

**California Air Resources Board  
Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings**

**Handout for Workshop #2**

**Draft Proposed Changes for Selected Coating Categories**

On March 13, 2007, the Air Resources Board (ARB or Board) staff will host our second public workshop to discuss proposed changes to ARB's Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings (SCM). The SCM is a model rule which has been used by California air pollution control districts to develop and amend architectural coating rules.

At the workshop, ARB staff will discuss draft proposed changes for some of the categories covered by the SCM. These proposed changes will *not* include a full strikeout/underline version of the SCM document. They will only consist of draft proposed volatile organic compound (VOC) limits and draft proposed changes for some coating category definitions. The draft proposed changes to be presented at the second workshop are contained in the Attachment.

ARB staff will provide proposed changes for the entire SCM document at a later date, prior to the third SCM workshop.

For additional information on the SCM revision process, please visit our website at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/coatings/arch/arch.htm>.

If you have any questions about the SCM workshop, please contact Mr. Jim Nyarady, Manager, Strategy Evaluation Section, at (916) 322-8273 or [jnyarady@arb.ca.gov](mailto:jnyarady@arb.ca.gov).

To provide comments on the draft proposed changes, please contact Monique Davis at (916) 324-8182 or [mdavis@arb.ca.gov](mailto:mdavis@arb.ca.gov).

## ATTACHMENT

### ARB Architectural Coatings SCM -Draft Proposed Changes (Mar. 2007)

Table 1 lists the current SCM VOC Content Limits and the draft proposed changes. The table also includes complying marketshares for the draft proposed VOC limits and estimated VOC emission reductions associated with the draft proposed changes. Please note that the estimated emission reductions do not include the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), because they are addressed separately under SCAQMD Rule 1113. The proposed VOC limits listed in Table 1 are subject to change. Additional changes to VOC limits may be proposed for other categories when the full SCM strikeout/underline is prepared.

The draft proposed changes are based on ARB staff's initial analyses regarding the feasibility of the lower VOC limits, taking into account the varied climatic conditions and enforcement resources in districts outside the SCAQMD. These analyses included: an evaluation of the draft data from ARB's 2005 Architectural Coating Survey; ARB staff research regarding new technologies; information provided by coating and resin manufacturers; and discussions with district personnel, industry representatives, and other stakeholders.

<b>Table 1: Draft Proposed SCM VOC Limits &amp; Emission Reductions – Effective Date 1/1/2010 (Large Containers Only)</b>				
<b>Coating Category</b>	<b>Current VOC Limit (g/l, less water)</b>	<b>Draft Proposed VOC Limit (g/l, less water)</b>	<b>Complying Market-share % (excluding quarts)</b>	<b>Emission Reductions (excluding SCAQMD) (tons/day)</b>
Bituminous Roof	300	50	85%	0.28
Bituminous Roof Primers	350	350		0
Bond Breakers	350	350		0
Clear Wood Coatings		275	48%	1.21
Concrete Curing Compounds	350	350		0
Dry Fog	400	150	42%	0.31
Faux Finishing	350	350		0
Fire Resistive	350	350		0
Fire-Retardant - Clear <sup>1</sup>	650	50	0%	0.00
Fire-Retardant - Opaque <sup>1</sup>	350	50	9%	0.37
Flat	100	50	7%	3.13
Floor	250	100	83%	0.08
Form-Release Compounds	250	250		0
Graphic Arts	500	500		0
High Temperature	420	420		0
Industrial Maintenance <sup>2</sup>	250	250		0
Low Solids	120	120		0
Magnesite Cement	450	450		0
Mastic Texture <sup>3</sup>	300	100	82%	0.10
Metallic Pigmented <sup>4</sup>	500	500		0
Multi-Color	250	250		0
Nonflat	150	100	28%	2.45
Nonflat - High Gloss	250	125	13%	1.12
Pre-Treatment Wash Primer	420	420		0
Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater	200	100	36%	1.13
Quick Dry Enamel <sup>5</sup>	250			
Quick Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater <sup>5</sup>	200			
Recycled	250	250		0
Roof	250	50	83%	0.07

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<b>Table 1: Draft Proposed SCM VOC Limits &amp; Emission Reductions – Effective Date 1/1/2010 (Large Containers Only)</b>				
<b>Coating Category</b>	<b>Current VOC Limit (g/l, less water)</b>	<b>Draft Proposed VOC Limit (g/l, less water)</b>	<b>Complying Market-share % (excluding quarts)</b>	<b>Emission Reductions (excluding SCAQMD) (tons/day)</b>
Rust Preventative <sup>2</sup>	400	250	14%	1.57
Shellacs - Clear	730	730		0
Shellacs - Opaque	550	550		0
Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater <sup>2</sup>	350	100	22%	2.63
Stains	250	250		0
Swimming Pool	340	340		0
<del>Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance <sup>5</sup></del>	<del>340</del>			
Traffic Marking	150	100	74%	0.09
<del>Waterproofing Sealers <sup>6</sup></del>	<del>250</del>			
<del>Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers <sup>6</sup></del>	<del>400</del>			
Wood Preservatives	350	350		0
<b>Total</b>				<b>14.5</b>

**Notes:**

1. The Fire Retardant categories are targeted for elimination during the next revision of the SCM, because they are no longer needed. Products with Fire Retardant properties can comply with VOC limits in the Flat and Nonflat categories. Therefore, there is no need for separate categories to accommodate higher-VOC Fire Retardant coatings.
2. ARB is proposing a revision to the definition for this category. As a result, products that are no longer included in this category will need to comply with lower VOC limits which will yield VOC emission reductions.
3. The Mastic Texture category is targeted for elimination during the next revision of the SCM, because it is no longer needed. Products that provide the functions associated with Mastic Texture coatings can comply with VOC limits in the new Concrete/Masonry Sealer category. Therefore, there is no need for a separate category to accommodate higher-VOC Mastic Texture coatings.
4. The Metallic Pigmented category is being revised to break out Aluminum Roof coatings and Zinc-Rich Primers.
5. This category will be eliminated from the table of VOC limits, because it is no longer needed. Elimination of this category was discussed during the previous regulatory development process for the 2000 SCM.
6. The Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer and Waterproofing Sealer categories are targeted for elimination during the next revision of the SCM, because most of the products in these categories are being covered by the new Concrete/Masonry Sealer category. In addition, some products will be reclassified under existing categories (e.g., Industrial Maintenance) or new categories (e.g., Basement Waterproofing, Clear Wood Coatings, and Waterproofing Membrane.)

ARB staff's analyses indicated that the SCM could be improved by adding some new categories. Table 2 lists the draft proposed new categories and associated limits. Additional clarification regarding these categories is contained in Table 4, which contains draft proposed definitions.

<b>Table 2: Draft Proposed New SCM Coating Categories &amp; VOC Limits – Effective Date 1/1/2010 (Large Containers Only)</b>				
<b>NEW CATEGORIES</b>	<b>Current VOC Limit (g/l, less water)</b>	<b>Draft Proposed VOC Limit (g/l, less water)</b>	<b>Complying Market-share % (excluding quarts)</b>	<b>Emission Reductions (excluding SCAQMD) (tons/day)</b>
Aluminum Roof (formerly Metallic Pigmented)	500	400	31%	0.18
Anti-Graffiti (formerly Industrial Maintenance)	250	150	60%	0.00
Basement Waterproofing (formerly Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer and Waterproofing Sealer)	400	400	100%	0.00
Concrete/Masonry Sealer	400	100	39%	0.61

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### ARB Architectural Coatings SCM -Draft Proposed Changes (Mar. 2007)

<b>Table 2: Draft Proposed New SCM Coating Categories &amp; VOC Limits – Effective Date 1/1/2010 (Large Containers Only)</b>				
	<b>Current VOC Limit (g/l, less water)</b>	<b>Draft Proposed VOC Limit (g/l, less water)</b>	<b>Complying Market-share % (excluding quarts)</b>	<b>Emission Reductions (excluding SCAQMD) (tons/day)</b>
<b>NEW CATEGORIES</b>				
(formerly Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer and Waterproofing Sealer)				
Driveway Sealer (formerly “Other”)	100	50	100%	0.00
Pigmented Wood Coatings (formerly Lacquers)	550	275	66%	0.20
Waterproofing Membrane (formerly Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer and Waterproofing Sealer)	400	250	71%	0.09
Zinc-Rich Primer (formerly Metallic Pigmented)	500	340	91%	0.01
<b>Total</b>				<b>1.1</b>

ARB staff’s analyses identified several SCM coating categories that could be eliminated, because they are no longer needed. Table 3 lists the categories that are proposed for elimination and the reasons for elimination.

<b>Table 3: Draft Proposed SCM Categories to Be Eliminated</b>	
<b>Category</b>	<b>Reason For Elimination</b>
Antenna	No products were reported in 2005 survey. Coatings used for antennas can be covered under other categories (e.g., Industrial Maintenance, Rust Preventative).
Antifouling	No products were reported in 2001 survey or 2005 survey. Antifouling coatings are primarily covered by marine coating rules.
Flow	No products were reported in 2005 survey. Flow coatings can be covered under other categories (e.g., Industrial Maintenance).
Quick Dry Enamel	Category is no longer needed as these products fall under the Nonflat High Gloss category. During development of the 2000 SCM, ARB staff indicated that this category would be eliminated.
Quick Dry Primer, Sealer, Undercoater	Category is no longer needed as these products fall under the PSU and Specialty PSU categories. During development of the 2000 SCM, ARB staff indicated that this category would be eliminated.
Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coatings	Will be covered under revised definition of Swimming Pool Coatings. During development of the 2000 SCM, ARB staff indicated that this category would be eliminated.
Temperature Indicator Safety	No products were reported in 2001 survey or 2005 survey. Coatings used for temperature indicator safety can be covered under other categories (e.g., Industrial Maintenance, High Temperature).

In the process of implementing the 2000 SCM, ARB staff and district personnel identified some coating category definitions that required revision, either for clarification purposes or to improve enforcement. In addition, ARB staff found that some definitions required revision, based on their analyses of data submitted for the 2005 Architectural Coating Survey. Table 4 contains draft proposed definitions for selected categories. Table 4 only lists those categories for which

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ARB staff has developed draft proposed definitions. Additional changes may be proposed for other categories when the full SCM ~~strikeout~~/underline is prepared.

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**ARB Architectural Coatings SCM -Draft Proposed Changes (Mar. 2007)**

<b>Table 4: Draft Proposed Definition Changes</b>		
<b>Current Definition</b>	<b>Draft Proposed Definition</b>	<b>Reason for Change</b>
<p><b>Clear Wood Coatings:</b> Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.</p> <p><b>Clear Brushing Lacquers:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Lacquer:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Sanding Sealer:</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Clear Wood Coatings:</b> Clear and semi-transparent coatings <u>labeled and formulated for application</u>, <del>including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates only to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.</del> <u>Clear Wood Coatings include: lacquers; varnishes; sanding sealers; penetrating oils; clear stains; wood conditioners used as undercoats; and wood sealers used as topcoats.</u> <u>The Clear Wood Coatings category does not include pigmented wood coatings or clear sealers that are intended for use on concrete/masonry surfaces.</u></p> <p><u>Clear Wood Coatings are for wood substrates only and they must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection [TBD].</u></p> <p>Definitions for Clear Brushing Lacquer, Lacquer, Sanding Sealer, and Varnish would be replaced by the definition for Clear Wood Coatings.</p> <p>The definition for Stain would be revised as follows:</p> <p><b>Stain:</b> A <del>clear,</del> semitransparent, or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.</p> <p>Add a new definition for Pigmented Wood Coating:</p> <p><b>Pigmented Wood Coating:</b> <u>A coating labeled and formulated for application to wood substrates only. Pigmented Wood Coatings include: pigmented lacquers; pigmented sanding sealers; and pigmented lacquer undercoats. The Pigmented Wood Coatings category does not include semi-transparent wood coatings. Pigmented coatings must be labeled “For Wood Substrates Only”, in accordance with subsection [TBD].</u></p>	<p>The current definitions for Lacquer and Varnish describe traditional solvent-borne technology that is not necessarily accurate for waterborne products.</p> <p>We are proposing a single category for Clear Wood Coatings that combines previous categories, including: Clear Brushing Lacquers; Lacquers; Sanding Sealers; Varnishes; and some products in other categories that meet the Clear Wood Coatings definition.</p> <p>We are also proposing a new category for Pigmented Wood Coatings to include pigmented products that were previously included in the definition for Lacquer, but are not Clear Wood Coatings.</p>

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<p><b>Stain:</b> A clear, semitransparent, or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.</p> <p><b>Varnish:</b> 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.</p>		
<p><b>Driveway Sealer:</b> New category – no current definition.</p>	<p><b>Driveway Sealer:</b> A coating labeled and formulated as a bituminous emulsion product that is applied to driveways to fill cracks and seal worn driveway surfaces.</p>	<p>Establish a new category for Driveway Sealer products that were previously covered by the “Other” default category.</p>
<p><b>Faux Finishing:</b> A coating labeled and formulated as a stain or glaze to create artistic effects including, but not limited to, dirt, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain.</p>	<p><b>Faux Finishing:</b> A coating labeled and formulated <u>to meet the following criteria in subsection 1 or subsection 2:</u></p> <p><u>1. as a stain or a glaze used to create artistic effects including, but not limited to: dirt, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble, and wood grain; or</u></p> <p><u>2. A coating used to create a metallic, iridescent, or pearlescent appearance that contains at least 48 grams of pearlescent mica pigment per liter of coating as applied (0.4 pounds per gallon), and contains less than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (0.4 pounds per gallon).</u></p>	<p>Need to clarify that pearlescent mica coatings are covered by the Faux Finishing category, rather than Metallic Pigmented.</p>
<p><b>Fire Resistive:</b> An opaque coating labeled and formulated to protect the structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other</p>	<p><b>Fire Resistive:</b> An opaque coating labeled and formulated to protect <del>the</del> structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials. <u>The Fire Resistive category includes sprayed fire resistive materials and intumescent fire</u></p>	<p>Need to clarify that intumescent coatings are included in the Fire Resistive category.</p>

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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 shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E-119-05, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.2.	resistive coatings that are used to bring structural material assemblies; <del>that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing assemblies of structural materials</del> into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. <del>The fire resistive coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-resistant coating</del> <u>Fire Resistive coatings</u> shall be tested <u>and accepted</u> in accordance with ASTM Designation E-119-05, incorporated by reference in subsection [TBD]. <u>Fire Resistive coatings and testing agencies must be approved by building code officials.</u>	
<b>Floor:</b> An opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to flooring, including, but not limited to, decks, porches, steps, and other horizontal surfaces which may be subject to foot traffic.	<b>Floor:</b> An opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to flooring, including, but not limited to, decks, porches, steps, <u>garage floors</u> , and other horizontal surfaces which may be subject to foot traffic.  <u>The Floor category does not include coatings in the following categories: Basement Waterproofer; Clear Wood Coating; Concrete/Masonry Sealer; Industrial Maintenance; or Waterproofing Membrane.</u>	Need to provide clarification that Industrial Maintenance coatings and Clear Wood Coatings are not included in the Floor category.
<b>Industrial Maintenance:</b> A high performance architectural coating, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for application to substrates exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions listed in subsections 2.26.1 through 2.26.5, and labeled as specified in subsection 4.1.4: 2.26.1 – Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of	The definition for Industrial Maintenance would be revised and Anti-Graffiti would be broken out as a new category.  <b>Industrial Maintenance:</b> A <del>high performance architectural</del> coating, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for <u>an application that meets the criteria in subsection 1 or subsection 2:</u> <u>1. Coating is applied to substrates exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions; listed in subsections 2.26.1 through 2.26.45, and labeled as specified in subsection 4.1.4:2.26.1—</u> <u>a. Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and</u>	Need to tighten up definition to remove coatings that don't need 250 g/l limit.  Break out Anti-Graffiti as a separate category at 150 g/l.

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<p>interior surfaces to moisture condensation;                      2.26.2 – Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions;                      2.26.3 – Repeated exposure to temperatures above 121 °C (250 °F);                      2.26.4 – Repeated (frequent) heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated (frequent) scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleaners, or scouring agents; or                      2.26.5 – Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.</p>	<p>non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;  <del>b. 2.26.2—Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions; or</del>  <del>c. 2.26.3—Repeated Frequent exposure to temperatures above 121 °C (250 °F); or</del>  <del>2.26.4—Repeated (frequent) heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated (frequent) scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleaners, or scouring agents; or</del>  <del>2.26.5—Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.</del></p> <p><u>2. Coating is applied to structural steel, structural concrete, substrates exposed to heavy abrasion, or other components that are essential to the primary function of the facility at one or more of the following locations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Bridges and Roadways;</u></li> <li><u>Chemical Manufacturing Plants;</u></li> <li><u>Chemical Storage Tanks and Piping;</u></li> <li><u>Oil Exploration, Production, Refining, and Distribution Facilities;</u></li> <li><u>Power Generation and Distribution Facilities;</u></li> <li><u>Pulp and Paper Mills;</u></li> <li><u>Wastewater Storage and Treatment Facilities; or</u></li> <li><u>Water Treatment and Distribution Facilities.</u></li> </ul> <p><u>The Industrial Maintenance category does not include coatings in the following categories: High Temperature; Metallic Pigmented; Pre-Treatment Wash Primer; or Zinc Rich Primers.</u></p> <p><u>Industrial Maintenance Coatings are for professional use only and they must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 4.1.4.</u></p>	

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	<p><b><u>Anti-Graffiti:</u></b> Coating is formulated and labeled as an anti-graffiti coating and meets all of the following criteria:</p> <p><u>1. Coating is applied to walls, doors, fences, signs, or murals to deter adhesion of graffiti; and</u></p> <p><u>2. Coating is resistant to repeated scrubbing; and</u></p> <p><u>3. Coating is resistant to harsh solvents, cleansers, and scouring agents.</u></p>	
<p><b>Metallic Pigmented:</b> A coating containing at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating (0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.4.</p>	<p><b>Metallic Pigmented:</b> A coating containing at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc) per liter of coating (0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.4. <u>The Metallic Pigmented category does not include coatings in the following categories: Aluminum Roof or Zinc Rich Primer.</u></p> <p><b><u>Aluminum Roof:</u></b> A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to roofs and containing at least 84 grams of elemental aluminum pigment per liter of coating (0.7 pounds per gallon). <u>Pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.4.</u></p> <p><b><u>Zinc-Rich Primer:</u></b> A coating that meets all of the following specifications –  <u>Primer contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight of total solids; and</u>  <u>Primer is labeled and formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings that comply with the Industrial Maintenance definition; and</u>  <u>Primer is intended for professional use only and is labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 4.1.4.</u></p>	<p>Create new categories for Aluminum Roof and Zinc Rich Primer.</p>
<p><b>Primer:</b> A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide a</p>	<p>Three separate definitions for Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater would be replaced by one definition for Primer, Sealer, Undercoater:</p>	

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<p>firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.</p> <p><b>Sealer:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Undercoater:</b> A coating labeled and formulated to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coatings.</p>	<p><b>Primer, Sealer, Undercoater:</b> A coating labeled and formulated for one or more of the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>To provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coatings; or</u></li> <li>2. <u>To prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate; or</u></li> <li>3. <u>To prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate; or</u></li> <li>4. <u>To provide a smooth surface for the subsequent application of coatings.</u></li> </ol> <p><u>The Primer, Sealer, Undercoater category does not include coatings in the following categories: Basement Waterproofer; Bituminous Roof Primer; Clear Wood Coating; Concrete/Masonry Sealer; High Temperature; Industrial Maintenance; Metallic Pigmented; Pigmented Wood Coating; Pretreatment Wash Primer; Rust Preventative; Specialty Primer, Sealer, Undercoater; Waterproofing Membrane; or Wood Preservative.</u></p>	
<p><b>Recycled:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Post-Consumer Coating:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Secondary Coating (Rework):</b> A</p>	<p><del><b>Recycled:</b> 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. <u>it meets the following criteria:</u></del></p> <p><u>Coating contains a minimum of 50% by volume post-consumer coating, with a maximum of 50% by volume secondary industrial materials or virgin materials.</u></p> <p><del><b>Post-Consumer Coating:</b> 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. <u>Finished coatings or materials generated by a business or consumer that have served their intended end uses, and have been recovered from or otherwise diverted from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.</u></del></p>	<p>Revise to be similar to the Green Seal definition.</p>

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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.	<p><b>Secondary Coating (Rework) Industrial Materials:</b> <u>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.</u></p> <p><b>Virgin Materials:</b> <u>Materials that contain no post-consumer coatings or secondary industrial materials.</u></p>	
<b>Rust Preventative:</b> A coating formulated exclusively for nonindustrial use to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces and labeled as specified in subsection 4.1.6.	<p><b>Rust Preventative:</b> A coating formulated <del>exclusively for nonindustrial use</del> to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces <u>for one or more of the following applications: and labeled as specified in subsection 4.1.6. Direct-to-metal primer, sealer, undercoater; or Coatings intended for application over rusty previously coated surfaces.</u></p> <p><u>The Rust Preventative category does not include the following:</u>  <u>Coatings that are applied as a topcoat over a primer;</u>  <u>Coatings that are intended for use on wood or any other non-metallic surface; or</u>  <u>Coatings that comply with the definition for Industrial Maintenance.</u></p> <p><u>Rust Preventative coatings must be labeled as specified in subsection 4.1.6.</u></p>	Need to tighten definition.
<b>Shellac:</b> A clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle ( <i>Lacifer lacca</i> ), thinned with alcohol, and formulated to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction.	<b>Shellac:</b> A clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle ( <i>Lacifer lacca</i> ), <del>thinned with alcohol</del> , and formulated to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction.	Need to delete “thinned with alcohol” from the definition to allow for shellac products that are dispersed in water.
<b>Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater:</b> A coating labeled as specified in section 4.1.7 and that is	<b>Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater:</b> A coating labeled as specified in section 4.1.7 and that is formulated for application to a substrate to <del>seal</del> <u>block water-soluble stains, including: fire damage;</u>	Need to tighten definition and limit it to water-soluble stains.

## ATTACHMENT

### ARB Architectural Coatings SCM -Draft Proposed Changes (Mar. 2007)

<b>Table 4: Draft Proposed Definition Changes</b>		
<b>Current Definition</b>	<b>Draft Proposed Definition</b>	<b>Reason for Change</b>
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 4214-98, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.7.	<del>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.</del>	
<b>Swimming Pool Coating:</b> A coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals.	<b>Swimming Pool Coating:</b> A coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals. <u>Swimming Pool coatings include coatings used for swimming pool repair and maintenance.</u>	Revise to include Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance coatings.
<b>Waterproofing Sealer:</b> A coating labeled and formulated for application to a porous substrate for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water.	Most of the products under Waterproofing Sealer and Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer (WCMS) will be combined under a new category, "Concrete/Masonry Sealer".  <del><b>Waterproofing Sealer:</b> A coating labeled and formulated for application to a porous substrate for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water. See "Concrete/Masonry Sealer".</del>	Combine with WCMS definition and remove "waterproofing" from category name.
<b>Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer:</b> A clear or pigmented film-forming coating that is labeled and formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkali, acids, ultraviolet light and staining.	Most of the products under Waterproofing Sealer (WPS) and Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer will be combined under a new category, "Concrete/Masonry Sealer".  <del><b>Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer:</b> A clear or pigmented film-forming coating that is labeled and formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkali, acids, ultraviolet light and staining. See "Concrete/Masonry Sealer".</del>  The definition for the new "Concrete/Masonry Sealer" category is provided below:  <u><b>Concrete/Masonry Sealer:</b> A clear or pigmented coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry</u>	Combine with WPS definition and remove "waterproofing" from category name.  Create new categories for Basement Waterproofer and Waterproofing Membrane.

**ATTACHMENT**

**ARB Architectural Coatings SCM -Draft Proposed Changes (Mar. 2007)**

<b>Table 4: Draft Proposed Definition Changes</b>		
<b>Current Definition</b>	<b>Draft Proposed Definition</b>	<b>Reason for Change</b>
	<p>surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:  <u>Prevent penetration of water;</u>  <u>Provide resistance against alkalis, acids, mildew, staining, or ultraviolet light;</u>  <u>Concrete Dustproofing; or</u>  <u>Concrete Hardening.</u></p> <p><u>The Concrete/Masonry Sealer category does not include coatings in the following categories: Industrial Maintenance; Low Solids.</u></p> <p>In addition to the new “Concrete/Masonry Sealer” category, we are proposing two new categories for some specialized applications that were formerly covered by Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer and Waterproofing Sealer.</p> <p><b><u>Basement Waterproofer:</u></b> <u>A clear or pigmented 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 Waterproofers must meet all of the following criteria:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>1. Coating must contain at least two pounds of cement per gallon of coating (0.24 kilograms per liter) as applied; and</u></li> <li><u>2. Coating must be capable of withstanding at least 30 psi of hydrostatic pressure, in accordance with ASTM Standard D7088 (Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry), which is incorporated by reference in subsection [TBD]; and</u></li> <li><u>3. Coating must be suitable for application to wet concrete or wet masonry.</u></li> </ol> <p><b><u>Waterproofing Membrane:</u></b> <u>A clear or pigmented coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a seamless waterproofing membrane that prevents</u></p>	

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<b>Table 4: Draft Proposed Definition Changes</b>		
<b>Current Definition</b>	<b>Draft Proposed Definition</b>	<b>Reason for Change</b>
	<p>any penetration of liquid water into the substrate. <u>Waterproofing Membranes must meet all of the following criteria:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>1. Coating must be applied in a single coat of at least 25 mils (0.025 inch) dry film thickness; and</u></li> <li><u>2. Non-bituminous coatings must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM Standard C836-06 (Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course), incorporated by reference in subsection [TBD]; and</u></li> <li><u>3. Bituminous coatings must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM Standard D6506-01 (Standard Specification for Asphalt Based Protection for Below-Grade Waterproofing), incorporated by reference in subsection [TBD].</u></li> </ol> <p><u>The Waterproofing Membrane category does not include deck topcoats which are covered by the Concrete/Masonry Sealer category.</u></p>	