

## RULE 1113

### Architectural Coatings

#### (A) General

- (1) Purpose: The purpose of this rule is to limit the quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Architectural Coatings.
- (2) Applicability: Except as provided in subsection (A)(3), this rule is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, manufactures, blends or repackages any Architectural Coating for use within the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District as well as any person who applies or Solicits the application of any Architectural Coating within the District.
- (3) This rule does not apply to:
  - (a) 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.
  - (b) Any Aerosol Coating Product.
  - (c) With the exception of Section (E), any Architectural Coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one (1) liter (1.057 quart) or less.

#### (B) Definitions

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

- (1) “Adhesive”- Any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.
- (2) “Aerosol Coating Product”- A pressurized Coating product containing pigments or resins that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marketing applications.
- (3) “Air Pollution Control Officer” (APCO)- The person appointed to the position of Air Pollution Control Officer of the District pursuant to the provisions of California Health & Safety Code §40750 and his or her designee.

- (4) “Aluminum Roof”- A Coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to roofs and containing at least 84 grams of elemental aluminum pigment per liter of Coating (at least 0.7 pounds per gallon). Pigment content shall be determined in accordance with method referenced in subsection (G)(5)(b).
- (5) “Antenna Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to equipment and associated structural Appurtenances that are used to receive or transmit electromagnetic signals.

Effective January 1, 2013 the Antenna Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.

- (6) “Antifouling Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated for application to submerged stationary structures and their Appurtenances to prevent or reduce the attachment of marine or freshwater biological organisms. To qualify as an antifouling Coating, the Coating must be registered with both the USEPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. §§136 *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

Effective January 1, 2013 the Antifouling Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.

- (7) “Appurtenance”- Any accessory to a stationary structure coated at the site of installation, whether installed or detached, including but not limited to: bathroom and kitchen fixtures; cabinets; concrete forms; doors; elevators; fences; hand railings; heating equipment, air conditioning equipment, and other fixed mechanical equipment or stationary tools; lampposts; partitions; pipes and piping systems; rain gutters and downspouts; stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks, and fire escapes; and window screens.
- (8) “Architectural Coating”- A Coating to be applied to stationary structures or their Appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in Shop Applications or to non-stationary structures such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles, and Adhesives are not considered Architectural Coatings for the purposes of this rule.
- (9) “Basement Specialty Coating”- A clear or opaque Coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a hydrostatic seal for basements and other below-grade surfaces. Coating must meet the following criteria:
  - (a) Coating must be capable of withstanding at least 10 psi of hydrostatic pressure, as determined in accordance with test method referenced in

subsection (G)(5)(i).

- (b) Coating must be resistant to mold and mildew growth and must achieve a microbial growth rating of eight (8) or more, as determined in accordance with test methods referenced in subsection (G)(5)(i).

- (10) “Bitumens”- Black or brown materials including, but not limited to, asphalt, tar, pitch, and asphaltite that are soluble in carbon disulfide, consist mainly of hydrocarbons, and are obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum or coal.
- (11) “Bituminous Roof Coating”- A Coating which incorporates Bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.
- (12) “Bituminous Roof Primer”- A primer which incorporates Bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing and intended for the purpose of preparing a weathered or aged surface or improving the adhesion of subsequent surfacing components.
- (13) “Bond Breaker”- A Coating labeled and formulated for application between layers of concrete to prevent a freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the layer over which it is poured.
- (14) “California Air Resources Board” (CARB)- The California Air Resources Board, the Executive Officer of CARB and his or her authorized representative, the powers and duties of which are described in Part 2 of Division 26 of the California Health & Safety Code (commencing with §39500).
- (15) “Clear Brushing Lacquers”- Clear wood finishes, excluding clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by solvent evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film, which are intended exclusively for application by brush, and which are labeled as specified in subsection (D)(1)(f).

Effective January 1, 2013 the Antenna Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.

- (16) “Clear Wood Coatings”- Clear and semi-transparent Coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to Wood Substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.

Effective January 1, 2013 the Clear Wood Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.

- (17) “Coating”- A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective,

decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, Varnishes, Sealers, and Stains.

- (18) “Colorant”- A concentrated pigment dispersion in water, solvent, and/or binder that is added to an Architectural Coating after packaging in sale units to produce the desired color.
- (19) “Concrete Curing Compound”- A Coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to retard the evaporation of water and/or harden or dustproof the surface of freshly poured concrete.
- (20) “Concrete/Masonry Sealer”- A clear or opaque Coating that is labeled and formulated primarily for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:
  - (a) Prevent penetration of water; or
  - (b) Provide resistance against abrasion, alkalis, acids, mildew, staining, or ultraviolet light; or
  - (c) Harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.
- (21) “District”- The Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, the geographical area of which is described District Rule 103.
- (22) “Driveway Sealer”- A Coating labeled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:
  - (a) Fill cracks; or
  - (b) Seal the surface to provide protection; or
  - (c) Restore or preserve the appearance.
- (23) “Dry Fog Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated only for spray application such that overspray droplets dry before subsequent contact with incidental surfaces in the vicinity of the surface Coating activity.
- (24) “Exempt Compounds”- Those compounds listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 51.100(s). The Exempt Compounds content shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised August 1996), Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 41, or Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 43, incorporated by reference in subsections (G)(5)(m), (G)(5)(c), and (G)(5)(d).
- (25) “Faux Finishing Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated to meet one or more of the following:

- (a) A glaze or textured Coating used to create artistic effects including, but not limited to, dirt, suede, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain.
  - (b) A decorative Coating used to create a metallic, iridescent, or Pearlescent appearance that contains at least 48 grams of Pearlescent mica pigment or other iridescent pigment per liter of Coating applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon).
  - (c) A decorative Coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains less than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of Coating as applied (less than 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance method referenced subsection (G)(5)(e).
  - (d) A decorative Coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains greater than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of Coating as applied (greater than 0.4 pounds per gallon) and which requires a clear topcoat to prevent the degradation of the finish under normal use conditions. The metallic pigment content shall be determined in accordance with method referenced subsection (G)(5)(e).
  - (e) A clear topcoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing Coating that meets one or more of the requirements of subsection (a) –(d) above. These clear topcoats must be sold and used solely as a part of a Faux Finishing Coating system, and must be labeled in accordance with subsection (D)(1)(d).
- (26) “Fire-Resistive Coating”– A Coating labeled and formulated to protect the structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials. The category includes sprayed fire resistive materials and intumescent Fire-Resistive Coatings that are used to bring structural materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The Fire-Resistive Coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials and shall be tested in accordance with the applicable test method found in subsection (G)(5)(g).
- (27) “Fire-Retardant Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated to retard ignition and flame spread, that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing building and construction materials into compliance with federal, state and local building code requirements. The Fire-Retardant Coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials and shall be tested in accordance with the test method referenced in subsection (G)(5)(f).

Effective January 1, 2013 the Fire-Retardant Coating category is eliminated and Coatings with fire retardant properties will be subject to the VOC limit of their primary category (eg., Flat, Nonflat, etc.).

- (28) “Flat Coating”- A Coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers gloss less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter according to the applicable test method found in subsection (G)(5)(h).
- (29) “Floor Coating”- An opaque Coating that is labeled and formulated for application to flooring, including, but not limited to, decks, porches, steps, garage floors, and other horizontal surfaces which may be subject to foot traffic.
- (30) “Flow Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated exclusively for use by electric power companies or their subcontractors to maintain the protective Coating systems present on utility transformer units.

Effective January 1, 2013 the Flow Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.

- (31) “Form-Release Compound”- A Coating labeled and formulated for application to a concrete form to prevent the freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form. The form may consist of wood, metal, or some material other than concrete.
- (32) “Graphic Arts Coating or Sign Paint”- A Coating labeled and formulated for hand-application by artists using brush, airbrush, or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.
- (33) “High-Temperature Coating”- A high performance Coating labeled and formulated for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F).
- (34) “Industrial Maintenance Coating”- A high performance Architectural Coating, including Primers, Sealers, Undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for application to substrates, including floors, exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions listed in subsections (a) - (e) below, and labeled as specified in subsection (D)(1)(e).
- (a) Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;
  - (b) Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions;
  - (c) Frequent exposure to temperatures above 121°C (250°F);
  - (d) Frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and frequent scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or
  - (e) Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

- (35) “Lacquer”- A clear or opaque wood Coating, including clear lacquer sanding Sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film.

Effective January 1, 2013 the Lacquer category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.

- (36) “Low Solids Coating”- A Coating containing 0.12 kilogram or less of solids per liter (one (1) pound or less of solids per gallon) of Coating material as recommended for application by the manufacturer. The VOC Content for Low Solids Coating shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (G)(1)(ii).
- (37) “Magnesite Cement Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.
- (38) “Manufacturer’s Maximum Thinning Recommendation”- The maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the Coating container.
- (39) “Mastic Texture Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated to cover holes and minor cracks and to conceal surface irregularities, and is applied in a single coat of at least 10 mils (0.010 inch) dry film thickness.
- (40) “Medium Density Fiberboard” (MDF)- A composite wood product, panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulosic fibers (usually wood) made by dry forming and pressing of a resinated fiber mat.
- (41) “Metallic Pigmented Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated to provide a metallic appearance. The Coating must contain at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc) per liter of Coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with the applicable test method found in subsection (G)(5)(j). The Metallic Pigmented Coating category does not include coatings applied to roofs or Zinc-Rich Primers.
- (42) “Multi-Color Coating”- A Coating that is packaged in a single container and that is labeled and formulated to exhibit more than one color when applied in a single coat.
- (43) “Nonflat Coating”- A Coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85-degree meter and five (5) or greater on a 60-degree meter according to the applicable test method found in subsection (G)(5)(h).

- (44) “Nonflat - High Gloss Coating”- A Nonflat Coating that registers a gloss of 70 or above on a 60-degree meter according to applicable test method found in subsection (G)(5)(h) and labeled in accordance with subsection (D)(1)(l)(i).
- (45) “Nonindustrial Use”- Nonindustrial use means any use of Architectural Coatings except in the construction or maintenance of any of the following: facilities used in the manufacturing of goods and commodities; transportation infrastructure, including highways, bridges, airports and railroads; facilities used in mining activities, including petroleum extraction; and utilities infrastructure, including power generation and distribution, and water treatment and distribution systems.
- (46) “Particleboard”- A composite wood product panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulosic material (usually wood) in the form of discrete particles, as distinguished from fibers, flakes, or strands, which are pressed together with resin.
- (47) “Pearlescent”- Exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.
- (48) “Plywood”- A panel product consisting of layers of wood Veneers or composite core pressed together with resin. This includes panel products made by either hot or cold pressing (with resin) Veneers to a platform.
- (49) “Post-Consumer Coating”- A finished Coating that would have been disposed of in a landfill, having completed its usefulness to a consumer, and is recovered from, or otherwise diverted from, the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.
- (50) “Pre-Treatment Wash Primer”- A primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats, and is tested in accordance with the applicable test method found in subsection (G)(5)(n).
- (51) “Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater”- A Coating labeled and formulated for one or more of the following purposes:
- (a) To provide a firm bond between the substrate and the subsequent Coatings; or
  - (b) To prevent subsequent Coatings from being absorbed by the substrate; or
  - (c) To prevent harm to subsequent Coatings by materials in the substrate; or
  - (d) To provide a smooth surface for the subsequent application of Coatings; or
  - (e) To provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate; or
  - (f) To block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate.
- (52) “Quick-Dry Enamel”- A nonflat Coating that is labeled as specified in subsection



(D)(1)(k)(i) and that is formulated to have the following characteristics:

- (a) Is capable of being applied directly from the container under normal conditions with ambient temperatures between 16° and 27°C (60° and 80°F);
- (b) When tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1640-95 sets to touch in 2 hours or less, is tack free in 4 hours or less, and dries hard in 8 hours or less by the mechanical test method; and
- (c) Has a dried film gloss of 70 or above on a 60 degree meter.

Effective January 1, 2013 the Quick-Dry Enamel category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.

- (53) “Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater”- A primer, sealer, or undercoater that is dry to the touch in 30 minutes and can be recoated in 2 hours when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1640- 95.

Effective January 1, 2013 the Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.

- (54) “Reactive Penetrating Sealer”- A clear or pigmented Coating that is labeled and formulated for application to above-grade concrete and masonry substrates to provide protection from water and waterborne contaminants, including, but not limited to, alkalis, acids, and salts. These Sealers must penetrate into concrete and masonry substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. They line the pores of concrete and masonry substrates with a hydrophobic Coating, but do not form a surface film. Reactive Penetrating Sealers must meet all of the following criteria:

- (a) The Reactive Penetrating Sealer must improve water repellency at least 80 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified in accordance with applicable test methods found in subsection (G)(5)(p); and
- (b) The Reactive Penetrating Sealer must not reduce the water vapor transmission rate by more than two (2) percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified in accordance with applicable test method found in subsection (G)(5)(q); and
- (c) Products labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic surface chloride screening applications must meet the performance criteria referenced in subsection (G)(5)(o).

- (d) Reactive Penetrating Sealers must be labeled in accordance with subsection (D)(1)(i)(i).
- (55) “Recycled Coating”- An Architectural Coating formulated such that it contains not less than 50 percent by volume post-consumer Coating, with a maximum of 50 percent by volume Secondary Industrial Materials or Virgin Materials.
- (56) “Residential”- Areas where people reside or lodge, including, but not limited to, single and multiple family dwellings, condominiums, mobile homes, apartment complexes, motels, and hotels.
- (57) “Roof Coating”- A non-bituminous Coating labeled and formulated for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water or reflecting heat and ultraviolet radiation.
- (58) “Rust Preventative Coating”- A Coating formulated to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces for one or more of the following applications:
- (a) Direct-to-metal Coating; or
  - (b) Coating intended for application over rusty, previously coated surfaces

The Rust Preventative Coatings does not include the following:

- (c) Coatings that are required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer; or
- (d) Coatings that are intended for use on wood or any other non-metallic surface.

Rust Preventative Coatings must be labeled as specified in subsection (D)(1)(g)(i).

- (59) “Sanding Sealer”- A clear or semi-transparent wood Coating labeled and formulated for application to bare wood to seal the wood and to provide a coat that can be abraded to create a smooth surface for subsequent applications of Coatings. A Sanding Sealer that also meets the definition of a Lacquer is not included in this category, but is included in the Lacquer category.

Effective January 1, 2013 the Sanding Sealer category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.

- (60) “Secondary Industrial Materials”- Products or by-products of the paint manufacturing process that are of known composition and have economic value but can no longer be used for their intended purpose.
- (61) “Semitransparent Coating”- A Coating that contains binders and colored pigments and is formulated to change the color of the surface, but not conceal the grain

pattern or texture.

- (62) “Shellac”- A clear or opaque Coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Lacifer lacca*), and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.
- (63) “Shop Application”- Application of a Coating to a product or a component of a product in or on the premises of a factory or a shop as part of a manufacturing, production, or repairing process (e.g., original equipment manufacturing Coatings).
- (64) “Solicit”- To require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.
- (65) “Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater”- A Coating labeled as specified in subsection (D)(1)(h)(i) and that is formulated for application to a substrate to block water-soluble Stains resulting from: fire, smoke or water damage.
- (66) “Stain”- A semitransparent or opaque Coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.
- (67) “Stone Consolidant”- A Coating that is labeled and formulated for application to stone substrates to repair historical structures that have been damaged by weathering or other decay mechanisms.
- (a) Must penetrate into stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material;
  - (b) Must be specified and used in accordance with method referenced in subsection (G)(5)(r); and
  - (c) Labeled for professional use only, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection (D)(1)(i).
- (68) “Swimming Pool Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals. Swimming Pool Coatings include Coatings used for swimming pool repair and maintenance.
- (69) “Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coating”- A rubber based Coating labeled and formulated to be used over existing rubber based Coatings for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools.

Effective January 1, 2013 the Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.

- (70) “Temperature-Indicator Safety Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated as a

color-changing indicator Coating for the purpose of monitoring the temperature and safety of the substrate, underlying piping, or underlying equipment, and for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F).

Effective January 1, 2013 the Temperature-Indicator Safety Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.

- (71) “Tint Base”- An Architectural Coating to which Colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.
- (72) “Traffic Marking Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated for marking and striping streets, highways, or other traffic surfaces including, but not limited to, curbs, berms, driveways, parking lots, sidewalks, and airport runways.
- (73) “Tub and Tile Refinish Coating”- A clear or opaque Coating that is labeled and formulated exclusively for refinishing the surface of a bathtub, shower, sink, or countertop. The Coatings must meet all the following criteria:
- (a) A scratch hardness of 3H or harder and a gouge hardness of 4H or harder. This must be determined in accordance with test method referenced in subsection (G)(5)(v).
  - (b) A weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles. This must be determined in accordance with test method referenced in subsection (G)(5)(t).
  - (c) Capability to withstand 1000 hours or more of exposure with few or no #8 blisters. This must be determined in accordance with test method referenced in subsection (G)(5)(w).
  - (d) An adhesion rating of 4B or better after 24 hours of recovery. This must be determined in accordance with test method referenced in subsection (G)(5)(u).
- (74) “United States Environmental Protection Agency” (USEPA)- The United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Administrator of the USEPA and his or her authorized representative.
- (75) “Varnish”- A clear or semi-transparent wood Coating, excluding lacquers and Shellacs, formulated to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air. Varnishes may contain small amounts of pigment to color a surface, or to control the final sheen or gloss of the finish.

Effective January 1, 2013 the Varnish category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.

- (76) “Veneer”- Thin sheets of wood peeled or sliced from logs for use in the manufacture of wood products such as Plywood, laminated Veneer lumber, or other products.
- (77) “Virgin Materials”- Materials that contain no Post-Consumer Coatings or Secondary Industrial Materials.
- (78) “Volatile Organic Compound” (VOC)- Any volatile compound containing at least one atom of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, and those compounds listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).
- (79) “VOC Content”- The weight of VOC per volume of Coating. VOC Content is VOC Regulatory, as defined in subsection (G)(1)(a)(i), for all coatings except those in the Low Solids category. For coating in the Low Solids category, the VOC Content is VOC Actual, as defined in subsection (G)(1)(a)(ii). If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC Content is 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.

- (80) “Waterproofing Sealer”- A Coating labeled and formulated for application to a porous substrate for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water.

Effective January 1, 2013 the Waterproofing Sealer category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.

- (81) “Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer”- A clear or pigmented film-forming Coating that is labeled and formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light, and Staining.

Effective January 1, 2013 the Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.

- (82) “Waterproofing Membrane”- A clear or opaque Coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a seamless waterproofing membrane that prevents any penetration of liquid water into substrate. Intended for the following applications: below-grade surfaces, between concrete slabs, inside tunnels, inside concrete planters, and under flooring materials.

Waterproofing Membranes must meet the following criteria:

Coating must be applied in a single coat of at least 25 mils (at least 0.025 inch)

dry film thickness; and Coating must meet or exceed the requirements referenced in subsection (G)(5)(y).

The Waterproofing Membrane category does not include topcoats that are included in the Concrete/Masonry Sealer category (e.g., parking deck topcoats, pedestrian deck topcoats, etc.).

- (83) “Wood Coatings”- Coatings labeled and formulated for application to Wood Substrates only. The category includes the following: clear and Semitransparent Coatings; Lacquers; Varnishes; Sanding Sealers; penetrating oils; clear Stains; wood conditioner used as undercoats; wood Sealers used as topcoats; opaque Wood Coatings: opaque lacquers; opaque sanding Sealers; and opaque lacquer Undercoaters. The category does not include the following: clear Sealers that are labeled and formulated for use on concrete/masonry surfaces; or Coatings intended for substrates other than wood. Wood Coatings must be labeled “For Wood Substrates Only”, in accordance with subsection (D)(1)(m)(i).
- (84) “Wood Preservative”- A Coating labeled and formulated to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack, that is registered with both the U.S. EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. §§136 *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.
- (85) “Wood Substrate”- A substrate made of wood, Particleboard, Plywood, Medium Density Fiberboard, rattan, wicker, bamboo, or composite products with exposed wood grain. Wood Products do not include items comprised of simulated wood.
- (86) “Zinc-Rich Primer”- A Coating that meets all of the following specifications:
  - (a) Coating contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight of total solids; and
  - (b) Coating is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of Coating; and
  - (c) Coating is intended for professional use only and is labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection (D)(1)(n)(i).

## (C) Requirements

- (1) VOC Content Limits
  - (a) Except as provided in subsections (C)(2) and (C)(5), no person shall:
    - (i) Manufacture, blend, or repackage for use within the District;
    - (ii) Supply, sell, or offer for sale for use within the District; or
    - (iii) Solicit for application or apply within the District,

any Architectural Coating with a VOC Content in excess of the corresponding limit specified in Table 1 or Table 2, after the specified effective date in Table 1 or Table 2. Limits are expressed as VOC Content, thinned to the Manufacture’s Maximum Thinning Recommendation, excluding any Colorant added to Tint Bases.

(2) Most Restrictive VOC Limit

- (a) 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 Table 1 or Table 2, then the most restrictive VOC Content limit shall apply. This provision does not apply to the following Coating categories:

	Applicable Only to Coatings Manufactured Before 1/1/2013
Aluminum Roof Coatings	
Antenna Coatings	X
Antifouling Coatings	X
Bituminous Roof Primers	
Flow Coatings	X
Fire-retardant Coatings	X
High temperature Coatings	
Industrial maintenance Coatings	
Lacquer Coatings	X
Low-solids Coatings	
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	
Pretreatment Wash Primers	
Shellacs	
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	
Temperature indicator safety Coatings	X
Wood Coatings	
Wood Preservatives	
Zinc-Rich Primers	

(3) Specialty Coating Categories

- (a) If a Coating meets a definition in Section (B) for one or more specialty coating categories that are listed in Table 1 or Table 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 Table 1 or Table 2.

- (b) For any Coating that does not meet any of the definitions for the specialty Coatings categories listed in Table 1 or Table 2, the VOC Content limit shall be determined by classifying the Coating as a Flat Coating, Nonflat Coating, or Nonflat - High Gloss Coating based on its gloss, as defined in subsections (B)(28), (B)(43), and (B)(44) and the corresponding Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat High Gloss VOC limit shall apply.
- (4) Eliminated Categories
  - (a) Effective January 1, 2013 the Coating categories listed in Table 2 are eliminated, and these Coatings will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1, except as provided in subsections (C)(2), (C)(3) and (C)(5).
- (5) Sell-Through of Coatings
  - (a) A Coating listed in Table 1 or Table 2 and manufactured prior to January 1, 2013 effective date may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the January 1, 2013, so long as the Coating complied with the standards in effect at the time the Coating was manufactured. A Coating listed in Table 1 or Table 2 and manufactured before the January 1, 2013 effective date may be applied at any time, both before and after January 1, 2013, so long as the Coating complied with the standards in effect at the time the Coating was manufactured. This subsection does not apply to any Coating that does not display the date or date-code required by subsection (D)(1)(a).
- (6) Painting Practices
  - (a) 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.
  - (b) Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning and cleanup shall be closed when not in use.
- (7) Thinning



- (a) 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 Table 1 or Table 2.

(8) Rust Preventative Coatings

- (a) Effective until January 1, 2013, a person shall only apply or Solicit the application of a rust preventative Coating for non-industrial uses, unless the rust preventative Coating complies with the industrial maintenance Coating VOC limit specified in Table 1.

(9) Early Compliance Provision

- (a) Prior to January 1, 2013, any coating that meets a definition in Section (B) for a coating category listed in Table 1 and complies with the applicable VOC limit in Table 1 and with Sections (C)(2) and (D) shall be considered in compliance with this rule.

(D) Container Labeling Requirements

- (1) Each manufacturer of any Architectural Coating subject to this rule shall display the following information on the Coating container (or label) in which the Coating is sold or distributed.

- (a) Date Code

- (i) The date the Coating was manufactured, or a date code representing the date the Coating was manufactured, shall be indicated on the label, lid, or bottom of the container.
- (ii) If the manufacturer uses a date code for any Coating, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with CARB.

- (b) Thinning Recommendations

- (i) A statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the Coating shall be indicated on the label or lid of the container.
- (ii) This requirement does not apply to the thinning of Architectural Coatings with water.
- (iii) If thinning of the Coating prior to use is not necessary, the recommendation must specify that the Coating is to be applied without thinning.

- (c) 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:

- (i) Maximum VOC Content as determined from all potential product formulations; or
  - (ii) VOC Content as determined from actual formulation data; or
  - (iii) VOC Content as determined using the applicable test methods in Section (G)(2).
  - (iv) If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the container must display the VOC content, as supplied.
  - (v) If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the container must display the VOC content, including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer.
  - (vi) Effective January 1, 2013, if the coating is a multi-component product, the container must display the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed.
  - (vii) Effective January 1, 2013, 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.
- (d) Faux Finishing Coatings
- (i) Effective 01/01/2013 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”.
- (e) Industrial Maintenance Coatings
- (i) The labels of all 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 descriptions listed in subsections (a) - (c) below:
    - a. “For industrial use only”.
    - b. “For professional use only”.
    - c. “Not for Residential use” or “Not intended for Residential use”.
- (f) Clear Brushing Lacquers
- (i) 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”.

- (ii) Category is eliminated as of January 1, 2013.
- (g) Rust Preventative Coatings
  - (i) The labels of all Rust Preventative Coatings shall prominently display the statement “For Metal Substrates Only”.
- (h) Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters
  - (i) The labels of all Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters shall prominently display one or more of the descriptions listed in subsections (a) - (c) below.
    - a. “For fire-damaged substrates”.
    - b. “For smoke-damaged substrates”.
    - c. “For water-damaged substrates”.
  - (ii) Until January 1, 2013, the Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater category includes coatings formulated to seal excessively chalky surfaces. An excessively chalky surface is one that is defined as having a chalk rating of four or less as determined by ASTM Designation D 4214-98. Until January 1, 2013, the labels of Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters may display “For excessively chalky substrates” instead of, or in conjunction with, one or more of the descriptions listed in Section (D)(1)(h)(i) above.
- (i) Reactive Penetrating Sealers
  - (i) Effective 01/01/2013, the labels of all Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall prominently display the statement “Reactive Penetrating Sealer”.
- (j) Stone Consolidants
  - (i) Effective 01/01/2013 the labels of all Stone Consolidants shall prominently display the statement “Stone Consolidant – For Professional Use Only”
- (k) Quick Dry Enamels
  - (i) The labels of all quick dry enamels shall prominently display the words “Quick Dry” and the dry hard time.

- (ii) Category is eliminated as of January 1, 2013.
- (l) Nonflat - High Gloss Coatings
  - (i) The labels of all Nonflat - High Gloss Coatings shall prominently display the words "High Gloss".
- (m) Wood Coatings
  - (i) Effective 01/01/2013, the labels of all Wood Coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Wood Substrates Only".
- (n) Zinc Rich Primers
  - (i) Effective 01/01/2013, the labels of all Zinc Rich Primers shall prominently display the statement display one or more of the descriptions listed in subsections (a) - (c) below.
    - a. "For professional use only".
    - b. "For industrial use only".
    - c. "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use".

## (E) Reporting Requirements

- (1) Sales Data
  - (a) A responsible official from each manufacturer shall upon request of the Executive Officer of the CARB, or his or her delegate, provide data concerning the distribution and sales of Architectural Coatings. The responsible official shall within 180 days provide information, including, but not limited to:
    - (i) The name and mailing address of the manufacturer;
    - (ii) The name, address and telephone number of a contact person;
    - (iii) The name of the Coating product as it appears on the label and the applicable Coating category;
    - (iv) Whether the product is marketed for interior or exterior use or both;
    - (v) The number of gallons sold in California in containers greater than one (1) liter (1.057 quart) and equal to or less than one (1) liter (1.057 quart);
    - (vi) 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 (1) liter have a different VOC Content than containers greater than one (1) liter, list separately. If the Coating is a multi-component product, provide the VOC Content as mixed or catalyzed;

- (vii) The names and Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers of the VOC constituents in the product;
- (viii) The names and CAS numbers of any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as referenced in subsection (B)(78);
- (ix) Whether the product is marketed as solventborne, waterborne, or 100 percent solids;
- (x) Description of resin or binder in the product;
- (xi) Whether the Coating is a single-component or multi-component product;
- (xii) The density of the product in pounds per gallon;
- (xiii) The percent by weight of: solids, all volatile materials, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as referenced in subsection (B)(78); and
- (xiv) The percent by volume of: solids, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as referenced in subsection (B)(78).

- (b) All sales data listed in subsections (E)(1)(a)(i) through (E)(1)(a)(xiv) shall be maintained by the responsible official for a minimum of three (3) years. Sales data submitted by the responsible official to the Executive Officer of the CARB may be claimed as confidential, and such information shall be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations Sections 91000-91022.
- (c) Although Tertiary Butyl Acetate (TBAc) is exempt as a VOC when determining VOC content of a coating and compliance with emission limitations, it remains a VOC for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions inventory, and dispersion modeling and must be treated as such.

## (F) Administrative Requirements

### (1) District Rule 442 Applicability

- (a) Any Coating, Coating operation, or facility which is exempt from all or a portion of the VOC limits of this rule shall comply with the provisions of District Rule 442.

### (2) Severability

- (a) Each provision of this rule shall be deemed severable, and in the event that any provision of this rule is held to be invalid, the remainder of this rule shall continue in full force and effect.

(G) Compliance Provisions and Test Methods

(1) Calculation of VOC Content

- (a) For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC Content limits in Table 1 and Table 2, the VOC Content of a Coating shall be determined by using the procedures described in subsection (i) or (ii) below, as appropriate. If the manufacture does not recommend thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated for the product as supplied. The VOC Content of a Tint Base shall be determined without Colorant that is added after the Tint Base is manufactured. Effective January 1, 2013 if the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC Content must be calculated as mixed or catalyzed. Effective January 1, 2013, 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.
  - (i) With the exception of Low Solids Coatings, determine the VOC Content in grams of VOC per liter of Coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water and Exempt Compounds. Determine the VOC Content using equation 1 as follows:

$$\text{VOC Regulatory} = \frac{(W_s - W_w - W_{ec})}{(V_m - V_w - V_{ec})}$$

Where:

VOC Regulatory	=	grams of VOC per liter of Coating
W <sub>s</sub>	=	weight of volatiles, in grams
W <sub>w</sub>	=	weight of water, in grams
W <sub>ec</sub>	=	weight of Exempt Compounds, in grams
V <sub>m</sub>	=	volume of Coating, in liters
V <sub>w</sub>	=	volume of water, in liters
V <sub>ec</sub>	=	volume of Exempt Compounds, in liters

- (ii) For Low Solids Coatings, determine the VOC Content in units of grams of VOC per liter of Coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, including the volume of any water and Exempt Compounds. Determine the VOC Content using equation

$$\text{VOC Actual} = \frac{(W_s - W_w - W_{ec})}{(V_m)}$$

2 as follows:

Where:

VOC Actual	=	the VOC content of a low solids Coating grams of VOC per liter of Coating
Ws	=	weight of volatiles, in grams
Ww	=	weight of water, in grams
Wec	=	weight of Exempt Compounds, in grams
Vm	=	volume of Coating, in liters

(2) VOC Content of Coatings

- (a) To determine the physical properties of a Coating in order to perform the calculations in subsection (G)(1), the reference method for VOC Content is USEPA Method 24, incorporated by reference in subsection (G)(5)(x), except as provided in subsections (G)(3) and (G)(4).
- (b) An alternative method to determine the VOC Content of Coatings is South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 304-91 (Revised February 1996), incorporated by reference in subsection (G)(5)(a).
- (c) The Exempt Compounds content shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised August 1996), Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 41, or Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 43, incorporated by reference in subsections (G)(5)(m), (G)(5)(c), and (G)(5)(d).
- (d) To determine the VOC Content of a Coating, the manufacturer may use USEPA Method 24, or an alternative method as provided in subsection (G)(3), formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the Coating has been formulated as intended (e.g., quality assurance checks, record keeping).
  - (i) However, if there are any inconsistencies between the results of USEPA Method 24 test and any other means for determining VOC Content, the USEPA Method 24 test results will govern, except when an alternative method is approved as specified in subsection (G)(3). The APCO may require the manufacturer to conduct a USEPA Method 24 analysis.

(3) Alternative Test Methods

- (a) Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with subsection (G)(2), after review and approved in writing by the District, CARB, and USEPA, may also be used.
- (4) Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings
- (a) Analysis of methacrylate multicomponent Coatings used as Traffic Marking Coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of USEPA Method 24 (40 CFR 59, subpart D, Appendix A), incorporated by reference in subsection (G)(5)(k).
  - (b) 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.
- (5) Test Methods: The following test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test Coatings subject to the provisions of this rule:
- (a) 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”.
  - (b) Alternative VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC Content of Coatings may be analyzed either by U.S. EPA Method 24 or South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), “Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials,” *South Coast Air Quality Management District Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples*.
  - (c) Aluminum Roof Coatings: The metallic content of the Coating shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, “Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction”.
  - (d) Exempt Compounds--Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF): The Exempt Compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride, shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance with Section (G) by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 41, “Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride,” *Bay Area Air Quality Management District Manual of Procedures*, Volume III, adopted 12/20/95.



- (e) Exempt Compounds--Siloxanes: Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes, shall be analyzed as Exempt Compounds for compliance with Section (G) by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 43, "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials," *Bay Area Air Quality Management District Manual of Procedures*, Volume III, adopted 11/6/96.
- (f) Faux Finishing Coating: The metallic content of the Coating shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, "Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction".
- (g) Flame Spread Index: The flame spread index of a fire-retardant Coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E 84-07, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials".
- (h) Fire Resistance Rating: The fire resistance rating of a fire-resistive Coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E 119-07, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction Materials".
- (i) Gloss Determination: The gloss of a Coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss"
- (j) Hydrostatic Pressure for Basement Specialty Coatings: ASTM D7088-04, "Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry.
- (k) Metal Content of Coatings: The metallic content of a Coating shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, "Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction," *South Coast Air Quality Management District Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples*.
- (l) 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).
- (m) Mold and Mildew Growth for Basement Specialty Coatings: 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”.

- (n) Other Exempt Compounds: The content of compounds exempt under U.S. EPA Method 24 shall be analyzed by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), “Determination of Exempt Compounds,” *South Coast Air Quality Management District Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples*.
- (o) Pre-Treatment Wash Primer: ASTM D1613-06, “Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products”.
- (p) Reactive Penetrating Sealer: Chloride Screening Applications: National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), “Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures”.
- (q) Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Repellency: 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”.
- (r) Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Vapor Transmission: ASTM E96/E96M-05, “Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials”.
- (s) Stone Consolidants: ASTM E2167-01, “Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants”.
- (t) Surface Chalkiness: The chalkiness of a surface shall be determined using ASTM Designation D 4214-98, “Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films”. (u) Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasion Resistance: ASTM D 4060-07, “Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser”.
- (u) Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasion Resistance: ASTM D 4060-07, “Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser”.

- (v) Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Adhesion: ASTM D 4585-99, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” and ASTM D3359-02, “Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test” (see Section (B), Tub and Tile Refinish Coating.
- (w) Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Hardness: ASTM D 3363-05, “Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test”.
- (x) Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Water Resistance: ASTM D 4585-99, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” and ASTM D714-02e1, “Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints”.
- (y) 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 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) part 60, “Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings”.
- (z) Waterproofing Membrane: ASTM C836-06, “Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course”.

[SIP: See SIP Table at <http://www.mdaqmd.ca.gov/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=45> ]

**Table 1**  
**VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS**

Limits are expressed in grams of VOC per liter<sup>a</sup> of Coating thinned to the manufacturer’s maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water, Exempt Compounds, or Colorant added to tint bases. “Manufacturer’s maximum recommendation” means the maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the Coating container.

Coating Category	Effective, 02/24/2003	Effective, 01/01/2013
<b>Primary Coatings</b>		
Flat Coatings	100	50
Nonflat Coatings	150	100
Nonflat-High Gloss Coatings	250	150
<b>Specialty Coatings</b>		
Aluminum Roof Coatings	n/a	400
Basement Specialty Coatings	n/a	400
Bituminous Roof Coatings	300	50
Bituminous Roof Primers	350	350
Bond Breakers	350	350
Concrete Curing Compounds	350	350
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	n/a	100
Driveway Sealers	n/a	50
Dry Fog Coatings	400	150
Faux Finishing Coatings	350	350
Fire Resistive Coatings	350	350
Floor Coatings	250	100
Form-Release Compounds	250	250
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500	500
High Temperature Coatings	420	420
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250	250
Low Solids Coatings	120 <sub>a</sub>	120 <sub>a</sub>
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450	450
Mastic Texture Coatings	300	100
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500	500
Multi-Color Coatings	250	250
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420	420
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	200	100
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	n/a	350
Recycled Coatings	250	250
Roof Coatings	250	50
Rust Preventative Coatings	400	250
Shellacs:		
Clear	730	730
Opaque	550	550
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	350	100
Stains	250	250
Stone Consolidants	n/a	450
Swimming Pool Coatings	340	340
Traffic Marking Coatings	150	100
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	n/a	420
Waterproofing Membranes	n/a	250
Wood Coatings	n/a	275
Wood Preservatives	350	350
Zinc-Rich Primers	n/a	340

a: Limit is expressed as VOC Actual (G)(1)(a)(ii)

**Table 2**

## VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

Effective January 1, 2013 the coating categories in Table 2 are eliminated and will be subject to the VOC limit of the applicable category in Table 1, except as provided in Section (C)(2), (C)(3), and (C)(5).

Limits are expressed in grams of VOC per liter of Coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water, Exempt Compounds, or Colorant added to tint bases. "Manufacturer's maximum recommendation" means the maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the Coating container.

Coating Category	Effective 02/24/2003
Antenna Coatings	530
Antifouling Coatings	400
Clear Wood Coatings	
Clear Brushing Lacquers	680
Lacquers (including lacquer sanding sealers)	550
Sanding Sealers (other than lacquer sanding sealers)	350
Varnishes	350
Fire-Retardant Coatings:	
Clear	650
Opaque	350
Flow Coatings	420
Quick-Dry Enamels	250
Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	200
Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coatings	340
Temperature-Indicator Safety Coatings	550
Waterproofing Sealers	250
Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers	400

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