

RULE 215 - ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

(Revised: 9/08/94; 9/27/94, 6/20/2017)

215.1 APPLICABILITY:

- A. Except as provided in Section 215.3, this rule is applicable to any person who supplies, manufactures, blends, repackages, sells, offers for sale, applies, or solicits the application of any architectural coating ~~or whomanufactures, blends, or repackages any architectural coating~~ for use in the District.
- A-B. The version of Rule 215 Architectural Coatings, adopted September 27, 1994, shall remain in effect in its entirety until December 31, 2017. A coating manufactured prior to January 1, 2018, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after January 1, 2018, provided that the coating complied, at the time of manufacture, with all applicable provisions in Rule 215 as revised adopted September 27, 1994. Such coating may also be applied at any time, both before and after January 1, 2018. This Section does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date code required by Section 215.5A of this rule.

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~~B-215.2 SEVERABILITY:~~

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

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215.3 EXEMPTIONS:

- A. The requirements of this rule shall not apply to:
 1. Any architectural coating that is supplied, sold, offered for sale, or manufactured for use outside of the District or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging. Architectural coatings manufactured in the District for use outside of the District or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging.
 2. Architectural coatings supplied in containers having capacities of one liter (1.057 quart) or less provided the following requirements are met:-
 - a. The container is not bundled together with other containers of the same specific coating category (listed in the Table of Standards) to be sold as a unit that exceeds one liter (1.057 quarts), excluding containers packed together for shipping to a retail outlet.
 - b. The label or any other product literature does not suggest combining multiple containers of the same specific category (listed in the Table of Standards) so that the combination exceeds one liter (1.057 quarts).
 3. Architectural coatings sold in non-refillable aerosol containers having capacities of one liter or less, or as defined as "Aerosol Coating Product" in Section 215.9. ~~Emulsion-type bituminous-pavement sealers.~~

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~~C. DEFINITIONS:~~

- ~~**ADHESIVE:** Any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.~~
- ~~**AEROSOL COATING PRODUCT:** A pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground-traffic/marking applications.~~
- ~~**ALUMINUM ROOF COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to~~

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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 215.8E.4.

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A. APPURTENANCES: Accessories to an architectural structure, including, but not limited to: hand-railings, cabinets, bathroom and kitchen fixtures, fences, rain gutters and down spouts, window screens, doors, elevators, lamp posts, heating and air conditioning equipment, other fixed-mechanical equipment, large fixed stationary tools, partitions, pipes and piping systems, stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks, fire escapes, and concrete forms.

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B. ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS: 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. Coatings applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances, to mobile homes, to pavements, or to curbs:

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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:

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— 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 subsection 215.8E.12; and

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— 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 D3273-00 and ASTM D3274-95, incorporated by reference in section 215.8E.18.

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C. BELOW-GROUND WOOD PRESERVATIVES: Coatings formulated to protect below-ground wood from decay or insect attack and which contains a wood-preserved chemical registered by the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

D. BITUMINOUS COATING MATERIALS: Black or brownish materials, soluble in carbon disulfide, consisting mainly of hydrocarbons and which are obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum oils, or of low grades of coal. Bitumens include, but aren't limited to, asphalt, tar, pitch, and asphaltite.

— **BITUMINOUS ROOF COATING:** A coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing;

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— **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.

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E. BOND BREAKERS: Coatings applied between layers of concrete to prevent the freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the layer over which it is poured.

— **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.

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— **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.

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F. CLEAR WOOD FINISHES: Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.

G. CONCRETE CURING COMPOUND: Coatings applied to freshly poured concrete to retard the evaporation of water or harden or dustproof the surface.

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— **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: 1) prevent penetration of water, or 2) provide resistance abrasion, alkalis, acids, mildew, staining, or ultraviolet light, or 3) harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.

— **DRIVEWAY SEALER:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions: 1) fill cracks, or 2) seal the surface to

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~~provide protection, or 3) restore or preserve the appearance.~~

~~**H.DRY FOG COATING (MILL WHITE COATING):** Coatings formulated only for spray application such that overspray droplets dry before subsequent contact with other surfaces.~~

~~**EXEMPT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS:** A compound identified as exempt under the definition of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), subsection 4.63. Exempt compounds content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. EPA Method 24 or South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.8.~~

~~1.Means any of the following compound:~~

~~2.carbon dioxide (CO₂)~~

~~3.carbon monoxide (CO)~~

~~4.carbonic acid (CO(OH)₂)~~

~~5.metallie carbides (M-C) or carbonates (M-CO₃)~~

~~6.ammonium carbonate ((NH₄)HCO₃(NH₄)CO₂NH₂)~~

~~7.1,1,1 trichloroethane (methyl-chloroform)~~

~~8.methylene chloride (dichloromethane)~~

~~9.trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)~~

~~10.dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)~~

~~11.chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)~~

~~12.trifluoromethane (HFC-23)~~

~~13.1,1,1 trichloro 2,2,2 trifluoroethane (CFC-113)~~

~~14.1,2 dichloro 1,1,2,2 tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)~~

~~15.chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)~~

~~16.2,2 dichloro 1,1,1 trifluoroethane (HCFC-123)~~

~~17.2 chloro 1,1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124)~~

~~18.pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)~~

~~19.1,1,2,2 tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-134)~~

~~20.1,1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-134a)~~

~~21.1,1 dichloro 1 fluoroethane (HCFC-141b)~~

~~22.1 chloro 1,1 difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)~~

~~23.1,1,1 trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)~~

~~24.1,1 difluoroethane (HFC-152a)~~

~~25.The following classes of perfluorocarbon (PFC) compounds:~~

~~a.cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;~~

~~b.cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;~~

~~c.cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations, and~~

~~d.sulphur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine. Perfluorocarbon compounds will be assumed to be absent from a product or process unless a manufacturer or facility operator identifies the specific individual compounds (from the broad classes of perfluorocarbon compounds) and the amounts present on the product or process and provides an EPA approved test method which can be used to quantify the specific compounds.~~

~~**J.FAUX FINISHING COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated to meet one or more of the following criteria:~~

~~— 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~~

~~— 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~~

~~— 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).~~

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~~when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.4; or~~

~~— 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 topecoat 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 8.5.4; or~~

~~— A clear topecoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing coating that meets the requirements of subsection 4.18.1, 4.18.2, 4.18.3, or 4.18.4. These clear topecoats must be sold and used solely as part of a Faux Finishing coating system, and must be labeled in accordance with subsection 6.1.4.~~

~~**FIRE RESISTIVE COATINGS:** 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 Designation E 119-07, incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.2. Fire Resistive coatings and testing agencies must be approved by building code officials;~~

~~**FIRE RETARDANT COATINGS:** Coatings which have a flame spread index of less than 25 when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 84-87, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Material", after application to Douglas fir according to the manufacturer's recommendations or when tested by an equivalent method approved in writing by the APCO. Effective January 1, 2010, the Fire Retardant coating category is eliminated and coatings with fire retardant properties will be subject to the VOC limit of their primary category (e.g., Flat, Nonflat, etc.);~~

~~**K. 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 8.5.3.~~

~~**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;~~

~~**N. FORM RELEASE COMPOUNDS:** Coatings applied 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.~~

~~**L. 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 subsection 8.5.13.~~

~~**GRAPHIC ARTS COATINGS (SIGN PAINTS):** Coatings formulated for and hand applied by artists using brush or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals, including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.~~

~~**P. GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF COATING LESS WATER AND LESS EXEMPT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS:** The weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating solids and can be calculated by the following equati~~

Where:

W_v = Weight of volatile compounds (grams)

W_w = Weight of water (grams)

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

V_m = Volume of material (liters)

V_w = Volume of water (liters)

V_{eg} = Volume of exempt organic compounds (liters)

~~**GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF MATERIAL:** The weight of VOC per volume of material~~

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and can be calculated by the following equation Where:

W_v = Weight of volatile compounds (grams)

W_w = Weight of water (grams)

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

O. HIGH-TEMPERATURE INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATINGS: Industrial High-performance maintenance coatings formulated for and applied to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 400°F. P.

P. INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE ANTI-GRAFFITI COATINGS: Two-component clear industrial maintenance coatings formulated for and applied to exterior walls and murals to resist repeated scrubbing and exposure to harsh solvents.

S. INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE PRIMER: Is a coating which is intended to be applied to a surface prior to the application of an industrial maintenance topcoat, to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.

R. INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE TOPCOAT: Is a high performance coating which is formulated for and applied to substrates in industrial, commercial, or institutional situations that are exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions:

1. Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;
2. Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, chemical mixtures, or solutions;
3. Repeated exposure to temperatures in excess of 250°F;
4. Repeated heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleaners, or scouring agents; or
5. Exterior exposure of metal structures. Industrial Maintenance Coatings are not for residential use or for use in areas of industrial, commercial, or institutional facilities such as office space and meeting rooms.

S. LACQUER: Is a clear or pigmented coating formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry, by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a quick drying, solid protective film.

T. LOW SOLIDS STAINS AND WOOD PRESERVATIVES COATING: Stains and wood preservatives that contain one pound or less of solids per gallon of material and contain no exempt organic compounds. The VOC content for Low Solids Coating shall be calculated in accordance with subsection 4.64.

U. MAGNESITE CEMENT COATINGS: Coatings formulated for and applied to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

MANUFACTURER'S MAXIMUM THINNING RECOMMENDATION: The maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

X. MASTIC TEXTURE COATINGS: Coatings formulated to cover holes, minor cracks, and conceal surface irregularities, and which are applied in a thickness of at least 10 mils (dry single coat).

MEDIUM DENSITY FIBERBOARD (MDF): A composite wood product, panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulose fibers (usually wood) made by dry forming and pressing of a resinated fiber mat.

METALLIC: Similar to the appearance of gonioparent material, as defined herein, containing metal flakes.

W. METALLIC PIGMENTED COATINGS: Coatings containing at least 0.4 pounds of elemental metallic pigment per gallon of coating as applied, when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318.95. The Metallic Pigmented Coating category does not include coatings applied to roofs or Zinc-Rich Primers.

X. MULTI-COLORED COATINGS: Coatings which exhibit more than one color when applied and which are packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.

Y. NON-FLAT ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS: A coating that is not defined under any other

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~~definition in this rule and that Are coatings which registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85 degree meter or five or greater on a 60 degree meter, and which are identified on the label as a gloss, semi-gloss, or eggshell enamel coating according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999).~~

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~~**NONFLAT HIGH GLOSS COATINGS:** A nonflat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or greater on a 60 degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.3. Nonflat High Gloss coatings must be labeled in accordance with subsection 6.1.10.~~

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~~**Z.OPAQUE STAINS:** All stains that are not classified as semi-transparent stains.~~

~~**AA.OPAQUE WOOD PRESERVATIVES:** Wood preservatives not classified as clear or semi-transparent wood preservatives or as below ground wood preservatives or low solids wood preservatives.~~

~~**PARTICLE BOARD:** 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 a resin.~~

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~~**PEARLESCENT:** Exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother of pearl.~~

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~~**PLYWOOD:** A panel product consisting of layers of wood veneers or composite core pressed together with a resin. Plywood includes panel products made either by hot or cold pressing (with resin) veneers to a platform.~~

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~~**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.~~

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~~**BB.PRE-TREATMENT WASH PRIMER:** A coating which contains at least one-half percent acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1613-06, applied directly to bare metal surfaces to provide necessary surface etching, corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.~~

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~~**CC.PRIMERS:** Coatings formulated and applied to substrates to 1) provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats, or 2) prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or 3) prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate, or 4) provide a smooth surface for the substrate application of coatings, or 5) to provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate, or 6) to block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate.~~

~~**DD.QUICK-DRY PRIMERS, SEALERS, AND UNDERCOATERS:** Are primers, sealers, and undercoaters which are intended to be applied to a surface to for the same reasons as Primers provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats and which are dry to touch in one-half hour and can be recoated in two hours (ASTM D 1640).~~

~~**EE.QUICK-DRY ENAMELS:** Are non-flat coatings which comply with the following:~~

- ~~1. Shall be capable of being applied directly from the container by brush or roller under normal conditions, normal conditions being ambient temperatures between 60°F and 80°F;~~
- ~~2. When tested in accordance with ASTM D 1640 they shall set to touch in two hours or less, dry hard in eight hours or less, and be tack free in four hours or less by the mechanical test method;~~
- ~~3. Shall have a 60°F dried film gloss of no less than 70.~~

~~**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:~~

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- ~~—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 8.5.20: ASTM C67-07, or ASTM C97-02, or ASTM~~

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~~C140.06; and~~

~~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 subsection 8.5.21; and~~

~~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 8.5.22.~~

~~**FF. REACTIVE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (ROC):** Is any volatile compound containing at least one atom of carbon except those compounds identified in this Rule as Exempt Organic Compounds. This term and definition shall replace the following terms and definitions wherever they appear in the District's Rules and Regulations: organic compound, organic gases, organic liquid, organic materials, organic vapor, volatile organic compounds and hydrocarbons.~~

~~**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.~~

~~**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.~~

~~**H. ROOF COATINGS:** Coatings formulated for application to exterior roofs and for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water, or reflecting heat and ultraviolet radiation. Metallic pigmented roof coatings which qualify as metallic pigmented coatings shall not be considered to be in this category, but shall be considered to be in the metallic pigmented coatings category.~~

~~**RUST PREVENTATIVE COATING:** A coating formulated to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces for 1) direct to metal coating; or 2) application over rusty, previously coated surfaces. This category applies to coatings for metal substrates only and must be labeled as such in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 6.1.6. This category does not include: 1) coatings required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer or 2) coatings for use on wood or other non-metallic surface.~~

~~**JJ. SANDING SEALERS:** Clear wood coatings formulated for and applied to bare wood for sanding and to seal the wood for subsequent application of varnish.~~

~~**H. SEALERS:** Coatings formulated for and applied to a substrate to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.~~

~~**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.~~

~~**LL. SEMI-TRANSPARENT STAINS:** Coatings that contain binders and colored pigments and is formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the surface grain pattern or texture.~~

~~**KK. SEMI-TRANSPARENT WOOD PRESERVATIVES:** Wood preservative stains formulated and used to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack by the addition of a wood preservative chemical registered by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, which change the color of a surface but do not conceal the surface, including clear wood preservatives.~~

~~**LL. SHELLACS:** Clear or pigmented coatings formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac (*Lacifer lacca*), beetle, thinned with alcohol, and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.~~

~~**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).~~

~~**OO. SOLICIT:** To require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.~~

~~**NN. SPECIALTY PRIMERS, SEALERS, AND UNDERCOATERS:** Primers, sealers and~~

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~~undercoaters. Coatings used only to perform one of the following functions: repair fire, smoke or water damage; neutralize odors; block stains; block efflorescence; condition chalky surfaces; or coat acoustical materials without affecting their acoustical abilities. Coatings must be labeled in accordance with subsection 6.1.7.~~

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

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~~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, incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.23. This coating is for professional use only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 6.1.9.~~

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~~RR. SWIMMING POOL COATINGS: Coatings formulated and used to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals. These include coatings for swimming pool repair and maintenance.~~

~~PP. SWIMMING POOL REPAIR COATINGS: Chlorinated rubber based coatings used for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools over existing chlorinated rubber based coatings.~~

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

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~~TT. TRAFFIC COATINGS: Coatings formulated for and applied to public streets, highways, and other surfaces including, but not limited to curbs, berms, driveways, and parking lots, sidewalks and airport runways.~~

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~~TUB AND TILE REFINISH COATING: 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: 1) have a scratch hardness of 3H or harder and a gouge hardness of 4H or harder determined on bonderite 1000 in ASTM D3363-05, incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.15, and 2) have a weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles as determined by CS-17 wheels on bonderite 1000 in accordance with ASTM D4060-07, incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.16; and 3) must withstand 1000 hours or more of exposure with few or no #8 blisters as determined on unscrubbed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99, and ASTM D714-02e1, incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.17; and 4) must have an adhesion rating of 4B or better after 24 hours of recovery. This must be determined on unscrubbed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99 and ASTM D3359-02, incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.14.~~

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~~UU. UNDERCOATERS: Coatings formulated and applied to substrates to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coats.~~

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~~SS. VARNISHES: Clear wood finishes formulated with various resins to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air.~~

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~~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.~~

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~~VIRGIN MATERIAL: Materials that contain no post-consumer coatings or secondary industrial materials.~~

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~~TT. VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC): Any volatile compound containing at least one atom of carbon, excluding those compounds listed below. Shall have the same meaning as Reactive Organic Compounds (ROC) as defined in subsection 215.2 FF, of this Rule.~~

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~~methane (CH₄)~~

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~~carbon dioxide (CO₂)~~

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~~carbon monoxide (CO)~~

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~~carbonic acid (CO(OH)₂)~~

~~metallic carbides (M-C) or carbonates (M-CO₃)~~

Comment [a1]: Perhaps do as SMAQMD does and refer this to the Definitions rule.

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- ~~ammonium carbonate ((NH₄)HCO₃(NH₄)CO₂NH₂)~~
- ~~1,1,1 trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)~~
- ~~methylene chloride (dichloromethane)~~
- ~~trichlorofluoromethane (CFC 11)~~
- ~~dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)~~
- ~~chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC 22)~~
- ~~trifluoromethane (HFC 23)~~
- ~~1,1,1 trichloro 2,2,2 trifluoroethane (CFC 113)~~
- ~~1,2 dichloro 1,1,2,2 tetrafluoroethane (CFC 114)~~
- ~~chloropentafluoroethane (CFC 115)~~
- ~~2,2 dichloro 1,1,1 trifluoroethane (HCFC 123)~~
- ~~2 chloro 1,1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane (HCFC 124)~~
- ~~pentafluoroethane (HFC 125)~~
- ~~1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane (HCFC 134)~~
- ~~1,1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane (HCFC 134a)~~
- ~~1,1 dichloro 1 fluoroethane (HCFC 141b)~~
- ~~1 chloro 1,1 difluoroethane (HCFC 142b)~~
- ~~1,1,1 trifluoroethane (HFC 143a)~~
- ~~1,1 difluoroethane (HFC 152a)~~
- ~~cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes;~~
- ~~The following classes of perfluorocarbon (PFC) compounds:~~
 - ~~cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;~~
 - ~~cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;~~
 - ~~cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations;~~
- ~~and~~
- ~~sulphur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine. Perfluorocarbon compounds will be assumed to be absent from a product or process unless a manufacturer or facility operator identifies the specific individual compounds (from the broad classes of perfluorocarbon compounds) and the amounts present on the product or process and provides an EPA approved test method which can be used to quantify the specific compounds;~~
- ~~The following low reactive organic compounds which have been exempted by the U.S. EPA:~~
 - ~~acetone;~~
 - ~~ethane;~~
 - ~~parachlorobenzotrifluoride (1 chloro 4 trifluoromethyl benzene);~~
 - ~~perchloroethylene, and~~
 - ~~methyl acetate;~~
- ~~propylene carbonate (PC)~~
- ~~dimethyl carbonate (DMC)~~
- ~~Tertiary Butyl Acetate (TBAC)~~

~~VOC ACTUAL: The weight of VOC per volume of coating and it is calculated with the following equation:~~

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

~~Where:~~
~~VOC Actual = the grams of VOC per liter of coating (also known as "Material VOC")~~
~~W_s = weight of volatiles, in grams~~
~~W_w = weight of water, in grams~~
~~W_{ec} = weight of exempt compounds, in grams~~

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V_m = volume of coating, in liters

VOC CONTENT: The weight of VOC per volume of coating. VOC Content is VOC Regulatory, as defined in subsection 4.66, for all coatings except those in the Low Solids category. For coatings in the Low Solids category, the VOC Content is VOC Actual, as defined in subsection 4.64. 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.

VOC REGULATORY: The weight of VOC per volume of coating, less the volume of water and exempt compounds. It is calculated with the following equation:

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

Where:

VOC Regulatory = the grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds (also known as "Coating VOC")

W_s = weight of volatiles, in grams

W_w = weight of water, in grams

W_{ec} = weight of exempt compounds, in grams

V_m = volume of coating, in liters

V_w = volume of water, in liters

V_{ec} = volume of exempt compounds, in liters

WATERPROOFING SEALERS OR MEMBRANE: Colorless Clear or opaque coatings formulated and applied for the sole purpose of protecting porous substrates by preventing the penetration of water and which do not alter the surface appearance or texture. They are intended for the following waterproofing applications: below grade surfaces, between concrete slabs, inside tunnels, inside concrete planters, and under flooring materials. These coatings must 1) be applied in a single coat of at least 25 mils (at least 0.025 inch) dry film thickness; and 2) must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM C836-06, incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.18. 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.);

WOOD COATINGS: Coatings labeled and formulated for application to wood substrates only. This 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. This category also includes the following opaque wood coatings: opaque lacquers; opaque sanding sealers; and opaque lacquer undercoats. This 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 6.1.11.

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.

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.

XX. **ZINC RICH PRIMER:** A coating that 1) contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight of total solids; and 2) is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings; and 3) is intended for professional use only and is labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling

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~~requirements in subsection 6.1.12.~~

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215.3215.4 REQUIREMENTS;

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A. Except as provided in ~~Subsections Sections 215.4B, and 215.3 B., 215.4C, 215.3 C., 215.3 E., and 215.3 F.,~~ no person shall, within the District, supply, sell, offer for sale, apply, or solicit the application of; or manufacture, blend, repackage for use within the District, any architectural coating which, at the time of sale or manufacture, contains more than the corresponding limit specified in the Table of Standards. 250 grams of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) per liter of coating excluding water, exempt organic compounds and any colorant added to tint bases. Limits are expressed as "VOC Regulatory", thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendation, excluding any colorant added to tint bases.

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B. ~~A person shall not sell, offer for sale or apply any non flat architectural coating which, at the time of sale or manufacture, has a volatile organic compound content, excluding water and colorant added to tint bases, in excess of the following:~~

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1. ~~380 grams of volatile organic compounds per liter of coating if manufactured prior to September 1, 1986; or~~

2. ~~250 grams of volatile organic compounds per liter of coating if manufactured on or after September 1, 1986.~~

C. ~~Except as provided in Subsection 215.3 D., no person shall, within the District, sell, offer for sale, apply, supply, or solicit the application of; or manufacture, blend or repackage for use within the District, any architectural coating listed in the Table of Standards which, at the time of sale or manufacture, exceeds the limits in the Table (expressed as grams of VOC per liter of coating as applied, excluding water, exempt organic compounds, and any colorant added to tint bases) after the corresponding date listed in the Table:~~

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**TABLE OF STANDARDS
VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS**

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EXISTING Limit COATINGS CATEGORY	EXISTING Limit (g/L)	NEW Limit (g/L)	NEW Limit COATINGS CATEGORY
Grams VOC/L less water and exempt organic compounds	Effective until 12/31/1417	Effective beginning 1/1/1518	Grams VOC/L less water and exempt organic compounds
		50	Flat Coatings
		100	Nonflat Coatings
		150	Nonflat - High Gloss Coatings
			Specialty Coatings
		400	Aluminum Roof Coatings
		400	Basement Specialty Coatings
		50	Bituminous Roof Coatings

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Bond Breakers	350	350	Bituminous Roof Primers
Concrete Curing Compounds	350	350	Bond Breakers
		350	Concrete Curing Compounds
		100	Concrete/Masonry Sealers
Dry Fog Coatings	400	50	Driveway Sealers
		150	Dry Fog Coatings
		350	Faux Finishing Coatings
Fire Retardant Coatings: Clear	650	350	Fire-Resistive Coatings
Fire Retardant Coatings: Pigmented	350	350	Fire Resistive Coatings
		100	Floor Coatings
Form Release Compounds	250	250	Form-Release Compounds
Graphic Arts (Sign) Coatings	500	500	Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)
High Temperature Industrial Maintenance Coatings	420	420	High Temperature Coatings
Industrial Maintenance: Anti-Graffiti Coatings	340	250	Industrial Maintenance Coatings
Low-Solids Stains and Wood Preservatives	120	120*	Low Solids Coatings
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450	450	Magnesite Cement Coatings
Mastic Texture Coatings	300	100	Mastic Texture Coatings
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500	500	Metallic Pigmented Coatings
Multi-Color Coatings	420	250	Multi-Color Coatings
Pre-Treatment Wash Primer	675	420	Pre-Treatment Wash Primers
Primers, Sealers, and Interceptors	350	100	Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters
		350	Reactive Penetrating Sealers
		250	Recycled Coatings
Roof Coatings	300	50	Roof Coatings
		250	Rust Preventative Coatings
Shellac: Clear	730	730	Shellacs: Clear
Shellac: Pigmented	550	550	Shellacs: Opaque
		100	Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Interceptors	350		
			(Specialty Flats is not defined in Rule 215
Specialty Flats	400		repor the Suggested Control Measure.
			Category will be deleted.)
Opaque Stains	350	250	Stains
Semi-Transparent Stains	350		
		450	Stone Consolidants
Swimming Pool Coatings	340	340	Swimming Pool Coatings
Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance	650		
		100	Traffic Marking Coatings
Traffic Coatings	250	420	Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings
		250	Waterproofing Membranes
Waterproofing Sealers	400		
Varnish	350		
Lacquer (Clear or Pigmented)	680	275	Wood Coatings-
Sanding Sealer (Non-Lacquer)	350		
Below Ground Wood Preservatives	350	350	Wood Preservatives
Opaque Wood Preservatives	350		

Semi-Transparent and Clear Wood Preservatives	350		
		340	Zinc-Rich Primers

*For Low-Solids Coatings the limit is expressed as VOC Actual.

~~D. Sale of a coating manufactured prior to the effective date of the corresponding standard in the Table of Standards, and not complying with that standard, shall not constitute a violation of Subsection 215.3 C. until three (3) years after the effective date of the standard, nor shall application of such a coating.~~

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~~E. A person shall not sell, offer for sale or apply any architectural specialty coating (listed below) which, at the time of sale or manufacture, exceeds the following limits (expressed as grams of VOC per liter of coating as applied, excluding water) after the date listed below:~~

~~Effective September 1, 1989~~

~~Lacquer 680~~

~~Industrial Maintenance Primers Topcoats 420~~

Quick Dry Enamels

400

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~~B. **MOST RESTRICTIVE VOC LIMIT:** If a coating meets the definition in Section 215.9Section 4 for one or more specialty coating categories that are listed in the Table of Standards, then that coating is required to meet the VOC limit for the applicable specialty coating listed in the Table of Standards rather than is not required to meet the VOC limits for Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat – High Gloss coatings, is required to meet the VOC limit for the applicable specialty coating listed in the Table of Standards, with the exception of the specialty coating categories specified in subsections 215.4B.1 through 215.4B.12. If a coating is recommended for use in more than one of the specialty coating categories listed in the Table of Standards, 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, including but not limited to:~~

- ~~1. Metallic pigmented coatings.~~
- ~~2. Shellacs.~~
- ~~3. Pretreatment wash primers.~~
- ~~4. Industrial maintenance coatings.~~
- ~~5. Low-solids coatings.~~
- ~~6. Wood preservatives.~~
- ~~7. High temperature coatings.~~
- ~~8. Bituminous roof primers.~~
- ~~9. Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoats.~~
- ~~10. Aluminum roof coatings.~~
- ~~11. Zinc-rich primers.~~
- ~~12. Wood Coatings.~~

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~~F. All VOC containing materials shall be stored in closed containers when not in use.~~

~~C. **SELL-THROUGH OF COATINGS:** A coating manufactured prior to the effective date specified for that coating in the Table of Standards January 1, 2018 and that complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the specified effective date. In addition, a coating manufactured before the effective date specified for that coating in the Table of Standards Such coatings may be applied at any time, both before and after the specified effective dates so long as the coating complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured, 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 section does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date-code required by Section 215.5A, subsection~~

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~~D. 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.~~

~~E. 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 the Table of Standards.~~

~~G-F. COATINGS NOT LISTED IN THE TABLE OF STANDARDS: For any The VOC content limit for coatings that does not meet any of the definitions for any of the specialty coatings categories listed in the Table of Standards, the VOC content limit shall be determined by classifying the coating as a Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat - High Gloss coating, based on its gloss, as defined in Sections subsections 215.9U, 4.21, 215.9JJ, 4.36, and 215.9KK, 4.37, and t The corresponding Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat - High Gloss VOC limits in the Table of Standards shall apply.~~

G. NEW CATEGORIES: Prior to January 1, 2018, any coating that meets a definition in Section 215.9 for a coating category listed in the Table of Standards and complies with the applicable VOC limit in the Table of Standards and with Sections 215.4B and 215.5 shall be considered in compliance with this rule.

~~215.3215.5 ADMINISTRATIVE CONTAINER LABELING REQUIREMENTS:~~

~~The following labeling requirements shall apply to the extent not preempted by federal law. Each manufacturer of any architectural coating subject to this rule shall display the information listed in Sections 215.5A through 215.5K on the coating container (or label) in which the coating is sold or distributed.~~

A. 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).

B. THINNING RECOMMENDATIONS: A statement of tThe manufacturer's thinning recommendations 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.

C. VOC CONTENT: Each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display eOne of the following values in grams of VOC per liter of coating shall be indicated on the container:

- ~~1. 1) Maximum VOC Content as determined from all potential product formulations; or~~
- ~~2. 2) VOC Content as determined from actual formulation data; or~~
- ~~3. 3) VOC Content as determined using the test methods in Section 215.7B, subsection 8.2.~~

~~If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning thinning is not recommended, the container must display the VOC Content, as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, thinning is recommended, 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 subsections Sections 215.9SSS, 4.64, 215.9TTT, 4.65, and 215.9UUU, 4.66~~

D. FAUX FINISHING COATINGS: Effective January 1, 2018, the labels of all clear topcoat Faux Finishing coatings shall prominently display the statement "This product can only be sold or used as part of a Faux Finishing coating system."

E. INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATINGS: Effective January 1, 2018, the labels of all Industrial Maintenance coatings shall prominently display the statement "For industrial use only" or "For professional use only" or "Not for residential use." or "Not intended for residential use."

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- F. **RUST PREVENTATIVE COATINGS:** The labels of all rust preventative coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Metal Substrates Only."
- G. **REACTIVE PENETRATING SEALERS:** Effective January 1, 2018, the labels of all Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall prominently display the statement "Reactive Penetrating Sealer."
- H. **STONE CONSOLIDANTS:** Effective January 1, 2018, the labels of all Stone Consolidants shall prominently display the statement "Stone Consolidant - For Professional Use Only."
- I. **NONFLAT - HIGH GLOSS COATINGS:** Effective January 1, 2018, the labels of all Nonflat - High Gloss coatings shall prominently display the words "High Gloss."
- J. **WOOD COATINGS:** Effective January 1, 2018, the labels of all Wood Coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Wood Substrates Only."
- K. **ZINC RICH PRIMERS:** Effective January 1, 2018, the labels of all Zinc Rich Primers shall prominently display the statement "For industrial use only" or "For professional use only" or "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use."

215.4 REQUIREMENTS:

The following labeling requirements shall apply to the extent not preempted by federal law.

- A. Each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display the date of manufacture of the contents or a code indicating the date of manufacture. Each manufacturer of such coatings shall file with the Air Pollution Control Officer and the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board, an explanation of each code within four (4) months from the date of adoption of this rule or before such code is first used for such coatings within this District.
- B. Each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display a statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating. This recommendation shall not apply to the thinning of architectural coatings with water. The recommendation shall specify that the coating is to be employed without thinning or diluting under normal environmental and application conditions unless any thinning recommended on the label for normal environmental and application conditions does not cause a coating to exceed its applicable standard.
- C. Each container of any coating subject to this rule and manufactured ONE YEAR AFTER THE ADOPTION DATE OF THIS RULE, shall display the maximum VOC content of the coating, as applied, and after any thinning as recommended by the manufacturer. The VOC content shall be displayed as grams of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) per liter of coating (less water and less exempt organic compounds, and excluding any colorant added to tint bases). VOC content displayed may be calculated using product formulation data, or may be determined using the test method in Section 215.6 A.
- D. Each container of Industrial Maintenance Primer and Industrial Maintenance Topcoat subject to this rule and manufactured ONE YEAR AFTER THE DATE OF ADOPTION OF THIS RULE, shall include the statement "Not for Residential Use" or "Not for Residential Use in California" prominently displayed on all labels of all industrial maintenance coatings.

215.5 EXEMPTIONS:

The requirements of this rule shall not apply to:
 architectural coatings manufactured in the District for use outside of the District or for shipment to other manufacturers for repackaging;
 architectural coatings supplied in containers having capacities of one liter or less;
 architectural coatings sold in non-refillable aerosol containers having capacities of one liter or less;
 emulsion-type bituminous pavement sealers.

215.6 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. **SALES DATA:** A responsible official from each manufacturer shall upon request of the Executive Officer of the ARB Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO), or his or her delegate, provide data concerning the distribution and sales of architectural coatings for emissions inventory purposes. The

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the VOC content of a coating, the manufacturer may use U.S. EPA Method 24, or an alternative method as provided in ~~subsection~~Section 215.7C8-3, formulation data, ~~formulation data, or any other~~ reasonable means. ~~For predicting that the coating 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 section 215.7C, ~~except when an alternative method is approved as specified in subsection 8.3.~~ The District Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) may require the manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.

C. **ALTERNATIVE TEST METHODS:** ~~Other test methods- may also be used if demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with subsection~~Section 215.7B8-2 and ~~, after review and approval in writing by the staffs of the District, the ARB, and the U.S. EPA, may also be used.~~

D. **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~~Section 215.7E.118.5-14. This method has not been approved for methacrylate multicomponent coatings used for ~~other purposes other purposes~~ than as traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multicomponent coatings.

E. **TEST METHODS:** The following test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test coatings subject to the provisions of this rule:

1. **FLAME SPREAD INDEX:** ~~The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating shall be determined by~~ASTM E 84-07, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials," ~~(see section 4, Fire-Retardant Coating);~~
2. **FIRE RESISTANCE RATING:** ~~The fire resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by~~ASTM E 119-07, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials," ~~(see section 4, Fire-Resistive Coating);~~
3. **GLOSS DETERMINATION:** ~~The gloss of a coating shall be determined by~~ASTM D 523-89 (1999), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss," ~~(see section 4, Flat Coating, Nonflat Coating, and Nonflat-High Gloss Coating);~~
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 4, Aluminum Roof, Faux Finishing, and Metallic Pigmented Coating);~~
5. **ACID CONTENT OF COATINGS:** ~~The acid content of a coating shall be determined by~~ASTM D 1613-06, "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products," ~~(see section 4, Pre-treatment Wash Primer);~~
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 215.7~~section 8 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 4, Volatile Organic Compound, and subsection 8.2);~~
7. **EXEMPT COMPOUNDS--PARACHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE (PCBTF):** ~~The exempt compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride, shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance with section 8 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 4, Volatile Organic Compound, and subsection 8.2);~~
8. **EXEMPT COMPOUNDS:** ~~The content of compounds exempt under~~Under U.S. EPA Method 24; ~~shall be analyzed by~~ SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), "Determination of Exempt Compounds," SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples ~~(see~~

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~~section 4, Volatile Organic Compound, and subsection 8.2).~~

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 8.2).~~
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 8.2).~~
11. **METHACRYLATE MULTICOMPONENT TRAFFIC MARKING COATINGS:** ~~The VOC content of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be analyzed by the procedures in 40 CFR part 59, subpart D, appendix A, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings," (see subsection 8.4).~~
12. **HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE FOR BASEMENT SPECIALTY COATINGS:** ~~ASTM D7088-04, "Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry," (see section 4, Basement Specialty Coating).~~
13. **TUB AND TILE REFINISH COATING ADHESION:** ~~ASTM D 4585-99, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D3359-02, "Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test," (see section 4, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).~~
14. **TUB AND TILE REFINISH COATING HARDNESS:** ~~ASTM D 3363-05, "Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test," (see section 4, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).~~
15. **TUB AND TILE REFINISH COATING ABRASION RESISTANCE:** ~~ASTM D 4060-07, "Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser" (see section 4, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).~~
16. **TUB AND TILE REFINISH COATING WATER RESISTANCE:** ~~ASTM D 4585-99, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D714-02e1, "Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints," (see section 4, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).~~
17. **WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE:** ~~ASTM C836-06, "Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course," (see section 4, Waterproofing Membrane).~~
18. **MOLD AND MILDEW GROWTH FOR BASEMENT SPECIALTY COATINGS:** ~~ASTM D3273-00, "Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber" and ASTM D3274-95, "Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Surface Disfigurement of Paint Films by Microbial (Fungal or Algal) Growth or Soil and Dirt Accumulation," (see section 4, Basement Specialty Coating).~~
19. **REACTIVE PENETRATING SEALER WATER REPELLENCY:** ~~ASTM C67-07, "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile"; or ASTM C97-02, "Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone"; or ASTM C140-06, "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units," (see section 4, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).~~
20. **REACTIVE PENETRATING SEALER WATER VAPOR TRANSMISSION:** ~~ASTM E96/E96M-05, "Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials," (see section 4, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).~~
21. **REACTIVE PENETRATING SEALER - CHLORIDE SCREENING APPLICATIONS:** ~~National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), "Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures," (see section 4, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).~~
22. **STONE CONSOLIDANTS:** ~~ASTM E2167-01, "Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants," (see section 4, Stone Consolidant).~~

A. Volatile Organic Compounds: Measurement of volatile organic compounds in architectural coatings

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~~shall be conducted and reported in accordance with EPA Method 24 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).
Measurement of volatile organic compounds from exempt organic compounds also shall be conducted and reported in accordance with CARB Method 432.~~

~~B. Acid Content: Measurement of acid content of pretreatment wash primers shall be done in accordance with ASTM Method D 1613-85 (modified).~~

~~C. Metal Content: Measurement of metallic content of metallic pigmented coatings shall be done using the South Coast AQMD Method 311-91, "Analysis of Percent Metal in Metallic Coatings by Spectrographic Method" in SCAQMD's "Laboratory Method of Analysis for Enforcement Samples."~~

215.7~~215.8~~ VIOLATIONS:

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

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215.9 DEFINITIONS:

A. ADHESIVE: Any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.

B. 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/marketing applications.

C. 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 215.7E.4 Metal Content of Coatings.

D. APPURTENANCES: Accessories to an architectural structure, coated at the site of installation whether installed or detached, including, but not limited to: hand railings, cabinets, bathroom and kitchen fixtures, fences, rain-gutters and down spouts, window screens, doors, elevators, lamp-posts, heating and air conditioning equipment, other fixed mechanical equipment, large fixed stationary tools, partitions, pipes and piping systems, stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks, fire escapes, and concrete forms.

E. ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS: A coating to be applied to stationary structures or their appurtenances at the site of installation, portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or 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.

F. 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:

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 subsection 215.7E.12 Hydrostatic Pressure for Basement Specialty Coatings; and

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 D3273-00 and ASTM D3274-95, incorporated by reference in Section 215.7E.18 Mold and Mildew Growth for Basement Specialty Coatings.

G. BELOW GROUND WOOD PRESERVATIVES: Coatings formulated to protect below ground wood from decay or insect attack and which contains a wood preservative chemical registered by the California Department of Food and Agriculture. Effective January 1, 2018, this category will expire and be replaced by "Wood Preservatives" category.

H. BITUMINOUS COATING MATERIALS: Black or brownish materials, soluble in carbon disulfide,

consisting mainly of hydrocarbons and which are obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum oils, or of low grades of coal. Bitumens include, but are not limited to, asphalt, tar, pitch, and asphaltite.

1. **BITUMINOUS ROOF COATING:** A coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.
 2. **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.
- I. **BOND BREAKERS:** Coatings labeled and formulated for application between layers of concrete to prevent the freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the layer over which it is poured.
- J. **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.
- K. **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.
- L. **CLEAR WOOD FINISHES:** Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film. Effective January 1, 2018, this category will expire and be replaced by “Wood Coatings” category.
- M. **CONCRETE CURING COMPOUND:** Coatings labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to retard the evaporation of water or harden or dustproof the surface.
- N. **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:
1. Prevent penetration of water;
 2. Provide resistance against abrasion, alkalis, acids, mildew, staining, or ultraviolet light; or
 3. Harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.
- O. **DRIVEWAY SEALER:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:
1. Fill cracks;
 2. Seal the surface to provide protection; or
 3. Restore or preserve the appearance.
- P. **DRY FOG COATING:** Coatings labeled and formulated only for spray application such that overspray droplets dry before subsequent contact with other surfaces.
- Q. **EXEMPT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS:** A compound identified as exempt under the definition of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), Section 215.9RRR. Exempt compounds content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. EPA Method 24 or South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), incorporated by reference in Section 215.7E.8 & 9.
- R. **FAUX FINISHING COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated to meet one or more of the following criteria:
1. A glaze or textured coating used to create artistic effects;
 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);
 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 Section 215.7E.4;
 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 Section 215.7E.4; or

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5. A clear topcoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing coating that meets the requirements of Sections 215.9R.1, 215.9R.2, 215.9R.3, or 215.9R.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 215.5D.

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S. **FIRE RESISTIVE COATINGS:** 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 Designation E 119-07, incorporated by reference in Section 215.7E.2. Fire Resistive coatings and testing agencies must be approved by building code officials.

T. **FIRE RETARDANT COATINGS:** Coatings which have a flame spread index of less than 25 when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E-84-07, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Material," after application to Douglas fir according to the manufacturer's recommendations or when tested by an equivalent method approved in writing by the APCO. Effective January 1, 2018, the Fire Retardant coating category is eliminated and coatings with fire retardant properties will be subject to the VOC limit of their primary category (e.g., Flat, Nonflat, etc.).

U. **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 Section 215.7E.3.

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V. **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.

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W. **FORM RELEASE COMPOUNDS:** Coatings 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.

X. **GRAPHIC ARTS COATINGS (SIGN PAINTS):** Coatings labeled, formulated for, and hand-applied by artists using brush, air brush, or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals, including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.

Y. **HIGH-TEMPERATURE INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATINGS:** High performance coatings labeled, formulated for, and applied to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 400°F. Effective January 1, 2018, this category will expire and be replaced by "High Temperature Coatings" category.

Z. **INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE ANTI-GRAFFITI COATINGS:** Two component clear industrial maintenance coatings formulated for and applied to exterior walls and murals to resist repeated scrubbing and exposure to harsh solvents. Effective January 1, 2018, this category will expire and be replaced by "Industrial Maintenance Coating" category.

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AA. **INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATING:** High performance architectural coatings, 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 and labeled as specified in Section 215.5E.

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

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

3. Frequent exposure to temperatures in excess of 250°F;

4. Frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and frequent scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleaners, or scouring agents; or

5. Exterior exposure of metal structures.

- BB. LACQUER: Clear or pigmented coating formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry, by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a quick drying, solid protective film. Effective January 1, 2018, this category will expire and be replaced by “Wood Coatings” category.
- CC. LOW-SOLIDS COATING: Coatings containing one pound or less of solids per gallon of material. The VOC content for Low Solids Coating shall be calculated in accordance with Sections 215.9TTT and 215.9SSS.
- DD. MAGNESITE CEMENT COATINGS: Coatings labeled and formulated for and applied to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.
- EE. MANUFACTURER’S MAXIMUM THINNING RECOMMENDATION: The maximum recommendation for thinning indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.
- FF. MASTIC TEXTURE COATINGS: Coatings labeled and formulated to cover holes, minor cracks, and conceal surface irregularities and which are applied in a thickness of at least 10 mils (dry single coat).
- GG. 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.
- HH. METALLIC PIGMENTED COATINGS: A coating that is labeled and formulated to provide a metallic appearance. Coatings containing at least 0.4 pounds of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc) per gallon of coating as applied when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95. The Metallic Pigmented Coating category does not include coatings applied to roofs or Zinc-Rich Primers.
- II. MULTI-COLORED COATINGS: Coatings labeled and formulated to exhibit more than one color when applied and which are packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.
- JJ. NON-FLAT COATINGS: A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85-degree meter and five or greater on a 60 degree meter, according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999).
- KK. NONFLAT – HIGH GLOSS COATINGS: A nonflat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999). Nonflat – High Gloss coatings must be labeled in accordance with Section 215.5L.
- LL. OPAQUE STAINS: All stains not classified as semi-transparent stains. Effective January 1, 2018, this category will expire and these products will be considered “Stains.”
- MM. OPAQUE WOOD PRESERVATIVES: Wood preservatives not classified as clear or semi-transparent wood preservatives or as below ground wood preservatives or low solids wood preservatives. Effective January 1, 2018, this category will expire and these products will be considered “Wood Preservatives.”
- NN. PARTICLE BOARD: A composite wood product panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulosic material in the form of discrete particles, as distinguished from fibers, flakes, or strands, which are pressed together with a resin.
- OO. PEARLESCENT: Exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing.
- PP. PLYWOOD: A panel product consisting of layers of wood veneers or composite core pressed together with a resin. Plywood includes panel products made by pressing with resin veneers to a platform.
- QQ. POST CONSUMER COATING: Finished coatings generated by a business or consumer that were used and are recovered from or otherwise diverted from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.
- RR. PRE-TREATMENT WASH PRIMER: A coating which contains at least one-half percent acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1613-06 that is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide necessary surface etching and corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.
- SS. PRIMERS, SEALERS, AND UNDERCOATERS: Coatings labeled, formulated, and applied to substrates to:
 1. Provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats;

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- 2. Prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate;
- 3. Prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate;
- 4. Provide a smooth surface for the substrate application of coatings;
- 5. Provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate; or
- 6. Block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate

TT. 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:

- 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 Section 215.7E.19: ASTM C67-07, or ASTM C97-02, or ASTM C140-06;
- 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; and
- 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). Reactive Penetrating Sealers must be labeled in accordance with Section 215.5G.

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

VV. RESIDENTIAL: Areas where people reside or lodge.

WW. ROOF COATINGS: Non-bituminous coatings labeled and formulated for application to exterior roofs for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water, or reflecting heat and ultraviolet radiation. Metallic pigmented roof coatings which qualify as metallic pigmented coatings shall not be considered to be in this category, but shall be considered to be in the metallic pigmented coatings category.

XX. RUST PREVENTATIVE COATING: A coating formulated to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces for direct-to-metal coating or application over rusty, previously coated surfaces. This category applies to coatings for metal substrates only and must be labeled as such in accordance with the labeling requirements in Section 215.5F. This category does not include coatings required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer, or coatings for use on wood or other non-metallic surface.

YY. SANDING SEALERS: Clear wood coatings formulated for and applied to bare wood for sanding and to seal the wood for subsequent application of varnish. Effective January 1, 2018, this category will expire and these products will be under the "Wood Coating" category.

ZZ. 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.

AAA. SEMI-TRANSPARENT STAINS: Coatings that contain binders and colored pigments and are formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the surface grain pattern or texture. Effective January 1, 2018, this category will expire and these products will be under the "Stains" category.

BBB. SEMI-TRANSPARENT WOOD PRESERVATIVES: Wood preservative stains formulated and used to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack by the addition of a wood preservative chemicals registered by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, which change the

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color of a surface but do not conceal the surface, including clear wood preservatives. Effective January 1, 2018, this category will expire and these products will be under the “Wood Preservatives” category.

CCC. SHELLACS: Clear or opaque coatings formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac (*Lacifer lacca*) beetle, and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

DDD. 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).

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

FFF. SPECIALTY PRIMERS, SEALERS, AND UNDERCOATERS: Coatings formulated and used only to repair fire, smoke, or water damage.

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

HHH. STONE CONSOLIDANT: A coating that is labeled and formulated for application to stone substrates to repair structures 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. This coating is for professional use only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in Section 215.5H.

III. SWIMMING POOL COATINGS: Coatings labeled, formulated, and used to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals. Effective January 1, 2018, this category will also include coatings for swimming pool repair and maintenance.

JJJ. SWIMMING POOL REPAIR COATINGS: Chlorinated rubber based coatings used for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools over existing chlorinated rubber based coatings. Effective January 1, 2018, this category will expire and these coatings will be included in “Swimming Pool Coatings” category.

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

LLL. TRAFFIC COATINGS: Coatings formulated for and applied to public streets, highways, and other surfaces including, but not limited to curbs, berms, driveways, parking lots, sidewalks and airport runways. Effective January 1, 2018 this category will expire and be replaced by “Traffic Marking Coating” category.

MMM. TRAFFIC MARKING COATING: Coatings labeled and formulated for and applied to public streets, highways, and other surfaces including curbs, berms, driveways, parking lots, sidewalks and airport runways.

NNN. TUB AND TILE REFINISH COATING: 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:

1. Have a scratch hardness of 3H or harder and a gouge hardness of 4H or harder determined on bonderite 1000 in accordance with ASTM D3363-05 incorporated by reference in Section 215.7E.14;
2. Have a weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles as determined by CS-17 wheels on bonderite 1000 in accordance with ASTM D4060-07, incorporated by reference in Section 215.7E.15;
3. Withstand 1,000 hours or more of exposure with few or no #8 blisters as determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99, and ASTM D714-02e1, incorporated by reference in Section 215.7E.16; and
4. 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.

OOO. VARNISHES: Clear wood finishes formulated with various resins to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air. Effective January 1, 2018, this category will expire and these products will be

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under “Wood Coatings” category.

PPP. 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.

QQQ. VIRGIN MATERIAL: Materials that contain no post-consumer coatings or secondary industrial materials.

RRR. VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC): Any volatile compound containing at least one atom of carbon, excluding those compounds listed in District Rule 101, Section 101.2 Definitions “Exempt Compounds.”

SSS. VOC ACTUAL: The weight of VOC per volume of coating and it is calculated with the following equation:

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

Where:

VOC Actual = the grams of VOC per liter of coating (also known as “Material VOC”).

W_s = weight of volatiles, in grams.

W_w = weight of water, in grams.

W_{ec} = weight of exempt compounds, in grams.

V_m = volume of coating, in liters.

TTT. VOC CONTENT: The weight of VOC per volume of coating. VOC Content is VOC Regulatory, as defined in Section 215.9UUU, for all coatings except those in the Low Solids category. For coatings in the Low Solids category, the VOC Content is VOC Actual, as defined in Section 215.9SSS. 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.

UUU. VOC REGULATORY: The weight of VOC per volume of coating, less the volume of water and exempt compounds. It is calculated with the following equation:

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

Where:

VOC Regulatory = the grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds (also known as “Coating VOC”).

W_s = weight of volatiles, in grams.

W_w = weight of water, in grams.

W_{ec} = weight of exempt compounds, in grams.

V_m = volume of coating, in liters.

V_w = volume of water, in liters.

V_{ec} = volume of exempt compounds, in liters.

VVV. WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE: A clear or opaque coating labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a seamless waterproofing membrane that prevents penetration of 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. 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.). Waterproofing Membranes must meet the following criteria:

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

2. Coatings must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM C836-06.

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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.).

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WWW. WATERPROOFING SEALERS: Clear, colorless, or opaque coatings formulated and applied for the sole purpose of protecting porous substrates by preventing the penetration of water and which do not alter the surface appearance or texture. Effective January 1, 2018, this category will expire and these products will be under the "Waterproofing Membranes" category.

XXX. WOOD COATINGS: Coatings labeled and formulated for application to wood substrates only. This 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. This category also includes the following opaque wood coatings: opaque lacquers; opaque sanding sealers; and opaque lacquer undercoaters. Wood Coatings must be labeled "For Wood Substrates Only," in accordance with Section 215.5J. 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.

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YYY. 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.

ZZZ. WOOD SUBSTRATE: A layer made of wood, particleboard, plywood, medium density fiberboard, rattan, wicker, bamboo, or composite products with exposed wood grain. Wood Substrates do not include items comprised of simulated wood.

AAAA. ZINC-RICH PRIMER: A coating that meets all of the following specifications:

1. Contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight of total solids;
2. Is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings; and
3. Is intended for professional use only and is labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in Section 215.5K.

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