



Draft
Staff Report
Proposed
Amendments to
Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings*

For Adoption on
October 26, 2020

**Mojave Desert
Air Quality
Management District**

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STAFF REPORT
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List of Acronyms

BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BARCT	Best Available Retrofit Control Technology
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CTG	Control Techniques Guidelines
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
H&S Code	California Health & Safety Code
MDAB	Mojave Desert Air Basin
MDAQMD	Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District
NO _x	Oxides of Nitrogen
RACM	Reasonably Available Control Measures
RACT	Reasonably Available Control Technology
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO _x	Oxides of Sulfur
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

STAFF REPORT

Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings*

I. PURPOSE OF STAFF REPORT

A staff report serves several discrete purposes. Its primary purpose is to provide a summary and background material to the members of the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District Governing Board (Governing Board). This allows the members of the Governing Board to be fully informed before making any required decision. It also provides the documentation necessary for the Governing Board to make any findings, which are required by law to be made prior to the approval or adoption of a document. In addition, a staff report ensures that the correct procedures and proper documentation for approval or adoption of a document have been performed. Finally, the staff report provides evidence for defense against legal challenges regarding the propriety of the approval or adoption of the document.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The California Clean Air Act (CCAA; Health & Safety (H&S) Code §§ 39000 et seq.) requires that each local air district which has been designated nonattainment for certain pollutants to prepare a plan designed to achieve and maintain state air quality standards at the earliest practicable date (Health & Safety Code §§40910 et seq.). Such plans must include, among other items, the adoption of measures designed to require the use of Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for all existing stationary sources of air pollution and Best Available Retrofit Technology (BARCT) for certain existing large sources of air pollution H&S Code §40918(a)(3). For purposes of the CCAA the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (District) has been designated nonattainment for both ozone and PM₁₀.

The Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA; 42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.) requires areas designated nonattainment for ozone and classified moderate and above to adopt and maintain RACT rules to control the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) from major stationary sources of air pollution. For purposes of the FCAA, portions of the District have been designated nonattainment for ozone and classified Severe-17 and the entire District has been classified nonattainment for PM₁₀.

This Rule implements the de-facto RACT requirements found in the *Suggested Control Measure (SCM) for Architectural Coatings* recently revised by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to update Architectural Coating requirements and respective test methods as well as to establish VOC limits for Colorants, and to address Photovoltaic Coatings. The District has several facilities that utilize architectural coatings and some additional operations that may coat photovoltaic architectures which are major stationary sources and thus subject to the RACT requirements. Therefore, the MDAQMD is proposing to update Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings*. This amendment will also incorporate suggestions from the June 2013 Technical Support Document (TSD) for EPA’s Notice of Direct Rulemaking for the California State Implementation Plan for Rule 1113 (EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0668-0006, 01/03/2014 as found at

www.regulations.gov), addressing typographical errors, updating test methods, addressing how to calculate VOC content if the manufacturer recommends thinning, and addressing Colorants.

III. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Governing Board of the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District adopt the proposed amendments to Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings* and approve the appropriate CEQA documentation. This action is necessary to satisfy 42 U.S.C. §§7511a (FCAA §182) which requires that ozone non-attainment areas implement RACT for sources that are subject to CTGs and for major sources of ozone precursors.

IV. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST

The findings and analysis as indicated below are required for the procedurally correct amendments to Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings*. Each item is discussed, if applicable, in Section V. Copies of related documents are included in the appropriate appendices.

FINDINGS REQUIRED FOR RULES & REGULATIONS:

- Necessity
- Authority
- Clarity
- Consistency
- Nonduplication
- Reference
- Public Notice & Comment
- Public Hearing

REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN SUBMISSION (SIP):

- Public Notice & Comment
- Availability of Document
- Notice to Specified Entities (State, Air Districts, USEPA, Other States)
- Public Hearing
- Legal Authority to adopt and implement the document.
- Applicable State laws and regulations were followed.

ELEMENTS OF A FEDERAL SUBMISSION:

N/A Elements as set forth in applicable Federal law or regulations.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT REQUIREMENTS (CEQA):

- N/A Ministerial Action
- Exemption
- N/A Negative Declaration
- N/A Environmental Impact Report
- Appropriate findings, if necessary.
- Public Notice & Comment

SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS (RULES & REGULATIONS ONLY):

- Environmental impacts of compliance.
- Mitigation of impacts.
- Alternative methods of compliance.

OTHER:

- Written analysis of existing air pollution control requirements
- Economic Analysis
- Public Review

V. DISCUSSION OF LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

A. REQUIRED ELEMENTS/FINDINGS

This section discusses the state of California statutory requirements that apply to the proposed amendments to Rule 1113. These are actions that need to be performed and/or information that must be provided in order to amend the rule in a procedurally correct manner.

1. State Findings Required for Adoption of Rules & Regulations:

Before adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation, the Governing Board is required to make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference based upon relevant information presented at the hearing. The information below is provided to assist the Governing Board in making these findings.

a. Necessity:

The proposed amendments to Rule 1113 are necessary to conform the rule to the CARB *SCM for Architectural Coatings*, to comply with the CCAA requirements for nonattainment areas to attain the state air quality standards as expeditiously as possible, and to satisfy 42 U.S.C. §§7511a (FCAA §182) requirements for nonattainment areas to impose RACT for all existing major sources of air pollution.

b. Authority:

The District has the authority pursuant to California Health and Safety Code (H & S Code) §40702 to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations.

c. Clarity:

The proposed amendments to Rule 1113 are clear in that they are written so that the persons subject to the rule can easily understand the meaning.

d. Consistency:

The proposed amendments to Rule 1113 are in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to any State law or regulation, Federal law or regulation, or court decisions. The rule is consistent with the de-facto RACT provisions of the *SCM for Architectural Coatings* and other District rules deemed to meet RACT.

e. Nonduplication:

The proposed amendments to not impose the same requirements as any existing State or Federal law or regulation because the *SCM for Architectural Coatings* is merely a guidance document which provides suggested methods for complying with CCAA requirements to attain the state ambient air quality standards at the earliest practicable date. When adopted and implemented by local air districts the *SCM for Architectural Coatings* becomes a de-facto RACT standard. However, the provisions of the *SCM for Architectural Coatings* cannot be implemented without local rule adoption.

f. Reference:

The District has the authority pursuant to H&S Code §40702 to adopt, amend or repeal rules and regulations.

g. Public Notice & Comment, Public Hearing:

Notice for the public hearing for the proposed amendments to Rule 1113 was published on September 28, 2020 for the October 26, 2020 meeting. See Appendix “B” for a copy of the public notice. See Appendix “C” for copies of comments, if any, and District responses.

2. Federal Elements (SIP Submittals, Other Federal Submittals).

Submittals to USEPA are required to include various elements depending upon the type of document submitted and the underlying federal law that requires the submittal. The information below indicates which elements are required for the proposed of Rule 1113 and how they were satisfied.

a. Satisfaction of Underlying Federal Requirements:

The FCAA requires areas designated non-attainment and classified moderate and above to implement RACT for sources subject to CTG and ACT documents issued by USEPA for major sources of VOCs and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) which are ozone precursors.

The adoption of the amended *SCM for Architectural Coatings* and its subsequent adoption and enforcement by other air districts makes the coatings formulations required “reasonably available”. Thus, the *SCM for Architectural Coatings* has become a de-facto RACT standard for this source category.

b. Public Notice and Comment:

Notice for the public hearing for the proposed amendments to Rule 1113 was published September 28, 2020 for the October 26, 2020 meeting. See Appendix “B” for a copy of the public notice. See Appendix “C” for copies of comments, if any, and District responses.

c. Availability of Document:

Copies of proposed amended Rule 1113 and the accompanying draft staff report was made available to the public on September 17, 2020.

d. Notice to Specified Entities:

Copies of the proposed amendments to Rule 1113 and the accompanying draft staff report was sent to all affected agencies. The proposed rule amendments were sent to CARB and USEPA on or before August 20, 2020.

e. Public Hearing:

A public hearing to consider the proposed amendments to Rule 1113 was set for October 26, 2020.

f. Legal Authority to Adopt and Implement:

The District has the authority pursuant to H&S Code §40702 to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations and to do such acts as may be necessary or proper to execute the duties imposed upon the District.

g. Applicable State Laws and Regulations Were Followed:

Public notice and hearing procedures pursuant to H&S Code §§40725-40728 have been followed. See Section (V)(A)(1) above for compliance with state findings required pursuant to H&S Code §40727. See Section (V)(B) below for compliance with the required analysis of existing requirements pursuant to H&S Code §40727.2. See Section (V)(C) for compliance with economic analysis requirements pursuant to H&S Code §40920.6. See

Section (V)(D) below for compliance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

B. WRITTEN ANALYSIS OF EXISTING REQUIREMENTS

H & S Code §40727.2 requires air districts to prepare a written analysis of all existing federal air pollution control requirements that apply to the same equipment or source type as the rule proposed for modification by the district. The USEPA has promulgated a standard for VOC emissions from architectural coatings (40 CFR 52, 9/11/98 63 FR 48877). While this Federal regulation was in all probability RACT at the time it was adopted there have been significant advances in coatings technology since 1998. These advances are reflected in the *SCM for Architectural Coatings* as adopted by CARB on May 28, 2020.

From time to time, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) publishes guidance documents to assist local air districts in adopting appropriate rules and regulations to meet the above requirements. These guidance documents include, but are not limited to, Suggested Control Measures (SCMs) for particular source categories. Historically, these SCMs have been used as a minimum standard for air district regulations to meet the State and Federal nonattainment area requirements. The *SCM for Architectural Coatings* was originally adopted by CARB in 1977 and was revised in 1985, 1989, 2000, 2007, 2019, and 2020. In response to the adoption and revisions of the *SCM for Architectural Coatings* the District adopted Rule 1113 on February 20, 1979 and amended it on June 4, 1984, November 2, 1992, February 24, 2003, and April 23, 2012.

The MDAQMD Architectural Coatings Rule amended April 23, 2012 was fully approved as SIP on January 3, 2014 (79 FR 365). Since then, CARB, in cooperation with the local air districts, again revised the SCM for Architectural Coatings and adopted it on May 23, 2019, and again on May 28, 2020. Both revisions of *SCM for Architectural Coatings* reflect both the advances in coatings technology since the last version and the need for further emissions reductions necessary to attain the State and Federal ambient air quality standards in many local air districts. Specifically, the revised SCM specifies volatile organic compound (VOC) limits for 44 coating categories while adding a new Colorant category effective January 1, 2022 as well as addressing Photovoltaic Coatings. The proposed VOC limits for several of these categories are lower than the limits specified in the previous *SCM for Architectural Coatings*.

The District has several facilities subject to Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings*, and additional facilities that may use or sell architectural coatings as only part of their operations.

The proposed amendments to Rule 1113 have been developed to conform the emissions limitations and other requirements of the rule to those set forth in the *SCM for Architectural Coatings* as adopted by CARB on May 28, 2020. The proposed amendments mainly lower the VOC content limits for a number of coatings categories resulting in an estimated 1.46 tons per day reduction from 2007 SCM areas and 2.5 tons per day statewide in 2022. The amendments also contain revised definitions for a variety of coating types either for clarification or to limit the types of products that qualify for

inclusion in a category. Some definitions were deleted because the categories have been combined with other categories, were replaced by new categories, or were unnecessary. Additionally, amendments clarify situations where the most restrictive VOC limit is not applicable and update reporting requirements to include sales data. Other amendments include revisions to the section that describes how to determine VOC content, container labeling requirements, a “sell-through” provision, and an early compliance provision. Furthermore, Architectural Coatings and Colorants were separated into Table 1 and Table 2, respectively. Table 2 contains the VOC content limits for Colorants that are proposed to be effective January 1, 2022. Table 1 contains the VOC content limits for architectural coatings effective since last amendment and the proposed updated limits effective 1/1/2022. Lastly, requirements for Photovoltaic coatings have been added in accordance with the 2020 CARB *SCM for Architectural Coatings*.

C. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

1. General

As a part of the adoption process for the *SCM for Architectural Coatings* staff of CARB prepared an extensive economic analysis of the potential economic impacts and cost effectiveness of the proposed SCM. This analysis was contained in the *Staff Report for the Proposed Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings* (CARB Staff Report).¹

The District fully expects that the economic impacts detailed in the CARB staff report will be mitigated within the district due to several factors. First, the high population density areas of the District are physically located adjacent to the South Coast Air Quality Management. The SCAQMD has for several years required equivalent, and in some cases more stringent, VOC content limits on architectural coatings than those in the *SCM for Architectural Coatings*. In fact, many of the limits contained in the *SCM for Architectural Coatings* are based upon limits in effect in the SCAQMD prior to the 2007 adoption of the SCM. The District is informed that the distributors within the SCAQMD supply a majority of the retail paint outlets located within the district. The District is also informed that many distributors supply SCAQMD compliant paint to retail outlets located within the district. Thus, there should be little, if any, change in retail prices within the District for common coating types.

2. Incremental Cost Effectiveness

Pursuant to H&S Code §40920.6, incremental cost effectiveness calculations are required for rules and regulations which are adopted or amended to meet the California Clean Air Act requirements for Best Available Retrofit Control

¹ *Staff Report for Proposed Updates to the Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings* (05/2020)

Technology (BARCT) or “all feasible measures” to control emissions of VOC, NO_x or oxides of sulfur (SO_x).

The CARB Staff report estimated the overall cost-effectiveness of the SCM for Architectural Coatings to be \$2 to \$3 per pound of VOC reduced. The District concurs with this estimate. For a complete analysis of incremental cost effectiveness please see Chapter VIII (B) – Summary of Economic Impacts in the *CARB Staff Report*.

D. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS (CEQA)

1. Through the process described below the appropriate CEQA process for the proposed amendments to Rule 1113 was determined.
 - a. The proposed amendments to Rule 1113 meet the CEQA definition of “project”. They are not “ministerial” actions.
 - b. The proposed amendments to Rule 1114 are exempt from CEQA review because the amendments will not create any adverse impacts on the environment. The proposed rule amendments are more stringent than the previous rule version. Because there is no potential that the amendments might cause the release of additional air contaminants or create any adverse environmental impacts, a Class 8 categorical exemption (14 Cal. Code Reg. §15308) applies. Copies of the documents relating to CEQA can be found in Appendix “D”.

E. SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

1. Potential Environmental Impacts

The potential environmental impacts of the *SCM for Architectural Coatings* on a statewide level were addressed by CARB in its *Staff Report for Proposed Updates to the Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings* (May 2020). The analysis concluded that implementing the 2020 SCM would have no significant adverse air quality impacts, but would have a net air quality benefit. CARB believes that the District can use the Technical Support Document and the EIR from the 2020 SCM to support their environmental impact analyses in adopting Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings* based on the 2020 SCM.

2. Mitigation of Impacts

This issue was also addressed by CARB in its *Staff Report for Proposed Updates to the Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings* (May 2020).

3. Alternative Methods of Compliance

This issue was also addressed by CARB in its *Staff Report for Proposed Updates to the Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings* (May 2020).

F. PUBLIC REVIEW

See Staff Report Subsections (V)(A)(1)(g) and (2)(b), as well as, Appendix “B”.

VI. TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

A. SOURCE DESCRIPTION

Rule 1113 currently applies to all architectural coatings supplied, sold, offered for sale, manufactured, or used within the District. The proposed amendments add applicability to coatings blended or repackaged within the District. The proposed amendments clarify that coatings supplied, sold, offered for sale or manufactured for use outside the District, for shipment to other manufacturers or for reformulation and repackaging are exempt from the rule as are aerosol coating products which are covered by a CARB consumer product regulation. Small batches of coating sold in containers of one (1) liter or less are also exempt with the exception of reporting requirements.

Several facilities in the MDAQMD have operations potentially affected by the proposed amendments to Rule 1113. There are approximately 85 architectural coating operations within the District which are served by various main suppliers.

B. EMISSIONS

The amendments to Rule 1113 do not cause the release of additional air contaminants, or create any adverse environmental impacts because the amended rule proposes a more stringent applicability, as well as, more stringent VOC limits for all coating categories than the existing rule. Categories of architectural coatings have been added in some places, combined in others and removed in others to reflect changes in coating technology.

VOC emissions from the use of architectural coatings in California are estimated to be about 32 tons per day (tpd) in 2013, and 44 tpd if associated solvent thinning and cleanup activities are included. Total emissions from architectural coatings and associated materials represent almost 5 (five) percent of the VOC emissions from stationary and area sources, and 2.6 percent of the total VOC emissions statewide.

This estimate assumes that coatings used within the District comply with current Rule 1113 but are not already in compliance with the new proposed limits. This assumption may not be entirely valid across all coating categories. This is due to the physical proximity of the District to SCAQMD. SCAQMD has for several years required more stringent VOC limits than those required either Federally or elsewhere in California.

Because distributors within the SCAQMD supply a majority of the retail paint outlets located within the District, the District suspects that at least a portion of the paint sold within the District, especially in certain high-volume sales categories, could be compliant with current SCAQMD rules.

As per the 2020 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings, the volume of gallons of Photovoltaic Coatings were estimated by the Air District. For the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, the expected daily use was estimated at 27 gallons (2020 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings, Appendix A, 9.4). The expected daily use drops essentially to zero after 2027 due the VOC content limit change and manufacturing trends.

C. CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

Please see section (C) of the rule (Appendix A) for control requirements.

The amendments to Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings* do not cause the release of additional air contaminants or create any environmental impacts.

Section (C) has been updated according to the *SCM for Architectural Coatings* to address Photovoltaic Coatings and Colorants.

D. PROPOSED RULE SUMMARY

This section gives a brief overview of the amendments to Rule 1113. The iterated rule version is contained in Appendix “A” of this staff report. Proposed amendments to Rule 1113 were designed to implement CARB *SCM for Architectural Coatings*.

Formatting changes have been made throughout the rule to correct alphabetization, capitalization, punctuation and reference citations. These changes are not specifically notated below.

Section (A)(3)(c) has been amended to address and further regulate Architectural Coating containers sold within the District. Section (A)(3)(d) has been added to address the use of Colorants in architectural coating operations.

Section (B) definitions are updated. Definitions have been included to make the rule more comprehensive, reflect the current applicability of the rule, and provide additional clarity. Some definitions have been removed to prevent redundancy with District Rule 102. The following definitions have been added: Building Envelope, Building Envelope Coating, Photovoltaic Coating, and Tile and Stone Sealers.

Section (C), *Requirements*, have been modified as follows:

(C)(1)(b) was added to address Photovoltaic Coatings requirements.

(C)(2) was modified to exclude several Coating categories, including Metallic Pigmented Coatings, Shellacs, Pre-Treatment Wash Primers, Industrial Maintenance Coatings, Low-

Solids Coatings, Wood Preservatives, High-Temperature Coatings, Bituminous Roof Primers, Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters, Aluminum Roof Coatings, Zinc-Rich Primers, and Wood Coatings.

(C)(4) Eliminated Categories requirements was removed as the provision had already expired.

New (C)(4) Sell-Through of Coatings was modified to exclude Table 2 (now reserved for Colorants), address the new effective dates for the requirements set by *SCM for Architectural Coatings*.

(C)(4)(b) was added to address sell-through of Colorants.

(C)(4)(c) was added to address sell-through of Photovoltaic Coatings.

(C)(5) now addresses Painting Practices requirements.

(C)(6) now addresses Thinning requirements.

(C)(7) now addresses Colorants requirements.

(C)(8) Rust Preventative Coatings was removed as the provision had already expired.

(C)(9) Early Compliance Provision requirements was removed as the provision had already expired.

(D)(1)(c) was slightly modified to address provisions already effective since 2013.

(D)(1)(d)(i) was slightly modified to address provisions already effective since 2013.

(D)(1)(f) Clear Brushing Lacquers coating labeling requirements was removed as the provision had already expired.

(D)(1)(f) now addresses Rust Preventative Coatings coating labeling requirements.

(D)(1)(g) now addresses Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters coating labeling requirements.

(D)(1)(g)(i) was modified to reflect coating labeling requirements set by *SCM for Architectural Coatings*.

(D)(1)(g)(ii) was removed as the provision had already expired.

(D)(1)(h) now addresses Reactive Penetrating Sealers coating labeling requirements, and was slightly modified to address provisions already effective since 2013.

(D)(1)(i) now addresses stone Consolidants coating labeling requirements, and was slightly modified to address provisions already effective since 2013.

(D)(1)(k) Quick Dry Enamels coating labeling requirements was removed as the provision had already expired.

(D)(1)(j) now addresses Nonflat-High Gloss Coatings container labeling requirements.

(D)(1)(k) now addresses Wood Coatings coating labeling requirements, and was slightly modified to address provisions already effective since 2013.

(D)(1)(l) now addresses Zinc Rich Primers coating labeling requirements, and was slightly modified to address provisions already effective since 2013.

(D)(1)(m) was added to address Photovoltaic Coatings coating labeling requirements.

(D)(2) was added to address coating labeling requirements set by *SCM for Architectural Coatings* effective in January 1, 2022.

(E)(1)(a)(viii) was slightly modified to address a reference moved to District Rule 102.

(E)(1)(a)(xiii) was slightly modified to address a reference moved to District Rule 102.

(E)(1)(a)(xiv) was slightly modified to address a reference moved to District Rule 102.

(E)(2) Annual Reports reporting requirements was added to reflect Photovoltaic Coatings standards set by *SCM for Architectural Coatings*.

New (G) Notification Requirements was added to reflect Photovoltaic Coatings standards set by *SCM for Architectural Coatings*.

(H) now addresses Compliance Provisions and Test Methods.

(H)(1)(a) was modified to reflect compliance provisions and test methods standards set by *SCM for Architectural Coatings*.

(H)(1)(a)(i) was modified to include Colorants compliance provisions and test methods.

(H)(1)(a)(ii) was modified to include Colorants compliance provisions and test methods.

(H)(1)(b) was added to address Photovoltaic Coatings compliance provisions and test methods standards set by *SCM for Architectural Coatings*.

(H)(2)(a) was modified to include Colorants compliance provisions and test methods, and slightly modified to accurately reference test methods in (H)(5).

(H)(2)(b) was modified to include Colorants compliance provisions and test methods, and slightly modified to accurately reference test methods in (H)(5).

(H)(2)(c) was slightly modified to accurately reference test methods in (H)(5).

(H)(2)(d) was modified to include Colorants compliance provisions and test methods.

(H)(2)(d)(i) was slightly modified to accurately reference test methods in (H)(5).

(H)(2)(e) was added to address compliance provisions and test methods for determination of VOC Content of a Coating or Colorant with a VOC Content of 150 g/L.

(H)(2)(f) was added to address compliance provisions and test methods for VOC Content of Photovoltaic Coatings.

(H)(4)(a) was slightly modified to accurately reference test methods in (H)(5).

Additionally, Section (H)(5) Test Methods has been amended and reorganized accordingly to update the testing methods and protocols to the most recent version in accordance with *SCM for Architectural Coatings*. Testing methods for Building Envelope Coating Air Permeance of Building Materials, Building Envelope Coating Water Penetration Testing, Building Envelope Coating Water Vapor Transmission, Photovoltaic Coatings, Tile and Stone Sealers Absorption, Tile and Stone Sealers – Static Coefficient of Friction, Tile and Stone Sealers Water Vapor Transmission, and VOC Content of Coatings have been added.

Testing methods for Acid Content of Coatings, Exempt Compounds – Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF), Exempt Compounds – Siloxanes, Flame Spread Index, Flame Resistance Rating, Gloss Determination, Hydrostatic Pressure for Basement Specialty Coatings, Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings, Mold and Mildew Growth for Basement Specialty Coatings, Other Exempt Compounds, Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Repellency, Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water vapor Transmission, Stone Consolidants, Surface Chalkiness, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasion resistance, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Adhesion, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Hardness, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Water Resistance, and Waterproofing Membrane have been amended.

Table 1 VOC Content Limits for Architectural Coatings have been updated to include current limits for each respective Coating Category as well as their modified limits effective January 1, 2022. Limits required by the Table 2 in the 2013 amendment of Rule 1113 have been incorporated to Table 1.

Table 2 now contains VOC Content limits for Colorants, effective January 1, 2022.

E. SIP HISTORY

1. SIP History

a. SIP in the San Bernardino County Portion of MDAQMD

On February 20, 1979 the San Bernardino County APCD (SBCAPCD), the predecessor agency to the MDAQMD, adopted Rule 1113. This rule was effective in what is now called the San Bernardino County portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB). The MDAB was formerly known as the Southeast Desert Air Basin (SEDAB). In 1997 the SEDAB was

split into the MDAB and the Salton Sea Air Basin. Descriptions of these air basins can be found in 17 Cal. Code. Regs. §§60109 and 60144.

The 1979 version of Rule 1113 was submitted as a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) by CARB on May 23, 1979 and approved by USEPA on June 8, 1982 at 47 FR 20513 (Codified at 40 CFR 52.220(c)(51)(xii)(B)). The SBCAPCD amended Rule 1113 on June 4, 1984 and again on November 2, 1992. The 1992 amendment was submitted as a SIP revision by CARB for what is now called the San Bernardino County Portion of MDAB on January 11, 1993. The District is unaware of any action taken by USEPA on the 1993 submission.

On July 1, 1993 the MDAQMD was formed pursuant to statute. Pursuant to statute it also retained all the rules and regulations of the SBCAPCD until such time as the Governing Board of the MDAQMD wished to adopt, amend or rescind such rules. The MDAQMD Governing Board, at its very first meeting, reaffirmed all the rules and regulations of the SBCAPCD. Since SIP revisions in California are adopted by USEPA as effective in areas which happen to be defined by both air basin designations and the jurisdictional boundaries of local air districts within those air basins, the MDAQMD “inherited” the SBCAPCD SIP which was in effect for what is now called the San Bernardino County Portion of MDAB. The MDQMD amended the rule on 2/24/2003 to conform the rule to the SCM for Architectural Coatings as adopted by CARB on June 22, 2000. The 2/24/2003 version of Rule 1113 was submitted 4/01/2003 and was given limited approval/disapproval in the SIP (69 FR 34) on 1/2/2004. The provisions for disapproval have been addressed in the current proposed amendment with the removal of the averaging provision. Additionally, suggestions for rule improvement of the 2/24/2003 rule were corrected including referenced Rule 442, which was adopted 2/27/2006, and was approved into the SIP on 9/17/2007 (72 FR 52791) and all listed typographical errors have been addressed.

The 2012 version of the Rule is the current version in the SIP for the entire District. This approval does not mention the removal of the Riverside County rules as discussed below.

b. SIP in the Riverside County (Blythe/Palo Verde Valley) Portion of the MDAQMD

One of the provisions of the legislation which created the MDAQMD allowed areas contiguous to the MDAQMD boundaries and within the same air basin to leave their current air district and become a part of the MDAQMD. On July 1, 1994 the area commonly known as the Palo Verde Valley in Riverside County, including the City of Blythe, left SCAQMD and joined the MDAQMD. Since USEPA adopts SIP

revisions in California as effective within the jurisdictional boundaries of local air districts, when the local boundaries change the SIP as approved by USEPA for that area up to the date of the change remains as the SIP in that particular area. Upon annexation of the Blythe/Palo Verde Valley the MDAQMD acquired the SIP prior to July 1, 1994 that was effective in the Blythe/Palo Verde Valley. Therefore, the SIP history for the Blythe/Palo Verde Valley Portion of the MDAQMD is based upon the rules adopted and approved for that portion of Riverside County by SCAQMD.

Rule 1113 for SCAQMD as effective in the Blythe/Palo Verde Valley was originally adopted on September 2, 1997. USEPA made a variety of SIP revision approvals prior to 1985. CARB submitted a version of SCAQMD Rule 1113 on July 13, 1978. The District presumes this submission was approved because it was codified at 40 CFR 52.220(c)(45)(ii)(A). The next submission was made on November 3, 1980 and was approved on September 28, 1981 at 46 FR 47451 (Codified at 40 CFR 52.220(c)(96)(i)(A)). Another submission was made by CARB on May 28, 1981 and approved by USEPA on July 6, 1982 at 47 FR 29231 (Codified at 40 CFR 52.220(c)(92)(v)(B)(vi)(A)). CARB submitted another version of Rule 1113 on October 27, 1983 which was approved on October 13, 1984 at 49 FR 39057 (Codified at 40 CFR 52.220(c)(148)(vi)(B)). A submission was made on July 10, 1984 which was approved on January 24, 1985 at 54 FR 3339 (Codified at 40 CFR 52.220(c)(155)(iv)(A)).

SCAQMD promulgated two (2) amendments to Rule 1113 effective in the Blythe/Palo Verde Valley in 1985. One of these amendments was submitted by CARB on November 12, 1985. These amendments was disapproved by USEPA on February 2, 1989 at 54 FR 5236 (Codified at 40 CFR 52.229(b)(2)(iii)) and the prior SIP approved version submitted on July 10, 1984 was retained. After this disapproval CARB made several submissions of amended SCAQMD rules (March 23, 1988; April 5, 1991, and May 13, 1991) prior to the Blythe/Palo Verde Valley joining the MDAQMD in July of 1994. To the knowledge of the District USEPA did not take any actions on these submissions prior to July 1, 1994. The MDQMD amended the rule on February 24, 2003 to conform the rule to the SCM for Architectural Coatings as adopted by CARB on June 22, 2000. The February 24, 2003 version of Rule 1113 was submitted 4/01/2003 and was given limited approval/disapproval in the SIP (69 FR 34) on 1/2/2004. The provisions for disapproval have been addressed in the current proposed amendment with the removal of the averaging provision. Additionally, suggestions for rule improvement of the 2/24/2003 rule were corrected including referenced Rule 442, which was adopted 2/27/2006, and was approved into the SIP on 9/17/2007 (72 FR 52791) and all listed typographical errors have been addressed.

MDAQMD Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings* (79 FR 365, January 3, 2014) was approved for the entire jurisdiction on the MDAQMD, but does not mention the removal of SCAQMD Rule 1113 as effective in the Riverside County Portion of the MDAQMD.

2. SIP Analysis

Rule 1113 as amended on April 23, 2012 was submitted and approved for both the San Bernardino and Riverside County portions of the MDAQMD.

The District is requesting CARB to submit the current amended version of Rule 1113 for the San Bernardino County portion of the MDAB and for the Blythe/Palo Verde Valley portion of Riverside County. The District also requests removal of all prior versions of Rule 1113 from the Blythe/Palo Verde Valley portion of the MDAQMD as their subject matter has been superseded by the approval of the previous version of Rule 1113, and that the Region IX SIPs webpage be updated to reflect the appropriate SIP information.

The MDAQMD is specifically requesting that CARB submit this action as a SIP revision along with a request that USEPA take the following actions:

- a. Approve the October 26, 2020 version of Rule 1113 as a part of the SIP for the entire jurisdiction of the MDAQMD.
- b. Withdraw any outstanding submittals of Rule 1113 for the MDAQMD especially for the Blythe/Palo Verde Valley area within the District, as new submissions are intended to supersede all prior submissions.
- c. Remove SCAQMD Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings* for the Riverside County portion of the MDAQMD as listed at 40 CFR 52.220(c)(45)(ii)(A), 40 CFR 52.220(c)(92)(v)(B)(vi)(A), 40 CFR 52.220(c)(96)(i)(A), 40 CFR 52.220(c)(148)(vi)(B), 40 CFR 52.220(c)(155)(iv)(A), and 40 CFR 52.229(b)(2)(iii).
- d. Update the Region IX SIP webpage to reflect the above actions.

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Appendix “A”
Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings* Iterated Version

The iterated version is provided so that the changes to an existing rule may be easily found. The manner of differentiating text is as follows:

1. Underlined text identifies new or revised language.
2. ~~Lined-out text~~ identifies language which is being deleted.
3. Normal text identifies the current language of the rule which will remain unchanged by the adoption of the proposed amendments.
4. *[Bracketed italicized text]* is explanatory material that is not part of the proposed language. It is removed once the proposed amendments are adopted.

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RULE 1113

Architectural Coatings

(A) General

- (1) Purpose: The purpose of this rule is to limit the quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Architectural Coatings.
- (2) Applicability: Except as provided in subsection (A)(3), this Rule is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, manufactures, blends or repackages any Architectural Coating for use within the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District as well as any person who applies or Solicits the application of any Architectural Coating within the District.
- (3) This rule does not apply to:
 - (a) Any Architectural Coating that is supplied, sold, offered for sale, or manufactured for use outside of the District or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging.
 - (b) Any Aerosol ~~Coating~~ Product. *[Revised to conform to Rule 102]*
 - (c) With the exception of Section (E), any Architectural Coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one (1) liter (1.057 quart) or less provided the following requirements are met:
 - (i) 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 packaged together for shipping to a retail outlet; and
 - (ii) 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).
 - (d) 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.

[taken from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]

(B) Definitions

The definitions contained in District Rule 102 – Definition of Terms shall apply unless a term is otherwise defined herein. Terms that are defined within this rule, have been capitalized for ease of recognition. For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

~~(1) — “Adhesive” Any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.~~

~~*[Provision removed, definition in Rule 102]*~~

~~(2) — “Aerosol Coating Product” A pressurized Coating product containing pigments or resins that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marketing applications.~~

~~*[Provision removed, definition in Rule 102]*~~

~~(3) — “Air Pollution Control Officer” (APCO) The person appointed to the position of Air Pollution Control Officer of the District pursuant to the provisions of California Health & Safety Code §40750 and his or her designee.~~

~~*[Provision removed, definition in Rule 102]*~~

~~(4) — “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 method referenced in subsection (GH)(5)(bc).~~

~~*[Changed per USEPA recommendation in TSD for CA SIP Mojave Desert AQMD Rule 1113 Architectural Coatings]*~~

~~(5) — “Antenna Coating” A Coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to equipment and associated structural Appurtenances that are used to receive or transmit electromagnetic signals.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the Antenna Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

~~(6) — “Antifouling Coating” A Coating labeled and formulated for application to submerged stationary structures and their Appurtenances to prevent or reduce the attachment of marine or freshwater biological organisms. To qualify as an~~

~~antifouling Coating, the Coating must be registered with both the USEPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. §§136 *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the Antifouling Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

- ~~(7) “Appurtenance” Any accessory to a stationary structure coated at the site of installation, whether installed or detached, including but not limited to: bathroom and kitchen fixtures; cabinets; concrete forms; doors; elevators; fences; hand railings; heating equipment, air conditioning equipment, and other fixed mechanical equipment or stationary tools; lampposts; partitions; pipes and piping systems; rain gutters and downspouts; stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks, and fire escapes; and window screens.~~

~~*[Provision moved to Rule 102]*~~

- ~~(8) “Architectural Coating” A Coating to be applied to stationary structures or their Appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in Shop Applications or to non-stationary structures such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles, and Adhesives are not considered Architectural Coatings for the purposes of this rule.~~

~~*[Provision removed, definition in Rule 102]*~~

- ~~(92) “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. Coating must meet the following criteria:~~
- ~~(a) Coating must be capable of withstanding at least 10 psi of hydrostatic pressure, as determined in accordance with test method referenced in Subsection (H)(5)(m).~~
 - ~~(b) Coating must be resistant to mold and mildew growth and must achieve a microbial growth rating of eight (8) or more, as determined in accordance with test methods referenced in subsection (H)(5)(p).~~
- ~~(10) “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.~~

[Provision moved to Rule 102]

- (~~113~~) “Bituminous Roof Coating”- A Coating which incorporates Bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.
- (~~124~~) “Bituminous Roof Primer”- A primer which incorporates Bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing and intended for the purpose of preparing a weathered or aged surface or improving the adhesion of subsequent surfacing components.
- (~~135~~) “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.
- (6) “Building Envelope” - The ensemble of exterior and demising partitions of a building that enclose conditioned space. *[added from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]*
- (7) “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:
- (a) Air Barriers formulated to have an air permeance not exceeding 0.004 cubic feet per minute per square foot under a pressure differential of 1.57 pounds per square foot (0.004 cfm/ft² @ 1.57 psf), [0.02 liters per square meter per second under a pressure differential of 75 Pa (0.02 L/(s m²) @ 75 Pa] when tested in accordance with ASTM E2178-13, incorporated by reference in subsection (H)(5)(d); and/or
 - (b) Water Resistance Barriers formulated to resist fluid water that has penetrated a cladding system from further introducing the exterior wall assembly and is classified as follows:
 - (i) Passes water resistance testing accordance to ASTM E331-00 (2016), incorporated by reference in subsection (H)(5)(e) and
 - (ii) Water vapor permeance is classified in accordance with ASTM E96/96M-16, incorporated by reference in subsection (H)(5)(f).

[Provision added from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]

~~(14) “California Air Resources Board” (CARB) The California Air Resources Board, the Executive Officer of CARB and his or her authorized representative, the powers and duties of which are described in Part 2 of Division 26 of the California Health & Safety Code (commencing with §39500).~~

~~*[Provision removed, definition in Rule 102]*~~

~~(15) “Clear Brushing Lacquers” Clear wood finishes, excluding clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by solvent evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film, which are intended exclusively for application by brush, and which are labeled as specified in subsection (D)(1)(f).~~

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the Antenna Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

~~(16) “Clear Wood Coatings” Clear and semi-transparent Coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to Wood Substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the Clear Wood Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

~~(17) “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.~~

~~*[Provision removed, definition in Rule 102]*~~

~~(18) “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.~~

~~*[Provision moved to Rule 102]*~~

(198) “Concrete Curing Compound”- A Coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to retard the evaporation of water and/or harden or dustproof the surface of freshly poured concrete.

(209) “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:

- (a) Prevent penetration of water; or
- (b) Provide resistance against abrasion, alkalis, acids, mildew, staining, or ultraviolet light; or
- (c) Harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.

~~(21) “District” The Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, the geographical area of which is described District Rule 103.~~

~~*[Provision removed, definition in Rule 102]*~~

(2210) “Driveway Sealer”- A Coating labeled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

- (a) Fill cracks; or
- (b) Seal the surface to provide protection; or
- (c) Restore or preserve the appearance.

(2311) “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.

~~(24) “Exempt Compounds” Those compounds listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 51.100(s). The Exempt Compounds content shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised August 1996), Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 41, or Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 43, incorporated by reference in subsections (G)(5)(m), (G)(5)(e), and (G)(5)(d).~~

~~*[Provision removed, definition in Rule 102]*~~

(2512) “Faux Finishing Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated to meet one or more of the following:

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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 applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon).

- (c) 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 method referenced subsection (H)(5)(n).
- (d) 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 method referenced subsection (H)(5)(n).
- (e) A Clear Topcoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing Coating that meets one or more of the requirements of subsection (a) –(d) above. These Clear Topcoats must be sold and used solely as a part of a Faux Finishing Coating system, and must be labeled in accordance with subsection (D)(1)(d).

(2613) “Fire-Resistive Coating”– A Coating labeled and formulated to protect the structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials. The category includes sprayed fire resistive materials and intumescent Fire-Resistive Coatings that are used to bring structural materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The Fire-Resistive Coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials and shall be tested in accordance with the applicable test method found in subsection (GH)(5)(gk).

~~(27) “Fire Retardant Coating”– A Coating labeled and formulated to retard ignition and flame spread, that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing building and construction materials into compliance with federal, state and local building code requirements. The Fire-Retardant Coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials and shall be tested in accordance with the test method referenced in subsection (G)(5)(f).~~

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the Fire-Retardant Coating category is eliminated and Coatings with fire retardant properties will be subject to the VOC limit of their primary category (eg., Flat, Nonflat, etc.).~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

(2814) “Flat Coating”- A Coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers gloss less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter according to the applicable test method found in subsection (GH)(5)(hl).

(2915) “Floor Coating”- An opaque Coating that is labeled and formulated for application to flooring, including, but not limited to, decks, porches, steps, garage floors, and other horizontal surfaces which may be subject to foot traffic.

~~(30) “Flow Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated exclusively for use by electric power companies or their subcontractors to maintain the protective Coating systems present on utility transformer units.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the Flow Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

(3416) “Form-Release Compound”- A Coating labeled and formulated for application to a concrete form to prevent the freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form. The form may consist of wood, metal, or some material other than concrete.

(3217) “Graphic Arts Coating or Sign Paint”- A Coating labeled and formulated for hand-application by artists using brush, airbrush, or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.

(3318) “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).

(3419) “Industrial Maintenance Coating”- A high performance Architectural Coating, including Primers, Sealers, Undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for application to substrates, including floors, exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions listed in subsections (a) - (e) below, and labeled as specified in subsection (D)(1)(e).

- (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 to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions;
- (c) Frequent exposure to temperatures above 121°C (250°F);
- (d) Frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and frequent scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or
- (e) Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

~~(35) “Lacquer”- A clear or opaque wood Coating, including clear lacquer sanding Sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the Lacquer category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

~~(3620) “Low Solids Coating”- A Coating containing 0.12 kilogram or less of solids per liter (one (1) pound or less of solids per gallon) of Coating material as recommended for application by the manufacturer. The VOC Content for Low Solids Coating shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (GH)(1)(a)(ii).~~

~~(3721) “Magnesite Cement Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.~~

~~(3822) “Manufacturer’s Maximum Thinning Recommendation”- The maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the Coating container.~~

~~(3923) “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.~~

~~(4024) “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.~~

~~(4125) “Metallic Pigmented Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated to provide a metallic appearance. The Coating must contain at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc) per liter of Coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with the applicable test method found in subsection (GH)(5)(jn). The Metallic Pigmented Coating category does not include coatings applied to roofs or Zinc-Rich Primers.~~

~~(42) “Multi-Color Coating”- A Coating that is packaged in a single container and that is labeled and formulated to exhibit more than one color when applied in a single coat.~~

~~*[Provision removed, definition in Rule 102]*~~

(4326) “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 five (5) or greater on a 60-degree meter according to the applicable test method found in subsection (GH)(5)(hl).

(4427) “Nonflat - High Gloss Coating”- A Nonflat Coating that registers a gloss of 70 or above on a 60-degree meter according to applicable test method found in subsection (GH)(5)(hl) and labeled in accordance with subsection (D)(1)(hj)(i).

(4528) “Nonindustrial Use”- Nonindustrial use means any use of Architectural Coatings except in the construction or maintenance of any of the following: facilities used in the manufacturing of goods and commodities; transportation infrastructure, including highways, bridges, airports and railroads; facilities used in mining activities, including petroleum extraction; and utilities infrastructure, including power generation and distribution, and water treatment and distribution systems.

~~(46) “Particleboard” - A composite wood product panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulose material (usually wood) in the form of discrete particles, as distinguished from fibers, flakes, or strands, which are pressed together with resin.~~

[Provision moved to Rule 102]

(4729) “Pearlescent”- Exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.

~~(30) “Photovoltaic Coating” - A Coating labeled and formulated for application to solar photovoltaic modules. Photovoltaic Coatings are applied as a single layer to solar photovoltaic modules already installed. Photovoltaic Coatings do not include Coatings applied to photovoltaic modules in shop applications.~~

[taken from 2020 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings, Appendix A]

(4831) “Plywood”- A panel product consisting of layers of wood Veneers or composite core pressed together with resin. This includes panel products made by either hot or cold pressing (with resin) Veneers to a platform.

~~(49) “Post-Consumer Coating” - A finished Coating that would have been disposed of in a landfill, having completed its usefulness to a consumer, and is recovered from, or otherwise diverted from, the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.~~

[Provision moved to Rule 102]

(5032) “Pre-Treatment Wash Primer”- A primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent

topcoats, and is -tested in accordance with the applicable test method found in subsection (GH)(5)(na).

~~(5433)~~ “Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater”- A Coating labeled and formulated for one or more of the following purposes:

- (a) To provide a firm bond between the substrate and the subsequent Coatings; or
- (b) To prevent subsequent Coatings from being absorbed by the substrate; or
- (c) To prevent harm to subsequent Coatings by materials in the substrate; or
- (d) To provide a smooth surface for the subsequent application of Coatings; or
- (e) To provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate; or
- (f) To block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate.

~~(52)~~ “Quick Dry Enamel” A nonflat Coating that is labeled as specified in subsection (D)(1)(k)(i) and that is formulated to have the following characteristics:

- ~~(a)~~ Is capable of being applied directly from the container under normal conditions with ambient temperatures between 16° and 27°C (60° and 80°F);
- ~~(b)~~ When tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1640-95 sets to touch in 2 hours or less, is tack free in 4 hours or less, and dries hard in 8 hours or less by the mechanical test method; and
- ~~(c)~~ Has a dried film gloss of 70 or above on a 60 degree meter.

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the Quick Dry Enamel category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

~~(53)~~ “Quick Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater” A primer, sealer, or undercoater that is dry to the touch in 30 minutes and can be recoated in 2 hours when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1640-95.

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the Quick Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

~~(5434)~~ “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. These Sealers must penetrate into concrete

and masonry substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. They 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:

- (a) 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 in accordance with applicable test methods found in subsection (GH)(5)(pu); and
- (b) The Reactive Penetrating Sealer must ~~not reduce the water vapor transmission rate by more than two (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 in accordance with applicable test method found in subsection (GH)(5)(qv); and
- (c) Products labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic surface chloride screening applications must meet the performance criteria referenced in subsection (GH)(5)(et).
- (d) Reactive Penetrating Sealers must be labeled in accordance with subsection (D)(1)(ih)(i).

~~(5535)~~ “Recycled Coating”- An Architectural Coating formulated such that it contains not less than 50 percent by volume post-consumer Coating, with a maximum of 50 percent by volume Secondary Industrial Materials or Virgin Materials.

~~(56)~~ ~~“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.~~

[Provision moved to Rule 102]

~~(5736)~~ “Roof Coating”- A non-bituminous Coating labeled and formulated for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water or reflecting heat and ultraviolet radiation.

~~(5837)~~ “Rust Preventative Coating”- A Coating formulated to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces for one or more of the following applications:

- (a) Direct-to-metal Coating; or
- (b) Coating intended for application over rusty, previously coated surfaces

The Rust Preventative Coatings does not include the following:

- (c) Coatings that are required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer; or
- (d) Coatings that are intended for use on wood or any other non-metallic surface.

Rust Preventative Coatings must be labeled as specified in subsection (D)(1)(~~g~~)(i).

~~(59) “Sanding Sealer” A clear or semi-transparent wood Coating labeled and formulated for application to bare wood to seal the wood and to provide a coat that can be abraded to create a smooth surface for subsequent applications of Coatings. A Sanding Sealer that also meets the definition of a Lacquer is not included in this category, but is included in the Lacquer category.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the Sanding Sealer category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

~~(6038) “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.~~

~~(6139) “Semitransparent Coating”- A Coating that contains binders and colored pigments and is formulated to change the color of the surface, but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.~~

~~(6240) “Shellac”- A clear or opaque Coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Lacifier lacca*), and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.~~

~~(6341) “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).~~

~~(64) “Solicit” To require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.~~

~~*[Provision removed, definition in Rule 102]*~~

~~(6542) “Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater”- A Coating labeled as specified in subsection (D)(1)(~~h~~)(i) and that is formulated for application to a substrate to block water-soluble Stains resulting from: fire, smoke or water damage.~~

~~(66) “Stain” A semitransparent or opaque Coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.~~

~~*[Provision removed, definition in Rule 102]*~~

(6743) “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.

- (a) Must penetrate into stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material;
- (b) Must be specified and used in accordance with method referenced in subsection (GH)(5)(FW); and
- (c) Labeled for professional use only, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection (D)(1)(a)(i).

(6844) “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.

~~(69) “Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coating”- A rubber based Coating labeled and formulated to be used over existing rubber based Coatings for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools.-~~

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

~~(70) “Temperature Indicator Safety Coating”- A Coating labeled and formulated as a color-changing indicator Coating for the purpose of monitoring the temperature and safety of the substrate, underlying piping, or underlying equipment, and for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F).~~

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the Temperature Indicator Safety Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

~~(45) “Tile and Stone Sealers” - A clear or pigmented sealer that is used for 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:~~

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

- (i) A fine particle structure to penetrate dense tile such as porcelain with adsorption as low as 0.10 percent per ASTM C373-18, ASTM C97/97M-18, or ASTM C642-13, incorporated by reference in subsection (H)(5)(y);
- (ii) Retain or increase static coefficient of friction per ANSI A137.1 (2012), incorporated by reference in subsection (H)(5)(z);
- (iii) Not create a topical surface film on tile or stone; and
- (iv) Allow vapor transmission per ASTM E96/96M-16, incorporated by subsection (H)(5)(aa).

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

[added from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]

~~(7146)~~ “Tint Base”- An Architectural Coating to which Colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.

~~(7247)~~ “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.

~~(7348)~~ “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. The Coatings must meet all the following criteria:

- (a) A scratch hardness of 3H or harder and a gouge hardness of 4H or harder. This must be determined in accordance with test method referenced in subsection ~~(GH)(5)(vdd)~~.
- (b) A weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles. This must be determined in accordance with test method referenced in subsection ~~(GH)(5)(tbb)~~.
- (c) Capability to withstand 1000 hours or more of exposure with few or no #8 blisters. This must be determined in accordance with test method referenced in subsection ~~(GH)(5)(wcc)~~.
- (d) An adhesion rating of 4B or better after 24 hours of recovery. They must be determined on unscribed bonderite ~~This must be determined~~ in accordance with test method referenced in subsection ~~(GH)(5)(tcc)~~.

~~(74) “United States Environmental Protection Agency” (USEPA) The United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Administrator of the USEPA and his or her authorized representative.~~

[Provision removed, definition found in Rule 102]

~~(75) “Varnish” A clear or semi-transparent wood Coating, excluding lacquers and Shellacs, formulated to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air. Varnishes may contain small amounts of pigment to color a surface, or to control the final sheen or gloss of the finish.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the Varnish category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

(7649) “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.

(7750) “Virgin Materials”- Materials that contain no Post-Consumer Coatings or Secondary Industrial Materials.

~~(78) “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 those compounds listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s).~~

~~*[Provision removed, definition found in Rule 102]*~~

(7951) “VOC Content”- The weight of VOC per volume of Coating. VOC Content is VOC Regulatory, as defined in subsection (GH)(1)(a)(i), for all coatings except those in the Low Solids category. For coating in the Low Solids category, the VOC Content is VOC Actual, as defined in subsection (GH)(1)(a)(ii). If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC Content is 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.

~~(80) “Waterproofing Sealer” A Coating labeled and formulated for application to a porous substrate for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the Waterproofing Sealer category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

~~(81) “Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer” A clear or pigmented film-forming Coating that is labeled and formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light, and Staining.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer Coating category is eliminated and will be subjected to the applicable VOC limits of Table 1.~~

~~[Provision expired]~~

~~(8252)~~ “Waterproofing Membrane”- A clear or opaque Coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a seamless waterproofing membrane that prevents any penetration of liquid water into substrate. Intended for the following applications: below-grade surfaces, between concrete slabs, inside tunnels, inside concrete planters, and under flooring materials.

Waterproofing Membranes must meet the following criteria:
Coating must be applied in a single coat of at least 25 mils (at least 0.025 inch) dry film thickness; and Coating must meet or exceed the requirements referenced in subsection ~~(GH)~~(5)(~~y~~ii).

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.).

~~(8353)~~ “Wood Coatings”- Coatings labeled and formulated for application to Wood Substrates only. The category includes the following: clear and Semitransparent Coatings; Lacquers; Varnishes; Sanding Sealers; penetrating oils; clear Stains; wood conditioner used as undercoats; wood Sealers used as topcoats; opaque Wood Coatings: opaque lacquers; opaque sanding Sealers; and opaque lacquer Undercoaters. The 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 subsection (D)(1)(~~mk~~)(i).

~~(8454)~~ “Wood Preservative”- A Coating labeled and formulated to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack, that is registered with both the U.S. EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. §§136 *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

~~(8555)~~ “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.

~~(8656)~~ “Zinc-Rich Primer”- A Coating that meets all of the following specifications:

- (a) Coating contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight of total solids; and

- (b) Coating is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of Coating; and
- (c) Coating is intended for professional use only and is labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection (D)(1)(~~h~~)(i).

(C) Requirements

(1) VOC Content Limits

- (a) Except as provided in subsections (C)(2) and (C)(5), no person shall:
 - (i) Manufacture, blend, or repackage for use within the District;
 - (ii) Supply, sell, or offer for sale for use within the District; or
 - (iii) Solicit for application or apply within the District,

any Architectural Coating with a VOC Content in excess of the corresponding limit specified in Table 1 ~~or Table 2~~, after the specified effective date in Table 1 ~~or Table 2~~. Limits are expressed as VOC Content, thinned to the Manufacture's Maximum Thinning Recommendation, excluding any Colorant added to Tint Bases.

(b) For Photovoltaic Coatings, no Person shall:

- (i) Manufacture, blend, or repackage for use within the District; or
- (ii) Supply, sell, market, or offer for sale for use within the District; or
- (iii) Solicit for application or apply within the District,

any Photovoltaic Coating with a VOC content in excess of 600 g/L VOC limit expressed as VOC Actual, thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendation. [taken from 2020 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings, Appendix A, Section 9.3]

Effective January 1, 2028, the Photovoltaic Coatings category sunsets and the Coatings are required to meet a limit of 120 g/L. [taken from 2020 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings, Appendix A, combining Sections 9.10 and 9.5]

(2) Most Restrictive VOC Limit

- (a) If anywhere on the container of any Architectural Coating, or 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, any representation is made that indicates that the Coating meets the definition of, or is recommended for use for more than one of the Coating categories listed in Table 1 ~~or Table 2~~, then the most restrictive (or lowest) VOC Content limit shall apply. This provision does not apply to the following Coating categories:

- (i) Metallic Pigmented Coatings
- (ii) Shellacs
- (iii) Pre-Treatment Wash Primers
- (iv) Industrial Maintenance Coatings
- (v) Low Solids Coatings
- (vi) Wood Preservatives
- (vii) High-Temperature Coatings
- (viii) Bituminous Roof Primers
- (ix) Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters
- (x) Aluminum Roof Coatings
- (xi) Zinc-Rich Primers
- (xii) Wood Coatings

[modified from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]

(3) Specialty Coating Categories

- (a) If a Coating meets a definition in Section (B) for one or more specialty coating categories that are listed in Table 1 ~~or Table 2~~, then that Coating is not required to meet the VOC limits for Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat-High Gloss Coatings, but is required to meet the VOC limit for the applicable specialty Coating listed in Table 1 ~~or Table 2~~.
- (b) For any Coating that does not meet any of the definitions for the specialty Coatings categories listed in Table 1 ~~or Table 2~~, the VOC Content limit shall be determined by classifying the Coating as a Flat Coating, Nonflat Coating, or Nonflat - High Gloss Coating based on its gloss, as defined in subsections (B)(~~2817~~), (B)(~~4330~~), and (B)(~~4431~~) and the corresponding Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat High Gloss VOC limit shall apply.

~~(4) Eliminated Categories~~

- ~~(a) Effective January 1, 2013 the Coating categories listed in Table 2 are eliminated, and these Coatings will be subject to the VOC limit for the applicable category in Table 1, except as provided in subsections (C)(2), (C)(3) and (C)(5).~~

[Provision expired]

(54) Sell-Through of Coatings

- (a) A Coating listed in Table 1 ~~or Table 2~~ and manufactured prior to ~~January 1, 2013~~ the applicable effective date may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the ~~January 1, 2013~~ specified effective date, so long as the Coating complied with the standards in effect at the time the Coating was manufactured. A Coating listed in Table 1 ~~or Table 2~~ and manufactured before the ~~January 1, 2013~~ effective date specified for that Coating may be applied at any time, both before and after ~~January 1, 2013~~ the effective date, so long as the Coating complied with the standards in effect at the time the Coating was manufactured. -This subsection does not apply to any Coating that does not display the date or date-code required by subsection (D)(1)(a).
- (b) A Colorant listed in Table 2 and manufactured prior to the applicable effective date may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the specified effective date, so long as the Colorant complied with the standards in effect at the time the Colorant was manufactured. A Colorant listed in Table 2 and manufactured before the effective date specified for that Colorant may be applied at any time, both before and after the effective date, so long as the Colorant complied with the standards in effect at the time the Colorant was manufactured. This subsection does not apply to any Colorant that does not display the date or date-code required by subsection (D)(2)(a). [modified from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]
- (c) Sell-through for Photovoltaic Coatings is prohibited. [taken from 2020 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings, Appendix A, Section 9.6]

(65) Painting Practices

- (a) 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.
- (b) Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning and cleanup shall be closed when not in use.

(76) Thinning

- (a) No person who applies or Solicits the application of any Architectural Coating shall apply a Coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in Table 1 ~~or Table 2.~~

~~(8) Rust Preventative Coatings~~

- ~~(a) Effective until January 1, 2013, a person shall only apply or Solicit the application of a rust preventative Coating for non industrial uses, unless the rust preventative Coating complies with the industrial maintenance Coating VOC limit specified in Table 1.~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

~~(9) Early Compliance Provision~~

- ~~(a) Prior to January 1, 2013, any coating that meets a definition in Section (B) for a coating category listed in Table 1 and complies with the applicable VOC limit in Table 1 and with Sections (C)(2) and (D) shall be considered in compliance with this rule.~~

~~*[Provision expired]*~~

(7) Colorants

- (a) No person within the District shall, at the point of sale of any Architectural Coating subject to Subsection (C)(1), add to such Coating any Colorant that contains VOC in excess of the corresponding applicable VOC limit specified in Table 2. The point of sale includes retail outlets that add Colorant to a Coating container to obtain a specific color.

(D) Container Labeling Requirements

- (1) Each manufacturer of any Architectural Coating subject to this ~~rule~~ Rule shall display the following information on the Coating container (or label) in which the Coating is sold or distributed.
 - (a) Date Code
 - (i) The date the Coating was manufactured, or a date code representing the date the Coating was manufactured, shall be indicated on the label, lid, or bottom of the container.
 - (ii) If the manufacturer uses a date code for any Coating, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with CARB.
 - (b) Thinning Recommendations

- (i) A statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the Coating shall be indicated on the label or lid of the container.
- (ii) This requirement does not apply to the thinning of Architectural Coatings with water.
- (iii) If thinning of the Coating prior to use is not necessary, the recommendation must specify that the Coating is to be applied without thinning.

(c) VOC Content

Each container of any Coating subject to this ~~rule~~ Rule shall display one of the following values in grams of VOC per liter of coating:

- (i) Maximum VOC Content as determined from all potential product formulations; or
- (ii) VOC Content as determined from actual formulation data; or
- (iii) VOC Content as determined using the applicable test methods in Section ~~(GH)~~(2).
- (iv) If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the container must display the VOC content, as supplied.
- (v) If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the container must display the VOC content, including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer.
- (vi) ~~Effective January 1, 2013, if~~ If the coating is a multi-component product, the container must display the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed.
- (vii) Effective January 1, 2013, if 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 Subsections (H)(1)(a)(i) and (H)(1)(a)(ii) of this Rule.

[modified from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]

(d) Faux Finishing Coatings

- (i) ~~Effective 01/01/2013 the labels~~ Labels of all clear topcoat Faux Finishing Coatings shall prominently display the statement "This product can only be sold or used as part of a Faux Finishing Coating system".

(e) Industrial Maintenance Coatings

- (i) The labels of all Industrial Maintenance Coating subject to this rule shall display on the label or lid of the container in which the Coating is sold or distributed one or more of the descriptions listed in subsections (a) - (c) below:
 - a. “For industrial use only”.
 - b. “For professional use only”.
 - c. “Not for Residential use” or “Not intended for Residential use”.

~~(f) — Clear Brushing Lacquers~~

~~(i) — The labels of all Clear Brushing Lacquers shall prominently display the statements “For brush application only,” and “This product must not be thinned or sprayed”.~~

~~(ii) — Category is eliminated as of January 1, 2013.~~

[Provision expired]

~~(gf)~~ Rust Preventative Coatings

(i) The labels of all Rust Preventative Coatings shall prominently display the statement “For Metal Substrates Only”.

~~(hg)~~ Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters

(i) The labels of all Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters shall prominently display the statement “Specialty Primer”, “Sealer”, “Undercoater” or one or more of the descriptions listed in subsections (a) - (c) below.

- a. “For fire-damaged substrates”.
- b. “For smoke-damaged substrates”.
- c. “For water-damaged substrates”.

[modified from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]

~~(ii) — Until January 1, 2013, the Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater category includes coatings formulated to seal excessively chalky surfaces. An excessively chalky surface is one that is defined as having a chalk rating of four or less as determined by ASTM Designation D 4214-98. Until January 1, 2013, the labels of Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters may display “For excessively chalky substrates” instead of, or in~~

~~conjunction with, one or more of the descriptions listed in Section (D)(1)(h)(i) above.~~

[Provision expired]

~~(ih)~~ Reactive Penetrating Sealers

- (i) ~~Effective 01/01/2013, the~~The labels of all Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall prominently display the statement “Reactive Penetrating Sealer”.

~~(ji)~~ Stone Consolidants

- (i) ~~Effective 01/01/2013 the~~The labels of all Stone Consolidants shall prominently display the statement “Stone Consolidant – For Professional Use Only”

~~(k) — Quick Dry Enamels~~

- ~~(i) — The labels of all quick dry enamels shall prominently display the words “Quick Dry” and the dry hard time.~~

- ~~(ii) — Category is eliminated as of January 1, 2013.~~

[Provision expired]

~~(lj)~~ Nonflat - High Gloss Coatings

- (i) The labels of all Nonflat - High Gloss Coatings shall prominently display the words “High Gloss”.

~~(mk)~~ Wood Coatings

- (i) ~~Effective 01/01/2013, the~~The labels of all Wood Coatings shall prominently display the statement “For Wood Substrates Only”.

~~(nl)~~ Zinc Rich Primers

- (i) ~~Effective 01/01/2013, the~~The labels of all Zinc Rich Primers shall prominently display the statement display one or more of the descriptions listed in subsections (a) - (c) below.

- a. “For professional use only”.
- b. “For industrial use only”.
- c. “Not for residential use” or “Not intended for residential use”.

(m) Photovoltaic Coatings

- (i) Each manufacturer of any Photovoltaic Coating subject to this Rule shall display the information listed in Subsections (D)(1)(a) through (D)(1)(c) on the Coating container (or label) in which the Coating is sold or distributed. In addition, the label must include “applied as a single layer to solar Photovoltaic modules.” [taken from 2020 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings, Appendix A, 9.9]

(2) Effective January 1, 2022, each manufacturer of any Colorant subject to this Rule shall display the following information on the Colorant container (or label) in which the Colorant is sold or distributed.

(a) Date Code

- (i) The date the Colorant was manufactured, or a date code representing the date the Colorant was manufactured, shall be indicated on the label, lid, or bottom of the container.
- (ii) If the manufacturer uses a date code for any Colorant, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with CARB.

(b) 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:

- (i) Maximum VOC Content as determined from all potential product formulations; or
- (ii) VOC Content as determined from actual formulation data; or
- (iii) VOC Content as determined using the applicable test methods in Section (H)(2).
- (iv) 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 Subsections (H)(1)(a)(i) and (H)(1)(a)(ii) of this Rule.

[added from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]

(E) Reporting Requirements

(1) Sales Data

- (a) 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:
- (i) The name and mailing address of the manufacturer;
 - (ii) The name, address and telephone number of a contact person;
 - (iii) The name of the Coating product as it appears on the label and the applicable Coating category;
 - (iv) Whether the product is marketed for interior or exterior use or both;
 - (v) The number of gallons sold in California in containers greater than one (1) liter (1.057 quart) and equal to or less than one (1) liter (1.057 quart);
 - (vi) 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 (1) liter have a different VOC Content than containers greater than one (1) liter, list separately. If the Coating is a multi-component product, provide the VOC Content as mixed or catalyzed;
 - (vii) The names and Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers of the VOC constituents in the product;
 - (viii) The names and CAS numbers of any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as referenced in subsection (B)(78)MDAQMD Rule 102 or ;
 - (ix) Whether the product is marketed as solventborne, waterborne, or 100 percent solids;
 - (x) Description of resin or binder in the product;
 - (xi) Whether the Coating is a single-component or multi-component product;
 - (xii) The density of the product in pounds per gallon;
 - (xiii) The percent by weight of: solids, all volatile materials, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as referenced in subsection (B)(78)MDAQMD Rule 102; and

- (xiv) The percent by volume of: solids, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as referenced in ~~subsection (B)(78)~~MDAQMD Rule 102.
- (b) All sales data listed in subsections (E)(1)(a)(i) through (E)(1)(a)(xiv) shall be maintained by the responsible official for a minimum of three (3) years. Sales data submitted by the responsible official to the Executive Officer of the CARB 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.
- (c) Although Tertiary Butyl Acetate (TBAc) is exempt as a VOC when determining VOC content of a coating and compliance with emission limitations, it remains a VOC for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions inventory, and dispersion modeling and must be treated as such.

(2) Annual Reports

- (a) Anywhere Photovoltaic Coatings are applied to solar Photovoltaic modules, the Coating manufacturer must submit an annual report no later than March 31st to the local air District that at least includes:
 - (i) Source name, location, contact, and telephone,
 - (ii) Ownership status,
 - (iii) Description of business activity,
 - (iv) Identify the period the Coatings were applied, including the start date, completion date, and increments of progress,
 - (v) The actual VOC emissions from Photovoltaic Coatings during the reporting period, including the calculations used, and
 - (vi) The actual gallons of Photovoltaic Coatings used during the reporting period.

[taken from 2020 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings, Appendix A, 9.15]

(F) Administrative Requirements

- (1) District Rule 442 Applicability
 - (a) Any Coating, Coating operation, or facility which is exempt from all or a portion of the VOC limits of this rule shall comply with the provisions of District Rule 442.
- (2) Severability

- (a) Each provision of this ~~rule~~Rule shall be deemed severable, and in the event that any provision of this ~~rule~~Rule is held to be invalid, the remainder of this rule shall continue in full force and effect.

(G) Notification Requirements

- (1) Prior to use of any Photovoltaic Coatings, the Coating manufacturer shall complete and submit a notification to the local air District. The Notification shall include, but not limited to, the following information:
 - (a) Source name, owner name, location, contact, and telephone;
 - (b) Agreement with business owner to apply Photovoltaic Coatings;
 - (c) Description of business activity;
 - (d) Identification of the period the Photovoltaic Coatings will be applied, including an estimate of start date, completion date, and increments of progress;
 - (e) An estimate of emissions from Photovoltaic Coatings during the period, including the calculations used, and
 - (f) An estimate of materials used in gallons of Photovoltaic Coatings during the period.
- (2) Any manufacturer or importer of a Photovoltaic Coating used in California shall notify U.S. EPA Region IX of any coating use that exceeded the applicable VOC limit identified in 40 CFR Part 59 Subpart D and shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 59 Subpart D, including, but not limited to, 40 CFR 59.403 exceedance fees, 59.407 recordkeeping requirements, and 59.408 reporting requirements.

[taken from 2020 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings, Appendix A, 9.14]

(GH) Compliance Provisions and Test Methods

- (1) Calculation of VOC Content
 - a. For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC Content limits in Table 1 and Table 2, the VOC Content of a Coating or Colorant shall be determined by using the procedures described in subsection (i) or (ii) below, as appropriate. If the manufacture 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. The VOC Content of a Tint Base shall be determined without Colorant that is added after the Tint Base is manufactured. ~~Effective January 1, 2013 if~~ If the coating is a multi-component product, the VOC Content must be calculated as mixed or catalyzed. ~~Effective January 1, 2013, if~~ 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. [added per USEPA recommendation in TSD for CA SIP Mojave Desert AQMD Rule 1113 Architectural Coatings – also in 2019 CARB SCM]

- (i) With the exception of Low Solids Coatings or Colorants, determine the VOC Content in grams of VOC per liter of Coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water and Exempt Compounds. Determine the VOC Content using equation 1 as follows:

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

Where:

VOC Regulatory	=	grams of VOC per liter of Coating <u>or Colorant, less water and exempt compounds (also known as “Coating VOC”)</u>
Ws	=	weight of volatiles, in grams
Ww	=	weight of water, in grams
Wec	=	weight of Exempt Compounds, in grams
Vm	=	volume of Coating <u>or Colorant</u> , in liters
Vw	=	volume of water, in liters
Vec	=	volume of Exempt Compounds, in liters

- (ii) For Low Solids Coatings or Colorants, determine the VOC Content in units of grams of VOC per liter of Coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, including the volume of any water and Exempt Compounds. Determine the VOC Content using equation 2 as follows:

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

Where:

VOC Actual	=	the VOC content of a low solids <u>Low Solids</u> Coating grams of VOC per liter of
------------	---	--

Coating or Colorant (also known as
“Material VOC”)

Ws	=	weight of volatiles, in grams
Ww	=	weight of water, in grams
Wec	=	weight of Exempt Compounds, in grams
Vm	=	volume of Coating <u>or Colorant</u> , in liters

(b) For the purpose of determining Photovoltaic Coatings compliance with the VOC limits in Subsection (C)(1)(b) of this Rule, the VOC Content of a Photovoltaic Coating shall be determined as defined as VOC Actual in Subsection (H)(1)(a)(ii) of this Rule. [taken from 2020 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings, Appendix A, 9.11]

(2) VOC Content of Coatings

- (a) To determine the physical properties of a Coating or Colorant in order to perform the calculations in subsection (GH)(1), the reference method for VOC Content is USEPA Method 24, incorporated by reference in subsection (GH)(5)(ff*), except as provided in subsections (GH)(3) and (GH)(4).
- (b) An alternative method to determine the VOC Content of Coatings or Colorants is South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 304-91 (Revised February 1996), incorporated by reference in subsection (GH)(5)(ab).
- (c) The Exempt Compounds content shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised ~~August~~ 1996), Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 41 (Revised 2005), or Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 43 (Revised 2005), incorporated by reference in subsections (GH)(5)(mq), (GH)(5)(eg), and (GH)(5)(dh), respectively.
- (d) To determine the VOC Content of a Coating or Colorant, the manufacturer may use USEPA Method 24, or an alternative method as provided in subsection (GH)(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).
- (i) However, if there are any inconsistencies between the results of a USEPA Method 24 test and any other means for determining VOC Content, the USEPA Method 24 test results will govern, except when an alternative method is approved as specified in subsection

(GH)(3). The APCO may require the manufacturer to conduct a USEPA Method 24 analysis.

(e) 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, as incorporated by reference in Subsection (H)(5)(gg) of this Rule, ASTM D6886-18, incorporated by reference in Subsection (H)(5)(hh) of this Rule, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the Coating or Colorant has been formulated as intended (e.g., quality assurance checks, record keeping). [added from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]

(f) The VOC Content of Photovoltaic Coatings shall be determined as provided in Subsection (H)(2). [taken from 2020 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings, Appendix A, Section 9.12]

(3) Alternative Test Methods

(a) Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with subsection (GH)(2), after review and approved in writing by the District, CARB, and USEPA, may also be used.

(4) Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings

(a) Analysis of methacrylate multicomponent Coatings used as Traffic Marking Coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of USEPA Method 24 (40 CFR 59, subpart D, Appendix A), incorporated by reference in subsection (GH)(5)(ko).

(b) 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.

(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:

(a) ~~(a)~~—Acid Content of Coatings: The acid content of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation ~~D 1613-96~~D1613-17, “Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products”.

[Changed per USEPA recommendation in TSD for CA SIP Mojave Desert AQMD Rule 1113 Architectural Coatings]

- (b) Alternative VOC Content of Coatings: The VOC Content of Coatings may be analyzed either by U.S. EPA Method 24 or South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), “Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials,” *South Coast Air Quality Management District Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples*.
- (c) Aluminum Roof Coatings: The metallic content of the Coating shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, “Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction”.
- (d) Building Envelope Coating Air Permeance of Building Materials: ASTM E2178-13, “Standard Test Method for Air Permeance of Building Materials”. *[added from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]*
- (e) Building Envelope Coating Water Penetration 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”. *[added from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]*
- (f) Building Envelope Coating Water Vapor Transmission: ASTM E96/96M-16, “Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials” *[added from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]*
- ~~(dg)~~ Exempt Compounds--Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF): The Exempt Compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride, shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance with Subsection (GH) by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 41, “Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride,” *Bay Area Air Quality Management District Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted 12/20/95*.
- (eh) Exempt Compounds--Siloxanes: Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated- siloxanes, shall be analyzed as Exempt Compounds for compliance with Subsection (GH) by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Method 43, “Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials,” *Bay Area Air Quality Management District Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted 11/6/96*.
- (fi) Faux Finishing Coating: The metallic content of the Coating shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, “Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction”.

- (~~g~~i) Flame Spread Index: The flame spread index of a fire-retardant Coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E-84-~~0718b~~, “Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials”.

- (~~h~~k) Fire Resistance Rating: The fire resistance rating of a fire-resistive Coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E 119-~~0718ce1~~, “Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction Materials”.

- (~~i~~l) Gloss Determination: The gloss of a Coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 523-~~89-14~~ (~~1999~~2018), “Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss”

- (~~j~~m) Hydrostatic Pressure for Basement Specialty Coatings: ASTM D7088-~~0417~~, “Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry”.

- (~~k~~n) Metal Content of Coatings: The metallic content of a Coating shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, “Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction,” -*South Coast Air Quality Management District Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples*.

- (~~l~~o) 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” (July 1, 2000). (~~September 11, 1998~~).

- (~~m~~p) Mold and Mildew Growth for Basement Specialty Coatings: ASTM D3273-~~0016~~, “Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber” and ASTM D3274-~~9509~~(2017), “Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Surface Disfigurement of Paint Films by Microbial (Fungal or Algal) Growth or Soil and Dirt Accumulation”.

- (~~n~~q) Other Exempt Compounds: The content of compounds exempt under U.S. EPA Method 24 shall be analyzed by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised ~~1993~~1996), “Determination of Exempt Compounds,” *South Coast Air Quality Management District Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples*.

- (r) Photovoltaic Coatings: The test methods identified in Subsection (H)(5) of this Rule shall be used to test Photovoltaic Coatings subject to the provisions of this Rule. [taken from 2020 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings, Appendix A, 9.13]
- (~~os~~) Pre-Treatment Wash Primer: ASTM D1613-06, “Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products”.
- (~~pt~~) Reactive Penetrating Sealer – Chloride Screening Applications: National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), “Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures”.
- (~~qu~~) Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Repellency: ASTM C67-07/C67M-18, “Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile”; or ASTM C97-02/97M-18, “Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone”; or ASTM C140-06/140M-18a, “Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units”.
- (~~fv~~) Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Vapor Transmission: ASTM E96/E96M-0516, “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”. [taken from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]
- (~~sw~~) Stone Consolidants: ASTM E2167-01 (2008), “Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants”.
- (~~tx~~) Surface Chalkiness: The chalkiness of a surface shall be determined using ASTM Designation D 4214-98, “Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films”. (~~u~~) ~~———— Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasion Resistance: ASTM D 4060-07, “Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser”.~~
- (y) 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”. [added from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]

- (z) Tile and Stone Sealers – Static Coefficient of Friction: ANSI A137.1 (2012), “American National Standard of Specifications for Ceramic Tile”.
[added from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]

- (aa) Tile and Stone Sealers Water Vapor Transmission: ASTM E96/96M-16, “Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials”.
[added from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]

- (~~u~~bb) Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasion Resistance: ASTM D-4060-~~07~~14, “Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser”.

- (~~v~~cc) Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Adhesion: ASTM ~~D-4585-~~99D4585/4585M-18, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” and ASTM D3359-~~02~~17, “Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test” ~~(see Section (B), Tub and Tile Refinish Coating.~~

- (~~w~~dd) Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Hardness: ASTM D-3363-05 (2011)e2, “Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test”.

- (~~x~~ee) Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Water Resistance: ASTM D-4585-99/4585M-18, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” and ASTM D714-~~02e~~102(2017), “Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints”.

- (yff) 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”.

- (gg) VOC Content of Coatings: South Coast AQMD Method 313, “Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry/Flame Ionization Detection (GS/MS/FID). [taken from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]

- (hh) 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”.
[taken from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]

- (zi) Waterproofing Membrane: ASTM C836-06/836M-18, “Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course”.

[SIP: See SIP Table at <https://www.mdaqmd.ca.gov/>
<http://www.mdaqmd.ca.gov/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=45>]

Table 1
VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

Limits are expressed ~~in grams of VOC per liter^a of Coatings~~ as VOC Regulatory, thinned to the manufacturer’s maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water, Exempt Compounds, or Colorant added to tint bases. “Manufacturer’s maximum recommendation” means the maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the Coating container. *[taken from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]*

<u>Coating Category</u>	<u>Current Limit</u>	<u>Effective 01/01/2022</u>
Flat Coatings	50	
Nonflat Coatings	100	50
Specialty Coatings		
Aluminum Roof Coatings	400	100
Basement Specialty Coatings	400	
Bituminous Roof Coatings	50	
Bituminous Roof primers	350	
Bond Breakers	350	
Building Envelope Coatings		50
Concrete Curing Compounds	350	
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	100	
Driveway Sealers	50	
Dry Fog Coatings	150	50
Faux Finishing Coatings	350	
Fire Resistive Coatings	350	150
Floor Coatings	100	50
Form-Release Compounds	250	100
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500	
High Temperature Coatings	420	
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250	
Low Solids Coatings ^a	120	
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450	
Mastic Texture Coatings	100	
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500	
Multi-Color Coatings	250	
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420	
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	100	
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	350	
Recycled Coatings	250	
Roof Coatings	50	
Rust Preventative Coatings	250	

<u>Coating Category</u>	<u>Current Limit</u>	<u>Effective 01/01/2022</u>
Shellacs:		
- Clear	730	
- Opaque	550	
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	100	
Stains:		
Exterior/Dual	250	100
Interior	250	
Stone Consolidants	450	
Swimming Pool Coatings	340	
Tire and Stone Sealers	100	
Traffic Marking Coatings	100	
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	420	
Waterproofing Membranes	250	100
Wood Coatings	275	
Wood Preservatives	350	
Zinc-Rich Primers	340	

^a Limit is expressed as VOC Actual

Table 2
VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR ~~ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS~~ COLORANTS

Effective January 1, 2013 the coating categories in Table 2 are eliminated and will be subject to the VOC limit of the applicable category in Table 1, except as provided in Section (C)(2), (C)(3), and (C)(5).

Limits are expressed in grams of VOC per liter of Coatings as VOC Regulatory, thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water, Exempt Compounds, or Colorant added to tint bases. "Manufacturer's maximum recommendation" means the maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the Coating container. *[taken from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]*

<u>Colorant Added To</u>	<u>Effective 01/01/2022</u>
<u>Architectural Coatings, excluding Industrial Maintenance Coatings</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Solvent-Based Industrial Maintenance Coatings</u>	<u>600</u>
<u>Waterborne Industrial Maintenance Coatings</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Wood Coatings</u>	<u>600</u>

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Table 1
VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

Limits are expressed ~~in grams of VOC per liter^a of Coatings~~ as VOC Regulatory, thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water, Exempt Compounds, or Colorant added to tint bases. "Manufacturer's maximum recommendation" means the maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the Coating container. *[taken from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]*

<u>Coating Category</u>	<u>Current Limit</u>	<u>Effective 01/01/2022</u>
Flat Coatings	50	
Nonflat Coatings	100	50
Specialty Coatings		
Aluminum Roof Coatings	400	100
Basement Specialty Coatings	400	
Bituminous Roof Coatings	50	
Bituminous Roof primers	350	
Bond Breakers	350	
Building Envelope Coatings		50
Concrete Curing Compounds	350	
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	100	
Driveway Sealers	50	
Dry Fog Coatings	150	50
Faux Finishing Coatings	350	
Fire Resistive Coatings	350	150
Floor Coatings	100	50
Form-Release Compounds	250	100
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500	
High Temperature Coatings	420	
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250	
Low Solids Coatings ^a	120	
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450	
Mastic Texture Coatings	100	
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500	
Multi-Color Coatings	250	
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420	
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	100	
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	350	
Recycled Coatings	250	
Roof Coatings	50	
Rust Preventative Coatings	250	

<u>Coating Category</u>	<u>Current Limit</u>	<u>Effective 01/01/2022</u>
Shellacs:		
- Clear	730	
- Opaque	550	
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	100	
Stains:		
Exterior/Dual	250	100
Interior	250	
Stone Consolidants	450	
Swimming Pool Coatings	340	
Tire and Stone Sealers	100	
Traffic Marking Coatings	100	
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	420	
Waterproofing Membranes	250	100
Wood Coatings	275	
Wood Preservatives	350	
Zinc-Rich Primers	340	

^a Limit is expressed as VOC Actual

Table 2
VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR ~~ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS~~ COLORANTS

~~Effective January 1, 2013 the coating categories in Table 2 are eliminated and will be subject to the VOC limit of the applicable category in Table 1, except as provided in Section (C)(2), (C)(3), and (C)(5).~~

~~Limits are expressed in grams of VOC per liter of Coatings as VOC Regulatory, thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water, Exempt Compounds, or Colorant added to tint bases. "Manufacturer's maximum recommendation" means the maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the Coating container. [taken from 2019 CARB SCM for Architectural Coatings]~~

<u>Colorant Added To</u>	<u>Effective 01/01/2022</u>
<u>Architectural Coatings, excluding Industrial Maintenance Coatings</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Solvent-Based Industrial Maintenance Coatings</u>	<u>600</u>
<u>Waterborne Industrial Maintenance Coatings</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Wood Coatings</u>	<u>600</u>

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Appendix “B”
Public Notice Documents

1. Proof of Publication – Daily Press
2. Proof of Publication – Riverside Press Enterprise

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of San Bernardino**

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the publisher of the DAILY PRESS, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the City of Victorville, County of San Bernardino, and which newspaper has been adjudicated a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of San Bernardino, State of California, under the date of November 21, 1938, Case number 43096, that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

September 28

All in the year 2020.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated this: 28th day of September,

2020


Signature

Leslie Jacobs

This space is the County Clerk's Filing Stamp

**Proof of Publication of
NOTICE OF HEARING**

NOTICE OF HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the governing Board of the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD) will conduct a public hearing on October 26, 2020 at 10:00 A.M. in accordance with the proposed amendment of Rule 1113 - Architectural Coatings.

SAID HEARING may be conducted in the interests of public health and safety and in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the Governor's Order N 28-20 of March 17, 2020, via telephonic means. Please see the Judicial Branch Board Meeting Agenda at <https://www.mojaveair.org/meetings> for additional information.

The proposed amendment to Rule 1113 implements the provisions required to meet the September 2020 Judicial Branch Board Meeting agenda. The Architectural Coatings section revised by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to comply with Federal Clean Air Act requirements and regulatory methods to control volatile organic compounds for Coatings, and the address: Primate Arch Coatings, Coated of Mojave Air 1113 - Architectural Coatings. The Staff Report is on file and may be obtained from the Senior Executive Analyst at the MDAQMD. Written comments may be submitted to: Executive Director, MDAQMD, 74305 Park Avenue, Victorville, CA 92392. Written comments should be received no later than October 22, 2020 to be considered. Please have any questions you may contact Michelle Symons at (951) 940-1600 extension 5756 for further information. Questions and responses will be provided.

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) the MDAQMD has determined that a California Exemption (Class 8 - 11 Cal. Code Reg. 15209) applies and has prepared a Notice of Exemption for this action.

Published in the Daily Press, September 28, 2020 (Page 1)

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CLERK OF THE BOARD

OCT 01 2020

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Publication(s): The Press-Enterprise

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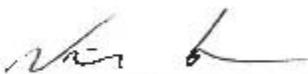
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I am a citizen of the United States. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to or interested in the above certified matter. I am an authorized representative of THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE, a newspaper in general circulation printed and published daily in the County of Riverside, and which newspaper has been adjudicated a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Riverside, State of California, under date of April 25, 1952, Case Number 54446, under date of March 29, 1957, Case Number 35673, under date of August 25, 1965, Case Number 287564, and under date of September 18, 2013, Case Number R03 13090-3, that the notice of which the enclosed is a printed copy, has been published in said newspaper in accordance with the instructions of the person(s) requesting publication, and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

09/28/2020

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: September 28, 2020
At: Riverside, California


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Ad Copy:

NOTICE OF HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Governing Board of the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD) will conduct a public hearing on October 28, 2020 at 10:00 A.M. to consider the proposed amendment of Rule 113 - Architectural Coatings.

SAID HEARING may be conducted, in the interest of public health and safety and in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the Governor's Order N-29-20 of March 17, 2020, via alternative means. Please see the applicable Countywide Board Meeting Agenda at <https://www.mdaqmd.ca.gov/meetings/meeting-schedule> or call (760) 243-1661 extension 6246 for participation information.

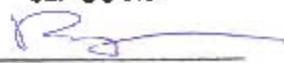
This proposed amendment of Rule 113 - Architectural Coatings implements the 2019 RACT requirements found in the Suggested Control Measure (SCM) for Architectural Coatings recently revised by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to update Architectural Coating requirements and respective test methods as well as to establish VOC limits for Coatings and to address Photovoltaic Coatings. Copies of proposed Rule 113 - Architectural Coatings and the Staff Report are on file and may be obtained from the Senior Executive Assistant of the MDAQMD Offices. Written comments may be submitted to Brad Pollock, APCA at 11306 Park Avenue, Victorville, CA 92392. Written comments should be received no later than October 23, 2020 to be considered. If you have any questions you may contact Michelle Zumwalt at (760) 243-1661 extension 5756 for further information. Traducción will be provided upon request.

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) the MDAQMD has determined that a Categorical Exemption (Class 8 - 14 Cal. Code Reg. 15300) applies and has prepared a Notice of Exemption for this action.

Press-Enterprise: 5/28

RECEIVED
MOJAVE DESERT AQMD
CLERK OF THE BOARD

SEP 28 2020

BY 

Appendix “C”
Public Comments and Responses

1. American Coatings Association
2. District Response to American Coatings Association

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American Coatings
ASSOCIATION™

October 2, 2020

Kevin Hendrawan and Alan De Salvio
Planning & Rulemaking
Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District
14306 Park Ave.
Victorville, CA 92392
khendrawan@mdaqmd.ca.gov
adesalvio@mdaqmd.ca.gov

RE: Proposed Amendments to Rule 1113 – Architectural and Industrial Maintenance (AIM) Coatings; ACA Comments

Dear Kevin and Alan:

The American Coatings Association (ACA)¹ submits the following comments on the proposed amendments to Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (Mojave) Rule 1113 - Architectural and Industrial Maintenance (AIM) Coatings.

Consistency with 2019 California Air Resources Board (CARB) Suggested Control Measure (SCM)

ACA participated extensively in the development of the 2019 CARB SCM in an effort to ensure that it is reasonable and appropriate for all California Air Districts. With the goal of consistency throughout California, in many of the following comments, ACA suggests Mojave adopt amendments that are as consistent with the 2019 CARB SCM as possible.

Retain Deleted Coatings Definitions

ACA recommends Mojave retain the following definitions: Antenna Coating; Antifouling Coating; Clear Brushing Lacquers; Clear Wood Coatings; Fire Retardant Coating; Flow Coating; Lacquer; Quick Dry Enamel; Quick Dry Primer; Sealer and Undercoater; Sanding Sealer; Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coating; Temperature Indicator Safety Coating; Varnish; Waterproofing

¹ The American Coatings Association (ACA) is a voluntary, nonprofit trade association working to advance the needs of the paint and coatings industry and the professionals who work in it. The organization represents paint and coatings manufacturers, raw materials suppliers, distributors, and technical professionals. ACA serves as an advocate and ally for members on legislative, regulatory, and judicial issues, and provides forums for the advancement and promotion of the industry through educational and professional development services.

Sealer, and Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer. These definitions are an important reference for stakeholders complying with Rule 1113, especially since products may still be sold via the sell through provision.

ACA also requests Mojave keep definitions for “appurtenance” and “Architectural Coating” in the AIM rule, instead of referencing in Rule 102. We understand that Mojave would like to have all definitions in one place, however “appurtenance” and “Architectural Coating” are critical definitions that should be in the AIM rule. Also to assist stakeholders could we please request a note in the AIM rule that readers look to Rule 102 for additional definitions.

Most Restrictive VOC Limit Table

For consistency and clarity ACA recommends removing the Most Restrictive VOC Limit table found on page 1113-9. This table no longer serves any useful purpose.

Thank you for your consideration of our concerns. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

/s/

David Darling
Vice President, Health, Safety and Environmental Affairs

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Michelle Zumwalt

From: Michelle Zumwalt
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 3:01 PM
To: 'ddarling@paint.org'
Cc: Alan De Salvo; Brad Poiriez
Subject: RE: MDAQMD - ACA Comments

Mr. Darling –

Thank you for taking the time to review and comment on the draft Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings*. Kevin Hendrawan is no longer with the District, any further questions/comments should be directed to Alan De Salvo and myself.

In response to your comments:

- **Retain Deleted Coating Definitions**
The District will maintain definitions as presented in the draft version of the proposed rule, however we will add language directing stakeholders and other members of the public to our Rule 102 – *Definition of Terms*.
- **Most Restrictive VOC Limit Table**
We are assuming that you are referring to (C)(2) Most Restrictive VOC Limit section on page 1113-19? If so, the District will maintain this section as presented in the draft version of the proposed rule.

Once again, thank you for your time, your comments will be included in our Staff Report. Please let me know if you have any further questions, comments or concerns.

Michelle Zumwalt

Air Quality Planner I
760.245.1661, ext. 5756 Office
760.245.2022 Fax



MDAQMD.ca.gov

@MDAQMD on [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#) and [Instagram](#)

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Appendix “D”
California Environmental Quality Act
Documentation

1. Notice of Exemption, San Bernardino County
2. Notice of Exemption, Riverside County

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NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

TO: County Clerk
San Bernardino County
385 N. Arrowhead, 2nd Floor
San Bernardino, CA 92415
FROM: Mojave Desert
Air Quality Management District
14306 Park Ave
Victorville, CA 92392-2310



X MDAQMD Senior Executive Analyst

PROJECT TITLE: Amendment of Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings*

PROJECT LOCATION – SPECIFIC: San Bernardino County portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin and Palo Verde Valley portion of Riverside County.

PROJECT LOCATION – COUNTY: San Bernardino and Riverside Counties

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: The MDAQMD is proposing to update Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings* to reflect current Federal RACT for the 2015 NAAQS ozone standard. This amendment will incorporate suggestions from the June 2013 Technical Support Document (TSD) for EPA’s Notice of Direct Rulemaking for the California State Implementation Plan for Rule 1113 (EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0668-0006, 01/03/2014 as found at www.regulations.gov). This amendment will amend several VOC Coating limits, update several compliance provisions and test methods, and address both Colorants and Photovoltaic Coatings pursuant to the 2020 CARB *SCM for Architectural Coatings*.

NAME OF PUBLIC AGENCY APPROVING PROJECT: Mojave Desert AQMD

NAME OF PERSON OR AGENCY CARRYING OUT PROJECT: Mojave Desert AQMD

EXEMPT STATUS (CHECK ONE)

- Ministerial (Pub. Res. Code §21080(b)(1); 14 Cal Code Reg. §15268)
- Emergency Project (Pub. Res. Code §21080(b)(4); 14 Cal Code Reg. §15269(b))

X Categorical Exemption – Class 8 (14 Cal Code Reg. §15308)

REASONS WHY PROJECT IS EXEMPT: The proposed amendments to Rule 1113 are exempt from CEQA review because the amendments will not create any adverse impacts on the environment. The proposed rule amendments are more stringent than the previous rule version. Because there is no potential that the amendments might cause the release of additional air contaminants or create any adverse environmental impacts, a Class 8 categorical exemption (14 Cal. Code Reg. §15308) applies.

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT PERSON: Brad Poiriez **PHONE:** (760) 245-1661

SIGNATURE: _____ **TITLE:** Executive Director **DATE:** October 26, 2020

DATE RECEIVED FOR FILING:

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NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

TO: Clerk/Recorder
Riverside County
3470 12th St.
Riverside, CA 92501
FROM: Mojave Desert
Air Quality Management District
14306 Park Ave
Victorville, CA 92392-2310



X MDAQMD Senior Executive Analyst

PROJECT TITLE: Amendment of Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings*

PROJECT LOCATION – SPECIFIC: San Bernardino County portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin and Palo Verde Valley portion of Riverside County.

PROJECT LOCATION – COUNTY: San Bernardino and Riverside Counties

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: The MDAQMD is proposing to update Rule 1113 – *Architectural Coatings* to reflect current Federal RACT for the 2015 NAAQS ozone standard. This amendment will incorporate suggestions from the June 2013 Technical Support Document (TSD) for EPA’s Notice of Direct Rulemaking for the California State Implementation Plan for Rule 1113 (EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0668-0006, 01/03/2014 as found at www.regulations.gov). This amendment will amend several VOC Coating limits, update several compliance provisions and test methods, and address both Colorants and Photovoltaic Coatings pursuant to the 2020 CARB *SCM for Architectural Coatings*.

NAME OF PUBLIC AGENCY APPROVING PROJECT: Mojave Desert AQMD

NAME OF PERSON OR AGENCY CARRYING OUT PROJECT: Mojave Desert AQMD

EXEMPT STATUS (CHECK ONE)

- Ministerial (Pub. Res. Code §21080(b)(1); 14 Cal Code Reg. §15268)
- Emergency Project (Pub. Res. Code §21080(b)(4); 14 Cal Code Reg. §15269(b))

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REASONS WHY PROJECT IS EXEMPT: The proposed amendments to Rule 1113 are exempt from CEQA review because the amendments will not create any adverse impacts on the environment. The proposed rule amendments are more stringent than the previous rule version. Because there is no potential that the amendments might cause the release of additional air contaminants or create any adverse environmental impacts, a Class 8 categorical exemption (14 Cal. Code Reg. §15308) applies.

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT PERSON: Brad Poiriez **PHONE:** (760) 245-1661

SIGNATURE: _____ **TITLE:** Executive Director **DATE:** October 26, 2020

DATE RECEIVED FOR FILING:

Appendix “E” Bibliography

The following documents were consulted in the preparation of this staff report.

1. Technical Support Document for EPA’s Rulemaking for the California State Implementation Plan for Rule 1113 (EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0668-0006, 01/03/2014 as found at www.regulations.gov)
2. Final Approved 2020 CARB *SCM for Architectural Coatings*.

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