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(Amended June 3, 2011)(Amended September 6, 2013)
(Amended February 5, 2016)

# RULE 1113. ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

(a) Applicability

This rule is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, markets, offers for sale, or manufactures any architectural coating that is intended to be field applied within the District to stationary structures or their appurtenances, and to fields and lawns; as well as any person who applies, stores at a worksite, or solicits the application of any architectural coating within the District. The purpose of this rule is to limit the VOC content of architectural coatings used in the District.

(b) Definitions

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

(1) AEROSOL COATING PRODUCT means a pressurized coating product containing pigments, resins, and/or other coatings solids that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable aerosol container for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground marking and traffic marking applications.

(2) ALUMINUM ROOF COATINGS are roof coatings containing at least 0.7 pounds per gallon (84 grams per liter) of coating as applied, of elemental aluminum pigment.

(3) APPURTENANCES are accessories 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.

(4) ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS are any coatings applied to stationary structures or their appurtenances, or to fields and lawns.

(5) BELOW-GROUND WOOD PRESERVATIVES are wood preservatives formulated to protect below-ground wood.

(6) BITUMINOUS COATING MATERIALS are black or brownish coating materials, soluble in carbon disulfide, consisting mainly of hydrocarbons and which are obtained from natural deposits, or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum oils, or of low grades of coal.

(7) BITUMINOUS ROOF PRIMERS are primers formulated for or applied to roofing that incorporate bituminous coating materials.

(8) BOND BREAKERS are coatings formulated for or applied between layers of concrete to prevent the freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the substrate over which it is poured. Bond breakers will be exempt from Rules 1113 and 314 upon adoption of Rule 1161 – Release Agents or any other Regulation XI rule limiting the VOC content of bond breakers.

(9) BUILDING ENVELOPE is the ensemble of exterior and demising partitions of a building that enclose conditioned space.

(10) BUILDING ENVELOPE COATINGS are fluid applied coatings applied to the building envelope to provide a continuous barrier to air or vapor leakage through the building envelope that separates conditioned from unconditioned spaces. Building Envelope Coatings are applied to diverse materials including, but not limited to, concrete masonry units (CMU), oriented stranded board (OSB), gypsum board, and wood substrates and must meet the following performance criteria:

(A) Air Barriers formulated to have an air permeance not exceeding 0.004 cubic feet per minute per square foot under a pressure differential of 1.57 pounds per square foot (0.004 cfm/$ft^2$ @ 1.57 psf), [0.02 liters per square meter per second under a pressure differential of 75 Pa (0.02 L/(s m2) @ 75 Pa)] when tested in accordance with ASTM E2178; and/or

(B) Water Resistive Barriers formulated to resist liquid water that has penetrated a cladding system from further intruding into the exterior wall assembly and is classified as follows:

(i) Passes water resistance testing according to ASTM E331, and

(ii) Water vapor permeance is classified in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M.

(11) COATING is a material which is applied to a surface in order to beautify, protect, or provide a barrier to such surface.

(12) COLORANTS are solutions of dyes or suspensions of pigments.

(13) COLOR INDICATING SAFETY COATINGS are industrial maintenance coatings for safety management of process streams to prevent or minimize the consequences of the release of toxic, reactive, flammable or explosive substances, and include chemical and thermal color indicating coatings.

(14) CONCENTRATES are coatings supplied in a form that must be diluted with water or an exempt compound, prior to application, according to the architectural coatings manufacturer's application instructions in order to yield the desired coating properties.

(15) CONCRETE-CURING COMPOUNDS are coatings formulated for or applied to freshly poured concrete to retard the evaporation of water. Concrete-curing compounds manufactured and used for roadways and bridges (does not include curbs and gutters, sidewalks, islands, driveways and other miscellaneous concrete areas) are those concrete-curing compounds that meet ASTM Designation C309, Class B, and meet a loss of water standard of less than 0.15-kg/$m^2$ in 24 hours as determined by the California Transportation Department, California Test 534.

(16) CONCRETE SURFACE RETARDERS are coatings containing one or more ingredients such as extender pigments, primary pigments, resins, and solvents that interact chemically with the cement to prevent hardening on the surface where the retarder is applied, allowing the mix of cement and sand at the surface to be washed away to create an exposed aggregate finish.

(17) DEFAULT COATINGS are specialty coatings (those other than flat or nonflat coatings) that are not defined in section (b) as any other coating category.

(18) DRIVEWAY SEALERS are coatings that are applied to worn asphalt driveway surfaces in order to:

(A) Fill cracks;

(B) Seal the surface to provide protection; or

(C) Restore or preserve the surface appearance.

(19) DRY-FOG COATINGS are coatings which are formulated only for spray application so that when sprayed, overspray droplets dry before falling on floors and other surfaces.

(20) EXEMPT COMPOUNDS (See Rule 102-Definition of Terms.)

(21) FAUX FINISHING COATINGS are coatings that meet one or more of the following subcategories:

(A) CLEAR TOPCOATS are clear coatings used to enhance, seal and protect a Faux Finishing coating that meets the requirements of subsection (b)(21)(B), (C), (D) or (E). These clear topcoats must be sold and used

solely as part of a Faux Finishing or graphic arts coating system, and must be labeled in accordance paragraph (d)(7).

(B) DECORATIVE COATINGS are coatings used to create a gonioapparent appearance, such as metallic, iridescent, or pearlescent appearance, that contain at least 48 grams of pearlescent mica pigment or other iridescent pigment per liter of coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon).

(C) GLAZES are coatings formulated and recommended to be used (or to be mixed with another coating) for:

(i) Wet-in-wet techniques, where a wet coating is applied over another wet coating to create artistic effects, including simulated marble or wood grain, or

(ii) Wet-in-dry techniques, where a wet coating is applied over a pre-painted or a specially prepared substrate or base coat and is either applied or is treated during the drying period with various tools, such as a brush, rag, comb, or sponge to create artistic effects such as dirt, old age, smoke damage, simulated marble and wood grain finishes, decorative patterns, or color blending.

(D) JAPANS are pure concentrated pigments, finely ground in a slow drying vehicle used by Motion Picture and Television Production Studios to create artistic effects including, but not limited to, dirt, old age, smoke damage, water damage, simulated marble, and wood grain.

(E) TROWEL APPLIED COATINGS are coatings exclusively applied by trowel that are used to create aesthetic effects including, but not limited to, polished plaster, clay, suede and dimensional, tactile textures.

(22) FIRE-PROOFING COATINGS are opaque coatings formulated to protect the structural integrity of steel and other construction materials and listed by Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc. for the fire protection of steel.

(23) FLAT COATINGS are coatings that register a gloss of less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Test Method D 523.

(24) FLOOR COATINGS are opaque coatings that are formulated for or applied to flooring including, but not limited to, flooring for garages, decks, and porches. Floor coatings also include clear coatings formulated for or applied to concrete flooring. Floor coatings do not include Industrial Maintenance Coatings.

(25) FORM RELEASE COMPOUNDS are coatings designed for or applied to a concrete form to prevent the freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form.

The form may consist of metal, wood, or some material other than concrete. Form release compounds will be exempt from Rules 1113 and 314 upon adoption of Rule 1161 – Release Agents or any other Regulation XI Rule limiting the VOC content of form release compounds.

(26) FORMULATION DATA is the actual product recipe which itemizes all the ingredients contained in a product including VOCs and the quantities thereof used by the manufacturer to create the product. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are not considered formulation data.

(27) GONIOAPPARENT means a change in appearance with a change in the angle of illumination or the angle of view, as defined according to ASTM E 284.

(28) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF COATING OR COLORANT, LESS WATER AND LESS EXEMPT COMPOUNDS, is the weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating or colorant solids and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds} = \frac{Ws - Ww - Wes}{Vm - Vw - Ves}$$

Where:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ws | = | weight of volatile compounds in grams |
| Ww | = | weight of water in grams |
| Wes | = | weight of exempt compounds in grams |
| Vm | = | volume of material in liters |
| Vw | = | volume of water in liters |
| Ves | = | volume of exempt compounds in liters |

For coatings that contain reactive diluents, the Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds, shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds} = \frac{Ws - Ww - Wes}{Vm - Vw - Ves}$$

Where:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ws | = | weight of volatile compounds emitted during curing, in grams |
| Ww | = | weight of water emitted during curing, in grams |

Wes = weight of exempt compounds emitted during curing, in grams
Vm = volume of the material prior to reaction, in liters
Vw = volume of water emitted during curing, in liters
Ves = volume of exempt compounds emitted during curing, in liters

(29) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF MATERIAL is the weight of VOC per volume of material and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Material} = \frac{Ws - Ww - Wes}{Vm}$$

Where:
Ws = weight of volatile compounds in grams
Ww = weight of water in grams
Wes = weight of exempt compounds in grams
Vm = volume of the material in liters

(30) GRAPHIC ARTS COATINGS (Sign Paints) are coatings 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.

(31) HIGH-TEMPERATURE INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATINGS are industrial maintenance coatings formulated for or applied to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

(32) INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATINGS are coatings, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coatings and topcoats, formulated for or applied to substrates, including floors, that are exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions:

(A) Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;

(B) Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, or similar chemicals, chemical fumes, chemical mixtures, or solutions;

(C) Repeated exposure to temperatures in excess of 250 degrees Fahrenheit;

(D) Repeated heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleaners, or scouring agents; or

(E) Exterior exposure of metal structures.

(33) INTERIOR STAINS are stains labeled and formulated exclusively for use on interior surfaces.

(34) LACQUERS are clear or pigmented wood topcoats or clear lacquer sanding sealers, both formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction.

(35) LOW-SOLIDS COATINGS are coatings containing one pound or less of solids per gallon of material.

(36) MAGNESITE CEMENT COATINGS are coatings formulated for or applied to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

(37) MANUFACTURER is any person, company, firm, or establishment who imports, blends, assembles, produces, packages, repackages, or re-labels an architectural coating, excluding retail outlets where labels or stickers may be affixed to containers or where colorant is added at the point of sale.

(38) MARKET means to facilitate sales through third party vendors including, but not limited to, catalog or ecommerce sales that bring together buyers and sellers. For the purposes of this rule, market does not mean to generally promote or advertise coatings.

(39) MASTIC COATINGS are coatings formulated to cover holes and minor cracks and to conceal surface irregularities, excluding roof coatings, and applied in a thickness of at least 10 mils (dry, single coat).

(40) METALLIC PIGMENTED COATINGS are decorative coatings, excluding industrial maintenance and roof coatings, containing at least 0.4 pounds per gallon (48 grams/liter) of coating, as applied, of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc).

(41) MULTI-COLOR COATINGS are coatings which exhibit more than one color when applied, are packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.

(42) MULTI-COMPONENT COATINGS are reactive coatings requiring the addition of a separate catalyst or hardener before application to form an acceptable dry film.

(43) NONFLAT COATINGS are coatings that register a gloss of 5 or greater on a 60 degree meter and a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85 degree meter according to ASTM Test Method D 523.

(44) NON-SACRIFICIAL ANTI-GRAFFITI COATINGS are clear or opaque Industrial Maintenance Coatings formulated and recommended to deter adhesion

of graffiti and to resist repeated scrubbing and exposure to harsh solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents used to remove graffiti.

(45) PEARLESCENT means exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.

(46) PIGMENTED means containing colorant or dry coloring matter, such as an insoluble powder, to impart color to a substrate.

(47) POST-CONSUMER COATINGS are finished coatings that would have been disposed of in a landfill, having completed their usefulness to a consumer, and does not include manufacturing wastes.

(48) PRE-TREATMENT WASH PRIMERS are coatings which contain a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, applied directly to bare metal surfaces to provide necessary surface etching.

(49) PRIMERS are coatings applied to a surface to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.

(50) QUICK-DRY ENAMELS are nonflat, high gloss coatings which comply with the following:

(A) Shall be capable of being applied directly from the container by brush or roller under normal conditions, normal conditions being ambient temperatures between 60°F and 80°F; and

(B) When tested in accordance with ASTM D 1640 they shall set-to-touch in two hours or less, dry-hard in eight hours or less, and be tack-free in four hours or less by the mechanical test method. Coatings classified as quick-dry enamels are subsumed by the nonflat coating category.

(51) QUICK-DRY PRIMERS, SEALERS, AND UNDERCOATERS are primers, sealers, and undercoaters which are intended to be applied to a surface to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats and which are dry-to-touch in one-half hour and can be recoated in two hours when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1640. Coatings classified as quick-dry primers, sealers, and undercoaters are subsumed by the primer, sealer, undercoater category.

(52) REACTIVE DILUENT is a liquid, VOC during application and one in which, through chemical and/or physical reaction, such as polymerization, becomes an integral part of the coating.

(53) REACTIVE PENETRATING SEALERS are clear or pigmented coatings labeled and formulated for application to above-grade concrete and masonry substrates to provide protection from water and waterborne contaminants including, but not

limited to, alkalis, acids, and salts. Reactive Penetrating Sealers must meet the following criteria:

(A) Used only for reinforced concrete bridge structures for transportation projects within 5 miles of the coast or above 4,000 feet elevation; or for restoration and/or preservation projects on registered historical buildings that are under the purview of a restoration architect.

(B) Penetrate into concrete and masonry substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate.

(C) Line the pores of concrete and masonry substrates with a hydrophobic coating, but do not form a surface film.

(D) Improve water repellency at least 80 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with one or more of the following standards: ASTM C67, or ASTM C97/97M, or ASTM C140.

(E) Provide a breathable waterproof barrier for concrete or masonry surfaces that does not prevent or substantially retard water vapor transmission. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M or ASTM D6490.

(F) Meet the performance criteria listed in the National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), surface chloride screening applications, for products labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic.

(54) RECYCLED COATINGS are coatings manufactured by a certified recycled paint manufacturer and formulated such that 50 percent or more of the total weight consists of secondary and post-consumer coatings and 10 percent or more of the total weight consists of post-consumer coatings.

(55) RESTORATION ARCHITECT is an architect that has a valid certificate of registration as an architect issued by the California State Board of Architectural Examiners or the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and working on registered historical restoration and/or preservation projects.

(56) RETAIL OUTLET means any establishment at which architectural coatings are sold or offered for sale to consumers.

(57) ROOF COATINGS are coatings formulated for application to exterior roofs for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water, or reflecting heat and ultraviolet radiation.

(58) RUST PREVENTATIVE COATINGS are coatings formulated for use in preventing the corrosion of metal surfaces in residential and commercial situations.

(59) SACRIFICIAL ANTI-GRAFFITI COATINGS are non-binding, clear coatings which are formulated and recommended for applications that allow for the removal of graffiti primarily by power washing.

(60) SANDING SEALERS are clear wood coatings formulated for or applied to bare wood for sanding and to seal the wood for subsequent application(s) of coatings.

(61) SEALERS are coatings applied to either block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate, to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.

(62) SECONDARY (REWORK) COATINGS are fragments of finished coatings or finished coatings 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.

(63) SHELLACS are clear or pigmented coatings formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac insect (laccifer lacca). Shellacs are formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction providing a quick-drying, solid, protective film for priming and sealing stains and odors; and for wood finishing excluding floors.

(64) SOLICIT is to require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.

(65) SPECIALTY PRIMERS are coatings formulated for or applied to a substrate to seal fire, smoke or water damage, or to condition excessively chalky surfaces. An excessively chalky surface is one that is defined as having chalk rating of four or less as determined by ASTM D4214 – Photographic Reference Standard No. 1 or the Federation of Societies for Coatings Technology "Pictorial Standards for Coatings Defects".

(66) STAINS are opaque or semi-transparent coatings which are formulated to change the color but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

(67) STATIONARY STRUCTURES include, but are not limited to, homes, office buildings, factories, mobile homes, pavements, curbs, roadways, racetracks, and bridges.

(68) STONE CONSOLIDANTS are coatings that are labeled and formulated for application to stone substrates to repair historical structures that have been

damaged by weathering or other decay mechanisms. Stone Consolidants must meet all of the following criteria:

(A) Used only for restoration and/or preservation projects on registered historical buildings that are under the purview of a restoration architect.

(B) Penetrate into stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material.

(C) Specified and used in accordance with ASTM E2167.

(69) SWIMMING POOL COATINGS are coatings specifically formulated for or applied to the interior of swimming pools including, but not limited to, water park attractions, ponds and fountains, to resist swimming pool chemicals.

(70) SWIMMING POOL REPAIR COATINGS are chlorinated, rubber-based coatings used for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools over existing chlorinated, rubber-based coatings.

(71) TILE AND STONE SEALERS are clear or pigmented sealers that are used for sealing tile, stone or grout to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light or staining and which meet one of the following subcategories:

(A) Penetrating sealers are polymer solutions that cross-link in the substrate and must meet the following criteria:

(i) A fine particle structure to penetrate dense tile such as porcelain with absorption as low as 0.10 percent per ASTM C373, ASTM C97/C97M, or ASTM C642,

(ii) Retain or increase static coefficient of friction per ANSI A137.1,

(iii) Not create a topical surface film on the tile or stone, and

(iv) Allow vapor transmission per ASTM E96/96M.

(B) Film forming sealers which leave a protective film on the surface.

(72) TINT BASE is an architectural coating to which colorants are added.

(73) TOPCOAT is any final coating, applied in one or more coats, to the interior or exterior of a stationary structure or their appurtenances.

(74) TRAFFIC COATINGS are coatings formulated for or applied to public streets, highways, and other surfaces including, but not limited to, curbs, berms, driveways, and parking lots.

(75) TUB AND TILE REFINISHING COATINGS are clear or opaque coatings that are used exclusively for refinishing the surface of a bathtub, shower, or sink and must meet all of the following criteria:

(A) Have a scratch hardness of 3H or harder and a gouge hardness of 4H or harder as determined on bonderite 1000 in accordance with ASTM D3363,

(B) Have a weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles as determined with CS-17 wheels on bonderite 1000 in accordance with ASTM D4060,

(C) Must withstand 1,000 hours or more of exposure with few or no #8 blisters as determined on unscribed bonderite in accordance with ASTM D4585, and ASTM D714, and

(D) Must have an adhesion rating of 4B or better after 24 hours of recovery as determined on unscribed bonderite in accordance with ASTM D4585 and ASTM D3359.

(76) UNDERCOATERS are coatings formulated for or applied to substrates to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coats.

(77) VARNISHES are clear or pigmented wood topcoats formulated with various resins to dry by chemical reaction.

(78) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms. For the purpose of this rule, tertiary butyl acetate (tBAc) shall be considered exempt as a VOC only for purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements and will continue to be a VOC for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling, and inventory requirements which apply to VOCs, when used in industrial maintenance coatings, including zinc-rich industrial maintenance coatings and non-sacrificial anti-graffiti coatings.

(79) WATERPROOFING SEALERS are coatings which are formulated for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of porous substrates by water.

(80) WATERPROOFING CONCRETE/MASONRY SEALERS are clear or pigmented sealers that are formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light, or staining.

(81) WOOD COATINGS are film forming coatings used for application to wood substrates only, which are applied to substrates including floors, decks and porches. The Wood Coating category includes all lacquers, varnishes and sanding sealers, regardless of whether they are clear, semi-transparent or opaque.

(82) WOOD CONDITIONERS are coatings that are formulated for or applied to bare wood, prior to applying a stain, to provide uniform penetration of the stain.

(83) WOOD PRESERVATIVES are coatings formulated to protect wood from decay or insect attack by the addition of a wood preservative chemical registered by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

(84) WORKSITE means any location where architectural coatings are stored or applied.

(85) ZINC-RICH INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE PRIMERS are primers formulated to contain a minimum of 65 percent metallic zinc powder (zinc dust) by weight of total solids for application to metal substrates.

(c) Requirements

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (c)(3), (c)(4), no person shall supply, sell, offer for sale, market, manufacture, blend, repackage, apply, store at a worksite, or solicit the application of any architectural coating within the District that is listed in the Table of Standards 1 and contains VOC (excluding any colorant added to tint bases) in excess of the corresponding VOC limit specified in the table, after the effective date specified.

(2) No person within the District shall, at the point of sale of any architectural coating subject to paragraph (c)(1), add to such coating any colorant that contains VOC in excess of the corresponding applicable VOC limit specified in the Table of Standards 2.

## TABLE OF STANDARDS 1
## VOC LIMITS

### Grams of VOC Per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds

| COATING CATEGORY | Category Codes | Current Limit[1] | Effective Date | | | Small Container Exemption |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1/1/14 | 2/5/16 | 1/1/19 | |
| Bond Breakers | 5 | 350 | | | | ✓ |
| Building Envelope Coating | 62 | 100 | | | 50 | ✓ |
| Concrete-Curing Compounds | 7 | 100 | | | | ✓ |
| Concrete-Curing Compounds For Roadways and Bridges[2] | 7 | 350 | | | | ✓[3] |
| Concrete Surface Retarder | 58 | 50 | 50 | | | ✓ |
| Default | 51 | 50 | 50 | | | ✓ |
| Driveway Sealer | 52 | 50 | | | | ✓ |
| Dry-Fog Coatings | 8 | 50 | 50 | | | ✓ |
| Faux Finishing Coatings | | | | | | |
| Clear Topcoat | 9a | 100 | 100 | | | ✓ |
| Decorative Coatings | 9 | 350 | | | | ✓ |
| Glazes | 9b | 350 | | | | ✓ |
| Japan | 9c | 350 | | | | ✓ |
| Trowel Applied Coatings | 9d | 50 | 50 | | | ✓ |
| Fire-Proofing Coatings | 10 | 150 | 150 | | | ✓ |
| Flats | 13 | 50 | | | | ✓[5] |
| Floor Coatings | 14 | 50 | | | | ✓ |
| Form Release Compound | 16 | 100 | 100 | | | ✓ |
| Graphic Arts (Sign) Coatings | 17 | 200 | 150 | 200 | | ✓ |
| Industrial Maintenance (IM) Coatings | 19 | 100 | | | | ✓[5] |
| Color Indicating Safety Coatings | | 480 | | | | ✓[5] |
| High Temperature IM Coatings | 18 | 420 | | | | ✓[5] |
| Non-Sacrificial Anti-Graffiti Coatings | 19a | 100 | | | | ✓[5] |
| Zinc-Rich IM Primers | 56 | 100 | | | | ✓[5] |
| Magnesite Cement Coatings | 22 | 450 | | | | ✓[3] |
| Mastic Coatings | 23 | 100 | 100 | | | ✓ |
| Metallic Pigmented Coatings | 24 | 150 | 150 | | | ✓ |
| Multi-Color Coatings | 25 | 250 | | | | ✓[3] |
| Nonflat Coatings | 26, 27, 28 | 50 | | | | ✓[5] |
| Pre-Treatment Wash Primers | 29 | 420 | | | | ✓[3] |
| Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters | 30 | 100 | | | | ✓ |
| Reactive Penetrating Sealers | 59 | 350 | | | | ✓[4] |
| Recycled Coatings | 33 | 250 | | | 150 | ✓ |
| Roof Coatings | 34 | 50 | | | | ✓ |
| Roof Coatings, Aluminum | 53 | 100 | | | | ✓ |
| Roof Primers, Bituminous | 4 | 350 | | | | ✓[3] |
| Rust Preventative Coatings | 35 | 100 | | | | ✓[6] |
| Sacrificial Anti-Graffiti Coatings | 60 | 50 | | | | ✓[3] |
| Shellac | | | | | | |
| Clear | 37 | 730 | | | | ✓[4] |
| Pigmented | 38 | 550 | | | | ✓[4] |
| Specialty Primers | 39 | 100 | | | | ✓ |
| Stains | 41 | 100 | | | | ✓ |

| COATING CATEGORY | Category Codes | Current Limit[1] | Effective Date | | | Small Container Exemption |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1/1/14 | 2/5/16 | 1/1/19 | |
| Stains, Interior | 40 | 250 | | | | ✓ |
| Stone Consolidants | 61 | 450 | | | | ✓[3] |
| Swimming Pool Coatings | | | | | | |
| Repair | 43 | 340 | | | | ✓[3] |
| Other | 42 | 340 | | | | ✓[3] |
| Tile and Stone Sealers | 63 | 100 | | | | ✓ |
| Traffic Coatings | 45 | 100 | | | | ✓ |
| Tub and Tile Refinishing Coatings | 64 | 420 | | | | ✓[4] |
| Waterproofing Sealers | 48 | 100 | | | | ✓ |
| Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers | 49 | 100 | | | | ✓ |
| Wood Coatings | | 275 | | | | |
| Varnish | 46, 47 | 275 | | | | |
| Sanding Sealers | 36 | 275 | | | | |
| Lacquer | 20 | 275 | | | | |
| Wood Conditioners | 65 | 100 | | | | |
| Wood Preservatives | | | | | | |
| Below-Ground | 50 | 350 | | | | ✓[3] |
| Other | 55 | 350 | | | | ✓[3] |

1. The specified limits remain in effect unless revised limits are listed in subsequent columns in the Table of Standards.
2. Does not include compounds used for curbs and gutters, sidewalks, islands, driveways and other miscellaneous concrete areas.
3. Effective 02/05/2016, the small container exemption no longer applies per (f)(1).
4. Effective 01/01/2018, the small container exemption no longer applies per (f)(1).
5. Effective 01/01/2019, the small container exemption is further restricted per (f)(1).
6. Effective 01/01/2020, the small container exemption is further restricted per (f)(1).

## TABLE OF STANDARDS 1 (cont.)
## VOC LIMITS

### Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material

| COATING | Limit |
|---|---|
| Low-Solids Coating | 120 |

**TABLE OF STANDARDS 2**
**VOC LIMITS FOR COLORANTS**

**Grams of VOC Per Liter of Colorant**
**Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds**

| COLORANT ADDED TO | Limit |
|---|---|
| Architectural Coatings, excluding IM Coatings | 50 |
| Solvent-Based IM | 600 |
| Waterborne IM | 50 |

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(3) Coating Categorization

(A) If anywhere on the container of any coating listed in either Table of Standards, on any sticker or label affixed thereto, or in any sales or advertising literature, any representation is made that the coating may be used as, or is suitable for use as, a coating for which a lower VOC standard is specified in the table or in paragraph (c)(1), then the lowest VOC standard shall apply.

(B) The provisions of paragraph (c)(3)(A) shall not apply to a coating described in part as a flat coating; nonflat coating; primer, sealer, and undercoater; or represented in part for use on flooring, provided that all of the following requirements are met:

(i) The coating meets the definition of a specific coating category for which a higher VOC standard is specified in the Table of Standards,

(ii) The coating is labeled in a manner consistent with the definition and all the specific labeling requirements for that specific coating category, and

(iii) The coating is suitable and only recommended for the intended uses of that specific coating category.

(C) The provisions of paragraph (c)(3)(A) shall not apply to recycled coatings.

(4) Sell-Through Provision

(A) Any coating that is manufactured prior to the effective date of the applicable limit specified in the Table of Standards 1, and that has a VOC content above that limit (but not above the limit in effect on the date of manufacture), may be sold, supplied, offered for sale, or applied for up to three years after the specified effective date.

(B) Any coating sold in a one-liter or smaller container that has a VOC content above the applicable limit specified in the Table of Standards 1 for that coating, which is manufactured prior to the effective date of the elimination or restriction of the small container exemption listed in subparagraph (f)(1)(B) through (f)(1)(E), may be sold, supplied, offered for sale, or applied for up to two years after the specified date.

(5) All architectural coating or colorant containers from which the contents are used by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging or other means, shall be closed when not in use. These containers include, but should not be limited to: drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays or other storage or application containers.

(6) No person shall apply or solicit the application within the District of any industrial maintenance coatings, except non-sacrificial anti-graffiti coatings, for residential use or for use in areas such as office space and meeting rooms of industrial, commercial or institutional facilities not exposed to such extreme environmental conditions described in the definition of industrial maintenance coatings.

(7) General Prohibition

No person shall supply, sell, market, offer for sale, manufacture, blend, or repackage any architectural coating or colorant in the District subject to the provisions of this rule with any materials that contain in excess of 0.1 percent by weight any Group II exempt compounds listed in Rule 102. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes (VMS) are not subject to this prohibition.

(d) Administrative Requirements

(1) Containers for all coatings, or any colorants manufactured on and after January 1, 2017, subject to this rule shall display the date of manufacture of the contents or a code indicating the date of manufacture. The manufacturers of such coatings or colorants shall file with the Executive Officer of the District and the Executive Officer of the Air Resources Board an explanation of each code.

(2) Containers for all coatings subject to the requirements of this rule shall carry a statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating. This requirement shall not apply to the thinning of architectural coatings with water. The recommendation shall specify that the coating is to be employed without thinning or diluting under normal environmental and application conditions, unless any thinning recommended on the label for normal

environmental and application conditions do not cause a coating to exceed its applicable standard.

(3) Each container of any coating, or any colorant manufactured on and after January 1, 2017, subject to this rule shall display the maximum VOC content in grams per liter, as follows:

(A) For coatings or colorants packaged in a single container, the VOC per liter of coating (less water and less exempt compounds, and excluding any colorant added to the tint base) as supplied, after any recommended thinning;

(B) For multi-component coatings, the VOC per liter of coating (less water and exempt compounds, and excluding any colorant added to the tint base) after mixing the components, as recommended for use by the architectural coatings manufacturer;

(C) For concentrates, the VOC per liter of coating (less water and exempt compounds, and excluding any colorant added to the tint base) at the minimum dilution recommended for use by the architectural coatings manufacturer;

(D) For low solids coatings, the VOC per liter of material (excluding any colorant added to the tint bases) after any recommended thinning; and

(E) VOC content displayed may be calculated using product formulation data, or may be determined using the test method in subdivision (e). VOC content calculated from formulation data shall be adjusted by the manufacturer to account for cure volatiles (if any) and maximum VOC content within production batches. The VOC content shall be displayed on the coating container such that the required language is:

(i) Noticeable and in clear and legible English;

(ii) Separated from other text; and

(iii) Conspicuous, as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices in the label as to render it likely to be read and understood by an ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase or use.

(4) The labels of all rust preventative coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Metal Substrates Only".

(5) The labels of all specialty primers shall prominently display one or more of the following descriptions:

(A) For fire-damaged substrates.

(B) For smoke-damaged substrates.

(C) For water-damaged substrates.

(D) For excessively chalky substrates.

(6) The labels of concrete-curing compounds manufactured and used for roadways and bridges shall prominently display the statement "FOR ROADWAYS AND BRIDGES ONLY (Not for Use on Curbs and Gutters, Sidewalks, Islands, Driveways and Other Miscellaneous Concrete Areas)".

(7) All Clear Topcoat for Faux Finishing coatings shall prominently display the statement “This product can only be sold as a part of a Faux Finishing coating system”.

(8) A manufacturer, distributor, or seller of a coating meeting the requirements of this rule, who supplies that coating to a person who applies it in a non-compliant manner, shall not be liable for that non-compliant use, unless the manufacturer, distributor, or seller knows that the supplied coating would be used in a non-compliant manner.

(9) Manufacturers of recycled coatings shall submit a letter to the Executive Officer certifying their status as a Recycled Paint Manufacturer.

(e) Test Methods

For the purpose of this rule, the following test methods shall be used:

(1) VOC Content of Coatings and Colorants

The VOC content of coatings subject to the provisions of this rule shall be determined by:

(A) U.S. EPA Reference Test Method 24 (Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings, Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Part 60, Appendix A) with the exempt compounds’ content determined by Method 303 (Determination of Exempt Compounds) in the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual, or

(B) Method 304 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials) in the SCAQMD's "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual.

(C) 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.

(D) 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).

(E) Exempt Perfluorocarbons

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

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 when manufacturers specify which individual compounds are used in the coating formulations. In addition, the manufacturers must identify the U.S. EPA, CARB, and SCAQMD approved test methods, which can be used to quantify the amount of each exempt compound.

(2) Acid Content of Coatings

The acid content of a coating subject to the provisions of this rule shall be determined by ASTM Test Method D 1613 (Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products).

(3) Metal Content of Coatings

The metallic content of a coating subject to the provisions of this rule shall be determined by Method 318 (Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction) in the SCAQMD's "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual.

(4) Drying Times

The set-to-touch, dry-hard, dry-to-touch, and dry-to-recoat times of a coating subject to the provisions of this rule shall be determined by ASTM Test Method D 1640 (Standard Test Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature). The tack-free time of a coating subject to the provisions of this rule shall be determined by ASTM Test Method D 1640, according to the Mechanical Test Method.

(5) Gloss Determination

The gloss shall be determined by ASTM Test Method D 523 (Specular Gloss).

(6) Gonioapparent Characteristics for Coatings

A coating will be determined to have a gonioapparent appearance by ASTM E 284 (Standard Terminology of Appearance).

(7) Performance criteria for Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall be determined by the following:

(A) Water Repellency

(i) ASTM C67 (Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile);

(ii) ASTM C97/97M (Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone); or

(iii) ASTM C140 (Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units).

(B) Water Vapor Transmission

(i) ASTM E96/96M (Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials); or

(ii) ASTM D6490 (Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Nonfilm Forming Treatments Used on Cementitious Panels).

(C) Chloride Screening shall be determined using the National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), "Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures".

(8) Performance criteria for Building Envelope Coatings shall be determined by the following:

(A) Air Barriers:

ASTM E2178 (Standard Test Method for Air Permeance of Building Materials).

(B) Water Resistive Barriers

(i) ASTM E331 (Standard Test Method for Water Penetration of Exterior Windows, Skylights, Doors, and Curtain Walls by Uniform Static Air Pressure Difference); and

(ii) ASTM E96/96M (Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials).

(9) Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants shall be determined by ASTM E2167 (Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants).

(10) Performance criteria for Tub and Tile Refinishing Coatings shall be determined by the following:

(A) ASTM D3363 (Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test);

(B) ASTM D4060 (Standard Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser);

(C) ASTM D4585 (Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation);

(D) ASTM D714 (Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints); and

(E) ASTM D3359 (Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test).

(11) Performance criteria for penetrating Tile and Stone Sealers shall be determined by the following:

(A) Penetration of Dense Tile

(i) ASTM C373 (Standard Test Method for Water Absorption, Bulk Density, Apparent Porosity, and Apparent Specific Gravity of Fired Whiteware Products, Ceramic Tiles, and Glass Tiles);

(ii) ASTM C97/C97M (Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone); or

(iii) ASTM C642 (Standard Test Method for Density, Absorption, and Voids in Hardened Concrete).

(B) Static Coefficient of Friction by American National Standard Specification for Ceramic Tile (ANSI A137.1).

(C) Water Vapor Transmission by ASTM E96/96M (Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials).

(12) Degree of Chalking Determination

ASTM D4214 (Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films).

(13) 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.

(14) 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.

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

(f) Exemptions

(1) Small Container Exemption

The provisions of the Table of Standards 1 and paragraph (c)(1) of this rule shall not apply to architectural coatings in containers having capacities of one liter (1.057 quart) or less, but shall apply to the following:

(A) Wood Coatings, including Lacquers, Varnishes, and Sanding Sealers.

(B) Effective February 5, 2016, Concrete-Curing Compounds For Roadways and Bridges; Magnesite Cement Coatings; Multi-Color Coatings; Pre-Treatment Wash Primers; Roof Primers, Bituminous; Sacrificial Anti-Graffiti Coatings; Stone Consolidants; Repair and Other Swimming Pool Coatings; and Below-Ground and Other Wood Preservatives.

(C) Effective January 1, 2018, Tub and Tile Refinishing Coatings; Clear and Pigmented Shellacs; and Reactive Penetrating Sealers.

(D) Effective January 1, 2019, Flats and Nonflat Coatings that are sold:

(i) In containers having capacities greater than eight fluid ounce, or

(ii) For purposes other than touch up.

(E) Effective January 1, 2019, Industrial Maintenance Coatings, including Color Indicating Safety Coatings, High Temperature IM Coatings, Non-Sacrificial Anti-Graffiti Coatings, and Zinc-Rich IM Primers that are sold:

(i) In containers having capacities greater than one liter, or

(ii) For purposes other than touch up, or

(iii) Displayed or advertised for sale at a retail outlet.

(F) Effective January 1, 2020, Rust Preventative Coatings that are sold:

(i) In containers having capacities greater than eight fluid ounce, or

(ii) For purposes other than touch up.

(2) The small container exemption only applies if the following conditions are met:

(A) The manufacturer reports the sales in the Rule 314 Annual Quantity and Emissions Report. The loss of this exemption due to the failure of the manufacturer to submit the Rule 314 Annual Quantity and Emissions Report shall apply only to the manufacturer.

(B) The coating containers of the same specific coating category listed in the Table of Standards 1, are not bundled together to be sold as a unit that exceeds one liter (1.057 quarts), or eight fluid ounces for coatings under subparagraph (f)(1)(D) as of January 1, 2019, or eight fluid ounces for

coatings under subparagraph (f)(1)(F) as of January 1, 2020, excluding containers packed together for shipping to a retail outlet.

(C) The label or any other product literature does not suggest combining multiple containers so that the combination exceeds one liter (1.057 quarts) or eight fluid ounces under (f)(1)(D) as of January 1, 2019, or eight fluid ounces for coatings under subparagraph (f)(1)(F) as of January 1, 2020.

(3) The provisions of subparagraph (d)(1) through (d)(7) shall not apply to architectural coatings in containers having capacities of two fluid ounces (59mL) or less.

(4) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

(A) Architectural coatings supplied, sold, offered for sale, marketed, manufactured, blended, repackaged or stored in this District for shipment outside of this District or for shipment to other manufacturers for repackaging.

(B) Emulsion type bituminous pavement sealers.

(C) Aerosol coating products.

(D) Use of stains and lacquers in all areas within the District at an elevation of 4,000 feet or greater above sea level or sale in such areas for such use.

(5) The provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to facilities which apply coatings to test specimens for purposes of research and development of those coatings.

(g) Solvent Cleaning

(1) Solvent cleaning that is conducted as part of a business including solvent cleaning of architectural coating application equipment and the storage and disposal of VOC-containing materials used in cleaning operations are subject to the provisions of Rule 1171 - Solvent Cleaning Operations.

(2) Solvent cleaning that is not conducted as part of a business and solvent thinning of coatings including solvent cleaning of architectural coating application equipment and solvent thinning of architectural coatings are subject to the provisions of Rule 1143 – Consumer Paint Thinner and Multi-Purpose Solvents.