

REGULATION IV
PROHIBITIONS

RULE 426 ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

(Adopted 5-16-79; Revised 3-17-82, 12-15-82, 12-21-83, 12-13-84, 8-25-93, 12-18-96, 4-17-02, and 8-15-12.)

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PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Rule is to limit the emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) from the use of architectural coatings.

1.2 Applicability

The provisions of this Rule shall apply to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, manufacturers, blends, or repackages any architectural coating for use within this District, as well as any person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating within the District.

1.3 Exemptions

This Rule shall not apply to the following:

- 1.3.1 Architectural coatings supplied, sold, offered for sale, or manufactured for use outside of this District or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging;
- 1.3.2 With the exception of section 5, this rule does not apply to any architectural coatings that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quarts) or less; and

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1.3.3 Any aerosol coating product.

1.4 Effective Dates

This Rule as revised is effective August 15, 2012.

1.5 References

The requirements of this Rule arise from the provisions of the California Clean Air Act and amendments (Health and Safety Code Section 40910 *et seq.*) and the federal Clean Air Act and amendments (42 U.S.C. Section 7401 *et seq.*) Related or referenced District Rules include: 101 (Definitions); 416 (Solvents); 429 (Applications of Nonarchitectural Coatings).

PART 2 DEFINITIONS

2.1 Adhesive

Any chemical substance that is applied for the purposes of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means. Under this Rule, adhesives are not considered architectural coatings.

2.2 Aerosol Coating Product

A pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held applications, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marketing applications.

2.3 Aluminum Roof Coating

A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for applications to roofs and containing at least 84 grams of elemental aluminum pigment per liter of coating (at least 0.7 pounds per gallons). Pigment content shall be determined in accordance with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.4

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2.4 Antifouling Coating

A coating labeled and formulated for application to submerged stationary structures and their appurtenances to prevent or reduce the attachment of marine or freshwater biological organisms. To qualify as an antifouling coating, the coating must be registered with both the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Section 136, *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

2.5 Appurtenance

Any accessory to a stationary structure coated at the site of installation, whether installed or detached, including but not limited to: bathroom and kitchen fixtures; cabinets; concrete forms; doors; elevators; fences; hand railings; heating equipment, air conditioning equipment and other fixed mechanical equipment or stationary tools; lampposts; partitions; pipes and piping systems; rain gutters and downspouts; stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks, and fire escapes; and window screens.

2.6 Architectural Coating

A coating to be applied to stationary structures or their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in shop applications or to non-stationary structures such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles, and adhesives are not considered architectural coatings for the purposes of this Rule.

2.7 Basement Specialty Coating

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:

- 2.7.1 Coating must be capable of withstanding at least 10 psi of hydrostatic pressure, as determined in accordance with ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials) D7088-04, which is incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.12; and
- 2.7.2 Coating must be resistant to mold and mildew growth and must achieve a microbial growth rating of 8 or more, as determined in accordance with ATSM D3273-00 and ASTM D3274-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.18.

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2.8 Bitumens

Black or brown materials, including but not limited to, asphalt, tar, pitch, and asphaltite that are soluble in carbon disulfide, consist mainly of hydrocarbons, and are obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum or coal.

2.9 Bituminous Roof Coating

A coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.

2.10 Bituminous Roof Primer

A primer which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing and intended for the purpose of preparing a weathered or aged surface or improving the adhesion of subsequent surfacing components.

2.11 Bond Breaker

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.

2.12 Coating

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.

2.13 Colorant

A concentrated pigment dispersion in water, solvent, and/or binder that is added to an architectural coating after packaging in sale units to produce the desired color.

2.14 Concrete Curing Compound

A coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to perform one or more of the following functions:

2.14.1 Retard the evaporation of water; or

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2.14.2 Harden or dustproof the surface of freshly poured concrete.

2.15 Concrete/Masonry Sealer

A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated primarily for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

2.15.1 Prevent penetration of water; or

2.15.2 Provide resistance against abrasion, alkalis, acids, mildew, staining, or ultraviolet light; or

2.15.3 Harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.

2.16 Driveway Sealer

A coating labeled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

2.16.1 Fill cracks; or

2.16.2 Seal the surface to provide protection; or

2.16.3 Restore or preserve the appearance.

2.17 Dry Fog Coating

A coating labeled and formulated only for spray application such that overspray droplets dry before subsequent contact with incidental surfaces in the vicinity of the surface coating activity.

2.18 Exempt Compounds

As defined in District Rule 101, Definitions. Exempt compounds content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. EPA Method 24 or SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.8.

2.19 Faux Finishing Coating

A coating labeled and formulated to meet one or more of the following criteria:

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- 2.19.1 A glaze or textured coating used to create artistic effects, including but not limited to; dirt, suede, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain; or
- 2.19.2 A decorative coating used to create a metallic, iridescent, or pearlescent appearance that contains 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); or
- 2.19.3 A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains less than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (less than 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.4; or
- 2.19.4 A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains greater than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (greater than 0.4 pounds per gallon) and which requires a clear topcoat to prevent the degradation of the finish under normal use conditions. The metallic pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.4; or
- 2.19.5 A clear topcoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing coating that meets the requirements of subsection 2.19.1, 2.19.2, 2.19.3, or 2.19.4.

2.20 Fire-Resistive Coating

A coating labeled and formulated to protect structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials. The Fire Resistive category includes sprayed fire resistive materials and intumescent fire resistive coatings that are used to bring structural materials into compliance with federal, State, and local building code requirements. Fire Resistive coatings shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 119-07, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.2. Fire Resistive coatings and testing agencies must be approved by building code officials.

2.21 Flat Coating

A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this Rule and that registers gloss less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.3.

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2.22 Floor Coating

An opaque coating that is 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.

2.23 Form-Release Compound

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 consist of wood, metal, or some material other than concrete.

2.24 Graphic Arts Coatings or Sign Paint

A coating labeled and formulated for hand-application by artists using brush, airbrush, or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals, including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.

2.25 High-Temperature Coating

A high performance coating labeled and formulated for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F).

2.26 Industrial Maintenance Coating

A high performance architectural coating, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for application to substrates, including floors, exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions listed in subsections 2.26.1 through 2.26.5:

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

2.26.2 Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions; or

2.26.3 Frequent exposure to temperatures above 121°C (250°F); or

2.26.4 Frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and frequent scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or

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2.26.5 Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

2.27 Low Solids Coating

A coating containing 0.12 kilograms or less of solids per liter (1 pound or less of solids per gallon) of coating material as recommended for application by the manufacturer. The VOC content for Low Solids Coatings shall be calculated in accordance with subsection 2.62.

2.28 Magnesite Cement Coating

A coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

2.29 Manufacturer's Maximum Thinning Recommendation

The maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

2.30 Mastic Texture Coating

A coating labeled and formulated to cover holes and minor cracks and to conceal surface irregularities, and is applied in a single coat of at least 10 mils (at least 0.010 inch) dry film thickness.

2.31 Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF)

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.

2.32 Metallic Pigmented Coating

A coating that is labeled and formulated to provide a metallic appearance. Metallic Pigmented coatings must contain at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc) per liter of coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.4. The Metallic Pigmented Coating category does not include coatings applied to roofs or Zinc-Rich Primers.

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2.33 Multi-Color Coating

A coating that is packaged in a single container and that is labeled and formulated to exhibit more than one color when applied in a single coat.

2.34 Nonflat Coating

A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this Rule and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on a 85-degree meter and five or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.3.

2.35 Nonflat - High Gloss Coating

A nonflat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.3.

2.36 Particleboard

A composite wood product panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulosic material (usually wood) in the form of discrete particles, as distinguished from fibers, flakes, or strands, which are pressed together with resin.

2.37 Pearlescent

Exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of pearl.

2.38 Plywood

A panel product consisting of layers of wood veneers or composite core pressed together with resin. Plywood includes panel products made by either hot or cold pressing (with resin) veneers to a platform.

2.39 Post-Consumer Coating

Finished coatings generated by a business or consumer that have served their intended end uses, and are recovered from or otherwise diverted from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.

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2.40 Pre-Treatment Wash Primer

A primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1613-06, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.5, that is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.

2.41 Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater

A coating labeled and formulated for one or more of the following purposes:

2.41.1 To provide a firm bond between the substrate and the subsequent coatings; or

2.41.2 To prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate; or

2.41.3 To prevent harm to subsequent coating by materials in the substrate; or

2.41.4 To provide a smooth surface for the subsequent application of coatings; or

2.41.5 To provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate; or

2.41.6 To block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate.

2.42 Reactive Penetrating Sealer

A clear or pigmented coating that is 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 penetrate into concrete and masonry substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. Reactive Penetrating Sealers line the pores of concrete and masonry substrates with a hydrophobic coating, but do not form a surface film. Reactive Penetrating Sealers must meet all of the following criteria:

2.42.1 The Reactive Penetrating Sealer must 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, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.19: ASTM C67-07, or ASTM C97-02, or ASTM C140-06; and

2.42.2 The Reactive Penetrating 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,

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in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M-05, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.20; and

2.42.3 Products labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic surface chloride screening applications must meet the performance criteria listed in the National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.21.

2.43 Recycled Coating

An architectural coating formulated such that it contains a minimum of 50% by volume post-consumer coating, with a maximum of 50% by volume secondary industrial materials or virgin materials.

2.44 Residential

Areas where people reside or lodge, including, but not limited to, single and multiple family dwellings, condominiums, mobile homes, apartment complexes, motels, and hotels.

2.45 Roof Coating

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.

2.46 Rust Preventative Coating

A coating formulated to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces for one or more of the following applications:

2.46.1 Direct-to metal coating; or

2.46.2 Coating intended for application over rusty, previously coated surfaces.

The Rust Preventative category does not include the following:

2.46.3 Coatings that are required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer; or

2.46.4 Coatings that are intended for use on wood or any other non-metallic surface.

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2.47 Secondary Industrial Materials:

Products or by-products of the paint manufacturing process that are of known composition and have economic value but can no longer be used for their intended purpose.

2.48 Semitransparent Coating:

A coating that contains binders and colored pigments and is formulated to change the color of the surface, but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

2.49 Shellac

A clear or opaque coating labeled and formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Lacifer lacca*), and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

2.50 Shop Application

Application of a coating to a product or a component of a product in or on the premises of a factory or a shop as part of a manufacturing, production, or repairing process (e.g., original equipment manufacturing coatings).

2.51 Solicit

To require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.

2.52 Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater

A coating that is formulated for application to a substrate to block water-soluble stains resulting from: fire damage; smoke damage; or water damage.

2.53 Stain

A semitransparent or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

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2.54 Stone Consolidant:

A coating that is 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 penetrate into stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material. Stone Consolidants must be specified and used in accordance with ASTM E2167-01, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.22.

2.55 Swimming Pool Coating

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.

2.56 Tint Base

An architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.

2.57 Traffic Marking Coating

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.

2.58 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating:

A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated exclusively for refinishing the surface of a bathtub, shower, sink, or countertop. Tub and Tile Refinish coatings must meet all of the following criteria:

2.58.1 The coating must have a scratch hardness of 3H or harder and a gouge hardness of 4H or greater. This must be determined on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D3363-05, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.14; and

2.58.2 The coating must have a weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles. This must be determined with CS-17 wheels on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D4060-07, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.15; and

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2.58.3 The coating must withstand 1000 hours or more of exposure with few or no #8 blisters. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99, and ASTM D714-02e1, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.16; and

2.58.4 The coating must have an adhesion rating of 4B or better after 24 hours of recovery. This must be determined with unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99 and ASTM D3359-02, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.13.

2.59 Veneer:

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.

2.60 Virgin Materials:

Materials that contain no post-consumer coatings or secondary industrial materials.

2.61 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)

As defined in District Rule 101, Definitions.

2.62 VOC Actual:

VOC Actual is the weight of VOC per volume of coating and it is calculated with the following equation;

$$\text{VOC Actual} = \frac{(W_s - W_w - W_{ec})}{(V_m)}$$

Where:

VOC Actual = the grams of VOC per liter of coating (also known as “Material VOC”)

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

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2.63 VOC Content:

The weight of VOC per volume of coating. VOC Content is VOC Regulatory, as defined in subsection 2.64, for all coatings except those in the Low Solids category. For coatings in the Low Solids category, the VOC Content is VOC Actual, as defined in subsection 2.62. If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC content is VOC Regulatory as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing.

2.64 VOC Regulatory:

VOC Regulatory is the weight of VOC per volume of coating, less the volume of water and exempt compounds. It is calculated with the following equation;

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

Where:

- VOC Regulatory = grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds (also known as “Coating VOC”)
- 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

2.65 Waterproofing Membrane:

A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a seamless waterproofing membrane that prevents any penetration of liquid water into the substrate. Waterproofing Membranes 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:

2.65.1 Coatings must be applied in a single coat of at least 25 mils (at least 0.025 inch) dry film thickness; and

2.65.2 Coating must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM C836-06, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.17.

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The Waterproofing Membrane category does not include topcoats that are included in the Concrete/Masonry Sealer category (e.g., parking deck topcoats, pedestrian deck topcoats, etc.).

2.66 Wood Coatings:

Coatings labeled and formulated for application to wood substrates only. The Wood Coatings category includes the following clear and semitransparent coatings: lacquers; varnishes; sanding sealers; penetrating oils; clear stains; wood conditioners used as undercoats; and wood sealers used as topcoats. The Wood Coatings category also includes the following opaque wood coatings: opaque lacquers; opaque sanding sealers; and opaque lacquer undercoaters. The Wood Coatings 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.

2.67 Wood Preservative

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 (U.S.C.) Section 136, *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

2.68 Wood Substrate:

A substrate made of wood, particleboard, plywood, medium density fiberboard, rattan, wicker, bamboo, or composite products with exposed wood grain. Wood Products do not include items comprised of simulated wood.

2.69 Zinc-Rich Primer:

A coating that meets all of the following specifications:

- 2.69.1 Coating contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight of total solids; and
- 2.69.2 Coating is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings.

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PART 3 REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS

3.1 VOC Content Limits

Except as provided in subsections 3.2, or 3.3, no person shall:

- 3.1.1 manufacture, blend, or repackage for use within the District; or
- 3.1.2 supply, sell, or offer for sale for use within the District; or
- 3.1.3 solicit for application or apply within the District, any architectural coating with a VOC content in excess of the corresponding limit specified in Table 1, VOC Content Limits For Architectural Coatings. Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory, thinned to the manufacturer’s maximum thinning recommendation, excluding any colorant added to tint bases.

Table 1

VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

Coating Category	VOC Content Limits (grams/liter)
Flat Coatings	50
Nonflat Coatings	100
Nonflat – High Gloss Coatings	150
Specialty Coatings	
Aluminum Roof Coatings	400
Antifouling Coatings	400
Basement Specialty Coatings	400
Bituminous Roof Coatings	50
Bituminous Roof Primers	350
Bond Breakers	350
Concrete Curing Compounds	350
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	100
Driveway Sealers	50
Dry Fog Coatings	150
Faux Finishing Coatings	350
Fire Resistive Coatings	350

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Coating Category	VOC Content Limits (grams/liter)
Specialty Coatings (continued)	
Floor Coatings	100
Form-Release Compounds	250
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500
High Temperature Coatings	420
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250
Low Solids Coatings ^a	120
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450
Mastic Texture Coatings	100
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500
Multi-Color Coatings	250
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	100
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	350
Recycled Coatings	250
Roof Coatings	50
Rust Preventative Coatings	250
Shellacs	
• Clear	730
• Opaque	550
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	100
Stains	250
Stone Consolidants	450
Swimming Pool Coatings	340
Traffic Marking Coatings	100
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	420
Waterproofing Membranes	250
Wood Coatings	275

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Coating Category	VOC Content Limits (grams/liter)
Specialty Coatings (continued)	
Wood Preservatives	350
Zinc-Rich Primers	340

a. Limit is expressed as VOC Actual.

3.2 Most Restrictive VOC Limit

If a coating meets the definition in Section 2 for one or more specialty coating categories that are listed in Table 1, then that coating is not required to meet the VOC limits for Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat – High Gloss coatings, but is required to meet the VOC limit for the applicable specialty coating listed in Table 1.

With the exception of the specialty coating categories specified in subsection 3.2.1 through 3.2.13, if a coating is recommended for use in more than one of the specialty categories listed in Table 1, the most restrictive (or lowest) VOC content limit shall apply. This requirement applies to: usage recommendations that appear anywhere on the coating container, anywhere on any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature supplied by a manufacturer or anyone acting on their behalf.

- 3.2.1 Metallic pigmented coatings.
- 3.2.2 Shellacs.
- 3.2.3 Pretreatment wash primers.
- 3.2.4 Industrial maintenance coatings.
- 3.2.5 Low-solids coatings.
- 3.2.6 Wood preservatives.
- 3.2.7 High temperature coatings.
- 3.2.8 Bituminous roof primers.
- 3.2.9 Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters.
- 3.2.10 Aluminum roof coatings.
- 3.2.11 Zinc-rich primers.
- 3.2.12 Wood coatings.
- 3.2.13 Antifouling coatings.

3.3 Sell-Through of Coatings

With the exception of specialty primers, sealers & undercoaters, and rust preventative coatings, a coating manufactured prior to 1/1/2010 may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until 1/1/2013. Specialty primers, sealers & undercoaters, and rust preventative coatings manufactured prior to 1/1/2012 may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until 1/1/2015. In addition, a coating may be applied at any time, so long as the coating

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complied with the standards in effect at the time that the coating was manufactured. This subsection 3.3 does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date-code required by Section 4.1.1.

3.4 Painting Practices

All architectural coating containers used to apply the contents therein to a surface directly from the container by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging or other means, shall be closed when not in use. These architectural coating containers include, but are not limited to, drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays or other application containers. Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning and cleanup shall also be closed when not in use.

3.5 Thinning

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

3.6 Coatings Not Listed in Table 1

For any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for the specialty coatings categories listed in Table 1, the VOC content limit shall be determined by classifying the coating as a Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat - High Gloss coating, based on its gloss as defined in subsections 2.21, 2.34 and 2.35 and the corresponding-Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat - High Gloss VOC limit in Table 1 shall apply.

PART 4 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Container Labeling Requirement

Each manufacturer of any architectural coating subject to this Rule shall display the information listed in subsections 4.1.1 through 4.1.8 on the coating container (or label) in which the coating is sold or distributed.

4.1.1 **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 Executive Officer of the Air Resources Board (ARB).

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- 4.1.2 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 architectural 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.
- 4.1.3 VOC Content: Each container of any coating subject to this Rule shall display one of the following values in grams of VOC per liter of coating:
- 4.1.3.1 Maximum VOC Content as determined from all potential product formulations; or
 - 4.1.3.2 VOC Content as determined from actual formulation data; or
 - 4.1.3.3 VOC Content as determined using the test methods in subsection 6.2.

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 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 ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing. VOC Content shall be determined as defined in subsection 2.62, 2.63 and 2.64.

- 4.1.4 Faux Finishing Coatings: The labels of all Clear Topcoat for Faux Finishing coatings shall prominently display the statement "This product can only be sold or used as part of a Faux Finishing coating system".
- 4.1.5 Rust Preventative Coatings: The labels of all rust preventative coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Metal Substrates Only."
- 4.1.6 Reactive Penetrating Sealers: The labels of all Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall prominently display the statement "Reactive Penetrating Sealer".
- 4.1.7 Nonflat - High Gloss Coatings: The labels of all Nonflat - High Gloss coatings shall prominently display the words "High Gloss".
- 4.1.8 Wood Coatings: The labels of all Wood Coatings shall prominently display the statement "For Wood Substrates Only".

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PART 5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Sales Data:

A responsible official from each manufacturer shall upon request of the Executive Officer of the ARB, or his or her delegate, provide data concerning the distribution and sales of architectural coatings. The responsible official shall within 180 days provide information including, but not limited to:

- 5.1.1 the name and mailing address of the manufacturer;
- 5.1.2 the name, address and telephone number of a contact person;
- 5.1.3 the name of the coating product as it appears on the label and the applicable coating category;
- 5.1.4 whether the product is marketed for interior or exterior use or both;
- 5.1.5 the number of gallons sold in California in containers greater than one liter (1.057 quart) and equal to or less than one liter (1.057 quart);
- 5.1.6 the VOC Actual content and VOC Regulatory content in grams per liter. If thinning is recommended, list the VOC Actual content and VOC Regulatory 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;
- 5.1.7 the names and Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers of the VOC constituents in the product;
- 5.1.8 the names and Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers of any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in subsection 2.61;
- 5.1.9 whether the product is marketed as solventborne, waterborne, or 100% solids;
- 5.1.10 description of resin or binder in the product;
- 5.1.11 whether the coating is a single-component or multi-component product;
- 5.1.12 the density of the product in pounds per gallon;
- 5.1.13 the percent by weight of: solids, all volatile materials, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in subsection 2.61; and
- 5.1.14 the percent by volume of: solids, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in subsection 2.61.

All sales data listed in subsection 5.1.1 to 5.1.14 shall be maintained by the responsible official for a minimum of three years. Sales data submitted by the responsible official to the Executive Officer of the ARB may be claimed as confidential, and such information shall be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations Sections 91000-91022.

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PART 6 COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS AND TEST METHODS

6.1 Calculation of VOC Content

For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC content limits in Table 1, the VOC content of a coating shall be determined as defined in subsection 2.62, 2.63, or 2.64. The VOC content of a tint base shall be determined without colorant that is added after the tint base is manufactured. If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated for the product as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the VOC Content must be calculated including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC content must be calculated as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing.

6.2 VOC Content of Coatings

To determine the physical properties of a coating in order to perform the calculations in subsection 2.62 or 2.64, the reference method for VOC content is U.S. EPA Method 24, incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.9, except as provided in subsections 6.3 and 6.4. An alternative method to determine VOC content of coatings is SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.10. The exempt compounds content shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Method 43 (Revised 1996), or BAAQMD Method 41 (Revised 1995), as applicable, incorporated by reference in subsections 6.5.8, 6.5.6, and 6.5.7, respectively. To determine the VOC content of a coating, the manufacturer may use U.S. EPA Method 24, or an alternative method as provided in subsection 6.3, formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating has been formulated as intended (e.g., quality assurance checks, record keeping). However, if there are any inconsistencies between the results of a Method 24 test and any other means for determining VOC content, the Method 24 test results will govern, except when an alternative method is approved as specified in subsection 6.3. The District Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) may require a manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.

6.3 Alternative Test Methods

Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with subsection 6.2, after review and approved in writing by staffs of the District, the ARB, and the U.S. EPA, may also be used.

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6.4 Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings

Analysis of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of U.S. EPA Method 24 (40 CFR 59, subpart D, Appendix A), incorporated by reference in subsection 6.5.11. This method has not been approved for methacrylate multicomponent coatings used for other purposes than as traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multicomponent coatings.

6.5 Test Methods

The following ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials), SCAQMD, BAAQMD, and U.S. EPA test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test coatings subject to the provisions of this Rule:

- 6.5.1 Flame Spread Index: The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating shall be determined by ASTM E 84-07, “Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials” (see section 2, Fire-Retardant Coating).
- 6.5.2 Fire Resistance Rating: The fire resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM E 119-07, “Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction Materials” (see section 2, Fire-Resistive Coating).
- 6.5.3 Gloss Determination: The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D 523-89 (1999), “Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss” (see section 2, Flat Coating, Nonflat Coating, Nonflat - High Gloss Coating).
- 6.5.4 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, Aluminum Roof, Faux Finishing, and Metallic Pigmented Coating).
- 6.5.5 Acid Content of Coatings: The acid content of a coating shall be determined by ASTM 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).
- 6.5.6 Exempt Compounds – Siloxanes: Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes, shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with section 8 by BAAQMD Method 43, “Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials,” *BAAQMD Manual of Procedures*, Volume III, adopted 11/6/96 (see section 2, Volatile Organic Compound, and subsection 6.2).

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- 6.5.7 Exempt Compounds – Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF): The exempt compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride, shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance with section 8 by BAAQMD Method 41, “Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride,” *BAAQMD Manual of Procedures*, Volume III, adopted 12/20/95 (see section 2, Volatile Organic Compound, and subsection 6.2).
- 6.5.8 Exempt Compounds: The contents of compounds exempt under U.S. EPA Method 24 shall be analyzed by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), “Determination of Exempt Compounds,” *SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples* (see section 2, Volatile Organic Compound, and subsection 6.2).
- 6.5.9 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 subsection 6.2).
- 6.5.10 Alternative VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC content of coatings may be analyzed either by U.S. EPA Method 24 or SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), “Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials,” *SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples* (see subsection 6.2).
- 6.5.11 Methacrylate 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, “Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings” (see subsection 6.4).
- 6.5.12 Hydrostatic Pressure for Basement Specialty Coatings: ASTM D7088-04, “Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry” (see section 2, Basement Specialty Coating).
- 6.5.13 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Adhesion: ASTM D 4585-99, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” and ASTM D3359-02, “Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test” (see section 2, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 6.5.14 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Hardness: ASTM D 3363-05, “Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test” (see section 2, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

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- 6.5.15 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasive Resistance: ASTM D 4060-07, “Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser” (see section 2, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 6.5.16 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Water Resistance: ASTM D 4585-99, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” and ASTM D714-02e1, Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints” (see section 2, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 6.5.17 Waterproofing Membrane: ASTM C836-06, “Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course” (see section 2, Waterproofing Membrane).
- 6.5.18 Mold and Mildew Growth for Basement Specialty Coatings: ASTM D3273-00, “Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber” and ASTM D3274-95, Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Surface Disfigurement of Paint Films by Microbial (Fungal or Algal) Growth or Soil and Dirt Accumulation” (see section 2, Basement Specialty Coating).
- 6.5.19 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Repellency: ASTM C67-07, “Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile”; or ASTM C97-02, Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone”; or ASTM C140-06, Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units” (see section 2, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).
- 6.5.20 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Vapor Transmission: ASTM E96/E96M-05, “Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials” (see section 2, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).
- 6.5.21 Reactive Penetrating Sealer – Chloride Screening Applications: National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), “Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures” (see section 2, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).
- 6.5.22 Stone Consolidants: ASTM E2167-01, “Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants” (see section 2, Stone Consolidant).

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