RULE 102. DEFINITIONS. (Adopted 10/18/1971, revised 1/12/1976, readopted 10/23/1978, revised 7/11/1989, 7/10/1990, 7/30/1991, 7/18/1996, 4/17/1997, 1/21/1999, 5/20/1999, 6/19/2003, 1/20/2005, 6/19/2008, ~~and~~ 1/15/2009), and [*date of amended rule adoption*])

These definitions apply to the entire rulebook. Definitions specific to a given rule are defined in that rule or in the first rule of the relevant regulation. Except as otherwise specifically provided in these Rules where the context otherwise indicates, words used in these Rules are used in exactly the same sense as the same words are used in Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.

[. . .]

"Application Equipment" means a device or equipment used to apply solvent, sealant, adhesive, coating, ink, or polyester resin materials.

[. . .]

"Coating" means a material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

[. . .]

"Cured Adhesive, Cured Coating, or Cured Ink" means an adhesive, coating, or ink that is dry to the touch.

[. . .]

"Degreaser" has the same meaning as **"Solvent Cleaning Machine."**

[. . .]

"Flexographic Printing" means any printing method in which the image area is raised relative to the non-image area and utilizes flexible rubber or other elastomeric plate and rapid drying liquid inks.

[. . .]

"Janitorial Cleaning" means the cleaning of building or facility components including, but not limited to, floors, ceilings, walls, windows, doors, stairs, bathrooms, furnishings, and exterior surfaces of office equipment; excluding the cleaning of work areas associated with:

1. research and development, manufacturing, and repair activities; and

2. laboratory tests and analyses (including quality assurance and quality control activities) and bench scale projects.

[. . .]

"Organic Solvents" means organic materials, including diluents and thinners which are liquid at standard conditions and which are used as, dissolvers, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents, except that such materials which exhibit a boiling point, as measured using ASTM D 1078-05, "Standard Test Method for Distillation Range of Volatile Organic Liquids," ASTM International, higher than 220°F at 0.5 millimeter mercury absolute pressure or having an equivalent vapor pressure shall not be considered to be organic solvents unless exposed to temperatures exceeding 220°F.

[. . .]

"Photochemically Reactive Solvent" means any organic solvent with an aggregate of more than 20 percent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of organic solvent;

1. combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers or ketones, having an olefinic or cyclolefinic type of unsaturation: 5 percent, or
2. combination of aromatic compounds with 8 or more carbon atoms to the molecule, except ethylbenzene: 8 percent, or
3. combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene: 20 percent.

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

[. . .]

"Reactive Organic Compound" means any ~~volatile~~ compound containing at least one (1) atom of carbon, except for the following exempt compounds: [*Note: Compounds and text shown below in* ***bold*** *are additions to the "reactive organic compound" definition.*]

1. acetone
2. ammonium carbonate
3. carbon dioxide
4. carbon monoxide
5. carbonic acid
6. **dimethyl carbonate**
7. ethane
8. metallic carbides or carbonates
9. methane
10. methyl acetate
12. methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane)
12. **methyl formate; $HCOOCH_3$**
13. cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxane compounds
14. methylene chloride
15. parachlorobenzotrifluoride
16. perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)
17. the following four classes of perfluorocarbon (PFC) compounds:
    a. cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes,
    b. cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations,
    c. cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations, and
    d. sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.
18. **propylene carbonate**
19. **tertiary-butyl acetate; $C_6H_{12}O_2$ (1,1-dimethylethyl ester)**

Tertiary-butyl acetate (also known as t-butyl acetate or tBAc) shall be considered exempt as a reactive organic compound only for purposes of reactive organic compound emissions limitations or reactive organic compound content requirements and will continue to be a reactive organic compound for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling, and inventory requirements which apply to reactive organic compounds.

20. CFC-11 (trichlorofluoromethane)
21. CFC-12 (dichlorodifluoromethane)
22. CFC-113 (1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane)
23. CFC-114 (1,2-dichloro 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane)
24. CFC-115 (chloropentafluoroethane)
25. HCFC-22 (chlorodifluoromethane)
26. **HCFC-31 (chlorofluoromethane)**
27. HCFC-123 (1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane)
28. HCFC-123a (1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane)
29. HCFC-124 (2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane)
30. HCFC-141b (1,1-dichloro 1-fluoroethane)
31. HCFC-142b (1-chloro-1,1 difluoroethane)
32. **HCFC-151a (1-chloro-1-fluoroethane)**
33. **HCFC-225ca (3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane)**
34. **HCFC-225cb (1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane)**
35. **HFC-23 (trifluoromethane)**
36. **HFC-32 (difluoromethane)**
37. **HFC-43-10mee (1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane)**
38. HFC-125 (pentafluoroethane)
39. HFC-134 (1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane)
40. HFC-134a (1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane)
41. HFC-143a (1,1,1-trifluoroethane)
42. HFC-152a (1,1-difluoroethane)
43. **HFC-161 (ethylfluoride)**
44. **HFC-236ea (1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane)**
45. **HFC-236fa (1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane)**
46. **HFC-245ca (1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane)**
47. **HFC-245ea (1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane)**
48. **HFC-245eb (1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane)**
49. **HFC-245fa (1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane)**
50. **HFC-365mfc (1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane)**
51. **HFE-7100; $(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3$; (2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane) or $C_4F_9OCH_3$; (1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane)**
52. **HFE-7200; $(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OC_2H_5$; (2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane) or $C_4F_9OC_2H_5$; (1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane)**

Rule 202.D.10.l.1 requires an Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate when using more than one gallon per year per stationary source of any one of the following exempt compounds: dimethyl carbonate, methyl formate, HCFC-225ca, HCFC-225cb, HFC-43-10mee, HFC-245fa, HFC-365mfc, or HFE-7100 [$(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3$ or $C_4F_9OC_2H_5$]. Rule 202.D.10.l.2 requires an Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate when using more than one gallon per year per stationary source of tertiary-

butyl acetate. The one gallon per year per stationary source limit is a per compound limit for each compound in aggregate for the entire stationary source and includes any amounts of the compound used in mixed or diluted product.

~~1. Acetone, ethane, methane, methyl acetate, and inorganic carbon compounds: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate~~

~~2. Chlorinated compounds~~

~~1,1,1 trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)~~
~~methylene chloride (dichloromethane)~~
~~perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)~~

~~3. Chlorofluorocarbons~~

~~trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)~~
~~dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)~~
~~chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)~~
~~trifluoromethane (HFC-23)~~
~~1,1,2 trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113)~~
~~1,2 dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)~~
~~chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)~~

~~4. Hydrofluorocarbons~~

~~pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)~~
~~1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134)~~
~~1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)~~
~~1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)~~
~~1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a)~~

~~5. Hydrochlorofluorocarbons~~

~~2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123)~~
~~2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124)~~
~~1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b)~~
~~1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)~~

~~6. Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF)~~

~~7. Cyclic, branched or linear completely methylated siloxanes (VMS)~~

~~8. Perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes:~~

~~a. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;~~
~~b. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturation;~~
~~c. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and~~
~~d. Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.~~

[. . .]

"Rotogravure Printing" means any printing process where the image area is etched or engraved relative to the surface of the image cylinder. Ink is transferred from minute etched wells on a plate cylinder to a substrate, which is supported by an impression roller, with excess ink removed by a doctor blade. The substrate is fed through the printing press in continuous rolls.

[. . .]

"Solvent" means "Organic Solvent."

"Solvent Cleaning" means any activity, operation, or process (including, but not limited to, surface preparation, cleanup, or wipe cleaning) performed outside of a solvent cleaning machine, that uses solvent to remove uncured adhesives, uncured coatings, uncured inks, uncured polyester resin material, uncured sealant, or other contaminants, including, but not limited to, dirt, soil, oil, lubricants, coolants, moisture, fingerprints, and grease, from parts, products, tools, machinery, application equipment, and general work areas. Cleaning spray equipment used for the application of coating, adhesive, ink, polyester resin material, or sealant is also considered to be solvent cleaning irrespective of the spray material being cured.

"Solvent Cleaning Machine" means any device or piece of equipment that uses solvent liquid or vapor to remove soils, moisture, or other contaminants from the surfaces of materials. Types of solvent cleaning machines include, but are not limited to, batch cold, batch vapor, in-line cold, in-line vapor, remote reservoir, and gas-path solvent cleaners, as defined in Rule 321. Buckets, pails, and beakers with capacities of 3.785 liters (1.00 gallon) or less are not considered solvent cleaning machines. However, the use of such a container or similar containers (e.g., hand-held spray bottles) with a liquid solvent for cleaning is considered to be solvent cleaning. Any device or piece of equipment used exclusively for stripping shall not be considered to be a solvent cleaning machine.

[. . .]

"Stripping" means the use of solvent to remove materials such as cured adhesives, cured inks, cured sealants, cured or dried paints, cured or dried paint residues, or temporary protective coatings.

"Surface Preparation" means the removal of contaminants such as dust, soil, oil, grease, moisture, etc., prior to application of an adhesive, coating, ink, polyester resin material, or sealant.

[. . .]

"Toxic Air Contaminant" means "Toxic air contaminant" as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 39655.

[. . .]

"Wipe Cleaning" means a solvent cleaning activity performed by hand rubbing an absorbent material such as a rag, paper, sponge, brush, or cotton swab containing solvent.

[. . .]