

**RULE 442 ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS**

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**100 GENERAL**

- 101 **PURPOSE:** To limit the emissions of volatile organic compounds from the use of architectural coatings supplied, sold, offered for sale, applied, solicited for application, or manufactured for use within the District.
- 102 **APPLICABILITY:** Except as provided in Section 110, this rule is applicable to any person who:
- 102.1 Supplies, sells, or offers for sale, any architectural coating for use within the District; or
  - 102.2 Manufactures, blends, or repackages any architectural coating for use within the District; or
  - 102.3 Applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating within the District;
- 103 **SEVERABILITY:** If a court of competent jurisdiction issues an order that any provision of this rule is invalid, it is the intent of the Board of Directors of the District that other provisions of this rule remain in full force and affect, to the extent allowed by law.
- 110 **EXEMPTIONS:** This rule does not apply to:
- 110.1 Any architectural coating that is supplied, sold, offered for sale, or manufactured for use outside of the District or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging;
  - 110.2 Any aerosol coating product; or
  - 110.3 With the exception of Section 501, any architectural coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less provided the following requirements are met:
    - a. The container is not bundled together to be sold as a unit that exceeds one liter (1.057 quarts), excluding containers packed together for shipping to a retail outlet.
    - b. The label or any other product literature does not suggest combining multiple containers so that the combination exceeds one liter (1.057 quarts).

**200 DEFINITIONS**

- 201 **ADHESIVE:** Any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.
- 202 **AEROSOL COATING PRODUCT:** A pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispense product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marketing applications.
- 203 **ALUMINUM ROOF COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to roofs and containing at least 84 grams of elemental aluminum pigment per liter of coating (at least 0.7 pounds per gallon). Pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.d.
- 204 **ANTENNA COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to equipment and associated structural appurtenances that are used to receive or transmit electromagnetic signals. (This definition will sunset on March 24, 2016 and any coating meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC content limit in Table 1 in Section 301 for the applicable category, except as provided in Section 302).
- 205 **ANTIFOULING COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to submerged stationary structures and their appurtenances to prevent or reduce the attachment of marine or freshwater biological organisms. To qualify as an antifouling coating, the coating must be registered with both the U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Section 136, *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation. (This definition will sunset on March 24, 2016 and any coating meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC content limit in Table 1 in Section 301 for the applicable category, except as provided in Section 302).

- 206 **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.
- 207 **ARCHITECTURAL COATING:** A coating to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in shop applications or to non-stationary structures such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles, and adhesives are not considered architectural coatings for the purpose of this rule.
- 208 **BASEMENT SPECIALTY COATING:** A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a hydrostatic seal for basements and other below-grade surfaces. Basement Specialty Coatings must meet the following criteria:
- 208.1 The coating must be capable of withstanding at least 10 psi of hydrostatic pressure, as determined in accordance with ASTM Standard D7088-08, which is incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.n; and
- 208.2 The 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 D3273-12 and ASTM D3274-09e1, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.t.
- 209 **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.
- 210 **BITUMINOUS ROOF COATING:** A coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.
- 211 **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.
- 212 **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.
- 213 **CLEAR BRUSHING LACQUERS:** Clear wood finishes, excluding clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by solvent evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film, which are intended exclusively for application by brush, and which are labeled as specified in Section 401.5. (This definition will sunset on March 24, 2016 and any coating meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC content limit in Table 1 in Section 301 for the applicable category, except as provided in Section 302).
- 214 **CLEAR WOOD COATINGS:** Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film. (This definition will sunset on March 24, 2016 and any coating meeting this

definition will be subject to the VOC content limit in Table 1 in Section 301 for the applicable category, except as provided in Section 302).

- 215 **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.
- 216 **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.
- 217 **CONCRETE CURING COMPOUND:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to perform one of more of the following functions:  
217.1 Retard the evaporation of water; or  
217.2 Harden or dustproof the surface of freshly poured concrete.
- 218 **CONCRETE/MASONRY SEALER:** A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated primarily for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:  
218.1 Prevent penetration of water; or  
218.2 Provide resistance against abrasion, alkalis, acids, mildew, staining, or ultraviolet light; or  
218.3 Harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.
- 219 **DRIVEWAY SEALER:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:  
219.1 Fill cracks; or  
219.2 Seal the surface to provide protection; or  
219.3 Restore or preserve the appearance.
- 220 **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.
- 221 **EXEMPT COMPOUND:** For the purposes of this rule, "exempt compound" has the same meaning as in Rule 101—GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS. Exempt compounds content of a coating shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.j.
- 222 **FAUX FINISHING COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated to meet one or more of the following criteria:  
222.1 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  
222.2 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  
222.3 A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains less than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (less than 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.d; or  
222.4 A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains greater than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (greater than 0.4 pounds per gallon) and which requires a clear topcoat to prevent the degradation of the finish under normal use conditions. The metallic

- pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.d; or
- 222.5 A clear topcoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing coating that meets the requirements of Section 222.1, 222.2, 222.3, or 222.4. These clear topcoats must be sold and used solely as part of a Faux Finish coating system, and must be labeled in accordance with Section 401.10.
- 223 **FIRE-RESISTIVE COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated to protect structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials. The Fire Resistive category includes sprayed fire resistive materials and intumescent fire resistive coatings that are used to bring structural materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. Fire Resistive coatings shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E119-12a, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.b. Fire Resistive coatings and testing agencies must be approved by building code officials.
- 224 **FIRE-RETARDANT COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated to retard ignition and flame spread, that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing building and construction materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The fire-retardant coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-retardant coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E84-13a, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.a. (This definition will sunset on March 24, 2016 and any coating meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC content limit in Table 1 in Section 301 for the applicable category, except as provided in Section 302).
- 225 **FLAT COATING:** A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers gloss less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM D523-08, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.c.
- 226 **FLOOR COATING:** An opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to flooring, including, but not limited to, decks, porches, steps, garage floors, and other horizontal surfaces which may be subject to foot traffic.
- 227 **FLOW COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for use by electric power companies or their subcontractors to maintain the protective coating systems present on utility transformer units. (This definition will sunset on March 24, 2016 and any coating meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC content limit in Table 1 in Section 301 for the applicable category, except as provided in Section 302).
- 228 **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.
- 229 **GRAPHIC ARTS COATING OR SIGN PAINT:** A coating labeled and formulated for hand-application by artists using brush, airbrush, or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals, including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.
- 230 **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).
- 231 **INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATING:** A high performance architectural coating, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for application to substrates, including floors, exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions listed in Sections 231.1 through 231.5, and labeled as specified in Section 401.4:

- 231.1 Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation; or
- 231.2 Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic, or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions; or
- 231.3 Frequent exposure to temperatures above 121°C (250°F); or
- 231.4 Frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and frequent scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or
- 231.5 Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.
- 232 **LACQUER:** A clear or opaque wood coating, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film. (This definition will sunset on March 24, 2016 and any coating meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC content limit in Table 1 in Section 301 for the applicable category, except as provided in Section 302).
- 233 **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 402.2.
- 234 **MAGNESITE CEMENT COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.
- 235 **MANUFACTURER'S MAXIMUM THINNING RECOMMENDATION:** The maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.
- 236 **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.
- 237 **MEDIUM DENSITY FIBERBOARD (MDF):** A composite wood product, panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulosic fibers (usually wood) made by dry forming and pressing of a resinated fiber mat.
- 238 **METALLIC PIGMENTED COATING:** A coating that is labeled and formulated to provide a metallic appearance. Metallic Pigmented coatings must contain at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc) per liter of coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.d. The Metallic Pigmented Coating category does not include coatings applied to roofs or Zinc-Rich Primers.
- 239 **MULTI-COLOR COATING:** A coating that is packaged in a single container and that is labeled and formulated to exhibit more than one color when applied in a single coat.
- 240 **NONFLAT COATING:** A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85-degree meter and 5 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM D523-08 incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.c.
- 241 **NONFLAT – HIGH GLOSS COATING:** A nonflat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or greater on a 60 degree meter according to ASTM D523-08 incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.c. Nonflat – High Gloss coatings must be labeled in accordance with Section 401.9.

- 242 **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.
- 243 **PEARLESCENT:** Exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.
- 244 **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.
- 245 **POST-CONSUMER COATING:** Finished coatings generated by a business or consumer that have served their intended end uses, and are recovered from or otherwise diverted from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.
- 246 **PRE-TREATMENT WASH PRIMER:** A primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM D1613-06(2012), incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.e, that is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.
- 247 **PRIMER, SEALER, AND UNDERCOATER:** A coating labeled and formulated for one or more of the following purposes:
- 247.1 To provide a firm bond between the substrate and the subsequent coatings; or
  - 247.2 To prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate; or
  - 247.3 To prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate; or
  - 247.4 To provide a smooth surface for the subsequent application of coatings; or
  - 247.5 To provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate; or
  - 247.6 To block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate.
- 248 **QUICK-DRY ENAMEL:** A nonflat coating that is labeled as specified in Section 401.8 and that is formulated to have the following characteristics:
- 248.1 Is capable of being applied directly from the container under normal conditions with ambient temperatures between 16 and 27°C (60 and 80°F);
  - 248.2 When tested in accordance with ASTM D1640-03(2009), incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.f., sets to touch in 2 hours or less, is tack free in 4 hours or less, and dries hard in 8 hours or less by the mechanical test method; and
  - 248.3 Has a dried film gloss of 70 or above on a 60 degree meter.
- (This definition will sunset on March 24, 2016 and any coating meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC content limit in Table 1 in Section 301 for the applicable category, except as provided in Section 302).
- 249 **QUICK DRY PRIMER, SEALER AND UNDERCOATER:** A primer, sealer or undercoater that is dry to the touch in 30 minutes and can be recoated in 2 hours when tested in accordance with ASTM D1640-03(2009), incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.f. (This definition will sunset on March 24, 2016 and any coating meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC content limit in Table 1 in Section 301 for the applicable category, except as provided in Section 302).
- 250 **REACTIVE PENETRATING SEALER:** A clear or pigmented coating that is labeled and formulated for application to above-grade concrete and masonry substrates to provide protection from water and waterborne contaminants, including but not limited to, alkalis, acids, and salts. Reactive Penetrating Sealers must penetrate into concrete and masonry substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. Reactive Penetrating Sealers line the pores of concrete and

masonry substrates with a hydrophobic coating, but do not form a surface film. Reactive Penetrating Sealers must meet all of the following criteria:

- 250.1 The Reactive Penetrating Sealer must improve water repellency at least 80 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with one or more of the following standards, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.u: ASTM C67-12, ASTM C97/C97M-09, or ASTM C140-13; and
- 250.2 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-12, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.v; and
- 250.3 Products labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic surface chloride screening applications must meet the performance criteria listed in the National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.w.

Reactive Penetrating Sealers must be labeled in accordance with Section 401.11.

- 251 **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.
- 252 **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.
- 253 **ROOF COATING:** A non-bituminous coating labeled and formulated for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration, reflecting ultraviolet light, or reflecting solar radiation.
- 254 **RUST PREVENTATIVE COATING:** A coating formulated to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces for one or more of the following applications:
  - 254.1 Direct-to-metal coating; or
  - 254.2 Coating intended for application over rusty, previously coated surfaces.

The Rust Preventative category does not include the following:

- 254.3 Coatings that are required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer; or
- 254.4 Coatings that are intended for use on wood or any other non-metallic surface.

Rust Preventative coatings are for metal substrates only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in Section 401.6.

- 255 **SANDING SEALER:** A clear or semi-transparent wood coating labeled and formulated for application to bare wood to seal the wood and to provide a coat that can be abraded to create a smooth surface for subsequent applications of coatings. A sanding sealer that also meets the definition of a lacquer is not included in this category, but is included in the lacquer category. (This definition will sunset on March 24, 2016 and any coating meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC content limit in Table 1 in Section 301 for the applicable category, except as provided in Section 302).
- 256 **SECONDARY INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS:** Products or by-products of the paint manufacturing process that are of known composition and have economic value but can no longer be used for their intended purpose.
- 257 **SEMITRANSSPARENT 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.

- 258     **SHELLAC:** A clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Lacifer lacca*), and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.
- 259     **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).
- 260     **SOLICIT:** To require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.
- 261     **SPECIALTY PRIMER, SEALER AND UNDERCOATER:**
- 261.1   Prior to March 24, 2016, a coating labeled as specified in Section 401.7 and 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 Section 502.4.g. (This section will sunset on March 24, 2016).
- 261.2   Effective March 24, 2016, a coating that is formulated for application to a substrate to block water-soluble stains resulting from: fire damage; smoke damage; or water damage.
- 262     **STAIN:** A semitransparent or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.
- 263     **STONE CONSOLIDANT:** A coating that is labeled and formulated for application to stone substrates to repair historical structures that have been damaged by weathering or other decay mechanisms. Stone Consolidants must penetrate into stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material. Stone Consolidants must be specified and used in accordance with ASTM E2167-01(2008), incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.x.
- Stone Consolidants are for professional use only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in Section 401.12.
- 264     **SWIMMING POOL COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals. Swimming pool coatings include coatings used for swimming pool repair and maintenance.
- 265     **TEMPERATURE-INDICATOR SAFETY COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated as a color-changing indicator coating for the purpose of monitoring the temperature and safety of the substrate, underlying piping, or underlying equipment, and for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F). (This definition will sunset on March 24, 2016 and any coating meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC content limit in Table 1 in Section 301 for the applicable category, except as provided in Section 302).
- 266     **TINT BASE:** An architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.
- 267     **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.
- 268     **TUB AND TILE REFINISH COATING:** A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated exclusively for refinishing the surface of a bathtub, shower, sink, or countertop. Tub and Tile Refinish coatings must meet all of the following criteria:

- 268.1 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(2011)e2, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.p; and
- 268.2 The coating must have a weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles. This must be determined with CS-17 wheels on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D4060-10, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.q; and
- 268.3 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 D4585-07, and ASTM D714-02(2009), incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.r; and
- 268.4 The coating must have an adhesion rating of 4B or better after 24 hours of recovery. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-07 and ASTM D3359-09e2, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.o.
- 269 **VARNISH:** A clear or semi-transparent wood coating, excluding lacquers and shellacs, formulated to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air. Varnishes may contain small amounts of pigment to color a surface, or to control the final sheen or gloss of the finish. (This definition will sunset on March 24, 2016 and any coating meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC content limit in Table 1 in Section 301 for the applicable category, except as provided in Section 302).
- 270 **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.
- 271 **VIRGIN MATERIALS:** Materials that contain no post-consumer coatings or secondary industrial materials.
- 272 **VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC):** For the purposes of this rule, "volatile organic compound" has the same meaning as in Rule 101—GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS.
- 273 **VOC ACTUAL:** The weight of VOC per volume of coating, as calculated by the procedure specified in Section 402.2.
- 274 **VOC CONTENT:** The weight of VOC per volume of coating. VOC Content is VOC Regulatory, as defined in Section 275, 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 273. 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.
- 275 **VOC REGULATORY:** VOC Regulatory is the weight of VOC per volume of coating, less the volume of water and exempt compounds, as calculated by the procedure specified in Section 402.1.
- 276 **WATERPROOFING CONCRETE/MASONRY SEALER:** A clear or pigmented film-forming coating that is labeled and formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light, and staining. (This definition will sunset on March 24, 2016 and any coating meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC content limit in Table 1 in Section 301 for the applicable category, except as provided in Section 302).
- 277 **WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE:** A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a seamless waterproofing membrane that prevents any penetration of liquid water into the substrate. Waterproofing Membranes are intended for the following waterproofing applications:

below-grade surfaces, between concrete slabs, inside tunnels, inside concrete planters, and under flooring materials. Waterproofing Membranes must meet the following criteria:

- 277.1 The coating must be applied in a single coat of at least 25 mils (at least 0.025 inch) dry film thickness; and
- 277.2 The coating must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM C836/C836M-12, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.s.

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.).

- 278 **WATERPROOFING SEALER:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to a porous substrate for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water. (This definition will sunset on March 24, 2016 and any coating meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC content limit in Table 1 in Section 301 for the applicable category, except as provided in Section 302).

- 279 **WOOD COATINGS:** Coatings labeled and formulated for application to wood substrates only. The Wood Coatings category includes the following clear and semitransparent coatings: lacquers; varnishes; sanding sealers; penetrating oils; clear stains; wood conditioners used as undercoats; and wood sealers used as topcoats. The Wood Coatings category also includes the following opaque wood coatings: opaque lacquers; opaque sanding sealers; and opaque lacquer undercoaters. The Wood Coatings category does not include the following: clear sealers that are labeled and formulated for use on concrete/masonry surfaces; or coatings intended for substrates other than wood.

Wood Coatings must be labeled "For Wood Substrates Only", in accordance with Section 401.13.

- 280 **WOOD PRESERVATIVE:** A coating labeled and formulated to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack, that is registered with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 136, *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

- 281 **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.

- 282 **ZINC-RICH PRIMER:** A coating that meets all of the following specifications:
- 282.1 The coating contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight of total solids; and
  - 282.2 The coating is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings; and
  - 282.3 The coating is intended for professional use only and is labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in Section 401.14.

### 300 STANDARDS

- 301 **VOC CONTENT LIMITS:** Except as provided in Sections 302 and 303, no person shall:
- 301.1 Manufacture, blend, or repackage for sale within the District; or
  - 301.2 Supply, sell, or offer for sale within the District; or
  - 301.3 Solicit for application or apply within the District, any architectural coating with a VOC content in excess of the corresponding limit specified in Table 1. Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory, thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding any colorant added to tint bases.

Table 1

Coating Category	VOC Content Limit <sup>1</sup> , g/L			
	In Effect Prior to March 24, 2016 (This column will sunset on March 24, 2016).	Effective March 24, 2016		
Flat Coatings	100	50		
Nonflat Coatings	150	100		
Nonflat – High Gloss Coatings	250	150		
<b>Specialty Coatings:</b>				
Aluminum Roof Coatings	Metallic Pigmented Coatings (500)	400		
Antenna Coatings <sup>2</sup>	530	Eliminated		
Antifouling Coatings <sup>2</sup>	400	Eliminated		
Basement Specialty Coatings	Waterproofing Sealers (250) or Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers (400), as applicable	400		
Bituminous Roof Coatings	300	50		
Bituminous Roof Primers	350	350		
Bond Breakers	350	350		
Clear Wood Coatings: <sup>2</sup>				
Clear Brushing Lacquer	680	Eliminated		
Lacquers (including lacquer sanding sealers)	550	Eliminated		
Sanding Sealers (other than lacquer sanding sealers)	350	Eliminated		
Varnishes	350	Eliminated		
Concrete Curing Compounds	350	350		
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	Waterproofing Sealers (250) or Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers (400), as applicable	100		
Driveway Sealers	Flat (100), Non-Flat (150), or Non-Flat High Gloss (250), as Applicable	50		
Dry Fog Coatings	400	150		
Faux Finishing Coatings	350	350		
Fire Resistive Coatings	350	350		
Fire Retardant Coatings: <sup>2</sup>				
Clear	650	Eliminated		
Opaque	350	Eliminated		
Floor Coatings	250	100		
Flow Coatings <sup>2</sup>	420	Eliminated		
Form-Release Compounds	250	250		

Table 1

Coating Category	VOC Content Limit <sup>1</sup> , g/L			
	In Effect Prior to March 24, 2016 (This column will sunset on March 24, 2016).	Effective March 24, 2016		
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500	500		
High Temperature Coatings	420	420		
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250	250		
Low Solids Coatings <sup>1</sup>	120	120		
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450	450		
Mastic Texture Coatings	300	100		
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500	500		
Multi-Color Coatings	250	250		
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420	420		
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	200	100		
Quick-Dry Enamels <sup>2</sup>	250	Eliminated		
Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers, Undercoaters <sup>2</sup>	200	Eliminated		
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	Waterproofing Sealers (250) or Waterproofing Concrete/ Masonry Sealers (400), as applicable	350		
Recycled Coatings	250	250		
Roof Coatings	250	50		
Rust Preventative Coatings	400	250		
Shellacs: Clear	730	730		
Opaque	550	550		
Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters	350	100		
Stains	250	250		
Stone Consolidants	Waterproofing Sealers (250) or Waterproofing Concrete/ Masonry Sealers (400), as applicable	450		
Swimming Pool Coatings	340	340		
Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coatings <sup>2</sup>	340	Eliminated		
Temperature-Indicator Safety Coatings <sup>2</sup>	550	Eliminated		
Traffic Marking Coatings	150	100		
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	Flat (100), Non-Flat (150), or Non-Flat High Gloss (250), as Applicable	420		

Table 1

Coating Category	VOC Content Limit <sup>1</sup> , g/L			
	In Effect Prior to March 24, 2016 (This column will sunset on March 24, 2016).	Effective March 24, 2016		
Waterproofing Membranes	Waterproofing Sealers (250) or Waterproofing Concrete/ Masonry Sealers (400), as applicable	250		
Waterproofing Sealers <sup>2</sup>	250	Eliminated		
Waterproofing Concrete/ Masonry Sealers <sup>2</sup>	400	Eliminated		
Wood Coatings	Clear Wood Coatings  Clear Brushing Lacquer (680), Lacquers (including lacquer sanding sealers) (550), Sanding Sealers (other than lacquer sanding sealers) (350), or Varnishes (350)	275		
Wood Preservatives	350	350		
Zinc-Rich Primers	Metallic Pigmented Coatings (500)	340		
<p><sup>1</sup> Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory, except for Low Solids Coatings. Limits for Low Solids Coatings are expressed as VOC Actual.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> This coating category will sunset on March 24, 2016. After March 24, 2016, these coatings will be subject to the VOC limits for other specialty coating categories, as defined effective March 24, 2016, or by the VOC limits for Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat-High Gloss coatings, as applicable.</p>				

302 **MOST RESTRICTIVE VOC LIMITS:** If a coating meets the definition in Section 200 for one or more specialty coating categories that are listed in Table 1, then that coating is not required to meet the VOC limits for Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat-High Gloss coatings, but is required to meet the VOC limit for the applicable specialty coating listed in Table 1.

With the exception of the specialty coating categories specified in Sections 302.1 through 302.12, 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.

302.1 Metallic pigmented coatings.

302.2 Shellacs.

302.3 Pretreatment wash primers.

302.4 Industrial maintenance coatings.

- 302.5 Low-solids coatings.
  - 302.6 Wood preservatives.
  - 302.7 High temperature coatings.
  - 302.8 Bituminous roof primers.
  - 302.9 Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters.
  - 302.10 Aluminum roof coatings.
  - 302.11 Zinc-rich Primers.
  - 302.12 Wood coatings.
- 303 **SELL-THROUGH OF COATINGS:** A coating manufactured prior to March 24, 2016 may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until March 24, 2019, provided the coating complies with the version of RULE 442 – ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS, effective January 1, 2004 (incorporated by reference). This version of the rule is posted on the District’s web site, [www.airquality.org](http://www.airquality.org). In addition, such a coating may be applied at any time, both before and after March 24, 2016. This Section 303 does not apply to any coating supplied in a container that does not display the date or date-code required by Section 401.1.
- 304 **PAINTING PRACTICES:** All architectural coating containers used to apply the contents therein to a surface directly from the container by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging or other means, shall be closed when not in use. These architectural coating containers include, but are not limited to, drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays or other application containers. Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning and cleanup shall also be closed when not in use.
- 305 **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 in Section 301.
- 306 **RUST PREVENTATIVE COATINGS:** No person shall apply or solicit the application of any rust preventative coating for industrial use, unless such a rust preventative coating complies with the industrial maintenance VOC limit specified in the Table 1 in Section 301. (This section will sunset on March 24, 2016).
- 307 **COATINGS NOT LISTED IN SECTION 301:** For any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for the specialty coatings categories listed in Table 1 in Section 301, the VOC content limit shall be determined by classifying the coating as a Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat - High Gloss coating, based on its gloss, as defined in Sections 225, 240 and 241 and the corresponding Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat – High Gloss Coating VOC limit in Table 1 shall apply.
- 308 **LACQUERS:** Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 301 and 305, 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 degrees Fahrenheit, 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. (This section will sunset on March 24, 2016).
- 309 **EARLY COMPLIANCE OPTION:** Prior to March 24, 2016, any coating that meets all the requirements of the rule that will be in effect on March 24, 2016 shall be considered in compliance with this rule.
- 400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS**
- 401 **CONTAINER LABELING REQUIREMENTS:** Each manufacturer of any architectural coating subject to this rule shall display the information listed in Sections 401.1 through 401.14 on the coating container (or label) in which the coating is sold or distributed.

- 401.1 **DATE CODE:** The date the coating was manufactured, or a date code representing the date, shall be indicated on the label, lid, or bottom of the container. If the manufacturer uses a date code for any coating, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board, and such explanation shall be made available to the Air Pollution Control Officer immediately upon request.
- 401.2 **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.
- 401.3 **VOC CONTENT:** Each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display one of the following values in grams of VOC per liter of coating:
- Maximum VOC Content as determined from all potential product formulations; or
  - VOC Content as determined from actual formulation data; or
  - VOC Content as determined using the test methods in Section 502.1. VOC Content, as defined in Section 274, shall be determined as specified in Section 402.

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.

Effective March 24, 2016, 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.

- 401.4 **INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATINGS:** In addition to the information specified in Sections 401.1, 401.2 and 401.3, each manufacturer of any industrial maintenance coating subject to this rule shall display on the label or lid of the container in which the coating is sold or distributed one or more of the descriptions listed in Sections 401.4.a through 401.4.c.
- "For industrial use only."
  - "For professional use only."
  - "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use."
- 401.5 **CLEAR BRUSHING LACQUERS:** The labels of all clear brushing lacquers shall prominently display the statements "For brush application only," and "This product must not be thinned or sprayed." (This section will sunset on March 24, 2016).
- 401.6 **RUST PREVENTATIVE COATINGS:** The labels of all rust preventative coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Metal Substrates Only."
- 401.7 **SPECIALTY PRIMERS, SEALERS, AND UNDERCOATERS:** The labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall prominently display one or more of the descriptions listed in Sections 401.7.a. through 401.7.e.
- For blocking stains.
  - For fire-damaged substrates.
  - For smoke-damaged substrates.
  - For water-damaged substrates.
  - For excessively chalky substrates.
- This section will sunset on March 24, 2016.
- 401.8 **QUICK-DRY ENAMELS:** The labels of all quick dry enamels shall prominently display the words "Quick Dry" and the dry hard time. (This section will sunset on March 24, 2016).

- 401.9 **NON-FLAT – HIGH GLOSS COATINGS:** The labels of all non-flat – high gloss coatings shall prominently display the words “High Gloss.”
- 401.10 **FAUX FINISHING COATINGS:** Effective March 24, 2016, the labels of all clear topcoat Faux Finishing coatings shall prominently display the statement “This product can only be sold and used as part of a Faux Finishing coating system.”
- 401.11 **REACTIVE PENETRATING SEALERS:** Effective March 24, 2016, the labels of all Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall prominently display the statement “Reactive Penetrating Sealer.”
- 401.12 **STONE CONSOLIDANTS:** Effective March 24, 2016, the labels of all Stone Consolidants shall prominently display the statement “Stone Consolidant – For Professional Use Only.”
- 401.13 **WOOD COATINGS:** Effective March 24, 2016, the labels of all Wood Coatings shall prominently display the statement “For Wood Substrates Only.”
- 401.14 **ZINC RICH PRIMERS:** Effective March 24, 2016, the labels of all Zinc Rich Primers shall prominently display one or more of the descriptions listed in Sections 401.14.a through 401.14.c.
- “For industrial use only.”
  - “For professional use only.”
  - “Not for residential use” or “Not intended for residential use.”
- 402 **CALCULATION OF VOC CONTENT:** For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC content limits in Table 1 in Section 301, the VOC content of a coating shall be determined by using the procedures described in Sections 402.1 or 402.2, as appropriate. The VOC content of a tint base shall be determined without colorant that is added after the tint base is manufactured. If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated for the product as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC Content must be calculated as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the VOC Content must include the VOCs emitted during curing.
- 402.1 VOC Regulatory: VOC Regulatory, as defined in Section 275, shall be determined using the following equation:

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

Where:

- VOC Regulatory = grams of VOC per liter of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, (also known as “Coating VOC”)
- $W_s$  = 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
- 402.2 VOC Actual: VOC Actual, as defined in Section 273, shall be determined using the following equation:

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

Where:

- VOC Actual = grams of VOC per liter of coating, (also known as “Material VOC”)
- $W_s$  = 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

**500 MONITORING AND RECORDS****501 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:**

- 501.1 **ARB REQUEST OF SALES DATA:** A responsible official from each manufacturer shall upon request of the Executive Officer of the ARB, or his or her delegate, provide data concerning the distribution and sales of architectural coatings. The responsible official shall within 180 days provide information including, but not limited to:
- the name and mailing address of the manufacturer;
  - the name, address and telephone number of a contact person;
  - the name of the coating product as it appears on the label and the applicable coating category;
  - whether the product is marketed for interior or exterior use or both;
  - the number of gallons sold in California in containers greater than one liter (1.057 quart) and equal to or less than one liter (1.057 quart);
  - 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;
  - the names and CAS numbers of the VOC constituents in the product;
  - the names and CAS numbers of any compound in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as referenced in Section 221;
  - whether the product is marketed as solvent-borne, waterborne, or 100% solids;
  - description of resin or binder in the product;
  - whether the coating is single-component or multi-component product;
  - the density of the product in pounds per gallon;
  - the percent by weight of: solids, all volatile materials, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as referenced in Section 221;
  - the percent by volume of: solids, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as referenced in Section 221.
- 501.2 All sales data listed under Section 501.1 shall be maintained by the responsible official for a minimum of three years. Sales data submitted by the responsible official to the Executive Officer of the ARB may be claimed as confidential, and such information shall be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations Sections 91000-91022.
- 501.3 **DISTRICT INFORMATION REQUEST:** Section 501.1 does not limit the Air Pollution Control Officer's authority to request any manufacturer, supplier, wholesaler, or distributor to provide information pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Sections 40701(g) and 42303.2.

**502 TESTING PROCEDURES:**

- 502.1 **VOC CONTENT:** To determine the physical properties of a coating in order to perform the calculation in Section 402, the reference method for VOC content is U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24, incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.k, except as provided in Sections 502.2 and 502.3. An alternative method to determine the VOC content of coatings is South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.l. The exempt compounds content shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), BAAQMD Method 43 (Revised 1996), or BAAQMD Method 41 (Revised 1995), as applicable, incorporated by reference in Sections 502.4.j, 502.4.h, and 502.4.i,

respectively. To determine the VOC content of a coating, the manufacturer may use U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24, or an alternative method as provided in Section 502.2, 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 test results will govern, except when an alternative method is approved as specified in Section 502.2. The District Air Pollution Control Officer may require the manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.

- 502.2 **ALTERNATIVE TEST METHODS:** Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with Section 502.1, after review and approved in writing by the staffs of the District, the California Air Resources Board, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, may also be used.
- 502.3 **METHACRYLATE TRAFFIC MARKING COATINGS:** Analysis of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 (40 CFR 59, subpart D, Appendix A), incorporated by reference in Section 502.4.m. This method has not been approved for methacrylate multicomponent coatings used for purposes other than as traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multicomponent coatings.
- 502.4 **TEST METHODS:** The following test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test coatings subject to provisions of this rule:
- a. **Flame Spread Index:** The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating shall be determined by ASTM E84-13a, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials" (August 2012), (see Section 224, Fire-Retardant Coating). (This section will sunset on March 24, 2016).
  - b. **Fire Resistance Rating:** The fire resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM E119-12a, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction Materials" (July 2012), (see Section 223, Fire-Resistive Coating).
  - c. **Gloss Determination:** The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D 523-08, "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss" (June 2008), (see Sections 225, 240, and 241, Flat Coating, Nonflat Coating, and Nonflat-High Gloss Coating).
    1. Gloss Determination for Quick Dry Enamel: The gloss of a Quick Dry Enamel shall be determined by ASTM D 523-08, "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss" (July 2008), (See Section 248, Quick Dry Enamel. (This section will sunset on March 24, 2016).
  - d. **Metal Content of Coatings:** The metallic content of a coating shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, "Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction," South Coast Air Quality Management District "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples," (see Sections 203, 222, and 238, Aluminum Roof, Faux Finishing, and Metallic Pigmented Coatings).
  - e. **Acid Content of Coatings:** The acid content of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D1613-06(2012), "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products" (June 2012), (see Section 246, Pre-Treatment Wash Primer).
  - f. **Drying Times:** The set-to-touch, dry-hard, dry-to-touch, and dry-to-recoat times of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D1640-03(2009), "Standard Test Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature " (August 2009), (see Section 248 and 249, Quick-Dry Enamel and Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater). The tack-free time of a quick-dry enamel coating shall be determined by

- the Mechanical Test Method of ASTM D1640-03(2009). (This section will sunset on March 24, 2016).
- g. **Surface Chalkiness:** The chalkiness of a surface shall be determined using ASTM D4214-07, "Standard test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films" (July 2007), (see Section 261, Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater). (This section will sunset on March 24, 2016).
  - h. **Exempt Compounds – Siloxanes:** Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes, shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with Section 502 by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 43, "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials," Bay Area Air Quality Management District Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted 11/6/96, (see Section 272, Volatile Organic Compounds and Section 502.1).
  - i. **Exempt Compounds – Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF):** The exempt compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride, shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance with Section 502 by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 41, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent-Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride, Bay Area Air Quality Management District Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted 12/20/95, (see Section 272, Volatile Organic Compound and Section 502.1).
  - j. **Exempt Compounds:** The content of compounds exempt under U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 shall be analyzed by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), "Determination of Exempt Compounds," South Coast Air Quality Management District "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples, (see Section 272, Volatile Organic Compound and Section 502.1).
  - k. **VOC Content of Coatings:** The VOC content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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 Section 502.1)
  - l. **Alternative VOC Content of Coatings:** The VOC content of coatings may be analyzed either by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 or South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials," South Coast Air Quality Management District "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples," (see Section 502.1)
  - m. **Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings:** The VOC content of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be analyzed by the procedures in 40 CFR part 59, subpart D, appendix A, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings," (see Section 502.3).
  - n. **Hydrostatic Pressure for Basement Specialty Coatings:** ASTM D7088-08, "Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry" (June 2008), (see Section 208.1, Basement Specialty Coating).
  - o. **Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Adhesion:** ASTM D4585-07, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D3359-09e2, "Standard Test Methods for

- Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test” (June 2009), (see Section 268.4, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- p. **Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Hardness:** ASTM D3363-05(2011)e2, “Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test” (June 2011), (see Section 268.1, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- q. **Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasion Resistance:** ASTM D4060-10, “Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser” (February 2010), (see Section 268.2, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- r. **Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Water Resistance:** ASTM D4585-07, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” (June 2007), and ASTM D714-02(2009), “Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints” (July 2009), (see Section 268.3, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- s. **Waterproofing Membrane:** ASTM C836/C836M-12, “Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course” (May 2012), (see Section 277, Waterproofing Membrane).
- t. **Mold and Mildew Growth for Basement Specialty Coatings:** ASTM D3273-12, “Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber” (February 2012) and ASTM D3274-09e1, “Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Surface Disfigurement of Paint Films by Fungal or Algal Growth, or Soil and Dirt Accumulation” (March 2009), (see Section 208.2, Basement Specialty Coating).
- u. **Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Repellency:** ASTM C67-12, “Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile” (June 2012); or ASTM C97/C97M-09, “Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone” (April 2009); or ASTM C140-13, “Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units” (March 2013), (see Section 250.1, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).
- v. **Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Vapor Transmission:** ASTM E96/E96M-12, “Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials” (December 2012), (see Section 250.2, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).
- w. **Reactive Penetrating Sealer - Chloride Screening Applications:** National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), “Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures” (see Section 250.3, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).
- x. **Stone Consolidants:** ASTM E2167-01(2008), “Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants” (September 2008), (see Section 263, Stone Consolidant).