

Comparative Analysis of the Current SIP Version (amended August 19, 2004) of District Rule 8061 with the Previous SIP Version (adopted November 15, 2001)

Comparison of Requirements	Adopted 11/15/01	Amended 8/19/04
2.0 APPLICABILITY		
This rule applies to any new or existing public or private paved or unpaved road, road construction project, or road modification project. The provisions of this rule shall be effective on and after May 15, 2002.	X	
This rule applies to any new or existing public or private paved or unpaved road, road construction project, or road modification project. The provisions of this rule adopted on November 15, 2001 shall remain in effect until October 1, 2004 at which time the amendments adopted on August 19, 2004 shall take effect.		X
4.0 Exemptions		
<p>In addition to the exemptions established in Rule 8011, the following exemptions are established for this Rule:</p> <p>4.1 Any unpaved road segment with less than 26 75 vehicle trips for that day. If 75 vehicle trips for that day will be exceeded, an owner/operator shall comply with the applicable requirements of this Rule.</p> <p>4.2 Maintenance and resurfacing of existing paved roads.</p> <p>4.3 Agricultural sources subject to, or specifically exempt from, Rule 8081 (Agricultural Sources)</p>	X	
<p>In addition to the exemptions established in Rule 8011, the following exemptions are established for this Rule:</p> <p>4.1 Any unpaved road segment with less than 26 annual average daily vehicle trips (AADT).</p> <p>4.1.1 This exemption shall not apply to Section 5.2.3 of this rule.</p> <p>4.1.2 An owner/operator of any unpaved road segment with 26 or more AADT must provide estimated or actual vehicle trip data to the APCO by July 1, 2005.</p> <p>4.2 Maintenance and resurfacing of existing paved roads does not apply to section 5.2 of this rule.</p> <p>4.3 Agricultural sources subject to, or specifically exempt from, Rule 8081 (Agricultural Sources)</p> <p>4.4 Emergency activities performed to ensure public health and safety as specified in Rule 8011, section 4.1.</p> <p>4.5 Equipment used to remove debris beyond the capabilities of PM10-efficient street sweepers.</p>		X
5.0 Requirements		

Comparison of Requirements	Adopted 11/15/01	Amended 8/19/04						
<p>5.1 New/Modified Paved Road</p> <p>5.1.1 An owner/operator having jurisdiction over, or ownership of, public or private paved roads shall construct, or require to be constructed, all new or modified paved roads in conformance with the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) guidelines for width of shoulders and median shoulders as specified below:</p> <p>5.1.1.1 New paved roads or modifications to existing paved roads with projected average daily vehicle trips of 500 vehicles or more shall be constructed with paved shoulders that meet following widths:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="175 591 834 697"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="175 591 505 644">Annual Average Daily Vehicle Trips (AADT)</th> <th data-bbox="505 591 834 644"><i>Minimum Paved or Stabilized Shoulder Width in Feet</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="175 644 505 672">500-3000</td> <td data-bbox="505 644 834 672">4 r</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="175 672 505 697">Greater than 3000</td> <td data-bbox="505 672 834 697">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>5.1.1.2 A curbing adjacent to and contiguous with the travel lane or paved shoulder of a road may be constructed, in lieu of meeting the paved shoulder width standard in Section 5.1.1.1.</p> <p>5.1.1.3 Intersections, auxiliary entry lanes, and auxiliary exit lanes may be constructed adjacent to and contiguous with the roadway, in lieu of meeting the paved shoulder width standard in Section 5.1.1.1.</p> <p>5.1.1.4 New paved road construction or modifications to an existing paved road that are required to comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) determinations regarding environmental, cultural, archaeological, historical, or other considerations addressed in such documents, are exempt from the paved shoulder width requirements specified in Section 5.1 of this rule.</p> <p>5.1.1.5 Whenever any paved road which has projected annual average daily vehicle trips of 500 or more is constructed, or modified with medians, the medians shall be constructed with paved shoulders having a minimum width of four feet adjacent to the traffic lanes unless:</p> <p>5.1.1.5.1 The medians of roads having speed limits set at or below 45 miles per hour are constructed with curbing; or</p> <p>5.1.1.5.2 The medians are landscaped and maintained with grass or other vegetative ground cover to comply with the definition of stabilized surface in Rule 8011.</p> <p>5.1.2 In lieu of complying with the paving or vegetation requirements of Section 5.1.1, the agency, owner, or operator may apply oils or other chemical/organic suppressants/stabilizers as defined in Rule 8011 to the required width of shoulder and median areas as specified in Section 5.1.1. The material shall be reapplied and maintained to limit VDE to 20% opacity and fulfill conditions for a stabilized surface as specified in Rule 8011.</p>	Annual Average Daily Vehicle Trips (AADT)	<i>Minimum Paved or Stabilized Shoulder Width in Feet</i>	500-3000	4 r	Greater than 3000	8	<p>X</p>	
Annual Average Daily Vehicle Trips (AADT)	<i>Minimum Paved or Stabilized Shoulder Width in Feet</i>							
500-3000	4 r							
Greater than 3000	8							

Comparison of Requirements	Adopted 11/15/01	Amended 8/19/04						
<p>5.1 Paved Roads</p> <p>5.1.1 New or Modified Paved Roads:</p> <p>5.1.1.1 An owner/operator having jurisdiction over, or ownership of, public or private paved roads shall construct, or require to be constructed, all new or modified paved roads in conformance with the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) guidelines for width of shoulders and for median shoulders as specified in section 5.1.1.2 of this rule as specified below:</p> <p>5.1.1.1.1 New paved roads or modifications to existing paved roads with projected annual average daily vehicle trips of 500 vehicles or more shall be constructed with paved shoulders that meet following widths:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="172 651 842 804"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="172 651 508 704">Annual Average Daily Vehicle Trips (AADT)</th> <th data-bbox="508 651 842 704"><i>Minimum Paved or Stabilized Shoulder Width</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="172 704 508 753">500-3000</td> <td data-bbox="508 704 842 753">4 feet or limit of right-of-way, whichever is the lesser</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="172 753 508 804">Greater than 3000</td> <td data-bbox="508 753 842 804">8 feet or limit of right-of-way, whichever is the lesser</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>5.1.1.1.2 A curbing adjacent to and contiguous with the travel lane or paved shoulder of a road may be constructed, in lieu of meeting the paved shoulder width standard in Section 5.1.1.1.1</p> <p>5.1.1.1.3 Intersections, auxiliary entry lanes, and auxiliary exit lanes may be constructed adjacent to and contiguous with the roadway, in lieu of meeting the paved shoulder width standard in Section 5.1.1.1.1</p> <p>5.1.1.1.4 Where the requirements specified in Section 5.1.1.1.1 are shown to conflict with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) with respect to determinations regarding environmental, cultural, archaeological, historical, or other considerations addressed in such documents, an owner/operator is exempt from the paved shoulder width requirements specified in Section 5.1.1.1.1 of this rule.</p> <p>5.1.1.2 Whenever any paved road which has projected annual average daily vehicle trips of 500 or more is constructed, or modified with medians, the medians shall be constructed in conformance with the AASHTO guidelines for width of median shoulders, with paved shoulders having a minimum width of four feet adjacent to the traffic lanes unless:</p> <p>5.1.1.2.1 The medians of roads having speed limits set at or below 45 miles per hour are constructed with curbing; or</p> <p>5.1.1.2.2 The medians are landscaped and maintained with grass or other vegetative ground cover or chemical/organic dust suppressants/stabilizers to comply with the definition of stabilized surface in Rule 8011.</p>	Annual Average Daily Vehicle Trips (AADT)	<i>Minimum Paved or Stabilized Shoulder Width</i>	500-3000	4 feet or limit of right-of-way, whichever is the lesser	Greater than 3000	8 feet or limit of right-of-way, whichever is the lesser		X
Annual Average Daily Vehicle Trips (AADT)	<i>Minimum Paved or Stabilized Shoulder Width</i>							
500-3000	4 feet or limit of right-of-way, whichever is the lesser							
Greater than 3000	8 feet or limit of right-of-way, whichever is the lesser							

Comparison of Requirements	Adopted 11/15/01	Amended 8/19/04
<p>5.1.2 PM10-Efficient Street Sweepers: Each city, county, or state agency with primary responsibility for any existing paved road within an urban area shall take the following actions:</p> <p>5.1.2.1 Effective July 1, 2005, all purchases of street sweeper equipment by such agency or their contractor(s) shall be only PM10-efficient street sweepers.</p> <p>5.1.2.2 The utilization of PM10-efficient street sweepers by an agency or its contractor(s) shall be prioritized for use on routine street sweeper route(s) with paved curbs which have been determined by an agency to have the greatest actual or potential for dirt and silt loadings.</p> <p>5.1.2.3 Any agency which conducts or contracts for routine street sweeping activities or services shall purchase, or require their contractor(s) to purchase and place into service, at least one PM10-efficient street sweeper not later than July 1, 2008.</p> <p>5.1.2.4 Any street sweeping routes with paved curbs covered by PM10-efficient street sweepers pursuant to Section 5.1.2.2 shall conduct routine street sweeping operations over such routes at a frequency of not less than once per month.</p> <p>5.1.2.5 All PM10-efficient street sweepers shall be operated and maintained according to manufacturer specifications.</p> <p>5.1.2.6 If the provisions of Sections 5.1.2.1 or 5.1.2.3 cannot be met due to budgetary constraints, the agency may submit a statement of financial hardship to, and approved by, the APCO and US EPA.</p>		<p>Added</p>
<p>5.1.3 Post-Event Clean-Up Each city, county, or state agency with primary responsibility for any existing paved road shall take the following actions upon discovery by the city, county or state agency of accumulations of mud/dirt [event material] of at least 1 inch thickness over an area of at least 50 square feet on road surface travel lanes as a result of wind/storm/water erosion and runoff:</p> <p>5.1.3.1 Within 24 hours of discovery by the city, county or state agency of such condition, remove the mud/dirt from the travel lanes or restrict vehicles from traveling over said mud/dirt until such time as the material can be removed from the travel lanes.</p> <p>5.1.3.2 Follow dust minimizing practices during the removal of such mud/dirt from the travel lanes.</p> <p>5.1.3.3 In the event unsafe travel conditions would result from restricting vehicle traffic pursuant to Section 5.1.3.1, and removal of such material is not possible within 72 hours due to weekend or holiday conditions, the provisions of Section 5.1.3.1 can be extended upon notification to and approval by the APCO.</p> <p>5.1.3.4 As soon as practicable, removal of mud/dirt from paved shoulders should also occur through the use of dust minimizing practices</p>		<p>Added</p>

Comparison of Requirements	Adopted 11/15/01	Amended 8/19/04
<p>5.2 Unpaved Road Segment</p> <p>5.2.1. On each day that 75 or more vehicle trips will occur on an unpaved road segment, the owner/operator shall limit VDE to 20% opacity from the unpaved road segment by application and/or maintenance of at least one of the following control measures, or shall implement an APCO-approved Fugitive PM10 Management Plan as specified in Rule 8011 (General Requirements):</p> <p>5.2.1.1 Watering;</p> <p>5.2.1.2 Uniform layer of washed gravel;</p> <p>5.2.1.3 Chemical/organic dust suppressant;</p> <p>5.2.1.4 Vegetative materials;</p> <p>5.2.1.5 Paving;</p> <p>5.2.1.6 Any other method that effectively limits VDE to 20% opacity.</p> <p>5.2.2 On each day that 100 or more vehicle trips will occur on an unpaved road segment, the owner/operator shall limit VDE to 20% opacity and comply with the requirements of a stabilized unpaved road surface by the application and/or maintenance of at least one of the following control measures, or shall implement an APCO-approved Fugitive PM10 Management Plan as specified in Rule 8011 (General Requirements):</p> <p>5.2.2.1 Watering;</p> <p>5.2.2.2 Chemical/organic stabilizers/suppressants in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications;</p> <p>5.2.2.3 Roadmix;</p> <p>5.2.2.4 Paving;</p> <p>5.2.2.5 Any other method that results in a stabilized unpaved road surface.</p>	X	
<p>5.2 Unpaved Road Segment</p> <p>5.2.1. On any unpaved road segment with 26 or more AADT, the owner/operator shall limit VDE to 20% opacity and comply with the requirements of a stabilized unpaved road by application and/or re-application/maintenance of at least one of the following control measures, or shall implement an APCO-approved Fugitive PM10 Management Plan as specified in Rule 8011 (General Requirements):</p> <p>5.2.1.1 Watering;</p> <p>5.2.1.2 Uniform layer of washed gravel;</p> <p>5.2.1.3 Chemical/organic dust stabilizers/suppressants in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications;</p> <p>5.2.1.4 Roadmix;</p> <p>5.2.1.5 Paving;</p> <p>5.2.1.6 Any other method that can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the APCO that effectively limits VDE to 20% opacity and meets the conditions of a stabilized unpaved road.</p>		X

Comparison of Requirements	Adopted 11/15/01	Amended 8/19/04
<p>5.2.2 Within an urban area, the construction of any new unpaved road is prohibited unless the road meets the definition of a temporary unpaved road as specified in section 3.60 of Rule 8011.</p> <p>5.2.3 Requirements for Existing Unpaved Public Roads in Urban and Rural Areas:</p> <p>5.2.3.1 Each city, county, or state agency with primary responsibility for any existing unpaved road within urban and rural areas shall take the following actions:</p> <p>5.2.3.1.1 By January 1, 2005 provide the District with a list of all unpaved roads under its jurisdiction in any urban area(s), including data on length of, and AADT on, each unpaved road segment.</p> <p>5.2.3.1.2 By July 1, 2005 provide the District with a list of all unpaved roads under its jurisdiction in any rural area, including data on length of, and AADT on, each unpaved road segment.</p> <p>5.2.3.1.3 By January 1, 2010, pave an average of 20% annually of all unpaved roads identified in Section 5.2.3.1.1 up to a maximum of 5 cumulative miles within any one urban area, with priority given to roads with the highest AADT levels. In meeting this requirement, each jurisdiction must show incremental progress.</p> <p>5.2.3.1.4 By April 1 of each year, 2006 through 2010, submit to the District the total number of unpaved road miles which were paved during the previous calendar year, and the percentage of cumulative miles paved relative to the list provided pursuant to Section 5.2.3.1.1.</p> <p>5.2.3.1.5 If the provisions of Section 5.2.3.1.3 cannot be met due to budgetary constraints, the agency may submit a statement of financial hardship to, and approved by, the APCO and US EPA.</p>		<p>Added</p>

Comparison of Requirements	Adopted 11/15/01	Amended 8/19/04
<p>5.2.4 Requirements for Existing Paved Public Roads with Unpaved Shoulders in Urban and Rural Areas:</p> <p>5.2.4.1 Each city, county, or state agency with primary responsibility for any existing paved public road with unpaved shoulders in urban and rural areas shall take the following actions:</p> <p>5.2.4.1.1 By January 1, 2005 provide the District with a list of all paved public roads with unpaved shoulders in any urban and rural area, including data on length of, and AADT on, each segment of paved public road with unpaved shoulders.</p> <p>5.2.4.1.2 In Urban areas, by January 1, 2010, pave or stabilize 4-foot shoulders on 50% of existing paved public roads with the highest AADT in urban areas identified in Section 5.2.4.1.1. In meeting this requirement, each jurisdiction must show incremental progress.</p> <p>5.2.4.1.3 In Rural areas, by January 1, 2010, pave or stabilize 4-foot shoulders on 25% of existing paved public roads with the highest AADT in rural areas identified in Section 5.2.4.1.1. In meeting this requirement, each jurisdiction must show incremental progress.</p> <p>5.2.4.1.4 If the provisions of Sections 5.2.4.1.2 or 5.2.4.1.3 cannot be met due to budgetary constraints, the agency may submit a statement of financial hardship to, and approved by, the APCO and US EPA.</p> <p>5.2.5 Requirements for Establishing and Posting Maximum Speed Limits on Unpaved Roads</p> <p>Each owner/operator shall establish a maximum speed limit of 25 mph on each unpaved road with 26 AADT or more and shall post speed limit signs, one in each direction, per mile of road segment in urban areas, and per two miles of road segment in rural areas. This provision shall become effective one year from the date of adoption of this rule amendment.</p>		Added
6.0 Administrative Requirements		
<p>6.2 Recordkeeping and Reporting</p> <p>In addition to complying with the recordkeeping requirements specified in Rule 8011, city, county and state agencies responsible for the maintenance and operation of public paved and unpaved roads, shall prepare and submit a written report to the District documenting compliance with the provisions of this rule. This report shall be prepared for the years 2001 and 2002, and no less frequently than each two (2) year period thereafter. The reports shall be transmitted to the District no later than 90 days after the end of the calendar year and shall include:</p>	X	

Comparison of Requirements	Adopted 11/15/01	Amended 8/19/04
<p>6.2 Recordkeeping and Reporting In addition to complying with the recordkeeping requirements specified in Rule 8011 and Sections 5.2.3 and 5.2.4 of this rule, city, county and state agencies responsible for the maintenance and operation of public paved and unpaved roads, shall prepare and submit a written report to the District documenting compliance with the provisions of this rule. This report shall be prepared for the years 2003 and 2004, and no less frequently than each two (2) year period thereafter. The reports shall be transmitted to the District no later than 90 days after the end of the calendar year and shall include:</p>		X
<p>6.2.3 For all road under the agency's jurisdiction, a summary of actions taken to reduce PM10 emissions from roads during the reporting period. Where possible, the total miles of roads for which these procedures were enforced and the estimated traffic volume on the affected roads shall be provided.</p>	X	
<p>6.2.3 For all roads under the agency's jurisdiction, a summary of actions taken to reduce PM10 emissions from roads during the reporting period. The total miles of roads for which these procedures were enforced and the estimated traffic volume on the affected roads shall be provided.</p>		X

Comparative Analysis of the Current SIP Version (amended September 16, 2004) of District Rule 8071 with the Previous SIP Version (adopted November 15, 2001)

Comparison of Requirements	Adopted 11/15/01	Amended 9/16/04
2.0 APPLICABILITY		
This rule applies to any unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area of 1.0 acre or larger. The provisions of this rule shall be effective on and after May 15, 2002.	X	
This rule applies to any unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area. The provisions of this rule adopted on November 15, 2001 shall remain in effect until October 1, 2004 at which time the amendments adopted on September 16, 2004 shall take effect.		X
4.0 Exemptions		
4.1 Unpaved vehicle and equipment traffic areas on any day on which less than 75 vehicle trips occur.	X	
4.1 Unpaved vehicle and equipment traffic areas with less than 50 Average Annual Daily Trips (AADT).		X
5.0 Requirements		
5.1 In addition to the requirements of this rule, a person shall comply with all other applicable requirements of Regulation VIII to limit Visible Dust Emissions (VDE) to 20% opacity.	X	
5.1 In addition to the requirements of this rule, a person shall comply with all other applicable requirements of Regulation VIII to limit Visible Dust Emissions (VDE) to 20% opacity and comply with the requirements of a stabilized unpaved road. If vehicle activity originates from and remains exclusively within an unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area, section 5.2 may be implemented to limit VDE to 20% opacity.		X
5.1.1 On each day that 75 or more vehicle trips will occur on an unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area, the owner/operator shall limit VDE to 20% opacity from the unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area by application and/or maintenance of at least one of the following control measures, or shall implement an APCO-approved Fugitive PM10 Management Plan as specified in Rule 8011 (General Requirements): 5.1.1.1 Watering; 5.1.1.2 Uniform layer of washed gravel; 5.1.1.3 Chemical/organic dust suppressants; 5.1.1.4 Vegetative materials; 5.1.1.5 Paving; 5.1.1.6 Any other method(s) that can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the APCO that effectively limits VDE to 20% opacity.	X	

Comparison of Requirements	Adopted 11/15/01	Amended 9/16/04
<p>5.1.1 Where 50 or more Average Annual Daily Trips (AADT) will occur on an unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area, the owner/operator shall limit VDE to 20% opacity and comply with the requirements of a stabilized unpaved road by application and/or re-application/maintenance of at least one of the following control measures, or shall implement an APCO-approved Fugitive PM10 Management Plan as specified in Rule 8011 (General Requirements):</p> <p>5.1.1.1 Watering;</p> <p>5.1.1.2 Uniform layer of washed gravel;</p> <p>5.1.1.3 Chemical/organic dust stabilizers/suppressants in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications;</p> <p>5.1.1.4 Vegetative materials;</p> <p>5.1.1.5 Paving;</p> <p>5.1.1.6 Roadmix;</p> <p>5.1.1.7 Any other method(s) that can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the APCO that effectively limits VDE to 20% opacity and meets the conditions of a stabilized unpaved road.</p>		X
<p>5.1.2 On each day that 100 or more vehicle trips will occur on an unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area, the owner/operator shall limit VDE to 20% opacity and comply with the requirements of a stabilized unpaved road by the application and/or maintenance of at least one of the following control measures, or shall implement an APCO-approved Fugitive PM10 Management Plan as specified in Rule 8011 (General Requirements):</p> <p>5.1.2.1 Watering;</p> <p>5.1.2.2 Chemical/organic stabilizers/suppressants in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications;</p> <p>5.1.2.3 Roadmix;</p> <p>5.1.2.4 Paving.</p> <p>5.1.2.5 Any other method that results in a stabilized unpaved road surface.</p>	Deleted	
<p>5.1.2 For unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic areas with 150 VDT, or 150 VDT that are utilized intermittently for a period of 30 days or less during the calendar year, the owner/operator shall implement the control options specified in 5.1.1.1 through 5.1.1.7, or shall implement an APCO-approved Fugitive PM10 Management Plan as specified in Rule 8011 (General Requirements) during the period that the unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area is utilized.</p>		Added
<p>5.1.3 On each day that 25 or more VDT with 3 or more axles will occur on an unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area, the owner/operator shall limit VDE to 20% opacity and comply with the requirements of a stabilized unpaved road by the application and/or re-application/maintenance of at least one of the control measures specified sections 5.1.1.1 through 5.1.1.6, or shall implement an APCO-approved Fugitive PM10 Management Plan as specified in Rule 8011 (General Requirements).</p>		Added

Comparison of Requirements	Adopted 11/15/01	Amended 9/16/04
<p>5.1.4 On each day when a special event will result in 1,000 or more vehicles that will travel/park on an unpaved area, the owner/operator of the unpaved area to be traveled/parked upon must notify the District at least 48 hours in advance when such a special event will occur. During the duration of the special event vehicle travel/parking, the owner/operator shall limit VDE to 20% opacity and comply with the requirements of a stabilized unpaved road by the application and/or re-application/maintenance of water or chemical/organic dust stabilizers/suppressants in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.</p>		Added
<p>5.2 In addition to the requirements of this rule, a person shall comply with all other applicable requirements of Regulation VIII to limit Visible Dust Emissions (VDE) to 20% opacity. 5.2.1 On each day that 50 or more VDT, or 25 or more VDT with 3 or more axles, originates from within and remains exclusively within an unpaved vehicle/equipment traffic area, the owner/operator may apply/reapply water to limit VDE to 20% opacity.</p>		Added
<p>5.2 An owner/operator shall restrict access and periodically stabilize a disturbed surface area whenever a site remains inactive for seven consecutive calendar days to comply with the conditions for a stabilized surface as defined in Rule 8011.</p>	X	
<p>5.3 An owner/operator shall restrict access and periodically stabilize a disturbed surface area whenever a site becomes inactive to comply with the conditions for a stabilized surface as defined in Rule 8011.</p>		X

Attachment F

Current District Rule SIP Comparison

Stringency Comparison of District Rule 4601 Non-SIP Version (12/17/09) to Current SIP Version (10/31/01)

Requirement Category	SIP Version of Rule 4601 (10/31/01)	Non-SIP Version of Rule 4601 (12/17/09)	Conclusion
2.0 Applicability	This rule is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, applies, or solicits the application of any architectural coating, or who manufactures any architectural coating for use within the District.	This rule is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, applies, or solicits the application of any architectural coating, or who manufactures, blends or repackages any architectural coating for use within the District.	No change in the applicability, therefore, non-SIP version of rule is as stringent as SIP version.
4.0 Exemptions	<p>The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:</p> <p>4.1 Any architectural coating that is sold or manufactured for use outside of the District or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging.</p> <p>4.2 Any architectural coating that is sold in a containers with a volume of one liter (1.057 quarts) or less.</p> <p>4.3 Any aerosol coating product.</p>	<p>4.1 The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:</p> <p>4.1.1 Any architectural coating that is supplied, sold, offered for sale, or manufactured for use outside of the District or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging.</p> <p>4.1.2 Any aerosol coating product.</p> <p>4.2 With the exception of Section 6.2, the provisions of this rule shall not apply to any architectural coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quarts) or less.</p>	The only change is to require reporting requirements as discussed in Section 6.2 of the non-SIP approved version. Therefore, the non-SIP version of the rule is more stringent than the SIP version of the rule.
5.0 Requirements	Note: Section 5.0 requirements refer to Table of Standards, Table of Standards 1, and Table of Standards 2. These tables are included as Attachment X.		
	<p>5.1 VOC Content Limits: Except as provided in Sections 5.2, 5.3, 5.8 and 8.0, no person shall;</p> <p>5.1.1 manufacture, blend, or repackage for sale within the District;</p> <p>5.1.2 supply, sell, or offer for sale within the district;</p> <p>5.1.3 solicit for application or apply within the District any architectural coating with a VOC content in excess of the corresponding limit specified in the Table of Standards, after the specified effective date in the Table of Standards.</p>	<p>5.1 VOC Content Limits: Except as provided in Sections 5.2 and 5.3, no person shall: manufacture, blend, or repackage for use within the District; or supply, sell, or offer for sale within the District; or solicit for application or apply within the District any architectural coating with a VOC content in excess of the corresponding limit specified in the Table of Standards 1 or the Table of Standards 2, after the specified effective date in the Table of Standards 1 or the Table of Standards 2. Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory, thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendation, excluding any colorant added to tint bases.</p>	Sections 5.8 and 8.0 of the SIP version are not included in the non-SIP version. As discussed in corresponding sections the non-SIP version is more stringent. The Table of Standards and Table of Standards 1 have the same VOC limits. Table of Standard 2 is more stringent as discussed below. Therefore, the non-SIP version of the rule is more stringent than the SIP version of the rule.
	<p>5.2 Most Restrictive VOC Limit: If anywhere on the container of any architectural coating, or any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature supplied by a manufacturer or anyone acting on their behalf, any representation is made that indicates that the coating meets the definition of or is recommended for use for more than one of the coating categories listed in the Table of Standards, then the most restrictive VOC content limit shall apply. This provision does not apply to the following coating categories:</p> <p>5.2.1 Lacquer coatings (including lacquer sanding sealers)</p> <p>5.2.2 Metallic pigmented coatings</p> <p>5.2.3 Shellacs</p> <p>5.2.4 Fire-retardant coatings</p> <p>5.2.5 Pretreatment wash primers</p> <p>5.2.6 Industrial maintenance coatings</p> <p>5.2.7 Low-solids coatings</p>	<p>5.2 Most Restrictive VOC Limit: If a coating meets the definition in Section 3.0 for one or more specialty coating categories listed in the Table of Standards 1 or the Table of Standards 2, then that coating is not required to meet the VOC limits for Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat – High Gloss coatings, but is required to meet the VOC limit for the applicable specialty coating listed in the Table of Standards 1 or the Table of Standards 2.</p> <p>5.2.1 Effective until December 31, 2010, with the exception of the specialty coating categories specified in Section 5.2.3.1 through 5.2.3.15, if a coating is recommended for use in more than one of the specialty coating categories listed in the Table of Standards 1, the most restrictive (or lowest) VOC content limit shall apply.</p> <p>5.2.2 Effective on and after January 1, 2011, with the exception of the</p>	The VOC limit of the non-SIP version is at least as stringent as the SIP version. Therefore, the non-SIP version of the rule is more stringent than the SIP version of the rule.

Requirement Category	SIP Version of Rule 4601 (10/31/01)	Non-SIP Version of Rule 4601 (12/17/09)	Conclusion
	<p>5.2.8 Wood preservatives</p> <p>5.2.9 High temperature coatings</p> <p>5.2.10 Temperature-indicator safety coatings</p> <p>5.2.11 Antenna coatings</p> <p>5.2.12 Antifouling coatings</p> <p>5.2.13 Flow coatings</p> <p>5.2.14 Bituminous roof primers</p> <p>5.2.15 Specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters</p>	<p>specialty coating categories specified in Sections 5.2.3.2, 5.2.3.3, 5.2.3.5 through 5.2.3.9, and 5.2.3.14 through 5.2.3.18, if a coating is recommended for use in more than one of the specialty coating categories listed in the Table of Standards 2, the most restrictive (or lowest) VOC content limit shall apply.</p> <p>5.2.3 This requirement applies to: usage recommendations that appear anywhere on the coating container, anywhere on any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature supplied by a manufacturer or anyone acting on their behalf.</p> <p>5.2.3.1 Lacquer coatings (including lacquer sanding sealers)</p> <p>5.2.3.2 Metallic pigmented coatings</p> <p>5.2.3.3 Shellacs</p> <p>5.2.3.4 Fire-retardant coatings</p> <p>5.2.3.5 Pretreatment wash primers</p> <p>5.2.3.6 Industrial maintenance coatings</p> <p>5.2.3.7 Low-solids coatings</p> <p>5.2.3.8 Wood preservatives</p> <p>5.2.3.9 High temperature coatings</p> <p>5.2.3.10 Temperature-indicator safety coatings</p> <p>5.2.3.11 Antenna coatings</p> <p>5.2.3.12 Antifouling coatings</p> <p>5.2.3.13 Flow coatings</p> <p>5.2.3.14 Bituminous roof primers</p> <p>5.2.3.15 Specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters</p> <p>5.2.3.16 Aluminum roof coatings</p> <p>5.2.3.17 Zinc-rich primers</p> <p>5.2.3.18 Wood Coatings</p>	
	<p>5.3 Sell-Through of Coatings:</p> <p>5.3.1 A coating manufactured prior to the January 1, 2003 or January 1, 2004 effective date specified for that coating in the Table of Standards may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the specified effective date. In addition, a coating manufactured before the effective date specified for that coating in the Table of Standards may be applied at any time, both before and after the specified effective date, so long as the coating complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured. This Section 5.3 does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date-code required by Section 6.1.1.</p> <p>5.3.2 A coating included in an approved Averaging Program that does not comply with the specified limit in the</p>	<p>5.3 Sell-Through of Coatings:</p> <p>A coating manufactured prior to the effective date specified for that coating in the Table of Standards 1 or the Table of Standards 2, and that complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the specified effective date. In addition, a coating manufactured before the effective date specified for that coating in the Table of Standards 1 or the Table of Standards 2 may be applied at any time, both before and after the specified effective date, so long as the coating complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured. This Section 5.3 does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date-code required by Section 6.1.1.</p>	<p>The VOC limit of the non-SIP version is at least as stringent as the SIP version. Section 5.3.2 was removed it is no longer applicable in the SIP version. Therefore, the non-SIP version of the rule is more stringent than the SIP version of the rule.</p>

Requirement Category	SIP Version of Rule 4601 (10/31/01)	Non-SIP Version of Rule 4601 (12/17/09)	Conclusion
	<p>Table of Standards may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the end of the compliance period specified in the approved Averaging Program. In addition, such a coating may be applied at any time, both during and after the compliance period. This Section 5.3.2 does not apply to any coating that does not display on the container either the statement: "This product is subject to architectural coatings averaging provisions in California" or a substitute symbol specified by the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board (ARB). This Section 5.3.2 shall remain in effect until January 1, 2008.</p>		
	<p>5.4 Painting Practices: All architectural coating containers used to apply the contents therein to a surface directly from the container by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging or other means, shall be closed when not in use. These architectural coating containers include, but are not limited to, drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays or other application containers. Containers of any VOC containing materials used for thinning and cleanup shall also be closed when not in use.</p>	<p>5.4 Painting Practices: All architectural coating containers used to apply the contents therein to a surface directly from the container by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging or other means, shall be closed when not in use. These architectural coating containers include, but are not limited to, drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays or other application containers. Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning and cleanup shall also be closed when not in use.</p>	<p>No change in the requirements, therefore, non-SIP version of rule is as stringent as SIP version.</p>
	<p>5.5 Thinning: No person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating shall apply a coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in the Table of Standards.</p>	<p>5.5 Thinning: No person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating shall apply a coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in the Table of Standards 1 or the Table of Standards 2.</p>	<p>The VOC limit of the non-SIP version is at least as stringent as the SIP version. Therefore, the non-SIP version of the rule is more stringent than the SIP version of the rule.</p>
	<p>5.6 Rust Preventative Coatings: Effective January 1, 2004, no person shall apply or solicit the application of any rust preventative coating for industrial use, unless such a rust preventative coating complies with the industrial maintenance coating VOC limit specified in the Table of Standards.</p>	<p>5.6 Rust Preventative Coatings: Effective through December 31, 2010, no person shall apply or solicit the application of any rust preventative coating for industrial use, unless such a rust preventative coating complies with the industrial maintenance coating VOC limit specified in the Table of Standards 1.</p>	<p>The VOC limit of the non-SIP version is at least as stringent as the SIP version. Therefore, the non-SIP version of the rule is more stringent than the SIP version of the rule.</p>
	<p>5.7 Coatings Not Listed in the Table of Standards: For any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for the specialty coatings categories listed in the Table of Standards, the VOC content limit shall be determined by classifying the coating as a flat coating or a nonflat coating, based on its gloss, as defined in Sections 3.21, 3.36 and 3.37 and the corresponding flat or nonflat VOC limit shall apply.</p>	<p>5.7 Coatings Not Listed in the Table of Standards 1 or the Table of Standards 2: For any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for the specialty coatings categories listed in the Table of Standards 1 or the Table of Standards 2, the VOC content limit shall be determined by classifying the coating as a Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat – High Gloss coating, based on its gloss, and the corresponding Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat – High Gloss VOC limit in the Table of Standards 1 or the Table of Standards 2 shall apply.</p>	<p>The VOC limit of the non-SIP version is at least as stringent as the SIP version. Therefore, the non-SIP version of the rule is more stringent than the SIP version of the rule.</p>
	<p>5.8 Lacquers: Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 3.1, a person or facility may add up to 10 percent by volume of VOC to a lacquer to avoid blushing of the finish during days with relative humidity greater</p>	<p>---</p>	<p>This section has been removed. The operation is required to meet the lacquer VOC limit regardless of</p>

Requirement Category	SIP Version of Rule 4601 (10/31/01)	Non-SIP Version of Rule 4601 (12/17/09)	Conclusion
	than 70 percent and temperature below 65°F, at the time of application, provided that the coating contains acetone and no more than 550 grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds, prior to the addition of VOC.		temperature and humidity. Therefore, non-SIP version of rule is as stringent as SIP version
	5.9 Averaging Compliance Option: On or after January 1, 2003, in lieu of compliance with the specified limits in The Table of Standards for floor coatings; industrial maintenance coatings; primers, sealers, and undercoaters; quick-dry primers, sealers, and undercoaters; quick-dry enamels; roof coatings; bituminous roof coatings; rust preventative coatings; stains; waterproofing sealers, as well as flats and non-flats (excluding recycled coatings), manufacturers may average designated coatings such that their actual cumulative emissions from the averaged coatings are less than or equal to the cumulative emissions that would have been allowed under those limits over a compliance period not to exceed one year. Such manufacturers must also comply with the averaging provisions contained in Section 8.0, as well as maintain and make available for inspection records for at least three years after the end of the compliance period. This Section 5.9 and Section 8.0 shall cease to be effective on January 1, 2005, after which averaging will no longer be allowed.	---	This section is removed from the non-SIP version, it is no longer applicable. Therefore, non-SIP version of rule is as stringent as SIP version.
	---	5.8 Prior to January 1, 2011, any coating that meets a definition in Section 3.0 for a coating category listed in the Table of Standards 2 and complies with the applicable VOC limit in the Table of Standards 2 and with Sections 5.2 and 6.1 (including those provision of Section 6.1 otherwise effective on January 1, 2011) shall be considered in compliance with this rule.	Table of Standards 2 is more stringent than the VOC limits of Table of Standards in the SIP-Approved version. Therefore, non-SIP version of rule is as stringent as SIP version.
Table of Standards (See Attachment X for Table)		Table of Standards 1 (Effective through 12/31/10) (See Attachment X for Table)	The non-SIP rule requirements are the same as the Table of Standards in the SIP approved rule, except Table of Standards 1 expires at which time Table of Standards 2 is in effect. As discussed below these standards are more stringent. Therefore, non-SIP version of rule is as stringent as SIP version.
		Table of Standards 2 (Effective on and after 1/1/11) (See Attachment X for Table)	The requirements of Table of Standards 2 are more stringent than the Table of Standards in the SIP rule. Therefore, non-SIP version of rule is as stringent as SIP version.
6.0 Administrative Requirements	6.1 Labeling Requirements: Each manufacturer of any architectural coating subject to this rule shall display the information listed in Sections	6.1 Labeling Requirements: Each manufacturer of any architectural coating subject to this rule shall display the	The non-SIP approved rule contain sections listed in the SIP rule plus

Requirement Category	SIP Version of Rule 4601 (10/31/01)	Non-SIP Version of Rule 4601 (12/17/09)	Conclusion
	<p>6.1.1 through 6.1.9 on the coating container (or label) in which the coating is sold or distributed.</p> <p>6.1.1 Date Code: The date the coating was manufactured, or a date code representing the date, shall be indicated on the label, lid or bottom of the container. If the manufacturer uses a date code for any coating, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the Executive Officer of the ARB.</p> <p>6.1.2 Thinning Recommendations: A statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating shall be indicated on the label or lid of the container. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of architectural coatings with water. If thinning of the coating prior to use is not necessary, the recommendation must specify that the coating is to be applied without thinning.</p> <p>6.1.3 VOC Content: Each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display either the maximum or actual VOC content of the coating, as supplied, including the maximum thinning as recommended by the manufacturer. VOC content shall be displayed in grams of VOC per liter of coating. VOC content displayed shall be calculated using product formulation data, or shall be determined using the test methods in Section</p> <p>6.3.1. The equations in Sections 3.25 or 3.26, as appropriate, shall be used to calculate VOC content.</p> <p>6.1.4 Industrial Maintenance Coatings: In addition to the information specified in Sections 6.1.1, 6.1.2 and 6.1.3, each manufacturer of any industrial maintenance coating subject to this rule shall display on the label or lid of the container in which the coating is sold or distributed one or more of the following descriptions listed in Section 6.1.4.1 through 6.1.4.3.</p> <p>6.1.4.1 "For industrial use only"</p> <p>6.1.4.2 "For professional use only"</p> <p>6.1.4.3 "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use"</p> <p>6.1.5 Clear Brushing Lacquers: Effective January 1, 2003, the labels of all clear brushing lacquers shall prominently display the statements "For brush application only," and "This product must not be thinned or sprayed."</p> <p>6.1.6 Rust Preventative Coatings: Effective January 1, 2003, the labels of all rust preventative coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Metal Substrates Only"</p> <p>6.1.7 Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters: Effective January 1, 2003, the labels of all specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters shall prominently</p>	<p>information listed in Sections 6.1.1 through 6.1.14 on the coating container (or label) in which the coating is sold or distributed.</p> <p>6.1.1 Date Code: The date the coating was manufactured, or a date code representing the date, shall be indicated on the label, lid or bottom of the container. If the manufacturer uses a date code for any coating, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the Executive Officer of the ARB.</p> <p>6.1.2 Thinning Recommendations: A statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating shall be indicated on the label or lid of the container. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of architectural coatings with water. If thinning of the coating prior to use is not necessary, the recommendation must specify that the coating is to be applied without thinning.</p> <p>6.1.3 VOC Content: Each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display one of the following values, in grams of VOC per liter of coating:</p> <p>6.1.3.1 Maximum VOC Content, as determined from all potential product formulations; or</p> <p>6.1.3.2 VOC Content, as determined from actual formulation data; or</p> <p>6.1.3.3 VOC Content, as determined using the test methods in Section 6.3.2.</p> <p>If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the container must display the VOC Content, as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the container must display the VOC Content, including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a multicomponent product, the container must display the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing.</p> <p>6.1.4 Faux Finishing Coatings: Effective January 1, 2011, the labels of all clear topcoat Faux Finishing coatings shall prominently display the statement "This product can only be sold or used as part of a Faux Finishing coating system".</p> <p>6.1.5 Industrial Maintenance Coatings: Each manufacturer of any industrial maintenance coating subject to this rule shall display on the label or lid of</p>	<p>additional requirements not found in the SIP version. Therefore, non-SIP version of rule is as stringent as SIP version.</p>

Requirement Category	SIP Version of Rule 4601 (10/31/01)	Non-SIP Version of Rule 4601 (12/17/09)	Conclusion
	<p>display one or more of the descriptions listed in Section</p> <p>6.1.7.1 through 6.1.7.5.</p> <p>6.1.7.1 For blocking stains.</p> <p>6.1.7.2 For fire-damaged substrates.</p> <p>6.1.7.3 For smoke-damaged substrates.</p> <p>6.1.7.4 For water-damaged substrates.</p> <p>6.1.7.5 For excessively chalky substrates.</p> <p>6.1.8 Quick Dry Enamels: Effective January 1, 2003, the labels of all quick dry enamels shall prominently display the words "Quick Dry" and the dry hard time.</p> <p>6.1.9 Non-flat – High Gloss Coatings: Effective January 1, 2003, the labels of all non-flat – high gloss coatings shall prominently display the words "High Gloss".</p>	<p>the container in which the coating is sold or distributed one or more of the following descriptions listed in Section 6.1.5.1 through 6.1.5.3.</p> <p>6.1.5.1 "For industrial use only"</p> <p>6.1.5.2 "For professional use only"</p> <p>6.1.5.3 "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use"</p> <p>6.1.6 Clear Brushing Lacquers: The labels of all clear brushing lacquers shall prominently display the statements "For brush application only," and "This product must not be thinned or sprayed." (Category deleted effective January 1, 2011.)</p> <p>6.1.7 Rust Preventative Coatings: The labels of all rust preventative coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Metal Substrates Only".</p> <p>6.1.8 Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters: Effective until December 31, 2010, the labels of all specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters shall prominently display one or more of the descriptions listed in Section 6.1.8.1 through 6.1.8.5. Effective on and after January 1, 2011, the labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall prominently display one or more of the descriptions listed in Sections 6.1.8.1 through 6.1.8.3. On and after January 1, 2011, Sections 6.1.8.4 and 6.1.8.5 will be no longer effective.</p> <p>6.1.8.1 For fire-damaged substrates.</p> <p>6.1.8.2 For smoke-damaged substrates.</p> <p>6.1.8.3 For water-damaged substrates.</p> <p>6.1.8.4 For excessively chalky substrates.</p> <p>6.1.8.5 For blocking stains.</p> <p>6.1.9 Quick Dry Enamels: The labels of all quick dry enamels shall prominently display the words "Quick Dry" and the dry hard time. (Category deleted effective January 1, 2011.)</p> <p>6.1.10 Reactive Penetrating Sealers: Effective January 1, 2011, the labels of all Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall prominently display the statement "Reactive Penetrating Sealer."</p> <p>6.1.11 Stone Consolidants: Effective January 1, 2011, the labels of all Stone Consolidants shall prominently display the statement "Stone Consolidant - For Professional Use Only."</p> <p>6.1.12 Nonflat– High Gloss Coatings: The labels of all Nonflat – high gloss coatings shall prominently display the words "High Gloss."</p>	

Requirement Category	SIP Version of Rule 4601 (10/31/01)	Non-SIP Version of Rule 4601 (12/17/09)	Conclusion
		<p>6.1.13 Wood Coatings: Effective January 1, 2011, the labels of all Wood Coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Wood Substrates Only."</p> <p>6.1.14 Zinc Rich Primers: Effective January 1, 2011, the labels of all Zinc Rich Primers shall prominently display one or more of the following descriptions listed in Section 6.1.14.1 through 6.1.14.3.</p> <p>6.1.14.1 "For industrial use only"</p> <p>6.1.14.2 "For professional use only"</p> <p>6.1.14.3 "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use"</p>	
	<p>6.2 Reporting Requirements</p> <p>6.2.1 Clear Brushing Lacquers: Each manufacturer of clear brushing lacquers shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the ARB. The report shall specify the number of gallons of clear brushing lacquers sold in the State during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.</p> <p>6.2.2 Rust Preventative Coatings: Each manufacturer of rust preventative coatings shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the ARB. The report shall specify the number of gallons of rust preventative coatings sold in the State during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.</p> <p>6.2.3 Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters: Each manufacturer of specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the ARB. The report shall specify the number of gallons of specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters sold in the State during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.</p> <p>6.2.4 Toxic Exempt Compounds: For each architectural coating that contains perchloroethylene or methylene chloride, the manufacturer shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the ARB the following information for products sold in the State during the preceding year:</p> <p>6.2.4.1 the product brand name and a copy of the product label with legible usage instructions;</p>	<p>6.2 Reporting Requirements</p> <p>The reporting requirements specified in Sections 6.2.1 through 6.2.6 shall apply until December 31, 2010.</p> <p>6.2.1 Clear Brushing Lacquers: Each manufacturer of clear brushing lacquers shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the ARB. The report shall specify the number of gallons of clear brushing lacquers sold in the State during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.</p> <p>6.2.2 Rust Preventative Coatings: Each manufacturer of rust preventative coatings shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the ARB. The report shall specify the number of gallons of rust preventative coatings sold in the State during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.</p> <p>6.2.3 Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters: Each manufacturer of specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the ARB. The report shall specify the number of gallons of specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters sold in the State during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.</p> <p>6.2.4 Toxic Exempt Compounds: For each architectural coating that contains perchloroethylene or methylene chloride, the manufacturer shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, submit an</p>	<p>Until December 31, 2010 both versions of the rule have the same reporting requirements. After that date the non-SIP approved rule includes very specific information to be kept and is required for all architectural coatings. Therefore, non-SIP version of rule is as stringent as SIP version.</p>

Requirement Category	SIP Version of Rule 4601 (10/31/01)	Non-SIP Version of Rule 4601 (12/17/09)	Conclusion
	<p>6.2.4.2 the product category listed in the Table of Standards to which the coating belongs;</p> <p>6.2.4.3 the total sales in California during the calendar year to the nearest gallon;</p> <p>6.2.4.4 the volume percent, to the nearest 0.10 percent, of perchloroethylene and methylene chloride in the coating.</p> <p>6.2.5 Recycled Coatings: Manufacturers of recycled coatings must submit a letter to the Executive Officer of the ARB certifying their status as a Recycled Paint Manufacturer. The manufacturer shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning with the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the ARB. The report shall include, for all recycled coatings, the total number of gallons distributed in the State during the preceding year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State distribution.</p> <p>6.2.6 Bituminous Coatings: Each manufacturer of bituminous roof coatings or bituminous roof primers shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning with the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of ARB. The report shall specify the number of gallons of bituminous roof coatings or bituminous roof primers sold in the State during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.</p>	<p>annual report to the Executive Officer of the ARB the following information for products sold in the State during the preceding year:</p> <p>6.2.4.1 the product brand name and a copy of the product label with legible usage instructions;</p> <p>6.2.4.2 the product category listed in the Table of Standards 1 or the Table of Standards 2 to which the coating belongs;</p> <p>6.2.4.3 the total sales in California during the calendar year to the nearest gallon;</p> <p>6.2.4.4 the volume percent, to the nearest 0.10 percent, of perchloroethylene and methylene chloride in the coating.</p> <p>6.2.5 Recycled Coatings: Manufacturers of recycled coatings must submit a letter to the Executive Officer of the ARB certifying their status as a Recycled Paint Manufacturer. The manufacturer shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning with the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the ARB. The report shall include, for all recycled coatings, the total number of gallons distributed in the State during the preceding year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State distribution.</p> <p>6.2.6 Bituminous Coatings: Each manufacturer of bituminous roof coatings or bituminous roof primers shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning with the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of ARB. The report shall specify the number of gallons of bituminous roof coatings or bituminous roof primers sold in the State during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate state sales.</p> <p>6.2.7 Effective on and after January 1, 2011, Sales Data: All sales data listed in Sections 6.2.7.1 to 6.2.7.14 shall be maintained on-site by the responsible official for a minimum of three years. A responsible official from each manufacturer shall upon request of the Executive Officer of the ARB, or his or her delegate, provide data concerning the distribution and sales of architectural coatings. Sales data submitted by the responsible official to the Executive Officer of the ARB may be claimed as confidential, and such information shall be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17,</p>	

Requirement Category	SIP Version of Rule 4601 (10/31/01)	Non-SIP Version of Rule 4601 (12/17/09)	Conclusion
		<p>California Code of Regulations Sections 91000-91022. The responsible official shall within 180 days provide information, including, but not limited to the data listed in Sections 6.2.7.1 through 6.2.7.14:</p> <p>6.2.7.1 the name and mailing address of the manufacturer;</p> <p>6.2.7.2 the name, address and telephone number of a contact person;</p> <p>6.2.7.3 the name of the coating product as it appears on the label and the applicable coating category;</p> <p>6.2.7.4 whether the product is marketed for interior or exterior use or both;</p> <p>6.2.7.5 the number of gallons sold in California in containers greater than one liter (1.057 quart) and equal to or less than one liter (1.057 quart);</p> <p>6.2.7.6 the VOC Actual content and VOC Regulatory content in grams per liter. If thinning is recommended, list the VOC Actual content and VOC Regulatory content after maximum recommended thinning. If containers less than one liter have a different VOC content than containers greater than one liter, list separately. If the coating is a multi-component product, provide the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed;</p> <p>6.2.7.7 the names and CAS numbers of the VOC constituents in the product;</p> <p>6.2.7.8 the names and CAS numbers of any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition;</p> <p>6.2.7.9 whether the product is marketed as solvent-borne, waterborne, or 100% solids;</p> <p>6.2.7.10 description of resin or binder in the product;</p> <p>6.2.7.11 whether the coating is a single-component or multi-component product;</p> <p>6.2.7.12 the density of the product in pounds per gallon;</p> <p>6.2.7.13 the percent by weight of: solids, all volatile materials, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition; and</p> <p>6.2.7.14 the percent by volume of: solids, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition.</p>	

Requirement Category	SIP Version of Rule 4601 (10/31/01)	Non-SIP Version of Rule 4601 (12/17/09)	Conclusion
	<p>6.3 Test Methods</p> <p>6.3.1 VOC Content of Coatings: To determine the physical properties of a coating in order to perform the calculations in Section 3.26 and 3.27, the reference method for VOC content is U.S. EPA Method 24, except as provided in Sections 6.3.2 and 6.3.15. An alternative method to determine the VOC content of coatings is SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised February 1996), incorporated by reference in Section 6.3.14. The exempt compounds content shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised August 1996), incorporated by reference in Section 6.3.12. To determine the VOC content of a coating, the manufacturer may use U.S. EPA Method 24, or an alternative method as provided in Section 6.3.2, formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating has been formulated as intended (e.g., quality assurance checks, recordkeeping). However, if there are any inconsistencies between the results of a Method 24 test and any other means for determining VOC content, the Method 24 test results will govern, except when an alternative method is approved as specified in Section 6.3.2. The District Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) may require the manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.</p> <p>6.3.2 Alternative Test Methods: Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with Section 6.3.1, after review and approved in writing by the staffs of the District, the ARB and the U.S. EPA, may also be used. 6.3.3 Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: Analysis of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of U.S. EPA Method 24 (40 CFR 59, subpart D, Appendix A), incorporated by reference in Section 6.3.15. This method has not been approved for methacrylate multicomponent coatings used for other purposes than as traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multicomponent coatings.</p> <p>6.3.4 Flame Spread Index: The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E 84-99, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials"(see Section 3, Fire-Retardant Coating).</p> <p>6.3.5 Fire Resistance Rating: The fire</p>	<p>6.3 Test Methods</p> <p>The test methods listed below shall be used to demonstrate compliance with this rule. Alternate equivalent test methods may be used provided the test methods have been approved by the APCO and EPA.</p> <p>6.3.1 Calculation of VOC Content: For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC content limits in the Table of Standards 1 or the Table of Standards 2, the VOC content of a coating shall be determined as defined in Section 3.77, 3.78, or 3.79 as appropriate. The VOC content of a tint base shall be determined without colorant that is added after the tint base is manufactured. If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated for the product as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC content must be calculated as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOC during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing.</p> <p>6.3.2 VOC Content of Coatings: To determine the physical properties of a coating in order to perform the calculations in Section 3.77 and 3.79, the reference method for VOC content is EPA Method 24, except as provided in Sections 6.3.3 and 6.3.16. An alternative method to determine the VOC content of coatings is SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised February 1996). The exempt compounds content shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), BAAQMD Method 43 (Revised 1996), or BAAQMD Method 41 (Revised 1995), as applicable. To determine the VOC content of a coating, the manufacturer may use EPA Method 24, or an alternative method as provided in Section 6.3.3, formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating has been formulated as intended (e.g., quality assurance checks, recordkeeping). However, if there are any inconsistencies between the results of EPA Method 24 test and any other means for determining VOC content, the EPA Method 24</p>	<p>The non-SIP version includes all the requirements of the SIP version. Therefore, the non-SIP version of the rule is more stringent than the SIP version of the rule.</p>

Requirement Category	SIP Version of Rule 4601 (10/31/01)	Non-SIP Version of Rule 4601 (12/17/09)	Conclusion
	<p>resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E 119-98, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction Materials"(see Section 3, Fire-Resistive Coating).</p> <p>6.3.6 Gloss Determination: The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss"(see Section 3, Flat Coating, Nonflat Coating, Nonflat-High Gloss Coating and Quick-Dry Enamel).</p> <p>6.3.7 Metal Content of Coatings: The metallic content of a coating shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 318-95, Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction, <i>SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples</i> (see Section 3, Metallic Pigmented Coating).</p> <p>6.3.8 Acid Content of Coatings: The acid content of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 1613-96, "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and related products"(see Section 3, Pre-Treatment Wash Primer).</p> <p>6.3.9 Drying Times: The set-to-touch, dry-hard, dry-to-touch and dry-to-recoat times of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 1640-95, "Standard Test Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature" (see Section 3, Quick-Dry Enamel and Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer and Undercoater) The tack-free time of a quickdry enamel coating shall be determined by the Mechanical Test Method of ASTM Designation D 1640-95.</p> <p>6.3.10 Surface Chalkiness: The chalkiness of a surface shall be determined using ASTM Designation D4214-98, "Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films"(see Section 3, Specialty Primer, Sealer and Undercoater).</p> <p>6.3.11 Exempt Compounds—Siloxanes: Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes, shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with Section 6 by BAAQMD Method 43, "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials," <i>BAAQMD Manual of Procedures</i>, Volume III, adopted 11/6/96 (see Section 3, Volatile Organic Compound, and Section 6.3.1).</p> <p>6.3.12 Exempt Compounds—</p>	<p>test results will govern, except when an alternative method is approved as specified in Section 6.3.3. The District Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) may require the manufacturer to conduct an EPA Method 24 analysis.</p> <p>6.3.3 Alternative Test Methods: Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with Section 6.3.2 +, after review and approved in writing by the staffs of the District, ARB and EPA, may also be used.</p> <p>6.3.4 Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: Analysis of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of EPA Method 24 (40 CFR 59, subpart D, Appendix A). This method has not been approved for methacrylate multicomponent coatings used for other purposes than as traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multicomponent coatings.</p> <p>6.3.5 Flame Spread Index: The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating shall be determined by ASTM E84-07, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials" (see Section 3.0, Fire-Retardant Coating).</p> <p>6.3.6 Fire Resistance Rating: The fire resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM E119-07, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction Materials" (see Section 3.0, Fire-Resistive Coating).</p> <p>6.3.7 Gloss Determination: The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D523-89 (1999), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss" (see Section 3.0, Flat Coating, Nonflat Coating, Nonflat-High Gloss Coating and Quick-Dry Enamel).</p> <p>6.3.8 Metal Content of Coatings: The metallic content of a coating shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 318-95, Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction, <i>SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples</i> (see Section 3.0, Metallic Pigmented Coating, Aluminum Roof Coating and Faux Finish).</p> <p>6.3.9 Acid Content of Coatings: The acid content of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D1613-06, "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and related products" (see Section 3.0, Pre-Treatment Wash Primer).</p>	

Requirement Category	SIP Version of Rule 4601 (10/31/01)	Non-SIP Version of Rule 4601 (12/17/09)	Conclusion
	<p>Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF): The exempt compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride, shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance with Section 6 by BAAQMD Method 41, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride," <i>BAAQMD Manual of Procedures</i>, Volume III, adopted 12/20/95 (see Section 3, Volatile Organic Compound, and Section 6.3.1).</p> <p>6.3.13 Exempt Compounds: The content of compounds under U.S. EPA Method 24 shall be analyzed by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1996), "Determination of Exempt Compounds," <i>SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples</i> (see Section 3, Volatile Organic Compound, and Section 6.3.1).</p> <p>6.3.14 VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. EPA Method 24 as it exists in appendix A of 40 <i>Code of Federal Regulations</i> (CFR) part 60, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings"(see Section 6.3.1).</p> <p>6.3.15 Alternative VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC content of coatings may be analyzed either by U.S. EPA Method 24 or SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials," <i>SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples</i> (see Section 6.3.1).</p> <p>6.3.16 Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: The VOC content of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be analyzed by the procedures in 40 CFR part 59, subpart D, appendix A, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings" (September 11, 1998) (see Section 6.3.3).</p>	<p>6.3.10 Drying Times: The set-to-touch, dry-hard, dry-to-touch and dry-to-recoat times of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D1640-95, "Standard Test Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature" (see Section 3.0, Quick-Dry Enamel and Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer and Undercoater) The tack-free time of a quick-dry enamel coating shall be determined by the Mechanical Test Method of ASTM D1640-95. (Category deleted effective January 1, 2011.)</p> <p>6.3.11 Surface Chalkiness: The chalkiness of a surface shall be determined using ASTM D4214-98, "Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films"(see Section 3, Specialty Primer, Sealer and Undercoater). (Category deleted effective January 1, 2011.)</p> <p>6.3.12 Exempt Compounds—Siloxanes: Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes, shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with Section 6 by BAAQMD Method 43, "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials," <i>BAAQMD Manual of Procedures</i>, Volume III, adopted 11/6/96 (see Section 3.0, Volatile Organic Compound, and Section 6.3.2).</p> <p>6.3.13 Exempt Compounds—Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF): The exempt compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride, shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance with Section 6 by BAAQMD Method 41, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride," <i>BAAQMD Manual of Procedures</i>, Volume III, adopted 12/20/95 (see Section 3.0, Volatile Organic Compound, and Section 6.3.2).</p> <p>6.3.14 Exempt Compounds: The content of compounds under U.S. EPA Method 24 shall be analyzed by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), "Determination of Exempt Compounds," <i>SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples</i> (see Section 3.0, Volatile Organic Compound, and Section 6.3.2).</p> <p>6.3.15 VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC content of a coating shall be determined by EPA Method 24 as it exists in appendix A of 40 <i>Code of</i></p>	

Requirement Category	SIP Version of Rule 4601 (10/31/01)	Non-SIP Version of Rule 4601 (12/17/09)	Conclusion
		<p><i>Federal Regulations</i> (CFR) part 60, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings" (see Section 6.3.2).</p> <p>6.3.16 Alternative VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC content of coatings may be analyzed either by U.S. EPA Method 24 or SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials," <i>SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples</i>.</p> <p>6.3.17 Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: The VOC content of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be analyzed by the procedures in 40 CFR part 59, subpart D, appendix A, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings" (September 11, 1998).</p> <p>6.3.18 Hydrostatic Pressure for Basement Specialty Coatings: The hydrostatic pressure resistance for basement specialty coatings shall be analyzed using ASTM D7088-04, "Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry".</p> <p>6.3.19 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Adhesion: The adhesion of tub and tile coating shall be determined by ASTM D4585-99, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D3359-02, "Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test".</p> <p>6.3.20 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Hardness: The hardness of tub and tile refinish coating shall be determined by ASTM D3363-05, "Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test".</p> <p>6.3.21 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasion Resistance: Abrasion resistance of tub and tile refinish coating shall be analyzed by ASTM D4060-07, "Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser".</p> <p>6.3.22 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Water Resistance: Water resistance of tub and tile refinish coatings shall be determined by ASTM D4585-99, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D714-02e1, "Standard Test Method</p>	

Requirement Category	SIP Version of Rule 4601 (10/31/01)	Non-SIP Version of Rule 4601 (12/17/09)	Conclusion
		<p>for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints".</p> <p>6.3.23 Waterproofing Membrane: Waterproofing membrane shall be tested by ASTM C836-06, "Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course".</p> <p>6.3.24 Mold and Mildew Growth for Basement Specialty Coatings: Mold and mildew growth resistance for basement specialty coatings shall be determined by ASTM D3273-00, "Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber" and ASTM D3274-95, "Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Surface Disfigurement of Paint Films by Microbial (Fungal or Algal) Growth or Soil and Dirt Accumulation".</p> <p>6.3.25 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Repellency: Reactive penetrating sealer water repellency shall be analyzed by ASTM C67-07, "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile"; or ASTM C97-02, "Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone"; or ASTM C140-06, "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units".</p> <p>6.3.26 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Vapor Transmission: Reactive penetrating sealer water vapor transmission shall be analyzed ASTM E96/E96M-05, "Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials".</p> <p>6.3.27 Reactive Penetrating Sealer - Chloride Screening Applications: Reactive penetrating sealers shall be analyzed by National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), "Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures".</p> <p>6.3.28 Stone Consolidants: Stone consolidants shall be tested using ASTM E2167-01, "Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants".</p>	
7.0 Compliance Schedule	Persons subject to this rule shall be in compliance with this rule by October 31, 2001.	Persons subject to this rule shall be in compliance with this rule by the dates specified within the rule.	No change in the requirements, therefore, non-SIP version of rule is as stringent as SIP version.
8.0 Averaging Compliance Option	8.1 On or after January 1, 2003, in lieu of compliance with the specified limits in the Table of Standards for floor coatings; industrial maintenance coatings; primers, sealers, and undercoaters; quick-dry primers, sealers, and undercoaters; quick-dry enamels; roof coatings; rust		No change in the requirements, therefore, non-SIP version of rule is as stringent as SIP version.

Requirement Category	SIP Version of Rule 4601 (10/31/01)	Non-SIP Version of Rule 4601 (12/17/09)	Conclusion
	<p>preventative coatings; stains; waterproofing sealers, as well as flats and non-flats (excluding recycled coatings), manufacturers may average designated coatings such that their actual cumulative emissions from the averaged coatings are less than or equal to the cumulative emissions that would have been allowed under those limits over a compliance period not to exceed one year. Such manufacturers must also comply with the averaging provisions contained in this Section, as well as maintain and make available for inspection records for at least three years after the end of the compliance period. This Section shall cease to be effective on January 1, 2005, after which averaging will no longer be allowed.</p> <p>Per Section 8.1, averaging is no longer applicable. Therefore, Section 8.2 through 8.14 are not listed.</p>		

District Rule 4601 was amended (12/17/2009). As analyzed, each amended section of the non-SIP version of the rule is at least as stringent as, or more stringent than the corresponding section of the SIP version of the rule. Therefore, it is concluded that overall the non-SIP version of the rule is more stringent than the SIP version of the rule.

Comparison of the latest amended version (amended October 16, 2008) of District Rule 4306 and the current SIP approved version, adopted September 18, 2003

District Rule 4306 Requirements	Adopted September 18, 2003	Amended October 16, 2008
APPLICABILITY		
This rule applies to any gaseous fuel or liquid fuel fired boiler, steam generator, or process heater with a total rated heat input greater than 5 million Btu per hour.	X	X
EXEMPTIONS		
<p>The requirements of this rule shall not apply to:</p> <p>Solid fuel fired units.</p> <p>Dryers and glass melting furnaces.</p> <p>Kilns and smelters where the products of combustion come into direct contact with the material to be heated.</p> <p>Unfired or fired waste heat recovery boilers that are used to recover or augment heat from the exhaust of combustion turbines or internal combustion engines.</p> <p>The requirements of Sections 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 shall not apply to a unit when burning any fuel other than PUC quality natural gas during PUC quality natural gas curtailment provided all of the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuels other than PUC quality natural gas are burned no more than 168 cumulative hours in a calendar year plus 48 hours per calendar year for equipment testing, as limited by Permit to Operate. • NOx emission shall not exceed 150 ppmv or 0.215 lb/MMBtu. Demonstration of compliance with this limit shall be made by either source testing, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), an APCO approved Alternate Monitoring System, or an APCO approved portable NOx analyzer. 	X	X
REQUIREMENTS		
<p><u>NOx and CO Limits (Standard Option)</u></p> <p>Units with a rated heat input equal to or less than 20.0 MMBtu/hour, except for Categories C, D, E, F, G, H, and I units</p> <p>Gaseous Fuel: 15 ppmv or 0.018 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO</p> <p>Liquid Fuel: 400 ppmv or 0.052 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO</p>	X	X

District Rule 4306 Requirements	Adopted September 18, 2003	Amended October 16, 2008
<u>NOx and CO Limits (Standard Option)</u> Units with a rated heat input greater than 20.0 MMBtu/hour, except for Categories C, D, E, F, G, H, and I units Gaseous Fuel: 9 ppmv or 0.011 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO Liquid Fuel: 400 ppmv or 0.052 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO	X	X
<u>NOx and CO Limits (Standard Option)</u> Oilfield Steam Generators Gaseous Fuel: 15 ppmv or 0.018 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO Liquid Fuel: 400 ppmv or 0.052 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO	X	X
<u>NOx and CO Limits (Standard Option)</u> Refinery units with a rated heat input greater than 5 MMBtu/hr up to 65 MMBtu/hr Gaseous Fuel: 30 ppmv or 0.036 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO Liquid Fuel: 400 ppmv or 0.052 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO	X	X
<u>NOx and CO Limits (Standard Option)</u> Refinery units with a rated heat input greater than 65 MMBtu/hr up to 110 MMBtu/hr Gaseous Fuel: 25 ppmv or 0.031 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO Liquid Fuel: 400 ppmv or 0.052 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO	X	X
<u>NOx and CO Limits (Standard Option)</u> Refinery units with a rated heat input greater than 110 MMBtu/hr Gaseous Fuel: 5 ppmv or 0.0062 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO Liquid Fuel: 400 ppmv or 0.052 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO	X	X
<u>NOx and CO Limits (Standard Option)</u> Load-following units Gaseous Fuel: 15 ppmv or 0.018 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO Liquid Fuel: 400 ppmv or 0.052 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO	X	X

District Rule 4306 Requirements	Adopted September 18, 2003	Amended October 16, 2008
<u>NOx and CO Limits (Standard Option)</u> Units limited by a Permit to Operate to an annual heat input of 9 billion Btu/year to 30 billion Btu/year Gaseous Fuel: 30 ppmv or 0.036 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO Liquid Fuel: 400 ppmv or 0.052 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO	X	X
<u>NOx and CO Limits (Standard Option)</u> Units in which the rated heat input of each burner is less than or equal to 5 MMBtu/hr but the total rated heat input of all the burners in a unit is greater than 5 MMBtu/hr, as specified in the Permit to Operate, and in which the products of combustion do not come in contact with the products of combustion of any other burner. Gaseous Fuel: 30 ppmv or 0.036 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO Liquid Fuel: 400 ppmv or 0.052 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO	X	X
<u>NOx and CO Limits (Enhanced Option)</u> Units with a rated heat input equal to or less than 20.0 MMBtu/hour, except for Categories C, D, E, F, G, H, and I units Gaseous Fuel: 9 ppmv or 0.011 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO Liquid Fuel: 400 ppmv or 0.052 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO		X
<u>NOx and CO Limits (Enhanced Option)</u> Units with a rated heat input greater than 20.0 MMBtu/hour, except for Categories C, D, E, F, G, H, and I units Gaseous Fuel: 6 ppmv or 0.007 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO Liquid Fuel: 400 ppmv or 0.052 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO		X
<u>NOx and CO Limits (Enhanced Option)</u> Load-following units Gaseous Fuel: 9 ppmv or 0.011 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO Liquid Fuel: 400 ppmv or 0.052 lb-NOx/MMBtu; 400 ppmv-CO		X

District Rule 4306 Requirements	Adopted September 18, 2003	Amended October 16, 2008
<p>When a unit is operated on combinations of gaseous fuel and liquid fuel, the NOx limit shall be the heat input weighted average of the applicable limits specified in Sections 5.1.1, as calculated by the following equation:</p> $\text{WeightedAverageLimit} = \frac{(\text{NOx limit for gaseous fuel} \times G) + (\text{NOx limit for liquid fuel} \times L)}{G + L}$ <p>Where: G = annual heat input from gaseous fuel L = annual heat input from liquid fuel</p>	X	X
<p>For each unit that is limited to less than 9 billion Btu per calendar year heat input pursuant to a Permit to Operate, the operator shall comply with the requirement of Section 7.4 and one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tune the unit at least twice per calendar year, (from four to eight months apart) by a qualified technician in accordance with the procedure described in Rule 4304 (Equipment Tuning Procedure for Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters). If the unit does not operate throughout a continuous six-month period within a calendar year, only one tune-up is required for that calendar year. No tune-up is required for any unit that is not operated during that calendar year; this unit may be test fired to verify availability of the unit for its intended use, but once the test firing is completed the unit shall be shutdown; or • operate the unit in a manner that maintains exhaust oxygen concentrations at less than or equal to 3.00 percent by volume on a dry basis; or • operate the unit in compliance with the applicable emission limits of Sections 5.1.1 or 5.1.2. 	X	X

District Rule 4306 Requirements	Adopted September 18, 2003	Amended October 16, 2008
<p>The applicable emission limits of Sections 5.1, 5.2.2 and 5.2.3 shall not apply during start-up or shutdown provided an operator complies with the requirements specified below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The duration of each start-up or each shutdown shall not exceed two hours, except as provided in Section 5.3.3. • The emission control system shall be in operation and emissions shall be minimized insofar as technologically feasible during start-up or shutdown. • An operator may submit an application for a Permit to Operate condition to allow more than two hours for each start-up or each shutdown provided the operator meets all of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The maximum allowable duration of start-up or shutdown will be determined by the APCO. The allowable duration of start-up shall not exceed twelve hours and the allowable duration of shutdown shall not exceed nine hours. b. The APCO will only approve start-up or shutdown duration longer than two hours when the application clearly identifies the control technologies or strategies to be utilized; and describes what physical conditions prevail during start-up or shutdown periods that prevent the controls from being effective; and provides a reasonably precise estimate as to when the physical conditions will have reached a state that allows for the effective control of emissions. • The operator shall submit to the APCO any information deemed necessary by the APCO to determine the appropriate length of start-up or shutdown. The information shall include a detailed list of activities to be performed during start-up or shutdown and a reasonable explanation for the length of time needed to complete each activity; and a description of the material process flow rates and system operating parameters, etc., the operator plans to evaluate during the process optimization; and an explanation of how the activities and process flow affect the operation of the emissions control equipment; and basis for the requested additional duration of start-up or shutdown. 	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permit to Operate modification solely to include start-up or shutdown conditions shall be exempt from the BACT and offset requirements of Rule 2201 (New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule) for applications for Authority to Construct that are submitted and are approved by the APCO by the applicable "full compliance" schedule specified in Section 7.1 Table 2 	X	

District Rule 4306 Requirements	Adopted September 18, 2003	Amended October 16, 2008
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permit to Operate (PTO) modifications solely to include start-up or shutdown conditions may be exempt from Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and emission offset requirements if the PTO modifications meet the requirements of Rule 2201 (New or Modified Stationary Source Review Rule) Section 4.2 (BACT Exemptions) and Rule 2201 Section 4.6 (Offset Exemptions). 		X
MONITORING PROVISIONS		
<p>The operator of any unit which simultaneously fires gaseous and liquid fuels shall install and maintain an operational non-resettable, totalizing mass or volumetric flow meter in each fuel line to each unit. Volumetric flow measurements shall be periodically compensated for temperature and pressure.</p>	X	X
<p>The operator of any unit subject to the applicable emission limits in Sections 5.1 shall install and maintain an operational APCO approved Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) for NO_x, CO, and oxygen, or implement an APCO-approved Alternate Monitoring System. An APCO approved CEMS shall comply with the requirements of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 51, 40 CFR Parts 60.7 and 60.13 (except subsection h), 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix B (Performance Specifications) and 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix F (Quality Assurance Procedures, and applicable provisions of Rule 1080 (Stack Monitoring). An APCO approved Alternate Monitoring System shall monitor one or more of the following: periodic NO_x and CO exhaust emission concentrations, periodic exhaust oxygen concentration, flow rate of reducing agent added to exhaust, catalyst inlet and exhaust temperature, catalyst inlet and exhaust oxygen concentration, periodic flue gas recirculation rate, other operational characteristics.</p>	X	X
<p>For units subject to the requirements of Section 5.2.1 or 5.2.2, the operator shall monitor, at least on a monthly basis, the operational characteristics recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the APCO.</p>	X	X
<p>The operator of any Category H unit listed in Section 5.1.1 Table 1 and any unit subject to Section 5.2.1 or 5.2.2 shall install and maintain an operational non-resettable, totalizing mass or volumetric flow meter in each fuel line to each unit. Volumetric flow measurements shall be periodically compensated for temperature and pressure. A master meter, which measures fuel to all units in a group of similar units, may satisfy these requirements if approved by the APCO in writing. The cumulative annual fuel usage may be verified from utility service meters, purchase or tank fill records, or other acceptable methods, as approved by the APCO.</p>	X	X

District Rule 4306 Requirements	Adopted September 18, 2003	Amended October 16, 2008
<p>The APCO shall not approve an alternative monitoring system unless it is documented that continued operation within ranges of specified emissions-related performance indicators or operational characteristics provides a reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable emission limits. The operator shall source test over the proposed range of surrogate operating parameters to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards.</p>		X
COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION		
<p>The operator of any unit shall have the option of complying with either the applicable heat input (lb/MMBtu) emission limits or the concentration (ppmv) emission limits specified in Section 5.1. The emission limits selected to demonstrate compliance shall be specified in the source test proposal pursuant to Rule 1081 (Source Sampling).</p>	X	X
<p>All emissions measurements shall be made with the unit operating either at conditions representative of normal operations or conditions specified in the Permit to Operate. No determination of compliance shall be established within two hours after a continuous period in which fuel flow to the unit is shut off for 30 minutes or longer, or within 30 minutes after a re-ignition as defined in Section 3.0.</p>	X	
<p>All emissions measurements shall be made with the unit operating either at conditions representative of normal operations or conditions specified in the Permit to Operate. Unless otherwise specified in the Permit to Operate no determination of compliance shall be established within two hours after a continuous period in which fuel flow to the unit is shut off for 30 minutes or longer, or within 30 minutes after a re-ignition as defined in Section 3.0.</p>		X
<p>All Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) emissions measurements shall be averaged over a period of 15 consecutive minutes to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits of this rule. Any 15-consecutive-minute block average CEMS measurement exceeding the applicable emission limits of this rule shall constitute a violation of this rule.</p>	X	X
<p>For emissions monitoring pursuant to Sections 5.4.2, 5.4.2.1, and 6.3.1 using a portable NOx analyzer as part of an APCO approved Alternate Emissions Monitoring System, emission readings shall be averaged over a 15 consecutive-minute period by either taking a cumulative 15-consecutive-minute sample reading or by taking at least five (5) readings evenly spaced out over the 15-consecutive-minute period.</p>	X	X

District Rule 4306 Requirements	Adopted September 18, 2003	Amended October 16, 2008
For emissions source testing performed pursuant to Section 6.3.1 for the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard or numerical limitation of this rule, the arithmetic average of three (3) 30-consecutive-minute test runs shall apply. If two (2) of three (3) runs are above an applicable limit the test cannot be used to demonstrate compliance with an applicable limit.	X	X
RECORDKEEPING		
The records required by Sections 6.1.1 through 6.1.4 shall be maintained for five calendar years and shall be made available to the APCO upon request. Failure to maintain records or information contained in the records that demonstrate noncompliance with the applicable requirements of this rule shall constitute a violation of this rule.	X	X
The operator of any unit operated under the exemption of Section 4.2 shall monitor and record for each unit the cumulative annual hours of operation on each fuel other than natural gas during periods of natural gas curtailment and equipment testing. The NO _x emission concentration (in ppmv or lb/MMBtu) for each unit that is operated during periods of natural gas curtailment shall be recorded. Failure to maintain records required by Section 6.1.1 or information contained in the records that demonstrates noncompliance with the conditions for exemption under Section 4.2 will result in loss of exemption status. On and after the applicable compliance schedule specified in Section 7.0, any unit losing an exemption status shall be brought into full compliance with this rule as specified in Section 7.3.	X	X
The operator of any Category H unit listed in Section 5.1.1 Table 1 and any unit that is subject to the requirements of Section 5.2 shall record the amount of fuel use at least on a monthly basis for each unit, or for a group of units as specified in Section 5.4.4. On and after the applicable compliance schedule specified in Section 7.0, in the event that such unit exceeds the applicable annual heat input limit specified in Sections 5.1.1 Table 1 Category H and Section 5.2, the unit shall be brought into full compliance with this rule as specified in Section 7.4.	X	X
The operator of any unit subject to Section 5.2.1 or Section 6.3.1 shall maintain records to verify that the required tune-up and the required monitoring of the operational characteristics of the unit have been performed.	X	X
The operator performing start-up or shutdown of a unit shall keep records of the duration of start-up or shutdown.	X	X
TEST METHODS		

District Rule 4306 Requirements	Adopted September 18, 2003	Amended October 16, 2008
<p>The following test methods shall be used unless otherwise approved by the APCO and EPA.</p> <p>Fuel hhv shall be certified by third party fuel supplier or determined by: ASTM D 240-87 or D 2382-88 for liquid hydrocarbon fuels; ASTM D 1826-88 or D 1945-81 in conjunction with ASTM D 3588-89 for gaseous fuels.</p> <p>Oxides of nitrogen (ppmv) - EPA Method 7E, or ARB Method 100.</p> <p>Carbon monoxide (ppmv) - EPA Method 10, or ARB Method 100.</p> <p>Stack gas oxygen - EPA Method 3 or 3A, or ARB Method 100.</p> <p>NOx Emission Rate (Heat Input Basis) - EPA Method 19.</p> <p>Stack gas velocities - EPA Method 2.</p> <p>Stack gas moisture content - EPA Method 4.</p>	X	X
COMPLIANCE TESTING		
<p>Each unit subject to the requirements in Sections 5.1 or 5.2.3 shall be source tested to determine compliance with the applicable emission limits at least once every 12 months, (no more than 30 days before or after the required annual source test date). Units that demonstrate compliance on two consecutive 12-month source tests may defer the following 12-month source test for up to 36 months (no more than 30 days before or after the required 36-month source test date). During the 36-month source testing interval, the operator shall tune the unit in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.2.1, and shall monitor, on a monthly basis, the unit's operational characteristics recommended by the manufacturer to ensure compliance with the applicable emission limits specified in Sections 5.1 or 5.2.3. Tune-ups required by Sections 5.2.1 and 6.3.1 do not need to be performed for units that operate and maintain an APCO approved CEMS or an APCO approved Alternate Monitoring System where the applicable emission limits are periodically monitored. If the result of the 36-month source test demonstrates that the unit does not meet the applicable emission limits specified in Sections 5.1 or 5.2.3, the source testing frequency shall revert to at least once every 12 months. Failure to comply with the requirements Section 6.3.1, or any source test results that exceed the applicable emission limits in Sections 5.1 or 5.2.3 shall constitute a violation of this rule.</p>	X	X

District Rule 4306 Requirements	Adopted September 18, 2003	Amended October 16, 2008
<p>In lieu of compliance with Section 6.3.1, compliance with the applicable emission limits in Sections 5.1 or 5.2.3 shall be demonstrated by submittal of annual emissions test results to the District from a unit or units that represents a group of units, provided All units in the group are initially source tested. The emissions from all test runs from units within the group are less than 90% of the permitted value, and the emissions do not vary greater than 25% from the average of all test runs; and all units in a group are similar in terms of rated heat input, make and series, operational conditions, fuel used, and control method. No unit with a rated heat input greater than 100 MMBtu shall be considered as part of the group; and the group is owned by a single owner and is located at a single stationary source; and selection of the representative unit(s) is approved by the APCO prior to testing; and the number of representative units source tested shall be at least 30% of the total number of units in the group. The representative tests shall rotate each year so that within three years all units in the group have been tested at least once. All units in the group shall have received the similar maintenance and tune-up procedures as the representative unit(s) as listed in the Permit to Operate. The operator shall submit to the APCO the specific maintenance procedures to be performed on each unit that will be included in the group for representative testing. Such maintenance procedures shall be specified in the Permit to Operate for units that are included in the group for representative testing. Any maintenance work on a unit which has no effect on emissions standards and which is not specified in the maintenance procedures shall be submitted to the APCO for approval before such unit can be included as part of the group for representative testing. Any unit that necessitates any maintenance work which has an effect on emission standards and is beyond the maintenance procedures identified in the Permit to Operate, shall not be included as part of the group for representative testing. The unit shall be source tested in accordance with the provisions of Section 6.3.1; and should any of the representative units exceed the required emission limits, each of the units in the group shall demonstrate compliance by emissions testing. Failure to complete emissions testing within 90 days of the failed test shall result in the untested units being in violation of this rule. After compliance with the requirements of Section 6.3.2.7 has been demonstrated, subsequent source testing shall be performed pursuant to Sections 6.3.1 or 6.3.2.</p>	X	X
EMISSION CONTROL PLAN		

District Rule 4306 Requirements	Adopted September 18, 2003	Amended October 16, 2008
<p>The operator of any unit shall submit to the APCO for approval an Emissions Control Plan according to the compliance schedule in Section 7.0. For each unit, the plan shall contain the following: Permit to Operate number, fuel type and hhv, annual fuel consumption (Btu/yr), current emission level, including method used to determine emission level, and plan of actions, including a schedule of increments of progress, which will be taken to satisfy the requirements of Section 5.0 and the compliance schedule in Section 7.0.</p>	X	
<p>The operator of any unit shall submit to the APCO for approval an Emissions Control Plan according to the compliance schedule in Section 7.0. For each unit, the plan shall contain the following: Permit to Operate number, fuel type and hhv, annual fuel consumption (Btu/yr), current emission level, including method used to determine emission level, NOx limit to be satisfied, either Standard Option or Enhanced Option, and plan of actions, including a schedule of increments of progress, which will be taken to satisfy the requirements of Section 5.0 and the compliance schedule in Section 7.0.</p>		X
<p>The operator shall submit to the APCO for approval, as part of the ECP, a list of units which are to be designated as load-following units. The APCO shall only designate, as load-following, units for which the following information has been provided to demonstrate that the units qualify as load-following: technical data such as steam demand charts or other information to demonstrate the normal operational load fluctuations and requirements of the unit, technical data about the operational response range of an ultra low NOx burner system(s) operating at 9 ppmv NOx, and technical data demonstrating that the unit(s) are designed and operated to optimize the use of base-loaded units in conjunction with the load-following unit(s).</p>	X	X
CALCULATIONS		
<p>All ppmv emission limits specified in Section 5.1 are referenced at dry stack gas conditions and 3.00 percent by volume stack gas oxygen. Emission concentrations shall be corrected to 3.00 percent oxygen as follows:</p> $[\text{ppm NOx}]_{\text{corrected}} = \frac{17.95\%}{20.95\% - [\%O_2]_{\text{measured}}} \times [\text{ppm NOx}]_{\text{measured}}$ $[\text{ppm CO}]_{\text{corrected}} = \frac{17.95\%}{20.95\% - [\%O_2]_{\text{measured}}} \times [\text{ppm CO}]_{\text{measured}}$ <p>All pounds per million Btu NOx emission rates shall be calculated as pounds of nitrogen dioxide per million Btu of heat input (hhv).</p>	X	X
ALTERNATIVE EMISSION CONTROL		

District Rule 4306 Requirements	Adopted September 18, 2003	Amended October 16, 2008
<p>The single owner of two or more units may comply with Section 5.1 by controlling units in operation at the same stationary source, or at two contiguous stationary sources, to achieve an aggregated NOx emission factor no higher than 90 percent of the aggregated NOx emission factor limit that would result if each unit in operation were individually in compliance with the applicable NOx emission limits in Section 5.1. An operator that is subject to the AECR requirements below shall also comply with the applicable requirements of Sections 5.0, 6.0, 7.0 and 8.0.</p>	X	X
<p>A unit not subject to Section 5.1 or Section 5.2.3 is not eligible for inclusion in an AECR.</p>	X	X
<p>No unit subject to Sections 5.2.1 or 5.2.2 shall be included in an AECR.</p>	X	X
<p>Aggregated NOx emission factor limit: the sum of the NOx emissions, over seven consecutive calendar days, that would result if all units in the AECR were in compliance with the lb/MMBtu limits in Section 5.1 and operating at their actual firing rates, divided by the sum of the heat input of all units in the AECR over seven consecutive calendar days. Aggregated emission factor limit is calculated as:</p> $L_A = \frac{\sum L_i F_i}{\sum F_i}$ <p>where: L_A is the aggregated NOx emission factor limit (lb/MMBtu)</p> <p>L_i is the applicable NOx emission factor limit (lb/MMBtu) specified in Section 5.1.1 Table 1 or Section 5.1.2 for each category of unit in the AECR,</p> <p>F_i is the total heat input (hmv basis) of fuel (MMBtu) combusted in each unit during seven consecutive calendar days, and</p> <p>i identifies each unit in the AECR.</p>	X	X

District Rule 4306 Requirements	Adopted September 18, 2003	Amended October 16, 2008
<p>Aggregated NO_x emission factor: the sum of the actual NO_x emissions during seven consecutive calendar days from all units in the AECF, divided by the sum of the heat input of all units in the AECF during seven consecutive calendar days. The aggregated emission factor is calculated as:</p> $E_A = \frac{\sum E_i F_i}{\sum F_i}$ <p>where: E_A is the aggregated NO_x emission factor (lb/MMBtu),</p> <p>E_i is the NO_x emission factor (lb/MMBtu) for each unit in the AECF, established and verified by source testing, or continuous emission monitors,</p> <p>F_i is the total heat input (hmv basis) of fuel (MMBtu) combusted in each unit during seven consecutive calendar days, and</p> <p>i identifies each unit in the AECF.</p>	X	X
<p>9.6.1 The AECF shall: Contain all data, records, and other information necessary to determine eligibility of the units for alternative emission control, including but not limited to a list of units subject to alternative emission control, daily average and maximum hours of utilization for each unit, rated heat input of each unit, and fuel type for each unit. Present the methodology for recordkeeping and reporting required by Sections 9.6.4 and 9.6.5. Demonstrate that the aggregated emission factor will meet the requirements of Section 9.5. Demonstrate that the schedule for achieving AECF NO_x emission levels is at least as expeditious as the schedule if applicable units were to comply individually with the applicable emission levels in Section 5.1 and the increments of progress in Section 7.0.</p>	X	
<p>9.6.1 The AECF shall contain all data, records, and other information necessary to determine eligibility of the units for alternative emission control, including but not limited to a list of units subject to alternative emission control, daily average and maximum hours of utilization for each unit, rated heat input of each unit, and fuel type for each unit. Present the methodology for recordkeeping and reporting required by Sections 9.6.4 and 9.6.5. Specify which NO_x limit, either Standard Option or Enhanced Option, will be satisfied by the units under the AECF. Demonstrate that the aggregated emission factor will meet the requirements of Section 9.5. Demonstrate that the schedule for achieving AECF NO_x emission levels is at least as expeditious as the schedule if applicable units were to comply individually with the applicable emission levels in Section 5.1 and the increments of progress in Section 7.0.</p>		X

