

SECTION 101 ARCHITECTURAL & INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATINGS

101.1 APPLICABILITY

- (a) This section applies to:
 - (1) Any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, manufactures any architectural or industrial coating, and
 - (2) Any person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural or industrial maintenance coating in Clark County, Nevada.
- (b) This section does not apply to:
 - (1) Any architectural and industrial maintenance coating that is sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured for use outside of Clark County, Nevada or shipped to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging.
 - (2) Any aerosol coating product.
 - (3) Any architectural or industrial maintenance coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less, including kits containing containers of different colors, types, or categories of coatings and two component products. This exemption includes multiple containers or one liter or less that are packaged and shipped together with no intent or requirement to ultimately sell as one unit. This exemption does not:
 - (A) Include bundling of containers one liter or less that are sold together as a unit or any type of marketing that implies that multiple containers one liter or less can be combined into one container.
 - (B) Include packaging from which the coating cannot be applied.

101.2 STANDARDS

101.2.1 Coatings Requirements

- (a) On or after the effective date of the section, no person can manufacture or blend for sale in Clark County any architectural or industrial maintenance coating with a VOC content exceeding the VOC limit specified in Table 1. VOC Content of Coatings.
- (b) No person can supply, sell, offer for sale, repackage for sale, apply, or solicit for application in Clark County any architectural or industrial

maintenance coating that is manufactured or blended on or after the effective date of this section, with a VOC content exceeding the VOC limit specified in Table 1.

- (c) If an architectural or industrial maintenance coating is recommended for use for more than one of the coating categories listed in Table 1, then the restrictive VOC content limit shall apply. This provision does not apply to the following coating categories:
- (1) Aluminum roof coatings.
 - (2) Bituminous roof primers.
 - (3) High temperature coatings.
 - (4) Industrial maintenance coatings.
 - (5) Low-solids coatings.
 - (6) Metallic pigmented coatings.
 - (7) Pretreatment wash primers.
 - (8) Shellacs.
 - (9) Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters.
 - (10) Wood Coatings.
 - (11) Wood Preservatives.
 - (12) Zinc-rich primers.
 - (13) Calcimine recoaters.
 - (14) Impacted immersion coatings.
 - (15) Nuclear coatings.
 - (16) Thermoplastic rubber coatings and mastic.
 - (17) Concrete surface retarders.
- (d) For any architectural or industrial maintenance coating that is not identified in Table 1, the VOC content limit will be determined by classifying the coating as a flat coating, non-flat coating, or non-flat-high gloss coating and the corresponding coating limit of Table 1 applies.

- (e) No person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural or industrial maintenance coating can apply the coating if additional solvent has been added to thin the coating such that the addition causes the coating to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in Table 1.
- (f) Containers of architectural and industrial maintenance coatings that are applied directly to a surface from the container by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, gapping, or other means must be closed when not in use. These containers include, but are not limited to, drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays, or other application containers. Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning and cleanup must also be closed when not in use.

Table 1 VOC Content of Coatings*

General Coatings	VOC Grams/liter	Content Lbs/gallon
Flat Coatings	50	0.4
Non-flat Coatings	100	0.8
Non-flat High Gloss Coatings	150	1.2

Specialty Coatings	VOC Grams/liter	Content Lbs/gallon
*Aluminum roof coatings	450	3.6
*Basement specialty coatings	400	3.3
*Bituminous roof coatings	270	2.2
*Bituminous roof Primers	350	2.9
*Bond breakers	350	2.9
*Calcimine recoaters	475	3.8
Concrete curing compounds	350	2.9
Concrete / masonry Sealers	100	0.8
Concrete surface retarders	780	6.2

Conjugated oil varnishes	450	3.6
Conversion varnish	725	5.8
Driveway sealers	50	0.4
Dry fog coatings	150	1.2
Faux finishing coatings	350	2.9
Fire-resistive coatings	350	2.8
Floor coatings	100	0.8
Form-release compounds	250	2.0
Graphic arts coatings (sign paints)	500	4.2
High temperature coatings	420	3.5
Impacted immersion coatings	780	6.2
Industrial maintenance coatings	250	2.1
Low-solids coatings	120	1
Magnesite cement coatings	450	3.8
Mastic texture coatings	100	0.8
Metallic pigmented coatings	500	4.2
Multi-color coatings	250	2.1
Nuclear coatings	450	3.6
Pre-treatment wash primers	420	3.5
Primers, sealers and undercoaters	100	0.8
Reactive penetrating sealers	350	2.9
Reactive penetrating carbonate stone sealer	500	4.0
Recycled coatings	250	2.1
Roof coatings	250	2.0

Rust preventative coatings	250	2.1
Shellacs: *Clear	730	6.1
*Opaque	550	4.6
Specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters	100	0.8
Stains: exterior/dual	100	0.8
Interior	250	2.1
Stone consolidants	450	3.8
Swimming pool coatings	340	2.8
Thermoplastic rubber coatings and mastics	550	4.4
Traffic marking coatings	100	0.8
Tub and tile refinish coatings	420	2.9
Waterproofing membranes	250	2.0
Wood Coatings	275	2.3
Wood Preservatives	350	2.9
Zinc-Rich Primers	340	2.8

*Limits are expressed as VOC content, as determined in accordance with Section V, thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendations, excluding any colorant added to tint bases.

101.2.2 Colorant Requirements

- (a) The VOC limits in Table 2. VOC Content of Colorant shall not apply to the following:
- (1) Colorant added at the factory or at the worksite; and
 - (2) Containers of colorant sold at the point of sale for use in the field or on a job site.
- (b) No person within Clark County shall, at the point of sale of any architectural coating subject to Sections 101.2.1 and 101.2.2, add to such coating any colorant that contains VOC more than the corresponding applicable VOC limit specified in Table 2 – VOC Content of Colorants.
- (c) The point of sale includes retail outlets that add colorant to a coating container to obtain a specific color.

Table 2. VOC Content of Colorants

Colorant added to:	VOC	Content
Coating Categories	Grams/liter	Lbs/gallon
Architectural coatings, excluding industrial maintenance coatings	50	0.4
Solvent-based industrial maintenance coatings	600	5
Waterborne industrial maintenance coatings	50	0.4
Wood coatings	600	5

101.3 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

101.3.1 Sell-Through Provisions

- (a) Coatings or colorants manufactured on or after the effective date of this rule shall comply with the following requirements:
- (1) A coating manufactured prior to the effective date, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to one year after the effective date. This provision does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date-code required by Section 101.5(a)(1).
 - (2) A colorant manufactured prior to the effective date, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to one year after the effective date. This provision does not apply to any colorant that does not display the date or date-code required by Section 101.5(c)(1).
 - (3) Any coatings or colorants that do not display on the product container or package the date on which the product was manufactured, or a code indicating such date, in accordance with Sections 101.5(a)(1) and 101.5(c)(1), shall not be sold, supplied,

or offered for sale.

101.3.2 Container Labeling

- (a) The manufacturer of any architectural or industrial maintenance coating must clearly display on the container label, lid, or bottom such that it is readily observable without disassembling the container or package the date the coating was manufactured or a date code representing the date of manufacture. The date or date code must be displayed on the product such that it is readily observable without removing or disassembling any portion of the product container or packaging.
- (b) The manufacturer of any architectural or industrial maintenance coating must clearly display on the container label or lid a statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of coatings with water. If thinning is not necessary prior to use, the recommendation must specify that the coating is to be applied without thinning.
- (c) The manufacturer of any architectural or industrial maintenance coating must clearly display on the container label, lid, or bottom the VOC content in grams per liter of coating. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the container must display the VOC content including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a multi-component product, the container must display the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredient that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing.
- (d) The manufacturer must clearly display on the container label:
 - (1) For any architectural or industrial maintenance coating, at least one of the following statements:
 - (A) "For industrial use only"
 - (B) "For professional use only"
 - (C) "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use"
 - (2) For any specialty primer, sealer, or undercoating, at least one of the following statements:
 - (C) "For blocking stains"

- (D) “For fire-damaged substrates”
 - (E) “For smoke-damaged substrates”
 - (F) “For water-damaged substrates”
- (3) For any clear topcoat faux finishing coating, “This product can only be sold or used as part of a faux finishing coating system.”
 - (4) For any clear brushing lacquer, “For brush application only” and “This product must not be thinned or sprayed.”
 - (5) For any non-flat high-gloss coating, “High gloss.”
 - (6) For any rust preventative coating, “For metal substrates only.”
 - (7) For any reactive penetrating sealer, “Reactive penetrating sealer.”
 - (8) For any stone consolidant, “Stone consolidant – for professional use only.”
 - (9) For any wood coating, “For wood substrates only.”
 - (10) For any zinc rich primer, at least one of the following statements:
 - (A) “For industrial use only”
 - (B) “For professional use only”
 - (C) “Not for residential use” or “Not intended for residential use”

101.3.3 Recordkeeping

- (a) Manufacturers of a product subject to a VOC content limit in Table 2 must maintain the following records for at least five years and make records available to the Division upon request:
 - (1) The name and mailing address of the manufacturer.
 - (2) The name, address, and telephone number of a contact person.
 - (3) The name of the coating product as it appears on the label and the application coating category.
 - (4) Whether the product is marketed for interior or exterior use or both.
 - (5) Whether the product is marketed as solvent-borne, waterborne, or

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100% solids.

- (6) Whether the coating is a single-component or multi-component product.
- (7) The description of resin or binder in the product.
- (8) The number of gallons sold in Clark County in containers greater than one liter (1.057 quart) and in containers equal to or less than one liter (1.057 quart.)
- (9) The regulatory VOC content and actual VOC content in grams per liter. If thinning is recommended, the regulatory VOC content and the actual VOC content after maximum recommended thinning. If containers less than one liter have a different VOC content than containers greater than one liter, list separately. If the coating is a multi-component product, provide the VOC Content as mixed or catalyzed.
- (10) The names and CAS numbers of the VOC constituents in the product.
- (11) The names and CAS numbers of the VOC constituents in the product that are exempted from the definition of VOC.
- (12) The density of the product in pounds per gallon.
- (13) The percent by weight of solids, all volatile materials, water, and any compounds in the product that are exempted from the definition of VOC.
- (14) The percent by volume of solids, water, and any compounds in the product that are exempted from the definition of VOC.

101.3.5 Thinning

No person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating shall apply or specify the application of a coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in Table 1. VOC Content of Coatings.

101.3.6 General Container Labeling Requirements:

Each manufacturer of any architectural coating subject to this section shall display the information listed in Sections 101.5(a)(1) through 101.5(b)(8) on the coating container (or its label) in which the coating is sold or distributed.

- (a) Date Code: The date the coating was manufactured, or a date code

representing the date, shall be indicated on the label, lid, or bottom of the container. If the manufacturer uses a date code for any coating, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the Control Officer.

- (b) Thinning Recommendations: A statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating shall be indicated on the label or lid of the container. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of coatings with water. If thinning of the coating prior to use is not necessary, the recommendation must specify that the coating is to be applied without thinning.
- (c) VOC Content:
 - (1) VOC content of coatings shall be calculated using equations in Section 101.4(6), as applicable.
 - (2) Each coating container subject to this section shall display one of the following values in grams of VOC per liter of coating:
 - (A) Maximum VOC content as determined from all potential product formulations; or
 - (B) VOC content as determined from actual formulation data for this coating; or
 - (C) VOC content as determined using test methods specified in Section 101.6(b).
 - (D) If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the container must display the VOC content, as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the container must display the VOC content, including the maximum recommended amount of thinning solvent. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of coatings with water.
 - (E) For multicomponent coatings the container must display the VOC content as a mixture of all components including catalysts.
 - (F) If a coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the coating's curing process, the VOC content must include the amount of VOCs emitted during curing.

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101.3.7 Additional Container Labeling Requirements for Specified Coatings subject to this section:

- (a) Faux Finishing Coatings: The labels of all clear topcoat faux finishing coatings shall prominently display the following statement: “This product can only be sold or used as a part of a Faux Finishing coating system.”
- (b) Industrial Maintenance Coatings: Each manufacturer of industrial maintenance coatings shall display on the label or lid of the container in which the coating is sold or distributed one or more of the statements listed below:
 - (1) “For industrial use only.”
 - (2) “For professional use only.”
- (c) Rust Preventative Coatings: The labels of rust preventative coatings shall prominently display the statement “For Metal Substrates Only.”
- (d) Reactive Penetrating Sealers: The labels of reactive penetrating sealers shall prominently display the statement “Reactive Penetrating Sealer.”
- (e) Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters: The labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall prominently display the statement “Specialty Primer, Sealer, Undercoater.”
- (f) Stone Consolidants: The labels of Stone Consolidants shall prominently display the statement “Stone Consolidant – For Professional Use Only.”
- (g) Wood Coatings: The labels of Wood Coatings shall prominently display the statement “For Wood Substrates Only.”
- (h) Zinc-Rich Primers: The labels of Zinc-Rich Primers shall prominently display the statement “For professional use only.”

101.5.3 On or after the effective date, each manufacturer of any colorant subject to this section shall display the information listed in Sections 101.5(c)(1) and 101.5(c)(2) on the container (or its label) in which the colorant is sold or distributed.

- (a) Date Code: The date the colorant was manufactured, or a date code representing the date, shall be indicated on the label, lid, or bottom of the container. If the manufacturer uses a date code for any colorant, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the Control Officer.

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- (b) VOC Content: Each container of any colorant subject to this section shall display one of the following values in grams of VOC per liter of colorant:
 - (1) Maximum VOC content as determined from all potential product formulations; or
 - (2) VOC content as determined from actual formulation data for this colorant; or
 - (3) VOC content as determined using the test methods specified in Section 101.6(b).
- (c) If the colorant contains silanes, siloxanes or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the calculated VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing.

101.4 REPORTING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

101.4.1 Sales Data

A responsible official from each coating manufacturer shall upon request of the Control Officer, provide data concerning the distribution and sales of architectural coatings. The responsible official shall within 180 days provide the following information, including, but not limited to:

- (a) The name and mailing address of the manufacturer.
- (b) The name, mailing address and telephone number of a contact person.
- (c) The name of a coating product as it appears on the label and the applicable coating category.
- (d) Whether the product is marketed for interior or exterior use or both.
- (e) The number of gallons of coatings sold in Clark County in containers with a volume greater than one liter (1.057 quart) and in containers with a volume equal or smaller than one liter (1.057 quart).
- (f) The VOC content of coatings, both actual and regulatory, in grams per liter.

If thinning is recommended, list the VOC content actual and VOC content regulatory calculated using maximum recommended thinning. For a multicomponent coating, list the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed. If coating

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containers with a volume greater than one liter and those with a volume equal to or less than one liter have a different VOC content, list them separately.

- (g) The names and Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers of the VOC constituents in the coating.
- (h) The names and CAS numbers of exempt compounds, as listed in AQR Section 0 – Definitions.
- (i) Whether the product is marketed as containing 100% solids, or as solvent borne or waterborne.
- (j) Description of resins or binders in the coating.
- (k) Whether the coating is single-component or multi-component.
- (l) The density of the coating in pounds per gallon.
- (m) Weight percent of solids, all volatile materials, water, and any exempt compounds, as applicable; and
- (n) Volume percent of solids, water, and exempt compounds, as applicable.

All sales data listed in Section 101.4(a) shall be maintained by a responsible official for a minimum of five years. Sales data submitted by the responsible official to the Control Officer may be claimed as confidential and such information shall be handled in accordance to the procedures specified in 101.4.2.

100.4.2 Confidentiality.

The information submitted by a responsible party under Section 101.4.1 (relating to required reporting of information to the Department) or in accordance with other provisions in this section will be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in NRS 445B.570.

101.4.3 Testing and Methods

- (a) To determining compliance with the VOC content limits in Table 1. VOC Content of Coatings or Table 2. VOC Content of Colorants, the VOC content of a coating or colorant shall be calculated as follows:
 - (1) Except for low-solids coatings, the VOC content of architectural coatings or colorants, also referred to as VOC content regulatory, shall be calculated as weight of VOC per volume of coating or colorant thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation,

excluding the volume of any water and exempt compounds, according to the following equation:

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

Where:

VOC content = grams of VOC per liter of coating or colorant

W_s = weight of all volatiles, in grams

W_w = weight of water, in grams

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

V_m = volume of coating or colorant, in liters

V_w = volume of water, in liters

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

- (b) For low-solids coatings, the VOC content, also referred to as VOC content actual, shall be calculated as weight of VOC per volume of coating or colorant, thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, including the volume of any water and exempt compound:

$$\text{VOC content 1s} = (W_s - W_w - W_{ec}) / (V_m)$$

Where: VOC content 1s = grams of VOC per liter of coating or colorant

W_s = weight of all volatiles, in grams

W_w = weight of water, in grams

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

V_m = volume of coating or colorant, in liters

- (c) The VOC content of a tint base shall be determined without colorant that is added after the tint base is manufactured.
- (d) If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the VOC content must be calculated for the coating as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the VOC content regulatory shall be calculated by including the maximum amount of thinning solvent as recommended by the manufacturer.
- (e) The VOC content of a multicomponent coating shall be calculated as mixed or catalyzed.
- (f) If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the calculated VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing.

- (g) Manufacturers of architectural or industrial maintenance coatings must possess documentation that such coating complies with the VOC content limits in Table 1.

- (1) The VOC content of a coating will be determined as follows:

- (A) For coatings that are low solids coatings:

$$\text{VOC content} = (W_s - W_w - W_{ec})/V_m$$

Where:

VOC content = grams of VOC per liter of coating
(must include the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer)

W_s = weight of volatiles in grams

W_w = weight of water in grams

W_{ec} = weight of exempt compounds in grams

V_m = volume of coating in liters

- (B) For coatings that are not low solids coatings:

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

Where:

VOC content = grams of VOC per liter of coating
(must include the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer)

W_s = weight of volatiles in grams

W_w = weight of water in grams

W_{ec} = weight of exempt compounds in grams

V_m = volume of coating in liters

V_w = volume of water in liters

V_{ec} = volume of exempt compounds in liters

- (ii) The VOC content of multi-component products must be calculated as mixed or catalyzed.

- (iii) The VOC content of coatings containing silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process must include the VOCs emitting during curing.
 - (C) The VOC content of a tint base must be determined without colorant that is added after the tint base is manufactured.
- (2) The physical properties of a coating must be determined using EPA Method 24 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A) (February 27, 2014), SCAQMD Method 303-91 "Determination of Exempt Compounds" (revised 1993), or other test method demonstrated to provide results acceptable for purposes of determining the physical properties of a coating.
- (3) The exempt compounds content of a coating must be determined using ASTM D 3960-05 "Standard Practice for Determining Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Content of Paints and Related Coatings" (2018), SCAQMD Method 303-91 "Determination of Exempt Compounds" (revised 1993), BAAQMD Method 43 "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials" (adopted 1996), BAAQMD Method 41 "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent-Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride" (adopted 1995), or other test method demonstrated to provide results acceptable for purposes of determining the exempt compounds content.
- (4) The VOC content of a coating must be determined using EPA Method 24 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A) (February 27, 2014), formulation data, other reasonable means for predicting that the coating has been formulated as intended (e.g., quality assurance checks, recordkeeping), or other test method demonstrated to provide result acceptable for purposes of determining the VOC content. If there are inconsistencies between EPA Method 24 results and other means for determining VOC content, the Method 24 results will govern.
- (5) The analysis of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of EPA Method 24 "Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings" (40 CFR 59, subpart D, Appendix A) (September 11, 1998).

101.4.4 Test Procedures

The procedures and test methods listed below shall be used to demonstrate compliance with this section.

(a) VOC Content of Coatings or Colorants:

Laboratory determination of the VOC content of coatings or colorants, except for methacrylate multicomponent coatings, shall be conducted by EPA Test Method 24, incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(1). To determine the physical properties of a coating or colorant the standard test methods incorporated by reference in EPA Test Method 24 shall be used.

As an alternative, SCAQMD Method 304-91 (1996), incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(2) may be used.

The exempt compounds content shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (1993) and incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(3), or BAAQMD Method 43 (2005) or BAAQMD Method 41 (2005), incorporated by reference in Sections 101.6(b)(4) and (5), respectively.

To calculate the VOC content of a coating or colorant, the manufacturer may also use formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating or colorant has been formulated as intended (e.g., quality assurance checks, record keeping). However, if there are any inconsistencies between the results of Test Method 24 and any other means for determining VOC content, the Test Method 24 results will govern, except when an alternative method is approved as specified in Section 101.6(c). The Control Officer may also require the manufacturer to conduct analysis according to EPA Test Method 24.

(b) Incorporated Test Methods:

The following test methods are incorporated by reference herein and shall be used to test coatings or colorants subject to provisions of this rule. The most recent version of the ASTM incorporated test methods may be used instead of those specified below.

- (1) **VOC Content of Coatings or Colorants:** The VOC content of a coating or colorant shall be determined by EPA Test Method 24 as it exists in Appendix A of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings".

The VOC content of a coating or colorant with a VOC content of 150 g/l or less shall be determined by ASTM D6886-18, "Standard Test Method for Determination of the Weight Percent Individual Volatile Organic Compounds in Waterborne Air-Dry Coatings by Gas Chromatography"; or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating or colorant has been formulated as intended (e.g., quality assurance checks, record keeping).

- (2) **Alternative Test for VOC Content of Coatings or Colorants:** Alternatively, the VOC content of coatings or colorants may be determined by SCAQMD Method 304-91 (1996), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials", SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples".
- (3) **Flame Spread Index:** The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating shall be determined by the ASTM Designation E 84-99 10, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials," (see section 2, Fire-Retardant Coating).
- (4) **Fire-Resistance Rating:** The fire-resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM designation E 119-98 E 119-08, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials," (see section 2, Fire-Resistive Coating).
- (5) **Gloss Determination:** The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss," (see section 2, Flat Coating, Non-flat Coating, Non-flat - High-Gloss Coating, and Quick Dry Enamel).
- (6) **Metal Content of Coatings:** The metallic content of a coating shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 318-95, "Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction," SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples," (see section 2, Metallic Pigmented Coating and Faux Finish).
- (7) **Acid Content of Coatings:** The acid content of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 1613-06 "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Related Products," (see section 2, Pre-Treatment Wash Primer).
- (8) **Drying Times:** The set-to-touch, dry-hard, dry-to-touch and

dry-to-recoat times of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 1640-95 (1999), "Standard Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature," (see section 2, QuickDry Enamel and Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater). The tack free time of a quick-dry enamel coating shall be determined by the Mechanical Test Method of ASTM Designation D 1640-95.

- (9) **Surface Chalkiness:** The chalkiness of a surface shall be determined using ASTM Designation D 4214-98 07, "Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films," (see section 2, Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater).
- (10) **Exempt Compounds:** The content of compounds exempt under EPA Test Method 24 shall be analyzed by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (1993), "Determination of Exempt Compounds", SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples".
- (11) **Exempt Compounds – Siloxanes:** Cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes shall be analyzed by BAAQMD Test Method 43, "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials", BAAQMD Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted 05/18/2005.
- (12) **Exempt Compounds – Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF):** PCBTF shall be analyzed by BAAQMD Test Method 41, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride", BAAQMD Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted 05/18/2005.
- (13) **Exempt Compounds:** The content of compounds exempt under U.S. EPA Method 24 shall be analyzed by methods referenced in ASTM D 3960-05, SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), "Determination of Exempt Compounds," SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples," (see Section 101.2, Volatile Organic Compound, and Section 101.6.2(b)(2)).
- (14) **VOC Content of Coatings:** The VOC content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. EPA Method 24 as it exists in appendix A of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings," (see Section 101.6.2(b)(2)).

- (15) **Acid Content of Coatings:** See Section 101.3(45). The acid content of Pretreatment Wash Primer shall be determined by ASTM D1613-17, "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products".
- (16) **Aluminum Roof Coatings:** See Section 101.3(3). Aluminum pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Test Method 318-95, "Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction", SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples".
- (17) **Basement Specialty Coatings:** See Section 101.3(7)(a). Hydrostatic Pressure Resistance of Basement Specialty Coatings shall be determined by ASTM D7088-17, "Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry".

See Section 101.3(7)(b). Mold and Mildew Growth Resistance of Basement Specialty Coatings shall be determined by ASTM D3273-16, "Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber", and ASTM D3274-09(2017), "Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Surface Disfigurement of Paint Films by Fungal or Algal Growth, or Soil and Dirt Accumulation".

- (18) **Building Envelope Coatings:** See Section 101.3(13)(a). The air permeance of Building Envelope Coatings shall be determined by ASTM E2178-13, "Standard Test Method for Air Permeance of Building Materials".

See Section 101.3(13)(b)(1). Water resistance testing of Building Envelope Coatings shall be determined by ASTM E331-00(2016), "Standard Test Method for Water Penetration of Exterior Windows, Skylights, Doors, and Curtain Walls by Uniform Static Air Pressure Difference".

See Section 101.3(13)(b)(2). The water vapor permeance of Building Envelope Coatings shall be determined by ASTM E96/E96M-16, "Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials".

- (19) **Fire Resistance Rating:** See Section 101.3(23). The fire resistance rating of fire-resistive coatings shall be determined by

ASTM E119-20, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials".

- (20) **Gloss Determination:** See Sections 101.3(24) and 101.3(40). The gloss of flat and non-flat coatings shall be determined by ASTM D523- 14(2018), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss".
- (21) **Metal Content of Coatings:** See Sections 101.3(22) and 101.3(38). The metal content of a coating shall be determined by SCAQMD Test Method 318-95, "Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X- Ray Diffraction", SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples".
- (22) **Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings:** See Section 101.3(63). The VOC content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be analyzed by the procedures described in 40 CFR Part 59, Subpart D, Appendix A, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings".

Please note that this method has not been approved for Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings used for purposes other than traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multicomponent coatings.

- (23) **Reactive Penetrating Sealer:** See Section 101.3(47)(a). The water repellency of Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall be determined by ASTM C67/C67M-20, "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile"; or ASTM C97/C97M-18, "Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone"; or ASTM C140/C140M-20 "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units".

See Section 101.3(47)(b). The water vapor transmission of Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall be determined by ASTM E96/E96M-16, "Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials"; or ASTM D6490- 99(2014), "Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of NonFilm Forming Treatments Used on Cementitious Panels".

See Section 101.3(47)(c). The chloride screening for Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall be determined using the National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), "Concrete

Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures”.

- (24) **Stone Consolidants:** See Section 101.3(59). Selection and use of Stone Consolidants shall be determined by ASTM E2167-01(2008), “Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants”.
- (25) **Tile and Stone Sealers:** See Section 101.3(61)(a)(1). The absorption of Tile and Stone Sealers shall be determined by ASTM C373- 18, “Standard Test Methods for Determination of Water Absorption and Associated Properties by Vacuum Method for Pressed Ceramic Tile and Glass Tiles and Boil Method for Extruded Ceramic Tiles and Non-tile Fired Ceramic Whiteware Products”; or ASTM C97/C97M-18, “Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone”; or ASTM C642-13, “Standard Test Method for Density, Absorption, and Voids in Hardened Concrete”.

See Section 101.3(61)(a)(2). The static coefficient of friction of Tile and Stone Sealers shall be determined by ANSI A137.1 (2019), “American National Standard of Specifications for Ceramic Tile”.

See Section 101.3(61)(a)(4). The water vapor transmission of Tile and Stone Sealers shall be determined by ASTM E96/E96M-16, “Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials”.

- (26) **Tub and Tile Refinish Coating:** See Section 101.3(64)(a). The scratch hardness of Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings shall be measured by ASTM D3363-05(2011), “Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test”.

See Section 101.3(64)(b). The abrasion resistance of Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings shall be determined by ASTM D4060-19, “Standard Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser”.

See Section 101.3(64)(c). The water resistance of Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings shall be determined by ASTM D4585/D4585M-18, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation”, and ASTM D714-02(2017), “Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints”.

See Section 101.3(64)(d). The adhesion of Tub and Tile Refinish

Coatings shall be determined by ASTM D4585/D4585M-18, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D3359-17, "Standard Test Methods for Rating Adhesion by Tape Test".

- (27) **Waterproofing Membranes:** See Section 101.3(71). The properties of waterproofing membranes shall be determined by ASTM C836/C836M-18, "Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course".
- (28) **Nuclear Coatings:** The radiation resistance of a nuclear coating shall be determined by ASTM D 4082-02 "Standard Test Method for Effects of Gamma Radiation on Coatings for Use in Light-Water Nuclear Power Plants" (see Section 101.2, Nuclear Coatings). The chemical resistance of nuclear coatings shall be determined by ASTM D 3912-95 (2001) "Standard Test Method for Chemical Resistance of Coatings Used in Light-Water Nuclear Power Plants" (see section 101.2, Nuclear Coatings)

(c) Alternative Test Methods:

Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with Section 101.6(b) after review and approval in writing by the Department, and EPA, may also be used.

101.5 COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

All persons subject to this section shall comply with all the section's provisions by the effective date.

101.6 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of Section 101, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) **"Adhesive"** means any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.
- (2) **"Aerosol Coating Product"** means a pressurized coating containing pigments or resins that dispenses coating product ingredients by means of a propellant and is packaged in a disposable container either for hand-held application or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic marking applications.
- (3) **"Aluminum Roof Coating"** means a coating labeled and formulated

exclusively for application to roofs and containing at least 84 grams of elemental aluminum pigment per liter of coating (at least 0.7 lbs/gallon) as determined in accordance with South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) Test Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(7).

- (4) **“Appurtenance”** means any accessory to a stationary structure coated at the site of installation, whether installed or detached, including, but not limited to: bathroom and kitchen fixtures; cabinets; concrete forms; doors; elevators; fences; hand railings; heating equipment, air conditioning equipment, and other fixed mechanical equipment or stationary tools; lampposts; partitions; pipes and piping systems; rain gutters and downspouts; stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks, fire escapes and window screens.
- (5) **“Architectural Coating”** means coating to be applied to stationary structures and/or their appurtenances at the site of installation (stationary source), to portable buildings including mobile homes at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in off-site shops or to non-stationary structures such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles, and adhesives are not considered architectural coatings.
- (6) **“ASTM”** means ASTM International.
- (7) **“Basement Specialty Coating”** means a clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a hydrostatic seal for basements and other below grade surfaces. Basement Specialty Coatings must meet the following criteria:
 - (a) Be capable of withstanding at least 10 psi of hydrostatic pressure as determined in accordance with ASTM D7088-17 incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(8); and
 - (b) Be resistant to mold and mildew growth determined in accordance with ASTM D3273-16 and achieve a microbial growth rating of 8 or more as determined in accordance with ASTM D3274-09(2017), both incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(8).
- (8) **“Bitumens”** means black or brown materials including, but not limited to, asphalt, tar, pitch, and asphaltite that are soluble in carbon disulfide, consist mainly of hydrocarbons, and obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum or coal.

- (9) **“Bituminous Roof Coating”** means a coating which incorporates bitumens and is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.
- (10) **“Bituminous Roof Primer”** means a primer which incorporates bitumens, is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing and intended for preparing a weathered or aged surface or improving the adhesion of subsequent surfacing components.
- (11) **“Bond Breaker”** means a coating labeled and formulated for application between layers of concrete to prevent a freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the layer over which it is poured.
- (12) **“Building Envelope”** means the ensemble of exterior and demising partitions of a building that enclose conditioned space.
- (13) **“Calcimine Recoaters”** means a flat solvent borne coating formulated and recommended specifically for recoating calcimine-painted ceilings and other calcimine-painted substrates.
- (14) **“Clear Brushing Lacquers”** means clear wood finishes, excluding clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by solvent evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film, which are intended exclusively for application by brush and which are labeled as specified in subsection 4.1.56. Effective for products manufactured on or after the date, the Clear Brushing Lacquers coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.
- (15) **“Clear Wood Coatings”** means clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film. Effective for products manufactured on or after the effective date, the Clear Wood coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1.
- (16) **“Building Envelope Coating”** means the fluid applied coating 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 strand 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/ft² @ 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 E2178-13, incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(9); 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:
 - (1) Passes water resistance testing accordance to ASTM E331-00(2016), incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(9); and
 - (2) Water vapor permeance is classified in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M-16, incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(9).
- (17) “**CARB**” means the California Air Resources Board.
- (18) “**Coating**” means a material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.
- (19) “**Colorant**” means a dispersion of a concentrated pigment in water, solvent and/or binder that is added to an architectural coating after packaging in sale units to produce the desired color.
- (20) “**Concrete Curing Compound**” means a coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to perform the following functions:
 - (a) Retard the evaporation of water; or
 - (b) Harden or dust proof the surface of freshly poured concrete.
- (21) “**Concrete/Masonry Sealer**” means a clear or opaque coating labeled and formulated primarily for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:
 - (a) Prevent penetration of water.
 - (b) Provide resistance against abrasion, acids, alkalis, mildew, staining or ultraviolet light.

- (c) Harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.
- (22) “**Concrete Surface Retarders**” means a mixture of retarding ingredients such as extender pigments, primary pigments, resin, and solvent that interact chemically with the cement to prevent hardening on the surface where the retarder is applied, allowing the retarded mix of cement and sand at the surface to be washed away to create an exposed aggregate finish.
- (23) “**Conjugated Oil Varnish**” means a clear or semi-transparent wood coating, labeled as such, excluding lacquers or shellacs, based on a natural occurring conjugated vegetable oil (Tung oil) and modified with other natural or synthetic resins; a minimum of fifty percent of the resin solids consisting of conjugated oil. Supplied as a single component product, conjugated oil varnishes penetrate and seal the wood. Film formation is due to polymerization of the oil. These varnishes may contain small amounts of pigment to control the final gloss or sheen.
- (24) “**Conversion Varnish**” means a clear acid curing coating with an alkyd or other resin blended with amino resins and supplied as a single component or two-component product. Conversion varnishes produce a hard, durable, clear finish designed for professional application to wood flooring. This film formation is the result of an acid-catalyzed condensation reaction, affecting trans-etherification at the reactive ethers of the amino resins.
- (25) “**Driveway Sealer**” means a coating labeled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:
- (a) Fill cracks.
 - (b) Seal surface to provide protection.
 - (c) Restore or preserve the appearance.
- (26) “**Dry Fog Coating**” means a coating labeled and formulated only for spray application to ensure that overspray droplets dry before subsequent contact with incidental surfaces in the vicinity of the surface coating activity.
- (27) “**Exempt Compound**” means a compound identified as exempt under the definition of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), in AQR Section 0 (Definitions). Exempt compounds content of a coating shall be

determined by U.S. EPA Method 24, methods referenced in ASTM D 3960-05, or South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 303-91 (Revised February 1993) (incorporated by reference in Sections 101.62(b)(4) through 101.6.2(b)(8).

- (28) **“Faux Finishing Coating”** means a coating labeled and formulated to use as:
- (a) A glaze or textured coating to create artistic effects including, but not limited to, dirt, old age, smoke damage, suede, simulated marble, or wood grain; or
 - (b) A decorative coating to create a metallic, iridescent, or pearlescent appearance that contains at least 48 g/liter (0.4 lbs/gallon) of pearlescent mica pigment or other pearlescent pigment as applied; or
 - (c) A decorative coating to create a metallic appearance that contains less than 48 g/liter (0.4 lbs/gal) of elemental metallic pigment, as applied, determined by SCAQMD Test Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(12); or
 - (d) A decorative coating to create a metallic appearance that requires a clear topcoat to prevent the degradation of the finish under the normal use conditions. This coating must contain more than 48 g/liter (0.4 lbs/gal) of elemental metallic pigment, as applied, determined by SCAQMD Test Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(12); or
 - (e) A clear topcoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing coating defined in this Section 101.3(22), sold, and used solely as part of a Faux Finishing coating system and labeled in accordance with Section 101.5(b)(1).
- (29) **“Fire-Resistive Coating”** means a coating labeled and formulated to protect the structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials. This coating category includes sprayed fire-resistive materials and intumescent coatings that are used to bring structural materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The fire-resistive coatings shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E119-20, incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(a)(4). *The fire-resistive coatings and the testing agency must also be approved by building code officials.*
- (30) **“Fire-Retardant Coating”** means a coating labeled and formulated to

retard ignition and flame spread, that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing building and construction materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The fire-retardant coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-retardant coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 84-99 10. (incorporated by reference in subsection 101.6(a)(3).

- (31) **“Flat Coating”** means a coating that is not described under any other definition in this section and that registers gloss less than 15 on an 85-degree meter, or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter in accordance with ASTM D523-14(2018) incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(5).
- (32) **“Floor Coating”** means an opaque coating labeled and formulated for application to flooring, including, but not limited to, decks, porches, steps, garage floors, and other horizontal surfaces which may be subject to foot traffic.
- (33) **“Form-Release Compound”** means a coating labeled and formulated for application to a concrete form to prevent the freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form. The form may be made of wood, metal, or some material other than concrete.
- (34) **“Graphic Arts Coating or Sign Paint”** means a coating labeled and formulated for hand application by artists using brush, air brush or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.
- (35) **“High-Temperature Coating”** means a high-performance coating labeled and formulated for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 400°F (204°C).
- (36) **“Impacted Immersion Coating”** A high performance maintenance coating formulated and recommended for application to steel structures subject to immersion in turbulent, debris-laden water. These coatings are specifically resistant to high-energy impact damage by floating ice or debris.
- (37) **“Industrial Maintenance Coating”** means high performance architectural coatings, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for application to various substrates, including floors, labeled as specified in Section 101.5(b)(2) and exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental

conditions:

- (a) Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non- aqueous), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation; or
 - (b) Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic, or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, chemical mixtures, or solutions; or
 - (c) Frequent exposure to temperature above 250°F (121°C); or
 - (d) Frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and frequent scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or
 - (e) Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.
- (38) “**Interior Stain**” means a stain labeled and formulated exclusively for use on interior surfaces.
- (39) “**Intumescent**” is a material that swells because of heat exposure, thus increasing in volume and decreasing in density.
- (40) “**Lacquer**” means a clear or opaque wood coating, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film.
- (41) “**Low-Solids Coating**” means a coating that contains one pound or less of solids per gallon (120 grams or less of solids per liter) of coating material. The VOC content of low-solids coatings shall be calculated as VOC content of material in accordance with Section 101.4(6)(b).
- (42) “**Magnesite Cement Coating**” means a coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.
- (43) “**Manufacturer’s Maximum Thinning Recommendation**” means the maximum recommended thinning ratio that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.
- (44) “**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 section, market does not mean to

generally promote or advertise coatings.

- (45) **“Mastic Texture Coating”** means a coating labeled and formulated to cover holes and minor cracks, conceal surface irregularities, and applied in a single coat of at least 0.010 inch (10 mils) dry film thickness.
- (46) **“Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF)”** means a composite wood product, panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulosic fibers (usually wood) made by dry forming and pressing of a resinated fiber mat.
- (47) **“Metallic Pigmented Coating”** means a coating labeled and formulated to provide a metallic appearance. The coating must contain at least 48 g/liter of coating (0.4 lbs/gallon) of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc), as applied and as tested by SCAQMD Test Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Section 101.6.2(b)(6). This coating category does not include Zinc-Rich Primers or coatings applied to roofs.
- (48) **“Multi-Color Coating”** means a coating labeled and formulated to exhibit more than one color when applied in a single coat and packaged in a single coat.
- (49) **“Non-flat Coating”** means a coating that is not described by any other definition of this section, and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85-degree meter and 5 or greater on a 60-degree meter as measured in accordance with ASTM D523-14(2018), incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(5).
- (50) **“Nuclear Coating”** means a protective coating formulated and recommended to seal porous surfaces such as steel (or concrete) that otherwise would be subject to intrusion by radioactive materials. These coatings must be resistant to long-term (service life) cumulative radiation exposure according to ASTM Method 4082-02 (incorporated by reference into subsection 101.6.2(b)(28), relatively easy to decontaminate, and resistant to various chemicals to which the coatings are likely to be exposed according to ASTM Method D 3912-95 (2001) (incorporated by reference into subsection 101.6.2(b)(28).
- (51) **“Particle Board”** means a composite wood product panel, molding, or other building component composed of cellulosic material (usually wood) in the form of discreet particles, as distinguished from fibers, flakes, or strands, which are pressed together with resin.
- (52) **“Pearlescent”** means exhibiting various colors depending on the angle of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.

- (53) **“Plywood”** means a panel consisting of layers of wood veneers or composite core pressed together with resin. Plywood includes panels made by either hot or cold pressing (with resin) veneers to a platform.
- (54) **“Post-Consumer Coating”** means a finished coating generated by a business or a consumer that has served its intended end uses and is recovered from or otherwise diverted from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.
- (55) **“Pretreatment Wash Primer”** means a primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, and labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats. The acidity of a Pretreatment Wash Primer shall be measured by ASTM D1613-17 incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(6).
- (56) **“Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters”** mean coatings labeled and formulated for one or more of the following purposes:
- (a) To provide a firm bond between the substrate and the subsequent coatings.
 - (b) To prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate.
 - (c) To prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.
 - (d) To provide a smooth surface for the subsequent application of coatings.
 - (e) To provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate.
 - (f) To block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of the substrate.
- (57) **“Reactive Penetrating Sealer”** means a clear or pigmented coating labeled and formulated for application to above-grade concrete and masonry to provide protection from water and waterborne contaminants, including, but not limited to, alkalis, acids, and salts. Reactive Penetrating Sealers must penetrate concrete and masonry substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. This coating lines the pores of concrete and masonry with hydrophobic coating but does not form a surface film.

Reactive Penetrating Sealers must be labeled as such according to the requirements of Section 101.5.2(d) and meet the following requirements:

- (a) Improve water repellency after application on concrete or masonry by at least 80% verified on standardized test specimens in accordance with ASTM C67/C67M-20, ASTM C97/C97M-18 or ASTM C140/C140M-20, incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(23); and
 - (b) Sealer must not reduce the water vapor transmission rate by more than 2 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M-05 (incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(23)).
 - (c) Reactive penetrating sealers labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic surface chloride screening must meet the performance criteria in the National Cooperative Highway Research 244 (1981) incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(23).
- (58) **Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealer:** A clear or pigmented coating that is labeled and formulated for application to above-grade carbonate stone substrates to provide protection from water and waterborne contaminants, including but not limited to, alkalis, acids, and salts. Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealers must penetrate into carbonate stone substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealers line the pores of carbonate stone substrates with a hydrophobic coating, but do not form a surface film. Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealers must meet all the following criteria:
- (59)
- (a) The Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealer must improve water repellency at least 80 percent after application on a carbonate stone substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with one or more of the following standards: ASTM C67-07, or ASTM C97-02, or ASTM C140-06 (incorporated by reference in section 101.6.2(b)(23)); and
- (60)
- (b) The Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealer must not reduce the water vapor transmission rate by more than 10 percent after application on a carbonate stone substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in

accordance with ASTM E96/E96M-05. (incorporated by reference in section 101.6.2(b)(23).

- (c) Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealers must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in section 101.5.2.(d).
 - (61) **“Recycled Coating”** means an architectural coating formulated to contain a minimum of 50% by volume of post-consumer coating, with a maximum of 50% by volume of secondary industrial or virgin materials.
 - (62) **“Residential”** means areas where people reside or lodge, including, but not limited to, single and multiple family dwellings, condominiums, mobile homes, apartment complexes, motels, and hotels.
 - (63) **“Roof Coating”** means a non-bituminous coating labeled and formulated for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration, reflecting ultraviolet light, or reflecting solar radiation.
 - (64) **“Rust Preventative Coating”** means a coating labeled and formulated to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces:
 - (a) For the following applications:
 - (1) Direct-to-metal coating; or
 - (2) Coating intended for application over rusty, previously coated metal surfaces.
 - (b) Does not include:
 - (1) Coatings that are required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer, or
 - (2) coatings that are intended for use on wood or other non-metallic surfaces.
- Rust Preventative Coatings must be used only for metal surfaces and labeled as such in accordance with Section 101.5.2(c).
- (65) **“Secondary Industrial Materials”** mean products or by-products of the paint manufacturing processes that are of known composition and have economic value but can no longer be used for their intended purpose.
 - (66) **“Semitransparent Coating”** means a coating that contains binders and colored pigments and is formulated to change the color of the surface but not conceal its grain patterns or texture.

- (67) **“Shellac”** means a clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Laccifer lacca*) and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.
- (68) **“Shop Application”** means application of a coating to a product or a component of a product in or on the premises of a factory or a shop as part of a manufacturing, production, or repairing process.
- (69) **“Solicit”** means to require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.
- (70) **“Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters”** mean coatings formulated for application to a substrate to block water-soluble stains resulting from fire damage, smoke damage, or water damage. Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters must be labeled as such according to the requirements of Section 101.5.2(e).
- (71) **“Stain”** means a semitransparent or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface, but not to conceal the grain pattern or texture.
- (72) **“Stone Consolidant”** means a coating labeled and formulated for application to stone substrates to repair historical structures that have been damaged by weathering or other decay mechanisms. Stone Consolidants penetrate stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material. Stone Consolidants are for professional use only and must be labeled according to the requirements of Section 101.5.2(f). Stone Consolidants must be specified and used in accordance with ASTM E2167-01(2008), incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(24).
- (73) **“Swimming Pool Coating”** means a coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals. Swimming pool coatings include coatings used for swimming pool repair and maintenance.
- (74) **“Tile and Stone Sealers”** means a clear or pigmented sealer that is used for sealing tile, stone, or grout to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light or straining and which meet one of the following subcategories:
- (b) Penetrating sealers are polymer solutions that cross-link in the substrate and must meet the following criteria:

- (1) A fine particle structure to penetrate dense tile such as porcelain with absorption as low as 0.10 percent per ASTM C373-18, ASTM C97/C97M-18, or ASTM C642-13, incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(16);
 - (2) Retain or increase static coefficient of friction per ANSI A137.1 (2019), incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(16);
 - (3) Not create a topical surface film on the tile or stone; and
 - (4) Allow vapor transmission per ASTM E96/E96M-16, incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(16).
- (c) Film forming sealers which leave a protective film on the surface.
- (75) **“Tint Base”** means an architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.
- (76) **“Traffic Marking Coating”** means a coating labeled and formulated for marking and striping streets, highways, or other traffic surfaces including, but not limited to, curbs, berms, driveways, parking lots, sidewalks, and airport runways. This coating category also includes Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings used as traffic marking coatings. The VOC content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be analyzed by the procedures in 40 CFR Part 59, Subpart D, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(13).
- (77) **“Tub and Tile Refinish Coating”** means a clear or opaque coating labeled and formulated exclusively for refinishing the surface of a bathtub, shower, sink, or countertop. Tub and Tile Refinish coatings must have all the following properties:
- (a) Scratch hardness of 3H or more and a gouge hardness of 4H or more. Scratch hardness must be determined on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D3363-05(2011), incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(17).
 - (b) Weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles. Weight loss must be determined with CS 17 wheels on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D4060-19, incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(17).
 - (c) Withstand 1000 hours of more of exposure, with few or no #8 blisters. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in

accordance with ASTM D4585/D4585M-18 and ASTM D714-02(2017), incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(17).

- (d) Adhesion rating of 4B or better after 24 hours recovery. Adhesion rating must be determined by on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585/D4585M-18 and ASTM D3359-17, incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(17).
- (78) **“Veneer”** means thin sheets of wood peeled or sliced from logs for use in the manufacture of wood products such as plywood, laminated veneer lumber, or other products.
- (79) **“Virgin Materials”** mean materials that contain no secondary industrial materials or post-consumer coatings.
- (80) **“Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)”** means the same as defined in Section 0 – Definitions.
- (81) **“VOC Content Actual”** means the weight of VOC per total volume of coating or colorant, including any water and exempt compounds, and calculated as specified in Section 101.4(6)(2).
- (82) **“VOC Content Regulatory”** also known as “VOC content, less water and exempt compounds”, means the weight of VOC per volume of coating or colorant, excluding the volume of water and exempt compounds, and calculated as specified in Section 101.4(6)(1).
- (83) **“VOC Content of Material”** means the same as VOC Content Actual.
- (84) **“Waterproofing Membrane”** means a clear or opaque coating labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a seamless coat that prevents any penetration of liquid water into the substrate. These coatings are intended for the following waterproofing applications: below-grade surfaces, between concrete slabs, inside tunnels, inside concrete planters, and under flooring materials. Waterproofing Membranes must meet the following criteria:
- (a) Coating must be applied in a single coat of at least 0.025 inch (25 mils) dry film thickness; and
- (b) Coatings must meet or exceed the requirements of ASTM C836/C836M-18 incorporated by reference in Section 101.6(b)(18).

The Waterproofing Membrane category does not include topcoats that

meet the definition of Concrete/Masonry Sealer category (e.g., parking deck topcoats, pedestrian deck topcoats, etc.).

- (85) **“Wood Coating”** means a coating labeled according to the requirements of Section 101.5(b)(7) and formulated only for application to wood substrates. The Wood Coating category includes the following clear and semitransparent coatings: lacquers, varnishes, sanding sealers, penetrating oils, clear stains, and wood conditioners used as undercoats, and wood sealers used as topcoats. The Wood Coating category also includes the following opaque coatings: opaque lacquers, opaque sanding sealers and opaque lacquer undercoaters. The Wood Coating category does not include the following: clear sealers that are labeled and formulated for use on concrete/masonry surfaces; or coatings intended for substrates other than wood.
- (86) **“Wood Preservative”** means a coating labeled and formulated to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack, that is registered with both the U.S. EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 United States Code Section 136, et seq.) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.
- (87) **“Wood Substrate”** means a product made of wood, particleboard, plywood, medium density fiberboard, rattan, wicker, bamboo, or composite products with exposed wood grain. Wood Substrate does not include items comprised of simulated wood.
- (88) **“Zinc-Rich Primer”** means a coating that meets all the following specifications:
- (a) Contains at least 65 weight percent of total solids as metallic zinc powder or zinc dust.
 - (b) Formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coatings; and
 - (c) Intended for professional use only and labeled as such in accordance with the labeling requirements of Section 101.5(b)(8).