

APPENDIX A:

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE

SUGGESTED CONTROL MEASURE FOR

ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

California Air Resources Board (ARB) Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings

1. **APPLICABILITY**

- 1.1 Except as provided in subsection ~~3~~ 4.2, this rule is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, or manufactures any architectural coating for use within the District, as well as any person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating within the District.

2. **SEVERABILITY**

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

3. **EXEMPTIONS**

3.1.4.2 This rule does not apply to:

- 3.1.1 ~~4.2.4~~ 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.
- 3.1.2 ~~4.2.2~~ Any aerosol coating product.
- ~~4.2.3~~ Any architectural coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less.

3.2 With the exception of section 7, this rule does not apply to any architectural coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less.

4.2. **DEFINITIONS**

4.1 ~~2.0~~-Adhesive: Any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.

4.2 ~~2.1~~-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/marketing applications.

4.3 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 subsection 8.5.4.

- ~~2.2~~ ~~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.~~
- ~~2.3~~ ~~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. EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Section 136, et seq.) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.~~
- ~~4.4~~ ~~2.4~~ ~~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.~~
- ~~4.5~~ ~~2.5~~ ~~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, and adhesives are not considered architectural coatings for the purposes of this rule.~~
- ~~4.6~~ ~~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:~~
- ~~4.6.1~~ ~~Coating must be capable of withstanding at least 10 psi of hydrostatic pressure, as determined in accordance with ASTM D7088-04, which is incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.12; and~~
- ~~4.6.2~~ ~~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 8.5.19.~~
- ~~4.7~~ ~~2.6~~ ~~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.

4.8 ~~2.7~~ Bituminous Roof Coating: A coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.

4.9 ~~2.8~~ 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.

4.10~~2.9~~ 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.

~~2.10~~ Clear Brushing Lacquers: Clear wood finishes, excluding clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by solvent evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film, which are intended exclusively for application by brush, and which are labeled as specified in subsection 4.1.5.

~~2.11~~ Clear Wood Coating: Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.

4.2.11 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.

4.2.12 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.

4.2.13 Concrete Curing Compound: A coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to perform one or more of the following functions:

4.13.1 Retard the evaporation of water; or

4.13.2 Harden or dustproof the surface of freshly poured concrete.

4.14 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:

4.14.1 Prevent penetration of water; or

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

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

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

4.15.1 Fill cracks; or

4.15.2 Seal the surface to provide protection; or

4.15.3 Restore or preserve the appearance.

4.162.15 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.

4.172.16 Exempt Compound: A compound identified as exempt under the definition of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), subsection 4.632-60. Exempt compounds content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. EPA Method 24 or South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 303-91 (Revised February 1993), incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.86.5-10.

4.182.17 Faux Finishing Coating: A coating labeled and formulated to meet one or more of the following criteria:

4.18.1 as a stain or A glaze or textured coating used to create artistic effects including, but not limited to; dirt, suede, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain; or

4.18.2 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

4.18.3 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 subsection 8.5.4; or

4.18.4 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 8.5.4; or

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

~~4.192.18~~ 4.192.18 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, ~~that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing assemblies of structural materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The fire-resistive coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-resistant coating~~ Fire Resistive coatings shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 119-98-07, incorporated by reference in subsection 86.5.2. Fire Resistive coatings and testing agencies must be approved by building code officials.

~~4.202.19~~ 4.202.19 Fire-Retardant Coating: A coating labeled and formulated to retard ignition and flame spread, that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing building and construction materials into compliance with federal, state and local building code requirements. The fire-retardant coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-retardant coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 84-07, incorporated by reference in subsection 86.5.1.

Effective January 1, 2010, the Fire Retardant coating category is eliminated and coatings with fire retardant properties will be subject to the VOC limit of their primary category (e.g., Flat, Nonflat, etc.).

~~4.212.20~~ 4.212.20 Flat Coating: A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers gloss less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 86.5.3.

~~4.222.24~~ 4.222.24 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.

~~2.22~~ 2.22 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.~~

~~4.232.23~~ 4.232.23 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.

- 4.24 Gonioapparent: A change in appearance with a change in the angle of illumination or the angle of view, as defined according to ASTM E-284-06b, incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.13.
- ~~4.252~~24 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.
- ~~4.262~~25 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).
- ~~4.272~~26 Industrial Maintenance Coating: A high performance architectural coating, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for application to substrates, including floors, exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions listed in subsections 4.27.1 2-26.1 through 4.27.5 2-26.5, and labeled as specified in subsection 6.1.5 4.1.4:
- 4.27.1 2-26.1 Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation; or
 - 4.27.2 2-26.2 Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions; or
 - 4.27.3 2-26.3 Repeated Frequent exposure to temperatures above 121°C (250°F); or
 - 4.27.4 2-26.4 Repeated (frequent) heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated (frequent) scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or
 - 4.27.5 2-26.5 Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.
- ~~2.27~~ ~~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.~~
- ~~4.282~~28 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 subsection 4.64.

- ~~4.292.29~~ Magnesite Cement Coating: A coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.
- ~~4.30~~ Manufacturer's Maximum Thinning Recommendation: The maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.
- ~~4.312.30~~ 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.
- ~~4.32~~ 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.
- ~~4.33~~ Metallic: Similar to the appearance of a gonioapparent material, as defined herein, containing metal flakes.
- ~~4.342.34~~ 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 86.5.4. The Metallic Pigmented Coating category does not include coatings applied to roofs or Zinc-Rich Primers.
- ~~4.352.32~~ Multi-Color Coating: A coating that is packaged in a single container and that is labeled and formulated to exhibits more than one color when applied in a single coat.
- ~~4.362.33~~ Nonflat Coating: A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85-degree meter and 5 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 86.5.3.
- ~~4.372.34~~ Nonflat - High Gloss Coating: A nonflat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or above greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 86.5.3. Nonflat – High Gloss coatings must be labeled in accordance with subsection 6.1.10.
- ~~2.35~~ Nonindustrial Use: Nonindustrial use means any use of architectural coatings except in the construction or maintenance of any of the following:

~~facilities used in the manufacturing of goods and commodities; transportation infrastructure, including highways, bridges, airports and railroads; facilities used in mining activities, including petroleum extraction; and utilities infrastructure, including power generation and distribution, and water treatment and distribution systems.~~

4.38 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.

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

4.40 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.

~~4.412.36~~ 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.

~~4.422.37~~ Pre-Treatment Wash Primer: A primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1613-06, incorporated by reference in subsection 86.5.5, that is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.

~~2.38 Primer: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.~~

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

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

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

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

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

- 4.43.5. To provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate; or
- 4.43.6. To block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate.

~~2.39 Quick Dry Enamel: A nonflat coating that is labeled as specified in subsection 4.1.8 and that is formulated to have the following characteristics:~~

~~2.39.1 Is capable of being applied directly from the container under normal conditions with ambient temperatures between 16 and 27°C (60 and 80°F);~~

~~2.39.2 When tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1640-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.6, sets to touch in 2 hours or less, is tack free in 4 hours or less, and dries hard in 8 hours or less by the mechanical test method; and~~

~~2.39.3 Has a dried film gloss of 70 or above on a 60 degree meter.~~

~~2.40 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 Designation D 1640-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.6.~~

4.44 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:

4.44.1 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 subsection 8.5.20: ASTM C67-07, or ASTM C97-02, or ASTM C140-06; and

4.44.2 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 8.5.21; and

4.44.3 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 8.5.22; and

Reactive Penetrating Sealers must be labeled in accordance with subsection 6.1.8.

~~4.452.41~~ Recycled Coating: An architectural coating formulated such that not less than 50 percent of the total weight consists of secondary and post-consumer coating, with not less than 10 percent of the total weight consisting of post-consumer coating. it contains a minimum of 50% by volume post-consumer coating, with a maximum of 50% by volume secondary industrial materials or virgin materials.

~~4.462.42~~ Residential: Residence Areas where people reside or lodge, including, but not limited to, single and multiple family dwellings, condominiums, mobile homes, apartment complexes, motels, and hotels.

~~4.472.43~~ Roof Coating: A non-bituminous coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration, of the substrate by water or reflecting heat and ultraviolet light, or reflecting solar radiation. Metallic pigmented roof coatings which qualify as metallic pigmented coatings shall not be considered to be in this category, but shall be considered to be in the metallic pigmented coatings category.

~~4.482.44~~ Rust Preventative 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.

4.48.1 Direct-to-metal coating; or

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

The Rust Preventative category does not include the following:

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

4.48.4 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 subsection 6.1.6.

~~2.45~~ 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.~~

~~2.46 Sealer: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate for one or more of the following purposes: to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.~~

~~4.492.47 Secondary Coating (Rework) Industrial Materials: A fragment of a finished coating or a finished coating from a manufacturing process that has converted resources into a commodity of real economic value, but does not include excess virgin resources of the manufacturing process. Products or by-products of the paint manufacturing process that are of known composition and have economic value but can no longer be used for their intended purpose.~~

4.50 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.

~~4.512.48 Shellac: A clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Lacifer lacca*), thinned with alcohol, and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.~~

~~4.522.49 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).~~

~~4.532.50 Solicit: To require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.~~

~~4.542.51 Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater: A coating labeled as specified in subsection 4.1.7 and that is formulated for application to a substrate to seal block water-soluble stains resulting from: fire damage; smoke damage; or water damage; ~~to condition excessively chalky surfaces, or to block stains. An excessively chalky surface is one that is defined as having a chalk rating of four or less as determined by ASTM Designation D 4214-98, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.7.~~~~

Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters must be labeled in accordance with subsection 6.1.7.

~~4.552.52 Stain: A clear, semitransparent, or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain~~

pattern or texture.

4.56 Stone Consolidant: A coating that is labeled and formulated for application to stone substrates to repair historical structures that have been damaged by weathering or other decay mechanisms. Stone Consolidants must penetrate into stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material. Stone Consolidants must be specified and used in accordance with ASTM E2167-01, incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.23.

Stone Consolidants are for professional use only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 6.1.9.

~~4.572-53~~ 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.

~~2.54~~ Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coating: A rubber based coating labeled and formulated to be used over existing rubber based coatings for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools.

~~2.55~~ 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).

~~4.582-57~~ Tint Base: An architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.

~~4.592-58~~ 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.

4.60 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:

4.60.1 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 8.5.15.; and

4.60.2 The coating must have a weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after

1000 cycles. This must be determined with CS-17 wheels on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D4060-07, incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.16; and

4.60.3 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 8.5.17; and

4.60.4 The coating must have an adhesion rating of 4B or better after 24 hours of recovery. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99 and ASTM D3359-02, incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.14.

~~2.58 Undercoater: A coating labeled and formulated to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coatings.~~

~~2.59 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.~~

4.61 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.

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

4.63.60 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any volatile compound containing at least one atom of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, and excluding the following:

4.63.12-60.1 methane;

methylene chloride (dichloromethane);

1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform);

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-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b);

1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b);

trifluoromethane (HFC-23);

pentafluoroethane (HFC-125);

1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134);
 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a);
 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a);
 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a);
 cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes;
 the following classes of perfluorocarbons:
4.63.1.1(A) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;
4.63.1.2(B) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;
4.63.1.3(C) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and
4.63.1.4(D) sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with the sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine;
 and
4.63.22-60.2 the following low-reactive organic compounds which have been exempted by the U.S. EPA:
 acetone;
 ethane;
 parachlorobenzotrifluoride (1-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl benzene);
 perchloroethylene; and
 methyl acetate.

4.64 VOC Actual: VOC Actual is the weight of VOC per volume of coating and it is calculated with the following equation:

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

Where:

VOC Actual = the grams of VOC per liter of coating (also known as "Material VOC")

W_s = weight of volatiles, in grams

W_w = weight of water, in grams

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

V_m = volume of coating, in liters

4.652-64 VOC Content: The weight of VOC per volume of coating, calculated according to the procedures specified in subsection 6.4. VOC Content is VOC Regulatory, as defined in subsection 4.66, for all coatings except those in the Low Solids category. For coatings in the Low Solids category, the VOC Content is VOC Actual, as defined in subsection 4.64. If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC content is VOC Regulatory as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing.

4.66 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:

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

Where:

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

W_s = weight of volatiles, in grams

W_w = weight of water, in grams

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

V_m = volume of coating, in liters

V_w = volume of water, in liters

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

~~2.62 Waterproofing Sealer: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a porous substrate for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water.~~

~~2.63 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.~~

4.67 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:

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

4.67.2 Coatings must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM C836-06, incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.18.

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

4.68 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 subsection 6.1.11.

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

4.70 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.

4.71 Zinc-Rich Primer: A coating that meets all of the following specifications:
4.71.1 Coating contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight of total solids; and
4.71.2 Coating is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings; and
4.71.3 Coating is intended for professional use only and is labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 6.1.12.

53. STANDARDS

53.1 VOC Content Limits: Except as provided in subsections 53.2, or 53.3, 3.8, 3.9, and 3.10, no person shall:
5.1.1(i) manufacture, blend, or repackage for sale within the district;
5.1.2(ii) supply, sell, or offer for sale within the district; or
5.1.3(iii) 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, after the specified effective date in Table 1. Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory, thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendation, excluding any colorant added to tint bases.

53.2 Most Restrictive VOC Limit: 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. 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 specialty coating categories specified in Table 2 -subsections 3.2.1 through 3.2.15.~~

~~3.2.1 Lacquer coatings (including lacquer sanding sealers).~~

~~3.2.2 Metallic pigmented coatings.~~

~~3.2.3 Shellacs.~~

~~3.2.4 Fire retardant coatings.~~

~~3.2.5 Pretreatment wash primers.~~

~~3.2.6 Industrial maintenance coatings.~~

~~3.2.7 Low solids coatings.~~

~~3.2.8 Wood preservatives.~~

~~3.2.9 High temperature coatings.~~

~~3.2.10 Temperature indicator safety coatings.~~

~~3.2.11 Antenna coatings.~~

~~3.2.12 Antifouling coatings.~~

~~3.2.13 Flow coatings.~~

~~3.2.14 Bituminous roof primers.~~

~~3.2.15 Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters.~~

53.3 **Sell-Through of Coatings:** A coating manufactured prior to the effective date specified for that coating in Table 1 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 53.3 does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date-code required by subsection 64.1.1.

53.4 **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 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.

- ~~5.3.5~~ **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 Preventative Coatings:** ~~Effective January 1, 2004, 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 coating VOC limit specified in Table 1.~~
- ~~5.6.3-7~~ **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 Flat coating or a, Nonflat, or Nonflat – High Gloss coating, based on its gloss, as defined in subsections ~~4.21, 4.36, and 4.37~~ 2.20, 2.33, and 2.34 and the corresponding Flat, or Nonflat, or Nonflat – High Gloss VOC limit in Table 1 shall apply.
- ~~3.8~~ **Industrial Maintenance Coatings:**
- ~~3.8.1~~ After January 1, 2004, a manufacturer, seller, or user may petition the APCO to apply an industrial maintenance coating with a VOC content up to 340 g/l if all of the following conditions are met:
- ~~3.8.1.1~~ The industrial maintenance coating is to be applied in a district located within the North Central Coast, San Francisco Bay Area, or North Coast Air Basins.
 - ~~3.8.1.2~~ The petition submitted to the APCO contains the following information, as applicable: job requirements and description, volume of coating, maximum VOC content, and a certification that a complying coating meeting the job performance requirements is not available.
 - ~~3.8.1.3~~ If the APCO grants written approval, such approval shall contain volume and VOC limit conditions. Until written approval is granted by the APCO and received by the petitioner, all provisions of this rule shall apply.
- ~~3.8.2~~ The APCO shall not approve any petition under subsection 3.8.1 if the approvals previously granted by the APCO during the calendar year, when combined with the petition under consideration, would result in excess VOC emissions for that calendar year which would be greater than 5 percent of the annual emission reduction achieved within the district from implementing the January 1, 2004, VOC limit for industrial maintenance coatings.

~~3.8.3 Coatings subject to this provision shall be sold only if an approved petition (or a copy of it) is provided prior to the sale. Coatings subject to this provision shall not be available to the general public.~~

~~3.9 **Lacquers:** 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.~~

~~3.10 **Averaging Compliance Option:** On or after January 1, 2003, in lieu of compliance with the specified limits in Table 1 for floor coatings; industrial maintenance coatings; primers, sealers, and undercoaters; quick dry primers, sealers, and undercoaters; quick dry enamels; roof coatings; rust preventative coatings; stains; waterproofing sealers, as well as flats and non-flats (excluding recycled coatings), manufacturers may average designated coatings such that their actual cumulative emissions from the averaged coatings are less than or equal to the cumulative emissions that would have been allowed under those limits over a compliance period not to exceed one year. Such manufacturers must also comply with the averaging provisions contained in Appendix A, as well as maintain and make available for inspection records for at least three years after the end of the compliance period. This subsection 3.10 and Appendix A shall cease to be effective on January 1, 2005, after which averaging will no longer be allowed.~~

64. CONTAINER LABELING REQUIREMENTS

64.1 Each manufacturer of any architectural coating subject to this rule shall display the information listed in subsections 64.1.1 through ~~64.1.8~~12 on the coating container (or label) in which the coating is sold or distributed.

64.1.1 **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 Executive Officer of the ARB.

64.1.2 **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.

~~64.1.3 **VOC Content:** Each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display either the maximum or the actual specific 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.~~

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

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

6.1.3.2 VOC Content as determined from actual formulation data; or

6.1.3.3 VOC Content as determined using the test methods in subsection 8.2.

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 ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing. VOC Content shall be determined as defined in subsections 4.64, 4.65, and 4.66.

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

~~6.1.54.1.4~~**Industrial Maintenance Coatings:** In addition to the information specified in subsection 4.1.1, 4.1.2, and 4.1.3, each manufacturer of any industrial maintenance coating subject to this rule The labels of all Industrial Maintenance coatings shall prominently display the statement "For industrial use only" or "For professional use only". on the label or lid of the container in which the coating is sold or distributed one or more of the descriptions listed in subsections 4.1.4.1 through 4.1.4.3.

~~4.1.4.1 “For industrial use only.”~~

~~4.1.4.2 “For professional use only.”~~

~~4.1.4.3 “Not for residential use or Not intended for residential use.”~~

~~4.1.5 **Clear Brushing Lacquers:** Effective January 1, 2003, 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.”~~

~~6.1.64.1.6 **Rust Preventative Coatings:** Effective January 1, 2003, The the labels of all rust preventative coatings shall prominently display the statement “For Metal Substrates Only.”~~

~~6.1.74.1.7 **Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters:** Effective January 1, 2003, Until January 1, 2012, the labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall prominently display one or more of the descriptions listed in subsection 6.1.7.14.1.7.4 through 6.1.7.34.1.7.5.~~

~~4.1.7.1 For blocking stains.~~

~~6.1.7.14.1.7.2 For fire-damaged substrates.~~

~~6.1.7.24.1.7.3 For smoke-damaged substrates.~~

~~6.1.7.34.1.7.4 For water-damaged substrates.~~

~~4.1.7.5 For excessively chalky substrates.~~

~~4.1.8 **Quick Dry Enamels:** Effective January 1, 2003, the labels of all quick-dry enamels shall prominently display the words “Quick Dry” the dry hard time.~~

~~6.1.8 **Reactive Penetrating Sealers:** Effective January 1, 2010, the labels of all Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall prominently display the statement “Reactive Penetrating Sealer”.~~

~~6.1.9 **Stone Consolidants:** Effective January 1, 2010, the labels of all Stone Consolidants shall prominently display the statement “Stone Consolidant - For Professional Use Only”.~~

~~6.1.104.1.9 **Nonflat - High Gloss Coatings:** Effective January 1, 2003, The the labels of all Nonflat - High Gloss coatings shall prominently display the words “High Gloss.”~~

~~6.1.11 **Wood Coatings:** Effective January 1, 2010, the labels of all Wood Coatings shall prominently display the statement “For Wood Substrates Only”.~~

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

75. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- ~~5.1 **Clear Brushing Lacquers:** Each manufacturer of clear brushing lacquers shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the ARB. The report shall specify the number of gallons of clear brushing lacquers sold in the State during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.~~
- ~~5.2 **Rust Preventative Coatings:** Each manufacturer of Rust Preventative coatings shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the ARB. The report shall specify the number of gallons of Rust Preventative coatings sold in the State during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.~~
- ~~5.3 **Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters:** Each manufacturer of Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the ARB. The report shall specify the number of gallons of Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters sold in the State during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.~~
- ~~5.4 **Toxic Exempt Compounds:** For each architectural coating that contains perchloroethylene or methylene chloride, the manufacturer shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning with the year 2004, report to the Executive Officer of the ARB the following information for products sold in the State during the preceding year:~~
- ~~5.4.1 the product brand name and a copy of the product label with legible usage instructions;~~
 - ~~5.4.2 the product category listed in Table 1 to which the coating belongs;~~
 - ~~5.4.3 the total sales in California during the calendar year to the nearest gallon;~~
 - ~~5.4.4 the volume percent, to the nearest 0.10 percent, of perchloroethylene and methylene chloride in the coating.~~
- ~~5.5 **Recycled Coatings:** Manufacturers of Recycled coatings must submit a letter to the Executive Officer of the ARB certifying their status as a Recycled Paint Manufacturer. The manufacturer shall, on or before April 1~~

~~of each calendar year beginning with the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of the ARB. The report shall include, for all Recycled coatings, the total number of gallons distributed in the State during the preceding year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State distribution.~~

~~5.6 **Bituminous Coatings:** Each manufacturer of Bituminous Roof coatings or Bituminous Roof Primers shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning with the year 2004, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of ARB. The report shall specify the number of gallons of Bituminous Roof coatings or Bituminous Roof Primers sold in the State during the preceding calendar year, and shall describe the method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.~~

7.1 **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:

7.1.1 the name and mailing address of the manufacturer;

7.1.2 the name, address and telephone number of a contact person;

7.1.3 the name of the coating product as it appears on the label and the applicable coating category;

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

7.1.5 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);

7.1.6 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;

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

7.1.8 the names and CAS numbers of any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in subsection 4.63.1 or 4.63.2;

7.1.9 whether the product is marketed as solventborne, waterborne, or 100% solids;

7.1.10 description of resin or binder in the product;

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

7.1.12 the density of the product in pounds per gallon;

7.1.13 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 subsection 4.63.1 or 4.63.2; and

7.1.14 the percent by volume of: solids, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in subsection 4.63.1 or 4.63.2.

7.2 All sales data listed in subsections 7.1.1 to 7.1.14 shall be maintained by the responsible official for a minimum of three years. Sales data submitted by the responsible official to the Executive Officer of the ARB may be claimed as confidential, and such information shall be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations Sections 91000-91022.

86 COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS AND TEST METHODS

86.1 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 subsection 4.64, 4.65, or 4.66 by using the procedures described in subsection 6.1.1 or 6.1.2, 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 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.

~~6.1.1 With the exception of low solids coatings, determine the VOC content in grams of VOC per liter of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water and exempt compounds. Determine the VOC content using equation 1 as follows:~~

$$\text{VOC Content} = \frac{(W_s - W_w - W_{ec})}{(V_m - V_w - V_{ec})} \quad (1)$$

Where:

VOC Content = grams of VOC per liter of coating

W_s = weight of volatiles, in grams

W_w = weight of water, in grams

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

V_m = volume of coating, in liters

V_w = volume of water, in liters

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

6.1.2 For low solids coatings, determine the VOC content in units of grams of VOC per liter of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, including the volume of any water and exempt compounds. Determine the VOC content using equation 2 as follows:

$$\text{VOC Content}_{ls} = \frac{(W_s - W_w - W_{ec})}{(V_m)} \quad (2)$$

Where:

VOC Content_{ls} = the VOC content of a low solids coating in grams of VOC per liter of coating

W_s = weight of volatiles, in grams

W_w = weight of water, in grams

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

V_m = volume of coating, in liters

86.2 VOC Content of Coatings: To determine the physical properties of a coating in order to perform the calculations in subsection 4.64 or 4.66 ~~6.1~~, the reference method for VOC content is U.S. EPA Method 24, incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.96 ~~5.14~~, except as provided in subsections 86.3 and 86.4. An alternative method to determine the VOC content of coatings is SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised February 1996), incorporated by reference in subsection 8.5.106 ~~5.42~~. The exempt compounds content shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised August 1996-1993), BAAQMD Method 43 (Revised 1996), or BAAQMD Method 41 (Revised 1995), as applicable, incorporated by reference in subsections 8.5.86 ~~5.10~~, 8.5.6, and 8.5.7, 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 86.3, formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating has been formulated as intended (e.g., quality assurance checks, record keeping). However, if there are any inconsistencies between the results of a Method 24 test and any other means for determining VOC content, the Method 24 test results will govern, except when an alternative method is approved as specified in subsection 86.3. The District Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) may require the manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.

86.3 Alternative Test Methods: Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with subsection 86.2, after review and approved in writing by the staffs of the District, the ARB, and the U.S. EPA, may also be used.

86.4 Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: Analysis of methacrylate

multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of U.S. EPA Method 24 (40 CFR 59, subpart D, Appendix A), incorporated by reference in subsection ~~8.5.116.5.13~~. 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.

86.5 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:

86.5.1 Flame Spread Index: The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating shall be determined by ASTM ~~Designation~~ E 84-07, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials" (see section ~~24~~, Fire-Retardant Coating).

86.5.2 Fire Resistance Rating: The fire resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM ~~Designation~~ E 119-07, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction Materials" (see section ~~24~~, Fire-Resistive Coating).

86.5.3 Gloss Determination: The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM ~~Designation~~ D 523-89 (1999), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss" (see section ~~24~~, Flat Coating, Nonflat Coating, and Nonflat - High Gloss Coating, and Quick-Dry Enamel).

86.5.4 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 ~~24~~, Aluminum Roof, Faux Finishing, and Metallic Pigmented Coating).

86.5.5 Acid Content of Coatings: The acid content of a coating shall be determined by ASTM ~~Designation~~ D 1613-06, "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products" (see section ~~24~~, 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 Designation D 1640-95, "Standard Test Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature" (see section 2, Quick-Dry Enamel and Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater). The tack-free time of a quick-dry enamel coating shall be determined by the Mechanical Test Method of ASTM~~

~~Designation D 1640-95.~~

~~6.5.7~~ **Surface Chalkiness:** The chalkiness of a surface shall be determined using ~~ASTM Designation D 4214-98, "Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films"~~ (see section 2, Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater).

~~8.5.66~~-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 ~~68~~ by BAAQMD Method 43, "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials," *BAAQMD Manual of Procedures*, Volume III, adopted 11/6/96 (see section ~~24~~, Volatile Organic Compound, and subsection ~~68.2~~).

~~8.5.76~~-5.9 **Exempt Compounds--Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF):** The exempt compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride, shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance with section ~~68~~ by BAAQMD Method 41, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride," *BAAQMD Manual of Procedures*, Volume III, adopted 12/20/95 (see section ~~24~~, Volatile Organic Compound, and subsection ~~68.2~~).

~~8.5.86~~-5.10 **Exempt Compounds:** The content of compounds exempt under U.S. EPA Method 24 shall be analyzed by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), "Determination of Exempt Compounds," *SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples* (see section ~~24~~, Volatile Organic Compound, and subsection ~~68.2~~).

~~8.5.96~~-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 ~~68.2~~).

~~8.5.106~~-5.12 **Alternative VOC Content of Coatings:** The VOC content of coatings may be analyzed either by U.S. EPA Method 24 or SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials," *SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples* (see subsection ~~68.2~~).

~~8.5.116~~-5.13 **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" (~~September 11, 1998~~) (see subsection ~~68.4~~).

8.5.12 Hydrostatic Pressure for Basement Specialty Coatings: ASTM D7088-04, "Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry" (see section 4, Basement Specialty Coating).

8.5.13 Gonioapparent Characteristics for Coatings: ASTM E-284-07, "Standard Terminology of Appearance" (see section 4, Gonioapparent).

8.5.14 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Adhesion: ASTM D 4585-99, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D3359-02, "Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test" (see section 4, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

8.5.15 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Hardness: ASTM D 3363-05, "Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test" (see section 4, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

8.5.16 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasion Resistance: ASTM D 4060-07, "Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser" (see section 4, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

8.5.17 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Water Resistance: ASTM D 4585-99, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D714-02e1, "Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints" (see section 4, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

8.5.18 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 4, Waterproofing Membrane).

8.5.19 Mold and Mildew Growth for Basement Specialty Coatings: ASTM D3273-00, "Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber" and ASTM D3274-95, "Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Surface Disfigurement of Paint Films by Microbial (Fungal or Algal) Growth or Soil and Dirt Accumulation"

(see section 4, Basement Specialty Coating).

8.5.20 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Repellency: ASTM C67-07, “Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile”; or ASTM C97-02, “Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone”; or ASTM C140-06, “Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units” (see section 4, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).

8.5.21 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Vapor Transmission: ASTM E96/E96M-05, “Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials” (see section 4, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).

8.5.22 Reactive Penetrating Sealer - Chloride Screening Applications: National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), “Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures” (see section 4, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).

8.5.23 Stone Consolidants: ASTM E2167-01, “Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants” (see section 4, Stone Consolidant).

Table 1
VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory, in grams of VOC per liter^a of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendation, excluding the volume of any water, exempt compounds, or any colorant added to tint bases. "Manufacturer's maximum recommendation" means the maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

Coating Category	Effective 1/1/2003	Effective 1/1/2004	Effective 1/1/2010	Effective 1/1/2012
Flat Coatings	400		<u>50</u>	
Nonflat Coatings	450		<u>100</u>	
Nonflat - High Gloss Coatings	250		<u>150</u>	
Specialty Coatings				
<u>Aluminum Roof Coatings</u>			<u>400</u>	
Antenna Coatings	530			
Antifouling Coatings	400			
<u>Basement Specialty Coatings</u>			<u>400</u>	
Bituminous Roof Coatings	300		<u>50</u>	
Bituminous Roof Primers	350		<u>350</u>	
Bond Breakers	350		<u>350</u>	
Clear Wood Coatings				
• Clear Brushing Lacquers	680			
• Lacquers (including lacquer sanding sealers)	550			
• Sanding Sealers (other than lacquer sanding sealers)	350			
• Varnishes	350			
Concrete Curing Compounds	350		<u>350</u>	
<u>Concrete/Masonry Sealers</u>			<u>100</u>	
<u>Driveway Sealers</u>			<u>50</u>	
Dry Fog Coatings	400		<u>150</u>	
Faux Finishing Coatings	350		<u>350</u>	
Fire Resistive Coatings	350		<u>350</u>	
Fire Retardant Coatings:				
• Clear	650			
• Opaque	350			
Floor Coatings	250		<u>100</u>	

Table 1
VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory, in grams of VOC per liter^a of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendation, excluding the volume of any water, exempt compounds, or any colorant added to tint bases. "Manufacturer's maximum recommendation" means the maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

Coating Category	Effective 1/1/2003	Effective 1/1/2004	Effective 1/1/2010	Effective 1/1/2012
Flow Coatings	420			
Form-Release Compounds	250		<u>250</u>	
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500		<u>500</u>	
High Temperature Coatings	420		<u>420</u>	
Industrial Maintenance Coatings		250	<u>250</u>	
Low Solids Coatings ^{ab}	120		<u>120</u>	
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450		<u>450</u>	
Mastic Texture Coatings	300		<u>100</u>	
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500		<u>500</u>	
Multi-Color Coatings	250		<u>250</u>	
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420		<u>420</u>	
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	200		<u>100</u>	
Quick-Dry Enamels	250			
Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	200			
<u>Reactive Penetrating Sealers</u>			<u>350</u>	
Recycled Coatings	250		<u>250</u>	
Roof Coatings	250		<u>50</u>	
Rust Preventative Coatings	400			<u>250</u>
Shellacs:				
• Clear	730		<u>730</u>	
• Opaque	550		<u>550</u>	
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	350			<u>100</u>
Stains	250		<u>250</u>	
<u>Stone Consolidants</u>			<u>450</u>	
Swimming Pool Coatings	340		<u>340</u>	
Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coatings	340			
Temperature Indicator Safety	550			

Table 1
VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory, in grams of VOC per liter^a of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendation, excluding the volume of any water, exempt compounds, or any colorant added to tint bases. "Manufacturer's maximum recommendation" means the maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

Coating Category	Effective 1/1/2003	Effective 1/1/2004	Effective 1/1/2010	Effective 1/1/2012
Coatings				
Traffic Marking Coatings	150		<u>100</u>	
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings			<u>420</u>	
Waterproofing Membranes			<u>250</u>	
Waterproofing Sealers	250			
Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers	400			
Wood Coatings			<u>275</u>	
Wood Preservatives	350		<u>350</u>	
Zinc-Rich Primers			<u>340</u>	

a Conversion factor: one pound VOC per gallon (U.S.) = 119.95 grams VOC per liter.

ab. Limit is expressed as VOC Actual. Units are grams of VOC per liter (pounds of VOC per gallon) of coating, including water and exempt compounds.

Table 2
MOST RESTRICTIVE LIMIT EXCEPTIONS FOR SPECIALTY COATINGS

Coatings That Meet the Definitions in Section 4 for This Category and That Are Used as Provided in the Applicable Definition	Are Not Subject to the Most Restrictive VOC Limit Requirement When They Are Also Recommended for These Uses
Aluminum Roof Coatings	Bituminous Roof Primers; Bituminous Roof Coatings; Industrial Maintenance Coatings; or Roof Coatings
Basement Specialty Coatings	Concrete/Masonry Sealers; Floor Coatings; Industrial Maintenance Coatings; Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; or Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters
Bituminous Roof Primers	Bituminous Roof; Industrial Maintenance Coatings; Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; Roof Coatings; or

Table 2 MOST RESTRICTIVE LIMIT EXCEPTIONS FOR SPECIALTY COATINGS	
Coatings That Meet the Definitions in Section 4 for This Category and That Are Used as Provided in the Applicable Definition	Are Not Subject to the Most Restrictive VOC Limit Requirement When They Are Also Recommended for These Uses
	Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters
Concrete Curing Compounds	Concrete/Masonry Sealers; Floor Coatings; Industrial Maintenance Coatings; or Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	Driveway Sealers
Faux Finishing Coatings	Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; Stains; or Wood Coatings
Fire Resistive Coatings	Industrial Maintenance; Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; or Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters
Floor Coatings	Driveway Sealers
Graphic Arts Coatings	Faux Finishing Coatings
High Temperature Coatings	Fire Resistive Coatings; Industrial Maintenance Coatings; Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; Rust Preventative Coatings; Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; or Zinc-Rich Primers
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	Concrete/Masonry Sealers; Floor Coatings; Mastic Texture Coatings; Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; or Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters
Low Solids Coatings	All categories in Table 1
Magnesite Cement Coatings	Concrete/Masonry Sealers or Floor Coatings
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	Aluminum Roof Coatings; Bituminous Roof Coatings; Bituminous Roof Primers; Faux Finishing Coatings; Fire Resistive Coatings; High Temperature Coatings; Industrial Maintenance Coatings; Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; Roof Coatings; Rust Preventative Coatings; Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; or Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	Industrial Maintenance Coatings; Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; or Rust Preventative Coatings
Reactive Penetrating Sealer	Concrete/Masonry Sealers; Floor Coatings; Industrial Maintenance Coatings; Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; or Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters
Recycled Coatings	Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; or Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters
Rust Preventative Coatings	Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; or Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters

Table 2 MOST RESTRICTIVE LIMIT EXCEPTIONS FOR SPECIALTY COATINGS	
Coatings That Meet the Definitions in Section 4 for This Category and That Are Used as Provided in the Applicable Definition	Are Not Subject to the Most Restrictive VOC Limit Requirement When They Are Also Recommended for These Uses
Shellacs	All categories in Table 1
Stone Consolidant	Concrete/Masonry Sealers; Floor Coatings; Industrial Maintenance Coatings; Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; Reactive Penetrating Sealer; or Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters
Swimming Pool Coatings	Concrete/Masonry Sealers; Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; or Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters
Traffic Marking Coatings	Driveway Sealers
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; or Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters
Waterproofing Membranes	Concrete/Masonry Sealers; Floor Coatings; Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; or Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters
Wood Coatings	Floor Coatings; Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; or Stains
Wood Preservatives	Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; Stains; or Wood Coatings
Zinc-Rich Primers	Industrial Maintenance Coatings; Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters; Rust Preventative Coatings; or Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters

~~APPENDIX A:~~
~~AVERAGING PROVISION~~

A. AVERAGING PROVISION

A.1 The manufacturer shall demonstrate that actual emissions from the coatings being averaged are less than or equal to the allowable emissions, for the specified compliance period using the following equation:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n G_i M_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n G_i V_i L_i$$

Where:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n G_i M_i = \text{Actual Emissions}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n G_i V_i L_i = \text{Allowable Emissions}$$

G_i = Total Gallons of Product (i) subject to Averaging;

M_i = Material VOC Content of Product (i), in pounds per gallon;

$$M_i = \frac{W_s + W_w + W_{ec}}{V_m}$$

V_i = Percent by Volume Solids and VOC in Product (i);

$$V_i = \frac{V_m + V_w + V_{ec}}{V_m}$$

Where: W_s , W_w , W_{ec} , V_m , V_w , and V_{ec} are defined in subsection 6.1, except that in this Appendix weights are in pounds and volumes are in gallons.

For Non-Zero VOC Coatings:

$$V_i = \frac{\text{Material VOC (also known as VOC Actual)}}{\text{Coating VOC (also known as VOC Regulatory)}}$$

$$\text{Where: Coating VOC} = \frac{W_s + W_w + W_{ec}}{V_m + V_w + V_{ec}}$$

For Zero VOC Coatings:

V_i = Percent Solids by Volume

L_i = Regulatory VOC Content Limit for Product (i), in pounds per gallon (as listed in Table 1)

~~The averaging is limited to coatings that are designated by the manufacturer. Any coating not designated in the averaging Program shall comply with the VOC limit in Table 1. The manufacturer shall not include any quantity of coatings that it knows or should have known will not be used in the State, if statewide coatings data are used. If district specific coatings data are used, the manufacturer shall not include any quantity of coatings that it knows or should have known will not be used in the district.~~

~~A.2 AVERAGING PROGRAM (PROGRAM)~~

~~At least six months prior to the start of the compliance period, manufacturers shall submit an Averaging Program to the Executive Officer of the Air Resources Board. As used in this Appendix A, "Executive Officer" means the Executive Officer of the Air Resources Board. Averaging may not be implemented until the Program is approved in writing by the Executive Officer.~~

~~Within 45 days of submittal of a complete Program, the Executive Officer shall either approve or disapprove the Program. The Program applicant and the Executive Officer may agree to an extension of time for the Executive Officer to take action on the Program.~~

~~A.3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS~~

~~The Program shall include all necessary information for the Executive Officer to make a determination as to whether the manufacturer may comply with the averaging requirements over the specified compliance period in an enforceable manner. Such information shall include, but is not limited to, the following:~~

~~A.3.1 An identification of the contact persons, telephone numbers, and name of the manufacturer who is submitting the Program.~~

~~A.3.2 An identification of each coating that has been selected by the manufacturer for inclusion in this program that exceeds the applicable VOC limit in Table 1, its VOC content specified in units of both VOC actual and VOC regulatory, and the designation of the coating category.~~

~~A.3.3 A detailed demonstration showing that the projected actual emissions will not exceed the allowable emissions for a single compliance period that the Program will be in effect. In addition, the demonstration shall include VOC content information for each coating that is below the compliance limit in Table 1. The demonstration shall use the equation specified in subsection A.1 of this Appendix for projecting the actual emissions and allowable emissions during each compliance period. The demonstration shall~~

~~also include all VOC content levels and projected volume within the State for each coating listed in the Program during each compliance period. The requested data can be summarized in a matrix form.~~

- ~~A.3.4 A specification of the compliance period(s) and applicable reporting dates. The length of the compliance period shall not be more than one year or less than six months.~~
- ~~A.3.5 An identification and description of all records to be made available to the Executive Officer upon request, if different than those identified under subsection A.3.6.~~
- ~~A.3.6 An identification and description of specific records to be used in calculating emissions for the Program and subsequent reporting, and a detailed explanation as to how those records will be used by the manufacturer to verify compliance with the averaging requirements.~~
- ~~A.3.7 A statement, signed by a responsible party for the manufacturer, that all information submitted is true and correct, and that records will be made available to the Executive Officer upon request.~~

~~A.4 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS~~

- ~~A.4.1 For every single compliance period, the manufacturer shall submit a mid-term report listing all coatings subject to averaging during the first half of the compliance period, detailed analysis of the actual and allowable emissions at the end of the mid term, and an explanation as to how the manufacturer intends to achieve compliance by the end of the compliance period. The report shall be signed by the responsible party for the manufacturer, attesting that all information submitted is true and correct. The mid-term report shall be submitted within 45 days after the midway date of the compliance period. A manufacturer may request, in writing, an extension of up to 15 days for submittal of the mid-term report.~~
- ~~A.4.2 Within 60 days after the end of the compliance period or upon termination of the Program, whichever is sooner, the manufacturer shall submit to the Executive Officer a report listing all coatings subject to averaging during the compliance period, providing a detailed demonstration of the balance between the actual and allowable emissions for the compliance period, any identification and description of specific records used by the manufacturer to verify compliance with the averaging requirement, and any other information requested by the Executive Officer to determine whether the manufacturer complied with the averaging requirements over the specified compliance period. The report shall be signed by the responsible party for the manufacturer, attesting that all information submitted is true and correct, and that~~

~~records will be made available to the Executive Officer upon request. A manufacturer may request, in writing, an extension of up to 30 days for submittal of the final report.~~

~~A.5 RENEWAL OF A PROGRAM~~

~~A Program automatically expires at the end of the compliance period. The manufacturer may request a renewal of the Program by submitting a renewal request that shall include an updated Program, meeting all applicable Program requirements. The renewal request will be considered conditionally approved until the Executive Officer makes a final decision to deny or approve the renewal request based on a determination of whether the manufacturer is likely to comply with the averaging requirements. The Executive Officer shall base such determination on all available information, including but not limited to, the mid-term and the final reports of the preceding compliance period. The Executive Officer shall make a decision to deny or approve a renewal request no later than 45 days from the date of the final report submittal, unless the manufacturer and the Executive Officer agree to an extension of time for the Executive Officer to take action on the renewal request.~~

~~A.6 MODIFICATION OF A PROGRAM~~

~~A manufacturer may request a modification of the Program at any time prior to the end of the compliance period. The Executive Officer shall take action to approve or disapprove the modification request no longer than 45 days from the date of its submittal. No modification of the compliance period shall be allowed. A Program need not be modified to specify additional coatings to be averaged that are below the applicable VOC limits.~~

~~A.7 TERMINATION OF A PROGRAM~~

~~A.7.1 A manufacturer may terminate its Program at any time by filing a written notification to the Executive Officer. The filing date shall be considered the effective date of the termination, and all other provisions of this rule including the VOC limits shall immediately thereafter apply. The manufacturer shall also submit a final report 60 days after the termination date. Any exceedance of the actual emissions over the allowable emissions over the period that the Program was in effect shall constitute a separate violation for each day of the entire compliance period.~~

~~A.7.2 The Executive Officer may terminate a Program if any of the following circumstances occur:~~

~~A.7.2.1 — The manufacturer violates the requirements of the approved Program, and at the end of the compliance period, the actual emissions exceed the allowable emissions.~~

~~A.7.2.2 — The manufacturer demonstrates a recurring pattern of violations and has consistently failed to take the necessary steps to correct those violations.~~

~~A.8 — CHANGE IN VOC LIMITS~~

~~If the VOC limits of a coating listed in the Program are amended such that its effective date is less than one year from the date of adoption, the affected manufacturer may base its averaging on the prior limits of that coating until the end of the compliance period immediately following the date of adoption.~~

~~A.9 — LABELING~~

~~Each container of any coating that is included in averaging program, and that exceeds the applicable VOC limit in Table 1 shall display the following statement: "This product is subject to architectural coatings averaging provisions in California." A symbol specified by the Executive Officer may be used as a substitute.~~

~~A.10 — 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 Executive Officer, 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.11 — SUNSET OF AVERAGING PROVISION~~

~~The averaging provision set forth in Appendix A shall cease to be effective on January 1, 2005, after which averaging will no longer be allowed.~~