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ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
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ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

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REGULATION 8
ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
RULE 3
ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

(Adopted March 1, 1978)

8-3-100 GENERAL

8-3-101 Description: The purpose of this Rule is to limit the quantity of volatile organic compounds in architectural coatings supplied, sold, offered for sale, applied, solicited for application, or manufactured for use within the District.

(Amended November 21, 2001)

8-3-102 Applicability: Except as provided in Section 8-3-110, this Rule is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, or manufacturers 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.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-103 Severability: If a court of competent jurisdiction issues an order that any provision of this rule is invalid, it is the intent of the Board of Directors of the District that other provisions of this rule remain in full force and affect, to the extent allowed by law.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-110 Exemptions: This rule does not apply to:

110.1 Any architectural coating that is sold or manufactured for use outside of the District or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging;

110.2 Any aerosol coating product; or

110.3 Any architectural coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less.

(Amended, Renumbered November 21, 2001)

8-3-111 Deleted November 21, 2001
8-3-112 Deleted January 8, 1986
8-3-113 Deleted November 21, 2001
8-3-114 Deleted November 21, 2001

8-3-200 DEFINITIONS

8-3-201 Adhesive: Any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-202 Aerosol Coating Product: A pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispense 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/marking applications. Aerosol coating products are subject to District Regulation 8, Rule 49 or the provisions of 17 California Code of Regulations 94520 *et. seq.*

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-203 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.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-204 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Section 136, *et seq*.) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-205 **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 down-spouts; stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks, and fire escapes; and window screens.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-206 **Architectural Coatings:** A coating to be applied to stationary structures and 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 purpose of this rule.

(Amended, Renumbered November 21, 2001)

8-3-207 **Bitumens:** Black or brown materials including, but not limited to, asphalt, tar, ptich 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.

(Renumbered 5/18/83; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-208 **Bituminous Roof Coating:** A coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.

(Amended November 21, 2001)

8-3-209 **Bituminous Roof Primer:** A primer which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.

(Amended November 21, 2001)

8-3-210 **Bond Breakers:** 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.

(Adopted 5/18/83; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-211 **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 8-3-401.5.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-212 **Clear Wood Coatings:** Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-213 **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.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-214 **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.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-215 **Concrete Curing Compound:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to retard the evaporation of water.

(Adopted 5/18/83; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-216 **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.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-217 **Exempt Compound:** A compound identified by the US EPA as having a negligible contribution to photochemical reactivity. Compounds exempt for the purposes of this Rule are listed in subsection 8-3-261.1.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-218 **Faux Finishing Coating:** A coating labeled and formulated to meet on or more of the following criteria:

218.1 ~~as a stain or~~ 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

218.2 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

218.3 A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains at 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 Section 8-3-606.3; or

218.4 A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains greater than 48 grams or elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (greater than 0.4 pounds per gallon) and that 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 Section 8-3-606.3; or

218.5 A clear topcoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing coating that meets the requirements of Sections 6-3-218.1 through 218.4. These clear topcoats must be sold and used solely as part of a Faux Finishing coating system and must be labeled in accordance with Section 8-3-401.10.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-219 **Fire-Resistive Coating:** An opaque 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 coating that are used to bring structural materials~~, that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing assemblies of structural materials~~ into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The fire-resistive coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-resistive coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 119-98, incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.2.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-220 **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, incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.1. Effective until January 1, 2010, the Fire Retardant coating category is eliminated and coatings with fire retardant properties will be subject to the VOC limit or their primary category, (e.g., Flat, Nonflat, etc.).

(Renumbered 5/18/81; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-221 **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 Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.3.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-222 **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.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-223 **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.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-224 **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 other material other than concrete.

8-3-225 **Graphic Arts Coating or Sign Paint:** A coating labeled and formulated for hand application by artists using brush, airbrush, or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals, including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.

(Amended, Renumbered 5/18/83, 11/21/01)

8-3-226 **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).

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-227 **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 8-3-227.1 through 227.5, and labeled as specified in subsection 8-3-401.4:

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

227.2 Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic, or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions;

227.3 ~~Repeated~~ Frequent exposure to temperatures above 121°C (250°F);

227.4 ~~Repeated (~~fFrequent~~)~~ heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and ~~repeated (~~frequent~~)~~ scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or

227.5 Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

(Amended, Renumbered 5/18/83; Amended 1/8/86; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-228 **Lacquer:** A clear or opaque wood coating, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film.

(Amended, Renumbered 5/18/83, 11/21/01)

8-3-229 **Low-Solids Coating:** A coating containing 0.12 kilogram 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 Section 8-3-262.1.

(Adopted 11/4/98; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-230 **Magnesite Cement Coating:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

(Adopted November 21,2001)

8-3-231 **Mastic Texture Coating:** A coating labeled and formulated to cover holes and minor cracks, and to conceal surface irregularities, and applied in a single coat of at least 10 mils (at least 0.010 inch) dry film thickness.

(Adopted 5/18/83; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-232 **Metallic Pigmented Coating:** A coating ~~containing~~ that is labeled and formulated to provide a metallic appearance. Metallic Pigmented Coatings must contain at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.4. The Metallic Pigmented Coating category does not include coatings applied to roofs or Zinc-Rich Primers.

(Renumbered 5/18/83; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-233 **Multi-Color Coating:** A coating that is packaged in a single container and that is labeled and formulated to exhibit~~s~~ more than one color when applied in a single coat.

(Renumbered 5/18/83; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-234 **Nonflat Coating:** A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85-degree meter and 5 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.3.

(Adopted 9/1/82; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-235 **Nonflat – High Gloss Coating:** A nonflat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or ~~above~~ greater on a 60 degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89

(1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.3. Nonflat – High Gloss Coatings must be labeled in accordance with Section 8-3-303.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-236 **Non-Industrial Use:** Non-industrial use means any use of architectural coatings except in the construction or maintenance of any of the following: facilities used in the manufacturing of goods and commodities; transportation infrastructure, including highways, bridges, airports and railroads; facilities used in mining activities, including petroleum extraction; and utilities infrastructure, including power generation and distribution, and water treatment and distribution systems.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-237 **Post-Consumer Coating:** ~~A finished coating that would have been disposed of in a landfill, having completed its usefulness to a consumer, and does not include manufacturing wastes.~~ 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.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-238 **Pre-Treatment Wash Primer:** A primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent by acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1613-96, incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.5, that is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-239 **Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater:** A coating labeled and formulated for application for one of more of the following purposes:

239.1 ~~to a substrate t~~To provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.

239.2 To prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate; or

239.3 To prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate; or

239.4 To provide a smooth surface for the subsequent application of coatings; or

239.5 To provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate; or

239.6 To block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-240 **Quick-Dry Enamel:** A nonflat coating that is labeled as specified in subsection 8-3-401.8 and that is formulated to have the following characteristics:

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

240.2 When tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1640-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.6, sets to touch in 2 hours or less, is tack free in 4 hours or less, and dries hard in 8 hours or less by the mechanical method test; and

240.3 Has a dried film gloss of 70 or above on a 60-degree meter.

(Adopted 9/1/82; Amended, Renumbered 5/18/83,11/21/01)

8-3-241 **Quick Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater:** A primer, sealer, or undercoater that is dry to touch in 30 minutes and can be recoated in 2 hours when tested in accordance with ATSM D 1640-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.6.

(Adopted 5/18/83; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-242 **Recycled Coating:** An architectural coating formulated such that ~~not less than 50 percent of the total weight consists of secondary and post-consumer coating, with not less than 10 percent of the total weight consisting of post-consumer coating.~~ 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.

(Adopted November 21,2001)

8-3-243 **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.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-244 **Roof Coating:** A non-bituminous coating labeled and formulated ~~exclusively~~ for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration, ~~of the~~

~~substrate by water or~~ reflecting ~~heat and~~ ultraviolet light, or reflecting solar radiation. ~~Metallic pigmented roof coatings which qualify as Metallic Pigmented Coating shall not be considered to be in this category, but shall be considered to be in the Metallic Pigmented Coating category.~~

(Adopted 5/18/83; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-245 **Rust Preventative Coating:** A coating formulated for non-industrial use to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces for one or more of the following applications: ~~and labeled as specified in subsection 8-3-401.6.~~

245.1 Direct-to-metal coating; or

245.2 Coating intended for application over rusty, previously coated surfaces.

The Rust Preventative Coating category does not include the following:

245.3 Coatings that are required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer; or

245.4 Coatings that are intended for use on wood or any other non-metallic surface.

Rust Preventive Coatings are for metal substrates only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements of Section 8-3-401.6.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-246 **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.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-247 **Sealer:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate for one or more of the following purposes: to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-248 **Secondary Industrial Materials ~~Coating (Rework)~~:** ~~A fragment of a finished coating or a finished coating from a manufacturing process that has converted resources into a commodity of real economic value, but does not include excess virgin resources of the manufacturing process.~~ Products or by-products of the paint manufacturing process that are of know composition and have economic value but can no longer be used for their intended purpose.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-249 **Shellac:** A clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (Laccifer lacca)~~, thinned with alcohol,~~ and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

(Amended, Renumbered 5/18/83, 11/21/01)

8-3-250 **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).

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-251 **Solicit:** To require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-252 **Specialty Primer, Sealer and Undercoater:** A coating ~~labeled as specified in subsection 8-3-401.7 and~~ that is formulated for application to a substrate to ~~seal~~ block water-soluble stains resulting from: fire damage, smoke damage, or water damage.~~; to condition excessively chalky surfaces; or to block stains. An excessively chalky surface is one that is defined as having a chalk rating of four or less as determined by ASTM Designation D 4214-98, incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.7.~~

Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters must be labeled in accordance with Section 8-3-401.7.

(Adopted 5/18/83; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-253 **Stain:** A ~~clear~~transparent, semitransparent, or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

(Renumbered 5/18/83; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-254 **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.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-255 **Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coating:** A rubber based coating labeled and formulated to be used over existing rubber based coatings for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-256 **Temperature-Indicator Safety Coating:** A coating labeled and formulated as a color-changing indicator coating for the purpose of monitoring the temperature and safety of the substrate, underlying piping, or underlying equipment, and for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F).

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-257 **Tint Base:** An architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-258 **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.

(Adopted 5/18/83; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-259 **Undercoater:** A coating labeled and formulated to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coats.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-260 **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.

(Amended, Renumbered 5/18/83; Amended 1/8/86; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-261 **Volatile Organic Compound (VOC):** Any organic compound (excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates and ammonium carbonate) which would be emitted during use, application, curing or drying of an architectural coating.

261.1 Except as provided in Section 8-3-261.1, f~~F~~or the purpose~~s~~ of calculating VOC content of a coating, any water or the following non-precursor organic compounds:

- acetone
- methyl acetate
- parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF)
- cyclic, branched or linear, completely methylated siloxanes (VMS)

shall not be considered to be part of the coating.

261.2 For the purposes of calculating VOC content of a low solids coating, any water or non-precursor organic compound listed in subsection 8-3-261.1 shall be considered part of the coating, but shall not be considered part of the VOC content of the coating.

(Adopted 12/20/95; Amended 11/4/98; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-262 **VOC Content:** The ~~calculation to determine the content of~~ VOC content of a coating ~~is found in the Manual of Procedures, Volume III, Laboratory Methods 21, 22 and 31~~as calculated pursuant to Sections 8-3-607 and 608.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-263 **Waterproofing Sealer:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to a porous substrate for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water.

(Amended, Renumbered 5/18/83, 11/21/01)

8-3-264 **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.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-265 **Wood Preservative:** A coating labeled and formulated to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack, that is registered with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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.

(Adopted 5/18/83; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-266 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 Section 8-3-606.4.

8-3-267 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:

267.1 Coating must be capable of withstanding at least 10 psi of hydrostatic pressure, as determined in accordance with ASTM D7088-04, which is incorporated by reference in Section 8-3-606.11; and

267.2 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 ASTM D3274-95, incorporated by reference in Section 8-3-606.18.

8-3-268 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:

268.1 Prevent penetration of water; or

268.2 Provide resistance against abrasion, alkalis, acids, mildew, staining, or ultraviolet light; or

268.3 Harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.

8-3-269 Driveway Sealer: A coating labeled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

269.1 Fill cracks; or

269.2 Seal the surface to provide protection; or

269.3 Restore or preserve the appearance.

8-3-270 Gonioapparent: A change in appearance with a change in the angle of illumination or the angle of view, as defined according to ASTM E-284-06b, incorporated by reference in Section 8-3-606.12.

8-3-271 Manufacturer's Recommended Thinning Recommendation: The maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

8-3-272 Metallic: Similar to the appearance of a gonioapparent material, as defined herein, containing metal flakes.

8-3-273 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.

8-3-274 Pearlescent: Exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.

8-3-275 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) veneer to a platform.

8-3-276 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 substrate with a hydrophobic coating, but do not form a surface film. Reactive Penetrating Sealers must meet all of the following criteria:

276.1 The Reactive Penetrating Sealers 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

Section 8-3-606.19: ASTM C67-07, or ASTM C97-02, or ASTM C140-06; and

276.2 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, incorporated by reference in Section 8-3-606.20; and

276.3 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 Section 8-3-606.21.

The Reactive Penetrating Sealers must be labeled in accordance with Section 8-3-401.11.

8-3-277 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.

8-3-278 Solvent: Any VOC-containing fluid used to perform cleaning operations or as a reducer.

8-3-279 Stone Consolidant: A coating that is labeled and formulated for application to stone substrates to repair historic 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, incorporated by reference in Section 8-3-606.22. Stone Consolidants are for professional use only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in Section 8-3-401.12.

8-3-280 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:

280.1 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, incorporated by reference in Section 8-3-606.14.

280.2 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, incorporated by reference in Section 8-3-606.15;

280.3 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 D714-02e1, incorporated by reference in Section 8-3-606.16; and

280.4 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 D4585-99 and ASTM D3359-02, incorporated by reference in Section 8-3-606.13.

8-3-281 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.

8-3-282: Virgin Materials: Material that contain no post-consumer coatings or secondary industrial materials.

8-3-283: Waterproofing Membrane: A 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:

283.1 Coating must be applied in a single coat of at least 25 mills (at least 0.025 inch) dry film thickness; and

283.2 Coatings must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM C836-06, incorporated by reference in Section 8-3-606.17.

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

8-3-284 Wood Coatings: Coatings labeled and formulated for application exclusively 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.

8-3-285 Wood Substrate: A substrate made of wood, particleboard, plywood, medium density fiberboard, rattan, wicker, bamboo, or composite products with exposed wood grain. Wood Substrate does not include any item comprised of simulated wood.

8-3-286 Zinc-Rich Primer: A coating that meets all of the following specifications:

286.1 Coating contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight of total solids; and

286.2 Coating is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings; and

286.3 Coating is intended for professional use only and is labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in Section 8-3-401.14.

8-3-300 STANDARDS

8-3-301 VOC Content Limits: Except as provided in Sections 8-3-302, 303, 307, and 308, no person shall: (i) manufacture, blend, or repackage for sale within the District; (ii) supply, sell, or offer for sale 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 in grams of VOC per liter of coating as thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water, exempt compounds, or colorant added to the tint bases, except that, for low solids coatings, the volume of water and exempt compounds is not excluded. "Manufacturer's maximum recommendation" means the maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

~~Coating Category~~	~~Limit~~	~~Effective 1/1/2003~~	~~Effective 1/1/2004~~
~~Flat Coatings~~	~~250~~	~~100~~	
~~Nonflat Coatings~~	~~250~~	~~150~~	
~~Nonflat – High Gloss Coatings~~	~~250~~		
~~Specialty Coatings:~~			
~~Antenna Coatings~~	~~530~~		
~~Antifouling Coatings~~	~~420~~	~~400~~	
~~Bituminous Roof Coatings~~	~~300~~		
~~Bituminous Roof Primers~~	~~350~~		
~~Bond Breakers~~	~~600(2)~~	~~350~~	
~~Clear Wood Coatings:~~	~~680~~		
~~Clear Brushing Lacquer~~	~~680~~		
~~Lacquer (including lacquer sanding sealer)~~	~~550~~	~~550(1)~~	
~~Sanding sealer~~	~~350~~	~~350~~	
~~Varnish~~			
~~Concrete Curing Compounds~~	~~350~~		

~~Coating Category~~	~~Limit~~	~~Effective 1/1/2003~~	~~Effective 1/1/2004~~
~~Dry Fog Coatings~~	~~400~~[2]		
~~Faux Finishing Coatings~~	~~350~~		
~~Fire Resistive Coatings~~	~~450~~[2]	~~350~~	
~~Fire Retardant Coatings:~~	~~850~~[2]		
~~Clear~~	~~450~~[2]	~~650~~	
~~Opaque~~		~~350~~	
~~Floor Coatings~~	~~400~~	~~250~~	
~~Flow Coatings~~	~~420~~		
~~Form-Release Compounds~~	~~250~~		
~~Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)~~	~~500~~[2]		
~~High Temperature Coatings~~	~~420~~		
~~Industrial Maintenance Coatings~~	~~420~~		~~250~~
~~Low Solids Coatings~~	~~120~~		
~~Magnesite Cement Coatings~~	~~450~~		
~~Mastic Texture Coatings~~	~~300~~[2]		
~~Metallic Pigmented Coatings~~	~~500~~[2]		
~~Multi-Color Coatings~~	~~580~~[2]	~~250~~	
~~Pre-Treatment Wash Primers~~	~~420~~		
~~Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters~~	~~350~~	~~200~~	
~~Quick-Dry Enamels~~	~~400~~	~~250~~	
~~Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers, Undercoaters~~	~~450~~[2]	~~200~~	
~~Recycled Coatings~~	~~250~~		
~~Roof Coatings~~	~~250~~[2]		
~~Rust Preventative Coatings~~	~~420~~	~~400~~	
~~Shellacs:~~	~~730~~[2]		
~~Clear~~	~~550~~[2]		
~~Opaque~~			
~~Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters~~	~~350~~		
~~Stains~~	~~350~~	~~250~~	
~~Swimming Pool Coatings~~	~~600~~[2]	~~340~~	
~~Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coatings~~	~~600~~[2]	~~340~~	
~~Temperature-Indicator Safety Coatings~~	~~550~~		
~~Traffic Marking Coatings~~	~~250~~	~~150~~	
~~Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers~~	~~400~~		
~~Waterproofing Sealers~~	~~400~~	~~250~~	
~~Wood Preservatives:~~	~~350~~		
~~Above ground~~	~~550~~[2]	~~350~~	
~~Below ground~~			

The VOC limits listed in Table 1 shall be effective until January 1, 2010:

Table 1

Coating Category	Limit
Flat Coatings	100
Nonflat Coatings	150
Nonflat – High Gloss Coatings	250
Specialty Coatings:	
Antenna Coatings	530
Antifouling Coatings	400

Coating Category	Limit
Bituminous Roof Coatings	300
Bituminous Roof Primers	350
Bond Breakers	350
Clear Wood Coatings:	
Clear Brushing Lacquer	680
Lacquer (including lacquer sanding sealer)	550[1]
Sanding sealer	350
Varnish	350
Concrete Curing Compounds	350
Dry Fog Coatings	400
Faux Finishing Coatings	350
Fire Resistive Coatings	350
Fire Retardant Coatings:	650
Clear	350
Opaque	
Floor Coatings	250
Flow Coatings	420
Form-Release Compounds	250
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	300
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500
Multi-Color Coatings	250
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	200
Quick-Dry Enamels	250
Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers, Undercoaters	200
Recycled Coatings	250
Roof Coatings	250
Rust Preventative Coatings	400
Shellacs:	
Clear	730
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 Concrete/Masonry Sealers	400
Waterproofing Sealers	250
Wood Preservatives:	
Above ground	350
Below ground	350

[1] A person may add up to 10 percent by volume of VOC to a lacquer to avoid blushing of the finish provided that, (i) the relative humidity at the time of coating application is greater than 70%, (ii) the temperature at the time of coating application is below 18°C (65°F), (iii) the lacquer contains acetone, and (iv) the lacquer contains no more than 550 grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds, prior to the addition.

~~[2] VOC limit effective April 1, 2002.~~

The VOC limits listed in Table 2 shall be effective on or after January 1, 2010:

Table 2

Coating Category:	VOC Limit (g/l)	
	Effective Dates	
	1/1/2010	1/1/2012
Flat Coatings	50	
Nonflat – High Gloss Coatings	150	
Nonflat – Low and Medium Gloss Coatings	100	
Specialty Coatings		
Aluminum Roof	400	
Basement Specialty Coatings	100	
Bituminous Roof Coatings	50	
Bituminous Roof Primers	350	
Bond Breakers	350	
Concrete Curing Compounds	350	
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	400	
Driveway Sealer	50	
Dry Fog Coatings	150	
Faux Finishing Coatings	350	
Fire Restive Coatings	350	
Floor Coatings	100	
Form-Release Compounds	250	
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	100	
Reactive Penetrating Sealer	250	
Recycled Coatings	250	
Roof Coatings	50	
Rust Preventative Coatings	400	250
Shellacs: Clear	730	
Shellacs: Opaque	550	
Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters	350	100
Stains: Clear/semitransparent	250	
Stains: Opaque	250	
Stone Consolidant	250	
Swimming Pool Coatings	340	
Traffic Marking Coatings	100	
Tub and Tile Refinish	250	
Waterproofing Membranes	250	
Wood Coatings:		
Clear Brushing Lacquers	275	
Lacquers (including lacquers sanding sealers)	275	

Coating Category:	VOC Limit (g/l)	
	Effective Dates	
	1/1/2010	1/1/2012
Sanding Sealers (other than lacquer sanding sealers)	275	
Varnishes – Clear	275	
Varnishes – semitransparent	275	
Wood Preservatives	350	
Zinc-Rich Primer	340	

(Amended 9/1/82, 5/18/83, 1/8/86, 9/3/86, 11/4/98; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-302 **Most Restrictive VOC Limits:** Until January 1, 2010, 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 recommeded for use for more than one of the coating categories listed in the table in Section 8-3-301, then the most restrictive VOC limit shall apply. This Section does not apply to the following coating categories:

302.1: Antenna coatings,
302.2: Antifouling coatings,
302.3: Bituminous roof coatings,
302.4: Fire-retardant coatings,
302.5: Flow coatings,
302.6: High temperature coatings,
302.7: Industrial maintenance coatings,
302.8: Lacquer coatings (including lacquer sanding sealers),
302.9: Low-solids coatings,
302.10: Metallic pigmented coatings,
302.11: Pretreatment wash primers,
302.12: Shellacs,
302.13: Specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters,
302.14: Temperature-indicator safety coatings, and
302.15: Wood preservatives.

Effective January 1, 2010, if a coating is recommended for use in more than one of the coating categories listed in Section 8-3-301, Table 2, the most restrictive 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.

(Adopted 4/17/86; Amended 1/8/86; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-303 **Sell-Through of Coatings:** Any coating manufactured prior to the ~~January 1, 2003 or January 1, 2004~~ effective date specified for that coating in Section 8-3-301, Table 2 ~~that does not comply with the VOC limits effective on those dates~~ may be supplied, offered for sale, or sold for up to three years after the effective dates provided that (i) the coating was in compliance with the VOC limits in effect at the time of manufacture, and (ii) the date or date-code is displayed on the coating container as required by subsection 8-3-401.1. Any coating subject to this Section may be applied at any time both before and after the specified effective dates.

~~303.1 Until January 1, 2008, any coating included in an approved Averaging Program that does not comply with the VOC limits in Section 8-3-301 may be supplied, offered for sale or sold for up to three years after the end of the compliance period specified in the approved Averaging Program provided that either the statement: "This product is subject to architectural coatings averaging provisions in California" or a substitute symbol specified by the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board is displayed on the coating container. Any coating subject to this subsection may be applied at any time after the period specified in the Averaging Program.~~

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-304 **Painting Practices:** All architectural coating containers shall be closed when not in use. "In use" is the active application of contents to a surface by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging or other means. Architectural coating containers include but are not limited to, drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays and any other application containers. Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning or cleanup shall also be closed when not in use.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-305 **Prohibition of Excess 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 Section 8-3-301.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-306 **Rust Preventative Coatings:** Effective until January 1, ~~2004~~2012, a person shall only apply and solicit the application of rust preventative coatings for non-industrial uses~~, unless~~ if such coatings comply with the VOC limit for industrial maintenance coating as specified in Section 8-45-301.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-307: **Coatings Not Listed in Section 8-3-301, Table 2:** Any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for a specialty coating listed in Section 8-3-301, Table 2 shall be classified as a flat, nonflat medium or low or nonflat high gloss coating, based on it~~'~~s gloss, as defined in Section 8-3-221, 234 or 235, and the corresponding VOC limit in Section 8-3-301, Table 2 shall apply.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-308: ~~**Averaging Compliance Option:** Effective January 1, 2003, in lieu of compliance with the specified VOC limits in Section 8-3-301, any of the following coatings may be averaged by the manufacturer such that their actual cumulative emissions over a compliance period not to exceed one year, as calculated from sales of the designated coatings, are less than or equal to the cumulative emissions that would have been allowed under the specified VOC limits, provided that, (i) the manufacturer complies with the provisions of the Manual of Procedures, Volume I, Number 7, and, (ii) the manufacturer maintains and makes available inspection records for at least three years after the end of each compliance period:~~

~~307.1 Bituminous roof coatings,~~
~~307.2 Flats,~~
~~307.3 Floor coatings,~~
~~307.4 Industrial maintenance coatings,~~
~~307.5 Nonflats,~~
~~307.6 Primers, sealers, and undercoaters,~~
~~307.7 Quick-dry enamels,~~
~~307.8 Quick-dry primers, sealers, and undercoaters,~~
~~307.9 Roof coatings,~~
~~307.10 Rust preventative coatings,~~
~~307.11 Stains, and~~
~~307.12 Waterproofing sealers.~~

~~This Section and Volume I, Number 7 of the Manual of Procedures: Averaging Provision for Archtectural Coatings, shall be effective only until January 1, 2005, after which this compliance option shall no longer be allowed.~~

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-309 **Limited Allowance, Industrial Maintenance Coatings:** Effective January 1, 2004, industrial maintenance coatings with a VOC content of greater than 250 grams VOC per liter but no greater than 340 grams VOC per liter may be manufactured, sold, offered for sale, solicited, and applied in the District provided the user of the coating, or manufacturer or seller on behalf of the user, has petitioned the APCO for use of the coating as per Section 8-3-402 and has received written approval. The APCO shall not approve any petition if the approval, when combined with approvals granted previously during the calendar year, would result in excess emissions of greater than 10 tons per year. Excess emissions are emissions greater than those that would result from an equal volume of coating at the VOC limit of 250 grams per liter. This Section shall not apply to industrial maintenance coatings offered for sale to the general public.

8-3-310 Surface Preparation and Solvent Loss Minimization: Any person using organic solvent for surface preparation and cleanup or mixing, using or disposing of coating or stripper containing organic solvent:

310.1 Shall close containers used for the storage or disposal of cloth or paper used for solvent surface preparation and cleanup.

310.2 Shall close containers of fresh or spent solvent, coating, catalyst, thinner, reducer, or solvent when not in use.

310.3 Shall not use organic compounds for the cleanup of spray equipment, including paint lines, unless equipment for collecting the organic compounds and minimizing their evaporation to the atmosphere is used.

310.4 The VOC content of surface preparation solvent shall not exceed 25 grams per liter.

8-3-400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

8-3-401 Container Labeling Requirements: Each container for any coating subject to this Rule shall display all the information in subsection 8-3-401.1 through 401.3, and, as applicable, the information in subsection 8-3-401.4 through 401.9:

401.1 Date Code: ~~On the label, lid or bottom; t~~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, an explanation of each code must be filed with the Executive Officer of the Air Resources Board and be made available to the Air Pollution Control Officer on request.

401.2 Thinning Recommendation: ~~On the label or lid; a~~ A statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating so as not to exceed the VOC limit listed in Section 8-3-301 shall be indicated on the label or lid of the container. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of coatings with water. If thinning prior to use is not necessary, the recommendation must specify that the coating is to be applied without thinning.

401.3 VOC Content: ~~On the container; the maximum or actual VOC content of the coating, as supplied, including the VOC content at maximum thinning as recommended by the manufacturer. VOC content shall be displayed as grams VOC per liter of coating. VOC content may be calculated using product formulation data or shall be determined using the test method specified in Section 8-3-601, 602 or 604.~~

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

3.1 Maximum VOC content as determined from all potential product formulations; or

3.2 VOC content as determined from actual formulation data: or

3.3 VOC content as determined using the applicable test methods in Sections 8-3-601, 602, and 604.

3.4 If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the container must display the VOC content, as supplied.

3.5 If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the container must display the VOC content including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer.

3.6 If the coating is a multi-component product, the container must display the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed.

3.7 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 Sections 8-3-261 and 262.

401.4 For Industrial Maintenance Coatings: On the label or lid; one or more of the following: (i) "For Industrial Use Only," (ii) "For Professional Use Only," (iii)

"Not For Residential Use," or (iv) "Not Intended For Residential Use" shall be prominently displayed.

401.5 For Clear Brushing Lacquers: Effective until January 1, ~~2003~~ 2012, "For Brush Application Only," and "This Product Must Not Be Thinned Or Sprayed" shall be prominently displayed on the label.

401.6 For Rust Preventative Coatings: ~~Effective January 1, 2003,~~ "For Metal Substrates Only" shall be prominently displayed on the label.

401.7 For Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters: until January 1, ~~2003~~ 2012, one of the following: (i) For Blocking Stains, (ii) For Fire-Damaged Substrates, (iii) For Smoke-Damaged Substrates, (iv) For Water-Damaged Substrates, or, (v) For Excessively Chalky Surfaces shall be prominently displayed on the label.

401.8 For Quick Dry Enamels: Effective until January 1, ~~2003~~ 2012, "Quick Dry" and the dry hard time shall be prominently displayed on the label.

401.9 For Nonflat – High Gloss Coatings: Effective January 1, 2003, "High Gloss" shall be prominently displayed on the label.

401.10 For Faux Finishing Coatings: Effective January 1, 2010, the labels of all Faux Finishing Coatings shall be prominently display the statement "This product can only be sold or used as part of a Faux Finishing coating system."

401.11 Reactive Penetrating Sealers: Effective January 1, 2010, the labels of all Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall prominently display the statement "Reactive Penetrating Sealer."

401.12 Stone Consolidants: Effective January 1, 2010, the labels of all Stone Consolidants shall prominently display the statement "Stone Consolidant – For Professional Use Only."

401.13 Wood Coatings: Effective January 1, 2010, the labels of all Wood Coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Wood Substrates Only."

401.14 Zinc Rich Primers: Effective January 1, 2010, the labels of all Zinc Rich Primers shall prominently display the statement "For Professional Use Only"

(Amended 3/17/82, 12/1/82, 5/18/83, 1/8/86; Amended, Renumbered 11/21/01)

8-3-402 Petition, Limited Allowance for Industrial Maintenance Coatings: A person seeking to use the limited allowance for industrial maintenance coatings as per Section 8-3-309 shall comply with the following requirements:

402.1 The petitioner shall certify that complying coatings able to meet the job performance requirements are not available.

402.2 The petition shall contain the following information, as applicable: (i) job requirements, and job and site description, (ii) volume of coating required, and, (iii) maximum VOC content of coating to be applied.

402.3 If the APCO grants written approval, the approval shall contain volume and allowable VOC content conditions. Until written approval is granted and received by the petitioner, all provisions of this Rule shall apply.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-500 MONITORING AND RECORDS

8-3-501 Reporting Requirements: : Effective until January 1, 2010, ~~E~~each manufacturer of the following products shall submit a report to the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004. The report shall contain the following information for the preceding calendar year, but need only be submitted once each year for all districts:

501.1 Clear Brushing Lacquers, Number of gallons of clear brushing lacquers sold in California and the method used to calculate California sales.

501.2 Rust Preventative Coatings: Number of gallons of rust preventative coatings sold in California and the method used to calculate California sales.

501.3 Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters: Number of gallons of specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters as defined in Section 8-3-252 sold in California and the method used to calculate California sales.

501.4 Toxic Compounds: For coatings that contain methylene chloride or perchloroethylene, (i) product brand name and a copy of product label with

legible usage instructions, (ii) product category as defined by this Rule to which the product belongs, (iii) total sales in California during the calendar year to the nearest gallon, and (iv) volume percentage, to the nearest 0.10%, of methylene chloride or perchloroethylene in the coating.

501.5 Recycled Coatings: Number of gallons of recycled coatings distributed in California and the method used to calculate California distribution. In addition, each manufacturer shall submit a certification of their status as a Recycled Paint Manufacturer, but need only submit a certification once.

501.6 Bituminous Coatings: Number of gallons of bituminous roof coatings and bituminous roof primers sold in California and the method used to calculate California sales.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-502 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 limited to:

502.1 The name and mailing address of the manufacturer;

502.2 The name, address and telephone number of a contact person;

502.3 The name of the coating products as it appears on the label and the applicable coating category;

502.4 Whether the product is marketed for interior or exterior use or both;

502.5 The number of gallons sold in California in containers greater than one liter (1.057 quarts);

502.6 The VOC Actual content and VOC Regulatory content in grams per liter. VOC Actual is calculated according to the equation in 8-3-607 for all coatings. VOC Regulatory is calculated according to the equation in 8-3-608, except for low-solids coatings. 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;

502.7 The names and CAS numbers of the VOC constituents in the product;

502.8 The names and CAS numbers of any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in Section 8-3-261;

502.9 Whether the product is marketed as solventborne, waterborne, or 100 percent solids;

502.10 Description of resin or binder in the product;

502.11 Whether the coating is a single-component or multi-component product;

502.12 The density of the product in pounds per gallon;

502.13 The percent by weight of: solids, all volatile materials, water, and any compound in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in Section 8-3-261;

502.14 The percent by volume of solids, all volatile materials, water, and any compound in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in Section 8-3-261;

502.15 All sales data listed in Section 8-3-502.1 through 502.14 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, Section 91000-91022.

8-3-600 MANUAL OF PROCEDURES

8-3-601 Determination of Compliance, Air-Dried Water Reducible Coatings: The means by which compliance of air-dried, water reducible coatings is determined are found in the Manual of Procedures, Volume III, Method 21.

(Amended 3/17/82, 5/18/83)

8-3-602 **Determination of Compliance, Air-Dried Solvent Based Coatings:** The means by which compliance of air-dried, solvent based coatings is determined are found in the Manual of Procedures, Volume III Method 22.

(Amended 3/17/82, 5/18/83)

8-3-603 **Deleted November 21, 2001**

8-3-604 **Determination of Compliance, Low Solids Architectural Coatings:** The means by which compliance of low solids architectural coatings is determined are found in the Manual of Procedures, Volume III, Method 31.

(Adopted November 4, 1998)

8-3-605 **Determination of Compliance, 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). 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.

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-606 **Incorporated Test Methods:** The following test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test coatings subject to provisions of this Rule:

606.1 Flame Spread Index: The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E 84-99, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials," (see Section 8-3-220, Fire-Retardant Coating).

606.2 Fire Resistance Rating: The fire resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E 119-98, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction Materials," (see Section 8-3-219, Fire-Resistive Coating).

606.3 Gloss Determination: The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss," (see Section 8-3-221, 234, 235 and 240, Flat Coating, Nonflat Coating, Nonflat High Gloss Coating, and Quick-Dry Enamels).

606.4 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 Section 8-3-232, Metallic Pigmented Coating).

606.5 Acid Content of Coatings: Measurement of acid content of Pre-Treatment Wash Primers shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 1613-96, "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products," (see Section 8-3-238, Pre-Treatment Wash Primers).

606.6 Drying Times: The set-to-touch, dry-hard, dry-to-touch, and dry-to-recoat times of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 1640-95, "Standard Test Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature, " (see Section 8-3-240 and 241, Quick-Dry Enamel and Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater). The tack-free time of a quick-dry enamel coating shall be determined by the Mechanical Test Method of ASTM Designation D 1640-95.

606.7 Surface Chalkiness: The chalkiness of a surface shall be determined using ASTM Designation D 4214-98, "Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films," (see Section 8-3-252, Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater).

606.8 Exempt Compounds – Siloxanes: The quantity of cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes shall be analyzed by the Manual of Procedures, Volume III, Laboratory Method 43: "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials," (see Section 8-3-261, Volatile Organic Compounds).

606.9 Exempt Compounds – Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF): The quantity of parachlorobenzotrifluoride shall be analyzed by the Manual of Procedures,

Volume III, Laboratory Method 41, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent-Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (see Section 8-3-261, Volatile Organic Compound).

606.10 Exempt Compounds – Methyl Acetate: The quantity of methyl acetate shall be determined by ASTM Method D-6133-00: "Standard Test Method for Acetone, PCBTF, Methyl Acetate or t-Butyl Acetate Content of Solvent-Reducible and Water Reducible Paints, Coatings, Resins, and Raw Materials by Direct Injection Into a Gas Chromatograph." (see Section 8-3-261, Volatile Organic Compound).

606.11 Hydrostatic Pressure for Basement Specialty Coatings: The hydrostatic pressure for a basement specialty coating shall be determined by ASTM D7088-04, "Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry." (See section 8-3-267, Basement Specialty Coating.)

606.12 Gonioapparent Characteristics for Coatings: The gonioapparent characteristics of a coating shall be determined by ASTM E-284-99, "Standard Terminology of Appearance." (See Section 8-3-270, Gonioapparent.)

606.13 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Adhesion: The adhesion of a tub and tile refinish coating shall be determined by ASTM D 4585-99 "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D3359-02, "Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test." (See Section 8-3-280, Tub and Tile Refinishing Coating.)

606.14 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Hardness: The hardness of a tub and tile refinish coating shall be determined by ASTM D3363-05, "Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test." (See Section 8-3-280, Tub and Tile Refinishing Coating.)

606.15 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasion Resistance: The abrasion resistance of a tub and tile refinishing coating shall be determined by ASTM D 4060-07, "Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser." (See Section 8-3-280, Tub and Tile Refinishing Coating.)

606.16 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Water Resistance: The water resistance of a tub and tile refinish coating shall be determined by ASTM D4585-99, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D714-02e1, "Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paint." (See Section 8-3-280, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating.)

606.17 Waterproofing Membrane: The water resistance of a waterproofing membrane shall be determined by ASTM C836-06, "Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course." (See Section 8-3-283, Waterproofing Membrane.)

606.18 Mold and Mildew Growth Resistance for Basement Specialty Coatings: The mildew growth resistance of a basement specialty coating shall be determined by ASTM D3273-00, "Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber" and ASTM D3274-95, "Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Surface Disfigurement of Paint Films by Microbial (Fungal or Algal) Growth or Soil and Dirt Accumulation." (See Section 8-3-267, Basement Specialty Coating.)

606.19 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Repellency: The water repellency of a reactive penetrating sealer shall be determined by ASTM C67-07, "Standard Test Method for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile"; or ASTM C97-02, "Standard Test Method for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone"; or ASTM C140-06, "Standard Test Method for

Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units." (See Section 8-3-276, Reactive Penetrating Sealer.)

606.20 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Vapor Transmission: The water vapor transmission of a reactive penetrating sealer shall be determined by ASTM E96/E96M-05, Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials." (See Section 8-3-276, Reactive Penetrating Sealer.)

606.21 Reactive Penetrating Sealer – Chloride Screening Applications: The performance criteria of reactive penetrating sealers shall be determined by National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), "Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures." (See Section 8-3-276, Reactive Penetrating Sealer.)

606.22 Stone Consolidants: The specification criteria of a stone Consolidant shall be determined by ASTM E2167-01, "Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants." (See Section 8-3-281, Stone Consolidant.)

(Adopted November 21, 2001)

8-3-607: Grams of VOC per liter for Low Solids Coatings: Calculate the VOC content by using the following equation:

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

Where:

W_s = Weight of volatile compounds in grams.

W_w = Weight of water in grams.

W_{es} = Weight of exempt compounds in grams or pounds.

V_m = Volume of material in liters or gallons.

8-3-608: Grams of VOC per liter for Architectural Coatings: Calculate the VOC content by using the following equation:

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

Where:

W_s = Weight of volatile compounds in grams.

W_w = Weight of water in grams.

W_{es} = Weight of exempt compounds in grams or pounds.

V_m = Volume of material in liters or gallons.

V_w = Volume of water in liters.

V_{es} = Volume of exempt compounds in liters.