



Air Pollution Control Board

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April 22, 2014

TO: Workshop Participants and Other Interested Parties

PROPOSED NEW RULE 67.01 – ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS AND REPEAL OF EXISTING RULE 67.0 – ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

On October 29, 2013, the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (District) conducted a public workshop to receive comments on proposed new Rule 67.01 – Architectural Coatings. Comments were received before, during, and after the workshop. Attached are the workshop report, which includes the District's responses to the comments received, and proposed Rule 67.01.

Proposed Rule 67.01 will be presented to the Air Pollution Control Board for consideration of adoption in late 2014 with an effective date of January 1, 2016. Existing Rule 67.0 is proposed for repeal upon the effective date of Rule 67.01. However, Rule 67.0 is incorporated by reference into proposed Rule 67.01 and will be available from the District upon request.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the proposed rule or the workshop report, please contact Natalie Yates at (858) 586-2756.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Robert C. Reider". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

ROBERT C. REIDER, Deputy Director
Air Pollution Control District

RR:NY;jlm

Attachments

**AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO**

**ADOPTION OF NEW RULE 67.01 – ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS AND
REPEAL OF EXISTING RULE 67.0 – ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS**

WORKSHOP REPORT

A notice for a workshop was mailed to all known manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of architectural coatings sold or used in San Diego County. Notices were also mailed to all Economic Development Corporations and Chambers of Commerce in San Diego County, the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Air Resources Board (CARB), and other interested parties.

The workshop was held on October 29, 2013. Written comments were received before and after the workshop from affected parties, CARB and EPA. A number of oral comments were also received from workshop participants.

The comments and District responses are as follows:

1. WRITTEN COMMENT

The proposed volatile organic compound (VOC) content limits for Non-Bituminous and Bituminous Roof coatings are very low. Would complying coatings of good quality be available for the roofing contractors?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Yes. According to a CARB 2005 survey, a large majority of Non-Bituminous and Bituminous Roof coatings sold in California are waterborne with a VOC content of 50 grams/liter or less. These coatings are therefore in compliance with the VOC content limits of proposed Rule 67.01.

2. WRITTEN COMMENT

The sell-through period in the proposed Rule 67.01 should be increased from one year to three years, to be consistent with CARB's 2007 Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings (SCM). Although many coatings complying with the requirements of the proposed rule are available, some coatings currently in use in San Diego County may have higher VOC content limits in compliance with current Rule 67.0. A shorter one year sell-through period could force many suppliers and retailers to dispose usable products that in turn may contribute to water and air pollution.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees. The proposed sell-through period for existing coatings (manufactured before the effective date of the proposed rule) has been extended to three years, consistent with the SCM.

3. WRITTEN COMMENT

The District should not repeal existing Rule 67.0, in order to maintain continuity and clarity in proposed Rule 67.01.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Rule 67.0 is proposed for repeal upon the effective date of Rule 67.01. However, Subsection (d)(4), Sell-through of Coatings has been modified to incorporate Rule 67.0 by reference to apply to coatings manufactured prior to the effective date of Rule 67.01.

4. WRITTEN COMMENT

To assist the regulated community in understanding which categories of coatings are eliminated, the District should include transitional language in the amended rule indicating which coating categories are being deleted and which are added.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District will include the requested information in a Compliance Advisory that will be distributed to the regulated community in advance of proposed Rule 67.01's effective date. Please also see the District's response to Comment 16.

5. WRITTEN COMMENT

The District should include Dimethyl Carbonate in the list of Exempt Compounds that are not classified as VOCs.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Dimethyl Carbonate is included in the list of exempt compounds in the District's existing Rule 2 (Definitions), Table 1, page 10.

6. WRITTEN COMMENT

The proposed rule should list Tertiary Butyl Acetate (TBAC) as an exempt compound. TBAC is exempt in 49 states, Canada and the majority of California air districts, including the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

DISTRICT RESPONSE

CARB has not exempted TBAC from its statewide VOC regulations due to apparent uncertainty in the possible health impacts resulting from exposure to TBAC, as reported by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). SCAQMD's exemption of TBAC is limited to industrial maintenance coatings only, since these coatings are typically applied by professional painting contractors who use personal protective equipment.

The District does not have the resources to make a definitive determination regarding any health impacts resulting from exposure to TBAC, nor to enforce a requirement on professional painting contractors to use personal protective equipment. Therefore, the District is not proposing to list TBAC as an exempt compound in coating formulations at this time. The District will reconsider its position on TBAC at such time OEHHA further evaluates the possible toxicity of TBAC and its metabolites or CARB exempts TBAC from statewide VOC regulations.

7. WRITTEN COMMENT

Presently, many manufacturers have architectural coatings that satisfy all the requirements of the SCM, and correspondingly, proposed new Rule 67.01. However, during the first 12 months after the new rule adoption, current Rule 67.0 will be in effect. Therefore, Rule 67.01 should include an early compliance provision to allow manufacturers to sell coatings that comply with Rule 67.01 prior its effective date.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees. Accordingly, an early compliance provision has been added to the Compliance Schedule, Section (g), of the proposed rule.

8. WRITTEN COMMENT

Proposed Rule 67.01 should include transitional labeling requirements for some coatings, such as clear brushing lacquers and quick dry enamels.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The labeling requirements in proposed Rule 67.01 are consistent with the SCM.

9. WRITTEN COMMENT

Rule 67.0 requires Industrial Maintenance coatings to have labels with four statements. The labels for Industrial Maintenance Coatings and Zinc Rich Primers, in addition to "For industrial use only" and "For professional use only", should also include phrases "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use" as it was stated in the current rule.

Changing labels is very expensive. To reduce regulatory burden for those coating manufacturers that have existing labels with four statements, it is recommended that Rule 67.01 include this requirement for Industrial Maintenance Coatings and Zinc-Rich Primers.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The labeling requirements in proposed Rule 67.01 are consistent with the SCM for both Industrial Maintenance Coatings and Zinc-Rich Primers. The same labels are also required in architectural coating rules of other California air districts, such as BAAQMD.

10. WRITTEN COMMENT

The definition of Rust Preventative Coatings should be revised to be consistent with the SCM.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees. The proposed definition in Subsection (c)(48) has been revised accordingly.

11. WRITTEN COMMENT

Rule 67.01 should include additional test methods for determining the VOC content of architectural coatings, such as SCAQMD Test Method 313-91 or ASTM Test Method D6886.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District has consulted with SCAQMD staff regarding Test Method 313-91. The District was informed that while this test is recommended for the testing of coatings with VOC content less than 150 g/liter, recent data show that it has some technical problems which are presently being investigated. For coatings containing less than 5% of VOC, the ASTM Test Method D6886-12 may be used pursuant to Subsection (f)(2)(iii).

12. WRITTEN COMMENT

One of the requirements in the proposed definition of Reactive Penetrating Sealers in Rule 67.01 is that the water transmission rate after application of the sealer on concrete or masonry should not be reduced by more than 2%. A laboratory evaluation of available products in this category complying with the VOC content limit of the SCM showed that this requirement is not realistic.

It is recommended that, in agreement with the experimental data, this requirement will state that after the application of a Reactive Penetrating Sealer on concrete or masonry, the water vapor transmission rate should not decrease by more than 60%.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The referenced report has been provided to the District by the commenter and includes experimental data with measurements of water transmission rates before and after applying samples of Reactive Penetrating Sealers on concrete. The data indicate that the water transmission rates for all samples that otherwise comply with the SCM were reduced by not less than 60%.

The data in this report are currently being evaluated by CARB and the SCAQMD. In the absence of a definite recommendation from these agencies, the District is unable to make any related changes in proposed Rule 67.01 at this time.

13. WORKSHOP COMMENT

On page two of the proposed rule, architectural coatings are defined as coatings used for stationary structures. However, consider a case when a part of a stationary structure is disconnected from it (such as a metal part attached to this structure). The part will be painted separately near the original structure. Can the coatings complying with Rule 67.01 still be used on this part?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Yes, provided that this painting is conducted in proximity to the stationary structure. If the part is taken to a different location specifically designated for painting or is moved to a spray booth, then this will be considered a separate coating operation and the appropriate District rule would apply. For example, if the volume of paint to be used for a metal part (in a separate coating operation) is larger than 20 gallons, then Rule 67.3 (Metal Parts and Products Coating Operations) VOC content limits and other provisions will apply.

14. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The definition of an architectural coating states that coatings applied on non-stationary structures or in off-site shops are not architectural coatings. What kind of coatings are they?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

These coatings are formulated for application to specific substrates such as metals, wood or plastics and are subject to separate District rules. These coatings may be applied in shops or paint booths. In addition, some special coatings are formulated to meet specific industry requirements such as paints for automobiles, airplanes, space vehicles, ships, etc. All these coatings are also applied in specially equipped booths or other specialized separate locations.

15. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The workshop notice states that proposed Rule 67.01 will be presented to the District Board in early 2014 and take effect one year after the date of adoption. This means that the new rule will go into effect in mid-2015. Is it possible to move the implementation date of the new rule to the beginning of calendar year 2016? Coating manufacturing companies normally prepare their production plans according to calendar years.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

It is now expected that proposed Rule 67.01 will be presented to the District Board in late 2014 to allow adequate time to prepare the required supplementary information (including socioeconomic impact report and environmental statement). The proposed effective date has been updated to January 1, 2016, as requested. The proposed rule, if adopted, will take effect on that day barring any unforeseen circumstances. This roughly corresponds to a one-year grace period, which is consistent with the original proposal.

16. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Will the District provide any additional information at the time Rule 67.01 becomes effective?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Yes, following the rule's adoption and prior to the rule's effective date, the District will issue a Compliance Advisory to the regulated community with a summary of the new requirements. The Advisory will also be placed on the District's website. In the interim, this Workshop Report and the proposed new rule will be provided to all workshop participants, including persons who submitted written comments.

17. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Is it possible to provide some additional comments after this workshop?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Yes, additional comments may be provided after the workshop. Comments provided within three weeks after the workshop will be reflected in the Workshop Report.

18. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The labeling provision of the proposed rule requires specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters, manufactured between 2010 and 2012, to have labels indicating the date of manufacturing. Would it be more logical to extend the labeling requirement to the date of Rule 67.01 adoption, i.e., “between 2010 and 2014?”

DISTRICT RESPONSE

This labeling provision of the SCM is now outdated and therefore has been deleted from proposed Rule 67.01 pursuant to CARB’s request. Please see the District’s response to Comment 26.

However, the application of primers, sealers and undercoaters manufactured before the effective date of proposed Rule 67.01 is allowed at any time, provided the date of manufacturing is listed on the label of the coating container (Subsection (d)(4) of the proposed rule).

19. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Current Rule 67.0 includes an averaging provision. Is the averaging provision still available for sources subject to the proposed new rule?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

No, the averaging provision is excluded from proposed Rule 67.01 in accordance with the SCM.

20. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Sealers are included in Subsection (c)(43) as a part of the Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters category. However, Subsection (c)(68) for Wood Coatings also includes Sealers. There seems to be a contradiction.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The definition in Subsection (c)(43) of the proposed rule applies to general sealers that can be used for a variety of substrates. However, the definition in Subsection (c)(68) applies only to sanding sealers and sealers used exclusively for wood products, such as wood sealers used as topcoats.

21. EPA COMMENT

EPA recommends including a labeling requirement for containers of coatings that do not need additional thinning, similar to a corresponding provision in the SCM.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees. The labeling requirement in Subsection (e)(1) has been amended as suggested.

22. CARB COMMENT

All the test methods and other analytical procedures recommended in the SCM must be updated to include their most current versions.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees. All ASTM methods and other SCM recommended test procedures have been updated.

23. CARB COMMENT

The definition of Traffic Marking Coatings should include a reference to the procedure specified in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(L), for analyzing the VOC content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings used as traffic marking coatings.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees. The definition in Subsection (c)(59) of the proposed rule has been revised accordingly.

24. CARB COMMENT

The labeling requirements for Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters expired in 2007. They do not need to be included in the definition of these coatings.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees. The labeling requirements have been deleted for this coating category.

25. CARB COMMENT

For consistency with the SCM, the definition of wood coating category should include the sentences specifying that the wood coating category does not include clear sealers that are labeled and formulated for use on concrete/masonry surfaces or coatings intended for substrates other than wood.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees. These sentences are now included in the proposed definition (Subsection (c)(68)).

26. CARB COMMENT

Labeling requirements in Subsection (e)(2)(vi) should be deleted, since they expired on January 1, 2012.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees. Subsection (e)(2)(vi) has been deleted.

NY:RR:jl
04/22/14

RULE 67.01. ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS (Adopted *(date of adoption)*,
Effective ~~*(one year after date of adoption)*~~ 01/01/2016 *(proposed)*)

(a) **APPLICABILITY**

(1) Except as provided in Section (b), this rule is applicable to any person who manufactures, blends or repackages, supplies, sells, offers for sale, applies, or solicits the application of any architectural coating for use within San Diego County.

(2) Rule 66.1 shall not apply to any coating subject to this rule.

(b) **EXEMPTIONS**

This rule shall not apply to:

(1) Any architectural coating that is sold or manufactured for use outside of San Diego County or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging.

(2) Any aerosol coating product.

(3) Emulsion-type bituminous pavement sealers subject to District's Rule 67.7 (Cutback and Emulsified Asphalts), and applied to roads.

(4) Any architectural coating sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less, provided that sales data of such coatings are submitted in accordance with the requirements of Subsection (f)(1), upon request of the Executive Officer of CARB or San Diego County Air Pollution Control Officer.

(c) **DEFINITIONS**

For the purpose of this rule the following definitions shall apply:

(1) “**Adhesive**” means any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.

(2) “**Aerosol Coating Product**” means a pressurized coating containing pigments or resins that dispenses coating product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can either for hand-held application or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic marking applications.

(3) “**Aluminum Roof Coating**” means 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 lbs/gallon) as determined in accordance with South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) Test Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(G).

(4) “**Appurtenance**” means any accessory to a stationary structure coated at the site of installation, whether installed or detached, including but not limited to: bathroom and kitchen fixtures; cabinets; concrete forms; doors; elevators; fences; hand railings; heating equipment, air conditioning equipment, and other fixed mechanical equipment or stationary tools; lampposts; partitions; pipes and piping systems; rain gutters and downspouts; stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks, fire escapes and window screens.

(5) “**Architectural Coating**” means coating to be applied to stationary structures and/or their appurtenances at the site of installation (stationary source), to portable buildings including mobile homes at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in off-site shops or to non-stationary structures such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles, and adhesives are not considered architectural coatings.

(6) “**ASTM**” means ASTM International.

(7) “**Basement Specialty Coating**” means 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:

(i) Be capable of withstanding at least 10 psi of hydrostatic pressure as determined in accordance with ASTM D7088-08 incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(H); and

(ii) Be resistant to mold and mildew growth determined in accordance with ASTM D3273-~~00~~12 and achieve a microbial growth rating of 8 or more as determined in accordance with ASTM D3274-~~95~~09(2013), both incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(H).

(8) “**Bitumens**” means black or brown materials including, but not limited to, asphalt, tar, pitch, and asphaltite that are soluble in carbon disulfide, consist mainly of hydrocarbons, and obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum or coal.

(9) “**Bituminous Roof Coating**” means a coating which incorporates bitumens and is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.

(10) “**Bituminous Roof Primer**” means a primer which incorporates bitumens, is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing and intended for preparing a weathered or aged surface or improving the adhesion of subsequent surfacing components.

(11) “**Bond Breaker**” means a coating labeled and formulated for application between layers of concrete to prevent a freshly-poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the layer over which it is poured.

(12) “**CARB**” means the California Air Resources Board.

(13) “**Coating**” means 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.

(14) “**Colorant**” means a dispersion of a concentrated pigment in water, solvent and/or binder that is added to an architectural coating after packaging in sale units to produce the desired color.

(15) “**Concrete Curing Compound**” means a coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to perform the following functions:

- (i) Retard the evaporation of water; or
- (ii) Harden or dust proof the surface of freshly poured concrete.

(16) “**Concrete/Masonry Sealer**” means a clear or opaque coating labeled and formulated primarily for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

- (i) Prevent penetration of water;
- (ii) Provide resistance against abrasion, acids, alkalis, mildew, staining or ultraviolet light;
- (iii) Harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.

(17) “**Driveway Sealer**” means a coating labeled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

- (i) Fill cracks;
- (ii) Seal surface to provide protection;
- (iii) Restore or preserve the appearance.

(18) “**Dry Fog Coating**” means a coating labeled and formulated only for spray application to ensure that overspray droplets dry before subsequent contact with incidental surfaces in the vicinity of the surface coating activity.

(19) “**Exempt Compound**” means the same as defined in Rule 2.

(20) “**Faux Finishing Coating**” means a coating labeled and formulated to use as:

- (i) A glaze or textured coating to create artistic effects including, but not limited to, dirt, old age, smoke damage, suede, simulated marble or wood grain; or

(ii) A decorative coating to create a metallic, iridescent, or pearlescent appearance that contains at least 48 g/liter (0.4 lbs/gallon) of pearlescent mica pigment or other pearlescent pigment as applied; or

(iii) A decorative coating to create a metallic appearance that contains less than 48 g/liter (0.4 lbs/gal) of elemental metallic pigment, as applied, determined by SCAQMD Test Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Subsection(f)(2)(ii)(K); or

(iv) A decorative coating to create a metallic appearance that requires a clear topcoat to prevent the degradation of the finish under the normal use conditions. This coating must contain more than 48 g/liter (0.4 lbs/gal) of elemental metallic pigment, as applied, determined by SCAQMD Test Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(K); or

(v) A clear topcoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing coating defined in this Subsection (c)(20), sold and used solely as part of a Faux Finishing coating system and labeled in accordance with Subsection (e)(2)(i).

(21) “**Fire-Resistive Coating**” means a coating labeled and formulated to protect the structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials. This coating category includes sprayed fire-resistive materials and intumescent coatings that are used to bring structural materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The fire resistive coatings shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E119-0712a, incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(I). The fire-resistive coatings and the testing agency must also be approved by building code officials.

(22) “**Flat Coating**” means a coating that is not described 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 in accordance with ASTM D523-89(1999)14 incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(J).

(23) “**Floor Coating**” means an opaque coating 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.

(24) “**Form-Release Compound**” means a coating labeled and formulated for application to a concrete form to prevent the freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form. The form may be made of wood, metal, or some material other than concrete.

(25) “**Graphic Arts Coating or Sign Paint**” means a coating labeled and formulated for hand application 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.

(26) “**High-Temperature Coating**” means a high performance coating labeled and formulated for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 400°F (204°C).

(27) “**Industrial Maintenance Coating**” means a high performance architectural coatings, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for application to various substrates, including floors, labeled as specified in Subsection (e)(2)(ii) and exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions:

- (i) Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation; or
- (ii) Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic, or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, chemical mixtures or solutions; or
- (iii) Frequent exposure to temperature above 250°F (121°C); or
- (iv) Frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and frequent scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or
- (v) Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

(28) “**Intumescent**” is a material that swells as a result of heat exposure, thus increasing in volume and decreasing in density.

(29) “**Low-Solids Coating**” means a coating that contains one pound or less of solids per gallon (120 grams or less of solids per liter) of coating material. The VOC content of low-solids coatings shall be calculated as VOC content of material in accordance with Subsection (d)(6)(ii).

(30) “**Magnesite Cement Coating**” means a coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

(31) “**Manufacturer’s Maximum Thinning Recommendation**” means the maximum recommended thinning ratio that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

(32) “**Mastic Texture Coating**” means a coating labeled and formulated to cover holes and minor cracks, conceal surface irregularities and applied in a single coat of at least 0.010 inch (10 mils) dry film thickness.

(33) “**Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF)**” means 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.

(34) “**Metallic Pigmented Coating**” means a coating labeled and formulated to provide a metallic appearance. The coating must contain at least 48 ~~grams per~~ g/liter of coating (0.4 lbs/gallon) of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc), as applied and as tested by SCAQMD Test Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(K). This coating category does not include Zinc-Rich Primers or coatings applied to roofs.

(35) “**Multi-Color Coating**” means a coating labeled and formulated to exhibit more than one color when applied in a single coat and packaged in a single container.

(36) “**Nonflat Coating**” means a coating that is not described by any other definition of this rule, and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85°-degree meter and 5 or greater on a 60°-degree meter as measured in accordance ~~to~~with ASTM D523-89(1999)14, incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(J).

(37) “**Nonflat-High Gloss Coating**” means a nonflat coating that is not described in any other definition in this rule and that registers a gloss of 70 or above on a 60°-degree meter as measured in accordance with ASTM D523-89(1999)14, incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(J). Nonflat-High Gloss coatings must be labeled in accordance to Subsection (e)(2)(iii).

(38) “**Particle Board**” means a composite wood product panel, molding, or other building component composed of cellulosic material (usually wood) in the form of discreet particles, as distinguished from fibers, flakes, or strands, which are pressed together with resin.

(39) “**Pearlescent**” means exhibiting various colors depending on the angle of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.

(40) “**Plywood**” means a panel consisting of layers of wood veneers or composite core pressed together with resin. Plywood includes panels made by either hot or cold pressing (with resin) veneers to a platform.

(41) “**Post-Consumer Coating**” means a finished coating generated by a business or a consumer that has served its intended end uses, and is recovered from or otherwise diverted from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.

(42) “**Pretreatment Wash Primer**” means a primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, and labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats. The acidity of a Pretreatment Wash Primer shall be measured by ASTM D1613-~~96~~06(2012) incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(F).

(43) “**Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters**” mean coatings labeled and formulated for one or more of the following purposes:

- (i) To provide a firm bond between the substrate and the subsequent coatings;
- (ii) To prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate;
- (iii) To prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate;
- (iv) To provide a smooth surface for the subsequent application of coatings;
- (v) To provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate;
- (vi) To block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of the substrate.

(44) “**Reactive Penetrating Sealer**” means a clear or pigmented coating labeled and formulated for application to above-grade concrete and masonry to provide protection from water and waterborne contaminants, including but not limited to, alkalis, acids, and salts. Reactive Penetrating Sealers must penetrate into concrete and masonry substrates and react to form chemical bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. This coating lines the pores of concrete and masonry with hydrophobic coating, but does not form a surface film.

Reactive Penetrating Sealers must be labeled as such according to the requirements of Subsection (e)(2)(v) and also meet the following requirements:

- (i) Improve water repellency after application on concrete or masonry by at least 80% verified on standardized test specimens in accordance with ASTM C67-0713(a), ASTM C97-02/C97M-09 or ASTM C140-06/C140M-14, incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(M); and
- (ii) Not reduce the water transmission rate after application on concrete or masonry by more than 2% verified on standardized test specimens in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M-0513, incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(M).

In addition, reactive penetrating sealers labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic surface chloride screening must meet the performance criteria in the National Cooperative Highway Research 244 (1981) incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(M).

(45) “**Recycled Coating**” means an architectural coating formulated to contain a minimum of 50% by volume of post-consumer coating, with a maximum of 50% by volume of secondary industrial or virgin materials.

(46) “**Residential**” means areas where people reside or lodge, including but not limited to, single and multiple family dwellings, condominiums, mobile homes, apartment complexes, motels and hotels.

(47) “**Roof Coating**” means a non-bituminous coating labeled and formulated for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration, reflecting ultraviolet light, or reflecting solar radiation.

(48) “**Rust Preventative Coating**” means a coating labeled and formulated to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces for the following applications:

- (i) Direct-to-metal coating; or
- (ii) Coating intended for application over rusty, previously coated metal surfaces.

The Rust Preventative Coating category does not include coatings that are required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer, or coatings that are intended for use on wood or other non-metallic surfaces. Rust Preventative Coatings must be used only for metal surfaces and labeled as such in accordance to Subsection (e)(2)(iv).

(49) “**Secondary Industrial Materials**” mean products or by-products of the paint manufacturing processes that are of known composition and have economic value but can no longer be used for their intended purpose.

(50) “**Semitransparent Coating**” means a coating that contains binders and colored pigments and is formulated to change the color of the surface but not conceal its grain patterns or texture.

(51) “**Shellac**” means a clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Laccifer lacca*), and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

(52) “**Shop Application**” means 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.

(53) “**Solicit**” means to require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.

(54) “**Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters**” mean coatings formulated for application to a substrate to block water-soluble stains resulting from fire damage, smoke damage, or water damage. ~~Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters must be labeled according to Subsection (e)(2)(vi).~~

(55) “**Stain**” means a semitransparent or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface, but not to conceal the grain pattern or texture.

(56) “**Stone Consolidant**” means a coating labeled and formulated for application to stone substrates to repair historical structures that have been damaged by weathering or other decay mechanisms. Stone Consolidants penetrate into stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material. Stone Consolidants are for professional use only and must be labeled according to the requirements of Subsection (e)(2)(vii). Stone Consolidants must be specified and used in accordance with ASTM E2167-01(2008), incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(N).

(57) “**Swimming Pool Coating**” means a coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals. Swimming pool coatings include coatings used for swimming pool repair and maintenance.

(58) “**Tint Base**” means an architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.

(59) “**Traffic Marking Coating**” means a coating labeled and formulated for marking and striping streets, highways, or other traffic surfaces including, but not limited to, curbs, berms, driveways, parking lots, sidewalks, and airport runways. This coating category also includes Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings used as traffic marking coatings. The VOC content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be analyzed by the procedures in 40 CFR Part 59, Subpart D, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(L).

(60) “**Tub and Tile Refinish Coating**” means a clear or opaque coating labeled and formulated exclusively for refinishing the surface of a bathtub, shower, sink, or countertop. Tub and Tile Refinish coatings must have all of the following properties:

(i) Scratch hardness of 3H or more and a gouge hardness of 4H or more. Scratch hardness must be determined on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D3363-05(2011)e2, incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(O).

(ii) Weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles. Weight loss must be determined with CS 17 wheels on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D4060-0710, incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(O).

(iii) Withstand 1000 hours of more of exposure, with few or no #8 blisters. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99/D4585M-13 and ASTM D714-02e1(2009), incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(O).

(iv) Adhesion rating of 4B or better after 24 hours recovery. Adhesion rating must be determined by on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99/D4585M-13 and ASTM D3359-0209e2, incorporated by reference in Subsection (e)(f)(2)(ii)(O).

(61) “**Veneer**” means 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.

(62) “**Virgin Materials**” mean materials that contain no secondary industrial materials or post-consumer coatings.

(63) “**Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)**” means the same as defined in Rule 2.

(64) “**VOC Content Actual**” means the weight of VOC per total volume of coating, including any water and exempt compounds, and calculated as specified in Subsection (d)(6)(ii).

(65) “**VOC Content Regulatory**” also known as “VOC content, less water and exempt compounds”, means the weight of VOC per volume of coating, excluding the volume of water and exempt compounds, and calculated as specified in Subsection (d)(6)(i).

(66) “**VOC Content of Material**” means the same as VOC content actual.

(67) “**Waterproofing Membrane**” means a clear or opaque coating labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a seamless coat that prevents any penetration of water into the substrate. These coatings are intended for the following waterproofing applications: below-grade surfaces, between concrete slabs, inside tunnels, inside concrete planters, and under flooring materials. Waterproofing Membranes must meet the following criteria:

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

(ii) Coating must meet or exceed the requirements of ASTM C836-06/C836M-12 incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(P).

The Waterproofing Membranes do not include topcoats that meet the definition of Concrete/Masonry Sealers (e.g., parking deck topcoats, pedestrian deck topcoats).

(68) “**Wood Coating**” means a coating labeled according to the requirements of Subsection (e)(2)(vii) and formulated only for application to wood substrates. The wood coatings include the following clear and semitransparent coatings: lacquers, varnishes, sanding sealers, penetrating oils, clear stains and wood conditioners used as undercoats, and wood sealers used as topcoats. The wood coatings also include the following opaque coatings: opaque lacquers, opaque sanding sealers and opaque lacquer undercoaters. The wood coatings 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.

(69) “**Wood Preservative**” means 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 Section 136, *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

(70) “**Wood Substrate**” means a product made of wood, particleboard, plywood, medium density fiberboard, rattan, wicker, bamboo, or composite products with exposed wood grain. Wood Substrate does not include items comprised of simulated wood.

(71) “**Zinc-Rich Primer**” means a coating labeled according to the requirements of Subsection (e)(2)(~~viii~~x) that also meets all of the following specifications:

(i) Contains at least 65 weight percent of total solids as metallic zinc powder or zinc dust;

(ii) Formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coatings; and

(iii) Intended for professional use only and labeled as such in accordance with the labeling requirements of Subsection (e)(2)(~~viii~~x).

(d) **STANDARDS**

(1) VOC Content Limits

With the exception of low_solids coatings, VOC content limits of architectural coatings in Table 1 below are expressed as VOC content regulatory. VOC content limits of low_solids coatings are expressed as VOC content actual (material).

Except as provided in Section (b) and Subsections (d)(2), (d)(3) and (d)(4) no person shall:

(i) manufacture, blend, or repackage for use within San Diego County;

(ii) supply, sell, or offer for sale within San Diego County; or

(iii) solicit for application or apply within San Diego County, any architectural coating with a VOC content in excess of the corresponding limits specified below:

Table 1. VOC Content of Coatings*

Coating Categories	VOC	Content
General Coatings	Grams/liter	Lbs/gallon
Flat Coatings	50	0.4
Nonflat Coatings	100	0.8
Nonflat-High Gloss Coatings	150	1.3
Specialty Coatings	Grams/liter	Lbs/gallon
Aluminum Roof Coatings	400	3.3
Basement Specialty Coatings	400	3.3
Bituminous Roof Coatings	50	0.4
Bituminous Roof Primers	350	2.9
Bond Breakers	350	2.9
Concrete Curing Compounds	350	2.9
Concrete Masonry Sealers	100	0.8
Driveway Sealers	50	0.4
Dry Fog Coatings	150	1.3
Faux Finishing Coatings	350	2.9
Fire Resistive Coatings	350	2.9
Floor Coatings	100	0.8
Form Release Compounds	250	2.1
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500	4.2
High Temperature Coatings	420	3.5
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250	2.1
Low-solids Coatings**	120	1.0
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450	3.8
Mastic Texture Coatings	100	0.8
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500	4.2
Multi-color Coatings	250	2.1
Pretreatment Wash Primers	420	3.5
Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters	100	0.8
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	350	2.9
Recycled Coatings	250	2.1
Roof Coatings	50	0.4
Rust Preventative Coatings	250	2.1
Shellacs: Clear	730	6.1
Opaque	550	4.6
Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters	100	0.8
Stains	250	2.1
Stone Consolidants	450	3.8
Swimming Pool Coatings	340	2.8
Traffic Marking Coatings	100	0.8
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	420	2.9
Waterproofing Membranes	250	2.1
Wood Coatings	275	2.3

Coating Categories	VOC	Content
Specialty Coatings	Grams/liter	Lbs/gallon
Wood Preservatives	350	2.9
Zinc-Rich Primers	340	2.8

*Thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendations excluding any colorant added to tint bases.

**VOC content of low-solids coatings is calculated as VOC content actual (material).

(2) Coatings Not Listed in Table I

For any coating that does not conform with any of the definitions for the specialty coating categories listed in Table I, the VOC content limit shall be determined by classifying this coating, based on its gloss, as either a flat coating, nonflat coating or a nonflat-high gloss coating, defined in Subsections (c)(22), (c)(36) or (c)(37), as applicable. The corresponding VOC content limit for a coating category classified by this determination shall apply.

(3) Most Restrictive VOC Content Limits

If a coating meets the definition in Section (c) for one or more specialty coating categories listed in Table 1, then that coating is not required to meet the VOC Content limits for Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat-High Gloss coatings, but is required to meet the VOC content limit for the applicable specialty coating category listed in Table 1 then the most restrictive VOC content limits shall apply.

With the exception of the specialty category coatings specified below, if a coating is recommended for use in more than one specialty categories listed in Table 1, the most restrictive VOC content limit shall apply. This requirement applies to usage recommendations that appear anywhere on the coating container, or on any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature supplied by the manufacturer or anyone acting on his/her behalf.

This provision does not apply to the specialty coating categories specified below:

- (i) Aluminum roof coatings,
- (ii) Bituminous roof primers,
- (iii) High-temperature coatings,
- (iv) Industrial maintenance coatings,
- (v) Low-solids coatings,

- (vi) Metallic pigmented coatings,
 - (vii) Pretreatment wash primers,
 - (viii) Shellacs,
 - ~~(ix) Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters,~~
 - (ix) Wood coatings,
 - (xi) Wood preservatives, and
 - (xi) Zinc-Rich primers.
- (4) Sell-Through of Coatings

A coating manufactured prior to (*rule's effective date*) may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after (*rule's effective date*), provided that the coating complies with all applicable provisions of current Rule 67.0 (effective 12/12/01, incorporated by reference). Such coating may also be applied at any time, both before and after (*rule's effective date*).

This Subsection does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date-code required by Subsection (e)(1)(i).

(5) Thinning

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

(6) Calculations of VOC Content of Architectural Coatings

For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC content limits in Table I, the VOC content of a coating shall be calculated as follows:

(i) With the exception of low-solids coatings, the VOC content of architectural coatings, also referred to as VOC content regulatory, shall be calculated as weight of VOC per volume of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water and exempt compounds, according to the following equation:

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

Where:

VOC content	=	grams of VOC per liter of coating
W_s	=	weight of all 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

(ii) For low-solids coatings, the VOC content, also referred to as VOC actual, shall be calculated as weight of VOC per volume of coating, thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, including the volume of any water and exempt compound:

$$\text{VOC content}_{ls} = (W_s - W_w - W_{ec}) / (V_m)$$

Where:

VOC content _{ls}	=	grams of VOC per liter of coating
W_s	=	weight of all 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

(iii) The VOC content of a tint base shall be determined without colorant that is added after the tint base is manufactured.

(iv) If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the VOC content must be calculated for the coating as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the VOC content regulatory shall be calculated by including the maximum amount of thinning solvent as recommended by the manufacturer.

(v) The VOC content of a multicomponent coating shall be calculated as mixed or catalyzed.

(vi) If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the calculated VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing.

(7) Painting Practices

All persons using containers for storing, transferring or otherwise utilizing architectural coatings, thinners, cleanup solvents, or other materials which contain volatile organic compounds shall comply with the requirements of Rule 67.17 – Storage of Materials Containing Volatile Organic Compounds.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

(1) General Container Labeling Requirements:

Each manufacturer of any architectural coating subject to this rule shall display the information listed in Subsections (e)(1)(i) through (e)(2)(viii) on the coating container (or its label) in which the coating is sold or distributed.

(i) **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 CARB and make it available on request to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(ii) **Thinning Recommendations:** A statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating shall be indicated on the label or lid of the container. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of 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.

(iii) **VOC Content:**

VOC content of coatings shall be calculated using equations in Subsection (d)(6), as applicable.

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

(A) Maximum VOC content as determined from all potential product formulations; or

(B) VOC content as determined from actual formulation data for this coating; or

(C) VOC content as determined using test methods specified in Subsection (f)(2);

(D) If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the container must display the VOC content, as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the container must display the VOC content, including the maximum recommended amount of thinning solvent. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of coatings with water;

(E) For multicomponent coatings the container must display the VOC content as a mixture of all components including catalysts;

(F) If a coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the coating's curing process, the VOC content must include the amount of VOCs emitted during curing.

(2) Additional Container Labeling Requirements for Specified Coatings subject to this rule:

(i) **Faux Finishing Coatings:** The labels of all clear topcoat faux finishing coatings shall prominently display the following statement: “This product can only be sold or used as a part of a Faux Finishing coating system”.

(ii) **Industrial Maintenance Coatings:** Each manufacturer of industrial maintenance coatings shall display on the label or lid of the container in which the coating is sold or distributed one or more of the statements listed below:

(A) “For industrial use only.”

(B) “For professional use only.”

(C) “Not for Residential Use” or “Not Intended For Residential Use.”

(iii) **Nonflat–High Gloss Coatings:** The labels of nonflat–high gloss coatings shall prominently display the words “High Gloss.”

(iv) **Rust Preventative Coatings:** The labels of rust preventative coatings shall prominently display the statement “For Metal Substrates Only.”

(v) **Reactive Penetrating Sealers:** The labels of reactive penetrating sealers shall prominently display the statement “Reactive Penetrating Sealer”.

~~(vi) **Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters:** The labels of specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters manufactured between January 1, 2010, and January 1, 2012, shall prominently display one or more the following statements:~~

~~(A) “For fire damaged substrates.”~~

~~(B) “For smoke damaged substrates.”~~

~~(C) “For water damaged substrates”~~

(vii) **Stone Consolidants:** The labels of Stone Consolidants shall prominently display the statement “Stone Consolidant – For Professional Use Only”.

(viii) **Wood Coatings:** The labels of Wood Coatings shall prominently display the statement “For Wood Substrates Only”.

(viii~~x~~) **Zinc-Rich Primers:** The labels of Zinc Rich Primers shall prominently display the statement “For Professional Use Only”, one or more of the statements listed below:

(A) “For industrial use only.”

(B) “For professional use only.”

(C) “Not for Residential Use” or “Not Intended For Residential Use.”

(f) **REPORTING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS**

(1) Sales Data

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

- (i) The name and mailing address of the manufacturer;
- (ii) The name, mailing address and telephone number of a contact person;
- (iii) The name of a coating product as it appears on the label and the applicable coating category;
- (iv) Whether the product is marketed for interior or exterior use or both;
- (v) The number of gallons of coatings sold in California in containers with a volume greater than one liter (1.057 quart) and in containers with a volume equal or smaller than one liter (1.057 quart);
- (vi) The VOC content of coatings, both actual and regulatory, in grams per liter.

If thinning is recommended, list the VOC content calculated using maximum recommended thinning. For a multicomponent coating, list the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed. If paint containers with a volume greater than one liter and those with a volume equal to or less than one liter have a different VOC content, list them separately;
- (vii) The names and Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers of the VOC constituents in the coating;

(viii) The names and CAS numbers of exempt compounds, as listed in District Rule 2;

(ix) Whether the product is marketed as containing 100% solids, or as solvent borne or waterborne;

(x) Description of resins or binders in the coating;

(xi) Whether the coating is single-component or multi-component;

(xii) The density of the coating in pounds per gallon;

(xiii) Weight percent of solids, all volatile materials, water and any exempt compounds, as applicable;

(xiv) Volume percent of solids, water and exempt compounds, as applicable.

All sales data listed in Subsection (f)(1) shall be maintained by a responsible official for a minimum of three years. Sales data submitted by the responsible official to the Executive Officer of CARB may be claimed as confidential and such information shall be handled in accordance to the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Sections 91000 through 91022.

(2) Test Procedures

The procedures and test methods listed below shall be used to demonstrate compliance with this rule.

(i) **VOC Content of Coatings:**

Laboratory determination of the VOC content of coatings shall be conducted by the EPA Test Method 24, incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(A). To determine the physical properties of a coating the standard test methods incorporated by reference in the EPA Test Method 24 shall be used.

As an alternative, SCAQMD Method 304-91 (1996), incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(B) may be used.

The exempt compounds content shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (revised in 1996) and incorporated by reference in Subsection (f)(2)(ii)(C), or BAAQMD Method 43 (revised in 1996) ~~and~~ or BAAQMD Method 41 (revised in 1995), incorporated by reference in Subsections (f)(2)(ii)(D) and (E), correspondingly.

To calculate the VOC content of a coating, the manufacturer may also use formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating has been formulated as intended (e.g., quality assurance checks, recordkeeping). However, if there are any inconsistencies between the results of a Test Method 24 and any other means for determining VOC content, the Test Method 24 results will govern, except when an alternative method is approved as specified in Subsection (f)(2)(iii). The Air Pollution Control Officer may also require the manufacturer to conduct analysis according to EPA Test Method 24.

(ii) **Incorporated Test Methods:** The following test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test coatings subject to provisions of this rule. The most recent version of the ~~ATCM~~ASTM incorporated test methods may be used instead of those specified below.

(A) VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC content of a coating shall be determined by EPA Test 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”.

(B) Alternative Test for VOC Content of Coatings: Alternatively, the VOC content of coatings may be determined by SCAQMD Method 304-91 (1996), “Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials”, SCAQMD “Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples”.

(C) Exempt Compounds: The content of compounds exempt under U.S. EPA Test Method 24 shall be analyzed by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (1996), “Determination of Exempt Compounds”, SCAQMD “Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples”.

(D) Exempt compounds – Siloxanes: Cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes shall be analyzed by BAAQMD Test Method 43, “Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials”, BAAQMD Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted 11/6/96.

(E) Exempt Compounds – Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF): PCBTF shall be analyzed by BAAQMD Test 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.

(F) Acid Content of Coatings: See Subsection (c)(42).

The acid content of Pretreatment Wash Primer shall be determined by ASTM D1613-~~96~~06(2012), “Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products”.

(G) Aluminum Roof Coatings: See Subsection (c)(3). Aluminum pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Test Method 318-95, “Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-ray Diffraction”, SCAQMD “Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples”.

(H) Basement Specialty Coatings: See Subsection (c)(7). Hydrostatic Pressure Resistance of Basement Specialty Coatings shall be determined by ASTM D7088-08, “Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry”.

Mold and Mildew Growth Resistance of Basement Specialty Coatings shall be determined by ASTM D3273-~~00~~12, “Standard Test Methods for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber”, and ASTM D3274-~~95~~09(2013), “Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Surface Disfigurement of Paint Films by Microbial (fungal or algal) Growth, or Soil and Dirt Accumulation”.

(I) Fire Resistance Rating: See Subsection (c)(21).

The fire resistance rating of fire-resistive coatings shall be determined by ASTM E119-~~07~~12a, “Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials”.

(J) Gloss Determination: See Subsections (c)(22), (c)(36), and (c)(37). The gloss of flat, nonflat and nonflat-high gloss coatings shall be determined by ASTM D523-~~89(1999)~~14, “Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss”.

(K) Metal Content of Coatings: See Subsections (c)(20) and (c)(34). The metal content of a coating shall be determined by SCAQMD Test Method 318-95, “Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-ray Diffraction”, SCAQMD “Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples”.

(L) Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings: See Subsection (c)(59). The VOC content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be analyzed by the procedures described in 40 CFR Part 59, Subpart D, Appendix A, “Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coating”.

Please note that this method has not been approved for Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings used for purposes other than traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multicomponent coatings.

(M) Reactive Penetrating Sealer: See Subsection (c)(44). The water repellency of Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall be determined by ASTM C67-~~07~~13a, “Standard Test Method for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile”; or ASTM C97-~~02~~/C97M-09, “Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone”; or ASTM C140-~~06~~/C140M-14 “Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units”.

The water vapor transmission of Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall be determined by ASTM E96/E96M-~~05~~13, “Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials”.

The chloride screening for Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall be determined using the National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), “Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures”.

(N) Stone Consolidants: See Subsection (c)(56).

Selection and use of Stone Consolidants shall be determined by ASTM E2167-01(2008), “Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants”.

(O) Tub and Tile Refinish Coating: See Subsection (c)(60).

The scratch hardness of Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings shall be measured by ASTM D3363-05(2011)e2, “Standard Test Method for Measuring Film Hardness by Pencil Test”.

The abrasion resistance of Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings shall be determined by ASTM D4060-0710, “Standard Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser”.

The adhesion of Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings shall be determined by ASTM D4585-99/D4585M-13, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” and ASTM D3359-0209e2, “Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test”.

The water resistance of Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings shall be determined by ASTM D4585-99/D4585M-13, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation”, and ~~the~~ ASTM D714-02e1(2009), “Standard Test Methods for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints”.

(P) Waterproofing Membranes: See Subsection (c)(67).

The properties of waterproofing membranes shall be determined by ASTM C836-06C836M-12, “Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course”.

(iii) **Alternative Test Methods:**

Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with Subsection (f)(2) after review and approval in writing by the District, CARB, and EPA, may also be used.

(g) **COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE**

(1) All persons subject to this rule shall be in compliance with all the rule's provisions by (*rule's effective date*).

(2) Prior to (*rule's effective date*), any coating that meets all the requirements of this rule shall be exempt from the current Rule 67.0 (effective 12/12/01).