

**RULE 74.2 - ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS**

(Adopted 6/19/79, Revised 12/2/80, 9/21/82, 11/22/83, 10/21/86, 4/2/91, 8/11/92, 11/13/2001, 01/12/2010 [xx/xx/2020](#))

A. Applicability

Except as provided in Subsection F.1, this rule is applicable to any person who markets, supplies, sells, offers for sale, or manufactures, blends, or repackages any architectural coating for use within the District, as well as any person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating within the District.

B. Requirements

1. VOC Content Limits: Except as provided in Subsections B.2 and B.3, no person shall: (i) manufacture, blend, or repackage for sale-use within the District; (ii) supply, sell, market, 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 the following Tables. Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory (unless otherwise specified) thinned to the manufacturer’s maximum recommendation, excluding colorant added to the tint bases. "Manufacturer’s maximum recommendation" means the maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

**Table 1 (Table 1 shall be effective until January 1, 2011)**

<b>COATING CATEGORY</b>	<b>LIMIT EFFECTIVE 1/1/2004 (grams per liter)<sup>1,2</sup></b>
<b>Flat Coatings</b>	100
<b>Nonflat Coatings</b>	150
<b>Nonflat High Gloss</b>	250
<b>SPECIALTY COATINGS</b>	<b>(Alphabetized)</b>
<b>Antenna Coatings</b>	530
<b>Antifouling</b>	400
<b>Bituminous Roof</b>	300
<b>Bituminous Roof Primer</b>	350
<b>Bond Breaker</b>	350
<b>Clear Wood Coatings</b>	
<b>Clear Brushing Lacquer</b>	680
<b>Lacquers (including lacquer sanding sealers)</b>	550

<sup>1</sup>The specified limits remain in effect unless revised limits are listed in subsequent columns in Tables 1 or 2.

<sup>2</sup>Conversion factor: one pound VOC per gallon (U.S.) = 119.95 grams VOC per liter.

Table 1 (Table 1 shall be effective until January 1, 2011)

COATING CATEGORY	LIMIT EFFECTIVE 1/1/2004 (grams per liter) <sup>3,4</sup>
<del>Sanding Sealers (other than lacquer sanding sealers)</del>	350
<del>Varnishes</del>	350
Concrete Curing Compounds	350
Dry Fog Coatings	400
Faux Finishing Coatings	350
Fire Resistive Coatings	350
Fire Retardant—Clear	650
Fire Retardant—Opaque	350
Floor Coatings	250
Flow Coatings	420
Form Release Compounds	250
Graphic Arts Sign Paints	500
High Temperature Coatings	420
Industrial Maintenance	250
Low Solids Coatings <sup>5</sup>	120
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450
Mastic Texture Coatings	300
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500
Multi-Color Coatings	250
Pretreatment Wash Primers	420
Primers, Sealer & Undercoaters	200
Quick Dry Enamels	250
Quick Dry Primers, Sealers	200
Recycled Coatings	250
Roof Coatings	250
Rust Preventative Coatings	400
Shellacs—Clear	730
Shellacs—Opaque	550
Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters	350
Stains	250
Swimming Pool Coatings	340
Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coatings	340
Temperature Indicator Safety Coatings	550
Traffic Marking Coatings	150
Waterproofing Sealers	250
Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers	400
Wood Preservatives	350

<sup>3</sup>The specified limits remain in effect unless revised limits are listed in subsequent columns in Tables 1 or 2.

<sup>4</sup>Conversion factor: one pound VOC per gallon (U.S.) = 119.95 grams VOC per liter.

<sup>5</sup>Limit is expressed as VOC Actual.

Table 1-Coating VOC Content Limits<sup>6</sup>2 (Becomes effective on January 1, 2011)

COATING CATEGORY	CURRENT LIMIT(g/l)	LIMIT (g/l)
	EFFECTIVE 1/1/2011	EFFECTIVE 7/1/2012 <sup>21</sup>
<u>Default</u>		<u>50</u>
Flat Coatings	<u>50</u>	
Nonflat Coatings	100	<u>50</u>
Nonflat – High Gloss Coatings	150	<u>50</u>
Specialty Coatings		
<u>Aluminum Roof</u>	<u>400</u>	
Basement Specialty Coatings	400	
Bituminous Roof Coatings	50	
Bituminous Roof Primers	350	
Bond Breakers	350	
<u>Building Envelope Coating</u>		<u>50</u>
Concrete Curing Compounds	350	
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	100	
Driveway Sealer	50	
Dry Fog Coatings	150	<u>50</u>
Faux Finishing Coatings	350	
Fire Resistive Coatings	350	<u>150</u>
Floor Coatings	100	<u>50</u>
Form-Release Compounds	250	<u>100</u>
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500	
High Temperature Coatings	420	
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250	
Low Solids Coatings*	120	
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450	
Mastic Texture Coatings	100	
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500	
Multi-Color Coatings	250	
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420	
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	<u>100</u>	
Reactive Penetrating Sealer	350	
Recycled Coatings	250	
Roof Coatings	50	
<u>Roof Coatings, Aluminum</u>	400	<u>100</u>
Rust Preventative Coatings	<u>250</u>	
Shellacs: Clear	730	
Shellacs: Opaque	550	
Specialty Primers, Sealers & Undercoaters	100	
Stains:		
<u>Exterior/Dual Stains</u>	250	<u>100</u>
<u>Interior Stains</u>		<u>250</u>
Stone Consolidants	450	

<sup>6</sup> The specified existing limits remain in effect unless revised limits are listed in a subsequent column.

\* Limit is expressed as VOC Actual.

<u>COATING CATEGORY</u>	<u>CURRENT LIMIT(g/l)</u>	<u>LIMIT (g/l)</u>
	<u>EFFECTIVE 1/1/2011</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE 7/1/2012</u>
Swimming Pool Coatings	340	
<u>Tile and Stone Sealers</u>		<u>100</u>
Traffic Marking Coatings	100	
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	420	
Waterproofing Membranes	250	<u>100</u>
Wood Coatings	275	
Wood Preservatives	350	
Zinc-Rich Primer	340	

~~2. Most Restrictive VOC Limits: Effective Until January 1, 2011, 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 1, then the lowest (most restrictive) VOC standard shall apply. This provision does not apply to any of the following coating categories:~~

- ~~a. Lacquer coatings (including lacquer sanding sealers).~~
- ~~b. Metallic pigmented coatings.~~
- ~~c. Shellacs.~~
- ~~d. Fire retardant coatings.~~
- ~~e. Pretreatment wash primers.~~
- ~~f. Industrial maintenance coatings.~~
- ~~g. Low solids coatings.~~
- ~~h. Wood preservatives.~~
- ~~i. High temperature coatings.~~
- ~~j. Temperature indicator safety coatings.~~

~~Antenna coatings.  
Antifouling coatings.  
Flow coatings.  
Bituminous roof primers.  
Specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters.  
Basement specialty coatings  
Reactive penetrating sealers  
Stone consolidants  
Tub and tile refinish coatings~~

2. Coating Categorization and Most Restrictive VOC Limits:

~~Effective January 1, 2011, i~~If a coating meets the definition in Section J for one or more specialty coating categories that are listed in ~~the~~ Tables 1 in Subsection B.1, 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 2.

~~Effective January 1, 2011, with the e~~Except ~~ion off~~or the specialty coating categories specified below, if a coating is recommended for use in more than one of the specialty coating categories listed in Table 2, the most restrictive or lowest VOC content limit shall apply. This requirement applies to: usage recommendations that appear anywhere on the

coating container or label, or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature supplied by or available from a manufacturer, their website, or anyone acting on their behalf.

- a. Aluminum roof coatings
- b. Basement specialty coatings
- c. Bituminous roof primers
- d. High temperature coatings
- e. Industrial maintenance coatings
- f. Low-solids coatings
- g. Metallic pigmented coatings
- h. Pretreatment wash primers
- i. Reactive penetrating sealers
- j. Shellacs
- k. Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters
- l. Stone consolidants
- m. Tub and tile refinish coatings
- n. Wood coatings
- o. Wood preservatives
- p. Zinc-rich primers

3. a. Sell-Through of Coatings: A coating manufactured prior to the effective date specified for that coating in Table 21 in Subsection B.1, 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, such coating may be applied at any time, both before and after the specified effective date. This Section B.3.a does not apply to any coating or colorant that does not display the date or date-code required by Subsection C.1.

b. Sell-Through of Colorants: A colorant manufactured prior to the effective date specified for that colorant in Table 2 in Subsection B.6, and that complied with the standards in effect at the time the colorant was manufactured, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the specified effective date. In addition, such colorant may be applied at any time, both before and after the specified effective date. This Section B.3.b does not apply to any coating or colorant that does not display the date or date-code required by Subsection C.1.

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.

5. Thinning: No person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating shall apply or solicit the application of any coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in ~~the~~ Tables 1 in Subsection B.1.

6. ~~Rust Preventative Coatings: Effective until January 1, 2012, no person shall apply or solicit the application of any rust preventative coating for industrial use, unless such coating complies with the industrial maintenance VOC limit specified in Subsection B.1.~~ Colorants: Effective July 1, 2021, no person within the District shall, at the point of sale of any

architectural coatings subject to the VOC coating limits in Subsection B.1, add to such coating any colorant that contains VOC in excess of the corresponding applicable VOC limit specified in the following Table 2. Colorant added at the factory or at the worksite is not subject to the VOC limit in Table 2. The point of sale includes retail outlets that add colorant to a coating container to obtain a specific color.

TABLE 2: VOC LIMITS FOR COLORANTS  
Grams of VOC per liter of Colorant  
Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds

<u>COLORANT ADDED TO</u>	<u>VOC LIMIT</u>
	<u>EFFECTIVE 7/1/2021</u>
<u>Architectural Coating excluding Industrial Maintenance (IM) Coating</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Solvent-Based IM Coating</u>	<u>600</u>
<u>Waterborne IM Coating</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Wood Coating</u>	<u>600</u>

7. ~~Coatings Not Listed in the Tables 1 in Subsection B.1: For any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for the specialty coatings categories listed in the Table s1 in Subsection B.1, the default VOC content limit shall apply. ~~be determined by classifying the coating as a flat coating, a nonflat coating, or a nonflat high gloss coating, based on its gloss, as defined in Subsections J.21, J.33, and J.34; and the corresponding flat, nonflat, or nonflat high gloss coating VOC limit shall apply.~~~~
  
8. ~~Lacquers: Effective until January 1, 2011, notwithstanding the requirements of Subsections B.1 and B.5, a person or facility may add up to 10 percent VOC, by volume, to a lacquer to avoid blushing of the finish during days with relative humidity greater than 70 percent and temperature below 65 °F, at the time of application, provided that the coating contains acetone and is no more than 550 grams of VOC per liter of coating, less exempt compounds, prior to the addition of VOC.~~  
Industrial Maintenance Coatings: No person shall apply or solicit the application within the District of any industrial maintenance coatings, except non-sacrificial anti-graffiti coatings, for residential use, or for use in areas such as office space and meeting rooms of industrial, commercial or institutional facilities not exposed to such extreme environmental conditions described in the definition of industrial maintenance coatings.
  
9. A manufacturer, distributor, or seller of a coating that meets the requirements of this rule including container labeling requirements, shall not be liable for noncompliant use unless the manufacturer, distributor, or seller advertises, markets, recommends or specifies the use of that coating in a noncompliant manner, or sells the coating to customers located in the District if such sale is prohibited by the requirements of this rule.

C. Container Labeling Requirements

Each manufacturer of any architectural coating subject to this rule shall display the information listed below on the coating container (or label) in which the coating is sold or distributed:

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 California Air Resources Board or with the Air Pollution Control Officer.

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 does not apply to the thinning of architectural coatings with water. If thinning of the coating prior to use is not necessary, the recommendation shall specify that the coating is to be applied without thinning.
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:
  - a. Maximum VOC content as determined from all potential product formulations; or
  - b. VOC content as determined from actual formulation data; or
  - c. VOC content as determined using the test methods in Subsection G.1.

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.

~~Effective January 1, 2011, if the coating is a multi-component 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. VOC content shall be determined as defined in Subsections J.61, J.62, or J.63 Section J.~~

4. Industrial Maintenance Coatings: The labels of all Industrial Maintenance coatings shall prominently display the statement "For industrial use only" or "For professional use only" or "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use."

~~5. Clear Brushing Lacquers: Until January 1, 2011, 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."~~

6. Rust Preventative Coatings: The labels of all rust preventative coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Metal Substrates Only."

7. Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters: The labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall prominently display the statement "Specialty Primer, Sealer, Undercoater."

~~Until January 1, 2012, the labels of all specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters shall prominently display one or more of the following descriptions:~~

- ~~a. For fire-damaged substrates.~~
- ~~b. For smoke-damaged substrates.~~
- ~~c. For water-damaged substrates.~~

~~8. Quick Dry Enamels: Until January 1, 2011, the labels of all quick-dry enamels shall prominently display the words "Quick Dry" and the dry hard time.~~

~~9. Nonflat High Gloss Coatings: The labels of all nonflat high gloss coatings shall prominently display the words "High Gloss."~~



- ~~106.~~ Stone Consolidants: ~~Effective January 1, 2011, t~~The labels for all stone consolidants shall display the statement: “Stone Consolidants – For Professional Use Only.”
- ~~117.~~ Wood Coatings: ~~Effective January 1, 2011, t~~The labels of all Wood coatings shall prominently display the statement: “For Wood Substrates Only.”
- ~~128.~~ Zinc-Rich Primers: ~~Effective January 1, 2011, t~~The labels of all Zinc-Rich primers shall prominently display the statement: “For professional use only” or “For industrial use only” or “Not for residential use” or “Not intended for residential use.”
- ~~139.~~ Faux Finishing Coatings: ~~Effective January 1, 2011, t~~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.”
- ~~1410.~~ Reactive Penetrating Sealers: ~~Effective January 1, 2011, a~~All Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall prominently display the label, “Reactive Penetrating Sealer.”

- 11. Effective July 1, 2021, each manufacturer of any colorant subject to this rule shall display the information listed below on the container (or label) in which the colorant is sold or distributed.
  - a. **Date Code:** The date the colorant 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 colorant, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the APCO.
  - b. **VOC Content:** Each container of any colorant subject to this rule shall display one of the following values in grams of VOC per liter of colorant:
    - 1) Maximum VOC Content as determined from all product formulations; or
    - 2) VOC Content as determined from actual formulation data; or
    - 3) VOC Content as determined using the test methods in Section G.

If the colorant 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. Calculation of VOC Content: For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC content limits in Subsection B.1 or B.6, the VOC content of a coating or colorant shall be determined as defined in ~~Subsections J.61, J.62, or J.63~~ Section J. The VOC content of low solids coatings shall be determined in accordance with ~~Subsection J.61~~. 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 shall be calculated for the product as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the VOC content shall be calculated including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC content shall be calculated 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 shall include the VOCs emitted during curing.

E. Reporting Requirements

1. Sales Data: A responsible official from each manufacturer shall upon request of the Executive Officer of the Air Resources Board, 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:
  - a. Name and mailing address of the manufacturer;
  - b. Name, address, and telephone number of a contact person;
  - c. Name of the coating product as it appears on the label and the applicable coating category;
  - d. Whether the product is marketed for interior or exterior or both;
  - e. 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);
  - f. 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.
  - g. Names and CAS numbers of the VOC constituents in the product;
  - h. Names and CAS numbers of any exempt organic compounds in the product;
  - i. Whether the product is marketed as solventborne, waterborne or 100 percent solids;
  - j. Description of resin or binder in the product;
  - k. Whether the coating is a single-component or multi-component product;
  - l. Density of the product in pounds per gallon;
  - m. Percent by weight of: solids, all volatile materials, water, and any exempt organic compounds;
  - n. Percent by volume of: solids, water, and any exempt organic compounds.
  
2. All sales data listed above in Subsection E.1 shall be maintained by the responsible official for a minimum of three years. 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, CCR Sections 91000-91022.

F. Exemptions

1. This rule shall 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. Any facility which applies coatings to test specimens for purposes of research and development of those coatings.
  
2. Except for the reporting requirements in Section E, this rule shall not apply to any architectural coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less, provided the coating containers are not bundled together to be sold as a unit that exceeds one liter (1.057 quart), and provided the label or product literature does not suggest combining multiple containers so that the combination does not exceed one liter (1.057 quart). This restriction against bundling small containers shall not apply to small container

kits where each container in the kit is a separate and unique product, and it shall not apply to containers packed together for shipping to a retail outlet.

3. Colorant added at the factory or at the worksite is not subject to the VOC limits in Table 2. In addition, containers of colorant sold at the point of sale for use in the field or on a job site are also not subject to the VOC limits in Table 2.

~~3. Limited Exemption, Early Compliance: Prior to January 1, 2011, any coating that meets the definition in Section J for a coating category listed in Subsection B.1 (Table 2) and complies with the corresponding VOC limit in Table 2 and with the Most Restrictive VOC limit in Subsection B.2 and the corresponding Labeling Requirement in Section C, if applicable, shall be considered in compliance with this rule.~~

G. Testing Procedures:

1. Volatile Organic Compound Content: To determine the physical properties of a coating in order to perform the calculations in Section J.696+ or J.7163, the reference method for VOC content is EPA Method 24, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.i, or South Coast AQMD Method 313 “Determination of VOC by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry” or ASTM Test Method 6886 “Standard Test Method for Determination of the Weight Percent Individual VOCs in Waterborne Air-Dry Coatings by Gas Chromatography”, except as provided in Subsections G.2 and G.3. An alternative method to determine the VOC content of coatings is the SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised February 1996), incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.j. The exempt compounds content shall be determined by test methods referenced in Subsections G.4.f, G.4.g, or G.4.h, as applicable. To determine the VOC content of a coating, the manufacturer may use USEPA Method 24, or an alternative method as provided in Subsection G.2, formulation data, or any 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 Subsection G.2. The APCO may require the manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.

2. Alternative Equivalent Test Methods: Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with Subsection G.1, after review and approval in writing by the staffs of the District, ARB and United States Environmental Protection Agency, may also be used.

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. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 (40 CFR 59, subpart D, Appendix A), incorporated by reference in Section G.4.k. This method has not been approved for methacrylate multicomponent coatings used for purposes other than as traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multicomponent coatings.

4. Test Methods: The following test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test coatings subject to provisions of this rule:

a. Fire Resistance Rating: The fire resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E119-18ce107, “Standard Test Methods for Fire

Tests of Building Construction Materials,” (see Subsection J.49xx, Fire-Resistive Coating).

- b. Tile and Stone Sealers; Performance criteria for penetration of dense tile shall be determined by ASTM C373 “Standard Test Method for Water Absorption, Bulk Density, Apparent Porosity, and Apparent Specific Gravity of Fired Whiteware Products, Ceramic Tiles and Glass Tiles,” or by ASTM C97/C97M “Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone,” or by ASTM C642 “Standard Test Method for Density, Absorption and Voids in Hardened Concrete.”

Static coefficient of friction shall be determined by American National Standard Specification for Ceramic Tile (ANSI A137.1).

Water vapor transmission shall be determined by ASTM E96/96M “Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials.”

- c. **Gloss Determination:** The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D523-~~14(2018)89 (1999)~~, “Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss,” (see Subsections ~~J.21, J.33 and J.34~~J.22, J.39, and J.40, Flat Coating, Nonflat Coating, and Nonflat High Gloss Coating, ).
- d. **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,” (see Subsections ~~J.3, J.18, and J.31~~J.3, J.20, and J.37, Aluminum Roof Coatings, Faux Finish Coatings, and Metallic Pigmented Coating).
- e. **Acid Content of Coatings:** The acid content of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D1613-06, “Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products,” (see Subsection ~~J.39~~J.46, Pre-Treatment Wash Primers).
- f. **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, (see Subsection ~~J.60~~J.68, Volatile Organic Compounds, and Subsection G.1).
- g. **Exempt Compounds – Acetone, Methyl Acetate, t-Butyl Acetate, Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF):** These exempt compounds shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with Section G by ASTM D6133-02, Standard Test Method for Acetone, Methyl Acetate, t-Butyl Acetate, or p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride Content of Solventborne and Waterborne Paints, Coatings, Resins and Raw Materials by Direct Injection Into a Gas Chromatograph (see Subsection ~~J.60~~J.68, Volatile Organic Compounds, and Subsection G.1).

- h. **Other Exempt Compounds:** Exempt organic compound content, other than as determined in Subsections G.4.f or G.4.g shall be determined by using CARB Method 432, “Determination of Dichloromethane and 1,1,1-Trichloroethane in Paints and Coatings (September 12, 1998); or CARB Method 422, “Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Emissions from Stationary Sources (January 22, 1987); or South Coast AQMD Method 303-91, “Determination of Exempt Compounds” (February 1993) (see Subsection ~~J.60~~[J.68](#), Volatile Organic Compounds, and Subsection G.1)
- i. **VOC Content of Coatings:** The VOC content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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,” (see Subsection G.1)
- j. **Alternative VOC Content of Coatings:** The VOC content of coatings may be analyzed either by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24, or South Coast AQMD Method 313 “Determination of VOC by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry”, 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,” (see Subsection G.1)
- k. **Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings:** The VOC content of methacrylate multi-component 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 Multi-component Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings, “ (September 11, 1998), (see Subsection G.3).
- l. **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” (see Subsection J.6).
- m. **Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Adhesion:** ASTM D4585-~~D4585M-1899~~, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” and ASTM D3359-~~1702~~, “Standard Test Method for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test” (see Subsection ~~J.57~~[J.65](#)).
- n. **Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Hardness:** ASTM D3363-05 ~~(2011)e2~~, “Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test” (see Subsection ~~J.57~~[J.65](#)).
- o. **Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasion Resistance:** ASTM D4060-~~1407~~, “Standard Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser” (see Subsection ~~J.57~~[J.65](#)).
- p. **Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Water Resistance:** ASTM D4585-99, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” and ASTM D714-02~~e1~~, “Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints” (see Subsection ~~J.57~~[J.65](#)).

- q. Waterproofing Membrane: ASTM C836-06, “Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course” (see Subsection ~~J.64~~ [J.72](#)).
- r. 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” (see Subsection J.6).
- s. Reactive Penetrating Sealer – Water Repellency: ASTM C67/[C67M-1807](#), “Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile”; or ASTM C97/[C97M-1802](#), “Standard Test Method for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone”; or ASTM C140/[C140M-18a06](#), “Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units” (See Subsection ~~J.41~~ [J.48](#)).
- t. Reactive Penetrating Sealer – Water Vapor Transmission: ASTM E96/E96M-05, “Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials” (See Subsection ~~J.41~~ [J.48](#)).
- u. Reactive Penetrating Sealer – Chloride Screening Applications: National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), “Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures” (See Subsection ~~J.41~~ [J.48](#)).
- v. Stone Consolidants: ASTM E2167-01, “Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants” (see Subsection ~~J.53~~ [J.60](#)).
- w. Surface Chalkiness: The chalkiness of a surface shall be determined using ASTM D4214-98, “Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalkiness of Exterior Paint Films,” (see Subsection ~~J.51~~ [J.58](#)).
- x. [Building Envelope – Air Permeance: ASTM E2178-13, “Standard Test Method for Air Permeance of Building Materials” \(See Subsection J.10\)](#)
- y. [Building Envelope – Water Resistivity: ASTM E331-00\(2016\), “Standard Test Method For Water Penetration Of Exterior Windows, Skylights, Doors, And Curtain Walls By Uniform Static Air Pressure Difference” or ASTM E96/96M-16, “Standard Test Methods For Water Vapor Transmission Of Materials” \(See Subsection J.10\)](#)

5. [All test methods referenced in this rule shall be the version most recently approved by the appropriate government entities.](#)

#### H. Violations

Failure to comply with any provision of this rule shall constitute a violation of this rule.

I. Severability

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.

J. Definitions:

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. "Aluminum Roof Coating": 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 SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.d.
4. "Appurtenances": 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.
5. "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, ~~to fields or lawns~~, or to curbs. Coatings applied in shop applications or to nonstationary structures, such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars and automobiles, are not considered to be architectural coatings for the purposes of this rule, nor are adhesives.
6. "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 and that meets or exceeds the following criteria:
  - a. Capable of withstanding at least 10 psi hydrostatic pressure as determined in accordance with ASTM D7088-~~04~~17, which is incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.1.
  - b. Must be resistant to mold and mildew growth, and must achieve a microbial growth rate of 8 or more (10 is no growth) as determined in accordance with ASTM D3273-~~00~~16 and ASTM D3274-~~95~~09(2017), incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.r.
7. "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 that are obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum or coal.

8. "Bituminous Roof Coating": A coating that incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.
9. "Bituminous Roof Primer": A primer that 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.
10. "Building Envelope": The ensemble of exterior and demising partitions of a building that enclose conditioned space.
110. "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.
124. "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.
132. "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.
143. "Concrete Curing Compound": A coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to perform one or more of the following functions:
  - a. Retard the evaporation of water; or
  - b. Harden or dustproof the surface of freshly poured concrete.
154. "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.
16. "Default Coating": Any specialty coating (those other than flat or nonflat coatings) that is not defined in this Section J as any other coating category.
1745. "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.
1846. "Dry Fog Coating (Dry Fall)": 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.
1947. "Exempt Organic Compounds": Shall be as defined in Rule 2 of these rules. Exempt compounds content of a coating shall be determined by test methods as referenced in Subsections G.4.f, G.4.g, or G.4.h, as applicable.



- ~~2018.~~ "Faux Finishing Coating": A coating labeled and formulated to meet one or more of the following criteria:
- 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; or
  - 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 as applied; or
  - 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, when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.d; or
  - d. A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains 48 grams or greater of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied 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 SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.d; or
  - e. A clear topcoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing coating that meets the one of the above criteria. This clearcoat shall be offered for sale, sold and applied solely as part of a Faux Finishing coating system, and must be labeled in accordance with Subsection C.~~139.~~

~~2119.~~ "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 Fire-Resistive 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 codes. The fire-resistive coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The Fire-Resistive coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E119-~~18ce107~~, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.~~ab~~.

~~20.~~ ~~"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 shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E84-07, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.a. The fire retardant coating and testing agency shall be approved by building code officials.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2011, the Fire Retardant coating category is eliminated and coatings with fire retardant properties will be subject to the VOC limit of their primary coating category( Flat, Nonflat, Wood, etc.)~~

~~2221.~~ "Flat Coating": A coating that does not meet the criteria listed 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 ASTM Designation D523-~~14(2018)89(1999)~~, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.c.

- ~~23~~<sup>22</sup>. "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. The Floor Coating category is not intended for products that are applied to industrial floors, public bathroom floors, or jail floors. In addition, clear coatings for wood floors are not subject to the VOC limits of this coating category. Those types of products would be covered by other categories (e.g., Concrete/Masonry Sealers, Industrial Maintenance Coatings, Wood Coatings, etc.)
- ~~24~~<sup>23</sup>. "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.
- 
- ~~25~~. "Formulation Data": The actual product recipe which itemizes all the ingredients contained in a product including VOCs and the quantities thereof used by the manufacturer to create the product. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are not considered formulation data.
- ~~26~~<sup>24</sup>. "Graphic Arts Coating (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.
- ~~27~~<sup>25</sup>. "High Temperature Coating": A high performance coating labeled and formulated for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 400°F (204°C).
- ~~28~~<sup>26</sup>. "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 below and labeled as specified in Subsection C.4.
- 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. Repeated exposure to temperatures above 250°F (121°C).
  - d. Repeated (frequent) heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated (frequent) scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents.
  - e. Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.
- 
- ~~29~~. "Interior Stains": Stains labeled and formulated exclusively for use on interior surfaces.
- ~~30~~. "Intumescent": A material that swells as a result of heat exposure, thus increasing in volume and decreasing in density.
- ~~31~~<sup>27</sup>. "Low-Solids Coating": A coating containing one pound or less of solids per gallon (0.12 kilogram or less of solids per liter) of coating material as recommended for application by the manufacturer. The VOC content for Low-Solids coatings shall be determined in accordance with Subsection ~~J.61~~<sup>J.69</sup>.

- ~~32~~<sup>28</sup>. "Magnesite Cement Coating": A coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.
33. "Manufacturer's Maximum Recommendation": The maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.
34. "Market": To facilitate sales through third party vendors including, but not limited to, catalog or ecommerce sales that bring together buyers and sellers. For the purpose of this rule, market does not mean to generally promote or advertise coatings.
- ~~35~~<sup>29</sup>. "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.
- ~~36~~<sup>30</sup>. "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.
- ~~37~~<sup>31</sup>. "Metallic Pigmented Coating": A coating that is labeled and formulated to provide a metallic appearance. Metallic Pigmented coatings must contain at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc) per liter of coating as applied, when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.d. The Metallic-Pigmented Coating category does not include Roof Coatings or Zinc-Rich Primers.
- ~~38~~<sup>32</sup>. "Multi-Color Coating": A coating that is packaged in a single container and that exhibits more than one color when applied in a single coat.
- ~~39~~<sup>33</sup>. "Nonflat Coating": A coating that does not meet the criteria under any other definition in this rule and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85 degree meter and 5 or greater on a 60 degree meter according to ASTM Designation D523-~~14 (2018)~~<sup>89 (1999)</sup>, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.c.
- ~~40~~<sup>34</sup>. "Nonflat- High Gloss Coating": A coating that registers a gloss of 70 or greater on a 60 degree meter according to ASTM Designation D523-~~14 (2018)~~<sup>89 (1999)</sup>, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.c. ~~Nonflat High Gloss coatings must be labeled in accordance with Subsection C.9.~~
- ~~41~~<sup>35</sup>. "Particleboard": A composite wood product panel, molding, or other building material composed of a cellulosic material (usually wood) in the form of discrete particles, as distinguished from fibers, flakes, or strands, that are pressed together with resin.
- ~~42~~<sup>36</sup>. "Pearlescent": Exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.
43. "Pigmented": This means containing colorant or dry coloring matter, such as an insoluble powder, to impart color to a substrate.

4437. "Plywood": A panel product consisting of layers of wood veneers or composite core pressed together with resin. Plywood includes panel products made by either hot or cold pressing (with resin) veneers to a platform.
4538. "Post-Consumer Coating": A finished coating- generated by a business or consumer that has served their intended end uses, and is recovered from or otherwise diverted from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.
4639. "Pre-treatment Wash Primer": A primer which contains at least one-half percent acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D1613-06, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.e, that is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.
4740. "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.
4841. "Reactive Penetrating Sealer": A clear or pigmented coating that is labeled and formulated for application to above-grade concrete and masonry to provide protection from water and waterborne contaminants, including but not limited to, alkalis, acids, and salts. ~~Reactive Penetrating Sealers must penetrate into concrete and masonry and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. Reactive Penetrating Sealers line the pores of concrete and masonry with a hydrophobic coating, but do not form a surface film.~~ Reactive Penetrating Sealers must meet all of the following criteria:
- a. Used only for reinforced concrete bridge structures for transportation projects within 5 miles of the coast or above 4,000 feet elevation; or for restoration and/or preservation projects on registered historic buildings that are under the purview of a restoration architect.
  - b. Penetrate into concrete and masonry substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate.
  - c. Line the pores of concrete and masonry substrates with a hydrophobic coating, but does not form a surface film.
  - d. Improve water repellency at least 80 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens per ASTM C67 or ASTM C97/97M or ASTM C140.
  - e. Provide a breathable waterproof barrier for concrete or masonry surfaces that does not prevent or substantially retard water vapor transmission. This performance must be verified in standardized test specimens per ASTM E96/E96M or ASTM D6490.
  - f. Meet the performance criteria listed in the National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981) or later versions, surface chloride screening applications, for products labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic.
    - a. ~~The Reactive Penetrating Sealer must improve water repellency at least 80 percent after application on concrete or masonry. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with one or more of the following~~

~~standards, as incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.t: ASTM C67-07, ASTM C97-02, or ASTM C140-06; and~~

- ~~b. The Reactive Penetrating Sealer must not reduce the water vapor transmission rate by more than 2 percent after application on concrete or masonry. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M-05, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.t; and~~
- ~~c. Products labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic surface chloride screening applications must meet the performance criteria listed in the National Cooperative Highway Research Project 244 (1981), incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.u.~~

Reactive Penetrating Sealers must be labeled in accordance with Subsection C.~~14~~10.

- 4942. "Recycled Coating": An architectural coating formulated such that it contains a minimum of 50 percent by volume post-consumer coating, with a maximum of 50 percent by volume secondary industrial materials or virgin materials.
- 5043. "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.
- 5144. "Roof coating": A non-bituminous coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to roofs and for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water, or reflecting heat and ultraviolet radiation.
- 5245. "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 category 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 or used on wood or any other nonmetallic surface.

Rust Preventative coatings are for metal substrates only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in Subsection C.~~65~~.
- 5346. "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.
- 5447. "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.
- 5548. "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.

- ~~5649.~~ "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).
- ~~5750.~~ "Solicit": To require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.
- ~~518.~~ "Specialty Primer, Sealer and Undercoater": A coating labeled as specified in Subsection C.7 and that is formulated for application to a substrate to block water-soluble stains resulting from: fire damage; smoke damage; or water damage. that is formulated for application to a substrate to block water-soluble stains resulting from: fire damage, smoke damage, or water damage. Until January 1, 2012, 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 D 4214 98, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.w.
- ~~5952.~~ "Stain": A semitransparent or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture. Stains labeled and formulated exclusively for use on interior surfaces are only subject to VOC limits for Interior stains.
- ~~6053.~~ "Stone Consolidant": A coating that is labeled and formulated for application to stone to repair historical structures that have been damaged by weathering or other decay mechanisms. Stone Consolidants must penetrate into stone to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material. Stone Consolidants must be specified and used in accordance with ASTM E2167-01, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.v. Stone Consolidants are for professional use only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements of Subsection C.~~406.~~
- ~~6154.~~ "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.
- ~~62.~~ "Tile and Stone Sealers": Clear or pigmented sealers that are used for sealing tile, stone, or grout to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light or staining and which meet one of the following subcategories:
- ~~a.~~ Penetrating sealers are polymer solutions that cross-link in the substrate and must meet the following criteria:
- ~~1)~~ A fine particle structure to penetrate dense tile such as porcelain with absorption as low as 0.10 percent per ASTM C373, ASTM C97/C97M, or ASTM C642.
- ~~2)~~ Retain or increase static coefficient of friction per ANSI A137.1.
- ~~3)~~ Not create a topical surface film on the tile or stone, and
- ~~4)~~ Allow vapor transmission per ASTM E96/96M.
- ~~b.~~ Film forming sealers which leave a protective film on the surface.
- ~~6355.~~ "Tint Base": An architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.
- ~~6456.~~ "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. This coating category shall also include methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings. The VOC content of methacrylate multicomponent coatings shall be determined by the procedures in 40 CFR Part 59, Subpart D, Appendix A.

- ~~6557~~. “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. Tub and Tile Refinish coatings must meet all of the following criteria:
- a. The coating must have a scratch hardness of 3H or harder and a gouge hardness of 4H or harder. This must be determined on Bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D3363-05 ~~(2011)e2~~, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.n.
  - b. The coating must have a weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles. This must be determined with CS-17 wheels on Bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D4060-~~1407~~, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.o.
  - c. The coating must withstand 1000 hours or more of exposure with few or no #8 blisters. This must be determined on unscribed Bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99 and ASTM D714-02~~e1~~, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.p.
  - d. The coating must have an adhesion rating of 4B or better after 24 hours of recovery. This must be determined on unscribed Bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-~~D4585M-1899~~ and ASTM D3359-~~1702~~, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.m.

~~6658~~. “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.

~~6759~~. “Virgin Materials”: Materials that contain no post-consumer coatings or secondary industrial materials.

~~6860~~. “Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)”: Shall have the same meaning as Reactive Organic Compounds (ROC) as defined in Rule 2 of these rules.

~~6961~~. “VOC Actual”: The weight of VOC per volume of coating and is calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Actual} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Where: VOC Actual = Grams of VOC per liter of coating (also known as “Material VOC”)

$W_s$  = Weight of volatile compounds (grams)

$W_w$  = Weight of water (grams)

$W_{es}$  = Weight of exempt organic compounds (grams)

$V_m$  = Volume of coating or colorant (liters)

~~7062~~. “VOC Content”: The weight of VOC per volume of coating. VOC content is VOC Regulatory, as defined in Subsection ~~J-63J.71~~, for all coatings or colorants except those in

the Low Solids category. For coatings or colorants in the Low Solids category, the VOC content is VOC Actual, as defined in Subsection ~~J.64~~J.69. If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC content is VOC Regulatory 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.

7163. "VOC Regulatory": The weight of VOC per volume of coating or colorant, less the volume of water and exempt organic compounds, and is calculated by the following equation:

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

Where : VOC Regulatory = Grams of VOC per liter of coating or colorant, less water and exempt organic compounds (also know as "Coating VOC")

$W_s$	=	Weight of volatile compounds (grams)
$W_w$	=	Weight of water (grams)
$W_{es}$	=	Weight of exempt organic compounds (grams)
$V_m$	=	Volume of coating <u>or colorant</u> material (liters)
$V_w$	=	Volume of water (liters)
$V_{es}$	=	Volume of exempt organic compounds (liters)

7264. "Waterproofing Membrane": A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry to provide a seamless waterproofing membrane that prevents any penetration of liquid water into the substrate. Waterproofing Membranes are intended for the following waterproofing applications: below-grade surfaces, between concrete slabs, inside tunnels, inside concrete planters, and under flooring materials.

Waterproofing Membranes must meet the following criteria:

- a. Coating must be applied in a single coat of at least 25 mils (at least 0.025 inch) dry film thickness; and
- b. Coatings must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM C836/~~C836M-06~~18, incorporated by reference in Subsection G.4.q.

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.).

7365. "Wood Coatings": Coatings labeled and formulated for application to wood substrates only. The Wood Coatings category includes the following clear and semitransparent coatings: lacquers; varnishes; sanding sealers; penetrating oils; clear stains; wood conditioners used as undercoats; and wood sealers used as topcoats. The Wood Coatings category also includes the following opaque wood coatings: opaque lacquers; opaque sanding sealers; and opaque lacquer undercoats. The Wood Coatings category does not include the following: clear sealers that are labeled and formulated for use on concrete or masonry; or coatings intended for substrates other than wood.

Wood Coatings must be labeled for "For Wood Substrates Only," in accordance with Subsection C.~~44~~7.

7466. "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 Federal Insecticide,



Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 United States Code (USC) Section 136, *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

7567. “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.
7668. “Zinc-Rich Primer”: A coating that meets all of the following specifications:
- a. Coating contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or dust by weight of total solids.
  - b. Coating is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coatings.
  - c. Coating is intended for professional use only and is labeled as such in accordance with labeling requirements in Subsection C.~~429~~.
- ~~69. "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, 2011, a coating meeting this definition will be subject to the applicable category in Subsection B.1, Table 2, except as provided in Subsection B.2, Most Restrictive VOC Limits.~~
- ~~70. "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 organisms. To qualify as a antifouling coating, the coating shall be registered with both the U.S.EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Section 136, *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation. Effective January 1, 2011, a coating meeting this definition will be subject to the applicable category in Subsection B.1, Table 2, except as provided in Subsection B.2, Most Restrictive VOC Limits.~~
- ~~71. "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 C.5. Effective January 1, 2011, a coating meeting this definition will be subject to the applicable category in Subsection B.1, Table 2, except as provided in Subsection B.2, Most Restrictive VOC Limits.~~
- ~~72. "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, 2011, a coating meeting this definition will be subject to the applicable category in Subsection B.1, Table 2, except as provided in Subsection B.2, Most Restrictive VOC Limits.~~
- ~~73. "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, 2011, a coating meeting this definition will be subject to the applicable category in Subsection B.1, Table 2, except as provided in Subsection B.2, Most Restrictive VOC Limits.~~
- ~~74. "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 provide a solid protective film. Effective January 1, 2011, a coating meeting this definition will be subject to the applicable category in Subsection B.1, Table 2, except as provided in Subsection B.2, Most Restrictive VOC Limits~~

75. ~~"Quick Dry Enamel": A non-flat coating that is labeled as specified in Subsection C.8 and that is formulated to have the following characteristics:~~

~~a. Is capable of being applied directly from the container under normal conditions, normal conditions being ambient temperatures between 60°F (16°C) and 80°F (27°C);~~

~~b. When tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1640-95, they shall sets to touch in two hours or less, dry hard in eight hours or less, and be tack free in four 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, 2011, a coating meeting this definition will be subject to the applicable category in Subsection B.1, Table 2, except as provided in Subsection B.2, Most Restrictive VOC Limits.~~

76. ~~"Quick Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater" A primer, sealer, or undercoater that is dry to the touch in one-half hour and can be recoated in 2 hours (ASTM Designation D1640-95 Effective January 1, 2011, a coating meeting this definition will be subject to the applicable category in Subsection B.1, Table 2, except as provided in Subsection B.2, Most Restrictive VOC Limits.~~

77. ~~"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, 2011, a coating meeting this definition will be subject to the applicable category in Subsection B.1, Table 2, except as provided in Subsection B.2, Most Restrictive VOC Limits.~~

78. ~~"Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coating": A rubber-based coating labeled and formulated to be used rubber-based coatings for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools. Effective January 1, 2011, a coating meeting this definition will be subject to the applicable category in Subsection B.1, Table 2, except as provided in Subsection B.2, Most Restrictive VOC Limits.~~

79. ~~"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 continuously or intermittently exposed to temperatures above 400°F (204°C). Effective January 1, 2011, a coating meeting this definition will be subject to the applicable category in Subsection B.1, Table 2, except as provided in Subsection B.2, Most Restrictive VOC Limits.~~

80. ~~"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, 2011, a coating meeting this definition will be subject to the applicable category in Subsection B.1, Table 2, except as provided in Subsection B.2, Most Restrictive VOC Limits.~~

81. ~~"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, 2011, a coating meeting this definition will be subject to the applicable category in Subsection B.1, Table 2, except as provided in Subsection B.2, Most Restrictive VOC Limits.~~

82. ~~"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, 2011, a coating meeting this definition will be subject to the applicable category in Subsection B.1, Table 2, except as provided in Subsection B.2, Most Restrictive VOC Limits.~~

Table of Standards (Specialty Coatings – Organized by Substrate)<sup>7</sup>

SUBSTRATE	SPECIALTY COATING CATEGORY	CURRENT LIMIT <sup>8,9</sup>	EFFECTIVE <del>400</del> <u>7/1/2021</u>
<b>Asphalt</b>	Driveway Sealer	<del>100</del> <u>50</u>	
<b>Concrete/Masonry</b>	Basement Specialty	400	
	Bond Breaker	350	
	Concrete Curing Compounds	350	
	Concrete/Masonry Sealers	<del>350</del> <u>100</u>	
	Magnesite Cement	450	
	Mastic Texture Coating	<del>300</del> <u>100</u>	
	Reactive Penetrating Sealer	350	
	Stone Consolidants	450	

<sup>7</sup>Table of Standards Organized by Substrate is for illustrative purposes only, and does not in any way modify the definitions of coating categories in Section J.

<sup>8</sup> The specified limits remain in effect unless revised limits are listed in subsequent columns in the table.

<sup>9</sup> Conversion factor: one pound VOC per gallon (U.S.) = 119.~~83~~95 grams VOC per liter.

<u>SUBSTRATE</u>	<u>SPECIALTY COATING CATEGORY</u>	<u>CURRENT LIMIT<sup>10,11</sup></u>	<u>EFFECTIVE 7/1/2021</u>
	Swimming Pool	340	
	Waterproofing Membrane	<del>400</del> 250	<u>100</u>
<b>Floor</b>	Floor Coatings	<del>250</del> 100	<u>50</u>
<b>Metal</b>	Pre-Treatment Wash Primer	420	
	Rust Preventative	<del>400</del> 250	
<b>Roof</b>	Aluminum Roof Coating	<del>500</del> 400	<u>100</u>
	Bituminous Roof Coating	<del>300</del> 50	
	Bituminous Roof Primer	350	
	Roof Coatings	<del>250</del> 50	
<b>Wood</b>	Wood Coatings	<del>680</del> 275	
	Wood Preservatives	350	
<b>Various Substrates</b>	<u>Building Envelope Coating</u>		<u>50</u>
	Dry Fog Coating	<del>400</del> 150	<u>50</u>
	Faux Finishing	350	
	Fire Resistive	350	<u>150</u>
	Form Release Compound	250	<u>100</u>
	Graphic Arts Coatings	500	
	High Temperature	420	
	Industrial Maintenance	250	
	Low-Solids Coating	120	
	Metallic Pigmented	500	
	Multi-Color	250	
	Primers, Sealers & Undercoaters	<del>200</del> 100	<del>400</del>
	Recycled Coatings	250	
	Shellac – Clear	730	
	Shellac – Opaque	550	
	<del>Specialty Primers Sealers &amp; Undercoaters</del>	<del>350</del>	<del>400</del>
	Stains ( <u>Exterior/Dual</u> )	250	<u>100</u>
	<u>Interior Stains</u>	<u>250</u>	
	Traffic Marking	<del>150</del> 100	
	Tub & Tile Refinishing	420	
	Zinc-Rich Primers	<del>500</del> 340	

<sup>10</sup> The specified limits remain in effect unless revised limits are listed in subsequent columns in the table.

<sup>11</sup> Conversion factor: one pound VOC per gallon (U.S.) = 119.83 grams VOC per liter.