

**REGULATION II
PROHIBITIONS**

RULE 230

ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

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1 GENERAL

1.1 Purpose: To limit the quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in architectural coatings supplied, sold, offered for sale, applied, solicited for application, or manufactured for use within the Western Nevada County (definition, see Section 2.74).

1.2 Applicability: Except as provided in Section 1.3 below, this Rule is applicable to any person who: (1) supplies, sells, offers for sale, or manufactures any architectural coating for use within the Western Nevada County; (2) manufactures, blends, or repackages any architectural coating for use within Western Nevada County; (3) applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating within the Western Nevada County.

1.2.1 On and after 60 days following the effective date of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) final determination that the Western Nevada County ozone nonattainment area has failed to meet a Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) milestone for the 2015 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard or failed to reach attainment by the prescribed attainment date of August 3, 2027, as described in Clean Air Act Sections 172(c)(9) and 182(c)(9), this rule shall be implemented only in the Western Nevada County nonattainment area.

1.3 Exemptions: This Rule does not apply to:

1.3.1 Any architectural coating that is sold or manufactured for use outside of the Western Nevada County or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging.

1.3.2 Any aerosol coating product.

1.3.3 With the exception of section 5, this rule does not apply to any architectural coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less provided the following requirements are met:

1.3.3.1 The coating container is not bundled together with other containers of the same specific coating category (listed in **Table 1**) to be sold as a unit that exceeds one liter (1.057 quart), excluding containers packed together for shipping to a retail outlet, and

1.3.3.2 The label or any other product literature does not suggest combining multiple containers of the same specific category (listed in **Table 1**) so that the combination exceeds one liter (1.057 quart).

1.3.4 Colorant added at the factory or at the worksite is not subject to the VOC limit in **Table 2**. In addition, containers of colorant sold at the point of sale for use in the field or on a job site are also not subject to

the VOC limit in **Table 2**.

2 DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 Adhesive:** Any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.
- 2.2 Aerosol Coating Product:** A pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispense product ingredients by means of a propellant and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marketing applications.
- 2.3 Aluminum Roof Coating:** 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 pounds per gallon). Pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.4.
- 2.4 Appurtenances:** 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 down-spouts; stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks, and fire escapes; and window screens.
- 2.5 Architectural Coating:** A coating to be applied to stationary structures and 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 purpose of this Rule.
- 2.6 ASTM:** ASTM International
- 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 D7088-17, which is incorporated by reference in Section 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 ASTM D3273-16 and ASTM D3274-09 (2017), incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.19.
- 2.8 BAAQMD:** Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

- 2.9 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.
- 2.10 Bituminous Roof Coating:** A coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.
- 2.11 Bituminous Roof Primer:** A primer which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.
- 2.12 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.
- 2.13 Building Envelope:** The ensemble of exterior and demising partitions of a building that enclose conditioned space.
- 2.14 Building Envelope Coating:** 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:
- 2.14.1** 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 6.5.9; and/or
- 2.14.2** 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:
- 2.14.2.1** Passes water resistance testing accordance to ASTM E331-00(2016), incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.24; and
- 2.14.2.2** Water vapor permeance is classified in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M-16, incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.25.
- 2.15 CARB:** California Air Resources Board.
- 2.16 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.

- 2.17 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.
- 2.18 Concrete Curing Compound:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to perform one or more of the following functions:
- 2.18.1** Retard the evaporation of water; or
 - 2.18.2** Harden or dustproof the surface of freshly poured concrete.
- 2.19 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:
- 2.19.1** Prevent penetration of water;
 - 2.19.2** Provide resistance against abrasion, alkalis, acids, mildew, staining, or ultraviolet light; or
 - 2.19.3** Harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.
- 2.20 Conversion Varnish:** A clear acid curing coating with an alkyd or other resin blended with amino resins and supplied as a single component or two component products. Conversion varnishes produce a hard, durable, clear finish designed for professional application to wood flooring. The film formation is the result of an acid-catalyzed condensation reaction, affecting a transesterification at the reactive ethers of the amino resins.
- 2.21 Driveway Sealer:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:
- 2.21.1** Fill cracks; or
 - 2.21.2** Seal the surface to provide protection; or
 - 2.21.3** Restore or preserve the appearance.
- 2.22 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.
- 2.23 Exempt Compound:** A compound identified as exempt under the definition of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), Section 2.69.
- 2.24 Faux Finishing Coating:** A coating labeled and formulated to meet one or more of the following criteria:
- 2.24.1** 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

- 2.24.2** 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
- 2.24.3** 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 Section 6.5.4; or
- 2.24.4** 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 Section 6.5.4; or
- 2.24.5** A clear topcoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing coating that meets the requirements of Section 2.23.1, 2.23.2, 2.23.3, or 2.23.4. These clear topcoats must be sold and used solely as part of a Faux Finishing coating system and must be labeled in accordance with Section 4.4.
- 2.25 Fire-Resistive Coating:** An opaque coating labeled and formulated to protect the structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials, that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing assemblies of structural materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The fire-resistive coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-resistive coating shall be tested in accordance with the ASTM Designation E 119-98. The fire-resistive coatings and the testing agency must also be approved by building code officials.
- 2.26 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 in accordance with ASTM D523-14(2018) incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.3.
- 2.27 Floor Coating:** An opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to flooring, including, but not limited to, decks, porches, steps, and other horizontal surfaces which may be subject to foot traffic.
- 2.28 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 other material other than concrete.
- 2.29 Graphic Arts Coating (Sign Paint):** A coating labeled and formulated for hand-application by artists using brush or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor

signs (excluding structural components) and murals including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.

- 2.30 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).
- 2.31 Industrial Maintenance Coating:** A high performance architectural coating, including primers, sealers, undercoats, intermediate coats, and topcoats formulated for application to substrates, including floors, exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions listed in Sections 2.30.1 through 2.30.5, and labeled as specified in Section 4.5:
- 2.31.1** Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;
 - 2.31.2** Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic, or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions;
 - 2.31.3** Repeated exposure to temperatures above 121°C (250°F);
 - 2.31.4** Repeated (frequent) heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated (frequent) scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or
 - 2.31.5** Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.
- 2.32 Interior Stain:** A stain labeled and formulated exclusively for use on interior surfaces.
- 2.33 Intumescent:** A material that swells as a result of heat exposure, thus increasing in volume and decreasing in density.
- 2.34 Low-Solids Coating:** A coating containing 0.12 kilogram or less of solids per liter (1 pound or less of solids per gallon) of coating material.
- 2.35 Magnesite Cement Coating:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.
- 2.36 Manufacturer's Maximum Thinning Recommendation:** The maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.
- 2.37 Market:** To facilitate sales through third party vendors including, but not limited to, catalog or ecommerce sales that bring together buyers and sellers. For the purposes of this rule, market does not mean to generally promote or advertise coatings.
- 2.38 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 (0.010 inch) dry film thickness.

- 2.39 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.
- 2.40 Metallic Pigmented Coating:** A coating containing at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95.
- 2.41 Multi-Color Coating:** A coating that is packaged in a single container and that exhibits more than one color when applied in a single coat.
- 2.42 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 an 85-degree meter and 5 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM D523-14(2018).
- 2.43 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.
- 2.44 Pearlescent:** Exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.
- 2.45 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.
- 2.46 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.
- 2.47 Pre-Treatment Wash Primer:** 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.
- 2.48 Primer, Sealers and Undercoater:** Coatings labeled, formulated, and applied to substrates to:
 - 2.48.1** Provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats; or
 - 2.48.2** Prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate; or
 - 2.48.3** Prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate; or
 - 2.48.4** Provide a smooth surface for the substrate application of coatings; or
 - 2.48.5** Provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate; or
 - 2.48.6** Block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate.

2.49 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:

- 7.1.1** 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 Section 6.5.19: ASTM C67/C67M-18, or ASTM C97/97M-18, or ASTM C140/C140M-18a; and
- 7.1.2** The Reactive Penetrating Sealer must provide a breathable waterproof barrier for concrete or masonry surfaces that does not prevent or substantially retard water vapor transmission. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E96/96M-16 or ASTM D6490-99 (2014), incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.20; and
- 7.1.3** 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 Section 6.5.21.

Reactive Penetrating Sealers must be labeled in accordance with Section 4.6.

2.50 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.

2.51 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.

2.52 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.

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

- 2.53.1** Direct-to-metal coating; or
- 2.53.2** Coating intended for application over rusty, previously coated surfaces.

The Rust Preventative category does not include the following:

- 2.53.3** Coatings that are required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer; or
- 2.53.4** Coatings that are intended for use on wood or any other nonmetallic surface.

Rust Preventative coatings are for metal substrates only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in Section 4.7.

- 2.54 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.
- 2.55 Semitransparent Coating:** 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.
- 2.56 Shellac:** A clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Laccifer lacca*), thinned with alcohol, and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.
- 2.57 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).
- 2.58 Solicit:** To require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.
- 2.59 SCAQMD:** South Coast Air Quality Management District.
- 2.60 Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater:** 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 in accordance with Section 4.8.

- 2.61 Stain:** A clear, semitransparent, or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.
- 2.62 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 (2008), incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.22.

Stone Consolidants are for professional use only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in Section 4.9.

- 2.63 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.
- 2.64 Tile and Stone Sealers:** 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:
- 2.64.1** Penetrating sealers are polymer solutions that cross-link in the substrate and must meet the following criteria:
 - 2.64.1.1** 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 6.5.26;
 - 2.64.1.2** Retain or increase static coefficient of friction per ANSI A137.1 (2019), incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.27.;
 - 2.64.1.3** Not create a topical surface film on the tile or stone; and
 - 2.64.1.4** Allow vapor transmission per ASTM E96/E96M-16, incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.28.
 - 2.64.2** Film forming sealers which leave a protective film on the surface.
- 2.65 Tint Base:** An architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.
- 2.66 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. 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 6.5.11.
- 2.67 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:
- 2.67.1** The coating must have a scratch hardness of 3H or harder and a gouge hardness of 4H or harder. This must be determined on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D3363-05 (2011)e2, incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.14; and
 - 2.67.2** 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 D4060-14, incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.15; and

- 2.67.3** 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 2020 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings California Air Resources Board 12 May 2020 ASTM D714-02 (2017), incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.16; and
- 2.67.4** The coating must have an adhesion rating of 4B or better after 24 hours of recovery. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-/D4585M-18 and ASTM D3359-17, incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.13.
- 2.68 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.
- 2.69 Virgin Materials:** Materials that contain no post-consumer coatings or secondary industrial materials.
- 2.70 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC):** Any volatile compound containing at least one atom of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, and excluding the following:
- 2.70.1** methane;
 methylene chloride (dichloromethane);
 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform);
 trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11);
 dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12);
 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113);
 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114);
 chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115);
 chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22);
 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123);
 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124);
 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b);
 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b);
 trifluoromethane (HFC-23);
 pentafluoroethane (HFC-125);
 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134);
 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a);
 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a);
 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a);
 cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes; the following classes of perfluorocarbons:
 cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;
 cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and
 sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with the sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine; and
2.70.2 the following low-reactive organic compounds which have been exempted by the U.S. EPA:
 acetone;
 ethane;
 parachlorobenzotrifluoride (1-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl benzene); perchloroethylene; and
 methyl acetate

2.71 VOC Actual: VOC Actual is the weight of VOC per volume of coating or colorant 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.

2.72 VOC Content: The weight of VOC per volume of coating or colorant. VOC Content is VOC Regulatory, as defined in Section 2.72, for all coatings or colorants except those in the Low Solids category. For coatings or colorants in the Low Solids category, the VOC Content is VOC Actual, as defined in Section 2.70. 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.

2.73 VOC Regulatory: VOC Regulatory is the weight of VOC per volume of coating or colorant, 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 = the 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.

2.74 Waterproofing Membrane: A clear or opaque coating labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a seamless waterproofing membrane that prevents penetration of 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. 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.). Waterproofing Membranes must meet the following criteria:

- 2.74.1** Coating must be applied in a single coat of at least 25 mils (at least 0.025 inch) dry film thickness; and
- 2.74.2** Coatings must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM C836/C836M-18 incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.17.

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.).

2.75 Western Nevada County: Is based on a divide line that runs north/south near the Sierra crest, less than a mile east of the town of Soda Springs; the western portion of Nevada County, which lies west of a line, described as follows: Beginning at the Nevada-Placer County boundary and running north along the western boundaries of Sections 24, 13, 12, 1, Township 17 North, Range 14 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and Sections 36, 25, 24, 13, 12, Township 18 North, Range 14 East to the Nevada-Sierra County boundary.

2.76 Wood Coating: 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. Wood Coatings must be labeled “For Wood Substrates Only”, in accordance with Section 4.10.

2.77 Wood Preservative: A coating labeled and formulated to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack, that is registered with both the 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.)

2.78 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.

2.79 Zinc-Rich Primer: A coating that meets all of the following specifications:

- 2.79.1** Contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight of total solids; and
- 2.79.2** Is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings; and
- 2.79.3** Is intended for professional use only and is labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in Section 4.11.

3 STANDARDS

3.1 VOC CONTENT LIMITS: Except as provided in and 3.3 and 3.4 no person shall:

- a. manufacture, blend, or repackage for use within Western Nevada County;
- b. supply, sell, market, or offer for sale within Western Nevada County; or
- c. solicit for application or apply within the Western Nevada County, any architectural coating with a VOC content in excess of the corresponding limit specified in **Table 1**, after the specified effective date in **Table 1**. 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	Effective 1/1/2022)
Flat Coatings	50
Nonflat Coatings	100
Nonflat-High Gloss	150
Specialty Coatings:	
Aluminum Roof Coating	100
Basement Specialty Coating	400
Bituminous Roof Coating	50
Bituminous Roof Primers	350
Bond Breakers	350
Building Envelope Coatings	50
Concrete Curing Compounds	350
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	100
Conversion Varnish	550
Driveway Sealers	50
Dry Fog Coating	50
Faux Finishing Coating	350
Fire Resistant Coating	150
Floor Coatings	50

Form-Release Compounds	100
Graphic Arts Coating (Sign Paints)	500
High Temperature Coating	420
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250
Low Solids Coatings	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 (Exterior/Dual, Interior)	100
Stone Consolidants	450
Swimming Pool Coatings	340
Tile and Stone Sealers	100
Traffic Marking Coatings	100
Tube and Tile Refinish Coatings	420
Waterproofing Membrane	100
Wood Coating	275
Wood Preservatives	350
Zinc-Rich Primers	340

3.2 Coating Not Listed in Table 1. VOC Content of Coatings : For any coating that does not conform with any of the definitions for the specialty coating categories listed in **Table 1**, the VOC content limit shall be determined by classifying the coating as a Flat or Nonflat coating, based on its gloss, as defined in Sections 2.25 and 2.41 and the corresponding Flat or Nonflat VOC limit in **Table 1** shall apply.

3.3 Most Restrictive VOC Content Limits: 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 or Nonflat, 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 Sections 3.3.1 through 3.3.12, if a coating is recommended for use in more than one of the specialty coating 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. This provision does not apply to the specialty coating categories specified below:

- 3.3.1 Metallic pigmented coatings.
- 3.3.2 Shellacs.
- 3.3.3 Pretreatment wash primers.
- 3.3.4 Industrial maintenance coatings.
- 3.3.5 Low-solids coatings.
- 3.3.6 Wood preservatives.
- 3.3.7 High temperature coatings.
- 3.3.8 Bituminous roof primers.
- 3.3.9 Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters.
- 3.3.10 Aluminum roof coatings.
- 3.3.11 Zinc-rich primers.
- 3.3.12 Wood Coatings

3.4 Sell-through Provisions: Coatings or colorants manufactured prior to January 1, 2022, shall comply with the following requirements:

3.4.1 A coating manufactured prior to January 1, 2022, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after January 1, 2022. In addition, a coating manufactured before January 1, 2022, may be applied at any time, both before and after January 1, 2022, so long as the coating complied with all applicable provisions of this rule. This provision does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date-code required by Section 4.1.

3.4.2 A colorant manufactured prior to January 1, 2022, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after January 1, 2022. In addition, a colorant manufactured before January 1, 2022, may be applied at any time, both before and after January 1, 2022, so long as the colorant complied with all applicable provisions of this rule. This provision does not apply to any colorant that does not display the date or date-code required by Section 4.12.1.

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**.

3.6 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.

- 3.7 Colorants:** No person within Western Nevada County shall, at the point of sale of any architectural coating subject to Section 3.1, add to such coating any colorant that contains VOC in excess of the corresponding applicable VOC limit specified in **Table 2. VOC Content of Colorants.** 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
Coating Categories	Grams/liter
Architectural Coatings, excluding Industrial Maintenance Coatings	50
Solvent-Based Industrial Maintenance Coatings	600
Waterborne Industrial Maintenance Coatings	50
Wood Coatings	600

4 CONTAINER LABELING REQUIREMENTS

4.1 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).

4.2 Thinning Recommendations: The manufacturer’s thinning recommendations 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.

4.3 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:

- 4.3.1** Maximum VOC Content as determined from all potential product formulations; or
- 4.3.2** VOC Content as determined from actual formulation data; or
- 4.3.3** VOC Content as determined using the test methods in Section 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 Sections 2.70, 2.71, and 2.72.

- 4.4 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”.
- 4.5 Industrial Maintenance Coatings:** The labels of all Industrial Maintenance coatings shall prominently display the statement “For industrial use only” or “For professional use only”.
- 4.6 Reactive Penetrating Sealers:** The labels of reactive penetrating sealers shall prominently display the statement “Reactive Penetrating Sealer”.
- 4.7 Rust Preventative Coatings:** The labels of all rust preventative coatings shall prominently display the statement “For Metal Substrates Only”.
- 4.8 Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters:** The labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall prominently display the statement “Specialty Primer, Sealer, Undercoater”.
- 4.9 Stone Consolidants:** The labels of Stone Consolidants shall prominently display the statement “Stone Consolidant – For Professional Use Only”.
- 4.10 Wood Coating:** The labels of Wood Coatings shall prominently display the statement “For Wood Substrates Only”.
- 4.11 Zinc Rich Primers:** The labels of Zinc-Rich Primers shall prominently display the statement “For professional use only”.
- 4.12** Effective January 1, 2022, each manufacturer of any colorant subject to this rule shall display the information listed in Sections 4.12.1 and 4.12.2 on the container (or its label) in which the colorant is sold or distributed.
 - 4.12.1 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 Executive Officer.
 - 4.12.2 VOC Content:** Each container of any colorant subject to this rule shall display one of the following values in grams of VOC per liter of colorant:
 - 4.12.2.1 Maximum VOC Content** as determined from all

- potential product formulations; or
- 4.12.2.2** VOC Content as determined from actual formulation data; or
- 4.12.2.3** VOC Content as determined using the test methods in Section 6.2.

If the colorant 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 Sections 2.69, 2.70, and 2.71.

5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Sales Data: A responsible official from each manufacturer shall upon request of the Executive Officer of the CARB, 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 CAS numbers of the VOC constituents in the product;
- 5.1.8** the names and CAS numbers of any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in Section 2.69.1 or 2.69.2;
- 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 Section 2.69.1 or 2.69.2; 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 Section 2.69.1 or 2.69.2.

All sales data listed in Sections 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.

6 COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

- 6.1 Calculations of VOC Content:** For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC content limits in **Table 1** or **Table 2**, the VOC content of a coating or colorant shall be determined as defined in Section 2.70, 2.71, or 2.72. 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:** The VOC content of coatings or colorants shall be determined by the following:
- 6.2.1** To determine the physical properties of a coating or colorant in order to perform the calculations in Section 2.70 or 2.72, the reference method for VOC content is U.S. EPA Method 24, incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.9, except as provided in Sections 6.3 and 6.4.
 - 6.2.2** An alternative method to determine the VOC content of coatings or colorants is SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.9.
 - 6.2.3** The exempt compounds content shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1996), BAAQMD Method 43 (Revised 2005), or BAAQMD Method 41 (Revised 2005), as applicable, incorporated by reference in Sections 6.5.8, 6.5.6, and 6.5.7, respectively.
 - 6.2.4** To determine the VOC content of a coating or colorant, the manufacturer may use U.S. EPA Method 24, or an alternative method as provided in Section 6.3, 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 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 Section 6.3.

- 6.2.5** To determine the VOC content of a coating or colorant with a VOC content of 150 g/l or less, the manufacturer may use SCAQMD Method 313, incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.29, ASTM D6886-18, incorporated by reference in Section 6.5.30, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating or colorant has been formulated as intended (e.g., quality assurance checks, record keeping).
- 6.2.6** The Western Nevada County Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) may require the manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.
- 6.3** **Alternative Test Method:** 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”.
- 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 Section 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 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 E84-18b, “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 fire-resistive coatings shall be determined by ASTM E119-20, “Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials” (see section 2, Fire-Resistive Coating).
- 6.5.3** **Gloss Determination:** The gloss of flat and nonflat coatings shall be determined by ASTM D523-14(2018), “Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss” (see section 2, Flat Coating and Nonflat Coating).
- 6.5.4** **Metal Content of Coatings:** 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 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” (see section 2, Pre-treatment Wash Primer).

- 6.5.6 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 (see section 2, Volatile Organic Compound, and Section 6.2).
- 6.5.7 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 (see section 2, Volatile Organic Compound, and Section 6.2).
- 6.5.8 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” (see section 4, Volatile Organic Compound, and Section 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 Section 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 Section 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 Section 6.4).
- 6.5.12 Hydrostatic Pressure for Basement Specialty Coatings:** ASTM D7088-17, “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 D4585/4585M-18, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” and ASTM D3359-17, “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 D3363-05 (2011)e2, “Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test” (see section 2, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 6.5.15 Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasion Resistance:** ASTM D4060-14, “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 D4585/4585M-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 2, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).
- 6.5.17 Waterproof Membrane:** ASTM C836/836M-18, “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 D3273-16, “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” (see section 2, Basement Specialty Coating).
- 6.5.19 Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Repellency:** ASTM C67/C67M-18, “Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile”; or ASTM C97/97M-18, “Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone”; or ASTM C140/140M-18a, “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-16, “Standard Test Method 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 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 (2008), “Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants” (see section 2, Stone Consolidant).
- 6.5.23 Building Envelope Coating Air Permeance of Building Materials:** ASTM E2178-13, “Standard Test Method for Air Permeance of Building Materials” (see section 2, Building Envelope Coating).
- 6.5.24 Building Envelope Coating Water Penetrating Testing:** 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 2, Building Envelope Coating).
- 6.5.25 Building Envelope Coating Water Vapor Transmission:** ASTM E96/96M-16, “Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials” (see section 2, Building Envelope Coating).
- 6.5.26 Tile and Stone Sealers Absorption:** 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 C97/97M-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 2, Tile and Stone Sealers).
- 6.5.27 Tile and Stone Sealers – Static Coefficient of Friction:** ANSI A137.1 (2012), “American National Standard of Specifications for Ceramic Tile” (see section 2, Tile and Stone Sealers).
- 6.5.28 Tile and Stone Sealers Water Vapor Transmission:** ASTM E96/96M-16, “Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials” (see section 2, Tile and Stone Sealers).
- 6.5.29 VOC Content of Coatings:** SCAQMD Method 313, “Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry/Flame Ionization Detection (GS/MS/FID)” (see section 6.2, VOC Content of Coatings).
- 6.5.30 VOC Content of Coatings:** ASTM D6886-18, “Standard Test Method for Determination of the Weight Percent Individual Volatile Organic

Compounds in Waterborne Air-Dry Coatings by Gas Chromatography”
(see section 6.2, VOC Content of Coatings).

7 VIOLATIONS

Failure to comply with any provision of this rule shall constitute a violation of this rule. The exceedance of the allowable emissions for any compliance period shall constitute a separate violation for each day of the compliance period. However, any violation of the requirements of the Averaging Provision of this Rule, which the violator can demonstrate, to the Executive Officer, did not cause or allow the emission of an air contaminant and was not the result of negligent or knowing activity may be considered a minor violation.