

RULE 1106.1

Pleasure Craft Coating Operations

(a) Applicability

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

(b) Definitions

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

- (1) AEROSOL COATING PRODUCT is a pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marking applications.
- (2) ANTIFOULANT COATING is any coating applied to the underwater portion of a pleasure craft to prevent or reduce the attachment of biological organisms, and registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 United States Code Section 136).
- (3) CLEAR WOOD FINISHES are clear and semi-transparent topcoats applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent film.
- (4) EXEMPT COMPOUNDS (See Rule 102-Definition of Terms).
- (5) EXTREME HIGH GLOSS COATING is any coating which achieves at least 95 percent reflectance on a 60° meter when tested by ASTM Method D 523-89.
- (6) FINISH PRIMER/SURFACER is a coating applied with a wet film thickness of less than 10 mils prior to the application of a topcoat for purposes of providing corrosion resistance, adhesion of subsequent coatings, a moisture barrier, or promotion of a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections.

- (7) **GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF COATING, LESS WATER AND LESS EXEMPT COMPOUNDS** is the weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating solids and which is calculated by the following equation:

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

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

- (8) **HAND-APPLICATION METHODS** are the methods used to apply coating to substrate by manually held, non-mechanically operated equipment. Such equipment includes, but is not limited to, paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.
- (9) **HIGH BUILD PRIMER/SURFACER** is a coating applied with a wet film thickness of 10 mils or more prior to the application of a topcoat for purposes of providing corrosion resistance, adhesion of subsequent coatings, or a moisture barrier, or promoting a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections.
- (10) **HIGH GLOSS COATING** is any coating which achieves at least 85 percent reflectance on a 60° meter when tested by ASTM D 523-89.
- (11) **HIGH-VOLUME, LOW PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY** is a coating application system which is operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) flow pressure at the air cap/tip of the spray gun.
- (12) **PLEASURE CRAFT** are vessels which are manufactured or operated primarily for recreational purposes, or leased, rented, or chartered to a person or business for recreational purposes. The owner or operator of such vessels shall be responsible for certifying that the intended use is for recreational purposes.
- (13) **PLEASURE CRAFT COATING** is any marine coating, except unsaturated polyester resin (fiberglass) coatings, applied by brush, spray, roller, or other means to pleasure craft.
- (14) **PRETREATMENT WASH PRIMER** is a coating which contains no more than 12 percent solids, by weight, and at least 1/2 percent acids, by weight; is used to provide surface etching; and is applied directly to fiberglass and metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and adhesion of subsequent coatings.

- (15) SEALER is a low viscosity coating applied to bare wood to seal surface pores to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed into the wood.
- (16) TEAK PRIMER is a coating applied to teak or previously oiled decks in order to improve the adhesion of a seam sealer to wood.
- (17) TOPCOAT is any final coating applied to the interior or exterior of a pleasure craft.
- (18) VARNISHES are clear wood topcoats formulated with various resins to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air.
- (19) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is any volatile compound which contains the element carbon, excluding methane, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, and exempt compounds.

(c) Requirements

(1) VOC Content

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

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

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

- (B) This section shall not apply to pleasure craft coatings sold, offered for sale, or solicited, for shipment or use outside of this District or for shipment to other manufacturers for repackaging.
- (2) On or after July 1, 1993, a person shall not apply coatings subject to this rule unless the coating is applied by use of one of the following methods:
 - (A) Hand Application Methods, or
 - (B) High Volume, Low Pressure (HVLP) Spray, or
 - (C) such other alternative spray application method as is demonstrated, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (e)(2), to be capable of achieving equivalent or better transfer efficiency than the application method listed in subparagraph (c)(2)(B), and for which written approval of the District's Executive Officer has been obtained to use this method.
- (3) Prior to September 1, 1994, the sale or application of a coating which fails to meet the VOC limits set forth in paragraph (c)(1) shall not constitute a violation of that paragraph, provided that it is manufactured more than 90 days prior to September 1, 1992. Further, it shall not constitute a violation of paragraph (c)(1) for any coating to be sold or applied prior to July 1, 1996, provided that it is manufactured more than 90 days prior to July 1, 1994, and the coating meets the VOC limits applicable as of September 1, 1992. This subparagraph does not apply to any coating which fails to display on the product container or package the date on which the product was manufactured, or a code indicating such date. The manufacturer of coatings supplied in containers using a coded dating system shall file with the District's Executive Officer an explanation of each code.
- (4) On or after July 1, 1992, solvent cleaning of coating application equipment referenced in paragraph (c)(2), parts, products, tools, machinery, equipment, and general work areas, and the storage and disposal of VOC-containing materials used in solvent cleaning operations, shall be carried out in accordance with Rule 1171 (Solvent Cleaning Operations).
- (5) On and after January 1, 1997, a person shall not apply pleasure craft coatings subject to the requirements of this rule with a coating containing carbon tetrachloride or any of the Group II exempt compounds as defined in paragraph (b)(4) except for: methylene chloride; perchloroethylene; cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes (VMS); or perchlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF).

(d) Recordkeeping Requirement

Records shall be maintained in accordance with Rule 109.

(e) Compliance Test Methods

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

(1) VOC Content

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

- (i) EPA Reference Method 24, (40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60, Appendix A). The exempt solvent content shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 19 and 22 (SCAQMD "Laboratory Method of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual); or
- (ii) SCAQMD Methods 16 - Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials, 17 - Density of Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Related Products, 19 - Determination of Exempt Compounds, 22 - Distillation of Solvents from Paints, Coatings and Inks, and 24 - Water in Paints and Paint Materials by Karl Fisher Method (SCAQMD "Laboratory Method of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual).

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

(2) Transfer Efficiency Demonstration

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

(3) Acid Content in Coatings

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

- (4) The following classes of compounds: cyclic branched, or linear completely fluorinated alkanes; cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations; cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine, will be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with subdivision (c), only at such time as manufacturers specify which individual compounds are used in the coating formulations and identify the test methods, which prior to such analysis, have been approved by the USEPA and the SCAQMD, that can be used to quantify the amounts of each exempt compound.

(f) Exemptions

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

[SIP: Submitted as amended 6/13/97 on 3/10/98; Submitted as amended 3/8/96 on 7/23/96;
Approved 4/13/95, 60 FR 18750, 40 CFR 51.220(c)(189)(i)(A)(6)]