

KERN COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

RULE 410.1 – ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

(Adopted 7/2/98 Adopted 4/18/72, Amended 5/16/78, 1/9/79, 1/28/83, 5/6/91, 3/7/96, 5/1/97, 09/14/06)

I. Purpose

The purpose of this Rule is to limit VOC emissions from architectural coatings. This Rule specifies architectural coatings, storage, cleanup and labeling requirements.

II. Applicability

This Rule is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, applies or solicits application of any architectural coating, or who manufactures any architectural coating for use within the District.

III. Definitions

- A. Adhesive: any chemical substance applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.
- B. Aerosol Coating Product: pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispense product ingredients by means of a propellant and are packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marketing applications.
- C. Antenna Coating: coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to equipment and associated structural appurtenances used to receive or transmit electromagnetic signals.
- D. Antifouling Coating: coating labeled and formulated for application to submerged stationary structures and their appurtenances to prevent or reduce attachment of marine or freshwater biological organisms. To qualify as an antifouling coating, the coating must be registered with both 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.
- E. 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.
- F. Architectural Coating: 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 nonstationary structures such as airplanes, airships, ships, boats, locomotives, railcars and automobiles, and adhesives are not considered architectural coatings for the purposes of this Rule.

- G. 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 are residues from distillation of crude petroleum or coal.
- H. Bituminous Roof Coating: coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.
- I. Bituminous Roof Primer: primer which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.
- J. Bond Breaker: 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.
- K. 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, and intended exclusively for application by brush and which are labeled as specified in Subsection VI.A.
- L. Clear Wood Coatings: clear and semi transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.
- M. Coating: 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.
- N. Colorant: a concentrated pigment dispersed in water, solvent and/or binder that is added to an architectural coating after packaging in sale units to produce the desired color.
- O. Concrete Curing Compound: coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to retard evaporation of water.
- P. Dry Fog Coating: 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.
- Q. Exempt Compound: compound identified as exempt pursuant to the definition of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), Subsection III.KKK. 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 August 1996), incorporated by reference in Subsection VI.C.13.
- R. Faux Finish Coating: 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.

- S. Fire Resistive Coating: opaque coating labeled and formulated to protect structural integrity by increasing fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other 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. Any fire resistive coating and a testing agency must be approved by building code officials. Any fire resistive coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 119-98, incorporated by reference in Subsection VI.C.5.
- T. Fire Retardant Coating: 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. Any fire retardant coating and a testing agency must be approved by building code officials. Any fire retardant coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 84-99, incorporated by reference in Subsection VI.C.4.
- U. Flat Coating: coating not defined under any other definition in this Rule and that registers gloss less than 15 on an 85 degree meter or less than five on a 60 degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in Subsection VI.C.6.
- V. Floor Coating: opaque coating 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.
- W. Flow Coating: coating labeled and formulated exclusively for use by electric power companies or their subcontractors to maintain protective coating systems present on utility transformer units.
- X. Form-Release Compound: coating labeled and formulated for application to a concrete form to prevent freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form. The form may consist of wood, metal or some material other than concrete.
- Y. Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Excluding Water and Exempt Compounds: weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating solids and calculated by the following equation. VOC content of a tint base shall be determined without colorant added after the tint base is manufactured.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Excluding} &= \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{ec}}{V_m - V_w - V_{ec}} \\ \text{Water and Exempt Compounds} &= \end{aligned}$$

Where:

- W_s = weight of volatile compounds 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

- Z. Grams of VOC per Liter of Materials for Low Solids Coatings: weight of VOC per volume of coating and calculated by the following equation. VOC content of a tint base shall be determined without colorant added after the tint base is manufactured.

$$\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Material} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{ec}}{V_m}$$

Where:

- W_s = weight of volatile compounds in grams
 W_w = weight of water in grams
 W_{ec} = weight of exempt compounds in grams
 V_m = volume of coating in liters

- AA. Graphic Arts Coating or Sign Paint: coating labeled and formulated for hand-application by artists using brush or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers and bulletin enamels.
- BB. High-Temperature Coating: high performance coating labeled and formulated for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F).
- CC. Industrial Maintenance Coating: 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 III.CC.1. through III.CC.5. and labeled as specified in Subsection VI.A.
1. Immersion in water, wastewater or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;
 2. Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents or to chemicals, chemical fumes or chemical mixtures or solution;
 3. Repeated exposure to temperatures above 121°C (250°F);
 4. Repeated (frequent) heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated (frequent) scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers or scouring agents; or
 5. Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.
- DD. Lacquer: clear or opaque 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.
- EE. Low Solids Coating: coating containing 0.12 kilogram or less of solids per liter (1 pound or less of solids per gallon) of coating material.
- FF. Magnesite Cement Coating: coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.
- GG. Mastic Texture Coating: coating labeled and formulated to cover holes and minor cracks and to conceal surface irregularities, and applied in a single coat of at least 10 mils (0.010 inch) dry film thickness.

- HH. Metallic Pigmented Coating: coating containing at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Subsection VI.C.7.
- II. Multicolor Coating: coating packaged in a single container and that exhibits more than one color when applied in a single coat.
- JJ. Nonflat Coating: coating 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 VI.C.6.
- KK. Nonflat - High Gloss Coating: nonflat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or above on a 60 degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in Subsection VI.C.6.
- LL. Non-industrial Use: non-industrial use means any use of architectural coatings, except in construction or maintenance of any of the following: facilities used in 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.
- MM. Post Consumer Coating: finished coating that would have been disposed of in a landfill, having completed its usefulness to a consumer, not including manufacturing wastes.
- NN. Pretreatment Wash Primer: primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1613-96, incorporated by reference in Subsection VI.C.8. labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.
- OO. Primer: coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.
- PP. Quick Dry Enamel: nonflat coating labeled as specified in Subsection VI.A. and formulated to have the following characteristics:
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. When tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D1640-95, incorporated by reference in Subsection VI.C.9., 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
 3. Has a dried film gloss of 70 or above on a 60 degree meter.
- QQ. Quick Dry Primer, Sealer and Undercoater: primer, sealer or undercoater dry to the touch in 30 minutes and that can be recoated in 2 hours when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1640-95, incorporated by reference in Subsection VI.C.9.

- RR. Recycled Coating: architectural coating formulated such that not less than 50 percent of total weight consists of secondary and post-consumer coating, with not less than 10 percent total of weight consisting of post-consumer coating.
- SS. Residential: areas where people reside or lodge, including, but not limited to, single and multiple family dwellings, condominiums, mobile homes, apartment complexes, motels and hotels.
- TT. Roof Coating: nonbituminous coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water or reflecting heat and ultraviolet 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.
- UU. Rust Preventative Coating: coating formulated for non-industrial use to prevent corrosion of metal surfaces and labeled as specified in Subsection VI.A.
- VV. Sanding Sealer: clear or semitransparent 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.
- WW. Sealer: 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.
- XX. Secondary Coating (Rework): 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.
- YY. Shellac: clear or opaque coating formulated solely with resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Laciffer lacca*), thinned with alcohol and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.
- ZZ. 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).
- AAA. Solicit: to require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.
- BBB. Specialty Primer, Sealer and Undercoater: coating labeled as specified in Subsection VI.A. and 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 VI.C.10.

- CCC. Stain: clear, semitransparent or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal grain pattern or texture.
- DDD. Swimming Pool Coating: coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals.
- EEE. Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coating: rubber-based coating labeled and formulated to be used over existing rubber-based coatings for repair and maintenance of swimming pools.
- FFF. Temperature-Indicator Safety Coating: coating labeled and formulated as a color-changing indicator coating for the purpose of monitoring 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).
- GGG. Tint Base: architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.
- HHH. Traffic Marking Coating: 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.
- III. Undercoater: coating labeled and formulated to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coatings.
- JJJ. Varnish: clear or semitransparent 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 final sheen or gloss of the finish.
- KKK. Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): any compound containing at least one atom of carbon except compounds exempted by Rule 102, Subsection L.
- LLL. VOC Content: weight of VOC per volume of coating, calculated according to procedures specified in Subsection VI.C.1.
- MMM. Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer: clear or pigmented film-forming coating labeled and formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light and staining.
- NNN. Waterproofing Sealer: coating labeled and formulated for application to a porous substrate for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of water.
- OOO. Wood Preservative: coating labeled and formulated to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack, 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.

IV. Exemptions

Provisions of this Rule shall not apply to:

- A. Any architectural coating sold or manufactured for use outside of the District or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging.
- B. Any architectural coating sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quarts) or less.
- C. Any aerosol coating product.

V. Requirements

- A. VOC Content Limits: No person except as provided in Subsections V.B., V.C., and V.H. shall: (1) manufacture, blend or repackage for sale within the District; (2) supply, sell or offer for sale within the District; or (3) solicit for application or apply within the District any architectural coating with a VOC content in excess of the corresponding limit specified in the Table of Standards after January 1, 2007.
- B. 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 the coating meets the definition of or is recommended for use for more than one of the coating categories listed in the Table of Standards, then the most restrictive VOC content limit shall apply. This provision does not apply to the following coating categories:
 - 1. Lacquer coatings, including lacquer sanding sealers;
 - 2. Metallic pigmented coatings;
 - 3. Shellacs;
 - 4. Fire retardant coatings;
 - 5. Pretreatment wash primers;
 - 6. Industrial maintenance coatings;
 - 7. Low-solids coatings;
 - 8. Wood preservatives;
 - 9. High-temperature coatings;
 - 10. Temperature-indicator safety coatings;
 - 11. Antenna coatings;
 - 12. Antifouling coatings;
 - 13. Flow coatings;
 - 14. Bituminous roof primers; and
 - 15. Specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters.
- C. Existing Stock of Coatings: This Subsection does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date-code required by Subsection VI,A.1:
 - 1. Sell-Through of Coatings: a coating listed in the Table of Standards and manufactured prior to January 1, 2007 may be sold, supplied or offered for sale within the District until January 1, 2009.

2. Application of Coatings: a coating listed in the Table of Standards and manufactured prior to January 1, 2007 may be applied within the District until January 1, 2010.
- D. 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. Such 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.
- E. Thinning: no person who applies or solicits application of any architectural coating shall apply a coating thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in the Table of Standards.
- F. Rust Preventative Coatings: a person shall only apply or solicit the application of a rust preventative coating for non-industrial use, unless the rust preventative coating complies with the industrial maintenance coating VOC limit specified in the Table of Standards.
- G. Coatings Not Listed in the Table of Standards: for any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for specialty coatings categories listed in the Table of Standards, the VOC content limit shall be determined by classifying the coating as a flat coating or a nonflat coating, based on its gloss, as defined in Subsections III.U., III.JJ. and III.KK. and the corresponding flat or nonflat VOC limit shall apply.
- H. Lacquers: notwithstanding provisions of Subsection III.A., 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 65EF, at the time of application, provided 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.

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TABLE OF STANDARDS

Limits are expressed in grams of VOC per liter^a of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water, exempt compounds or 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	VOC LIMIT (Effective 01/01/07)
Flat Coatings	100
Nonflat Coatings	150
Nonflat - High Gloss Coatings	250
Specialty Coatings	
Antenna Coatings	530
Antifouling Coatings	400
Bituminous Roof Coatings	300
Bituminous Roof Primers	350
Bond Breakers	350
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
Dry Fog Coatings	400
Faux Finishing Coatings	350
Fire Resistive Coatings	350
Fire Retardant Coatings:	
Clear	650
Opaque	350
Floor Coatings	250
Flow Coatings	420
Form-Release Compounds	250
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500
High Temperature Coatings	420
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250
Low Solids Coatings	120 ^b
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450
Mastic Texture Coatings	300
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500
Multicolor Coatings	250
Pretreatment Wash Primers	420
Primers, Sealers & Undercoaters	200
Quick Dry Enamels	250
Quick Dry Primers, Sealers & Undercoaters	200
Recycled Coatings	250
Roof Coatings	250

Rust Preventative Coatings	400
Shellacs:	
Clear	730
Opaque	550
Specialty Primers, Sealers & Undercoaters	350
Stains	250
Swimming Pool Coatings	340
Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coatings	340
Temperature-Indicator Safety Coatings	550
Traffic Marking Coatings	150
Waterproofing Sealers	250
Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers	400
Wood Preservatives	350

- a. Conversion factor: one pound VOC per gallon (U.S.) = 119.95 grams VOC per liter.
- b. Units are grams of VOC per liter of coating, including water and exempt compounds in accordance with Subsection III.Z.

VI. Administrative Requirements

- A. Labeling Requirements: Each manufacturer of any architectural coating subject to this Rule shall display information listed in Subsections VI.A.1. through VI.A.9. on coating container (or label) in which coating is sold or distributed.
 1. Date Code: date coating was manufactured, or date code representing date, shall be indicated on label, lid or bottom of container. If manufacturer uses a date code for any coating, manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the Executive Officer of the CARB.
 2. Thinning Recommendations: statement of manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of coating shall be indicated on label or lid of container. This requirement does not apply to thinning of architectural coatings with water. If thinning of coating prior to use is not necessary, recommendation must specify coating is to be applied without thinning.
 3. VOC Content: each container of any coating subject to this Rule shall display either maximum or actual VOC content of coating, as supplied, as well as maximum thinning as recommended by 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 test methods in Subsection VI.C.1. Equations in Subsections III.Y. or III.Z, as appropriate, shall be used to calculate VOC content.
 4. Industrial Maintenance Coatings: in addition to information specified in Subsections VI.A.1., VI.A.2 and VI.A.3, each manufacturer of any industrial maintenance coating subject to this Rule shall display on label or lid of container in which coating is sold or distributed one or more of following descriptions:

- a. “For industrial use only”;
 - b. “For professional use only”; or
 - c. “Not for residential use” or “Not intended for residential use”.
5. Clear Brushing Lacquers: effective January 1, 2007, labels of all clear brushing lacquers shall prominently display statements “For brush application only,” and “This product must not be thinned or sprayed”.
 6. Rust Preventative Coatings: effective January 1, 2007, labels of all rust preventative coatings shall prominently display statement “For metal substrates only”.
 7. Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters: effective January 1, 2007, labels of all specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters shall prominently display one or more of following descriptions:
 - a. For blocking stains;
 - b. For fire damaged substrates;
 - c. For smoke damaged substrates;
 - d. For water damaged substrates; or
 - e. For excessively chalky substrates.
 8. Quick Dry Enamels: effective January 1, 2007, labels of all quick dry enamels shall prominently display words “Quick Dry” and dry hard time.
 9. Nonflat-High Gloss Coatings: effective January 1, 2007 labels of all nonflat-high gloss coatings shall prominently display words “High Gloss”.

B. Reporting Requirements

1. Clear Brushing Lacquers: each manufacturer of clear brushing lacquers shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2008, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of CARB. Such report shall specify number of gallons of clear brushing lacquers sold in State during preceding calendar year and shall describe method used by manufacturer to calculate State sales.
2. Rust Preventative Coatings: each manufacturer of rust preventative coatings shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2008, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of CARB. Such report shall specify number of gallons of rust preventative coatings sold in State during preceding calendar year and shall describe method used by manufacturer to calculate State sales.
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 2008, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of CARB. Such report shall specify number of gallons of specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters sold in State during preceding calendar year and shall describe method used by manufacturer to calculate State sales.

4. Toxic Exempt Compounds: for each architectural coating containing perchloroethylene or methylene chloride, manufacturer shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2008, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of CARB, including following information for products sold in State during the preceding year:
 - a. product brand name and copy of product label with legible usage instructions;
 - b. product category listed in Table of Standards to which coating belongs;
 - c. total sales in California during calendar year to nearest gallon; and
 - d. volume percent, to nearest 0.10 percent, of perchloroethylene and methylene chloride in coating.
5. Recycled Coatings: each manufacturer of recycled coatings shall submit a letter to the Executive Officer of CARB certifying their status as a Recycled Paint Manufacturer. Manufacturer shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2008, submit an annual report to the Executive Office of CARB. Such report shall include, for all recycled coatings, total number of gallons distributed in State during preceding year and shall describe method used by manufacturer to calculate State distribution.
6. Bituminous Coatings: each manufacturer of bituminous roof coatings or bituminous roof primers shall, on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2008, submit an annual report to the Executive Officer of CARB. Such report shall specify number of gallons of bituminous roof coatings or bituminous roof primers sold in State during preceding calendar year and shall describe method used by manufacturer to calculate State sales.

C. Test Methods

1. VOC Content of Coatings: to determine physical properties of a coating in order to perform calculations in Subsections III.Z. and III.AA., reference method for VOC content shall be U.S. EPA Method 24, except as provided in Subsections VI.C.2 and VI.C.15. Alternative method to determine VOC content of coatings is SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised February 1996), incorporated by reference in Subsection VI.C.14. Exempt compounds content shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised August 1996), incorporated by reference in Subsection VI.C.12. To determine VOC content of a coating, manufacturer may use U.S. EPA Method 24, or alternative method as provided in Subsection VI.C.2., formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting coating has been formulated as intended (e.g., quality assurance checks, recordkeeping). However, if there are any inconsistencies between results of a Method 24 test and any other means for determining VOC content, Method 24 test results shall govern, except when alternative method is approved as specified in Subsection VI.C.2. District Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) may require manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.
2. Alternative Test Methods: other test methods demonstrated to provide results acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with Subsection VI.C.1., after review and approved in writing by the staffs of District, CARB and U.S. EPA, may also be used.

3. Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: analysis of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be conducted according to modification of U.S. EPA Method 24 (40 CFR 59, Subpart D, Appendix A), incorporated by reference in Subsection VI.C.15. (This method has not been approved for methacrylate multicomponent coatings used for other purposes than traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multicomponent coatings.)
4. Flame Spread Index: flame spread index of a fire retardant coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E 84-99, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials" (see Subsection III.T., Fire Retardant Coating).
5. Fire Resistance Rating: fire resistance of a fire resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E 119-98, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction Materials" (see Subsection III.S., Fire Resistive Coating).
6. Gloss Determination: gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss" (see Subsections III.U., III.JJ., III.KK and III.PP, Flat Coating, Nonflat Coating, Nonflat-High Gloss Coating and Quick Dry Enamel).
7. Metal Content of Coatings: 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 Subsection III.HH., Metallic Pigmented Coating).
8. Acid Content of Coatings: acid content of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 1613-96, "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediaries Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Related Products" (see Subsection III.NN., Pretreatment Wash Primer).
9. Drying Times: 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 Subsections III.PP. and III.QQ. , Quick Dry Enamel and Quick Dry Primer, Sealer and Undercoater). Tack-free time of a quick dry enamel coating shall be determined by the Mechanical Test Method of ASTM Designation D 1640-95.
10. Surface Chalkiness: 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 Subsection III.BBB., Specialty Primer, Sealer and Undercoater).
11. Exempt Compounds–Siloxanes: exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched or linear completely methylated siloxanes, shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with Section VI 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 Subsection III.KKK., Volatile Organic Compound and Subsection VI.C.1.)

12. Exempt Compounds– Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF): the exempt compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride, shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance with Section VI 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 Subsection III.KKK., Volatile Organic Compounds and Subsection VI.C.1.)
13. Exempt Compounds: content of compounds pursuant to U.S. EPA Method 24 shall be analyzed by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1996), “Determination of Exempt Compounds”, “SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples” (see Subsection III.KKK., Volatile Organic Compound and Subsection VI.C.1.).
14. VOC Content of Coatings: 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 VI.C.1.).
15. Alternative VOC Content of Coatings: VOC content of coatings may be analyzed either by U.S. EPA Method 24 of 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 VI.C.1.).
16. Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: VOC content of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be analyzed by 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 VI.C.3.).

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