

RULE 330. SURFACE COATING OF METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS. (Adopted 6/11/1979, revised 7/10/1990, 7/24/1990, 11/13/1990, 4/21/1995, 1/20/2000, and 6/21/2012)

A. Applicability

This rule is applicable to any person who manufactures any metal part coating or metal product coating for use within the District, as well as to any person who uses, applies, or solicits the use or application of any metal part coating, metal product coating, or associated solvent within the District.

B. Exemptions

1. Section D shall not apply to any non-complying coatings with separate formulations used in volumes of less than 20 gallons of each non-complying formulation per stationary source in any calendar year. To qualify for this exemption from Section D, the total volume of non-complying coatings used at a stationary source shall not exceed 55 gallons annually. Coatings used for operations that are exempt per Sections B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.10, and B.12 shall not be included in calculating the volume of coatings used under this exemption. Any person claiming this exemption shall maintain on a daily basis records consistent with Section H.6 and make them available to the District for review upon request.
2. Section E and H shall not apply to touch-up coatings, repair coatings, and texture coatings, provided Section D limits are met and records are maintained pursuant to a Permit to Operate.
3. This rule shall not apply to residential non-commercial metal parts and products coating operations.
4. This rule shall not apply to the surface coating of parts or products and associated solvent where the only metal involved is fasteners, nails, pins, rivets, hinges, hasps, and similar devices used to hold the nonmetal parts together and which do not constitute a substantive part of the total surface area.
5. This rule shall not apply to coatings supplied as aerosol products in non-refillable containers.
6. This rule shall not apply to the coating operations listed below, which are covered under the rules cited.
 - a. Aerospace vehicle or component finishing or refinishing (Rule 337, Surface Coating of Aerospace Vehicles and Components), or
 - b. Automobile or truck refinishing (Rule 339, Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations), or
 - c. Marine vessel finishing or refinishing (Rule 317, Organic Solvents), or
 - d. Stationary structures (Rule 323, Architectural Coatings), or
 - e. Application of adhesives and sealants (Rule 353, Adhesives and Sealants).
7. Any coating and associated solvent subject to the requirements of this rule shall be exempt from the requirements of any other coating or solvent rule except Rule 317, Organic Solvents, and Rule 322, Metal Surface Coating Thinner and Reducer.
8. This rule shall not apply to any cleaning performed with a solvent (including emulsions) that contains two percent by weight or less of each of the following:

- a. Reactive organic compounds, and
 - b. Toxic air contaminants (as determined by generic solvent data, solvent manufacturer's composition data or by a gas chromatography test and a mass spectrometry test).
 - c. Any person claiming this exemption shall maintain the records specified in Sections H.1.a and H.1.f in a manner consistent with Section H.9 and make them available for review.
9. This rule shall not apply to stripping of cured coatings, cured adhesives, cured sealants, and cured inks, except the stripping of such materials from spray application equipment.
10. Sections D, E, and J, shall not apply to any of the following:
- a. Stencil coatings;
 - b. Safety-indicating coatings;
 - c. Magnetic data storage disk coatings;
 - d. Solid-film lubricants;
 - e. Electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings.
11. Section J shall not apply to any of the following:
- a. Cleaning of semiconductor and microelectromechanical devices undergoing manufacturing processes involving thin film deposition, vacuum deposition, dry etching, or metal lift-off operations; including any maintenance activities associated with such operations;
 - b. Cleaning of metal in electronic components;
 - c. Cleaning of encasements, including decoy shells or box casings, for electronic components that have a total surface area that is less than 2 square feet;
 - d. Cleaning of parts, subassemblies, or assemblies that are exposed to strong oxidizers or reducers (e.g., nitrogen tetroxide, liquid oxygen, or hydrazine);
 - e. Cleaning of transparencies, polycarbonate, or glass substrates;
 - f. Cleaning of solar cells, coated optics, laser hardware, scientific instruments, high-precision optics, telescopes, microscopes, and military fluid systems;
 - g. Cleaning or stripping of coating overspray from personal protective equipment.
12. This rule shall not apply to coatings that contain less than 20 grams of reactive organic compound per liter (0.17 pounds of reactive organic compound per gallon) of coating, less water and less exempt compounds, as applied.

C. Definitions

See Rule 102, Definitions, for definitions not limited to this rule. For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

“Aerospace Vehicle or Component” means any fabricated part, processed part, assembly of parts, or completed unit of any aircraft including but not limited to airplanes, helicopters, missiles, rockets, and space vehicles includes satellites.

“Air Dried” means a process whereby the coated object is cured or dried at a temperature less than 90 degrees Celsius (194 degrees Fahrenheit).

“Associated Solvent” means any solvent used in a solvent cleaning machine or for solvent cleaning performed in association with surface coating of any metal part or product.

“Baked” means a process whereby the coated object is heated to a temperature of 90 degrees Celsius (194 degrees Fahrenheit) or greater for the purpose of curing or drying.

“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. For the purposes of Rule 330, photoresist coatings are not considered to be coatings.

“Compliant Material” means any coating or solvent that has a reactive organic compound content that complies with the applicable limit in Sections D.1, D.2, D.3, or J.

“Control” means the reduction, by destruction or removal, of the amount of affected pollutants in a gas stream prior to discharge to the atmosphere.

“Detailing or Touch-up Guns” are small air spray equipment, including air brushes, that operate at no greater than 5 cubic feet per minute air flow and no greater than 50 pounds per square inch gauge air pressure and are used to coat small products or portions of products.

“Dip Coat Application” means any process in which a substrate is immersed in a solution (or dispersion) containing the coating material, and then withdrawn.

“Electric-Insulating and Thermal-Conducting Coating” means a coating that displays an electrical insulation of at least 1,000 volts direct current per mil (0.001 of an inch) on a flat test plate and an average thermal conductivity of at least 0.27 British thermal units per hour-foot-degree-Fahrenheit.

“Electric-Insulating Varnish” means 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.

“Electrodeposition” means the application of a coating using a water-based electrochemical bath process. The component being coated is immersed in a bath of the coating. An electric potential is applied between the component and an oppositely charged electrode hanging in the bath. The electric potential causes the ionized coating to be electrically attracted, migrated, and deposited on the component being coated.

“Extreme Performance Coating” means a coating used on a metal surface where the coated surface is, in its intended use, subject to the following:

- a. Chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, chemicals, chemical fumes, chemical mixtures or solutions including water immersion; or
- b. Repeated exposure to temperatures in excess of 250 degrees Fahrenheit; or
- c. Repeated heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated scrubbing with industrial grade solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents.

“Flow Coat Application” means any coating application system, with no air supplied to the nozzle, where paint flows over the part and the excess coating drains back into the collection system.

“Grams of Reactive Organic Compounds per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds” means the weight of reactive organic compounds per combined volume of reactive organic compounds and coating solids and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{Grams of reactive organic compounds per liter of coating, less water and less exempt compounds}}{=} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Where:

W_s	=	Weight of volatile compounds in grams
W_w	=	Weight of water in grams
W_{es}	=	Weight of exempt compounds in grams
V_m	=	Volume of material in liters
V_w	=	Volume of water in liters
V_{es}	=	Volume of exempt compounds in liters

“Hand Application Method” means the application of a surface coating by manually held non-mechanically operated equipment. Such equipment includes paint brush, hand-roller, trowel, spatula, dauber, rag or sponge.

“Magnetic Data Storage Disk Coating” means a coating used on a metal disk which stores data magnetically.

“Metal Part or Product” means any part, assembly of parts or completed unit fabricated in part or in total from metal.

“Non-Complying Coating” means a coating with a reactive organic compound content above a limit specified in Section D.1, 2, or 3.

“Non-Powder Coating” means any coating that is not a powder coating.

“Noncompliant Material” means any coating or solvent that has a reactive organic compound content that does not comply with the applicable limit in Sections D.1, D.2, D.3, or J.

“Powder Coating” means any coating applied as fine particle solids with less than 4 percent by weight reactive organic compound or other liquid carriers.

“Repair Coating” means a coating used to re-coat portions of a previously coated product which has sustained mechanical damage to the coating following normal coating operations.

“Safety-Indicating Coating” means a coating which changes physical characteristics, such as color, to indicate unsafe conditions.

“Solid-Film Lubricant” means a very thin coating consisting of a binder system containing as its chief pigment material one or more of molybdenum disulfide, graphite, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), or other solids that act as a dry lubricant between faying surfaces.

“Solvent” means any liquid containing any reactive organic compound or any toxic air contaminant, which is used as a diluent, thinner, dissolver, viscosity reducer, cleaning agent, drying agent, preservative, or other similar uses.

“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. 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.

“Stencil Coating” means an ink or a coating which is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters and/or numbers to metal parts and products.

“Texture Coating” means any coating that is applied to a metal part or product which, in its finished form, consists of discrete raised spots of the coating.

“Touch-Up Coating” means a coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.

D. Requirements – Reactive Organic Compound Limits

No person shall apply any coating or solicit the use of any coating on any metal part or product subject to the provisions of this rule, which, as applied, contains reactive organic compounds in excess of the following limits. These limits are expressed in grams of reactive organic compound per liter or pounds of reactive organic compound per gallon of coating, less water and less exempt compounds.

1. Non-Powder Coatings except Air Dried Extreme Performance Coatings and Air Dried Electric-Insulating Varnish:

Air Dried	Baked
340 grams per liter	275 grams per liter
2.8 pounds per gallon	2.3 pounds per gallon

2. Non-Powder Extreme Performance Coatings and Electric-Insulating Varnish - 420 grams per liter, 3.51 pounds per gallon (when air dried)
3. Powder Coatings - 50 grams per liter, 0.42 pound per gallon
4. A person may elect to use an add-on control system as an alternative to meeting the requirements of Sections D.1, D.2, D.3, E, and J, provided all of the applicable requirements below are met. Any person choosing to install such control system shall obtain an Authority to Construct from the District prior to installation.
 - a. The overall efficiency (the capture efficiency multiplied by the control device efficiency) of the total system shall be at least 85.5 percent, by weight. Alternatively, the control device reactive organic compound exhaust concentration shall not exceed 10 parts per million by volume as propane or other limit approved by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Air Resources Board, and the Control Officer.
 - b. Combustion temperature shall be continuously monitored when operating a thermal incinerator.

- c. Inlet and exhaust gas temperatures shall be continuously monitored when operating a catalytic incinerator.
- d. Control device efficiency shall be continuously monitored when operating a carbon adsorber or a control device other than a thermal or catalytic incinerator.
- e. Compliance through the use of an add-on control system shall not result in affected pollutant emissions in excess of the affected pollutant emissions that would result from compliance with Sections D.1, D.2, D.3, E, and J.

E. Requirements – Application Equipment

No person shall apply coatings subject to the provisions of this rule unless the application is performed with equipment operating according to the manufacturers operating guidelines. In addition, except as provided in Section D.4, the application method employed shall be one of the following:

- 1. Electrostatic spray application, or
- 2. Flow coat application, or
- 3. Dip coat application, or
- 4. High volume low pressure spraying equipment, or
- 5. Electrodeposition, or
- 6. Hand application methods, or
- 7. Detailing or touch-up guns, or
- 8. Any other application method approved by the Control Officer, the Air Resources Board, and the Environmental Protection Agency, that has a coating transfer efficiency equivalent to or greater than 65 percent efficiency as measured using the test method specified in Section I.4.

F. Requirements – General Operating

Any person who owns, operates, or uses any application equipment to surface coat any metal part or product shall meet the following requirements:

- 1. All reactive organic compounds-containing materials, used or unused, including, but not limited to, surface coatings, thinners, cleanup solvents, or surface preparation materials shall be stored and disposed of in nonabsorbent and nonleaking containers equipped with tight-fitting covers. All covers shall be in place unless adding material to or removing material from the containers, the containers are empty, or doing maintenance/inspection of the containers.
- 2. All application equipment, ventilation system, and emission control equipment shall be installed, operated, and maintained consistent with the manufacturer's specifications.
- 3. Waste solvent, waste solvent residues, and any other waste material that contains reactive organic compounds shall be disposed of by one of the following methods:
 - a. A commercial waste solvent reclamation service licensed by the State of California.
 - b. At a facility that is federally or state licensed to treat, store or dispose of such waste.

- c. Recycling in conformance with Section 25143.2 of the California Health and Safety Code.
4. All covers, valves, drain plugs, and other closure devices designed to reduce surface coating or solvent evaporation shall not be removed or opened except to process work or to perform monitoring, inspections, maintenance, or repairs that require the removal of the covers or other closure devices.
5. Any surface coating or solvent spills shall be wiped up immediately and the used absorbent material (e.g., cloth, paper, sand, sawdust, etc.) shall be stored in closed containers that are handled in accordance with Section F.1.
6. The handling and transfer of coatings and cleaning solvents to or from enclosed systems, vats, waste containers, and other cleaning operation equipment that hold or store fresh or spent coatings and cleaning solvents shall be conducted in such a manner to minimize spills.
7. Containers used to store coating, solvent, or any waste material that contains reactive organic compounds subject to this rule shall be marked or clearly labeled indicating the name of the material they contain.

G. Requirements – Manufacturer Labeling

1. Each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display the date on which the contents were manufactured or a code indicating the date of manufacture. Each manufacturer of such coatings shall file with the Control Officer and the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board, an explanation of each code.
2. Each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display a statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating. This recommendation shall not apply to the thinning of coatings with water. The recommendation shall specify that the coating is to be employed without thinning or diluting under normal environmental and application conditions unless any thinning recommended on the label for normal environmental and application conditions does not cause a coating to exceed its applicable standard for reactive organic compound content.
3. Each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display the maximum reactive organic compound content of the coating, as applied, and after any thinning as recommended by the manufacturer. Reactive organic compound content shall be displayed as grams of reactive organic compounds per liter or pounds of reactive organic compound per gallon of coating, less water and less exempt compounds. The volatile organic compound content may be displayed instead of the reactive organic compound content as long as the manufacturer's definition of volatile organic compound is consistent with the definition of reactive organic compound contained in District Rule 102, Definitions. Reactive organic compound content displayed may be calculated using product formulation data and the formula in Section C, or may be determined using the test method in Section I.1.

H. Requirements – Recordkeeping

Any person subject to this rule shall comply with the following requirements. Any owner or operator of any stationary source comprised of more than one facility may comply with the following requirements on a facility basis.

1. Maintain a current file of all reactive organic compound-containing materials in use at the stationary source subject to this rule. The file shall provide all of the data necessary to evaluate compliance and shall include the following information, as applicable:

- a. material name and manufacturer identification (e.g., brand name, stock identification number);
 - b. application method;
 - c. material type (e.g., air dried or baked enamel, powder coating, extreme performance coating, cleanup solvent, etc.), type operation (e.g., coating, stripping, or solvent cleaning), and, for non-powder coating operations, the drying method and equipment coated;
 - d. specific mixing data (e.g., component volumes or weights) of each component for each batch sufficient to determine the mixture's reactive organic compound content;
 - e. the corresponding reactive organic compound content limit from Sections D.1, D.2, D.3 and J.1 and the actual as applied reactive organic compound content of the materials used; and
 - f. current coating and solvent manufacturer specification sheets, Material Safety Data Sheets, product data sheets, or air quality data sheets, which list the reactive organic compound content of each material in use at the stationary source subject to this rule. Compliance with this provision may be done by ensuring the manufacturer's specifications are listed on the product container.
2. [Reserved]
 3. Maintain records for each reactive organic compound-containing material purchased for use at the stationary source. The records shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - a. material name and manufacturer identification (e.g., brand name, stock identification number); and
 - b. material type (e.g., air dried or baked enamel, powder coating, extreme performance coating, cleanup solvent, etc.).
 4. Maintain records of the disposal method each time waste solvent, waste solvent residue, or other waste material that contain reactive organic compounds is removed from the stationary source for disposal.
 5. For each material maintained in response to Section H.1.a, maintain, at a minimum, on a monthly basis for compliant material and on a daily basis for noncompliant material, a record of the following:
 - a. volume used (gallons per day, gallons per month);
 - b. reactive organic compound content (grams per liter or pounds per gallon); and
 - c. resulting reactive organic compound emissions (pounds per day, pounds per month).
 6. Any person claiming an exemption under the Section B.1 shall maintain:
 - a. Daily records of the volumes in gallons of non-complying coating materials used by each separate formulation at the stationary source.
 - b. Annual running totals, from January 1 of each calendar year, of the volume in gallons of non-complying coating materials used at the stationary source for:

- 1) Each separate formulation.
 - 2) All formulations.
7. For any stationary source that uses emission control equipment as an alternative to meeting the requirements of Sections D.1, D.2, D.3, E, or J, daily records of key operating parameter values and maintenance procedures that demonstrate continuous operation and compliance of the emission control system during periods of emission producing activities shall be maintained. These parameters shall include, but not be limited to:
- a. Hours of operation;
 - b. All maintenance work that requires the emission control system to be shut down; and
 - c. All information needed to demonstrate continuous compliance with Section D.4, such as temperatures, pressures, and/or flow rates.
8. Any records required to be maintained pursuant to this rule shall be kept on site for at least 2 years unless a longer retention period is otherwise required by state or federal regulation(s). Such records shall be readily available for inspection and review by the District.

I. Requirements – Compliance Provisions and Test Methods

1. Coatings and solvent reactive organic compound content shall be measured by the Environmental Protection Agency Reference Method 24, its constituent methods, or an equivalent method approved by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Air Resources Board, and the Control Officer. The determination of exempt compounds shall be performed in accordance with ASTM D 4457-1991, "Standard Test Method for Determination of Dichloromethane and 1,1,1-Trichloroethane in Paints and Coatings by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph," ASTM International. Alternatively, determination of exempt compounds may be performed in accordance with the South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91, "Determination of Exempt Compounds," August 1996. The reactive organic compound content of materials containing 50 grams of reactive organic compound per liter or less shall be determined by the South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 313-91, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry," June 1993, or any other test methods approved by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Air Resources Board, and the Control Officer.
2. The control device efficiency for reactive organic compound emissions shall be determined by Environmental Protection Agency Methods 25, 25A, the South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 25.1, "Determination of Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organic Emissions as Carbon," February 1991, or the South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 25.3, "Determination of Low Concentration Non-Methane Non-Ethane Organic Compound Emissions from Clean Fueled Combustion Sources," March 2000, as applicable. Environmental Protection Agency Test Method 18 or Air Resources Board Method 422, "Exempt Halogenated VOCs in Gases," September 12, 1990, shall be used to determine emissions of exempt compounds.
3. The capture efficiency for reactive organic compound emissions shall be determined by verifying the use of a Permanent Total Enclosure and 100 percent capture efficiency as defined by Environmental Protection Agency Method 204, "Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure." Alternatively, if an Environmental Protection Agency Method 204 defined Permanent Total Enclosure is not employed, capture efficiency shall be determined using a minimum of three sampling runs subject to data quality criteria presented in the Environmental Protection Agency technical guidance document "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency, January 9, 1995." Individual capture efficiency test runs subject to the Environmental Protection Agency technical guidelines shall be determined by:

- a. The Temporary Total Enclosure approach of Environmental Protection Agency Methods 204 through 204F; or
 - b. The South Coast Air Quality Management District “Protocol for Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Capture Efficiency,” May 1995.
4. Application equipment coating transfer efficiencies shall be measured using South Coast Air Quality Management District Method “Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure for Equipment User,” May 1989.
 5. The control device efficiency for toxic air contaminant emissions that are not reactive organic compounds shall be determined using:
 - a. an Environmental Protection Agency approved test method or methods, or
 - b. in the case where there is no Environmental Protection Agency approved test method, a District approved detection method applicable for each target toxic specie.
 - c. the Control Officer may require more than one test method on any emission control device where necessary to demonstrate that the overall efficiency is at least 85.5 percent by weight in reducing emissions of reactive organic compounds and/or toxic air contaminants. Any technique to convert “parts per million by volume” test method results to either 1) “parts per million by weight,” or 2) “mass emission rates” (e.g., pounds per hour) shall first be approved by the Control Officer and, if such approval is not provided, then the technique shall not be used to show compliance with this rule.
 6. The capture efficiency for toxic air contaminant emissions that are not reactive organic compounds shall be determined by using the methods described in Section I.3 modified in a manner approved by the District to quantify the mass of liquid or gaseous reactive organic compounds and/or toxic air contaminants.
 7. Emissions of reactive organic compounds from the exhaust of an emission control system shall be measured by the Environmental Protection Agency Method 25, in combination with Environmental Protection Agency Method 18 or the California Air Resources Board Method 422, “Exempt Halogenated VOCs in Gases,” September 12, 1990 (to determine emissions of exempt compounds).
 8. When more than one test method or set of test methods are specified for any testing, a test result showing an exceedance of any limit of this rule shall constitute a rule violation.
 9. The Environmental Protection Agency test methods in effect on June 21, 2012 shall be the test methods used to meet the requirements of this rule.

J. Requirements – Solvent Cleaning Associated with Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products

Section J requirements shall apply to any person performing solvent cleaning associated with surface coating of metal parts and products, including, but not limited to, use of wipe cleaning cloths, hand-held spray bottles, squirt bottles, aerosol products, and the cleaning of application equipment. The following requirements become effective June 21, 2013 and are in addition to the general operating requirements specified in Section F.

1. Solvent Requirements

Except when using an emission control system that meets the requirements of Section D.4, no person shall use any solvent to perform solvent cleaning which exceeds the applicable grams of reactive organic compound per liter of material limit specified in Table 330-1.

Table 330-1: Reactive Organic Compound Content Limits for Solvent Cleaning Associated with Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products

SOLVENT CLEANING ACTIVITY	ROC Limit, grams of ROC per liter of material (pounds of ROC per gallon of material)
(a) Metal Parts and Products Surface Preparation for Coating Application	25 (0.21)
(b) Cleaning of Coatings Application Equipment	25 (0.21)

K. Compliance Schedule

Any person who owns, operates, or uses any application equipment to surface coat any metal part or product shall meet the following compliance schedule:

1. By July 21, 2012, comply with Section F, Requirements - General Operating.
2. By December 21, 2012, comply with the recordkeeping provisions in the following Sections:
 - a. H.1.d - mixing data,
 - b. H.1.e - reactive organic compound content data,
 - c. H.3 - purchase records,
 - d. H.4 - waste disposal records, and
 - e. H.5 - daily records for noncompliant materials.
3. By June 21, 2013, comply with the Section J and Section M requirements.
4. By June 21, 2012, comply with all other provisions of this rule.

L. Reporting Requirements

Submittal of an annual report to the District is required if:

- A person holds a permit for equipment subject to the requirements of this rule, or
- A person is subject to the requirements of this rule and applies non-complying coatings.

The annual report shall be submitted to the District by March 1 and it shall contain the following information for the previous calendar year:

1. monthly totals (gallons) of compliant and noncompliant material used based on the records required by Section H.5,
2. annual totals (gallons) based on each of the coating's and solvent's monthly data,

3. if claiming the Rule 330.B.1 exemption, annual totals (gallons) of non-complying coatings for each separate formulation and all formulations, per Section H.6.b, and
4. if permitted, name and address of the company or agency, and the Permit to Operate number that the surface coating equipment is subject to.

M. Requirements - Solvent Cleaning Machine

Any person who owns, operates, or uses any solvent cleaning machine shall comply with the applicable provisions of Rule 321, Solvent Cleaning Machines and Solvent Cleaning.