Model Rule Preamble:
ARCHITECTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATINGS

Background

On June 1, 2000, the Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) signed the "Memorandum of Understanding Among the States of the Ozone Transport Commission Regarding the Development of Specific Control Measures to Support Attainment and Maintenance of the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards" (MOU). The MOU recognized that "EPA has identified emission reduction shortfalls in some OTC States' one-hour attainment demonstrations, and that regional control measures could help to address these shortfalls." The MOU identified a list of "short term priority control measures" that have the potential to provide initial emission reductions to help States of the Ozone Transport Region (OTR) address the emission reduction shortfalls in the one-hour attainment demonstrations identified by EPA. The MOU directed the OTC to: (1) elaborate on the expected emission reductions, other benefits and associated costs of controls; (2) solicit and provide forums for input on the control measures; and (3) consider all mechanisms to facilitate the completion of a multi-State agreement for the short term priority control measures by the 2001 OTC Winter Meeting. The OTC Stationary/Area Source (SAS) Committee established workgroups made up of and headed by OTC member States to carry out this directive.

The Architectural and Industrial Maintenance (AIM) Coatings and Consumer Products Workgroup (Workgroup) was set up to consider control measures to limit the emissions from AIM coatings and consumer products. The State of New York was chosen to lead the Workgroup, with membership from the States of Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

This Preamble focuses solely on the efforts to develop the control measure for AIM coatings.

Rule Development Process

The Workgroup held routine conference calls to discuss the best approach to implement a regional control strategy for AIM Coatings. It was determined that a model rule that the States could use as a template in the process of adopting their own regulations would be the best approach. Since the State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators and the Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials (STAPPA/ALAPCO) was developing a national AIM coatings model rule and some of the States on the Workgroup were participating in that effort, the Workgroup decided to use the STAPPA/ALAPCO effort to fashion an OTC model rule.

On several occasions, the Workgroup held informal meetings hosted by Workgroup States with stakeholders and other interested parties to discuss the above approach and to solicit comments on specific aspects of the control measures being considered. As a result of these meetings and other Workgroup activity, the Workgroup recommended forwarding the STAPPA/ALAPCO AIM model rule as the recommended approach for the OTC. The OTC SAS Committee held a public stakeholder meeting on November 8, 2000 to gather formal comments on the recommended approach. A public comment period for stakeholders was

established through November 11, 2000. On December 11, 2000, OTC held a Special

Meeting on Control Measure Development to review progress on model rule development, receive additional stakeholder comments, and give direction to the OTC Committees for future action. At that time, the SAS Committee indicated to the Commission that the STAPPA/ALAPCO AIM model rule would be used as the basis for an OTC model rule. The OTC reaffirmed its commitment to complete the draft OTC model rules by its 2001 OTC Winter Meeting.

The Workgroup continued to interact with stakeholders and receive comments. The OTC established a public comment period for all draft model rules through January 12, 2001. The Workgroup allowed comments from stakeholders through January 18, 2001; at that time, the Workgroup convened, hosted by the State of New York, and met with stakeholders to discuss outstanding concerns.

Substantial stakeholder comments were received during the development of an OTC model rule for AIM coatings. Comments were received formally and informally through the Workgroup, during OTC SAS Committee meetings, and at the OTC Special Meeting for Control Measure Development. The OTC and its member States also received letters from stakeholders regarding the regulation of AIM coatings.

The OTC Model Rule for AIM Coatings

The Workgroup and the OTC SAS Committee reviewed the comments received, and deliberated possible amendments to the STAPPA/ALAPCO AIM Model Rule in order to address those comments. After deliberating, the following recommendation was forwarded to the Commission:

> The STAPPA/ALAPCO AIM coatings model rule should be considered as the OTC AIM Coatings Model Rule.

This recommendation was accompanied by five implementation options as follows:

1. Use January 1, 2005 as the effective date for VOC content limits for all coatings categories. This implementation option was recommended to allow significant lead-time for manufacturers to comply with the new VOC content limits. The VOC content limits for architectural coatings in the OTC AIM Model Rule are identical to the limits in the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Suggested Control Measure (SCM) for architectural coatings, which will be effective on January 1, 2003. Several California local air quality districts are proceeding with implementation of the SCM by that date. California agencies have already identified available compliant products in all AIM coating product categories, and will continue to assess the ability of manufacturers to comply with the VOC content limits in the SCM. Manufacturers will also be able to apply for variances from the regulations where extraordinary circumstances prevent compliance. This lead-time (January 2003 to January 2005) will provide the OTC States with the ability to assess the program in California and determine if any problems exist in the ability of manufacturers to supply compliant architectural coatings. If a problem is identified, the OTC States may take action to address, postpone, or prevent implementing the VOC content limit in question.

   The California ARB SCM VOC content limits for industrial maintenance coatings are effective as of January 1, 2004. The same theme of providing lead time and

learning from California's experiences applies in selecting the January 1, 2005 effective date for the VOC content limit for industrial maintenance coatings in the OTC model rule.

2. Use 340 grams per liter(g/L) as the VOC content limit for Industrial Maintenance Coatings. The stakeholders commented that the 250 g/L VOC content limit in the STAPPA/ALAPCO model rule would cause performance problems in the Northeast. The STAPPA/ALAPCO model rule recognizes this by acknowledging "that the SCM allows, by petition, a less stringent VOC limit for industrial maintenance coatings in specific areas of California with low temperature, high humidity, and persistent fog." These coatings are needed for essential public services (e.g., bridges) and industrial facilities (e.g., storage tanks). The STAPPA/ALAPCO model rule also contains an option for manufacturers to petition for the less stringent SCM limit (340 g/L) at the discretion of State and local air pollution control agencies.

   It is recommended that the petition process be waived, and the less stringent industrial maintenance coating VOC content limit be included in the OTC model rule. This is in response to stakeholder concerns and deliberations with a product end-user. It was felt that the performance characteristics of the low VOC coating would severely limit the time available to apply these coatings. The narrow temperature and humidity window in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic region for applying the low VOC coating could potentially create a situation where there would not be sufficient time in the year to perform all the necessary coating without taking extraordinary measures. In addition, the low VOC coatings generally require a much cleaner surface before application. This would add to the cost of the job and could lead to additional solid waste disposal and occupational hazards (preparing a surface as "white metal" could result in lead paint removal and disposal issues and worker protection issues as well as additional enclosure and ventilation concerns).

3. Create a separate category for conversion varnishes with a VOC content limit of 725 g/L, consistent with the Federal rule. Stakeholder comments detailed the differences between conversion varnishes and other varnishes and floor finishes. Conversion varnishes differ chemically from waterborne and oil-base polyurethanes and have significantly better performance characteristics. Additionally, conversion varnish products cannot comply with the 350 g/L limit, as reformulation is not technologically feasible at this time. Conversion varnishes are used by experienced professional craftsmen and constitute a small portion (3%) of the hardwood floor finish market. There are only three manufacturers that compete in this niche market, and adopting the 350 g/L limit could cause economic hardship for these manufacturers. The EPA definition for conversion varnishes (which is appropriate for the OTC States choosing this option) is:

   > … a clear acid curing coating with an alkyd or other resin blended with amino resins and supplied as a single component or two-component product. Conversion varnishes produce a hard durable, clear finish designed for professional application to wood flooring. This film formation is the result of an acid-catalyzed condensation reaction, affecting a transetherification at the reactive ethers of the amino resins.

The specificity of this definition would not likely create a loophole for non-complying polyurethane or waterborne products, and the complex nature of these products would not likely lead to an expansion of use by non-professional applicators. The OTC States that choose this implementation option may also wish to add "FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY" to the labeling requirement for this product category.

4. Modify the sell-through provision so that products manufactured before the effective date of the rule may be sold after January 1, 2005. This approach is less labor intensive and less burdensome to small businesses, especially given that many of these products move through the market quickly. Under this option, subsection 3.3 of the model rule would read as follows:

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

5. Create a separate category for thermoplastic rubber coatings and mastics with a VOC content limit of 550 grams per liter, consistent with the Federal rule. Stakeholder comments detailed the differences between thermoplastic rubber coatings and mastics and bituminous roof coatings. Thermoplastic rubber coatings and mastics are based on synthetic rubber and have marked different characteristics than roof coatings based on asphalt or latex. This gives thermoplastic rubber coatings and mastics unique application and performance characteristics which result in lower mass VOC emissions because of its one coat application system with its low application rate, greater durability, and the ability to apply at cooler ambient temperatures. Because of its high solar reflectivity (which results in lower summer energy demand for the building on which it is applied) at least one thermoplastic rubber coating and mastic product has qualified for an Energy Star label. The EPA definition for thermoplastic rubber coatings and mastics (which is appropriate for the OTC States choosing this option is:

   > Thermoplastic Rubber Coating and Mastic: A coating or mastic formulated and recommended for application to roofing or other structural surfaces and that incorporates no less than 40 percent by weight of thermoplastic rubbers in the total resin solids and may also contain other ingredients including, but not limited to, fillers, pigments, and modifying resins.

Flexibility

The OTC Model Rule contains several flexibility provisions. These include: a sell through provision where products manufactured before the effective date of the rule can still be sold; a higher allowable VOC content for recycled coatings; and an exemption of coatings sold in containers of one liter or less. These provisions will make compliance with the rule somewhat easier.

Feasibility

It should be noted that a substantial number of coatings exist that comply with the VOC content limits for each product category. Therefore, while some product manufacturers may need to reformulate in order to comply with the VOC limits, the model rule was developed at a level where a significant number of complying coatings already exist in the marketplace.

OZONE TRANSPORT COMMISSION

Model Rule

Architectural & Industrial Maintenance (AIM) Coatings

1. Applicability

1.1. Except as provided in subsection 1.2, this rule is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, or manufacturers any architectural coating for use within the (jurisdiction of the state or local air pollution control agency), as well as any person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating within the (jurisdiction of the state or local air pollution control agency).

1.2. This rule does not apply to:

1.2.1. Any architectural coating that is supplied, sold, offered for sale, or manufactured for use outside of the (jurisdiction of the state or local air pollution control agency) or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging.

1.2.2. Any aerosol coating product.

1.2.3. Any architectural coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less, including kits containing containers of different colors, types or categories of coatings and two component products. This applicability exception does not include bundling of containers one liter or less, which are sold together as a unit, or any type of marketing which implies that multiple containers one liter or less be combined into one container. This exemption does not include packaging from which the coating cannot be applied. This exemption does include multiple containers of one liter or less that are packaged and shipped together with no intent or requirement to ultimately sell as one unit.

2. Definitions

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

2.2. Aerosol Coating Product: A pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marking applications.

2.3. Aluminum Roof Coating: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, a coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to roofs and containing at least 84 grams of elemental aluminum pigment per liter of coating (at least 0.7 pounds per gallon). Pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95 (incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.4).

2.4. Antenna Coating: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, a

coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to equipment and associated structural appurtenances that are used to receive or transmit electromagnetic signals. Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Antenna coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.

2.5. Antifouling Coating: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, A coating labeled and formulated for application to submerged stationary structures and their appurtenances to prevent or reduce the attachment of marine or freshwater biological organisms. To qualify as an antifouling coating, the coating must be registered with both the U.S. EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Section 136 et. seq.) and with the (appropriate state or local agency). Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Antifouling coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.

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

2.7. Architectural Coating: A coating to be applied to stationary structures or their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in shop applications or to non-stationary structures such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles, as well as adhesives are not considered architectural coatings for the purposes of this rule.

2.8. Basement Specialty Coating: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, a clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a hydrostatic seal for basements and other below-grade surfaces. Basement Specialty Coatings must meet the following criteria:

2.8.1. Coating must be capable of withstanding at least 10 psi of hydrostatic pressure, as determined in accordance with ASTM D7088-04 (incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.14), and

2.8.2. 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

subsection 6.5.20)

2.9. Bitumens: Black or brown materials including, but not limited to, asphalt, tar, pitch, and asphaltite that are soluble in carbon disulfide, consist mainly of hydrocarbons, and are obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum or coal.

2.10. Bituminous Roof Coating: A coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration.

2.11. Bituminous Roof Primer: A primer which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing and intended for the purpose of preparing a weathered or aged surface or improving the adhesion of subsequent surfacing components.

2.12. Bond Breaker: A coating labeled and formulated for application between layers of concrete to prevent a freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the layer over which it is poured.

2.13. Calcimine Recoaters: A flat solvent borne coating formulated and recommended specifically for recoating calcimine-painted ceilings and other calcimine-painted substrates.

2.14. Clear Brushing Lacquers: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, Clear wood finishes, excluding clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by solvent evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film, which are intended exclusively for application by brush and which are labeled as specified in subsection 4.1.-6. Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Clear Brushing Lacquers coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.

2.15. Clear Wood Coatings: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film. Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Clear Wood coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.

2.16. Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited

to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

2.17. Colorant: A concentrated pigment dispersion in water, solvent and/or binder that is added to an architectural coating after packaging in sale units to produce the desired color.

2.18. Concrete Curing Compound: A coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to perform one or more of the following functions:
2.18.1. Retard the evaporation of water; or
2.18.2. Harden or dustproof the surface of freshly poured concrete.

2.19. Concrete/Masonry Sealer: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, a clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated primarily for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

2.19.1. Prevent penetration of water; or

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

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

2.20. Concrete Surface Retarders: A mixture of retarding ingredients such as extender pigments, primary pigments, resin, and solvent that interact chemically with the cement to prevent hardening on the surface where the retarder is applied, allowing the retarded mix of cement and sand at the surface to be washed away to create an exposed aggregate finish.
**This is new per the 2002 OTC model rule, but was in the preamble.

2.21. Conjugated Oil Varnish: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, a clear or semi-transparent wood coating, labeled as such, excluding lacquers or shellacs, based on a natural occurring conjugated vegetable oil (Tung oil) and modified with other natural or synthetic resins; a minimum of fifty percent of the resin solids consisting of conjugated oil. Supplied as a single component product, conjugated oil varnishes penetrate and seal the wood. Film formation is due to polymerization of the oil. These varnishes may contain small amounts of pigment to control the final gloss or sheen.

2.22. Conversion Varnish: A clear acid curing coating with an alkyd or other resin blended with amino resins and supplied as a single component or two-component product. Conversion varnishes produce a hard, durable, clear finish designed for professional application to wood flooring. This film formation is the result of an acid-catalyzed condensation reaction, affecting transetherification at the reactive ethers of the amino resins.
**This is new per the 2002 OTC model rule, but was in the preamble.

2.23. Driveway Sealer: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, a coating labeled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

2.23.1. Fill cracks; or

2.23.2. Seal the surface to provide protection; or

2.23.3. Restore or preserve the appearance.

2.24. Dry Fog Coating: A coating labeled and formulated only for spray application such that overspray droplets dry before subsequent contact with incidental surfaces in the vicinity of the surface coating activity.

2.25. Exempt Compound: A compound identified as exempt under the definition of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), subsection 2.60 section 2. Exempt compounds content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. EPA Method 24, methods referenced in ASTM D 3960-05, or South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 303-91 (Revised 1993) (incorporated by reference in subsections 6.5.10 and 6.5.11 6.5.8 through 6.5.11.

2.26. Faux Finishing Coating: A coating labeled and formulated-glaze to create artistic effects including, but not limited to, dirt, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain to meet one or more of the following criteria:

2.26.1. A glaze or textured coating used to create artistic effects including, but not limited to: dirt, suede, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain; or

2.26.2. A decorative coating used to create a metallic, iridescent, or pearlescent appearance that contains at least 48 grams of pearlescent mica pigment or other iridescent pigment per liter of coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon); or

2.26.3. 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 testing in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95. (Incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.4); or

2.26.4. A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains greater than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (greater than 0.4 pounds per gallon) and which requires a clear topcoat to prevent the degradation of the finish under normal use conditions. The metallic pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95. (Incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.4); or

2.26.5. A clear topcoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing Coating that meets the requirements 1 – 4 above. These clear topcoats must be sold and used

solely as part of a Faux Finishing coating system, and must be labeled in accordance with subsection 4.1.4.

2.27. Fire-Resistive Coating: A coating labeled and formulated to protect the structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials. The Fire Resistive category includes sprayed fire resistive materials and intumescent fire resistive coatings that are used to bring structural materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The Fire-Resistive coating and testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The Fire-Resistive Resistive coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 119-08. (Incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.2).

2.28. Fire-Retardant Coating: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, a coating labeled and formulated to retard ignition and flame spread, that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing building and construction materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The fire-retardant coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-retardant coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 84- 10. (Incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.1). Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Fire-Retardant coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.

2.29. 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 five on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM D 523-89 (1999). (Incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.3).

2.30. 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 subjected to foot traffic.

2.31. Flow Coating: Effective for products manufactured before January 1,2014, a coating labeled and formulated exclusively for use by electric power companies or their subcontractors to maintain the protective coating systems present on utility transformer units. Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Flow coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.

2.32. Form-Release Compound: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a concrete form to prevent the freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form.

The form may consist of wood, metal, or some material other than concrete.

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

2.34. High-Temperature Coating: A high performance coating labeled and formulated for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F).

2.35. Impacted Immersion Coating: A high performance maintenance coating formulated and recommended for application to steel structures subject to immersion in turbulent, debris-laden water. These coatings are specifically resistant to high-energy impact damage by floating ice or debris.**This is new per the 2002 OTC model rule, but was in the preamble.

2.36. Industrial Maintenance Coating: A high performance architectural coating, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for application to substrates, including floors, exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions listed below in subsections 2.36.1 through 2.36.5., and labeled as specified in subsection 4.1.45:

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

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

2.36.3. Frequent exposure to temperatures above 121°C (250°F); or

2.36.4. Repeated (frequent) Frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated (frequent) frequent scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or

2.36.5. Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

2.37. Lacquer: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, a clear or opaque wood coating, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film. Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Lacquer coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.

2.38. Low-Solids Coating: A coating containing 0.12 kilogram or less of solids per liter

(1 pound or less of solids per gallon) of coating material as recommended for application by the manufacturer. The VOC content for Low Solids Coatings shall be calculated in accordance with section 2.

2.39. Magnesite Cement Coating: A coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

2.40. Manufacturer's Maximum Thinning Recommendation: The maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

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

2.42. 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 resonated fiber mat.

2.43. Metallic Pigmented Coating: A coating that is labeled and formulated to provide a metallic appearance. Metallic Pigmented coatings must contain containing at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc) per liter of coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95. (Incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.4). Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Metallic Pigmented Coating category does not include coatings applied to roofs or Zinc-Rich Primers.

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

2.45. Non-flat Coating: A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85-degree meter and 5 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999). (Incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.3).

2.46. Non-flat - High Gloss Coating: A non-flat 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 into subsection 6.5.3. Non-flat – High Gloss coatings must be labeled in accordance with subsection 4.1.7.

2.47. Nuclear Coating: A protective coating formulated and recommended to seal

porous surfaces such as steel (or concrete) that otherwise would be subject to intrusion by radioactive materials. These coatings must be resistant to long-term (service life) cumulative radiation exposure according to ASTM Method 4082-02 (incorporated by reference into subsection 6.5.25), relatively easy to decontaminate, and resistant to various chemicals to which the coatings are likely to be exposed according to ASTM Method D 3912-95 (2001) (incorporated by reference into subsection 6.5.26).
**This is new per the 2002 OTC model rule, but was in the preamble.

2.48. Particleboard: A composite wood product panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulosic material (usually wood) in the form of discrete particles, as distinguished from fibers, flakes, or strands, which are pressed together with resin.

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

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

2.51. Post-Consumer Coating: A finished coating that would have been disposed of in a landfill, having completed its usefulness to a consumer, and does not include manufacturing wastes. Finished coatings generated by a business or consumer that have served their intended end uses, and are recovered from or otherwise diverted from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.

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

2.53. Primer: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, a coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide a firm bind between the substrate and subsequent coats. Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Primer coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.

2.54. Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater: A coating labeled and formulated for one or more of the following purposes:

2.54.1. To provide a firm bond between the substrate and the subsequent coatings; or

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

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

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

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

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

2.55. Quick-Dry Enamel: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, a non-flat coating that is labeled as specified in subsection 4.1.810 and that is formulated to have the following characteristics:

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

2.55.2. When tested in accordance with ASTM D 1640-95 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.6, sets to touch in two hours or less, is tack free in four hours or less, and dries hard in eight hours or less by the mechanical test method; and has a dried film gloss of 70 or above on a 60-degree meter. Effective for products on or after January 1, 2014, the Quick-Dry Enamel coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.

2.56. Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, A primer, sealer, or undercoater that is dry to the touch in 30 minutes and can be re-coated in two hours when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1640-95(1999). (incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.6). Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1

2.57. Reactive Penetrating Sealer: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, 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 the following criteria:

2.57.1. 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: ASTM C67-07, or ASTM C97-02, or ASTM C140-06 (incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.21); and

2.57.2. The Reactive Penetrating Sealer must not reduce the water vapor transmission rate by more than 2 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M-05 (incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.22); and

2.57.3. Products labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic surface chloride screening applications must meet the performance criteria listed in the National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981). (Incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.23).

2.57.4. Reactive Penetrating Sealers must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 4.1.11.

2.58. Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealer: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, A clear or pigmented coating that is labeled and formulated for application to above-grade carbonate stone substrates to provide protection from water and waterborne contaminants, including but not limited to, alkalis, acids, and salts. Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealers must penetrate into carbonate stone substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealers line the pores of carbonate stone substrates with a hydrophobic coating, but do not form a surface film. Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealers must meet all the following criteria:

2.58.1.1. The Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealer must improve water repellency at least 80 percent after application on a carbonate stone substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with one or more of the following standards: ASTM C67-07, or ASTM C97-02, or ASTM C140-06 (incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.21); and

2.58.1.2. The Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealer must not reduce the water vapor transmission rate by more than 10 percent after application on a carbonate stone substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M-05. (Incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.22).

2.58.1.3. Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealers must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 4.1.12.

2.59. Recycled Coating: An architectural coating formulated such that it contains a

minimum of 50% by volume post-consumer coating, with a maximum of 50% by volume secondary industrial materials or virgin materials.

2.60. Residential: Areas where people reside or lodge, including, but not limited to, single and multiple family dwellings, condominiums, mobile homes, apartment complexes, motels, and hotels.

2.61. Roof Coating: A non-bituminous coating labeled and formulated for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration of the substrate by water or, reflecting heat and ultraviolet light, or reflecting solar radiation. Metallic pigmented roof coatings, which qualify as metallic pigmented coatings, shall not be considered in this category, but shall be considered to be in the metallic pigmented coatings category.

2.62. Rust Preventive Coating: A coating formulated exclusively for nonindustrial use to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces for one or more of the following applications: and labeled as specified in subsection 4.1.6.

2.62.1. Direct-to-metal coating; or

2.62.2. Coating Intended for application over rusty, previously coated surfaces.

The Rust Preventative category does not include the following:

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

2.62.4. Coatings that are intended for use on wood or any other nonmetallic surface.

Rust Preventative coatings are for metal substrates only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 4.1.8.

2.63. Sanding Sealer: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, A clear or semi-transparent wood coating labeled and formulated for application to bare wood to seal the wood and to provide a coat that can be abraded to create a smooth surface for subsequent applications of coatings. A sanding sealer that also meets the definition of a lacquer is not included in this category, but it is included in the lacquer category. Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Sanding Sealer coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.

2.64. Sealer: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, a coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate for one or more of the following purposes: to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate. Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Sealer coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.

2.65. Secondary Industrial Materials: finished coating or a finished coating from a manufacturing process that has converted resources into a commodity of real economic value, but does not include excess virgin resources of the manufacturing process. Products or byproducts of the paint manufacturing process that are of known composition and have economic value but can no longer be used for their intended use.

2.66. Semitransparent Coating: A coating that contains binders and colored pigments and is formulated to change the color of the surface, but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

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

2.68. Shop Application: Application of a coating to a product or a component of a product in or on the premises of a factory or a shop as part of a manufacturing, production, or repairing process (e.g., original equipment manufacturing coatings).

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

2.70. Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, A coating labeled as specified in subsection 4.1.~~7~~ 9and that is formulated for application to a substrate to seal fire, smoke or water damage; to condition excessively chalky surfaces; or to block stains. An excessively chalky surface is one that is defined as having a chalk rating of four or less as determined by ASTM Designation D 4214- 07. (Incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.7).

Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014: A coating that is formulated for application to a substrate to block water-soluble stains resulting from: fire damage, smoke damage, or water damage. Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters must be labeled in accordance with Section 4.1.9.

2.71. Stain: A~~,~~ semi-transparent~~,~~ or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface, but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

2.72. Stone Consolidant: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, 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 6.5.24). Stone Consolidants are for professional use only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 4.1.13.

2.73. Swimming Pool Coating: A coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals. Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, Swimming pool coatings include coatings used for swimming pool repair and maintenance.

2.74. Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coating: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, a rubber-based coating labeled and formulated to be used over existing rubber-based coatings for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools. Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1 (Swimming Pool Coating).

2.75. Temperature-Indicator Safety Coating: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, a coating labeled and formulated as a color-changing indicator coating for the purpose of monitoring the temperature and safety of the substrate, underlying piping, or underlying equipment, and for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F). Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Temperature-Indicator Safety coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.

2.76. Thermoplastic Rubber Coating and Mastic: A coating or mastic formulated and recommended for application to roofing or other structural surfaces and that incorporates no less than 40 percent by weight of thermoplastic rubbers in the total resin solids and may also contain other ingredients including, but not limited to, fillers, pigments, and modifying resins.

**This is new per the 2002 OTC model rule, but was in the preamble.

2.77. Tint Base: An architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.2.78. Traffic Marking Coating: A coating labeled and formulated for marking and striping streets, highways, or other traffic surfaces including, but not limited to, curbs, berms, driveways, parking lots, sidewalks, and airport runways.

2.79. Tub and Tile Refinish Coating: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, a clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated

exclusively for refinishing the surface of a bathtub, shower, sink, or countertop. Tub and Tile Refinish coatings must meet all of the following criteria:

2.79.1. The coating must have a scratch hardness of 3H or harder and a gouge hardness of 4H or harder. This must be determined on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D3363-05. (Incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.16); and

2.79.2. The coating must have a weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles. This must be determined with CD-17 wheels on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D4060-07. (Incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.17); and

2.79.3. The coating must withstand 1000 hours or more of exposure with few or no #8 blisters. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99, and ASTM D714-02e1. (Incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.18); and

2.79.4. The coating must have an adhesion rating of 4B or better after 24 hours of recovery. This must be determined on inscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99 and ASTM D3359-02. (Incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.15).

Undercoater: A coating labeled and formulated to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coatings.

2.80. Varnish: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, a clear or semi-transparent wood coating, excluding lacquers and shellacs, formulated to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air. Varnishes may contain small amounts of pigment to color a surface, or to control the ~~fetal~~ final sheen or gloss of the finish. Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Varnish coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.

2.81. Veneer: Thin sheets of wood peeled or sliced from logs for use in the manufacture of wood products such as plywood, laminated veneer lumber, or other products.

2.82. Virgin Materials: Materials that contain no post-consumer coatings or secondary industrial coatings.

2.83. Volatile Organic Compound (VOC):

<u>Reference Federal list at 40 CFR 51.100 (s)</u>

trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11);
dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12);
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113);
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114);

chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115);
chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22);
1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123);
2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124);
1,1-dichloro-l-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b);
1-chloro-l,l-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b);
trifluoromethane (HFC-23);
pentafluoroethane (HFC-125);
1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134);
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane
1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a);
1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a);
cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes;

Following classes of perfluorocarbons:
1. cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;
2. cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;
3. cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and
4. sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with the sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine; and

2.6073.2 Following low-reactive organic compounds which have been exempted by the U.S. EPA:
acetone;
ethane;
parachlorobenzotrifluoride (1-chloro-4-tritrifluoromethyl benzene);
perchloroethylene; and
methyl acetate.

2.84. VOC Actual: VOC Actual is the weight of VOC per volume of coating as is calculated with the following equation:

VOC Actual = Ws – Ww – Wec Vm
Where:
VOC Actual = grams of VOC per liter of coating (also known as “Material VOC)
Ws = weight of volatiles, in gramsWw = weight of water, in grams
Wec = weight of exempt compounds, in grams
Vm = volume of coating, in liters

VOC Actual must include maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer.

2.85. VOC Content: The weight of VOC per volume of coating. VOC Content is VOC Regulatory, as defined in section 2, 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 2. 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 Content must include maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer.

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

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

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

VOC Regulatory must include maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer.

2.87. Waterproofing Sealer: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, a coating labeled and formulated for application to a porous substrate for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water. Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Waterproofing Sealer coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.

2.88. Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer: Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, a clear or pigmented film-forming coating that is labeled and formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light, and staining. Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in

Table 1.

2.89. Waterproofing Membrane: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, a clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a seamless waterproofing membrane that prevents any penetration of liquid water into the substrate. Waterproofing Membranes are intended for the following waterproofing applications: below-grade surfaces, between concrete slabs, inside tunnels, inside concrete planters, and under flooring materials. Waterproofing Membranes must meet the following criteria:

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

2.89.2. Coatings must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM C836-06. (Incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.19).

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

2.90. Wood Coatings: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, Coatings labeled and formulated for application to wood substrates only. The Wood Coatings category includes the following clear and semitransparent coatings: lacquers; varnishes; sanding sealers; penetrating oils; clear stains; wood conditioners used as undercoats; and wood sealers used as topcoats. The Wood Coatings category also includes the following opaque wood coatings; opaque lacquers; opaque sanding sealers; and opaque lacquer undercoaters. The Wood Coatings category does not include the following: clear sealers that are labeled and formulated for use on concrete/masonry surfaces; or coatings intended for substrates other than wood. Wood Coatings must be labeled “For Wood Substrates Only”, in accordance with subsection 4.1.14.

2.91. 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 U.S.C. section 136, et. seq.) and with the (appropriate state or local agency).

2.92. Wood Substrate: A substrate made of wood, particleboard, plywood, medium density fiberboard, rattan, wicker, bamboo, or composite products with exposed wood grain. Wood Products do not include items comprised of simulated wood.

2.93. Zinc-Rich Primer: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, A coating that meets all of the following specifications:

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

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

2.93.3. Coating is intended for professional use only and labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 4.1.15.

3. Standards

3.1. VOC Content Limits: Except as provided in sections 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, and 3.9, , no person shall:

3.1.1. Manufacture, blend, or repackage for sale within the (jurisdiction of the state or local pollution control agency);

3.1.2. supply, sell, or offer for sale within the (jurisdiction of the state or local air pollution control agency); or

3.1.3. solicit for application or apply within the (jurisdiction of the state or local air pollution control agency), any architectural coating with a VOC content in excess of the corresponding limit specified in Table 1, after the specified effective date in Table 1. Limits are expressed as VOC Content, thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendation, excluding any colorant added to tint bases

3.2. Most Restrictive VOC Limit:

3.2.1. Effective for products manufactured before January 1 2014: If anywhere on the container of any architectural coating, or any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature supplied by a manufacturer or anyone acting on their behalf, any representation is made that indicates that the coating meets the definition of or is recommended for use for more than one of the coating categories listed in Table 1, then the most restrictive VOC content limit shall apply. This provision does not apply to the coating categories specified in subsections 3.2.1.1 through 3.2.1.20.

3.2.1.1. Lacquer coatings (including lacquer sanding sealers).
3.2.1.2. Metallic pigmented coatings.
3.2.1.3. Shellacs.
3.2.1.4. Fire-retardant coatings.
3.2.1.5. Pretreatment wash primers.
3.2.1.6. Industrial maintenance coatings.
3.2.1.7. Low-solids coatings.
3.2.1.8. Wood preservatives
3.2.1.9. High-temperature coatings
3.2.1.10. Temperature-indicator safety coatings.

3.2.1.11. Antenna coatings.
3.2.1.12. Antifouling coatings
3.2.1.13. Flow coatings.
3.2.1.14. Bituminous roof primers.
3.2.1.15. Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters.
3.2.1.16. Calcimine recoaters.
3.2.1.17. Impacted immersion coatings.
3.2.1.18. Nuclear coatings.
3.2.1.19. Thermoplastic rubber coatings and mastic.
3.2.1.20. Concrete Surface Retarders.

3.2.2. Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014: If a coating is recommended for use in more than one of the specialty coating categories listed in Table 1, the most restrictive (or lowest) VOC content limit shall apply. This requirement applies to: usage recommendations that appear anywhere on the coating container, anywhere on any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature supplied by a manufacturer or anyone acting on their behalf. This provision does not apply to the coating categories specified in subsections 3.2.2.1 through 3.2.2.17.

3.2.2.1. Aluminum roof coatings
3.2.2.2. Bituminous roof primers
3.2.2.3. High temperature coatings
3.2.2.4. Industrial maintenance coatings
3.2.2.5. Low-solids coatings
3.2.2.6. Metallic pigmented coatings
3.2.2.7. Pretreatment wash primers
3.2.2.8. Shellacs
3.2.2.9. Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters
3.2.2.10. Wood coatings
3.2.2.11. Wood preservatives
3.2.2.12. Zinc-rich primers
3.2.2.13. Calcimine recoaters
3.2.2.14. Impacted immersion coatings
3.2.2.15. Nuclear coatings
3.2.2.16. Thermoplastic rubber coatings and mastic
3.2.2.17. Concrete Surface Retarders

3.3. Sell-Through of Coatings: A coating manufactured prior to the effective date specified for that coating in Table 1, and that complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the specified effective date. In addition, a coating manufactured before the effective date specified for that coating in Table 1 may be applied at any time, both before and after the

specified effective date, so long as the coating complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured. This subsection 3.3 does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date code required by subsection 4.1.1.

3.4. Painting Practices: All architectural coating containers used to apply the contents therein to a surface directly from the container by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging, or other means, shall be closed when not in use. These architectural coatings containers include, but are not limited to, drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays, or other application containers. Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning and cleanup shall also be closed when not in use.

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

3.6. Rust Preventive Coatings: Effective January 1, 2004, No person shall apply or solicit the application of any rust preventive coating, manufactured before January 1, 2014, for industrial use, unless such a rust preventive coating complies with the industrial maintenance coating VOC limit specified in Table 1.

3.7. Coatings Not Listed in Table 1: For any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for the specialty coatings categories listed in Table 1, the VOC content limit shall be determined by classifying the coating as a non-flat coating, Flat, Non-Flat, or Non-Flat High Gloss coating based on its gloss, as defined in section 2 and the corresponding Flat, Non-Flat or Non-Flat High Gloss coating VOC limit in Table 1 shall apply.

3.8. Lacquers: For products manufactured before January 1, 2014, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 3.1, a person or facility may add up to 10 percent by volume of VOC to a lacquer to avoid blushing of the finish during days with relative humidity greater than 70 percent and temperature below 65°F, at the time of application, provided that the coating contains acetone and no more than 550 grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds, prior to the addition of VOC.

3.9. New Categories: Prior to January 1, 2014, any coating that meets the definition inSection 2 for a coating category listed in the Table of Standards, and complies with the applicable VOC limit in the Table of Standards and reporting requirements, shall be considered in compliance with this rule.

4. Container Labeling Requirements

4.1. Each manufacturer of any architectural coatings subject to this rule shall display the information listed in subsections 4.1.1 through 4.1.15 on the coating container (or label) in which the coating is sold or distributed

4.1.1. Date Code: The date the coating was manufactured, or a date code representing the date, shall be indicated on the label, lid, or bottom of the container. If the manufacturer uses a date code for any coating, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the (director of the state or local air pollution control agency)

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

4.1.3. VOC Content:

Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014:

Each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display either the maximum or the actual VOC content of the coating, as supplied, including the maximum thinning as recommended by the manufacturer. VOC content shall be displayed in grams of VOC per liter of coating. VOC content displayed shall be calculated using product formulation data, or shall be determined using the test methods in subsection 6.2. The equations in subsection 6.1 shall be used to calculate VOC content.

Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014:

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

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

4.1.3.2 VOC Content as determined from actual formulation data; or

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

If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the container must display the VOC Content, as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the container must display the VOC Content including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a multi-component product, the container must display the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredient 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 by the equations in subsection 2.84 and 2.86.

4.1.4 Faux Finishing Coatings: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1. 2014, 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.”

The labels of all Industrial Maintenance Coatings shall prominently display at least one of the following statements:

4.1.5.1 "For industrial use only."

4.1.5.2 "For professional use only."

4.1.5.3 "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use."

4.1.6 Clear Brushing Lacquers: Effective January 1, 2003, the labels of all clear brushing lacquers manufactured before Janaury 1, 2014 shall prominently display the statements "For brush application only," and "This product must not be thinned or sprayed."

4.1.7 Non-Flat - High-Gloss Coatings: Effective January 1, 2003, the labels of all non-flat, high-gloss coatings shall prominently display the words "High Gloss."

4.1.8 Rust Preventive Coatings: The labels of all rust preventive coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Metal Substrates Only."

4.1.9 Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters:

Effective for products manufactured before January 1, 2014, the labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall prominently display one or more of the descriptions listed in subsection 4.1.-9.1 through 4.1.-9.5.

4.1.9.1 For blocking stains.
4.1.9.2 For fire-damaged substrates.
4.1.9.3 For smoke-damaged substrates.
4.1.9.4 For water-damaged substrates.
4.1.9.5 For excessively chalky substrates.

Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall prominently display one or more of the descriptions listed in section:

4.1.9.1 For blocking stains.
4.1.9.2 For fire-damaged substrates.
4.1.9.3 For smoke-damaged substrates.
4.1.9.4 For water-damaged substrates.

4.1.10 Quick Dry Enamels:, the labels of all quick dry enamels manufactured before January 1, 2014 shall prominently display the words "Quick Dry" and the dry hard time.

4.1.11 Reactive Penetrating Sealers: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the labels of all Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall prominently display the statement "Reactive Penetrating Sealer."

4.1.12 Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealers: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the labels of all Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealers shall prominently display the statement "Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealer."

4.1.13 Stone Consolidants: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the labels of all Stone Consolidants shall prominently display the statement "Stone Consolidant – For Professional Use Only."

4.1.14 Wood Coatings: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the labels of all Wood Coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Wood Substrates Only."

4.1.15 Zinc Rich Primers: Effective for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, the labels of all Zinc Rich Primers shall prominently display one or more of the following statements listed in Sections 4.1.15.1 through 4.1.15.3:

4.1.15.1 "For Professional Use Only"

4.1.15.2 "For Industrial Use Only"

4.1.15.3 "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use"

5. Reporting Requirements

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

5.1.1 the name and mailing address of the manufacturer;

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

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

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

5.1.5 the number of gallons sold in [insert State name] in containers greater than one liter (1.057 quart) and equal to or less than one liter (1.057 quart);

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

catalyzed;

5.1.7 the names and CAS numbers of the VOC constituents in the product;

5.1.8 the names and CAS numbers of any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in sections 2.80 through 2.82;

5.1.9 whether the product is marketed as solvent-borne, waterborne, or 100% solids;

5.1.10 description of resin or binder in the product;

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

5.1.12 the density of the product in pounds per gallon;

5.1.13 the percent by weight of: solids, all volatile materials, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in section 2.83

5.1.14 the percent by volume of: solids, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in sections 2.83

All data listed in subsections 5.7.1 to 5.7.14 shall be maintained by the responsible official for a minimum of three years. Data submitted by the responsible official to the [insert Director or State/Jurisdiction Official] may be claimed as confidential, and such information shall be handled as such (insert applicable State Regulation).

6. Compliance Provisions and Test Methods

6.1 Calculation of VOC Content: For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC content limits in Table 1, the VOC content of a coating shall be determined as defined in Section 2. The VOC content of a tint base shall be determined without colorant that is added after the tint base is manufactured. If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated for the product as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by 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.

6.2 VOC Content of Coatings: To determine the physical properties of a coating the reference method for VOC content is U.S. EPA Method 24, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.11, except as provided in subsections 6.3 and 6.4. An

alternative method to determine the VOC content of coatings is SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.12. The exempt compounds content shall be determined by methods referenced in ASTM D 3960-05, SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1993),Bay Area Air Quality Management Division BAAQMD Method 43 (adopted 1996), or BAAQMD Method 41 (adopted 1995), as applicable, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.10, 6.5.8 and 6.5.9 respectively. To determine the VOC content of a coating, the manufacturer may use U.S. EPA Method 24, or an alternative method, as provided in subsection 6.3, formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating has been formulated as intended (e.g. quality assurance checks, recordkeeping). However, if there are any inconsistencies between the results of a Method 24 test and any other means for determining VOC content, the Method 24 results will govern, except when an alternative method is approved as specified in subsection 6.3. The (director of the state or local air pollution control agency) may require the manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.

6.3 Alternative Test Methods: Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with subsection 6.2, after review and approved in writing by the staffs of the (state or local air pollution control agency), and the U.S. EPA, may also be used.

6.4 Methacrylate Traffic Coating Markings: Analysis of methacrylate multi-component coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of U.S. EPA Method 24 (40 CFR 59, subpart D, Appendix A), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.13. This method has not been approved for methacrylate multicomponent coatings used for other purposes than as traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multicomponent coatings.

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

6.5.1 Flame Spread Index: The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating shall be determined by the ASTM E 8410, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials," (see section 2, Fire-Retardant Coating).

6.5.2 Fire-Resistance Rating: The fire-resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM E 119-08, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials," (see section 2, Fire-Resistive Coating).

6.5.3 Gloss Determination: The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D 523-89 (1999), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss," (see section 2,

Flat Coating, Non-flat Coating, Non-flat - High-Gloss Coating

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

6.5.5 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 2, Pre-Treatment Wash Primer).

6.5.6 Drying Times: The set-to-touch, dry-hard, dry-to-touch and dry-to-recoat times of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D 1640-95 (1999), "Standard Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature," (see section 2, QuickDry Enamel and Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater). The tack free time of a quick-dry enamel coating shall be determined by the Mechanical Test Method of ASTM D 1640-95.

6.5.7 Surface Chalkiness: The chalkiness of a surface shall be determined using ASTM Designation D 4214- 07, "Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films," (see section 2, Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater).

6.5.8 Exempt Compounds - Siloxanes: Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes, shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with section 6 by methods referenced in ASTM D 3960-05 “Standard Practice for Determining Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Content of Paints and Related Coatings”, or as exempt compounds for compliance with section 6 by BAAQMD Method 43, "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials," BAAQMD Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted November 6, 1996, (see section 2, Volatile Organic Compound, and subsection 6.2).

6.5.9 Exempt Compounds - Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF): The exempt compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride, shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with section 6 by methods referenced in ASTM D 3960-05 “Standard Practice for Determining Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Content of Paints and Related Coatings”, or as an exempt compound for compliance with section 6 by BAAQMD Method 41, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent-Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride," BAAQMD Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted December 20, 1995, (see section 2, Volatile Organic Compound, and subsection 6.2).

6.5.10 Exempt Compounds: The content of compounds exempt under U.S. EPA Method 24 shall be analyzed by methods referenced in ASTM D 3960-05, SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), "Determination of Exempt Compounds," SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples," (see section 2, Volatile Organic Compound, and subsection 6.2).

6.5.11 VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. EPA Method 24 as it exists in appendix A of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings," (see subsection 6.2).

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

6.5.13 Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: The VOC content of methacrylate muticomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be analyzed by the procedures in 40 CFR part 59, subpart D, appendix A, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings," (see subsection 6.4).

6.5.14 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 2, Basement Specialty Coating)

6.5.15 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 2, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

6.5.16 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Hardness: ASTM D 3363-05, “Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test” (see section 2, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

6.5.17 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 2, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

6.5.18 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Water Resistance: ASTM D 4585-99, “Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” and ASTM D 714-02e1, “Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints” (see section 2, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

6.5.19 Waterproofing Membrane: ASTM C836-06, “Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course” (see section 2, Waterproofing Membrane).

6.5.20 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 2, Basement Specialty Coating).

6.5.21 Reactive Penetrating Sealer and Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone 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 2, Reactive Penetrating Sealer and Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealer).

6.5.22 Reactive Penetrating Sealer and Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealer Water Vapor Transmission: ASTM E96/E96M-05, “Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials” (see section 2, Reactive Penetrating Sealer and Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealer).

6.5.23 Reactive Penetrating Sealer – Chloride Screening Applications: National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), “Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures” (see section 2, Reactive Penetrating Sealer and Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealer).

6.5.24 Stone Consolidants: ASTM E2167-01, “Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants” (see section 2, Stone Consolidants).

6.5.25 The radiation resistance of a nuclear coating shall be determined by ASTM D 4082-02 “Standard Test Method for Effects of Gamma Radiation on Coatings for Use in Light-Water Nuclear Power Plants” (see section 2, Nuclear Coatings).

6.5.26 The chemical resistance of nuclear coatings shall be determined by ASTM D 3912-95 (2001) “Standard Test Method for Chemical Resistance of Coatings Used in Light-Water Nuclear Power Plants” (see section 2, Nuclear Coatings).

Table 1.

VOC Content Limits for Architectural Coatings

Limits are as VOC Content thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding any colorant added to tint bases

Table 1: VOC Content Limits for Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Coatings

Coating Category	VOC Content Limit (grams per liter) Effective Until December 31, 2013	VOC Content Limit (grams per liter) Effective January 1, 2014
Flat Coatings	100	50
Nonflat Coatings	150	100
Nonflat – High Gloss Coatings	250	150
Specialty Coatings		
Aluminum Roof	N/A	450
Antenna Coatings	530	N/A
Antifouling Coatings	400	N/A
Basement Specialty Coatings	N/A	400
Bituminous Roof Coating	300	270
Bituminous Roof Primers	350	350
Bond Breakers	350	350
Calcimine Recoaters	475	475
Clear Wood Coatings		
• Clear Brushing Lacquers	680	N/A
• Conversion Varnishes	725	N/A
• Lacquers (including lacquer sanding sealers)	550	N/A
• Sanding Sealers (other than lacquer sanding sealers)	350	N/A
• Varnishes	350	N/A
Concrete Curing Compounds	350	350
Concrete/Masonry Sealer	N/A	100
Concrete Surface Retarders	780	780
Conjugated Oil Varnishes	N/A	450
Conversion Varnish	725	725
Driveway Sealers	N/A	50
Dry Fog Coatings	400	150
Faux Finishing Coatings	350	350
Fire Retardant Coatings		
• Clear	650	N/A
• Opaque	350	N/A

Coating Category	VOC Content Limit (grams per liter) Effective Until December 31, 2013	VOC Content Limit (grams per liter) Effective January 1, 2014
Floor Coatings	250	100
Flow Coatings	420	N/A
Form-Release Compounds	250	250
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500	500
High Temperature Coatings	420	420
Impacted Immersion Coatings	780	780
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	340	250
Low-Solids Coatings	120	120
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450	450
Mastic Texture Coatings	300	100
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500	500
Multi-Color Coatings	250	250
Nuclear Coatings	450	450
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420	420
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	200	100
Quick-Dry Enamels	250	N/A
Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	200	N/A
Reactive Penetrating Sealer	N/A	350
Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealer	N/A	500
Recycled Coatings	250	250
Roof Coatings	250	250
Rust Preventative Coatings	400	250
Shellacs		
• Clear	730	730
• Opaque	550	550
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	350	100
Stains	250	250
Stone Consolidant	N/A	450
Swimming Pool Coatings	340	340
Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coatings	340	N/A
Temperature-Indicator Safety Coatings	550	N/A
Thermoplastic Rubber Coatings and Mastics	550	550
Traffic Marking Coatings	150	100
Tub and Tile Refinish	N/A	420
Waterproofing Membranes	N/A	250
Waterproofing Sealers	250	N/A
Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry	400	N/A

Coating Category	VOC Content Limit (grams per liter) Effective Until December 31, 2013	VOC Content Limit (grams per liter) Effective January 1, 2014
Wood Coatings	N/A	275
Wood Preservatives	350	350
Zinc-Rich Primer	N/A	340

Limit is expressed as VOC Content (see Section 2, "VOC Content")

A.1 Violations

The exceedance of the allowable emissions for any compliance period shall constitute a separate violation for each day of the compliance period. However, any violation of the requirements of the Averaging Provision of this rule, which the violator can demonstrate, to the Air Director, did not cause or allow the emission of an air contaminant and was not the result of negligent or knowing activity may be considered a minor violation.

A.2 Severability

Each section, or portion thereof, of this Part shall be deemed severable, and in the event that any section, or portion thereof, of this Part is held to be invalid, the remainder of this Part shall continue in full force and effect.