MONTEREY BAY

AIR RESOURCES DISTRICT

PROPOSED STAFF REPORT

Proposed Rule:

Rule 426 (Architectural Coatings)

Published Date: September 9, 2020

Adoption Hearing: September 16, 2020

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Monterey Bay

Air Resources District

RICHARD A. STEDMAN
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1. Summary

1.1 Introduction

The Monterey Bay Air Resources District (MBARD) is currently designated as nonattainment for the state 8-hour ozone standard. Architectural coatings are a large source of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions in MBARD, accounting for about 2.35 tons/day or 868.7 tons/year in 2012.[1] Architectural coatings are products that are applied to stationary structures and their accessories. They include house paints, stains, industrial maintenance coatings, traffic coatings, and many other products. When these coatings are applied, VOCs are emitted from the coatings and solvents that are used for thinning of coatings and clean-up of the application equipment. VOC emissions cause the formation of ozone and particulate matter less than 10 microns in size, two of the pollutants of concern in MBARD.

1.2 Background

The District originally adopted Rule 426 (Architectural Coatings) on May 16, 1979, to regulate VOC emissions from the use of architectural coatings. Since 1971, MBARD has amended the rule eight times. Staff is proposing to revise Rule 426 to be consistent with the May 2019 and May 2020 revisions to the California Air Resources Board's Suggested Control Measure (SCM) for Architectural Coatings. In addition, staff is proposing other clarification and clean-up language for the rule.

1.3 Public Review

As part of MBARD's rule development procedures, MBARD will send the rule adoption announcement to interested parties, post the announcement on our website, hold a public workshop, and review the rule with MBARD's Advisory Committee prior to taking the proposed rule to the Board of Directors for adoption. The proposed rule was publically noticed on our website on July 27, 2020, and public meetings will be held as shown below:

Activity	Date/Time	Where
Public Workshop	August 12, 2020, 1:30 PM	Remote Meeting Only Via Zoom Video Conference
Advisory Committee Meeting	September 03, 2020, 1:30 PM	Remote Meeting Only Via Zoom Video Conference
Board Adoption	September 16, 2020, 1:30 PM	Remote Meeting Only Via Zoom Video Conference

Public comments received to date are included in Attachment B

[1] 2012 Estimated Annual Average Emissions for Monterey Bay Air Resources District.

1.4 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Analysis

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires environmental review for proposed Rule 426 (Architectural Coatings). MBARD is the lead agency of this project, and has submitted a Notice of Intent to Adopt Negative Declaration. Based on MBARD's initial study prepared for the proposed project, MBARD finds that the proposed rule revision will not have a significant effect on the environment.

2. Discussion of Proposed Rule 441 Requirements

To facilitate the interpretation of the proposed revisions to Rule 426, the text proposed to be deleted is indicated with overstriking (~~overstriking~~) and the text proposed to be added is indicated with underlining (<u>underlining</u>). This chapter will discuss the major revisions of Rule 426.

2.1 Major Revisions

- Elimination of the following architectural coating category and VOC limits from Table 1, VOC Content Limits for Architectural Coatings: Nonflat – High Gloss.
- Updated ASTM reference for Flat Coating.
- Updated labeling requirements for Colorants.
- Revise Antifouling Coating VOC Content Limits from 400 g/L to 175 g/L
- Establish the following three (3) new architectural coating categories and VOC limits in Table 1, VOC Content Limits for Architectural Coatings: Building Envelope, Stains (Interior), and Tile and Stone Sealers.
- Lower the VOC limits for the following eight (8) architectural coating categories in Table 1, VOC Content Limits for Architectural Coatings: Aluminum Roof; Dry Fog; Nonflat; Fire Resistive, Floor, Form-Release, Stains (Exterior/Dual), and Waterproofing Membrane.
- Establish VOC limits for colorants added to architectural coatings, Table 2 VOC Content Limits for Colorants.
- Add a stand-alone section denoted as Part 7 for a new coating category, Photovoltaic Coatings, which establishes both a VOC content limit and a daily volume limit. Include a provision to sunset the Photovoltaic Coating category on January 1, 2028.
- Revisions to definitions for clarification purposes and to update referenced test methods and standards.
- Add the term "market" in the applicability section to address mail order coatings and e-commerce companies who do not sell the coatings themselves but market them for sale.
- Include an anti-bundling provision to prevent bundling of exempt small containers to avoid meeting coating category limits.
- Updated language in the Sell-Through Provisions of Coatings and Colorants.

3. Affected Sources And Potential Fiscal Impacts

Fiscal Impact Upon Industrial Sources

The rule revisions would impact industries and businesses that manufacture, supply, sell, market, offer for sale, blend or repackage architectural coatings. The most recent information available to staff indicates no manufacturers, blenders or repackagers of architectural coatings exist within MBARD. Accordingly, staff does not anticipate any fiscal impact upon any industrial sources in MBARD.

Fiscal Impact Upon District

Revisions of Rule 426 would be consistent with the proposed budget for fiscal year 2020-2021. Persons who apply or solicit the application of any architectural coatings are not subject to permitting requirements or permit fees. Therefore, staff does not anticipate any fiscal impact upon MBARD.

4. Socioeconomic Effects

California Health and Safety Code (CH&SC) §40728.5 requires MBARD, in the process of the adoption/revisions of any rule or regulation, to consider the socioeconomic impact if air quality or emissions limits may be significantly affected. The proposed regulatory action described herein has significant air quality benefits and therefore must comply with CH&SC §40728.5.

1. ***The type of industries or business, including small business, affected by the rule or regulation.*** These rule revisions would impact industries and businesses that manufacture, supply, sell, market, offer for sale, blend, or repackage architectural coatings. In addition, the rule applies to any person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating.

2. ***The impact of the rule or regulation on employment and the economy of the region affected by the adoption of the rule or regulation.*** It is not expected that there would be a significant economic impact by the adoption of these rule revisions. ARB staff estimated that the increase cost per gallon of noncompliant coating when averaged across all the noncompliant coating categories would be $3.82; and that this increased cost might be passed on to consumers depending on the extent to which the manufacturers are able to pass along their costs. Consumers who do not wish to purchase these reformulated coatings could buy the available compliant coatings at current prices. These products will still be available with no expected price increase. The competition from the existing compliant coatings will constrain any price increases for the reformulated coatings. Therefore, the increase in actual retail price would be less than ARB's staff's projections.

3. ***The range of probable costs, including cost to industry or business, including small business, of the rule or regulation.*** The range of increased costs for architectural coatings range from a net savings to $5.29 per reformulated gallon, depending on coating category. The average cost increase per reformulated coating is estimated to be $0.96 per gallon.

4. ***The availability and cost effectiveness of alternatives to the rule or regulation being proposed or amended.***

   a. Two alternatives were discussed regarding the adoption of the 2019 SCM. The first alternative was to leave the existing rule as written (no project), and the second alternative was to delay the effective dates of the proposed rule. The no action alternative was rejected because District regulations are updated to the latest mandated standards. In addition, ARB requires that all Districts identified as non-attainment for the State Ozone Ambient Air Quality Standard adopt *All Feasible Measures*, and the SCM has been identified as a *Feasible Measure*. The delayed effective date alternative was rejected because compliant coatings are currently available.

   b. A "No Action" alternative was discussed regarding the adoption of the 2020 SCM. A "No Action" alternative would be to forgo approving the 2020 SCM updates, making no changes to Rule 426, thereby leaving photovoltaic coatings regulated under the Low Solids coating category. Without establishing a new category with a higher VOC limit, Photovoltaic Coatings could not be used. The "No Action" alternative would require Photovoltaic Coating manufacturers to file a variance for use with MBARD. The no action alternative was rejected because it would be a less efficient approach to achieving emission reductions, and would not be consistent with the rest of the State.

5. ***The emission reduction potential of the rule or regulation.*** The emission decreases by adopting CARB's 2019 SCM for Architectural Coatings is estimated to reduce VOC emissions in MBARD's jurisdiction by 0.09 tons per day (tpd).

   The adoption of CARB's 2020 SCM for Architectural Coatings, would established a new Photovoltaic Coatings category, with an increased VOC limit of 600 g/l, up from the current coating classification limit of 120 g/l for Low Solids Coating. A Photovoltaic Coating is applied to solar photovoltaic modules already installed and manufactured without an anti-reflective coating. Application of Photovoltaic Coatings to installed solar modules is a new process to improve solar panel efficiency. CARB estimated that within MBARD's jurisdiction, Photovoltaic Coatings may be used on solar modules at one facility capable of generating 169 megawatts (MW) of electricity. The rule will limit the use of this coating to 27 gallons per day with a sunset date for use of January 1, 2028. The use of Photovoltaic Coatings on 169 MW of solar modules could result in an increase of VOC emissions by 0.068 tpd.

   Excluding the potential emission reductions due to increased efficiency of avoided power plant emissions, MBARD anticipates an overall net decrease of 0.022 tpd of VOC emissions with implementation of the 2019 SCM and 2020 SCM into Rule 426.

   The increased emissions from adopting the Photovoltaic coatings category is a one-time event for each solar module. However, the increased electricity production from applying the coating will last several years resulting in avoided power plant emissions of criteria pollutants and

greenhouse gases. CARB has estimated that the 2020 SCM will result in the avoided power plant emissions for at least 10 years within MBARD as follows:

Table 1. Estimated Power Plant Emissions Avoided Over 10 Years

Pollutant	Emission Reductions (tons/10 years)
Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)	1.7
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x)	10.2
Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x)	0.6
Particulate Matter Less Than 10 Microns (PM_{10})	2.2
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	18.6
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	24,836

5. Regulatory Findings

CH&SC Section 40727(a) requires that prior to adopting or amending a rule or regulation, an air district's Board make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference. The findings must be based on the following:

1. Information presented in the written analysis, prepared pursuant to CH&SC 40727.2;

2. Information contained in the rulemaking records pursuant to 40728; and

3. Relevant information presented at the Board's hearing for adoption of the rule.

The required findings are:

Necessity: It is necessary for MBARD to adopt this rule in order to comply with our obligations to adopt all necessary feasible control measures. The recent 2019 and 2020 revisions from the California Air Resources Board on their Suggestive Control Measure For Architectural Coatings is considered a feasible control measure. Moreover, the VOC emissions reduced through the rule requirements will help MBARD in our effort to attain the state 8-hour ozone standard.

Authority: MBARD is authorized to adopt rules and regulations by CH&SC Sections 40001, 40702, 40716.

Clarity: The proposed rule is written so that the meaning can be easily understood by the industrial sources directly affected by the rule. In addition, the record contains no evidence that the industrial sources directly affected by the rule cannot understand the rule.

Consistency: The proposed rule does not conflict with and is not contradictory to existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations. As stated in Section 1.2 Background, MBARD wrote the rule to be consistent with the State's 2019 SCM and 2020 SCM for Architectural Coatings.

Non-Duplication: The proposed rule does not duplicate any state laws or regulations regarding attainment and maintenance of state and federal air quality standards.

Reference: The District must refer to any statute, court decision, or other provision of law that MBARD implements, interprets, or makes specific by adopting, amending, or repealing the rule.

6. References

1. 2012 Estimated Annual Average Emissions for Monterey Bay Air Resources District.

2. 2019 California Air Resources Board Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings.

3. 2020 California Air Resources Board Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings

7. Attachments

7.1 Attachment A: Public Comments
7.2 Attachment B: Response to Public Comments
7.3 Attachment C: Rule 426

ATTACHMENT A

From: Villa, Glen@ARB
To: Seong Kim
Cc: Gomez, Jose@ARB
Subject: Rule 426 (Architectural Coatings)
Date: Monday, August 17, 2020 9:14:50 AM

Seong Heon Kim,

The following are comments on the Monterey Bay Air Resources District proposed rule Rule 426 (Architectural Coatings).

Comment 1: The definition for Flat Coating in section 2.23 includes the reference to ASTM D-523-89 (1999). ASTM D-523-89 (1999) should be updated to ASTM D-523-14 (2018). The definition for Nonflat Coating includes the update to ASTM D-523-14 (2018) but the change is not reflected in the definition of Flat Coating. We recommend updating the definition of Flat Coating to include the updated reference.

Comment 2: Section 3.2.13 includes an exemption for antifouling coatings from meeting the most restrictive limit requirements. We recommend removing antifouling coatings from this list of categories exempt from the most restrictive limit requirements.

Comment 3: We recommend adding the language “For Professional Use Only” to the label requirements of Section 4.1.9. This requires the label for Stone Consolidants to include “Stone Consolidant – For Professional Use Only.”

Comment 4: Sections 6.5.29 and 6.5.30 are exactly the same. We recommend changing the language of 6.5.30 to match the language of 8.5.30 in the SCM; “ASTM D6886-18, “Standard Test Method for Determination of the Weight Percent Individual Volatile Organic Compounds in Waterborne Air-Dry Coatings by Gas Chromatography” (see section 8.2, VOC Content of Coatings).”

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Glen Villa
Air Resources Engineer
California Air Resources Board

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MOSS LANDING CA 95039
831-633-6700

September 1, 2020

Seong Heon Kim
Air Quality Engineer II
Monterey Bay Air Resources District
24580 Silver Cloud Court
Monterey, CA 93940

RE: Moss Landing Power Plant - Comment in Support of Continuation of Monterey Bay Air Resources District Rule 426 – Architectural Coatings, Antifouling Coatings Category

Dear Seong Heon Kim:

Per my discussion with Mary Giraudo, regarding the Moss Landing Power Plant's usage of Antifouling Coatings, we are writing to submit comments to the Monterey Bay Air Resources District (MBARD) Advisory Committee in support of the continuation of District Rule 426 – Architectural Coatings, Antifouling Coatings Category.

The Moss Landing Power Plant (MLPP) uses a seawater once through cooling (OTC) system which is a critical component of the plant's power generation process. The OTC system is comprised of cooling water intake structures (CWIS), seawater intake and discharge lines, and condensers.

The OTC water lines can become clogged or "fouled" with small marine organisms such as mussels, clams, and other bivalves. This is referred to as "biofouling". The California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has approved the use of Best Available Technologies (BAT) to help reduce the accumulation of marine organisms in OTC systems.

Antifouling Coatings are specifically identified in Moss Landing's OTC compliance plan as a key component. Extensive testing has been conducted to demonstrate compliance using these coatings. The SWRCB has approved the test results and the use of these coatings as part of the technology controls required to maintain OTC compliance.

The use of Antifouling Coatings has proven extremely effective at mitigating biofouling. Biofouling reduces the water flow in the OTC system and causes operational and permit compliance issues such as:

- Increased number of shutdowns for cleaning which contribute to power shortages during high power demand periods.
- Increased difficulty controlling water discharge temperatures and compliance with discharge permit limits.
- Increased downtime and maintenance costs, and decreased plant efficiency.

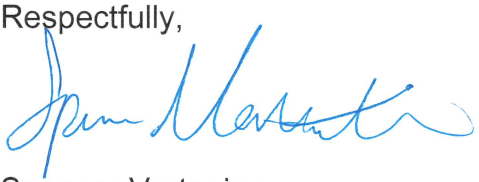
MLPP currently uses a two-part (primer and seal) Marine Protective Coating system called BIOCLEAN SPG-H (which has a VOC content of 147 g/L) and ECOMAX Bi-LV (which has a VOC content of 95.6 g/L). These products are produced by Chugoku Marine Paints and fall within the limits set by MBARD's Regulation IV, Rule 426 – Architectural Coatings; Table I - VOC Content Limits for Architectural Specialty Coatings. MLPP will have an operational and compliance-based need to occasionally reapply the antifouling coating.

Our research indicates there is only one potential alternative product for this application, also produced by Chugoku Marine Paints, called BIOCLEAN ECO which has a lower VOC content. However, this product has never been tested at our facility and is therefore currently unproven for our application and our specific process.

MLPP respectfully requests that the MBARD Advisory Committee continue to uphold the existence of the Rule 426 Antifouling Coatings Category which will help the plant maintain consistency of operations, continue to operate efficiently and in compliance with the OTC and discharge permit limitations.

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to explain the continued need for the Rule 426 Antifouling Coatings Category and for your careful consideration of this important matter. Should you have any questions regarding this submittal please feel free to contact me directly.

Respectfully,



Spencer Vartanian
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AmericanCoatings
ASSOCIATION℠

September 2, 2020

Seong Heon Kim, Air Quality Engineer II
Monterey Bay Air Resources District
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Monterey, CA 93940
SKim@mbard.org

RE: Rule 426 Architectural Coatings Amendments; ACA Comments

Dear Seong:

The American Coatings Association (ACA)[1] provides the following comments on proposed amendments to Rule 426 Architectural Coatings.

Non-flat High Gloss Coating Definition

ACA recommends Monterey retain the definition of Non-flat High Gloss coating definition as reference for stakeholders complying with Rule 426, especially since non-flat high gloss products may still be sold via the sell through provision.

Industrial Maintenance and Zinc Rich Primer Labeling

ACA recommends Monterey allow coatings manufacturers to utilize all four label statements for Industrial Maintenance and Zinc Rich Primers - "For industrial use only" or "For professional use only" or "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use". Some coatings manufacturers still utilize the "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use" label statements. Allowing all four statements will provide flexibility and lessens the burden of expensive label changes.

[1] The American Coatings Association (ACA) is a voluntary, nonprofit trade association working to advance the needs of the paint and coatings industry and the professionals who work in it. The organization represents paint and coatings manufacturers, raw materials suppliers, distributors, and technical professionals. ACA serves as an advocate and ally for members on legislative, regulatory, and judicial issues, and provides forums for the advancement and promotion of the industry through educational and professional development services.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments and concerns. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

/s/

David Darling
VP, Health, Safety and Environmental Affairs
American Coatings Association

ATTACHMENT B

#	Description	Comment	MBARD's Response
Public Workshop Zoom Meeting Dated August 12, 2019			
1	Definitions	Dianne Brickman asked, "Can you leave definitions in the rule for categories that will be eliminated like fire retardant and identify what category the eliminated category will default to?"	Per Dianne's comment, staff believes that it will be beneficial to retain the definition of "fire-retardant." This will provide clarity between "fire-resistive" and "fire-retardant." Coating categories that are eliminated will be defaulted to the Specialty Coating Category.
California Air Resources Board Letter Dated August 17, 2020			
1	Definition	The definition for Flat Coating in section 2.23 includes the reference to ASTM D-523-89 (1999). ASTM D-523-89 (1999) should be updated to ASTM D-523-14 (2018).	MBARD has updated the ASTM reference.
2	Exemption	ARB recommends removing antifouling coatings from the list of categories exempt from the most restrictive limit requirements.	MBARD has previously received this comment during the 2012 rule revisions. In 2012, the Advisory Committee and Board of Directors directed MBARD staff to retain the antifouling coating category based on comments from Dynegy (local power plant operator in Moss Landing). Staff met with Dynegy on September 9, 2020 as they still apply antifouling coatings to their cooling systems. Dynegy provided comments to staff explaining the need to retain antifouling coating category as it is required for them to maintain compliance with the State Water Board "Once Through Cooling" settlement agreement. As a

#	Description	Comment	MBARD's Response
			compromise, Dynegy and staff agreed to reduce the VOC content limit for antifouling coatings from 400 g/l to 175 g/l.
3	Labeling Requirement	Recommend adding the language "For Professional Use Only" to the label requirements of Section 4. 1.9	Staff has added the language "For Professional Use Only" to Section 4. 1.9.
4	Test Methods	Recommend changing the language of Section 6.5.30 to match the language of Section 8.5.30 in the SCM.	Staff has revised Section 6.5.30 to match the language of Section 8.5.30 in the SCM.
Dynegy Moss Landing, LLC Letter Dated September 1, 2020			
1	Antifouling Coating Category	Dynegy requests that MBARD continue to uphold the Antifouling Coating Category.	Staff met with representatives from Dynegy and have agreed to change the VOC content limit of the antifouling coating category from 400 g/l to 175 g/l.
American Coatings Association Letter Dated September 2, 2020			
1	Definition	ACA recommends to retain the definition of Non-flat High Gloss.	Staff agrees with ACA and will retain the definition of Non-flat High Gloss.
2	Labeling Requirements	ACA recommends MBARD to allow coating manufacturers to utilize all four label statements for Industrial Maintenance and Zinc Rich Primers – ""For industrial use only" or "For	Staff has reviewed ACA comments, the SCM, and SCAQMD rule regarding the labeling requirements for architectural coatings, and have determined that the current/proposed labeling requirements in Rule 426 are sufficient.

#	Description	Comment	MBARD's Response
		professional use only" or "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use". Some coatings manufacturers still utilize the "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use" label statements.	

ATTACHMENT C

MONTEREY BAY ~~UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT~~AIR RESOURCES DISTRICT
REGULATION~~-~~ IV
PROHIBITIONS

RULE 426 ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

(Adopted 5-16-79; Revised 3-17-82, 12-15-82, 12-21-83, 12-13-84, 8-25-93, 12-18-96, 4-17-02, ~~and~~ 8-15-12, and 9-16-2020.)

CONTENTS

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Rule is to limit the emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) from the use of architectural coatings.

1.2 Applicability

Except as provided in Section 1.3, ~~T~~the provisions of this Rule shall apply to any person who supplies, sells, markets, offers for sale, manufacturers, blends, or repackages any architectural coating for use within the Monterey Bay Air Resources District~~is~~ (District), as well as any person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating within the District.

1.3 Exemptions

This Rule shall not apply to the following:

1.3.1 Architectural coatings supplied, sold, offered for sale, or manufactured for use outside of this District or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging;

1.3.2 Any aerosol coating product;

1.3.~~2~~3 With the exception of section 5, this rule does not apply to any architectural coating~~s~~ that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quarts) or less~~; and~~ provided the following requirements are met:

1.3.3.1 The coating container is not bundled together with other containers of the same specific coating category (listed in Table 1) to be sold as a unit that exceeds one liter (1.057 quarts), excluding containers packed together for shipping to a retail outlet, and

1.3.3.2 The label or any other product literature does not suggest combining multiple containers of the same specific category (listed in Table 1) so that the combination exceeds one liter (1.057 quarts).

~~1.3.3 Any aerosol coating product.~~

1.3.4 Colorant added at the factory or at the worksite is not subject to the VOC limit 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 not subject to the VOC limit in Table 2.

1.4 Effective Dates

This Rule as revised is effective ~~August 15, 2012~~TBD, 2020.

1.5 References

The requirements of this Rule arise from the provisions of the California Clean Air Act and amendments (Health and Safety Code Section 40910 *et seq.*) and the federal Clean Air Act and amendments (42 U.S.C. Section 7401 *et seq.*) Related or referenced District Rules include: 101 (Definitions); 416 (Solvents); 429 (Applications of Nonarchitectural Coatings).

PART 2 DEFINITIONS

2.1 Adhesive

Any chemical substance that is applied for the purposes of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means. Under this Rule, adhesives are not considered architectural coatings.

2.2 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~~container for

hand-held applications, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marking applications.

2.3 Aluminum Roof Coating~~Aluminum Roof Coating~~

A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for applications to roofs and containing at least 84 grams of elemental aluminum pigment per liter of coating (at least 0.7 pounds per gallon~~s~~). Pigment content shall be determined in accordance with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.4

2.4 Antifouling Coating~~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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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. Basement Specialty Coatings must meet the following criteria:

2.7.1 Coating must be capable of withstanding at least 10 psi of hydrostatic pressure, as determined in accordance with ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials) D7088-~~04~~17, which is incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.12; and

2.7.2 Coating must be resistant to mold and mildew growth and must achieve a microbial growth rating of 8 or more, as determined in accordance with ATSM D3273-~~00~~16 and ASTM D3274-~~95~~09 (2017), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.1~~8~~8.

2.8 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.

2.9 Bituminous Roof Coating

A coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 Building Envelope:

The ensemble of exterior and demising partitions of a building that enclose conditioned space.

2.13 Building Envelope Coating:

The fluid applied coating to the building envelope to provide a continuous barrier to air or vapor leakage through the building envelope that separates conditioned from unconditioned spaces. Building Envelope Coatings are applied to diverse materials including, but not limited to, concrete masonry units (CMU), orientated strand board (OSB), gypsum board, and wood substrates and must meet the following performance criteria:

2.13.1 Air Barriers formulated to have an air permeance not exceeding 0.004 cubic feet per minute per square foot under a pressure differential of 1.57 pounds per square foot (0.004 cfm/ft^2 @1.57 psf,), [0.02 liters per square meter per second under a pressure differential of 75 Pa (0.02 L/s-m^2) @ 75 Pa)] when tested in accordance with ASTM E2178-13, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.23; and/or

2.13.2 Water Resistive Barriers formulated to resist liquid water that has penetrated a cladding system from further intruding into the exterior wall assembly and is classified as follows:

2.13.2.1 Passes water resistance testing accordance to ASTM E331-00 (2016), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.24 and

2.13.2.2 Water vapor permeance is classified in accordance with ASTM E96/96M-16, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.25.

2.1~~2~~4 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.

2.1~~3~~5 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.

2.16 Concrete Curing Compound

A coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to perform one or more of the following functions:

2.16.1 Retard the evaporation of water; or

2.16.2 Harden or dustproof the surface of freshly poured concrete.

2.1~~5~~7 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:

2.~~15~~17.1 Prevent penetration or water; or

2.~~15~~17.2 Provide resistance against abrasion, alkalis, acids, mildew, staining, or ultraviolet light; or

2.~~15~~17.3 Harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.

2.1~~6~~8 Driveway Sealer

A coating labeled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

2.~~16~~18.1 Fill cracks; or

2.~~16~~18.2 Seal the surface to provide protection; or

2.~~16~~18.3 Restore or preserve the appearance.

2.1~~7~~9 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.

2.~~18~~20 Exempt Compounds

As defined in District Rule 101, Definitions. Exempt compounds content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. EPA Method 24 or SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised ~~1993~~1996), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.8.

2.~~19~~21 Faux Finishing Coating

A coating labeled and formulated to meet one or more of the following criteria:

2.~~19~~21.1 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

2.~~19~~21.2 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 (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon); or

2.~~19~~21.3 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 with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.4; or

2.~~19~~21.4 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 SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.4; or

2.~~19~~21.5 A clear topcoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing coating that meets the requirements of subsection 2.~~19~~21.1, 2.~~19~~21.2, 2.~~19~~21.3, or 2.~~19~~21.4. These clear topcoats must be sold as part of a Faux Finishing coating system, and must be labeled in accordance with subsection 4.1.4.

2.2~~0~~2 Fire-Resistive Coating

A coating labeled and formulated to protect 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 code requirements. Fire Resistive coatings shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 119-~~07~~18ce1, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.2. Fire Resistive coatings and testing agencies must be approved by building code officials.

2.23 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. The fire-retardant coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 84-~~99~~18b, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.1.

2.2~~1~~4 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 ASTM D 523-14~~89~~ (~~1999~~2018), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.3.

2.2~~2~~5 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.

2.2~~3~~6 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.

2.27 Graphic Arts Coatings 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.

2.2~~5~~8 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).

2.2~~6~~9 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 2.2~~6~~9.1 through 2.2~~6~~9.5, and labeled as specified in ~~subsection~~ section 4.1.~~5~~:

2.2~~6~~9.1 Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation; or

2.2~~6~~9.2 Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions; or

2.2~~6~~9.3 Frequent exposure to temperatures above 121˚C (250˚F); or

2.2~~6~~9.4 Frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and frequent scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or

2.2~~6~~9.5 Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

2.~~2~~930 Interior Stain

A stain labeled and formulated exclusively for use on interior surfaces.

2.~~30~~31 Intumescent

A material that swells as a result of heat exposure, thus increasing in volume and decreasing in density.

2.~~27~~32 Low Solids Coating

A coating containing 0.12 kilograms or less of solids per liter (1 pound or less of solids per gallon) of coating material as recommended for application by the manufacturer. The VOC content for Low Solids Coatings shall be calculated in accordance with subsection ~~2.62~~2.69.

2.~~28~~33 Magnesite Cement Coating

A coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

2.~~29~~34 Manufacturer's Maximum Thinning Recommendation

The maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

2.35 Market:

To facilitate sales through third party vendors including, but not limited to, catalog or ecommerce sales that bring together buyers and sellers. For purposes of this rule, market does not mean to generally promote or advertise coatings.

2.3~~0~~6 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 (at least 0.010 inch) dry film thickness.

2.3~~1~~7 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.

2.3~~2~~8 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 (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.4. The Metallic Pigmented Coating category does not include coatings applied to roofs or Zinc-Rich Primers.

2.3~~3~~9 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.

2.~~34~~940 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 a 85-degree meter and five or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM D 523-~~89 (1999)~~14 (2018), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.3.

2.~~35~~541 Nonflat - High Gloss Coating

A nonflat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM D 523-~~89 (1999)~~14 (2108), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.3.

2.~~36~~42 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.

2.~~37~~43 Pearlescent

Exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of pearl.

2.~~38~~44 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.

2.~~39~~45 Post-Consumer Coating

Finished coatings generated by a business or consumer that have served their intended end uses, and are recovered from or otherwise diverted from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.

2.4~~0~~6 Pre-Treatment Wash Primer

A primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1613-~~06~~17, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.5, that is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.

2.4~~1~~7 Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater

A coating labeled and formulated for one or more of the following purposes:

2.4~~1~~7.1 To provide a firm bond between the substrate and the subsequent coatings; or

2.4~~1~~7.2 To prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate; or

2.4~~1~~7.3 To prevent harm to subsequent coating by materials in the substrate; or

2.4~~1~~7.4 To provide a smooth surface for the subsequent application of coatings; or

2.4~~1~~7.5 To provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate; or

2.4~~1~~7.~~.~~6 To block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate.

2.4~~2~~8 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. Reactive Penetrating Sealers must penetrate into concrete and masonry substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. Reactive Penetrating Sealers 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:

2.4~~2~~8.1 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 on standardized test specimens, in accordance with one or more of the following standards, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.~~19~~19: ASTM C67-~~07~~/C67M-18, or ASTM C97-~~02~~/97M-18, or ASTM C140-~~06~~/C140M-18a; and

2.4~~2~~8.2 The Reactive Penetrating Sealer must ~~not reduce the water vapor transmission rate by more than 2 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M-05,~~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 on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E96/96M-16 or ASTM D6490-99 (2014), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.20; and

2.4~~2~~8.3 Products labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic surface chloride screening applications must meet the performance criteria listed in the National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.21.

Reactive Penetrating Sealers must be labeled in accordance with ~~subsection~~section ~~6.1.7~~4.1.

2.4~~3~~9 Recycled Coating

An architectural coating formulated such that it contains a minimum of 50% by volume post-consumer coating, with a maximum of 50% by volume secondary industrial materials or virgin materials.

2.50 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.

2.~~45~~51 Roof Coating

A non-bituminous coating labeled and formulated for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration, reflecting ultraviolet light, or reflecting solar radiation.

2.~~46~~52 Rust Preventative Coating

A coating formulated to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces for one or more of the following applications:

2.~~46~~52.1 Direct-to metal coating; or

2.~~46~~52.2 Coating intended for application over rusty, previously coated surfaces.

The Rust Preventative category does not include the following:

2.~~46~~52.3 Coatings that are required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer; or

2.~~46~~52.4 Coatings that are intended for use on wood or any other non-metallic surface.

Rust Preventative coatings are for metal substrates only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in ~~subsection 4.1.6~~section 4.1.

2.~~47~~53 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.

2.~~48~~54 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.

2.~~49~~55 Shellac

A clear or opaque coating labeled and formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Laciffer lacca*), and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

2.5~~4~~6 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).

2.5~~1~~7 Solicit

To require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.

2.5~~2~~8 Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater

A coating that is formulated for application to a substrate to block water-soluble stains resulting from: fire damage; smoke damage; or water damage.

Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters must be labeled in accordance with ~~subsection 6.1.8~~section 4.1.

2.5~~3~~9 Stain

A semitransparent or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

2.~~54~~860 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. Stone Consolidants must penetrate into stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material. Stone Consolidants must be specified and used in accordance with ASTM E2167-01 (2008), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.22.

Stone Consolidants are for professional use only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in ~~subsection 4.1.9~~section 4.1.

2.~~55~~961 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.

2.6~~0~~2 Tile and Stone Sealers

A clear or pigmented sealer that is 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:

2.6~~0~~2.1 Penetrating sealers are polymer solutions that cross-link in the substrate and must meet the following criteria:

2.6~~0~~2.1.1 A fine particulate structure to penetrate dense tile such as porcelain with absorption as low as 0.10 percent per ASTM C373-18, ASTM C97/97M-18, or ASTM C642-13, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.26,

2.6~~0~~2.1.2 Retain or increase static coefficient of friction per ANSI A137.1 (2012), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.27,

2.6~~0~~2.1.3 Not create a topical surface film on the tile or stone, and,

2.6~~0~~2.1.4 Allow vapor transmission per ASTM E96/96M-16, incorporated by subsection 6.5.28.

2.6~~0~~2.2 Film forming sealers which leave a protective film on the surface.

2.~~56~~63 Tint Base

An architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.

2.~~57~~64 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 also includes Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings used as 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, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.11.

2.~~58~~65 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:

2.~~58~~65.1 The coating must have a scratch hardness of 3H or harder and a gouge hardness of 4H or greater. This must be determined on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D3363-05 (2011)e2, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.14; and

2.~~58~~65.2 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-~~07~~14, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.15; and

2.~~58~~65.3 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~~ (2017), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.16; and

2.~~58~~65.4 The coating must have an adhesion rating of 4B or better after 24 hours of recovery. This must be determined with unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585~~-99~~/D4585M-18 and ASTM D3359-~~02~~17, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.13.

2.~~59~~66 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.

2.6~~0~~7 Virgin Materials:

Materials that contain no post-consumer coatings or secondary industrial materials.

2.6~~1~~8 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)

As defined in District Rule 101, Definitions.

2.6~~2~~9 VOC Actual:

VOC Actual is the weight of VOC per volume of coating and it is calculated with the following equation;

$$\text{VOC Actual} = \frac{(Ws - Ww - Wec)}{(Vm)}$$

Where:

VOC Actual	=	the grams of VOC per liter of coating or colorant (also known as "Material VOC")
Ws	=	weight of volatiles, in grams
Ww	=	weight of water, in grams
Wec	=	weight of exempt compounds, in grams
Vm	=	volume of coating or colorant, in liters

2.~~63~~70 VOC Content:

The weight of VOC per volume of coating or colorant. VOC Content is VOC Regulatory, as defined in subsection 2.6~~4~~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 2.6~~2~~9. 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.

2.~~64~~71 VOC Regulatory:

VOC Regulatory is the weight of VOC per volume of coating or colorant, less the volume of water and exempt compounds. It is calculated with the following equation;

$$\text{VOC Regulatory} = \frac{(Ws - Ww - Wec)}{(Vm - Vw - Vec)}$$

Where:

VOC Regulatory	=	grams of VOC per liter of coating or colorant, less water and exempt ~~—~~compounds (also known as "Coating VOC")
Ws	=	weight of volatiles, in grams
Ww	=	weight of water, in grams
Wec	=	weight of exempt compounds, in grams
Vm	=	volume of coating or colorant, in liters
Vw	=	volume of water, in liters
Vec	=	volume of exempt compounds, in liters

2.~~65~~72 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 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:

2.~~65~~72.1 Coatings must be applied in a single coat of at least 25 mils (at least 0.025 inch) dry film thickness; and

2.~~65~~72.2 Coating must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM C836-~~06~~/C836M-18, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.17.

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.).

2.~~66~~73 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 undercoaters. The Wood Coatings 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 4.1.10~~section 4.1.

2.~~67~~74 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 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 136, *et seq*.) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

2.~~68~~75 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.

2.~~69~~76 Zinc-Rich Primer

A coating that meets all of the following specifications:

2.~~69~~76.1 Coating contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight of total solids; and

2.~~69~~76.2 Coating is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings; and~~.~~

2.76.3 Coating is intended for professional use only and is labeled as such, in accordance with the labelling requirements in subsection 4.1.11.

PART 3 REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS

3.1 VOC Content Limits

Except as provided in subsections 3.2, or 3.3, no person shall:

3.1.1 manufacture, blend, or repackage for use within the District; or

3.1.2 supply, sell, market, or offer for sale for use within the District; or

3.1.3 solicit for application or apply within the District, any architectural coating with a VOC content in excess of the corresponding limit specified in Table 1, after the specified effective date in Table 1, VOC Content Limits For Architectural Coatings. Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory, thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendation, excluding any colorant added to tint bases.

Table 1

VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

Coating Category	Current ~~VOC Content~~ Limit~~s~~ (grams/liter)	Limits Effective 1/1/2022 (grams/liter)
Flat Coatings	50	
Nonflat Coatings	100	50
~~**Nonflat – High Gloss Coatings**~~	~~150~~	
Specialty Coatings		
Aluminum Roof Coatings	400	100
Antifouling Coatings	400	175
Basement Specialty Coatings	400	
Bituminous Roof Coatings	50	

Bituminous Roof Primers	350	
Bond Breakers	350	
Building Envelope Coatings		50
Concrete Curing Compounds	350	
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	100	
Driveway Sealers	50	
Dry Fog Coatings	150	50
Faux Finishing Coatings	350	
Fire Resistive Coatings	350	150
Floor Coatings	100	50
Form-Release Compounds	250	100
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500	
High Temperature Coatings	420	
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250	
Coating Category	**Current ~~VOC Content~~ Limits (grams/liter)**	**Limits Effective 1/1/2022 (grams/liter)**
Specialty Coatings (continued)		
Low Solids Coatings[a]	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	100	
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	350	
Recycled Coatings	250	
Roof Coatings	50	

Rust Preventative Coatings	250	
Shellacs • Clear • Opaque	 730 550	
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	100	
Stains • Exterior/Dual • Interior	 250 250	 100
Stone Consolidants	450	
Swimming Pool Coatings	340	
Tile and Stone Sealers	100	
Traffic Marking Coatings	100	
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	420	
Waterproofing Membranes	250	100
Wood Coatings	275	
Wood Preservatives	350	
Zinc-Rich Primers	340	

a. Limit is expressed as VOC Actual.

3.2 Most Restrictive VOC Limit

If a coating meets the definition in Section 2 for one or more specialty coating categories that are listed in Table 1, then that coating is not required to meet the VOC limits for Flat, or Nonflat~~, or Nonflat – High Gloss~~ coatings, but is required to meet the VOC limit for the applicable specialty coating listed in Table 1.

With the exception of the specialty coating categories specified in subsection 3.2.1 through 3.2.13, if a coating is recommended for use in more than one of the specialty categories listed in Table 1, the most restrictive (or lowest) VOC content limit shall apply. This requirement applies to: usage recommendations that appear anywhere on the coating container, anywhere on any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in

any sales, advertising, or technical literature supplied by a manufacturer or anyone acting on their behalf.

3.2.1 Metallic pigmented coatings.
3.2.2 Shellacs.
3.2.3 Pretreatment wash primers.
3.2.4 Industrial maintenance coatings.
3.2.5 Low-solids coatings.
3.2.6 Wood preservatives.
3.2.7 High temperature coatings.
3.2.8 Bituminous roof primers.
3.2.9 Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters.
3.2.10 Aluminum roof coatings.
3.2.11 Zinc-rich primers.
3.2.12 Wood coatings.
3.2.13 Antifouling coatings.

~~3.3 Sell-Through of Coatings~~

~~With the exception of specialty primers, sealers & undercoaters, and rust preventative coatings, a coating manufactured prior to 1/1/2010 may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until 1/1/2013. Specialty primers, sealers & undercoaters, and rust preventative coatings manufactured prior to 1/1/2012 may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until 1/1/2015. In addition, a coating may be applied at any time, so long as the coating complied with the standards in effect at the time that the coating was manufactured. This subsection 3.3 does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date-code required by Section 4.1.1.~~

3.3 Sell-Through Provisions

Coatings or colorants manufactured prior to the applicable effective date specified in Table 1 or Table 2 must meet the following:

3.3.1 A coating manufactured prior to the effective date specified for that coating in Table 1 may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the specified effective date. In addition, a coating manufactured before the effective date specified for that coating in Table 1 may be applied at any time, both before and after the specified effective date, so long as the coating complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured. This subsection 3.3.1 does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date-code required by subsection 4.1.1.

3.3.2 A colorant manufactured prior to the effective date specified for that colorant in Table 2 may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the specified effective date. In addition, a colorant manufactured before the effective date specified for that coating in Table 2 may be applied at any time, both before and after the specified effective date, so long as the colorant complied with the standards in effect at the time the colorant was manufactured. This subsection 3.3.2 does not apply to any colorant that does not display the date or date-code required by subsection 4.2.1.

3.4 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.

3.5 Thinning

No person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating shall apply a coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in Table 1.

3.6 Coatings Not Listed in Table 1

For any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for the specialty coatings categories listed in Table 1, the VOC content limit shall be determined by classifying the coating as a Flat or, Nonflat, or Nonflat - High Gloss coating, based on its gloss as defined in subsections 2.213 and, 2.394 and 2.35, and the corresponding Flat, or Nonflat, or Nonflat - High Gloss VOC limit in Table 1 shall apply.

3.7 Colorants

No person within the District shall, at the point of sale of any architectural coating subject to subsection 3.1, add to such coating any colorant that contains VOC in excess of the corresponding applicable VOC limit specified 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 CONTENT LIMITS FOR COLORANTS

Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory.

Colorant Added To	Limits Effective 1/1/2022
Architectural Coatings, excluding Industrial Maintenance Coatings and Wood Coatings	50
Solvent-Based Industrial Maintenance Coatings	600
Waterborne Industrial Maintenance Coatings	50
Wood Coatings	600

PART 4 ~~ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS~~CONTAINER LABELING REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Coating Container Labeling Requirements

Each manufacturer of any architectural coating subject to this Rule shall display the information listed in subsections 4.1.1 through 4.1.~~8~~11 on the coating container (or label) in which the coating is sold or distributed.

4.1.1 Date Code: The date the coating was manufactured, or a date code representing the date, shall be indicated on the label, lid, or bottom of the container. If the manufacturer uses a date code for any coating, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the Executive Officer ~~of the Air Resources Board (ARB)~~ of the Air Resources Board (ARB).

4.1.2 Thinning Recommendations: A statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating shall be indicated on the label or lid of the container. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of architectural coatings with water. If thinning of the coating prior to use is not necessary, the recommendation must specify that the coating is to be applied without thinning.

4.1.3 VOC Content: Each container of any coating subject to this Rule shall display one of the following values in grams of VOC per liter of coating:

4.1.3.1 Maximum VOC Content as determined from all potential product formulations; or

4.1.3.2 VOC Content as determined from actual formulation data; or

4.1.3.3 VOC Content as determined using the test methods in subsection 6.2.

If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the container must display the VOC Content, as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the container must display the VOC Content, including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a 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 subsection 2.6~~2~~9, 2.~~6~~703~~-~~ and 2.~~64~~71.

4.1.4 Faux Finishing Coatings: The labels of all ~~Clear Topcoat for~~ Faux Finishing coatings shall prominently display the statement "This product can only be sold or used as part of a Faux Finishing coating system".

4.1.5 Industrial Maintenance Coatings: The labels of all Industrial Maintenance coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Industrial Use Only" or "For Professional Use Only".

4.1.~~5~~6 Rust Preventative Coatings: The labels of all rust preventative coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Metal Substrates Only."

4.1.~~6~~7 Reactive Penetrating Sealers: The labels of all Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall prominently display the statement "Reactive Penetrating Sealer".

4.1.8 Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters: The labels of all Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters shall prominently display the statement "Specialty Primer, Sealer, Undercoater".

~~4.1.7 Nonflat - High Gloss Coatings: The labels of all Nonflat - High Gloss coatings shall prominently display the words "High Gloss".~~

4.1.9 Stone Consolidants: The labels of all Stone Consolidants shall prominently display the statement "Stone Consolidant – For Professional Use Only".

4.1.~~8~~10 Wood Coatings: The labels of all Wood Coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Wood Substrates Only".

4.1.11 Zinc-Rich Primers: The labels of all Zinc-Rich Primers shall prominently display the statement "For Professional Use Only".

4.2 Colorant Container Labeling Requirements

Effective January 1, 2022, each manufacturer of any colorant subject to this Rule shall display the information listed in subsections 4.2.1 through 4.2.2 on the colorant container (or label) in which the colorant is sold or distributed.

4.2.1 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 coating, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the Executive Officer.

4.2.2 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:

4.2.2.1 Maximum VOC Content as determined from all potential product formulations; or

4.2.2.2 VOC Content as determined from actual formulation data; or

4.2.2.3 VOC Content as determined using the test methods in subsection 6.2.

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. VOC Content shall be determined as defined in subsection 2.69, 2.70 and 2.71.

PART 5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Sales Data

~~Sales Data:~~

A responsible official from each manufacturer shall upon request of the Executive Officer of the ARB, or his or her delegate, provide data concerning the distribution and sales of architectural coatings. The responsible official shall within 180 days provide information including, but not limited to:

5.1.1 the name and mailing address of the manufacturer;

5.1.2 the name, address and telephone number of a contact person;

5.1.3 the name of the coating product as it appears on the label and the applicable coating category;

5.1.4 whether the product is marketed for interior or exterior use or both;

5.1.5 the number of gallons sold in California in containers greater than one liter (1.057 quart) and equal to or less than one liter (1.057 quart);

5.1.6 the VOC Actual content and VOC Regulatory content in grams per liter. If thinning is recommended, list the VOC Actual content and VOC Regulatory content after maximum recommended thinning. If containers less than one liter have a different VOC content than containers greater than one liter, list separately. If the coating is a multi-component product, provide the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed;

5.1.7 the names and Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers of the VOC constituents in the product;

5.1.8 the names and Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers of any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in subsection 2.6~~8~~1;

5.1.9 whether the product is marketed as solventborne, waterborne, or 100% solids;

5.1.10 description of resin or binder in the product;

5.1.11 whether the coating is a single-component or multi-component product;

5.1.12 the density of the product in pounds per gallon;

5.1.13 the percent by weight of: solids, all volatile materials, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in subsection 2.6~~8~~1; and

5.1.14 the percent by volume of: solids, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in subsection 2.6~~8~~1.

All sales data listed in subsection 5.1.1 to 5.1.14 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, California Code of Regulations Sections 91000-91022.

PART 6 COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS AND TEST METHODS

6.1 Calculation of VOC Content

For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC content limits in Table 1 or Table 2, the VOC content of a coating or colorant shall be determined as defined in subsection 2.6~~2~~9, 2.70~~6~~3, or 2.~~6~~471. The VOC content of a tint base shall be determined without colorant that is added after the tint base is manufactured. If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated for the product as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC content must be calculated as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing.

6.2 VOC Content of Coatings or Colorants

The VOC content of coatings or colorants shall be determined by the following:

6.2.1 To determine the physical properties of a coating or colorant in order to perform the calculations in subsection 2.6~~9~~2 or 2.71~~6~~4, the reference method for VOC content is U.S. EPA Method 24, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.9, except as provided in subsections 6.3 and 6.4.

6.2.2 ~~-~~An alternative method to determine VOC content of coatings or colorants is SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.10.

6.2.3~~-~~ The exempt compounds content shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 199~~3~~6), Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Method 43 (Revised ~~1996~~2005), or BAAQMD Method 41 (Revised ~~1995~~2005), as applicable, incorporated by reference in subsections 6.5.8, 6.5.6, and 6.5.7, respectively.

6.2.4 ~~–~~To determine the VOC content of a coating or colorant, the manufacturer may use U.S. EPA Method 24, or an alternative method as provided in subsection 6.3, formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating or colorant has been formulated as intended (e.g., quality assurance checks, record keeping). 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 6.3.

6.2.5 To determine the VOC content of a coating or colorant with a VOC content of 150 g/l or less, the manufacturer may use SCAQMD Method 313, incorporated by reference is subsection 6.5.29, ASTM D6886-18, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.30, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating or colorant has been formulated as intended (e.g. quality assurance checks, record keeping).

6.2.6 ~~–~~The District Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) may require a manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.

6.3 Alternative Test Methods

Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with subsection 6.2, after review and approved in writing by staffs of the District, the ARB, and the U.S. EPA, may also be used.

6.4 Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings

Analysis of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of U.S. EPA Method 24 (40 CFR 59, subpart D, Appendix A), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.11. 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.

6.5 Test Methods

The following ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials), SCAQMD, BAAQMD, and U.S. EPA test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test coatings subject to the provisions of this Rule:

6.5.1 Flame Spread Index: The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating shall be determined by ASTM E 8~~4-07~~18b, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials" (see section 2, Fire-Retardant Coating).

6.5.2 Fire Resistance Rating: The fire resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM E 119-~~07~~18ce1, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials" (see section 2, Fire-Resistive Coating).

6.5.3 Gloss Determination: The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D 523-~~89~~14 (~~1999~~2018), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss" (see section 2, Flat Coating~~,~~ and Nonflat Coating~~, Nonflat - High Gloss Coating)~~.

6.5.4 Metal Content of Coatings: The metallic content of a coating shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 318-95, "Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction," *SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples* (see section 2, Aluminum Roof, Faux Finishing, and Metallic Pigmented Coating).

6.5.5 Acid Content of Coatings: The acid content of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D 1613-~~06~~17, "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products" (see section 2, Pre-treatment Wash Primer).

6.5.6 Exempt Compounds – Siloxanes: Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes, shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with section ~~8~~6 by BAAQMD Method 43, "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials," *BAAQMD Manual of Procedures*, Volume III, adopted 11/6/96 (see section 2, Volatile Organic Compound, and subsection 6.2).

6.5.7 Exempt Compounds – Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF): The exempt compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride, shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance with section ~~8~~6 by BAAQMD Method 41, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride," *BAAQMD Manual*

of Procedures, Volume III, adopted 12/20/95 (see section 2, Volatile Organic Compound, and subsection 6.2).

6.5.8 Exempt Compounds: The contents of compounds exempt under U.S. EPA Method 24 shall be analyzed by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised ~~1993~~1996), "Determination of Exempt Compounds," *SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples* (see section 2, Volatile Organic Compound, and subsection 6.2).

6.5.9 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" (see subsection 6.2).

6.5.10 Alternative VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC content of coatings may be analyzed either by U.S. EPA Method 24 or SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials," *SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples* (see subsection 6.2).

6.5.11 Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: The VOC content of methacrylate milticomponent 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" (see subsection 6.4).

6.5.12 Hydrostatic Pressure for Basement Specialty Coatings: ASTM D7088-~~04~~17, "Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry" (see section 2, Basement Specialty Coating).

6.5.13 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Adhesion: ASTM D 4585-~~99~~/4585M-18, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D3359-~~02~~17, "Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test" (see section 2, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

6.5.14 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Hardness: ASTM D 3363-05~~,~~ (2011)e2 "Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test" (see section 2, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

6.5.15 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasive Resistance: ASTM D 4060-~~07~~14, "Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser" (see section 2, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

6.5.16 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Water Resistance: ASTM D 4585-~~99~~/4585M-18, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D714-02~~e1~~ (2017), Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints" (see section 2, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

6.5.17 Waterproofing Membrane: ASTM C836-~~06~~/836M-18, "Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course" (see section 2, Waterproofing Membrane).

6.5.18 Mold and Mildew Growth for Basement Specialty Coatings: ASTM D3273-~~00~~16, "Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber" and ASTM D3274-~~95~~09 (2017), Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Surface Disfigurement of Paint Films by ~~Microbial (~~Fungal or Algal~~)~~ Growth or Soil and Dirt Accumulation" (see section 2, Basement Specialty Coating).

6.5.19 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Repellency: ASTM C67-~~07~~/C67M-18, "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile"; or ASTM C97-~~02~~/97M-18, Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone"; or ASTM C140-~~06~~/140M-18a, Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units" (see section 2, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).

6.5.20 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Vapor Transmission: ASTM E96/E96M-~~05~~16, "Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials" or ASTM D6490-99 (2014), "Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Nonfilm Forming Treatments Used on Cementitious Panels" (see section 2, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).

6.5.21 Reactive Penetrating Sealer – Chloride Screening Applications: National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), "Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures" (see section 2, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).

6.5.22 Stone Consolidants: ASTM E2167-01 (2008), "Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants" (see section 2, Stone Consolidant).

6.5.23 Building Envelope Coating Air Permeance of Building Materials: ASTM E2178-13, "Standard Test Method for Air Permeance of Building Materials" (see section 2, Building Envelope Coating).

6.5.24 Building Envelope Coating Water Penetration Testing: ASTM E331-00 (2016), "Standard Test Method for Water Penetration of Exterior Windows, Skylights, Doors, and Curtain Walls by Uniform Static Air Pressure Difference" (see section 2, Building Envelope Coating).

6.5.25 Building Envelope Coating Water Vapor Transmission: ASTM E96/96M-16, "Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials" (see section 2, Building Envelope Coating).

6.5.26 Tile and Stone Sealers Absorption: ASTM C373-18, "Standard Test Methods for Determination of Water Absorption and Associated Properties by Vacuum Method for Pressed Ceramic Tile and Glass Tile and Voil Method for Extruded Ceramic Tiles and Non-tile Fired Ceramic Whiteware Products"; or ASTM C97/97M-18, "Standard Tests Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone"; or ASTM C642-13, "Standard Test Method for Density, Absorption, and Voids in Hardened Concrete" (see section 2, Tile and Stone Sealers).

6.5.27 Tile and Stone Sealers – Static Coefficient of Friction: ANSI A137.1 (2012), "American National Standard of Specifications for Ceramic Tile" (see section 2, Tile and Stone Sealers).

6.5.28 Tile and Stone Sealers Water Vapor Transmissions: ASTM E96/96M-16, "Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials" (see section 2, Tile and Stone Sealers).

6.5.29 VOC Content of Coatings or Colorants: South Coast AQMD Method 313, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry/Flame Ionization Detection (GS/MS/FID)" (see section 6.2, VOC Content of Coatings or Colorants).

6.5.30 VOC Content of Coatings or Colorants: ASTM D6886-18, "Standard Test Method for Determination of the Weight Percent Individual Volatile Organic Compounds in Waterborne Air-Dry Coatings by Gas Chromatography" (see section 8.2, VOC Content of Coatings).~~South Coast AQMD Method 313, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry/Flame Ionization Detection (GS/MS/FID)" (see section 6.2, VOC Content of Coatings or Colorants).~~

PART 7 PHOTOVOLTAIC COATINGS

7.1 Exemptions

There are no exemptions for Photovoltaic Coatings, the requirements of Section 7 are applicable to all Photovoltaic Coatings regardless of container size.

7.2 Definition

A coating labeled and formulated for application to solar photovoltaic modules. Photovoltaic Coatings are applied as a single layer to solar photovoltaic modules already installed. Photovoltaic Coatings do not include coatings applied to photovoltaic modules in shop applications.

7.3 VOC Content Limits

~~Commencing on June 1, 2020, n~~No person shall:

7.3.1 manufacture, blend, or repackage for use within the District; or

7.3.2 supply, sell, market, or offer for sale for use within the District; or

7.3.3 solicit for application or apply within the District, any Photovoltaic Coating with a VOC content in excess of 600 g/l. VOC limit expressed as VOC Actual, thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendation.

7.4 Volume Limits

The volume of gallons of Photovoltaic Coatings applied within the District is ~~are~~ limited to 27 gallons per day, during the effective dates of ~~June 1, 2020~~the rule through December 31, 2027.

7.5 Most Restrictive VOC Limit

If a coating meets the definition in Section 7.2, then that coating is not required to meet the VOC limits in Table 1.

7.6 Sell-Through Provisions

Sell-through for Photovoltaic Coatings is prohibited.

7.7 Painting Practices

Photovoltaic Coatings must meet the painting practices in Section 3.4.

7.8 Thinning

No person who applies or solicits the application of any Photovoltaic Coating shall apply a coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in Section 7.3.

7.9 Container Labeling Requirements

Each manufacturer of any Photovoltaic Coating subject to this rule shall display the information listed in subsections 4.1.1 through 4.1.3 on the coating container (or label) in which that coating is sold or distributed. In addition, the label must include "applied as a single layer to solar photovoltaic modules."

7.10 Sunset Date

Effective January 1, 2028, the Photovoltaic Coatings category sunsets and the coatings are required to meet the applicable limits in Table 1.

7.11 Calculation of VOC Content

For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC content limits in Section 7.3, the VOC content of a coating shall be determined as defined in subsection 2.69.

7.12 VOC Content of Coatings

The VOC content of Photovoltaic Coatings shall be determined as provided in subsection 6.2.

7.13 Compliance Provisions and Test Methods

The test methods identified in Section 6.5 shall be used to test coatings subject to the provisions of this rule.

7.14 Notification Requirements

7.14.1 Notify Air District

Prior to use of any Photovoltaic Coatings, the Coating Manufacturer shall complete and submit a notification to the District. The notification shall include, but not be limited to the following information:

7.14.1.1 Source name, owner name, location, contact and telephone,

7.14.1.2 Agreement with business owner to apply Photovoltaic Coatings,

7.14.1.3 Description of business activity,

7.14.1.4 Identification of the period the Photovoltaic Coatings will be applied, including an estimate of start date, completion date and increments of progress,

7.14.1.5 An estimate of emissions from Photovoltaic Coatings during the period, including the calculations used, and

7.14.1.6 An estimate of materials used in gallons of Photovoltaic Coatings during the period.

7.14.2 Notify U.S. EPA

Any manufacturer or importer of a Photovoltaic Coating used in California shall notify the U.S. EPA Region IX of any coating use that exceeded the applicable VOC limit identified in 40 CFR Part 59 Subpart D and shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 59 Subpart D, including but not limited to 40 CFR 59.403 exceedance fees, 59.407 recordkeeping requirements, and 59.408 reporting requirements.

7.15 Reporting Requirements

7.15.1 Sales Data

Photovoltaic Coatings are subject to the reporting requirements provided in subsection 5.1.

7.15.2 Annual Reports

Anywhere Photovoltaic Coatings are applied to solar photovoltaic modules, the Coating Manufacturer must submit an annual report no later than March 31st to the District that includes, at the least:

7.15.2.1 Source name, location, contact and telephone,

7.15.2.2 Ownership status,

7.15.2.3 Description of business activity,

7.15.2.4 Identify the period the Photovoltaic Coatings were applied, including the start date, completion date and increments of progress,

7.15.2.5 The actual VOC emissions from Photovoltaic Coatings during the reporting period, including the calculations used, and

7.15.2.6 The actual gallons of Photovoltaic Coatings used during the reporting period.

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