(Adopted Sept. 2, 1977)(Amended Dec. 2, 1977)(Amended Feb. 3, 1978)
(Amended Sept. 5, 1980)(Amended Apr. 3, 1981)(Amended July 3, 1981)
(Amended by California Air Resources Board Oct. 21, 1981)
(Amended Aug. 5, 1983)(Amended Mar. 16, 1984)(Amended Aug. 2, 1985)
(Amended Nov. 1, 1985)(Amended Feb. 6, 1987)(Amended Jan. 5, 1990)
(Amended Feb. 2, 1990)(Amended Nov. 2, 1990)(Amended Dec. 7, 1990)
(Amended Sept. 6, 1991)(Amended March 8, 1996)(Amended August 9, 1996)
(Amended November 8, 1996)(Amended May 14, 1999; Vacated)
(Amended July 20, 2001)(Amended December 6, 2002)(Amended December 5, 2003)
(Amended July 9, 2004)(Amended June 9, 2006)(Amended July 13, 2007)
(Amended June 3, 2011)(Amended September 6, 2013)(Draft February 19, 2015)

RULE 1113. ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

(a) Applicability

This rule is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, markets, offers for sale, or manufactures any architectural coating in the District that is intended to be field applied to stationary structures or their appurtenances, and to fields and lawns; as well as any person who applies, stores at a worksite, or solicits the application of any architectural coating within the District. The purpose of this rule is to limit the VOC content of architectural coatings used in the District ~~or to allow the averaging of such coatings, as specified, so their actual emissions do not exceed the allowable emissions if all the averaged coatings had complied with the specified limits~~.

(b) Definitions

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

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

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

(3) APPURTENANCES are accessories to a stationary structure, including, but not limited to: hand railings, cabinets, bathroom and kitchen fixtures, fences, rain-gutters and down-spouts, window screens, lamp-posts, heating and air conditioning equipment, other mechanical equipment, large fixed stationary tools, signs, motion picture and television production sets, and concrete forms.

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

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

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

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

(8) BOND BREAKERS are coatings formulated for or applied between layers of concrete to prevent the freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the substrate over which it is poured.

~~(8)~~(9) BUILDING ENVELOPE COATINGS are coatings formulated to provide air barrier materials which have an air permeance not to exceed 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; or coatings formulated to resist liquid water that has penetrated a cladding system. Water resistance shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E331. Water vapor permeance shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M.

~~(9)~~(10) CLEAR WOOD FINISHES are clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates, including floors, decks and porches, to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.

Need to address pigmented wood finishes.

~~(10)~~(11) COATING is a material which is applied to a surface in order to beautify, protect, or provide a barrier to such surface.

~~(11)~~(12) COLORANTS are solutions of dyes or suspensions of pigments.

~~(12)~~(13) CONCENTRATES are coatings supplied in a form that must be diluted with water or an exempt compound, prior to application, according to the architectural coatings manufacturer's application instructions in order to yield the desired coating properties.

~~(13)~~(14) CONCRETE-CURING COMPOUNDS are coatings formulated for or applied to freshly poured concrete to retard the evaporation of water. Concrete-curing compounds manufactured and used for roadways and bridges (does not include curbs and gutters, sidewalks, islands, driveways and other miscellaneous concrete areas) are those concrete-curing compounds that meet ASTM

Designation C309, Class B, and meet a loss of water standard of less than 0.15-kg/m^2 in 24 hours as determined by the California Transportation Department, California Test 534.

~~(14)~~(15) CONCRETE SURFACE RETARDERS are coatings containing one or more ingredients such as extender pigments, primary pigments, resins, and solvents that interact chemically with the cement to prevent hardening on the surface where the retarder is applied, allowing the mix of cement and sand at the surface to be washed away to create an exposed aggregate finish.

~~(15)~~(16) DRIVEWAY SEALERS are coatings that are applied to worn asphalt driveway surfaces in order to:

(A) Fill cracks;

(B) Seal the surface to provide protection; or

(C) Restore or preserve the surface appearance.

~~(16)~~(17) DRY-FOG COATINGS are coatings which are formulated only for spray application so that when sprayed, overspray droplets dry before falling on floors and other surfaces.

~~(17)~~(18) EXEMPT COMPOUNDS (See Rule 102-Definition of Terms.)

~~(18)~~(19) FAUX FINISHING COATINGS are coatings that meet one or more of the following subcategories:

Alphabetize

(A) GLAZES~~, which~~ are coatings designed for:

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

(ii) Subtractive techniques, where a wet coating is applied over specially prepared pre-painted substrates or base coats and subsequently treated with various tools, such as a brush, sponge, or rag, during the drying period of the wet coating to create effects such as ~~but not limited to~~ dirt, old age, smoke damage, simulated marble and wood grain finishes, decorative patterns, or color blending~~, and wet edge techniques~~.

A glaze can be a standalone coating or a resin containing material that is added to a coating to create the desired effect.

(B) DECORATIVE COATINGS~~, which~~ are coatings used to create a gonioapparent appearance, such as metallic, iridescent, or pearlescent appearance, that contain at least 48 grams of pearlescent mica pigment or

other iridescent pigment per liter of coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon).

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

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

(E) CLEAR TOPCOATS~~, which~~ are clear coatings used to enhance, seal and protect a Faux Finishing coating that meets the requirements of subsection (b)(18)(A), (B), (C) or (D). These clear topcoats must be sold and used solely as part of a Faux Finishing or graphic arts coating system, and must be labeled in accordance paragraph (d)(7).

~~(19)~~(20) FIRE-PROOFING COATINGS are opaque coatings formulated to protect the structural integrity of steel and other construction materials and listed by Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc. for the fire protection of steel.

~~(20)~~(21) FLAT COATINGS are coatings that register a gloss of less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter.

~~21)~~(22) FLOOR COATINGS are opaque coatings that are formulated for or applied to flooring; including but not limited to garages, decks, and porches, and clear coatings formulated for or applied to concrete flooring, but do not include Industrial Maintenance Coatings.

Remove from 1113 or expand to include mold release for concrete stamping. Issue still under review.

~~22)~~(23) FORM RELEASE COMPOUNDS are coatings designed for or applied to a concrete form to prevent the freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form. The form may consist of metal, wood, or some material other than concrete.

~~(23)~~(24) FORMULATION DATA is the actual product recipe which itemizes all the ingredients contained in a product including VOCs and the quantities thereof used by the manufacturer to create the product. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are not considered formulation data.

~~(24)~~(25) GONIOAPPARENT means a change in appearance with a change in the angle of illumination or the angle of view, as defined according to ASTM E 284.

~~(25)~~(26) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF COATING OR COLORANT, LESS WATER AND LESS EXEMPT COMPOUNDS, is the weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating or colorant solids and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

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

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

$$\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Where:
- W_s = weight of volatile compounds emitted during curing, in grams
- W_w = weight of water emitted during curing, in grams
- W_{es} = weight of exempt compounds emitted during curing, in grams
- V_m = volume of the material prior to reaction, in liters
- V_w = volume of water emitted during curing, in liters
- V_{es} = volume of exempt compounds emitted during curing, in liters

~~(26)~~(27) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF MATERIAL is the weight of VOC per volume of material and can be calculated by the following equation:

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

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

~~(27)~~(28) GRAPHIC ARTS COATINGS (Sign Paints) are coatings formulated for hand-application by artists using brush or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals, including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.

~~(28)~~(29) HIGH-TEMPERATURE INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATINGS are industrial maintenance coatings formulated for or applied to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

~~(29)~~(30) INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATINGS are coatings, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coatings and topcoats, formulated for or applied to substrates, including floors, that are exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions:

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

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

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

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

(E) Exterior exposure of metal structures.

~~(30)~~(31) INTERIOR STAINS are stains labeled and formulated exclusively for use on interior surfaces.

~~(31)~~(32) LACQUERS are clear or pigmented wood finishes, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction.

~~(32)~~(33) LOW-SOLIDS COATINGS are coatings containing one pound or less of solids per gallon of material.

~~(33)~~(34) MAGNESITE CEMENT COATINGS are coatings formulated for or applied to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

~~(34)~~(35) MANUFACTURER is any person, company, firm, or establishment who imports, blends, assembles, produces, packages, repackages, or re-labels an architectural coating, excluding retail outlets where labels or stickers may be affixed to containers or where colorant is added at the point of sale.

~~(35)~~(36) MARKET means to facilitate sales through third party vendors, including but not limited to catalog or ecommerce sales that bring together buyers and sellers. For the purposes of this rule, market does not mean to generally promote or advertise coatings.

~~(36)~~(37) MASTIC COATINGS are coatings formulated to cover holes and minor cracks and to conceal surface irregularities, and applied in a thickness of at least 10 mils (dry, single coat).

~~(37)~~(38) METALLIC PIGMENTED COATINGS are decorative coatings, excluding industrial maintenance and roof coatings, containing at least 0.4 pounds per gallon (48 grams/liter) of coating, as applied, of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc).

~~(38)~~(39) MULTI-COLOR COATINGS are coatings which exhibit more than one color when applied and which are packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.

~~(39)~~(40) MULTI-COMPONENT COATINGS are reactive coatings requiring the addition of a separate catalyst or hardener before application to form an acceptable dry film.

~~(40)~~(41) NONFLAT COATINGS are coatings that are not defined under any other definition in this rule and that register a gloss of 5 or greater on a 60 degree meter and a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85 degree meter according to ASTM Test Method D 523 as specified in paragraph (e)(5).

~~(41)~~(42) NON-SACRIFICIAL ANTI-GRAFFITI COATINGS are clear or opaque Industrial Maintenance Coatings formulated and recommended to deter adhesion of graffiti and to resist repeated scrubbing and exposure to harsh solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents used to remove graffiti.

~~(42)~~(43) PEARLESCENT means exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.

~~(43)~~(44) PIGMENTED means containing colorant or dry coloring matter, such as an insoluble powder, to impart color to a substrate.

~~(44)~~(45) POST-CONSUMER COATINGS are finished coatings that would have been disposed of in a landfill, having completed their usefulness to a consumer, and does not include manufacturing wastes.

~~(45)~~(46) PRE-TREATMENT WASH PRIMERS are coatings which contain a minimum of 1/2 percent acid, by weight, applied directly to bare metal surfaces to provide necessary surface etching.

~~(46)~~(47) PRIMERS are coatings applied to a surface to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.

~~(47)~~(48) PRODUCT LINE is a line of coatings reported under one product number and name and subject to one coating VOC limit as specified in subdivision (c) Table of Standards.

~~(48)~~(49) QUICK-DRY ENAMELS are non-flat, high gloss coatings which comply with the following:

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

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

~~(49)~~(50) QUICK-DRY PRIMERS, SEALERS, AND UNDERCOATERS are primers, sealers, and undercoaters which are intended to be applied to a surface to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats and which are dry-to-touch in one-half hour and can be recoated in two hours (ASTM D 1640). Coatings classified as quick-dry primers, sealers, and undercoaters are subsumed by the primer, sealer, undercoater category.

~~(50)~~(51) REACTIVE DILUENT is a liquid which is a VOC during application and one in which, through chemical and/or physical reaction, such as polymerization, becomes an integral part of the coating.

~~(51)~~(52) REACTIVE PENETRATING SEALERS are clear or pigmented coatings labeled and formulated for application to above-grade concrete and masonry substrates to provide protection from water and waterborne contaminants, including, but not limited to, alkalis, acids, and salts. Reactive Penetrating Sealers must meet all the following criteria:

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

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

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

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

(E) ~~Not reduce the water vapor transmission rate by more than 2 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate.~~ Provide a breathable waterproof barrier for concrete or masonry surfaces that does not prevent or substantially retard water vapor transmission. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M or ASTM D6490.

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

~~(52)~~(53) RECYCLED COATINGS are coatings manufactured by a certified recycled paint manufacturer and formulated such that 50 percent or more of the total weight consists of secondary and post-consumer coatings and 10 percent or more of the total weight consists of post-consumer coatings.

~~(53)~~(54) RESTORATION ARCHITECT is an architect that has a valid certificate of registration as an architect issued by the California State Board of Architectural Examiners or the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and working on registered historical restoration and/or preservation projects.

~~(54)~~(55) RETAIL OUTLET means any establishment at which architectural coatings are sold or offered for sale to consumers.

~~(55)~~(56) ROOF COATINGS are coatings formulated for application to exterior roofs for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water, or reflecting heat and ultraviolet radiation.

~~(56)~~(57) RUST PREVENTATIVE COATINGS are coatings formulated for use in preventing the corrosion of metal surfaces in residential and commercial situations.

~~(57)~~(58) SACRIFICIAL ANTI-GRAFFITI COATINGS are non-binding, clear coatings which are formulated and recommended for applications that allow for the removal of graffiti primarily by power washing.

~~(58)~~(59) SANDING SEALERS are clear wood coatings formulated for or applied to bare wood for sanding and to seal the wood for subsequent application of coatings.

~~(59)~~(60) SEALERS are coatings applied to either block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate, to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.

~~(60)~~(61) SECONDARY (REWORK) COATINGS are fragments of finished coatings or finished coatings from a manufacturing process that has converted resources into a commodity of real economic value, but does not include excess virgin resources of the manufacturing process.

~~(61)~~(62) SHELLACS are clear or pigmented coatings formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac insect (laccifer lacca). Shellacs are formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction providing a quick-drying, solid, protective film for priming and sealing stains and odors; and for wood finishing excluding floors ~~effective January 1, 2007~~.

~~(62)~~(63) SOLICIT is to require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.

~~(63)~~(64) SPECIALTY PRIMERS are coatings formulated for or applied to a substrate to seal fire, smoke or water damage; or to condition excessively chalky surfaces. An excessively chalky surface is one that is defined as having chalk rating of four or less as determined by ASTM D-4214 – Photographic Reference Standard No. 1 or the Federation of Societies for Coatings Technology “Pictorial Standards for Coatings Defects”.

~~(64)~~(65) STAINS are opaque or semi-transparent coatings which are formulated to change the color but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

~~(65)~~(66) STATIONARY STRUCTURES include but are not limited to, homes, office buildings, factories, mobile homes, pavements, curbs, roadways, racetracks, and bridges.

~~(66)~~(67) STONE CONSOLIDANTS are coatings that are labeled and formulated for application to stone substrates to repair historical structures that have been damaged by weathering or other decay mechanisms. Stone Consolidants must meet the following criteria:

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

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

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

~~(67)~~(68) SWIMMING POOL COATINGS are coatings specifically formulated for or applied to the interior of swimming pools, including but not limited to water park attractions, ponds and fountains, to resist swimming pool chemicals.

~~(68)~~(69) SWIMMING POOL REPAIR COATINGS are chlorinated, rubber-based coatings used for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools over existing chlorinated, rubber-based coatings.

~~(69)~~(70) TINT BASE is an architectural coating to which colorants are added.

~~(70)~~(71) TRAFFIC COATINGS are coatings formulated for or applied to public streets, highways, and other surfaces including, but not limited to, curbs, berms, driveways, and parking lots.

~~(71)~~(72) UNDERCOATERS are coatings formulated for or applied to substrates to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coats.

~~(72)~~(73) VARNISHES are clear or pigmented wood finishes formulated with various resins to dry by chemical reaction.

~~(73)~~(74) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms. For the purpose of this rule, tertiary butyl acetate (tBAc) shall be considered exempt as a VOC only for purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements and will continue to be a VOC for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling, and inventory requirements which apply to VOCs, when used in industrial maintenance coatings, including zinc-rich industrial maintenance coatings and non-sacrificial anti-graffiti coatings.

~~(74)~~(75) WATERPROOFING SEALERS are coatings which are formulated for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of porous substrates by water.

~~(75)~~(76) WATERPROOFING CONCRETE/MASONRY SEALERS are clear or pigmented sealers that are formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light, or staining.

~~(76)~~(77) WOOD PRESERVATIVES are coatings formulated to protect wood from decay or insect attack by the addition of a wood preservative chemical registered by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

~~(77)~~(78) WORKSITE means any location where architectural coatings are stored or applied.

~~(78)~~(79) ZINC-RICH INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE PRIMERS are primers formulated to contain a minimum of 65 percent metallic zinc powder (zinc dust) by weight of total solids for application to metal substrates.

(c) Requirements

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (c)(3), (c)(4)~~, and designated coatings averaged under (c)(6)~~, no person shall supply, sell, offer for sale, market, manufacture, blend, repackage, apply, store at a worksite, or solicit the application of any architectural coating within the District:

(A) That is listed in the Table of Standards 1 and contains VOC (excluding any colorant added to tint bases) in excess of the corresponding VOC limit specified in the table, after the effective date specified; or

(B) That is not ~~listed in the Table of Standards 1~~ defined in section (b) as any other coating category, and contains VOC (excluding any colorant added to tint bases) in excess of ~~250 grams of VOC per liter of coating (2.08 pounds per gallon), less water, less exempt compounds, until January 1, 2014, at which time the limit drops to~~ 50 grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water, less exempt compounds (0.42 pounds per gallon).

(2) No person within the District shall add colorant at the point of sale that is listed in the Table of Standards 2 and contains VOC in excess of the corresponding VOC limit specified in the Table of Standards 2, after the effective date specified.

TABLE OF STANDARDS 1
VOC LIMITS

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

COATING CATEGORY	Rule 314 Category Codes	~~Ceiling Limit[1]~~	~~Current~~ Limit[12]	Effective Date				Small Container Exemption
				~~7/1/08~~	~~1/1/12~~	1/1/14	7/1/15	
Bond Breakers	5		350					✓
Clear Wood Finishes			275					
Varnish	46,47	~~350~~	275					
Sanding Sealers	36	~~350~~	275					
Lacquer	20		275					
Concrete-Curing Compounds	7		100					✓
Concrete-Curing Compounds For Roadways and Bridges[23]	7		350					✓
Concrete Surface Retarder	58		250			50		✓
Default[4]	51		250			50		✓
Driveway Sealer	52		~~100~~50		~~50~~			✓
Dry-Fog Coatings	8		150			50		✓
Faux Finishing Coatings								✓
Clear Topcoat	9a		~~350~~200		~~200~~	100		✓
Decorative Coatings	9		350					✓
Glazes	9b		350					✓
Japan	9c		350					✓
Trowel Applied Coatings	9d		~~350~~150		~~150~~	50		✓
Fire-Proofing Coatings	10		350			150		✓
Flats	13	~~250~~	50	~~50~~				✓[3]
Floor Coatings	14	~~100~~	50					✓
Form Release Compound	16		250			100		✓
Graphic Arts (Sign) Coatings	17		500			150	200	✓
Industrial Maintenance (IM) Coatings	19	~~420~~	100					✓[3]
High Temperature IM Coatings	18		420					✓
Non-Sacrificial Anti-Graffiti Coatings	19a		100					✓
Zinc-Rich IM Primers	56		~~100~~					✓
Magnesite Cement Coatings	22		450					✓
Mastic Coatings	23		300			100		✓
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	24	~~500~~	500			150		✓
Multi-Color Coatings	25		250					✓
Nonflat Coatings	26, 27, 28	~~150~~	50					✓[3]
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	29		420					✓
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	30		100					✓
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	59		350					✓
Recycled Coatings	33		250					✓
Roof Coatings	34		50					✓
Roof Coatings, Aluminum	53		100					✓
Roof Primers, Bituminous	4		350					✓
Rust Preventative Coatings	35	~~400~~	100					✓[3]
Sacrificial Anti-Graffiti Coatings	60		~~100~~50		~~50~~			✓
Shellac								✓
Clear	37		730					✓
Pigmented	38		550					✓

Alternative fee structure in lieu of 25 g/L VOC Limit.

Reduce to reflect synthetic shellacs?

COATING CATEGORY	Rule 314 Category Codes	~~Ceiling Limit[1]~~	~~Current~~ Limit[1][2]	Effective Date				Small Container Exemption
				~~7/1/08~~	~~1/1/12~~	1/1/14	7/1/15	
Specialty Primers	39		100					✓
Stains	41	~~350~~	100					✓
Stains, Interior	40	~~250~~	250					✓
Stone Consolidant	61		450					✓
Swimming Pool Coatings								✓
Repair	43		340					✓
Other	42		340					✓
Traffic Coatings	45		100					✓
Waterproofing Sealers	48		100					✓
Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers	49		100					✓
Wood Preservatives								✓
Below-Ground	50		350					✓
Other	55		350					✓

~~1. The specified ceiling limits are applicable to products sold under the Averaging Compliance Option.~~

1~~2~~. The specified limits remain in effect unless revised limits are listed in subsequent columns in the Table of Standards.

2~~3~~. Does not include compounds used for curbs and gutters, sidewalks, islands, driveways and other miscellaneous concrete areas.

3. Effective 01/01/2018.

4. Coatings that fall under (c)(1)(B).

TABLE OF STANDARDS 1 (cont.)
VOC LIMITS

Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material

COATING	Limit
Low-Solids Coating	120

Reduce? SWA VOC 49 g/L.

TABLE OF STANDARDS 2
VOC LIMITS FOR COLORANTS

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

COLORANT ADDED TO	Limit[4]
Architectural Coatings, excluding IM Coatings	50
Solvent-Based IM	600
Waterborne IM	50

~~4. Effective January 1, 2014~~.

(3) Coating Categorization

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Sell-Through Provision

Any coating that is manufactured prior to the effective date of the applicable limit specified in the Table of Standards 1, and that has a VOC content above that limit (but not above the limit in effect on the date of manufacture), may be sold, supplied, offered for sale, or applied for up to three years after the specified effective date. The manufacturer shall maintain sales and distribution records, as applicable, for any coating manufactured prior to the effective date if that coating volume is not included in an approved Averaging Compliance Option [specified in paragraph (c)(6) of this rule] Program that includes the same coating manufactured on or after the effective date. Such records shall clearly indicate the date of manufacture (or date code or batch code) and volume of coating sold or distributed to distinguish between those coatings subject to the provisions of this paragraph and those subject to the provisions of Appendix A section (K). These records shall be made available to the Executive Officer upon request and shall be maintained for a period of at least three years after the end of a compliance period of the Averaging Compliance Option Program.

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

~~(6) Averaging Compliance Option~~

~~Until January 1, 2015, in lieu of specific compliance with the applicable limits in the Table of Standards, manufacturers may average designated coatings such that their actual cumulative emissions from the averaged coatings are less than or equal to the cumulative emissions that would have been allowed under those limits over a compliance period not to exceed one year.~~

~~(A) The following coatings may be averaged: floor coatings; industrial maintenance coatings; interior stains; metallic pigmented coatings; rust preventative coatings; sanding sealers; stains; varnishes; as well as flats and nonflats (excluding recycled coatings).~~

~~(B) Manufacturers using the Averaging Compliance Option shall:~~

~~(i) Comply with the averaging provisions contained in Appendix A, as well as maintain all records for the Averaging Compliance Option (ACO) Program and make these records available to the Executive Officer upon request, for a period of at least three years after the end of the compliance period; and~~

~~(ii) Use only the sell-through provision in Appendix A for each coating included in the ACO Program in lieu of the sell-through provision of subparagraph (c)(4).~~

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

(8) General Prohibition

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

(d) Administrative Requirements

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

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

May need future implementation date.

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

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

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

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

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

(E) VOC content displayed may be calculated using product formulation data, or may be determined using the test method in subdivision (e). VOC content calculated from formulation data shall be adjusted by the manufacturer to account for cure volatiles (if any) and maximum VOC content within production batches. ~~Effective January 1, 2014, t~~The VOC shall be displayed on the coating container such that the required language is:

(i) Noticeable and in clear and legible English;

(ii) Separated from other text; and

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

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

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

(A) For fire-damaged substrates.

(B) For smoke-damaged substrates.

(C) For water-damaged substrates.

(D) For excessively chalky substrates.

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

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

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

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

(e) Test Methods

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

(1) VOC Content of Coatings and Colorants

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

(A) U.S. EPA Reference Test Method 24 (Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of

Surface Coatings, Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Part 60, Appendix A) with the exempt compounds' content determined by Method 303 (Determination of Exempt Compounds) in the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual, or

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

(C) Method 313 [Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds VOC by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry] in the SCAQMD's "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual.

(D) Exempt Perfluorocarbons

The following classes of compounds:

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations

sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine

will be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with subdivision (c), only when manufacturers specify which individual compounds are used in the coating formulations. In addition, the manufacturers must identify the U.S. EPA, CARB, and SCAQMD approved test methods, which can be used to quantify the amount of each exempt compound.

(2) Acid Content of Coatings

The acid content of a coating subject to the provisions of this rule shall be determined by ASTM Test Method D 1613-85 (Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products).

(3) Metal Content of Coatings

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

(4) Drying Times

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

(5) Gloss Determination

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

(6) Gonioapparent Characteristics for Coatings

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

(7) Water Repellency for Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall be determined by any of the following:

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

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

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

(8) Water Vapor Transmission for Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall be determined by ASTM E96/96M (Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials).

(9) Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants shall be determined by ASTM E2176 (Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants).

(10) Chloride Screening for Reactive Penetrating Sealer shall be determined using the National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), “Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures”.

(11) Equivalent Test Methods

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

(12) Multiple Test Methods

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

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

(f) Exemptions

(1) ~~Until December 31, 2013, the provisions of this rule shall not apply to any architectural coatings in containers having capacities of one liter (1.057 quart) or less, excluding clear wood finishes, varnishes, sanding sealers, lacquers, and pigmented lacquers, provided that the provisions in the subparagraphs below are met. Effective January 1, 2014, t~~The provisions of the Table of Standards 1 and paragraph (c)(1) of this rule shall not apply to any architectural coatings in containers having capacities of one liter (1.057 quart) or less~~,~~; excluding clear wood finishes, varnishes, sanding sealers, lacquers, and pigmented lacquers, and beginning January 1, 2018, excluding flat, non-flat, industrial maintenance, and rust preventative coatings; provided the provisions in the subparagraphs below are met:

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

(B) The coating containers are not bundled together to be sold as a unit that exceeds one liter (1.057 quarts), excluding containers packed together for shipping to a retail outlet.

(C) The label or any other product literature does not suggest combining multiple containers so that the combination exceeds one liter (1.057 quarts).

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

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

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

(B) Emulsion type bituminous pavement sealers.

(C) Aerosol coating products.

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

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

(g) Solvent Cleaning

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

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