere except those controlled pursuant to the alternative in §5-13-300(5)(i)(c)(2) of this rule.

      b. Capture Efficiency:

         For an ECS used pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, capture shall be at least 90%.

      c. Control Efficiency of The Emissions Processing Subsystem:

         (1) The ECS shall reduce the mass of VOC entering it by at least 90 percent.

         (2) Alternative for Very Dilute Input: For VOC input-concentrations of less than 100 ppm (as carbon) at the inlet of the ECS emissions processing subsystem, an ECS' VOC processing subsystem also satisfies the processor efficiency requirements of this rule if:

            (a) The VOC output is consistently less than 20 mg VOC/m^3 (as carbon) adjusted to standard conditions; and

            (b) The ECS consistently shows an overall control efficiency of at least 90% when tested pursuant to §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, at VOC input-concentrations exceeding 100 ppm (as carbon).

d. All VOC coatings used that are in excess of the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule shall be clearly identified such that coating-operators are informed that an ECS must be used.

ii. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Required for ECS:

a. An owner or operator shall provide and maintain (an) O&M Plan(s) for any ECS, any other emission processing equipment, and any ECS monitoring devices used pursuant to this rule or to an air pollution control permit.

b. The owner or operator shall submit to the Control Officer for approval the O&M Plans of each ECS and each ECS monitoring device used pursuant to this rule.

c. The owner or operator shall comply with all identified actions and schedules provided in each O&M Plan.

iii. Providing and Maintaining ECS Monitoring Devices: Any owner or operator incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing VOC emissions pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices described in the facility's O&M Plan that indicate temperatures, pressures, rates of flow, or other operating conditions necessary to determine if air pollution control equipment is functioning properly and is properly maintained. Records shall be kept pursuant to §5-13-500.2 which demonstrate that the ECS meets the overall control standard required by §5-13-300(5)(i) of this rule.

iv. O&M Plan Responsibility: An owner or operator of a facility that is required to have an O&M Plan pursuant to §5-13-300(5)(ii) must fully comply with all O&M Plans that the owner or operator has submitted for approval, but which have not yet been approved, unless notified otherwise by the Control Officer in writing. If revisions to the plan have been submitted and not yet been approved by the Control Officer, then an owner or operator shall comply with the most recent O&M plan on file at Pinal County Air Quality Control District.

v. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Contents For an ECS:

a. An O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices shall include all of the following information:

(1) ECS equipment manufacturer;

(2) ECS equipment model;

(3) ECS equipment identification number or identifier that owner or operator subject to this rule assigns to such ECS equipment when manufacturer's equipment identification number is unknown,; and

(4) Information required by §5-13-500.1 of this rule.

b. Control Officer Modifications to Plan: After discussion with the owner or operator, the Control Officer may modify the plan in writing prior to approval of the initial O&M Plan. An owner or operator shall then comply with the plan modified.

c. Deficient Plan: The owner or operator subject to this rule, who receives a written notice from the Control Officer that the O&M Plan is deficient or inadequate, must make written revisions to the O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices, and must submit such revised O&M Plan to the Control Officer within five working days of receipt of the Control Officer's written notice, unless such time period is extended by the Control Officer, upon written request, for good cause. During the time

such owner or operator is preparing revisions to the O&M Plan, such owner or operator shall still comply with all requirements of this rule.

5-13-400 – ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE VOC LIMITS:
   i. Emission Control System (ECS): Any owner or operator installing an ECS shall:
      a. Implement all recordkeeping provisions of this rule.
      b. Announce the intention to use an ECS to the Control Officer in writing if:
         (1) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the spray-gun provisions of §5-13-300.2 of this rule; or
         (2) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the gun cleaning machine provisions of §5-13-300.3 of this rule.
      c. One year after rule adoption of this rule, the ECS announced pursuant to §5-13-400(1)(i)(b) shall be in continuous use.
   ii. VOC limits and Rule Requirements: Upon adoption of this rule, the owner or operator shall discontinue shelf purchase of materials that are non-compliant with §5-13-300(1)(i). The owner or operator has up to 6 months after rule adoption to complete use of existing non-compliant materials already purchased. A schedule for achieving compliant use of materials shall be prepared and made available to an inspector upon request. This schedule shall specify that 6 months after rule adoption complete material compliance shall be achieved.

2. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE O&M PLAN:
   i. O&M Plans for ECS equipment subject to this rule shall be revised /updated 3 months after rule adoption.
   ii. The Control Officer shall take final action on an O&M Plan revision/update to address the newly amended provisions of this rule within thirty calendar days of the filing of the complete O&M Plan revision/update. The Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of approval or denial.

5-13-500 – MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING: The owner or operator shall comply with the following recordkeeping requirements,
   i. The type and amount used of each VOC-containing coating which is regulated by name or type in Table 1 of this rule, and update each VOC-containing material, related to surface coating, that is not addressed by this table. This includes, but is not limited to, thinners, surfacers, and diluents.
   ii. Records shall be retained for five years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.
   iii. Current Lists:
      a. Maintain a current list of coatings, or any other VOC-containing materials regulated by this rule. This list shall include:

         VOC content for each as received (before thinning). Express VOC content in 1 of 3 forms:

(1) Pounds VOC per gallon~~,~~;

(2) Grams VOC per liter~~,~~ ; or

(3) The percent VOC by weight along with the specific gravity or density, (Two numbers are required).

b. An owner operator using any VOC coating subject to §5-13-300.1 of this rule shall have on site the written value of the VOC coating in one of the following forms:

(1) A manufacturer's technical data sheet;

(2) A manufacturer's safety data sheet (MSDS); or

(3) Actual test results.

c. Usage or Purchase Records:

(1) Monthly: Records of the amount of VOC coatings used shall be updated by the end of month for the previous month. Show the type and amount of each make-up (as described in §5-13-500(1)(iii) of this rule) and all other VOC cleaners or solvents to which this rule is applicable.

(2) Annually:

(i) Low VOC Coatings: Use of low VOC coatings shall be updated at least annually.

(ii) Low-VOC Cleaner: An owner and/or operator need not keep a record of a cleaning substance that is made by diluting a concentrate with water or non-precursor compound(s) to a level that qualifies as a "Low VOC Cleaner" if records of the concentrate usage are kept in accordance with this rule.

(3) Grouping by VOC Content: For purposes of recording usage, an operator may give VOC coatings, cleaners, and solvents of similar VOC content a single group-name, distinct from any product names in the group. The total usage of all the products in that group is then recorded under just one name. (In such a case, the operator must also keep a separate list that identifies the product names of the particular solvents included under the group name). To the group name shall be assigned the highest VOC content among the members of that group, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound of VOC per gallon of material, or to the nearest gram VOC per liter of material.

d. Facilities That Are Not Small Surface-Coating Sources: Facilities that are not small surface-coating sources shall for all coatings (except those recorded under §5-13-100(3)(v)(c) low usage allowance), make the following listings for coatings that have VOC limits listed in Table 1 of this rule:

(1) VOC Before Reducing: The VOC content of each coating as received, minus exempt compounds. (This figure is sometimes called the "EPA Method 24" VOC content on manufacturer's data sheets). If the coating is a multi-part coating, list the manufacturer's final VOC content.

(2) List Maximum VOC Content of Coating As Applied: For each coating that you thin/reduce or add any additive to, record in a permanent log either of the following:

(a) The maximum number of fluid ounces thinner/reducer added to a gallon of unreduced coating (or maximum g/liter), and the maximum fluid ounces of every other additive mixed into a gallon of the coating; or

(b) The VOC content of the coating, after adding the maximum amount of thinner/reducer and other additives added as determined by the formula in the definition of VOC Regulatory in this rule.

e. Aerosol Spray Cans: Maintain purchase records for aerosol spray-cans, including VOC content.

iv. Frequency of Updating Usage or Purchase Records: Maintain records according to the following schedule:

a. Small Surface-Coating Sources: Small surface-coating sources shall update each month's records of coating use by the end of the following month.

b. All Other Sources: For a source that does not meet the definition of small surface-coating source, update records monthly for each coating used that complies with the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule. Complete a month's update by the end of the following month.

v. Grouping By VOC Content: The highest VOC content among the members of that grouping shall be assigned to that grouping, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound. To identify what products belong within each group, after each group name and the group's VOC content of material must appear the name of each product in the group and its VOC content of material. For example: For flexible plastic parts, you use 20 gallons of primer that has 3.04 lb VOC/gal., 30 gallons of primer having 3.14 lb VOC/gal., and 40 gallons of primer having 2.89 lb VOC/gal. You may record usage as 90 gallons of flexible plastic primer containing 3.1 lb VOC/gal. If grams VOC per liter is used to record VOC content, round off to the nearest whole number of grams.

2. ECS RECORDING REQUIREMENTS:

i. On each day an ECS is used at a facility pursuant to this rule, the owner or operator shall:

a. Record the amount and VOC content of coating, the amount of catalyst/hardener, and the amounts of solvent, reducer, and diluent used that were subject to ECS control pursuant to this rule; and

b. Make a permanent record of the operating parameters of the key systems as required by the O&M Plan; and

c. Make a permanent record of the maintenance actions taken within 24 hours of the action's completion for each day or period the O&M Plan requires maintenance be done.

ii.. An explanation shall be entered for scheduled maintenance that is not performed during the period designated for it in the O&M Plan.

3. O&M PLAN RECORDS: An owner or operator of a facility shall maintain all of the following records in accordance with an approved O&M Plan for any ECS,

i. Periods of time an approved ECS is operating to comply with this rule;

ii. Periods of time an approved ECS is not operating;

iii. Flow rates;

iv. Pressure drops;

v. Other conditions necessary to determine if the approved ECS is functioning properly;

vi. Results of visual inspections; and

vii. Correction action taken, if any.

4. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION AND TEST METHODS:

i. Compliance Determination: The following means shall be used to determine compliance with this rule. When more than one test method is permitted for a determination, an exceedance of the limits established in the rule determined by any of the applicable test methods constitutes a violation of this rule.

a. Measurement of VOC content of materials subject to §§5-13-300.1 or 5-13-300.2 of this rule shall be conducted and reported using one of the following means:

(1) VOC content of coatings, solvents, and other substances having less than 5% solids will be determined by the test method in §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) of this rule (BAAQMD Method 31 [April 15, 1992]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(2) The VOC content of coatings or other materials having 5% or more solids will be determined by the test method in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(c) (EPA Method 24), §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) (BAAQMD Method 31 [May 18. 2005]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(a) Plastisols, powder coatings, and radiation-cured coatings shall be cured according to the procedures actually used in the coating process being tested before final VOC-emission determinations are made.

(b) In the case of multi-component, polymerizing coatings tested according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(a) of this rule, Method 24 shall be modified to eliminate the post-mixing dilution-step (that employs toluene or other solvent). Instead, the mixture shall be spread by appropriate technique to form a thin layer, occupying the entire bottom of the foil pan. Techniques included in the method referenced in §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, can be used as a guide for such spreading.

b. The VOC content of gaseous emissions entering and exiting an ECS shall be determined by either EPA Method 18 referred to in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(b) of this rule, or EPA Method 25 and its submethod, referred to in in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(d) of this rule.

c. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined either by the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(e) of this rule (EPA Method 204 and its submethods), or by using mass balance calculation methods in concert with the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(a) of this rule (EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d).

d. Measurement of air pressure at the center of the spray gun tip and air horns of an air-atomizing spray gun shall be performed using an attachable device in proper working order supplied by the gun's manufacturer for performing such a measurement.

e. Temperature measurements shall be done with an instrument with an accuracy and precision of less than one-half degree Fahrenheit (0.25°C) for temperatures up to 480°F (250°C).

ii. Test Methods Adopted By Reference: The EPA test methods as they exist in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (July 1, 2015), as listed below, are adopted by reference. The other test methods listed here are also adopted by reference, each having paired with it a specific date that identifies the particular version/revision of the method that is adopted by reference. These adoptions by reference include no future editions or amendments.

a. EPA Methods 2 ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate"), 2a ("Direct Measurement of Gas Volume Through Pipes and Small Ducts"), 2c ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow rate in Small Stacks or Ducts"), and 2d ("Measurement of Gas volumetric Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts"). All 4 of the foregoing methods are in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

b. EPA Method 18 ("Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

c. EPA Test Method 24 ("Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings") (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

d. EPA Method 25 ("Determination of Total Gaseous Non-methane Organic Emissions as Carbon") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

e. EPA Test Methods 204 ("Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure"), 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

f. California's Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Method 31 (May 18. 2005), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Paint Strippers, Solvent Cleaners, and Low Solids Coatings."

g. California's South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 313-91 (April 1997).

iii. Test Methods for ECS: For coatings/adhesives controlled pursuant to §5-13-300(2)(i) or §5-13-300(5)(iii) of this rule:

a. Measurements of VOC emissions from an ECS shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Methods 18 or its submethods, or by Method 25 or its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

b. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined by mass balance in combination with ventilation/draft rate determinations done in accordance with §5-13-500(4)(iii)(c) of this rule or with US EPA Test Methods 204, 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

c. Ventilation/draft rates shall be determined by EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

4. Strikeout Copy of SIP Changes

PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT

CODE OF REGULATIONS

"STRIKEOUT COPY"

AS AMENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2016

PREPARED BY

AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT STAFF

1-1-105. SIP list

A. As a declaration of Board policy rather than a rule, and subject to the limitations of paragraphs B. and C. of this section, the Board of Supervisors expressly designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP:

1. Chapter 1
   a. Article 1.(As amended 5/14/97 and 5/27/98), except for §§1-1-105 and 1-1-107.
   b. Article 2 (As amended 5/14/97 and 7/12/00) except for §1-2-110.
   c. Article 3. (As amended 5/14/97, 5/27/98 and 10/27/04, 07/23/14, except for §1-3-130 and the definition in §1-3-140.82 (10/12/95) of "maximum achievable control technology.")
2. Chapter 2
   a. Article 1. (As amended 10/12/95).
   b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97), excluding:
      i. §2-2-090 (as amended 5/14/97)
   c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95).
   d. Article 4. (As amended 10/12/95).
   e. Article 5. (As amended 10/12/95).
   f. Article 6. (As amended 10/12/95).
   g. Article 7. (As amended 10/12/95).
   h. Article 8. (As amended 5/18/05, as amended 1/7/09).
3. Chapter 3
   a. Article 1. (As amended 5/14/97, and 5/27/98 and 7/12/00), excluding:
      i. §3-1-020
      ii. §3-1-045
      iii. §3-1-080
      iv. §3-1-100
      v. §3-1-150 (as amended 5/14/97)
      vi. §3-1-160 (as amended 5/14/97)
      vii. §3-1-170 (as amended 5/14/97)
      viii. §3-1-173 (as amended 5/14/97)
   b. Article 2. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/98 and 7/29/98).
   c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/15).
   d. Article 8. (As amended 10/12/95 and 10/27/04).
4. Chapter 4
   a. Article 1. (As amended 2/22/95).

b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97, 7/12/00, 12/4/02 and 10/27/04).
c. Article 3, limited to:
i. §4-3-160 (As amended 10/28/15)
ii. §4-3-170 (As amended 10/28/15)
iii. §4-3-180 (As amended 10/28/15)
iv. §4-3-190 (As amended 10/28/15)
d. Article 4 (As amended 6/3/09).
e. Article 5 (As amended 6/3/09).
f. Reserved.
g. Article 7 (As amended 6/3/09)
h. Reserved.
i. Article 9, limited to:
i. §4-9-320 (As amended 6/3/09)
ii. §4-9-340 (As amended 6/3/09)

5. Chapter 5
a. Article 13. (as amended 11/30/16), excluding
i. §5-13-390 (as amended 10/12/95)
a. Article 20. (as amended 11/30/16)

B. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, those provisions, save §3-1-084 which shall be expressly exempted from the limitation of this paragraph, shall operate as elements of the SIP only insofar as they pertain to:
1. "construction," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.28; or
2. "modification," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.85; and

C. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, neither those provisions nor any permit conditions imposed pursuant to those provisions shall:
1. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain to other than "conventional pollutants," as defined in §1-3-140.33;
2. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain only to a requirement arising under, or pertain to a source subject to regulation exclusively by virtue of a requirement arising under:
a. §111 of the Clean Air Act; or
b. Title IV of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
c. Title VI of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
d. Any section of this Code that is not a part of the SIP;
3. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose a "fee";
4. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they require a "certification";
5. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose obligations pertaining to "renewals";
6. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "excess emissions"; or
7. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "compliance plans."

D. As a renumbering and reconciliation of previously approved SIP provisions as elements of this Code, the Board of Supervisors additionally designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP without operational limitation:
1. §§1-1-010.C (2/22/95) and 1-1-010.D (2/22/95) *Declaration of Policy*
2. Chapter 2, Article 8 (As amended 1/7/09) *Visibility Limiting Standard*
3. Chapter 3, Article 8 (2/22/95) *Open Burning*
4. [Reserved]
5. [Reserved]

6. [Reserved]
7. [Reserved]
8. [Reserved]
9. [Reserved]
10. [Reserved]
11. [Reserved]
12. §5-18-740 (2/22/95) *Storage of Organic Compounds - Organic Compound Emissions*
13. §5-19-800 (2/22/95) *Loading of Volatile Organic Compounds - Organic Compound Emissions*
16. §5-22-950 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Standard Applicability*
17. §5-22-960 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitation*
18. §5-24-1030.F (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Organic Compound Emissions*
19. §5-24-1030.I (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Carbon Monoxide*
20. §5-24-1032 (2/22/95) *Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Process Particulate Emissions*
21. §5-24-1040 (2/22/95) *Carbon Monoxide Emissions - Industrial Processes*
22. §5-24-1045 (2/22/95) *Sulfite Pulp Mills - Sulfur Compound Emissions*
23. §5-24-1050 (2/22/95, as amended June 20, 1996) *Reduced Sulfur Emissions - Default Limitation*
24. §5-24-1055 (2/22/95) *Pumps and Compressors - Organic Compound Emissions*

ARTICLE 13. SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS

5-13-100 – GENERAL

1. PURPOSE: To limit the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)), defined in 40 CFR 81.303.

2. APPLICABILITY: This rule applies to surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, namely T1N, R8E; T1S, R8E (Sections 1 through 12) where the total actual VOC emissions from all operations, including related cleaning activities, at the facility are equal to or exceed 15 lbs/day or an equivalent 2.7 tons per year, before consideration of controls.

   Additionally:

   i. Surface-coating activities regulated under this rule include, but are not limited to, the application of coating, coating preparation/mixing at the facility applying the coating, and the cleanup of coating application equipment.

   ii. §5-13-100.3 sets forth partial exemptions for certain materials or uses employed by a surface coating operation subject to this rule.

   iii. In addition to this rule, facilities may be subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Chapter 6 and/or to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in Chapter 7 of these regulations.

3. PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS:
   i. Qualified Materials Exemption:

a. Leak-Preventing Materials: Sealants, caulking, and similar materials used on the following substrates for the primary purpose of leak prevention are exempt from this rule:

(1) Non-metallic substrates; and

(2) Post manufacture, such as, but not limited to, old joints and seals on pipe and valve assemblies.

b. Certain Joint Fillers: Caulking and beaded sealants used to fill gaps or to fill joints between surfaces are exempt from this rule, except those used in manufacturing other metal parts and products or in the manufacturing of cans.

ii. Extreme Performance Coatings: Extreme performance coatings are exempt from the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule but not from any other sections of this rule when used under the following conditions:

a. Used on internal combustion engine components that are normally above 250°F (121°C) during use; or

b. Used at temperatures above 250°F (121°C) on items that are both included under the North American Industry Classifications System (NAICS) codes 334210, 334220, 334290, 334416, 334417, 334418, 334419, 334310 or 336419 and are electronic products in space vehicles and/or are communications equipment.

iii. Application Methods Exemptions: The following coatings are exempt from application methods in §5-13-300.2 of this rule but are subject to the remaining provisions of this rule:

a. Metal part texture coatings;

b. Metal part touch-up and repair coatings;

iv. Application Methods and VOC-Limit Exemptions: The following surface coating operations are exempt from §§5-13-300.1(surface coating standards), 5-13-300.2 (Application methods), and 5-13-300.5 (Emission control system requirements) of this rule but shall comply with §§5-13-300.3 (Cleanup of application equipment), 5-13-300.4 (Work practices-handling, disposal and storage of VOC-Containing material), and 5-13-500 (Monitoring & Records) of this rule.

a. Aerosol can spray coating from a non-refillable container that is less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity without exceeding 2 ton/yr VOC usage or purchase, facility wide threshold.

b. Low usage of VOC coatings which exceed thresholds for coating categories listed in Table 1 of this Rule, which in aggregate of all formulations do not exceed 55 gal/yr (208 liters) facility-wide. The operator shall update usage records of these coatings at the end of each month of their use, pursuant to §5-13-500(1)(ii) of this rule.

c. A Small Surface-Coating Source

d. This rule is not applicable to coatings or solvents having a VOC content, minus exempt compounds, of less than 0.15 lb VOC/gal (18g/L).

e. A tactical military-equipment coating that is approved in a Pinal County Air Pollution Permit subsequent to a sufficient demonstration by the user that no compliant substitute exists.

f. Metal Parts Coating:

(1) Stencil coatings.

(2) Safety-indicating coatings.

(3) Solid-film lubricants.

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

(5) Magnetic data storage disk coatings.

(6) Plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating.

v. Low Usage Allowance for Restricted Spray Guns: Spray guns otherwise prohibited by §5-13-300.2 of this rule for use with coatings over 2 lbs VOC/gal minus exempt compounds, are exempt from this rule under the following limited conditions:

a. If VOC emissions from the finishing application are captured and directed to an ECS complying with the provisions of §5-13-300.5 of this rule; or

b. To coat the inside of pipes and tubes with a wand-style applicator; or

c. Using an airbrush or other small gun that has a reservoir capacity not exceeding 250 cc (8.8 fl. oz) and is used solely for detailing, lettering, touchup, and/or repair.

4. TOTAL CATEGORICAL EXEMPTIONS: This rule does not apply to the following operations:

i. Solvent cleaning (Chapter 5, Article 15).

5-13-200 – DEFINITIONS:

For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply, in addition to those definitions found in §1-3-140 (Definitions) of these rules. In the event of any inconsistency between any of the Pinal County Air Quality Control District Code of Regulations, the definitions in this rule take precedence.

1. ADHESIVE: A material used for the primary purpose of bonding two or more surfaces together.

2. ADHESIVE PRIMER: A coating applied to a substrate, prior to the application of an adhesive, to provide a bonding surface.

3. AEROSOL CAN-SPRAY COATING: A coating sold in a hand-held, pressurized, non-refillable container, of less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity, and that is expelled from the container in a finely divided form when a valve on the container is depressed.

4. AIR-DRIED COATING: A coating dried by the use of air or forced warm air at temperatures up to and including 200°F (93.3°C).

5. BAKED COATING: A coating that is dried or cured in an oven in which the oven temperature exceeds 200°F (93.3°C).

6. CAMOUFLAGE: A coating used, principally by the military, to conceal equipment from detection.

7. CAULKING: A semisolid material that is used to aerodynamically smooth surfaces or fill cavities.

8. CLEAR COAT: A coating that lacks color or opacity or is transparent.

9. COATING APPLICATION EQUIPMENT: Any spray gun, wand, rollers, brushes or any other means used to apply or cover a surface with a coating for either beauty, protection or other purpose.

10. DAY: A period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at midnight.

11. DRUM COATING: Coating of a cylindrical metal shipping container larger than 12 gallons capacity but no larger than 110 gallons capacity.

12. ELECTRIC INSULATING VARNISH: 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.

13. ELECTROSTATIC SYSTEM: A method of applying atomized paint by electrically charging the coating and the object being coated with opposing charges. A higher proportion of the coating reaches and coats the object than would occur in the absence of a charge.

14. EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS): A system, approved in writing by the Control Officer, designed and operated in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's specifications, to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds. Such system consists of an emissions collection subsystem and an emissions processing subsystem.

15. ETCHING FILLER: A coating that contains less than 23 percent solids by weight and at least ½ percent acid by weight, and is used instead of applying a pretreatment coating followed by a primer..

16. EXTREME HIGH-GLOSS COATING: A coating when tested by the ASTDM D-523 adopted in 1980 shows reflectance of 75 or more on a 60° meter.

17. EXEMPT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS: The federally listed non-precursor organic compounds, organic compounds which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity as listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

18. EXTREME-PERFORMANCE COATING: A coating used on a surface where the coated surface in its intended use is at temperatures consistently in excess of 250°F (121°C). Extreme-performance coatings include but are not limited to, coatings applied to locomotives, railroads cars, farm machinery, plastic, rubber, leather, or glass.

19. FABRIC: A textile material. Non-manufactured items from nature are not fabric except for natural threads, fibers, filaments, and similar that have been manufactured into textile fabric.

20. FILLER: A relatively non-adhesive substance added to an adhesive to improve its working properties, permanence, strength, or other qualities.

21. FLEXIBLE PLASTIC PART OR PRODUCT: A plastic part or product designed to withstand significant deformation without damaging it for its intended use. Not included are flexible plastic parts that are found on a can, coil, metal furniture, or large appliance, or that are already a part of an aerospace component, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, architectural building or structure, or a previously coated marine-vessel .

22. FLOW COAT: 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.

23. HAND APPLICATION METHODS: Application of coatings by non-mechanical, hand-held equipment including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.

24. HEAT-RESISTANT COATING: A coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400°F during normal use.

25. HIGH PERFORMANCE ARCHITECTURAL COATING: A coating used to protect architectural subsections and that meets the requirements of the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer Association's publication number AAMA 2604-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels) or 2605-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels).

26. HIGH TEMPERATURE COATING: A coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of 1000°F for 24 hours.

27. HIGH-VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY-GUN: Spray equipment that is permanently labeled as such and used to apply any coating by means of a spray-gun which is designed and operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air atomizing pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.

28. HIGHWAY VEHICLE: A vehicle that is physically capable of being driven upon a highway including, but not limited to, cars, pickups, vans, trucks, truck-tractors, motor-homes, motorcycles, and utility vehicles.

29. IN USE OR HANDLED: Actively engaging the materials with activities such as mixing, depositing, brushing, rolling, padding, wiping or removing or transferring material into or out of the container.

30. LARGE APPLIANCE: A door, case, lid, panel, or interior support part of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners, evaporative coolers, and other similar products.

31. LOW PRESSURE SPRAY GUN: An air-atomized spray gun that, by design, functions best at tip pressures below 10 psig (516 mm Hg), measured according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(d) of this rule, and for which the manufacturer makes no claims to the public that the gun can be used effectively above 12 psig (619 mm Hg).

32. METAL FURNITURE: Furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other parts made of metal or other material(s) to form a furniture piece.

33. METALLIC COATING: A coating that contains more than 5 grams of metal particles per liter of coating as applied.

34. MILITARY SPECIFICATION COATING: A coating that has a formulation that has been approved by a United States Military Agency for use on military equipment.

35. MOBILE EQUIPMENT: Equipment that is physically capable of being driven or drawn on a highway including, but not limited to: construction vehicles (such as mobile cranes, bulldozers, concrete mixers); farming equipment (wheel tractor, plow, pesticide sprayer); hauling equipment (truck trailers, utility bodies, camper shells); and miscellaneous equipment (street cleaners, mopeds, golf carts).

36. MOLD-SEAL COATING: The initial coating applied to a new mold or a repaired mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.

37. NON-PRECURSOR ORGANIC COMPOUNDS: Non-Precursor Organic Compounds are compounds having negligible photochemical reactivity. The list of negligible photochemical reactivity compounds is provided in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1).

38. OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS: Any metal part or product, excluding the following items that are made of metal: can, coil, furniture, large appliance, aerospace component, metal foil, metal textile fabric, semiconductor metal, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, an architectural building or structure, a previously coated marine-vessel.

39. PAN BACKING COATING: A coating applied to the surface of pots, pans, or other cooking implements that are exposed directly to a flame or other heating element.

40. PLASTIC: Substrates containing one or more resins and may be solid, porous, flexible, or rigid. Plastics include fiber reinforced plastic composites. Any solid, synthetic: resin, polymer, or elastomer, except rubber. For the purposes of this rule, plastic film is considered film; fabric and paper made of polymeric plastic fibers are considered fabric and paper, respectively.

41. PREFABRICATED ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT COATING: A coating applied to metal parts and products which are to be used as an architectural structure.

42. PRETREATMENT COATING: A coating containing 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.

43. PRIMER: A coating applied directly to substrate for any one or combination of the following purposes: corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, or adhesion of subsequent coatings.

44. REPAIR COATING: A coating used to recoat the portion of a completed finish that suffered post-production damage at the facility where the finish was applied.

45. RESTRICTED SPRAY GUN: An air-atomizing spray gun that is not a low pressure spray gun, and any other spray gun that is not on the list in §5-13-300.2 of this rule.

46. SEALANT (BEADED): A material with adhesive properties that is applied as a rope or bead and that is formulated for use primarily to fill, seal, waterproof, or weatherproof gaps or joints between two surfaces. Sealants include sealant primers and caulks.

47. SMALL SURFACE COATING SOURCE (SSCS): A facility from which the total VOC emissions for all surface coating operations that are subject to this rule without, or prior to, any emission control, is less than 2 tons/yr (1814 kg); as demonstrated by both adequate records of coating and diluent use (according to §5-13-500.1 of this rule) and a separate tally of the number of days each month such coating operations occur.

48. STENCIL COATING: An ink or a coating that is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters, symbols and/or numbers.

49. SURFACE COATING: A liquid, fluid, or mastic composition that is converted to a solid (or semi-solid) protective, decorative, or adherent film or deposit after application as a thin layer. Surface coating is generally distinct and different from impregnation and from applying adhesive for bonding purposes.

50. SURFACE COATING OPERATION: Preparation, handling, mixing, and application of surface coating, and cleanup of application equipment and enclosures at a facility where surface coating is applied.

51. SURFACE PREPARATION: Surface preparation is the cleaning of a substrate to remove dirt, oils, and other contaminants prior to the application of surface coatings or sealants.

52. TEXTURE COATING: A coating that is applied which, in its finished form, consists of discrete raised spots of the coating.

53. TOUCH UP COATING: A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections after the main coating operation. This includes touch-up coating that accompanies the purchase of an object already coated with that coating.

54. TRANSFER EFFICIENCY: The ratio of the weight of coating solids adhering to the part being coated, to the weight of coating solids used in the application process expressed as a percentage.

55. VACUUM-METALIZING COATING: The undercoat applied to the substrate on which the metal is deposited or the overcoat is applied directly to the metal film. Vacuum metalizing/ physical vapor deposition (PVD) is the process whereby the metal is vaporized and deposited in a substrate in a vacuum chamber.

56. VOC ACTUAL: VOC Actual includes the VOC Content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of exempt compounds (§5-13-200.12) divided by the total volume of all materials. Units of VOC actual are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Content of Cleaners or Reducers} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams) including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds ((§5-13-200.30) and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

57. VOC CONTENT: The organic chemicals in a material that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary room temperature. The high vapor pressure results from a low boiling point, which causes large numbers of molecules to evaporate or sublimate from the liquid or solid form of the compound and enter the surrounding air. The term VOC Content is a general term used throughout the rule and includes VOC, VOC Actual or VOC Regulatory.

58. VOC REGULATORY: VOC Content Minus Exempt Compounds The VOC content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of Exempt Compounds divided by the volume of material minus the volume of water and minus the volume of Exempt Compounds. Units of VOC Regulatory are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams), including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

V_w = volume of water in gallons (or liters)

V_{es} = volume of all non-precursor organic compounds in gallons (or liters)

5-13-300 – STANDARDS

1. SURFACE COATINGS: An owner or operator shall comply with one of the following for all applications of surface coatings:

   i. Meet the limits in Table 1 of this rule. Coating limits are VOC Regulatory; or

   ii. Operate an Emission Control System (ECS) in accordance with §5-13-300.5 of this rule when applying a coating that exceeds the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule; or

   iii. Qualify for an exemption under §5-13-100.3 or §5-13-100.4 of this rule.

Table 1: Coating Limits For Metal Parts and Products

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
Clear Coat	515	4.3	515	4.3
Camouflage	420	3.5	420	3.5
Electric-Insulating Varnish	420	3.5	420	3.5
Etching Filler	420	3.5	420	3.5
Extreme High-Gloss	420	3.5	360	3.0
Extreme Performance	420	3.5	360	3.0
Heat-Resistant	420	3.5	360	3.0

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
High Performance Architectural	740	6.2	740	6.2
High Temperature	420	3.5	420	3.5
Metallic	420	3.5	420	3.5
Military Specification	340	2.8	280	2.3
Mold-Seal	420	3.5	420	3.5
Pan Backing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Prefabricated Architectural Component	420	3.5	280	2.3
Pretreatment Coating	420	3.5	420	3.5
Repair	420	3.5	360	3.0
Touch up	420	3.5	360	3.0
Vacuum-Metalizing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	340	2.8	0.34	2.8
Drum Coating, New, Interior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	500	4.2	500	4.2
OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS COATING: includes Adhesive Primer, Caulking, and Beaded Sealants:				
Air Dried	420	3.5		
Baked Coating [above 200°F (93°C)]			360	3.0

2. APPLICATION METHODS FOR SURFACE COATINGS:

i. An owner or operator shall use one of the following methods for all applications of surface coating materials containing more than 2 pounds of VOC per gallon (240 g/L), minus exempt compounds,(VOC regulatory):

a. HVLP Spray-Gun (Low Pressure Spray Gun);

b. Electrostatic System;

c. A system that atomizes principally by hydraulic pressure, including "airless" and "air assisted airless";

d. Hand Application Methods, including but not limited to:

(1) Flow Coat;

(2) Roll Coat;

(3) Dip-Coating;

ii. An owner or operator is allowed to use a device or system other than that described in §5-13-300(2)(i) of this rule for applications of surface coating containing less than 2.0 lb VOC/gal (250 g/l).

3. CLEANUP OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT: An owner or operator shall comply with the following when using VOC-containing material to clean application equipment:

i. Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements:

a. Clean spray-guns without spraying or atomizing a solvent cleaner with the gun.

b. Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: Use a spray-gun cleaning machine that complies with the following requirements unless the owner or operator complies with the manual spray-gun cleaning requirements in §5-13-300(3)(ii) of this rule.

(1) Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine-General Requirements: The spray-gun cleaning machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Be designed to clean spray-guns.

(b) Have at least one pump that drives solvent cleaner through and over the spray-gun.

(c) Have a basin which permits containment of the solvent cleaner.

(d) Be kept in proper repair and free from liquid leaks.

(e) Shall be fitted with a cover.

(f) Be located on-site where the spray application occurs; and

(g) Be operated and maintained according to manufacturer's or distributor's instructions.

(2) Automatic Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: An automatic spray-gun cleaning machine shall have a self-covering or enclosing cover feature when not loading or unloading that in the cover's closed position allows no gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (3 mm) between the cover and the cabinet. This self-enclosing feature shall be maintained and consistently cover or enclose to these gap limits.

(3) Non-Automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: Non-automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Drain solvent cleaner from the sink/work-space quickly into a remote reservoir when work-space is not in use; and

(b) Machine reservoir shall not have cumulative total openings, including the drain opening(s) exceeding two square inches in area so that the reservoir will not allow VOC vapors to escape to the atmosphere; and

(c) Allow a machine design in which the base of the sink/work-space functions as the reservoir's top surface, as long as the fit/seal between sink base and reservoir container allows the reservoir to meet the opening limits specified in §5-13-300(3)(i)(b)(3)(b) of this rule.

ii. Manual Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements: An owner or operator manually cleaning spray-guns shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Disassembled spray-guns must be cleaned by non-mechanical, hand-held method of application of cleaners including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges;

b. Disassembled spray-guns must be soaked in a vat which remains covered at all times, except when the application equipment is being handled in the container, or transferred into or out of the container;

c. Solvent cleaners used to clean spray-guns shall be less than 10 percent VOC (excluding water and non-precursor organic compounds) and shall contain less than 8.0 percent VOC by weight (including water and non-precursor organic compounds) and calculated pursuant to VOC Regulatory as defined in this rule.

4. WORK PRACTICES-HANDLING, DISPOSAL AND STORAGE OF VOC-CONTAINING MATERIAL: An owner or operator of any surface coating facility shall store, handle, and dispose of VOC-containing material in a way to prevent the evaporation of VOC to the atmosphere. Work practices limiting VOC emissions include but are not limited to the following:

i. Use and Storage: An owner or operator shall cover and keep covered each VOC-containing material which is not currently in use. A person shall store finishing and cleaning materials in closed or covered leak-free containers.

ii. Disposal of VOC-Containing Material: An owner or operator shall store all VOC-containing materials intended for disposal including, but not limited to, rags, waste coatings, waste brushes, waste rollers, waste applicators, waste solvents, and their residues, in closed, leak free containers. The containers shall be clearly marked "Disposal of VOC Material" and remain covered with a leak tight cover, when not in use.

iii. Minimize spills of VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials; and

iv. Convey VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.

v. Use of VOC Solvent for Surface Coating Cleanup: An owner or operator may choose to use a VOC cleaning solvent for the cleaning of coating-application equipment, if such application equipment does not use spray devices and the same principal solvent is used for cleaning as is used in the coating.

5. EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS) REQUIREMENTS:

i. ECS Control Efficiencies: To meet the requirements pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, an ECS shall be operated as follows:

a. Overall ECS Efficiency: The ECS shall prevent at least 90% of the mass of the VOC emitted by each coating or process from entering the atmosphere except those controlled pursuant to the alternative in §5-13-300(5)(i)(c)(2) of this rule.

b. Capture Efficiency:

For an ECS used pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, capture shall be at least 90%.

c. Control Efficiency of The Emissions Processing Subsystem:

(1) The ECS shall reduce the mass of VOC entering it by at least 90 percent.

(2) Alternative for Very Dilute Input: For VOC input-concentrations of less than 100 ppm (as carbon) at the inlet of the ECS emissions processing subsystem, an ECS' VOC processing subsystem also satisfies the processor efficiency requirements of this rule if:

(a) The VOC output is consistently less than 20 mg VOC/m^3 (as carbon) adjusted to standard conditions; and

(b) The ECS consistently shows an overall control efficiency of at least 90% when tested pursuant to §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, at VOC input-concentrations exceeding 100 ppm (as carbon).

d. All VOC coatings used that are in excess of the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule shall be clearly identified such that coating-operators are informed that an ECS must be used.

ii. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Required for ECS:

a. An owner or operator shall provide and maintain (an) O&M Plan(s) for any ECS, any other emission processing equipment, and any ECS monitoring devices used pursuant to this rule or to an air pollution control permit.

b. The owner or operator shall submit to the Control Officer for approval the O&M Plans of each ECS and each ECS monitoring device used pursuant to this rule.

c. The owner or operator shall comply with all identified actions and schedules provided in each O&M Plan.

iii. Providing and Maintaining ECS Monitoring Devices: Any owner or operator incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing VOC emissions pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices described in the facility's O&M Plan that indicate temperatures, pressures, rates of flow, or other operating conditions necessary to determine if air pollution control equipment is functioning properly and is properly maintained. Records shall be kept pursuant to §5-13-500.2 which demonstrate that the ECS meets the overall control standard required by §5-13-300(5)(i) of this rule.

iv. O&M Plan Responsibility: An owner or operator of a facility that is required to have an O&M Plan pursuant to §5-13-300(5)(ii) must fully comply with all O&M Plans that the owner or operator has submitted for approval, but which have not yet been approved, unless notified otherwise by the Control Officer in writing. If revisions to the plan have been submitted and not yet been approved by the Control Officer, then an owner or operator shall comply with the most recent O&M plan on file at Pinal County Air Quality Control District.

v. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Contents For an ECS:

a. An O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices shall include all of the following information:

(1) ECS equipment manufacturer;

(2) ECS equipment model;

(3) ECS equipment identification number or identifier that owner or operator subject to this rule assigns to such ECS equipment when manufacturer's equipment identification number is unknown,; and

(4) Information required by §5-13-500.1 of this rule.

b. Control Officer Modifications to Plan: After discussion with the owner or operator, the Control Officer may modify the plan in writing prior to approval of the initial O&M Plan. An owner or operator shall then comply with the plan modified.

c. Deficient Plan: The owner or operator subject to this rule, who receives a written notice from the Control Officer that the O&M Plan is deficient or inadequate, must make written revisions to the O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices, and must submit such revised O&M Plan to the Control Officer within five working days of receipt of the Control Officer's written notice, unless such time period is extended by the Control Officer, upon written request, for good cause. During the time such owner or operator is preparing revisions to the O&M Plan, such owner or operator shall still comply with all requirements of this rule.

5-13-400 – ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE VOC LIMITS:
   i. Emission Control System (ECS): Any owner or operator installing an ECS shall:
      a. Implement all recordkeeping provisions of this rule.
      b. Announce the intention to use an ECS to the Control Officer in writing if:
         (1) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the spray-gun provisions of §5-13-300.2 of this rule; or
         (2) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the gun cleaning machine provisions of §5-13-300.3 of this rule.
      c. One year after rule adoption of this rule, the ECS announced pursuant to §5-13-400(1)(i)(b) shall be in continuous use.
   ii. VOC limits and Rule Requirements: Upon adoption of this rule, the owner or operator shall discontinue shelf purchase of materials that are non-compliant with §5-13-300(1)(i). The owner or operator has up to 6 months after rule adoption to complete use of existing non-compliant materials already purchased. A schedule for achieving compliant use of materials shall be prepared and made available to an inspector upon request. This schedule shall specify that 6 months after rule adoption complete material compliance shall be achieved.

2. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE O&M PLAN:
   i. O&M Plans for ECS equipment subject to this rule shall be revised /updated 3 months after rule adoption.
   ii. The Control Officer shall take final action on an O&M Plan revision/update to address the newly amended provisions of this rule within thirty calendar days of the filing of the complete O&M Plan revision/update. The Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of approval or denial.

5-13-500 – MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING: The owner or operator shall comply with the following recordkeeping requirements,
   i. The type and amount used of each VOC-containing coating which is regulated by name or type in Table 1 of this rule, and update each VOC-containing material, related to surface coating, that is not addressed by this table. This includes, but is not limited to, thinners, surfacers, and diluents.
   ii. Records shall be retained for five years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.

iii. Current Lists:

a. Maintain a current list of coatings, or any other VOC-containing materials regulated by this rule. This list shall include:

VOC content for each as received (before thinning). Express VOC content in 1 of 3 forms:

(1) Pounds VOC per gallon~~,~~;

(2) Grams VOC per liter~~,~~ ; or

(3) The percent VOC by weight along with the specific gravity or density. (Two numbers are required).

b. An owner operator using any VOC coating subject to §5-13-300.1 of this rule shall have on site the written value of the VOC coating in one of the following forms:

(1) A manufacturer's technical data sheet;

(2) A manufacturer's safety data sheet (MSDS); or

(3) Actual test results.

c. Usage or Purchase Records:

(1) Monthly: Records of the amount of VOC coatings used shall be updated by the end of month for the previous month. Show the type and amount of each make-up (as described in §5-13-500(1)(iii) of this rule) and all other VOC cleaners or solvents to which this rule is applicable.

(2) Annually:

(i) Low VOC Coatings: Use of low VOC coatings shall be updated at least annually.

(ii) Low-VOC Cleaner: An owner and/or operator need not keep a record of a cleaning substance that is made by diluting a concentrate with water or non-precursor compound(s) to a level that qualifies as a "Low VOC Cleaner" if records of the concentrate usage are kept in accordance with this rule.

(3) Grouping by VOC Content: For purposes of recording usage, an operator may give VOC coatings, cleaners, and solvents of similar VOC content a single group-name, distinct from any product names in the group. The total usage of all the products in that group is then recorded under just one name. (In such a case, the operator must also keep a separate list that identifies the product names of the particular solvents included under the group name). To the group name shall be assigned the highest VOC content among the members of that group, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound of VOC per gallon of material, or to the nearest gram VOC per liter of material.

d. Facilities That Are Not Small Surface-Coating Sources: Facilities that are not small surface-coating sources shall for all coatings (except those recorded under §5-13-

100(3)(v)(c) low usage allowance), make the following listings for coatings that have VOC limits listed in Table 1 of this rule:

(1) VOC Before Reducing: The VOC content of each coating as received, minus exempt compounds. (This figure is sometimes called the "EPA Method 24" VOC content on manufacturer's data sheets). If the coating is a multi-part coating, list the manufacturer's final VOC content.

(2) List Maximum VOC Content of Coating As Applied: For each coating that you thin/reduce or add any additive to, record in a permanent log either of the following:

(a) The maximum number of fluid ounces thinner/reducer added to a gallon of unreduced coating (or maximum g/liter), and the maximum fluid ounces of every other additive mixed into a gallon of the coating; or

(b) The VOC content of the coating, after adding the maximum amount of thinner/reducer and other additives added as determined by the formula in the definition of VOC Regulatory in this rule.

e. Aerosol Spray Cans: Maintain purchase records for aerosol spray-cans, including VOC content.

iv. Frequency of Updating Usage or Purchase Records: Maintain records according to the following schedule:

a. Small Surface-Coating Sources: Small surface-coating sources shall update each month's records of coating use by the end of the following month.

b. All Other Sources: For a source that does not meet the definition of small surface-coating source, update records monthly for each coating used that complies with the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule. Complete a month's update by the end of the following month.

v. Grouping By VOC Content: The highest VOC content among the members of that grouping shall be assigned to that grouping, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound. To identify what products belong within each group, after each group name and the group's VOC content of material must appear the name of each product in the group and its VOC content of material. For example: For flexible plastic parts, you use 20 gallons of primer that has 3.04 lb VOC/gal., 30 gallons of primer having 3.14 lb VOC/gal., and 40 gallons of primer having 2.89 lb VOC/gal. You may record usage as 90 gallons of flexible plastic primer containing 3.1 lb VOC/gal. If grams VOC per liter is used to record VOC content, round off to the nearest whole number of grams.

2. ECS RECORDING REQUIREMENTS:

i. On each day an ECS is used at a facility pursuant to this rule, the owner or operator shall:

a. Record the amount and VOC content of coating, the amount of catalyst/hardener, and the amounts of solvent, reducer, and diluent used that were subject to ECS control pursuant to this rule; and

b. Make a permanent record of the operating parameters of the key systems as required by the O&M Plan; and

c. Make a permanent record of the maintenance actions taken within 24 hours of the action's completion for each day or period the O&M Plan requires maintenance be done.

ii.. An explanation shall be entered for scheduled maintenance that is not performed during the period designated for it in the O&M Plan.

3. O&M PLAN RECORDS: An owner or operator of a facility shall maintain all of the following records in accordance with an approved O&M Plan for any ECS,

i. Periods of time an approved ECS is operating to comply with this rule;

ii. Periods of time an approved ECS is not operating;

iii. Flow rates;

iv. Pressure drops;

v. Other conditions necessary to determine if the approved ECS is functioning properly;

vi. Results of visual inspections; and

vii. Correction action taken, if any.

4. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION AND TEST METHODS:

i. Compliance Determination: The following means shall be used to determine compliance with this rule. When more than one test method is permitted for a determination, an exceedance of the limits established in the rule determined by any of the applicable test methods constitutes a violation of this rule.

a. Measurement of VOC content of materials subject to §§5-13-300.1 or 5-13-300.2 of this rule shall be conducted and reported using one of the following means:

(1) VOC content of coatings, solvents, and other substances having less than 5% solids will be determined by the test method in §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) of this rule (BAAQMD Method 31 [April 15, 1992]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(2) The VOC content of coatings or other materials having 5% or more solids will be determined by the test method in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(c) (EPA Method 24), §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) (BAAQMD Method 31 [May 18. 2005]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(a) Plastisols, powder coatings, and radiation-cured coatings shall be cured according to the procedures actually used in the coating process being tested before final VOC-emission determinations are made.

(b) In the case of multi-component, polymerizing coatings tested according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(a) of this rule, Method 24 shall be modified to eliminate the post-mixing dilution-step (that employs toluene or other solvent). Instead, the mixture shall be spread by appropriate technique to form a thin layer, occupying the entire bottom of the foil pan. Techniques included in the method referenced in §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, can be used as a guide for such spreading.

b. The VOC content of gaseous emissions entering and exiting an ECS shall be determined by either EPA Method 18 referred to in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(b) of this rule, or EPA Method 25 and its submethod, referred to in in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(d) of this rule.

c. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined either by the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(e) of this rule (EPA Method 204 and its submethods), or by using mass balance calculation methods in concert with the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(a) of this rule (EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d).

d. Measurement of air pressure at the center of the spray gun tip and air horns of an air-atomizing spray gun shall be performed using an attachable device in proper working order supplied by the gun's manufacturer for performing such a measurement.

e. Temperature measurements shall be done with an instrument with an accuracy and precision of less than one-half degree Fahrenheit (0.25°C) for temperatures up to 480°F (250°C).

ii. Test Methods Adopted By Reference: The EPA test methods as they exist in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (July 1, 2015), as listed below, are adopted by reference. The other test methods listed here are also adopted by reference, each having paired with it a specific date that identifies the particular version/revision of the method that is adopted by reference. These adoptions by reference include no future editions or amendments.

a. EPA Methods 2 ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate"), 2a ("Direct Measurement of Gas Volume Through Pipes and Small Ducts"), 2c ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow rate in Small Stacks or Ducts"), and 2d ("Measurement of Gas volumetric Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts"). All 4 of the foregoing methods are in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

b. EPA Method 18 ("Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

c. EPA Test Method 24 ("Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings") (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

d. EPA Method 25 ("Determination of Total Gaseous Non-methane Organic Emissions as Carbon") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

e. EPA Test Methods 204 ("Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure"), 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

f. California's Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Method 31 (May 18, 2005), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Paint Strippers, Solvent Cleaners, and Low Solids Coatings."

g. California's South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 313-91 (April 1997).

iii. Test Methods for ECS: For coatings/adhesives controlled pursuant to §5-13-300(2)(i) or §5-13-300(5)(iii) of this rule:

a. Measurements of VOC emissions from an ECS shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Methods 18 or its submethods, or by Method 25 or its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

b. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined by mass balance in combination with ventilation/draft rate determinations done in accordance with §5-13-500(4)(iii)(c) of this rule or with US EPA Test Methods 204, 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

c. Ventilation/draft rates shall be determined by EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

5. Public Notice

SECRETARY OF STATE
2016 AUG -5 PM 3:31
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AGENCY RECEIPT

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING DOCKET OPENING

This receipt accompanies hard-copies and disk publication submittals entitled:

a. Agency name:

Pinal County Air Quality Control District
P.O. Box 987
Florence, Arizona 85132
(520)866-6929
(520)866-6967 FAX

b. "NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING DOCKET OPENING" which is dated August 5, 2016 - intended for publication on August 26, 2016.

The proposed revisions to local air quality rules involve amending a number of sections in the rules including but not limited to:

Section Affected	Rulemaking Action
§1-1-105. SIP List	Amend
§5-13-100. General	New
§5-13-200. Definitions	New
§5-13-300. Standards	New
§5-13-400. Administrative Requirements	New
§5-13-500. Monitoring and Records	New

Also as part of this rulemaking, Pinal County may add, delete or modify additional rules as necessary.

Pinal County Air Quality Control District

P. O. Box 987
Florence, Arizona 85132

(520) 866-6929 Fax: (520) 866-6967

SECRETARY OF STATE
2016 AUG -5 PM 3:32
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August 5, 2016 - ***Intended for Publication on August 26, 2016***

PINAL COUNTY

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING DOCKET OPENING
(Ref. A.R.S. §41-1021)

1. **Title and its heading:** Pinal County Air Quality Control District Code of Regulations
Regulations and headings: Chapter 1, Article 1, Section 105 – SIP List
Chapter 5, Article 13 – Surface Coating Operations

Rules and headings:

Section Affected	**Rulemaking Action**
§1-1-105. SIP List	Amend
§5-13-100. General	New
§5-13-200. Definitions	New
§5-13-300. Standards	New
§5-13-400. Administrative Requirements	New
§5-13-500. Monitoring and Records	New

2. **Subject Matter of the Proposed Rule**

The Phoenix-Mesa, Arizona Marginal Ozone Nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) was recently redesignated to moderate nonattainment because the area did not attain the 2008 NAAQS by the July 20, 2015 attainment date. Pinal County has a small portion of the Phoenix-Mesa, Arizona ozone nonattainment area.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 172(c)(1) requires nonattainment areas, such as Phoenix, to use "Reasonably Available Control Measures" (RACM) including "Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT), to control VOC emissions. CAA Section 182(b)(2)(A) provides that RACT for each source category of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is described in U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Control Techniques Guidelines (CTGs). The CTGs are intended to provide State and local air pollution control authorities information that assists in determining VOC RACT from surface coating operations. The EPA defines RACT as "the lowest emission limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility."

To attain the required RACT for surface coating operations, Pinal County is proposing to adopt a new rule, Chapter 5, Article 13 – Surface Coating Operations, Sections 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500.

PCAQCD will follow up this proposed rulemaking docket opening with a formal rulemaking proposal in which the new Chapter 5, Article 13 – Surface Coating Operations, Sections 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 will be proposed to be added to the PCAQCD Code of Regulations.

The ultimate goal of the proposed rulemaking will be adoption of the rules by the Pinal County Board of Supervisors and submittal to EPA (through ADEQ) for inclusion into the Arizona SIP.

Also as part of this rulemaking, Pinal County may add, delete or modify additional rules as necessary.

3. Prior Related Notices

None

4. Contact Information

Those wishing further information regarding any aspect of this proposal may contact

Name:	Scott DiBiase,
Title:	Air Quality Manager
Address:	Pinal County Air Quality
	31 North Pinal St., Building F, Florence, Arizona, 85132
Telephone:	520-866-6929
Fax:	520-866-6967
E-mail:	scott.dibiase@pinalcountyaz.gov

To the extent possible, the District will also post information on the County's website, *www.pinalcountyaz.gov*, under the "air quality" link.

5. Opportunity for Written or Oral Comments

The District will publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that will define a formal timetable for submittal of written comments. At any time prior to the close of that to-be-defined comment period, anyone may seek information or submit comments by contacting the Air Quality Manager at the address shown above. Ultimately, the public will also have an opportunity to offer comment in the public hearing before the Board of Supervisors.

6. Anticipated Timetable

To be announced in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

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AGENCY RECEIPT

COMBINED NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING AND NOTICE OF ORAL PROCEEDING

This receipt accompanies hard-copies and disk publication submittals entitled:

a. Agency name:

Pinal County Air Quality Control District
P.O. Box 987
Florence, Arizona 85132
(520)866-6929
(520)866-6967 FAX

b. "COMBINED NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING AND NOTICE OF ORAL PROCEEDING" which is dated August 5, 2016 - intended for publication on August 26, 2016.

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Section Affected	Rulemaking Action
§1-1-105. SIP List	Amend
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§5-13-400. Administrative Requirements	New
§5-13-500. Monitoring and Records	New

Also as part of this rulemaking, Pinal County may add, delete or modify additional rules as necessary.

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Pinal County Air Quality Control District

P. O. Box 987
Florence, Arizona 85132

(520) 866-6929 Fax: (520) 866-6967

August 5, 2016 - **Intended for Publication on August 26, 2016**

PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT

COMBINED
NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING
PURSUANT TO A.R.S. §49-112 AND §49-471.01 *et seq.*
AND
NOTICE OF ORAL PROCEEDING
PURSUANT TO A.R.S. 49-471.06

1. Preamble

A. The Pinal County Air Quality Control District (PCAQCD), an operating division of Pinal County, proposes that the Board of Supervisors (BOS) adopt or amend certain rules under authority of A.R.S. §§49-479 and 49-480, which respectively authorize the board to adopt rules to control air pollution.

The Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990 required ozone nonattainment areas to implement Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) to control Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions. Pinal County has a small portion in/around the Apache Junction area that's incorporated into the Phoenix metro ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The Phoenix metro was originally designated a 'Marginal' nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS on July 20, 2012 and required to attain the standard by July 20, 2015. A marginal ozone nonattainment area isn't required to submit an all-encompassing State Implementation Plan (SIP) that higher nonattainment designations carry (i.e. moderate, serious, severe) which include RACT requirements.

Unfortunately the nonattainment area didn't attain the ozone NAAQS by the July 20, 2015 deadline and was recently redesignated to a moderate 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (81 FR 26697, May 4, 2016). Thus requiring the nonattainment area to complete a SIP by January 1, 2017 that includes RACT rules.

Pinal County Air Quality evaluated permitted sources within the Pinal County portion of the 8-hour ozone nonattainment area to determine what, if any source categories would require RACT. The two source categories in the ozone nonattainment area that were found to require RACT rules are gasoline service stations and surface coatings. This particular rulemaking address surface coatings.

The proposed amended and new rules are identified below and include an amendment to §1-1-105 with the ultimate purpose of this rulemaking being the submittal of the adopted rules in Chapter 5, Article 13, Sections 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 through ADEQ to

EPA, for inclusion as elements of the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP) as required under the Clean Air Act (CAA).

B. All of the proposed corresponding changes are discussed in subsection E. of this preamble, and include the following sections:

Section Affected	Rulemaking Action
§1-1-105. SIP List	Amend
§5-13-100. General	New
§5-13-200. Definitions	New
§5-13-300. Standards	New
§5-13-400. Administrative Requirements	New
§5-13-500. Monitoring and Records	New

C. Those wishing further information regarding any aspect of this proposal may contact Scott DiBiase, Pinal County Air Quality, 31 North Pinal St., Building F, Florence, Arizona, 85132, 520-866-6929, scott.dibiase@pinalcountyaz.gov. To the extent possible, the District will also post information on the County's website, *pinalcountyaz.gov*, under the "air quality" link.

D. The rule making process will consist of an initial administrative rule development process, including this notice, a 30 day public comment period, a stakeholder meeting and an oral proceeding before the Control Officer or his designee. The date and location for the oral proceeding is set forth below. Written comments are due prior to the close of the comment period, which shall be the close-of-business on the day of the oral proceeding. The final step in the rule adoption process will be a hearing before the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors hearing will be separately scheduled and noticed in accord with A.R.S. §49-479, and, where applicable, the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §51.102.

E. The proposed additions include the following:

1. §1-1-105 – Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, sections 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 and their adoption dates in Section 1-1-105 which is a list designating which Board approved rules (and their corresponding adoption dates) that are to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP
2. Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, §100. General
    1) Purpose of the rule – To limit VOC emissions from surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro-8hr ozone nonattainment area.
    2) Applicability – Applies to surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro-8hr ozone nonattainment area where the total actual VOC emissions from all operations (including cleaning activities) are equal to or greater than 15 lbs/day or an equivalent 2.7 tons per year, before consideration of controls. Additional applicability,
        i. Surface coating activities including application of coating, coating preparation/mixing at the facility applying the coatings and the cleanup of coating application equipment.

ii. In addition to this rule, facilities may be subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in chapter 6 and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in chapter 7.

3) Partial exemptions
   i. Qualified materials exemption include
      a) leak prevention materials (i.e. sealants, caulking, etc.) used on non-metallic substrates and post manufacture such as old joints and seals on pipe and valve assemblies.
      b) Certain joint fillers (i.e. caulking and beaded sealants) used to fill gaps or joints between surfaces except for those used in manufacturing other metal parts and products or in the manufacturing of cans which are still subject to this rule.
   ii. Extreme performance coatings are exempt from the VOC limits in this rule but not from other requirement of this rule when,
      a) Used on internal combustion engine components that are normally above 250 degrees F during use or
      b) Used at temperatures above 250 degrees F on items that are both included under several North American Industry Classifications System (NAICS) codes and are electronic products in space vehicles and/or communications equipment.
   iii. Application methods exemption for metal part texture coating and metal part touch-up and repair coatings. However these coatings are subject to the remaining provisions of this rule.
   iv. Listing of six surface coating operations and their subsets that are exempt from the surface coating standards, application methods and emission control system requirements but are to comply with the cleanup of application equipment, work practices-handling, disposal and storage of VOC-containing material and monitoring and records.
   v. A listing of limited conditions in which low usage is allowed for restricted spray guns

4) Total categorical exemptions
   i. Solvent cleaning

3. Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, §200. Definitions. Fifty seven definitions of terms used in the rule.
4. Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, §300. Standards.
   1) Surface coatings standards – An owner or operator shall comply with one of the following for all applications of surface coatings,
      i. Coating limits by coating category in tabular format
      ii. Operate an emission control system (ECS) when applying a coating that exceeds the VOC limits in coating limits table.
      iii. Qualify for an exemption.
   2) Application methods for surface coatings: a listing of nine (including an alternative application method) methods that an owner or operator can use for all applications of surface coatings containing more than 2 pounds of VOC per gallon (minus exempt compounds). An owner or

operator is allowed to use a device or system other than the nine listed for surface coatings that contain less than 2 lbs VOC/gallon.

3) Cleanup of application equipment – requirements for cleaning of spray-guns with both a machine and manually.
4) Work practices-handling, disposal, and storage of VOC-containing material. Standards for use, storage, movement and disposal of VOC-containing materials along with the requirement to minimize spills of VOC-containing material (i.e. coatings, thinners, waste, etc.).

F. A reference to any study relevant to the rule that the agency reviewed and either relied on in its evaluation of or justification for the rule or did not rely on in its evaluation of or justification for the rule, where the public may obtain or review each study (See contact information in subsection C above), all data underlying each study, and any analysis of each study and other supporting material:

Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings, EPA-453/R-08-003, September 2008.

G. Economic, small business and consumer impact statement

The following discussion addresses each of the elements required for an economic, small business and consumer impact state under A.R.S. §41-1055.

This rulemaking is proposing to adopt Chapter 5, Article 13. Surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone nonattainment area.

One surface coating operation (Arizona Steel) will be affected by this rulemaking. The department has issued permits to Arizona Steel since 2003 and the facility will be subject to the new proposed Chapter 5, Article 13. Since Arizona Steel has been located in the ozone nonattainment area for over a decade, the permit requirements have been rather restrictive and the equipment and business practices are similar in nature to the proposed RACT rules. Therefore minimal impacts are expected.

The probable costs to the implementing agency (Pinal County Air Quality) will be minimal since the department already conducts regular inspections of Arizona Steel in order to verify compliance with their permit requirements.

H. The proposed changes will take effect on January 1, 2017.

I. Compliance with the Fee-limitations of A.R.S. §49-112 (A) or (B).

Based on information and belief, the Director of the Pinal County Air Quality Control District affirms the following:

Initially, the total of the fees and other charges currently assessed in connection with the administration of the County's air quality program do not now equal the cost of program administration. To the extent that both the County and ADEQ impose parallel fees, the County's fees are capped by rule at ADEQ's rates, which implicitly affirms that the County's fees are reasonable. To the extent the County's program affects certain sources

that ADEQ either does not regulate or does not charge, these proposed changes do not impose any additional fees on those sources at this time.

J. Persons may obtain a full copy of the proposed rule or existing rules at:

Pinal County Air Quality Control District
31 North Pinal St., Building F.
P.O. Box 987
Florence, AZ. 85132

http://www.pinalcountyaz.gov/AirQuality/Pages/home.aspx

K. A list of all previous notices appearing in the Register addressing the proposed rules:

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: ## A.A.R. ##, ###, August 26, 2016.

L. Date, time and location of scheduled oral proceeding:

1) Stakeholder meeting

Date:	September 13, 2016
Time:	11 a.m.
Location:	31 N. Pinal St., Florence, AZ. Building F, Ocotillo room

2) Oral Proceeding

Date:	September 27, 2016
Time:	11 a.m.
Location:	31 N. Pinal St., Florence, AZ. Building F, Ocotillo room

Nature of meeting: Oral proceeding before the Control Officer or his designee in accord with A.R.S. §49-471.06(C) to consider public comments upon any or all of this proposal.

2. The full text of the proposed changes follows:

1-1-105. SIP list

A. As a declaration of Board policy rather than a rule, and subject to the limitations of paragraphs B. and C. of this section, the Board of Supervisors expressly designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP:

1. Chapter 1
   a. Article 1.(As amended 5/14/97 and 5/27/98), except for §§1-1-105 and 1-1-107.
   b. Article 2 (As amended 5/14/97 and 7/12/00) except for §1-2-110.
   c. Article 3. (As amended 5/14/97, 5/27/98 and 10/27/04, 07/23/14, except for §1-3-130 and the definition in §1-3-140.82 (10/12/95) of "maximum achievable control technology.")
2. Chapter 2
   a. Article 1. (As amended 10/12/95).
   b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97), excluding:
      i. §2-2-090 (as amended 5/14/97)
   c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95).
   d. Article 4. (As amended 10/12/95).
   e. Article 5. (As amended 10/12/95).
   f. Article 6. (As amended 10/12/95).
   g. Article 7. (As amended 10/12/95).
   h. Article 8. (As amended 5/18/05, as amended 1/7/09).
3. Chapter 3
   a. Article 1. (As amended 5/14/97, and 5/27/98 and 7/12/00), excluding:
      i. §3-1-020
      ii. §3-1-045
      iii. §3-1-080
      iv. §3-1-100
      v. §3-1-150 (as amended 5/14/97)
      vi. §3-1-160 (as amended 5/14/97)
      vii. §3-1-170 (as amended 5/14/97)
      viii. §3-1-173 (as amended 5/14/97)
   b. Article 2. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/98 and 7/29/98).
   c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/15).
   d. Article 8. (As amended 10/12/95 and 10/27/04).
4. Chapter 4
   a. Article 1. (As amended 2/22/95).
   b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97, 7/12/00, 12/4/02 and 10/27/04).
   c. Article 3, limited to:
      i. §4-3-160 (As amended 10/28/15)
      ii. §4-3-170 (As amended 10/28/15)
      iii. §4-3-180 (As amended 10/28/15)
      iv. §4-3-190 (As amended 10/28/15)
   d. Article 4 (As amended 6/3/09).
   e. Article 5 (As amended 6/3/09).
   f. Reserved.
   g. Article 7 (As amended 6/3/09)
   h. Reserved.
      i. Article 9, limited to:
      i. §4-9-320 (As amended 6/3/09)
      ii. §4-9-340 (As amended 6/3/09)

5. Chapter 5
    a. Article 13. (as amended ##/##/16), excluding
        i. §5-13-390 (as amended 10/12/95)

B. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, those provisions, save §3-1-084 which shall be expressly exempted from the limitation of this paragraph, shall operate as elements of the SIP only insofar as they pertain to:
1. "construction," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.28; or
2. "modification," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.85; and

C. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, neither those provisions nor any permit conditions imposed pursuant to those provisions shall:
1. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain to other than "conventional pollutants," as defined in §1-3-140.33;
2. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain only to a requirement arising under, or pertain to a source subject to regulation exclusively by virtue of a requirement arising under:
    a. §111 of the Clean Air Act; or
    b. Title IV of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
    c. Title VI of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
    d. Any section of this Code that is not a part of the SIP;
3. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose a "fee";
4. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they require a "certification";
5. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose obligations pertaining to "renewals";
6. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "excess emissions"; or
7. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "compliance plans."

D. As a renumbering and reconciliation of previously approved SIP provisions as elements of this Code, the Board of Supervisors additionally designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP without operational limitation:
1. §§1-1-010.C (2/22/95) and 1-1-010.D (2/22/95) *Declaration of Policy*
2. Chapter 2, Article 8 (As amended 1/7/09) *Visibility Limiting Standard*
3. Chapter 3, Article 8 (2/22/95) *Open Burning*
4. [Reserved]
5. [Reserved]
6. [Reserved]
7. [Reserved]
8. [Reserved]
9. [Reserved]
10. [Reserved]
11. [Reserved]
12. §5-18-740 (2/22/95) *Storage of Organic Compounds - Organic Compound Emissions*
13. §5-19-800 (2/22/95) *Loading of Volatile Organic Compounds - Organic Compound Emissions*

16. §5-22-950 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Standard Applicability*
17. §5-22-960 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitation*
18. §5-24-1030.F (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Organic Compound Emissions*
19. §5-24-1030.I (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Carbon Monoxide*
20. §5-24-1032 (2/22/95) *Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Process Particulate Emissions*
21. §5-24-1040 (2/22/95) *Carbon Monoxide Emissions - Industrial Processes*
22. §5-24-1045 (2/22/95) *Sulfite Pulp Mills - Sulfur Compound Emissions*
23. §5-24-1050 (2/22/95, as amended June 20, 1996) *Reduced Sulfur Emissions - Default Limitation*
24. §5-24-1055 (2/22/95) *Pumps and Compressors - Organic Compound Emissions*

CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 13

ARTICLE 13 - SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS

5--13-100 – GENERAL

1. **PURPOSE:** To limit the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)), defined in 40 CFR 81.303.

2. **APPLICABILITY:** This rule applies to surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, namely T1N, R8E; T1S, R8E (Sections 1 through 12) where the total actual VOC emissions from all operations, including related cleaning activities, as the facility are equal to or exceed 15 lbs/day or an equivalent 2.7 tons per year, before consideration of controls.

   Additionally:

   i. Surface-coating activities regulated under this rule include, but are not limited to, the application of coating, coating preparation/mixing at the facility applying the coating, and the cleanup of coating application equipment.

   ii. §5-13-100.3 sets forth partial exemptions for certain materials or uses employed by a surface coating operation subject to this rule.

   iii. In addition to this rule, facilities may be subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Chapter 6 and/or to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in Chapter 7 of these regulations.

3. **PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS:**
   i. **Qualified Materials Exemption:**

a. **Leak-Preventing Materials**: Sealants, caulking, and similar materials used on the following substrates for the primary purpose of leak prevention are exempt from this rule:

(1) Non-metallic substrates; and

(2) Post manufacture, such as, but not limited to, old joints and seals on pipe and valve assemblies.

b. **Certain Joint Fillers:** Caulking and beaded sealants used to fill gaps or to fill joints between surfaces are exempt from this rule, except those used in manufacturing other metal parts and products or in the manufacturing of cans.

ii. **Extreme Performance Coatings:** Extreme performance coatings are exempt from the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule but not from any other sections of this rule when used under the following conditions:

a. Used on internal combustion engine components that are normally above 250°F (121°C) during use; or

b. Used at temperatures above 250°F (121°C) on items that are both included under the North American Industry Classifications System (NAICS) codes 334210, 334220, 334290, 334416, 334417, 334418, 334419, 334310 or 336419 and are electronic products in space vehicles and/or are communications equipment.

iii. **Application Methods Exemptions:** The following coatings are exempt from application methods in §5-13-300.2 of this rule but are subject to the remaining provisions of this rule:

a. Metal part texture coatings;

b. Metal part touch-up and repair coatings;

iv. **Application Methods and VOC-Limit Exemptions:** The following surface coating operations are exempt from §§5-13-300.1(surface coating standards), 5-13-300.2 (Application methods), and 5-13-300.5 (Emission control system requirements) of this rule but shall comply with §§5-13-300.3 (Cleanup of application equipment), 5-13-300.4 (Work practices-handling, disposal and storage of VOC-Containing material), and 5-13-500 (Monitoring & Records) of this rule.

a. Aerosol can spray coating from a non-refillable container that is less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity without exceeding 2 ton/yr VOC usage or purchase, facility wide threshold.

b. Low usage of VOC coatings which exceed thresholds for coating categories listed in Table 1 of this Rule, which in aggregate of all formulations do not exceed 55 gal/yr (208 liters) facility-wide. The operator shall update usage records of these coatings at the end of each month of their use, pursuant to §5-13-500(1)(ii) of this rule.

c. A Small Surface-Coating Source

d. This rule is not applicable to coatings or solvents having a VOC content, minus exempt compounds, of less than 0.15 lb VOC/gal (18g/L).

f. A tactical military-equipment coating that is approved in a Pinal County Air Pollution Permit subsequent to a sufficient demonstration by the user that no compliant substitute exists.

g. **Metal Parts Coating:**

(1) Stencil coatings.

(2) Safety-indicating coatings.

(3) Solid-film lubricants.

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

(5) Magnetic data storage disk coatings.

(6) Plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating.

v. **Low Usage Allowance for Restricted Spray Guns:** Spray guns otherwise prohibited by §5-13-300.2 of this rule for use with coatings over 2 lbs VOC/gal minus exempt compounds, are exempt from this rule under the following limited conditions:

a. If VOC emissions from the finishing application are captured and directed to an ECS complying with the provisions of §5-13-300.5 of this rule; or

b. To coat the inside of pipes and tubes with a wand-style applicator; or

c. Using an airbrush or other small gun that has a reservoir capacity not exceeding 250 cc (8.8 fl. oz) and is used solely for detailing, lettering, touchup, and/or repair.

4. **TOTAL CATEGORICAL EXEMPTIONS:** This rule does not apply to the following operations:

i. Solvent cleaning (Chapter 5, Article 15).

5-13-200 – DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply, in addition to those definitions found in §1-3-140 (Definitions) of these rules. In the event of any inconsistency between any of the Pinal County Air Quality Control District Code of Regulations, the definitions in this rule take precedence.

1. **ADHESIVE:** A material used for the primary purpose of bonding two or more surfaces together.

2. **ADHESIVE PRIMER**: A coating applied to a substrate, prior to the application of an adhesive, to provide a bonding surface.

3. **AEROSOL CAN-SPRAY COATING:** A coating sold in a hand-held, pressurized, non-refillable container, of less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity, and that is expelled from the container in a finely divided form when a valve on the container is depressed.

AIR-DRIED COATING: A coating ~~which is~~ dried by the use of air or forced warm air at temperatures up to and including 200°F (93.3°C).

4. **BAKED COATING:** A coating that is dried or cured in an oven in which the oven temperature exceeds 200°F (93.3°C).

5. **CAMOUFLAGE**: A coating used, principally by the military, to conceal equipment from detection.

6. **CAULKING**: A semisolid material that is used to aerodynamically smooth surfaces or fill cavities.

7. **CLEAR COAT:** A coating that lacks color or opacity or is transparent.

8. **COATING APPLICATION EQUIPMENT:** Any spray gun, wand, rollers, brushes or any other means used to apply or cover a surface with a coating for either beauty, protection or other purpose.

9. **DAY:** A period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at midnight.

10. **DRUM COATING:** Coating of a cylindrical metal shipping container larger than 12 gallons capacity but no larger than 110 gallons capacity.

11. **ELECTRIC INSULATING VARNISH**: 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. **ELECTROSTATIC SYSTEM:** A method of applying atomized paint by electrically charging the coating and the object being coated with opposing charges. A higher proportion of the coating reaches and coats the object than would occur in the absence of a charge.

13. **EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS):** A system, approved in writing by the Control Officer, designed and operated in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's specifications, to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds. Such system consists of an emissions collection subsystem and an emissions processing subsystem.

14. **ETCHING FILLER:** A coating that contains less than 23 percent solids by weight and at least ½ percent acid by weight, and is used instead of applying a pretreatment coating followed by a primer..

15. **EXTREME HIGH-GLOSS COATING:** A coating when tested by the ASTDM D-523 adopted in 1980 shows reflectance of 75 or more on a 60° meter.

16. **EXEMPT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**: The federally listed non-precursor organic compounds, organic compounds which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity as listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

17. **EXTREME-PERFORMANCE COATING:** A coating used on a surface where the coated surface in its intended use is at temperatures consistently in excess of 250°F (121°C). Extreme-performance coatings include but are not limited to, coatings applied to locomotives, railroads cars, farm machinery, plastic, rubber, leather, or glass.

18. **FABRIC:** A textile material. Non-manufactured items from nature are not fabric except for natural threads, fibers, filaments, and similar that have been manufactured into textile fabric.

19. **FILLER:** A relatively non-adhesive substance added to an adhesive to improve its working properties, permanence, strength, or other qualities.

20. **FLEXIBLE PLASTIC PART OR PRODUCT:** A plastic part or product designed to withstand significant deformation without damaging it for its intended use. Not included are flexible plastic parts that are found on a can, coil, metal furniture, or large appliance, or that are already a part of an aerospace component, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, architectural building or structure, or a previously coated marine-vessel .

21. **FLOW COAT:** 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.

22. **HAND APPLICATION METHODS:** Application of coatings by non-mechanical, hand-held equipment including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.

23. **HEAT-RESISTANT COATING:** A coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400°F during normal use.

24. **HIGH PERFORMANCE ARCHITECTURAL COATING:** A coating used to protect architectural subsections and that meets the requirements of the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer Association's publication number AAMA 2604-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels) or 2605-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels).

25. **HIGH TEMPERATURE COATING:** A coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of 1000°F for 24 hours.

26. **HIGH-VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY-GUN**: Spray equipment that is permanently labeled as such and used to apply any coating by means of a spray-gun which is designed and operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air atomizing pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.

27. **HIGHWAY VEHICLE:** ~~Any~~ A vehicle that is physically capable of being driven upon a highway including, but not limited to, cars, pickups, vans, trucks, truck-tractors, motor-homes, motorcycles, and utility vehicles.

28. **IN USE OR HANDLED:** Actively engaging the materials with activities such as mixing, depositing, brushing, rolling, padding, wiping or removing or transferring material into or out of the container.

29. **LARGE APPLIANCE:** A door, case, lid, panel, or interior support part of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners, evaporative coolers, and other similar products.

30. **LOW PRESSURE SPRAY GUN:** An air-atomized spray gun that, by design, functions best at tip pressures below 10 psig (516 mm Hg), measured according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(d) of this rule, and for which the manufacturer makes no claims to the public that the gun can be used effectively above 12 psig (619 mm Hg).

31. **METAL FURNITURE:** Furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other parts made of metal or other material(s) to form a furniture piece.

32. **METALLIC COATING:** A coating that contains more than 5 grams of metal particles per liter of coating as applied.

33. **MILITARY SPECIFICATION COATING:** A coating that has a formulation that has been approved by a United States Military Agency for use on military equipment.

34. **MOBILE EQUIPMENT:** Equipment that is physically capable of being driven or drawn on a highway including, but not limited to: construction vehicles (such as mobile cranes, bulldozers, concrete mixers); farming equipment (wheel tractor, plow, pesticide sprayer); hauling equipment (truck trailers, utility bodies, camper shells); and miscellaneous equipment (street cleaners, mopeds, golf carts).

35. **MOLD-SEAL COATING:** The initial coating applied to a new mold or a repaired mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.

36. **NON-PRECURSOR ORGANIC COMPOUNDS:** Non-Precursor Organic Compounds are compounds having negligible photochemical reactivity. The list of negligible photochemical reactivity compounds is provided in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1).

37. **OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS**: Any metal part or product, excluding the following items that are made of metal: can, coil, furniture, large appliance, aerospace component, metal foil, metal textile fabric, semiconductor metal, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, an architectural building or structure, a previously coated marine-vessel.

38. **PAN BACKING COATING:** A coating applied to the surface of pots, pans, or other cooking implements that are exposed directly to a flame or other heating element.

39. **PLASTIC:** Substrates containing one or more resins and may be solid, porous, flexible, or rigid. Plastics include fiber reinforced plastic composites. Any solid, synthetic: resin, polymer, or elastomer, except rubber. For the purposes of this rule, plastic film is considered film; fabric and paper made of polymeric plastic fibers are considered fabric and paper, respectively.

40. **PREFABRICATED ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT COATING:** A coating applied to metal parts and products which are to be used as an architectural structure.

41. **PRETREATMENT COATING:** A coating containing 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.

42. **PRIMER:** A coating applied directly to substrate for any one or combination of the following purposes: corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, or adhesion of subsequent coatings.

43. **REPAIR COATING:** A coating used to recoat the portion of a completed finish that suffered post-production damage at the facility where the finish was applied.

44. **RESTRICTED SPRAY GUN:** An air-atomizing spray gun that is not a low pressure spray gun, and any other spray gun that is not on the list in §5-13-300.2 of this rule.

45. **SEALANT (BEADED):** A material with adhesive properties that is applied as a rope or bead and that is formulated for use primarily to fill, seal, waterproof, or weatherproof gaps or joints between two surfaces. Sealants include sealant primers and caulks.

46. **SMALL SURFACE COATING SOURCE (SSCS):** A facility from which the total VOC emissions for all surface coating operations that are subject to this rule without, or prior to, any emission control, is less than 2 tons/yr (1814 kg); as demonstrated by both adequate records of coating and diluent use (according to §5-13-500.1 of this rule) and a separate tally of the number of days each month such coating operations occur.

47. **STENCIL COATING:** An ink or a coating that is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters, symbols and/or numbers.

48. **SURFACE COATING:** A liquid, fluid, or mastic composition that is converted to a solid (or semi-solid) protective, decorative, or adherent film or deposit after application as a thin layer. Surface coating is generally distinct and different from impregnation and from applying adhesive for bonding purposes.

49. **SURFACE COATING OPERATION:** Preparation, handling, mixing, and application of surface coating, and cleanup of application equipment and enclosures at a facility where surface coating is applied.

50. **SURFACE PREPARATION:** Surface preparation is the cleaning of a substrate to remove dirt, oils, and other contaminants prior to the application of surface coatings or sealants.

51. **TEXTURE COATING:** A coating that is applied which, in its finished form, consists of discrete raised spots of the coating.

52. **TOUCH UP COATING:** A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections after the main coating operation. This includes touch-up coating that accompanies the purchase of an object already coated with that coating.

53. **TRANSFER EFFICIENCY:** The ratio of the weight of coating solids adhering to the part being coated, to the weight of coating solids used in the application process expressed as a percentage.

54. **VACUUM-METALIZING COATING:** The undercoat applied to the substrate on which the metal is deposited or the overcoat is applied directly to the metal film. Vacuum metalizing/ physical vapor deposition (PVD) is the process whereby the metal is vaporized and deposited in a substrate in a vacuum chamber.

55. **VOC ACTUAL:** VOC Actual includes the VOC Content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of exempt compounds (§5-13-200.12) divided by the total volume of all materials. Units of VOC actual are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Content of Cleaners or Reducers} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams) including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds ((§5-13-200.30) and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

56. **VOC CONTENT:** The organic chemicals in a material that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary room temperature. The high vapor pressure results from a low boiling point, which causes large numbers of molecules to evaporate or sublimate from the liquid or solid form of the compound and enter the surrounding air. The term VOC Content is a general term used throughout the rule and includes VOC, VOC Actual or VOC Regulatory.

57. **VOC REGULATORY:** VOC Content Minus Exempt Compounds The VOC content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of Exempt Compounds divided by the volume of material minus the volume of water and minus the volume of Exempt Compounds. Units of VOC Regulatory are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams), including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

V_w = volume of water in gallons (or liters)

V_{es} = volume of all non-precursor organic compounds in gallons (or liters)

5-13-300 – STANDARDS

1. **SURFACE COATINGS:** An owner or operator shall comply with one of the following for all applications of surface coatings:

   i. Meet the limits in Table 1 of this rule. Coating limits are VOC Regulatory; or

   ii. Operate an Emission Control System (ECS) in accordance with §5-13-300.5 of this rule when applying a coating that exceeds the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule; or

   iii. Qualify for an exemption under §5-13-100.3 or §5-13-100.4 of this rule.

Table 1: Coating Limits For Metal Parts and Products

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
Clear Coat	515	4.3	515	4.3
Camouflage	420	3.5	420	3.5
Electric-Insulating Varnish	420	3.5	420	3.5
Etching Filler	420	3.5	420	3.5
Extreme High-Gloss	420	3.5	360	3.0
Extreme Performance	420	3.5	360	3.0
Heat-Resistant	420	3.5	360	3.0
High Performance Architectural	740	6.2	740	6.2
High Temperature	420	3.5	420	3.5
Metallic	420	3.5	420	3.5
Military Specification	340	2.8	280	2.3
Mold-Seal	420	3.5	420	3.5
Pan Backing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Prefabricated Architectural Component	420	3.5	280	2.3
Pretreatment Coating	420	3.5	420	3.5
Repair	420	3.5	360	3.0
Touch up	420	3.5	360	3.0
Vacuum-Metalizing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	340	2.8	0.34	2.8
Drum Coating, New, Interior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	500	4.2	500	4.2
OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS COATING: includes Adhesive Primer, Caulking, and Beaded Sealants:				
Air Dried	420	3.5		
Baked Coating [above 200°F (93°C)]			360	3.0

2. **APPLICATION METHODS FOR SURFACE COATINGS:**

i. An owner or operator shall use one of the following methods for all applications of surface coating materials containing more than 2 pounds of VOC per gallon (240 g/L), minus exempt compounds,(VOC regulatory):

a. HVLP Spray-Gun (Low Pressure Spray Gun);

b. Electrostatic System;

c. A system that atomizes principally by hydraulic pressure, including "airless" and "air assisted airless";

d. Hand Application Methods, including but not limited to:

(1) Flow Coat;

(2) Roll Coat;

(3) Dip-Coating;

e. **An Alternative Application Method:** Any method approved by the Administrator as HVLP-equivalent.

ii. An owner or operator is allowed to use a device or system other than that described in §5-13-300(2)(i) of this rule for applications of surface coating containing less than 2.0 lb VOC/gal (250 g/l).

3. **CLEANUP OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT:** An owner or operator shall comply with the following when using VOC-containing material to clean application equipment:

i. **Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements:**

a. Clean spray-guns without spraying or atomizing a solvent cleaner with the gun.

b. **Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine:** Use a spray-gun cleaning machine that complies with the following requirements unless the owner or operator complies with the manual spray-gun cleaning requirements in §5-13-300(3)(ii) of this rule.

(1) **Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine-General Requirements:** The spray-gun cleaning machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Be designed to clean spray-guns.

(b) Have at least one pump that drives solvent cleaner through and over the spray-gun.

(c) Have a basin which permits containment of the solvent cleaner.

(d) Be kept in proper repair and free from liquid leaks.

(e) Shall be fitted with a cover.

(f) Be located on-site where the spray application occurs; and

(g) Be operated and maintained according to manufacturer's or distributor's instructions.

(2) **Automatic Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine:** An automatic spray-gun cleaning machine shall have a self-covering or enclosing cover feature when not loading or unloading that in the cover's closed position allows no gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (3 mm) between the cover and the cabinet. This self-enclosing feature shall be maintained and consistently cover or enclose to these gap limits.

(3) **Non-Automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine:** Non-automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Drain solvent cleaner from the sink/work-space quickly into a remote reservoir when work-space is not in use; and

(b) Machine reservoir shall not have cumulative total openings, including the drain opening(s) exceeding two square inches in area so that the reservoir will not allow VOC vapors to escape to the atmosphere; and

(c) Allow a machine design in which the base of the sink/work-space functions as the reservoir's top surface, as long as the fit/seal between sink base and reservoir container allows the reservoir to meet the opening limits specified in §5-13-300(3)(i)(b)(3)(b) of this rule.

ii. **Manual Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements**: An owner or operator manually cleaning spray-guns shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Disassembled spray-guns must be cleaned by non-mechanical, hand-held method of application of cleaners including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges;

b. Disassembled spray-guns must be soaked in a vat which remains covered at all times, except when the application equipment is being handled in the container, or transferred into or out of the container;

c. Solvent cleaners used to clean spray-guns shall be less than 10 percent VOC (excluding water and non-precursor organic compounds) and shall contain less than 8.0 percent VOC by weight (including water and non-precursor organic compounds) and calculated pursuant to VOC Regulatory as defined in this rule.

4. **WORK PRACTICES-HANDLING, DISPOSAL AND STORAGE OF VOC-CONTAINING MATERIAL:** An owner or operator of any surface coating facility shall store, handle, and dispose of VOC-containing material in a way to prevent the evaporation of VOC to the atmosphere. Work practices limiting VOC emissions include but are not limited to the following:

i. **Use and Storage:** An owner or operator shall cover and keep covered each VOC-containing material which is not currently in use. A person shall store finishing and cleaning materials in closed or covered leak-free containers.

ii. **Disposal of VOC-Containing Material:** An owner or operator shall store all VOC-containing materials intended for disposal including, but not limited to, rags, waste coatings, waste brushes, waste rollers, waste applicators, waste solvents, and their residues, in closed, leak free containers. The containers shall

be clearly marked "Disposal of VOC Material" and remain covered with a leak tight cover, when not in use.

iii. Minimize spills of VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials; and

iv. Convey VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.

v. **Use of VOC Solvent for Surface Coating Cleanup:** An owner or operator may choose to use a VOC cleaning solvent for the cleaning of coating-application equipment, if such application equipment does not use spray devices and the same principal solvent is used for cleaning as is used in the coating.

5. EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS) REQUIREMENTS:

i. **ECS Control Efficiencies:** To meet the requirements pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, an ECS shall be operated as follows:

a. **Overall ECS Efficiency:** The ECS shall prevent at least 90% of the mass of the VOC emitted by each coating or process from entering the atmosphere except those controlled pursuant to the alternative in §5-13-300(5)(i)(c)(2) of this rule.

b. **Capture Efficiency:**

For an ECS used pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, capture shall be at least 90%.

c. **Control Efficiency of The Emissions Processing Subsystem:**

(1) The ECS shall reduce the mass of VOC entering it by at least 90 percent.

(2) **Alternative for Very Dilute Input**: For VOC input-concentrations of less than 100 ppm (as carbon) at the inlet of the ECS emissions processing subsystem, an ECS' VOC processing subsystem also satisfies the processor efficiency requirements of this rule if:

(a) The VOC output is consistently less than 20 mg VOC/m^3 (as carbon) adjusted to standard conditions; and

(b) The ECS consistently shows an overall control efficiency of at least 90% when tested pursuant to §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, at VOC input-concentrations exceeding 100 ppm (as carbon).

d. All VOC coatings used that are in excess of the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule shall be clearly identified such that coating-operators are informed that an ECS must be used.

ii. **Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Required for ECS:**

a. An owner or operator shall provide and maintain (an) O&M Plan(s) for any ECS, any other emission processing equipment, and any ECS monitoring devices used pursuant to this rule or to an air pollution control permit.

b. The owner or operator shall submit to the Control Officer for approval the O&M Plans of each ECS and each ECS monitoring device used pursuant to this rule.

c. The owner or operator shall comply with all identified actions and schedules provided in each O&M Plan.

iii. **Providing and Maintaining ECS Monitoring Devices:** Any owner or operator incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing VOC emissions pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices described in the facility's O&M Plan that indicate temperatures, pressures, rates of flow, or other operating conditions necessary to determine if air pollution control equipment is functioning properly and is properly maintained. Records shall be kept pursuant to §5-13-500.2 which demonstrate that the ECS meets the overall control standard required by §5-13-300(5)(i) of this rule.

iv. **O&M Plan Responsibility:** An owner or operator of a facility that is required to have an O&M Plan pursuant to §5-13-300(5)(ii) must fully comply with all O&M Plans that the owner or operator has submitted for approval, but which have not yet been approved, unless notified otherwise by the Control Officer in writing. If revisions to the plan have been submitted and not yet been approved by the Control Officer, then an owner or operator shall comply with the most recent O&M plan on file at Pinal County Air Quality Control District.

v. **Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Contents For an ECS:**

a. An O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices shall include all of the following information:

(1) ECS equipment manufacturer;

(2) ECS equipment model;

(3) ECS equipment identification number or identifier that owner or operator subject to this rule assigns to such ECS equipment when manufacturer's equipment identification number is unknown,; and

(4) Information required by §5-13-500.1 of this rule.

b. **Control Officer Modifications to Plan**: After discussion with the owner or operator, the Control Officer may modify the plan in writing prior to approval of the initial O&M Plan. An owner or operator shall then comply with the plan modified.

c. **Deficient Plan**: The owner or operator subject to this rule, who receives a written notice from the Control Officer that the O&M Plan is deficient or inadequate, must make written revisions to the O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices, and must submit such revised O&M Plan to the Control Officer within five working days of receipt of the Control Officer's written notice, unless such time period is extended by the Control Officer, upon written request, for good cause. During the time such owner or operator is preparing revisions to the O&M Plan, such owner or operator shall still comply with all requirements of this rule.

5-13-400 – ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. **COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE VOC LIMITS:**

i. **Emission Control System (ECS):** Any owner or operator installing an ECS shall:

a. Implement all recordkeeping provisions of this rule.

b. Announce the intention to use an ECS to the Control Officer in writing if:

(1) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the spray-gun provisions of §5-13-300.2 of this rule; or

(2) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the gun cleaning machine provisions of §5-13-300.3 of this rule.

c. One year after rule adoption of this rule, the ECS announced pursuant to §5-13-400(1)(i)(b) shall be in continuous use.

ii. **VOC limits and Rule Requirements:** Upon adoption of this rule, the owner or operator shall discontinue shelf purchase of materials that are non-compliant with §5-13-300(1)(i). The owner or operator has up to 6 months after rule adoption to complete use of existing non-compliant materials already purchased. A schedule for achieving compliant use of materials shall be prepared and made available to an inspector upon request. This schedule shall specify that 6 months after rule adoption complete material compliance shall be achieved.

2. **COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE O&M PLAN:**

i. O&M Plans for ECS equipment subject to this rule shall be revised /updated 3 months after rule adoption.

ii. The Control Officer shall take final action on an O&M Plan revision/update to address the newly amended provisions of this rule within thirty calendar days of the filing of the complete O&M Plan revision/update. The Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of approval or denial.

5-13-500 – MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. **RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING:** The owner or operator shall comply with the following recordkeeping requirements,

i. The type and amount used of each VOC-containing coating which is regulated by name or type in Table 1 of this rule, and update each VOC-containing material, related to surface coating, that is not addressed by this table. This includes, but is not limited to, thinners, surfacers, and diluents.

ii. Records shall be retained for five years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.

iii. **Current Lists:**

a. Maintain a current list of coatings, or any other VOC-containing materials regulated by this rule. This list shall include:

VOC content for each as received (before thinning). Express VOC content in 1 of 3 forms:

(1) Pounds VOC per gallon~~,~~;

(2) Grams VOC per liter~~,~~ ; or

(3) The percent VOC by weight along with the specific gravity or density,

(Two numbers are required).

b. An owner operator using any VOC coating subject to §5-13-300.1 of this rule shall have on site the written value of the VOC coating in one of the following forms:

(1) A manufacturer's technical data sheet;

(2) A manufacturer's safety data sheet (MSDS); or

(3) Actual test results.

c. Usage or Purchase Records:

(1) Monthly: Records of the amount of VOC coatings used shall be updated by the end of month for the previous month. Show the type and amount of each make-up (as described in §5-13-500(1)(iii) of this rule) and all other VOC cleaners or solvents to which this rule is applicable.

(2) Annually:

(i) Low VOC Coatings: Use of low VOC coatings shall be updated at least annually.

(ii) Low-VOC Cleaner: An owner and/or operator need not keep a record of a cleaning substance that is made by diluting a concentrate with water or non-precursor compound(s) to a level that qualifies as a "Low VOC Cleaner" if records of the concentrate usage are kept in accordance with this rule.

(3) Grouping by VOC Content: For purposes of recording usage, an operator may give VOC coatings, cleaners, and solvents of similar VOC content a single group-name, distinct from any product names in the group. The total usage of all the products in that group is then recorded under just one name. (In such a case, the operator must also keep a separate list that identifies the product names of the particular solvents included under the group name). To the group name shall be assigned the highest VOC content among the members of that group, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound of VOC per gallon of material, or to the nearest gram VOC per liter of material.

d. Facilities That Are Not Small Surface-Coating Sources: Facilities that are not small surface-coating sources shall for all coatings (except those recorded under §5-13-100(3)(v)(c) low usage allowance), make the following listings for coatings that have VOC limits listed in Table 1 of this rule:

(1) VOC Before Reducing: The VOC content of each coating as received, minus exempt compounds. (This figure is sometimes called the "EPA Method 24" VOC content on manufacturer's data sheets). If the coating is a multi-part coating, list the manufacturer's final VOC content.

(2) List Maximum VOC Content of Coating As Applied: For each coating that you thin/reduce or add any additive to, record in a permanent log either of the following:

(a) The maximum number of fluid ounces thinner/reducer added to a gallon of unreduced coating (or maximum g/liter), and the maximum fluid ounces of every other additive mixed into a gallon of the coating; or

(b) The VOC content of the coating, after adding the maximum amount of thinner/reducer and other additives added as determined by the formula in the definition of VOC Regulatory in this rule.

e. **Aerosol Spray Cans:** Maintain purchase records for aerosol spray-cans, including VOC content.

iv. **Frequency of Updating Usage or Purchase Records:** Maintain records according to the following schedule:

a. **Small Surface-Coating Sources:** Small surface-coating sources shall update each month's records of coating use by the end of the following month.

b. **All Other Sources:** For a source that does not meet the definition of small surface-coating source, update records monthly for each coating used that complies with the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule. Complete a month's update by the end of the following month.

v. **Grouping By VOC Content:** The highest VOC content among the members of that grouping shall be assigned to that grouping, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound. To identify what products belong within each group, after each group name and the group's VOC content of material must appear the name of each product in the group and its VOC content of material. **For example:** For flexible plastic parts, you use 20 gallons of primer that has 3.04 lb VOC/gal., 30 gallons of primer having 3.14 lb VOC/gal., and 40 gallons of primer having 2.89 lb VOC/gal. You may record usage as 90 gallons of flexible plastic primer containing 3.1 lb VOC/gal. If grams VOC per liter is used to record VOC content, round off to the nearest whole number of grams.

2. **ECS RECORDING REQUIREMENTS:**

i. On each day an ECS is used at a facility pursuant to this rule, the owner or operator shall:

a. Record the amount and VOC content of coating, the amount of catalyst/hardener, and the amounts of solvent, reducer, and diluent used that were subject to ECS control pursuant to this rule; and

b. Make a permanent record of the operating parameters of the key systems as required by the O&M Plan; and

c. Make a permanent record of the maintenance actions taken within 24 hours of the action's completion for each day or period the O&M Plan requires maintenance be done.

ii.. An explanation shall be entered for scheduled maintenance that is not performed during the period designated for it in the O&M Plan.

3. **O&M PLAN RECORDS:** An owner or operator of a facility shall maintain all of the following records in accordance with an approved O&M Plan for any ECS,

i. Periods of time an approved ECS is operating to comply with this rule;

ii. Periods of time an approved ECS is not operating;

iii. Flow rates;

iv. Pressure drops;

v. Other conditions necessary to determine if the approved ECS is functioning properly;

vi. Results of visual inspections; and

vii. Correction action taken, if any.

4. **COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION AND TEST METHODS:**

i. **Compliance Determination:** The following means shall be used to determine compliance with this rule. When more than one test method is permitted for a determination, an exceedance of the limits established in the rule determined by any of the applicable test methods constitutes a violation of this rule.

a. Measurement of VOC content of materials subject to §§5-13-300.1 or 5-13-300.2 of this rule shall be conducted and reported using one of the following means:

(1) VOC content of coatings, solvents, and other substances having less than 5% solids will be determined by the test method in §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) of this rule (BAAQMD Method 31 [April 15, 1992]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(2) The VOC content of coatings or other materials having 5% or more solids will be determined by the test method in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(c) (EPA Method 24), §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) (BAAQMD Method 31 [May 18. 2005]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(a) Plastisols, powder coatings, and radiation-cured coatings shall be cured according to the procedures actually used in the coating process being tested before final VOC-emission determinations are made.

(b) In the case of multi-component, polymerizing coatings tested according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(a) of this rule, Method 24 shall be modified to eliminate the post-mixing dilution-step (that employs toluene or other solvent). Instead, the mixture shall be spread by appropriate technique to form a thin layer, occupying the entire bottom of the foil pan. Techniques included in the method referenced in §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, can be used as a guide for such spreading.

b. The VOC content of gaseous emissions entering and exiting an ECS shall be determined by either EPA Method 18 referred to in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(b) of this rule, or EPA Method 25 and its submethod, referred to in in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(d) of this rule.

c. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined either by the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(e) of this rule (EPA Method 204 and its submethods), or by using mass balance calculation methods in concert with the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(a) of this rule (EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d).

d. Measurement of air pressure at the center of the spray gun tip and air horns of an air-atomizing spray gun shall be performed using an attachable device in proper working order supplied by the gun's manufacturer for performing such a measurement.

e. Temperature measurements shall be done with an instrument with an accuracy and precision of less than one-half degree Fahrenheit (0.25°C) for temperatures up to 480°F (250°C).

ii. **Test Methods Adopted By Reference:** The EPA test methods as they exist in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (July 1, 2015), as listed below, are adopted by reference. The other test methods listed here are also adopted by reference, each having paired with it a specific date that identifies the particular version/revision of the method that is adopted by reference. These adoptions by reference include no future editions or amendments.

a. EPA Methods 2 ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate"), 2a ("Direct Measurement of Gas Volume Through Pipes and Small Ducts"), 2c ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow rate in Small Stacks or Ducts"), and 2d ("Measurement of Gas volumetric Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts"). All 4 of the foregoing methods are in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

b. EPA Method 18 ("Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

c. EPA Test Method 24 ("Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings") (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

d. EPA Method 25 ("Determination of Total Gaseous Non-methane Organic Emissions as Carbon") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

e. EPA Test Methods 204 ("Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure"), 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

f. California's Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Method 31 (May 18, 2005), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Paint Strippers, Solvent Cleaners, and Low Solids Coatings."

g. California's South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 313-91 (April 1997).

iii. **Test Methods for ECS:** For coatings/adhesives controlled pursuant to §5-13-300(2)(i) or §5-13-300(5)(iii) of this rule:

a. Measurements of VOC emissions from an ECS shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Methods 18 or its submethods, or by Method 25 or its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

b. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined by mass balance in combination with ventilation/draft rate determinations done in accordance with §5-13-500(4)(iii)(c) of this rule or with US EPA Test Methods 204, 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

c. Ventilation/draft rates shall be determined by EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

Scott DiBiase

From: Nelda Nunez
Sent: Monday, August 08, 2016 2:52 PM
To: Alan Urban - CAAG (aurban@cagaz.org); Amy Courson; Andrew Steckel (steckel.andrew@epa.gov); Andy Smith; Angela Gotto; Anna Flores; Anthony Smith; Barbara Cenalmor (Barbara.CenalmorBruquetas@srpnet.com); Barney Barnes; Basilio Aja; Bill Fay; Bob Jackson; Brett Fera; Brian Betcher; bridger.kimball@maricopa-az.gov; Bryant Powell (bpowell@ajcity.net); Cabrera.misael@azdeq.gov; Carol McGorry; Cathy Woolery; Chales Montoya; Cheryl Chase; Chip Wilson; Chris Udall; Christian Price; Colleen McKaughan; Cornelius Antone; Dale Harman; Deborrah "Corkey" Martinkovic; Dianne Prechel; Dick Powell; Don Gabrielson (dgabrielson6@mchsi.com); Don Shepherd (don_shepherd@nps.gov); Doug Hansen; Doug Sawyer (doug.sawyer@awin.com); Eric Anderson (eanderson@mag.maricopa.gov); Gail Barney (gail.barney@queencreek.org); Garth Bowers; Giao Pham (gpham@ajcity.net); Gilbert Davidson (gdavidson@marana.com); gilbert.olgin@florenceaz.gov; Gregory Stanley; Gregory Mendoza (executivemail@gric.nsn.us); Gregory.rose@maricopa-az.gov; Hao Zhang (HZhang@trinityconsultants.com); Heather Hodgman (hhodgman@ajcity.net); Heidi Haggerty; Herb Kai (HERB@KAIFARMS.COM); hkrauss@ci.eloy.az.us; Irene J. Higgs (ihiggs@scmpo.org); Jack Kolopanis (jkolopanis@wm.com); James Hull (azjrh@msn.com); Jane McVay (jmcvay@azdot.gov); jayme.valenzuela@superior-arizona.org; jdinkle@accessarizona.org; Jeff Sandquist (jsandquist@veridusaz.com); jhumble@ci.eloy.az.us; Jim Thompson (jimt@casagrandeaz.gov); jmehta@marana.com; Jo Crumbaker (jcrumbaker@mail.maricopa.gov); Joe Sigg (joesigg@azfb.org); John Insalaco (jmason@ajcity.net); John Kross (john.kross@queencreek.org); Jon Post (jpost@marana.com); Joonwon Joo (jjoo@azdot.gov); Joseph Nagy - City of Eloy (jnagy@ci.eloy.az.us); Juan Ponce (publicworks@townofmammoth.com); Julia Gusse (julia.gusse@maricopa-az.gov); Karl Montoya (kmontoya@casagrandeaz.gov); Kazi Haque (kazi.haque@maricopa-az.gov); Kevin Boesch (kboesch@ladaz.com); Kevin Louis (klouis@casagrandeaz.gov); Kevin Wanttaja - Salrt River Project (kevin.wantaja@srpnet.com); khall@cagaz.org; Larry Hawke - Pima County Department of Environmental Quality (larry.hawke@pima.gov); Larry Kirch (lkirch@ajcity.net); ldunagan@ci.eloy.az.us; Leroy Williams (williams@gilanet.net); lfitzgibbons@casagrandeaz.gov; Lindy Bauer (lbauer@mag.maricopa.gov); Lisa Garcia (lisa.garcia@florenceaz.gov); Louis Manuel Jr (lmanuel@ak-chin.nsn.us); Maeve Clancy (clancy.maeve@epa.gov); Marina Mejia; mark.eckhoff@florenceaz.gov; Martin Scribner; Marvin Brown (marvin.brown@maricopa-az.gov); Mary Kortsen (mkortsen@casagrandeaz.gov); massey.eric@azdeq.gov; Matt Herman (mherman@casagrandeaz.gov); Michael Curtis (mcurtis401@aol.com); Michael Jackson (cactus2yelap@hotmail.com); Morgan Holmes (mholmes@cgsuslaw.com); mrichardson@asarco.com; Nick Simonetta (nick@pivotalpolicyconsulting.com); Ole Solberg (ole@solbergengineering.com); Patrick Bray (pbray@arizonabeef.org); Patti Comerford (pcomerford@marana.com); Paul Jepson (paul.jepson@maricopa-az.gov); Peggy Chapados (peggy.chapados@maricopa-az.gov); Pete Rios; Ralph Varela (rvarela@casagrandeaz.gov); Ramona Simpson (ramona.simpson@queencreek.org); Richard Grimaldi (richard.grimaldi@pima.gov); Rick Lavis (rickclavis@gmail.com); rios.gerardo@epamail.epa.gov; rmiller@coolidgeaz.com; Robert Boyle (mcclintockdairy@hotmail.com); Robert Flatley (bobf@coolidgeaz.com); Robert Goodhue (bob.goodhue@maricopa-az.gov); Rolf von Oppenfeld (rvo@testlaw.com); Roxanne Ziegler (rziegler@marana.com); Rudy Mix (rudy.mix@gric.nsn.us); Ryan Benavides (rbenavides@marana.com); Ryan Mahoney (rmahoney@marana.com); sam_hosler@msn.com; Sandie Smith (sandie@pinalpartnership.com); Sandy Bahr

To:	(sandy.bahr@sierraclub.org); sarah.walters@pima.gov; Scott Weaver (scott.weaver@erm.com); Shane Kieso (skiesow@ajcity.net); Spencer Kamps (kampss@hbaca.org); Steve Cheslak (scheslak@marana.com); Steve Miller; Steve Murray (smurray@asarco.com); Steve Trussell (steve@azrockproducts.org); Steven Johnson - Gila River Indian Community (steven.johnson@gric.nsn.us); Susanna Struble (sstruble@coolidgeaz.com); thompson5155@msn.com; tim.sturdavant@hexcel.com; Todd House; tom.rankin@florenceaz.gov; Travis Ashbaugh (travis.ashbaugh@pinalcountyaz.gov); Troy White (troy.white@queencreek.org); Ursula Nelson (ursula.nelson@pima.gov); Wavalene Romero - Tohono O'odham Nation (wavalene.romero@tonation-nsn.gov); Wayne Costa (wayne.costa@florenceaz.gov); Wendy Crites (wmcrites@srpnet.com); William Sullivan (wsullivan@cgsuslaw.com); Yvonne Everlund (yes4change@yahoo.com)
Cc:	Michael Sundblom; Scott DiBiase
Subject:	Pinal County Air Quality Ozone RACT rulemaking proposal for Surface Coating Operations in the Apache Junction portion of the Phoenix-Mesa ozone nonattainment area
Attachments:	2008 ozone NAA.PDF; PCAQCD Public Notice 2016 ozone RACT SURFACE COATINGS proposed rulemakin....doc; PCAQCD NPR Ozone RACT Surface Coatings.pdf

Stakeholders,

Ongoing violations of the 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in the Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone nonattainment area resulted in an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) redesignation from marginal nonattainment to moderate nonattainment. Pinal County has a small portion of the nonattainment area that includes Apache Junction (see attached map). As a moderate nonattainment area for ozone, one of the Clean Air Act ɹuirements is to implement Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) in order to control Volatile Organic ˌmpounds (VOC) emissions. Pinal County Air Quality evaluated permitted sources in the Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area to determine what, if any source categories would require RACT. Two source categories were found to be in need of RACT level rules, gasoline service stations and surface coatings operations. This particular rulemaking is for surface coatings operations. The proposed amended and new rules are identified in the attached Combined Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Oral Proceeding. This proposed rulemaking will include the following:

1. stakeholder meeting (September 13, 2016, 11 a.m., 31 N. Pinal St., Building F., Ocotillo Room, Florence, AZ.), a 30 day public comment period and a Control Officer Oral Proceeding.
2. The Control Officer Oral Proceeding will be held on September 27, 2016 at 11 a.m. in the Ocotillo room located at 31 N. Pinal St., Building F in Florence, AZ.

Written or oral public comments are due before the close of business on September 27, 2016.

The final step in the rulemaking process will be a Pinal County Board of Supervisors Public Hearing. The public hearing will be separately scheduled and publicly noticed. As a stakeholder, you will receive another email at least 30 days prior to the Board of Supervisors Public Hearing informing you of the date, time and location of the meeting.

Please see the attached Combined Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Oral Proceeding which has the full text of the proposed surface coatings operations ozone RACT rule. This combined notice will be published in the Arizona Administrative Register on August 26, 2016.

ˋcerely,

Scott DiBiase
Pinal County Air Quality

Scott DiBiase

ɔm: Nelda Nunez
ɹnt: Tuesday, August 09, 2016 3:36 PM
To: Alan Urban - CAAG (aurban@cagaz.org); Amy Courson; Andrew Steckel (steckel.andrew@epa.gov); Andy Smith; Angela Gotto; Anna Flores; Anthony Smith; Barbara Cenalmor (Barbara.CenalmorBruquetas@srpnet.com); Barney Barnes; Basilio Aja; Bill Fay; Bob Jackson; Brett Fera; Brian Betcher; bridger.kimball@maricopa-az.gov; Bryant Powell (bpowell@ajcity.net); Cabrera.misael@azdeq.gov; Carol McGorry; Cathy Woolery; Chales Montoya; Cheryl Chase; Chip Wilson; Chris Udall; Christian Price; Colleen McKaughan; Cornelius Antone; Dale Harman; Deborrah "Corkey" Martinkovic; Dianne Prechel; Dick Powell; Don Gabrielson (dgabrielson6@mchsi.com); Don Shepherd (don_shepherd@nps.gov); Doug Hansen; Doug Sawyer (doug.sawyer@awin.com); Eric Anderson (eanderson@mag.maricopa.gov); Gail Barney (gail.barney@queencreek.org); Garth Bowers; Giao Pham (gpham@ajcity.net); Gilbert Davidson (gdavidson@marana.com); gilbert.olgin@florenceaz.gov; Gregory Stanley; Gregory Mendoza (executivemail@gric.nsn.us); Gregory.rose@maricopa-az.gov; Hao Zhang (HZhang@trinityconsultants.com); Heather Hodgman (hhodgman@ajcity.net); Heidi Haggerty; Herb Kai (HERB@KAIFARMS.COM); hkrauss@ci.eloy.az.us; Irene J. Higgs (ihiggs@scmpo.org); Jack Kolopanis (jkolopanis@wm.com); James Hull (azjrh@msn.com); Jane McVay (jmcvay@azdot.gov); jayme.valenzuela@superior-arizona.org; jdinkle@accessarizona.org; Jeff Sandquist (jsandquist@veridusaz.com); jhumble@ci.eloy.az.us; Jim Thompson (jimt@casagrandeaz.gov); jmehta@marana.com; Jo Crumbaker (jcrumbaker@mail.maricopa.gov); Joe Sigg (joesigg@azfb.org); John Insalaco (jmason@ajcity.net); John Kross (john.kross@queencreek.org); Jon Post (jpost@marana.com); Joonwon Joo (jjoo@azdot.gov); Joseph Nagy - City of Eloy (jnagy@ci.eloy.az.us); Juan Ponce (publicworks@townofmammoth.com); Julia Gusse (julia.gusse@maricopa-az.gov); Karl Montoya (kmontoya@casagrandeaz.gov); Kazi Haque (kazi.haque@maricopa-az.gov); Kevin Boesch (kboesch@ladaz.com); Kevin Louis (klouis@casagrandeaz.gov); Kevin Wanttaja - Salrt River Project (kevin.wantaja@srpnet.com); khall@cagaz.org; Larry Hawke - Pima County Department of Environmental Quality (larry.hawke@pima.gov); Larry Kirch (lkirch@ajcity.net); ldunagan@ci.eloy.az.us; Leroy Williams (williams@gilanet.net); lfitzgibbons@casagrandeaz.gov; Lindy Bauer (lbauer@mag.maricopa.gov); Lisa Garcia (lisa.garcia@florenceaz.gov); Louis Manuel Jr (lmanuel@ak-chin.nsn.us); Maeve Clancy (clancy.maeve@epa.gov); Marina Mejia; mark.eckhoff@florenceaz.gov; Martin Scribner; Marvin Brown (marvin.brown@maricopa-az.gov); Mary Kortsen (mkortsen@casagrandeaz.gov); massey.eric@azdeq.gov; Matt Herman (mherman@casagrandeaz.gov); Michael Curtis (mcurtis401@aol.com); Michael Jackson (cactus2yelap@hotmail.com); Morgan Holmes (mholmes@cgsuslaw.com); mrichardson@asarco.com; Nick Simonetta (nick@pivotalpolicyconsulting.com); Ole Solberg (ole@solbergengineering.com); Patrick Bray (pbray@arizonabeef.org); Patti Comerford (pcomerford@marana.com); Paul Jepson (paul.jepson@maricopa-az.gov); Peggy Chapados (peggy.chapados@maricopa-az.gov); Pete Rios; Ralph Varela (rvarela@casagrandeaz.gov); Ramona Simpson (ramona.simpson@queencreek.org); Richard Grimaldi (richard.grimaldi@pima.gov); Rick Lavis (rickclavis@gmail.com); rios.gerardo@epamail.epa.gov; rmiller@coolidgeaz.com; Robert Boyle (mcclintockdairy@hotmail.com); Robert Flatley (bobf@coolidgeaz.com); Robert Goodhue (bob.goodhue@maricopa-az.gov); Rolf von Oppenfeld (rvo@testlaw.com); Roxanne Ziegler (rziegler@marana.com); Rudy Mix (rudy.mix@gric.nsn.us); Ryan Benavides (rbenavides@marana.com); Ryan Mahoney (rmahoney@marana.com); sam_hosler@msn.com; Sandie Smith (sandie@pinalpartnership.com); Sandy Bahr

To:	(sandy.bahr@sierraclub.org); sarah.walters@pima.gov; Scott Weaver (scott.weaver@erm.com); Shane Kieso (skiesow@ajcity.net); Spencer Kamps (kampss@hbaca.org); Steve Cheslak (scheslak@marana.com); Steve Miller; Steve Murray (smurray@asarco.com); Steve Trussell (steve@azrockproducts.org); Steven Johnson - Gila River Indian Community (steven.johnson@gric.nsn.us); Susanna Struble (sstruble@coolidgeaz.com); thompson5155@msn.com; tim.sturdavant@hexcel.com; Todd House; tom.rankin@florenceaz.gov; Travis Ashbaugh (travis.ashbaugh@pinalcountyaz.gov); Troy White (troy.white@queencreek.org); Ursula Nelson (ursula.nelson@pima.gov); Wavalene Romero - Tohono O'odham Nation (wavalene.romero@tonation-nsn.gov); Wayne Costa (wayne.costa@florenceaz.gov); Wendy Crites (wmcrites@srpnet.com); William Sullivan (wsullivan@cgsuslaw.com); Yvonne Everlund (yes4change@yahoo.com)
Cc:	Michael Sundblom; Scott DiBiase
Subject:	Pinal County Ozone RACT rulemakings – stakeholder meeting in Apache Junction Monday 9/12/16

Stakeholders,

Per the request of the City of Apache Junction, a second stakeholder meeting has been set up to discuss the draft ozone RACT rules. The meeting will be held on Monday September 12, 2016 at 7 p.m. in the City of Apache Junction City Council Chambers at City Hall, 300 E. Superstition Blvd, Apache Junction, AZ. Any interested stakeholders are welcomed to attend.

Scott DiBiase
Pinal County Air Quality

PINAL COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT
POST OFFICE BOX 987, FLORENCE, ARIZONA 85232

POSTING CERTIFICATION OF NOTICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of the attached notice was duly posted at:

(1) Pinal County Administration 1 – Bldg A Lobby	on August 9th
(2) Pinal County Treasurer's Office – Bldg E	on August 9th
(3) Pinal County Admin 3 – Bldg F Lobby	on August 9th
(4) Justice Court – 400 S Central Ave	on August 9th
(5) Pinal Co Clerk of the Court – 971 Jason Lopez Ci	on August 9th

in accordance with the statement filed by the PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL ADVISORY COUNCIL with the Clerk of the Pinal County Board of Supervisors.

Dated this 9th day of August, 2016

Tanya R. Palmos
Senior Administrative Assistant
Pinal County Air Quality Control District

Michael Sundblom
Air Quality Director

Greg Stanley
County Manager

PINAL • COUNTY
wide open opportunity

Public Notice

Air Quality Proposed Rulemaking

Public Comment Period & Oral Proceeding

Pinal County Air Quality proposes that the Board of Supervisors amend existing rules pertaining to air quality control. A formal notice, including the full text of the proposed revisions, will be available in the August 26, 2016 edition of the Arizona Administrative Register, which is available on-line at www.azsos.gov . The ultimate purpose of this proposed rulemaking will be the submittal of the adopted rules through ADEQ to EPA, for inclusion as elements of the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP) as required under the Clean Air Act.

Ongoing violations of the 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in the Phoenix-Mesa ozone nonattainment area resulted in an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) redesignation from a marginal nonattainment designation to a moderate nonattainment designation. A requirement of the redesignation is the development of ozone Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) rules for source categories that surpass emissions thresholds defined in Control Technique Guidelines (CTG). The Pinal County Air Quality analysis of permitted sources in the Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area determined that two source categories (Gas stations, surface coatings) need to have ozone RACT rules. This proposed rulemaking addresses the ozone RACT rule for surface coatings in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa ozone nonattainment area.

This proposed rulemaking will include a stakeholder meeting (September 13, 2016, 11 a.m., 31 N. Pinal St., Building F., Ocotillo Room, Florence, AZ.), a 30 day public comment period and a Control Officer Oral Proceeding that will be held on September 27, 2016 at 11 a.m. in the Ocotillo Room located at 31 N. Pinal St., Building F, Florence, AZ.

Written or oral public comments are due before the close of business on September 27, 2016. Copies of the proposal, and additional information, are available from Pinal County Air Quality, 31 North Pinal Street, Florence, AZ. 85132, or by calling 520-866-6929 or online at http://www.pinalcountyaz.gov/AirQuality/Pages/Rulemaking.aspx.

The final step in the rulemaking process will be a Pinal County Board of Supervisors Public Hearing. The public hearing will be separately scheduled and publicly noticed.

COUNTY NOTICES ACCORDING TO A.R.S. § 49-112

This section of the *Arizona Administrative Register* contains County Notices (according to A.R.S. § 49-112). Each county writes rules and regulations in its own unique style. Although these notices are published in the *Register*, they do not conform to the standards specified in the *Arizona Rulemaking Manual*. With the exception of minor formatting changes, County Notices (including subsection labeling, spelling, grammar, and punctuation) are reproduced as submitted.

PINAL COUNTY

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING DOCKET OPENING
(Ref. A.R.S. §41-1021)

[M16-198]

1. **Title and its heading:** Pinal County Air Quality Control District Code of Regulations
Regulations and headings: Chapter 1, Article 1, Section 105 – SIP List
Chapter 5, Article 13 – Surface Coating Operations

Rules and headings:

Section Affected	Rulemaking Action
§1-1-105. SIP List	Amend
§5-13-100. General	New
§5-13-200. Definitions	New
§5-13-300. Standards	New
§5-13-400. Administrative Requirements	New
§5-13-500. Monitoring and Records	New

2. **Subject Matter of the Proposed Rule**
The Phoenix-Mesa, Arizona Marginal Ozone Nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) was recently redesignated to moderate nonattainment because the area did not attain the 2008 NAAQS by the July 20, 2015 attainment date. Pinal County has a small portion of the Phoenix-Mesa, Arizona ozone nonattainment area.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 172(c)(1) requires nonattainment areas, such as Phoenix, to use "Reasonably Available Control Measures" (RACM) including "Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT), to control VOC emissions. CAA Section 182(b)(2)(A) provides that RACT for each source category of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is described in U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Control Techniques Guidelines (CTGs). The CTGs are intended to provide State and local air pollution control authorities information that assists in determining VOC RACT from surface coating operations. The EPA defines RACT as "the lowest emission limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility."

To attain the required RACT for surface coating operations, Pinal County is proposing to adopt a new rule, Chapter 5, Article 13 – Surface Coating Operations, Sections 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500.

PCAQCD will follow up this proposed rulemaking docket opening with a formal rulemaking proposal in which the new Chapter 5, Article 13 – Surface Coating Operations, Sections 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 will be proposed to be added to the PCAQCD Code of Regulations.

The ultimate goal of the proposed rulemaking will be adoption of the rules by the Pinal County Board of Supervisors and submittal to EPA (through ADEQ) for inclusion into the Arizona SIP.

Also as part of this rulemaking, Pinal County may add, delete or modify additional rules as necessary.

3. **Prior Related Notices**
None

4. **Contact Information**
Those wishing further information regarding any aspect of this proposal may contact

Name:	Scott DiBiase,
Title:	Air Quality Manager
Address:	Pinal County Air Quality
	31 North Pinal St., Building F, Florence, Arizona, 85132
Telephone:	520-866-6929
Fax:	520-866-6967
E-mail:	scott.dibiase@pinalcountyaz.gov

To the extent possible, the District will also post information on the County's website, *www.pinalcountyaz.gov*, under the "air quality" link.

5. **Opportunity for Written or Oral Comments**
The District will publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that will define a formal timetable for submittal of written comments. At any time prior to the close of that to-be-defined comment period, anyone may seek information or submit comments by contacting the Air Quality Manager at the address shown above. Ultimately, the public will also have an opportunity to offer comment in the public hearing before the Board of Supervisors.

6. **Anticipated Timetable**
To be announced in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT

[M16-199]

COMBINED
NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING
PURSUANT TO A.R.S. §49-112 AND §49-471.01 *et seq.*
AND
NOTICE OF ORAL PROCEEDING
PURSUANT TO A.R.S. 49-471.06

1. **Preamble**

A. The Pinal County Air Quality Control District (PCAQCD), an operating division of Pinal County, proposes that the Board of Supervisors (BOS) adopt or amend certain rules under authority of A.R.S. §§49-479 and 49-480, which respectively authorize the board to adopt rules to control air pollution.

The Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990 required ozone nonattainment areas to implement Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) to control Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions. Pinal County has a small portion in/around the Apache Junction area that's incorporated into the Phoenix metro ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The Phoenix metro was originally designated a 'Marginal' nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS on July 20, 2012 and required to attain the standard by July 20, 2015. A marginal ozone nonattainment area isn't required to submit an all-encompassing State Implementation Plan (SIP) that higher nonattainment designations carry (i.e. moderate, serious, severe) which include RACT requirements.

Unfortunately the nonattainment area didn't attain the ozone NAAQS by the July 20, 2015 deadline and was recently redesignated to a moderate 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (81 FR 26697, May 4, 2016). Thus requiring the nonattainment area to complete a SIP by January 1, 2017 that includes RACT rules.

Pinal County Air Quality evaluated permitted sources within the Pinal County portion of the 8-hour ozone nonattainment area to determine what, if any source categories would require RACT. The two source categories in the ozone

nonattainment area that were found to require RACT rules are gasoline service stations and surface coatings. This particular rulemaking address surface coatings.

The proposed amended and new rules are identified below and include an amendment to §1-1-105 with the ultimate purpose of this rulemaking being the submittal of the adopted rules in Chapter 5, Article 13, Sections 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 through ADEQ to EPA, for inclusion as elements of the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP) as required under the Clean Air Act (CAA).

B. All of the proposed corresponding changes are discussed in subsection E. of this preamble, and include the following sections:

Section Affected	Rulemaking Action
§1-1-105. SIP List	Amend
§5-13-100. General	New
§5-13-200. Definitions	New
§5-13-300. Standards	New
§5-13-400. Administrative Requirements	New
§5-13-500. Monitoring and Records	New

C. Those wishing further information regarding any aspect of this proposal may contact Scott DiBiase, Pinal County Air Quality, 31 North Pinal St., Building F, Florence, Arizona, 85132, 520-866-6929, scott.dibiase@pinalcountyaz.gov. To the extent possible, the District will also post information on the County's website, *pinalcountyaz.gov*, under the "air quality" link.

D. The rule making process will consist of an initial administrative rule development process, including this notice, a 30 day public comment period, a stakeholder meeting and an oral proceeding before the Control Officer or his designee. The date and location for the oral proceeding is set forth below. Written comments are due prior to the close of the comment period, which shall be the close-of-business on the day of the oral proceeding. The final step in the rule adoption process will be a hearing before the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors hearing will be separately scheduled and noticed in accord with A.R.S. §49-479, and, where applicable, the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §51.102.

E. The proposed additions include the following:

1. §1-1-105 – Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, sections 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 and their adoption dates in Section 1-1-105 which is a list designating which Board approved rules (and their corresponding adoption dates) that are to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP
2. Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, §100. General
    1) Purpose of the rule – To limit VOC emissions from surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro-8hr ozone nonattainment area.
    2) Applicability – Applies to surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro-8hr ozone nonattainment area where the total actual VOC emissions from all operations (including cleaning activities) are equal to or greater than 15 lbs/day or an equivalent 2.7 tons per year, before consideration of controls. Additional applicability,
        i. Surface coating activities including application of coating, coating preparation/mixing at the facility applying the coatings and the cleanup of coating application equipment.
        ii. In addition to this rule, facilities may be subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in chapter 6 and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in chapter 7.
    3) Partial exemptions
        i. Qualified materials exemption include
            a) leak prevention materials (i.e. sealants, caulking, etc.) used on non-metallic substrates and post manufacture such as old joints and seals on pipe and valve assemblies.
            b) Certain joint fillers (i.e. caulking and beaded sealants) used to fill gaps or joints between surfaces except for those used in manufacturing other metal parts and products or in the manufacturing of cans which are still subject to this rule.

ii. Extreme performance coatings are exempt from the VOC limits in this rule but not from other requirement of this rule when,
a) Used on internal combustion engine components that are normally above 250 degrees F during use or
b) Used at temperatures above 250 degrees F on items that are both included under several North American Industry Classifications System (NAICS) codes and are electronic products in space vehicles and/or communications equipment.
iii. Application methods exemption for metal part texture coating and metal part touch-up and repair coatings. However these coatings are subject to the remaining provisions of this rule.
iv. Listing of six surface coating operations and their subsets that are exempt from the surface coating standards, application methods and emission control system requirements but are to comply with the cleanup of application equipment, work practices-handling, disposal and storage of VOC-containing material and monitoring and records.
v. A listing of limited conditions in which low usage is allowed for restricted spray guns

4) Total categorical exemptions
i. Solvent cleaning

3. Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, §200. Definitions. Fifty seven definitions of terms used in the rule.
4. Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, §300. Standards.
1) Surface coatings standards – An owner or operator shall comply with one of the following for all applications of surface coatings,
i. Coating limits by coating category in tabular format
ii. Operate an emission control system (ECS) when applying a coating that exceeds the VOC limits in coating limits table.
iii. Qualify for an exemption.
2) Application methods for surface coatings: a listing of nine (including an alternative application method) methods that an owner or operator can use for all applications of surface coatings containing more than 2 pounds of VOC per gallon (minus exempt compounds). An owner or operator is allowed to use a device or system other than the nine listed for surface coatings that contain less than 2 lbs VOC/gallon.
3) Cleanup of application equipment – requirements for cleaning of spray-guns with both a machine and manually.
4) Work practices-handling, disposal, and storage of VOC-containing material. Standards for use, storage, movement and disposal of VOC-containing materials along with the requirement to minimize spills of VOC-containing material (i.e. coatings, thinners, waste, etc.).

F. A reference to any study relevant to the rule that the agency reviewed and either relied on in its evaluation of or justification for the rule or did not rely on in its evaluation of or justification for the rule, where the public may obtain or review each study (See contact information in subsection C above), all data underlying each study, and any analysis of each study and other supporting material:

Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings, EPA-453/R-08-003, September 2008.

G. Economic, small business and consumer impact statement

The following discussion addresses each of the elements required for an economic, small business and consumer impact state under A.R.S. §41-1055.

This rulemaking is proposing to adopt Chapter 5, Article 13. Surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone nonattainment area.

One surface coating operation (Arizona Steel) will be affected by this rulemaking. The department has issued permits to Arizona Steel since 2003 and the facility will be subject to the new proposed Chapter 5, Article 13. Since Arizona Steel has been located in the ozone nonattainment area for over a decade, the permit requirements have been rather restrictive and the equipment and business practices are similar in nature to the proposed RACT rules. Therefore minimal impacts are expected.

The probable costs to the implementing agency (Pinal County Air Quality) will be minimal since the department already conducts regular inspections of Arizona Steel in order to verify compliance with their permit requirements.

H. The proposed changes will take effect on January 1, 2017.

I. Compliance with the Fee-limitations of A.R.S. §49-112 (A) or (B).

Based on information and belief, the Director of the Pinal County Air Quality Control District affirms the following:

Initially, the total of the fees and other charges currently assessed in connection with the administration of the County's air quality program do not now equal the cost of program administration. To the extent that both the County and ADEQ impose parallel fees, the County's fees are capped by rule at ADEQ's rates, which implicitly affirms that the County's fees are reasonable. To the extent the County's program affects certain sources that ADEQ either does not regulate or does not charge, these proposed changes do not impose any additional fees on those sources at this time.

J. Persons may obtain a full copy of the proposed rule or existing rules at:
Pinal County Air Quality Control District
31 North Pinal St., Building F.
P.O. Box 987
Florence, AZ. 85132

http://www.pinalcountyaz.gov/AirQuality/Pages/home.aspx

K. A list of all previous notices appearing in the Register addressing the proposed rules:
Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: ## A.A.R. ##, ###, August 26, 2016.

L. Date, time and location of scheduled oral proceeding:

1) Stakeholder meeting

Date:	September 13, 2016
Time:	11 a.m.
Location:	31 N. Pinal St., Florence, AZ. Building F, Ocotillo room

2) Oral Proceeding

Date:	September 27, 2016
Time:	11 a.m.
Location:	31 N. Pinal St., Florence, AZ. Building F, Ocotillo room

Nature of meeting: Oral proceeding before the Control Officer or his designee in accord with A.R.S. §49-471.06(C) to consider public comments upon any or all of this proposal.

2. The full text of the proposed changes follows:

1-1-105. SIP list

A. As a declaration of Board policy rather than a rule, and subject to the limitations of paragraphs B. and C. of this section, the Board of Supervisors expressly designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP:

1. Chapter 1
   a. Article 1.(As amended 5/14/97 and 5/27/98), except for §§1-1-105 and 1-1-107.
   b. Article 2 (As amended 5/14/97 and 7/12/00) except for §1-2-110.
   c. Article 3. (As amended 5/14/97, 5/27/98 and 10/27/04, 07/23/14, except for §1-3-130 and the definition in §1-3-140.82 (10/12/95) of "maximum achievable control technology.")
2. Chapter 2
   a. Article 1. (As amended 10/12/95).
   b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97), excluding:
      i. §2-2-090 (as amended 5/14/97)

c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95).
d. Article 4. (As amended 10/12/95).
e. Article 5. (As amended 10/12/95).
f. Article 6. (As amended 10/12/95).
g. Article 7. (As amended 10/12/95).
h. Article 8. (As amended 5/18/05, as amended 1/7/09).

3. Chapter 3
   a. Article 1. (As amended 5/14/97, and 5/27/98 and 7/12/00), excluding:
      i. §3-1-020
      ii. §3-1-045
      iii. §3-1-080
      iv. §3-1-100
      v. §3-1-150 (as amended 5/14/97)
      vi. §3-1-160 (as amended 5/14/97)
      vii. §3-1-170 (as amended 5/14/97)
      viii. §3-1-173 (as amended 5/14/97)
   b. Article 2. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/98 and 7/29/98).
   c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/15).
   d. Article 8. (As amended 10/12/95 and 10/27/04).
4. Chapter 4
   a. Article 1. (As amended 2/22/95).
   b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97, 7/12/00, 12/4/02 and 10/27/04).
   c. Article 3, limited to:
      i. §4-3-160 (As amended 10/28/15)
      ii. §4-3-170 (As amended 10/28/15)
      iii. §4-3-180 (As amended 10/28/15)
      iv. §4-3-190 (As amended 10/28/15)
   d. Article 4 (As amended 6/3/09).
   e. Article 5 (As amended 6/3/09).
   f. Reserved.
   g. Article 7 (As amended 6/3/09)
   h. Reserved.
      i. Article 9, limited to:
      i. §4-9-320 (As amended 6/3/09)
      ii. §4-9-340 (As amended 6/3/09)

5. Chapter 5
   a. Article 13. (as amended ##/##/16), excluding
      i. §5-13-390 (as amended 10/12/95)

B. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, those provisions, save §3-1-084 which shall be expressly exempted from the limitation of this paragraph, shall operate as elements of the SIP only insofar as they pertain to:
   1. "construction," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.28; or
   2. "modification," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.85; and

C. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, neither those provisions nor any permit conditions imposed pursuant to those provisions shall:
   1. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain to other than "conventional pollutants," as defined in §1-3-140.33;
   2. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain only to a requirement arising under, or pertain to a source subject to regulation exclusively by virtue of a requirement arising under:
      a. §111 of the Clean Air Act; or
      b. Title IV of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
      c. Title VI of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
      d. Any section of this Code that is not a part of the SIP;
   3. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose a "fee";
   4. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they require a "certification";

5. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose obligations pertaining to "renewals";
6. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "excess emissions"; or
7. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "compliance plans."

D. As a renumbering and reconciliation of previously approved SIP provisions as elements of this Code, the Board of Supervisors additionally designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP without operational limitation:

1. §§1-1-010.C (2/22/95) and 1-1-010.D (2/22/95) *Declaration of Policy*
2. Chapter 2, Article 8 (As amended 1/7/09) *Visibility Limiting Standard*
3. Chapter 3, Article 8 (2/22/95) *Open Burning*
4. [Reserved]
5. [Reserved]
6. [Reserved]
7. [Reserved]
8. [Reserved]
9. [Reserved]
10. [Reserved]
11. [Reserved]
12. §5-18-740 (2/22/95) *Storage of Organic Compounds - Organic Compound Emissions*
13. §5-19-800 (2/22/95) *Loading of Volatile Organic Compounds - Organic Compound Emissions*
16. §5-22-950 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Standard Applicability*
17. §5-22-960 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitation*
18. §5-24-1030.F (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Organic Compound Emissions*
19. §5-24-1030.I (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Carbon Monoxide*
20. §5-24-1032 (2/22/95) *Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Process Particulate Emissions*
21. §5-24-1040 (2/22/95) *Carbon Monoxide Emissions - Industrial Processes*
22. §5-24-1045 (2/22/95) *Sulfite Pulp Mills - Sulfur Compound Emissions*
23. §5-24-1050 (2/22/95, as amended June 20, 1996) *Reduced Sulfur Emissions - Default Limitation*
24. §5-24-1055 (2/22/95) *Pumps and Compressors - Organic Compound Emissions*

CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 13

ARTICLE 13 - SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS

5--13-100 – GENERAL

1. **PURPOSE:** To limit the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)), defined in 40 CFR 81.303.

2. **APPLICABILITY:** This rule applies to surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, namely T1N, R8E; T1S, R8E (Sections 1 through 12) where the total actual VOC emissions from all operations, including related cleaning activities, as the facility are equal to or exceed 15 lbs/day or an equivalent 2.7 tons per year, before consideration of controls.

   Additionally:

   i. Surface-coating activities regulated under this rule include, but are not limited to, the application of coating, coating preparation/mixing at the facility applying the coating, and the cleanup of coating application equipment.

   ii. §5-13-100.3 sets forth partial exemptions for certain materials or uses employed by a surface coating operation subject to this rule.

   iii. In addition to this rule, facilities may be subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Chapter 6 and/or to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in Chapter 7 of these regulations.

3. **PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS:**
   i. **Qualified Materials Exemption:**

a. **Leak-Preventing Materials**: Sealants, caulking, and similar materials used on the following substrates for the primary purpose of leak prevention are exempt from this rule:

(1) Non-metallic substrates; and

(2) Post manufacture, such as, but not limited to, old joints and seals on pipe and valve assemblies.

b. **Certain Joint Fillers:** Caulking and beaded sealants used to fill gaps or to fill joints between surfaces are exempt from this rule, except those used in manufacturing other metal parts and products or in the manufacturing of cans.

ii. **Extreme Performance Coatings:** Extreme performance coatings are exempt from the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule but not from any other sections of this rule when used under the following conditions:

a. Used on internal combustion engine components that are normally above 250°F (121°C) during use; or

b. Used at temperatures above 250°F (121°C) on items that are both included under the North American Industry Classifications System (NAICS) codes 334210, 334220, 334290, 334416, 334417, 334418, 334419, 334310 or 336419 and are electronic products in space vehicles and/or are communications equipment.

iii. **Application Methods Exemptions:** The following coatings are exempt from application methods in §5-13-300.2 of this rule but are subject to the remaining provisions of this rule:

a. Metal part texture coatings;

b. Metal part touch-up and repair coatings;

iv. **Application Methods and VOC-Limit Exemptions:** The following surface coating operations are exempt from §§5-13-300.1(surface coating standards), 5-13-300.2 (Application methods), and 5-13-300.5 (Emission control system requirements) of this rule but shall comply with §§5-13-300.3 (Cleanup of application equipment), 5-13-300.4 (Work practices-handling, disposal and storage of VOC-Containing material), and 5-13-500 (Monitoring & Records) of this rule.

a. Aerosol can spray coating from a non-refillable container that is less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity without exceeding 2 ton/yr VOC usage or purchase, facility wide threshold.

b. Low usage of VOC coatings which exceed thresholds for coating categories listed in Table 1 of this Rule, which in aggregate of all formulations do not exceed 55 gal/yr (208 liters) facility-wide. The operator shall update usage records of these coatings at the end of each month of their use, pursuant to §5-13-500(1)(ii) of this rule.

c. A Small Surface-Coating Source

d. This rule is not applicable to coatings or solvents having a VOC content, minus exempt compounds, of less than 0.15 lb VOC/gal (18g/L).

f. A tactical military-equipment coating that is approved in a Pinal County Air Pollution Permit subsequent to a sufficient demonstration by the user that no compliant substitute exists.

g. **Metal Parts Coating:**

(1) Stencil coatings.

(2) Safety-indicating coatings.

(3) Solid-film lubricants.

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

(5) Magnetic data storage disk coatings.

(6) Plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating.

v. **Low Usage Allowance for Restricted Spray Guns:** Spray guns otherwise prohibited by §5-13-300.2 of this rule for use with coatings over 2 lbs VOC/gal minus exempt compounds, are exempt from this rule under the following limited conditions:

a. If VOC emissions from the finishing application are captured and directed to an ECS complying with the provisions of §5-13-300.5 of this rule; or

b. To coat the inside of pipes and tubes with a wand-style applicator; or

c. Using an airbrush or other small gun that has a reservoir capacity not exceeding 250 cc (8.8 fl. oz) and is used solely for detailing, lettering, touchup, and/or repair.

4. **TOTAL CATEGORICAL EXEMPTIONS:** This rule does not apply to the following operations:

i. Solvent cleaning (Chapter 5, Article 15).

5-13-200 – DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply, in addition to those definitions found in §1-3-140 (Definitions) of these rules. In the event of any inconsistency between any of the Pinal County Air Quality Control District Code of Regulations, the definitions in this rule take precedence.

1. **ADHESIVE:** A material used for the primary purpose of bonding two or more surfaces together.

2. **ADHESIVE PRIMER**: A coating applied to a substrate, prior to the application of an adhesive, to provide a bonding surface.

3. **AEROSOL CAN-SPRAY COATING:** A coating sold in a hand-held, pressurized, non-refillable container, of less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity, and that is expelled from the container in a finely divided form when a valve on the container is depressed.

AIR-DRIED COATING: A coating ~~which is~~ dried by the use of air or forced warm air at temperatures up to and including 200°F (93.3°C).

4. **BAKED COATING:** A coating that is dried or cured in an oven in which the oven temperature exceeds 200°F (93.3°C).

5. **CAMOUFLAGE**: A coating used, principally by the military, to conceal equipment from detection.

6. **CAULKING**: A semisolid material that is used to aerodynamically smooth surfaces or fill cavities.

7. **CLEAR COAT:** A coating that lacks color or opacity or is transparent.

8. **COATING APPLICATION EQUIPMENT:** Any spray gun, wand, rollers, brushes or any other means used to apply or cover a surface with a coating for either beauty, protection or other purpose.

9. **DAY:** A period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at midnight.

10. **DRUM COATING:** Coating of a cylindrical metal shipping container larger than 12 gallons capacity but no larger than 110 gallons capacity.

11. **ELECTRIC INSULATING VARNISH**: 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. **ELECTROSTATIC SYSTEM:** A method of applying atomized paint by electrically charging the coating and the object being coated with opposing charges. A higher proportion of the coating reaches and coats the object than would occur in the absence of a charge.

13. **EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS):** A system, approved in writing by the Control Officer, designed and operated in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's specifications, to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds. Such system consists of an emissions collection subsystem and an emissions processing subsystem.

14. **ETCHING FILLER:** A coating that contains less than 23 percent solids by weight and at least ½ percent acid by weight, and is used instead of applying a pretreatment coating followed by a primer..

15. **EXTREME HIGH-GLOSS COATING:** A coating when tested by the ASTDM D-523 adopted in 1980 shows reflectance of 75 or more on a 60° meter.

16. **EXEMPT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**: The federally listed non-precursor organic compounds, organic compounds which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity as listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

17. **EXTREME-PERFORMANCE COATING:** A coating used on a surface where the coated surface in its intended use is at temperatures consistently in excess of 250°F (121°C). Extreme-performance coatings include but are not limited to, coatings applied to locomotives, railroads cars, farm machinery, plastic, rubber, leather, or glass.

18. **FABRIC:** A textile material. Non-manufactured items from nature are not fabric except for natural threads, fibers, filaments, and similar that have been manufactured into textile fabric.

19. **FILLER:** A relatively non-adhesive substance added to an adhesive to improve its working properties, permanence, strength, or other qualities.

20. **FLEXIBLE PLASTIC PART OR PRODUCT:** A plastic part or product designed to withstand significant deformation without damaging it for its intended use. Not included are flexible plastic parts that are found on a can, coil, metal furniture, or large appliance, or that are already a part of an aerospace component, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, architectural building or structure, or a previously coated marine-vessel .

21. **FLOW COAT:** 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.

22. **HAND APPLICATION METHODS:** Application of coatings by non-mechanical, hand-held equipment including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.

23. **HEAT-RESISTANT COATING:** A coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400°F during normal use.

24. **HIGH PERFORMANCE ARCHITECTURAL COATING:** A coating used to protect architectural subsections and that meets the requirements of the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer Association's publication number AAMA 2604-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels) or 2605-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels).

25. **HIGH TEMPERATURE COATING:** A coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of 1000°F for 24 hours.

26. **HIGH-VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY-GUN**: Spray equipment that is permanently labeled as such and used to apply any coating by means of a spray-gun which is designed and operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air atomizing pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.

27. **HIGHWAY VEHICLE:** ~~Any~~ A vehicle that is physically capable of being driven upon a highway including, but not limited to, cars, pickups, vans, trucks, truck-tractors, motor-homes, motorcycles, and utility vehicles.

28. **IN USE OR HANDLED:** Actively engaging the materials with activities such as mixing, depositing, brushing, rolling, padding, wiping or removing or transferring material into or out of the container.

29. **LARGE APPLIANCE:** A door, case, lid, panel, or interior support part of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners, evaporative coolers, and other similar products.

30. **LOW PRESSURE SPRAY GUN:** An air-atomized spray gun that, by design, functions best at tip pressures below 10 psig (516 mm Hg), measured according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(d) of this rule, and for which the manufacturer makes no claims to the public that the gun can be used effectively above 12 psig (619 mm Hg).

31. **METAL FURNITURE:** Furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other parts made of metal or other material(s) to form a furniture piece.

32. **METALLIC COATING:** A coating that contains more than 5 grams of metal particles per liter of coating as applied.

33. **MILITARY SPECIFICATION COATING:** A coating that has a formulation that has been approved by a United States Military Agency for use on military equipment.

34. **MOBILE EQUIPMENT:** Equipment that is physically capable of being driven or drawn on a highway including, but not limited to: construction vehicles (such as mobile cranes, bulldozers, concrete mixers); farming equipment (wheel tractor, plow, pesticide sprayer); hauling equipment (truck trailers, utility bodies, camper shells); and miscellaneous equipment (street cleaners, mopeds, golf carts).

35. **MOLD-SEAL COATING:** The initial coating applied to a new mold or a repaired mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.

36. **NON-PRECURSOR ORGANIC COMPOUNDS:** Non-Precursor Organic Compounds are compounds having negligible photochemical reactivity. The list of negligible photochemical reactivity compounds is provided in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1).

37. **OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS:** Any metal part or product, excluding the following items that are made of metal: can, coil, furniture, large appliance, aerospace component, metal foil, metal textile fabric, semiconductor metal, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, an architectural building or structure, a previously coated marine-vessel.

38. **PAN BACKING COATING:** A coating applied to the surface of pots, pans, or other cooking implements that are exposed directly to a flame or other heating element.

39. **PLASTIC:** Substrates containing one or more resins and may be solid, porous, flexible, or rigid. Plastics include fiber reinforced plastic composites. Any solid, synthetic: resin, polymer, or elastomer, except rubber. For the purposes of this rule, plastic film is considered film; fabric and paper made of polymeric plastic fibers are considered fabric and paper, respectively.

40. **PREFABRICATED ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT COATING:** A coating applied to metal parts and products which are to be used as an architectural structure.

41. **PRETREATMENT COATING:** A coating containing 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.

42. **PRIMER:** A coating applied directly to substrate for any one or combination of the following purposes: corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, or adhesion of subsequent coatings.

43. **REPAIR COATING:** A coating used to recoat the portion of a completed finish that suffered post-production damage at the facility where the finish was applied.

44. **RESTRICTED SPRAY GUN:** An air-atomizing spray gun that is not a low pressure spray gun, and any other spray gun that is not on the list in §5-13-300.2 of this rule.

45. **SEALANT (BEADED):** A material with adhesive properties that is applied as a rope or bead and that is formulated for use primarily to fill, seal, waterproof, or weatherproof gaps or joints between two surfaces. Sealants include sealant primers and caulks.

46. **SMALL SURFACE COATING SOURCE (SSCS):** A facility from which the total VOC emissions for all surface coating operations that are subject to this rule without, or prior to, any emission control, is less than 2 tons/yr (1814 kg); as demonstrated by both adequate records of coating and diluent use (according to §5-13-500.1 of this rule) and a separate tally of the number of days each month such coating operations occur.

47. **STENCIL COATING:** An ink or a coating that is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters, symbols and/or numbers.

48. **SURFACE COATING:** A liquid, fluid, or mastic composition that is converted to a solid (or semi-solid) protective, decorative, or adherent film or deposit after application as a thin layer. Surface coating is generally distinct and different from impregnation and from applying adhesive for bonding purposes.

49. **SURFACE COATING OPERATION:** Preparation, handling, mixing, and application of surface coating, and cleanup of application equipment and enclosures at a facility where surface coating is applied.

50. **SURFACE PREPARATION:** Surface preparation is the cleaning of a substrate to remove dirt, oils, and other contaminants prior to the application of surface coatings or sealants.

51. **TEXTURE COATING:** A coating that is applied which, in its finished form, consists of discrete raised spots of the coating.

52. **TOUCH UP COATING:** A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections after the main coating operation. This includes touch-up coating that accompanies the purchase of an object already coated with that coating.

53. **TRANSFER EFFICIENCY:** The ratio of the weight of coating solids adhering to the part being coated, to the weight of coating solids used in the application process expressed as a percentage.

54. **VACUUM-METALIZING COATING:** The undercoat applied to the substrate on which the metal is deposited or the overcoat is applied directly to the metal film. Vacuum metalizing/ physical vapor deposition (PVD) is the process whereby the metal is vaporized and deposited in a substrate in a vacuum chamber.

55. **VOC ACTUAL:** VOC Actual includes the VOC Content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of exempt compounds (§5-13-200.12) divided by the total volume of all materials. Units of VOC actual are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Content of Cleaners or Reducers} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams) including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds ((§5-13-200.30) and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

56. **VOC CONTENT:** The organic chemicals in a material that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary room temperature. The high vapor pressure results from a low boiling point, which causes large numbers of molecules to evaporate or sublimate from the liquid or solid form of the compound and enter the surrounding air. The term VOC Content is a general term used throughout the rule and includes VOC, VOC Actual or VOC Regulatory.

57. **VOC REGULATORY:** VOC Content Minus Exempt Compounds The VOC content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of Exempt Compounds divided by the volume of material minus the volume of water and minus the volume of Exempt Compounds. Units of VOC Regulatory are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams), including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

V_w = volume of water in gallons (or liters)

V_{es} = volume of all non-precursor organic compounds in gallons (or liters)

5-13-300 – STANDARDS

1. **SURFACE COATINGS:** An owner or operator shall comply with one of the following for all applications of surface coatings:

   i. Meet the limits in Table 1 of this rule. Coating limits are VOC Regulatory; or

   ii. Operate an Emission Control System (ECS) in accordance with §5-13-300.5 of this rule when applying a coating that exceeds the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule; or

   iii. Qualify for an exemption under §5-13-100.3 or §5-13-100.4 of this rule.

Table 1: Coating Limits For Metal Parts and Products

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
Clear Coat	515	4.3	515	4.3
Camouflage	420	3.5	420	3.5
Electric-Insulating Varnish	420	3.5	420	3.5
Etching Filler	420	3.5	420	3.5
Extreme High-Gloss	420	3.5	360	3.0
Extreme Performance	420	3.5	360	3.0
Heat-Resistant	420	3.5	360	3.0
High Performance Architectural	740	6.2	740	6.2
High Temperature	420	3.5	420	3.5
Metallic	420	3.5	420	3.5
Military Specification	340	2.8	280	2.3
Mold-Seal	420	3.5	420	3.5
Pan Backing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Prefabricated Architectural Component	420	3.5	280	2.3
Pretreatment Coating	420	3.5	420	3.5
Repair	420	3.5	360	3.0
Touch up	420	3.5	360	3.0
Vacuum-Metalizing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	340	2.8	0.34	2.8
Drum Coating, New, Interior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	500	4.2	500	4.2

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS COATING: includes Adhesive Primer, Caulking, and Beaded Sealants:				
Air Dried	420	3.5		
Baked Coating [above 200°F (93°C)]			360	3.0

2. **APPLICATION METHODS FOR SURFACE COATINGS:**

i. An owner or operator shall use one of the following methods for all applications of surface coating materials containing more than 2 pounds of VOC per gallon (240 g/L), minus exempt compounds,(VOC regulatory):

a. HVLP Spray-Gun (Low Pressure Spray Gun);

b. Electrostatic System;

c. A system that atomizes principally by hydraulic pressure, including "airless" and "air assisted airless";

d. Hand Application Methods, including but not limited to:

(1) Flow Coat;

(2) Roll Coat;

(3) Dip-Coating;

e. **An Alternative Application Method:** Any method approved by the Administrator as HVLP-equivalent.

ii. An owner or operator is allowed to use a device or system other than that described in §5-13-300(2)(i) of this rule for applications of surface coating containing less than 2.0 lb VOC/gal (250 g/l).

3. **CLEANUP OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT:** An owner or operator shall comply with the following when using VOC-containing material to clean application equipment:

i. **Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements:**

a. Clean spray-guns without spraying or atomizing a solvent cleaner with the gun.

b. **Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine:** Use a spray-gun cleaning machine that complies with the following requirements unless the owner or operator complies with the manual spray-gun cleaning requirements in §5-13-300(3)(ii) of this rule.

(1) **Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine-General Requirements:** The spray-gun cleaning machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Be designed to clean spray-guns.

(b) Have at least one pump that drives solvent cleaner through and over the spray-gun.

(c) Have a basin which permits containment of the solvent cleaner.

(d) Be kept in proper repair and free from liquid leaks.

(e) Shall be fitted with a cover.

(f) Be located on-site where the spray application occurs; and

(g) Be operated and maintained according to manufacturer's or distributor's instructions.

(2) **Automatic Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine:** An automatic spray-gun cleaning machine shall have a self-covering or enclosing cover feature when not loading or unloading that in the cover's closed position

allows no gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (3 mm) between the cover and the cabinet. This self-enclosing feature shall be maintained and consistently cover or enclose to these gap limits.

(3) **Non-Automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine:** Non-automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Drain solvent cleaner from the sink/work-space quickly into a remote reservoir when work-space is not in use; and

(b) Machine reservoir shall not have cumulative total openings, including the drain opening(s) exceeding two square inches in area so that the reservoir will not allow VOC vapors to escape to the atmosphere; and

(c) Allow a machine design in which the base of the sink/work-space functions as the reservoir's top surface, as long as the fit/seal between sink base and reservoir container allows the reservoir to meet the opening limits specified in §5-13-300(3)(i)(b)(3)(b) of this rule.

ii. **Manual Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements**: An owner or operator manually cleaning spray-guns shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Disassembled spray-guns must be cleaned by non-mechanical, hand-held method of application of cleaners including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges;

b. Disassembled spray-guns must be soaked in a vat which remains covered at all times, except when the application equipment is being handled in the container, or transferred into or out of the container;

c. Solvent cleaners used to clean spray-guns shall be less than 10 percent VOC (excluding water and non-precursor organic compounds) and shall contain less than 8.0 percent VOC by weight (including water and non-precursor organic compounds) and calculated pursuant to VOC Regulatory as defined in this rule.

4. **WORK PRACTICES-HANDLING, DISPOSAL AND STORAGE OF VOC-CONTAINING MATERIAL:** An owner or operator of any surface coating facility shall store, handle, and dispose of VOC-containing material in a way to prevent the evaporation of VOC to the atmosphere. Work practices limiting VOC emissions include but are not limited to the following:

i. **Use and Storage:** An owner or operator shall cover and keep covered each VOC-containing material which is not currently in use. A person shall store finishing and cleaning materials in closed or covered leak-free containers.

ii. **Disposal of VOC-Containing Material:** An owner or operator shall store all VOC-containing materials intended for disposal including, but not limited to, rags, waste coatings, waste brushes, waste rollers, waste applicators, waste solvents, and their residues, in closed, leak free containers. The containers shall be clearly marked "Disposal of VOC Material" and remain covered with a leak tight cover, when not in use.

iii. Minimize spills of VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials; and

iv. Convey VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.

v. **Use of VOC Solvent for Surface Coating Cleanup:** An owner or operator may choose to use a VOC cleaning solvent for the cleaning of coating-application equipment, if such application equipment does not use spray devices and the same principal solvent is used for cleaning as is used in the coating.

5. **EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS) REQUIREMENTS:**

i. **ECS Control Efficiencies:** To meet the requirements pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, an ECS shall be operated as follows:

a. **Overall ECS Efficiency:** The ECS shall prevent at least 90% of the mass of the VOC emitted by each coating or process from entering the atmosphere except those controlled pursuant to the alternative in §5-13-300(5)(i)(c)(2) of this rule.

b. **Capture Efficiency:**

For an ECS used pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, capture shall be at least 90%.

c. **Control Efficiency of The Emissions Processing Subsystem:**

(1) The ECS shall reduce the mass of VOC entering it by at least 90 percent.

(2) **Alternative for Very Dilute Input**: For VOC input-concentrations of less than 100 ppm (as carbon) at the inlet of the ECS emissions processing subsystem, an ECS' VOC processing subsystem also satisfies the processor efficiency requirements of this rule if:

(a) The VOC output is consistently less than 20 mg VOC/m^3 (as carbon) adjusted to standard conditions; and

(b) The ECS consistently shows an overall control efficiency of at least 90% when tested pursuant to §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, at VOC input-concentrations exceeding 100 ppm (as carbon).

d. All VOC coatings used that are in excess of the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule shall be clearly identified such that coating-operators are informed that an ECS must be used.

ii. **Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Required for ECS:**

a. An owner or operator shall provide and maintain (an) O&M Plan(s) for any ECS, any other emission processing equipment, and any ECS monitoring devices used pursuant to this rule or to an air pollution control permit.

b. The owner or operator shall submit to the Control Officer for approval the O&M Plans of each ECS and each ECS monitoring device used pursuant to this rule.

c. The owner or operator shall comply with all identified actions and schedules provided in each O&M Plan.

iii. **Providing and Maintaining ECS Monitoring Devices:** Any owner or operator incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing VOC emissions pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices described in the facility's O&M Plan that indicate temperatures, pressures, rates of flow, or other operating conditions necessary to determine if air pollution control equipment is functioning properly and is properly maintained. Records shall be kept pursuant to §5-13-500.2 which demonstrate that the ECS meets the overall control standard required by §5-13-300(5)(i) of this rule.

iv. **O&M Plan Responsibility:** An owner or operator of a facility that is required to have an O&M Plan pursuant to §5-13-300(5)(ii) must fully comply with all O&M Plans that the owner or operator has submitted for approval, but which have not yet been approved, unless notified otherwise by the Control Officer in writing. If revisions to the plan have been submitted and not yet been approved by the Control Officer, then an owner or operator shall comply with the most recent O&M plan on file at Pinal County Air Quality Control District.

v. **Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Contents For an ECS:**

a. An O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices shall include all of the following information:

(1) ECS equipment manufacturer;

(2) ECS equipment model;

(3) ECS equipment identification number or identifier that owner or operator subject to this rule assigns to such ECS equipment when manufacturer's equipment identification number is unknown,; and

(4) Information required by §5-13-500.1 of this rule.

b. **Control Officer Modifications to Plan**: After discussion with the owner or operator, the Control Officer may modify the plan in writing prior to approval of the initial O&M Plan. An owner or operator shall then comply with the plan modified.

c. **Deficient Plan**: The owner or operator subject to this rule, who receives a written notice from the Control Officer that the O&M Plan is deficient or inadequate, must make written revisions to the O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices, and must submit such revised O&M Plan to the Control Officer within five working days of receipt of the Control Officer's written notice, unless such time period is

extended by the Control Officer, upon written request, for good cause. During the time such owner or operator is preparing revisions to the O&M Plan, such owner or operator shall still comply with all requirements of this rule.

5-13-400 – ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. **COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE VOC LIMITS:**
   i. **Emission Control System (ECS):** Any owner or operator installing an ECS shall:
      a. Implement all recordkeeping provisions of this rule.
      b. Announce the intention to use an ECS to the Control Officer in writing if:
         (1) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the spray-gun provisions of §5-13-300.2 of this rule; or
         (2) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the gun cleaning machine provisions of §5-13-300.3 of this rule.
      c. One year after rule adoption of this rule, the ECS announced pursuant to §5-13-400(1)(i)(b) shall be in continuous use.
   ii. **VOC limits and Rule Requirements:** Upon adoption of this rule, the owner or operator shall discontinue shelf purchase of materials that are non-compliant with §5-13-300(1)(i). The owner or operator has up to 6 months after rule adoption to complete use of existing non-compliant materials already purchased. A schedule for achieving compliant use of materials shall be prepared and made available to an inspector upon request. This schedule shall specify that 6 months after rule adoption complete material compliance shall be achieved.

2. **COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE O&M PLAN:**
   i. O&M Plans for ECS equipment subject to this rule shall be revised /updated 3 months after rule adoption.
   ii. The Control Officer shall take final action on an O&M Plan revision/update to address the newly amended provisions of this rule within thirty calendar days of the filing of the complete O&M Plan revision/update. The Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of approval or denial.

5-13-500 – MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. **RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING:** The owner or operator shall comply with the following recordkeeping requirements,
   i. The type and amount used of each VOC-containing coating which is regulated by name or type in Table 1 of this rule, and update each VOC-containing material, related to surface coating, that is not addressed by this table. This includes, but is not limited to, thinners, surfacers, and diluents.
   ii. Records shall be retained for five years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.
   iii. **Current Lists:**
      a. Maintain a current list of coatings, or any other VOC-containing materials regulated by this rule. This list shall include:

         VOC content for each as received (before thinning). Express VOC content in 1 of 3 forms:

         (1) Pounds VOC per gallon~~,~~;

         (2) Grams VOC per liter~~,~~ ; or

         (3) The percent VOC by weight along with the specific gravity or density, (Two numbers are required).

      b. An owner operator using any VOC coating subject to §5-13-300.1 of this rule shall have on site the written value of the VOC coating in one of the following forms:

         (1) A manufacturer's technical data sheet;

         (2) A manufacturer's safety data sheet (MSDS); or

(3) Actual test results.

c. **Usage or Purchase Records:**

(1) **Monthly:** Records of the amount of VOC coatings used shall be updated by the end of month for the previous month. Show the type and amount of each make-up (as described in §5-13-500(1)(iii) of this rule) and all other VOC cleaners or solvents to which this rule is applicable.

(2) **Annually:**

(i) **Low VOC Coatings:** Use of low VOC coatings shall be updated at least annually.

(ii) **Low-VOC Cleaner:** An owner and/or operator need not keep a record of a cleaning substance that is made by diluting a concentrate with water or non-precursor compound(s) to a level that qualifies as a "Low VOC Cleaner" if records of the concentrate usage are kept in accordance with this rule.

(3) **Grouping by VOC Content:** For purposes of recording usage, an operator may give VOC coatings, cleaners, and solvents of similar VOC content a single group-name, distinct from any product names in the group. The total usage of all the products in that group is then recorded under just one name. (In such a case, the operator must also keep a separate list that identifies the product names of the particular solvents included under the group name). To the group name shall be assigned the highest VOC content among the members of that group, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound of VOC per gallon of material, or to the nearest gram VOC per liter of material.

d. **Facilities That Are Not Small Surface-Coating Sources:** Facilities that are not small surface-coating sources shall for all coatings (except those recorded under §5-13-100(3)(v)(c) low usage allowance), make the following listings for coatings that have VOC limits listed in Table 1 of this rule:

(1) **VOC Before Reducing:** The VOC content of each coating as received, minus exempt compounds. (This figure is sometimes called the "EPA Method 24" VOC content on manufacturer's data sheets). If the coating is a multi-part coating, list the manufacturer's final VOC content.

(2) **List Maximum VOC Content of Coating As Applied:** For each coating that you thin/reduce or add any additive to, record in a permanent log either of the following:

(a) The maximum number of fluid ounces thinner/reducer added to a gallon of unreduced coating (or maximum g/liter), and the maximum fluid ounces of every other additive mixed into a gallon of the coating; or

(b) The VOC content of the coating, after adding the maximum amount of thinner/reducer and other additives added as determined by the formula in the definition of VOC Regulatory in this rule.

e. **Aerosol Spray Cans:** Maintain purchase records for aerosol spray-cans, including VOC content.

iv. **Frequency of Updating Usage or Purchase Records:** Maintain records according to the following schedule:

a. **Small Surface-Coating Sources:** Small surface-coating sources shall update each month's records of coating use by the end of the following month.

b. **All Other Sources:** For a source that does not meet the definition of small surface-coating source, update records monthly for each coating used that complies with the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule. Complete a month's update by the end of the following month.

v. **Grouping By VOC Content:** The highest VOC content among the members of that grouping shall be assigned to that grouping, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound. To identify what products belong within each group, after each group name and the group's VOC content of material must appear the name of each product in the group and its VOC content of material. **For example:** For flexible plastic parts, you use 20 gallons of primer that has 3.04 lb VOC/gal., 30 gallons of primer having 3.14 lb VOC/gal., and 40 gallons of primer having 2.89 lb VOC/gal. You may record usage as 90 gallons of flexible plastic primer containing 3.1 lb VOC/gal. If grams VOC per liter is used to record VOC content, round off to the nearest whole number of grams.

2. **ECS RECORDING REQUIREMENTS:**
   i. On each day an ECS is used at a facility pursuant to this rule, the owner or operator shall:
      a. Record the amount and VOC content of coating, the amount of catalyst/hardener, and the amounts of solvent, reducer, and diluent used that were subject to ECS control pursuant to this rule; and
      b. Make a permanent record of the operating parameters of the key systems as required by the O&M Plan; and
      c. Make a permanent record of the maintenance actions taken within 24 hours of the action's completion for each day or period the O&M Plan requires maintenance be done.
   ii.. An explanation shall be entered for scheduled maintenance that is not performed during the period designated for it in the O&M Plan.

3. **O&M PLAN RECORDS:** An owner or operator of a facility shall maintain all of the following records in accordance with an approved O&M Plan for any ECS,
   i. Periods of time an approved ECS is operating to comply with this rule;
   ii. Periods of time an approved ECS is not operating;
   iii. Flow rates;
   iv. Pressure drops;
   v. Other conditions necessary to determine if the approved ECS is functioning properly;
   vi. Results of visual inspections; and
   vii. Correction action taken, if any.

4. **COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION AND TEST METHODS:**
   i. **Compliance Determination:** The following means shall be used to determine compliance with this rule. When more than one test method is permitted for a determination, an exceedance of the limits established in the rule determined by any of the applicable test methods constitutes a violation of this rule.
      a. Measurement of VOC content of materials subject to §§5-13-300.1 or 5-13-300.2 of this rule shall be conducted and reported using one of the following means:
         (1) VOC content of coatings, solvents, and other substances having less than 5% solids will be determined by the test method in §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) of this rule (BAAQMD Method 31 [April 15, 1992]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.
         (2) The VOC content of coatings or other materials having 5% or more solids will be determined by the test method in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(c) (EPA Method 24), §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) (BAAQMD Method 31 [May 18, 2005]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.
            (a) Plastisols, powder coatings, and radiation-cured coatings shall be cured according to the procedures actually used in the coating process being tested before final VOC-emission determinations are made.
            (b) In the case of multi-component, polymerizing coatings tested according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(a) of this rule, Method 24 shall be modified to eliminate the post-mixing dilution-step (that employs toluene or other solvent). Instead, the mixture shall be spread by appropriate technique to form a thin layer, occupying the entire bottom of the foil pan. Techniques included in the method referenced in §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, can be used as a guide for such spreading.
      b. The VOC content of gaseous emissions entering and exiting an ECS shall be determined by either EPA Method 18 referred to in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(b) of this rule, or EPA Method 25 and its submethod, referred to in in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(d) of this rule.

c. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined either by the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(e) of this rule (EPA Method 204 and its submethods), or by using mass balance calculation methods in concert with the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(a) of this rule (EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d).

d. Measurement of air pressure at the center of the spray gun tip and air horns of an air-atomizing spray gun shall be performed using an attachable device in proper working order supplied by the gun's manufacturer for performing such a measurement.

e. Temperature measurements shall be done with an instrument with an accuracy and precision of less than one-half degree Fahrenheit (0.25°C) for temperatures up to 480°F (250°C).

ii. **Test Methods Adopted By Reference:** The EPA test methods as they exist in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (July 1, 2015), as listed below, are adopted by reference. The other test methods listed here are also adopted by reference, each having paired with it a specific date that identifies the particular version/revision of the method that is adopted by reference. These adoptions by reference include no future editions or amendments.

a. EPA Methods 2 ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate"), 2a ("Direct Measurement of Gas Volume Through Pipes and Small Ducts"), 2c ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow rate in Small Stacks or Ducts"), and 2d ("Measurement of Gas volumetric Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts"). All 4 of the foregoing methods are in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

b. EPA Method 18 ("Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

c. EPA Test Method 24 ("Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings") (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

d. EPA Method 25 ("Determination of Total Gaseous Non-methane Organic Emissions as Carbon") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

e. EPA Test Methods 204 ("Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure"), 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

f. California's Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Method 31 (May 18, 2005), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Paint Strippers, Solvent Cleaners, and Low Solids Coatings."

g. California's South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 313-91 (April 1997).

iii. **Test Methods for ECS:** For coatings/adhesives controlled pursuant to §5-13-300(2)(i) or §5-13-300(5)(iii) of this rule:

a. Measurements of VOC emissions from an ECS shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Methods 18 or its submethods, or by Method 25 or its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

b. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined by mass balance in combination with ventilation/draft rate determinations done in accordance with §5-13-500(4)(iii)(c) of this rule or with US EPA Test Methods 204, 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

c. Ventilation/draft rates shall be determined by EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

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1075 S. Idaho Road, Suite 102
Apache Junction, AZ. 85119

Apache Junction NEWS
Pinal County's Largest Newspaper

Affidavit of Publication

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the County of Pinal, State of Arizona, this the 2 day of Sept, 2016 appeared Trisha Barwick who duly sworn says that he/she is the advertising consultant of the Apache Junction News, a Weekly Newspaper of General Circulation, published in Arizona, and is a true and complete copy, published in said Newspaper Beginning August 22, 2016 and published on the following dates:

August 29, 2016

( ) No Other Date

Signed Trisha Barwick
Advertising Consultant

State of Arizona
County of Pinal
On Sept 2, 2016, Trisha Barwick personally appeared before me,

X who is personally known to me

____ whose identity I proved on the basis of _____

____ whose identity I proved on the oath/affirmation of _____, a credible witness

to be the signer of the above document, and he/she acknowledged that he/she signed it.

Joan E. Wilson
Notary Public

JOAN E. WILSON
Notary Public, State of Arizona
Pinal County
My Commission Expires
March 21, 2019

Public Notice

Air Quality Proposed Rulemaking

Public Comment Period & Oral Proceeding

Pinal County Air Quality proposes that the Board of Supervisors amend existing rules pertaining to air quality control. A formal notice, including the full text of the proposed revisions, will be available in the August 26, 2016 edition of the Arizona Administrative Register, which is available on-line at www.azsos.gov . The ultimate purpose of this proposed rulemaking will be the submittal of the adopted rules through ADEQ to EPA, for inclusion as elements of the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP) as required under the Clean Air Act.

Ongoing violations of the 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in the Phoenix-Mesa ozone non-attainment area resulted in an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) redesignation from a marginal nonattainment designation to a moderate nonattainment designation. A requirement of the redesignation is the development of ozone Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) rules for source categories that surpass emissions thresholds defined in Control Technique Guidelines (CTG). The Pinal County Air Quality analysis of permitted sources in the Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area determined that two source categories (Gas stations, surface coatings) need to have ozone RACT rules. This proposed rulemaking addresses the ozone RACT rule for surface coatings in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa ozone nonattainment area.

This proposed rulemaking will include a stakeholder meeting (September 13, 2016, 11 a.m., 31 N. Pinal St., Building F., Ocotillo Room, Florence, AZ.), a 30 day public comment period and a Control Officer Oral Proceeding that will be held on September 27, 2016 at 11 a.m. in the Ocotillo Room located at 31 N. Pinal St., Building F, Florence, AZ.

Written or oral public comments are due before the close of business on September 27, 2016. Copies of the proposal, and additional information, are available from Pinal County Air Quality, 31 North Pinal Street, Florence, AZ. 85132, or by calling 520-866-6929 or on-line at http://www.pinalcountyaz.gov/AirQuality/Pages/Rulemaking.aspx.

The final step in the rulemaking process will be a Pinal County Board of Supervisors Public Hearing. The public hearing will be separately scheduled and publicly noticed.

STATE OF ARIZONA }
COUNTY OF PINAL } ss.

Public Notice
Air Quality Proposed Rulemaking
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No. of publications: 1; date of publication: Aug. 25, 2016.

Affidavit of Publication

RUTH A. KRAMER first being duly sworn deposes and says: That he/she is a native born citizen of the United States of America, over 21 years of age, that I am an agent and/or publisher of the Casa Grande Dispatch, a daily newspaper published at Casa Grande, Pinal County, Arizona, Tuesday through Sunday of each week; that a notice, a full, true and complete printed copy of which is hereunto attached, was printed in the regular edition of said newspaper, and not in a supplement thereto, for ONE issues. The first publication thereof having been on the

25TH day of AUGUST A.D., 2016

Second publication _____

Third publication _____

Fourth publication _____

Fifth publication _____

Sixth publication _____

CASA GRANDE DISPATCH

By _____
agent and/or publisher of the Casa Grande Dispatch

Sworn to before me this 29th

day of August A.D. 2016

_____
Notary Public in and for the County
of Pinal, State of Arizona

Debbie L. Mumme
Notary Public
Pinal County, Arizona
My Comm. Expires 10-23-17

Michael Sundblom
Air Quality Director

Greg Stanley
County Manager

PINAL • COUNTY
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Ozone RACT Rulemaking Stakeholder Meeting
Monday, September 12, 2016
7 p.m.
City of Apache Junction City Council Chambers at City Hall
300 E. Superstitions Blvd., Apache Junction

1. Welcome
2. Introductions
3. Proposed ozone RACT Rules
4. Ozone RACT Rules and Permitting
5. Discussion

Ozone Rulemaking
Surface Coatings

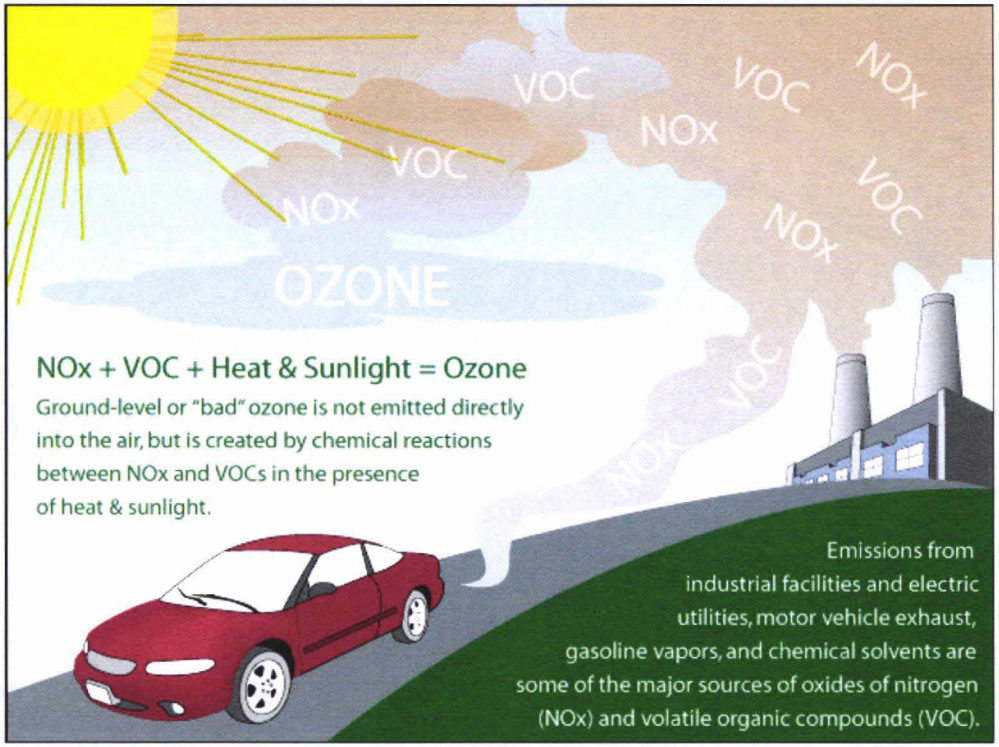
September 13, 2016

Why is the rulemaking necessary?

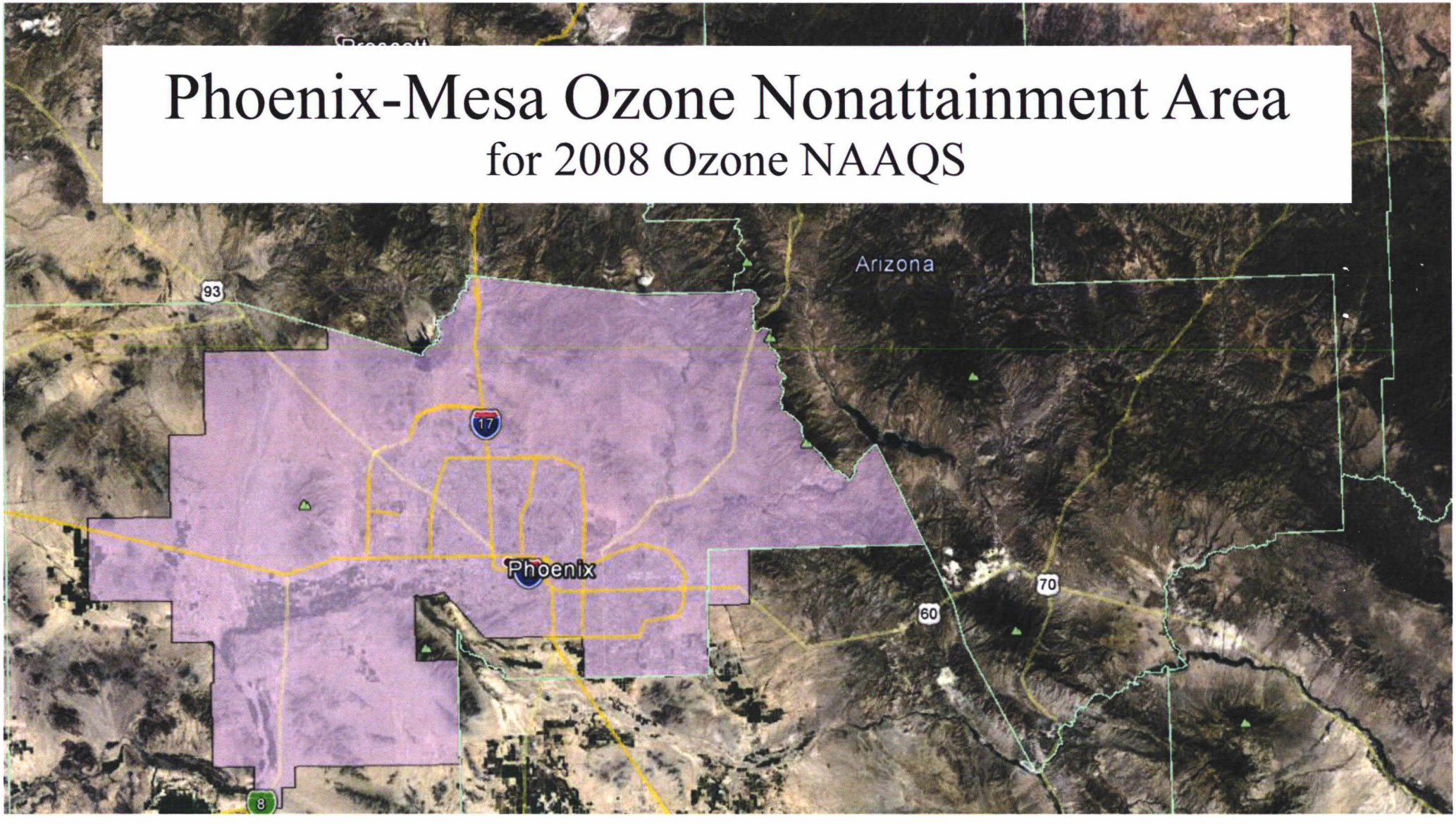
- Because Pinal County has a portion of the Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment area, Originally designated nonattainment in 2004 for the 1997 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).
- NAAQS are reviewed every 5 years and if deemed necessary by EPA Administrator, revised.
- Ozone NAAQS was revised in 2008 and again in 2015.
- Current rulemaking addresses the 2008 ozone NAAQS

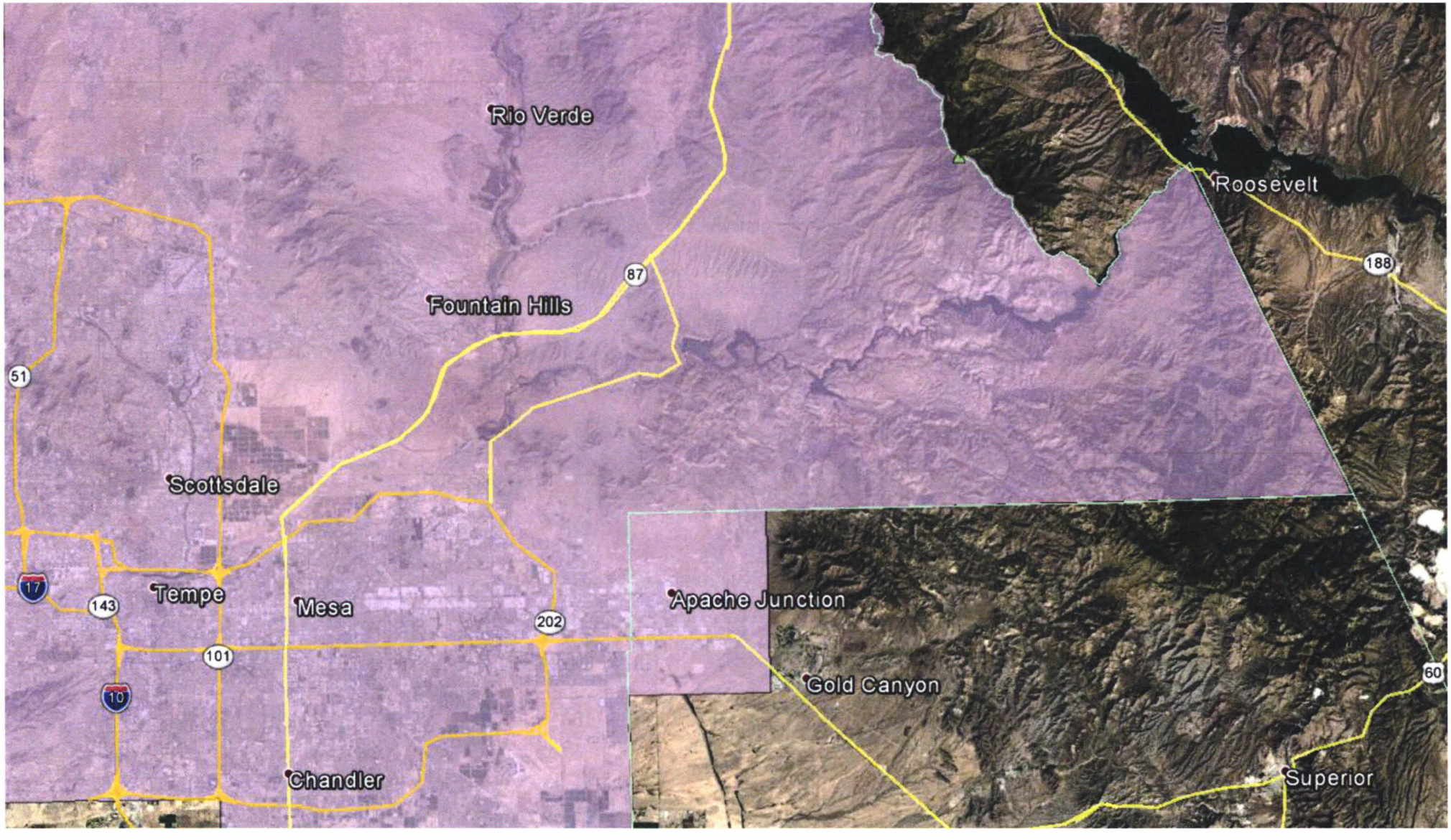
Ozone

- The pollutant ozone is a secondary pollutant (i.e. not directly emitted, formed during a chemical reaction in the atmosphere)



Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area
for 2008 Ozone NAAQS




Rio Verde
Fountain Hills
Scottsdale
Tempe
Mesa
Chandler
Apache Junction
Gold Canyon
Roosevelt
Superior
87
51
17
143
101
10
202
188
60

Why is the rulemaking necessary?

- Ozone Nonattainment area originally classified as marginal nonattainment
  - Less requirements (i.e. no State Implementation Plan (SIP))
- Attainment date was July 20, 2015
- Unfortunately area didn't attain by then
- EPA reclassified area moderate nonattainment
  - SIP required, including ozone Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) rules; Clean Air Act (CAA), Section 172(c)(1)
  - SIP required by January 1, 2017

Nomenclature

- What is RACT?
  - Reasonably Available Control Technology
    - The lowest emissions an industrial source is allowed to emit through the use of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economical feasibility.

Who has to use RACT?

- Any industrial source in an ozone nonattainment area that has a Control Techniques Guideline (CTG) [CAA 182(b)(2)(A)] and surpasses the emissions threshold in the CTG.
  - What's a CTG?!
    - EPA guidelines to assist State and Local air agencies with determining RACT

Who's Permitted?

- Pinal County Air Quality permits industrial sources that emit 1 ton per year or more (5.5 lbs/day)
- The department reviewed permitted sources and compared emissions with their respective CTG (if one exists)
  - If the emissions/throughput are over the CTG emissions threshold then a RACT rule is required
  - 2 source categories
    - Surface coating operations (2.7 tons per year of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions)
    - Gas stations (>10,000 gallons/month or 120,000 gallons/year)

Surface coatings proposed RACT rule

- Who does it pertain to?
  - Surface coating operations in AJ ozone NAA that emit at least 15 lbs/day or emit at least 2.7 tons/year of VOCs.
- Exemptions
  - Partial exemptions include leak-preventing materials (sealants, caulks, etc.) and certain joint fillers (caulking and beaded sealants)
  - Extreme performance coatings exempt from the VOC limits in the rule but not other requirements in the rule
  - Application methods exemptions
    - Metal part texture coatings
    - Metal part touch-up and repair coatings

Surface coatings proposed RACT rule

- Partial Exemptions (Cont.)
  - Application methods and VOC limit exemptions – The following sources only comply with the cleanup of application equipment, work practices-handling, disposal and storage of VOC-containing material
    - Aerosol can spray coating (non-refillable, less than 22 oz capacity, not to exceed 2 TPY)
    - Low usage VOC coatings – less than 55 gal/yr facility wide
    - Small surface coating source (less than 2 tpy VOC)
    - Coatings or solvents with VOC content less than 0.15 lb VOC/gal
    - Tactical military equipment with no suitable compliant substitute
    - Various metal parts coating (i.e. stencil, safety-indicator, magnetic data storage disk, etc.)

Surface coatings proposed RACT rule

- Partial Exemptions (Cont.)
  - Low usage allowance for restricted spray guns
- Total Categorical Exemptions – Solvent Cleaning (Chapter 5, Article 15)

Surface coatings proposed RACT rule

- Standards for
  - Surface coatings – Air dried and Baked coating limits for metal parts and products
  - Application methods – applicable to surface coating materials 2+ pounds of VOC per gallon, minus exempt compounds
    - Methods include High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray-gun
    - Electrostatic system
    - Several other options including an option for alternative application method
  - Cleanup of application equipment
    - Spray-gun cleaning
  - Work-practices – handling, disposal and storage of VOC containing material
  - Emission Control System (ECS)

Surface coatings proposed RACT rule

- Administrative Requirements
  - Recordkeeping (i.e. Operation and Maintenance Plan) and notification requirements for use of ECS
  - Within 6 months of rule adoption - discontinue use of noncompliant surface coating materials purchased prior to the rule adoption
  - Operation & Maintenance Plans for ECS equipment subject to adopted rule needs to be revised/updated within 3 months of rule adoption. Control Officer has to take final action on the O & M plan within 30 days of submittal

Surface coatings proposed RACT rule

- Monitoring and Records
  - Required to keep records of the type and amount used of each VOC containing coating regulated by this rule and each VOC containing material related to surface coating
  - Maintain a current list of coatings or any other VOC containing materials regulated by this rule, including VOC content
  - Records to be retained for 5 years
  - ECS recording requirements
  - O & M plan records
  - Compliance determination and test methods

Rulemaking Timeline

- Oral Proceeding w/Control Officer (9/27/16), same location
  - 11 a.m. – Surface Coatings
  - 2 p.m. – Gas Stations
  - Public comment period closes at end of business on 9/27/16
- Public Hearing w/Board of Supervisors
  - Tentatively scheduled 11/30/16
  - After BOS adoption, Notice of Final Rulemaking published in Arizona Administrative Register (AAR)
  - State Implementation Plan (SIP) rulemaking packages delivered to ADEQ for submittal to EPA (December-January)
  - Rules going into effect locally when BOS adopts them, become federally enforceable when EPA approves them into the Arizona SIP

Questions and/or comments

Scott DiBiase, Pinal County Air Quality, (520)866-6929

Scott.dibiase@pinalcountyaz.gov

Ozone RACT Rules and Permitting

KALE WALCH, PCAQCD

SEPTEMBER 12, 2016

Surface Coating RACT Rule

Pinal County Air Quality permits currently require Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for surface coating operations in the ozone nonattainment area.

- Historically we have looked to Maricopa County RACT rules and incorporated those provisions into permit conditions.
  - This includes VOC lb/gallon limits, application requirements, recordkeeping and monitoring
- Depending on the type of surface coating the proposed RACT rule may change the VOC lb/gallon limit

Existing Sources

Most existing surface coating operations in the nonattainment area have taken or are in the process of taking a 2.9 ton per year (tpy) limit on their Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions

- Staying below 3 tpy qualifies them for a lower fee category

The proposed RACT rule exempts sources that take an enforceable limit to stay below 2.7 tons per year of VOC

- Effectively existing sources could take a 2.6 ton per year limit to avoid implementing the proposed RACT rule
- Existing sources may want to retain their RACT requirements to avoid Photochemically Reactive Solvent (PRS) requirements

Photochemically Reactive Solvents

An existing Pinal County rule requires sources in the Apache Junction and San Tan Valley area that emit more than 40 lbs per day of VOCs and that use Photochemically Reactive Solvents (PRS) to either:

- Install a control device or
- Implement RACT

Also known as the 40 lb rule

- PCAQCD Code §5-9-278 thru 280

Options for Surface Coating

Options for complying with the 40lb rule and the proposed RACT rule

- Take permit conditions to implement the RACT rule fully (for sources with actuals at or over 2.7 tpy)
- Do not use PRS compounds (the recordkeeping is onerous) to comply with the 40 lb rule and take a VOC limit to stay below 2.7 tpy so that the RACT rule does not apply
- Take a limit to use less than 5 gallons per day of paints and solvents (most common) to comply with the 40 lb rule and take a VOC tpy limit to stay below 2.7 tpy so the RACT rule does not apply
  - The less than 5 gallons per day limit effectively limits VOC emissions to less than 40 lbs per day
- Take a VOC limit of 1.9 tpy to qualify as a Small Surface-Coating Source (SSCS) or a 55 gallon per year limit for all coatings to qualify for low usage to comply with the 40 lb rule and the RACT rule
  - SSCS and low usage sources have to implement the cleanup of application equipment, work practices-handling, disposal, storage, monitoring and recordkeeping provisions of the RACT rule
  - SSCS and low usage sources are exempt from the RACT surface coating standards (VOC lb/gal limits), application methods and emission control system requirements (metal coating facilities still have VOC lb/gal limits)
- Different combinations of the above are theoretically possible, but these appear the most likely

Gas Stations

Existing Pinal County Air Quality permits require stage I vapor recovery at retail gas stations in the ozone nonattainment area. The proposed RACT rule formalizes this requirement.

The proposed RACT rule formalizes recordkeeping and monitoring requirements such as leak rate, cracking pressure and static pressure tests

The proposed RACT rule does not require stage I vapor recovery on non-resale gasoline dispensing operations less than 120,000 gallons per year and at farm operations

So far it appears most if not all existing retail gas stations have stage I vapor recovery installed

Contact

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Pinal County Air Quality

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Michael Sundblom
Air Quality Director



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Greg Stanley
County Manager

Stakeholder Meeting
Ozone RACT Rulemaking – Surface Coatings
Tuesday, September 13, 2016 @11 a.m.
Pinal County Air Quality Control District
31 N. Pinal St., Building F., Ocotillo Room

1. Welcome
2. Introductions
3. Proposed ozone RACT Rule – Surface Coating
4. Ozone RACT Rules and Permitting
5. Discussion

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PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT
31 N. Pinal St., Building F, Ocotillo Room, Florence, AZ.
DRAFT OZONE REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (RACT) RULEMAKING MEETING
SURFACE COATINGS
SEPTEMBER 13, 2016 11 A.M.

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Michael Sundblom
Air Quality Director



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Greg Stanley
County Manager

Oral Proceeding
Ozone RACT Rulemaking – Surface Coatings
Tuesday, September 27, 2016 @11 a.m.
Pinal County Air Quality Control District
31 N. Pinal St., Building F., Ocotillo Room

1. Welcome

2. Introductions

3. Proposed ozone RACT Rule – Surface Coating

4. Comments

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Wide open opportunity

PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT
31 N. Pinal St., Building F, Ocotillo Room, Florence, AZ.
DRAFT OZONE REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (RACT) ORAL PROCEEDING
SURFACE COATINGS
SEPTEMBER 27, 2016 11 A.M.

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Scott DiRase	"	"	520)866-6969	Scott.dirase@pinalcountyaz.gov

Scott DiBiase

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Cc:	Michael Sundblom; Scott DiBiase
Subject:	Ozone RACT rulemaking - BOS public hearing notices
Attachments:	PCAQCD Public Notice 2016 ozone RACT Rules (BOTH) rulemaking BOS Public ....doc; Draft RACT Negative Declaration FINAL for web.pdf

Dear Stakeholders,

The Ozone RACT rulemakings for gasoline dispensing facilities (Chapter 5, Article 20) and surface coating operations (Chapter 5, Article 13) in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone nonattainment area are ongoing. The last step in the rulemaking process is the Public Hearing with the Pinal County Board of Supervisors (BOS). The public notice for the November 30, 2016 BOS Public Hearing is attached to this email (PCAQCD Public Notice 2016 ozone RACT Rules (BOTH) rulemaking BOS Public Hearing.doc). Additionally, pursuant to Clean Air Act Section 182(b)(2) and 182(f), e following document was prepared by Pinal County Air Quality - "Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) alysis, Negative Declaration and Rules Adoption". The draft negative declaration document (Draft RACT Negative Declaration FINAL for web.pdf) is also attached to this email and is available for review and public comment. Public comments on the draft negative declaration document are due by close of business November 14, 2016 and can be emailed to scott.dibiase@pinalcountyaz.gov.

It is at the BOS Public Hearing where the Pinal County Board of Supervisors will be presented with the draft rules, negative declaration document along with any comments received and will decide whether or not to adopt the proposed rules and negative declaration document. The BOS public hearing is the final opportunity for the general public to make comments.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Scott DiBiase
Pinal County Air Quality
(520)866-6969
Scott.dibiase@pinalcountyaz.gov

Michael Sundblom
Air Quality Director



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Greg Stanley
County Manager

Public Notice
Air Quality Proposed Rulemaking
Board of Supervisors Public Hearing

Pinal County Air Quality proposes that the Board of Supervisors amend existing rules pertaining to air quality control. The ultimate purpose of this proposed rulemaking will be the submittal of the adopted rules through ADEQ to EPA, for inclusion as elements of the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP) as required under the Clean Air Act.

Ongoing violations of the 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in the Phoenix-Mesa ozone nonattainment area resulted in an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) redesignation from a marginal nonattainment designation to a moderate nonattainment designation. A requirement of the redesignation is the development of ozone Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) rules for source categories that surpass emissions thresholds defined in Control Technique Guidelines (CTG). The Pinal County Air Quality analysis of permitted sources in the Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area determined that two source categories (gasoline dispensing facilities, surface coatings) need to have ozone RACT rules. This proposed rulemaking addresses the ozone RACT rules for gasoline dispensing facilities (Chapter 15, Article 20) and surface coatings (Chapter 15, Article 13) in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa ozone nonattainment area.

Given the obligatory nature of this rulemaking proposal, it has followed the rulemaking process defined in A.R.S. §§49-112.D and 49-471. The combined notice of proposed rulemaking and oral proceeding was published in the Arizona Administrative Register (AAR) on August 26, 2016. This started the official 30-day public comment period (which ended at the close of business of September 27, 2016). The proposed rulemaking included stakeholder meetings on September 12th in Apache Junction and September 13th in Florence. Additionally an oral proceeding with the Control Officer was conducted on September 27, 2016.

Pursuant to Clean Air Action Section 182(b)(2) and 182(f) the following draft document has been prepared and provided to the public for review and comment, "Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Analysis, Negative Declaration and Rules Adoption". The document was placed on the Pinal County Air quality Website on August 30, 2016 and comments are accepted through close of business Monday, November 14, 2016. The rulemaking proposal along with a summary of any comments received will be submitted to the Board of Supervisors for consideration and possible adoption. The date, time and location of the Board of Supervisors public hearing-of-adoption is November 30, 2016, 9:30 a.m. at the Pinal County Administrative Complex, Board of Supervisors Hearing Room located at 135 N. Pinal Street, Florence, AZ. 85132.

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The agenda for the Board of Supervisors meeting on November 30, 2016 can be found online at http://pinalcountyaz.gov/bos/Pages/AngendaMinutes.aspx.

Pinal County Air Quality Control District August 30, 2016

Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Analysis, Negative Declaration and Rules Adoption

Prepared by the Pinal County Air Quality Control District pursuant to Sections 182(b)(2) and 182(f) of the Clean Air Act for the Pinal County portion of the

Phoenix Metro Nonattainment Area for the

2008 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard

Proposed Analysis Released August 30, 2016

Public Hearing Month ##, 2016

Staff Report

DRAFT

Table of Contents

Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Analysis, Negative Declaration and Rules Adoption 1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 3
BACKGROUND 4
RACT ANALYSIS FOR 2008 OZONE NAAQS 5
Source Category Identification 6
RACT Determination- Gasoline Service Stations & Surface Coatings 6
RACT Determination – all other CTG's 9
RACT Determination- major sources 9
Negative Declaration 10
State Implementation Plan Submittal 11
Appendices 12
Appendix A: PCAQCD Permitted Sources in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area (as of August, 2016) 13
Appendix B: Definition of Pinal County Portion of Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area 15
Appendix C: Negative Declaration CTGs (as of August 30, 2016) 17
Appendix D: Chapter 5, Articles 13 and 20 (as proposed in Arizona Administrative Register (AAR), August 26, 2016) 19
CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 13 19
ARTICLE 13 - SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS 19
5--13-100 – GENERAL 19
5-13-200 – DEFINITIONS: 21
5-13-300 – STANDARDS 26
5-13-400 – ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS 31
5-13-500 – MONITORING AND RECORDS 32
CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 20. 37
ARTICLE 20. STORAGE AND LOADING OF GASOLINE AT GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITIES 37
5-20-100. GENERAL 37
5-20-200. DEFINITIONS 37
5-20-300. STANDARDS 39
5-20-400. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS 42
5-20-500. MONITORING AND RECORDS 42

DRAFT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Clean Air Act requires certain sources in ozone nonattainment areas to implement control methods called reasonably available control technology (RACT). The United States Environmental Protection Agency defines RACT as the lowest emission limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.

The RACT requirement is meant to ensure that moderate and above ozone nonattainment areas have in place RACT for all source categories covered by a Control Techniques Guideline (CTG) document and for major sources of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen that are not subject to a CTG. A local air District adopts the control methods if it has a source in its area subject to a CTG. Alternatively, the local District may declare that there are no sources in its area subject to a RACT requirement, and then the requirement to adopt a rule for those sources is no longer applicable. This is known as a "Negative Declaration."

The RACT determination and/or Negative Declaration should be submitted by each nonattainment area within two years from the effective date of the designation.

The Pinal County Air Quality Control District (District) has prepared this RACT Analysis for sources located in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix Metro nonattainment area. This area was initially designated as marginal nonattainment for the 2008 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard effective July 20, 2012. Unfortunately the area didn't attain the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS by the July 20, 2015 attainment date and was reclassified to a moderate nonattainment area (81 FR 26697).

This analysis affirmed Negative Declarations for RACT for a vast majority of CTGs except for Design Criteria for Stage 1 Vapor Control Systems Gasoline Service Stations and surface coatings. For these CTGs, the District staff evaluated the PCAQCD Rules and determined that there were no RACT level rules for these sources in the nonattainment area.

The RACT Analysis and rules along with the Negative Declaration, once adopted by the Board of Supervisors, shall be submitted to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) for transmission to the US EPA as a revision to the State Implementation Plan.

DRAFT

BACKGROUND

National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone

The Clean Air Act (CAA) was adopted in 1970. The legislation authorized the development of comprehensive federal and state regulations to limit emissions from stationary and mobile sources. The CAA was amended in 1977 and again in 1990. The CAA and amendments require the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) adopt national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for six criteria pollutants: ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and lead. US EPA formally designates areas as "nonattainment" (not meeting the standard), "unclassifiable/attainment" (meeting the standard or expected to be meeting the standard despite a lack of monitoring data), or "unclassifiable" (insufficient data to classify). The CAA requires US EPA to conduct a periodic review of the science upon which the standards are based and the standards themselves.

Ground level ozone is not emitted directly into the air, but is created by chemical reactions between oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the presence of sunlight. Ozone-related adverse health effects range from decreased lung function and increased respiratory symptoms to serious indicators of respiratory morbidity including emergency department visits and hospital admissions from respiratory causes, and possibly cardiovascular-related morbidity.

The US EPA first promulgated NAAQS for ozone in 1971 with revisions in 1979, 1997, 2008 and 2015. The standard began as a 1-hour averaging time and later changed to an 8-hour averaging time, which was determined to be more health protective.

Nonattainment Area within the District

The US EPA revised the ozone NAAQS effective May 27, 2008. The revision lowered the level of the 8-hour standard to 0.075 ppm. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest eight hour concentration in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. The revision was to provide increased protection for children and other "at risk" populations.

A small portion of Pinal County (See Appendix B) was designated nonattainment for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS effective July 20, 2012. This portion of the District is part of the Phoenix Metro nonattainment area and was classified as a "marginal" nonattainment area. As a marginal nonattainment area, the area was required to meet the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS by July 20, 2015.

DRAFT

The remaining portions of the county were designated attainment. Unfortunately the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area didn't attain the standard by July 20, 2015 and was reclassified to "moderate" nonattainment (81 FR 26697).

Reasonably Available Control Technology Requirement

The CAA requires certain sources in ozone nonattainment areas to implement control methods called reasonably available control technology (RACT). The US EPA defines RACT as the lowest emission limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology (i.e., devices, systems, process modification, or other apparatus or techniques that reduce air pollution) that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. The RACT requirement is meant to ensure that all moderate and above ozone nonattainment areas have in place all RACT for source categories covered by a Control Techniques Guideline (CTG) document and for major sources[1] of VOC or NOx that are not subject to a CTG.

Sections 182(b)(2) and 182(f) of the CAA requires a revision to the State Implementation Plan to implement RACT for each category of VOC sources in the ozone nonattainment areas covered by a CTG document and for any major stationary source of VOC or NOx not covered by a CTG document. A District adopts the control methods if it has a source in its area subject to a CTG.

Alternatively, the District may declare that there are no sources in its area subject to a RACT requirement because it has no sources above the CTG recommended threshold, and then the requirement to adopt a rule for those sources is no longer applicable. This is known as a "Negative Declaration."

Each time US EPA promulgates a revision to the ozone NAAQS, a District with a nonattainment area must re-affirm its Negative Declarations for those source categories for which it is not adopting CTG-based regulations regardless of whether such negative declarations were made for an earlier standard. This is necessary since there may now be sources in the nonattainment area that previously did not exist, or in areas where the boundaries of the nonattainment area have expanded, there may be sources in the new portion of the nonattainment area which should not be overlooked.

The negative declaration must go through the same public review requirements as any other SIP submittal. The RACT Analysis and/or Negative Declaration must be submitted to the US EPA within two years from the effective date of the designations.

[1] The definition of a *major source* is dependent on the severity of the air quality problem in a region. For the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa moderate nonattainment area, the major source threshold is the potential to emit at least 100 tons per year of VOC or NOx.

RACT ANALYSIS FOR 2008 OZONE NAAQS

The current RACT Analysis prepared pursuant to Sections 182(b)(2) and 182(f) of the CAA for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS involves the following procedures:

- Source Category Identification: Identify all source categories in the District's portion of the nonattainment area that require RACT. This includes:

  - Source categories which have RACT guidance, and for which any sources (Either major or minor) which operate in the District's portion of the nonattainment area.
  - Source categories for which major sources of NOx or VOC operate in the District's portion of the nonattainment area.

- RACT Determination: For each source category that requires RACT, identify if there is a District Rule. If there is no rule, then a new District Rule that meets RACT must be adopted. If there is an existing District Rule, then a determination must be made if the existing District Rule reflects RACT. This is based on an analysis of the applicable District Rule with guidance and regulations used to establish RACT:

  - Federal US EPA: Control Technique Guidelines (CTG), Alternative Control Techniques (ACT), Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS),
  - State: California Suggested Control Measures (SCM) and RACT/Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) determinations.
  - Local: Regulations, guidance, and rules adopted by Air Districts and other local agencies.

  The RACT Determination should identify for each source category:

  - Existing District Rules that meet RACT.
  - Existing District Rules that require amendments to meet RACT.
  - New Rules required to meet RACT.

- Negative Declaration: Negative Declarations are required for all CTG source categories for which there is RACT guidance but for which there are no applicable facilities (major or minor) within the nonattainment area, or for which there are facilities but their permitted maximum emissions are below the CTG applicability threshold.

Source Category Identification

The District permitting threshold is 1 ton per year (5.5 lbs/day), therefore virtually all industrial activities are permitted in Pinal County. The District staff have reviewed the permitted facilities located in the nonattainment area portion of Pinal County and have summarized the source categories which have applicable CTGs in Table 1. Table 1 also includes the annual permit limits of VOC of the largest facility within the source types. A complete list of all the permitted facilities in the Pinal County portion of the nonattainment area is included as Appendix A.

The only source categories in the Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area that have permitted industrial facilities with applicable RACT guidance are gasoline service stations and surface coating operations.

The source with the largest potential to emit (PTE) is a facility that conducts surface coatings. The permitted equipment includes a spray booth, blast booth, blast room, Bronco wheel machine, wet ring attachments, a spray room and a BCP4 structural wheel blast machine. This facility's maximum annual PTE of VOCs is 90 tons and 2015 actual emissions of 5.7 tons. The facility is subject to and permitted under District Rule 3-1-084 Federally enforceable provision, which is consistent with the national VOC rules. Therefore, the District has determined that the Miscellaneous Metal Parts CTG (EPA 453/R-08-003 2008/09) applies to this source.

Table 1. Summary of CTG Applicable Source Categories in Pinal County Portion of the Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area

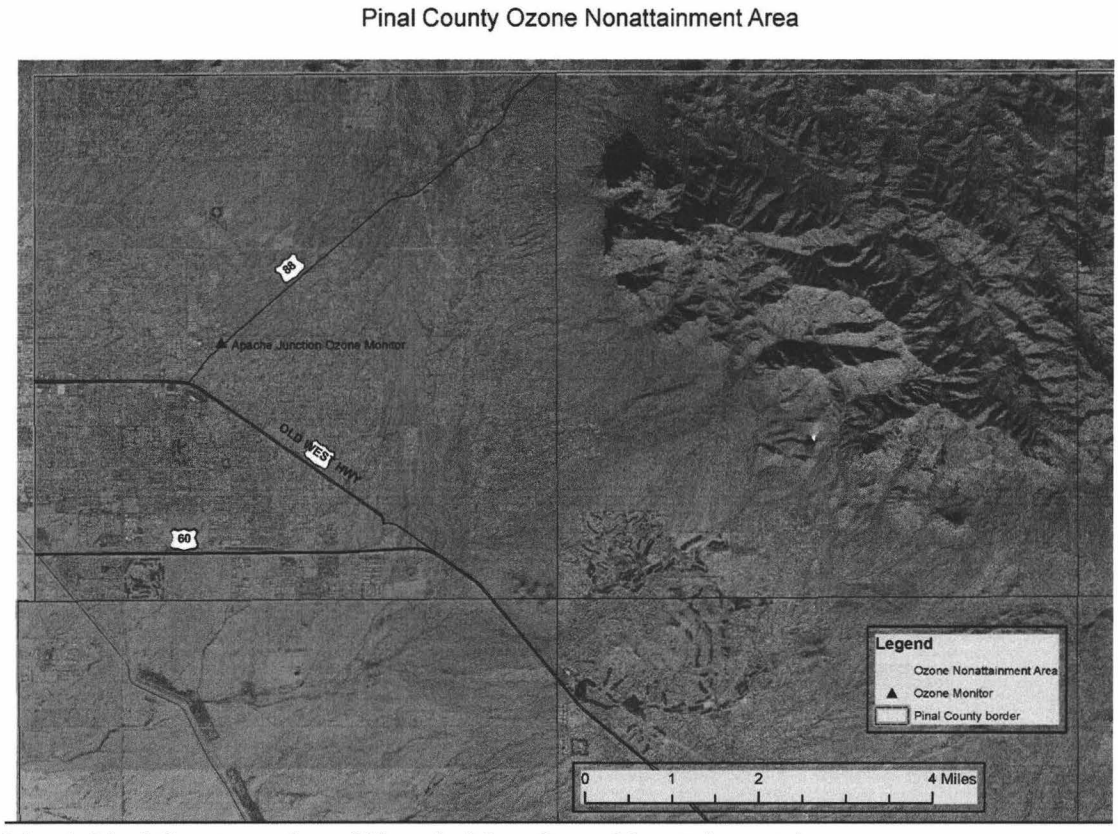
Source Category	Number of Sources	Max PTE VOC (tons/yr)
Gas Station	13	37.0
Surface Coating	1	90

RACT Determination- Gasoline Service Stations & Surface Coatings

The types of sources located in the Pinal County portion of the nonattainment area subject to RACT guidance are gasoline service stations and surface coatings. Therefore the RACT determination needed are for the CTG Design Criteria for Stage I Vapor Control Systems-Gasoline Service Stations (EPA-450/R-75-102 1975/11) and Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings (EPA-453/R-08-003), 9/08). The gasoline service stations CTG contain design criteria to control the release of vapors from commercial gasoline stations. It includes the use of submerged fill pipes, systems to control the displaced vapors from the tanks into the delivery vehicle and specifications for maintaining and inspecting the systems. RACT for ozone nonattainment areas is required when gasoline service stations exceed 10,000 gallons/month. The CTG for miscellaneous metal and plastic parts coatings includes control options such as low-VOC coatings, add on controls and work practices. RACT for ozone nonattainment areas is required for surface coating operations that have at least 2.7 tons per year of VOC emissions. Appendix D has the Board of Supervisors adopted PCAQCD ozone RACT rules.

Farm operations storage and loading

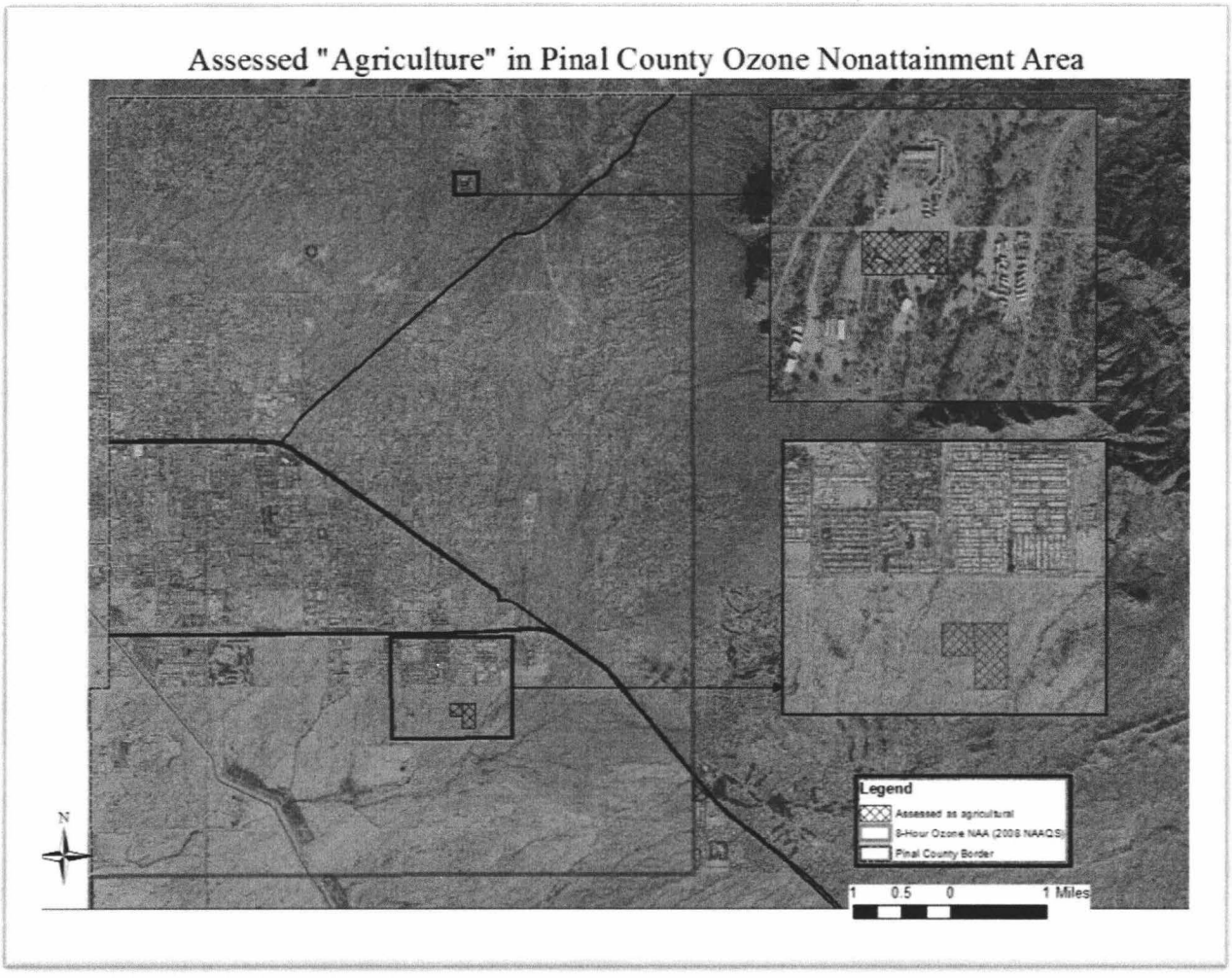
An exemption in the PCAQCD Chapter 5, Article 20 rule Storage and Loading of Gasoline at Gasoline Dispensing Facilities involves stationary gasoline dispensing tanks for farm operations. The exemption of farm tanks mirrors the SIP approved Maricopa County Air Quality ozone RACT rule 353 which encompasses the Maricopa County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa ozone nonattainment area. Additionally, the 36 square mile portion of the ozone nonattainment area in Pinal County contains no active agriculture (see maps 1 & 2 below) and has two small areas assessed as agriculture (see map 3). Therefore there are no farm tanks to regulate and so the exemption in the rule has no impact on air quality or the effectiveness of this particular ozone RACT rule. It is included in the rule simply to maintain consistency with the other ozone RACT rule in the nonattainment area.



Map 1. Pinal County portion of Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area



Map 2. Larger view of Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area and agricultural areas outside of the nonattainment area (San Tan Valley). Showing the distinction between the ozone nonattainment area which has no agriculture and areas outside of the nonattainment area which contain agricultural areas.



Map 3. Zoomed in view of Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area and County assessed agricultural areas within the Pinal County nonattainment area.

RACT Determination – all other CTG's

Excluding the aforementioned gasoline service station and surface coating CTGs and RACT rules, there are no other permitted sources applicable to CTGs located in the Pinal County portion of the nonattainment area. Through analysis of historical permitting of new sources in and around the relatively small ozone nonattainment area, the District does not anticipate any new sources in the future.

RACT Determination-major sources

There is one Title V (i.e. major source) in the Pinal County portion of the nonattainment area which is a landfill and as such doesn't have a CTG. This facility is currently subject to the 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW Standards of Performance (NSPS) for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills and the 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Municipal Waste

Landfills. The facility is required to install a Gas Collection and Control System (GCCS) by July 30, 2017 unless the source can demonstrate that their NMOC emissions are less than 50 Mg per year in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW. This facility will also potentially be subject to the proposed emission guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cf. The District will assess applicability under Subpart Cf once the rule is published in the Federal Register and finalized. Additionally any future expansion of the facility may be subject to the proposed NSPS found in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XXX.

NSPS and NESHAP emission limitations are generally considered presumptive RACT. Arizona Administrative Code R-18-234.D lists emissions standards established or revised by the Administrator under section 111 (NSPS) or 112 (NESHAP) of the Act after November 15, 1990 as presumptive RACT. 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW was first published in the Federal Register in 1996 (61 FR 9919, March 12, 1996 appears to be the earliest reference in the CFR) and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA was first published in the Federal Register in 2003 (68 FR 2238, January 16 2003 appears to be the earliest reference in the CFR). Additionally the existing source is expected to be subject to updated emission guidelines and any expansion will potentially be subject to an updated performance standard that are expected to be published in the Federal Register in 2016.

Negative Declaration

To determine that there are no operating facilities in the Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area that fall under a source category with RACT guidance besides surface coatings and gasoline service stations, the following checks were conducted:

- District internal database of permitted stationary sources.
- Internet website searches for key words.
- County planning records.

District Internal Database of Permitted Stationary Sources: The results of the review of the District's stationary source database are included as Appendix A. The largest source of VOC emissions associated with surface coating operations in the nonattainment area is 5.7 tons per year. The largest source (and most abundant source type with 14 permitted) of gasoline service station VOC emissions in the nonattainment area is 28 tons per year.

Internet Search: The District staff conducted internet website searches for businesses located in the Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area. Since the County already has a low permitting threshold (1 ton per year), all possible industrial sources have already been identified and determined not to surpass the CTG applicability (excluding the aforementioned surface coating facility and gas stations).

County Planning Records: Through the County's "One Stop Shop" the District is routed each new permit application that undergoes review through the planning department of Pinal County for the unincorporated areas within the nonattainment area. Through this process, the District is alerted to any potential new sources. The District has not received any permit applications from potential new sources in unincorporated areas of the nonattainment area.

Additionally for projects within the City of Apache Junction developers are told by the City that a dust permit is needed for any projects 0.1 acres or larger. Therefore developers associated with any projects of that scope are told to go to the County for a dust permit. It is then through that process that the County determines if an industrial permit is necessary for new sources within the Apache Junction city limit. The District has not received any permit applications from potential new sources in the incorporated area of the nonattainment area.

As a result of these searches, the District has determined that outside of the gasoline service stations and surface coating operation there are no other operating facilities in the Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area that fall under a source category with RACT guidance. The District is making a Negative Declaration for all CTG's listed in Appendix C except Design Criteria for Stage I Vapor Control Systems – Gasoline Service Stations (EPA-450/R-75-102 1975/11) and Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coating (EPA-453/R-08-003, September 2008).

State Implementation Plan Submittal

The District will make this RACT Analysis and negative declaration available for public comment beginning August 30, 2016. The District shall hold a public hearing on <Insert Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Date>, at which time the Pinal County Board of Supervisors may adopt the ozone RACT rules and also this RACT Analysis and negative declaration and direct staff to forward it to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) who will eventually forward it to the US EPA as a SIP revision.

Appendices

Appendix A: PCAQCD Permitted Sources in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area as of August, 2016

Appendix B: Definition of Pinal County Portion of Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area

Appendix C: Negative Declaration CTGs as of August, 2016

Appendix D: PCAQCD Rules Chapter 5, Articles 13 and 20 as amended <Insert Board of Supervisors Adoption Date>

Appendix A: PCAQCD Permitted Sources in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area (as of August, 2016)

Facility Name	Permit #	SIC Code(s)	2015 Actual VOC Emissions (TPY)	Potential To Emit (PTE) VOC Emissions
Treasure Chest Granite Pit	B31167.000	1423	0	1.4
Top Drawer	B31061.000	2511	0.3	24.9
Magnum Products	B31092.000	2891	0	0
Apache Junction Plant #31	B31106.000	3273	0	0.6
American Steel	B31105.000	3441	1.9	3.0
R-N-R Steel	S13171.000	3441	0.06	3.0
Temtco Steel	B31043.A01	3443	0	0
Arizona Steel	C31124.R01	3443	6.4	90.0
A-1 Steel Inc.	S13148.000	7692	0.58	3.0
Section 8	B31039.000	3443	0.15*	1.1
Cave's Canopies and Steel	S13192.000	3449	0.14	3.0
Studio Iron	S13191.000	3479	0.67	3.0
Wastewater Treatment Plant No.1	S16069.000	4952	0	0
Wal-Mart Store #1381	S10108.000	5399	0.002	
Circle K Store #2701556	S12502.000	5411	0.26	11.0
Circle K Store #2701989	S12501.000	5411	0.83	11.0
Circle K Store #2708746	S12513.000	5411	0.69	11.0
CST Arizona Stations, Inc.		5411	9.66	
Canyon Food Mart	S12575.000	5411	2.3	7.8
4 Sons Food Store #501	S12528.000	5411	0.54	10.0
4 Sons Food Store #505	S12469.000	5411	1.1	1.0
Circle K Store #3444	S12582.000	5411	17.7	37.0
Fry's Fuel Center #65	S12464.000	5411	13.3	6.5
Goldfield Chevron Gas Station	S12486.000	5411	1.21*	3.4

Shell 1621	S12470.000	5411	2.4*	13.0
Firebird Fuel	S12473.000	5541	0.14	0.1
Quiktrip Store #437	S12525.000	5541	25.8	5.0
Circle K Store #2703442	S12487.000	5541	1.7	13.0
Roadhaven Resort	S10113.000	7033	0	0
Sunrise RV Resort	S10112.000	7033	0	0
Arnold Auto Center	S13170.000	7532	0.38	3.0
Broken Wheel Enterprises	S12167.000	7532	0.13*	7.3
Randalls Towing Auto Body & Paint	S13183.000	7532	0.24	1.0
Linx Auto Body	S13168.000	7532	0.48	7.3
Gamez Auto Body	S13194.000	7532	0.74	2.2
Gear Head Sheds	S13156.A01	7532	0.02	7.3
Excel Collision Centers	S13155.000	7532	0.36	1.0
Custom Sandblasting	S13164.000	7532	0.01*	0.9
Banner Goldfield Medical Center	B31186.000	8062	0.03	0.4
Apache Junction Health Care Center	S10105.000		0	0
Golden Sun RV Resort	S10104.000		0*	0
Golden Vista RV Resort	S10102.000		0	0
Superstition East Central Office	S16080.000		0	0
Apache Junction Landfill	V20650.R01		9.87	15.1
Temcon Concrete Construction (East Yard)	S12576.000		0	2.0
Torco Race Fuels	S12477.000		0.56	1.5
Superstition Cabinets	S13181.ISS	2434	1.51	2.99
RJ Custom Products, LLC	B31155.000	2431	2.65	2.99
Superstition Cremation and Funeral Services	B21067.A02		0.002	0.7

* 2014 emissions

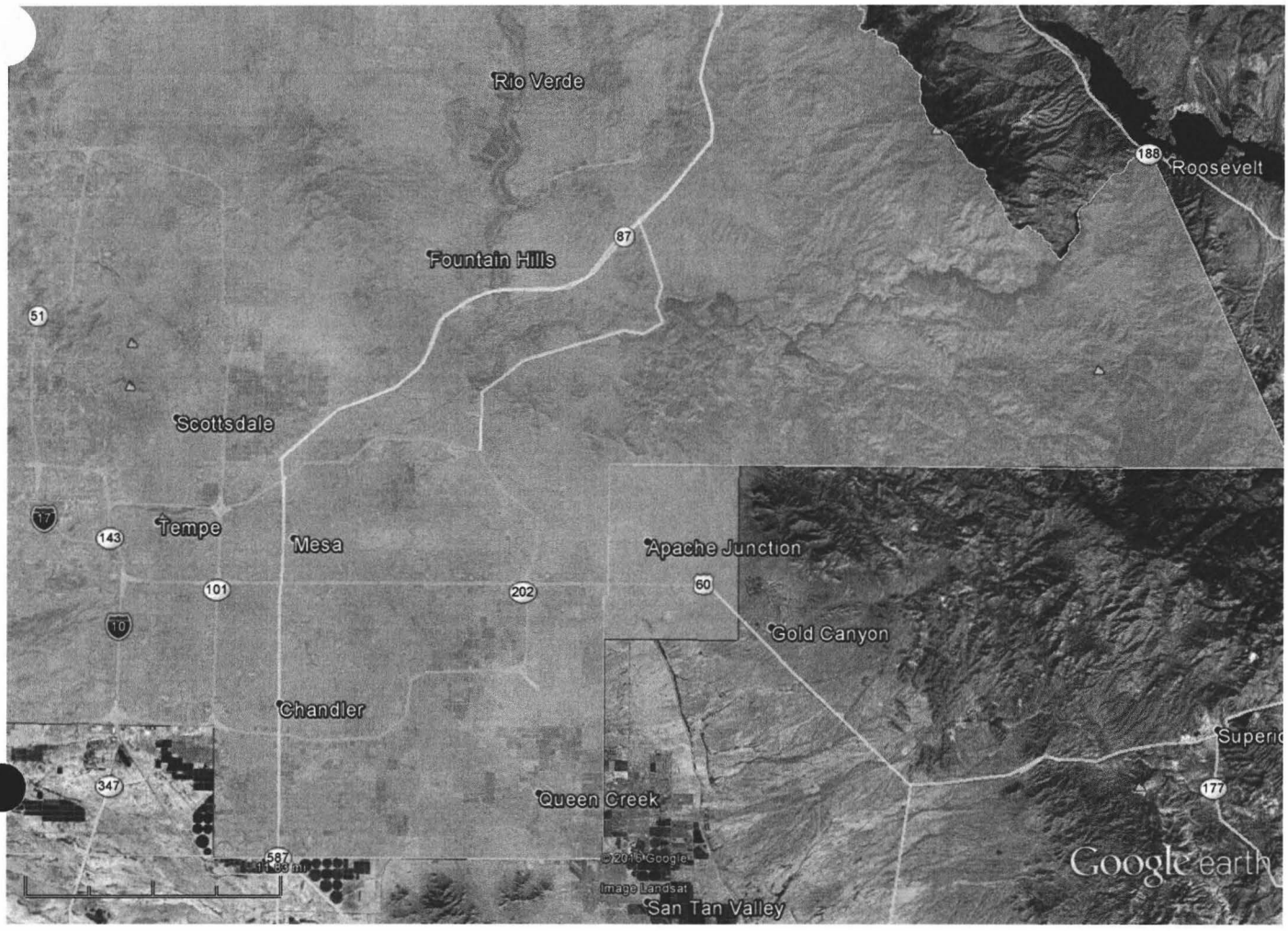
Appendix B: Definition of Pinal County Portion of Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area

From the Federal Register, Vol. 77, No. 98, May 21, 2012, page 30097: "Pinal County (part) Apache Junction: T1N, R8E; T1S, R8E (Sections 1 through 12)."

Figure 1: Map of Phoenix-Mesa nonattainment area for ozone



Figure 1: Map of Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa nonattainment area for ozone



Appendix C: Negative Declaration CTGs (as of August 30, 2016)

The District has reviewed its permit files and emission inventory, as well as business listings and county planning records, and has determined that there are no stationary sources or emitting facilities for the following CTG categories. Therefore these are the CTGs for which the Pinal County Air Quality Control District is adopting a Negative Declaration. The District also does not anticipate these sources in the future.

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT TITLE	DOCUMENT TYPE	DOCUMENT NUMBER
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources Volume II: Surface Coating of Cans, Coils, Paper, Fabrics, Automobiles, and Light-Duty Trucks	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-008 1977/05
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Solvent Metal Cleaning	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-022 1977/11
Control of Refinery Vacuum Producing Systems. Wastewater Separators, and Process Unit Turnarounds	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-025 1977/10
Control of Hydrocarbons from Tank Truck Gasoline Loading Terminals	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-026 1977/10
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources - Volume III: Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-032 1977/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources - Volume IV: Surface Coating of Insulation of Magnet Wire	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-033 1977/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources - Volume V: Surface Coating of Large Appliances	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-034 1977/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Bulk Gasoline Plants	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-035 1977/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Storage of Petroleum Liquids in Fixed-Roof Tanks	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-036 1977/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Use of Cutback Asphalt	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-037 1977/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources - Volume VI: Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-015 1978/06
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources - Volume VII: Factory Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-032 1978/06
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Petroleum Refinery Equipment	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-036 1978/06
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacture of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-029 1978/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacture of Pneumatic Rubber Tires	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-030 1978/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources – Volume VIII: Graphic Arts-Rotogravure and Flexography	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-033 1978/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Petroleum Liquid Storage in External Floating Roof Tanks	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-047 1978/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Systems	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-050 1978/12
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-051 1978/12
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Large Petroleum Dry Cleaners	CTG	EPA-450/3-82-009 1982/09
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Manufacture of High-Density Polyethylene Polypropylene and Polystyrene Resins	CTG	EPA-450/3-83-008 1983/11
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Equipment Leaks from Natural Gas/Gasoline Processing Plants	CTG	EPA-450/3-83-007 1983/12
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Synthetic Organic Chemical Polymer and Resin Manufacturing Equipment	CTG	EPA-450/3-83-006 1984/03
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Air Oxidation Processes in Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing industry	CTG	EPA-450/3-84-015 1984/12
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Reactor Processes and Distillation Operations in Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry	CTG	EPA-450/4-91-031 1993/08
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations	CTG	EPA-453/R-96-007 1996/04

Alternative Control Technology Document- Surface Coating Operations at Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Facilities	CTG	EPA-453/R-94-032 1994/04
Control Techniques Guidelines for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations (Surface Coating)	CTG	61 FR-44050 8/27/96 1996/08
Aerospace MACT	CTG	59 FR-29216 6/06/94 1994/06
Aerospace (CTG & MACT)	CTG	EPA-453/R-97-004 1997/12
Control Techniques Guidelines for Industrial Cleaning Solvents	CTG	EPA-453/R-06-001 2006/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Offset Lithographic Printing and Letterpress Printing	CTG	EPA-453/R-06-002 2006/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Flexible Package Printing	CTG	EPA-453/R-06-003 2006/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Flat Wood Paneling Coatings	CTG	EPA-453/R-06-004 2006/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Paper Film and Foil Coatings	CTG	EPA 453/R-07-003 2007/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Large Appliance Coatings	CTG	EPA 453/R-07-004 2007/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Metal Furniture Coatings	CTG	EPA 453/R-07-005 2007/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings	CTG	EPA 453/R-08-003 2008/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials	CTG	EPA 453/R-08-004 2008/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives	CTG	EPA 453/R-08-005 2008/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Coatings	CTG	EPA 453/R-08-006 2008/09
Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Primer-Surfacer and Topcoat Operations	CTG	EPA 453/R-08-002 2008/09

Appendix D: Chapter 5, Articles 13 and 20
(as proposed in Arizona Administrative Register (AAR), August 26, 2016)

CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 13

ARTICLE 13 - SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS

5--13-100 – GENERAL

1. PURPOSE: To limit the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)), defined in 40 CFR 81.303.

2. APPLICABILITY: This rule applies to surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, namely T1N, R8E; T1S, R8E (Sections 1 through 12) where the total actual VOC emissions from all operations, including related cleaning activities, as the facility are equal to or exceed 15 lbs/day or an equivalent 2.7 tons per year, before consideration of controls.

Additionally:

i. Surface-coating activities regulated under this rule include, but are not limited to, the application of coating, coating preparation/mixing at the facility applying the coating, and the cleanup of coating application equipment.

ii. §5-13-100.3 sets forth partial exemptions for certain materials or uses employed by a surface coating operation subject to this rule.

iii. In addition to this rule, facilities may be subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Chapter 6 and/or to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in Chapter 7 of these regulations.

3. PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS:

i. Qualified Materials Exemption:

a. Leak-Preventing Materials: Sealants, caulking, and similar materials used on the following substrates for the primary purpose of leak prevention are exempt from this rule:

(1) Non-metallic substrates; and

(2) Post manufacture, such as, but not limited to, old joints and seals on pipe and valve assemblies.

b. Certain Joint Fillers: Caulking and beaded sealants used to fill gaps or to fill joints between surfaces are exempt from this rule, except those used in manufacturing other metal parts and products or in the manufacturing of cans.

ii. Extreme Performance Coatings: Extreme performance coatings are exempt from the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule but not from any other sections of this rule when used under the following conditions:

a. Used on internal combustion engine components that are normally above 250°F (121°C) during use; or

b. Used at temperatures above 250°F (121°C) on items that are both included under the North American Industry Classifications System (NAICS) codes 334210, 334220, 334290, 334416, 334417, 334418, 334419, 334310 or 336419 and are electronic products in space vehicles and/or are communications equipment.

iii. **Application Methods Exemptions:** The following coatings are exempt from application methods in §5-13-300.2 of this rule but are subject to the remaining provisions of this rule:

a. Metal part texture coatings;

b. Metal part touch-up and repair coatings;

iv. **Application Methods and VOC-Limit Exemptions:** The following surface coating operations are exempt from §§5-13-300.1(surface coating standards), 5-13-300.2 (Application methods), and 5-13-300.5 (Emission control system requirements) of this rule but shall comply with §§5-13-300.3 (Cleanup of application equipment), 5-13-300.4 (Work practices-handling, disposal and storage of VOC-Containing material), and 5-13-500 (Monitoring & Records) of this rule.

a. Aerosol can spray coating from a non-refillable container that is less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity without exceeding 2 ton/yr VOC usage or purchase, facility wide threshold.

b. Low usage of VOC coatings which exceed thresholds for coating categories listed in Table 1 of this Rule, which in aggregate of all formulations do not exceed 55 gal/yr (208 liters) facility-wide. The operator shall update usage records of these coatings at the end of each month of their use, pursuant to §5-13-500(1)(ii) of this rule.

c. A Small Surface-Coating Source

d. This rule is not applicable to coatings or solvents having a VOC content, minus exempt compounds, of less than 0.15 lb VOC/gal (18g/L).

f. A tactical military-equipment coating that is approved in a Pinal County Air Pollution Permit subsequent to a sufficient demonstration by the user that no compliant substitute exists.

g. **Metal Parts Coating:**

(1) Stencil coatings.

(2) Safety-indicating coatings.

(3) Solid-film lubricants.

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

(5) Magnetic data storage disk coatings.

(6) Plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating.

v. **Low Usage Allowance for Restricted Spray Guns:** Spray guns otherwise prohibited by §5-13-300.2 of this rule for use with coatings over 2 lbs VOC/gal minus exempt compounds, are exempt from this rule under the following limited conditions:

a. If VOC emissions from the finishing application are captured and directed to an ECS complying with the provisions of §5-13-300.5 of this rule; or

b. To coat the inside of pipes and tubes with a wand-style applicator; or

c. Using an airbrush or other small gun that has a reservoir capacity not exceeding 250 cc (8.8 fl. oz) and is used solely for detailing, lettering, touchup, and/or repair.

4. TOTAL CATEGORICAL EXEMPTIONS: This rule does not apply to the following operations:

i. Solvent cleaning (Chapter 5, Article 15).

5-13-200 – DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply, in addition to those definitions found in §1-3-140 (Definitions) of these rules. In the event of any inconsistency between any of the Pinal County Air Quality Control District Code of Regulations, the definitions in this rule take precedence.

1. **ADHESIVE:** A material used for the primary purpose of bonding two or more surfaces together.

2. **ADHESIVE PRIMER**: A coating applied to a substrate, prior to the application of an adhesive, to provide a bonding surface.

3. **AEROSOL CAN-SPRAY COATING:** A coating sold in a hand-held, pressurized, non-refillable container, of less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity, and that is expelled from the container in a finely divided form when a valve on the container is depressed.

AIR-DRIED COATING: A coating ~~which is~~ dried by the use of air or forced warm air at temperatures up to and including 200°F (93.3°C).

4. **BAKED COATING:** A coating that is dried or cured in an oven in which the oven temperature exceeds 200°F (93.3°C).

5. **CAMOUFLAGE**: A coating used, principally by the military, to conceal equipment from detection.

6. **CAULKING**: A semisolid material that is used to aerodynamically smooth surfaces or fill cavities.

7. **CLEAR COAT:** A coating that lacks color or opacity or is transparent.

8. **COATING APPLICATION EQUIPMENT:** Any spray gun, wand, rollers, brushes or any other means used to apply or cover a surface with a coating for either beauty, protection or other purpose.

9. **DAY:** A period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at midnight.

10. **DRUM COATING:** Coating of a cylindrical metal shipping container larger than 12 gallons capacity but no larger than 110 gallons capacity.

11. **ELECTRIC INSULATING VARNISH**: 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. **ELECTROSTATIC SYSTEM:** A method of applying atomized paint by electrically charging the coating and the object being coated with opposing charges. A higher proportion of the coating reaches and coats the object than would occur in the absence of a charge.

13. **EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS):** A system, approved in writing by the Control Officer, designed

and operated in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's specifications, to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds. Such system consists of an emissions collection subsystem and an emissions processing subsystem.

14. **ETCHING FILLER:** A coating that contains less than 23 percent solids by weight and at least ½ percent acid by weight, and is used instead of applying a pretreatment coating followed by a primer..

15. **EXTREME HIGH-GLOSS COATING:** A coating when tested by the ASTDM D-523 adopted in 1980 shows reflectance of 75 or more on a 60° meter.

16. **EXEMPT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**: The federally listed non-precursor organic compounds, organic compounds which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity as listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

17. **EXTREME-PERFORMANCE COATING:** A coating used on a surface where the coated surface in its intended use is at temperatures consistently in excess of 250°F (121°C). Extreme-performance coatings include but are not limited to, coatings applied to locomotives, railroads cars, farm machinery, plastic, rubber, leather, or glass.

18. **FABRIC:** A textile material. Non-manufactured items from nature are not fabric except for natural threads, fibers, filaments, and similar that have been manufactured into textile fabric.

19. **FILLER:** A relatively non-adhesive substance added to an adhesive to improve its working properties, permanence, strength, or other qualities.

20. **FLEXIBLE PLASTIC PART OR PRODUCT:** A plastic part or product designed to withstand significant deformation without damaging it for its intended use. Not included are flexible plastic parts that are found on a can, coil, metal furniture, or large appliance, or that are already a part of an aerospace component, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, architectural building or structure, or a previously coated marine-vessel .

21. **FLOW COAT:** 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.

22. **HAND APPLICATION METHODS:** Application of coatings by non-mechanical, hand-held equipment including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.

23. **HEAT-RESISTANT COATING:** A coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400°F during normal use.

24. **HIGH PERFORMANCE ARCHITECTURAL COATING:** A coating used to protect architectural subsections and that meets the requirements of the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer Association's publication number AAMA 2604-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels) or 2605-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels).

25. **HIGH TEMPERATURE COATING:** A coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of 1000°F for 24 hours.

26. **HIGH-VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY-GUN**: Spray equipment that is permanently labeled as such and used to apply any coating by means of a spray-gun which is designed and operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air atomizing pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.

27. **HIGHWAY VEHICLE:** ~~Any~~ A vehicle that is physically capable of being driven upon a highway including, but not limited to, cars, pickups, vans, trucks, truck-tractors, motor-homes, motorcycles, and utility vehicles.

28. **IN USE OR HANDLED:** Actively engaging the materials with activities such as mixing, depositing, brushing, rolling, padding, wiping or removing or transferring material into or out of the container.

29. **LARGE APPLIANCE:** A door, case, lid, panel, or interior support part of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners, evaporative coolers, and other similar products.

30. **LOW PRESSURE SPRAY GUN:** An air-atomized spray gun that, by design, functions best at tip pressures below 10 psig (516 mm Hg), measured according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(d) of this rule, and for which the manufacturer makes no claims to the public that the gun can be used effectively above 12 psig (619 mm Hg).

31. **METAL FURNITURE:** Furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other parts made of metal or other material(s) to form a furniture piece.

32. **METALLIC COATING:** A coating that contains more than 5 grams of metal particles per liter of coating as applied.

33. **MILITARY SPECIFICATION COATING:** A coating that has a formulation that has been approved by a United States Military Agency for use on military equipment.

34. **MOBILE EQUIPMENT:** Equipment that is physically capable of being driven or drawn on a highway including, but not limited to: construction vehicles (such as mobile cranes, bulldozers, concrete mixers); farming equipment (wheel tractor, plow, pesticide sprayer); hauling equipment (truck trailers, utility bodies, camper shells); and miscellaneous equipment (street cleaners, mopeds, golf carts).

35. **MOLD-SEAL COATING:** The initial coating applied to a new mold or a repaired mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.

36. **NON-PRECURSOR ORGANIC COMPOUNDS:** Non-Precursor Organic Compounds are compounds having negligible photochemical reactivity. The list of negligible photochemical reactivity compounds is provided in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1).

37. **OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS**: Any metal part or product, excluding the following items that are made of metal: can, coil, furniture, large appliance, aerospace component, metal foil, metal textile fabric, semiconductor metal, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, an architectural building or structure, a previously coated marine-vessel.

38. **PAN BACKING COATING:** A coating applied to the surface of pots, pans, or other cooking implements that are exposed directly to a flame or other heating element.

39. **PLASTIC:** Substrates containing one or more resins and may be solid, porous, flexible, or rigid. Plastics include fiber reinforced plastic composites. Any solid, synthetic: resin, polymer, or elastomer, except rubber. For the purposes of this rule, plastic film is considered film; fabric and paper made of polymeric plastic fibers are considered fabric and paper, respectively.

40. **PREFABRICATED ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT COATING:** A coating applied to metal parts and products which are to be used as an architectural structure.

41. **PRETREATMENT COATING:** A coating containing 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.

42. **PRIMER:** A coating applied directly to substrate for any one or combination of the following purposes: corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, or adhesion of subsequent coatings.

43. **REPAIR COATING:** A coating used to recoat the portion of a completed finish that suffered post-production damage at the facility where the finish was applied.

44. **RESTRICTED SPRAY GUN:** An air-atomizing spray gun that is not a low pressure spray gun, and any other spray gun that is not on the list in §5-13-300.2 of this rule.

45. **SEALANT (BEADED):** A material with adhesive properties that is applied as a rope or bead and that is formulated for use primarily to fill, seal, waterproof, or weatherproof gaps or joints between two surfaces. Sealants include sealant primers and caulks.

46. **SMALL SURFACE COATING SOURCE (SSCS):** A facility from which the total VOC emissions for all surface coating operations that are subject to this rule without, or prior to, any emission control, is less than 2 tons/yr (1814 kg); as demonstrated by both adequate records of coating and diluent use (according to §5-13-500.1 of this rule) and a separate tally of the number of days each month such coating operations occur.

47. **STENCIL COATING:** An ink or a coating that is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters, symbols and/or numbers.

48. **SURFACE COATING:** A liquid, fluid, or mastic composition that is converted to a solid (or semi-solid) protective, decorative, or adherent film or deposit after application as a thin layer. Surface coating is generally distinct and different from impregnation and from applying adhesive for bonding purposes.

49. **SURFACE COATING OPERATION:** Preparation, handling, mixing, and application of surface coating, and cleanup of application equipment and enclosures at a facility where surface coating is applied.

50. **SURFACE PREPARATION:** Surface preparation is the cleaning of a substrate to remove dirt, oils, and other contaminants prior to the application of surface coatings or sealants.

51. **TEXTURE COATING:** A coating that is applied which, in its finished form, consists of discrete raised spots of the coating.

52. **TOUCH UP COATING:** A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections after the main coating

operation. This includes touch-up coating that accompanies the purchase of an object already coated with that coating.

53. **TRANSFER EFFICIENCY:** The ratio of the weight of coating solids adhering to the part being coated, to the weight of coating solids used in the application process expressed as a percentage.

54. **VACUUM-METALIZING COATING:** The undercoat applied to the substrate on which the metal is deposited or the overcoat is applied directly to the metal film. Vacuum metalizing/ physical vapor deposition (PVD) is the process whereby the metal is vaporized and deposited in a substrate in a vacuum chamber.

55. **VOC ACTUAL:** VOC Actual includes the VOC Content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of exempt compounds (§5-13-200.12) divided by the total volume of all materials. Units of VOC actual are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Content of Cleaners or Reducers} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams) including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds ((§5-13-200.30) and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

56. **VOC CONTENT:** The organic chemicals in a material that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary room temperature. The high vapor pressure results from a low boiling point, which causes large numbers of molecules to evaporate or sublimate from the liquid or solid form of the compound and enter the surrounding air. The term VOC Content is a general term used throughout the rule and includes VOC, VOC Actual or VOC Regulatory.

57. **VOC REGULATORY:** VOC Content Minus Exempt Compounds The VOC content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of Exempt Compounds divided by the volume of material minus the volume of water and minus the volume of Exempt Compounds. Units of VOC Regulatory are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams), including VOC, water, non-precursor organic

compounds and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

V_w = volume of water in gallons (or liters)

V_{es} = volume of all non-precursor organic compounds in gallons (or liters)

5-13-300 – STANDARDS

1. **SURFACE COATINGS:** An owner or operator shall comply with one of the following for all applications of surface coatings:

   i. Meet the limits in Table 1 of this rule. Coating limits are VOC Regulatory; or

   ii. Operate an Emission Control System (ECS) in accordance with §5-13-300.5 of this rule when applying a coating that exceeds the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule; or

   iii. Qualify for an exemption under §5-13-100.3 or §5-13-100.4 of this rule.

Table 1: Coating Limits For Metal Parts and Products

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
Clear Coat	515	4.3	515	4.3
Camouflage	420	3.5	420	3.5
Electric-Insulating Varnish	420	3.5	420	3.5
Etching Filler	420	3.5	420	3.5
Extreme High-Gloss	420	3.5	360	3.0
Extreme Performance	420	3.5	360	3.0
Heat-Resistant	420	3.5	360	3.0
High Performance Architectural	740	6.2	740	6.2
High Temperature	420	3.5	420	3.5
Metallic	420	3.5	420	3.5

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
Military Specification	340	2.8	280	2.3
Mold-Seal	420	3.5	420	3.5
Pan Backing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Prefabricated Architectural Component	420	3.5	280	2.3
Pretreatment Coating	420	3.5	420	3.5
Repair	420	3.5	360	3.0
Touch up	420	3.5	360	3.0
Vacuum-Metalizing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	340	2.8	0.34	2.8
Drum Coating, New, Interior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	500	4.2	500	4.2
OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS COATING: includes Adhesive Primer, Caulking, and Beaded Sealants:				
Air Dried	420	3.5		
Baked Coating [above 200°F (93°C)]			360	3.0

2. APPLICATION METHODS FOR SURFACE COATINGS:

i. An owner or operator shall use one of the following methods for all applications of surface coating materials containing more than 2 pounds of VOC per gallon (240 g/L), minus exempt compounds,(VOC regulatory):

a. HVLP Spray-Gun (Low Pressure Spray Gun);

b. Electrostatic System;

c. A system that atomizes principally by hydraulic pressure, including "airless" and "air assisted airless";

d. Hand Application Methods, including but not limited to:

(1) Flow Coat;

(2) Roll Coat;

(3) Dip-Coating;

e. An Alternative Application Method: Any method approved by the Administrator as HVLP-equivalent.

ii. An owner or operator is allowed to use a device or system other than that described in §5-13-300(2)(i) of this rule for applications of surface coating containing less than 2.0 lb VOC/gal (250 g/l).

3. CLEANUP OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT: An owner or operator shall comply with the following when using VOC-containing material to clean application equipment:

i. Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements:

a. Clean spray-guns without spraying or atomizing a solvent cleaner with the gun.

b. Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: Use a spray-gun cleaning machine that complies with the following requirements unless the owner or operator complies with the manual spray-gun cleaning requirements in §5-13-300(3)(ii) of this rule.

(1) Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine-General Requirements: The spray-gun cleaning machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Be designed to clean spray-guns.

(b) Have at least one pump that drives solvent cleaner through and over the spray-gun.

(c) Have a basin which permits containment of the solvent cleaner.

(d) Be kept in proper repair and free from liquid leaks.

(e) Shall be fitted with a cover.

(f) Be located on-site where the spray application occurs; and

(g) Be operated and maintained according to manufacturer's or distributor's instructions.

(2) Automatic Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: An automatic spray-gun cleaning machine shall have a self-covering or enclosing cover feature when not loading or unloading that in the cover's closed position allows no gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (3 mm) between the cover and the cabinet. This self-enclosing feature shall be maintained and consistently cover or enclose to these gap limits.

(3) Non-Automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: Non-automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Drain solvent cleaner from the sink/work-space quickly into a remote reservoir when work-space is not in use; and

(b) Machine reservoir shall not have cumulative total openings, including the drain opening(s)

exceeding two square inches in area so that the reservoir will not allow VOC vapors to escape to the atmosphere; and

(c) Allow a machine design in which the base of the sink/work-space functions as the reservoir's top surface, as long as the fit/seal between sink base and reservoir container allows the reservoir to meet the opening limits specified in §5-13-300(3)(i)(b)(3)(b) of this rule.

ii. **Manual Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements**: An owner or operator manually cleaning spray-guns shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Disassembled spray-guns must be cleaned by non-mechanical, hand-held method of application of cleaners including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges;

b. Disassembled spray-guns must be soaked in a vat which remains covered at all times, except when the application equipment is being handled in the container, or transferred into or out of the container;

c. Solvent cleaners used to clean spray-guns shall be less than 10 percent VOC (excluding water and non-precursor organic compounds) and shall contain less than 8.0 percent VOC by weight (including water and non-precursor organic compounds) and calculated pursuant to VOC Regulatory as defined in this rule.

4. **WORK PRACTICES-HANDLING, DISPOSAL AND STORAGE OF VOC-CONTAINING MATERIAL:** An owner or operator of any surface coating facility shall store, handle, and dispose of VOC-containing material in a way to prevent the evaporation of VOC to the atmosphere. Work practices limiting VOC emissions include but are not limited to the following:

i. **Use and Storage:** An owner or operator shall cover and keep covered each VOC-containing material which is not currently in use. A person shall store finishing and cleaning materials in closed or covered leak-free containers.

ii. **Disposal of VOC-Containing Material:** An owner or operator shall store all VOC-containing materials intended for disposal including, but not limited to, rags, waste coatings, waste brushes, waste rollers, waste applicators, waste solvents, and their residues, in closed, leak free containers. The containers shall be clearly marked "Disposal of VOC Material" and remain covered with a leak tight cover, when not in use.

iii. Minimize spills of VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials; and

iv. Convey VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.

v. **Use of VOC Solvent for Surface Coating Cleanup:** An owner or operator may choose to use a VOC cleaning solvent for the cleaning of coating-application equipment, if such application equipment does not use spray devices and the same principal solvent is used for cleaning as is used in the coating.

5. **EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS) REQUIREMENTS:**

i. **ECS Control Efficiencies:** To meet the requirements pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, an ECS shall be operated as follows:

a. Overall ECS Efficiency: The ECS shall prevent at least 90% of the mass of the VOC emitted by each coating or process from entering the atmosphere except those controlled pursuant to the alternative in §5-13-300(5)(i)(c)(2) of this rule.

b. Capture Efficiency:

For an ECS used pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, capture shall be at least 90%.

c. Control Efficiency of The Emissions Processing Subsystem:

(1) The ECS shall reduce the mass of VOC entering it by at least 90 percent.

(2) Alternative for Very Dilute Input: For VOC input-concentrations of less than 100 ppm (as carbon) at the inlet of the ECS emissions processing subsystem, an ECS' VOC processing subsystem also satisfies the processor efficiency requirements of this rule if:

(a) The VOC output is consistently less than 20 mg VOC/m^3 (as carbon) adjusted to standard conditions; and

(b) The ECS consistently shows an overall control efficiency of at least 90% when tested pursuant to §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, at VOC input-concentrations exceeding 100 ppm (as carbon).

d. All VOC coatings used that are in excess of the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule shall be clearly identified such that coating-operators are informed that an ECS must be used.

ii. **Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Required for ECS:**

a. An owner or operator shall provide and maintain (an) O&M Plan(s) for any ECS, any other emission processing equipment, and any ECS monitoring devices used pursuant to this rule or to an air pollution control permit.

b. The owner or operator shall submit to the Control Officer for approval the O&M Plans of each ECS and each ECS monitoring device used pursuant to this rule.

c. The owner or operator shall comply with all identified actions and schedules provided in each O&M Plan.

iii. **Providing and Maintaining ECS Monitoring Devices:** Any owner or operator incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing VOC emissions pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices described in the facility's O&M Plan that indicate temperatures, pressures, rates of flow, or other operating conditions necessary to determine if air pollution control equipment is functioning properly and is properly maintained. Records shall be kept pursuant to §5-13-500.2 which demonstrate that the ECS meets the overall control standard required by §5-13-300(5)(i) of this rule.

iv. **O&M Plan Responsibility:** An owner or operator of a facility that is required to have an O&M Plan pursuant to §5-13-300(5)(ii) must fully comply with all O&M Plans that the owner or operator has submitted for approval, but which have not yet been approved, unless notified otherwise by the Control Officer in writing. If revisions to the plan have been submitted and not yet been approved by the Control Officer, then an owner or operator shall comply with the most recent O&M plan on file at Pinal County Air Quality Control District.

v. **Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Contents For an ECS:**

a. An O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices shall include all of the following information:

(1) ECS equipment manufacturer;

(2) ECS equipment model;

(3) ECS equipment identification number or identifier that owner or operator subject to this rule assigns to such ECS equipment when manufacturer's equipment identification number is unknown,; and

(4) Information required by §5-13-500.1 of this rule.

b. **Control Officer Modifications to Plan**: After discussion with the owner or operator, the Control Officer may modify the plan in writing prior to approval of the initial O&M Plan. An owner or operator shall then comply with the plan modified.

c. **Deficient Plan**: The owner or operator subject to this rule, who receives a written notice from the Control Officer that the O&M Plan is deficient or inadequate, must make written revisions to the O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices, and must submit such revised O&M Plan to the Control Officer within five working days of receipt of the Control Officer's written notice, unless such time period is extended by the Control Officer, upon written request, for good cause. During the time such owner or operator is preparing revisions to the O&M Plan, such owner or operator shall still comply with all requirements of this rule.

5-13-400 – ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE VOC LIMITS:

i. **Emission Control System (ECS):** Any owner or operator installing an ECS shall:

a. Implement all recordkeeping provisions of this rule.

b. Announce the intention to use an ECS to the Control Officer in writing if:

(1) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the spray-gun provisions of §5-13-300.2 of this rule; or

(2) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the gun cleaning machine provisions of §5-13-300.3 of this rule.

c. One year after rule adoption of this rule, the ECS announced pursuant to §5-13-400(1)(i)(b) shall be in continuous use.

ii. **VOC limits and Rule Requirements:** Upon adoption of this rule, the owner or operator shall discontinue shelf purchase of materials that are non-compliant with §5-13-300(1)(i). The owner or operator has up to 6 months after rule adoption to complete use of existing non-compliant materials already purchased. A schedule for achieving compliant use of materials shall be prepared and made available to an inspector upon request. This schedule shall specify that 6 months after rule adoption complete material compliance shall be achieved.

2. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE O&M PLAN:

i. O&M Plans for ECS equipment subject to this rule shall be revised /updated 3 months after rule

adoption.

ii. The Control Officer shall take final action on an O&M Plan revision/update to address the newly amended provisions of this rule within thirty calendar days of the filing of the complete O&M Plan revision/update. The Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of approval or denial.

5-13-500 – MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING: The owner or operator shall comply with the following recordkeeping requirements,

i. The type and amount used of each VOC-containing coating which is regulated by name or type in Table 1 of this rule, and update each VOC-containing material, related to surface coating, that is not addressed by this table. This includes, but is not limited to, thinners, surfacers, and diluents.

ii. Records shall be retained for five years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.

iii. **Current Lists:**

a. Maintain a current list of coatings, or any other VOC-containing materials regulated by this rule. This list shall include:

VOC content for each as received (before thinning). Express VOC content in 1 of 3 forms:

(1) Pounds VOC per gallon~~,~~;

(2) Grams VOC per liter~~,~~ ; or

(3) The percent VOC by weight along with the specific gravity or density, (Two numbers are required).

b. An owner operator using any VOC coating subject to §5-13-300.1 of this rule shall have on site the written value of the VOC coating in one of the following forms:

(1) A manufacturer's technical data sheet;

(2) A manufacturer's safety data sheet (MSDS); or

(3) Actual test results.

c. Usage or Purchase Records:

(1) **Monthly:** Records of the amount of VOC coatings used shall be updated by the end of month for the previous month. Show the type and amount of each make-up (as described in §5-13-500(1)(iii) of this rule) and all other VOC cleaners or solvents to which this rule is applicable.

(2) **Annually:**

(i) **Low VOC Coatings:** Use of low VOC coatings shall be updated at least annually.

(ii) Low-VOC Cleaner: An owner and/or operator need not keep a record of a cleaning substance that is made by diluting a concentrate with water or non-precursor compound(s) to a level that qualifies as a "Low VOC Cleaner" if records of the concentrate usage are kept in accordance with this rule.

(3) Grouping by VOC Content: For purposes of recording usage, an operator may give VOC coatings, cleaners, and solvents of similar VOC content a single group-name, distinct from any product names in the group. The total usage of all the products in that group is then recorded under just one name. (In such a case, the operator must also keep a separate list that identifies the product names of the particular solvents included under the group name). To the group name shall be assigned the highest VOC content among the members of that group, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound of VOC per gallon of material, or to the nearest gram VOC per liter of material.

d. Facilities That Are Not Small Surface-Coating Sources: Facilities that are not small surface-coating sources shall for all coatings (except those recorded under §5-13-100(3)(v)(c) low usage allowance), make the following listings for coatings that have VOC limits listed in Table 1 of this rule:

(1) VOC Before Reducing: The VOC content of each coating as received, minus exempt compounds. (This figure is sometimes called the "EPA Method 24" VOC content on manufacturer's data sheets). If the coating is a multi-part coating, list the manufacturer's final VOC content.

(2) List Maximum VOC Content of Coating As Applied: For each coating that you thin/reduce or add any additive to, record in a permanent log either of the following:

(a) The maximum number of fluid ounces thinner/reducer added to a gallon of unreduced coating (or maximum g/liter), and the maximum fluid ounces of every other additive mixed into a gallon of the coating; or

(b) The VOC content of the coating, after adding the maximum amount of thinner/reducer and other additives added as determined by the formula in the definition of VOC Regulatory in this rule.

e. Aerosol Spray Cans: Maintain purchase records for aerosol spray-cans, including VOC content.

iv. Frequency of Updating Usage or Purchase Records: Maintain records according to the following schedule:

a. Small Surface-Coating Sources: Small surface-coating sources shall update each month's records of coating use by the end of the following month.

b. All Other Sources: For a source that does not meet the definition of small surface-coating source, update records monthly for each coating used that complies with the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule. Complete a month's update by the end of the following month.

v. Grouping By VOC Content: The highest VOC content among the members of that grouping shall be assigned to that grouping, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound. To identify what products belong within each group, after each group name and the group's VOC content of material must appear the name of each product in the group and its VOC content of material. **For example:** For

flexible plastic parts, you use 20 gallons of primer that has 3.04 lb VOC/gal., 30 gallons of primer having 3.14 lb VOC/gal., and 40 gallons of primer having 2.89 lb VOC/gal. You may record usage as 90 gallons of flexible plastic primer containing 3.1 lb VOC/gal. If grams VOC per liter is used to record VOC content, round off to the nearest whole number of grams.

2. **ECS RECORDING REQUIREMENTS:**

i. On each day an ECS is used at a facility pursuant to this rule, the owner or operator shall:

a. Record the amount and VOC content of coating, the amount of catalyst/hardener, and the amounts of solvent, reducer, and diluent used that were subject to ECS control pursuant to this rule; and

b. Make a permanent record of the operating parameters of the key systems as required by the O&M Plan; and

c. Make a permanent record of the maintenance actions taken within 24 hours of the action's completion for each day or period the O&M Plan requires maintenance be done.

ii.. An explanation shall be entered for scheduled maintenance that is not performed during the period designated for it in the O&M Plan.

3. **O&M PLAN RECORDS:** An owner or operator of a facility shall maintain all of the following records in accordance with an approved O&M Plan for any ECS,

i. Periods of time an approved ECS is operating to comply with this rule;

ii. Periods of time an approved ECS is not operating;

iii. Flow rates;

iv. Pressure drops;

v. Other conditions necessary to determine if the approved ECS is functioning properly;

vi. Results of visual inspections; and

vii. Correction action taken, if any.

4. **COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION AND TEST METHODS:**

i. **Compliance Determination:** The following means shall be used to determine compliance with this rule. When more than one test method is permitted for a determination, an exceedance of the limits established in the rule determined by any of the applicable test methods constitutes a violation of this rule.

a. Measurement of VOC content of materials subject to §§5-13-300.1 or 5-13-300.2 of this rule shall be conducted and reported using one of the following means:

(1) VOC content of coatings, solvents, and other substances having less than 5% solids will be determined by the test method in §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) of this rule (BAAQMD Method 31 [April 15, 1992]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(2) The VOC content of coatings or other materials having 5% or more solids will be determined by the test method in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(c) (EPA Method 24), §§5-13-

500(4)(ii)(f) (BAAQMD Method 31 [May 18. 2005]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(a) Plastisols, powder coatings, and radiation-cured coatings shall be cured according to the procedures actually used in the coating process being tested before final VOC-emission determinations are made.

(b) In the case of multi-component, polymerizing coatings tested according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(a) of this rule, Method 24 shall be modified to eliminate the post-mixing dilution-step (that employs toluene or other solvent). Instead, the mixture shall be spread by appropriate technique to form a thin layer, occupying the entire bottom of the foil pan. Techniques included in the method referenced in §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, can be used as a guide for such spreading.

b. The VOC content of gaseous emissions entering and exiting an ECS shall be determined by either EPA Method 18 referred to in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(b) of this rule, or EPA Method 25 and its submethod, referred to in in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(d) of this rule.

c. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined either by the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(e) of this rule (EPA Method 204 and its submethods), or by using mass balance calculation methods in concert with the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(a) of this rule (EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d).

d. Measurement of air pressure at the center of the spray gun tip and air horns of an air-atomizing spray gun shall be performed using an attachable device in proper working order supplied by the gun's manufacturer for performing such a measurement.

e. Temperature measurements shall be done with an instrument with an accuracy and precision of less than one-half degree Fahrenheit (0.25°C) for temperatures up to 480°F (250°C).

ii. **Test Methods Adopted By Reference:** The EPA test methods as they exist in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (July 1, 2015), as listed below, are adopted by reference. The other test methods listed here are also adopted by reference, each having paired with it a specific date that identifies the particular version/revision of the method that is adopted by reference. These adoptions by reference include no future editions or amendments.

a. EPA Methods 2 ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate"), 2a ("Direct Measurement of Gas Volume Through Pipes and Small Ducts"), 2c ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow rate in Small Stacks or Ducts"), and 2d ("Measurement of Gas volumetric Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts"). All 4 of the foregoing methods are in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

b. EPA Method 18 ("Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

c. EPA Test Method 24 ("Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings") (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

d. EPA Method 25 ("Determination of Total Gaseous Non-methane Organic Emissions as Carbon") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

e. EPA Test Methods 204 ("Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure"), 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

f. California's Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Method 31 (May 18. 2005), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Paint Strippers, Solvent Cleaners, and Low Solids Coatings."

g. California's South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 313-91 (April 1997).

iii. **Test Methods for ECS:** For coatings/adhesives controlled pursuant to §5-13-300(2)(i) or §5-13-300(5)(iii) of this rule:

a. Measurements of VOC emissions from an ECS shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Methods 18 or its submethods, or by Method 25 or its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

b. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined by mass balance in combination with ventilation/draft rate determinations done in accordance with §5-13-500(4)(iii)(c) of this rule or with US EPA Test Methods 204, 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

c. Ventilation/draft rates shall be determined by EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 20.

RTICLE 20. STORAGE AND LOADING OF GASOLINE AT GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITIES

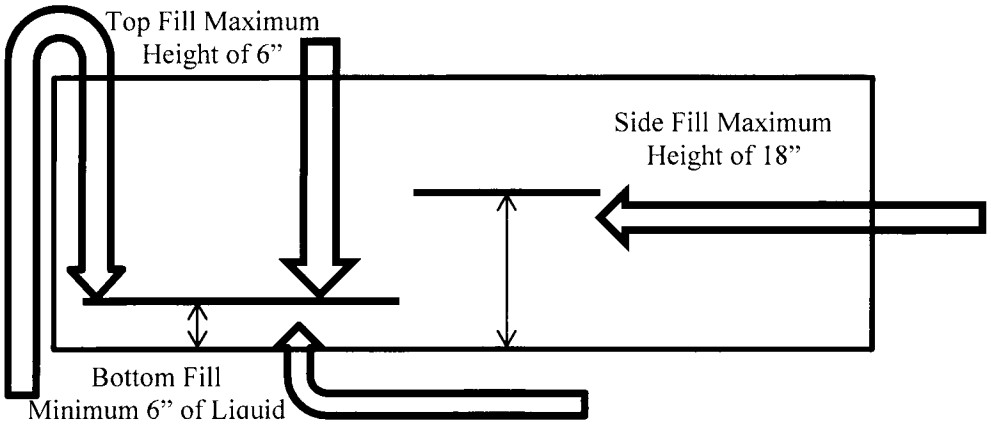
5-20-100. GENERAL

1. Purpose: To limit emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from gasoline during storage and loading of gasoline at gasoline dispensing facilities.
2. Applicability: This Article applies to an owner or operator who operates a gasoline dispensing facility, including those located at airports in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) nonattainment area, namely T1N, R8E; T1S, R8E (Sections 1 through 12) as defined in 40 CFR 81.303.
3. Exemptions:
    a. This Article does not apply to the storage and loading of the following fuels:
        i. Diesel
        ii. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)
    b. Aviation gasoline loaded at airports: The loading of aviation gasoline into storage tanks at airports, and the subsequent transfer of aviation gasoline within the airport, is exempt from §5-20-300.4 and section §5-20-300.5(a) of this Article. The storage of aviation gas at airports is subject to this Article.
    c. Bulk gasoline plant or bulk gasoline terminal: This Article does not apply to a bulk gasoline plant or a bulk gasoline terminal.
    d. Stationary gasoline dispensing tanks for farm operations: Any stationary gasoline dispensing tank used exclusively for the fueling of implements of normal farm operations must comply with Section §5-20-300.2 (General Housekeeping Requirements), but is exempt from all other requirements of this rule.
    e. Control of VOC Vapors exemption: The Stage 1 Vapory Recovery System provisions of §5-20-300.5.b of this Article shall not apply to the following stationary gasoline dispensing tanks:
        i. Non-resale gasoline dispensing operations: Any stationary gasoline dispensing facility receiving less than 120,000 gallons of gasoline in any 12 consecutive calendar months, dispensing no resold gasoline, and having each stationary gasoline tank equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe is exempt from §5-20-300 of this Article. However, any operation shall become subject to the provisions of §5-20-300 of this Article by exceeding the 120,000 gallon threshold, and shall remain subject to such provisions even if annual emissions later fall below this threshold.
        ii. Stationary gasoline dispensing tanks of 1,000 gallons or less: Any stationary gasoline dispensing tank having a capacity of 1,000 gallons or less which was installed prior to October 2, 1978, provided that such tank is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe. Where, because of government regulation including, but not limited to, Fire Department codes, such a fill pipe cannot be installed, the gasoline shall be delivered into the tank using a nozzle extension that reaches within 6 inches of the tank bottom.
    f. The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility that is unattended or when there is only one owner or operator under control of the gasoline dispensing facility present, the owner or operator of the gasoline dispensing facility is exempt from §5-20-300.4.

5-20-200. DEFINITIONS

1. AVIATION GASOLINE – A type of gasoline used to fuel a piston engine aircraft.
2. CARB-CERTIFIED: A vapor control system, subsystem, or component that has been specifically approved by system configuration and manufacturer's name and model number in an executive order of the California Air Resources Board (CARB), pursuant to Section 41954 of the California Health and Safety Code.
3. COAXIAL VAPOR BALANCE SYSTEM: A type of vapor balance system in which the gasoline vapors are removed through the same opening through which the fuel is delivered.

4. DUAL-POINT VAPOR BALANCE SYSTEM: A type of vapor balance system in which the storage tank is equipped with an entry port for a gasoline fill pipe and a separate exit port for a vapor connection. [40 CFR 63.11132].
5. GASOLINE: Any petroleum distillate, petroleum distillate/alcohol blend, petroleum distillate/organic compound blend, or alcohol having a Reid vapor pressure between 4.0 and 14.7 psi (200-760 mm Hg.), as determined by §5-20-500(4)(b) of this Article, and which is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.
6. GASOLINE CARGO TANK: A delivery tank truck or railcar which is loading or unloading gasoline, or which has loaded or unloaded gasoline on the immediately previous load. This includes any hoses the vessel carries through which deliveries must be made.
7. GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITY (GDF): Any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, nonroad vehicle, or nonroad engine, including nonroad vehicle or nonroad engine used solely for competition. These facilities include, but are not limited to, facilities that dispense gasoline into on-road and off-road, street, or highway motor vehicles, lawn equipment, boats, test engines, landscaping equipment, generators, pumps, and other gasoline fueled engines and equipment. [40 CFR 63.11132]
8. GASOLINE VAPORS: Vapors, originating from liquid gasoline, that are usually found in mixture with air. Included are any droplets of liquid gasoline or of gasoline vapor condensate that are entrained by the vapor.
9. LEAK-FREE: A condition in which there is no liquid gasoline escape or seepage of more than 3 drops per minute from gasoline storage, handling, and ancillary equipment, including, but not limited to, seepage and escaped from above ground fittings.
10. MARICOPA COUNTY (MC) VAPOR TIGHTNESS TEST: The complete pressure, vacuum, and vapor-valve testing of a gasoline cargo tank that is performed according to Maricopa County specifications as described in Maricopa County Air Quality Rule 352.
11. POPPETTED DRY BREAK: A type of vapor loss control equipment that opens only by connection to a mating device to ensure that no gasoline vapors escape from the stationary dispensing tank before the vapor return line is connected.
12. STAGE 1 VAPOR RECOVERY (VR) SYSTEM: At a gasoline dispensing facility, the use of installed vapor recovery equipment designed to reduce by at least 95% the VOC vapor that would otherwise be displaced into the atmosphere from a stationary dispensing tank when gasoline is delivered into the tank by a gasoline cargo tank. This reduction may be done either by capturing the displaced vapors within the gasoline cargo tank, and or by processing the vapors on site with an emission processing device.
13. STATIONARY DISPENSING TANK: Any stationary tank which dispenses gasoline directly into a motorized vehicle's fuel tank, dispenses gasoline into an aircraft's fuel tank, or dispenses gasoline into a watercraft's fuel tank that directly fuels its engine(s).
14. SUBMERGED FILL: Any discharge pipe or nozzle which meets the applicable specifications as follows:
    a. Top-Fill or Bottom-Fill Tanks: The end of the discharge pipe or nozzle is totally submerged when the liquid level is six inches (15 cm) from the bottom of the tank.
    b. Side-Fill: At its highest point within the storage tank that is less than 2,000,000 gallon capacity, the end of the discharge pipe or nozzle is totally submerged when the liquid level is 18 inches (46 cm) from the bottom of the tank.
    c. Horizontal Fill: At its highest point within a floating roof tank of 2,000,000 gallons or greater capacity, the end of the discharge pipe or nozzle may be up to 39.4 inches (1 meter) above the tank bottom if the discharge pipe or nozzle is kept completely submerged, including when the roof rests on its legs, except when the tank is being emptied completely.



15. VAPOR LOSS CONTROL EQUIPMENT: Any piping, hoses, equipment, or devices which are used to collect, store and/or process VOC vapors at a service station or other gasoline dispensing operation.
16. VAPOR TIGHT: A condition in which a suitable detector at the site of (potential) leakage of vapor shows less than 10,0000 ppmv when calibrated with methane; or the detector shows less than 1/5 LEL (lower explosive limit) subsequent to calibration with a gas specified by the manufacturer and is used according to the manufacturer's instructions.

5-20-300. STANDARDS

1. MANUFACTURERS, SUPPLIERS, AND OWNERS OR OPERATORS:
    a. A manufacturer, supplier, owner or operator shall not supply, offer for sale, sell, install or allow the installation of an aboveground or underground storage tank, any type of vapor recovery system or any of its components unless the tank, system and components meet the following:
        i. Replacement Components for a Vapor Recovery System: A vapor recovery system for which there is a CARB specification shall be replaced with components that comply with one of the following:
            1. The equipment is supplied by the manufacturer as a CARB-certified component; or
            2. The equipment is rebuilt by a person who is authorized by CARB to rebuild that specific CARB-certified component.
        ii. All vapor return lines from dispensing tanks shall be equipped with CARB-certified, spring loaded, vapor-tight, poppetted dry break valves.
        iii. After [date of rule adoption], each new or rebuilt installed component shall be clearly identified with a permanent identification affixed by the certified manufacturer or rebuilder.
    b. A licensed Vapor Recovery Registered Service Representative (RSR) in the State of Arizona shall install an aboveground or underground storage tank or vapor recovery system components.
    c. Coaxial Vapor Balance System Prohibition: An owner or operator shall not
        i. Install a coaxial fill pipe in a new installation; or
        ii. Reinstall a coaxial fill pipe during any changes to the tank when the top of the tank is exposed and the vapor port bung is pre-configured to accept vapor recovery piping.
    d. The owner or operator of a stationary dispensing tank shall verify that vapor recovery equipment (if required by this rule) is properly connected and in use at all times while gasoline is actively being loaded. If the gasoline dispensing facility is unattended or there is only one owner or operator under control of the gasoline dispensing facility on-site, the owner or operator of the cargo tank is responsible for the proper

connection and use of the vapor recovery equipment (if required by this rule) while gasoline is being actively loaded.

e. An owner or operator shall load, allow the loading, or provide equipment for the loading of gasoline from any cargo tank identified with a current Maricopa County Pressure Test decal into any stationary gasoline storage tank.

2. GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING REQUIREMENTS:
   a. An owner or operator shall not store gasoline or permit the loading of gasoline in any stationary gasoline storage tank located above or below ground unless all of the following conditions are met:
      i. Minimize gasoline spills;
      ii. Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
      iii. Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;
      iv. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling equipment, such as oil/water separators;
      v. Properly dispose of any VOC containing material.

3. GASOLINE STORAGE EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION REQUIREMENTS:
   a. An Underground Storage Tank (UST) must meet all of the following conditions unless exempt from the vapor recovery system requirements per §5-20-100.3 of this Article:
      i. The UST is equipped and maintained according to §5-20-300.1 of this rule;
      ii. For an existing GDF, maintain a dual-point vapor recovery system OR a coaxial vapor balance system. For new installations or modifications to existing GDF, install and maintain a dual-point vapor recovery system with separate fill and vapor connection points;
      iii. A pressure vacuum vent is installed and maintained per manufacturer specifications;
      iv. The vapor recovery system is maintained and operated according to the manufacturer's specifications and the applicable CARB Executive Orders including the corresponding CARB approved Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual;
      v. A permanent submerged fill pipe is installed and maintained to ensure the highest point of the discharge opening is no more than six inches (6") from the bottom of the UST;
      vi. Each fill pipe is equipped with gasketted vapor tight cap;
      vii. Each poppetted dry break is equipped with vapor tight seal and gasketted vapor tight cap;
      viii. Each gasketed vapor tight cap is maintained in a closed position except when the fill pipe or poppetted dry break it serves is actively in use;
      ix. The fill pipe assembly, including fill pipe, fittings and gaskets, is maintained to prevent vapor leakage from any portion of the vapor recovery system; and
      x. A spill containment receptacle is installed and maintained free of standing liquid, debris and other foreign matter. The spill containment receptacle shall be equipped with an integral drain valve or other CARB-certified equipment, to return spilled gasoline to the underground stationary storage tank. The drain valve shall be maintained closed and free of vapor emissions at all times except when the valve is actively in use.
   b. An Above Ground Storage Tank (AST) with a capacity greater than 250 gallons must meet all of the following conditions:
      i. A permanent submerged fill pipe is installed and maintained to ensure the highest point of the discharge opening is no more than six inches (6") from the bottom of the AST. If the AST is side filled, the fill pipe discharge opening is no more than 18 inches above the tank bottom;
      ii. A pressure vacuum vent is installed and maintained per manufacturer specifications;
      iii. Each fill pipe is equipped with a gasketed vapor tight cap;
      iv. Each poppetted dry break is equipped with a vapor tight seal and is covered with a gasketed vapor tight cap;

v. All threads, gaskets, and mating surfaces of the fill pipe assembly shall prevent liquid or vapor leakage at the joints of the assembly;
vi. Each gasketed vapor tight cap is maintained in a closed position except when actively in use;
vii. If an AST is equipped with a spill containment receptacle, it shall be maintained to be free of standing liquid, debris and other foreign matter;
viii. A spill containment receptacle is installed at each fill pipe;
ix. Each spill containment receptacle equipped with an integral drain valve or other approved equipment that returns spilled gasoline to the aboveground storage tank shall be maintained closed vapor tight except when the valve is actively in use; and
x. Any overfill prevention equipment shall be approved, installed and maintained vapor tight to the atmosphere. Any device mounted within the fill pipe shall be so designed and maintained that no vapor from the vapor space above the gasoline within the tank can penetrate into the fill pipe or through any of the fill pipe assembly into the atmosphere.

4. LOADING OF GASOLINE:
   a. When more than one owner or operator is present at a gasoline dispensing facility, prior to accepting a load of gasoline, the owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall verify all of the following:
      i. The gasoline cargo tank clearly displays a valid Maricopa County (Mc) Vapor Tightness Test decal that is permanently mounted near the front on the right (passenger) side of the vessel.
      ii. The owner or operator of the gasoline cargo tank connects the vapor return hose.
5. CONTROL OF VOC VAPORS:
   a. Gasoline vapors displaced from a stationary dispensing tank by gasoline being delivered shall be handled by a Stage 1 Vapor Recovery System, unless the tank is exempted by §5-20-100.3 of this rule.
   b. Stage 1 Vapor-Recovery System Configuration:
      i. Replacement: No part of a vapor recovery system for which there is a CARB specification shall be replaced with anything but CARB-certified components.
      ii. Vapor Valves:
         1. All vapor return lines from a stationary dispensing tank shall be equipped with CARB-certified, spring-loaded, vapor-tight, poppetted dry break valves.
         2. Vapor valves shall be inspected weekly to determine if closure is complete and gaskets are intact; a record shall be made pursuant to §5-20-500.2 of this rule.
      iii. Above Ground Systems: An above ground dispensing tank shall have CARB-certified fittings wherever CARB so specifies.
      iv. Installation of New Gasoline Tank: Each new gasoline tank installation shall use CARB-certified fittings exclusively wherever CARB so specifies, and:
         1. Shall have its own separate, functioning dual-point vapor return line;
         2. Is allowed to have a combination vapor recovery system that in addition to having a separate dual-point vapor return line, also has vapor piping/fittings linking it to one or more (other) stationary gasoline dispensing tanks.
      v. New Coaxial Prohibited:
         1. No coaxial fill pipes shall be installed in new installations; and
         2. No coaxial fill pipes shall be reinstalled in major modifications in which the top of the tank is exposed and the vapor port bung is pre-configured to accept vapor recovery piping.
   c. Equipment Maintenance and Use Required:
      i. All vapor loss control equipment shall be:
         1. Installed as required;
         2. Operated as recommended by the manufacturer; and
         3. Maintained leak-free, vapor-tight and in good working order.
      ii. Coaxial Systems: Both spring-loaded and fixed coaxial fill pipes shall be
         1. Maintained according to the standards of their manufacturer(s); and

2. Be operated so that there is no obstruction of vapor passage from the tank to the cargo tank.

20-400. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall conduct inspections of the stationary gasoline storage tank.
    a. The inspection shall include, but is not limited to all of the following:
        i. The spill containment receptacle shall be maintained:
            1. Free of cracks, rust and defects;
            2. Free of foreign material;
            3. Empty of liquid, including gasoline; and
            4. The drain valve, if installed, shall properly seal.
        ii. The external fittings of the fill pipe assembly shall be:
            1. Intact and not loose;
            2. Covered with a gasketed cap that fits securely onto the fill pipe.
        iii. The poppetted dry break shall be:
            1. Equipped with a vapor tight seal;
            2. Covered with a gasketed cap that fits securely onto the poppetted dry break.
    b. The inspections shall be conducted:
        i. At least once per calendar week; or
        ii. If the gasoline dispensing facilities receives gasoline loads less than once per calendar week, the inspection shall take place upon completion of the receipt of the load of gasoline.
2. Burden of Proof:
    a. Proving Exempt Status: The burden of proof of eligibility for exemption from a provision of this rule is on the owner or operator. An owner or operator seeking such an exemption shall maintain adequate records and furnish them to the Control Officer upon request.
    b. Providing Proof of Equipment Compliance: It is the responsibility of the owner or operator to provide proof, when requested by the Control Officer, that a vapor recovery system or its modifications meet the requirements of this Article.
3. CARB Decertification: An owner or operator shall not install or reinstall a component related to vapor recovery that has been decertified by CARB.

5-20-500. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. MONITORING FOR LEAKS
    a. Combustible Gas Detector or Organic Vapor Analyzer – Test Procedure: During loading of gasoline into storage tanks, the peripheries of all potential sources of leakage at the loading facility are checked with a combustible gas detector (CGD) or organic vapor analyzer(OVA) as follows:
        i. Calibration: Within four hours prior to monitoring, the CGD or OVA shall be suitably calibrated in a manner and with the gas specified by the manufacturer for 20 percent LEL response, or calibrated with methane for a 10,000 ppm response.
        ii. Probe Distance: The probe inlet shall be one inch (2.5 cm) or less from the potential leak source when searching for leaks. The probe inlet shall be one inch (2.5 cm) from the leak source when the highest detector reading is being determined for a discovered leak. When the probe is obstructed from moving within one inch (2.5 cm) of an actual or potential leak source, the closest practicable probe distance shall be used.
        iii. Probe Movement: The probe shall be moved slowly, not faster than 1.6 inches per second (4 centimeters per second). If there is any meter deflection at a potential or actual leak source, the probe shall be positioned to locate the point of highest meter response.

iv. Probe Position: The probe inlet shall be positioned in the path of the vapor flow from a leak such that the central axis of the probe-tube inlet shall be positioned coaxial with the path of the most concentrated vapors.

b. Method 21-Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks, Alternative Screening Procedure 8.3.3:
   i. Spray a soap solution over all potential leak sources. The soap solution may be a commercially available leak detection solution or may be prepared using concentrated detergent and water. A pressure sprayer or squeeze bottle may be used to dispense the solution.
   ii. Observe the potential leak sites to determine if any bubbles are formed.
      1. If no bubbles are observed, the source is presumed to have no detectable vapor leaks.
      2. If any bubbles are observed, the instrument techniques of §5-20-500.1.a of this rule shall be used to determine if a vapor leak exists.

c. Optical Gas Imaging: An owner or operator may use an optical gas imaging instrument to identify vapor leaks. If a vapor leak is detected, the instrument techniques listed in Section §5-20-500.1.a of this rule shall be used to determine if a vapor leak exists.

2. COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS: Any gasoline dispensing facility required by this rule to be equipped with vapor loss control devices may be subject to monitoring for vapor tightness and liquid leak tightness during any working hours. Such a tank may be opened for gauging or inspection when loading operations are not in progress, provided that such tank is part of an open system or is served by a positive-pressure relief valve with a relief setting not exceeding +1/2 lb psig.

3. GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITY RECORDKEEPING: The owner or operator of each gasoline dispensing facility in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix 8-hour ozone nonattainment area shall maintain records as follows:
   a. The total amount of gasoline received each month shall be recorded by the end of the following month.
   b. The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall record inspections in a permanent record or log book:
      i. By the end of Saturday of the following week; or
      ii. If the gasoline dispensing facilities receives gasoline loads less than once per calendar week, the owner or operator shall record the inspection within three days after the receipt of the load of gasoline.
      iii. These records and any reports or supporting information required by this rule or by the Control Officer shall be retained for at least 5 years.
      iv. Records of the past 12 months shall be in a readily accessible location and must be made available to the Control Officer within 24 hours upon verbal or written request.

4. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION: The test methods referenced in §5-20-500.5 of this rule, shall be used in the ways given in the subsections that immediately follow. When more than one test method is permitted for a determination, an exceedance of the limits established in this rule determined by any of the applicable test methods constitutes a violation of this rule. For routine information collection, the Control Officer may accept a manufacturer's data sheet (MSDS), data certified by an officer of the supplying company, or test data for the product of inquiry.
   a. Control efficiency of vapor loss control equipment and vapor collection/ processing systems shall be determined according to EPA Method 2A and either EPA Method 25A or 25B, or by CARB-approved test methods. EPA Method 2B shall be used for vapor incineration devices.
   b. Vapor pressure of gasoline shall be determined using ASTM D323-15a Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method or ASTM D4953-15, Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Gasoline and Gasoline-Oxygenate Blends (Dry Method. ASTM D323-15a shall be used for gasoline either containing no oxygenates or MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) as the sole oxygenate. Method ASTM 4953-15 shall be used for oxygenated gasoline.

c. Vapor Leaks:
    i. If a determination of leak tight status is to be made on Stage 1VR system or spill containment equipment at a gasoline dispensing facility or on a cargo tank at the station, the method in §5-20-500(4)(c) of this rule shall be used.
    ii. §5-20-500(4)(c) of this rule probe distance and movement parameters not with-standing, if it has been established that there are no other interfering vapor escapes, it is an exceedance if a reading by the Control Officer from an established vapor escape above 1/5 LEL (or 10,000 ppm as methane) is sustained for at least 5 seconds, and the probe is either consistently further than 1 inch from the source and/or the probe is consistently being moved faster than 4 cm per second.
    iii. The Control Officer may count it as a failure to perform weekly inspections pursuant to §5-20-300.3 of this rule if foreign material is found in a spill containment receptacle and there is no record of an inspection's being performed in the preceding 10 days.

5. TEST METHODS: The EPA test methods as they exist in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as listed below, are adopted by reference. The CARB test methods as they exist in Stationary Source Test Methods, Volume 2, on April 8, 1999, as listed in §5-20-500(5)(c) of this rule, are adopted by reference. The other test methods listed here are also adopted by reference, each having paired with it a specific date that identifies the particular version/revision of the method that is adopted by reference. These adoptions by reference include no future editions or amendments.
    a. EPA Test Methods:
        i. EPA Methods 2a ("Direct Measurement of Gas Volume Through Pipes and Small Ducts"), and 2b ("Determination of Exhaust-Gas Volume Flow-Rate From Gasoline Vapor Incinerators").40 CFR 60, Appendix A.
        ii. EPA Method 21 - Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks.
        iii. EPA Method 21-Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks, Alternative Screening Procedure 8.3.3
        iv. EPA Method 25 ("Determination of Total Gaseous Nonmethane Organic Emissions as Carbon") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).
        v. EPA Method 27 ("Determination Of Vapor Tightness Of Gasoline Delivery Tank Using Pressure-Vacuum Test") in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.
        vi. Optical Gas Imaging: Alternative Work Practice for Monitoring Equipment Leaks, 40 CFR 60.18(g). An owner or operator may use an optical gas imaging instrument instead of a 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7, Method 21to monitor for equipment volatile organic compound leaks.
    b. ASTM Standards:
        i. ASTM D323-15a "Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method).
        ii. ASTM D4953-15 "Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Gasoline and Gasoline-Oxygenate Blends (Dry Method)
    c. CARB Certification and Test Procedures for Gasoline Vapor Recovery Systems:
        i. California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1B, Static Torque of Rotatable Phase 1 Adaptors, October 8, 2003 edition, California Air Resources Board, P.O. Box 2815, 2020 L. Street, Sacramento, California 95812-2815.
        ii. California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1,—Volumetric Efficiency for Phase I Vapor Recovery Systems, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended February 1, 2001, and October 8, 2003.
        iii. CARB Test Procedure TP-201.1A - "Determination of Efficiency of Phase I Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities with Assist Processors".
        iv. California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1E, Leak Rate and Cracking Pressure of Pressure/Vacuum Vent Valves, October

8, 2003 edition, California Air Resources Board, P.O. Box 2815, 2020 L. Street, Sacramento, California 95812-2815.

v. California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1C, Leak Rate of Drop Tube/Drain Valve Assembly, October 8, 2003 edition, California Air Resources Board, P.O. Box 2815, 2020 L. Street, Sacramento, California 95812-2815.

vi. California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1D, Leak Rate of Drop Tube Overfill Protection Devices and Spill Container Drain Valves, October 8, 2003 edition, California Air Resources Board, P.O. Box 2815, 2020 L. Street, Sacramento, California 95812-2815.

vii. California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.3—Determination of 2-Inch WC Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended July 26, 2012.

viii. Bay Area Air Quality Management District Source Test Procedure ST-30—Static Pressure Integrity Test—Underground Storage Tanks, adopted November 30, 1983, and amended December 21, 1994.

d. Additional Test Methods:

i. San Diego County Air Pollution Control District Test Procedure TP-96-1, March 1996, Third Revision, Air Pollution Control District, 9150 Chesapeake Drive, San Diego, CA 92123-1096.

ii. American Petroleum Institute Standard API STD 650 Welded Tanks for Oil Storage, Twelfth Edition, Includes Errata 1 (2013), Errata 2 (2014), and Addendum 1 (2014).

BOS Resolution goes here

PINAL COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT
POST OFFICE BOX 987, FLORENCE, ARIZONA 85232

POSTING CERTIFICATION OF NOTICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of the attached notice was duly posted at:

(1) Pinal County Administration 1 – Bldg A Lobby on October 17

(2) Pinal County Treasurer's Office – Bldg E on October 17

(3) Pinal County Admin 3 – Bldg F Lobby on October 17

(4) Justice Court – 400 S Central Ave on October 17

(5) Pinal Co Clerk of the Court – 971 Jason Lopez Ci on October 17

in accordance with the statement filed by the PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL ADVISORY COUNCIL with the Clerk of the Pinal County Board of Supervisors.

Dated this 17th day of October, 2016

Tanya R. Palmos

Tanya R. Palmos
Senior Administrative Assistant
Pinal County Air Quality Control District

ichael Sundblom
r Quality Director

Greg Stanley
County Manager

PINAL • COUNTY
wide open opportunity

Public Notice
Air Quality Proposed Rulemaking
Board of Supervisors Public Hearing

Pinal County Air Quality proposes that the Board of Supervisors amend existing rules pertaining to air quality control. The ultimate purpose of this proposed rulemaking will be the submittal of the adopted rules through ADEQ to EPA, for inclusion as elements of the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP) as required under the Clean Air Act.

Ongoing violations of the 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in the Phoenix-Mesa ozone nonattainment area resulted in an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) redesignation from a marginal nonattainment designation to a moderate nonattainment designation. A requirement of the redesignation is the development of ozone Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) rules for source categories that surpass emissions thresholds defined in Control Technique Guidelines (CTG). The Pinal County Air Quality analysis of permitted sources in the Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area determined that two source categories (gasoline dispensing facilities, surface coatings) need to have ozone RACT rules. This proposed rulemaking addresses the ozone RACT rules for gasoline dispensing facilities (Chapter 15, Article 20) and surface coatings (Chapter 15, Article 13) in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa ozone nonattainment area.

Given the obligatory nature of this rulemaking proposal, it has followed the rulemaking process defined in A.R.S. §§49-112.D and 49-471. The combined notice of proposed rulemaking and oral proceeding was published in the Arizona Administrative Register (AAR) on August 26, 2016. This started the official 30-day public comment period (which ended at the close of business of September 27, 2016). The proposed rulemaking included stakeholder meetings on September 12th in Apache Junction and September 13th in Florence. Additionally an oral proceeding with the Control Officer was conducted on September 27, 2016.

Pursuant to Clean Air Action Section 182(b)(2) and 182(f) the following draft document has been prepared and provided to the public for review and comment, "Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Analysis, Negative Declaration and Rules Adoption". The document was placed on the Pinal County Air quality Website on August 30, 2016 and comments are accepted through close of business Monday, November 14, 2016. The rulemaking proposal along with a summary of any comments received will be submitted to the Board of Supervisors for consideration and possible adoption. The date, time and location of the Board of Supervisors public hearing-of-adoption is November 30, 2016, 9:30 a.m. at the Pinal County Administrative Complex, Board of Supervisors Hearing Room located at 135 N. Pinal Street, Florence, AZ. 85132.

The agenda for the Board of Supervisors meeting on November 30, 2016 can be found online at http://pinalcountyaz.gov/bos/Pages/AngendaMinutes.aspx.

TATE OF ARIZONA }

COUNTY OF PINAL }

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No. of publications: 1; date of publication: Oct. 20, 2016.

Affidavit of Publication

RUTH A. KRAMER first being duly sworn deposes and says: That he/she is a native born citizen of the United States of America, over 21 years of age, that I am an agent and/or publisher of the the Florence Reminder & Blade-Tribune, a weekly newspaper published at Florence, Pinal County, Arizona, on Thursday of each week; that a notice, a full, true and complete printed copy of which is hereunto attached, was printed in the regular edition of said newspaper, and not in a supplement thereto, for ONE consecutive issues. The first publication thereof having been on the 20TH

day of OCTOBER A.D., 2016

Second publication _____

Third publication _____

Fourth publication _____

Fifth publication _____

Sixth publication _____

FLORENCE REMINDER & BLADE-TRIBUNE

By _____
agent and/or publisher of the Florence Reminder & Blade-Tribune

Sworn to before me this 24th

day of October A.D. 2016

Debbie R Mumme

Notary Public in and for the County
of Pinal, State of Arizona

Debbie L. Mumme
Notary Public
Pinal County, Arizona
My Comm. Expires 10-23-17

Foothills Publishing, Inc.
of Arizona
(480) 982-6397 • FAX (480) 982-3707
1075 S. Idaho Road, Suite 102
Apache Junction, AZ. 85119

Apache Junction NEWS
Pinal County's Largest Newspaper

Affidavit of Publication

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the County of Pinal, State of Arizona, this the 2 day of Nov., 20 16 appeared Trisha Barwick, who duly sworn says that he/she is the advertising consultant of the Apache Junction News, a Weekly Newspaper of General Circulation, published in Arizona, and is a true and complete copy, published in said Newspaper Beginning Oct. 3, 20 16 and published on the following dates:

Oct. 10, 2016
Oct. 17 2016

(X) No Other Date

Signed Trisha Barwick
Advertising Consultant

State of Arizona
County of Pinal
On Nov 2, 2016 Trisha Barwick personally appeared before me,

__X__ who is personally known to me

_____ whose identity I proved on the basis of _____

_____ whose identity I proved on the oath/affirmation of _____, a credible witness

to be the signer of the above document, and he/she acknowledged that he/she signed it.

Joan E. Wilson
Notary Public

JOAN E. WILSON
Notary Public, State of Arizona
Pinal County
My Commission Expires
March 21, 2019

Public Notice
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Board of Supervisors Public Hearing

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PUBLIC NOTICE
PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT

The District hereby gives notice that it proposes to approve the following permit(s) or permit revision(s). Each list includes the following in order: the proposed permit number, company name, company address, facility location, facility type and the air contaminants to be emitted or potentially emitted (Volatile Organic Compounds will be abbreviated as V.O.C.; Hazardous Air Pollutants are abbreviated as the HAPS. Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl Benzene, and Xylene are abbreviated as BTEX).

Permit No. B31189.R01
CalPortland Company
2400 N. Central Ave, Suite 400
Phoenix, AZ 85004
Queen Creek Plant
39401 N. Schnepf Rd
Queen Creek, AZ
Facility Type – Concrete Batch Plant
Emissions – Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, Particulate Matter, V.O.C.

Permit No. S12613.000
Fry's Food Stores
500 S. 99th Ave
Tolleson, AZ 85353
Fry's Fuel Center #84
606 E. Hunt Hwy
San Tan Valley, AZ
Facility Type – Gas Station
Emissions – V.O.C., HAPES (BTEX)

Permit No. B31214.000
Top Drawer Components, Inc.
5154 S. Delaware Dr
Apache Junction, AZ 85120
Top Drawer Components
5154 S. Delaware Dr
Apache Junction, AZ
Facility Type – Wood Components Manufacturer
Emissions – V.O.C., HAPS (Toluene, Xylene), Particulate Matter

Under A.R.S. § 49-480, any person who may be adversely affected by the permit may file a written objection to the issuance of the permit and may request (in writing) a public hearing. Objections, comments or a request for a hearing are due during the public comment period, which ends upon the latter of thirty (30) days from the first publication of this notice, or close of business on the date of any hearing that may be held. Send objections/comments/requests to Pinal County Air Quality Control District, P.O. Box 987, Florence, AZ 85132 or deliver to 31 N. Pinal Street, Building F, Development Services, Florence, Arizona. The telephone number is (520) 866-6929.

Any objection shall state the name and mailing address of the objector, be signed by the objector, their agent or attorney, and clearly set forth the reasons why the permit should not be issued. Grounds for objections are limited to whether the proposed permit meets the criteria for issuance prescribed in A.R.S. § 49-480 or in § 49-481. The permit package, all comments and objections will be available for public inspection and/or copying at the above address Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. excluding Holidays.

PINAL COUNTY
AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT
MICHAEL SUNDBLOM, DIRECTOR

Dates Published: October 9 & 10, 2016
End of 30 day comment Period: October 29, 2016

6. Public Comment

Scott DiBiase

From: Michael Sundblom
Sent: Tuesday, August 16, 2016 8:38 AM
To: Scott DiBiase
Subject: FW: EPA comment on Pinal 5-13

Corrected comments....

From: Steckel, Andrew [mailto:Steckel.Andrew@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, August 16, 2016 8:37 AM
To: Michael Sundblom
Cc: Lazarus, Arnold; McKaughan, Colleen
Subject: EPA comment on Pinal 5-13

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

August 16, 2016

Transmittal of EPA Rule Review Comments

To: Michael Sundblom, Pinal County Air Quality Control District
michael.sundblom@pinalcountyaz.gov

From: Andrew Steckel, Rulemaking Office Chief
steckel.andrew@epa.gov

Re: RACT Rule Chapter 5. Article 13, Surface Coating Operations in an 8-hour ozone Non-attainment Area, draft dated August 5, 2016

We are providing one comment based on our review of the draft rule identified above. Please direct any questions in this regard to me at (415) 947-4115 or to Arnold Lazarus at (415) 972-3024.

Section 5-13-300, Part 2, paragraph (i) (e), defines alternative application method, as "any method approved by the administrator as high volume low pressure (HVLP)-equivalent." A replicable procedure to determine equivalency with HVLP should be specified in the rule to avoid inappropriate administrator's discretion. Please remove paragraph (i)(e) or reference the following EPA-approved procedures in the rule to determine transfer efficiency and HVLP equivalency.

- "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure for Equipment User," South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), May 24, 1989.
- "Guidelines for Demonstrating Equivalency with District Approved Transfer Efficient Spray Guns," SCAQMD, September 26, 2002.

Scott DiBiase

From: Candace Hughes <candaceshughes@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 31, 2016 6:21 PM
To: Scott DiBiase
Subject: In favor of stricter rules for ozone containment

Please forward to the county supervisors my support of local, state and federal enforcement of stricter rules for ozone containment, particularly for the delivery of fuel to gas stations and for the use of spray paint on metal. The health consequences of increased ozone pollution affects education, tourism, relocation of businesses and homeowners, and the attraction of winter residents. I would like to know how the board of supervisors votes on this issue as I will be out of state with elderly parents in the next month. Candace Hughes, 2051 S. Mountain View Road, Apache Junction 85119

7. Evidence of Legal Adoption

CLOSE

REVISED **REVISED**

PINAL • COUNTY
Wide open opportunity

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING AND EXECUTIVE SESSION
PINAL COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR REGULAR SESSION

Wednesday, November 30, 2016

9:30 AM - CALL TO ORDER

PINAL COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HEARING ROOM
135 N. PINAL STREET
FLORENCE, AZ 85132

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE - INVOCATION

BUSINESS BEFORE THE BOARD

(Consideration/Approval/Disapproval of the following:)

(1) Call to Public -
Consideration and discussion of comments from the public. Those wishing to address the Pinal County Board of Supervisors need not request permission in advance. Action taken as a result of public comment will be limited to directing staff to study the matter or rescheduling the matter for further consideration and decision at a later date.

(2) County Manager's Report (Information Only). (Greg Stanley)

(3) Purchasing Division Report - November 30, 2016 (Randon Riffey/Leo Lew)

(4) **CONSENT ITEMS**: All items indicated by an asterisk (*) will be handled by a single vote as part of the consent agenda, unless a Board Member, County Manager, or member of the public objects at the time the agenda item is called.

***A.** Discussion/approval/disapproval of Minutes from November 9, 2016, November 16, 2016 and November 21, 2016 Board of Supervisors meeting. (Sheri Cluff)

***B.** Discussion/approval/disapproval of the current billings before the Board. (Sheri Cluff)

***C.** Discussion/approval/disapproval of the Interim Permit/New License application, series 12, Doreen J. Powers, DJ's Fairways Grille, located at 6900 E. Highway 60, Suite 107, Gold Canyon, AZ 85118. (Sheri Cluff)

***D.** Discussion/approval/disapproval of the Interim Permit/New License application, series 10, Michael M. Mattheakis, Stanfield Food Mart located at 36622 W. Highway 84, Stanfield, AZ 85272. (Sheri Cluff)

***E.** Board of Supervisors, sitting as the Board of Equalization, for ratification of Hearing Officer decision from the Board of Equalization Hearing on Personal Property Petition for Review of Valuation, Artistic Paver Manufacturing Phoenix Inc., held on November 29, 2016. (Sheri Cluff)

***F.** Discussion/approval/disapproval of ADC Contract No. 17-017-21, Inmate Work Contract between Pinal County and the State of Arizona Department of Corrections, Arizona State Prison Complex - Florence (ASPC-Florence), for a term of five (5) years, unless terminated, canceled or extended. (GA16-012) (Louis Andersen)

***G.** Discussion/approval/disapproval of Intergovernmental Agreement between Pinal County and City of Casa Grande for sharing of the Regional Mass Notification System. (GA16-013) (Chuck Kmet/Louis Andersen)

***H.** Discussion/approval/disapproval of Partial Release of Substitute Third Party Trust Assurance Agreement for Construction of Subdivision Improvements associated with The Parks, Parcel A, located in Section 31, T2S, R8E, within Supervisory District 2. (RD16-025) (Tara Harman/Louis Andersen)

***I.** Discussion/approval/disapproval of Partial Release of Substitute Third Party Trust Assurance Agreement for Construction of Subdivision Improvements associated with The Parks, Parcel B, located in Section 31, T2S, R8E, within Supervisory District 2. (RD16-026) (Tara Harman/Louis Andersen)

***J.** Discussion/approval/disapproval of Resolution No. 113016-RD16-027, a resolution releasing Maintenance Bond 764496S-1 associated with Ironwood Crossing, Unit 2, located in Section 18, T2S, R8E, within Supervisory District 2, as identified in the final plat. (RD16-027) (Tara Harman/Louis Andersen)

***K.** Discussion/approval/disapproval of Partial Release of Third Party Trust Assurance Agreement for Construction of Subdivision Improvements associated with Eagle Crest Ranch VI. (RD16-028) (Tara Harman/Louis Andersen)

***L.** Discussion/approval/disapproval of Resolution No. 113016-RD16-029, a resolution accepting a conveyance of a non-exclusive drainage easement from Corporation of the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, a Utah corporation sole., located in a portion of

Section 17, T3S, R8E, Supervisory District #2, in the unincorporated area of Pinal County, Arizona, as described in Exhibit A attached to said Resolution. (RD16-029) (Dale Harman/Louis Andersen)

*M. Discussion/approval/disapproval of a Special Land Use Permit between Arizona State Land Department and Pinal County to fulfill the need for the establishment of modern and reliable radio communications system for the County. The use of County sites for the purpose of providing much needed radio coverage not presently available. (Jay Vargo/Leo Lew)

*N. Discussion/approval/disapproval of a reduction in the lien amount for a Neighborhood Stabilization 3 (NSP3) program participant. The Homeowner is selling the home in lieu of foreclosure, and is requesting the county accept less than the full loan amount as monies owed on the home exceed it's value. The lien amount is $29,700.00 and the Homeowner is requesting a reduction of $4,700.00, changing the lien total to $25,000. (Adeline Allen/Leo Lew)

*O. Discussion/approval/disapproval of the purchase of duty weapon; Smith & Wesson M&P-15 5.56mm caliber carbine, serial number 45435 to be sold according to State Statute. ARS 38-1115 A&B provides in part "an eligible retirement officer, subject to the officer's employer's approval, may purchase the firearms issued by the employer to the officer at a price determined by the administrator of the agency employing the law enforcement officer" to retired Sergeant Travis Cote. (Paul Babeu)

*P. Discussion/approval/disapproval of the Intergovernmental Agreement between the City of Coolidge and the Pinal County Sheriff's Office for reimbursement of Salary, Overtime and ERE cost incurred while participating n the Pinal County Narcotics Task Force, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission Grant#: DC-17-010. Period: 07/01/16 - 06/30/17, Reimbursable, No Match, Currently budgeted in Fund 22. (Paul Babeu)

*Q. Discussion/approval/disapproval of the Intergovernmental Agreement between the City of Eloy and the Pinal County Sheriff's Office for reimbursement of Overtime and ERE cost incurred while participating in the Pinal County Narcotics Task Force, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission Grant #: DC-07-010. Period: 07/01/16 - 06/30/17 Reimbursable, No Match, Currently budgeted in Fund 22. (Paul Babeu)

*R. Discussion/approval/disapproval of the Intergovernmental Agreement between the Florence Police Department and the Pinal County Attorney's Office reimbursement of Overtime and ERE cost incurred while participating in the Pinal County Narcotics Task Force, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission Grant #: DC-17-010. Period: 07/01/16 - 06/30/17, Reimbursable, No Match, Currently budgeted in Fund 22. (Paul Babeu)

*S. Discussion/approval/disapproval of the notification to the Board of Supervisors, pursuant to A.R.S. 15-442.A, that all existing school district boundaries remain the same for the 2016 - 2017 fiscal year. (Jill M. Broussard)

(5) **9:30 a.m.** The following cases will be heard without additional input from the applicant or public unless prior to the time the case is publically heard, the applicant, a staff member or a member of the public requests that a case be considered separately. In the event that no such request for a hearing is made, the Board shall vote to approve the recommendation of the Commission.

A. SUP-004-16: Florence Unified School District, landowner, David McKinley, Crown Castle, agent, requesting approval of a Special Use Permit to increase the width of the antenna arrays on an existing stealth wireless facility (ball field light) from 4'4" to 12' 6" and increase the length of the standoff mounting fixture from 5.5" to 3' on a 21.39± acre parcel in the CR-5 zone; situated in a portion of Section 20, T3S, R8E G&SRB&M, tax parcel 210-20-002G (legal on file) (located on the Walker Butte High School Campus on Desert Willow Blvd north of Johnson Ranch Blvd in the San Tan Valley area). The Planning Commission voted unanimously (7-0) to recommend approval with 7 stipulations. (Evan Balmer/Himanshu Patel)

B. PZ-PA-005-16: Donald & Daryl Schnepf F.E.L., LLC, applicant, Pew & Lake PLC, agent, requesting approval of a non-major amendment to the Pinal County Comprehensive Plan to amend the Land Use Plan to re-designate 5.13± acres from Moderate Low Density Residential (1-3.5 du/ac) to Employment in the San Tan Valley area; situated in a portion of Section 16, T02S, R08E G&SRB&M (legal on file); tax parcels 104-46-095H and portion of 104-46-095G

located in the southwest corner of Airport Drive and Schnepf Road. The Planning Commission Voted (5-2) to approve PZ-PA-005-16 with no stipulations. (Enrique Bojorquez/Himanshu Patel)

(6) Public Hearing and discussion/approval/disapproval of Resolution No. 113016-RN001-16, a resolution renaming a portion of East Price Road to East Water Way, in an unincorporated area of Pinal County, Arizona. (Joe Ortiz/Himanshu Patel)

(7) Public Hearing and discussion/approval/disapproval of Resolution No. 113016-AQ1, a resolution pursuant to Title 49 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, adopting proposed changes to local air quality rules. The changes pertain to the Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone moderate nonattainment area and involve establishing "reasonable available control technology" or "RACT" for volatile organic compounds "VOCs" generated from specific surface coating activities. If approved, the proposed changes will be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency through the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality as elements of the Arizona State Implementation Plan. Required notices have been published, posted and e-mailed, and the full text of the proposed changes was published in the Arizona Administrative Register on August 26, 2016. The Board may choose to adopt the resolution, approving all, part or none of the proposed changes. (Mike Sundblom/Greg Stanley)

(8) Public Hearing and discussion/approval/disapproval of Resolution No. 113016-AQ2, a resolution pursuant to Title 49 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, adopting proposed changes to local air quality rules. The changes pertain to the Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone moderate nonattainment area and involve establishing "reasonable available control technology" or "RACT" for volatile organic compounds "VOCs" generated from gasoline dispensing facilities. If approved, the proposed changes will be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency through the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality as elements of the Arizona State Implementation Plan. Required notices have been published, posted and e-mailed, and the full text of the proposed changes was published in the Arizona Administrative Register on August 26, 2016. The Board may choose to adopt the resolution, approving all, part or none of the proposed changes. (Mike Sundblom/Greg Stanley)

(9) Public Hearing and discussion/approval/disapproval of Resolution No. 113016-RD16-030, a resolution vacating a portion of Right-Of-Way known as Kings Ranch Road, 50 feet wide, lying between Lots 111 and 112, located within Supervisory District 5, Sec. 9, T1S, R9E, of the Salt River Base and Meridian, Pinal County, Arizona. (RD16-030) (Celeste Pemberton/Louis Andersen) Item Revised

(10) Work Session to discuss Community Facilities Districts (CFD) in Pinal County. (Pamela Villarreal)

(11) Executive session pursuant to A.R.S. 38-431.03(A)(3)(4) for legal advice and update on pending Pinal County litigation handled by Arizona Counties Insurance Pool. (Greg Standley/Chris Keller)

ADJOURNMENT

(SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' OFFICE)

The Board may go into executive session for purposes of obtaining legal advice from the County's Attorney(s) on any of the above agenda items pursuant to A.R.S. 38-431.03(A)(3).

PINAL • COUNTY
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AGENDA ITEM

November 30, 2016 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING A
FLORENCE, ARIZONA

REQUESTED BY: Mike Sundblom/Greg Stanley

Funds #: 086

Dept. #: 3140180

Dept. Name: Air Quality

Director: Mike Sundblom

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF AGENDA ITEM AND REQUESTED BOARD ACTION:

Public Hearing and discussion/approval/disapproval of Resolution No. 113016-AQ1, a resolution pursuant to Title 49 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, adopting proposed changes to local air quality rules. The changes pertain to the Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone moderate nonattainment area and involve establishing "reasonable available control technology" or "RACT" for volatile organic compounds "VOCs" generated from specific surface coating activities. If approved, the proposed changes will be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency through the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality as elements of the Arizona State Implementation Plan. Required notices have been published, posted and e-mailed, and the full text of the proposed changes was published in the Arizona Administrative Register on August 26, 2016. The Board may choose to adopt the resolution, approving all, part or none of the proposed changes.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS AND/OR EXPECTED FISCAL IMPACT OF THIS AGENDA ITEM:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPECTED PERFORMANCE IMPACT OF THIS AGENDA ITEM:

MOTION:

approve as presented

History

Time	Who	Approval
11/18/2016 10:56 AM	County Attorney	Yes
11/18/2016 11:03 AM	Air Quality	Yes
11/22/2016 8:11 AM	County Manager	Yes
11/22/2016 8:59 AM	Clerk of the Board	Yes

ATTACHMENTS:

Click to download

- Cover memo
- Resolution
- Explanatory statement
- Negative Declaration Memo
- Negative Declaration

Development
Services

Michael Sundblom
Air Quality Director

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Greg Stanley
County Manager

To: Pinal County Board of Supervisors

From: Mike Sundblom
Director, Pinal County Air Quality

Date: November 18, 2016

Re: Comments received – proposed surface coating rule, Chapter 5, Article 13

There were two comments received on the proposed surface coatings rule (Chapter 5, Article 13) during the public comment period that ended at the close of business on the day of the Oral Proceeding (9/27/16).

1. EPA Region 9's comment is below. Pinal County's response is included in the Concise Explanatory Statement.

   Section 5-13-300, Part 2, paragraph (i) (e), defines alternative application method, as "any method approved by the administrator as high volume low pressure (HVLP)-equivalent." A replicable procedure to determine equivalency with HVLP should be specified in the rule to avoid inappropriate administrator's discretion. Please remove paragraph (i)(e) or reference the following EPA-approved procedures in the rule to determine transfer efficiency and HVLP equivalency.

   - "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure for Equipment User," South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), May 24, 1989.
   - "Guidelines for Demonstrating Equivalency with District Approved Transfer Efficient Spray Guns," SCAQMD, September 26, 2002.

2. The other comment received was from Ms. Candace Hughes, see below.

   Please forward to the county supervisors my support of local, state and federal enforcement of stricter rules for ozone containment, particularly for the delivery of fuel to gas stations and for the use of spray paint on metal. The health consequences of increased ozone pollution affects education, tourism, relocation of businesses and homeowners, and the attraction of winter residents. I would like to know how the board of supervisors votes on this issue as I will be out of state with elderly parents in the next month. Candace Hughes, 2051 S. Mountain View Road, Apache Junction 85119

When recorded return to:
Clerk of the Board
Pinal County
P.O. Box 827
Florence, Arizona 85232

PINAL COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
RESOLUTION NO. 113016-AQ1
PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF PINAL COUNTY, ADOPTING CERTAIN REVISIONS TO THE PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT RULES AND REQUESTING THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY SUBMIT THE REVISIONS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AS AN ELEMENT OF THE ARIZONA STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

WHEREAS, the Pinal County Board of Supervisors ("Board") is empowered under A.R.S. §49-479 to adopt rules for the purpose of controlling the release of air contaminants within the County;

WHEREAS, ongoing ozone exceedances in Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone nonattainment area resulted in a June 3, 2016 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) redesignation from marginal nonattainment to moderate nonattainment.;

WHEREAS, a requirement of the redesignation is the development of ozone Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) rules for source categories that surpass emissions thresholds defined in Control Technique Guidelines (CTG).;

WHEREAS, Pinal County Air Quality's analysis of permitted sources in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone nonattainment area determined that two source categories (Gasoline Dispensing Facilities, Surface Coatings) surpass the CTG emissions thresholds and thus need ozone RACT rules.;

WHEREAS, Pinal County in coordination with stakeholders, EPA and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) developed a surface coatings rule that provides the necessary control measures to reduce ozone precursors that contribute to ozone formation.;

WHEREAS, to the extent applicable, the District has complied with the notice-publication and other public notification requirements of A.R.S. §§49-471.04 and 49-479, and 40 C.F.R. §51-102, including a combined notice of proposed rulemaking and oral proceeding published at 22 A.A.R. 2254 (8/26/16);

WHEREAS, the elements of the final proposed changes in the County's air quality rules are set forth below in full;

THEREFORE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROTECTING AND PRESERVING THE QUALITY OF AIR WITHIN THE COUNTY IN A SENSIBLE AND ORDERLY MANNER, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE BOARD TO:

1. **Adopt the following revisions, additions and deletions to the Pinal County Air Quality Control District Code of Regulations, the full text of which follows the indicated field markers.**
2. **Direct Pinal County Air Quality to submit the adopted rules (excluding §1-1-105) to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) with the request that they be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for inclusion in the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP).**
3. **Approve the following document "Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Analysis, Negative Declaration and Rules Adoption" and request that it be included in the adopted rules submittal to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**

***

1-1-105. SIP list

A. As a declaration of Board policy rather than a rule, and subject to the limitations of paragraphs B. and C. of this section, the Board of Supervisors expressly designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP:

1. Chapter 1
   a. Article 1.(As amended 5/14/97 and 5/27/98), except for §§1-1-105 and 1-1-107.
   b. Article 2 (As amended 5/14/97 and 7/12/00) except for §1-2-110.
   c. Article 3. (As amended 5/14/97, 5/27/98 and 10/27/04, 07/23/14, except for §1-3-130 and the definition in §1-3-140.82 (10/12/95) of "maximum achievable control technology.")
2. Chapter 2

a. Article 1. (As amended 10/12/95).
b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97), excluding:
    i. §2-2-090 (as amended 5/14/97)
c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95).
d. Article 4. (As amended 10/12/95).
e. Article 5. (As amended 10/12/95).
f. Article 6. (As amended 10/12/95).
g. Article 7. (As amended 10/12/95).
h. Article 8. (As amended 5/18/05, as amended 1/7/09).

3. Chapter 3
    a. Article 1. (As amended 5/14/97, and 5/27/98 and 7/12/00), excluding:
        i. §3-1-020
        ii. §3-1-045
        iii. §3-1-080
        iv. §3-1-100
        v. §3-1-150 (as amended 5/14/97)
        vi. §3-1-160 (as amended 5/14/97)
        vii. §3-1-170 (as amended 5/14/97)
        viii. §3-1-173 (as amended 5/14/97)
    b. Article 2. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/98 and 7/29/98).
    c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/15).
    d. Article 8. (As amended 10/12/95 and 10/27/04).
4. Chapter 4
    a. Article 1. (As amended 2/22/95).
    b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97, 7/12/00, 12/4/02 and 10/27/04).
    c. Article 3, limited to:
        i. §4-3-160 (As amended 10/28/15)
        ii. §4-3-170 (As amended 10/28/15)
        iii. §4-3-180 (As amended 10/28/15)
        iv. §4-3-190 (As amended 10/28/15)
    d. Article 4 (As amended 6/3/09).
    e. Article 5 (As amended 6/3/09).
    f. Reserved.
    g. Article 7 (As amended 6/3/09)
    h. Reserved.
        i. Article 9, limited to:
        i. §4-9-320 (As amended 6/3/09)
        ii. §4-9-340 (As amended 6/3/09)

5. Chapter 5
    a. Article 13. (as amended 11/30/16), excluding
        i. §5-13-390 (as amended 10/12/95)

B. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, those provisions, save §3-1-084 which shall be expressly exempted from the limitation of this paragraph, shall operate as elements of the SIP only insofar as they pertain to:
   1. "construction," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.28; or
   2. "modification," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.85; and

C. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, neither those provisions nor any permit conditions imposed pursuant to those provisions shall:
   1. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain to other than "conventional pollutants," as defined in §1-3-140.33;
   2. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain only to a requirement arising under, or pertain to a source subject to regulation exclusively by virtue of a requirement arising under:
      a. §111 of the Clean Air Act; or
      b. Title IV of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
      c. Title VI of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
      d. Any section of this Code that is not a part of the SIP;
   3. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose a "fee";
   4. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they require a "certification";
   5. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose obligations pertaining to "renewals";
   6. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "excess emissions"; or
   7. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "compliance plans."

D. As a renumbering and reconciliation of previously approved SIP provisions as elements of this Code, the Board of Supervisors additionally designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP without operational limitation:
   1. §§1-1-010.C (2/22/95) and 1-1-010.D (2/22/95) *Declaration of Policy*
   2. Chapter 2, Article 8 (As amended 1/7/09) *Visibility Limiting Standard*
   3. Chapter 3, Article 8 (2/22/95) *Open Burning*
   4. [Reserved]
   5. [Reserved]
   6. [Reserved]
   7. [Reserved]
   8. [Reserved]
   9. [Reserved]
   10. [Reserved]
   11. [Reserved]
   12. §5-18-740 (2/22/95) *Storage of Organic Compounds - Organic Compound Emissions*
   13. §5-19-800 (2/22/95) *Loading of Volatile Organic Compounds - Organic Compound Emissions*
   16. §5-22-950 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Standard Applicability*

17. §5-22-960 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitation*
18. §5-24-1030.F (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Organic Compound Emissions*
19. §5-24-1030.I (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Carbon Monoxide*
20. §5-24-1032 (2/22/95) *Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Process Particulate Emissions*
21. §5-24-1040 (2/22/95) *Carbon Monoxide Emissions - Industrial Processes*
22. §5-24-1045 (2/22/95) *Sulfite Pulp Mills - Sulfur Compound Emissions*
23. §5-24-1050 (2/22/95, as amended June 20, 1996) *Reduced Sulfur Emissions - Default Limitation*
24. §5-24-1055 (2/22/95) *Pumps and Compressors - Organic Compound Emissions*

CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 13

ARTICLE 13 - SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS

5--13-100 – GENERAL

1. **PURPOSE:** To limit the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)), defined in 40 CFR 81.303.

2. **APPLICABILITY:** This rule applies to surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, namely T1N, R8E; T1S, R8E (Sections 1 through 12) where the total actual VOC emissions from all operations, including related cleaning activities, at the facility are equal to or exceed 15 lbs/day or an equivalent 2.7 tons per year, before consideration of controls.

   Additionally:

   i. Surface-coating activities regulated under this rule include, but are not limited to, the application of coating, coating preparation/mixing at the facility applying the coating, and the cleanup of coating application equipment.

   ii. §5-13-100.3 sets forth partial exemptions for certain materials or uses employed by a surface coating operation subject to this rule.

   iii. In addition to this rule, facilities may be subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Chapter 6 and/or to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in Chapter 7 of these regulations.

3. **PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS:**

i. **Qualified Materials Exemption:**

a. **Leak-Preventing Materials**: Sealants, caulking, and similar materials used on the following substrates for the primary purpose of leak prevention are exempt from this rule:

(1) Non-metallic substrates; and

(2) Post manufacture, such as, but not limited to, old joints and seals on pipe and valve assemblies.

b. **Certain Joint Fillers:** Caulking and beaded sealants used to fill gaps or to fill joints between surfaces are exempt from this rule, except those used in manufacturing other metal parts and products or in the manufacturing of cans.

ii. **Extreme Performance Coatings:** Extreme performance coatings are exempt from the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule but not from any other sections of this rule when used under the following conditions:

a. Used on internal combustion engine components that are normally above 250°F (121°C) during use; or

b. Used at temperatures above 250°F (121°C) on items that are both included under the North American Industry Classifications System (NAICS) codes 334210, 334220, 334290, 334416, 334417, 334418, 334419, 334310 or 336419 and are electronic products in space vehicles and/or are communications equipment.

iii. **Application Methods Exemptions:** The following coatings are exempt from application methods in §5-13-300.2 of this rule but are subject to the remaining provisions of this rule:

a. Metal part texture coatings;

b. Metal part touch-up and repair coatings;

iv. **Application Methods and VOC-Limit Exemptions:** The following surface coating operations are exempt from §§5-13-300.1(surface coating standards), 5-13-300.2 (Application methods), and 5-13-300.5 (Emission control system requirements) of this rule but shall comply with §§5-13-300.3 (Cleanup of application equipment), 5-13-300.4 (Work practices-handling, disposal and storage of VOC-Containing material), and 5-13-500 (Monitoring & Records) of this rule.

a. Aerosol can spray coating from a non-refillable container that is less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity without exceeding 2 ton/yr VOC usage or purchase, facility wide threshold.

b. Low usage of VOC coatings which exceed thresholds for coating categories listed in Table 1 of this Rule, which in aggregate of all formulations do not

exceed 55 gal/yr (208 liters) facility-wide. The operator shall update usage records of these coatings at the end of each month of their use, pursuant to §5-13-500(1)(ii) of this rule.

c. A Small Surface-Coating Source

d. This rule is not applicable to coatings or solvents having a VOC content, minus exempt compounds, of less than 0.15 lb VOC/gal (18g/L).

e. A tactical military-equipment coating that is approved in a Pinal County Air Pollution Permit subsequent to a sufficient demonstration by the user that no compliant substitute exists.

f. Metal Parts Coating:

(1) Stencil coatings.

(2) Safety-indicating coatings.

(3) Solid-film lubricants.

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

(5) Magnetic data storage disk coatings.

(6) Plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating.

v. **Low Usage Allowance for Restricted Spray Guns:** Spray guns otherwise prohibited by §5-13-300.2 of this rule for use with coatings over 2 lbs VOC/gal minus exempt compounds, are exempt from this rule under the following limited conditions:

a. If VOC emissions from the finishing application are captured and directed to an ECS complying with the provisions of §5-13-300.5 of this rule; or

b. To coat the inside of pipes and tubes with a wand-style applicator; or

c. Using an airbrush or other small gun that has a reservoir capacity not exceeding 250 cc (8.8 fl. oz) and is used solely for detailing, lettering, touchup, and/or repair.

4. TOTAL CATEGORICAL EXEMPTIONS: This rule does not apply to the following operations:

i. Solvent cleaning (Chapter 5, Article 15).

5-13-200 – DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply, in addition to those definitions found in §1-3-140 (Definitions) of these rules. In the event of any inconsistency between any of the Pinal County Air Quality Control District Code of Regulations, the definitions in this rule take precedence.

1. **ADHESIVE:** A material used for the primary purpose of bonding two or more surfaces together.

2. **ADHESIVE PRIMER**: A coating applied to a substrate, prior to the application of an adhesive, to provide a bonding surface.

3. **AEROSOL CAN-SPRAY COATING:** A coating sold in a hand-held, pressurized, non-refillable container, of less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity, and that is expelled from the container in a finely divided form when a valve on the container is depressed.

4. **AIR-DRIED COATING:** A coating dried by the use of air or forced warm air at temperatures up to and including 200°F (93.3°C).

5. **BAKED COATING:** A coating that is dried or cured in an oven in which the oven temperature exceeds 200°F (93.3°C).

6. **CAMOUFLAGE**: A coating used, principally by the military, to conceal equipment from detection.

7. **CAULKING**: A semisolid material that is used to aerodynamically smooth surfaces or fill cavities.

8. **CLEAR COAT:** A coating that lacks color or opacity or is transparent.

9. **COATING APPLICATION EQUIPMENT:** Any spray gun, wand, rollers, brushes or any other means used to apply or cover a surface with a coating for either beauty, protection or other purpose.

10. **DAY:** A period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at midnight.

11. **DRUM COATING:** Coating of a cylindrical metal shipping container larger than 12 gallons capacity but no larger than 110 gallons capacity.

12. **ELECTRIC INSULATING VARNISH**: 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.

13. **ELECTROSTATIC SYSTEM:** A method of applying atomized paint by electrically charging the coating and the object being coated with opposing charges. A higher proportion of the coating reaches and coats the object than would occur in the absence of a charge.

14. **EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS):** A system, approved in writing by the Control Officer, designed and operated in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's

specifications, to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds. Such system consists of an emissions collection subsystem and an emissions processing subsystem.

15. **ETCHING FILLER:** A coating that contains less than 23 percent solids by weight and at least ½ percent acid by weight, and is used instead of applying a pretreatment coating followed by a primer..

16. **EXTREME HIGH-GLOSS COATING:** A coating when tested by the ASTDM D-523 adopted in 1980 shows reflectance of 75 or more on a 60° meter.

17. **EXEMPT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**: The federally listed non-precursor organic compounds, organic compounds which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity as listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

18. **EXTREME-PERFORMANCE COATING:** A coating used on a surface where the coated surface in its intended use is at temperatures consistently in excess of 250°F (121°C). Extreme-performance coatings include but are not limited to, coatings applied to locomotives, railroads cars, farm machinery, plastic, rubber, leather, or glass.

19. **FABRIC:** A textile material. Non-manufactured items from nature are not fabric except for natural threads, fibers, filaments, and similar that have been manufactured into textile fabric.

20. **FILLER:** A relatively non-adhesive substance added to an adhesive to improve its working properties, permanence, strength, or other qualities.

21. **FLEXIBLE PLASTIC PART OR PRODUCT:** A plastic part or product designed to withstand significant deformation without damaging it for its intended use. Not included are flexible plastic parts that are found on a can, coil, metal furniture, or large appliance, or that are already a part of an aerospace component, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, architectural building or structure, or a previously coated marine-vessel .

22. **FLOW COAT:** 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.

23. **HAND APPLICATION METHODS:** Application of coatings by non-mechanical, hand-held equipment including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.

24. **HEAT-RESISTANT COATING:** A coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400°F during normal use.

25. **HIGH PERFORMANCE ARCHITECTURAL COATING:** A coating used to protect architectural subsections and that meets the requirements of the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer Association's publication number AAMA 2604-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for High Performance

Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels) or 2605-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels).

26. **HIGH TEMPERATURE COATING:** A coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of 1000°F for 24 hours.

27. **HIGH-VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY-GUN**: Spray equipment that is permanently labeled as such and used to apply any coating by means of a spray-gun which is designed and operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air atomizing pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.

28. **HIGHWAY VEHICLE:** ~~Any~~ A vehicle that is physically capable of being driven upon a highway including, but not limited to, cars, pickups, vans, trucks, truck-tractors, motor-homes, motorcycles, and utility vehicles.

29. **IN USE OR HANDLED:** Actively engaging the materials with activities such as mixing, depositing, brushing, rolling, padding, wiping or removing or transferring material into or out of the container.

30. **LARGE APPLIANCE:** A door, case, lid, panel, or interior support part of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners, evaporative coolers, and other similar products.

31. **LOW PRESSURE SPRAY GUN:** An air-atomized spray gun that, by design, functions best at tip pressures below 10 psig (516 mm Hg), measured according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(d) of this rule, and for which the manufacturer makes no claims to the public that the gun can be used effectively above 12 psig (619 mm Hg).

32. **METAL FURNITURE:** Furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other parts made of metal or other material(s) to form a furniture piece.

33. **METALLIC COATING:** A coating that contains more than 5 grams of metal particles per liter of coating as applied.

34. **MILITARY SPECIFICATION COATING:** A coating that has a formulation that has been approved by a United States Military Agency for use on military equipment.

35. **MOBILE EQUIPMENT:** Equipment that is physically capable of being driven or drawn on a highway including, but not limited to: construction vehicles (such as mobile cranes, bulldozers, concrete mixers); farming equipment (wheel tractor, plow, pesticide sprayer); hauling equipment (truck trailers, utility bodies, camper shells); and miscellaneous equipment (street cleaners, mopeds, golf carts).

36. **MOLD-SEAL COATING:** The initial coating applied to a new mold or a repaired mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.

37. **NON-PRECURSOR ORGANIC COMPOUNDS:** Non-Precursor Organic Compounds are compounds having negligible photochemical reactivity. The list of negligible photochemical reactivity compounds is provided in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1).

38. **OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS**: Any metal part or product, excluding the following items that are made of metal: can, coil, furniture, large appliance, aerospace component, metal foil, metal textile fabric, semiconductor metal, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, an architectural building or structure, a previously coated marine-vessel.

39. **PAN BACKING COATING:** A coating applied to the surface of pots, pans, or other cooking implements that are exposed directly to a flame or other heating element.

40. **PLASTIC:** Substrates containing one or more resins and may be solid, porous, flexible, or rigid. Plastics include fiber reinforced plastic composites. Any solid, synthetic: resin, polymer, or elastomer, except rubber. For the purposes of this rule, plastic film is considered film; fabric and paper made of polymeric plastic fibers are considered fabric and paper, respectively.

41. **PREFABRICATED ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT COATING:** A coating applied to metal parts and products which are to be used as an architectural structure.

42. **PRETREATMENT COATING:** A coating containing 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.

43. **PRIMER:** A coating applied directly to substrate for any one or combination of the following purposes: corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, or adhesion of subsequent coatings.

44. **REPAIR COATING:** A coating used to recoat the portion of a completed finish that suffered post-production damage at the facility where the finish was applied.

45. **RESTRICTED SPRAY GUN:** An air-atomizing spray gun that is not a low pressure spray gun, and any other spray gun that is not on the list in §5-13-300.2 of this rule.

46. **SEALANT (BEADED):** A material with adhesive properties that is applied as a rope or bead and that is formulated for use primarily to fill, seal, waterproof, or weatherproof gaps or joints between two surfaces. Sealants include sealant primers and caulks.

47. **SMALL SURFACE COATING SOURCE (SSCS):** A facility from which the total VOC emissions for all surface coating operations that are subject to this rule without, or

prior to, any emission control, is less than 2 tons/yr (1814 kg); as demonstrated by both adequate records of coating and diluent use (according to §5-13-500.1 of this rule) and a separate tally of the number of days each month such coating operations occur.

48. **STENCIL COATING:** An ink or a coating that is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters, symbols and/or numbers.

49. **SURFACE COATING:** A liquid, fluid, or mastic composition that is converted to a solid (or semi-solid) protective, decorative, or adherent film or deposit after application as a thin layer. Surface coating is generally distinct and different from impregnation and from applying adhesive for bonding purposes.

50. **SURFACE COATING OPERATION:** Preparation, handling, mixing, and application of surface coating, and cleanup of application equipment and enclosures at a facility where surface coating is applied.

51. **SURFACE PREPARATION:** Surface preparation is the cleaning of a substrate to remove dirt, oils, and other contaminants prior to the application of surface coatings or sealants.

52. **TEXTURE COATING:** A coating that is applied which, in its finished form, consists of discrete raised spots of the coating.

53. **TOUCH UP COATING:** A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections after the main coating operation. This includes touch-up coating that accompanies the purchase of an object already coated with that coating.

54. **TRANSFER EFFICIENCY:** The ratio of the weight of coating solids adhering to the part being coated, to the weight of coating solids used in the application process expressed as a percentage.

55. **VACUUM-METALIZING COATING:** The undercoat applied to the substrate on which the metal is deposited or the overcoat is applied directly to the metal film. Vacuum metalizing/ physical vapor deposition (PVD) is the process whereby the metal is vaporized and deposited in a substrate in a vacuum chamber.

56. **VOC ACTUAL:** VOC Actual includes the VOC Content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of exempt compounds (§5-13-200.12) divided by the total volume of all materials. Units of VOC actual are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Content of Cleaners or Reducers} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams) including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds ((§5-13-200.30) and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

57. **VOC CONTENT:** The organic chemicals in a material that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary room temperature. The high vapor pressure results from a low boiling point, which causes large numbers of molecules to evaporate or sublimate from the liquid or solid form of the compound and enter the surrounding air. The term VOC Content is a general term used throughout the rule and includes VOC, VOC Actual or VOC Regulatory.

58. **VOC REGULATORY:** VOC Content Minus Exempt Compounds The VOC content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of Exempt Compounds divided by the volume of material minus the volume of water and minus the volume of Exempt Compounds. Units of VOC Regulatory are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams), including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

V_w = volume of water in gallons (or liters)

V_{es} = volume of all non-precursor organic compounds in gallons (or liters)

5-13-300 – STANDARDS

1. **SURFACE COATINGS:** An owner or operator shall comply with one of the following for all applications of surface coatings:

   i. Meet the limits in Table 1 of this rule. Coating limits are VOC Regulatory; or

ii. Operate an Emission Control System (ECS) in accordance with §5-13-300.5 of this rule when applying a coating that exceeds the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule; or

iii. Qualify for an exemption under §5-13-100.3 or §5-13-100.4 of this rule.

Table 1: Coating Limits For Metal Parts and Products

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
Clear Coat	515	4.3	515	4.3
Camouflage	420	3.5	420	3.5
Electric-Insulating Varnish	420	3.5	420	3.5
Etching Filler	420	3.5	420	3.5
Extreme High-Gloss	420	3.5	360	3.0
Extreme Performance	420	3.5	360	3.0
Heat-Resistant	420	3.5	360	3.0
High Performance Architectural	740	6.2	740	6.2
High Temperature	420	3.5	420	3.5
Metallic	420	3.5	420	3.5
Military Specification	340	2.8	280	2.3
Mold-Seal	420	3.5	420	3.5
Pan Backing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Prefabricated Architectural Component	420	3.5	280	2.3
Pretreatment Coating	420	3.5	420	3.5
Repair	420	3.5	360	3.0
Touch up	420	3.5	360	3.0
Vacuum-Metalizing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	340	2.8	0.34	2.8
Drum Coating, New, Interior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	500	4.2	500	4.2
OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS COATING: includes Adhesive Primer, Caulking, and Beaded Sealants:				
Air Dried	420	3.5		
Baked Coating [above 200°F (93°C)]			360	3.0

2. APPLICATION METHODS FOR SURFACE COATINGS:

i. An owner or operator shall use one of the following methods for all applications of surface coating materials containing more than 2 pounds of VOC per gallon (240 g/L), minus exempt compounds,(VOC regulatory):

a. HVLP Spray-Gun (Low Pressure Spray Gun);

b. Electrostatic System;

c. A system that atomizes principally by hydraulic pressure, including "airless" and "air assisted airless";

d. Hand Application Methods, including but not limited to:

(1) Flow Coat;

(2) Roll Coat;

(3) Dip-Coating;

~~**e. An Alternative Application Method:** Any method approved by the Administrator as HVLP equivalent.~~

ii. An owner or operator is allowed to use a device or system other than that described in §5-13-300(2)(i) of this rule for applications of surface coating containing less than 2.0 lb VOC/gal (250 g/l).

3. CLEANUP OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT: An owner or operator shall comply with the following when using VOC-containing material to clean application equipment:

i. Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements:

a. Clean spray-guns without spraying or atomizing a solvent cleaner with the gun.

b. Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: Use a spray-gun cleaning machine that complies with the following requirements unless the owner or operator complies with the manual spray-gun cleaning requirements in §5-13-300(3)(ii) of this rule.

(1) Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine-General Requirements: The spray-gun cleaning machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Be designed to clean spray-guns.

(b) Have at least one pump that drives solvent cleaner through and over the spray-gun.

(c) Have a basin which permits containment of the solvent cleaner.

(d) Be kept in proper repair and free from liquid leaks.

(e) Shall be fitted with a cover.

(f) Be located on-site where the spray application occurs; and

(g) Be operated and maintained according to manufacturer's or distributor's instructions.

(2) **Automatic Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine:** An automatic spray-gun cleaning machine shall have a self-covering or enclosing cover feature when not loading or unloading that in the cover's closed position allows no gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (3 mm) between the cover and the cabinet. This self-enclosing feature shall be maintained and consistently cover or enclose to these gap limits.

(3) **Non-Automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine:** Non-automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Drain solvent cleaner from the sink/work-space quickly into a remote reservoir when work-space is not in use; and

(b) Machine reservoir shall not have cumulative total openings, including the drain opening(s) exceeding two square inches in area so that the reservoir will not allow VOC vapors to escape to the atmosphere; and

(c) Allow a machine design in which the base of the sink/work-space functions as the reservoir's top surface, as long as the fit/seal between sink base and reservoir container allows the reservoir to meet the opening limits specified in §5-13-300(3)(i)(b)(3)(b) of this rule.

ii. **Manual Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements**: An owner or operator manually cleaning spray-guns shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Disassembled spray-guns must be cleaned by non-mechanical, hand-held method of application of cleaners including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges;

b. Disassembled spray-guns must be soaked in a vat which remains covered at all times, except when the application equipment is being handled in the container, or transferred into or out of the container;

c. Solvent cleaners used to clean spray-guns shall be less than 10 percent VOC (excluding water and non-precursor organic compounds) and shall contain less than 8.0 percent VOC by weight (including water and non-precursor organic compounds) and calculated pursuant to VOC Regulatory as defined in this rule.

4. **WORK PRACTICES-HANDLING, DISPOSAL AND STORAGE OF VOC-CONTAINING MATERIAL:** An owner or operator of any surface coating facility shall store, handle, and dispose of VOC-containing material in a way to prevent the evaporation of VOC to the atmosphere. Work practices limiting VOC emissions include but are not limited to the following:

   i. **Use and Storage:** An owner or operator shall cover and keep covered each VOC-containing material which is not currently in use. A person shall store finishing and cleaning materials in closed or covered leak-free containers.

   ii. **Disposal of VOC-Containing Material:** An owner or operator shall store all VOC-containing materials intended for disposal including, but not limited to, rags, waste coatings, waste brushes, waste rollers, waste applicators, waste solvents, and their residues, in closed, leak free containers. The containers shall be clearly marked "Disposal of VOC Material" and remain covered with a leak tight cover, when not in use.

   iii. Minimize spills of VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials; and

   iv. Convey VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.

   v. **Use of VOC Solvent for Surface Coating Cleanup:** An owner or operator may choose to use a VOC cleaning solvent for the cleaning of coating-application equipment, if such application equipment does not use spray devices and the same principal solvent is used for cleaning as is used in the coating.

5. **EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS) REQUIREMENTS:**

   i. **ECS Control Efficiencies:** To meet the requirements pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, an ECS shall be operated as follows:

      a. **Overall ECS Efficiency:** The ECS shall prevent at least 90% of the mass of the VOC emitted by each coating or process from entering the atmosphere except those controlled pursuant to the alternative in §5-13-300(5)(i)(c)(2) of this rule.

      b. **Capture Efficiency:**

         For an ECS used pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, capture shall be at least 90%.

      c. **Control Efficiency of The Emissions Processing Subsystem:**

         (1) The ECS shall reduce the mass of VOC entering it by at least 90 percent.

         (2) **Alternative for Very Dilute Input**: For VOC input-concentrations of less than 100 ppm (as carbon) at the inlet of the ECS emissions

processing subsystem, an ECS' VOC processing subsystem also satisfies the processor efficiency requirements of this rule if:

(a) The VOC output is consistently less than 20 mg VOC/m^3 (as carbon) adjusted to standard conditions; and

(b) The ECS consistently shows an overall control efficiency of at least 90% when tested pursuant to §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, at VOC input-concentrations exceeding 100 ppm (as carbon).

d. All VOC coatings used that are in excess of the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule shall be clearly identified such that coating-operators are informed that an ECS must be used.

ii. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Required for ECS:

a. An owner or operator shall provide and maintain (an) O&M Plan(s) for any ECS, any other emission processing equipment, and any ECS monitoring devices used pursuant to this rule or to an air pollution control permit.

b. The owner or operator shall submit to the Control Officer for approval the O&M Plans of each ECS and each ECS monitoring device used pursuant to this rule.

c. The owner or operator shall comply with all identified actions and schedules provided in each O&M Plan.

iii. Providing and Maintaining ECS Monitoring Devices: Any owner or operator incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing VOC emissions pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices described in the facility's O&M Plan that indicate temperatures, pressures, rates of flow, or other operating conditions necessary to determine if air pollution control equipment is functioning properly and is properly maintained. Records shall be kept pursuant to §5-13-500.2 which demonstrate that the ECS meets the overall control standard required by §5-13-300(5)(i) of this rule.

iv. O&M Plan Responsibility: An owner or operator of a facility that is required to have an O&M Plan pursuant to §5-13-300(5)(ii) must fully comply with all O&M Plans that the owner or operator has submitted for approval, but which have not yet been approved, unless notified otherwise by the Control Officer in writing. If revisions to the plan have been submitted and not yet been approved by the Control Officer, then an owner or operator shall comply with the most recent O&M plan on file at Pinal County Air Quality Control District.

v. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Contents For an ECS:

a. An O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices shall include all of the following information:

(1) ECS equipment manufacturer;

(2) ECS equipment model;

(3) ECS equipment identification number or identifier that owner or operator subject to this rule assigns to such ECS equipment when manufacturer's equipment identification number is unknown,; and

(4) Information required by §5-13-500.1 of this rule.

b. **Control Officer Modifications to Plan**: After discussion with the owner or operator, the Control Officer may modify the plan in writing prior to approval of the initial O&M Plan. An owner or operator shall then comply with the plan modified.

c. **Deficient Plan**: The owner or operator subject to this rule, who receives a written notice from the Control Officer that the O&M Plan is deficient or inadequate, must make written revisions to the O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices, and must submit such revised O&M Plan to the Control Officer within five working days of receipt of the Control Officer's written notice, unless such time period is extended by the Control Officer, upon written request, for good cause. During the time such owner or operator is preparing revisions to the O&M Plan, such owner or operator shall still comply with all requirements of this rule.

5-13-400 – ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. **COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE VOC LIMITS:**

i. **Emission Control System (ECS):** Any owner or operator installing an ECS shall:

a. Implement all recordkeeping provisions of this rule.

b. Announce the intention to use an ECS to the Control Officer in writing if:

(1) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the spray-gun provisions of §5-13-300.2 of this rule; or

(2) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the gun cleaning machine provisions of §5-13-300.3 of this rule.

c. One year after rule adoption of this rule, the ECS announced pursuant to §5-13-400(1)(i)(b) shall be in continuous use.

ii. **VOC limits and Rule Requirements:** Upon adoption of this rule, the owner or operator shall discontinue shelf purchase of materials that are non-compliant with §5-13-300(1)(i). The owner or operator has up to 6 months after rule adoption to complete use of existing non-compliant materials already purchased. A schedule for achieving compliant use of materials shall be prepared and made available to an inspector upon request. This schedule shall specify that 6 months after rule adoption complete material compliance shall be achieved.

2. **COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE O&M PLAN:**

i. O&M Plans for ECS equipment subject to this rule shall be revised /updated 3 months after rule adoption.

ii. The Control Officer shall take final action on an O&M Plan revision/update to address the newly amended provisions of this rule within thirty calendar days of the filing of the complete O&M Plan revision/update. The Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of approval or denial.

5-13-500 – MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. **RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING:** The owner or operator shall comply with the following recordkeeping requirements,

   i. The type and amount used of each VOC-containing coating which is regulated by name or type in Table 1 of this rule, and update each VOC-containing material, related to surface coating, that is not addressed by this table. This includes, but is not limited to, thinners, surfacers, and diluents.

   ii. Records shall be retained for five years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.

   iii. **Current Lists:**

      a. Maintain a current list of coatings, or any other VOC-containing materials regulated by this rule. This list shall include:

         VOC content for each as received (before thinning). Express VOC content in 1 of 3 forms:

         (1) Pounds VOC per gallon~~,~~;

         (2) Grams VOC per liter~~,~~ ; or

         (3) The percent VOC by weight along with the specific gravity or density, (Two numbers are required).

      b. An owner operator using any VOC coating subject to §5-13-300.1 of this rule shall have on site the written value of the VOC coating in one of the following forms:

         (1) A manufacturer's technical data sheet;

         (2) A manufacturer's safety data sheet (MSDS); or

         (3) Actual test results.

      c. **Usage or Purchase Records:**

         (1) **Monthly:** Records of the amount of VOC coatings used shall be updated by the end of month for the previous month. Show the type and amount of each make-up (as described in §5-13-500(1)(iii) of this rule) and all other VOC cleaners or solvents to which this rule is applicable.

(2) Annually:

(i) Low VOC Coatings: Use of low VOC coatings shall be updated at least annually.

(ii) Low-VOC Cleaner: An owner and/or operator need not keep a record of a cleaning substance that is made by diluting a concentrate with water or non-precursor compound(s) to a level that qualifies as a "Low VOC Cleaner" if records of the concentrate usage are kept in accordance with this rule.

(3) Grouping by VOC Content: For purposes of recording usage, an operator may give VOC coatings, cleaners, and solvents of similar VOC content a single group-name, distinct from any product names in the group. The total usage of all the products in that group is then recorded under just one name. (In such a case, the operator must also keep a separate list that identifies the product names of the particular solvents included under the group name). To the group name shall be assigned the highest VOC content among the members of that group, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound of VOC per gallon of material, or to the nearest gram VOC per liter of material.

d. Facilities That Are Not Small Surface-Coating Sources: Facilities that are not small surface-coating sources shall for all coatings (except those recorded under §5-13-100(3)(v)(c) low usage allowance), make the following listings for coatings that have VOC limits listed in Table 1 of this rule:

(1) VOC Before Reducing: The VOC content of each coating as received, minus exempt compounds. (This figure is sometimes called the "EPA Method 24" VOC content on manufacturer's data sheets). If the coating is a multi-part coating, list the manufacturer's final VOC content.

(2) List Maximum VOC Content of Coating As Applied: For each coating that you thin/reduce or add any additive to, record in a permanent log either of the following:

(a) The maximum number of fluid ounces thinner/reducer added to a gallon of unreduced coating (or maximum g/liter), and the maximum fluid ounces of every other additive mixed into a gallon of the coating; or

(b) The VOC content of the coating, after adding the maximum amount of thinner/reducer and other additives added as determined by the formula in the definition of VOC Regulatory in this rule.

e. Aerosol Spray Cans: Maintain purchase records for aerosol spray-cans, including VOC content.

iv. **Frequency of Updating Usage or Purchase Records:** Maintain records according to the following schedule:

a. **Small Surface-Coating Sources:** Small surface-coating sources shall update each month's records of coating use by the end of the following month.

b. **All Other Sources:** For a source that does not meet the definition of small surface-coating source, update records monthly for each coating used that complies with the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule. Complete a month's update by the end of the following month.

v. **Grouping By VOC Content:** The highest VOC content among the members of that grouping shall be assigned to that grouping, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound. To identify what products belong within each group, after each group name and the group's VOC content of material must appear the name of each product in the group and its VOC content of material. **For example:** For flexible plastic parts, you use 20 gallons of primer that has 3.04 lb VOC/gal., 30 gallons of primer having 3.14 lb VOC/gal., and 40 gallons of primer having 2.89 lb VOC/gal. You may record usage as 90 gallons of flexible plastic primer containing 3.1 lb VOC/gal. If grams VOC per liter is used to record VOC content, round off to the nearest whole number of grams.

2. **ECS RECORDING REQUIREMENTS:**

i. On each day an ECS is used at a facility pursuant to this rule, the owner or operator shall:

a. Record the amount and VOC content of coating, the amount of catalyst/hardener, and the amounts of solvent, reducer, and diluent used that were subject to ECS control pursuant to this rule; and

b. Make a permanent record of the operating parameters of the key systems as required by the O&M Plan; and

c. Make a permanent record of the maintenance actions taken within 24 hours of the action's completion for each day or period the O&M Plan requires maintenance be done.

ii.. An explanation shall be entered for scheduled maintenance that is not performed during the period designated for it in the O&M Plan.

3. **O&M PLAN RECORDS:** An owner or operator of a facility shall maintain all of the following records in accordance with an approved O&M Plan for any ECS,

i. Periods of time an approved ECS is operating to comply with this rule;

ii. Periods of time an approved ECS is not operating;

iii. Flow rates;

iv. Pressure drops;

v. Other conditions necessary to determine if the approved ECS is functioning properly;

vi. Results of visual inspections; and

vii. Correction action taken, if any.

4. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION AND TEST METHODS:

i. **Compliance Determination:** The following means shall be used to determine compliance with this rule. When more than one test method is permitted for a determination, an exceedance of the limits established in the rule determined by any of the applicable test methods constitutes a violation of this rule.

a. Measurement of VOC content of materials subject to §§5-13-300.1 or 5-13-300.2 of this rule shall be conducted and reported using one of the following means:

(1) VOC content of coatings, solvents, and other substances having less than 5% solids will be determined by the test method in §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) of this rule (BAAQMD Method 31 [April 15, 1992]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(2) The VOC content of coatings or other materials having 5% or more solids will be determined by the test method in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(c) (EPA Method 24), §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) (BAAQMD Method 31 [May 18. 2005]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(a) Plastisols, powder coatings, and radiation-cured coatings shall be cured according to the procedures actually used in the coating process being tested before final VOC-emission determinations are made.

(b) In the case of multi-component, polymerizing coatings tested according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(a) of this rule, Method 24 shall be modified to eliminate the post-mixing dilution-step (that employs toluene or other solvent). Instead, the mixture shall be spread by appropriate technique to form a thin layer, occupying the entire bottom of the foil pan. Techniques included in the method referenced in §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, can be used as a guide for such spreading.

b. The VOC content of gaseous emissions entering and exiting an ECS shall be determined by either EPA Method 18 referred to in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(b) of this rule, or EPA Method 25 and its submethod, referred to in in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(d) of this rule.

c. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined either by the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(e) of this rule (EPA Method 204 and its submethods), or by using mass balance calculation methods in concert with the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(a) of this rule (EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d).

d. Measurement of air pressure at the center of the spray gun tip and air horns of an air-atomizing spray gun shall be performed using an attachable device in proper working order supplied by the gun's manufacturer for performing such a measurement.

e. Temperature measurements shall be done with an instrument with an accuracy and precision of less than one-half degree Fahrenheit (0.25°C) for temperatures up to 480°F (250°C).

ii. **Test Methods Adopted By Reference:** The EPA test methods as they exist in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (July 1, 2015), as listed below, are adopted by reference. The other test methods listed here are also adopted by reference, each having paired with it a specific date that identifies the particular version/revision of the method that is adopted by reference. These adoptions by reference include no future editions or amendments.

a. EPA Methods 2 ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate"), 2a ("Direct Measurement of Gas Volume Through Pipes and Small Ducts"), 2c ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow rate in Small Stacks or Ducts"), and 2d ("Measurement of Gas volumetric Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts"). All 4 of the foregoing methods are in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

b. EPA Method 18 ("Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

c. EPA Test Method 24 ("Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings") (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

d. EPA Method 25 ("Determination of Total Gaseous Non-methane Organic Emissions as Carbon") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

e. EPA Test Methods 204 ("Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure"), 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

f. California's Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Method 31 (May 18. 2005), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Paint Strippers, Solvent Cleaners, and Low Solids Coatings."

g. California's South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 313-91 (April 1997).

iii. **Test Methods for ECS:** For coatings/adhesives controlled pursuant to §5-13-300(2)(i) or §5-13-300(5)(iii) of this rule:

a. Measurements of VOC emissions from an ECS shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Methods 18 or its submethods, or by Method 25 or its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

b. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined by mass balance in combination with ventilation/draft rate determinations done in accordance with §5-13-500(4)(iii)(c) of this rule or with US EPA Test Methods 204, 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

c. Ventilation/draft rates shall be determined by EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, in accord with the vote of the Pinal County Board of Supervisors as duly reflected in the minutes of the Board meeting, have executed this document on behalf of the Board of Supervisors on this _____ day of _____, 2016.

PINAL COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Arizona,

By: _____
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

ATTEST: _____
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Lando Voyles
Pinal County Attorney

By: _____
Deputy County Attorney

Development
Services

Michael Sundblom
Air Quality Director

PINAL • COUNTY
wide open opportunity

Greg Stanley
County Manager

To: Pinal County Board of Supervisors

From: Mike Sundblom
Director, Pinal County Air Quality

Date: November 18, 2016

Re: Concise Explanatory Statement pursuant to A.R.S. §49-471.07(B)

Proposed Resolution No. 113016-AQ1

Proposed Ozone RACT Rule for Surface Coatings for the
Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone Nonattainment Area

1. This explanation supports the request that the Pinal County Board of Supervisors approve Resolution No 113016-AQ1, which includes the full text of certain rule revisions and additions.

2. Incorporated in this Concise Explanatory Statement is an EPA comment and Pinal County Air Quality's response.

EPA COMMENT

Section 5-13-300, Part 2, paragraph (i) (e), defines alternative application method, as "any method approved by the administrator as high volume low pressure (HVLP)-equivalent." A replicable procedure to determine equivalency with HVLP should be specified in the rule to avoid inappropriate administrator's discretion. Please remove paragraph (i)(e) or reference the following EPA-approved procedures in the rule to determine transfer efficiency and HVLP equivalency.

- "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure for Equipment User," South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), May 24, 1989.
- "Guidelines for Demonstrating Equivalency with District Approved Transfer Efficient Spray Guns," SCAQMD, September 26, 2002.

RESPONSE

Since there are several application methods listed in 5-13-300.2(i), Pinal County Air Quality agrees with EPA and has removed the alternative application method language from the final rulemaking proposal going to the Board of Supervisors. The original proposed language that is being removed per EPA's comment is shown as underlined and strikeout in Pinal County Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 113016-AQ1.

Development
Services

Michael Sundblom
Air Quality Director

PINAL • COUNTY
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Greg Stanley
County Manager

To: Pinal County Board of Supervisors

From: Mike Sundblom
Director, Pinal County Air Quality

Date: November 18, 2016

Re: Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Negative Declaration Document

The Clean Air Act requires certain sources in ozone nonattainment areas to implement control methods called reasonably available control technology (RACT). The United States Environmental Protection Agency defines RACT as the lowest emission limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.

The RACT requirement is meant to ensure that ozone nonattainment areas designated either moderate or above (i.e. serious, severe) have RACT in place for all source categories covered by a Control Techniques Guideline (CTG) document and for major sources of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen that are not subject to a CTG. A local air District adopts the control methods if it has a source in its area subject to a CTG. Alternatively, the local District may declare that there are no sources in its area subject to a RACT requirement, and then the requirement to adopt a rule for those sources is no longer applicable. This is known as a "Negative Declaration". The negative declaration document needs to go through a public process, including a public comment period. As part of the ozone RACT rulemaking to cover the negative declarations requirement, the District developed the following draft document, "Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Analysis, Negative Declaration and Rules Adoption". The draft document was made available for public review and comment on the Pinal County Air Quality Control District's website on August 30th. Pinal County Air Quality staff contacted EPA Region 9 about the document and the public comment period. Additionally, the document was included in the Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Public Notice published in the local newspapers. The District accepted comments on the document through November 14, 2016. No comments were received.

The final version of "Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Analysis, Negative Declaration and Rules Adoption" is included with the two air quality related agenda items for today's public hearing along with the request in both resolutions that the Board of Supervisors approve the negative declaration document and request that it be submitted to EPA.

Pinal County Air Quality Control District

Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Analysis, Negative Declaration and Rules Adoption

Prepared by the Pinal County Air Quality Control District pursuant to Sections 182(b)(2) and 182(f) of the Clean Air Act for the Pinal County portion of the

Phoenix Metro Nonattainment Area for the

2008 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard

Public Hearing November 30, 2016

Staff Report

Table of Contents

Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Analysis, Negative Declaration and Rules Adoption 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 3

BACKGROUND 4

RACT ANALYSIS FOR 2008 OZONE NAAQS 6

Source Category Identification 7

RACT Determination- Gasoline Service Stations & Surface Coatings 7

RACT Determination – all other CTG's 10

RACT Determination- major sources 10

Negative Declaration 11

State Implementation Plan Submittal 12

Appendices 13

Appendix A: PCAQCD Permitted Sources in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area (as of August, 2016) 14

Appendix B: Definition of Pinal County Portion of Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area 16

Appendix C: Negative Declaration CTGs (as of August 30, 2016) 18

Appendix D: Chapter 5, Articles 13 and 20 (as proposed in Arizona Administrative Register (AAR), August 26, 2016) 20

CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 13 20

ARTICLE 13 - SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS 20

5--13-100 – GENERAL 20

5-13-200 – DEFINITIONS: 22

5-13-300 – STANDARDS 27

5-13-400 – ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS 32

5-13-500 – MONITORING AND RECORDS 33

CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 20. 38

ARTICLE 20. STORAGE AND LOADING OF GASOLINE AT GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITIES 38

5-20-100. GENERAL 38

5-20-200. DEFINITIONS 38

5-20-300. STANDARDS 40

5-20-400. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS 43

5-20-500. MONITORING AND RECORDS 43

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Clean Air Act requires certain sources in ozone nonattainment areas to implement control methods called reasonably available control technology (RACT). The United States Environmental Protection Agency defines RACT as the lowest emission limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.

The RACT requirement is meant to ensure that moderate and above ozone nonattainment areas have in place RACT for all source categories covered by a Control Techniques Guideline (CTG) document and for major sources of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen that are not subject to a CTG. A local air District adopts the control methods if it has a source in its area subject to a CTG. Alternatively, the local District may declare that there are no sources in its area subject to a RACT requirement, and then the requirement to adopt a rule for those sources is no longer applicable. This is known as a "Negative Declaration."

The RACT determination and/or Negative Declaration should be submitted by each nonattainment area within two years from the effective date of the designation.

The Pinal County Air Quality Control District (District) has prepared this RACT Analysis for sources located in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix Metro nonattainment area. This area was initially designated as marginal nonattainment for the 2008 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard effective July 20, 2012. Unfortunately the area didn't attain the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS by the July 20, 2015 attainment date and was reclassified to a moderate nonattainment area (81 FR 26697).

This analysis affirmed Negative Declarations for RACT for a vast majority of CTGs except for Design Criteria for Stage 1 Vapor Control Systems Gasoline Service Stations and surface coatings. For these CTGs, the District staff evaluated the PCAQCD Rules and determined that there were no RACT level rules for these sources in the nonattainment area.

The RACT Analysis and rules along with the Negative Declaration, once adopted by the Board of Supervisors, shall be submitted to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) for transmission to the US EPA as a revision to the State Implementation Plan.

BACKGROUND

National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone

The Clean Air Act (CAA) was adopted in 1970. The legislation authorized the development of comprehensive federal and state regulations to limit emissions from stationary and mobile sources. The CAA was amended in 1977 and again in 1990. The CAA and amendments require the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) adopt national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for six criteria pollutants: ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and lead. US EPA formally designates areas as "nonattainment" (not meeting the standard), "unclassifiable/attainment" (meeting the standard or expected to be meeting the standard despite a lack of monitoring data), or "unclassifiable' (insufficient data to classify). The CAA requires US EPA to conduct a periodic review of the science upon which the standards are based and the standards themselves.

Ground level ozone is not emitted directly into the air, but is created by chemical reactions between oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the presence of sunlight. Ozone-related adverse health effects range from decreased lung function and increased respiratory symptoms to serious indicators of respiratory morbidity including emergency department visits and hospital admissions from respiratory causes, and possibly cardiovascular-related morbidity.

The US EPA first promulgated NAAQS for ozone in 1971 with revisions in 1979, 1997, 2008 and 2015. The standard began as a 1-hour averaging time and later changed to an 8-hour averaging time, which was determined to be more health protective.

Nonattainment Area within the District

The US EPA revised the ozone NAAQS effective May 27, 2008. The revision lowered the level of the 8-hour standard to 0.075 ppm. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest eight hour concentration in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. The revision was to provide increased protection for children and other "at risk" populations.

A small portion of Pinal County (See Appendix B) was designated nonattainment for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS effective July 20, 2012. This portion of the District is part of the Phoenix Metro nonattainment area and was classified as a "marginal" nonattainment area. As a marginal nonattainment area, the area was required to meet the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS by July 20, 2015.

The remaining portions of the county were designated attainment. Unfortunately the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area didn't attain the standard by July 20, 2015 and was reclassified to "moderate" nonattainment (81 FR 26697).

Reasonably Available Control Technology Requirement

The CAA requires certain sources in ozone nonattainment areas to implement control methods called reasonably available control technology (RACT). The US EPA defines RACT as the lowest emission limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology (i.e., devices, systems, process modification, or other apparatus or techniques that reduce air pollution) that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. The RACT requirement is meant to ensure that all moderate and above ozone nonattainment areas have in place all RACT for source categories covered by a Control Techniques Guideline (CTG) document and for major sources1 of VOC or NOx that are not subject to a CTG.

Sections 182(b)(2) and 182(f) of the CAA requires a revision to the State Implementation Plan to implement RACT for each category of VOC sources in the ozone nonattainment areas covered by a CTG document and for any major stationary source of VOC or NOx not covered by a CTG document. A District adopts the control methods if it has a source in its area subject to a CTG.

Alternatively, the District may declare that there are no sources in its area subject to a RACT requirement because it has no sources above the CTG recommended threshold, and then the requirement to adopt a rule for those sources is no longer applicable. This is known as a "Negative Declaration."

Each time US EPA promulgates a revision to the ozone NAAQS, a District with a nonattainment area must re-affirm its Negative Declarations for those source categories for which it is not adopting CTG-based regulations regardless of whether such negative declarations were made for an earlier standard. This is necessary since there may now be sources in the nonattainment area that previously did not exist, or in areas where the boundaries of the nonattainment area have expanded, there may be sources in the new portion of the nonattainment area which should not be overlooked.

The negative declaration must go through the same public review requirements as any other SIP submittal. The RACT Analysis and/or Negative Declaration must be submitted to the US EPA within two years from the effective date of the designations.

[1] The definition of a *major source* is dependent on the severity of the air quality problem in a region. For the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa moderate nonattainment area, the major source threshold is the potential to emit at least 100 tons per year of VOC or NOx.

RACT ANALYSIS FOR 2008 OZONE NAAQS

The current RACT Analysis prepared pursuant to Sections 182(b)(2) and 182(f) of the CAA for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS involves the following procedures:

- Source Category Identification: Identify all source categories in the District's portion of the nonattainment area that require RACT. This includes:

  - Source categories which have RACT guidance, and for which any sources (Either major or minor) which operate in the District's portion of the nonattainment area.
  - Source categories for which major sources of NOx or VOC operate in the District's portion of the nonattainment area.

- RACT Determination: For each source category that requires RACT, identify if there is a District Rule. If there is no rule, then a new District Rule that meets RACT must be adopted. If there is an existing District Rule, then a determination must be made if the existing District Rule reflects RACT. This is based on an analysis of the applicable District Rule with guidance and regulations used to establish RACT:

  - Federal US EPA: Control Technique Guidelines (CTG), Alternative Control Techniques (ACT), Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS),
  - State: California Suggested Control Measures (SCM) and RACT/Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) determinations.
  - Local: Regulations, guidance, and rules adopted by Air Districts and other local agencies.

  The RACT Determination should identify for each source category:

  - Existing District Rules that meet RACT.
  - Existing District Rules that require amendments to meet RACT.
  - New Rules required to meet RACT.

- Negative Declaration: Negative Declarations are required for all CTG source categories for which there is RACT guidance but for which there are no applicable facilities (major or minor) within the nonattainment area, or for which there are facilities but their permitted maximum emissions are below the CTG applicability threshold.

Source Category Identification

The District permitting threshold is 1 ton per year (5.5 lbs/day), therefore virtually all industrial activities are permitted in Pinal County. The District staff have reviewed the permitted facilities located in the nonattainment area portion of Pinal County and have summarized the source categories which have applicable CTGs in Table 1. Table 1 also includes the annual permit limits of VOC of the largest facility within the source types. A complete list of all the permitted facilities in the Pinal County portion of the nonattainment area is included as Appendix A.

The only source categories in the Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area that have permitted industrial facilities with applicable RACT guidance are gasoline service stations and surface coating operations.

The source with the largest potential to emit (PTE) is a facility that conducts surface coatings. The permitted equipment includes a spray booth, blast booth, blast room, Bronco wheel machine, wet ring attachments, a spray room and a BCP4 structural wheel blast machine. This facility's maximum annual PTE of VOCs is 90 tons and 2015 actual emissions of 5.7 tons. The facility is subject to and permitted under District Rule 3-1-084 Federally enforceable provision, which is consistent with the national VOC rules. Therefore, the District has determined that the Miscellaneous Metal Parts CTG (EPA 453/R-08-003 2008/09) applies to this source.

Table 1. Summary of CTG Applicable Source Categories in Pinal County Portion of the Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area

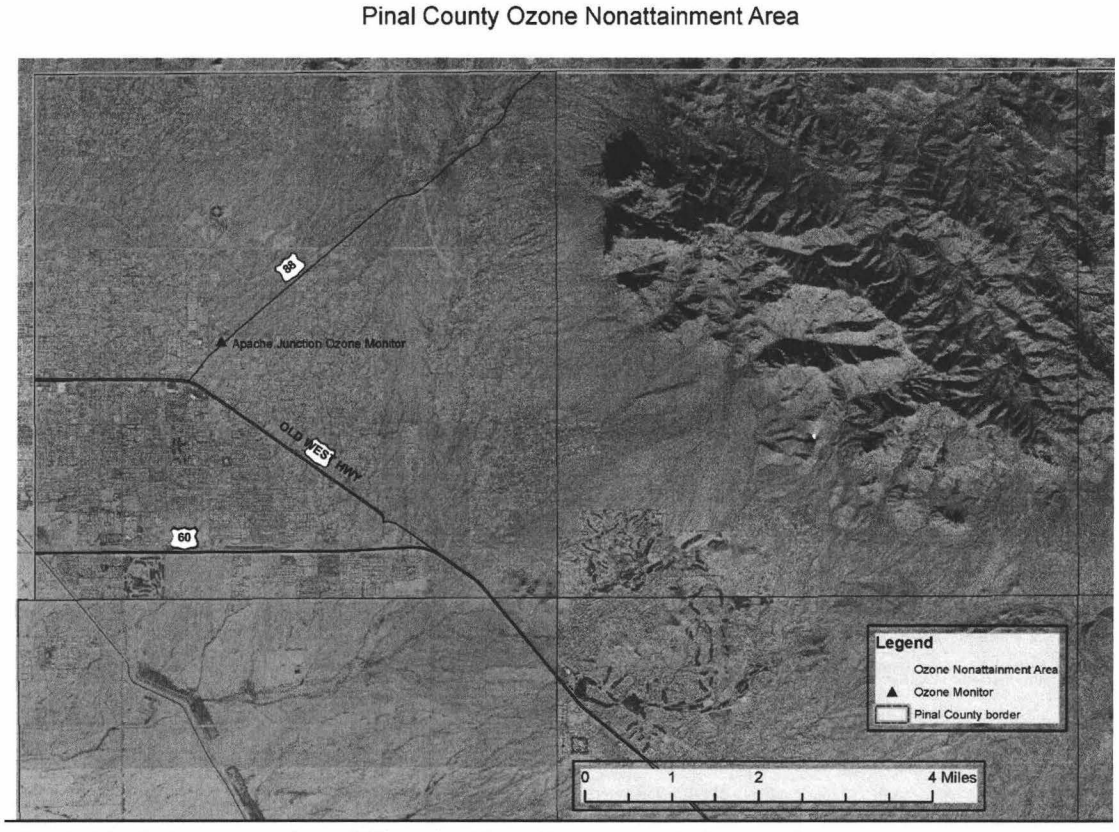
Source Category	Number of Sources	Max PTE VOC (tons/yr)
Gas Station	13	37.0
Surface Coating	1	90

RACT Determination- Gasoline Service Stations & Surface Coatings

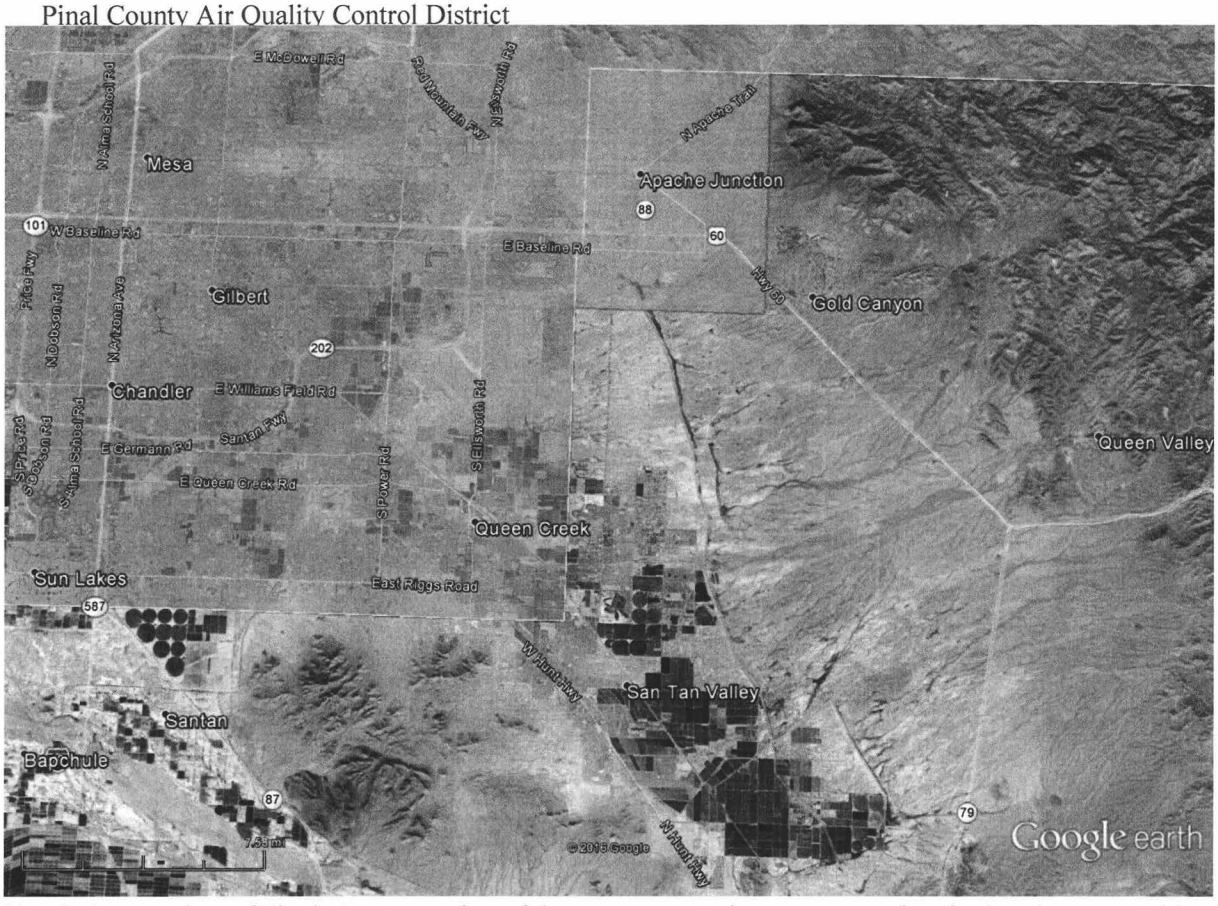
The types of sources located in the Pinal County portion of the nonattainment area subject to RACT guidance are gasoline service stations and surface coatings. Therefore the RACT determination needed are for the CTG Design Criteria for Stage I Vapor Control Systems-Gasoline Service Stations (EPA-450/R-75-102 1975/11) and Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings (EPA-453/R-08-003), 9/08). The gasoline service stations CTG contain design criteria to control the release of vapors from commercial gasoline stations. It includes the use of submerged fill pipes, systems to control the displaced vapors from the tanks into the delivery vehicle and specifications for maintaining and inspecting the systems. RACT for ozone nonattainment areas is required when gasoline service stations exceed 10,000 gallons/month. The CTG for miscellaneous metal and plastic parts coatings includes control options such as low-VOC coatings, add on controls and work practices. RACT for ozone nonattainment areas is required for surface coating operations that have at least 2.7 tons per year of VOC emissions. Appendix D has the Board of Supervisors adopted PCAQCD ozone RACT rules.

Farm operations storage and loading

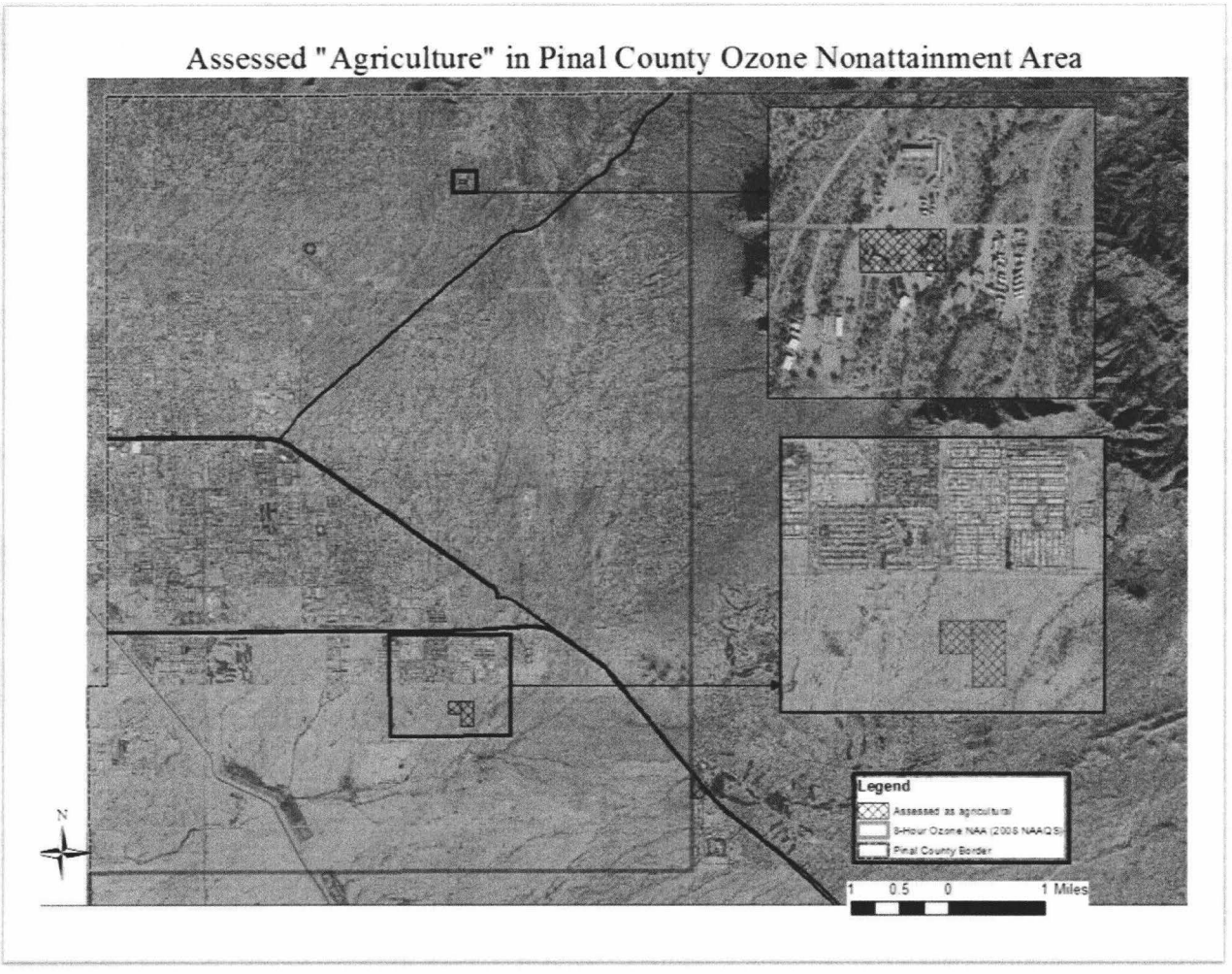
An exemption in the PCAQCD Chapter 5, Article 20 rule Storage and Loading of Gasoline at Gasoline Dispensing Facilities involves stationary gasoline dispensing tanks for farm operations. The exemption of farm tanks mirrors the SIP approved Maricopa County Air Quality ozone RACT rule 353 which encompasses the Maricopa County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa ozone nonattainment area. Additionally, the 36 square mile portion of the ozone nonattainment area in Pinal County contains no active agriculture (see maps 1 & 2 below) and has two small areas assessed as agriculture (see map 3). Therefore there are no farm tanks to regulate and so the exemption in the rule has no impact on air quality or the effectiveness of this particular ozone RACT rule. It is included in the rule simply to maintain consistency with the other ozone RACT rule in the nonattainment area.



Map 1. Pinal County portion of Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area



Map 2. Larger view of Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area and agricultural areas outside of the nonattainment area (San Tan Valley). Showing the distinction between the ozone nonattainment area which has no agriculture and areas outside of the nonattainment area which contain agricultural areas.



Map 3. Zoomed in view of Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area and County assessed agricultural areas within the Pinal County nonattainment area.

RACT Determination – all other CTG's

Excluding the aforementioned gasoline service station and surface coating CTGs and RACT rules, there are no other permitted sources applicable to CTGs located in the Pinal County portion of the nonattainment area. Through analysis of historical permitting of new sources in and around the relatively small ozone nonattainment area, the District does not anticipate any new sources in the future.

RACT Determination-major sources

There is one Title V (i.e. major source) in the Pinal County portion of the nonattainment area which is a landfill and as such doesn't have a CTG. This facility is currently subject to the 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW Standards of Performance (NSPS) for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills and the 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Municipal Waste

Landfills. The facility is required to install a Gas Collection and Control System (GCCS) by July 30, 2017 unless the source can demonstrate that their NMOC emissions are less than 50 Mg per year in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW. This facility will also potentially be subject to the proposed emission guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cf. The District will assess applicability under Subpart Cf once the rule is published in the Federal Register and finalized. Additionally any future expansion of the facility may be subject to the proposed NSPS found in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XXX.

NSPS and NESHAP emission limitations are generally considered presumptive RACT. Arizona Administrative Code R-18-234.D lists emissions standards established or revised by the Administrator under section 111 (NSPS) or 112 (NESHAP) of the Act after November 15, 1990 as presumptive RACT. 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW was first published in the Federal Register in 1996 (61 FR 9919, March 12, 1996 appears to be the earliest reference in the CFR) and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA was first published in the Federal Register in 2003 (68 FR 2238, January 16 2003 appears to be the earliest reference in the CFR). Additionally the existing source is expected to be subject to updated emission guidelines and any expansion will potentially be subject to an updated performance standard that are expected to be published in the Federal Register in 2016.

Negative Declaration

To determine that there are no operating facilities in the Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area that fall under a source category with RACT guidance besides surface coatings and gasoline service stations, the following checks were conducted:

- District internal database of permitted stationary sources.
- Internet website searches for key words.
- County planning records.

District Internal Database of Permitted Stationary Sources: The results of the review of the District's stationary source database are included as Appendix A. The largest source of VOC emissions associated with surface coating operations in the nonattainment area is 5.7 tons per year. The largest source (and most abundant source type with 14 permitted) of gasoline service station VOC emissions in the nonattainment area is 28 tons per year.

Internet Search: The District staff conducted internet website searches for businesses located in the Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area. Since the County already has a low permitting threshold (1 ton per year), all possible industrial sources have already been identified and determined not to surpass the CTG applicability (excluding the aforementioned surface coating facility and gas stations).

County Planning Records: Through the County's "One Stop Shop" the District is routed each new permit application that undergoes review through the planning department of Pinal County for the unincorporated areas within the nonattainment area. Through this process, the District is alerted to any potential new sources. The District has not received any permit applications from potential new sources in unincorporated areas of the nonattainment area.

Additionally for projects within the City of Apache Junction developers are told by the City that a dust permit is needed for any projects 0.1 acres or larger. Therefore developers associated with any projects of that scope are told to go to the County for a dust permit. It is then through that process that the County determines if an industrial permit is necessary for new sources within the Apache Junction city limit. The District has not received any permit applications from potential new sources in the incorporated area of the nonattainment area.

As a result of these searches, the District has determined that outside of the gasoline service stations and surface coating operation there are no other operating facilities in the Pinal County portion of the ozone nonattainment area that fall under a source category with RACT guidance. The District is making a Negative Declaration for all CTG's listed in Appendix C except Design Criteria for Stage I Vapor Control Systems – Gasoline Service Stations (EPA-450/R-75-102 1975/11) and Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coating (EPA-453/R-08-003, September 2008).

State Implementation Plan Submittal

The District made this RACT Analysis and negative declaration available for public comment August 30, 2016 through November 14, 2016. The District shall hold a public hearing on November 30, 2016, at which time the Pinal County Board of Supervisors may adopt the ozone RACT rules and also this RACT Analysis and negative declaration and direct staff to forward it to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) who will eventually forward it to the US EPA as a SIP revision.

Appendices

Appendix A: PCAQCD Permitted Sources in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area as of August, 2016

Appendix B: Definition of Pinal County Portion of Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area

Appendix C: Negative Declaration CTGs as of August, 2016

Appendix D: PCAQCD Rules Chapter 5, Articles 13 and 20 as amended <Insert Board of Supervisors Adoption Date>

Appendix A: PCAQCD Permitted Sources in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area (as of August, 2016)

Facility Name	Permit #	SIC Code(s)	2015 Actual VOC Emissions (TPY)	Potential To Emit (PTE) VOC Emissions
Treasure Chest Granite Pit	B31167.000	1423	0	1.4
Top Drawer	B31061.000	2511	0.3	24.9
Magnum Products	B31092.000	2891	0	0
Apache Junction Plant #31	B31106.000	3273	0	0.6
American Steel	B31105.000	3441	1.9	3.0
R-N-R Steel	S13171.000	3441	0.06	3.0
Temtco Steel	B31043.A01	3443	0	0
Arizona Steel	C31124.R01	3443	6.4	90.0
A-1 Steel Inc.	S13148.000	7692	0.58	3.0
Section 8	B31039.000	3443	0.15*	1.1
Cave's Canopies and Steel	S13192.000	3449	0.14	3.0
Studio Iron	S13191.000	3479	0.67	3.0
Wastewater Treatment Plant No.1	S16069.000	4952	0	0
Wal-Mart Store #1381	S10108.000	5399	0.002	
Circle K Store #2701556	S12502.000	5411	0.26	11.0
Circle K Store #2701989	S12501.000	5411	0.83	11.0
Circle K Store #2708746	S12513.000	5411	0.69	11.0
CST Arizona Stations, Inc.		5411	9.66	
Canyon Food Mart	S12575.000	5411	2.3	7.8
4 Sons Food Store #501	S12528.000	5411	0.54	10.0
4 Sons Food Store #505	S12469.000	5411	1.1	1.0
Circle K Store #3444	S12582.000	5411	17.7	37.0
Fry's Fuel Center #65	S12464.000	5411	13.3	50
Goldfield Chevron Gas Station	S12486.000	5411	1.21*	3.4

Shell 1621	S12470.000	5411	2.4*	13.0
Firebird Fuel	S12473.000	5541	0.14	0.1
Quiktrip Store #437	S12525.000	5541	25.8	50
Circle K Store #2703442	S12487.000	5541	1.7	13.0
Roadhaven Resort	S10113.000	7033	0	0
Sunrise RV Resort	S10112.000	7033	0	0
Arnold Auto Center	S13170.000	7532	0.38	3.0
Broken Wheel Enterprises	S12167.000	7532	0.13*	7.3
Randalls Towing Auto Body & Paint	S13183.000	7532	0.24	1.0
Linx Auto Body	S13168.000	7532	0.48	7.3
Gamez Auto Body	S13194.000	7532	0.74	2.2
Gear Head Sheds	S13156.A01	7532	0.02	7.3
Excel Collision Centers	S13155.000	7532	0.36	1.0
Custom Sandblasting	S13164.000	7532	0.01*	0.9
Banner Goldfield Medical Center	B31186.000	8062	0.03	0.4
Apache Junction Health Care Center	S10105.000		0	0
Golden Sun RV Resort	S10104.000		0*	0
Golden Vista RV Resort	S10102.000		0	0
Superstition East Central Office	S16080.000		0	0
Apache Junction Landfill	V20650.R01		9.87	15.1
Temcon Concrete Construction (East Yard)	S12576.000		0	2.0
Torco Race Fuels	S12477.000		0.56	1.5
Superstition Cabinets	S13181.ISS	2434	1.51	2.99
RJ Custom Products, LLC	B31155.000	2431	2.65	2.99
Superstition Cremation and Funeral Services	B21067.A02		0.002	0.7

* 2014 emissions

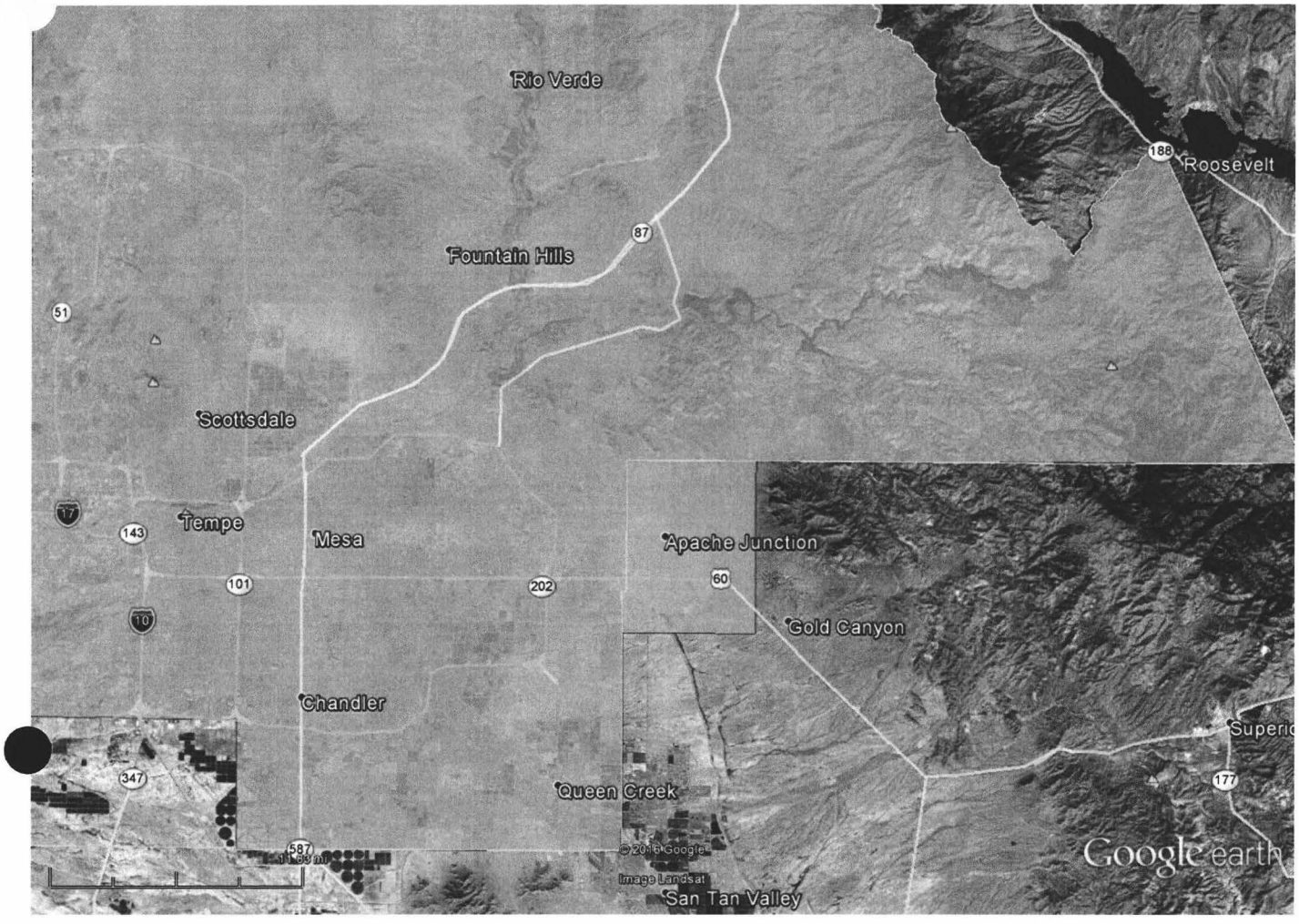
Appendix B: Definition of Pinal County Portion of Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area

From the Federal Register, Vol. 77, No. 98, May 21, 2012, page 30097: "Pinal County (part) Apache Junction: T1N, R8E; T1S, R8E (Sections 1 through 12)."

Figure 1: Map of Phoenix-Mesa nonattainment area for ozone



Figure 1: Map of Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa nonattainment area for ozone



Appendix C: Negative Declaration CTGs (as of August 30, 2016)

The District has reviewed its permit files and emission inventory, as well as business listings and county planning records, and has determined that there are no stationary sources or emitting facilities for the following CTG categories. Therefore these are the CTGs for which the Pinal County Air Quality Control District is adopting a Negative Declaration. The District also does not anticipate these sources in the future.

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT TITLE	DOCUMENT TYPE	DOCUMENT NUMBER
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources Volume II: Surface Coating of Cans, Coils, Paper, Fabrics, Automobiles, and Light-Duty Trucks	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-008 1977/05
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Solvent Metal Cleaning	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-022 1977/11
Control of Refinery Vacuum Producing Systems. Wastewater Separators, and Process Unit Turnarounds	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-025 1977/10
Control of Hydrocarbons from Tank Truck Gasoline Loading Terminals	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-026 1977/10
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources - Volume III: Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-032 1977/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources - Volume IV: Surface Coating of Insulation of Magnet Wire	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-033 1977/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources - Volume V: Surface Coating of Large Appliances	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-034 1977/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Bulk Gasoline Plants	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-035 1977/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Storage of Petroleum Liquids in Fixed-Roof Tanks	CTG	EPA-450/2-77-036 1977/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources - Volume VII: Factory Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-032 1978/06
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Petroleum Refinery Equipment	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-036 1978/06
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacture of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-029 1978/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacture of Pneumatic Rubber Tires	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-030 1978/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources – Volume VIII: Graphic Arts-Rotogravure and Flexography	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-033 1978/12
Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Petroleum Liquid Storage in External Floating Roof Tanks	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-047 1978/12
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems	CTG	EPA-450/2-78-051 1978/12
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Large Petroleum Dry Cleaners	CTG	EPA-450/3-82-009 1982/09
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Manufacture of High-Density Polyethylene Polypropylene and Polystyrene Resins	CTG	EPA-450/3-83-008 1983/11
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Equipment Leaks from Natural Gas/Gasoline Processing Plants	CTG	EPA-450/3-83-007 1983/12
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Synthetic Organic Chemical Polymer and Resin Manufacturing Equipment	CTG	EPA-450/3-83-006 1984/03
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Air Oxidation Processes in Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing industry	CTG	EPA-450/3-84-015 1984/12
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Reactor Processes and Distillation Operations in Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry	CTG	EPA-450/4-91-031 1993/08
Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations	CTG	EPA-453/R-96-007 1996/04
Alternative Control Technology Document- Surface Coating Operations at Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Facilities	CTG	EPA-453/R-94-032 1994/04

Control Techniques Guidelines for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations (Surface Coating)	CTG	61 FR-44050 8/27/96 1996/08
.erospace MACT	CTG	59 FR-29216 6/06/94 1994/06
Aerospace (CTG & MACT)	CTG	EPA-453/R-97-004 1997/12
Control Techniques Guidelines for Industrial Cleaning Solvents	CTG	EPA-453/R-06-001 2006/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Offset Lithographic Printing and Letterpress Printing	CTG	EPA-453/R-06-002 2006/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Flexible Package Printing	CTG	EPA-453/R-06-003 2006/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Flat Wood Paneling Coatings	CTG	EPA-453/R-06-004 2006/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Paper Film and Foil Coatings	CTG	EPA 453/R-07-003 2007/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Large Appliance Coatings	CTG	EPA 453/R-07-004 2007/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Metal Furniture Coatings	CTG	EPA 453/R-07-005 2007/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials	CTG	EPA 453/R-08-004 2008/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives	CTG	EPA 453/R-08-005 2008/09
Control Techniques Guidelines for Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Coatings	CTG	EPA 453/R-08-006 2008/09

Appendix D: Chapter 5, Articles 13 and 20
(as proposed in Arizona Administrative Register (AAR), August 26, 2016)

CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 13

ARTICLE 13 - SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS

5--13-100 – GENERAL

1. PURPOSE: To limit the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)), defined in 40 CFR 81.303.

2. APPLICABILITY: This rule applies to surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, namely T1N, R8E; T1S, R8E (Sections 1 through 12) where the total actual VOC emissions from all operations, including related cleaning activities, as the facility are equal to or exceed 15 lbs/day or an equivalent 2.7 tons per year, before consideration of controls.

Additionally:

i. Surface-coating activities regulated under this rule include, but are not limited to, the application of coating, coating preparation/mixing at the facility applying the coating, and the cleanup of coating application equipment.

ii. §5-13-100.3 sets forth partial exemptions for certain materials or uses employed by a surface coating operation subject to this rule.

iii. In addition to this rule, facilities may be subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Chapter 6 and/or to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in Chapter 7 of these regulations.

3. PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS:

i. Qualified Materials Exemption:

a. Leak-Preventing Materials: Sealants, caulking, and similar materials used on the following substrates for the primary purpose of leak prevention are exempt from this rule:

(1) Non-metallic substrates; and

(2) Post manufacture, such as, but not limited to, old joints and seals on pipe and valve assemblies.

b. Certain Joint Fillers: Caulking and beaded sealants used to fill gaps or to fill joints between surfaces are exempt from this rule, except those used in manufacturing other metal parts and products or in the manufacturing of cans.

ii. Extreme Performance Coatings: Extreme performance coatings are exempt from the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule but not from any other sections of this rule when used under the following conditions:

a. Used on internal combustion engine components that are normally above 250°F (121°C) during use;

or

b. Used at temperatures above 250°F (121°C) on items that are both included under the North American Industry Classifications System (NAICS) codes 334210, 334220, 334290, 334416, 334417, 334418, 334419, 334310 or 336419 and are electronic products in space vehicles and/or are communications equipment.

iii. **Application Methods Exemptions:** The following coatings are exempt from application methods in §5-13-300.2 of this rule but are subject to the remaining provisions of this rule:

a. Metal part texture coatings;

b. Metal part touch-up and repair coatings;

iv. **Application Methods and VOC-Limit Exemptions:** The following surface coating operations are exempt from §§5-13-300.1(surface coating standards), 5-13-300.2 (Application methods), and 5-13-300.5 (Emission control system requirements) of this rule but shall comply with §§5-13-300.3 (Cleanup of application equipment), 5-13-300.4 (Work practices-handling, disposal and storage of VOC-Containing material), and 5-13-500 (Monitoring & Records) of this rule.

a. Aerosol can spray coating from a non-refillable container that is less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity without exceeding 2 ton/yr VOC usage or purchase, facility wide threshold.

b. Low usage of VOC coatings which exceed thresholds for coating categories listed in Table 1 of this Rule, which in aggregate of all formulations do not exceed 55 gal/yr (208 liters) facility-wide. The operator shall update usage records of these coatings at the end of each month of their use, pursuant to §5-13-500(1)(ii) of this rule.

c. A Small Surface-Coating Source

d. This rule is not applicable to coatings or solvents having a VOC content, minus exempt compounds, of less than 0.15 lb VOC/gal (18g/L).

f. A tactical military-equipment coating that is approved in a Pinal County Air Pollution Permit subsequent to a sufficient demonstration by the user that no compliant substitute exists.

g. Metal Parts Coating:

(1) Stencil coatings.

(2) Safety-indicating coatings.

(3) Solid-film lubricants.

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

(5) Magnetic data storage disk coatings.

(6) Plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating.

v. **Low Usage Allowance for Restricted Spray Guns:** Spray guns otherwise prohibited by §5-13-300.2 of this rule for use with coatings over 2 lbs VOC/gal minus exempt compounds, are exempt from this rule under the following limited conditions:

a. If VOC emissions from the finishing application are captured and directed to an ECS complying with the provisions of §5-13-300.5 of this rule; or

b. To coat the inside of pipes and tubes with a wand-style applicator; or

c. Using an airbrush or other small gun that has a reservoir capacity not exceeding 250 cc (8.8 fl. oz) and is used solely for detailing, lettering, touchup, and/or repair.

4. TOTAL CATEGORICAL EXEMPTIONS: This rule does not apply to the following operations:

i. Solvent cleaning (Chapter 5, Article 15).

5-13-200 – DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply, in addition to those definitions found in §1-3-140 (Definitions) of these rules. In the event of any inconsistency between any of the Pinal County Air Quality Control District Code of Regulations, the definitions in this rule take precedence.

1. **ADHESIVE:** A material used for the primary purpose of bonding two or more surfaces together.

2. **ADHESIVE PRIMER**: A coating applied to a substrate, prior to the application of an adhesive, to provide a bonding surface.

3. **AEROSOL CAN-SPRAY COATING:** A coating sold in a hand-held, pressurized, non-refillable container, of less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity, and that is expelled from the container in a finely divided form when a valve on the container is depressed.

   AIR-DRIED COATING: A coating ~~which is~~ dried by the use of air or forced warm air at temperatures up to and including 200°F (93.3°C).

4. **BAKED COATING:** A coating that is dried or cured in an oven in which the oven temperature exceeds 200°F (93.3°C).

5. **CAMOUFLAGE**: A coating used, principally by the military, to conceal equipment from detection.

6. **CAULKING**: A semisolid material that is used to aerodynamically smooth surfaces or fill cavities.

7. **CLEAR COAT:** A coating that lacks color or opacity or is transparent.

8. **COATING APPLICATION EQUIPMENT:** Any spray gun, wand, rollers, brushes or any other means used to apply or cover a surface with a coating for either beauty, protection or other purpose.

9. **DAY:** A period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at midnight.

10. **DRUM COATING:** Coating of a cylindrical metal shipping container larger than 12 gallons capacity but no larger than 110 gallons capacity.

11. **ELECTRIC INSULATING VARNISH**: 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. **ELECTROSTATIC SYSTEM:** A method of applying atomized paint by electrically charging the coating and the object being coated with opposing charges. A higher proportion of the coating reaches and coats the

object than would occur in the absence of a charge.

13. **EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS):** A system, approved in writing by the Control Officer, designed and operated in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's specifications, to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds. Such system consists of an emissions collection subsystem and an emissions processing subsystem.

14. **ETCHING FILLER:** A coating that contains less than 23 percent solids by weight and at least ½ percent acid by weight, and is used instead of applying a pretreatment coating followed by a primer..

15. **EXTREME HIGH-GLOSS COATING:** A coating when tested by the ASTDM D-523 adopted in 1980 shows reflectance of 75 or more on a 60° meter.

16. **EXEMPT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**: The federally listed non-precursor organic compounds, organic compounds which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity as listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

17. **EXTREME-PERFORMANCE COATING:** A coating used on a surface where the coated surface in its intended use is at temperatures consistently in excess of 250°F (121°C). Extreme-performance coatings include but are not limited to, coatings applied to locomotives, railroads cars, farm machinery, plastic, rubber, leather, or glass.

18. **FABRIC:** A textile material. Non-manufactured items from nature are not fabric except for natural threads, fibers, filaments, and similar that have been manufactured into textile fabric.

19. **FILLER:** A relatively non-adhesive substance added to an adhesive to improve its working properties, permanence, strength, or other qualities.

20. **FLEXIBLE PLASTIC PART OR PRODUCT:** A plastic part or product designed to withstand significant deformation without damaging it for its intended use. Not included are flexible plastic parts that are found on a can, coil, metal furniture, or large appliance, or that are already a part of an aerospace component, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, architectural building or structure, or a previously coated marine-vessel .

21. **FLOW COAT:** 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.

22. **HAND APPLICATION METHODS:** Application of coatings by non-mechanical, hand-held equipment including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.

23. **HEAT-RESISTANT COATING:** A coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400°F during normal use.

24. **HIGH PERFORMANCE ARCHITECTURAL COATING:** A coating used to protect architectural subsections and that meets the requirements of the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer Association's publication number AAMA 2604-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels) or 2605-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic

Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels).

25. **HIGH TEMPERATURE COATING:** A coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of 1000°F for 24 hours.

26. **HIGH-VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY-GUN**: Spray equipment that is permanently labeled as such and used to apply any coating by means of a spray-gun which is designed and operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air atomizing pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.

27. **HIGHWAY VEHICLE:** ~~Any~~ A vehicle that is physically capable of being driven upon a highway including, but not limited to, cars, pickups, vans, trucks, truck-tractors, motor-homes, motorcycles, and utility vehicles.

28. **IN USE OR HANDLED:** Actively engaging the materials with activities such as mixing, depositing, brushing, rolling, padding, wiping or removing or transferring material into or out of the container.

29. **LARGE APPLIANCE:** A door, case, lid, panel, or interior support part of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners, evaporative coolers, and other similar products.

30. **LOW PRESSURE SPRAY GUN:** An air-atomized spray gun that, by design, functions best at tip pressures below 10 psig (516 mm Hg), measured according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(d) of this rule, and for which the manufacturer makes no claims to the public that the gun can be used effectively above 12 psig (619 mm Hg).

31. **METAL FURNITURE:** Furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other parts made of metal or other material(s) to form a furniture piece.

32. **METALLIC COATING:** A coating that contains more than 5 grams of metal particles per liter of coating as applied.

33. **MILITARY SPECIFICATION COATING:** A coating that has a formulation that has been approved by a United States Military Agency for use on military equipment.

34. **MOBILE EQUIPMENT:** Equipment that is physically capable of being driven or drawn on a highway including, but not limited to: construction vehicles (such as mobile cranes, bulldozers, concrete mixers); farming equipment (wheel tractor, plow, pesticide sprayer); hauling equipment (truck trailers, utility bodies, camper shells); and miscellaneous equipment (street cleaners, mopeds, golf carts).

35. **MOLD-SEAL COATING:** The initial coating applied to a new mold or a repaired mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.

36. **NON-PRECURSOR ORGANIC COMPOUNDS:** Non-Precursor Organic Compounds are compounds having negligible photochemical reactivity. The list of negligible photochemical reactivity compounds is provided in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1).

37. **OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS**: Any metal part or product, excluding the following items that are made of metal: can, coil, furniture, large appliance, aerospace component, metal foil, metal textile

fabric, semiconductor metal, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, an architectural building or structure, a previously coated marine-vessel.

38. **PAN BACKING COATING:** A coating applied to the surface of pots, pans, or other cooking implements that are exposed directly to a flame or other heating element.

39. **PLASTIC:** Substrates containing one or more resins and may be solid, porous, flexible, or rigid. Plastics include fiber reinforced plastic composites. Any solid, synthetic: resin, polymer, or elastomer, except rubber. For the purposes of this rule, plastic film is considered film; fabric and paper made of polymeric plastic fibers are considered fabric and paper, respectively.

40. **PREFABRICATED ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT COATING:** A coating applied to metal parts and products which are to be used as an architectural structure.

41. **PRETREATMENT COATING:** A coating containing 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.

42. **PRIMER:** A coating applied directly to substrate for any one or combination of the following purposes: corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, or adhesion of subsequent coatings.

43. **REPAIR COATING:** A coating used to recoat the portion of a completed finish that suffered post-production damage at the facility where the finish was applied.

44. **RESTRICTED SPRAY GUN:** An air-atomizing spray gun that is not a low pressure spray gun, and any other spray gun that is not on the list in §5-13-300.2 of this rule.

45. **SEALANT (BEADED):** A material with adhesive properties that is applied as a rope or bead and that is formulated for use primarily to fill, seal, waterproof, or weatherproof gaps or joints between two surfaces. Sealants include sealant primers and caulks.

46. **SMALL SURFACE COATING SOURCE (SSCS):** A facility from which the total VOC emissions for all surface coating operations that are subject to this rule without, or prior to, any emission control, is less than 2 tons/yr (1814 kg); as demonstrated by both adequate records of coating and diluent use (according to §5-13-500.1 of this rule) and a separate tally of the number of days each month such coating operations occur.

47. **STENCIL COATING:** An ink or a coating that is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters, symbols and/or numbers.

48. **SURFACE COATING:** A liquid, fluid, or mastic composition that is converted to a solid (or semi-solid) protective, decorative, or adherent film or deposit after application as a thin layer. Surface coating is generally distinct and different from impregnation and from applying adhesive for bonding purposes.

49. **SURFACE COATING OPERATION:** Preparation, handling, mixing, and application of surface coating, and cleanup of application equipment and enclosures at a facility where surface coating is applied.

50. **SURFACE PREPARATION:** Surface preparation is the cleaning of a substrate to remove dirt, oils, and other contaminants prior to the application of surface coatings or sealants.

51. **TEXTURE COATING:** A coating that is applied which, in its finished form, consists of discrete raised spots of the coating.

52. **TOUCH UP COATING:** A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections after the main coating operation. This includes touch-up coating that accompanies the purchase of an object already coated with that coating.

53. **TRANSFER EFFICIENCY:** The ratio of the weight of coating solids adhering to the part being coated, to the weight of coating solids used in the application process expressed as a percentage.

54. **VACUUM-METALIZING COATING:** The undercoat applied to the substrate on which the metal is deposited or the overcoat is applied directly to the metal film. Vacuum metalizing/ physical vapor deposition (PVD) is the process whereby the metal is vaporized and deposited in a substrate in a vacuum chamber.

55. **VOC ACTUAL:** VOC Actual includes the VOC Content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of exempt compounds (§5-13-200.12) divided by the total volume of all materials. Units of VOC actual are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Content of Cleaners or Reducers} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams) including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds ((§5-13-200.30) and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

56. **VOC CONTENT:** The organic chemicals in a material that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary room temperature. The high vapor pressure results from a low boiling point, which causes large numbers of molecules to evaporate or sublimate from the liquid or solid form of the compound and enter the surrounding air. The term VOC Content is a general term used throughout the rule and includes VOC, VOC Actual or VOC Regulatory.

57. **VOC REGULATORY:** VOC Content Minus Exempt Compounds The VOC content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of Exempt Compounds divided by the volume of material minus the volume of water and minus the volume of Exempt Compounds. Units of VOC Regulatory are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams), including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

V_w = volume of water in gallons (or liters)

V_{es} = volume of all non-precursor organic compounds in gallons (or liters)

5-13-300 – STANDARDS

1. **SURFACE COATINGS:** An owner or operator shall comply with one of the following for all applications of surface coatings:

   i. Meet the limits in Table 1 of this rule. Coating limits are VOC Regulatory; or

   ii. Operate an Emission Control System (ECS) in accordance with §5-13-300.5 of this rule when applying a coating that exceeds the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule; or

   iii. Qualify for an exemption under §5-13-100.3 or §5-13-100.4 of this rule.

Table 1: Coating Limits For Metal Parts and Products

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
Clear Coat	515	4.3	515	4.3
Camouflage	420	3.5	420	3.5
Electric-Insulating Varnish	420	3.5	420	3.5
Etching Filler	420	3.5	420	3.5
Extreme High-Gloss	420	3.5	360	3.0

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
Extreme Performance	420	3.5	360	3.0
Heat-Resistant	420	3.5	360	3.0
High Performance Architectural	740	6.2	740	6.2
High Temperature	420	3.5	420	3.5
Metallic	420	3.5	420	3.5
Military Specification	340	2.8	280	2.3
Mold-Seal	420	3.5	420	3.5
Pan Backing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Prefabricated Architectural Component	420	3.5	280	2.3
Pretreatment Coating	420	3.5	420	3.5
Repair	420	3.5	360	3.0
Touch up	420	3.5	360	3.0
acuum-Metalizing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	340	2.8	0.34	2.8
Drum Coating, New, Interior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	500	4.2	500	4.2
OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS COATING: includes Adhesive Primer, Caulking, and Beaded Sealants:				
Air Dried	420	3.5		
Baked Coating [above 200°F (93°C)]			360	3.0

2. **APPLICATION METHODS FOR SURFACE COATINGS:**

i. An owner or operator shall use one of the following methods for all applications of surface coating materials containing more than 2 pounds of VOC per gallon (240 g/L), minus exempt compounds,(VOC regulatory):

a. HVLP Spray-Gun (Low Pressure Spray Gun);

b. Electrostatic System;

c. A system that atomizes principally by hydraulic pressure, including "airless" and "air assisted airless";

d. Hand Application Methods, including but not limited to:

(1) Flow Coat;

(2) Roll Coat;

(3) Dip-Coating;

e. An Alternative Application Method: Any method approved by the Administrator as HVLP-equivalent.

ii. An owner or operator is allowed to use a device or system other than that described in §5-13-300(2)(i) of this rule for applications of surface coating containing less than 2.0 lb VOC/gal (250 g/l).

3. **CLEANUP OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT:** An owner or operator shall comply with the following when using VOC-containing material to clean application equipment:

i. **Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements:**

a. Clean spray-guns without spraying or atomizing a solvent cleaner with the gun.

b. Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: Use a spray-gun cleaning machine that complies with the following requirements unless the owner or operator complies with the manual spray-gun cleaning requirements in §5-13-300(3)(ii) of this rule.

(1) Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine-General Requirements: The spray-gun cleaning machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Be designed to clean spray-guns.

(b) Have at least one pump that drives solvent cleaner through and over the spray-gun.

(c) Have a basin which permits containment of the solvent cleaner.

(d) Be kept in proper repair and free from liquid leaks.

(e) Shall be fitted with a cover.

(f) Be located on-site where the spray application occurs; and

(g) Be operated and maintained according to manufacturer's or distributor's instructions.

(2) **Automatic Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine:** An automatic spray-gun cleaning machine shall have a self-covering or enclosing cover feature when not loading or unloading that in the cover's closed position allows no gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (3 mm) between the cover and the cabinet. This self-enclosing feature shall be maintained and consistently cover or enclose to these gap limits.

(3) **Non-Automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine:** Non-automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Drain solvent cleaner from the sink/work-space quickly into a remote reservoir when work-space is not in use; and

(b) Machine reservoir shall not have cumulative total openings, including the drain opening(s) exceeding two square inches in area so that the reservoir will not allow VOC vapors to escape to the atmosphere; and

(c) Allow a machine design in which the base of the sink/work-space functions as the reservoir's top surface, as long as the fit/seal between sink base and reservoir container allows the reservoir to meet the opening limits specified in §5-13-300(3)(i)(b)(3)(b) of this rule.

ii. **Manual Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements**: An owner or operator manually cleaning spray-guns shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Disassembled spray-guns must be cleaned by non-mechanical, hand-held method of application of cleaners including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges;

b. Disassembled spray-guns must be soaked in a vat which remains covered at all times, except when the application equipment is being handled in the container, or transferred into or out of the container;

c. Solvent cleaners used to clean spray-guns shall be less than 10 percent VOC (excluding water and non-precursor organic compounds) and shall contain less than 8.0 percent VOC by weight (including water and non-precursor organic compounds) and calculated pursuant to VOC Regulatory as defined in this rule.

4. **WORK PRACTICES-HANDLING, DISPOSAL AND STORAGE OF VOC-CONTAINING MATERIAL:** An owner or operator of any surface coating facility shall store, handle, and dispose of VOC-containing material in a way to prevent the evaporation of VOC to the atmosphere. Work practices limiting VOC emissions include but are not limited to the following:

i. **Use and Storage:** An owner or operator shall cover and keep covered each VOC-containing material which is not currently in use. A person shall store finishing and cleaning materials in closed or covered leak-free containers.

ii. **Disposal of VOC-Containing Material:** An owner or operator shall store all VOC-containing materials intended for disposal including, but not limited to, rags, waste coatings, waste brushes, waste rollers, waste applicators, waste solvents, and their residues, in closed, leak free containers. The containers shall be clearly marked "Disposal of VOC Material" and remain covered with a leak tight cover, when not in use.

iii. Minimize spills of VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials; and

iv. Convey VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.

v. **Use of VOC Solvent for Surface Coating Cleanup:** An owner or operator may choose to use a VOC cleaning solvent for the cleaning of coating-application equipment, if such application equipment does not use spray devices and the same principal solvent is used for cleaning as is used in the coating.

5. EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS) REQUIREMENTS:

i. **ECS Control Efficiencies:** To meet the requirements pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, an ECS shall be operated as follows:

a. Overall ECS Efficiency: The ECS shall prevent at least 90% of the mass of the VOC emitted by each coating or process from entering the atmosphere except those controlled pursuant to the alternative in §5-13-300(5)(i)(c)(2) of this rule.

b. Capture Efficiency:

For an ECS used pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, capture shall be at least 90%.

c. Control Efficiency of The Emissions Processing Subsystem:

(1) The ECS shall reduce the mass of VOC entering it by at least 90 percent.

(2) Alternative for Very Dilute Input: For VOC input-concentrations of less than 100 ppm (as carbon) at the inlet of the ECS emissions processing subsystem, an ECS' VOC processing subsystem also satisfies the processor efficiency requirements of this rule if:

(a) The VOC output is consistently less than 20 mg VOC/m^3 (as carbon) adjusted to standard conditions; and

(b) The ECS consistently shows an overall control efficiency of at least 90% when tested pursuant to §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, at VOC input-concentrations exceeding 100 ppm (as carbon).

d. All VOC coatings used that are in excess of the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule shall be clearly identified such that coating-operators are informed that an ECS must be used.

ii. **Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Required for ECS:**

a. An owner or operator shall provide and maintain (an) O&M Plan(s) for any ECS, any other emission processing equipment, and any ECS monitoring devices used pursuant to this rule or to an air pollution control permit.

b. The owner or operator shall submit to the Control Officer for approval the O&M Plans of each ECS and each ECS monitoring device used pursuant to this rule.

c. The owner or operator shall comply with all identified actions and schedules provided in each O&M Plan.

iii. **Providing and Maintaining ECS Monitoring Devices:** Any owner or operator incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing VOC emissions pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices described in the

facility's O&M Plan that indicate temperatures, pressures, rates of flow, or other operating conditions necessary to determine if air pollution control equipment is functioning properly and is properly maintained. Records shall be kept pursuant to §5-13-500.2 which demonstrate that the ECS meets the overall control standard required by §5-13-300(5)(i) of this rule.

iv. **O&M Plan Responsibility:** An owner or operator of a facility that is required to have an O&M Plan pursuant to §5-13-300(5)(ii) must fully comply with all O&M Plans that the owner or operator has submitted for approval, but which have not yet been approved, unless notified otherwise by the Control Officer in writing. If revisions to the plan have been submitted and not yet been approved by the Control Officer, then an owner or operator shall comply with the most recent O&M plan on file at Pinal County Air Quality Control District.

v. **Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Contents For an ECS:**

a. An O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices shall include all of the following information:

(1) ECS equipment manufacturer;

(2) ECS equipment model;

(3) ECS equipment identification number or identifier that owner or operator subject to this rule assigns to such ECS equipment when manufacturer's equipment identification number is unknown,; and

(4) Information required by §5-13-500.1 of this rule.

b. **Control Officer Modifications to Plan**: After discussion with the owner or operator, the Control Officer may modify the plan in writing prior to approval of the initial O&M Plan. An owner or operator shall then comply with the plan modified.

c. **Deficient Plan**: The owner or operator subject to this rule, who receives a written notice from the Control Officer that the O&M Plan is deficient or inadequate, must make written revisions to the O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices, and must submit such revised O&M Plan to the Control Officer within five working days of receipt of the Control Officer's written notice, unless such time period is extended by the Control Officer, upon written request, for good cause. During the time such owner or operator is preparing revisions to the O&M Plan, such owner or operator shall still comply with all requirements of this rule.

5-13-400 – ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE VOC LIMITS:

i. **Emission Control System (ECS):** Any owner or operator installing an ECS shall:

a. Implement all recordkeeping provisions of this rule.

b. Announce the intention to use an ECS to the Control Officer in writing if:

(1) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the spray-gun provisions of §5-13-300.2 of this rule; or

(2) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the gun cleaning machine provisions of §5-13-300.3 of this rule.

c. One year after rule adoption of this rule, the ECS announced pursuant to §5-13-400(1)(i)(b) shall

be in continuous use.

ii. **VOC limits and Rule Requirements:** Upon adoption of this rule, the owner or operator shall discontinue shelf purchase of materials that are non-compliant with §5-13-300(1)(i). The owner or operator has up to 6 months after rule adoption to complete use of existing non-compliant materials already purchased. A schedule for achieving compliant use of materials shall be prepared and made available to an inspector upon request. This schedule shall specify that 6 months after rule adoption complete material compliance shall be achieved.

2. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE O&M PLAN:

i. O&M Plans for ECS equipment subject to this rule shall be revised /updated 3 months after rule adoption.

ii. The Control Officer shall take final action on an O&M Plan revision/update to address the newly amended provisions of this rule within thirty calendar days of the filing of the complete O&M Plan revision/update. The Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of approval or denial.

5-13-500 – MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING: The owner or operator shall comply with the following recordkeeping requirements,

i. The type and amount used of each VOC-containing coating which is regulated by name or type in Table 1 of this rule, and update each VOC-containing material, related to surface coating, that is not addressed by this table. This includes, but is not limited to, thinners, surfacers, and diluents.

ii. Records shall be retained for five years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.

iii. **Current Lists:**

a. Maintain a current list of coatings, or any other VOC-containing materials regulated by this rule. This list shall include:

VOC content for each as received (before thinning). Express VOC content in 1 of 3 forms:

(1) Pounds VOC per gallon~~,~~;

(2) Grams VOC per liter~~,~~ ; or

(3) The percent VOC by weight along with the specific gravity or density, (Two numbers are required).

b. An owner operator using any VOC coating subject to §5-13-300.1 of this rule shall have on site the written value of the VOC coating in one of the following forms:

(1) A manufacturer's technical data sheet;

(2) A manufacturer's safety data sheet (MSDS); or

(3) Actual test results.

c. **Usage or Purchase Records:**

(1) **Monthly:** Records of the amount of VOC coatings used shall be updated by the end of month for the previous month. Show the type and amount of each make-up (as described in §5-13-500(1)(iii) of this rule) and all other VOC cleaners or solvents to which this rule is applicable.

(2) **Annually:**

(i) **Low VOC Coatings:** Use of low VOC coatings shall be updated at least annually.

(ii) **Low-VOC Cleaner:** An owner and/or operator need not keep a record of a cleaning substance that is made by diluting a concentrate with water or non-precursor compound(s) to a level that qualifies as a "Low VOC Cleaner" if records of the concentrate usage are kept in accordance with this rule.

(3) **Grouping by VOC Content:** For purposes of recording usage, an operator may give VOC coatings, cleaners, and solvents of similar VOC content a single group-name, distinct from any product names in the group. The total usage of all the products in that group is then recorded under just one name. (In such a case, the operator must also keep a separate list that identifies the product names of the particular solvents included under the group name). To the group name shall be assigned the highest VOC content among the members of that group, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound of VOC per gallon of material, or to the nearest gram VOC per liter of material.

d. **Facilities That Are Not Small Surface-Coating Sources:** Facilities that are not small surface-coating sources shall for all coatings (except those recorded under §5-13-100(3)(v)(c) low usage allowance), make the following listings for coatings that have VOC limits listed in Table 1 of this rule:

(1) **VOC Before Reducing:** The VOC content of each coating as received, minus exempt compounds. (This figure is sometimes called the "EPA Method 24" VOC content on manufacturer's data sheets). If the coating is a multi-part coating, list the manufacturer's final VOC content.

(2) **List Maximum VOC Content of Coating As Applied:** For each coating that you thin/reduce or add any additive to, record in a permanent log either of the following:

(a) The maximum number of fluid ounces thinner/reducer added to a gallon of unreduced coating (or maximum g/liter), and the maximum fluid ounces of every other additive mixed into a gallon of the coating; or

(b) The VOC content of the coating, after adding the maximum amount of thinner/reducer and other additives added as determined by the formula in the definition of VOC Regulatory in this rule.

e. **Aerosol Spray Cans:** Maintain purchase records for aerosol spray-cans, including VOC content.

iv. **Frequency of Updating Usage or Purchase Records:** Maintain records according to the following schedule:

a. **Small Surface-Coating Sources:** Small surface-coating sources shall update each month's records of coating use by the end of the following month.

b. **All Other Sources:** For a source that does not meet the definition of small surface-coating source, update records monthly for each coating used that complies with the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule. Complete a month's update by the end of the following month.

v. **Grouping By VOC Content:** The highest VOC content among the members of that grouping shall be assigned to that grouping, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound. To identify what products belong within each group, after each group name and the group's VOC content of material must appear the name of each product in the group and its VOC content of material. **For example:** For flexible plastic parts, you use 20 gallons of primer that has 3.04 lb VOC/gal., 30 gallons of primer having 3.14 lb VOC/gal., and 40 gallons of primer having 2.89 lb VOC/gal. You may record usage as 90 gallons of flexible plastic primer containing 3.1 lb VOC/gal. If grams VOC per liter is used to record VOC content, round off to the nearest whole number of grams.

2. **ECS RECORDING REQUIREMENTS:**

i. On each day an ECS is used at a facility pursuant to this rule, the owner or operator shall:

a. Record the amount and VOC content of coating, the amount of catalyst/hardener, and the amounts of solvent, reducer, and diluent used that were subject to ECS control pursuant to this rule; and

b. Make a permanent record of the operating parameters of the key systems as required by the O&M Plan; and

c. Make a permanent record of the maintenance actions taken within 24 hours of the action's completion for each day or period the O&M Plan requires maintenance be done.

ii.. An explanation shall be entered for scheduled maintenance that is not performed during the period designated for it in the O&M Plan.

3. **O&M PLAN RECORDS:** An owner or operator of a facility shall maintain all of the following records in accordance with an approved O&M Plan for any ECS,

i. Periods of time an approved ECS is operating to comply with this rule;

ii. Periods of time an approved ECS is not operating;

iii. Flow rates;

iv. Pressure drops;

v. Other conditions necessary to determine if the approved ECS is functioning properly;

vi. Results of visual inspections; and

vii. Correction action taken, if any.

4. **COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION AND TEST METHODS:**

i. **Compliance Determination:** The following means shall be used to determine compliance with

this rule. When more than one test method is permitted for a determination, an exceedance of the limits established in the rule determined by any of the applicable test methods constitutes a violation of this rule.

a. Measurement of VOC content of materials subject to §§5-13-300.1 or 5-13-300.2 of this rule shall be conducted and reported using one of the following means:

(1) VOC content of coatings, solvents, and other substances having less than 5% solids will be determined by the test method in §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) of this rule (BAAQMD Method 31 [April 15, 1992]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(2) The VOC content of coatings or other materials having 5% or more solids will be determined by the test method in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(c) (EPA Method 24), §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) (BAAQMD Method 31 [May 18. 2005]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(a) Plastisols, powder coatings, and radiation-cured coatings shall be cured according to the procedures actually used in the coating process being tested before final VOC-emission determinations are made.

(b) In the case of multi-component, polymerizing coatings tested according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(a) of this rule, Method 24 shall be modified to eliminate the post-mixing dilution-step (that employs toluene or other solvent). Instead, the mixture shall be spread by appropriate technique to form a thin layer, occupying the entire bottom of the foil pan. Techniques included in the method referenced in §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, can be used as a guide for such spreading.

b. The VOC content of gaseous emissions entering and exiting an ECS shall be determined by either EPA Method 18 referred to in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(b) of this rule, or EPA Method 25 and its submethod, referred to in in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(d) of this rule.

c. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined either by the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(e) of this rule (EPA Method 204 and its submethods), or by using mass balance calculation methods in concert with the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(a) of this rule (EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d).

d. Measurement of air pressure at the center of the spray gun tip and air horns of an air-atomizing spray gun shall be performed using an attachable device in proper working order supplied by the gun's manufacturer for performing such a measurement.

e. Temperature measurements shall be done with an instrument with an accuracy and precision of less than one-half degree Fahrenheit (0.25°C) for temperatures up to 480°F (250°C).

ii. **Test Methods Adopted By Reference:** The EPA test methods as they exist in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (July 1, 2015), as listed below, are adopted by reference. The other test methods listed here are also adopted by reference, each having paired with it a specific date that identifies the particular version/revision of the method that is adopted by reference. These adoptions by reference include no future editions or amendments.

a. EPA Methods 2 ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate"), 2a ("Direct Measurement of Gas Volume Through Pipes and Small Ducts"), 2c ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow rate in Small Stacks or Ducts"), and 2d ("Measurement of Gas volumetric Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts"). All 4 of the foregoing methods are in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

b. EPA Method 18 ("Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

c. EPA Test Method 24 ("Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings") (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

d. EPA Method 25 ("Determination of Total Gaseous Non-methane Organic Emissions as Carbon") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

e. EPA Test Methods 204 ("Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure"), 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

f. California's Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Method 31 (May 18. 2005), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Paint Strippers, Solvent Cleaners, and Low Solids Coatings."

g. California's South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 313-91 (April 1997).

iii. **Test Methods for ECS:** For coatings/adhesives controlled pursuant to §5-13-300(2)(i) or §5-13-300(5)(iii) of this rule:

a. Measurements of VOC emissions from an ECS shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Methods 18 or its submethods, or by Method 25 or its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

b. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined by mass balance in combination with ventilation/draft rate determinations done in accordance with §5-13-500(4)(iii)(c) of this rule or with US EPA Test Methods 204, 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

c. Ventilation/draft rates shall be determined by EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 20.

RTICLE 20. STORAGE AND LOADING OF GASOLINE AT GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITIES

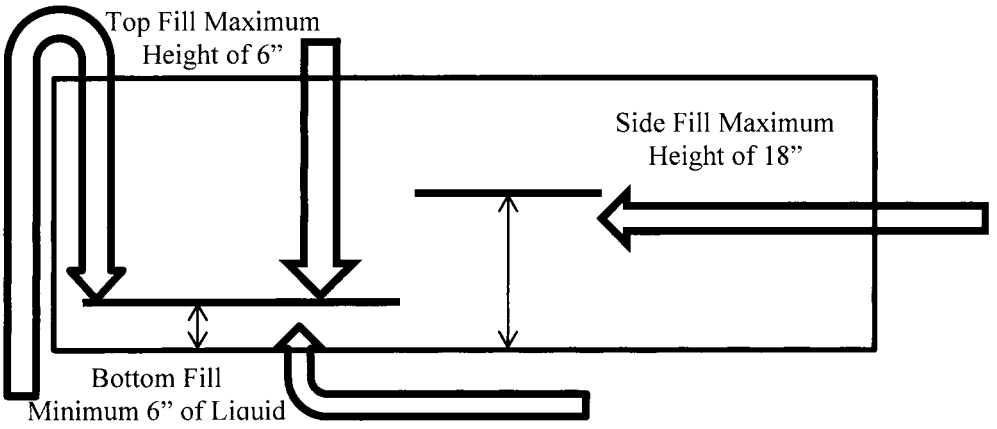
5-20-100. GENERAL

1. Purpose: To limit emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from gasoline during storage and loading of gasoline at gasoline dispensing facilities.
2. Applicability: This Article applies to an owner or operator who operates a gasoline dispensing facility, including those located at airports in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) nonattainment area, namely T1N, R8E; T1S, R8E (Sections 1 through 12) as defined in 40 CFR 81.303.
3. Exemptions:
    a. This Article does not apply to the storage and loading of the following fuels:
        i. Diesel
        ii. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)
    b. Aviation gasoline loaded at airports: The loading of aviation gasoline into storage tanks at airports, and the subsequent transfer of aviation gasoline within the airport, is exempt from §5-20-300.4 and section §5-20-300.5(a) of this Article. The storage of aviation gas at airports is subject to this Article.
    c. Bulk gasoline plant or bulk gasoline terminal: This Article does not apply to a bulk gasoline plant or a bulk gasoline terminal.
    d. Stationary gasoline dispensing tanks for farm operations: Any stationary gasoline dispensing tank used exclusively for the fueling of implements of normal farm operations must comply with Section §5-20-300.2 (General Housekeeping Requirements), but is exempt from all other requirements of this rule.
    e. Control of VOC Vapors exemption: The Stage 1 Vapory Recovery System provisions of §5-20-300.5.b of this Article shall not apply to the following stationary gasoline dispensing tanks:
        i. Non-resale gasoline dispensing operations: Any stationary gasoline dispensing facility receiving less than 120,000 gallons of gasoline in any 12 consecutive calendar months, dispensing no resold gasoline, and having each stationary gasoline tank equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe is exempt from §5-20-300 of this Article. However, any operation shall become subject to the provisions of §5-20-300 of this Article by exceeding the 120,000 gallon threshold, and shall remain subject to such provisions even if annual emissions later fall below this threshold.
        ii. Stationary gasoline dispensing tanks of 1,000 gallons or less: Any stationary gasoline dispensing tank having a capacity of 1,000 gallons or less which was installed prior to October 2, 1978, provided that such tank is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe. Where, because of government regulation including, but not limited to, Fire Department codes, such a fill pipe cannot be installed, the gasoline shall be delivered into the tank using a nozzle extension that reaches within 6 inches of the tank bottom.
    f. The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility that is unattended or when there is only one owner or operator under control of the gasoline dispensing facility present, the owner or operator of the gasoline dispensing facility is exempt from §5-20-300.4.

5-20-200. DEFINITIONS

1. AVIATION GASOLINE – A type of gasoline used to fuel a piston engine aircraft.
2. CARB-CERTIFIED: A vapor control system, subsystem, or component that has been specifically approved by system configuration and manufacturer's name and model number in an executive order of the California Air Resources Board (CARB), pursuant to Section 41954 of the California Health and Safety Code.

3. COAXIAL VAPOR BALANCE SYSTEM: A type of vapor balance system in which the gasoline vapors are removed through the same opening through which the fuel is delivered.
4. DUAL-POINT VAPOR BALANCE SYSTEM: A type of vapor balance system in which the storage tank is equipped with an entry port for a gasoline fill pipe and a separate exit port for a vapor connection. [40 CFR 63.11132].
5. GASOLINE: Any petroleum distillate, petroleum distillate/alcohol blend, petroleum distillate/organic compound blend, or alcohol having a Reid vapor pressure between 4.0 and 14.7 psi (200-760 mm Hg.), as determined by §5-20-500(4)(b) of this Article, and which is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.
6. GASOLINE CARGO TANK: A delivery tank truck or railcar which is loading or unloading gasoline, or which has loaded or unloaded gasoline on the immediately previous load. This includes any hoses the vessel carries through which deliveries must be made.
7. GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITY (GDF): Any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, nonroad vehicle, or nonroad engine, including nonroad vehicle or nonroad engine used solely for competition. These facilities include, but are not limited to, facilities that dispense gasoline into on-road and off-road, street, or highway motor vehicles, lawn equipment, boats, test engines, landscaping equipment, generators, pumps, and other gasoline fueled engines and equipment. [40 CFR 63.11132]
8. GASOLINE VAPORS: Vapors, originating from liquid gasoline, that are usually found in mixture with air. Included are any droplets of liquid gasoline or of gasoline vapor condensate that are entrained by the vapor.
9. LEAK-FREE: A condition in which there is no liquid gasoline escape or seepage of more than 3 drops per minute from gasoline storage, handling, and ancillary equipment, including, but not limited to, seepage and escaped from above ground fittings.
10. MARICOPA COUNTY (MC) VAPOR TIGHTNESS TEST: The complete pressure, vacuum, and vapor-valve testing of a gasoline cargo tank that is performed according to Maricopa County specifications as described in Maricopa County Air Quality Rule 352.
11. POPPETTED DRY BREAK: A type of vapor loss control equipment that opens only by connection to a mating device to ensure that no gasoline vapors escape from the stationary dispensing tank before the vapor return line is connected.
12. STAGE 1 VAPOR RECOVERY (VR) SYSTEM: At a gasoline dispensing facility, the use of installed vapor recovery equipment designed to reduce by at least 95% the VOC vapor that would otherwise be displaced into the atmosphere from a stationary dispensing tank when gasoline is delivered into the tank by a gasoline cargo tank. This reduction may be done either by capturing the displaced vapors within the gasoline cargo tank, and or by processing the vapors on site with an emission processing device.
13. STATIONARY DISPENSING TANK: Any stationary tank which dispenses gasoline directly into a motorized vehicle's fuel tank, dispenses gasoline into an aircraft's fuel tank, or dispenses gasoline into a watercraft's fuel tank that directly fuels its engine(s).
14. SUBMERGED FILL: Any discharge pipe or nozzle which meets the applicable specifications as follows:
    a. Top-Fill or Bottom-Fill Tanks: The end of the discharge pipe or nozzle is totally submerged when the liquid level is six inches (15 cm) from the bottom of the tank.
    b. Side-Fill: At its highest point within the storage tank that is less than 2,000,000 gallon capacity, the end of the discharge pipe or nozzle is totally submerged when the liquid level is 18 inches (46 cm) from the bottom of the tank.
    c. Horizontal Fill: At its highest point within a floating roof tank of 2,000,000 gallons or greater capacity, the end of the discharge pipe or nozzle may be up to 39.4 inches (1 meter) above the tank bottom if the discharge pipe or nozzle is kept completely submerged, including when the roof rests on its legs, except when the tank is being emptied completely.



15. VAPOR LOSS CONTROL EQUIPMENT: Any piping, hoses, equipment, or devices which are used to collect, store and/or process VOC vapors at a service station or other gasoline dispensing operation.
16. VAPOR TIGHT: A condition in which a suitable detector at the site of (potential) leakage of vapor shows less than 10,0000 ppmv when calibrated with methane; or the detector shows less than 1/5 LEL (lower explosive limit) subsequent to calibration with a gas specified by the manufacturer and is used according to the manufacturer's instructions.

5-20-300. STANDARDS

1. MANUFACTURERS, SUPPLIERS, AND OWNERS OR OPERATORS:
    a. A manufacturer, supplier, owner or operator shall not supply, offer for sale, sell, install or allow the installation of an aboveground or underground storage tank, any type of vapor recovery system or any of its components unless the tank, system and components meet the following:
        i. Replacement Components for a Vapor Recovery System: A vapor recovery system for which there is a CARB specification shall be replaced with components that comply with one of the following:
            1. The equipment is supplied by the manufacturer as a CARB-certified component; or
            2. The equipment is rebuilt by a person who is authorized by CARB to rebuild that specific CARB-certified component.
        ii. All vapor return lines from dispensing tanks shall be equipped with CARB-certified, spring loaded, vapor-tight, poppetted dry break valves.
        iii. After [date of rule adoption], each new or rebuilt installed component shall be clearly identified with a permanent identification affixed by the certified manufacturer or rebuilder.
    b. A licensed Vapor Recovery Registered Service Representative (RSR) in the State of Arizona shall install an aboveground or underground storage tank or vapor recovery system components.
    c. Coaxial Vapor Balance System Prohibition: An owner or operator shall not
        i. Install a coaxial fill pipe in a new installation; or
        ii. Reinstall a coaxial fill pipe during any changes to the tank when the top of the tank is exposed and the vapor port bung is pre-configured to accept vapor recovery piping.
    d. The owner or operator of a stationary dispensing tank shall verify that vapor recovery equipment (if required by this rule) is properly connected and in use at all times while gasoline is actively being loaded. If the gasoline dispensing facility is unattended or there is only one owner or operator under control of the gasoline dispensing facility on-site, the owner or operator of the cargo tank is responsible for the proper

connection and use of the vapor recovery equipment (if required by this rule) while gasoline is being actively loaded.

e. An owner or operator shall load, allow the loading, or provide equipment for the loading of gasoline from any cargo tank identified with a current Maricopa County Pressure Test decal into any stationary gasoline storage tank.

2. GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING REQUIREMENTS:
   a. An owner or operator shall not store gasoline or permit the loading of gasoline in any stationary gasoline storage tank located above or below ground unless all of the following conditions are met:
      i. Minimize gasoline spills;
      ii. Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
      iii. Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;
      iv. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling equipment, such as oil/water separators;
      v. Properly dispose of any VOC containing material.

3. GASOLINE STORAGE EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION REQUIREMENTS:
   a. An Underground Storage Tank (UST) must meet all of the following conditions unless exempt from the vapor recovery system requirements per §5-20-100.3 of this Article:
      i. The UST is equipped and maintained according to §5-20-300.1 of this rule;
      ii. For an existing GDF, maintain a dual-point vapor recovery system OR a coaxial vapor balance system. For new installations or modifications to existing GDF, install and maintain a dual-point vapor recovery system with separate fill and vapor connection points;
      iii. A pressure vacuum vent is installed and maintained per manufacturer specifications;
      iv. The vapor recovery system is maintained and operated according to the manufacturer's specifications and the applicable CARB Executive Orders including the corresponding CARB approved Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual;
      v. A permanent submerged fill pipe is installed and maintained to ensure the highest point of the discharge opening is no more than six inches (6") from the bottom of the UST;
      vi. Each fill pipe is equipped with gasketted vapor tight cap;
      vii. Each poppetted dry break is equipped with vapor tight seal and gasketted vapor tight cap;
      viii. Each gasketed vapor tight cap is maintained in a closed position except when the fill pipe or poppetted dry break it serves is actively in use;
      ix. The fill pipe assembly, including fill pipe, fittings and gaskets, is maintained to prevent vapor leakage from any portion of the vapor recovery system; and
      x. A spill containment receptacle is installed and maintained free of standing liquid, debris and other foreign matter. The spill containment receptacle shall be equipped with an integral drain valve or other CARB-certified equipment, to return spilled gasoline to the underground stationary storage tank. The drain valve shall be maintained closed and free of vapor emissions at all times except when the valve is actively in use.
   b. An Above Ground Storage Tank (AST) with a capacity greater than 250 gallons must meet all of the following conditions:
      i. A permanent submerged fill pipe is installed and maintained to ensure the highest point of the discharge opening is no more than six inches (6") from the bottom of the AST. If the AST is side filled, the fill pipe discharge opening is no more than 18 inches above the tank bottom;
      ii. A pressure vacuum vent is installed and maintained per manufacturer specifications;
      iii. Each fill pipe is equipped with a gasketed vapor tight cap;

iv. Each poppetted dry break is equipped with a vapor tight seal and is covered with a gasketed vapor tight cap;
v. All threads, gaskets, and mating surfaces of the fill pipe assembly shall prevent liquid or vapor leakage at the joints of the assembly;
vi. Each gasketed vapor tight cap is maintained in a closed position except when actively in use;
vii. If an AST is equipped with a spill containment receptacle, it shall be maintained to be free of standing liquid, debris and other foreign matter;
viii. A spill containment receptacle is installed at each fill pipe;
ix. Each spill containment receptacle equipped with an integral drain valve or other approved equipment that returns spilled gasoline to the aboveground storage tank shall be maintained closed vapor tight except when the valve is actively in use; and
x. Any overfill prevention equipment shall be approved, installed and maintained vapor tight to the atmosphere. Any device mounted within the fill pipe shall be so designed and maintained that no vapor from the vapor space above the gasoline within the tank can penetrate into the fill pipe or through any of the fill pipe assembly into the atmosphere.

4. LOADING OF GASOLINE:
   a. When more than one owner or operator is present at a gasoline dispensing facility, prior to accepting a load of gasoline, the owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall verify all of the following:
      i. The gasoline cargo tank clearly displays a valid Maricopa County (Mc) Vapor Tightness Test decal that is permanently mounted near the front on the right (passenger) side of the vessel.
      ii. The owner or operator of the gasoline cargo tank connects the vapor return hose.
5. CONTROL OF VOC VAPORS:
   a. Gasoline vapors displaced from a stationary dispensing tank by gasoline being delivered shall be handled by a Stage 1 Vapor Recovery System, unless the tank is exempted by §5-20-100.3 of this rule.
   b. Stage 1 Vapor-Recovery System Configuration:
      i. Replacement: No part of a vapor recovery system for which there is a CARB specification shall be replaced with anything but CARB-certified components.
      ii. Vapor Valves:
         1. All vapor return lines from a stationary dispensing tank shall be equipped with CARB-certified, spring-loaded, vapor-tight, poppetted dry break valves.
         2. Vapor valves shall be inspected weekly to determine if closure is complete and gaskets are intact; a record shall be made pursuant to §5-20-500.2 of this rule.
      iii. Above Ground Systems: An above ground dispensing tank shall have CARB-certified fittings wherever CARB so specifies.
      iv. Installation of New Gasoline Tank: Each new gasoline tank installation shall use CARB-certified fittings exclusively wherever CARB so specifies, and:
         1. Shall have its own separate, functioning dual-point vapor return line;
         2. Is allowed to have a combination vapor recovery system that in addition to having a separate dual-point vapor return line, also has vapor piping/fittings linking it to one or more (other) stationary gasoline dispensing tanks.
      v. New Coaxial Prohibited:
         1. No coaxial fill pipes shall be installed in new installations; and
         2. No coaxial fill pipes shall be reinstalled in major modifications in which the top of the tank is exposed and the vapor port bung is pre-configured to accept vapor recovery piping.
   c. Equipment Maintenance and Use Required:
      i. All vapor loss control equipment shall be:
         1. Installed as required;
         2. Operated as recommended by the manufacturer; and

3. Maintained leak-free, vapor-tight and in good working order.

ii. Coaxial Systems: Both spring-loaded and fixed coaxial fill pipes shall be
1. Maintained according to the standards of their manufacturer(s); and
2. Be operated so that there is no obstruction of vapor passage from the tank to the cargo tank.

5-20-400. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall conduct inspections of the stationary gasoline storage tank.
   a. The inspection shall include, but is not limited to all of the following:
      i. The spill containment receptacle shall be maintained:
         1. Free of cracks, rust and defects;
         2. Free of foreign material;
         3. Empty of liquid, including gasoline; and
         4. The drain valve, if installed, shall properly seal.
      ii. The external fittings of the fill pipe assembly shall be:
         1. Intact and not loose;
         2. Covered with a gasketed cap that fits securely onto the fill pipe.
      iii. The poppetted dry break shall be:
         1. Equipped with a vapor tight seal;
         2. Covered with a gasketed cap that fits securely onto the poppetted dry break.
   b. The inspections shall be conducted:
      i. At least once per calendar week; or
      ii. If the gasoline dispensing facilities receives gasoline loads less than once per calendar week, the inspection shall take place upon completion of the receipt of the load of gasoline.
2. Burden of Proof:
   a. Proving Exempt Status: The burden of proof of eligibility for exemption from a provision of this rule is on the owner or operator. An owner or operator seeking such an exemption shall maintain adequate records and furnish them to the Control Officer upon request.
   b. Providing Proof of Equipment Compliance: It is the responsibility of the owner or operator to provide proof, when requested by the Control Officer, that a vapor recovery system or its modifications meet the requirements of this Article.
3. CARB Decertification: An owner or operator shall not install or reinstall a component related to vapor recovery that has been decertified by CARB.

5-20-500. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. MONITORING FOR LEAKS
   a. Combustible Gas Detector or Organic Vapor Analyzer – Test Procedure: During loading of gasoline into storage tanks, the peripheries of all potential sources of leakage at the loading facility are checked with a combustible gas detector (CGD) or organic vapor analyzer(OVA) as follows:
      i. Calibration: Within four hours prior to monitoring, the CGD or OVA shall be suitably calibrated in a manner and with the gas specified by the manufacturer for 20 percent LEL response, or calibrated with methane for a 10,000 ppm response.
      ii. Probe Distance: The probe inlet shall be one inch (2.5 cm) or less from the potential leak source when searching for leaks. The probe inlet shall be one inch (2.5 cm) from the leak source when the highest detector reading is being determined for a discovered leak. When the probe is obstructed from moving within one inch (2.5 cm) of an actual or potential leak source, the closest practicable probe distance shall be used.

iii. Probe Movement: The probe shall be moved slowly, not faster than 1.6 inches per second (4 centimeters per second). If there is any meter deflection at a potential or actual leak source, the probe shall be positioned to locate the point of highest meter response.
iv. Probe Position: The probe inlet shall be positioned in the path of the vapor flow from a leak such that the central axis of the probe-tube inlet shall be positioned coaxial with the path of the most concentrated vapors.

b. Method 21-Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks, Alternative Screening Procedure 8.3.3:
i. Spray a soap solution over all potential leak sources. The soap solution may be a commercially available leak detection solution or may be prepared using concentrated detergent and water. A pressure sprayer or squeeze bottle may be used to dispense the solution.
ii. Observe the potential leak sites to determine if any bubbles are formed.
1. If no bubbles are observed, the source is presumed to have no detectable vapor leaks.
2. If any bubbles are observed, the instrument techniques of §5-20-500.1.a of this rule shall be used to determine if a vapor leak exists.

c. Optical Gas Imaging: An owner or operator may use an optical gas imaging instrument to identify vapor leaks. If a vapor leak is detected, the instrument techniques listed in Section §5-20-500.1.a of this rule shall be used to determine if a vapor leak exists.

2. COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS: Any gasoline dispensing facility required by this rule to be equipped with vapor loss control devices may be subject to monitoring for vapor tightness and liquid leak tightness during any working hours. Such a tank may be opened for gauging or inspection when loading operations are not in progress, provided that such tank is part of an open system or is served by a positive-pressure relief valve with a relief setting not exceeding +1/2 lb psig.

3. GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITY RECORDKEEPING: The owner or operator of each gasoline dispensing facility in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix 8-hour ozone nonattainment area shall maintain records as follows:
a. The total amount of gasoline received each month shall be recorded by the end of the following month.
b. The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall record inspections in a permanent record or log book:
i. By the end of Saturday of the following week; or
ii. If the gasoline dispensing facilities receives gasoline loads less than once per calendar week, the owner or operator shall record the inspection within three days after the receipt of the load of gasoline.
iii. These records and any reports or supporting information required by this rule or by the Control Officer shall be retained for at least 5 years.
iv. Records of the past 12 months shall be in a readily accessible location and must be made available to the Control Officer within 24 hours upon verbal or written request.

4. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION: The test methods referenced in §5-20-500.5 of this rule, shall be used in the ways given in the subsections that immediately follow. When more than one test method is permitted for a determination, an exceedance of the limits established in this rule determined by any of the applicable test methods constitutes a violation of this rule. For routine information collection, the Control Officer may accept a manufacturer's data sheet (MSDS), data certified by an officer of the supplying company, or test data for the product of inquiry.
a. Control efficiency of vapor loss control equipment and vapor collection/ processing systems shall be determined according to EPA Method 2A and either EPA Method 25A or 25B, or by CARB-approved test methods. EPA Method 2B shall be used for vapor incineration devices.

b. Vapor pressure of gasoline shall be determined using ASTM D323-15a Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method or ASTM D4953-15, Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Gasoline and Gasoline-Oxygenate Blends (Dry Method. ASTM D323-15a shall be used for gasoline either containing no oxygenates or MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) as the sole oxygenate. Method ASTM 4953-15 shall be used for oxygenated gasoline.

c. Vapor Leaks:
    i. If a determination of leak tight status is to be made on Stage 1VR system or spill containment equipment at a gasoline dispensing facility or on a cargo tank at the station, the method in §5-20-500(4)(c) of this rule shall be used.
    ii. §5-20-500(4)(c) of this rule probe distance and movement parameters not with-standing, if it has been established that there are no other interfering vapor escapes, it is an exceedance if a reading by the Control Officer from an established vapor escape above 1/5 LEL (or 10,000 ppm as methane) is sustained for at least 5 seconds, and the probe is either consistently further than 1 inch from the source and/or the probe is consistently being moved faster than 4 cm per second.
    iii. The Control Officer may count it as a failure to perform weekly inspections pursuant to §5-20-300.3 of this rule if foreign material is found in a spill containment receptacle and there is no record of an inspection's being performed in the preceding 10 days.

5. TEST METHODS: The EPA test methods as they exist in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as listed below, are adopted by reference. The CARB test methods as they exist in Stationary Source Test Methods, Volume 2, on April 8, 1999, as listed in §5-20-500(5)(c) of this rule, are adopted by reference. The other test methods listed here are also adopted by reference, each having paired with it a specific date that identifies the particular version/revision of the method that is adopted by reference. These adoptions by reference include no future editions or amendments.
    a. EPA Test Methods:
        i. EPA Methods 2a ("Direct Measurement of Gas Volume Through Pipes and Small Ducts"), and 2b ("Determination of Exhaust-Gas Volume Flow-Rate From Gasoline Vapor Incinerators").40 CFR 60, Appendix A.
        ii. EPA Method 21 - Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks.
        iii. EPA Method 21-Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks, Alternative Screening Procedure 8.3.3
        iv. EPA Method 25 ("Determination of Total Gaseous Nonmethane Organic Emissions as Carbon") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).
        v. EPA Method 27 ("Determination Of Vapor Tightness Of Gasoline Delivery Tank Using Pressure-Vacuum Test") in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.
        vi. Optical Gas Imaging: Alternative Work Practice for Monitoring Equipment Leaks, 40 CFR 60.18(g). An owner or operator may use an optical gas imaging instrument instead of a 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7, Method 21to monitor for equipment volatile organic compound leaks.
    b. ASTM Standards:
        i. ASTM D323-15a "Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method).
        ii. ASTM D4953-15 "Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Gasoline and Gasoline-Oxygenate Blends (Dry Method)
    c. CARB Certification and Test Procedures for Gasoline Vapor Recovery Systems:
        i. California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1B, Static Torque of Rotatable Phase 1 Adaptors, October 8, 2003 edition, California Air Resources Board, P.O. Box 2815, 2020 L. Street, Sacramento, California 95812-2815.

ii. California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1,—Volumetric Efficiency for Phase I Vapor Recovery Systems, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended February 1, 2001, and October 8, 2003.
iii. CARB Test Procedure TP-201.1A - "Determination of Efficiency of Phase I Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities with Assist Processors".
iv. California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1E, Leak Rate and Cracking Pressure of Pressure/Vacuum Vent Valves, October 8, 2003 edition, California Air Resources Board, P.O. Box 2815, 2020 L. Street, Sacramento, California 95812-2815.
v. California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1C, Leak Rate of Drop Tube/Drain Valve Assembly, October 8, 2003 edition, California Air Resources Board, P.O. Box 2815, 2020 L. Street, Sacramento, California 95812-2815.
vi. California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1D, Leak Rate of Drop Tube Overfill Protection Devices and Spill Container Drain Valves, October 8, 2003 edition, California Air Resources Board, P.O. Box 2815, 2020 L. Street, Sacramento, California 95812-2815.
vii. California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.3—Determination of 2-Inch WC Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended July 26, 2012.
viii. Bay Area Air Quality Management District Source Test Procedure ST-30—Static Pressure Integrity Test—Underground Storage Tanks, adopted November 30, 1983, and amended December 21, 1994.

d. Additional Test Methods:
i. San Diego County Air Pollution Control District Test Procedure TP-96-1, March 1996, Third Revision, Air Pollution Control District, 9150 Chesapeake Drive, San Diego, CA 92123-1096.
ii. American Petroleum Institute Standard API STD 650 Welded Tanks for Oil Storage, Twelfth Edition, Includes Errata 1 (2013), Errata 2 (2014), and Addendum 1 (2014).

BOS Resolutions go here

Ozone Rulemaking (2008 Ozone NAAQS)

November 30, 2016

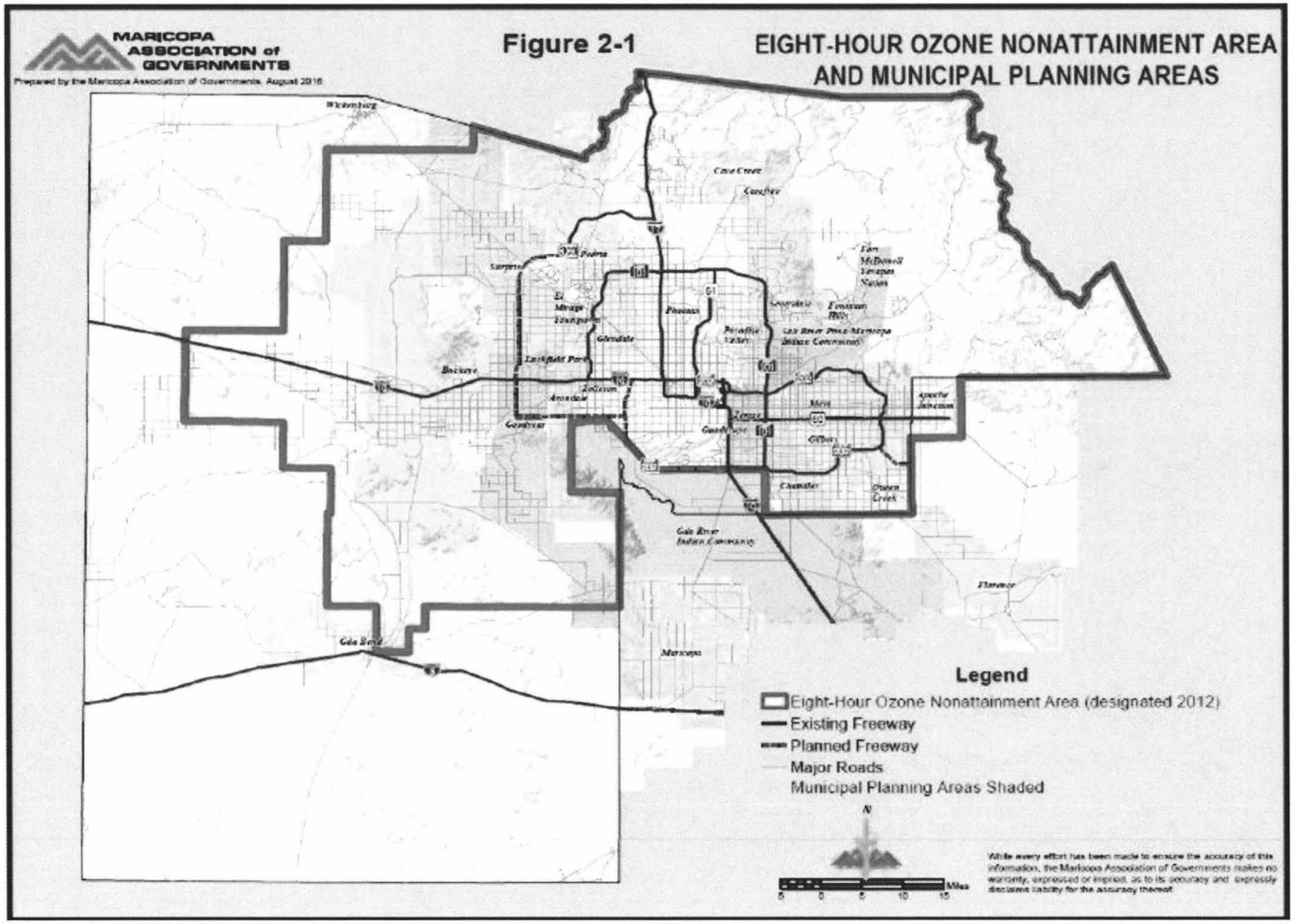
Mike Sundblom

Air Quality

Why do we need these rules?

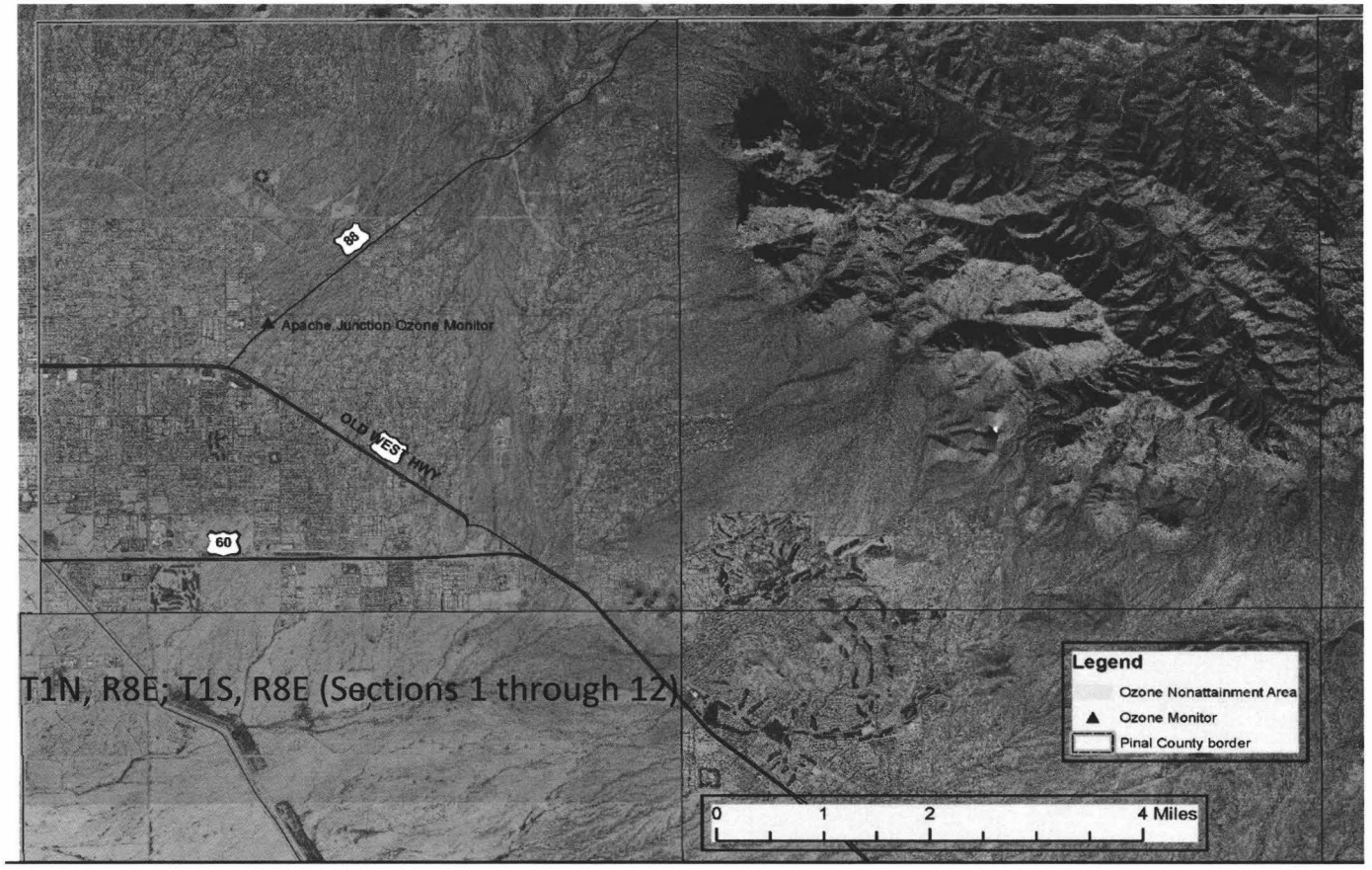
- Specific to the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS of 75ppb
- Apache Junction is in the Phoenix-Mesa Ozone nonattainment area (2004)
- The area failed to attain the 2008 NAAQS by July 20, 2015
- EPA downgraded area from “Marginal” to “Moderate”
- Moderate areas require Reasonably Available Control Technology or “RACT” to be in place
- SIP plan due to EPA January 1, 2017 (MAG issued draft)
- These rules represent RACT for sources in the AJ area

Where do the rules apply?



Where do the rules apply?

Pinal County Ozone Nonattainment Area



Who do the rules apply to? And, what do they require?

- Surface Coating Operations (Res # 11302016-AQ1)
  - Above 2.7 tons per year of VOC emissions
  - VOC limits for paints, work practices, equipment requirements, recordkeeping
  - 1 source currently identified
- Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (Res # 11302016-AQ2)
  - Exempts; agricultural, aviation fuel, diesel tanks, LPG(gas) storage, and bulk distribution
  - Requires vapor recovery, submerged fill, housekeeping, and record keeping
  - 18 gas stations currently identified
- 2 rules identified through Control Technology Guideline (CTG) analysis
- Similar to requirements currently included in permits
- Both rules mirror requirements in the Phoenix portion of the NAA

Public Participation

- Stakeholder meetings
  - September 12th Apache Junction
  - September 13th Florence
- Oral Proceeding
  - September 27th Florence
- Public Comment Period
  - August 8th thru September 27, 2016
  - 1 citizen comment
  - 1 EPA comment on each rule

Regular Session November 30, 2016

A video recording of this meeting and presentations can be viewed at www.pinalcountyaz.gov

The Pinal County Board of Supervisors convened at 9:31 A.M. this date in the Board of Supervisors Hearing Room, 135 N. Pinal Street, Florence, Arizona. The meeting was called to order by Chairman House followed by an Invocation by Pastor Andrew Reed and the Pledge of Allegiance.

Present: Chairman Todd House; Vice-Chairman Anthony Smith; Supervisor Pete Rios; Supervisor Cheryl Chase; Supervisor Stephen Q. Miller; County Manager, Greg Stanley; Chief Civil Deputy County Attorney, Chris Keller; Clerk of the Board, Sheri Cluff and Assistant to the Clerk of the Board, Diane Gardner.

Call to the Public -

Barry McCain, Arizona City, mentioned that he had five concerns; education, jobs, healthcare, common sense legislation and quality of life.

Roberto Reveles, Gold Canyon, gave cudos to the combined efforts of Pinal County, City of Casa Grande, State of Arizona and the State of Senora Mexico regarding Lucid Motors, an electric vehicle maker, announcing plans for an assembly plant in Casa Grande.

County Manager's Report (Information Only).

Greg Stanley, County Manager, said yesterday was a tremendous day for Pinal County when the announcement of Lucid Motors choosing the State of Arizona, Pinal County and Casa Grande for their electric vehicle assembly plant. Mr. Stanley thanked everyone who was involved and said that what amazed the folks at Lucid was the "can do positive spirit" of the State, County and City.

Purchasing Division Report – November 30, 2016

The purchasing report was presented by Randon Riffey.

Cooperative Purchasing Agreement Procurements over $250,000:

	PO/REQ#	AMOUNT	VENDOR	ITEM	DEPT.
1.	149409	$1,162,871.19	CCS Presentation Systems	Courtroom Audio Visual & Paging Systems	Facilities

Motion was made by Supervisor Rios and seconded by Supervisor Miller to approve Resolution No. 113016-RN001-16. Motion carried by unanimous vote.

Public Hearing and discussion/approval/disapproval of Resolution No. 113016-AQ1, a resolution pursuant to Title 49 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, adopting proposed changes to local air quality rules. The changes pertain to the Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone moderate nonattainment area and involve establishing "reasonable available control technology" or "RACT" for volatile organic compounds "VOCs" generated from specific surface coating activities. If approved, the proposed changes will be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency through the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality as elements of the Arizona State Implementation Plan. Required notices have been published, posted and e-mailed, and the full text of the proposed changes was published in the Arizona Administrative Register on August 26, 2016. The Board may choose to adopt the resolution, approving all, part or none of the proposed changes.

Mike Sundblom, Air Quality Director, appeared before the Board regarding two items that are rules responding to a change in attainment status for the Apache Junction area. Mr. Sundblom's presentation can be viewed in the minutes section of the Board of Supervisors' webpage.

Chairman House opened the public hearing. There was no one from the public who wished to address the Board, therefore, Chairman House closed the public hearing.

Motion was made by Supervisor Smith and seconded by Supervisor Miller to approve Resolution No. 113016-AQ1. Motion carried by unanimous vote.

Public Hearing and discussion/approval/disapproval of Resolution No. 113016-AQ2, a resolution pursuant to Title 49 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, adopting proposed changes to local air quality rules. The changes pertain to the Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone moderate nonattainment area and involve establishing "reasonable available control technology" or "RACT" for volatile organic compounds "VOCs" generated from gasoline dispensing facilities. If approved, the proposed changes will be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency through the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality as elements of the Arizona State Implementation Plan. Required notices have been published, posted and e-mailed, and the full text of the proposed changes was published in the Arizona Administrative Register on August 26, 2016. The Board may choose to adopt the resolution, approving all, part or none of the proposed changes.

Chairman House opened the public hearing. There was no one from the public who wished to address the Board, therefore, Chairman House closed the public hearing.

Motion was made by Supervisor Smith and seconded by Supervisor Miller to approve Resolution No. 113016-AQ2. Motion carried by unanimous vote.

Public Hearing and discussion/approval/disapproval of Resolution No. 113016-RD16-030, a resolution vacating a portion of Right-Of-Way known as Kings Ranch Road, 50 feet wide, lying between Lots 111 and 112, located within Supervisory District 5, Sec. 9, T1S, R9E, of the Salt River Base and Meridian, Pinal County, Arizona. (RD16-030)

Celeste Pemberton, Public Works, appeared before the Board regarding a Resolution vacating a portion of Kings Ranch Road for a proposed Gold Canyon Pharmacy. The pharmacy will utilize two lots along the Kings Ranch Road. Ms. Pemberton's presentation can be viewed in the minutes section of the Board of Supervisors' webpage.

Chairman House opened the public hearing. There was no one from the public who wished to address the Board, therefore, Chairman House closed the public hearing.

Motion was made by Supervisor Miller and seconded by Supervisor Smith to approve Resolution No. 113016-RD16-030. Motion carried by unanimous vote.

Work Session to discuss Community Facilities Districts (CFD) in Pinal County.

Pam Villarreal, Special Services Administrator, introduced Mark Reader, Managing Director of the Stifel Company.

Mr. Reader appeared before the Board to provide information regarding Community Facilities Districts. The information provided included: financial, credit, legal and operational aspects of forming CFDs & the subsequent issuance of (primarily) GO & special assessment bonds; likely one of the more complicated, time consuming (and sometimes political) financings undertaken; challenging topic due to limited number of cities/towns who have formed them (approximately 20%); CFD Definition: Living, breathing political subdivision with authority to issue bonds; powerful economic development financing vehicle if managed properly – potential disaster if not; primarily utilized in Arizona for master planned communities, but also used for commercial and regional public infrastructure projects.

Mr. Reader turned the presentation over to Mr. Michael Cafiso, Esq.,Greenberg Traurig, law firm who spoke regarding the pros and cons of CFDs.

When recorded return to:
Clerk of the Board
Pinal County
P.O. Box 827
Florence, Arizona 85232

PINAL COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
RESOLUTION NO. 113016-AQ1
PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF PINAL COUNTY, ADOPTING CERTAIN REVISIONS TO THE PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT RULES AND REQUESTING THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY SUBMIT THE REVISIONS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AS AN ELEMENT OF THE ARIZONA STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

WHEREAS, the Pinal County Board of Supervisors ("Board") is empowered under A.R.S. §49-479 to adopt rules for the purpose of controlling the release of air contaminants within the County;

WHEREAS, ongoing ozone exceedances in Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone nonattainment area resulted in a June 3, 2016 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) redesignation from marginal nonattainment to moderate nonattainment.;

WHEREAS, a requirement of the redesignation is the development of ozone Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) rules for source categories that surpass emissions thresholds defined in Control Technique Guidelines (CTG).;

WHEREAS, Pinal County Air Quality's analysis of permitted sources in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone nonattainment area determined that two source categories (Gasoline Dispensing Facilities, Surface Coatings) surpass the CTG emissions thresholds and thus need ozone RACT rules.;

WHEREAS, Pinal County in coordination with stakeholders, EPA and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) developed a surface coatings rule that provides the necessary control measures to reduce ozone precursors that contribute to ozone formation.;

WHEREAS, to the extent applicable, the District has complied with the notice-publication and other public notification requirements of A.R.S. §§49-471.04 and 49-479, and 40 C.F.R. §51-102, including a combined notice of proposed rulemaking and oral proceeding published at 22 A.A.R. 2254 (8/26/16);

WHEREAS, the elements of the final proposed changes in the County's air quality rules are set forth below in full;

THEREFORE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROTECTING AND PRESERVING THE QUALITY OF AIR WITHIN THE COUNTY IN A SENSIBLE AND ORDERLY MANNER, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE BOARD TO:

1. **Adopt the following revisions, additions and deletions to the Pinal County Air Quality Control District Code of Regulations, the full text of which follows the indicated field markers.**
2. **Direct Pinal County Air Quality to submit the adopted rules (excluding §1-1-105) to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) with the request that they be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for inclusion in the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP).**
3. **Approve the following document "Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Analysis, Negative Declaration and Rules Adoption" and request that it be included in the adopted rules submittal to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**

***

1-1-105. SIP list

A. As a declaration of Board policy rather than a rule, and subject to the limitations of paragraphs B. and C. of this section, the Board of Supervisors expressly designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP:

1. Chapter 1
   a. Article 1.(As amended 5/14/97 and 5/27/98), except for §§1-1-105 and 1-1-107.
   b. Article 2 (As amended 5/14/97 and 7/12/00) except for §1-2-110.
   c. Article 3. (As amended 5/14/97, 5/27/98 and 10/27/04, 07/23/14, except for §1-3-130 and the definition in §1-3-140.82 (10/12/95) of "maximum achievable control technology.")
2. Chapter 2

a. Article 1. (As amended 10/12/95).
b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97), excluding:
    i. §2-2-090 (as amended 5/14/97)
c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95).
d. Article 4. (As amended 10/12/95).
e. Article 5. (As amended 10/12/95).
f. Article 6. (As amended 10/12/95).
g. Article 7. (As amended 10/12/95).
h. Article 8. (As amended 5/18/05, as amended 1/7/09).

3. Chapter 3
    a. Article 1. (As amended 5/14/97, and 5/27/98 and 7/12/00), excluding:
        i. §3-1-020
        ii. §3-1-045
        iii. §3-1-080
        iv. §3-1-100
        v. §3-1-150 (as amended 5/14/97)
        vi. §3-1-160 (as amended 5/14/97)
        vii. §3-1-170 (as amended 5/14/97)
        viii. §3-1-173 (as amended 5/14/97)
    b. Article 2. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/98 and 7/29/98).
    c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/15).
    d. Article 8. (As amended 10/12/95 and 10/27/04).
4. Chapter 4
    a. Article 1. (As amended 2/22/95).
    b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97, 7/12/00, 12/4/02 and 10/27/04).
    c. Article 3, limited to:
        i. §4-3-160 (As amended 10/28/15)
        ii. §4-3-170 (As amended 10/28/15)
        iii. §4-3-180 (As amended 10/28/15)
        iv. §4-3-190 (As amended 10/28/15)
    d. Article 4 (As amended 6/3/09).
    e. Article 5 (As amended 6/3/09).
    f. Reserved.
    g. Article 7 (As amended 6/3/09)
    h. Reserved.
        i. Article 9, limited to:
        i. §4-9-320 (As amended 6/3/09)
        ii. §4-9-340 (As amended 6/3/09)

5. Chapter 5
    a. Article 13. (as amended 11/30/16), excluding
        i. §5-13-390 (as amended 10/12/95)

B. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, those provisions, save §3-1-084 which shall be expressly exempted from the limitation of this paragraph, shall operate as elements of the SIP only insofar as they pertain to:
   1. "construction," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.28; or
   2. "modification," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.85; and

C. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, neither those provisions nor any permit conditions imposed pursuant to those provisions shall:
   1. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain to other than "conventional pollutants," as defined in §1-3-140.33;
   2. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain only to a requirement arising under, or pertain to a source subject to regulation exclusively by virtue of a requirement arising under:
      a. §111 of the Clean Air Act; or
      b. Title IV of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
      c. Title VI of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
      d. Any section of this Code that is not a part of the SIP;
   3. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose a "fee";
   4. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they require a "certification";
   5. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose obligations pertaining to "renewals";
   6. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "excess emissions"; or
   7. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "compliance plans."

D. As a renumbering and reconciliation of previously approved SIP provisions as elements of this Code, the Board of Supervisors additionally designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP without operational limitation:
   1. §§1-1-010.C (2/22/95) and 1-1-010.D (2/22/95) *Declaration of Policy*
   2. Chapter 2, Article 8 (As amended 1/7/09) *Visibility Limiting Standard*
   3. Chapter 3, Article 8 (2/22/95) *Open Burning*
   4. [Reserved]
   5. [Reserved]
   6. [Reserved]
   7. [Reserved]
   8. [Reserved]
   9. [Reserved]
   10. [Reserved]
   11. [Reserved]
   12. §5-18-740 (2/22/95) *Storage of Organic Compounds - Organic Compound Emissions*
   13. §5-19-800 (2/22/95) *Loading of Volatile Organic Compounds - Organic Compound Emissions*
   16. §5-22-950 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Standard Applicability*

S:\wp\Rulemake 2016\2016 Ozone RACT Surface Coatings
2016 BOS Final PC AQCD ozone RACT SURFACE COATINGS SIP BOS
RESOLUTION 113016-AQD.docx

17. §5-22-960 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitation*
18. §5-24-1030.F (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Organic Compound Emissions*
19. §5-24-1030.I (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Carbon Monoxide*
20. §5-24-1032 (2/22/95) *Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance - Process Particulate Emissions*
21. §5-24-1040 (2/22/95) *Carbon Monoxide Emissions - Industrial Processes*
22. §5-24-1045 (2/22/95) *Sulfite Pulp Mills - Sulfur Compound Emissions*
23. §5-24-1050 (2/22/95, as amended June 20, 1996) *Reduced Sulfur Emissions - Default Limitation*
24. §5-24-1055 (2/22/95) *Pumps and Compressors - Organic Compound Emissions*

CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 13

ARTICLE 13 - SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS

5--13-100 – GENERAL

1. **PURPOSE:** To limit the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)), defined in 40 CFR 81.303.

2. **APPLICABILITY:** This rule applies to surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, namely T1N, R8E; T1S, R8E (Sections 1 through 12) where the total actual VOC emissions from all operations, including related cleaning activities, at the facility are equal to or exceed 15 lbs/day or an equivalent 2.7 tons per year, before consideration of controls.

   Additionally:

   i. Surface-coating activities regulated under this rule include, but are not limited to, the application of coating, coating preparation/mixing at the facility applying the coating, and the cleanup of coating application equipment.

   ii. §5-13-100.3 sets forth partial exemptions for certain materials or uses employed by a surface coating operation subject to this rule.

   iii. In addition to this rule, facilities may be subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Chapter 6 and/or to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in Chapter 7 of these regulations.

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3. **PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS:**

i. **Qualified Materials Exemption:**

a. **Leak-Preventing Materials**: Sealants, caulking, and similar materials used on the following substrates for the primary purpose of leak prevention are exempt from this rule:

(1) Non-metallic substrates; and

(2) Post manufacture, such as, but not limited to, old joints and seals on pipe and valve assemblies.

b. **Certain Joint Fillers:** Caulking and beaded sealants used to fill gaps or to fill joints between surfaces are exempt from this rule, except those used in manufacturing other metal parts and products or in the manufacturing of cans.

ii. **Extreme Performance Coatings:** Extreme performance coatings are exempt from the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule but not from any other sections of this rule when used under the following conditions:

a. Used on internal combustion engine components that are normally above 250°F (121°C) during use; or

b. Used at temperatures above 250°F (121°C) on items that are both included under the North American Industry Classifications System (NAICS) codes 334210, 334220, 334290, 334416, 334417, 334418, 334419, 334310 or 336419 and are electronic products in space vehicles and/or are communications equipment.

iii. **Application Methods Exemptions:** The following coatings are exempt from application methods in §5-13-300.2 of this rule but are subject to the remaining provisions of this rule:

a. Metal part texture coatings;

b. Metal part touch-up and repair coatings;

iv. **Application Methods and VOC-Limit Exemptions:** The following surface coating operations are exempt from §§5-13-300.1(surface coating standards), 5-13-300.2 (Application methods), and 5-13-300.5 (Emission control system requirements) of this rule but shall comply with §§5-13-300.3 (Cleanup of application equipment), 5-13-300.4 (Work practices-handling, disposal and storage of VOC-Containing material), and 5-13-500 (Monitoring & Records) of this rule.

a. Aerosol can spray coating from a non-refillable container that is less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity without exceeding 2 ton/yr VOC usage or purchase, facility wide threshold.

b. Low usage of VOC coatings which exceed thresholds for coating categories listed in Table 1 of this Rule, which in aggregate of all formulations do not

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exceed 55 gal/yr (208 liters) facility-wide. The operator shall update usage records of these coatings at the end of each month of their use, pursuant to §5-13-500(1)(ii) of this rule.

c. A Small Surface-Coating Source

d. This rule is not applicable to coatings or solvents having a VOC content, minus exempt compounds, of less than 0.15 lb VOC/gal (18g/L).

e. A tactical military-equipment coating that is approved in a Pinal County Air Pollution Permit subsequent to a sufficient demonstration by the user that no compliant substitute exists.

f. Metal Parts Coating:

(1) Stencil coatings.

(2) Safety-indicating coatings.

(3) Solid-film lubricants.

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

(5) Magnetic data storage disk coatings.

(6) Plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating.

v. Low Usage Allowance for Restricted Spray Guns: Spray guns otherwise prohibited by §5-13-300.2 of this rule for use with coatings over 2 lbs VOC/gal minus exempt compounds, are exempt from this rule under the following limited conditions:

a. If VOC emissions from the finishing application are captured and directed to an ECS complying with the provisions of §5-13-300.5 of this rule; or

b. To coat the inside of pipes and tubes with a wand-style applicator; or

c. Using an airbrush or other small gun that has a reservoir capacity not exceeding 250 cc (8.8 fl. oz) and is used solely for detailing, lettering, touchup, and/or repair.

4. TOTAL CATEGORICAL EXEMPTIONS: This rule does not apply to the following operations:

i. Solvent cleaning (Chapter 5, Article 15).

5-13-200 – DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply, in addition to those definitions found in §1-3-140 (Definitions) of these rules. In the event of any inconsistency between any of the Pinal County Air Quality Control District Code of Regulations, the definitions in this rule take precedence.

1. **ADHESIVE:** A material used for the primary purpose of bonding two or more surfaces together.

2. **ADHESIVE PRIMER**: A coating applied to a substrate, prior to the application of an adhesive, to provide a bonding surface.

3. **AEROSOL CAN-SPRAY COATING:** A coating sold in a hand-held, pressurized, non-refillable container, of less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity, and that is expelled from the container in a finely divided form when a valve on the container is depressed.

4. **AIR-DRIED COATING:** A coating dried by the use of air or forced warm air at temperatures up to and including 200°F (93.3°C).

5. **BAKED COATING:** A coating that is dried or cured in an oven in which the oven temperature exceeds 200°F (93.3°C).

6. **CAMOUFLAGE**: A coating used, principally by the military, to conceal equipment from detection.

7. **CAULKING**: A semisolid material that is used to aerodynamically smooth surfaces or fill cavities.

8. **CLEAR COAT:** A coating that lacks color or opacity or is transparent.

9. **COATING APPLICATION EQUIPMENT:** Any spray gun, wand, rollers, brushes or any other means used to apply or cover a surface with a coating for either beauty, protection or other purpose.

10. **DAY:** A period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at midnight.

11. **DRUM COATING:** Coating of a cylindrical metal shipping container larger than 12 gallons capacity but no larger than 110 gallons capacity.

12. **ELECTRIC INSULATING VARNISH**: 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.

13. **ELECTROSTATIC SYSTEM:** A method of applying atomized paint by electrically charging the coating and the object being coated with opposing charges. A higher proportion of the coating reaches and coats the object than would occur in the absence of a charge.

14. **EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS):** A system, approved in writing by the Control Officer, designed and operated in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's

specifications, to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds. Such system consists of an emissions collection subsystem and an emissions processing subsystem.

15. **ETCHING FILLER:** A coating that contains less than 23 percent solids by weight and at least ½ percent acid by weight, and is used instead of applying a pretreatment coating followed by a primer..

16. **EXTREME HIGH-GLOSS COATING:** A coating when tested by the ASTDM D-523 adopted in 1980 shows reflectance of 75 or more on a 60° meter.

17. **EXEMPT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**: The federally listed non-precursor organic compounds, organic compounds which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity as listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

18. **EXTREME-PERFORMANCE COATING:** A coating used on a surface where the coated surface in its intended use is at temperatures consistently in excess of 250°F (121°C). Extreme-performance coatings include but are not limited to, coatings applied to locomotives, railroads cars, farm machinery, plastic, rubber, leather, or glass.

19. **FABRIC:** A textile material. Non-manufactured items from nature are not fabric except for natural threads, fibers, filaments, and similar that have been manufactured into textile fabric.

20. **FILLER:** A relatively non-adhesive substance added to an adhesive to improve its working properties, permanence, strength, or other qualities.

21. **FLEXIBLE PLASTIC PART OR PRODUCT:** A plastic part or product designed to withstand significant deformation without damaging it for its intended use. Not included are flexible plastic parts that are found on a can, coil, metal furniture, or large appliance, or that are already a part of an aerospace component, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, architectural building or structure, or a previously coated marine-vessel .

22. **FLOW COAT:** 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.

23. **HAND APPLICATION METHODS:** Application of coatings by non-mechanical, hand-held equipment including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.

24. **HEAT-RESISTANT COATING:** A coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400°F during normal use.

25. **HIGH PERFORMANCE ARCHITECTURAL COATING:** A coating used to protect architectural subsections and that meets the requirements of the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer Association's publication number AAMA 2604-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for High Performance

Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels) or 2605-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels).

26. **HIGH TEMPERATURE COATING:** A coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of 1000°F for 24 hours.

27. **HIGH-VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY-GUN**: Spray equipment that is permanently labeled as such and used to apply any coating by means of a spray-gun which is designed and operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air atomizing pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.

28. **HIGHWAY VEHICLE:** ~~Any~~ A vehicle that is physically capable of being driven upon a highway including, but not limited to, cars, pickups, vans, trucks, truck-tractors, motor-homes, motorcycles, and utility vehicles.

29. **IN USE OR HANDLED:** Actively engaging the materials with activities such as mixing, depositing, brushing, rolling, padding, wiping or removing or transferring material into or out of the container.

30. **LARGE APPLIANCE:** A door, case, lid, panel, or interior support part of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners, evaporative coolers, and other similar products.

31. **LOW PRESSURE SPRAY GUN:** An air-atomized spray gun that, by design, functions best at tip pressures below 10 psig (516 mm Hg), measured according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(d) of this rule, and for which the manufacturer makes no claims to the public that the gun can be used effectively above 12 psig (619 mm Hg).

32. **METAL FURNITURE:** Furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other parts made of metal or other material(s) to form a furniture piece.

33. **METALLIC COATING:** A coating that contains more than 5 grams of metal particles per liter of coating as applied.

34. **MILITARY SPECIFICATION COATING:** A coating that has a formulation that has been approved by a United States Military Agency for use on military equipment.

35. **MOBILE EQUIPMENT:** Equipment that is physically capable of being driven or drawn on a highway including, but not limited to: construction vehicles (such as mobile cranes, bulldozers, concrete mixers); farming equipment (wheel tractor, plow, pesticide sprayer); hauling equipment (truck trailers, utility bodies, camper shells); and miscellaneous equipment (street cleaners, mopeds, golf carts).

36. **MOLD-SEAL COATING:** The initial coating applied to a new mold or a repaired mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.

37. **NON-PRECURSOR ORGANIC COMPOUNDS:** Non-Precursor Organic Compounds are compounds having negligible photochemical reactivity. The list of negligible photochemical reactivity compounds is provided in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1).

38. **OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS**: Any metal part or product, excluding the following items that are made of metal: can, coil, furniture, large appliance, aerospace component, metal foil, metal textile fabric, semiconductor metal, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, an architectural building or structure, a previously coated marine-vessel.

39. **PAN BACKING COATING:** A coating applied to the surface of pots, pans, or other cooking implements that are exposed directly to a flame or other heating element.

40. **PLASTIC:** Substrates containing one or more resins and may be solid, porous, flexible, or rigid. Plastics include fiber reinforced plastic composites. Any solid, synthetic: resin, polymer, or elastomer, except rubber. For the purposes of this rule, plastic film is considered film; fabric and paper made of polymeric plastic fibers are considered fabric and paper, respectively.

41. **PREFABRICATED ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT COATING:** A coating applied to metal parts and products which are to be used as an architectural structure.

42. **PRETREATMENT COATING:** A coating containing 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.

43. **PRIMER:** A coating applied directly to substrate for any one or combination of the following purposes: corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, or adhesion of subsequent coatings.

44. **REPAIR COATING:** A coating used to recoat the portion of a completed finish that suffered post-production damage at the facility where the finish was applied.

45. **RESTRICTED SPRAY GUN:** An air-atomizing spray gun that is not a low pressure spray gun, and any other spray gun that is not on the list in §5-13-300.2 of this rule.

46. **SEALANT (BEADED):** A material with adhesive properties that is applied as a rope or bead and that is formulated for use primarily to fill, seal, waterproof, or weatherproof gaps or joints between two surfaces. Sealants include sealant primers and caulks.

47. **SMALL SURFACE COATING SOURCE (SSCS):** A facility from which the total VOC emissions for all surface coating operations that are subject to this rule without, or

prior to, any emission control, is less than 2 tons/yr (1814 kg); as demonstrated by both adequate records of coating and diluent use (according to §5-13-500.1 of this rule) and a separate tally of the number of days each month such coating operations occur.

48. **STENCIL COATING:** An ink or a coating that is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters, symbols and/or numbers.

49. **SURFACE COATING:** A liquid, fluid, or mastic composition that is converted to a solid (or semi-solid) protective, decorative, or adherent film or deposit after application as a thin layer. Surface coating is generally distinct and different from impregnation and from applying adhesive for bonding purposes.

50. **SURFACE COATING OPERATION:** Preparation, handling, mixing, and application of surface coating, and cleanup of application equipment and enclosures at a facility where surface coating is applied.

51. **SURFACE PREPARATION:** Surface preparation is the cleaning of a substrate to remove dirt, oils, and other contaminants prior to the application of surface coatings or sealants.

52. **TEXTURE COATING:** A coating that is applied which, in its finished form, consists of discrete raised spots of the coating.

53. **TOUCH UP COATING:** A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections after the main coating operation. This includes touch-up coating that accompanies the purchase of an object already coated with that coating.

54. **TRANSFER EFFICIENCY:** The ratio of the weight of coating solids adhering to the part being coated, to the weight of coating solids used in the application process expressed as a percentage.

55. **VACUUM-METALIZING COATING:** The undercoat applied to the substrate on which the metal is deposited or the overcoat is applied directly to the metal film. Vacuum metalizing/ physical vapor deposition (PVD) is the process whereby the metal is vaporized and deposited in a substrate in a vacuum chamber.

56. **VOC ACTUAL:** VOC Actual includes the VOC Content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of exempt compounds (§5-13-200.12) divided by the total volume of all materials. Units of VOC actual are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Content of Cleaners or Reducers} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams) including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds ((§5-13-200.30) and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

57. **VOC CONTENT:** The organic chemicals in a material that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary room temperature. The high vapor pressure results from a low boiling point, which causes large numbers of molecules to evaporate or sublimate from the liquid or solid form of the compound and enter the surrounding air. The term VOC Content is a general term used throughout the rule and includes VOC, VOC Actual or VOC Regulatory.

58. **VOC REGULATORY:** VOC Content Minus Exempt Compounds The VOC content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of Exempt Compounds divided by the volume of material minus the volume of water and minus the volume of Exempt Compounds. Units of VOC Regulatory are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams), including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

V_w = volume of water in gallons (or liters)

V_{es} = volume of all non-precursor organic compounds in gallons (or liters)

5-13-300 – STANDARDS

1. **SURFACE COATINGS:** An owner or operator shall comply with one of the following for all applications of surface coatings:

   i. Meet the limits in Table 1 of this rule. Coating limits are VOC Regulatory; or

ii. Operate an Emission Control System (ECS) in accordance with §5-13-300.5 of this rule when applying a coating that exceeds the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule; or

iii. Qualify for an exemption under §5-13-100.3 or §5-13-100.4 of this rule.

Table 1: Coating Limits For Metal Parts and Products

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
Clear Coat	515	4.3	515	4.3
Camouflage	420	3.5	420	3.5
Electric-Insulating Varnish	420	3.5	420	3.5
Etching Filler	420	3.5	420	3.5
Extreme High-Gloss	420	3.5	360	3.0
Extreme Performance	420	3.5	360	3.0
Heat-Resistant	420	3.5	360	3.0
High Performance Architectural	740	6.2	740	6.2
High Temperature	420	3.5	420	3.5
Metallic	420	3.5	420	3.5
Military Specification	340	2.8	280	2.3
Mold-Seal	420	3.5	420	3.5
Pan Backing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Prefabricated Architectural Component	420	3.5	280	2.3
Pretreatment Coating	420	3.5	420	3.5
Repair	420	3.5	360	3.0
Touch up	420	3.5	360	3.0
Vacuum-Metalizing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	340	2.8	0.34	2.8
Drum Coating, New, Interior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	500	4.2	500	4.2
OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS COATING: includes Adhesive Primer, Caulking, and Beaded Sealants:				
Air Dried	420	3.5		
Baked Coating [above 200°F (93°C)]			360	3.0

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2. **APPLICATION METHODS FOR SURFACE COATINGS:**

i. An owner or operator shall use one of the following methods for all applications of surface coating materials containing more than 2 pounds of VOC per gallon (240 g/L), minus exempt compounds,(VOC regulatory):

a. HVLP Spray-Gun (Low Pressure Spray Gun);

b. Electrostatic System;

c. A system that atomizes principally by hydraulic pressure, including "airless" and "air assisted airless";

d. Hand Application Methods, including but not limited to:

(1) Flow Coat;

(2) Roll Coat;

(3) Dip-Coating;

~~e. **An Alternative Application Method:** Any method approved by the Administrator as HVLP equivalent.~~

ii. An owner or operator is allowed to use a device or system other than that described in §5-13-300(2)(i) of this rule for applications of surface coating containing less than 2.0 lb VOC/gal (250 g/l).

3. **CLEANUP OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT:** An owner or operator shall comply with the following when using VOC-containing material to clean application equipment:

i. **Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements:**

a. Clean spray-guns without spraying or atomizing a solvent cleaner with the gun.

b. **Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine:** Use a spray-gun cleaning machine that complies with the following requirements unless the owner or operator complies with the manual spray-gun cleaning requirements in §5-13-300(3)(ii) of this rule.

(1) **Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine-General Requirements:** The spray-gun cleaning machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Be designed to clean spray-guns.

(b) Have at least one pump that drives solvent cleaner through and over the spray-gun.

(c) Have a basin which permits containment of the solvent cleaner.

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(d) Be kept in proper repair and free from liquid leaks.

(e) Shall be fitted with a cover.

(f) Be located on-site where the spray application occurs; and

(g) Be operated and maintained according to manufacturer's or distributor's instructions.

(2) **Automatic Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine:** An automatic spray-gun cleaning machine shall have a self-covering or enclosing cover feature when not loading or unloading that in the cover's closed position allows no gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (3 mm) between the cover and the cabinet. This self-enclosing feature shall be maintained and consistently cover or enclose to these gap limits.

(3) **Non-Automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine:** Non-automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Drain solvent cleaner from the sink/work-space quickly into a remote reservoir when work-space is not in use; and

(b) Machine reservoir shall not have cumulative total openings, including the drain opening(s) exceeding two square inches in area so that the reservoir will not allow VOC vapors to escape to the atmosphere; and

(c) Allow a machine design in which the base of the sink/work-space functions as the reservoir's top surface, as long as the fit/seal between sink base and reservoir container allows the reservoir to meet the opening limits specified in §5-13-300(3)(i)(b)(3)(b) of this rule.

ii. **Manual Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements**: An owner or operator manually cleaning spray-guns shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Disassembled spray-guns must be cleaned by non-mechanical, hand-held method of application of cleaners including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges;

b. Disassembled spray-guns must be soaked in a vat which remains covered at all times, except when the application equipment is being handled in the container, or transferred into or out of the container;

c. Solvent cleaners used to clean spray-guns shall be less than 10 percent VOC (excluding water and non-precursor organic compounds) and shall contain less than 8.0 percent VOC by weight (including water and non-precursor organic compounds) and calculated pursuant to VOC Regulatory as defined in this rule.

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4. **WORK PRACTICES-HANDLING, DISPOSAL AND STORAGE OF VOC-CONTAINING MATERIAL:** An owner or operator of any surface coating facility shall store, handle, and dispose of VOC-containing material in a way to prevent the evaporation of VOC to the atmosphere. Work practices limiting VOC emissions include but are not limited to the following:

   i. **Use and Storage:** An owner or operator shall cover and keep covered each VOC-containing material which is not currently in use. A person shall store finishing and cleaning materials in closed or covered leak-free containers.

   ii. **Disposal of VOC-Containing Material:** An owner or operator shall store all VOC-containing materials intended for disposal including, but not limited to, rags, waste coatings, waste brushes, waste rollers, waste applicators, waste solvents, and their residues, in closed, leak free containers. The containers shall be clearly marked "Disposal of VOC Material" and remain covered with a leak tight cover, when not in use.

   iii. Minimize spills of VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials; and

   iv. Convey VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.

   v. **Use of VOC Solvent for Surface Coating Cleanup:** An owner or operator may choose to use a VOC cleaning solvent for the cleaning of coating-application equipment, if such application equipment does not use spray devices and the same principal solvent is used for cleaning as is used in the coating.

5. **EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS) REQUIREMENTS:**

   i. **ECS Control Efficiencies:** To meet the requirements pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, an ECS shall be operated as follows:

      a. **Overall ECS Efficiency:** The ECS shall prevent at least 90% of the mass of the VOC emitted by each coating or process from entering the atmosphere except those controlled pursuant to the alternative in §5-13-300(5)(i)(c)(2) of this rule.

      b. **Capture Efficiency:**

         For an ECS used pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, capture shall be at least 90%.

      c. **Control Efficiency of The Emissions Processing Subsystem:**

         (1) The ECS shall reduce the mass of VOC entering it by at least 90 percent.

         (2) **Alternative for Very Dilute Input**: For VOC input-concentrations of less than 100 ppm (as carbon) at the inlet of the ECS emissions

processing subsystem, an ECS' VOC processing subsystem also satisfies the processor efficiency requirements of this rule if:

(a) The VOC output is consistently less than 20 mg VOC/m^3 (as carbon) adjusted to standard conditions; and

(b) The ECS consistently shows an overall control efficiency of at least 90% when tested pursuant to §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, at VOC input-concentrations exceeding 100 ppm (as carbon).

d. All VOC coatings used that are in excess of the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule shall be clearly identified such that coating-operators are informed that an ECS must be used.

ii. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Required for ECS:

a. An owner or operator shall provide and maintain (an) O&M Plan(s) for any ECS, any other emission processing equipment, and any ECS monitoring devices used pursuant to this rule or to an air pollution control permit.

b. The owner or operator shall submit to the Control Officer for approval the O&M Plans of each ECS and each ECS monitoring device used pursuant to this rule.

c. The owner or operator shall comply with all identified actions and schedules provided in each O&M Plan.

iii. Providing and Maintaining ECS Monitoring Devices: Any owner or operator incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing VOC emissions pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices described in the facility's O&M Plan that indicate temperatures, pressures, rates of flow, or other operating conditions necessary to determine if air pollution control equipment is functioning properly and is properly maintained. Records shall be kept pursuant to §5-13-500.2 which demonstrate that the ECS meets the overall control standard required by §5-13-300(5)(i) of this rule.

iv. O&M Plan Responsibility: An owner or operator of a facility that is required to have an O&M Plan pursuant to §5-13-300(5)(ii) must fully comply with all O&M Plans that the owner or operator has submitted for approval, but which have not yet been approved, unless notified otherwise by the Control Officer in writing. If revisions to the plan have been submitted and not yet been approved by the Control Officer, then an owner or operator shall comply with the most recent O&M plan on file at Pinal County Air Quality Control District.

v. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Contents For an ECS:

a. An O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices shall include all of the following information:

(1) ECS equipment manufacturer;

(2) ECS equipment model;

(3) ECS equipment identification number or identifier that owner or operator subject to this rule assigns to such ECS equipment when manufacturer's equipment identification number is unknown,: and

(4) Information required by §5-13-500.1 of this rule.

b. **Control Officer Modifications to Plan**: After discussion with the owner or operator, the Control Officer may modify the plan in writing prior to approval of the initial O&M Plan. An owner or operator shall then comply with the plan modified.

c. **Deficient Plan**: The owner or operator subject to this rule, who receives a written notice from the Control Officer that the O&M Plan is deficient or inadequate, must make written revisions to the O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices, and must submit such revised O&M Plan to the Control Officer within five working days of receipt of the Control Officer's written notice, unless such time period is extended by the Control Officer, upon written request, for good cause. During the time such owner or operator is preparing revisions to the O&M Plan, such owner or operator shall still comply with all requirements of this rule.

5-13-400 – ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. **COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE VOC LIMITS:**

i. **Emission Control System (ECS):** Any owner or operator installing an ECS shall:

a. Implement all recordkeeping provisions of this rule.

b. Announce the intention to use an ECS to the Control Officer in writing if:

(1) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the spray-gun provisions of §5-13-300.2 of this rule; or

(2) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the gun cleaning machine provisions of §5-13-300.3 of this rule.

c. One year after rule adoption of this rule, the ECS announced pursuant to §5-13-400(1)(i)(b) shall be in continuous use.

ii. **VOC limits and Rule Requirements:** Upon adoption of this rule, the owner or operator shall discontinue shelf purchase of materials that are non-compliant with §5-13-300(1)(i). The owner or operator has up to 6 months after rule adoption to complete use of existing non-compliant materials already purchased. A schedule for achieving compliant use of materials shall be prepared and made available to an inspector upon request. This schedule shall specify that 6 months after rule adoption complete material compliance shall be achieved.

2. **COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE O&M PLAN:**

i. O&M Plans for ECS equipment subject to this rule shall be revised /updated 3 months after rule adoption.

ii. The Control Officer shall take final action on an O&M Plan revision/update to address the newly amended provisions of this rule within thirty calendar days of the filing of the complete O&M Plan revision/update. The Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of approval or denial.

5-13-500 – MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. **RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING:** The owner or operator shall comply with the following recordkeeping requirements,

   i. The type and amount used of each VOC-containing coating which is regulated by name or type in Table 1 of this rule, and update each VOC-containing material, related to surface coating, that is not addressed by this table. This includes, but is not limited to, thinners, surfacers, and diluents.

   ii. Records shall be retained for five years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.

   iii. **Current Lists:**

      a. Maintain a current list of coatings, or any other VOC-containing materials regulated by this rule. This list shall include:

         VOC content for each as received (before thinning). Express VOC content in 1 of 3 forms:

         (1) Pounds VOC per gallon~~,~~;

         (2) Grams VOC per liter~~,~~ ; or

         (3) The percent VOC by weight along with the specific gravity or density. (Two numbers are required).

      b. An owner operator using any VOC coating subject to §5-13-300.1 of this rule shall have on site the written value of the VOC coating in one of the following forms:

         (1) A manufacturer's technical data sheet;

         (2) A manufacturer's safety data sheet (MSDS); or

         (3) Actual test results.

      c. **Usage or Purchase Records:**

         (1) **Monthly:** Records of the amount of VOC coatings used shall be updated by the end of month for the previous month. Show the type and amount of each make-up (as described in §5-13-500(1)(iii) of this rule) and all other VOC cleaners or solvents to which this rule is applicable.

Proposed Amended Pima County APCD Section XIII, Surface Coatings
Operations that are Equivalent to BACT or RACT Controls as APPROVED
BY EPA on [illegible]

(2) Annually:

(i) Low VOC Coatings: Use of low VOC coatings shall be updated at least annually.

(ii) Low-VOC Cleaner: An owner and/or operator need not keep a record of a cleaning substance that is made by diluting a concentrate with water or non-precursor compound(s) to a level that qualifies as a "Low VOC Cleaner" if records of the concentrate usage are kept in accordance with this rule.

(3) Grouping by VOC Content: For purposes of recording usage, an operator may give VOC coatings, cleaners, and solvents of similar VOC content a single group-name, distinct from any product names in the group. The total usage of all the products in that group is then recorded under just one name. (In such a case, the operator must also keep a separate list that identifies the product names of the particular solvents included under the group name). To the group name shall be assigned the highest VOC content among the members of that group, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound of VOC per gallon of material, or to the nearest gram VOC per liter of material.

d. Facilities That Are Not Small Surface-Coating Sources: Facilities that are not small surface-coating sources shall for all coatings (except those recorded under §5-13-100(3)(v)(c) low usage allowance), make the following listings for coatings that have VOC limits listed in Table 1 of this rule:

(1) VOC Before Reducing: The VOC content of each coating as received, minus exempt compounds. (This figure is sometimes called the "EPA Method 24" VOC content on manufacturer's data sheets). If the coating is a multi-part coating, list the manufacturer's final VOC content.

(2) List Maximum VOC Content of Coating As Applied: For each coating that you thin/reduce or add any additive to, record in a permanent log either of the following:

(a) The maximum number of fluid ounces thinner/reducer added to a gallon of unreduced coating (or maximum g/liter), and the maximum fluid ounces of every other additive mixed into a gallon of the coating; or

(b) The VOC content of the coating, after adding the maximum amount of thinner/reducer and other additives added as determined by the formula in the definition of VOC Regulatory in this rule.

e. Aerosol Spray Cans: Maintain purchase records for aerosol spray-cans, including VOC content.

iv. **Frequency of Updating Usage or Purchase Records:** Maintain records according to the following schedule:

a. **Small Surface-Coating Sources:** Small surface-coating sources shall update each month's records of coating use by the end of the following month.

b. **All Other Sources:** For a source that does not meet the definition of small surface-coating source, update records monthly for each coating used that complies with the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule. Complete a month's update by the end of the following month.

v. **Grouping By VOC Content:** The highest VOC content among the members of that grouping shall be assigned to that grouping, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound. To identify what products belong within each group, after each group name and the group's VOC content of material must appear the name of each product in the group and its VOC content of material. **For example:** For flexible plastic parts, you use 20 gallons of primer that has 3.04 lb VOC/gal., 30 gallons of primer having 3.14 lb VOC/gal., and 40 gallons of primer having 2.89 lb VOC/gal. You may record usage as 90 gallons of flexible plastic primer containing 3.1 lb VOC/gal. If grams VOC per liter is used to record VOC content, round off to the nearest whole number of grams.

2. **ECS RECORDING REQUIREMENTS:**

i. On each day an ECS is used at a facility pursuant to this rule, the owner or operator shall:

a. Record the amount and VOC content of coating, the amount of catalyst/hardener, and the amounts of solvent, reducer, and diluent used that were subject to ECS control pursuant to this rule; and

b. Make a permanent record of the operating parameters of the key systems as required by the O&M Plan; and

c. Make a permanent record of the maintenance actions taken within 24 hours of the action's completion for each day or period the O&M Plan requires maintenance be done.

ii.. An explanation shall be entered for scheduled maintenance that is not performed during the period designated for it in the O&M Plan.

3. **O&M PLAN RECORDS:** An owner or operator of a facility shall maintain all of the following records in accordance with an approved O&M Plan for any ECS,

i. Periods of time an approved ECS is operating to comply with this rule;

ii. Periods of time an approved ECS is not operating;

iii. Flow rates;

iv. Pressure drops;

v. Other conditions necessary to determine if the approved ECS is functioning properly;

vi. Results of visual inspections; and

vii. Correction action taken, if any.

4. **COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION AND TEST METHODS:**

i. **Compliance Determination:** The following means shall be used to determine compliance with this rule. When more than one test method is permitted for a determination, an exceedance of the limits established in the rule determined by any of the applicable test methods constitutes a violation of this rule.

a. Measurement of VOC content of materials subject to §§5-13-300.1 or 5-13-300.2 of this rule shall be conducted and reported using one of the following means:

(1) VOC content of coatings, solvents, and other substances having less than 5% solids will be determined by the test method in §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) of this rule (BAAQMD Method 31 [April 15, 1992]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(2) The VOC content of coatings or other materials having 5% or more solids will be determined by the test method in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(c) (EPA Method 24), §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) (BAAQMD Method 31 [May 18, 2005]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(a) Plastisols, powder coatings, and radiation-cured coatings shall be cured according to the procedures actually used in the coating process being tested before final VOC-emission determinations are made.

(b) In the case of multi-component, polymerizing coatings tested according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(a) of this rule, Method 24 shall be modified to eliminate the post-mixing dilution-step (that employs toluene or other solvent). Instead, the mixture shall be spread by appropriate technique to form a thin layer, occupying the entire bottom of the foil pan. Techniques included in the method referenced in §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, can be used as a guide for such spreading.

b. The VOC content of gaseous emissions entering and exiting an ECS shall be determined by either EPA Method 18 referred to in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(b) of this rule, or EPA Method 25 and its submethod, referred to in in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(d) of this rule.

Cover Ltr rulemake 2016-2016 Coat. Rst. Portion Combo
2016 BOS Final BAAQMD Regs. RULE 8 SURFACE COATING SUP DOC
RESOLUTION - 2016-Apr.docx

c. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined either by the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(e) of this rule (EPA Method 204 and its submethods), or by using mass balance calculation methods in concert with the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(a) of this rule (EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d).

d. Measurement of air pressure at the center of the spray gun tip and air horns of an air-atomizing spray gun shall be performed using an attachable device in proper working order supplied by the gun's manufacturer for performing such a measurement.

e. Temperature measurements shall be done with an instrument with an accuracy and precision of less than one-half degree Fahrenheit (0.25°C) for temperatures up to 480°F (250°C).

ii. **Test Methods Adopted By Reference:** The EPA test methods as they exist in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (July 1, 2015), as listed below, are adopted by reference. The other test methods listed here are also adopted by reference, each having paired with it a specific date that identifies the particular version/revision of the method that is adopted by reference. These adoptions by reference include no future editions or amendments.

a. EPA Methods 2 ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate"), 2a ("Direct Measurement of Gas Volume Through Pipes and Small Ducts"), 2c ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow rate in Small Stacks or Ducts"), and 2d ("Measurement of Gas volumetric Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts"). All 4 of the foregoing methods are in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

b. EPA Method 18 ("Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

c. EPA Test Method 24 ("Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings") (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

d. EPA Method 25 ("Determination of Total Gaseous Non-methane Organic Emissions as Carbon") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

e. EPA Test Methods 204 ("Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure"), 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

f. California's Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Method 31 (May 18, 2005), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Paint Strippers, Solvent Cleaners, and Low Solids Coatings."

g. California's South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 313-91 (April 1997).

iii. **Test Methods for ECS:** For coatings/adhesives controlled pursuant to §5-13-300(2)(i) or §5-13-300(5)(iii) of this rule:

a. Measurements of VOC emissions from an ECS shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Methods 18 or its submethods, or by Method 25 or its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

b. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined by mass balance in combination with ventilation/draft rate determinations done in accordance with §5-13-500(4)(iii)(c) of this rule or with US EPA Test Methods 204, 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

c. Ventilation/draft rates shall be determined by EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, in accord with the vote of the Pinal County Board of Supervisors as duly reflected in the minutes of the Board meeting, have executed this document on behalf of the Board of Supervisors on this 30th day of November, 2016.

PINAL COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Arizona,

By: _____
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

ATTEST: _____
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Lando Voyles
Pinal County Attorney

By: _____
Deputy County Attorney

M16-295

SECRETARY OF STATE

2016 DEC -7 PM 4:41

AGENCY RECEIPT

NOTICE OF FINAL RULEMAKING

FILED

This receipt accompanies electronic-copies of the publication submittals entitled NOTICE OF FINAL RULEMAKING:

a. Agency name: Pinal County Air Quality Control District
P.O. Box 987
Florence, Arizona 85132
(520)866-6929
(520)866-6967 FAX

b. "NOTICE OF FINAL RULEMAKING" which is dated December 7, 2016 - intended for publication on December 30, 2016.

The adopted revisions to local air quality rules involved adding and amending several sections in the Pinal County Air Quality Control District rules including:

Section Affected	Rulemaking Action
§1-1-105. SIP List	Amend
§5-13-100. General	New
§5-13-200. Definitions	New
§5-13-300. Standards	New
§5-13-400. Administrative Requirements	New
§5-13-500. Monitoring and Records	New

M16-295

SECRETARY OF STATE

2016 DEC -7 PM 4:41

FILED

Pinal County Air Quality Control District

P.O. Box 987
Florence, Arizona 85132

(520)866-6929 Fax: (520) 866-6967

December 7, 2016 – Intended for Publication on December 30, 2016

PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT

NOTICE OF FINAL RULEMAKING
PURSUANT TO A.R.S. §49-471.01 *et seq.*

1. Preamble

A. The Pinal County Air Quality Control District (PCAQCD), an operating division of Pinal County, proposed that the Board of Supervisors (BOS) adopt or amend certain rules under authority of A.R.S. §§49-479 and 49-480, which respectively authorize the board to adopt rules to control air pollution.

The Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990 required ozone nonattainment areas to implement Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) to control Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions. Pinal County has a small portion in/around the Apache Junction area that's incorporated into the Phoenix metro ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The Phoenix metro was originally designated a 'Marginal' nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hout ozone NAAQS on July 20, 2012 and was required to attain the standard by July 20, 2015. A marginal ozone nonattainment area isn't required to submit an all-encompassing State Implementation Plan (SIP) that higher nonattainment designations carry (i.e. moderate, serious, severe) which include RACT requirements.

Unfortunately the nonattainment area didn't attain the ozone NAAQS by the July 20, 2015 deadline and was recently redesignated to a moderate 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (81 FR 26697, May 2016). Thus requiring the nonattainment area to complete a SIP by January 1, 2017 that includes RACT rules.

Pinal County Air Quality evaluated permitted sources within the Pinal County portion of the 8-hour ozone nonattainment area to determine what, if any source categories would require RACT. The two source categories in the ozone nonattainment area that were found to require RACT rules are gasoline service stations and surface coating operations. This particular rulemaking addresses surface coating operations.

The adopted amended and new rules are identifies below and include an amendment to §1-1-105 with the ultimate purpose of this rulemaking being the submittal of the adopted rules in Chapter 5, Article 13, Sections 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 through ADEQ to EPA, for inclusion as elements of the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP) as required under the Clean Air Act (CAA).

B. All of the adopted corresponding changes are discussed in subsection E of this preamble, and include the following sections:

Section Affected	Rulemaking Action
§1-1-105. SIP List	Amend
§5-13-100. General	New
§5-13-200. Definitions	New
§5-13-300. Standards	New
§5-13-400. Administrative Requirements	New
§5-13-500. Monitoring and Records	New

C. Those wishing further information regarding any aspect of this rulemaking may contact Scott DiBiase, Pinal County Air Quality, 31 North Pinal St., Building F, Florence, Arizona 85132, 520-866-6929, scott.dibiase@pinalcountyaz.gov.

D. The rulemaking process consisted of the initial administrative rule development process, including the combined notice of proposed rulemaking and oral proceeding, a 30 day public comment period, two stakeholder meetings and an oral proceeding before the Control Officer or his designee on September 27, 2016. Written comments were due prior to the close of the comment period, which was the close-of-business on the day of the oral proceeding. The final step in the rule adoption process was a public hearing before the Board of Supervisors on November 30, 2016.

E. The adopted additions include the following:

1) §1-1-105 – Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, sections 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 and their adoption dates in Section 1-1-105 which is a list designating which Board approved rules (and their corresponding adoption dates) that are to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP.

2) Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, §100. General
    i. Purposed of the rule – To limit VOC emissions from surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro-8hr ozone nonattainment area.
    ii. Applicability – Applies to surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro-8hr ozone nonattainment area where the total actual VOC emissions from all operations (including cleaning activities) are equal to or greater than 15 lbs/day or an equivalent 2.7 tons per year, before consideration of controls. Additional applicability includes,
        1. Surface coating activities including application of coating, coating preparation/mixing at the facility applying the coatings and the cleanup of coating application equipment.
        2. In addition to this rule, facilities may be subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Chapter 6 and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in Chapter 7.
    iii. Partial exemptions
        1. Qualifies materials exemption include,
            a. Leak prevention materials (i.e. sealants, caulking, etc.) used on non-metallic substrates and post manufacture such as old joints and seals on pipe and valve assemblies.
            b. Certain joint fillers (i.e. caulking and beaded sealants) used to fill gaps or joints between surfaces except for those used in manufacturing other metal parts and products or in the manufacturing of cans which are still subject to this rules.
        2. Extreme performance coatings are exempt from the VOC limits in this rule but not from other requirements of this rule when,
            a. Used on internal combustion engine components that are normally above 250 degrees F during use or
            b. Used at temperatures above 250 degrees F on items that are both included under several North American Industry Classifications System (NAICS) codes and are electronic products in space vehicles and/or communications equipment.
        3. Application methods exemption for metal part texture coating and metal part touch-up and repair coatings. However these coating are subject to the remaining provisions of this rule.
        4. Listing of six surface coating operations and their subsets that are exempt from the surface coating standards, application methods and emission control system requirements but are to

comply with the cleanup of application equipment, work practices-handling, disposal and storage of VOC-containing material and monitoring and records.

5. A listing of limited conditions in which low usage is allowed for restricted spray guns.

iv. Total categorical exemptions

1. Solvent cleaning

3) Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, §200. Definitions. Fifty seven definitions of terms used in this rules.

4) Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, §300. Standards.

i. Surface coating standards – An owner or operator shall comply with one of the following for all applications of surface coatings,

1. Coating limits by coating category (in tabular format)
2. Operate an emission control system (ECS) when applying a coating that exceeds the VOC limits in the coating limits table.
3. Qualify for an exemption.

ii. Application methods for surface coatings: a listing of methods that an owner or operator can use for all applications of surface coating containing more than 2 pounds of VOC per gallon (minus exempt compounds).

iii. Cleanup of application equipment – requirements for cleaning of spray-guns with both a machine and manually.

iv. Work practices-handling, disposal, and storage of VOC-containing material. Standards for use, storage, movement and disposal of VOC-containing materials along with the requirement to minimize spills of VOC-containing material (i.e. coatings, thinners, waste, etc.).

F. A reference to any study relevant to the rule that the agency reviewed and either relied on in its evaluation of or justification for the rule or did not rely on in its evaluation of or justification for the rule, where the public may obtain or review each study (See contact information in subsection C above), all data underlying each study, and any analysis of each study and other supporting material:

Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings, EPA-453/R-08-003, September 2008.

G. Economic, small business and consumer impact statement

The following discussion addresses each of the elements required for an economic, small business and consumer impact statement under A.R.S. §41-1055.

This rulemaking adopted Chapter 5, Article 13. Surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone nonattainment area.

One surface coating operation will be affected by this rulemaking. The department has issued permits to this source since 2003 and the facility will be subject to the newly adopted Chapter 5, Article 13. Since the source has been located in the ozone nonattainment area for over a decade, the permit requirements have been rather restrictive and the equipment and business practices are similar in nature to the adopted RACT rules. Therefore minimal impacts are expected.

The probable costs to the implementing agency (Pinal County Air Quality) will be minimal since the department already conducts regular inspection of the affected source in order to verify compliance with their permit requirements.

H. The adopted changes take effect on January 1, 2017.

I. Compliance with the Fee-limitations of A.R.S. §49-112 (A) or (B).

Based on information and belief, the Director of the Pinal County Air Quality Control District affirms the following:

Initially, the total of the fees and other charges currently assessed in connection with the administration of the County's air quality program do not now equal the cost of the program administration. To the extent that both the County and ADEQ impose parallel fees, the County's fees are capped by rule at ADEQ's rates, which implicitly affirms that the County's fees are reasonable. To the extent the County's program affects certain sources that ADEQ either does not regulate or does not charge, these rule changes do not impose any additional fees on those sources at this time.

J. Persons may obtain a full copy of the adopted rule or existing rules at:

Pinal County Air Quality Control District

31 North Pinal St., Building F.

P.O. Box 987

Florence, AZ. 85132

http://www.pinalcountyaz.gov/AirQuality/Pages/home.aspx

K. A list of all previous notices appearing in the Register addressing the proposed rules:

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 22 A.A.R. 35 2253, August 26, 2016.

Combines Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Oral Proceeding: 22 A.A.R. 35 2254, August 26, 2016.

2. The full text of the adopted changes are below:

1-1-105. SIP List

A. As declaration of Board policy rather than a rule, and subject to the limitations of paragraphs B. and C. of this section, the Board of Supervisors expressly designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP:

1. Chapter 1
    a. Article 1. (As amended 5/14/97 and 5/27/98), except for §§1-1-105 and 1-1-107.
    b. Article 2 (As amended 5/14/97 and 7/12/00) except for §1-2-110.
    c. Article 3. (As amended 5/14/97, 5/27/98 and 10/27/04, 07/23/14, except for §1-3-130 and the definition in §1-3-140.82 (10/12/95) of "maximum achievable control technology.")
2. Chapter 2
    a. Article 1. (As amended 10/12/95).
    b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97), excluding:
        i. §2-2-090 (as amended 5/14/97)
    c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95).
    d. Article 4. (As amended 10/12/95).
    e. Article 5. (As amended 10/12/95).
    f. Article 6. (As amended 10/12/95).
    g. Article 7. (As amended 10/12/95).
    h. Article 8. (As amended 5/18/05, as amended 1/7/09).
3. Chapter 3
    a. Article 1. (As amended 5/14/97, and 5/27/98 and 7/12/00), excluding:
        i. §3-1-020
        ii. §3-1-045
        iii. §3-1-080
        iv. §3-1-100
        v. §3-1-150 (as amended 5/14/97)
        vi. §3-1-160 (as amended 5/14/97)
        vii. §3-1-170 (as amended 5/14/97)
        viii. §3-1-173 (as amended 5/14/97)
    b. Article 2. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/98 and 7/29/98).
    c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/15).
    d. Article 8. (As amended 10/12/95 and 10/27/04).
4. Chapter 4
    a. Article 1. (As amended 2/22/95).

b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97, 7/12/00, 12/4/02 and 10/27/04).
c. Article 3, limited to:
    i. §4-3-160 (As amended 10/28/15)
    ii. §4-3-170 (As amended 10/28/15)
    iii. §4-3-180 (As amended 10/28/15)
    iv. §4-3-190 (As amended 10/28/15)
d. Article 4 (As amended 6/3/09).
e. Article 5 (As amended 6/3/09).
f. Reserved.
g. Article 7 (As amended 6/3/09)
h. Reserved.
i. Article 9, limited to:
    i. §4-9-320 (As amended 6/3/09)
    ii. §4-9-340 (As amended 6/3/09)

5. Chapter 5
    a. Article 13. (as amended 11/30/16), excluding
        i. §5-13-390 (as amended 10/12/95)

A. Article 20. (as amended 11/30/16)

B. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, those provisions, save §3-1-084 which shall be expressly exempted from the limitation of this paragraph, shall operate as elements of the SIP only insofar as they pertain to:
    1. "construction," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.28; or
    2. "modification," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.85; and

C. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, neither those provisions nor any permit conditions imposed pursuant to those provisions shall:
    1. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain to other than "conventional pollutants," as defined in §1-3-140.33;
    2. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain only to a requirement arising under, or pertain to a source subject to regulation exclusively by virtue of a requirement arising under:
        a. §111 of the Clean Air Act; or
        b. Title IV of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
        c. Title VI of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
        d. Any section of this Code that is not a part of the SIP;
    3. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose a "fee";
    4. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they require a "certification";
    5. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose obligations pertaining to "renewals";
    6. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "excess emissions"; or

7. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "compliance plans."

D. As a renumbering and reconciliation of previously approved SIP provisions as elements of this Code, the Board of Supervisors additionally designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP without operational limitation:

1. §§1-1-010.C (2/22/95) and 1-1-010.D (2/22/95) *Declaration of Policy*
2. Chapter 2, Article 8 (As amended 1/7/09) *Visibility Limiting Standard*
3. Chapter 3, Article 8 (2/22/95) *Open Burning*
4. [Reserved]
5. [Reserved]
6. [Reserved]
7. [Reserved]
8. [Reserved]
9. [Reserved]
10. [Reserved]
11. [Reserved]
12. §5-18-740 (2/22/95) *Storage of Organic Compounds – Organic Compound Emissions*
13. §5-19-800 (2/22/95) *Loading of Volatile Organic Compounds – Organic Compound Emissions*
16. §5-22-950 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Standard Applicability*
17. §5-22-960 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitation*
18. §5-24-1030.F (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance – Organic Compound Emissions*
19. §5-24-1030.I (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance – Carbon Monoxide*
20. §5-24-1032 (2/22/95) *Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance – Process Particulate Emissions*
21. §5-24-1040 (2/22/95) *Carbon Monoxide Emissions – Industrial Processes*
22. §5-24-1045 (2/22/95) *Sulfite Pulp Mills – Sulfur Compound Emissions*
23. §5-24-1050 (2/22/95, as amended June 20, 1996) *Reduced Sulfur Emissions – Default Limitation*
24. §5-24-1055 (2/22/95) *Pumps and Compressors – Organic Compound Emissions*

CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 13

ARTICLE 13 – SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS

5-13-100 – GENERAL

1. **PURPOSE:** To limit the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)), defined in 40 CFR 81.303.

2. APPLICABILITY: This rule applies to surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, namely T1N, R8E; T1S, R8E (Sections 1 through 12) where the total actual VOC emissions from all operations, including related cleaning activities, at the facility are equal to or exceed 15 lbs/day or an equivalent 2.7 tons per year, before consideration of controls.

   Additionally:

   i. Surface-coating activities regulated under this rule include, but are not limited to, the application of coating, coating preparation/mixing at the facility applying the coating, and the cleanup of coating application equipment.
   ii. §5-13-100.3 sets forth partial exemptions for certain materials or uses employed by a surface coating operation subject to this rule.
   iii. In addition to this rule, facilities may be subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Chapter 6 and/or to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in Chapter 7 of these regulations.

3. PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS:
   i. Qualified Materials Exemption:
      a. Leak-Preventing Materials: Sealants, caulking, and similar materials used on the following substrates for the primary purpose of leak prevention are exempt from this rule:
         (1) Non-metallic substrates; and
         (2) Post manufacture, such as, but not limited to, old joints and seals on pipe and valve assemblies.
      b. Certain Joint Fillers: Caulking and beaded sealants used to fill gaps or to fill joints between surfaces are exempt from this rule, except those used in manufacturing other metal parts and products or in the manufacturing of cans.

ii. Extreme Performance Coatings: Extreme performance coatings are exempt from the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule but not from any other sections of this rule when used under the following conditions:

a. Used on internal combustion engine components that are normally above 250°F (121°C) during use; or

b. Used at temperatures above 250°F (121°C) on items that are both included under the North American Industry Classifications System (NAICS) codes 334210, 334220, 334290, 334416, 334417, 334418, 334419, 334310 or 336419 and are electronic products in space vehicles and/or are communications equipment.

iii. Application Methods Exemptions: The following coatings are exempt from application methods in §5-13-300.2 of this rule but are subject to the remaining provisions of this rule:

a. Metal part texture coatings:

b. Metal part touch-up and repair coatings;

iv. Application Methods and VOC-Limit Exemptions: The following surface coating operations are exempt from §§5-13-300.1(surface coating standards),5-13-300.2 (Application methods), and 5-13-300.5 (Emission control system requirements) of this rule but shall comply with §§5-13-300.3 (Cleanup of application equipment), 5-13-300.4 (Work practices-handling, disposal and storage of VOC-Containing material), and 5-13-500 (Monitoring & Records) of this rule.

a. Aerosol can spray coating from a non-refillable container that is less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity without exceeding 2 ton/yr VOC usage or purchase, facility wide threshold.

b. Low usage of VOC coatings which exceed thresholds for coating categories listed in Table 1 of this Rule, which in aggregate of all formulations do not exceed 55 gal/yr (208 liters) facility-wide. The operator shall update usage records of these coatings at the end of each month or their use, pursuant to §5-13-500(1)(ii) of this rule.

c. A Small Surface-Coating Source

d. This rule is not applicable to coatings or solvents having a VOC content, minus exempt compounds, of less than 0.15 lb VOC/gal (18g/L).

e. A tactical military-equipment coating that is approved in a Pinal County Air Pollution Permit subsequent to a sufficient demonstration by the user that no compliant substitute exists.

f. Metal Parts Coating:

(1) Stencil coatings.

(2) Safety-indicating coatings.

(3) Solid-film lubricants.

(4) Electric-insulating and thermal conducting coatings.

(5) Magnetic data storage disk coatings.

(6) Plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating.

v. Low Usage Allowance for Restricted Spray Guns: Spray guns otherwise prohibited by §5-13-300.2 of this rule for use with coatings over 2 lbs VOC/gal minus exempt compounds, are exempt from this rule under the following limited conditions:

a. If VOC emissions from the finishing application are captured and directed to an ECS complying with the provisions of §5-13-300.5 of this rule; or

b. To coat the inside of pipes and tubes with a wand-style applicator; or

c. Using an airbrush or other small gun that has a reservoir capacity not exceeding 250 cc (8.8 fl. oz) and is used solely for detailing, lettering, touchup, and/or repair.

4. TOTAL CATEGORICAL EXEMPTIONS: This rule does not apply to the following operations:

i. Solvent cleaning (Chapter 5, Article 15).

5-13-200 – DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply, in addition to those definitions found in §1-3-140 (Definitions) of these rules. In the event of any inconsistency between any of the Pinal County Air Quality Control District Code of Regulations, the definitions in this rule take precedence.

1. ADHESIVE: A material used for the primary purpose of bonding two or more surfaces together.
2. ADHESIVE PRIMER: A coating applied to a substrate, prior to the application of an adhesive, to provide a bonding surface.
3. AEROSOL CAN-SPRAY COATING: A coating sold in a hand-held, pressurized, non-refillable container, of less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity, and that is expelled from the container in a finely divided form when a valve on the container is depressed.
4. AIR-DRIED COATING: A coating dried by the use of air or forces warm air at temperatures up to and including 200°F (93.3°C).
5. BAKED COATING: A coating that is dried or cured in an oven in which the oven temperature exceeds 200°F (93.3°C).
6. CAMOUFLAGE: A coating used, principally by the military, to conceal equipment from detection.
7. CAULKING: A semisolid material that is used to aerodynamically smooth surfaces or fill cavities.
8. CLEAR COAT: A coating that lacks color or opacity or is transparent.
9. COATING APPLICATION EQUIPMENT: Any spray gun, wand, rollers, brushes or any other means used to apply or cover a surface with a coating for either beauty, protection or other purpose.
10. DAY: A period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at midnight.
11. DRUM COATING: Coating of cylindrical metal shipping container larger than 12 gallons capacity but no larger than 110 gallons capacity.

12. ELECTRICAL INSULATING VARNISH: 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.
13. ELECTROSTATIC SYSTEM: A method applying atomized paint by electrically charging the coating and the object being coated with opposing charges. A higher proportion of the coating reaches and coats the object than would occur in the absence of a charge.
14. EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS): A system, approved in writing by the Control Officer, designed and operated in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's specifications, to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds. Such system consists of an emissions collection subsystem and an emissions processing subsystem.
15. ETCHING FILLER: A coating that contains less than 23 percent solids by weight and at least ½ percent acid by weight, and is used instead of applying a pretreatment coating followed by a primer.
16. EXTREME HIGH-GLOSS COATING: A coating when tested by the ASTDM D-523 adopted in 1980 shows reflectance of 75 or more on a 60° meter.
17. EXEMPT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS: The federally listed non-precursor organic compounds, organic compounds which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity as listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).
18. EXTREME-PERFORMANCE COATING: A coating used on a surface where the coated surface in its intended use is at temperatures consistently in excess of 250°F (121°C). Extreme-performance coatings include but are not limited to, coatings applied to locomotives, railroads cars, farm machinery, plastic, rubber, leather, or glass.
19. FABRIC: A textile material. Non-manufactured items from nature are not fabric except for natural threads, fibers, filaments, and similar that have been manufactured into textile fabric.
20. FILLER: a relatively non-adhesive substance added to an adhesive to improve its working properties, permanence, strength, or other qualities.
21. FLEXIBLE PLASTIC PART OR PRODUCT: A plastic part or product designed to withstand significant deformation without damaging it for its intended use. Not included are flexible plastic parts that are found on a can, coil, metal furniture, or large appliance, or that are already a part of an aerospace component, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, architectural building or structure, or a previously coated marine-vessel.
22. FLOW COAT: A non-atomized technique of applying coatings to a substrate with a fluid nozzle in a fan pattern with no air supplies to the nozzle.
23. HAND APPLICATION METHODS: Application of coatings by non-mechanical, hand-held equipment including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags and sponges.
24. HEAT-RESISTANT COATING: A coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400°F during normal use.
25. HIGH PERFORMANCE ARCHITECTURAL COATING: A coating used to protect architectural subsections and that meets the requirements of the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer Associations publication number AAMA 2604-05 (Voluntary

Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels) or 2605-05 (Voluntary Specifications, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels).

26. HIGH TEMPERATURE COATING: A coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of 1000°F for 24 hours.
27. HIGH-VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY-GUN: Spray equipment that is permanently labeled as such and used to apply any coating by means of a spray-gun which is designed and operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air atomizing pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.
28. HIGHWAY VEHICLE: A vehicle that is physically capable of being driven upon a highway including, but not limited to, cars, pickups, vans, trucks, truck-tractors, motor-homes, motorcycles, and utility vehicles.
29. IN USE OR HANDLED: Actively engaging the materials with activities such as mixing, depositing, brushing, rolling, padding, wiping or removing or transferring material into or out of the container.
30. LARGE APPLIANCE: A door, case, lid, panel, or interior support part of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners, evaporative coolers, and other similar products.
31. LOW PRESSURE SPRAY GUN: An air-atomized spray gun that, by design, functions best at tip pressures below 10 psig (516 mm HG), measured according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(d) of this rule, and for which the manufacturer makes no claims to the public that the gun can be used effectively above 12 psig (619 mm HG).
32. METAL FURNITURE: Furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembles with other parts made of metal or other material(s) to form a furniture piece.
33. METALLIC COATING: A coating that contains more than 5 grams of metal particles per liter of coating as applied.
34. MILITARY SPECIFICATION COATING: A coating that has a formulation that has been approved by a United States Military Agency for use on military equipment.
35. MOBILE EQUIPMENT: Equipment that is physically capable of being driven or drawn on a highway including, but not limited to: construction vehicles (such as mobile cranes, bulldozers, concrete mixers); farming equipment (wheel tractor, plow, pesticide sprayer); hauling equipment (truck trailers, utility bodies, camper shells); and miscellaneous equipment (street cleaners, mopeds, golf carts).
36. MOLD-SEAL COATING: The initial coating applied to a new mold or a repaired mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.
37. NON-PRECURSOR ORGANIC COMPOUNDS: Non-Precursor Organic Compounds are compounds having negligible photochemical reactivity. The list of negligible photochemical reactivity compounds is provided in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1).
38. OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS: Any metal part of product, excluding the following items that are made of metal: can, coil, furniture, large appliance, aerospace

component, metal foil, metal textile fabric, semiconductor metal, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, an architectural building or structure, a previously coated marine-vessel.

39. PAN BACKING COATING: A coating applied to the surface of pots, pans, or other cooking implements that are exposed directly to a flame or other heating element.
40. PLASTIC: Substrates containing one or more resins and may be solid, porous, flexible, or rigid. Plastics include fiber reinforced plastic composites. Any solid, synthetic: resin, polymer, or elastomer, except rubber. For the purposes of this rule, plastic film is considered film, fabric and paper made of polymeric plastic fibers are considered fabric and paper, respectively.
41. PREFABRICATED ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT COATING: A coating applies to metal parts and products which are to be used as an architectural structure.
42. PRETREATMENT COATING: A coating containing no more than 12 percent solids by weight, and at least ½ percent by 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.
43. PRIMER: A coating applies directly to substrate for any one or combination of the following purposes: corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, or adhesion of subsequent coatings.
44. REPAIR COATING: A coating used to recoat the portion of a completed finish that suffered post-production damage at the facility where the finish was applied.
45. RESTRICTED SPRAY GUN: An air-atomizing spray gun that is not a low pressure spray gun, and any other spray gun that is not on the list in §5-13-300.2 of this rule.
46. SEALANT (BEADED): A material with adhesive properties that is applies as a rope of bead and that is formulated for use primarily to fill, seal, waterproof, or weatherproof gaps or joints between two surfaces. Sealants include sealant primers and caulks.
47. SMALL SURFACE COATING SOURCE (SSCS): A facility from which the total VOC emissions for all surface coating operations that are subject to this rule without, or prior to, any emission control, is less than 2 tons/yr (1814 kg); as demonstrated by both adequate records of coating and diluent use (according to §5-13-500.1 of this rule) and a separate tally of the number of days each month such coating operations occur.
48. STENCIL COATING: An ink or a coating that is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters, symbols and/or numbers.
49. SURFACE COATING: A liquid, fluid, or mastic composition that is converted to a solid (or semi-solid) protective, decorative, or adherent film or deposit after application as a thin layer. Surface coating is generally distinct and different from impregnation and from applying adhesive for bonding purposes.
50. SURFACE COATING OPERATION: Preparation, handling, mixing, and application of surface coating, and cleanup of application equipment and enclosures at a facility where surface coating is applied.
51. SURFACE PREPARATION: Surface preparation is the cleaning of a substrate to remove dirt, oils, and other contaminants prior to the application of surface coatings or sealants.

52. TEXTURE COATING: A coating that is applies which, in its finished form, consists of discrete raised spots of the coating.
53. TOUCH UP COATING: A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections after the main coating operation. This includes touch-up coating that accompanies the purchase of an object already coated with that coating.
54. TRANSFER EFFICIENCY: The ratio of the weight of coating solids adhering to the part being coated, to the weight of coating solids used in the application process expressed as a percentage.
55. VACUUM-METALIZING COATING: The undercoat applies to the substrate on which the metal is deposited or the overcoat is applied directly to the metal film. Vacuum metalizing/physical vapor deposition (PVD) is the process whereby the metal is vaporized and deposited in a substrate in a vacuum chamber.
56. VOC ACTUAL: VOC Actual includes the VOC Content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of exempt compounds (§5-13-200.12) divided by the total volume of all materials. Units of VOC actual are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Content of Cleaners or Reducers} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams) including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds ((§5-13-200.30) and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

57. VOC CONTENT: The organic chemicals in a material that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary room temperature. The high vapor pressure results from a low boiling point, which causes large numbers of molecules to evaporate or sublimate from the liquid or solid form of the compound and enter the surrounding air. The term VOC Content is a general term used throughout the rule and includes VOC, VOC Actual or VOC Regulatory.
58. VOC REGULATORY: VOC Content Minus Exempt Compounds. The VOC content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of Exempt Compounds divided by the volume of material minus the volume of water and minus the volume of Exempt Compounds. Units of VOC Regulatory are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams), including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

V_w = volume of water in gallons (or liters)

V_{es} = volume of all non-precursor organic compounds in gallons (or liters)

5-13-300 – STANDARDS

1. SURFACE COATINGS: An owner or operator shall comply with one of the following for all applications of surface coatings:
   i. Meet the limits in Table 1 of this rule. Coating limits are VOC Regulatory; or
   ii. Operate an Emission Control System (ECS) in accordance with §5-13-300.5 of this rule when applying a coating that exceeds the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule; or
   iii. Qualify for an exemption under §5-13-100.3 or §5-13-100.4 of this rule.

Table 1: Coating Limits For Metal Parts and Products

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
Clear Coat	515	4.3	515	4.3
Camouflage	420	3.5	420	3.5
Electric-Insulating Varnish	420	3.5	420	3.5
Etching Filler	420	3.5	420	3.5
Extreme High-Gloss	420	3.5	360	3.0
Extreme Performance	420	3.5	360	3.0
Heat-Resistant	420	3.5	360	3.0
High Performance Architectural	740	6.2	740	6.2
High Temperature	420	3.5	420	3.5

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
Metallic	420	3.5	420	3.5
Military Specification	340	2.8	280	2.3
Mold-Seal	420	3.5	420	3.5
Pan Backing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Prefabricated Architectural Component	420	3.5	280	2.3
Pretreatment Coating	420	3.5	420	3.5
Repair	420	3.5	360	3.0
Touch up	420	3.5	360	3.0
Vacuum-Metalizing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	340	2.8	0.34	2.8
Drum Coating, New, Interior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	500	4.2	500	4.2
OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS COATING: includes Adhesive Primer, Caulking, and Beaded Sealants:				
Air Dried	420	3.5		
Baked Coating [above 200°F (93°C)]			360	3.0

2. APPLICATION METHODS FOR SURFACE COATINGS:
   i. An owner or operator shall use one of the following methods for all applications of surface coating materials containing more than 2 pounds of VOC per gallon (240 g/L), minus exempt compounds, (VOC regulatory):
      a. HVLP Spray-Gun (Low Pressure Spray Gun);
      b. Electrostatic System;

c. A system that atomizes principally by hydraulic pressure, including "airless" and "air assisted airless";
d. Hand Application Methods, including but not limited to:
(1) Flow Coat;
(2) Roll Coat;
(3) Dip-Coating;

ii. An owner or operator is allowed to use a device or system other than that described in §5-13-300(2)(i) of this rule for applications of surface coating containing less than 2.0 lb VOC/gal (250 g/l).

3. CLEANUP OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT: An owner or operator shall comply with the following when using VOC-containing material to clean application equipment:

i. Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements:

a. Clean spray-guns without spraying or atomizing a solvent cleaner with the gun.

b. Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: Use a spray-gun cleaning machine that complies with the following requirements unless the owner or operator complies with the manual spray-gun cleaning requirements in §5-13-300(3)(ii) of this rule.

(1) Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine-General Requirements: The spray-gun cleaning machine shall meet all of the following requirements:
(a) Be designed to clean spray-guns.
(b) Have at least one pump that drives solvent cleaner through and over the spray-gun.
(c) Have a basin which permits containment of the solvent cleaner.
(d) Be kept in proper repair and free from liquid leaks.
(e) Shall be fitted with a cover.
(f) Be located on-site where the spray application occurs; and
(g) Be operated and maintained according to manufacturer's or distributor's instructions.

(2) Automatic Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: An automatic spray-gun cleaning machine shall have a self-covering or enclosing cover feature when not loading or unloading that in the cover's closed position allows no gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (3 mm) between the cover and the cabinet. The self-enclosing feature shall be maintained and consistently cover or enclose to these gap limits.

(3) Non-Automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: Non-automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine shall meet all of the following requirements:
(a) Drain solvent cleaner from the sink/work-space quickly into a remote reservoir when work-space is not in use; and
(b) Machine reservoir shall have cumulative total openings, including the drain opening(s) exceeding two square inches

in area so that the reservoir will not allow VOC vapors to escape to the atmosphere; and

(c) Allow a machine design in which the base of the sink/work-space functions as the reservoir's top surface, as long as the fit/seal between the sink base and reservoir container allows the reservoir to meet the opening limits specified in §5-13-300(3)(i)(b)(3)(b) of this rule.

ii. Manual Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements: An owner or operator manually cleaning spray-guns shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Disassembled spray-guns must be cleaned by non-mechanical, hand-held method of application of cleaners including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges;

b. Disassembled spray-guns must be soaked in a vat which remains covered at all times, except when the application equipment is being handled in the container, or transferred into or out of the container;

c. Solvent cleaners used to clean spray-guns shall be less than 10 percent VOC (excluding water and non-precursor organic compounds) and shall contain less than 8.0 percent VOC by weight (including water and non-precursor organic compounds) and calculated pursuant to VOC Regulatory as defined in this rule.

4. WORK PRACTICES-HANDLING, DISPOSAL AND STORAGE OF VOC-CONTAINING MATERIAL: An owner or operator of any surface coating facility shall store, handle, and dispose of VOC-containing material in a way to prevent the evaporation of VOC to the atmosphere. Work practices limiting VOC emissions include but are not limited to the following:

i. Use and Storage: An owner or operator shall cover and keep covered each VOC-containing material which is not currently in use. A person shall store finishing and cleaning materials in closed or covered leak-free containers.

ii. Disposal of VOC-Containing Material: An owner or operator shall store all VOC-containing materials intended for disposal including, but not limited to, rags, waste coatings, waste brushes, waste rollers, waste applicators, waste solvents, and their residues, in closed, leak free containers. The containers shall be clearly marked "Disposal of VOC Material" and remain covered with a leak tight cover, when not in use.

iii. Minimize spills of VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials; and

iv. Convey VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating related waste materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.

v. Use of VOC Solvent for Surface Coating Cleanup: An owner or operator may choose to use a VOC cleaning solvent for the cleaning of coating-application equipment, if such application equipment does not use spray devices and the same principal solvent is used for cleaning as is used in the coating.

5. EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS) REQUIREMENTS:
   i. ECS Control Efficiencies: To meet the requirements pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, an ECS shall be operate as follows:
      a. Overall ECS Efficiency: The ECS shall prevent at least 90% of the mass of the VOC emitted by each coating or process from entering the atmosphere except those controlled pursuant to the alternative in §5-13-300(5)(i)(c)(2) of this rule.
      b. Capture Efficiency:
      For an ECS used pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, capture shall be at least 90%.
      c. Control Efficiency of The Emissions Processing Subsystem:
         (1) The ECS shall reduce the mass of VOC entering it by at least 90 percent.
         (2) Alternative for Very Dilute Input: For VOC input-concentrations of less than 100 ppm (as carbon) at the inlet of the ECS emissions processing subsystem, an ECS' VOC processing subsystem also satisfies the processor efficiency requirements of this rule if:
            (a) The VOC output is consistently less than 20 mg VOC/m^3 (as carbon) adjusted to standard conditions; and
            (b) The ECS consistently shows an overall control efficiency of at least 90% when tested pursuant to §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, at VOC input-concentrations exceeding 100 ppm (as carbon).
      d. All VOC coatings used that are in excess of the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule shall be clearly identified such that coating-operators are informed that an ECS must be used.
   ii. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Required for ECS:
      a. An owner or operator shall provide and maintain (an) O&M Plan(s) for any ECS, any other emission processing equipment, and any ECS monitoring devices used pursuant to this rule or to an air pollution control permit.
      b. The owner or operator shall submit to the Control Officer for approval the O&M Plans of each ECS and each ECS monitoring device used pursuant to this rule.
      c. The owner or operator shall comply with all identified actions and schedules provided in each O&M Plan.
   iii. Providing and Maintaining ECS Monitoring Devices: Any owner or operator incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing VOC emissions pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices described in the facility's O&M Plan that indicate temperatures, pressures, rates of flow, or other operating conditions necessary to determine if air pollution control equipment is functioning properly and is

properly maintained. Records shall be kept pursuant to §5-13-500.2 which demonstrate that the ECS meets the overall control standard required by §5-13-300(5)(i) of this rule.

iv. O&M Plan Responsibility: An owner or operator of a facility that is required to have an O&M Plan pursuant to §5-13-300(5)(ii) must fully comply with all O&M Plans that the owner or operator has submitted for approval, but which have not yet been approved, unless notified otherwise by the Control Officer in writing. If revisions to the plan have been submitted and not yet been approved by the Control Officer, then an owner or operator shall comply with the most recent O&M plan on file at Pinal County Air Quality Control District.

v. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Contents For an ECS:

a. An O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices shall include all of the following information:

(1) ECS equipment manufacturer;

(2) ECS equipment model;

(3) ECS equipment identification number or identifier that owner or operator subject to this rule assigns to such ECS equipment when manufacturer's equipment identification number is unknown.; and

(4) Information required by §5-13-500.1 of this rule.

b. Control Officer Modifications to Plan: After discussion with the owner or operator, the Control Officer may modify the plan in writing prior to approval of the initial O&M Plan. An owner or operator shall then comply with the plan modified.

c. Deficient Plan: The owner or operator subject to this rule, who receives a written notice from the Control Officer that the O&M Plan is deficient or inadequate, must make written revisions to the O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices, and must submit such revised O&M Plan to the Control Officer within five working days of receipt of the Control Officer's written notice, unless such time period is extended by the Control Officer, upon written request, for good cause. During the time such owner or operator is preparing revisions to the O&M Plan, such owner or operator shall still comply with all requirements of this rule.

5-13-400 – ADMINISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

1. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE VOC LIMITS:

i. Emission Control System (ECS): Any owner or operator installing an ECS shall:

a. Implement all recordkeeping provisions of this rule.

b. Announce the intention to use an ECS to the Control Officer in writing if:

(1) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the spray-gun provisions of §5-13-300.2 of this rule; or

(2) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the gun cleaning machine provisions of §5-13-300.3 of this rule.

c. One year after rule adoption of this rule, the ECS announced pursuant to §5-13-400(1)(i)(b) shall be in continuous use.

ii. VOC limits and Rule Requirements: Upon adoption of this rule, the owner or operator shall discontinue shelf purchase of materials that are non-compliant with §5-13-300(1)(i). The owner or operator has up to 6 months after rule adoption to complete use of existing non-compliant materials already purchased. A schedule for achieving compliant use of materials shall be prepared and made available to an inspector upon request. This schedule shall specify that 6 months after rule adoption complete material compliance shall be achieved.

2. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE O&M PLAN:

i. O&M Plans for ECS equipment subject to this rule shall be revised/updated 3 months after rule adoption.

ii. The Control Officer shall take final action on an O&M Plan revision/update to address the newly amended provisions of this rule within thirty calendar days of the filing of the complete O&M Plan revision/update. The Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of approval or denial.

5-13-500 – MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING: The owner or operator shall comply with the following recordkeeping requirements,

i. The type and amount used of each VOC-containing coating which is regulated by name or type in Table 1 of this rule, and update each VOC-containing material, related to surface coating, that is not addressed by this table. This includes, but is not limited to, thinners, surfacers, and diluents.

ii. Records shall be retained for five years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.

iii. Current List:

a. Maintain a current list of coatings, or any other VOC-containing materials regulated by this rule. This list shall include:
VOC content for each as received (before thinning). Express VOC content in 1 of 3 forms:

(1) Pounds VOC per gallon;

(2) Grams VOC per liter;

(3) The percent VOC by weight along with the specific gravity or density, (Two numbers are required).

b. An owner or operator using any VOC coating subject to §5-13-300.1 of this rule shall have on site the written value of the VOC coating in one of the following forms:
   (1) A manufacturer's technical data sheet;
   (2) A manufacturer's safety data sheet (MSDS); or
   (3) Actual test results.

c. Usage or Purchase Records:
   (1) Monthly: Records of the amount of VOC coatings used shall be updated by the end of the month for the previous month. Show the type and amount of each make-up (as described in §5-13-500(1)(iii) of this rule) and all other VOC cleaners and solvents to which this rule is applicable.
   (2) Annually:
      (a) Low VOC Coatings: Use of low VOC coatings shall be updated at least annually.
      (b) Low-VOC Cleaner: An owner and/or operator need not keep a record of a cleaning substance that is made by diluting a concentrate with water or non-precursor compound(s) to a level that qualifies as a "Low VOC Cleaner" if records of the concentrate usage are kept in accordance with this rule.
   (3) Grouping by VOC Content: For purposes of recording usage, an operator may give VOC coatings, cleaners, and solvents of similar VOC content a single group-name, distinct from any product names in the group. The total usage of all the products in that group is then recorded under just one name. (In such a case, the operator must also keep a separate list that identifies the product name of the particular solvents included under the group name). To the group name shall be assigned the highest VOC content among the members of that group, round to the nearest 10^{th} of a pound of VOC per gallon of material, or to the nearest gram VOC per liter of material.

d. Facilities That Are Not Small Surface-Coating Sources: Facilities that are not small surface-coating sources shall for all coatings (except those recorded under §5-13-100(3)(v)(c) low usage allowance), make the following listings for coatings that have VOC limits listed in Table 1 of this rule:
   (1) VOC Before Reducing: The VOC content of each coating as received, minus exempt compounds. (The figure is something called the "EPA Method 24" VOC content on manufacturer's data sheets). If the coating is a multi-part coating, list the manufacturer's final VOC content.

(2) List Maximum VOC Content of Coating As Applied: For each coating that you thin/reduce or add any additive to, record in a permanent log either of the following:

(a) The maximum number of fluid ounces thinner/reducer added to a gallon of unreduced coating (or maximum g/liter), and the maximum fluid ounces of every other additive mixed into a gallon of the coating; or

(b) The VOC content of the coating after adding the maximum amount of thinner/reducer and other additives added as determined by the formula in the definition of VOC Regulatory in this rule.

e. Aerosol Spray Cans: Maintain purchase records for aerosol spray-cans, including VOC content.

iv. Frequency of Updating Usage or Purchase Records: Maintain records according to the following schedule:

a. Small Surface-Coating Sources: Small surface-coating sources shall update each month's records of coating use by the end of the following month.

b. All Other Sources: For a source that does not meet the definition of small surface-coating source, update records monthly for each coating used that complies with the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule. Complete a month's update by the end of the following month.

v. Grouping By VOC Content: The highest VOC content among the members of that grouping shall be assigned to that grouping, rounded to the nearest 10^{th} of a pound. To identify what products belong within each group, after each group name and the group's VOC content of material must appear the name of each product in the group and its VOC content of material. For example: For flexible plastic parts, you use 20 gallons of primer that has 3.04 lb VOC/gal., 30 gallons of primer having 3.14 lb VOC/gal., and 40 gallons of primer having 2.89 lb VOC/gal. You may record usage as 90 gallons of flexible plastic primer containing 3.1 lb VOC/gal. If grams VOC per liter is used to record VOC content, round off to the neared whole number of grams.

2. ECS RECORDING REQUIREMENTS:

i. On each day an ECS is used at a facility pursuant to this rule, the owner or operator shall:

a. Record the amount and VOC content of coating, the amount of catalyst/hardener, and the amounts of solvent, reducer, and diluent used that were subject to ECS control pursuant to this rule; and

b. Make a permanent record of the operating parameters of the key systems as required by the O&M Plan; and

c. Make a permanent record of the maintenance actions taken with 24 hours of the action's completion for each day or period of the O&M Plan requires maintenance be done.

ii. An explanation shall be entered for scheduled maintenance that is not performed during the period designated for it in the O&M Plan.

3. O&M PLAN RECORDS: An owner or operator of a facility shall maintain all of the following records in accordance with an approved O&M Plan for any ECS,
   i. Periods of time an approved ECS is operating to comply with this rule;
   ii. Periods of time an approved ECS is not operating;
   iii. Flow rates;
   iv. Pressure drops;
   v. Other conditions necessary to determine if the approved ECS is functioning properly;
   vi. Results of visual inspections; and
   vii. Correction action taken, if any.
4. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION AND TEST METHODS:
   i. Compliance Determination: The following means shall be used to determine compliance with this rule. When more than one test method is permitted for a determination, an exceedance of the limits established in the rule determined by any of the applicable test methods constitutes a violation of this rule.
      a. Measurement of VOC content of materials subject to §§5-13-300.1 or 5-13-300.2 of this rule shall be conducted and reported using one of the following means:
         (1) VOC content of coatings, solvents, and other substances having less than 5% solids will be determined by the test method in §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) of this rule (BAAQMD Method 31 [April 15, 1992]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.
         (2) The VOC content of coatings or other materials having 5% or more solids will be determined by the test method in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(c) (EPA Method 24), §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) (BAAQMD Method 31 [May 18. 2005]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.
            (a) Plastisols, powder coatings, and radiation-cured coatings shall be cured according to the procedures actually used in the coating process being tested before final VOC-emission determinations are made.
            (b) In the case of multi-component, polymerizing coatings tested according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(a) of this rule, Method 24 shall be modified to eliminate the post-mixing dilution-step (that employs toluene or other solvent). Instead, the mixture shall be spread by appropriate technique to form a thin later, occupying the entire bottom of the foil pan. Techniques included in the method referenced in §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, can be used as a guide for such spreading.

b. The VOC content of gaseous emission entering and exiting an ECS shall be determined by either EPA Method 18 referred to in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(b) of this rule, or EPA Method 25 and its submethod, referred to in in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(d) of this rule.

c. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined either by the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(e) of this rule (EPA Method 204 and its submethods), or by using mass balance calculation methods in concert with the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(a) of this rule (EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d).

d. Measurement of air pressure at the center of the spray gun tip and air horns of an air-atomizing spray gun shall be performed using an attachable device in proper working order supplied by the gun's manufacturer for performing such a measurement.

e. Temperature measurements shall be done with an instrument with an accuracy and precision of less than one-half degree Fahrenheit (0.25°C) for temperatures up to 480°F (250°C).

ii. Test Methods Adopted By Reference: The EPA test methods as they exist in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (July 1, 2015), as listed below, are adopted by reference. The other test methods listed here are also adopted by reference, each having paired with it a specific date that identifies the particular version/revision of the method that is adopted by reference. The adoptions by reference include no future editions or amendments.

a. EPA Methods 2 ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate"), 2a ("Direct Measurement of Gas Volume Through Pipes and Small Ducts"), 2c ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow rate in Small Stacks or Ducts"), and 2d ("Measurement of Gas volumetric Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts"). All 4 of the foregoing methods are in 40 CFR 60m, Appendix A.

b. EPA Method 18 ("Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

c. EPA Test Method 24 ("Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings")(40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

d. EPA Method 25 ("Determination of Total Gaseous Non-methane Organic Emissions as Carbon") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

e. EPA Test Methods 204 ("Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure"), 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

f. California's Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Method 31 (May 18, 2005), "Determination of Volatile Organic

Compounds in Paint Strippers, Solvent Cleaners, and Low Solids Coatings."

g. California's South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 313-91 (April 1997).

iii. Test Methods for ECS: For coatings/adhesives controlled pursuant to §5-13-300(2)(i) or §5-13-300(5)(iii) of this rule:

a. Measurements of VOC emissions from an ECS shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Methods 18 or its submethods, or by Method 25 or its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

b. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined by mass balance in combination with ventilation/draft rate determinations done in accordance with §5-13-500(4)(iii)(c) of this rule or with US EPA Test Methods 204, 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

c. Ventilation/draft rates shall be determined by EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

methods are incorporated by reference in Appendix G of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations. Alternative test methods as approved by the Administrator or other EPA-approved test methods may be used upon prior written approval from the Control Officer. When more than one test method is permitted for the same determination, an exceedance under any method will constitute a violation. Copies of test methods referenced in this section are available at the Maricopa County Air Quality Department, 1001 N. Central Avenue, Suite 125, Phoenix, AZ 85004-1942.

504.1 EPA Test Methods:

- a. EPA Method 2A - Direct Measurement of Gas Volume Through Pipes and Small Ducts.
- b. EPA Method 2B—Determination of Exhaust Gas Volume Flow Rate from Gasoline Vapor Incinerators.
- c. EPA Method 18 - Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography.
- d. EPA Method 21 - Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks.
- e. EPA Method 21-Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks, Alternative Screening Procedure 8.3.3
- f. EPA Method 25A - Determination of Total Gaseous Organic Concentration Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer.
- g. EPA Method 25B- Determination of Total Gaseous Organic Concentration Using a Nondispersive Infrared Analyzer.
- h. EPA Method 27 - Determination of Vapor Tightness of Gasoline Delivery Tank Using Pressure Vacuum Test.
- i. Optical Gas Imaging: Alternative Work Practice for Monitoring Equipment Leaks, 40 CFR 60.18(g). An owner or operator may use an Optical Gas Imaging instrument to comply with the alternative work practice requirements in 40 CFR 40.18(g) instead of using the 40 CFR 60, Appendix A-7, Method 21 monitor to identify leaking equipment.
- j. AP 42, Fifth Edition, Volume I, Chapter 7: Liquid Storage Tanks, November 2006, errata August 2012.

504.2 California Air Resources Board (CARB) Test Procedures:

- a. TP-201.1E Leak Rate and Cracking Pressure of Pressure/Vacuum Vent Valves, October 8, 2003.

504.3 ASTM Standards

- a. ASTM D323-15a "Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method).
- b. ASTM D2879-10 Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope.
- c. ASTM D4953-15 "Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Gasoline and Gasoline-Oxygenate Blends (Dry Method).
- d. ASTM D5191-15 "Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Mini Method)."
- e. ASTM D6420-99 (Reapproved 2004), Standard Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Organic Compounds by Direct Interface Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry.

504.4 American Petroleum Institute Standard API STD 650 Welded Tanks for Oil Storage, Twelfth Edition, Includes Errata 1 (2013), Errata 2 (2014), and Addendum 1 (2014).

~~504.1 Vapor Collection/Processing System: Control efficiency of a vapor collection/processing system shall be determined according to EPA Reference Method 25A or Method 25B subsequent to the Control Officer's approval of the test protocol. Leak tests to verify a gas-tight state of the equipment associated with the vapor collection/processing device, including the piping outside of the loading area, shall be conducted according to EPA Reference Method 21. Gas volume flow rates shall be determined by Method 2B for a thermal oxidizer; otherwise, by Method 2A.~~

~~504.2 Vapor Balance And Loading Systems: Vapor tightness shall be determined using the method described in Section 501 of this rule.~~

~~504.3 True Vapor Pressure shall be determined by ASTM Method 2879-83 and by temperature measurement under actual conditions using an instrument accurate to within ±1 degree Fahrenheit or ±0.5 degree Celsius. For purposes of recording and reporting, the Reid vapor pressure and the foregoing temperature determination may be used in conjunction with the method of American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, February, 1980, to determine true vapor pressure, unless the Control Officer specifies ASTM Method 2879-83.~~

~~504.4 Reid Vapor Pressure shall be determined by ASTM Method D 323-82 or by ASTM Method D 5191~~

PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT
NOTICE OF FINAL RULEMAKING
PURSUANT TO A.R.S. §49-471.01 *et seq.*

[M16-295]

1. Preamble

A. The Pinal County Air Quality Control District (PCAQCD), an operating division of Pinal County, proposed that the Board of Supervisors (BOS) adopt or amend certain rules under authority of A.R.S. §§49-479 and 49-480, which respectively authorize the board to adopt rules to control air pollution.

The Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990 required ozone nonattainment areas to implement Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) to control Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions. Pinal County has a small portion in/around the Apache Junction area that's incorporated into the Phoenix metro ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The Phoenix metro was originally designated a 'Marginal' nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hout ozone NAAQS on July 20, 2012 and was required to attain the standard by July 20, 2015. A marginal ozone nonattainment area isn't required to submit an all-encompassing State Implementation Plan (SIP) that higher nonattainment designations carry (i.e. moderate, serious, severe) which include RACT requirements.

Unfortunately the nonattainment area didn't attain the ozone NAAQS by the July 20, 2015 deadline and was recently redesignated to a moderate 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (81 FR 26697, May 2016). Thus requiring the nonattainment area to complete a SIP by January 1, 2017 that includes RACT rules.

Pinal County Air Quality evaluated permitted sources within the Pinal County portion of the 8-hour ozone nonattainment area to determine what, if any source categories would require RACT. The two source categories in the ozone nonattainment area that were found to require RACT rules are gasoline service stations and surface coating operations. This particular rulemaking addresses surface coating operations.

The adopted amended and new rules are identifies below and include an amendment to §1-1-105 with the ultimate purpose of this rulemaking being the submittal of the adopted rules in Chapter 5, Article 13, Sections 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 through ADEQ to EPA, for inclusion as elements of the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP) as required under the Clean Air Act (CAA).

B. All of the adopted corresponding changes are discussed in subsection E of this preamble, and include the following sections:

Section Affected	Rulemaking Action
§1-1-105. SIP List	Amend
§5-13-100. General	New
§5-13-200. Definitions	New
§5-13-300. Standards	New
§5-13-400. Administrative Requirements	New
§5-13-500. Monitoring and Records	New

C. Those wishing further information regarding any aspect of this rulemaking may contact Scott DiBiase, Pinal County Air Quality, 31 North Pinal St., Building F, Florence, Arizona 85132, 520-866-6929, scott.dibiase@pinalcountyaz.gov.

D. The rulemaking process consisted of the initial administrative rule development process, including the combined notice of proposed rulemaking and oral proceeding, a 30 day public comment period, two stakeholder meetings and an oral proceeding before the Control Officer or his designee on September 27, 2016. Written comments were due prior to the close of the comment period, which was the close-of-business on the day of the oral proceeding. The final step in the rule adoption process was a public hearing before the Board of Supervisors on November 30, 2016.

E. The adopted additions include the following:

1) §1-1-105 – Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, sections 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 and their adoption dates in Section 1-1-105 which is a list designating which Board approved rules (and their corresponding adoption dates) that are to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP.
2) Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, §100. General
    i. Purposed of the rule – To limit VOC emissions from surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro-8hr ozone nonattainment area.
    ii. Applicability – Applies to surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro-8hr ozone nonattainment area where the total actual VOC emissions from all operations (including cleaning activities) are equal to or greater than 15 lbs/day or an equivalent 2.7 tons per year, before consideration of controls. Additional applicability includes,
        1. Surface coating activities including application of coating, coating preparation/mixing at the facility applying the coatings and the cleanup of coating application equipment.
        2. In addition to this rule, facilities may be subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Chapter 6 and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in Chapter 7.
    iii. Partial exemptions
        1. Qualifies materials exemption include,
            a. Leak prevention materials (i.e. sealants, caulking, etc.) used on non-metallic substrates and post manufacture such as old joints and seals on pipe and valve assemblies.
            b. Certain joint fillers (i.e. caulking and beaded sealants) used to fill gaps or joints between surfaces except for those used in manufacturing other metal parts and products or in the manufacturing of cans which are still subject to this rules.
        2. Extreme performance coatings are exempt from the VOC limits in this rule but not from other requirements of this rule when,

a. Used on internal combustion engine components that are normally above 250 degrees F during use or
b. Used at temperatures above 250 degrees F on items that are both included under several North American Industry Classifications System (NAICS) codes and are electronic products in space vehicles and/or communications equipment.

3. Application methods exemption for metal part texture coating and metal part touch-up and repair coatings. However these coating are subject to the remaining provisions of this rule.
4. Listing of six surface coating operations and their subsets that are exempt from the surface coating standards, application methods and emission control system requirements but are to comply with the cleanup of application equipment, work practices-handling, disposal and storage of VOC-containing material and monitoring and records.
5. A listing of limited conditions in which low usage is allowed for restricted spray guns.

iv. Total categorical exemptions
1. Solvent cleaning

3) Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, §200. Definitions. Fifty seven definitions of terms used in this rules.
4) Addition of Chapter 5, Article 13, §300. Standards.
i. Surface coating standards – An owner or operator shall comply with one of the following for all applications of surface coatings,
1. Coating limits by coating category (in tabular format)
2. Operate an emission control system (ECS) when applying a coating that exceeds the VOC limits in the coating limits table.
3. Qualify for an exemption.

ii. Application methods for surface coatings: a listing of methods that an owner or operator can use for all applications of surface coating containing more than 2 pounds of VOC per gallon (minus exempt compounds).
iii. Cleanup of application equipment – requirements for cleaning of spray-guns with both a machine and manually.
iv. Work practices-handling, disposal, and storage of VOC-containing material. Standards for use, storage, movement and disposal of VOC-containing materials along with the requirement to minimize spills of VOC-containing material (i.e. coatings, thinners, waste, etc.).

F. A reference to any study relevant to the rule that the agency reviewed and either relied on in its evaluation of or justification for the rule or did not rely on in its evaluation of or justification for the rule, where the public may obtain or review each study (See contact information in subsection C above), all data underlying each study, and any analysis of each study and other supporting material:

Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings, EPA-453/R-08-003, September 2008.

G. Economic, small business and consumer impact statement

The following discussion addresses each of the elements required for an economic, small business and consumer impact statement under A.R.S. §41-1055.
This rulemaking adopted Chapter 5, Article 13. Surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix-Mesa 8-hour ozone nonattainment area.
One surface coating operation will be affected by this rulemaking. The department has issued permits to this source since 2003 and the facility will be subject to the newly adopted Chapter 5, Article 13. Since the source has been located in the ozone nonattainment area for over a decade, the permit requirements have been rather restrictive and the equipment and business practices are similar in nature to the adopted RACT rules. Therefore minimal impacts are expected.
The probable costs to the implementing agency (Pinal County Air Quality) will be minimal since the department already conducts regular inspection of the affected source in order to verify compliance with their permit requirements.

H. The adopted changes take effect on January 1, 2017.

I. Compliance with the Fee-limitations of A.R.S. §49-112 (A) or (B).

Based on information and belief, the Director of the Pinal County Air Quality Control District affirms the following:

Initially, the total of the fees and other charges currently assessed in connection with the administration of the County's air quality program do not now equal the cost of the program administration. To the extent that both the County and ADEQ impose parallel fees, the County's fees are capped by rule at ADEQ's rates, which implicitly affirms that the County's fees are reasonable. To the extent the County's program affects certain sources that ADEQ either does not regulate or does not charge, these rule changes do not impose any additional fees on those sources at this time.

J. Persons may obtain a full copy of the adopted rule or existing rules at:

Pinal County Air Quality Control District
31 North Pinal St., Building F.
P.O. Box 987
Florence, AZ. 85132
http://www.pinalcountyaz.gov/AirQuality/Pages/home.aspx

K. A list of all previous notices appearing in the Register addressing the proposed rules:

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 22 A.A.R. 35 2253, August 26, 2016.
Combines Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Oral Proceeding: 22 A.A.R. 35 2254, August 26, 2016.

2. The full text of the adopted changes are below:

1-1-105. SIP List

A. As declaration of Board policy rather than a rule, and subject to the limitations of paragraphs B. and C. of this section, the Board of Supervisors expressly designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP:

1. Chapter 1
   a. Article 1. (As amended 5/14/97 and 5/27/98), except for §§1-1-105 and 1-1-107.
   b. Article 2 (As amended 5/14/97 and 7/12/00) except for §1-2-110.
   c. Article 3. (As amended 5/14/97, 5/27/98 and 10/27/04, 07/23/14, except for §1-3-130 and the definition in §1-3-140.82 (10/12/95) of "maximum achievable control technology.")
2. Chapter 2
   a. Article 1. (As amended 10/12/95).
   b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97), excluding:
      i. §2-2-090 (as amended 5/14/97)
   c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95).
   d. Article 4. (As amended 10/12/95).
   e. Article 5. (As amended 10/12/95).
   f. Article 6. (As amended 10/12/95).
   g. Article 7. (As amended 10/12/95).
   h. Article 8. (As amended 5/18/05, as amended 1/7/09).
3. Chapter 3
   a. Article 1. (As amended 5/14/97, and 5/27/98 and 7/12/00), excluding:
      i. §3-1-020
      ii. §3-1-045
      iii. §3-1-080
      iv. §3-1-100
      v. §3-1-150 (as amended 5/14/97)
      vi. §3-1-160 (as amended 5/14/97)
      vii. §3-1-170 (as amended 5/14/97)
      viii. §3-1-173 (as amended 5/14/97)
   b. Article 2. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/98 and 7/29/98).
   c. Article 3. (As amended 10/12/95, 5/27/15).
   d. Article 8. (As amended 10/12/95 and 10/27/04).
4. Chapter 4
   a. Article 1. (As amended 2/22/95).
   b. Article 2. (As amended 5/14/97, 7/12/00, 12/4/02 and 10/27/04).
   c. Article 3, limited to:
      i. §4-3-160 (As amended 10/28/15)
      ii. §4-3-170 (As amended 10/28/15)
      iii. §4-3-180 (As amended 10/28/15)
      iv. §4-3-190 (As amended 10/28/15)
   d. Article 4 (As amended 6/3/09).
   e. Article 5 (As amended 6/3/09).
   f. Reserved.

g. Article 7 (As amended 6/3/09)
h. Reserved.
i. Article 9, limited to:
i. §4-9-320 (As amended 6/3/09)
ii. §4-9-340 (As amended 6/3/09)

5. Chapter 5
a. Article 13. (as amended 11/30/16), excluding
i. §5-13-390 (as amended 10/12/95)
A. Article 20. (as amended 11/30/16)

B. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, those provisions, save §3-1-084 which shall be expressly exempted from the limitation of this paragraph, shall operate as elements of the SIP only insofar as they pertain to:
1. "construction," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.28; or
2. "modification," as defined in Nov. '93 Code §1-3-140.85; and

C. Notwithstanding the approval as elements of the SIP of those provisions of the Code identified in paragraph A of this section, neither those provisions nor any permit conditions imposed pursuant to those provisions shall:
1. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain to other than "conventional pollutants," as defined in §1-3-140.33;
2. Operate as elements of the SIP insofar as they pertain only to a requirement arising under, or pertain to a source subject to regulation exclusively by virtue of a requirement arising under:
a. §111 of the Clean Air Act; or
b. Title IV of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
c. Title VI of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act; or
d. Any section of this Code that is not a part of the SIP;
3. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose a "fee";
4. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they require a "certification";
5. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose obligations pertaining to "renewals";
6. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "excess emissions"; or
7. Operate as an element of the SIP, at least insofar as they impose requirements regarding "compliance plans."

D. As a renumbering and reconciliation of previously approved SIP provisions as elements of this Code, the Board of Supervisors additionally designates the following list of sections within this Code, to be presented to the Governor of Arizona for transmittal to the Administrator of the EPA with a request that they be included as elements in the Arizona SIP without operational limitation:
1. §§1-1-010.C (2/22/95) and 1-1-010.D (2/22/95) *Declaration of Policy*
2. Chapter 2, Article 8 (As amended 1/7/09) *Visibility Limiting Standard*
3. Chapter 3, Article 8 (2/22/95) *Open Burning*
4. [Reserved]
5. [Reserved]
6. [Reserved]
7. [Reserved]
8. [Reserved]
9. [Reserved]
10. [Reserved]
11. [Reserved]
12. §5-18-740 (2/22/95) *Storage of Organic Compounds – Organic Compound Emissions*
13. §5-19-800 (2/22/95) *Loading of Volatile Organic Compounds – Organic Compound Emissions*
16. §5-22-950 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Standard Applicability*
17. §5-22-960 (2/22/95) *Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitation*
18. §5-24-1030.F (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance – Organic Compound Emissions*
19. §5-24-1030.I (2/22/95) *Generally Applicable Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance – Carbon Monoxide*
20. §5-24-1032 (2/22/95) *Federally Enforceable Minimum Standard of Performance – Process Particulate Emissions*
21. §5-24-1040 (2/22/95) *Carbon Monoxide Emissions – Industrial Processes*
22. §5-24-1045 (2/22/95) *Sulfite Pulp Mills – Sulfur Compound Emissions*
23. §5-24-1050 (2/22/95, as amended June 20, 1996) *Reduced Sulfur Emissions – Default Limitation*
24. §5-24-1055 (2/22/95) *Pumps and Compressors – Organic Compound Emissions*

CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 13
ARTICLE 13 – SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS

5-13-100 – GENERAL

1. **PURPOSE:** To limit the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)), defined in 40 CFR 81.303.

2. APPLICABILITY: This rule applies to surface coating operations in the Pinal County portion of the Phoenix metro 8-hour ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, namely T1N, R8E; T1S, R8E (Sections 1 through 12) where the total actual VOC emissions from all operations, including related cleaning activities, at the facility are equal to or exceed 15 lbs/day or an equivalent 2.7 tons per year, before consideration of controls.

   Additionally:

   i. Surface-coating activities regulated under this rule include, but are not limited to, the application of coating, coating preparation/mixing at the facility applying the coating, and the cleanup of coating application equipment.
   ii. §5-13-100.3 sets forth partial exemptions for certain materials or uses employed by a surface coating operation subject to this rule.
   iii. In addition to this rule, facilities may be subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Chapter 6 and/or to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in Chapter 7 of these regulations.

3. PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS:
   i. Qualified Materials Exemption:
      a. Leak-Preventing Materials: Sealants, caulking, and similar materials used on the following substrates for the primary purpose of leak prevention are exempt from this rule:
         (1) Non-metallic substrates; and
         (2) Post manufacture, such as, but not limited to, old joints and seals on pipe and valve assemblies.
      b. Certain Joint Fillers: Caulking and beaded sealants used to fill gaps or to fill joints between surfaces are exempt from this rule, except those used in manufacturing other metal parts and products or in the manufacturing of cans.
   ii. Extreme Performance Coatings: Extreme performance coatings are exempt from the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule but not from any other sections of this rule when used under the following conditions:
      a. Used on internal combustion engine components that are normally above 250°F (121°C) during use; or
      b. Used at temperatures above 250°F (121°C) on items that are both included under the North American Industry Classifications System (NAICS) codes 334210, 334220, 334290, 334416, 334417, 334418, 334419, 334310 or 336419 and are electronic products in space vehicles and/or are communications equipment.
   iii. Application Methods Exemptions: The following coatings are exempt from application methods in §5-13-300.2 of this rule but are subject to the remaining provisions of this rule:
      a. Metal part texture coatings;
      b. Metal part touch-up and repair coatings;
   iv. Application Methods and VOC-Limit Exemptions: The following surface coating operations are exempt from §§5-13-300.1(surface coating standards),5-13-300.2 (Application methods), and 5-13-300.5 (Emission control system requirements) of this rule but shall comply with §§5-13-300.3 (Cleanup of application equipment), 5-13-300.4 (Work practices-handling, disposal and storage of VOC-Containing material), and 5-13-500 (Monitoring & Records) of this rule.
      a. Aerosol can spray coating from a non-refillable container that is less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity without exceeding 2 ton/yr VOC usage or purchase, facility wide threshold.
      b. Low usage of VOC coatings which exceed thresholds for coating categories listed in Table 1 of this Rule, which in aggregate of all formulations do not exceed 55 gal/yr (208 liters) facility-wide. The operator shall update usage records of these coatings at the end of each month or their use, pursuant to §5-13-500(1)(ii) of this rule.
      c. A Small Surface-Coating Source
      d. This rule is not applicable to coatings or solvents having a VOC content, minus exempt compounds, of less than 0.15 lb VOC/gal (18g/L).
      e. A tactical military-equipment coating that is approved in a Pinal County Air Pollution Permit subsequent to a sufficient demonstration by the user that no compliant substitute exists.
      f. Metal Parts Coating:
         (1) Stencil coatings.
         (2) Safety-indicating coatings.
         (3) Solid-film lubricants.
         (4) Electric-insulating and thermal conducting coatings.
         (5) Magnetic data storage disk coatings.

(6) Plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating.

v. Low Usage Allowance for Restricted Spray Guns: Spray guns otherwise prohibited by §5-13-300.2 of this rule for use with coatings over 2 lbs VOC/gal minus exempt compounds, are exempt from this rule under the following limited conditions:

a. If VOC emissions from the finishing application are captured and directed to an ECS complying with the provisions of §5-13-300.5 of this rule; or

b. To coat the inside of pipes and tubes with a wand-style applicator; or

c. Using an airbrush or other small gun that has a reservoir capacity not exceeding 250 cc (8.8 fl. oz) and is used solely for detailing, lettering, touchup, and/or repair.

4. TOTAL CATEGORICAL EXEMPTIONS: This rule does not apply to the following operations:

i. Solvent cleaning (Chapter 5, Article 15).

5-13-200 – DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply, in addition to those definitions found in §1-3-140 (Definitions) of these rules. In the event of any inconsistency between any of the Pinal County Air Quality Control District Code of Regulations, the definitions in this rule take precedence.

1. ADHESIVE: A material used for the primary purpose of bonding two or more surfaces together.
2. ADHESIVE PRIMER: A coating applied to a substrate, prior to the application of an adhesive, to provide a bonding surface.
3. AEROSOL CAN-SPRAY COATING: A coating sold in a hand-held, pressurized, non-refillable container, of less than 22 fluid ounces (0.66 liter) capacity, and that is expelled from the container in a finely divided form when a valve on the container is depressed.
4. AIR-DRIED COATING: A coating dried by the use of air or forces warm air at temperatures up to and including 200°F (93.3°C).
5. BAKED COATING: A coating that is dried or cured in an oven in which the oven temperature exceeds 200°F (93.3°C).
6. CAMOUFLAGE: A coating used, principally by the military, to conceal equipment from detection.
7. CAULKING: A semisolid material that is used to aerodynamically smooth surfaces or fill cavities.
8. CLEAR COAT: A coating that lacks color or opacity or is transparent.
9. COATING APPLICATION EQUIPMENT: Any spray gun, wand, rollers, brushes or any other means used to apply or cover a surface with a coating for either beauty, protection or other purpose.
10. DAY: A period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at midnight.
11. DRUM COATING: Coating of cylindrical metal shipping container larger than 12 gallons capacity but no larger than 110 gallons capacity.
12. ELECTRICAL INSULATING VARNISH: 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.
13. ELECTROSTATIC SYSTEM: A method applying atomized paint by electrically charging the coating and the object being coated with opposing charges. A higher proportion of the coating reaches and coats the object than would occur in the absence of a charge.
14. EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS): A system, approved in writing by the Control Officer, designed and operated in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's specifications, to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds. Such system consists of an emissions collection subsystem and an emissions processing subsystem.
15. ETCHING FILLER: A coating that contains less than 23 percent solids by weight and at least ½ percent acid by weight, and is used instead of applying a pretreatment coating followed by a primer.
16. EXTREME HIGH-GLOSS COATING: A coating when tested by the ASTDM D-523 adopted in 1980 shows reflectance of 75 or more on a 60° meter.
17. EXEMPT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS: The federally listed non-precursor organic compounds, organic compounds which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity as listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).
18. EXTREME-PERFORMANCE COATING: A coating used on a surface where the coated surface in its intended use is at temperatures consistently in excess of 250°F (121°C). Extreme-performance coatings include but are not limited to, coatings applied to locomotives, railroads cars, farm machinery, plastic, rubber, leather, or glass.
19. FABRIC: A textile material. Non-manufactured items from nature are not fabric except for natural threads, fibers, filaments, and similar that have been manufactured into textile fabric.
20. FILLER: a relatively non-adhesive substance added to an adhesive to improve its working properties, permanence, strength, or other qualities.
21. FLEXIBLE PLASTIC PART OR PRODUCT: A plastic part or product designed to withstand significant deformation without damaging it for its intended use. Not included are flexible plastic parts that are found on a can, coil, metal furniture, or large appliance, or that are already a part of an aerospace component, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, architectural building or structure, or a previously coated marine-vessel.
22. FLOW COAT: A non-atomized technique of applying coatings to a substrate with a fluid nozzle in a fan pattern with no air supplies to the nozzle.
23. HAND APPLICATION METHODS: Application of coatings by non-mechanical, hand-held equipment including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags and sponges.
24. HEAT-RESISTANT COATING: A coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400°F during normal use.

25. HIGH PERFORMANCE ARCHITECTURAL COATING: A coating used to protect architectural subsections and that meets the requirements of the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer Associations publication number AAMA 2604-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels) or 2605-05 (Voluntary Specifications, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels).
26. HIGH TEMPERATURE COATING: A coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of 1000°F for 24 hours.
27. HIGH-VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY-GUN: Spray equipment that is permanently labeled as such and used to apply any coating by means of a spray-gun which is designed and operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air atomizing pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.
28. HIGHWAY VEHICLE: A vehicle that is physically capable of being driven upon a highway including, but not limited to, cars, pickups, vans, trucks, truck-tractors, motor-homes, motorcycles, and utility vehicles.
29. IN USE OR HANDLED: Actively engaging the materials with activities such as mixing, depositing, brushing, rolling, padding, wiping or removing or transferring material into or out of the container.
30. LARGE APPLIANCE: A door, case, lid, panel, or interior support part of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners, evaporative coolers, and other similar products.
31. LOW PRESSURE SPRAY GUN: An air-atomized spray gun that, by design, functions best at tip pressures below 10 psig (516 mm HG), measured according to
§5-13-500(4)(i)(d) of this rule, and for which the manufacturer makes no claims to the public that the gun can be used effectively above 12 psig (619 mm HG).
32. METAL FURNITURE: Furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembles with other parts made of metal or other material(s) to form a furniture piece.
33. METALLIC COATING: A coating that contains more than 5 grams of metal particles per liter of coating as applied.
34. MILITARY SPECIFICATION COATING: A coating that has a formulation that has been approved by a United States Military Agency for use on military equipment.
35. MOBILE EQUIPMENT: Equipment that is physically capable of being driven or drawn on a highway including, but not limited to: construction vehicles (such as mobile cranes, bulldozers, concrete mixers); farming equipment (wheel tractor, plow, pesticide sprayer); hauling equipment (truck trailers, utility bodies, camper shells); and miscellaneous equipment (street cleaners, mopeds, golf carts).
36. MOLD-SEAL COATING: The initial coating applied to a new mold or a repaired mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.
37. NON-PRECURSOR ORGANIC COMPOUNDS: Non-Precursor Organic Compounds are compounds having negligible photochemical reactivity. The list of negligible photochemical reactivity compounds is provided in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1).
38. OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS: Any metal part of product, excluding the following items that are made of metal: can, coil, furniture, large appliance, aerospace component, metal foil, metal textile fabric, semiconductor metal, highway vehicle, mobile equipment, an architectural building or structure, a previously coated marine-vessel.
39. PAN BACKING COATING: A coating applied to the surface of pots, pans, or other cooking implements that are exposed directly to a flame or other heating element.
40. PLASTIC: Substrates containing one or more resins and may be solid, porous, flexible, or rigid. Plastics include fiber reinforced plastic composites. Any solid, synthetic: resin, polymer, or elastomer, except rubber. For the purposes of this rule, plastic film is considered film, fabric and paper made of polymeric plastic fibers are considered fabric and paper, respectively.
41. PREFABRICATED ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT COATING: A coating applies to metal parts and products which are to be used as an architectural structure.
42. PRETREATMENT COATING: A coating containing no more than 12 percent solids by weight, and at least ½ percent by 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.
43. PRIMER: A coating applies directly to substrate for any one or combination of the following purposes: corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, or adhesion of subsequent coatings.
44. REPAIR COATING: A coating used to recoat the portion of a completed finish that suffered post-production damage at the facility where the finish was applied.
45. RESTRICTED SPRAY GUN: An air-atomizing spray gun that is not a low pressure spray gun, and any other spray gun that is not on the list in §5-13-300.2 of this rule.
46. SEALANT (BEADED): A material with adhesive properties that is applies as a rope of bead and that is formulated for use primarily to fill, seal, waterproof, or weatherproof gaps or joints between two surfaces. Sealants include sealant primers and caulks.
47. SMALL SURFACE COATING SOURCE (SSCS): A facility from which the total VOC emissions for all surface coating operations that are subject to this rule without, or prior to, any emission control, is less than 2 tons/yr (1814 kg); as demonstrated by both adequate records of coating and diluent use (according to §5-13-500.1 of this rule) and a separate tally of the number of days each month such coating operations occur.
48. STENCIL COATING: An ink or a coating that is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters, symbols and/or numbers.

49. SURFACE COATING: A liquid, fluid, or mastic composition that is converted to a solid (or semi-solid) protective, decorative, or adherent film or deposit after application as a thin layer. Surface coating is generally distinct and different from impregnation and from applying adhesive for bonding purposes.
50. SURFACE COATING OPERATION: Preparation, handling, mixing, and application of surface coating, and cleanup of application equipment and enclosures at a facility where surface coating is applied.
51. SURFACE PREPARATION: Surface preparation is the cleaning of a substrate to remove dirt, oils, and other contaminants prior to the application of surface coatings or sealants.
52. TEXTURE COATING: A coating that is applies which, in its finished form, consists of discrete raised spots of the coating.
53. TOUCH UP COATING: A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections after the main coating operation. This includes touch-up coating that accompanies the purchase of an object already coated with that coating.
54. TRANSFER EFFICIENCY: The ratio of the weight of coating solids adhering to the part being coated, to the weight of coating solids used in the application process expressed as a percentage.
55. VACUUM-METALIZING COATING: The undercoat applies to the substrate on which the metal is deposited or the overcoat is applied directly to the metal film. Vacuum metalizing/physical vapor deposition (PVD) is the process whereby the metal is vaporized and deposited in a substrate in a vacuum chamber.
56. VOC ACTUAL: VOC Actual includes the VOC Content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of exempt compounds (§5-13-200.12) divided by the total volume of all materials. Units of VOC actual are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Content of Cleaners or Reducers} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams) including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds ((§5-13-200.30) and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

57. VOC CONTENT: The organic chemicals in a material that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary room temperature. The high vapor pressure results from a low boiling point, which causes large numbers of molecules to evaporate or sublimate from the liquid or solid form of the compound and enter the surrounding air. The term VOC Content is a general term used throughout the rule and includes VOC, VOC Actual or VOC Regulatory.
58. VOC REGULATORY: VOC Content Minus Exempt Compounds. The VOC content minus the weight of water and minus the weight of Exempt Compounds divided by the volume of material minus the volume of water and minus the volume of Exempt Compounds. Units of VOC Regulatory are in pounds of VOC per gallon (or grams per liter) of material and shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Using consistently either English or metric measures in the calculations, where:

W_s = weight of all volatile material in pounds (or grams), including VOC, water, non-precursor organic compounds and dissolved vapors

W_w = weight of water in pounds (or grams)

W_{es} = weight of all non-precursor organic compounds in pounds (or grams)

V_m = volume of total material in gallons (or liters)

V_w = volume of water in gallons (or liters)

V_{es} = volume of all non-precursor organic compounds in gallons (or liters)

5-13-300 – STANDARDS

1. SURFACE COATINGS: An owner or operator shall comply with one of the following for all applications of surface coatings:
   i. Meet the limits in Table 1 of this rule. Coating limits are VOC Regulatory; or
   ii. Operate an Emission Control System (ECS) in accordance with §5-13-300.5 of this rule when applying a coating that exceeds the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule; or
   iii. Qualify for an exemption under §5-13-100.3 or §5-13-100.4 of this rule.

Table 1: Coating Limits For Metal Parts and Products

Coating Category	Air Dried		Baked	
	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal	g VOC/l	lb VOC/gal
Clear Coat	515	4.3	515	4.3
Camouflage	420	3.5	420	3.5
Electric-Insulating Varnish	420	3.5	420	3.5
Etching Filler	420	3.5	420	3.5
Extreme High-Gloss	420	3.5	360	3.0
Extreme Performance	420	3.5	360	3.0
Heat-Resistant	420	3.5	360	3.0
High Performance Architectural	740	6.2	740	6.2
High Temperature	420	3.5	420	3.5
Metallic	420	3.5	420	3.5
Military Specification	340	2.8	280	2.3
Mold-Seal	420	3.5	420	3.5
Pan Backing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Prefabricated Architectural Component	420	3.5	280	2.3
Pretreatment Coating	420	3.5	420	3.5
Repair	420	3.5	360	3.0
Touch up	420	3.5	360	3.0
Vacuum-Metalizing	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	340	2.8	0.34	2.8
Drum Coating, New, Interior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior	420	3.5	420	3.5
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	500	4.2	500	4.2
OTHER METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS COATING: includes Adhesive Primer, Caulking, and Beaded Sealants:				
Air Dried	420	3.5		
Baked Coating [above 200°F (93°C)]			360	3.0

2. APPLICATION METHODS FOR SURFACE COATINGS:
   i. An owner or operator shall use one of the following methods for all applications of surface coating materials containing more than 2 pounds of VOC per gallon (240 g/L), minus exempt compounds, (VOC regulatory):
      a. HVLP Spray-Gun (Low Pressure Spray Gun);
      b. Electrostatic System;
      c. A system that atomizes principally by hydraulic pressure, including "airless" and "air assisted airless";
      d. Hand Application Methods, including but not limited to:
         (1) Flow Coat;
         (2) Roll Coat;
         (3) Dip-Coating;
   ii. An owner or operator is allowed to use a device or system other than that described in §5-13-300(2)(i) of this rule for applications of surface coating containing less than 2.0 lb VOC/gal (250 g/l).

3. CLEANUP OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT: An owner or operator shall comply with the following when using VOC-containing material to clean application equipment:
   i. Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements:
      a. Clean spray-guns without spraying or atomizing a solvent cleaner with the gun.
      b. Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: Use a spray-gun cleaning machine that complies with the following requirements unless the owner or operator complies with the manual spray-gun cleaning requirements in §5-13-300(3)(ii) of this rule.
         (1) Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine-General Requirements: The spray-gun cleaning machine shall meet all of the following requirements:
            (a) Be designed to clean spray-guns.
            (b) Have at least one pump that drives solvent cleaner through and over the spray-gun.
            (c) Have a basin which permits containment of the solvent cleaner.
            (d) Be kept in proper repair and free from liquid leaks.
            (e) Shall be fitted with a cover.
            (f) Be located on-site where the spray application occurs; and
            (g) Be operated and maintained according to manufacturer's or distributor's instructions.
         (2) Automatic Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: An automatic spray-gun cleaning machine shall have a self-covering or enclosing cover feature when not loading or unloading that in the cover's closed position allows no gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (3 mm) between the cover and the cabinet. The self-enclosing feature shall be maintained and consistently cover or enclose to these gap limits.
         (3) Non-Automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine: Non-automatic Remote Reservoir Spray-Gun Cleaning Machine shall meet all of the following requirements:
            (a) Drain solvent cleaner from the sink/work-space quickly into a remote reservoir when work-space is not in use; and
            (b) Machine reservoir shall have cumulative total openings, including the drain opening(s) exceeding two square inches in area so that the reservoir will not allow VOC vapors to escape to the atmosphere; and
            (c) Allow a machine design in which the base of the sink/work-space functions as the reservoir's top surface, as long as the fit/seal between the sink base and reservoir container allows the reservoir to meet the opening limits specified in §5-13-300(3)(i)(b)(3)(b) of this rule.
   ii. Manual Spray-Gun Cleaning Requirements: An owner or operator manually cleaning spray-guns shall comply with the following requirements:
      a. Disassembled spray-guns must be cleaned by non-mechanical, hand-held method of application of cleaners including but not limited to paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges;
      b. Disassembled spray-guns must be soaked in a vat which remains covered at all times, except when the application equipment is being handled in the container, or transferred into or out of the container;
      c. Solvent cleaners used to clean spray-guns shall be less than 10 percent VOC (excluding water and non-precursor organic compounds) and shall contain less than 8.0 percent VOC by weight (including water and non-precursor organic compounds) and calculated pursuant to VOC Regulatory as defined in this rule.
4. WORK PRACTICES-HANDLING, DISPOSAL AND STORAGE OF VOC-CONTAINING MATERIAL: An owner or operator of any surface coating facility shall store, handle, and dispose of VOC-containing material in a way to prevent the evaporation of VOC to the atmosphere. Work practices limiting VOC emissions include but are not limited to the following:
   i. Use and Storage: An owner or operator shall cover and keep covered each VOC-containing material which is not currently in use. A person shall store finishing and cleaning materials in closed or covered leak-free containers.
   ii. Disposal of VOC-Containing Material: An owner or operator shall store all VOC-containing materials intended for disposal including, but not limited to, rags, waste coatings, waste brushes, waste rollers, waste applicators, waste solvents, and their residues, in closed, leak free containers. The containers shall be clearly marked "Disposal of VOC Material" and remain covered with a leak tight cover, when not in use.
   iii. Minimize spills of VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials; and
   iv. Convey VOC-containing coatings, thinners, and coating related waste materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes.
   v. Use of VOC Solvent for Surface Coating Cleanup: An owner or operator may choose to use a VOC cleaning solvent for the cleaning of coating-application equipment, if such application equipment does not use spray devices and the same principal solvent is used for cleaning as is used in the coating.

5. EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS) REQUIREMENTS:

i. ECS Control Efficiencies: To meet the requirements pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, an ECS shall be operate as follows:
   a. Overall ECS Efficiency: The ECS shall prevent at least 90% of the mass of the VOC emitted by each coating or process from entering the atmosphere except those controlled pursuant to the alternative in §5-13-300(5)(i)(c)(2) of this rule.
   b. Capture Efficiency:
   For an ECS used pursuant to §5-13-300(1)(ii) of this rule, capture shall be at least 90%.
   c. Control Efficiency of The Emissions Processing Subsystem:
      (1) The ECS shall reduce the mass of VOC entering it by at least 90 percent.
      (2) Alternative for Very Dilute Input: For VOC input-concentrations of less than 100 ppm (as carbon) at the inlet of the ECS emissions processing subsystem, an ECS' VOC processing subsystem also satisfies the processor efficiency requirements of this rule if:
         (a) The VOC output is consistently less than 20 mg VOC/m^3 (as carbon) adjusted to standard conditions; and
         (b) The ECS consistently shows an overall control efficiency of at least 90% when tested pursuant to §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, at VOC input-concentrations exceeding 100 ppm (as carbon).
   d. All VOC coatings used that are in excess of the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule shall be clearly identified such that coating-operators are informed that an ECS must be used.

ii. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Required for ECS:
   a. An owner or operator shall provide and maintain (an) O&M Plan(s) for any ECS, any other emission processing equipment, and any ECS monitoring devices used pursuant to this rule or to an air pollution control permit.
   b. The owner or operator shall submit to the Control Officer for approval the O&M Plans of each ECS and each ECS monitoring device used pursuant to this rule.
   c. The owner or operator shall comply with all identified actions and schedules provided in each O&M Plan.

iii. Providing and Maintaining ECS Monitoring Devices: Any owner or operator incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing VOC emissions pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices described in the facility's O&M Plan that indicate temperatures, pressures, rates of flow, or other operating conditions necessary to determine if air pollution control equipment is functioning properly and is properly maintained. Records shall be kept pursuant to §5-13-500.2 which demonstrate that the ECS meets the overall control standard required by §5-13-300(5)(i) of this rule.

iv. O&M Plan Responsibility: An owner or operator of a facility that is required to have an O&M Plan pursuant to §5-13-300(5)(ii) must fully comply with all O&M Plans that the owner or operator has submitted for approval, but which have not yet been approved, unless notified otherwise by the Control Officer in writing. If revisions to the plan have been submitted and not yet been approved by the Control Officer, then an owner or operator shall comply with the most recent O&M plan on file at Pinal County Air Quality Control District.

v. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Contents For an ECS:
   a. An O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices shall include all of the following information:
      (1) ECS equipment manufacturer;
      (2) ECS equipment model;
      (3) ECS equipment identification number or identifier that owner or operator subject to this rule assigns to such ECS equipment when manufacturer's equipment identification number is unknown.; and
      (4) Information required by §5-13-500.1 of this rule.
   b. Control Officer Modifications to Plan: After discussion with the owner or operator, the Control Officer may modify the plan in writing prior to approval of the initial O&M Plan. An owner or operator shall then comply with the plan modified.
   c. Deficient Plan: The owner or operator subject to this rule, who receives a written notice from the Control Officer that the O&M Plan is deficient or inadequate, must make written revisions to the O&M Plan for any ECS including any ECS monitoring devices, and must submit such revised O&M Plan to the Control Officer within five working days of receipt of the Control Officer's written notice, unless such time period is extended by the Control Officer, upon written request, for good cause. During the time such owner or operator is preparing revisions to the O&M Plan, such owner or operator shall still comply with all requirements of this rule.

5-13-400 – ADMINISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

1. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE VOC LIMITS:
   i. Emission Control System (ECS): Any owner or operator installing an ECS shall:
      a. Implement all recordkeeping provisions of this rule.
      b. Announce the intention to use an ECS to the Control Officer in writing if:
         (1) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the spray-gun provisions of §5-13-300.2 of this rule; or

(2) The ECS is used as an alternative to meeting the gun cleaning machine provisions of §5-13-300.3 of this rule.

c. One year after rule adoption of this rule, the ECS announced pursuant to §5-13-400(1)(i)(b) shall be in continuous use.

ii. VOC limits and Rule Requirements: Upon adoption of this rule, the owner or operator shall discontinue shelf purchase of materials that are non-compliant with §5-13-300(1)(i). The owner or operator has up to 6 months after rule adoption to complete use of existing non-compliant materials already purchased. A schedule for achieving compliant use of materials shall be prepared and made available to an inspector upon request. This schedule shall specify that 6 months after rule adoption complete material compliance shall be achieved.

2. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE O&M PLAN:

i. O&M Plans for ECS equipment subject to this rule shall be revised/updated 3 months after rule adoption.

ii. The Control Officer shall take final action on an O&M Plan revision/update to address the newly amended provisions of this rule within thirty calendar days of the filing of the complete O&M Plan revision/update. The Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of approval or denial.

5-13-500 – MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING: The owner or operator shall comply with the following recordkeeping requirements.

i. The type and amount used of each VOC-containing coating which is regulated by name or type in Table 1 of this rule, and update each VOC-containing material, related to surface coating, that is not addressed by this table. This includes, but is not limited to, thinners, surfacers, and diluents.

ii. Records shall be retained for five years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.

iii. Current List:

a. Maintain a current list of coatings, or any other VOC-containing materials regulated by this rule. This list shall include:
VOC content for each as received (before thinning). Express VOC content in 1 of 3 forms:
(1) Pounds VOC per gallon;
(2) Grams VOC per liter;
(3) The percent VOC by weight along with the specific gravity or density. (Two numbers are required).

b. An owner or operator using any VOC coating subject to §5-13-300.1 of this rule shall have on site the written value of the VOC coating in one of the following forms:
(1) A manufacturer's technical data sheet;
(2) A manufacturer's safety data sheet (MSDS); or
(3) Actual test results.

c. Usage or Purchase Records:
(1) Monthly: Records of the amount of VOC coatings used shall be updated by the end of the month for the previous month. Show the type and amount of each make-up (as described in §5-13-500(1)(iii) of this rule) and all other VOC cleaners and solvents to which this rule is applicable.
(2) Annually:
(a) Low VOC Coatings: Use of low VOC coatings shall be updated at least annually.
(b) Low-VOC Cleaner: An owner and/or operator need not keep a record of a cleaning substance that is made by diluting a concentrate with water or non-precursor compound(s) to a level that qualifies as a "Low VOC Cleaner" if records of the concentrate usage are kept in accordance with this rule.
(3) Grouping by VOC Content: For purposes of recording usage, an operator may give VOC coatings, cleaners, and solvents of similar VOC content a single group-name, distinct from any product names in the group. The total usage of all the products in that group is then recorded under just one name. (In such a case, the operator must also keep a separate list that identifies the product name of the particular solvents included under the group name). To the group name shall be assigned the highest VOC content among the members of that group, round to the nearest 10^{th} of a pound of VOC per gallon of material, or to the nearest gram VOC per liter of material.

d. Facilities That Are Not Small Surface-Coating Sources: Facilities that are not small surface-coating sources shall for all coatings (except those recorded under §5-13-100(3)(v)(c) low usage allowance), make the following listings for coatings that have VOC limits listed in Table 1 of this rule:
(1) VOC Before Reducing: The VOC content of each coating as received, minus exempt compounds. (The figure is something called the "EPA Method 24" VOC content on manufacturer's data sheets). If the coating is a multi-part coating, list the manufacturer's final VOC content.
(2) List Maximum VOC Content of Coating As Applied: For each coating that you thin/reduce or add any additive to, record in a permanent log either of the following:

(a) The maximum number of fluid ounces thinner/reducer added to a gallon of unreduced coating (or maximum g/liter), and the maximum fluid ounces of every other additive mixed into a gallon of the coating; or

(b) The VOC content of the coating after adding the maximum amount of thinner/reducer and other additives added as determined by the formula in the definition of VOC Regulatory in this rule.

e. Aerosol Spray Cans: Maintain purchase records for aerosol spray-cans, including VOC content.

iv. Frequency of Updating Usage or Purchase Records: Maintain records according to the following schedule:

a. Small Surface-Coating Sources: Small surface-coating sources shall update each month's records of coating use by the end of the following month.

b. All Other Sources: For a source that does not meet the definition of small surface-coating source, update records monthly for each coating used that complies with the VOC limits in Table 1 of this rule. Complete a month's update by the end of the following month.

v. Grouping By VOC Content: The highest VOC content among the members of that grouping shall be assigned to that grouping, rounded to the nearest 10th of a pound. To identify what products belong within each group, after each group name and the group's VOC content of material must appear the name of each product in the group and its VOC content of material. For example: For flexible plastic parts, you use 20 gallons of primer that has 3.04 lb VOC/gal., 30 gallons of primer having 3.14 lb VOC/gal., and 40 gallons of primer having 2.89 lb VOC/gal. You may record usage as 90 gallons of flexible plastic primer containing 3.1 lb VOC/gal. If grams VOC per liter is used to record VOC content, round off to the neared whole number of grams.

2. ECS RECORDING REQUIREMENTS:

i. On each day an ECS is used at a facility pursuant to this rule, the owner or operator shall:

a. Record the amount and VOC content of coating, the amount of catalyst/hardener, and the amounts of solvent, reducer, and diluent used that were subject to ECS control pursuant to this rule; and

b. Make a permanent record of the operating parameters of the key systems as required by the O&M Plan; and

c. Make a permanent record of the maintenance actions taken with 24 hours of the action's completion for each day or period of the O&M Plan requires maintenance be done.

ii. An explanation shall be entered for scheduled maintenance that is not performed during the period designated for it in the O&M Plan.

3. O&M PLAN RECORDS: An owner or operator of a facility shall maintain all of the following records in accordance with an approved O&M Plan for any ECS.

i. Periods of time an approved ECS is operating to comply with this rule;

ii. Periods of time an approved ECS is not operating;

iii. Flow rates;

iv. Pressure drops;

v. Other conditions necessary to determine if the approved ECS is functioning properly;

vi. Results of visual inspections; and

vii. Correction action taken, if any.

4. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION AND TEST METHODS:

i. Compliance Determination: The following means shall be used to determine compliance with this rule. When more than one test method is permitted for a determination, an exceedance of the limits established in the rule determined by any of the applicable test methods constitutes a violation of this rule.

a. Measurement of VOC content of materials subject to §§5-13-300.1 or 5-13-300.2 of this rule shall be conducted and reported using one of the following means:

(1) VOC content of coatings, solvents, and other substances having less than 5% solids will be determined by the test method in §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) of this rule (BAAQMD Method 31 [April 15, 1992]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(2) The VOC content of coatings or other materials having 5% or more solids will be determined by the test method in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(c) (EPA Method 24), §§5-13-500(4)(ii)(f) (BAAQMD Method 31 [May 18, 2005]) or 5-13-500(4)(ii)(g) (SCAQMD Method 313-91 [April 1997]) of this rule.

(a) Plastisols, powder coatings, and radiation-cured coatings shall be cured according to the procedures actually used in the coating process being tested before final VOC-emission determinations are made.

(b) In the case of multi-component, polymerizing coatings tested according to §5-13-500(4)(i)(a) of this rule, Method 24 shall be modified to eliminate the post-mixing dilution-step (that employs toluene or other solvent). Instead, the mixture shall be spread by appropriate technique to form a thin later, occupying the entire bottom of the foil pan. Techniques included in the method referenced in §5-13-500(4)(i)(b) of this rule, can be used as a guide for such spreading.

b. The VOC content of gaseous emission entering and exiting an ECS shall be determined by either EPA Method 18 referred to in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(b) of this rule, or EPA Method 25 and its submethod, referred to in in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(d) of this rule.

c. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined either by the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(e) of this rule (EPA Method 204 and its submethods), or by using mass balance calculation methods in concert with the methods in §5-13-500(4)(ii)(a) of this rule (EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d).

d. Measurement of air pressure at the center of the spray gun tip and air horns of an air-atomizing spray gun shall be performed using an attachable device in proper working order supplied by the gun's manufacturer for performing such a measurement.

e. Temperature measurements shall be done with an instrument with an accuracy and precision of less than one-half degree Fahrenheit (0.25°C) for temperatures up to 480°F (250°C).

ii. Test Methods Adopted By Reference: The EPA test methods as they exist in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (July 1, 2015), as listed below, are adopted by reference. The other test methods listed here are also adopted by reference, each having paired with it a specific date that identifies the particular version/revision of the method that is adopted by reference. The adoptions by reference include no future editions or amendments.

a. EPA Methods 2 ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate"), 2a ("Direct Measurement of Gas Volume Through Pipes and Small Ducts"), 2c ("Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow rate in Small Stacks or Ducts"), and 2d ("Measurement of Gas volumetric Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts"). All 4 of the foregoing methods are in 40 CFR 60m, Appendix A.

b. EPA Method 18 ("Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

c. EPA Test Method 24 ("Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings")(40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

d. EPA Method 25 ("Determination of Total Gaseous Non-methane Organic Emissions as Carbon") and its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

e. EPA Test Methods 204 ("Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure"), 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

f. California's Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Method 31 (May 18, 2005), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Paint Strippers, Solvent Cleaners, and Low Solids Coatings."

g. California's South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 313-91 (April 1997).

iii. Test Methods for ECS: For coatings/adhesives controlled pursuant to §5-13-300(2)(i) or §5-13-300(5)(iii) of this rule:

a. Measurements of VOC emissions from an ECS shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Methods 18 or its submethods, or by Method 25 or its submethods (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

b. Capture efficiency of an ECS shall be determined by mass balance in combination with ventilation/draft rate determinations done in accordance with §5-13-500(4)(iii)(c) of this rule or with US EPA Test Methods 204, 204a, 204b, 204c, 204d, 204e, and 204f (Appendix M, 40 CFR 51).

c. Ventilation/draft rates shall be determined by EPA Methods 2, 2a, 2c, and 2d (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

PINAL COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL DISTRICT
NOTICE OF FINAL RULEMAKING
PURSUANT TO A.R.S. §49-471.01 *et seq*

[M16-296]

1. Preamble

A. The Pinal County Air Quality Control District (PCAQCD), an operating division of Pinal County, proposed that the Board of Supervisors (BOS) adopt or amend certain rules under authority of A.R.S. §§49-479 and 49-480, which respectively authorize the board to adopt rules to control air pollution.

The Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990 required ozone nonattainment areas to implement Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) to control Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions. Pinal County has a small portion in/around the Apache Junction area that's incorporated into the Phoenix metro ozone nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The Phoenix metro was originally designated a 'Marginal' nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS on July 20, 2012 and required to attain the standard by July 20, 2015. A marginal ozone nonattainment area isn't required to submit an all-encompassing State Implementation Plan (SIP) that higher nonattainment designations carry (i.e. moderate, serious, severe) which include RACT requirements.

8. Technical Materials

Michael Sundblom
Air Quality Director

Greg Stanley
County Manager

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"SIP Submittal" Checklist Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix V
Re: Pinal County Rule Revisions of November 30, 2016

January 17, 2017

Note - The "Section" references in this document refer to the sections of the 3-ring binder submittal package as conveyed to the designee of the Governor of the State of Arizona, which package the District anticipates will be transferred to the EPA Administrator. This submittal reflects rule changes adopted by the Pinal County board of Supervisors on November 30, 2016.

2.1 Administrative Materials

a. Formal Letter
- See front section of SIP Binder, prior to Section 1

b. Evidence of Adoption
- Resolution No. 113016-AQ1 – See Section 7

c. Evidence of Authority
- Kevin Costello 1/10/17 letter Re: Authority to adopt Resolution No. 113016-AQ1 – See Section 2

d. Copy of the rule
1. See Section 7 which includes Resolution No. 113016-AQ1, adopting the changes embodied in the underlined/strike-through copy of the affected provisions of the Code.
2. Revisions affecting the SIP, or possibly affecting the SIP, are identified in §1-1-105.
3. See Section 3, which comprises a courtesy codification "clean copy" rules as amended, identified as "CODE OF REGULATION "CLEAN COPY" AS AMENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2016"

- See Section 4, which comprises a courtesy codification "Strikeout copy" rules as amended, identified as "CODE OF REGULATION "STRIKEOUT COPY" AS AMENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2016".

e. Evidence of conformity with procedure under state law, which notice and hearing requirements arise under A.R.S. §§49-112 and 49-479

- Copy of public notices
  1. See Section 5

- Certification that hearing was held
  1. Signed Resolution No. 113016-AQ1 confirming that the Pinal County Board of Supervisors held the public hearing and approved the resolution. – See Section 7
  2. Agenda and Minutes of the November 30, 2016 public hearing – See Section 7

f. Evidence of public notice in conformity with EPA procedures, which notice requirements arise under 40 CFR Subpart I

- See Section 5

g. Evidence of public hearing in conformity with EPA procedures, which hearing requirements arise under 40 CFR Subpart I

- See Section 7

h. Compilation of comments

- See Section 6

2.2 Technical Support

a. Identification of pollutants affected.

- The surface coatings rules affect precursors of ozone (Volatile Organic Compounds).

b. Identification of attainment/nonattainment area affected

- Phoenix-Mesa Ozone Nonattainment Area.

c. Quantification of emission changes

- The "emission changes" from these SIP-affected provisions of this package haven't been quantified.

d. Demonstration of protection for

- NAAQS
  See MAG Eight-Hour Ozone Moderate Area Plan for the Maricopa Nonattainment Area SIP, December 2016
- PSD increments
  Not applicable
- RFP demonstrations
  Not applicable
- Visibility
  Not applicable

e. Modeling information

- Not applicable; no-redesignation is being sought

f. Showing the emission limitations are based on continuous emission reduction technology.

- Not Applicable

g. Evidence that plan limitations are enforceable as a practical matter

- Not Applicable

h. Compliance and enforcement strategies, including explanation of how compliance will be determined in practice.

- Kevin Costello 1/10/17 letter Re: Authority to adopt Resolution No. 113016-AQ1 – See Section 2

i. Special economic and technological justifications

- EPA has not defined any applicable requirements

Michael Sundblom
Air Quality Director



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Greg Stanley
County Manager

SIP ENFORCEABILITY CHECKLIST

Re: Pinal County Rule Revisions of November 30, 2016

January 17, 2017

Based on information and belief, the "SIP Enforceability Checklist" is not applicable with regard to the subject SIP submittal. This document is being presented simply to affirm that the lack of a substantive "Checklist" reflects design, rather than inadvertent omission of such a document.

The "SIP Enforceability Checklist" pertains to source-specific, or "prohibitory," rules.

9. Digital Copy