

(Adopted April 7, 1989)(Amended March 2, 1990)(Amended Feb. 1, 1991)
(Amended July 19, 1991)(Amended August 2, 1991)
(Amended December 4, 1992)(Amended December 10, 1993)
(Amended April 11, 1997)(Amended February 13, 1998)(Amended September 15, 2000)
(Amended June 7, 2002)(Amended July 12, 2002)(Amended October 3, 2003)
(Amended January 7, 2005)(Proposed Amended Rule 1168 September 2017)

6/20/17

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1168. ADHESIVE AND SEALANT APPLICATIONS

(a) Purpose and Applicability

The purpose of this rule is to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), ~~and toxic air contaminants, and stratospheric ozone-depleting compounds to eliminate emissions of chloroform, ethylene dichloride, methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, and trichloroethylene~~ from the application of adhesives, ~~adhesive bonding primers~~, adhesive primers, caulks, sealants, and sealant primers, ~~or any other primers~~. This rule applies to ~~all commercial and industrial~~any person who sells, stores, supplies, offers for sale or manufactures for sale any sales and applications of adhesives, adhesive bonding primers, adhesive primers, caulks, sealants, or sealant primers, or any other primers, unless otherwise specifically exempted by this rule. This rule also applies to all use of adhesives, adhesive primers, caulks, sealants or sealant primers excluding consumer use where the units of product, less packaging, weigh less than one pound and consist of less than 16 fluid ounces, and where there is an applicable VOC limit in the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Consumer Products Regulation (Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 94507, et. seq.).

(b) Definitions

For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) ACRYLIC is a thermoplastic polymer or a copolymer of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, esters of these acids, or acrylonitrile.
- (2) ACRYLONITRILE-BUTADIENE-STYRENE (ABS) plastic is made by reacting monomers of acrylonitrile, butadiene, and styrene and is normally identified with an ABS marking.
- (3) ABS TO POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) TRANSITION CEMENT is Plastic Cement Welding used to join ABS and PVC building drains or building sewers and complies with ASTM D3138-04(2011) Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Transition Joints Between

Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) and Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC)
Non-Pressure Piping Components.

- (34) ADHESIVE is any substance that is used to bond one surface to another surface by attachment. Adhesive does not include adhesive tape. Adhesives include adhesive bonding primers, adhesive primers, adhesive primers for plastics, and any other primer.
- ~~(4) ADHESIVE BONDING PRIMER is an adhesive applied to a surface to improve the bond of subsequent adhesives and sometimes to inhibit corrosion.~~
- (5) ADHESIVE PRIMER is a coating film-forming material applied to a substrate, prior to the application of an adhesive or adhesive tape, to provide a bonding surface increase adhesion or film bond strength, promote wetting, or form a chemical bond with a subsequently applied adhesive.
- (6) ADHESIVE TAPE is a backing material coated with an adhesive and includes drywall tape, heat sensitive tape, pressure sensitive adhesive and water activated tape.
- ~~(6) ADHESIVE PRIMER FOR PLASTIC is a material applied to a plastic substrate before applying an adhesive in order to obtain better adhesion.~~
- ~~(7) ADHESIVE PROMOTER is a coating applied to a substrate in a monomolecular thickness to promote wetting and form a chemical bond with the subsequently applied material.~~
- ~~(8) ADHESIVE SOLID is the nonvolatile portion of an adhesive that remains after heating a sample of the material at 110°C for one hour.~~
- (97) AEROSOL ADHESIVE means is any adhesive packaged as an aerosol product in which the spray mechanism is permanently housed in a nonrefillable can designed for hand-held application without the need for where no ancillary hoses or spray equipment is used. Aerosol adhesives include special purpose spray adhesives, mist spray adhesives, and web spray adhesives, as defined by the California Air Resources Board consumer products regulation found in Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, beginning at Section 94507.
- ~~(10) AEROSOL SPRAY CAN is a hand held, pressurized, non-refillable container which expels adhesives from the container in a finely divided spray when a valve on the container is depressed.~~

- ~~(11) — AEROSPACE COMPONENT is the fabricated part, assembly of parts, or completed unit of any aircraft or space vehicle (excluding tires), and includes models, mock ups, prototypes, and test coupons.~~
- ~~(12) — AIRCRAFT means any machine designed to travel through the air, without leaving the earth's atmosphere, whether heavier or lighter than air, including airplanes, balloons, dirigibles, helicopters, and missiles.~~
- ~~(13) — AIRCRAFT TIRE REPAIR is the repair and retreading of used tires used on aircraft. This includes the repair of damage to the tire casing, removal of old tread rubber and tread reinforcing materials, and application of new tread and tread reinforcing materials.~~
- (8) AMBIENT REACTIVE CURE ADHESIVE is either single or dual-component reactive products including, but not limited to, cyanoacrylates and methylene malonates, that cure with minimal addition of heat in the presence of a catalyst or an active surface.
- ~~(14) ARCHITECTURAL APPLICATION is the use of a regulated product an adhesive, sealant, or adhesive or sealant primer on stationary structures, including mobile homes, and their appurtenances.~~
- (10) ARCHITECTURAL APPURTENANCE is any accessory to a stationary structure, including, but not limited to: hand railings, cabinets, bathroom and kitchen fixtures, fences, rain-gutters and down-spouts, window screens, lamp-posts, heating and air conditioning equipment, other mechanical equipment, large fixed stationary tools, signs, motion picture and television production sets, and concrete forms. Appurtenances to an architectural structure include, but are not limited to: hand railings, cabinets, bathroom and kitchen fixtures, fences, rain gutters and downspouts, and windows.
- ~~(15) — ARCHITECTURAL SEALANT OR SEALANT PRIMER is any sealant or sealant primer applied to stationary structures, including mobile homes, and their appurtenances. Appurtenances to an architectural structure include, but are not limited to: hand railings, cabinets, bathroom and kitchen fixtures, fences, rain gutters and downspouts, and windows.~~
- (11) BIG BOX RETAILER is a physically large-chain retail outlet as identified in a list maintained by the Executive Officer.
- (12) BUILDING ENVELOPE is the exterior and demising partitions of a building that enclose conditioned space.
- (13) BUILDING ENVELOPE MEMBRANE ADHESIVES are used to adhere membranes applied to the building envelope to provide a barrier to air or

vapor leakage through the building envelope that separates conditioned from unconditioned spaces. Building Envelope Membranes are applied to diverse materials including, but not limited to, concrete masonry units (CMU), oriented stranded board (OSB), gypsum board, and wood substrates.

- ~~(16)~~ 14 CARPET PAD ADHESIVE is an adhesive used for the installation of a carpet pad (or cushion) beneath a carpet.
- ~~(17)~~ 15 CERAMIC, GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE TILE ADHESIVE is an adhesive used for the installation of ~~ceramic~~-tile products.
- ~~(18)~~ — CERAMIC TILES are a ceramic surfacing unit made from clay or a mixture of clay and other materials.
- ~~(19)~~ 16 CHLORINATED POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (CPVC) plastic is a polymer of the chlorinated polyvinyl monomer that contains 67% chlorine and is normally identified with a CPVC marking.
- (17) CPVC WELDING is Plastic Welding Cement that complies with ASTM F493-10 Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe and Fittings.
- ~~(20)~~ — COATING SOLID is the nonvolatile portion of a coating that remains after heating a sample of the material at 110°C for one hour.
- (18) CLEAR, PAINTABLE AND IMMEDIATELY WATER-RESISTANT SEALANT is a compound with adhesive properties that contains no appreciable level of opaque fillers or pigments; transmits most or all visible light through itself when cured; is capable of being painted; and is immediately resistant to precipitation upon application.
- ~~(21)~~ 19 COMPUTER DISKETTE MANUFACTURING is the process where the fold-over flaps are glued to the body of a vinyl jacket.
- ~~(22)~~ 20 CONTACT ADHESIVE is an adhesive applied to two separate surfaces, allowed to dry before the two surfaces are placed in contact with each other, and ~~brought together for adhesion and bonding with subsequent pressure~~ forms an immediate bond after both adhesive-coated surfaces are placed in full contact with each other.
- (21) CONSUMER PRODUCTS REGULATION (CPR) is the regulation implemented by CARB under Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 94507, et. seq.
- ~~(23)~~ 22 COVE BASE ADHESIVE is ~~an adhesive used during the installation of cove base (or wall base), which is generally made of vinyl or rubber, on a~~

~~wall or vertical surface at floor level~~ a flooring trim unit, generally made of vinyl or rubber, having a concave radius on one edge and a convex radius on the opposite edge that is used in forming a junction between the bottom wall course and the floor to form an inside corner.

- (~~24~~23) CYANOACRYLATE ADHESIVE is ~~a single component reactive diluent~~ an acrylic adhesive that contains ~~at least 85 percent by weight~~ ethyl, methyl, methoxymethyl or other functional groupings of cyanoacrylate.
- (24) DIP COAT is a method of application to a substrate by submersion into and removal from a bath.
- (25) DRY WALL ADHESIVE is an adhesive used during the installation of gypsum dry wall to studs or solid surfaces.
- (26) EDGE GLUE is an adhesive applied to the edge of multi-sheet carbonless forms prior to being fanned apart after drying.
- (27) ELECTROSTATIC APPLICATION is spray method where the atomized droplets are charged and subsequently deposited on the substrate by electrostatic attraction.
- (~~26~~28) ENERGY CURABLE ADHESIVES and SEALANTS are single-component reactive products that cure upon exposure to visible-light, ultra-violet light or to an electron beam. The VOC content of thin film Energy Curable Adhesives and Sealants may be determined by manufacturers using ASTM Test Method 7767-11 Standard Test Method to Measure Volatiles from Radiation Curable Acrylate Monomers, Oligomers, and Blends and Thin Coatings Made from Them.
- (29) EXEMPT COMPOUNDS are as defined in Rule 102.
- (~~27~~30) FACILITY means any permit unit or grouping of permit units or other air contaminant-emitting activities which are located on one or more contiguous properties within the District, in actual physical contact or separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of-way, and are owned or operated by the same person (or by persons under common control). Such above-described groupings, if not contiguous, but connected only by land carrying a pipeline, shall not be considered one facility.
- (~~28~~31) FIBERGLASS is fine filaments of glass.
- (32) FLOW COAT is an application method that coats an object by flowing a stream of regulated product over the object and draining off any excess product.

~~(29) FOAM is a rigid or spongy cellular mass with gas bubbles dispersed throughout.~~

(33) FOAM SEALANT is a foam used to fill and form a durable, airtight, water-resistant seal to common building substrates such as wood, brick, concrete, foam board and plastics. Foam sealant includes insulating foam.

~~(30) GLUE is a hard gelatin obtained from hides, tendons, cartilage, bones, or other parts of animals.~~

(3134) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF REGULATED ADHESIVE OR SEALANT PRODUCT, LESS WATER AND LESS EXEMPT COMPOUNDS is the weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and adhesive or sealant product solids, and can be calculated by the following equation:

Grams of VOC per Liter of Regulated Adhesive or Sealant Product, Less Water and Less

$$\text{Exempt Compounds} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

- Where: W_s = weight of volatile compounds, in grams
 W_w = weight of water, in grams
 W_{es} = weight of exempt compounds, in grams
 V_m = volume of material, in liters
 V_w = volume of water, in liters
 V_{es} = volume of exempt compounds, in liters

For regulated adhesives or sealants products that contain reactive diluents, the VOC content of the adhesive or sealant product is determined after curing. The grams of VOC per liter of any regulated adhesive or sealant product, except a low solids adhesive or sealant product shall be calculated by the following equation:

Grams of VOC per Liter of Regulated Adhesive or Sealant Product, Less Water and Less

$$\text{Exempt Compounds} = \frac{W_{rs} - W_{rw} - W_{res}}{V_{rm} - V_{rw} - V_{res}}$$

- Where: W_{rs} = weight of volatile compounds not consumed during curing, in grams

- W_{rw} = weight of water not consumed during curing, in grams
 W_{res} = weight of exempt compounds not consumed during curing, in grams
 V_m = volume of material prior to reaction, in liters
 V_{rw} = volume of water not consumed during curing, in liters
 V_{res} = volume of exempt compounds not consumed during curing, in liters

~~(32)~~35) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF MATERIAL is the weight of VOC per volume of material, to be used for a low-solids and aerosol regulated adhesive or sealant product, and can be calculated by the following equation:

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

- Where: W_s = weight of volatile compounds, in grams
 W_w = weight of water, in grams
 W_{es} = weight of exempt compounds, in grams
 V_m = volume of material, in liters

For regulated products that contain reactive diluents, the VOC content of the product is determined after curing.

For aerosol products, the volume of propellant (liquefied gas) in liters can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Volume of propellant} = \frac{W_p}{D_p}$$

- Where: W_p = weight of propellant, in grams
 D_p = Density of propellant, in grams per liter calculated at 60°F

(36) GROUT is a cement-based sealant formulated to fill or seal gaps, including those associated with, but not limited to tile installations.

~~(33)~~37) HAND APPLICATION METHODS is the application of a regulated adhesive or sealant product using by manually hand held equipment. Such

equipment includes paint brush, hand roller, trowel, spatula, dauber, rag, sponges, and mechanically- and/or pneumatic-driven syringes ~~without provided there is no~~ atomization of the materials.

- (~~34~~38) HIGH-VOLUME, LOW-PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY is equipment used to ~~spray apply~~ a regulated product coating by means of a spray gun that is designed to be operated and that is ~~that~~ operates d between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) air pressure measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.
- (~~35~~39) INDOOR ~~CARPET FLOOR COVERING~~ ADHESIVE is an adhesive used during the installation of a carpet or indoor flooring that is in an enclosure and is not exposed to ambient weather conditions during normal use.
- (40) INSTITUTIONAL OPERATION means any public or private establishment constituted to provide medical, educational, governmental, or other similar services to promote safety, order, and welfare.
- (41) INSULATING FOAM is polymer-containing material injected into wall cavities to provide thermal resistance and sound reduction.
- ~~(36) LIGHT CURABLE ADHESIVES and SEALANTS are single component reactive adhesives and sealants that cure upon exposure to visible light, ultra-violet light or to an electron beam.~~
- (~~37~~42) LOW-SOLIDS ~~ADHESIVE~~ is any regulated adhesive product that contains which has less than one pound of solids per gallon of material (~~or 120 grams of solids per liter of material~~).
- ~~(38) LOW SOLIDS ADHESIVE PRIMER is an adhesive primer which has less than one pound of solids per gallon of material (or 120 grams of solids per liter of material).~~
- (43) MAINTENANCE is a routine process to keep equipment and machinery in working order or to prevent breakdowns.
- (44) MANUFACTURING is the use of tools and labor to make things for sale.
- (45) MARINE APPURTENANCES include, but are not limited to is a wood boardwalk, deck, dock, fender, lock gate or other wooden structure specified for the marine environment.
- (~~39~~46) MARINE DECK SEALANT is any sealant that is ~~to be~~ applied to wooden marine decks and their appurtenances and is specified and used exclusively for the marine environment.

- (4047) MARINE DECK SEALANT PRIMER is any sealant primer that is to be applied to wooden marine decks and their appurtenances and is specified and used exclusively for the marine environment.
- ~~(41) — MODIFIED BITUMINOUS PRIMER consist of bituminous materials, and a high flash solvent used to prepare a surface by (1) improving the adhesion and (2) absorbing dust from the surface for adhesive, or flashing cement bitumen membrane.~~
- ~~(42) — MODIFIED BITUMINOUS MATERIALS are materials obtained from natural deposit of asphalt or residues from the distillation of crude oil petroleum or coal which consist mainly of hydrocarbons, and include, but are not limited to, asphalt, tar, pitch, and asphalt tile that are soluble in carbon disulfide.~~
- (4348) MULTI-PURPOSE CONSTRUCTION ADHESIVE is any adhesive to be used for the installation or repair of various construction materials, including but not limited to: drywall, subfloor, panel, fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP), ceiling tile, and acoustical tile.
- ~~(44) — NONMEMBRANE ROOF ADHESIVE is any adhesive to be used for the installation or repair of nonmembrane roofs. This category includes plastic or asphalt roof cement, asphalt roof coatings, and cold application cement.~~
- ~~(45) — NONMEMBRANE ROOF SEALANT is any sealant to be used for installation or repair of nonmembrane roofs. This category includes plastic or asphalt roof cement, asphalt roof coatings, and cold application cement.~~
- ~~(46) — ORTHOTICS AND PROSTHETICS are medical devices designed and fabricated to address human neuromuscular and structural skeletal problems in order to activate, supplement, or replace weakened, atrophied, or missing limbs.~~
- (4749) OUTDOOR CARPET FLOOR COVERING ADHESIVE is an adhesive used during the installation of carpet or floor covering that is not in an enclosure and is exposed to ambient weather conditions during normal use.
- (4850) PANEL ADHESIVE is an adhesive used for the installation of plywood, pre-decorated hardboard (or tileboard), fiberglass reinforced plastic, and similar pre-decorated or non-decorated panels to studs or solid surfaces.
- (4951) PERCENT VOC BY WEIGHT is the ratio of the weight of the VOC to the weight of the material, expressed as a percentage of VOC by weight. The percent VOC by weight can be calculated as follows:

Where: W_v = weight of the VOCs, in grams
 $\% \text{ VOC weight} = \frac{W_v}{W} \times 100$
 W = weight of material, in grams

- ~~(5052)~~ PERSON is ~~any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user or owner, or any state or local governmental agency or public district or any other officer or employee thereof. Person also means the United States or its agencies to the extent authorized by Federal law~~ as defined in Rule 102.
- ~~(53)~~ PLASTIC ADHESIVE PRIMER is a material applied to CPVC and PVC plastic that meets the specifications of ASTM F656 – 02 Standard Specification for Primers for Use in Solvent Cement Joints of Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe and Fittings.
- ~~(541)~~ PLASTIC CEMENT WELDING is the use of adhesives made of resins and solvents which are used to dissolve the surfaces of plastic, except ABS, CPVC, and PVC plastic, to form a bond between mating surfaces.
- ~~(552)~~ PLASTIC FOAM is a foam constructed of plastics.
- ~~(563)~~ PLASTICS are synthetic materials chemically formed by the polymerization of organic (carbon-based) substances. Plastics are usually compounded with modifiers, extenders, and/or reinforcers. They are capable of being molded, extruded, cast into various shapes and films or drawn into filaments and are used to produce pipe, solid sheet, film, or bulk products.
- ~~(574)~~ POLYCARBONATE is a thermoplastic resin derived from bisphenol A and phosgene, a linear polyester of carbonic acid, dihydroxy compound and any carbonate diester, or by ester interchange.
- ~~(585)~~ POLYETHYLENE TEREPHALATE (PET, PETE) is a thermoplastic polyester formed from ethylene glycol by direct esterification or by catalyzed ester exchange between ethylene glycol and dimethyl terephalate.
- ~~(596)~~ POLYETHYLENE TEREPHALATE GLYCOL (PETG) is a glycol modified polyethylene terephalate.
- ~~(57)~~ ~~POLYURETHANE FOAMS are plastic foams, as defined in "Whittington's Dictionary of Plastics," page 329, and may be either rigid or flexible.~~
- ~~(5860)~~ POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) plastic is a polymer of the chlorinated vinyl monomer that contains 57 percent chlorine.

- (~~59~~61) POROUS MATERIAL is a substance which has tiny openings, often microscopic, in which fluids may be absorbed or discharged. Such materials include, but are not limited to, wood, fabric, paper, corrugated paperboard, and plastic foam.
- ~~(62)~~ POTABLE WATER ARCHITECTURAL SEALANT is a sealant used in water treatment or water distribution applications required to comply with NSF/ANSI Standard 61: Drinking Water System Components – Health Effects.
- ~~(63)~~ PRESSURE SENSITIVE ADHESIVE is an adhesive, typically coated on backings or release liners, that forms a bond when pressure is applied, without the need for solvent, water, or heat.
- ~~(64)~~ PRIVATE LABELER is the person, company, firm, or establishment (other than the toll manufacturer) identified on the label of a regulated product.
- ~~(60)~~ PRIMER is a material applied to a substrate to improve adhesion of subsequently applied adhesive.
- ~~(61)~~ PROPELLANT is a fluid under pressure which expels the contents of a container when a valve is opened.
- ~~(65)~~ PVC WELDING is Plastic Cement Welding that complies with ASTM D2564-12 Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Piping Systems.
- ~~(62~~66) REACTIVE DILUENT PRODUCTS are composed, in part, of monomers that become integral parts of the cured product through chemical reaction is a liquid which is a VOC during application and one in which, through chemical and/or physical reactions, such as polymerization, 20 percent or more of the VOC becomes an integral part of a finished. Reactive Products include, but are not limited to, polyurethane and two-component regulated products.
- ~~(67)~~ REGULATED PRODUCT is an adhesive, adhesive primer, caulk, sealant or sealant primer subject to this rule.
- ~~(63~~68) REPAIR is operation or activity to return a damaged object, or an object not operating properly, to good condition.
- ~~(69)~~ ROADWAY SEALANT is any sealant to be applied to public streets, highways, and other surfaces, including but not limited to curbs, berms, driveways, and parking lots.

- (~~64~~70) ROLL COATER is a series of mechanical rollers that form a thin ~~coating or adhesive~~ film on the surface roller, which is applied to a substrate by moving the substrate underneath the roller.
- (71) RUBBER is any natural or manmade rubber-like substrate, including but not limited to, styrene-butadiene, polychloroprene (neoprene), butyl, nitrile, chlorosulfonated polyethylene and ethylene propylene diene terpolymer.
- (~~65~~72) RUBBER FLOORING ADHESIVE is an adhesive that is used for the installation of flooring material in which both the back and the top surface are made of synthetic rubber, and which may be in sheet or tile form.
- (73) RUBBER VULCANIZATION ADHESIVE is a reactive adhesive used for rubber-to-substrate bonding achieved during vulcanization of the rubber elastomer at temperatures greater than 250°F. Vulcanized rubber adhesive does not include bonding previously vulcanized rubber.
- (~~66~~)—~~RUBBER FOAM is a foam constructed of natural or synthetic rubber.~~
- (~~67~~74) SEALANT is any material with adhesive properties that is formulated primarily to fill, seal, or waterproof gaps or joints between two surfaces. Sealants include ~~sealant primers and~~ caulks. Sealant does not include any sealer that is applied as a continuous coating.
- (~~68~~75) SEALANT PRIMER is any film-forming product applied to a substrate, prior to the application of a sealant, to enhance the bonding surface.
- (~~69~~76) SHOE REPAIR, LUGGAGE AND HANDBAG ADHESIVE is an adhesive used to repair worn, torn or otherwise damaged uppers, soles, and heels of shoes, or for making repairs to luggage and handbags.
- (~~70~~)—~~SHEET APPLIED RUBBER LINING OPERATION is the hand application of sheet rubber lining to metal or plastic substrates in order to protect the underlying substrate from corrosion or abrasion. These operations also include laminating sheet rubber to fabric.~~
- (~~71~~77) SINGLE-PLY ROOF MEMBRANE ADHESIVE is any adhesive sealant to be used for the installation or repair of single-ply roof membrane. Installation includes, but is not limited to attaching the edge of the membrane to the edge of the roof and applying flashings to vents, pipes, or ducts that protrude through the membrane.
- (~~72~~78) SINGLE-PLY ROOF MEMBRANE SEALANT is any sealant ~~to be used for the installation or repair of single-ply roof membrane to the edge of the roof and applying flashings to vents, pipes, or ducts that protrude through the membrane.~~

- (~~73~~79) SOLVENT WELDING is the softening of the surfaces of two substrates by wetting them with solvents and/or adhesives, and joining them together through a chemical and/or physical reaction(s) to form a fused union.
- (~~74~~) ~~SPACE VEHICLE is a vehicle designed to travel beyond Earth's atmosphere.~~
- (~~75~~80) SPECIAL PURPOSE CONTACT ADHESIVE is a contact adhesive that is used to bond all of the following substrates to any surface: melamine covered board, metal, unsupported vinyl, Teflon, ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene, rubber and wood veneer 1/16 inch or less in thickness.
- (~~76~~81) STRUCTURAL GLAZING ADHESIVE is any adhesive to be used to adhere glass, ceramic, metal, stone, or composite panels to exterior building frames.
- (~~77~~82) STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBER ADHESIVE is an adhesive used for the construction of any load bearing joints in wooden joists, trusses, or beams.
- (~~78~~83) SUBFLOOR ADHESIVE is an adhesive used for the installation of subflooring material over floor joists.
- (~~79~~84) THIN METAL LAMINATING is a process of bonding multiple layers of metal to metal or metal to plastic in the production of electronic or magnetic components in which the thickness of the bond line(s) is less than 0.25 mil.
- (~~80~~85) TIRE REPAIR is the expanding of a hole, tear, fissure, or blemish in a tire casing by grinding or gouging, applying adhesive, and filling the hole or crevice with rubber.
- (~~81~~86) TIRE ~~RE~~TREAD ADHESIVE is any adhesive to be applied to the back of precured tread rubber and to the casing and cushion rubber, or to be used to seal buffed tire casings to prevent oxidation while the tire is being prepared for a new tread.
- (87) TOLL MANUFACTURER is a regulated product manufacturer who produces regulated product for a private labeler.
- (~~82~~88) TOP AND TRIM ADHESIVE is an adhesive used during the installation of automotive and marine trim, including, but not limited to, headliners, vinyl tops, vinyl trim, sunroofs, dash covering, door covering, floor covering, panel covering and upholstery.
- (~~83~~89) TRAFFIC MARKING TAPE is preformed reflective tape that is to be applied to public streets, highways, and other surfaces, including but not limited to curbs, berms, driveways, and parking lots.

~~(8490)~~ TRAFFIC MARKING TAPE ADHESIVE PRIMER is any adhesive primer ~~to be~~ that is applied to surfaces prior to installation of traffic marking tape.

~~(8591)~~ TRANSFER EFFICIENCY is the ratio of the weight or volume of the regulated coating product solids adhering to an object to the total weight or volume, respectively, of the regulated coating product solids ~~used~~ dispensed in the application process, expressed as a percentage.

~~(8692)~~ VINYL COMPOSITIONS TILE (VCT) ~~means vinyl composition tile and~~ is a material made from thermoplastic resins, fillers and pigments.

(93) VEHICLE GLASS ADHESIVE PRIMER is a primer applied to vehicle glass or to the frame of a vehicle prior to installation or repair of the vehicle glass using an adhesive or sealant to improve adhesion to the pinch weld. For the purposes of this definition, a vehicle is a mobile machine that transports passengers or cargo, and includes automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, trains, ships and boats.

~~(87)~~—VISCOSITY is the internal friction of a liquid that makes it resistant to flow.

~~(8894)~~ VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is as defined in Rule 102 - Definition of Terms.

(95) WATERPROOF RESORCINOL GLUE is a two-part, resorcinol-resin-based adhesive used in applications where the bond line must be resistant to conditions of continuous immersion in fresh or salt water.

~~(8996)~~ WOOD FLOORING ADHESIVE is an adhesive used to install a wood floor surface, which may be in the form of parquet tiles, wood planks, or strip-wood.

~~(90)~~—WOOD PARQUET FLOORING is wood flooring in tile form constructed of smaller pieces of wood which are joined together in a pattern by the maker to form the tile.

~~(91)~~—WOOD PLANK FLOORING is solid or laminated wood in plank form.

(c) Requirements

~~(1)~~—Unless otherwise specified in paragraph (c)(2), a person shall not apply any adhesives, adhesive bonding primers, adhesive primers, or any other primer, which have a VOC content in excess of 250 g/L less water and less exempt compounds.

(21) A person shall not apply adhesives, ~~adhesive bonding primers,~~ adhesive primers, caulks, sealants, or sealant primers, ~~or any other primer,~~ subject to

the provisions of this rule, which have a contain VOC content in excess of the limits specified in Table 1 below:

VOC Limit*, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds in Grams per Liter

Architectural Applications	Current VOC Limit
Indoor Carpet Adhesives	50
Carpet Pad Adhesives	50
Outdoor Carpet Adhesives	150
Wood Flooring Adhesive	100
Rubber Floor Adhesives	60
Subfloor Adhesives	50
Ceramic Tile Adhesives	65
VCT and Asphalt Tile Adhesives	50
Dry Wall and Panel Adhesives	50
Architectural Applications	Current VOC Limit
Cove Base Adhesives	50
Multipurpose Construction Adhesives	70
Structural Glazing Adhesives	100
Single Ply Roof Membrane Adhesives	250

Specialty Applications	VOC LIMITS AND EFFECTIVE DATES**			
	Current VOC Limit	1-1-05	7-1-05	1-1-07
PVC Welding	510			
CPVC Welding	490			
ABS Welding	400		325	
Plastic Cement Welding	350	250		
Adhesive Primer for Plastic	650		550	
Computer Diskette Manufacturing	350			
Contact Adhesive	80			
Special Purpose Contact Adhesive	250			
Tire Retread	100			

Adhesive Primer for Traffic Marking Tape	150			
Structural Wood Member Adhesive	140			
Sheet Applied Rubber Lining Operations	850			
Top and Trim Adhesive	540			250

** The specified limits remain in effect unless revised limits are listed in subsequent columns. For adhesives, adhesive bonding primers, or any other primer not regulated by the above two tables and applied to the following substrates, the following limits shall apply:

Current VOC Limit
30
50
50
30
80

If an adhesive is used to bond dissimilar substrates together the adhesive with the highest VOC content shall be allowed.

Sealants	Current VOC Limit
Architectural	250
Marine Deck	760
Nonmembrane Roof	300
Roadway	250
Single Ply Roof Membrane	450
Other	420

Sealant Primers	Current VOC Limit
Architectural	
Non Porous	250
Porous	775
Modified Bituminous	500
Marine Deck	760
Other	750

*—— For low solid adhesives or sealants the VOC limit is expressed in grams per liter of material as determined in paragraph (b)(32); for all other adhesives and sealants, VOC limits are expressed as grams of VOC per liter of adhesive or sealant less water and less exempt compounds as determined in paragraph (b)(31).

Table 1 – Regulated Product Categories and VOC Limits

Category	VOC Limits (g/L)*				
	<u>Current</u>	<u>Upon Adoption</u>	<u>1/1/2019</u>	<u>1/1/2021</u>	<u>1/1/2023</u>
<u>Adhesives</u>					
<u>Architectural Applications</u>					
<u>Building Envelope Membrane Adhesive</u>	<u>250</u>				
<u>Carpet Pad Adhesive</u>	<u>50</u>				
<u>Ceramic Glass, Porcelain, & Stone Tile Adhesive</u>	<u>65</u>				
<u>Cove Base Adhesive</u>	<u>50</u>				
<u>Dry Wall and Panel Adhesive</u>	<u>50</u>				
<u>Multi-Purpose Construction Adhesives</u>	<u>70</u>				
<u>Other Indoor Floor Covering Adhesives</u>	<u>50</u>				
<u>Other Outdoor Floor Covering Adhesives</u>	<u>150</u>			<u>50</u>	
<u>Roofing</u>					
<u>Other Roof Adhesive</u>	<u>250</u>			<u>200</u>	
<u>Single Ply Roof Membrane Adhesive</u>	<u>250</u>			<u>200</u>	
<u>Structural Glazing Adhesive</u>	<u>100</u>				
<u>Structural Wood Member Adhesive</u>	<u>140</u>				
<u>Subfloor Adhesive</u>	<u>50</u>				
<u>VCT and Asphalt Tile Adhesive</u>	<u>50</u>				
<u>Welding</u>					
<u>ABS Welding</u>	<u>325</u>				
<u>ABS to PVC Transition Cement</u>	<u>510</u>			<u>325</u>	
<u>CPVC Welding</u>	<u>490</u>			<u>325</u>	
<u>PVC Welding</u>	<u>510</u>			<u>325</u>	
<u>All Other Plastic Cement Welding</u>	<u>250</u>				

Category	VOC Limits (g/L)*				
	Current	Upon Adoption	1/1/2019	1/1/2021	1/1/2023
<u>Wood Flooring Adhesive</u>	<u>100</u>			<u>20</u>	
<u>Computer Diskette Manufacturing</u>	<u>350</u>				
<u>Contact Adhesive</u>	<u>80</u>				
<u>Edge Glue</u>	<u>250</u>				
<u>Rubber Vulcanization Adhesive</u>	<u>850</u>			<u>250</u>	
<u>Special Purpose Contact Adhesive</u>	<u>250</u>				
<u>Thin Metal Laminating</u>	<u>780</u>				
<u>Tire ReTread</u>	<u>100</u>				
<u>Top and Trim Adhesive</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>540</u>			
<u>Waterproof Resorcinol Glue</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>170</u>			
<u>All Other Adhesives</u>	<u>250</u>				
<u>Substrate Specific Adhesive Applications</u>					
<u>Metal</u>	<u>30</u>				
<u>Plastic Foams</u>	<u>50</u>				
<u>Porous Material (except wood)</u>	<u>50</u>				
<u>Wood</u>	<u>30</u>				
<u>Fiberglass</u>	<u>80</u>				
<u>Reinforced Plastic Composite</u>	<u>250</u>				
<u>Other Substrates</u>	<u>250</u>				
<u>Sealants and Caulks</u>					
<u>Architectural Applications</u>					
<u>Clear, Paintable, Immediately Water-Resistant</u>	<u>380</u>			<u>250</u>	
<u>Foam Sealant</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>200</u>			<u>50**</u>
<u>Grout</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>65</u>			
<u>Marine Deck</u>	<u>760</u>				
<u>Potable Water</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>100</u>			
<u>Roofing</u>					
<u>All Other Roof</u>	<u>300</u>			<u>250</u>	
<u>Single-Ply Roof Membrane</u>	<u>450</u>			<u>250</u>	

Category	VOC Limits (g/L)*				
	<u>Current</u>	<u>Upon Adoption</u>	<u>1/1/2019</u>	<u>1/1/2021</u>	<u>1/1/2023</u>
<u>All Other Architectural Applications</u>	<u>250</u>		<u>50</u>		
<u>Roadway</u>	<u>250</u>				
<u>All Other Sealants</u>	<u>420</u>				
<u>Adhesive Primers</u>					
<u>Plastic</u>	<u>550</u>				
<u>Pressure Sensitive</u>	<u>785</u>				
<u>Traffic Marking Tape</u>	<u>150</u>				
<u>Vehicle Glass</u>	<u>700</u>				
<u>All Other Adhesive Primers</u>	<u>250</u>				
<u>Sealant Primers</u>					
<u>Architectural Applications</u>					
<u>Marine Deck</u>	<u>760</u>				
<u>Non Porous</u>	<u>250</u>				
<u>Porous</u>	<u>775</u>				
<u>All Other Sealant Primers</u>	<u>750</u>				

* For low solid adhesives or sealants the VOC limit is expressed in grams per liter of material as determined in paragraph (b)(32); for all other adhesives and sealants, VOC limits are expressed as grams of VOC per liter of adhesive or sealant regulated products less water and less exempt compounds as determined in paragraph (b)(34) except for low-solid regulated products and aerosol products where the VOC limit is expressed in grams per liter of material as determined in paragraph (b)(35).

** Technology assessment will be conducted by January 1, 2022 and the Executive Officer shall report on the results of the technology assessment to the Stationary Source Committee prior to the January 1, 2023 implementation date.

-(32) Regulated Product Categorization

If anywhere on the regulated product container, on any sticker or label affixed thereto, or in any sales or advertising literature, any representation is made that the regulated product may be used as, or is suitable for use as, a regulated product for which a lower VOC standard is specified in Table 1 or for any another source specific rule application, for which there is a lower VOC standard, then the lowest VOC standard shall apply. This provision does not apply to Substrate Specific Adhesive Applications. If a Substrate Specific Adhesive is used to bond dissimilar substrates together, the higher of Substrate Specific Adhesive VOC content limit shall be allowed.

(3) Sell-Through Provision

Any regulated product that is manufactured prior to the effective date of the applicable limit specified in paragraph (c)(1), and that has a VOC content above that limit (but not above the limit in effect on the date of manufacture), may be used, sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three (3) years after the specified effective date.

(4) A person shall accumulate VOC-containing regulated products and ~~Containers used to dispose of~~ VOC-laden cloth or paper used in ~~stripping cured adhesives or sealants~~ regulated product applications intended for disposal ~~shall be~~ in closed containers except when depositing or removing the contents of ~~VOC laden cloth or paper from~~ the container.

~~(4) — Solvent Cleaning Operations; storage and disposal of VOC containing materials shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Rule 1171 — Solvent Cleaning Operations.~~

(5) Solvent cleaning of application equipment, parts, products, tools, machinery, equipment, general work areas, and the storage and disposal of VOC-containing materials used in cleaning operations shall be carried out pursuant to Rule 1171 - Solvent Cleaning Operations.

(6) Transfer Efficiency

A person shall not apply VOC-containing regulated ~~adhesives or sealants~~ product unless the ~~adhesive or sealant~~ regulated product is applied with properly operating equipment in accordance with operating procedures specified by either the equipment manufacturer or the Executive Officer. Application of ~~adhesives or sealants~~ regulated product shall be accomplished only by the use of one of the following methods:

- (A) Electrostatic application; or
- (B) Flow coat; or
- (C) Dip coat; or
- (D) Roll coat~~er~~; or
- (E) High-Volume, Low-Pressure (HVLP) spray; or
- (F) Hand application methods; or
- (G) Such other ~~adhesive or sealant~~ application methods as are demonstrated to the Executive Officer to be capable of achieving at least 65 percent transfer efficiency a transfer efficiency equivalent to or better than the method listed in subparagraph (c)(6)(E) and for

which prior written approval of the Executive Officer has been obtained; ~~or.~~

~~(H) For adhesives and sealants with a viscosity of 200 centipoise or greater, as applied, airless spray, air assisted airless, and air atomized spray may also be used.~~

(76) Control Devices

A person may comply with the provisions of paragraphs (c)(1), ~~(e)(2)~~, or (c)~~(56)~~, or all threeboth, by using approved air pollution control equipment, provided: ~~that the VOC emissions from such operations and/or materials are reduced by at least 80 percent overall, by weight.~~

(A) The control device reduces VOC emissions from an emission collection system by at least 95 percent by weight or the output of the air pollution control device is no more than 50 ppm VOC by volume calculated as carbon with no dilution; and

(B) The owner/operator demonstrates that the emission collection system collects at least 90 percent by weight of the VOC emissions generated by the sources of VOC emissions.

(87) A person may comply with the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) ~~and paragraph (e)(2)~~ by means of an Alternative Emission Control Plan pursuant to Rule 108.

~~(8) If anywhere on the container of any adhesive or sealant, on any sticker or label affixed thereto, or in any sales or advertising literature, any representation is made that the adhesive or sealant may be used for any another source specific rule application, for which there is a lower VOC standard, then the lowest VOC standard shall apply.~~

(9) The VOC content of regulated adhesives and sealants~~products~~ that are applied with the use of refillable pressurized containers are subject to the VOC limits of this rule.

(10) Except as provided in subdivision (i) and paragraphs (c)(3), (c)(7), and (c)(8), a person shall not store regulated products which contain VOC in excess of the limits specified in paragraph (c)(1). This provision does not apply if the person demonstrates that the product is being stored for subsequent shipping to persons for use outside the District.

(11) Containers used for mixing VOC-containing regulated products shall be kept closed at all times except when in use or when product is being added or removed.

- (d) Recordkeeping Requirements
~~Notwithstanding provisions of subdivision (i), records~~ **Records of regulated product usage** shall be maintained pursuant to Rule 109.
- (e) ~~Methods of Analysis~~ **Test Methods**
- (1) The VOC content of ~~cleaning materials and~~ **regulated adhesives or sealants products** shall be determined by:
- (A) ~~using~~ USEPA Reference Method 24 (Determination of Volatile ~~matter~~ **Matter** Content, Water Content, Density Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coating, Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Appendix A, utilizing Procedure B of ASTM Method D2369), ~~or the~~
- (B) ~~SCAQMD~~ Method 304 **(Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials) in the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD's) "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual.**
- (C) **The exempt compound's content shall be determined by Method 303 in the SCAQMD's "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" or ASTM Method D4457-85.**
- (D) **Method 313 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds VOC by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry) in the SCAQMD's "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual.**
- (E) **ASTM Test Method 6886 (Standard Test Method for Determination of the Weight Percent Individual Volatile Organic Compounds in Waterborne Air-Dry Coatings by Gas Chromatography).**
- (F) **The VOC content of PVC, CPVC, and ABS welding adhesives, and plastic adhesive primer shall be determined by Method 316A in the SCAQMD's "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples."**
- (G) **The VOC content of cyanoacrylate adhesives shall be determined by Method 316B in the SCAQMD's "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples."**
- (H) **The VOC content of Reactive Products shall be determined by Appendix A to Subpart PPPP of 40 CFR Part 63—Determination of**

Weight Volatile Matter Content and Weight Solids Content of Reactive Adhesives.

(I) The VOC content of aerosol products shall be determined by Method 305 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds VOC in Aerosol Applications) in the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples."

(J) The VOC content of Ambient Cured Reactive Adhesives shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 316D – Determination of Volatile Reactive Organic Compounds (VOC) in Ambient Reactive Cured Adhesives.

~~(2) The exempt compound's content shall be determined by Methods 302 and 303 in the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" or ASTM Method D4457-85.~~

~~(3) The VOC content of PVC, CPVC, and ABS pipe cements, adhesive primer for plastic shall be determined by Method 316A in the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples."~~

~~(4) The VOC content of cyanoacrylate adhesives shall be determined by Method 316B in the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples."~~

~~(f) Test Methods~~

~~(+2)~~ The efficiency of the control device and the VOC content measured and calculated as carbon in the control device exhaust gases shall be determined by USEPA'S Test Method 18, or ~~Air Resources Board (CARB)~~ Method 422 for the determination of emissions of Exempt Compounds and USEPA's Test Methods 25, 25A, SCAQMD's Method 25.1, or SCAQMD Test Method 25.3. (Determination of Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organic Emissions as Carbon) for the determination of total organic compound emissions. Emissions determined to exceed any limits established by this rule through the use of any of the above-referenced test methods shall constitute a violation of the rule.

~~(23)~~ Viscosity will be determined by ASTM D 1084-~~88~~ Standard Test Methods for Viscosity of Adhesives.

~~(34)~~ The following classes of compounds: cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes; cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations; cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine, will be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with subdivision (c), only at such time as manufacturers specify which individual compounds are used in the coating formulations and identify the test methods, which, prior to such analysis, have been approved by the USEPA and the SCAQMD, that can be used to quantify the amounts of each exempt compound.

(5) Equivalent Test Methods

Other test methods determined to be equivalent after review by the Executive Officer, CARB, and the U.S. EPA, and approved in writing by the District Executive Officer, may also be used.

(6) Multiple Test Methods

When more than one test method or set of test methods are specified for any testing, a violation of any requirement of this rule established by any one of the specified test methods or set of test methods shall constitute a violation of the rule.

(7) All test methods referenced in this subdivision shall be the version most recently approved by the appropriate governmental entities.

~~(g) Prohibition of Specifications~~

~~(1) A person shall not solicit or require any other person to use, in the District, any adhesives or sealants or combination of adhesives or sealants in violation of the requirements of this rule.~~

~~(2) The requirements of this paragraph shall apply to all written or oral agreements executed or entered into after July 1, 1989.~~

(f) Administrative Requirements

(1) Regulated products manufactured after January 1, 2019, shall display the following:

(A) Each container shall display the VOC content of the regulated product as recommended for application. VOC content shall be displayed as grams of VOC per liter of regulated product, excluding

water and exempt compounds, or grams of VOC per liter of material for low-solids products. The VOC content shall be determined by calculation based on product formulation or laboratory analysis using the applicable test method in subdivision (e).

(i) Regulated products subject to the provisions of this rule as well as the CARB CPR may display the VOC content as percent VOC provided the regulated product has supplemental product documentation published from the manufacturer that displays the VOC content in grams of VOC per liter of regulated product.

(B) Each container or an associated product data sheet shall display a statement of the manufacturer’s recommendations regarding thinning, reducing, or mixing with any other VOC containing material, if applicable. Mixing recommendations shall specify a ratio which results in a compliant, as applied, product.

(C) Each container shall display the date or a date code of manufacture of the contents. A manufacturer utilizing a date code shall file with the Executive Officer of the District an explanation of each date code.

(2) Reporting Requirements

(A) Reporting Timeline

A Quantity and Emission Report (QER) shall be submitted according to the reporting timeline identified in Table 2 below:

- (i) Every two years, from the years 2018 to 2024.
- (ii) Four years subsequently.
- (iii) Every five years, starting from 2028 and thereafter.

Table 2: Reporting Timeline

<u>Reporting Deadline</u>	<u>Reported Years</u>
<u>September 1, 2018</u>	<u>2016, 2017</u>
<u>September 1, 2020</u>	<u>2018, 2019</u>
<u>September 1, 2022</u>	<u>2020, 2021</u>
<u>September 1, 2024</u>	<u>2022, 2023</u>
<u>September 1, 2028</u>	<u>2026, 2027</u>
<u>September 1, 2033</u>	<u>2031, 2032</u>

<u>Reporting Deadline</u>	<u>Reported Years</u>
<u>September 1st, every five years thereafter</u>	<u>The two calendar years prior to the reporting deadline.</u>

(B) Reporting Content

For each reporting calendar year (January 1 through December 31) identified in Table 2, a manufacturer or private labeler of regulated products shall submit to the District a QER of regulated product sales into or within the District. The report shall include the following information:

- (i) Product manufacturer (as listed on the label);
- (ii) Product name and code;
- (iii) Applicable Rule 1168 category;
- (iv) VOC content less water and exempt solvents as determined by calculation based on product formulation or laboratory analysis;
- (v) VOC content of material as determined by calculation based on product formulation or laboratory analysis;
- (vi) Total volume sold for use within the District reported in gallons of container size;
- (vii) The volume of regulated product with a VOC content higher than the applicable limit in Rule 1168 sold under the sell-through provisions of this rule; and
- (viii) The annual quantity of each product including products sold through big box retailers with distribution centers located within or outside the District. Regulated product manufacturers shall use the list of big box retailers maintained by the Executive Officer.

(C) A corporate officer of the manufacturer or private labeler of regulated products, who previously reported under (f)(2)(A) and (f)(2)(B), that had no distribution or sales into or within the District for the specified reporting years in Table 2, must certify that fact in a letter and on company letterhead by the reporting deadline specified in Table 2.

(i) A manufacturer or private labeler of regulated products that has no intention to sell regulated products into or within the District in future years, must indicate that fact to be removed from future outreach efforts.

(ii) A manufacturer or private labeler of regulated products who resumes sales of regulated product into or within the District, must adhere to the reporting requirements specified in (f)(2)(A) and (f)(2)(B).

(D) Big Box Retailer Reporting Requirements

By May 1st of each reporting deadline year specified in Table 2, a big box retailer shall report to the District and the regulated product manufacturer the total annual quantity of each regulated product distributed through its distribution centers for sale or sold in the District for each reporting calendar year (January 1 through December 31) as specified in Table 2. The big box retailer must:

(i) Submit the report in a format determined by the Executive Officer;

(ii) Include a list of the store, address, city and ZIP code where the products contained in the report were sold;

(iii) Report the quantity of regulated products, distributed or sold in the District, to the regulated product manufacturer using the Big Box Retailer list maintained by the Executive Officer;

(iv) Electronically submit, in a spreadsheet format, to the Executive Officer and to each regulated product manufacturer, a report certifying that all information reported is true and correct.

(E) For each calendar year (January 1 through December 31) beginning in 2017, the facility using or purchasing regulated products under the provisions of paragraph (i)(7) shall submit to the District by September 1 of the following calendar year, an annual report of regulated product sales under the provisions of paragraph (i)(7) within the District. The report shall include the following information:

(i) Product manufacturer (as listed on the label);

(ii) Product name and code;

- (iii) VOC content less water and exempt solvents;
 - (iv) VOC content of material; and
 - (v) Company name sold to, address, and volume sold for each product sold.
 - (3) Manufacturers, private labelers, or suppliers of regulated products shall maintain records to verify data used to determine VOC content in preparing their QER. The records shall be maintained for three (3) years and made available upon request by the Executive Officer. Such records shall include:
 - (A) Laboratory reports; or
 - (B) Formulation data used for VOC content calculations.
 - (4) Effective January 1, 2019, the labels of all Top and Trim Adhesives shall include the statement “For Top and Trim Uses Only” prominently displayed.
 - (5) Effective January 1, 2019, the labels of all Rubber Vulcanization Adhesives shall include the statement “For Rubber Vulcanization Adhesive Uses Only” prominently displayed.
 - (6) Effective January 1, 2019, the labels of all Pressure Sensitive Adhesive Primers shall include the statement “For Pressure Sensitive Adhesive Primer Uses Only” prominently displayed.
 - (7) Effective January 1, 2019, the labels of all ABS to PVC Transition Cements shall include the statement “For ABS to PVC Transition Uses Only” prominently displayed.
- (hg) Prohibition of Sales and Use**
- (1) ~~On and after September 1, 2001, except~~ Except as provided in subdivision ~~(j)-)~~ and paragraphs ~~(c)(3), (c)(67), and (c)(78), and (g)(4,~~ no person shall use, supply, sell, or offer for sale ~~an adhesive, sealant, or adhesive or sealant primer for use~~ a regulated product in the District that at the time of sale exceeds the applicable VOC limits specified in paragraphs (c)(1) ~~and (e)(2).~~
 - (2) ~~On and after January 1, 2004~~ Except as provided in subdivision (i) and paragraph (g)(4, no person shall use, supply, sell, or offer for sale ~~an adhesive, sealant, or adhesive or sealant primer for use~~ a regulated product in the District that contains chloroform, ethylene dichloride, methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, and trichloroethylene.
 - (3) On and after January 1, 2019, except as provided in subdivision (i), no person shall use, supply, sell, or offer for sale a regulated product in the

District that contains Group II exempt compounds listed in Rule 102 in quantities greater than 0.1 percent by weight. This provision does not apply to cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes.

(34) The prohibition of sales and use as specified in paragraphs ~~(h)(1)~~, ~~and (h)(2)~~ and (g)(3) shall not apply to the following:

(A) Regulated products shipped, supplied or sold to persons for use outside the District;

(B) Any manufacturer or supplier of regulated products provided the product was sold to an independent distributor that was informed in writing, including electronic formats, by the manufacturer or supplier that the regulated product is not to be used in the South Coast Air Quality Management District. Manufacturers or private labelers utilizing this provision shall maintain notification letters for three (3) years, which shall be made available to the Executive Officer or designee upon request. ~~the following:~~

~~(A) Adhesives and sealants shipped, supplied or sold to persons for use outside the District;~~

~~(B) Any manufacturer of adhesives or sealants, provided that the manufacturer has complied with the labeling requirements of Rule 443.1—Labeling of Materials Containing Organic Solvents, and the product is not sold directly to a user located in the District, or the product was sold to an independent distributor or a sales outlet located in the District that is not a subsidiary of, or under the control of the manufacturer, and was informed in writing by the manufacturer about the compliance status of the product with Rule 1168;~~

~~(C) Adhesives and Sealants that contain less than one percent by weight of methylene chloride; or~~

(C) Until January 1, 2021, Solvent-solvent welding formulations containing methylene chloride used to bond hard acrylic, polycarbonate, and polyethylene terephthalate glycol plastic fabrications, provided:

(i) The concentration of methylene chloride in any solvent welding formulation does not exceed 60 percent by weight; and

- (ii) The purchase of all solvents welding products does not exceed 20 gallons per calendar year at a single facility, as demonstrated by purchase records and invoices of methylene chloride containing solvent welding formulations. Such records shall be made available to the Executive Officer ~~or his representative~~ upon request.
- (~~h~~) Rule 442 Applicability
Any regulated adhesive, sealant, adhesive or sealant operation, or person, product which is exempt from all or a portion of this rule shall comply with the provisions of Rule 442.
- (~~j~~) Exemptions
- (1) The provisions of paragraph (c)(1) ~~and paragraph (e)(2)~~ shall not apply to the following:
- (A) Adhesives used in tire repair; or
- (B) Adhesives and/or adhesive application processes in compliance with Rules 1104, 1106, 1128, 1130 and 1130.1.
- (2) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to aerospace components adhesives, adhesive primers, caulks, sealants, or sealant primers and associated application processes that are subject to Rule 1124.
- (3) The provisions of this rule, except subdivisions (f) and (g), shall not apply to regulated products with a VOC content no more than 20 grams per liter, less water and less exempt compounds, or no more than 20 grams per liter material for low-solids regulated products.
- (4) The provisions of this rule, except paragraphs (g)(2) and (g)(3) shall not apply to adhesives sold in quantities of one fluid ounce or less., ~~The provisions of paragraph (e)(5) and subdivision (d) shall not be applied to the application of adhesives or sealants that contain less than 20 g/L of VOC per liter of adhesives, less water and less exempt compounds.~~
- (5) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to adhesive tape.
- ~~(4) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any facility that uses less than one pint of total adhesives and sealants in any one day so long as the products were purchased prior to September 15, 2000.~~
- (~~5~~) The provisions of subdivision (c) shall not apply to research and development programs and quality assurance labs. Records shall be

~~maintained in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (d) of this rule, provided that:~~

~~(A) — A record is kept of:~~

~~(i) — The date when the adhesives and sealants are used, and the type of application(s); and~~

~~(ii) — The amount of adhesives and sealants used and the VOC content of such adhesives and sealants; and~~

~~(iii) — The amount of solvents used and VOC content of such solvents; and~~

~~(iv) — The manufacturer/suppliers identification and type of material; and~~

~~(B) — Such records shall be retained in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (e) of this rule.~~

- ~~(67)~~ The provisions of paragraph (c)(1) ~~and paragraph (e)(2)~~ shall not apply to a facility that demonstrates that the total volume of non-compliant ~~adhesives, adhesive primers, adhesive bonding primers, sealants, and sealant primers~~products is less than 55 gallons per facility ~~per calendar year~~per rolling 12-month period. ~~On and after September 1, 2001, a~~A facility may not use this paragraph to exclude non-compliant adhesives used in architectural applications, contact adhesives, special purpose contact adhesives, and adhesives used on porous substrates. Effective January 1, 2018, a facility may not use this paragraph to exclude non-compliant rubber vulcanization adhesives and top and trim adhesives.
- ~~(78)~~ The provisions of this rule, except paragraphs ~~(h)(2) and (g)(3)~~, shall not apply to adhesives used to glue flowers to parade floats.
- ~~(89)~~ The provisions of subdivision (c) shall not apply to solvent welding operations used in the manufacturing of medical devices.
- ~~(910)~~ ~~The provisions of this rule shall not apply to aerosol~~ Aerosol regulated adhesives and primers dispensed from aerosol spray cans~~products that exceed the VOC limits in paragraph (c)(1) shall not be subject to the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) provided that 16 fluid ounces (one pound) or less are used per day, per facility, as determined on a monthly basis. The use of such products shall comply with all applicable CARB regulations.~~
- ~~(10) — The provisions of paragraph (e)(1) and paragraph (e)(2) shall not apply to any adhesive used exclusively for thin metal laminating operations, provided that the adhesive contains less than 780 grams of VOC per liter of~~

~~adhesive, less water and less exempt compounds, as applied, and the facility uses a total of three gallons per day or less of these adhesives.~~

- ~~(11) The provisions of this rule, except paragraph (h)(2) and subdivision (d), shall not apply to light curable adhesives and sealants with a VOC content no more than 50 grams per liter, less water and less exempt compounds.~~
- (12) ~~The provisions of this rule, except paragraph (h)(2), shall not apply to the use of cyanoacrylate adhesives.~~
- (13) 11) Regulated ~~The provisions of this rule shall not apply to adhesives and sealants~~ products which weigh one pound or less, or consist of 16 fluid ounces or less and are subject to VOC content limits in ~~to~~ the California Air Resources Board ~~consumer~~ Consumer products ~~Products~~ regulation Regulation found in Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, beginning at Section 94507 are exempt from the following:
- (A) Paragraph (c)(10) and subdivisions (f) and (g);
- (B) The provisions of this rule provided they are used by household and institutional consumers or by manufacturing facilities for repair or maintenance.
- ~~(14) Until October 1, 2003, the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) and paragraph (c)(2) shall not apply to solvent welding of flexible ductwork, at which time the VOC limit shall be 250 grams per liter, less water and less exempt compounds.~~
- (15) ~~A person may sell or apply a non-complying VOC-containing or methylene chloride-containing product for one year after the applicable effective date in paragraph (c)(2) for VOC-containing adhesives and sealants, and for one year after the applicable effective date of paragraph (h)(2) or subparagraph (h)(3)(D) for methylene chloride-containing adhesives and sealants, provided:~~
- (A) ~~The product complies with the previous applicable VOC limit,~~
- (B) ~~The product was manufactured prior to the effective date, and~~
- (C) ~~The date of manufacture or a code indicating that date is clearly displayed on the product.~~
- (16) 12) The provisions of this rule, except paragraphs (h)(2) and (g)(3), shall not apply to adhesives used to fabricate orthotics and prosthetics under a medical doctor's prescription.
- (17) 13) The provisions of this rule, except paragraph (h)(2) and (g)(3), shall not apply to shoe repair, luggage and handbag adhesives.

- (14) The provisions of paragraph (c)(6) shall not apply to regulated products with a viscosity of 200 centipoise or greater.
- (15) The provisions of paragraph (c)(1) shall not apply to regulated products used in the field installation and repair of potable water linings and covers at water treatment, storage or water distribution facilities.
- (16) The provisions of subdivision (f) shall not apply to regulated products offered for sale as a dry mix, containing no polymer, which are ready for use or only mixed with water prior to use, including, but not limited to, grouts, cements, and mortars and to thermoplastic hot melt adhesives.