

- c. Acreage/volume of material expected to be burned per day and by geographical location;
 - d. Proximity of burn locations to roads, homes, population centers, and public areas;
 - e. Public interest and safety; and
 - f. Risk of escape of fire onto adjacent lands, during periods of high fire danger.
- 10. Development of smoke management guidelines, that include procedures to minimize the occurrence of nuisance, and to facilitate making burn/no burn decisions.
 - 11. Dissemination of burn decisions, as necessary to inform responsible persons and the public.
 - 12. Compilation of an annual program summary, which at a minimum, includes the following:
 - a. Permits and acres approved for burning;
 - b. Permit/waiver requests and acres denied;
 - c. Number and dates of complaints received; and
 - d. Number of documented violations.
- K. Compliance. The responsible person is expected to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with Section 6.11 does not insure that agricultural burning complies with other applicable laws and regulations implemented by any other authority or entity.

SECTION 6.12 RESERVED

SECTION 6.13 GENERAL SURFACE COATING

- A. Purpose. This Section establishes controls on surface coating operations in Spokane County in order to:
 - 1. Reduce particulate emissions from coating overspray;
 - 2. Reduce public exposure to Toxic Air Pollutants as listed in Chapter 173-460 WAC;

3. Reduce emissions of precursors to the formation of tropospheric ozone and other photochemical oxidants; and
 4. Encourage pollution prevention.
- B. Applicability. This Section applies to all surface preparation, surface coating, cleanup, and disposal associated with general surface coating in Spokane County, unless specifically exempted.
- C. Definitions. Unless a different meaning is clearly required by context, words and phrases used in this Section shall have the following meaning:
1. Airless Spray means a spraying system that uses hydraulic atomization instead of air atomization. The coating is supplied to the gun under high fluid pressure between 1000 and 3000 psig and the coating is forced through a small orifice.
 2. Air-Assisted Airless Spray means a spraying system that combines air and airless features. An airless type fluid tip atomizes the paint and shapes the fan pattern at fluid pressures between 300 and 1000 psig. Lower pressure air from 10 to 30 psig combines at the spray cap to adjust the fan shape to eliminate heavy edges (tails).
 3. Automated means the technique, method, or system of operating or controlling a process by mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, or electronic means independent of human intervention.
 4. Brush Coat Application means manual application of coatings by use of a paint brush.
 5. Coating means a material or formulation of materials that is applied to or impregnated into a surface in order to beautify, protect, enhance the function, or otherwise cover the surface.
 6. Container means the individual receptacle that holds a coating or coating component for storage and distribution.
 7. Dip Coat Application means application of coatings in which the surface to be coated is immersed in a solution (or dispersion) containing the coating material and withdrawn.
 8. Electrostatic Application means application of coatings where an electrostatic potential is created between the part to be coated and the paint particles.

9. Exempt Solvent means a solvent, or solvent component, which is not a volatile organic compound (VOC).
10. Flow Coat Application means application of coatings by flowing the coating over the surface to be coated and draining the excess coating to a collection system.
11. High Volume, Low Pressure (HVLP) or Low Volume, Low Pressure (LVLP) coating system means equipment used to apply coatings by means of a spray gun which operates between 0.1 and 10.0 pounds per square inch gauge air pressure measured at the nozzle and that exhibits a minimum transfer efficiency of 65%, as applied.
12. Light Duty Vehicle means a passenger car, truck, van, or other motor vehicle which has a gross vehicle weight of 8500 pounds or less, or components thereof.
13. Multi-Coat System means a coating system where more than one product or coat is sequentially applied to the same surface and generally consists of a pigmented base coat, one or more semi-transparent mid-coats, and a transparent clear coat. The VOC content for a multi-coat system shall be calculated as follows:

$$VOC_{TM} = \frac{VOC_{BC} + VOC_{X1} + VOC_{X2} + \dots + VOC_{Xn} + 2VOC_{CC}}{n+3}$$

where:

VOC_{TM} is the average sum of the VOC content, as applied to the surface, in a multi-coat system; and

VOC_{BC} is the VOC content, as applied to the surface, of the base coat; and

VOC_X is the VOC content, as applied to the surface, of each sequentially applied mid-coat; and

VOC_{CC} is the VOC content, as applied to the surface, of the clear coat (Two coats are applied); and

n is the total number of coats applied to the primer coat(s) surface.

14. Pre-packaged Aerosol Can Application means application of coatings from cans which are sold by the coating supplier as non-reusable, hand-held

pressurized containers. The coating is expelled as a finely divided spray when a valve on the container is depressed.

15. Primer means any coating that is applied to a surface to enhance corrosion resistance, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, and adhesion of subsequently applied coatings.
16. Reducer means any solvent added to a coating which has the effect of reducing the viscosity of the coating or shortening the drying time.
17. Refinishing means reapplying coating to a surface to repair, restore, or alter the finish.
18. Roll Coat Application means manual application of coatings by the use of a paint roller.
19. Solvent Consumption means the volume of solvent purchased or otherwise procured, less the volume recycled or disposed. In the absence of records which document the transfer of solvent to an authorized recycler or waste hauler, solvent consumption means the volume of solvent purchased or otherwise procured.
20. Standard engineering practices means that accepted, peer reviewed sets of criteria are used in designing equipment (i.e. Uniform Building, Electrical, and Fire Codes, recommendations of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, guidelines of the Department of Labor and Industry, etc.).
21. Surface Coating means the application of coating to a surface.
22. VOC Content means pounds of VOC per gallon of coating (Lb/Gal) or grams of VOC per liter of coating (G/L), minus water and exempt solvents. The VOC content is calculated as follows:

$$\text{VOC}_{\text{CT}} = \frac{W_V}{V_M - V_W - V_{\text{ES}}}$$

where:

VOC_{CT} is the VOC content of the coating, as applied to the surface;
and

W_V is the weight of VOC per unit volume of coating, as applied to the surface; and

V_M is the unit volume of coating, as applied to the surface; and

V_W is the volume of water per unit volume of coating, as applied to the surface; and

V_{ES} is the volume of exempt solvents per unit volume of coating, as applied to the surface.

23. Wash Solvent means any solution, solvent, suspension, compound, or other material, excluding water, that is used to clean spray equipment, spray equipment lines, containers, and any other equipment associated with the application of coatings.
24. Wipe-Down Agent means any solution, solvent, suspension, compound, or other material that is applied to a surface exclusively for cleaning the surface or preparing the surface for coating.

D. Prohibitions on emissions

1. No person shall cause or allow the application of any coating which contains greater than 0.1% by weight of one or more compounds of lead or hexavalent chromium.
2. Light duty vehicle refinishing - prohibitions on VOC content. Except as provided in Section 6.13.F., no person shall cause or allow the application of any coating or other agent to any light duty vehicle or light duty vehicle component, with a VOC content in excess of the limits listed in 40 CFR 59, Subpart B, Table 1 - EPA National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Automobile Refinish Coatings.

E. Requirements. All persons subject to the requirements of Section 6.13 shall comply with all of the following, unless exempted under Section 6.13.F.

1. Enclosure and Controls - Spray application shall be conducted in a booth or area which is vented to an operating particulate control system. The particulate control system, including filtration, ducting, and fan shall be installed and sized according to standard engineering practices. Acceptable filtration methods may include:
 - a. Filter banks supplied with filter media designed for spray booth applications.
 - b. Water baths where the inlet air flow to the water bath is submerged.
 - c. Water wall systems that form a continuous water curtain through which the particulate flow stream must pass.

- d. Other filtration methods that have received the prior written approval of the Control Officer.

The control system shall be equipped with a fan which is capable of capturing all visible overspray. Emissions from the booth/area shall be vented to the atmosphere through a vertical stack. The top of the exhaust stack/vent shall be at least 6 feet above the penetration point of the roof, or if the exhaust stack/vent exits horizontally out the side of the building, then the exhaust stack/vent shall vent vertically at least 6 feet above the eave of the roof. A higher stack/vent may be required if the Authority determines that it is necessary for compliance with Section 6.04 or 6.06 of this Regulation. There shall be no flow obstructions (elbows, tees, or stack caps) inside of, or at the top of, the stack that will impede upward vertical flow of the exhausted air.

It shall be the owner/operator's responsibility to comply with other applicable federal, state, and local regulations for the stack/vent.

- 2. Visible Emissions - Visible emissions from the stack shall not exceed 10% opacity averaged over any six minute period, as determined by EPA Method 9.
- 3. Application methods - Except as provided in Section 6.13.F., no person shall cause or allow the application of any coating or other agent containing VOC unless the coating or agent is applied by one of the following methods:
 - a. High Volume, Low Pressure coating system;
 - b. Low Volume, Low Pressure coating system;
 - c. Wet or Dry electrostatic application;
 - d. Flow coat application;
 - e. Dip coat application;
 - f. Brush coat application;
 - g. Pre-packaged aerosol can application;
 - h. Roll coat application;

- i. A spraying technique that when tested, using the methodology presented in ASTM Standard D 5327-92, or when test documentation, provided to and approved by the Authority, exhibits that the spraying technique has a transfer efficiency of at least 65%;
 - j. Alternate application methods that have received the written approval of the Control Officer. Such alternate methods may be used, provided that the owner or operator makes a written request to use an alternate method and the Control Officer grants approval. These methods include but are not limited to the following application methods and circumstances:
 - 1) Airless and Air-Assisted Airless Spray systems may be used under any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) when the volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions are determined by the Control Officer to be no more than VOC emissions that would be generated by a spray application with a transfer efficiency of 65%;
 - (b) when the spraying operation is automated;
 - (c) when spray painting structural steel members where the coating, as formulated by the coating manufacturer, does not require addition of reducers to spray, and is delivered under high pressure (> 1,000 psig for airless, or > 300 psig for air-assisted airless) to the application system; or
 - (d) where the Control Officer has determined that the coating cannot be feasibly applied with a method that has a minimum transfer efficiency of 65%.
4. Equipment Cleanup - Equipment cleanup and any other use of wash solvent shall be totally enclosed during washing, rinsing, and draining; or wash solvent, after making contact with the equipment being cleaned, shall be immediately drained to a closed sump which is an integral part of the cleaning system.
5. General Clean-up
- a. All unused or partially used containers of coatings, wipe-down agents, wash solvents, reducers, and waste materials containing VOC shall be closed, except when in use, when being filled or emptied.

- b. Spills must be cleaned up upon discovery and the clean up materials and collected waste shall be stored in closed metal containers.
 - c. All disposable materials which contain VOCs associated with wipe-down or application of coatings and other agents shall be stored in closed metal containers for disposal.
6. Recordkeeping. All persons subject to Section 6.13 shall maintain the following records for the previous 24-month period at the place of business where surface coating is performed:
- a. The most current material safety data sheets (MSDS) or other data sheets which clearly indicate the VOC content of the product and of any multi-coat system.
 - b. Records of purchases and usage, including unused materials returned to the supplier.
 - 1) Light duty vehicle refinishing. Annual purchases and usage of total primers, total top coats, total clear coats, and total gun cleaner. Usage shall be reported "as applied", i.e. after reducing and catalyzing, if applicable.
 - 2) Other surface coating facilities. Annual purchases and usage of individual coatings, coating additives, wipe-down agents, wash solvents, reducers, there materials containing volatile organic compounds or volatile toxic air pollutants.
 - c. Waste materials disposal records, including volumes of waste solvents and coatings transferred in sealed containers to authorized waste haulers.
- F. Exceptions. Exceptions to Section 6.13 shall be made as follows:
- 1. Noncommercial exemption. Nothing in Section 6.13 shall apply to surface coating operations conducted solely for personal, noncommercial purposes if, on a facility-wide basis, less than 5 gallons of surface coatings are applied per year.
 - 2. Coating process exemptions. Nothing in Section 6.13 shall apply to the following coating processes:
 - a. The application of architectural coatings to stationary structures and their appurtenances, to mobile homes, to pavements, or to curbs;

- b. Fiberglass resin application operations;
 - c. Gel coating operations;
 - d. The application of asphaltic or plastic liners. This includes undercoating, sound deadening coating, and spray on bed lining for trucks;
 - e. Spray plasma plating operations; or
 - f. Application of coatings to farming equipment.
3. Low usage exemption. Nothing in Sections 6.13.E.3 & 4 shall apply to surface coating operations which, on a facility-wide basis, apply less than 10 gallons per year of surface coatings.
4. Exemption for large objects. Nothing in Subsection 6.13.E.1. shall apply to the infrequent outdoor surface coating of large objects where the Control Officer determines that it is impractical to totally enclose the object inside a booth or vented area. The request for this exemption must be made in writing to the Control Officer and the approval must be in writing. Infrequent means outdoor spray surface coating that amounts to 10% or less of the total annual gallons of paint applied at the facility in the previous 12 months. Annual records must be kept of the number of gallons of paint that are sprayed outdoors. In such case, a temporary enclosure (tarps) shall be maintained around the object during the surface coating operation, sufficient at all times to prevent overspray from remaining airborne beyond the property line of the facility.
5. Wash solvent exemption. Nothing in Subsection 6.13.E.4. shall apply to:
- a. the use of wash solvents with composite vapor pressure of organic compounds less than 45 mm Hg at 20°C as determined by ASTM Method D-2306-81; or
 - b. wash solvent operations if total wash solvent consumption does not exceed 10 gallons per year.
6. Stack exemption. The stack/vent requirements in Subsection 6.13.E.1. shall not apply to surface coating operations where the owner or operator can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Control Officer that emissions of toxic air pollutants will not exceed the Acceptable Source Impact Levels as defined in WAC 173-460-150 & 160 and emissions will not create a nuisance.

7. Non-spray and aerosol can application exemption. Nothing in Subsection 6.13.E.1 shall apply to the application of any coating or other agent from pre-packaged aerosol cans, flow coat, dip coat, brush coat, or roll coat applications.
 8. Low VOC content exemption. Nothing in Subsection 6.13.E.3 shall apply to the application of coatings where the VOC content does not exceed 2.1 Lb/Gal or 250 G/L.
 9. Lead or Hexavalent Chrome exemption. The prohibition in Subsection 6.13.D.1 shall not apply to a surface coating operation where the control officer determines that no practical alternative coating is available.
 10. Enclosure and/or particulate control exemption. The enclosure and/or particulate control requirements of Subsection 6.13.E.1. shall not apply to a surface coating operation where the control officer determines that such requirements would be ineffective, or unreasonable in capturing or controlling particulate or volatile organic compounds emissions from the facility.
 11. Inside exhaust exemption. If the Department of Labor & Industries or another agency of jurisdiction determines that the emissions from a surface coating operation to an inside work area are below the threshold where an exhaust system is required and the Fire Department or District of jurisdiction has no objection, then the Control Officer may grant an exemption to Subsection 6.13.E.1.
- G. Compliance with other laws and regulations. Compliance with Section 6.13 or qualifying for an exemption in Section 6.13.F. does not necessarily mean that the surface coating operation complies with fire protection, waste disposal, or other federal, state, or local applicable laws or regulations.
- H. Compliance schedule. All persons subject to the requirements of Section 6.13 and not already in compliance shall be in full compliance with Section 6.13 by October 7, 1998, unless an extension is applied for by the owner or operator and is granted in writing by the Authority.

SECTION 6.14 STANDARDS FOR CONTROL OF PARTICULATE MATTER ON PAVED SURFACES

- A. Applicability. The provisions of Section 6.14 shall apply to any government agency of a state, county, city or municipal corporation that applies or contracts for application of sanding materials to or mechanically sweeps or vacuums or contracts for sweeping or vacuuming of paved surfaces within the PM10 Nonattainment area, or within the PM10 maintenance area after the