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**YOLO-SOLANO**  
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO  
RULE 2.14, ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS**

FINAL STAFF REPORT

April 24, 2024

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ozone is a highly reactive gas that is both a natural and a man-made product that occurs in the Earth's upper atmosphere (stratosphere) and lower atmosphere (troposphere). Tropospheric or ground-level ozone is formed primarily from photochemical reactions between two major classes of air pollutants, volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NOx)<sup>1</sup>.

The Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District (District) is the local agency with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution generated from stationary and area-wide sources in all of Yolo County and northeastern Solano County. The District, along with El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (EDCAQMD), Feather River Air Quality Management District (FRAQMD), Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD), and Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD), is located within the Sacramento Federal Nonattainment Area, which is designated as severe nonattainment for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The SFNA is currently designated as serious nonattainment for the 2015 8-hour NAAQS. However, the air districts of the SFNA have requested to voluntarily bump up to a severe nonattainment classification because additional time is needed to meet the standard.

On May 8, 2024, the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District (District) Board of Directors will consider the proposed amendments to Rule 2.14, ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS. Rule 2.14. The District's proposed amendments are based on the Suggested Control Measures (SCM) for Architectural Coatings adopted on May 23, 2019, by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

The main amendment(s) being proposed to Rule 2.14 will be:

1. Addition of new coating categories, replacing older categories.
2. Addition of stricter standards for certain categories, based on the 2019 SCM, to act as a contingency if the SFNA fails to demonstrate attainment of the 2008 or 2015 federal 8-hour ozone standard.

The proposed amendments will not have a significant or detrimental effect on the environment. Therefore, staff prepared a Notice of Exemption to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The notice states that the revisions to Rule 2.14 are exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to Section 15308, Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of the Environment.

### A. BACKGROUND

#### History

Architectural coatings are paints applied to stationary sources along with their corresponding accessories. VOCs are emitted from these coatings in addition to the solvents used to thin them and for clean-up. The District is responsible for controlling these emissions and is basing these rule amendments on the 2019 SCM proposed by CARB. This SCM includes VOC limits for several coating

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. EPA. *What is ozone and where is it in the atmosphere?* Research Triangle Park, NC. Last updated July 11, 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/ozone-pollution-and-your-patients-health/what-ozone>.

categories that are more stringent than those currently in Rule 2.14. The SCM also sets limits for three new coating categories and limits for colorants added to architectural coatings. Rule 2.14 was last amended by the District on October 12, 2016.

The federal Clean Air Act requires areas that are classified as nonattainment to develop State Implementation Plans (SIPs) that describe how a nonattainment area will attain the NAAQS through strategies that achieve emission reductions. CAA sections 172(c)(9) and 182(c)(9) require nonattainment areas, including ozone nonattainment areas classified as serious or higher, to include contingency measures in their SIPs. To fulfill the contingency measure requirement, the District is proposing to amend Rule 2.14 to contain stricter VOC limits for certain categories from the 2019 SCM to take effect if the SFNA fails to demonstrate attainment of the 2008 or 2015 federal 8-hour ozone standard or fails to meet any applicable milestone associated with the 2015 standard.

The proposed amendment to Rule 2.14 adds provisions that, if triggered, will immediately reduce the allowable VOC content of certain categories of architectural coatings. The contingency provisions will automatically trigger within 60 days of the U.S. EPA finding that the region failed to attain the 2008 or 2015 federal 8-hour ozone standard by the attainment date, or any applicable milestones associated with the 2015 standard. The SFNA has an attainment year of 2024 for the 2008 8-hour ozone standard and 2032 for the 2015 8-hour ozone standard, and the milestone dates for the 2015 standard are 2026 and 2029.

#### Overview of source category

The affected sources include the following within the District: manufacturers, distributors, retailers, importers, paint contractors, construction workers, maintenance staff, and public works personnel. This includes hundreds of retailers within the District and within the vicinity of the District, as well as anyone providing coatings for use, or anyone using coatings in the District.

## **II. DISCUSSION OF PROPOSED RULE 2.14 AMENDMENTS**

The proposed amendments to Rule 2.14 are as follows:

### **Section 110 Exemptions**

The term “markets” has been added to section 102 to address mail order coatings and e-commerce companies that do not sell the coatings directly but market them for sale.

An exemption has been added for colorants added at factories or worksite, and for containers of colorants sold for use in the field or on a job site.

### **Section 200 Definitions**

Eight definitions have been added, and 17 definitions have been removed. In addition, several other definitions have been revised to match the 2019 SCM.

### **Section 300 Standards**

Section 301 has been renamed to CURRENT VOC CONTENT LIMITS to differentiate between the

current limits and those that will go into effect if the contingency measure is triggered. The term market is added to ensure sales through third-party vendors are covered by the Rule. The outdated Table 1 for limits effective through 12/31/2017 has been removed, and Table 2 has been renamed Table 1.

Section 302, VOC CONTENT LIMITS EFFECTIVE UNDER CONTINGENCY MEASURE, has been added to reflect the new VOC content limits for architectural coatings and colorants that will go into effect if the contingency measure is triggered. Language has been added to explain if and when the new limits will go into effect. Table 2 has been added to show the VOC content limits for coatings under the contingency measure, and Table 3 has been added to show the VOC content limits for colorants under the contingency measure.

The sell-through provisions of Section 304 have been revised to one year after the U.S. EPA makes a final determination of failure to attain. Colorants have been added to the sell-through provisions.

Section 308 has been added to provide an early compliance option for coatings and colorants meeting the standards listed in Tables 2 and 3 prior to the contingency measure going into effect.

#### **Section 400 Administrative Requirements**

Various provisions establishing specific labelling requirements for particular coatings have been added or deleted depending on whether the coating category was added or deleted. All past-due applicability dates have been deleted. In addition, a labelling requirements section for colorants has been added to go into effect after the contingency measure has been triggered.

#### **Section 500 Monitoring and Records**

No changes have been proposed for this section.

#### **Section 600 Test Methods and Calculations**

Various provisions incorporating test methods by reference have been added or removed depending on whether the coating was added or deleted. Provisions have also been revised to maintain consistency with the 2019 SCM. Test methods for VOC content of colorants have also been specified.

### **III. COMPARISON WITH OTHER APPLICABLE REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS**

Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2 requires districts to prepare a written comparative analysis of any new control standard that identifies all existing federal air pollution control requirements, including, but not limited to, emission control standards constituting best available control technology (BACT) that apply to the same equipment or source type as the rule or regulation proposed for adoption or modification by the District.

The District proposes to amend the rule to incorporate revisions made to the SCM in 2019, including additions and deletions to the VOC content limits. The revised rule includes the VOC content limits from the 2019 SCM to take effect if the SFNA fails to demonstrate attainment of the 2008 or 2015 federal 8-hour ozone standard.

It is noted that H&SC 40727.2 was last amended in 2000, while the National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Architectural Coatings have not been amended in any relevant way since 1999. District Rule 2.14 was last amended in 2001, so the comparison to the Federal regulation

conducted in 2001 remains valid. To the extent that any category comparison is still required, it is further noted that the national regulation has only been updated since 1999 to update certain industry-standard test methods that have been revised and to update the addresses of EPA Regional offices.

**IV. IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED RULE**

Emissions Impacts

The total amount of emission reductions depends on if or when the contingency measure is triggered. Because the contingency measure will include a one-year sell-through period, emission reductions will begin in the second year after the measure is triggered.

The contingency measure will automatically be triggered if EPA finds the SFNA fails to attain the 2008 ozone standard by the attainment year of 2024 or the 2015 ozone standard by the attainment year of 2032, fails to meet reasonable further progress requirements, or fails to meet any applicable milestone. The milestone years in which the contingency measure could be triggered for the 2015 ozone standard are 2026 and 2029.

Table 1 shows the architectural coatings VOC emissions inventory in the District for 2024, the attainment year for the 2008 standard, and 2032, the attainment year for the 2015 standard. The potential estimated emission reductions from contingency measure commitment if triggered in the attainment years are shown in Table 2 below.

<b>TABLE 1 Emissions Inventory – Year 2024 and 2032</b>			
<b>EIC Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>VOC/ROG Inventory for Control Measure (tpy)</b>	
		<b>2024</b>	<b>2032</b>
520- 520- 9100- 0000	9100-OIL BASED (ORGANIC SOLVENT BASED) COATINGS (UNSPECIFIED)	0.0036	0.0039
520- 520- 9105- 0000	9105-OIL BASED PRIMERS, SEALERS, AND UNDERCOATERS	0.0004	0.0004
520- 520- 9106- 0000	9106-OIL BASED QUICK DRY PRIMERS, SEALERS, AND UNDERCOATERS	0.0000	0.0000
520- 520- 9108- 0000	9108-OIL BASED SPECIALTY PRIMER, SEALER, AND UNDERCOATER	0.0020	0.0021
520- 520- 9109- 0000	9109-OIL BASED BITUMINOUS ROOF PRIMER	0.0013	0.0014
520- 520- 9112- 0000	9112-OIL BASED SANDING SEALERS	0.0003	0.0003

520- 520- 9113- 0000	9113-OIL BASED WATERPROOFING SEALERS	0.0098	0.0104
520- 520- 9118- 0000	9118-OIL BASED WATERPROOFING CONCRETE/MASONRY SEALERS	0.0150	0.0160
520- 520- 9122- 0000	9122-OIL BASED FAUX FINISHING	0.0004	0.0005
520- 520- 9124- 0000	9124-OIL BASED MASTIC TEXTURE	0.0003	0.0003
520- 520- 9126- 0000	9126-OIL BASED RUST PREVENTATIVE	0.0075	0.0080
520- 520- 9131- 0000	9131-OIL BASED STAINS - CLEAR/SEMITRANSSPARENT	0.0428	0.0457
520- 520- 9136- 0000	9136-OIL BASED STAINS - OPAQUE	0.0119	0.0128
520- 520- 9141- 0000	9141-OIL BASED VARNISH - CLEAR/SEMITRANSSPARENT	0.0354	0.0378
520- 520- 9153- 0000	9153-OIL BASED QUICK DRY ENAMEL COATINGS	0.0001	0.0001
520- 520- 9157- 0000	9157-OIL BASED LACQUERS (UNSPECIFIED)	0.0016	0.0017
520- 520- 9159- 0000	9159-OIL BASED FLAT COATINGS	0.0009	0.0009
520- 520- 9160- 0000	9160-OIL BASED NONFLAT - LOW GLOSS/MEDIUM GLOSS	0.0065	0.0069
520- 520- 9161- 0000	9161-OIL BASED HIGH GLOSS NONFLAT COATINGS	0.0025	0.0027
520- 520- 9164- 0000	9164-OIL BASED BITUMINOUS ROOF COATINGS	0.0003	0.0003
520- 520- 9165- 0000	9165-OIL BASED CONCRETE CURING COMPOUNDS	0.0001	0.0001
520- 520- 9166- 0000	9166-OIL BASED DRY FOG COATINGS	0.0000	0.0000
520- 520- 9169- 0000	9169-OIL BASED FLOOR COATINGS	0.0010	0.0011
520- 520- 9170- 0000	9170-OIL BASED FORM RELEASE COATINGS	0.0010	0.0010
520- 520- 9171- 0000	9171-OIL BASED HIGH TEMPERATURE COATINGS	0.0005	0.0005
520- 520- 9172- 0000	9172-OIL BASED INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATINGS	0.0330	0.0353
520- 520- 9173- 0000	9173-OIL BASED METALLIC PIGMENTED COATINGS	0.0018	0.0019
520- 520- 9174- 0000	9174-OIL BASED ROOF COATINGS	0.0000	0.0000
520- 520- 9176- 0000	9176-OIL BASED TRAFFIC COATINGS	0.0006	0.0006

520- 520- 9177- 0000	9177-OIL BASED WOOD PRESERVATIVES	0.0068	0.0072
520- 520- 9200- 0000	9200-WATER BASED COATINGS (UNSPECIFIED)	0.0119	0.0127
520- 520- 9205- 0000	9205-WATER BASED PRIMERS, SEALERS, AND UNDERCOATERS	0.0180	0.0192
520- 520- 9206- 0000	9206-WATER BASED QUICK DRY PRIMERS, SEALERS, AND UNDERCOATERS	0.0002	0.0002
520- 520- 9208- 0000	9208-WATER BASED SPECIALTY PRIMER, SEALER, AND UNDERCOATER	0.0002	0.0002
520- 520- 9209- 0000	9209-WATER BASED BITUMINOUS ROOF PRIMER	0.0000	0.0000
520- 520- 9212- 0000	9212-WATER BASED SANDING SEALERS	0.0002	0.0002
520- 520- 9213- 0000	9213-WATER BASED WATERPROOFING SEALERS	0.0036	0.0038
520- 520- 9218- 0000	9218-WATER BASED WATERPROOFING CONCRETE/MASONRY SEALERS	0.0046	0.0049
520- 520- 9222- 0000	9222-WATER BASED FAUX FINISHING	0.0008	0.0009
520- 520- 9223- 0000	9223-WATER BASED FORM RELEASE COMPOUNDS	0.0008	0.0008
520- 520- 9226- 0000	9226-WATER BASED RUST PREVENTATIVE	0.0003	0.0003
520- 520- 9231- 0000	9231-WATER BASED STAINS - CLEAR/SEMITRANSSPARENT	0.0008	0.0009
520- 520- 9236- 0000	9236-WATER BASED STAINS - OPAQUE	0.0030	0.0032
520- 520- 9241- 0000	9241-WATER BASED VARNISHES - CLEAR/SEMITRANSSPARENT	0.0061	0.0065
520- 520- 9257- 0000	9257-WATER BASED LACQUERS (UNSPECIFIED)	0.0006	0.0006
520- 520- 9259- 0000	9259-WATER BASED FLAT COATINGS	0.0248	0.0264
520- 520- 9260- 0000	9260-WATER BASED NONFLAT - LOW GLOSS/MEDIUM GLOSS	0.0310	0.0331
520- 520- 9261- 0000	9261-WATER BASED HIGH GLOSS NONFLAT COATINGS	0.0033	0.0035
520- 520- 9264- 0000	9264-WATER BASED BITUMINOUS ROOF COATINGS	0.0051	0.0055
520- 520- 9265- 0000	9265-WATER BASED CONCRETE CURING COMPOUNDS	0.0116	0.0123
520- 520- 9266- 0000	9266-WATER BASED DRY FOG COATINGS	0.0008	0.0008
520- 520- 9269- 0000	9269-WATER BASED FLOOR COATINGS	0.0016	0.0017
520- 520- 9272- 0000	9272-WATER BASED INDUSTRIAL	0.0043	0.0046



	MAINTENANCE COATINGS		
520- 520- 9273- 0000	9273-WATER BASED METALLIC PIGMENTED COATINGS	0.0000	0.0000
520- 520- 9274- 0000	9274-WATER BASED ROOF COATINGS	0.0001	0.0001
520- 520- 9276- 0000	9276-WATER BASED TRAFFIC COATINGS	0.0056	0.0060
520- 520- 9277- 0000	9277-WATER BASED WOOD PRESERVATIVES	0.0000	0.0001
520-522-8302-0000	8302-THINNING SOLVENTS - COATINGS (UNSPECIFIED)	0.0583	0.0620
520-522-8310-0000	8310-ADDITIVES	0.0049	0.0052
520-522-8350-0000	8350-CLEANUP SOLVENTS - COATINGS (UNSPECIFIED)	0.1299	0.1381
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5199</b>	<b>0.5543</b>

<b>TABLE 2 Emission Reductions – Year 2024 and 2032</b>		
EIC Description	Total VOC Reductions for Control Measure (tpd)	
	2024	2032
Architectural Coatings VOC Reduction from Rule 2.14 Amendment	0.0302	0.0321
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0302</b>	<b>0.0321</b>

The District assumes 80% of the potential benefits from implementing this contingency measure. This uncertainty factor accounts for potential differences between the assumptions made here and the final Rule 2.14 changes because of changes to the market, cost, availability of compliant coatings, or other issues that may arise. Taking this into consideration, the proposed contingency measure can achieve an overall VOC reduction of 5.9% for this source category.

Cost Effectiveness

CH&SC Section 40703 requires the District, in the process of the adoption of any rule or regulation, to consider and make public its findings related to the cost effectiveness of the rule. Cost effectiveness for rulemaking purposes is calculated by dividing the cost of air pollution controls required by the rule by the amount of air pollution reduced.

CARB staff estimated the cost-effectiveness at \$1.85 per pound of VOC reduced in the 2019 SCM.

Socioeconomic Impacts

California Health and Safety Code Section 40728.5 (a) requires the District, in the process of the

adoption of any rule or regulation, to consider the socioeconomic impact if air quality or emission limits may be significantly affected. However, districts with a population of less than 500,000 persons are exempt from the provisions of Section 40728.5 (a). The District's population is estimated to be approximately 331,600 and well below the 500,000 person threshold. Therefore, a socioeconomic analysis for this rulemaking is not required.

#### Incremental Cost Effectiveness

CH&SC Section 40920.6 requires an assessment of the incremental cost-effectiveness for proposed regulations relative to ozone, Carbon Monoxide (CO), Sulfur Oxides (SOx), Nitrogen Oxides (NOx), and their precursors. Incremental cost-effectiveness is defined as the difference in control costs divided by the difference in emission reductions between two potential control options that can achieve the same emission reduction goal of a regulation.

To support statewide consistency, the District is only considering one control option, the limits in the SCM, so an incremental cost effectiveness analysis cannot be performed.

## **V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF METHODS OF COMPLIANCE**

California Public Resource Code Section 21159 requires the District to perform an environmental analysis of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance. The analysis must include the following information:

1. An analysis of the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts of the methods of compliance.
2. An analysis of the reasonably foreseeable mitigation measures.
3. An analysis of the reasonably foreseeable alternative means of compliance with the rule or regulation.

Compliance with the proposed rule amendment is expected to be achieved by the replacement of current coating products with compliant compounds. Application of these compliant compounds will generally result in less VOC emissions from the coating activities. The proposed rule amendments will have neither a significant nor detrimental effect on the environment or humans due to unusual circumstances. In addition, the proposed amendment is considered to be an action taken to maintain and protect the environment. Therefore, staff has determined that the project is categorically exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15308, Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of the Environment. Staff prepared a Notice of Exemption (NOE) to meet the CEQA Guidelines (Attachment B).

## **VI. REGULATORY FINDINGS**

Section 40727(a) of the California Health & Safety Code (H&SC) requires that prior to adopting or amending a rule or regulation, an air district's board make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, nonduplication, and reference. The findings must be based on the following:

1. Information presented in the District's written analysis, prepared pursuant to H&SC Section

40727.2;

2. Information contained in the rulemaking records pursuant to H&SC Section 40728; and
3. Relevant information presented at the Board's hearing for adoption of the rule.

The required findings are:

Necessity: It is necessary for the District to adopt this amended rule in order to implement a contingency measure for the SFNA SIP for the reductions of VOCs to achieve attainment with the 2008 and 2015 federal; 8-hour ozone standards and to fulfill the District's requirements to implement "every feasible measure" and "Best Available Retrofit Control Technology" as required under California Health and Safety Code Sections 40919 and 40914.

Authority: The District is authorized to adopt rules and regulations by California Health and Safety Code, Sections 40001, 40702, 40716, 41010 and 41013. [H&SC Section 40727 (b)(2)]

Clarity: The proposed rule is written so that the meaning can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by it. In addition, the record contains no evidence that the persons directly affected by the rule cannot understand the rule. [H&SC Section 40727(b)(3)]

Consistency: The proposed rule does not conflict with and is not contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations. [H&SC Section 40727(b)(4)]

Non-Duplication: The proposed rule does not duplicate any state laws or regulations, regarding the attainment and maintenance of state and federal air quality limits. [H&SC Section 40727(b)(5)]

Reference: The District must refer to any statute, court decision, or other provision of law that the District implements, interprets, or makes specific by adopting, amending or repealing the rule. [H&SC Section 40727(b)(6)]

## **VII. PUBLIC COMMENTS AND STAFF RESPONSES**

A copy of the public workshop notice and the workshop staff report were posted on the District's web page prior to the public workshop. A regional SFNA workshop was held on July 18th, 2023.

The District did not receive any comments.

A public hearing notice was prepared and distributed to the surrounding air districts, city managers within the District, building/planning/community development departments within the YSAQMD, all city and county libraries within the District, all Board members, and all affected sources. The workshop notice was published in the Vacaville Reporter and the Woodland Daily Democrat. Copies of the hearing notice and proposed documents were posted on the District's web page.

## **VIII. REFERENCES**

U.S. EPA. *What is ozone and where is it in the atmosphere?* Research Triangle Park, NC. Last updated July 11, 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/ozone-pollution-and-your-patients-health/what-ozone>.

**ATTACHMENT A**

**PROPOSED RULE 2.14, ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS  
STRIKE-OUT UNDERLINE VERSION**

## RULE 2.14 ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

~~Adopted~~ **ADOPTED** ARB Resolution 79-6, July 25, 1979  
~~Revised~~ **REVISED** November 14, 2001  
**REVISED** October 12, 2016  
**REVISED** ~~October 12, 2016~~ May 8, 2024

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## 100 GENERAL

101 **PURPOSE:** To limit the quantity of volatile organic compounds (VOC) in architectural coatings supplied, sold, offered for sale, applied, solicited for application, or manufactured for use within the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District (District).

102 **APPLICABILITY:** Except as provided in Section 110, this ~~rule~~ Rule is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, markets, offers for sale, or manufactures, blends, or repackages any architectural coating for use within the District, as well as any person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating within the District.

110 **EXEMPTIONS:** The provisions of this ~~rule~~ Rule shall not apply to the following:

110.1 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.

110.2 Any aerosol coating product.

110.3 With the exception of Section 500, any architectural coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one (1) liter (1.057 quarts) or less provided the following requirements are met:

       a. The coating container is not bundled together with other containers of the same specific coating category (listed in Table 1 or Table 2) to be sold as a unit that exceeds one liter (1.057 quartse), excluding containers packed together for shipping to a retail outlet, and

       b. The label or any other product literature does not suggest combining multiple containers of the same specific category (listed in Table 1 or Table 2) so that the combination exceeds one liter (1.057 quarts).

110.4 Colorant added at the factory or worksite is not subject to the VOC limit in Table 3. 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 3.

## 200 DEFINITIONS

201 **ADHESIVE:** Any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.

202 **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/marking applications.

203 **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 South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.3.

~~204 **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, 2018, the Antenna Coating category is eliminated.~~

~~205 **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 U.S. EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Section 136, et seq.) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2018, the Antifouling Coating category is eliminated.~~

2046 **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 down spouts; stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks, and fire escapes; and window screens.

2057 **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~~ Rule.

2068 **BASEMENT SPECIALTY COATING:** A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a hydrostatic seal for basements and other below-grade surfaces. Basement Specialty Coatings must meet the following criteria:

2068.1 Coating must be capable of withstanding at least 10 psi of hydrostatic pressure, as determined in accordance with ASTM D7088-~~04~~17, which is

incorporated by reference in subsection 604.11; and

~~2068~~.2 Coating must be resistant to mold and mildew growth and must achieve a microbial growth rating of 8 or more, as determined in accordance with ASTM D3273-~~00-16~~ and ASTM D3274-~~9509~~, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.18.

~~2079~~ **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.

~~20810~~ **BITUMINOUS ROOF COATING:** A coating which incorporates ~~B~~bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.

~~20911~~ **BITUMINOUS ROOF PRIMER:** A primer which incorporates ~~B~~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 surface components.

~~21012~~ **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.

211 **BUILDING ENVELOPE:** The ensemble of exterior and demising partitions of a building that enclose conditioned space.

212 **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:

212.1 Air Barriers formulated to have an air permeance not exceeding 0.004 cubic feet per minute per square foot under a pressure differential of 1.57 pounds per square foot (0.004 cfm/ft<sup>2</sup> @ 1.57 psf), [0.02 liters per square meter per second under a pressure differential of 75 Pa (0.02 L/(s m<sup>2</sup>) @ 75 Pa)] when tested in accordance with ASTM E2178-13, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.23; and/or

212.2 Water Resistive Barriers formulated to resist liquid water that has penetrated a cladding system from further intruding into the exterior wall assembly and is classified as follows:

a. **Passes water resistance testing accordance to ASTM E331-00**

(2016), incorporated by reference in subsection 604.24 and

b. Water vapor permeance is classified in accordance with ASTM E96/96M-16, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.25.

~~213 **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 401.5.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2018, the Clear Brushing Lacquers coating category is eliminated.~~

~~214 **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, 2018, the Clear Wood Coatings category is eliminated.~~

~~21315 **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.~~

~~21416 **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.~~

~~21517 **CONCRETE CURING COMPOUND:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to perform one or more of the following functions:~~

~~2157.1 Retard the evaporation of water; or~~

~~2157.2 Harden or dustproof the surface of freshly poured concrete.~~

~~2168 **CONCRETE/MASONRY SEALER:** A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated primarily for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to perform one of more of the following functions:~~

~~2168.1 Prevent penetration of water;~~

~~2168.2 Provide resistance against abrasion, alkalis, acids, mildew, staining, or ultraviolet light; or~~

~~2168.3 Harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.~~

~~2179~~ **DRIVEWAY SEALER:** A coating labeled and formulated to application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

~~2179.1~~ ———Fill cracks; or

~~2179.2~~ Seal the surface to provide protection; or

~~2179.3~~ Restore or preserve the appearance.

~~21820~~ **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.

~~21921~~ **EXEMPT COMPOUND:** For the purposes of this Rule, “A Exempt C compound” @ has the same meaning as Rule 1.1, GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS. Exempt Compounds content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. EPA Method 24 or SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1996), incorporated by reference in subsection 604.7.

~~2202~~ **FAUX FINISHING COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated to meet one or more of the following criteria:

~~2202.1~~ A glaze or textured coating used to create artistic effects including, but not limited to, dirt, suede, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain;

~~2202.2~~ A decorative coating used to create a metallic, iridescent, or pearlescent appearance that contains at least 48 grams of pearlescent mica pigment or other iridescent pigment per liter of coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon);

~~2202.3~~ A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains less than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (less than 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.3;

~~2202.4~~ A decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains greater than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (greater than 0.4 pounds per gallon) and which requires a clear topcoat to prevent the degradation of the finish under normal use conditions. The metallic pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.3; or

~~2202.5~~ A clear topcoat to seal and protect a Faux Finishing C coating that meets

the requirements of subsection 2202.1, 2202.2, 2202.3, or 2202.4. These clear topcoats must be sold and used solely as part of a Faux Finishing coating system, and must be labeled in accordance with subsection 401.4.

**2213 FIRE-RESISTIVE COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated to protect structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials. The Fire-Resistive category includes sprayed fire resistive materials and intumescent fire resistive coatings that are used to bring structural materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. Fire-Resistive coatings shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 119-18ce107, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.1. Fire-Resistive coatings and testing agency must be approved by building code officials.

~~224 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. The Fire Retardant coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 84-07, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2018, the Fire Retardant coating category is eliminated and coatings with fire retardant properties will be subject to the VOC limit of their primary category (e.g., Flat, Nonflat, etc.).~~

**2225 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 five on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-1489 (19992018), incorporated by reference in subsection 604.2.

**2236 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.

~~227 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, 2018, the Flow Coating category is eliminated.~~

**2248 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.

~~229 GONIOAPPARENT: A change in appearance with a change in the angle of illumination or the angle of view, as defined according to ASTM E 284-06b,~~

~~incorporated by reference in subsection 604.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2018, the Gonioapparent coating category is eliminated.~~

**22530 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.

**22631 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).

**22732 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 ~~22732.1~~ through ~~22732.5~~, and labeled as specified in subsection 401.5:

~~22732.1~~ Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;

~~22732.2~~ Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions;

~~22732.3~~ Frequent exposure to temperatures above 121 °C(250 °F);

~~22732.4~~ Frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and frequent scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or

~~22732.5~~ Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

~~228 INTERIOR STAIN: A stain labeled and formulated exclusively for use on interior surfaces.~~

~~229 INTUMESCENT: A material that swells as a result of heat exposure, thus increasing in volume and decreasing in density.~~

~~233 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, 2018, the Lacquer coatings category is eliminated.~~

**23034 LOW SOLIDS COATING:** A coating containing 0.12 kilogram or less of solids per

liter (one pound or less of solids per gallon) of coating material as recommended for application by the manufacturer. The VOC content for Low Solids Coatings shall be calculated in accordance with subsection 4032.2.

~~2315~~ **MAGNESITE CEMENT COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

~~2326~~ **MANUFACTURER'S MAXIMUM THINNING RECOMMENDATION:** The maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

~~233~~ **MARKET:** To facilitate sales through third party vendors including, but not limited to, catalog or ecommerce sales that bring together buyers and sellers. For the purposes of this rule, market does not mean to generally promote or advertise coatings.

~~2347~~ **MASTIC TEXTURE COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated to cover holes and minor cracks and to conceal surface irregularities, and is applied in a single coat of at least 10 mils (at least 0.010 inch) dry film thickness.

~~2358~~ **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.

~~239~~ **METALLIC:** ~~Similar to the appearance of a gonioapparent material, as defined herein, containing metal flakes.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2018, the Metallic coating category is eliminated.~~

~~23640~~ **METALLIC PIGMENTED COATING:** A coating that is labeled and formulated to provide a metallic appearance. Metallic Pigmented Coatings must contain at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc) per liter of coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.3. The Metallic Pigmented Coating category does not include coatings applied to roofs or Zinc-Rich Primers.

~~23741~~ **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.

~~238~~ **NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS:** Allowable levels of harmful pollutants, including ozone, set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with the Clean Air Act.



- 23942 NONFLAT COATING:** A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85-degree meter and 5 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-~~89-14~~ (~~19992018~~), incorporated by reference in subsection 604.2.
- 24043 NONFLAT - HIGH GLOSS COATING:** A nonflat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or above on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-~~1489~~ (~~19992018~~), incorporated by reference in subsection 604.2. Nonflat-High Gloss Coatings must be labeled in accordance with 401.~~1012~~.
- 2414 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.
- 2425 PARTICLEBOARD:** A composite wood product panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulosic material (usually wood) in the form of discrete particles, as distinguished from fibers, flakes, or strands, which are pressed together with resin.
- 2436 PEARLESCENT:** Exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.
- 2447 PLYWOOD:** A panel product consisting of layers of wood veneers or composite core pressed together with resin. Plywood includes panel products made by either hot or cold pressing (with resin) veneers to a platform.
- 2458 POST-CONSUMER COATING:** Finished coatings generated by a business or consumer that have served their intended end uses, and are recovered from or otherwise diverted from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.
- 2469 PRE-TREATMENT WASH PRIMER:** A primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1613-~~0617~~, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.4, that is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.
- 24750 PRIMER, SEALER, AND UNDERCOATER:** A coating labeled and formulated for one or more of the following purposes:
- 24750.1** To provide a firm bond between the substrate and the subsequent coatings;



- 24750.2 To prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate;
- 24750.3 To prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate;
- 24750.4 To provide a smooth surface for the subsequent application of coatings;
- 24750.5 To provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate; or
- 24750.6 To block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate.

~~251 — **QUICK DRY ENAMEL:** A nonflat coating that is labeled as specified in subsection 401.9 and that is formulated to have the following characteristics:~~

~~251.1 Is capable of being applied directly from the container under normal conditions with ambient temperatures between 16 and 27 degrees Celsius (60 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit);~~

~~251.2 When tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1640-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 604, sets to touch in two hours or less, is tack free in four hours or less, and dries hard in eight hours or less by the mechanical test method; and~~

~~251.3 Has a dried film gloss of 70 or above on a 60 degree meter.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2018, the Quick Dry Enamel coating category is eliminated.~~

~~252 — **QUICK DRY PRIMER, SEALER, AND UNDERCOATER:** A primer, sealer, or undercoater that is dry to the touch in 30 minutes and can be re-coated in two hours when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1640-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.~~

~~Effective January 1, 2018, the Quick Dry Primer, Sealer and Undercoater coating category is eliminated.~~

**24853 REACTIVE PENETRATING SEALER:** A clear or pigmented coating that is labeled and formulated for application to above-grade concrete and masonry substrates to provide protection from water and waterborne contaminants, including, but not limited to, alkalis, acids, and salts. Reactive Penetrating Sealers must penetrate into concrete and masonry substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. Reactive Penetrating Sealers line the pores of concrete and masonry substrates with a hydrophobic coating, but do not form a surface film. Reactive Penetrating Sealers must meet

all of the following criteria:

~~24853.1~~ The Reactive Penetrating Sealer must improve water repellency at least 80 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with one or more of the following standards, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.19: ASTM C67/C67M-18, or ASTM C97/C97M-18, or ASTM C140/C140M-18a, C67-07, or ASTM C97-02, or ASTM C140-06; and

~~253.2~~ ~~The Reactive Penetrating Sealer must not reduce the water vapor transmission rate by more than two percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M-05, incorporated by reference in subsection 604; and~~

248.2 The Reactive Penetrating Sealer must provide a breathable waterproof barrier for concrete or masonry surfaces that does not prevent or substantially retard water vapor transmission. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E96/96M-16 or ASTM D6490-99 (2014), incorporated by reference in subsection 604.20.

~~24853.3~~ Products labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic surface chloride screening applications must meet the performance criteria listed in the National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), incorporated by reference in subsection 604.21.

Reactive Penetrating Sealers must be labeled in accordance with subsection 401.810.

~~24954~~ **RECYCLED COATING:** An architectural coating formulated such that it contains a minimum of 50% by volume post-consumer coating, with coating maximum of 50% by volume secondary industrial materials or virgin materials.

~~2505~~ **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.

~~2516~~ **ROOF COATING:** A non-bituminous coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration, reflecting ultraviolet light, or reflecting solar radiation.

~~2527~~ **RUST PREVENTATIVE COATING:** A coating formulated exclusively to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces for one or more of the following applications:

2527.1 Direct-to-metal coating; or

2527.2 Coating intended for application over rusty, previously coated surfaces.

The Rust Preventative category does not include the following:

2527.3 Coatings that are required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer; or

2527.4 Coatings that are intended for use on wood or any other nonmetallic surface.

Rust Preventative coatings are for metal substrates only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 401.67.

~~258 **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, 2018, the Sanding Sealer coating category is eliminated.~~

253 **SACRAMENTO FEDERAL NONATTAINMENT AREA FOR OZONE (SFNA):** The Sacramento Metro, CA nonattainment area defined in 40 CFR Section 81.305 for an ozone standard, as amended.

~~2549 **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.~~

~~25560 **SEMITRANSSPARENT 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.~~

~~25661 **SHELLAC:** A clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Lacifera lacca*), thinned with alcohol, and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.~~

~~25762 **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).~~

~~25863 **SOLICIT:** To require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.~~

~~25964 **SPECIALTY PRIMER, SEALER, AND UNDERCOATER:** A coating that is formulated~~

for application to a substrate to block water-soluble stains resulting from: fire, smoke damage; or water damage.

Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters must be labeled as specified in subsection 401.~~78~~.

~~2605~~ **STAIN:** A semitransparent or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

~~2616~~ **STONE CONSOLIDANT:** A coating that is labeled and formulated for application to stone substrates to repair historical structures that have been damaged by weathering or other decay mechanisms. Stone Consolidants must penetrate into stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material. Stone Consolidants must be specified and used in accordance with ASTM E2167-01 (~~2008~~), incorporated by reference in subsection 604.~~22~~.

Stone Consolidants are for professional use only and must be labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 401.~~911~~.

~~2627~~ **SWIMMING POOL COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals. ~~Effective January 1, 2018,~~ Swimming Pool Coatings include coatings used for swimming pool repair and maintenance.

~~268~~ ~~**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, 2018, the Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coating category is eliminated.~~

~~269~~ ~~**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 degrees Celsius (400 degrees Fahrenheit).~~

~~Effective January 1, 2018, the Temperature Indicator Safety Coating category is eliminated.~~

263 **TILE AND STONE SEALERS:** A clear or pigmented sealer that is used for sealing tile, stone or grout to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light or straining and which meet one of the following subcategories:

263.1 Penetrating sealers are polymer solutions that cross-link in the substrate

and must meet the following criteria:

- a. A fine particle structure to penetrate dense tile such as porcelain with absorption as low as 0.10 percent per ASTM C373-18, ASTM C97/97M-18, or ASTM C642-13, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.26.
- b. Retain or increase static coefficient of friction per ANSI A137.1 (2012), incorporated by reference in subsection 604.27.
- c. Not create a topical surface film on the tile or stone, and
- s. Allow vapor transmission per ASTM E96/96M-16, incorporated by subsection 604.25.

263.2 Film forming sealers which leave a protective film on the surface.

~~26470~~ **TINT BASE:** An architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.

~~26571~~ **TRAFFIC MARKING COATING:** A coating labeled and formulated for marking and striping streets, highways, or other traffic surfaces including, but not limited to, curbs, berms, driveways, parking lots, sidewalks, and airport runways. This coating category also includes Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings used as traffic marking coatings. The VOC content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be analyzed by the procedures in 40 CFR Part 59, Subpart D, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.10.

~~26672~~ **TUB AND TILE REFINISH COATING:** A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated exclusively for refinishing the surface of a bathtub, shower, sink, or countertop. Tub and Tile Refinish coatings must meet all of the following criteria:

~~26672.1~~ The coating must have a scratch hardness of 3H or harder and a gouge hardness of 4H or harder. This must be determined on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D3363-05 (2011)e2, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.13; and

~~26672.2~~ The coating must have a weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles. This must be determined with CS-17 wheels on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D4060-~~07~~14, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.14; and

~~26672.3~~ The coating must withstand 1000 hours or more of exposure with few or no #8 blisters. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99, and ASTM D714- 02e1, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.15; and

~~26672~~.4 The coating must have an adhesion rating of 4B or better after 24 hours of recovery. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D4585-99 and ASTM D3359-02, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.12.

~~273~~ **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, 2018, the Varnish coatings category is eliminated.~~

~~26774~~ **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.

~~26875~~ **VIRGIN MATERIALS:** Materials that contain no post-consumer coatings or secondary industrial materials.

~~26976~~ **VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC):** For the purposes of this rule, a Volatile organic compound @ has the same meaning as in Rule 1.1, GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS.

~~2707~~ **VOC ACTUAL:** The weight of VOC per volume of coating or colorant, calculated according to the procedures specified in Section 4032.2.

~~2718~~ **VOC CONTENT:** The weight of VOC per volume of coating or colorant. VOC Content is VOC Regulatory for all coatings or colorants except those in the Low Solids category. ~~For coatings in the Low Solids category, the VOC Content is VOC Actual. For multi-component products, the VOC Content is VOC Regulatory as mixed or catalyzed. For coatings containing 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.~~

~~2729~~ **VOC REGULATORY:** The weight of VOC per volume of coating or colorant, less the volume of water and exempt compounds, calculated according to the procedures specified in Section 4032.1.

~~27380~~ **WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE:** A clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a seamless waterproofing membrane that prevents any penetration of liquid water into the substrate. ~~Waterproofing Membranes are intended for the following waterproofing applications: below-grade surfaces, between concrete slabs, inside tunnels, inside concrete planters, and under flooring materials. Waterproofing Membranes must meet the following criteria:~~

~~27380.1~~ Coating must be applied in a single coat of at least 25 mils (at least 0.025 inch) dry film thickness; and

~~27380.2~~ Coatings must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM C836/~~C836M-18-06~~, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.~~16~~.

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.).

~~281 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, 2018, the Waterproofing Sealer coating category is eliminated.~~

~~282 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, 2018, the Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer coating category is eliminated.~~

~~27483~~ **WOOD COATINGS:** Coatings labeled and formulated for application to wood substrates only. The Wood Coatings category includes the following clear and semitransparent coatings: lacquers; varnishes; sanding sealers; penetrating oils; clear stains; wood conditioners used as undercoats; and wood sealers used as topcoats. The Wood Coatings category also includes the following opaque wood coatings: opaque lacquers; opaque sanding sealers; and opaque lacquer undercoats. The Wood Coatings category does not include the following: clear sealers that are labeled and formulated for use on concrete/masonry surfaces; or coatings intended for substrates other than wood.

Wood Coatings must be labeled “For Wood Substrates Only” in accordance with the labeling requirements in section 401.1~~13~~

~~27584~~ **WOOD PRESERVATIVE:** A coating labeled and formulated to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack, that is registered with both the U.S. EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 136, *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

~~27685~~ **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.

**27786 ZINC-RICH PRIMER:** A coating that meets all of the following specifications:

- 27786.1 Coating contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight of total solids; and
- 27786.2 Coating is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings; and
- 27786.3 Coating is intended for professional use only and is labeled as such, in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 401.124.

**300 STANDARDS**

301 **CURRENT VOC CONTENT LIMITS:** Except as provided in subsections 3032 or 3043 no person shall: (i) manufacture, blend, or repackage for sale within the District; (ii) supply, sell, market, or offer for sale 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 the Table 1, after the specified effective dates.

Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory, thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendation, excluding any colorant added to tint bases.

<b>TABLE 1 VOC LIMITS (Effective Through 12/31/2017) (grams/liter)</b>	
<b>Coating Category</b>	<b>Effective 1/1/2004</b>
<del>Flat Coatings</del>	<del>100</del>
<del>Nonflat Coatings</del>	<del>150</del>
<del>Nonflat High Gloss Coatings</del>	<del>250</del>
<b>Specialty Coatings:</b>	
<del>Antenna Coatings</del>	<del>530</del>
<del>Antifouling Coatings</del>	<del>400</del>
<del>Bituminous Roof Coatings</del>	<del>300</del>
<del>Bituminous Roof Primers</del>	<del>350</del>
<del>Bond Breakers</del>	<del>350</del>
<del>Clear Wood Coatings:</del>	
<del>Clear Brushing Lacquers</del>	<del>680</del>
<del>Lacquers (including lacquer sanding sealers)</del>	<del>550</del>
<del>Sanding Seals (other than lacquer sanding sealers)</del>	<del>350</del>
<del>Varnishes</del>	<del>350</del>



<b>TABLE 1 VOC LIMITS</b> <b>(Effective Through 12/31/2017)</b> (grams/liter)	
<b>Coating Category</b>	<b>Effective 1/1/2004</b>
Concrete Curing Compounds	350
Dry Fog Coatings	400
Faux Finishing Coatings	350
Fire Resistive Coatings	350
Clear Fire-Retardant Coatings	650
Opaque Fire-Retardant Coatings	350
Floor Coatings	250
Flow Coatings	420
Form-Release Compounds	250
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500
High Temperature Coatings	420
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250
Low Solids Coatings <sup>1</sup>	120
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450
Mastic Texture Coatings	300
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500
Multi-Color Coatings	250
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420
Primers, Sealers, & Undercoaters	200
Quick-Dry Enamels	250
Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers & Undercoaters	200
Recycled Coatings	250
Roof Coatings	250
Rust Preventative Coatings	400
Shellacs (Clear)	730
Shellacs (Opaque)	550
Specialty Primers/Sealers & Undercoaters	350
Stains	250
Swimming Pool Coatings	340
Swimming Pool Repair & Maintenance	340
Temperature Indicator Safety Coatings	550
Traffic Marking Coatings	150
Waterproofing Sealers	250
Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers	400
Wood Preservatives	350

<b>TABLE 1</b>	
<b>VOC LIMITS (Effective Beginning 1/1/2018)</b>	
<b>(grams/liter)</b>	
<b>Coating Category</b>	<b>Effective 1/1/2018 VOC Limits (grams/liter)</b>
Flat Coatings	50
Nonflat Coatings	100
Nonflat-High Gloss Coatings	150
<b>Specialty Coatings:</b>	
Aluminum Roof Coatings	400
Basement Specialty Coatings	400
Bituminous Roof Coatings	50
Bituminous Roof Primers	350
Bond Breakers	350
Concrete Curing Compounds	350
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	100
Driveway Sealers	50
Dry Fog Coatings	150
Faux Finishing Coatings	350
Fire Resistive Coatings	350
Floor Coatings	100
Form-Release Compounds	250
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500
High Temperature Coatings	420
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250
Low Solids Coatings <sup>1</sup>	120
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450
Mastic Texture Coatings	100
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500
Multi-Color Coatings	250
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420
Primers, Sealers, & Undercoaters	100
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	350
Recycled Coatings	250
Roof Coatings	50
Rust Preventative Coatings	250
Shellacs (Clear)	730
Shellacs (Opaque)	550
Specialty Primers/Sealers & Undercoaters	100
Stains	250
Stone Consolidants	450
Swimming Pool Coatings	340

<b>TABLE 1</b> <b>VOC LIMITS (Effective Beginning 1/1/2018)</b> <b>(grams/liter)</b>	
<b>Coating Category</b>	<b>Effective 1/1/2018 VOC Limits (grams/liter)</b>
Traffic Marking Coatings	100
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	420
Waterproofing Membranes	250
Wood Coatings	275
Wood Preservatives	350
Zinc-Rich Primers	340

<sup>1</sup> Limit is expressed as VOC Actual

Conversion factor: one (1) pound VOC per gallon (U.S.) = 119.95 grams VOC per liter.

**302 VOC CONTENT LIMITS EFFECTIVE UNDER CONTINGENCY MEASURE:** On and after sixty days following the effective date of EPA final determination that one or both of the conditions described in Clean Air Act Sections 172(c)(9) or 182(c)(9) have occurred in the Sacramento Federal Ozone Nonattainment Area regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard promulgated by U.S. EPA on March 12, 2008 or October 1, 2015, the following contingency measure shall be triggered:

**302.1** Except as provided in Sections 303, or 304, no person shall: (i) manufacture, blend, or repackage for use within the District; (ii) supply, sell, market, or offer 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 the following Table 2.

Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory, excluding any colorant added to tint bases; except for Low Solid Coatings where limits are expressed as VOC actual.

<b>TABLE 2</b> <b>Effective if contingency measure is triggered</b>	
<b>Coating Category</b>	<b>VOC Limits (grams/liter)</b>
<u>Flat Coatings</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Nonflat Coatings</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Nonflat-High Gloss Coatings</u>	<u>50</u>
<b><u>Specialty Coatings:</u></b>	
<u>Aluminum Roof Coatings</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Basement Specialty Coatings</u>	<u>400</u>
<u>Bituminous Roof Coatings</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Bituminous Roof Primers</u>	<u>350</u>
<u>Bond Breakers</u>	<u>350</u>

<u>Building Envelope Coatings</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Concrete Curing Compounds</u>	<u>350</u>
<u>Concrete/Masonry Sealers</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Driveway Sealers</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Dry Fog Coatings</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Faux Finishing Coatings</u>	<u>350</u>
<u>Fire Resistive Coatings</u>	<u>150</u>
<u>Floor Coatings</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Form-Release Compounds</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)</u>	<u>500</u>
<u>High Temperature Coatings</u>	<u>420</u>
<u>Industrial Maintenance Coatings</u>	<u>250</u>
<u>Low Solids Coatings<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>120</u>
<u>Magnesite Cement Coatings</u>	<u>450</u>
<u>Mastic Texture Coatings</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Metallic Pigmented Coatings</u>	<u>500</u>
<u>Multi-Color Coatings</u>	<u>250</u>
<u>Pre-Treatment Wash Primers</u>	<u>420</u>
<u>Primers, Sealers, &amp; Undercoaters</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Reactive Penetrating Sealers</u>	<u>350</u>
<u>Recycled Coatings</u>	<u>250</u>
<u>Roof Coatings</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Rust Preventative Coatings</u>	<u>250</u>
<u>Shellacs (Clear)</u>	<u>730</u>
<u>Shellacs (Opaque)</u>	<u>550</u>
<u>Specialty Primers/Sealers &amp; Undercoaters</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Stains (Exterior/Dual)</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Stains (Interior)</u>	<u>250</u>
<u>Stone Consolidants</u>	<u>450</u>
<u>Swimming Pool Coatings</u>	<u>340</u>
<u>Tile and Stone Sealers</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Traffic Marking Coatings</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings</u>	<u>420</u>
<u>Waterproofing Membranes</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Wood Coatings</u>	<u>350</u>
<u>Wood Preservatives</u>	<u>250</u>
<u>Zinc-Rich Primers</u>	<u>340</u>

<sup>1</sup> Limit is expressed as VOC Actual

Conversion factor: one (1) pound VOC per gallon (U.S.) = 119.95 grams VOC per liter.

302.2 No person within the District shall, at the point of sale of any architectural coating subject to section 302, add to such coating any colorant that contains VOC in excess of the corresponding applicable VOC limit specified in Table 3. The point of sale includes retail outlets that add colorant to a coating container to obtain a specific color.

<u>Table 3 – VOC Content Limits for Colorants (Effective if contingency measure if triggered)</u>	
<u>Colorants added to:</u>	<u>Effective if contingency is triggered</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>

~~3032~~ **MOST RESTRICTIVE VOC LIMIT:** 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 its 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-Table~~ Table 1, then the most restrictive VOC ~~C~~e content limit shall apply. This provision does not apply to the coating categories specified in subsections ~~3032.1~~ through ~~3032.12~~.

- ~~3032.1~~ Metallic pigmented coatings.
- ~~3032.2~~ Shellacs.
- ~~3032.3~~ Pretreatment wash primers.
- ~~3032.4~~ Industrial maintenance coatings.
- ~~3032.5~~ Low-solids coatings.
- ~~3032.6~~ Wood preservatives.
- ~~3032.7~~ High temperature coatings.
- ~~3032.8~~ Bituminous roof primers.
- ~~3032.9~~ Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters.
- ~~3032.10~~ Aluminum roof coatings.
- ~~3032.11~~ Zing-rich primers.
- ~~3032.12~~ Wood Coatings.

~~3043~~ **SELL-THROUGH OF COATINGS:** ~~A coating manufactured prior to the January 1, 2018 effective date specified for that coating in TABLE 1 that complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after the specified effective date. In addition, a coating manufactured before the effective date specified for that~~

~~coating in TABLE 1 may be applied at any time, both before and after the specified effective date, so long as the coating complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured. —Coatings and colorants manufactured prior to the effective date of the contingency measure that complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to one year after the date of EPA final determination. In addition, any such coating may be applied at any time, both before and after the specified effective date.~~ This subsection 3043 does not apply to any coating that does not display the date or date-code required by subsection 401.1.

**3054 PAINTING PRACTICES:** All architectural coating containers used to apply the contents therein to a surface directly from the container by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging or other means, shall be closed when not in use. These architectural coating containers include, but are not limited to, drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays or other application containers. Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning and cleanup shall also be closed when not in use.

**3065 THINNING:** No person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating shall apply a coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in ~~TABLE~~ Table 1 or Table 2.

**3076 COATINGS NOT LISTED IN TABLE 1:** For any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for the specialty coatings categories listed in ~~TABLE~~ Table 1 or Table 2, the VOC content limit shall be determined by classifying the coating as a flat coating, a nonflat coating, or a nonflat-high gloss coating, based on its gloss, as defined in subsections 2225, 23942, and 2403 and the corresponding flat, nonflat, or nonflat-high gloss VOC limit shall apply.

**309 EARLY COMPLIANCE OPTION:** Prior to the contingency measure going into effect, any coating or colorant that meets a definition for a category listed in Table 2 or Table 3 and complies with the applicable VOC content limit in the Table 2 and Table 3 shall be considered in compliance.

## **400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

**401 CONTAINER LABELING REQUIREMENTS FOR COATINGS:** Each manufacturer of any architectural coating subject to this rule shall display the information listed in subsections 401.1 through 401.14 on the coating container (or label) in which the coating is sold or distributed.

**401.1 Date Code:** The date the coating was manufactured, or a date code representing the date, shall be indicated on the label, lid, or bottom of the container. If the manufacturer uses a date code for any coating, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the Executive

Officer of the California Air Resources Board (ARB), and shall make the explanation of each code available to the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) upon request.

401.2 **Thinning Recommendations:** A statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating shall be indicated on the label or lid of the container. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of architectural coatings with water. If thinning of the coating prior to use is not necessary, the recommendation must specify that the coating is to be applied without thinning.

401.3 **VOC Content:** Each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display one of the following values in grams of VOC per liter of coating:

- a. Maximum VOC content as determined from all potential product formulations; or
- b. VOC content as determined from actual formulation data; or
- c. VOC content as determined using the test methods in section 601.

If the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the container must display the VOC content, as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the container must display the VOC content, including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a multicomponent product, the container must display the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOCs emitted during curing. VOC content shall be determined as defined in sections [270, 271, and 272-277, 278, and 279](#).

401.4 **Faux Finishing Coatings:** The labels of all clear topcoat Faux Finishing coatings shall prominently display the statement "AThis product can only be sold or used as part of a Faux Finishing Coating system".@

401.5 **Industrial Maintenance Coatings:** The labels of all Industrial Maintenance coatings shall prominently display the statement "For industrial use only" or "For professional use only".

~~401.6 **Clear Brushing Lacquers:** 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".~~

401.~~6~~<sup>7</sup> **Rust Preventative Coatings:** The labels of all rust preventative coatings shall prominently display the statement "AFor Metal Substrates Only".@

~~401.78~~ **Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters:** ~~Until January 1, 2018, the~~The labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall prominently display ~~one or more of the descriptions listed in Subsection 401.8.a through 401.8.c.~~ the statement “Specialty Primer, Sealer, Undercoater”.

~~a. For fire-damaged substrates.~~

~~b. For smoke-damaged substrates.~~

~~c. For water-damaged substrates.~~

~~401.9~~ **Quick Dry Enamels:** ~~The labels of all quick dry enamels shall prominently display the words “Quick Dry” and the dry hard time.~~

401.~~8~~10 **Reactive Penetrating Sealers:** The labels of all Reactive Penetrating Sealers shall prominently display the statement “Reactive Penetrating Sealer”.

401.~~9~~11 **Stone Consolidants:** The labels of all Stone Consolidants shall prominently display the statement “Stone Consolidant – For Professional Use Only”.

401.~~10~~12 **Nonflat-High Gloss Coatings:** The labels of all nonflat-high gloss coatings shall prominently display the words “A High Gloss”.@

401.~~11~~13 **Wood Coatings:** The labels of all Wood Coatings shall prominently display the statement “For Wood Substrates Only”.

401.~~12~~14 **Zinc Rich Primers:** The labels of all Zinc Rich Primers shall prominently display the statement “For Professional Use Only”.

402 **CONTAINER LABELING REQUIREMENTS FOR COLORANTS:** Effective on and after 60 days from the contingency measure being triggered, each manufacturer of any colorant subject to this rule shall display the information listed in subsections 402.1 and 402.2 on the container (or label) in which the colorant is sold or distributed.

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

402.2 **VOC Content:** VOC Content shall be determined as defined in subsections



270 and 272. Each container of any colorant subject of this rule shall display one of the following values in grams of VOC per liter of colorant:

402.2.1 Maximum VOC Content as determined from all potential project formulations,

402.2.2 VOC Content as determined from actual formulation data.

If the colorant contains silanes, siloxanes, or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOCs during the curing process, the VOC Content must include the VOCs emitted during curing. VOC Content shall be determined as defined in subsections 270 and 272.

~~4032~~ **CALCULATION OF VOC CONTENT:** For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC content limits in ~~TABLE~~Table 1 or Table 2, the VOC content of a coating shall be determined by using the procedures described in subsection ~~4032.1~~ or ~~4032.2~~, as appropriate. The VOC content of a tint base shall be determined without colorant that is added after the tint base is manufactured.

~~4032.1~~ With the exception of low solids coatings, 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 the following equation:

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

where:

VOC Regulatory = grams of VOC per liter of coating

$W_s$  = weight of volatiles, in grams

$W_w$  = weight of water, in grams

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

$V_m$  = volume of coating, in liters

$V_w$  = volume of water, in liters

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

~~4032.2~~ For low solids coatings, 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 the following equation:

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

where:

VOC Actual = the VOC content of a low solids coating in grams of VOC per liter of coating  
 $W_S$  = weight of volatiles, in grams  
 $W_W$  = weight of water, in grams  
 $W_{EC}$  = weight of exempt compounds, in grams  
 $V_M$  = volume of coating, in liters.

## 500 MONITORING AND RECORDS

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

501.1. The name and mailing address of the manufacturer;

501.2. The name, address and telephone number of a contact person;

501.3. The name of the coating product as it appears on the label and the applicable coating category;

501.4. Whether the product is marketed for interior or exterior use or both;

501.5. The number of gallons sold in California in containers greater than one liter (1.057 quart) and equal to or less than one liter (1.057 quart);

501.6. The VOC Actual content and VOC Regulatory content in grams per liter. If thinning is recommended, list the VOC Actual content and VOC Regulatory content after maximum recommended thinning. If containers less than one liter have a different VOC content than containers greater than one liter, list separately. If the coating is a multi-component product, provide the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed;

501.7. The names and CAS numbers of the VOC constituents in the product;

501.8. The names and CAS numbers of any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in subsection ~~276-269~~ and ~~224219~~;

501.9. Whether the product is marketed as solventborne, waterborne, or 100% solids;

501.10. Description of resin or binder in the product;

501.11. Whether the coating is a single-component or multi-component product;

501.12. The density of the product in pounds per gallon;

501.13. The percent by weight of: solids, all volatile materials, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in subsection ~~276-269~~ and ~~224219~~; and

501.14. The percent by volume of: solids, water, and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition, as listed in subsection ~~276-269~~ and ~~224219~~.

501.2 All sales data listed in subsection 501.1 shall be maintained by the responsible official for a minimum of three years. Sales data submitted by the responsible official to the Executive Officer of the ARB may be claimed as confidential, and such information shall be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations Sections 91000-91022.

501.3 All sales data listed in subsection 501.1 shall be provided, upon request, to the APCO by each retailer selling coatings within the District. Sales data submitted by the responsible official to the APCO may be claimed as confidential pursuant to District Rule 1.1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS, Section 237, and will be handled in accordance with Rule 1.1, sections 232 and 237.

## 600 TEST METHODS

601 **VOC CONTENT OF COATINGS:** To determine the physical properties of a coating or colorant in order to perform the calculations in Section 40~~32~~, the reference method for VOC content is U.S. EPA Method 24, incorporated by reference in subsection 604.~~8~~, except as provided in subsections 602 and 603.

An alternative method to determine the VOC content of coatings is SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised February 1996), incorporated by reference in subsection 604.~~9~~.

The exempt compounds content shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised August 1996), Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Method 43 (Revised 1996), or BAAQMD Method 41 (Revised 1995), as applicable, incorporated by reference in subsections ~~604.7, 604.5, and 604.6, respectively~~.

To determine the VOC content of a coating or colorant, the manufacturer may use U.S. EPA Method 24, or an alternative method as provided in Section 602, formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating has been formulated as intended (e.g., quality assurance checks, recordkeeping).

However, if there are any inconsistencies between the results of a Method 24 test and any other means for determining VOC content, the Method 24 test results will govern, except when an alternative method is approved as specified in Section 602.

The APCO may require the manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.

602 **ALTERNATIVE TEST METHODS:** Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with Section 601, after review and approved in writing by the staffs of the District, the ARB, and the U.S. EPA, may also be used.

603 **METHACRYLATE TRAFFIC MARKING COATINGS:** Analysis of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of U.S. EPA Method 24 (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (~~CFR part~~ 59, subpart D, appendix A), incorporated by reference in subsection 604.10. 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.

604 **TEST METHODS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:** The following test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test coatings subject to the provisions of this rule:

~~604.1 **Flame Spread Index:** The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E 84-07, Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials (see Section 224, Fire-Retardant Coating).~~

604.12 **Fire Resistance Rating:** The fire resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E 119-18ce07, Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction Materials (see Section 2213, Fire-Resistive Coating).

604.23 **Gloss Determination:** The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 523-89-14 (19992018), Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss (see Sections 225-222 Flat Coating, 242-239 Nonflat Coating, and 243240, Nonflat-High Gloss Coating).

604.34 **Metal Content of Coatings:** The metallic content of a coating shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 318-95, Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction, *South Coast Air Quality Management District Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples* (see Section 240236, Metallic Pigmented Coating).

604.45 **Acid Content of Coatings:** The acid content of a coating shall be

determined by ASTM Designation D 1613-~~06~~17, Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products (see Section ~~249~~246, Pre-treatment Wash Primer).

604.~~5~~6 **Exempt Compounds-Siloxanes:** Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes, shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with section 601 by BAAQMD Method 43, Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials, *BAAQMD Manual of Procedures*, Volume III, adopted November 6, 1996 (see Section ~~276~~269, Volatile Organic Compound, and Section 601).

604.~~6~~7 **Exempt Compounds-Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF):** The exempt compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride, shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance with section 601 by BAAQMD Method 41, Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride, *BAAQMD Manual of Procedures*, Volume III, adopted December 20, 1995 (see Section ~~276~~269, Volatile Organic Compound, and Section 601).

604.~~7~~8 **Exempt Compounds:** The content of compounds exempt under U.S. EPA Method 24 shall be analyzed by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1996), Determination of Exempt Compounds, *SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples* (see Section ~~276~~269, Volatile Organic Compound and Section 601).

604.~~8~~9 **VOC Content of Coatings:** The VOC content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. EPA Method 24 as it exists in title 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings (see Section 601).

604.~~9~~10 **Alternative VOC Content of Coatings:** The VOC content of coatings may be analyzed either by U.S. EPA Method 24 or SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials, *SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples* (see Section 601).

604.~~10~~1 **Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings:** The VOC content of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be analyzed by the procedures in title 40 CFR part 59, subpart D, appendix A, Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings (see Section 601).

604.1~~12~~ **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” (see section ~~208206~~, Basement Specialty Coating).

~~604.13 **Gonioapparent Characteristics for Coatings:** ASTM E 284-07, “Standard Terminology of Appearance” (see section 229, Gonioapparent).~~

~~Effective January 1, 2018, this test method is no longer incorporated by reference.~~

604.1~~24~~ **Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Adhesion:** ASTM D 4585-99, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” and ASTM D3359-~~0217~~, “Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test” (see section ~~272266~~, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

604.1~~35~~ **Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Hardness:** ASTM D 3363-05 ~~(2011)e2~~, “Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test” (see section ~~272266~~, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

604.1~~46~~ **Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Abrasion Resistance:** ASTM D 4060-~~0714~~, “Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser” (see section ~~272266~~, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

604.1~~57~~ **Tub and Tile Refinish Coating Water Resistance:** ASTM D 4585/~~4585M-9918~~, “Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation” and ASTM D714-02 ~~(2017)e1~~, “Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints” (see section ~~26672~~, Tub and Tile Refinish Coating).

604.1~~68~~ **Waterproofing Membrane:** ASTM C836/~~836M-18-06~~, “Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course” (see section ~~280273~~, Waterproofing Membrane).

604.1~~89~~ **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” (see section ~~208206~~, Basement Specialty Coating).

604.1~~920~~ **Reactive Penetrating Sealer Water Repellency:** ASTM C67/~~C67M-18-07~~, “Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay

Tile”; or ASTM C97/~~90M-1802~~, “Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone”; or ASTM C140/~~140M-18a-06~~, “Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units” (see section ~~253248~~, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).

604.2~~04~~ **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” (see section ~~253248~~, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).

604.2~~12~~ **Reactive Penetrating Sealer - Chloride Screening Applications:** National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), “Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures” (see section ~~253248~~, Reactive Penetrating Sealer).

604.2~~223~~ **Stone Consolidants:** ASTM E2167-01 (~~2008~~), “Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants” (see section ~~266261~~, Stone Consolidant).

604.23 Building Envelope Coating Air Permeance of Building Materials: ASTM E2178-13, “Standard Test Method for Air Permeance of Building Materials” (see section 212, Building Envelope Coating).

604.24 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” (see section 212, Building Envelope Coating).

604.25 Building Envelope Coating Water Vapor Transmission: ASTM E96/96M-16, “Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials” (see section 212, Building Envelope Coating).

604.26 Tile and Stone Sealers Absorption: ASTM C373-18, “Standard Test Methods for Determination of Water Absorption and Associated Properties by Vacuum Method for Pressed Ceramic Tile and Glass Tiles and Boil Method for Extruded Ceramic Tile and Non-tile Fired Ceramic Whiteware Products”; or ASTM C97/97M-18, “Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone”; or ASTM C642-13, “Standard Test Method for Density, Absorption, and Voids in Hardened Concrete” (see section 263, Tile and Stone Sealers).

604.27 Tile and Stone Sealers – Static Coefficient of Friction: ANSI A137.1 (2012), “American National Standard of Specifications for Ceramic Tile” (see Section 263, Tile and Stone Sealers).

604.28 VOC Content of Coatings: SCAQMD Method 313-91, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) by Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometry/Flame Ionization Detection (GS/MS/FID)" (see section 604.8, VOC Content of Coatings).

604.29 VOC Content of Coatings: ASTM D6886-18, "Standard Test Method for Determination of the Weight Percent Individual Volatile Organic Compounds in Waterborne Air-Dry Coatings by Gas Chromatography" (see section 604.8, VOC Content of Coatings).



**ATTACHMENT B**

**NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FROM CEQA GUIDELINES**

**Notice of Exemption**

**To:**  Office of Planning and Research  
1400 Tenth Street, Room 121  
Sacramento, CA 95814

County Clerk  
County of Yolo  
625 Court Street Room 105  
Woodland, CA 95695

County Clerk  
Solano County  
600 Texas Street  
Fairfield, CA 94533

**From:** Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District  
1947 Galileo Court, Suite 103  
Davis, CA 95618

**Project Title:** Revision of Rule 2.14 – ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

**Project Location:** Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

**Project description:** The District is proposing to amend Rule 2.14, ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS. The District is proposing to amend the rule to add a contingency measure that will decrease the VOC content limits of certain architectural coatings and colorants if the Sacramento Federal Nonattainment Area fails to demonstrate attainment of the federal 8-hour 2008 ozone standard or the federal 8-hour 2015 ozone standard or other milestone years associated with the 2015 standard.

**Name of Public Agency Approving Project:** Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

**Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project:** Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

Exempt Status:

- Ministerial
- Emergency Project
- Categorical Exemption (CEQA Guidelines Section 15308, Action by Regulatory Agency for Protection of the Environment)
- Statutory Exemption

**Reason why project is exempt:** The revision of Rule 2.14 is an action taken to maintain and protect the environment and is therefore exempt from CEQA because it constitutes a Class 8 categorical exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines 15308.

**Lead Agency Contact Person:** Gretchen Bennitt, Air Pollution Control Officer

**Telephone Number:** (530) 757-3650

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

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1947 Galileo Court, Suite 103  
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**Project Location:**         Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

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**Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project:**         Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

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**Reason why project is exempt:**             The revision of Rule 2.14 is an action taken to maintain and protect the environment and is therefore exempt from CEQA because it constitutes a Class 8 categorical exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines 15308.

**Lead Agency Contact Person:**             Gretchen Bennitt, Air Pollution Control Officer

**Telephone Number:**             (530) 757-3650

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Name of Public Agency Approving Project:** Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

**Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project:** Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

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**Lead Agency Contact Person:** Gretchen Bennitt, Air Pollution Control Officer

**Telephone Number:** (530) 757-3650

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ATTACHMENT C**  
**RESOLUTION NO. 24-05**

RESOLUTION NO. 24-05

RESOLUTION AMENDING YOLO-SOLANO AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT RULE 2.14

**WHEREAS**, California Health and Safety Code section 40702 provides that an air quality management district shall adopt rules and regulations as may be necessary or proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the district by Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code; and

**WHEREAS**, Health and Safety Code section 40727 provides that before adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation, a district board shall make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, nonduplication, and reference, based upon information developed pursuant to section 40727.2, information in the rulemaking record maintained pursuant to section 40728, and relevant information presented at the public hearing required by section 40725; and

**WHEREAS**, section 15308 of the CEQA Guidelines provides that actions taken by regulatory agencies as authorized by state law to assure the maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment, are categorically exempt from CEQA review (Class 8 Categorical Exemption); and

**WHEREAS**, District staff identified requirements within the Federal Clean Air Act, Section 172(c)(9) and 182(c)(9), which required the revision of Rule 2.14, ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS to implement a contingency measure for the SFNA SIP in compliance with federal law.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Board of Directors of the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District hereby finds, authorizes, directs and declares as follows:

1. The Board of Directors has considered and hereby adopts by reference the staff report prepared in this matter.
2. The Board of Directors makes the following findings pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 40727:
  - a. Necessity: Information in the District's rulemaking record maintained pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 40728 demonstrates a need for amending District Rule 2.14;
  - b. Authority: Health and Safety Code section 40702 permits the District to amend District Rule 2.14;

- c. Clarity: District Rule 2.14 as amended is written so that its meaning can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by it;
  - d. Consistency: District Rule 2.14 as amended is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations;
  - e. Nonduplication: District Rule 2.14 as amended does not impose the same requirements as an existing state or federal regulation;
  - f. Reference: By adopting District Rule 2.14, the District meets the requirements of Health & Safety Code Sections 40702.
3. The Board of Directors finds that the District has complied with the procedural requirements set forth in Chapters 6 and 6.5 of Part 3 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.
4. The Board of Directors finds that amending District Rule 2.14 is an action taken by a regulatory agency as authorized by state law to assure the maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment, and is therefore categorically exempt from CEQA review as a Class 8 Categorical Exemption.
5. The Board of Directors hereby amends District Rule 2.14 as set forth in Exhibit 1 (Attachment A of the Staff Report), which is attached and incorporated by reference. The amendment is effective May 8, 2024.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** by the Board of Directors of the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District this 8th day of May, 2024, by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Absent:

Abstain:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mitch Mashburn, Chair Board of Directors  
Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Denise Almaguer, Clerk  
Board of Directors

\_\_\_\_\_  
Hope Welton, District Counsel

**ATTACHMENT D**

**WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED**



No written comments were received.