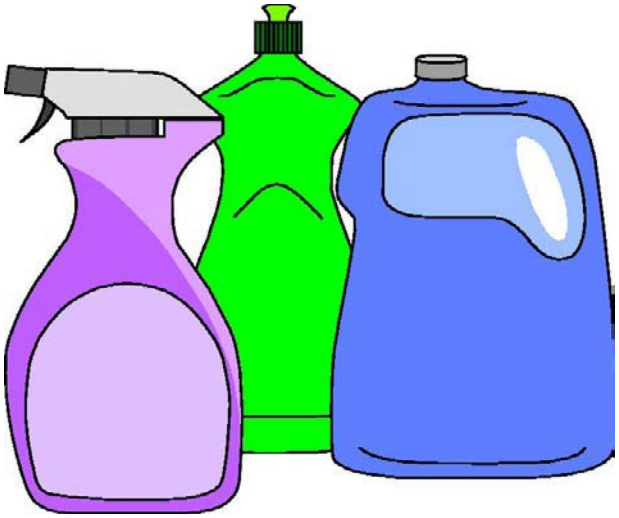
California Environmental Protection Agency

Air Resources Board

THE CALIFORNIA CONSUMER PRODUCTS REGULATIONS



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Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 8.5, Article 1, Antiperspirants and Deodorants, Sections 94500-94506.5.

Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 8.5, Article 2, Consumer Products, Sections 94507-94517.

Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 8.5, Article 3, Aerosol Coating Products, Sections 94520-94528.
Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Article 1, Tables of Maximum Incremental Reactivity Values, Sections 94700-94701.

Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 8.5, Article 4, Alternative Control Plan, Section 94540-94555.

Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 8.5, Article 5, Hairspray Credit Program, Section 94540-94555 [Repealed].

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CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
AIR RESOURCES BOARD

THE CALIFORNIA CONSUMER PRODUCTS REGULATIONS

NOTE: This compilation is the Air Resources Board's (ARB) four consumer products regulations as of January 2015. These regulations are the Regulation for Reducing Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Antiperspirants and Deodorants (**Antiperspirants and Deodorants Regulation**); the Regulation for Reducing Emissions from Consumer Products (**Consumer Products Regulation**); the Regulation for Reducing the Ozone Formed from Aerosol Coating Product Emissions (**Aerosol Coating Products Regulation**); and the Alternative Control Plan Regulation for Consumer Products and Aerosol Coating Products (**Alternative Control Plan Regulation**). Additionally, Tables of Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR) Values are provided following the **Aerosol Coating Products Regulation.**

The **Antiperspirants and Deodorants Regulation** sets volatile organic compound (VOC) limits for antiperspirant and deodorant products. This regulation was originally approved by the ARB on November 8, 1989, and became legally effective on February 27, 1991. Amendments to the regulation became legally effective on October 21, 1991; January 6, 1993; February 29, 1996; November 13, and 18, 1997; June 24, 1999; June 6, 2001, July 20, 2005, and January 1, 2015.

The **Consumer Products Regulation** sets VOC limits for numerous categories of consumer products. For certain regulated categories, the regulation also sets prohibitions or limits on toxic compounds and compounds with high Global Warming Potential (GWP) values. The regulation was originally approved by the ARB on October 11, 1990, and became legally effective on October 21, 1991. Amendments to the regulation became legally effective on January 6, 1993; February 29, 1996; November 18, 1997; July 1, 1998; June 24, 1999; November 19, 2000; May 18, 2001; July 18, 2001; July 20, 2005; December 8, 2007; July 18, 2009; October 20, 2010; and December 10, 2011, July 1, 2013. The most recent amendments became legally effective on January 1, 2015.

The **Aerosol Coating Products Regulation** limits the reactivity of the ingredients used in 39 categories of aerosol coating products. The regulation was originally approved by the ARB on March 23, 1995, and became legally effective on January 8, 1996. Amendments to the regulation became legally effective on June 24, 1999, and July 18, 2001. Tables of Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR) Values were approved on June 22, 2000, and became legally effective on July 18, 2001. Amendments to the Tables of Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR) Values became legally effective on July 7, 2004, and October 2, 2010. The most recent amendments became effective January 1, 2015.

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The **Alternative Control Plan Regulation** provides a voluntary alternative method to comply with the VOC limits in the Consumer Products Regulation by allowing manufacturers to set up alternative control plans to average the VOC emissions of regulated consumer products. The regulation was originally approved by the ARB on September 22, 1994, and became legally effective on September 9, 1995. Amendments to the regulation became legally effective on January 8, 1996.

Note: The **Hairspray Credit Program Regulation** provided an incentive for manufacturers to come into early compliance with the 55 percent VOC limit, effective June 1, 1999, for hairspray products, and for manufacturers to develop products with lower VOC levels than required. The Hairspray Credit Program expired January 1, 2010 and thus was repealed from the California Code of Regulations effective January 1, 2015.

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REGULATION FOR REDUCING VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND EMISSIONS FROM ANTIPERSPIRANTS AND DEODORANTS

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REGULATION FOR REDUCING VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND EMISSIONS FROM ANTIPERSPIRANTS AND DEODORANTS

SUBCHAPTER 8.5. CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Article 1. Antiperspirants and Deodorants

94500. Applicability.

Except as provided in Section 94503, this article shall apply to any person who sells, supplies, offers for sale, or manufactures antiperspirants or deodorants for use in the state of California.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94501. Definitions.

For the purpose of this article, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Aerosol Product" means a pressurized spray system that dispenses antiperspirant or deodorant ingredients.

(b) "Antiperspirant" means any product including, but not limited to, aerosols, roll-ons, sticks, pumps, pads, creams, and squeeze-bottles, that is intended by the manufacturer to be used to reduce perspiration in the human axilla by at least 20 percent in at least 50 percent of a target population.

(c) "Colorant" means any substance or mixture of substances, the primary purpose of which is to color or modify the color of something else.

(d) "Deodorant" means:

1) for products manufactured before January 1, 2006: any product including, but not limited to, aerosols, roll-ons, sticks, pumps, pads, creams, and squeeze-bottles, that is intended by the manufacturer to be used to minimize odor in the human axilla by retarding the growth of bacteria which cause the decomposition of perspiration.

2) for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2006: any product including, but not limited to, aerosol, roll-ons, sticks, pumps, pads, creams, and squeeze-bottles, that indicates or depicts on the container or packaging, or on any sticker or label affixed thereto, that the product can be used on or applied to the human axilla to provide a scent and/or minimize odor.

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(e) "Executive Officer" means the Executive Officer of the Air Resources Board, or his or her delegate.

(f) "Fragrance" means a substance or complex mixture of aroma chemicals, natural essential oils, and other functional components with a combined vapor pressure not in excess of 2 mm of Hg at 20°C, the sole purpose of which is to impart an odor or scent, or to counteract a malodor.

(g) "High Volatility Organic Compound (HVOC)" means any organic compound that exerts a vapor pressure greater than 80 millimeters of Mercury (mm Hg) when measured at 20°C.

(h) "Manufacturer" means any person who imports, manufacturers, assembles, produces, packages, repackages, or relabels an antiperspirant or deodorant.

(i) "Medium Volatility Organic Compound (MVOC)" means any organic compound that exerts a vapor pressure greater than 2 mm Hg and less than or equal to 80 mm Hg when measured at 20°C.

(j) "Non-aerosol Product" means any antiperspirant or deodorant that is not dispensed by a pressurized spray system.

(k) "Roll-on Product" means any antiperspirant or deodorant that dispenses active ingredients by rolling a wetted ball or wetted cylinder on the affected area.

(l) "Stick Product" means any antiperspirant or deodorant that contains active ingredients in a solid matrix form, and that dispenses the active ingredients by frictional action on the affected area.

(m) "Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)" means any compound containing at least one atom of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, and excluding the following:

(1) methane,
methylene chloride (dichloromethane),
1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform),
trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11),
dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12),
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113),
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114),
chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115),
chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22),
1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123),
1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b),

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1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b),
2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124),
trifluoromethane (HFC-23),
1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134),
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a),
pentafluoroethane (HFC-125),
1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a),
1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a),
trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (HFO-1234ze),
cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes,
the following classes of perfluorocarbons:

(A) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;
(B) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;
(C) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and
(D) sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with the sulfur bonds to carbon and fluorine, and

(2) the following low-reactive organic compounds which have been exempted by the U.S. EPA:
acetone,
ethane,
methyl acetate, and
parachlorobenzotrifluoride (1-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl benzene).

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94502. Standards for Antiperspirants and Deodorants.

(a) Except as provided in Sections 94503 (Exemptions), 94503.5 (Innovative Products), 94505 (Variances) and 94567(a)(1)

person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for sale in California any antiperspirant or deodorant which, at the time of sale or manufacture, contains volatile organic compounds in excess of the limits specified in the following Tables of Standards, after the specified effective date, or after any date that has been specified by the Executive Officer pursuant to subsections (d)(2) or (d)(5):

(1) The following Table of Standards applies to products manufactured before January 1, 2001.

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Table of Standards
For products manufactured before January 1, 2001
(percent volatile organic compounds by weight)

	Effective Dates							
	12/31/92		**1/1/95**		**1/1/97**		**1/1/99**	
	HVOC[a]	**MVOC[b]**	**HVOC[a]**	**MVOC[b]**	**HVOC[a]**	**MVOC[b]**	**HVOC[a]**	**MVOC[b]**
Aerosol Products in Compliance Plan[c]								
Antiperspirant	60	20			40	10	0	10
Deodorants	20	20			14	10	0	10
All Other Aerosol Products								
Antiperspirant	60	20	0	10				
Deodorants	20	20	0	10				
Non-Aerosol Products	0	0	0	0				

[a] High volatility organic compounds, i.e., any organic compound that exerts a vapor pressure greater than 80 mm Hg when measured at 20 C.

[b] Medium volatility organic compounds, i.e., any organic compound that exerts a vapor pressure greater than 2 mm Hg and less than or equal to 80 mm Hg when measured at 20 C.

[c] These standards apply to aerosol products manufactured by companies that have submitted a compliance plan pursuant to Section 94502(d), which has been approved by the Executive Officer.

(2) The following Table of Standards applies to products manufactured beginning January 1, 2001.

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Table of Standards
For products manufactured beginning January 1, 2001
(percent volatile organic compounds by weight)

	Effective Dates	
	1/1/01	
Aerosol Products	HVOC[a]	MVOC[b]
Antiperspirants	40	10
Deodorants	0	10
Non-Aerosol Products	0	0

[a] High volatility organic compounds, i.e., any organic compound that exerts a vapor pressure greater than 80 mm Hg when measured at 20 C.

[b] Medium volatility organic compounds, i.e., any organic compound that exerts a vapor pressure greater than 2 mm Hg and less than or equal to 80 mm Hg when measured at 20 C.

(b) No person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for sale in California any antiperspirant or deodorant which contains any of the following ozone-depleting compounds: CFC-11 (trichlorofluoromethane), CFC-12 (dichlorodifluoromethane), CFC-113 (1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane), CFC-114 (1-chloro-1,1-difluoro-2-chloro-2,2-difluoroethane), CFC-115 (chloropentafluoroethane), halon 1211 (bromochlorodifluoromethane), halon 1301 (bromotrifluoromethane), halon 2404 (dibromotetrafluoroethane), HCFC-22 (chlorodifluoromethane), HCFC-123 (2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane), HCFC-124 (2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane), HCFC-141b (1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane), HCFC-142b (1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane), 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and carbon tetrachloride.

(c) No person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for sale in California any antiperspirant or deodorant which contains any compound that has been identified by the ARB in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 7, Section 93000 as a toxic air contaminant.

(d) Special Requirements for Aerosol Manufacturers. This subsection (d) applies only to aerosol antiperspirant and deodorant products manufactured before January 1, 1999.

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(1) A manufacturer of aerosol products may submit to the Executive Officer a compliance plan which describes how the manufacturer will achieve compliance with the requirements of Section 94502(a) for aerosol products.

(2) For each aerosol manufacturer who submits a compliance plan pursuant to subsection (d)(1), the Executive Officer shall suspend the 1/1/1995 requirements of section 94502(a) for aerosol products until a date on or before January 1, 1999, if the compliance plan demonstrates to the Executive Officer's satisfaction that the manufacturer is making good faith efforts, either independently or as part of a cooperative effort with other manufacturers, to develop aerosol products that will comply with the requirements of section 94502(a) in accordance with a schedule which is reasonably likely to enable the manufacturer to produce an acceptable aerosol product which complies with these requirements by a date on or before January 1, 1999. Before reaching a decision to suspend the requirements of Section 94502(a), the Executive Officer may request an aerosol manufacturer to modify the compliance plan to include additional information.

(3) In order to qualify for a suspension under subsection (d)(2), the compliance plan submitted by the manufacturer must contain all of the following:

(A) A compliance schedule setting forth the sequence and respective dates for all key events in the process of developing aerosol products complying with the requirements of Section 94502(a).

(B) A commitment by each manufacturer which specifies that:

1. No later than January 1, 1997, the manufacturer will complete reformulation of aerosol antiperspirant and deodorant products to meet the 1/1/1997 standards specified in Section 94502(a) for aerosol products in a compliance plan.

2. No later than January 1, 1997 the manufacturer will cease manufacturing products for use in California that do not comply with the 1/1/1997 standards specified in Section 94502(a) for aerosol products in a compliance plan.

3. No later than January 1, 2000 the manufacturer will cease to sell, supply, or offer for sale of all products manufactured prior to January 1, 1997 that do not comply with the 1/1/1997 standards specified in Section 94502(a) for aerosol products in a compliance plan.

(C) For each manufacturer, technical detail and information on the progress each manufacturer has made and the effort each plans to

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make to comply with both the 1/1/1997 and 1/1/1999 HVOC standards specified in Section 94502(a) for aerosol products in a compliance plan, including individual company timetables with "milestones" or increments of progress which allow progress to be measured. The technical information shall be sufficiently detailed to allow individual manufacturer's compliance efforts to be monitored including, at a minimum, the following information:

1. Documentation of past, planned and ongoing research to meet the 1/1/1997 HVOC standards. Documentation will include data to support whether the 1/1/1997 standards represent the lowest achievable HVOC content, by whatever method or technology is chosen by the manufacturer. If hydrofluorocarbon-152a ("HFC-152a") is a part of the technology to be used by the manufacturer, the information shall include, at a minimum: the manufacturer's current HFC-152a allocation for any use; the supply of HFC-152a to meet the manufacturer's needs for the aerosol antiperspirant and deodorant market; an indication as to whether the amount specified is needed to cover national or California sales;
manufacturer's efforts to date to receive necessary allocations; time-frame to receive allocations; the actual path to compliance, including information on the types of formulations to be tested, formulation data, prototype testing, toxicity and stability tests, packaging and valve testing, safety and efficacy testing, consumer market testing and consumer acceptance, management decision for go-ahead, large-scale production, and availability to consumer; critical path identification; the expected date of aerosol antiperspirant and deodorant production that meets the 1/1/1997 standards; and a back-up plan that describes the manufacturer's actions should HFC-152a not be available in sufficient quantities.

If a compliance method or technology other than the use of HFC-152a is chosen, the information will include at a minimum: actual path to compliance, including information on the types of formulations to be tested, formulation data, prototype testing, toxicity and stability tests, packaging and valve testing, safety and efficacy testing, consumer market testing and consumer acceptance, management decision for go-ahead, large-scale production, and availability to consumer; critical path identification; expected date to produce aerosol antiperspirants and deodorants that meet the 1/1/1997 HVOC standards; and a back-up plan describing the manufacturer's actions should the chosen compliance method or technology not succeed.

2. A description of past, ongoing, and planned research efforts to achieve the 1/1/1999 HVOC standards. The information required will be the same as for the 1/1/1997 HVOC standards, as described in Section 94502(d)(3)(C) above. This information will also include a detailed description of the pursued technologies, current status of this

technology, and the feasibility of attaining the 1/1/1999 standards. The documentation will outline key events and a timetable in the development of products to meet the 1/1/1999 HVOC standards and alternative plans if the technology does not develop as expected.

3. A list of products which each individual manufacturer will be producing under this compliance plan.

(4) A manufacturer who has received a suspension pursuant to subsection (d)(2) shall submit annual updates to the compliance plan to the Executive Officer on January 1, 1995, January 1, 1996, January 1, 1997, January 1, 1998, and January 1, 1999. These updates shall describe any changes or revisions that should be made to the compliance plan, based on any changed circumstances that have occurred since the submittal of the compliance plan or the last update. A manufacturer who has received a suspension pursuant to subsection (d)(2) shall also notify the Executive Officer in writing within 10 days after the failure of the manufacturer to meet any increment of progress specified in the compliance plan, or in any annual update to the compliance plan, and the likely effect of that failure on the ability of the manufacturer to comply with Section 94502(a) by the date specified by the Executive Officer pursuant to subsection (d)(2).

(5) Within 120 days after each compliance plan update is due, or within 120 days after notification by a manufacturer pursuant to subsection (d)(4), the Executive Officer shall determine whether the manufacturer is continuing to make good faith efforts to develop aerosol products that will comply with the requirements of section 94502(a) in accordance with a schedule which is reasonably likely to enable the manufacturer to produce an acceptable aerosol product which complies with these requirements. If the Executive Officer determines that the manufacturer is not making such good faith efforts, the Executive Officer shall withdraw the suspension effective immediately after upon written notification of the withdrawal to the manufacturer. Any antiperspirant or deodorant product manufactured prior to the date on which the manufacturer is notified that the suspension is withdrawn may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale up to three years after the effective date of the suspension withdrawal.

(6) A manufacturer may request a public hearing to review any decision made by the Executive Officer pursuant to subsections (d)(2) and (d)(5). The hearing shall be held in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 1, Article 4 (commencing with Section 60040).

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 94502(a), an antiperspirant or deodorant product manufactured prior to each of the effective dates specified for that product in the Table of Standards may be sold, supplied,

or offered for sale up to three years after each of the specified effective dates. In addition, an aerosol antiperspirant or deodorant product manufactured prior to any compliance date specified by the Executive Officer pursuant to Section 94502(d)(2) may be sold supplied, or offered for sale up to three years after the specified compliance date. This subsection (e) does not apply to any antiperspirant or deodorant product which does not display on the product container or package the date on which the product was manufactured, or a code indicating such date.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94503. Exemptions.

(a) This article shall not apply to any person who manufactures antiperspirants or deodorants in California for shipment and use outside of California.

(b) The requirements of Section 94502(a) shall not apply to fragrances and colorants up to a combined level of 2 percent by weight contained in any antiperspirant or deodorant.

(c) The requirements of Section 94502(a) shall not apply to those volatile organic compounds that contain more than 10 carbon atoms per molecule and for which the vapor pressure is unknown, or that have a vapor pressure of 2 mm Hg or less at 20°C.

(d) The medium volatility organic compound (MVOC) content standards specified in Section 94502 (a), shall not apply to ethanol.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94503.5 Innovative Products.

(a) The Executive Officer shall exempt an antiperspirant or deodorant product from the requirements of Section 94502(a) if a manufacturer demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that, due to some characteristic of the product formulation, design, delivery systems or other factors, the use of the product will result in less VOC emissions as compared to:

(1) the VOC emissions from a representative antiperspirant or deodorant product which complies with the VOC standards specified in Section 94502(a), or

(2) the calculated VOC emissions from a noncomplying representative product, if the product had been reformulated to comply with the VOC standards specified in Section 94502(a). VOC emissions shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$E_R = E_{NC} \times VOC_{STD} \div VOC_{NC}$$

Where:

E_R = The VOC emissions from the noncomplying representative product, had it been reformulated.

E_{NC} = The VOC emissions from the noncomplying representative product in its current formulation.

VOC_{STD} =The VOC standard specified in 94502(a).

VOC_{NC} = The VOC content of the noncomplying product in its current formulation.

If a manufacturer demonstrates that this equation yields inaccurate results due to some characteristic of the product formulation or other factors, an alternative method which accurately calculates emissions may be used upon approval of the Executive Officer.

(b) For the purposes of this section, “representative antiperspirant or deodorant product” means an antiperspirant or deodorant product which meets all of the following criteria:

(1) the representative product shall be subject to the same VOC limit in Section 94502(a) as the innovative product,

(2) the representative product shall be of the same product form as the innovative product, unless the innovative product uses a new form which does not exist in the product category at the time the application is made.

(3) the representative product shall have at least similar efficacy as other consumer products in the same product category based on tests generally accepted for that product category by the consumer products industry.

(c) A manufacturer shall apply in writing to the Executive Officer for any exemption claimed under subsection (a). The application shall include the supporting documentation that demonstrates the emissions from the innovative product, including the actual physical test methods used to generate the data and, if necessary, the consumer testing undertaken to document product usage. In addition, the applicant must provide any information necessary to enable the Executive Officer to establish enforceable conditions for granting the exemption including the VOC content for the innovative product and test methods for determining the VOC content. All information submitted by a manufacturer pursuant to this section shall be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulation, Sections 91000-91022.

(d) Within 30 days of receipt of the exemption application the Executive Officer shall determine whether an application is complete as provided in Section 60030(a), Title 17, California Code of Regulations.

(e) Within 90 days after an application has been deemed complete, the Executive Officer shall determine whether, under what conditions, and to what extent, an exemption from the requirements of Section 94502(a) will be permitted. The applicant and the Executive Officer may mutually agree to a longer time period for reaching a decision and additional supporting documentation may be submitted by the applicant before a decision has been reached. The Executive Officer shall notify the applicant of the decision in writing and specify such terms and conditions that are necessary to insure that emissions from the product will meet the emissions reductions specified in subsection (a), and that such emissions reductions can be enforced.

(f) In granting an exemption for a product the Executive Officer shall establish conditions that are enforceable. These conditions shall include the VOC content of the innovative product, dispensing rates, application rates and any other parameters determined by the Executive Officer to be necessary. The Executive Officer shall also specify the test methods for determining conformance to the conditions established. The test methods shall include criteria for reproducibility, accuracy, and sampling and laboratory procedures.

(g) For any product for which an exemption has been granted pursuant to this section, the manufacturer shall notify the Executive Officer in writing within 30 days of any change in the product formulation or recommended product usage directions, and shall also notify the Executive Officer within 30 days if the manufacturer learns of any information which would alter the emissions estimates submitted to the Executive Officer in support of the exemption application.

(h) If VOC standards are lowered for a product category through any subsequent rulemaking, all innovative product exemptions granted for products in the product category, except as provided in this subsection (h), shall have no force and effect as of the effective date of the modified VOC standard. This subsection (h) shall not apply to those innovative products which have VOC emissions less than the appropriate lowered VOC standard and for which a written notification of the product's emissions status versus the lowered VOC standard has been submitted to and approved by the Executive Officer at least 60 days before the effective date of such standard.

(i) If the Executive Officer believes that an antiperspirant or deodorant product for which an exemption has been granted no longer meets the criteria for an innovative product specified in subsection (a), the Executive Officer may modify or revoke the exemption as necessary to assure that the product will meet these criteria. The Executive Officer shall not modify or revoke an exemption without

first affording the applicant an opportunity for a public hearing held in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 1, Article 4 (commencing with Section 60040), to determine if the exemption should be modified or revoked.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94504. Administrative Requirements.

(a) Labeling.

(1) No later than three months after the effective date of this article, each manufacturer of an antiperspirant or deodorant subject to this article shall clearly display on each container of antiperspirant or deodorant, the date on which the product was manufactured, or a code indicating such date. If a manufacturer uses a code indicating the date of manufacture, an explanation of the code must be filed with the Executive Officer in advance of the code's use by the manufacturer.

(2) Location of Labeling Information: The date or date-code information required by subsection (a)(1) shall be located in the container so that it is readily observable without disassembling any part of the container or packaging.

(3) Defacing of Containers: No person shall erase, alter, deface or otherwise remove or make illegible any date or date-code from any regulated product container without the express authorization of the manufacturer.

(b) Reporting.

(1) Upon 90 days written notice each manufacturer subject to this article shall submit to the Executive Officer the following information:

(A) the brand name for each antiperspirant or deodorant product;

(B) the owner of the trademark or brand name;

(C) the product forms (aerosol, pump, liquid, solid, etc.);

(D) the California annual sales in pounds per year and the method used to calculate California annual sales;

(E) the total VOC (as defined in Section 94501(m)) content in percent by weight which: (a) has a vapor pressure of 2.0 mm Hg or less at 20° C, or (b) consists of more than 10 carbon atoms, if the vapor pressure is unknown;

(F) the total HVOC and MVOC content and type (as defined in Section 94502(a)) in percent by weight;

(G) the percent by weight of VOC, water, solids, propellant, and any compounds that are exempt from the definition of VOC specified in section 94501;

(H) any additional information necessary to determine volatile organic compound emissions from any antiperspirant or deodorant products.

(2) All information submitted by manufacturers pursuant to Section 94504(b) shall be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Sections 91000-91022.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94505. Variances.

(a) Any person who cannot comply with the requirements set forth in Section 94502, because of extraordinary reasons beyond the person's reasonable control may apply in writing to the Executive Officer for a variance. The variance application shall set forth:

(1) the specific grounds upon which the variance is sought;

(2) the proposed date(s) by which compliance with the provisions of Section 94502 will be achieved, and

(3) a compliance report reasonably detailing the method(s) by which compliance will be achieved.

(b) Upon receipt of a variance application containing the information required in subsection (a), the Executive Officer shall hold a public hearing to determine whether, under what conditions, and to what extent, a variance from the requirements in Section 94502 is necessary and will be permitted. A hearing shall be initiated no later than 75 days after receipt of a variance application. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be sent to the applicant by certified mail not less than 30 days prior to the hearing. Notice of the hearing shall also be submitted for publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register and sent to every person who requests such notice, not less than 30 days prior to the hearing. The notice shall state that the parties may, but need not be, represented by counsel at the hearing. At least 30 days prior to the hearing, the variance application shall be made available to the public for inspection. Information submitted to the Executive Officer by a variance applicant 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. The Executive Officer may consider such confidential information in reaching a decision on a variance application. Interested members of the public shall be allowed a reasonable opportunity to testify at the hearing and their testimony shall be considered.

(c) No variance shall be granted unless all of the following findings are made:

(1) that, because of reasons beyond the reasonable control of the applicant, requiring compliance with Section 94502 would result in extraordinary economic hardship;

(2) that the public interest in mitigating the extraordinary hardship to the applicant by issuing the variance outweighs the public interest in avoiding any increased emissions of air contaminants which would result from issuing the variance;

(3) that the compliance report proposed by the applicant can reasonably be implemented, and will achieve compliance as expeditiously as possible.

(d) Any variance order shall specify a final compliance date by which the requirements of Section 94502 will be achieved. Any variance order shall contain a condition that specifies increments of progress necessary to assure timely compliance, and such other conditions that the Executive Officer, in consideration of the testimony received at the hearing, finds necessary to carry out the purposes of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.

(e) A variance shall cease to be effective upon failure of the party to whom the variance was granted to comply with any term or condition of the variance.

(f) Upon the application of any person, the Executive Officer may review, and for good cause, modify or revoke a variance from requirements of Section 94502 after holding a public hearing in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b).

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94506. Test Methods.

(a)(1) Testing to determine the volatile organic compound of an antiperspirant or deodorant, or to determine compliance with the requirements of this article, shall be performed using Air Resources Board Method 310, Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Consumer Products and Reactive Organic Compounds (ROC) in Aerosol Coating Products, adopted September 25, 1997, and as last amended on August 1, 2014, which is incorporated herein by reference. Alternative methods which are shown to accurately determine the concentration of VOCs in a subject product or its emissions may be used upon approval of the Executive Officer.

(2) In sections 3.5 and 3.7 of Air Resources Board (ARB) Method 310, a process is specified for the "Initial Determination of VOC Content" and the "Final Determination of VOC Content". This process is an integral part of testing procedure set forth in ARB Method 310, and is reproduced below:

Sections 3.5 and 3.7 of Air Resources Board Method 310

3.5 Initial Determination of VOC Content. The Executive Officer will determine the VOC content pursuant to sections 3.2 and 3.3. Only those components with concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1 percent by weight will be reported.

3.5.1 Using the appropriate formula specified in section 4.0, the Executive Officer will make an initial determination of whether the product meets the applicable VOC standards specified in ARB regulations. If initial results show that the product does not meet the applicable VOC standards, the Executive Officer may perform additional testing to confirm the initial results.

3.5.2 If the results obtained under section 3.5.1 show that the product does not meet the applicable VOC standards, the Executive Officer will request the product manufacturer or responsible party to supply product formulation data. The manufacturer or responsible party shall supply the requested information. Information submitted to the ARB Executive Officer may be claimed as confidential; such information will be handled in accordance with the confidentiality procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, sections 91000 to 91022.

3.5.3 If the information supplied by the manufacturer or responsible party shows that the product does not meet the applicable VOC standards, then the Executive Officer will take appropriate enforcement action.

3.5.4 If the manufacturer or responsible party fails to provide formulation data as specified in section 3.5.2, the initial determination of VOC content under this section 3.5 shall determine if the product is in compliance with the applicable VOC standards. This determination may be used to establish a violation of ARB regulations.

3.7 Final Determination of VOC Content. If a product's compliance status is not satisfactorily resolved under sections 3.5 and 3.6, the Executive Officer will conduct further analyses and testing as necessary to verify the formulation data.

3.7.1 If the accuracy of the supplied formulation data is verified and the product sample is determined to meet the applicable VOC standards,

then no enforcement action for violation of the VOC standards will be taken.

3.7.2 If the Executive Officer is unable to verify the accuracy of the supplied formulation data, then the Executive Officer will request the product manufacturer or responsible party to supply information to explain the discrepancy.

3.7.3 If there exists a discrepancy that cannot be resolved between the results of Method 310 and the supplied formulation data, then the results of Method 310 shall take precedence over the supplied formulation data. The results of Method 310 shall then determine if the product is in compliance with the applicable VOC standards, and may be used to establish a violation of ARB regulations.

(b) Testing to determine compliance with the requirements of this article may also be demonstrated through calculation of the volatile organic compound content from records of the amounts of constituents used to make the product. Compliance determination based on these records may not be used unless the manufacturer of a consumer product keeps accurate records for each day of production of the amount and chemical composition of the individual product constituents. These records must be kept for at least three years.

(c) No person shall create, alter, falsify, or otherwise modify records in such a way that the records do not accurately reflect the constituents used to manufacture a product, the chemical composition of the individual product, and any other tests, processes, or records used in connection with product manufacture.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94506.5 Federal Enforceability.

For purposes of federal enforceability of this article, the Environmental Protection Agency is not subject to approval determinations made by the Executive Officer under Sections 94503.5, 94505, or 94506. Within 180 days of a request from a person who has been granted an exemption or variance under Section 94503.5 or 94505, an exemption or variance meeting the requirements of the Clean Air Act shall be submitted by the Executive Officer to the Environmental Protection Agency for inclusion in the applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 110 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C., Section 7410. Prior to submitting an exemption granted under Section 94503.5 as a revision to the applicable implementation plan, the Executive Officer shall hold a public hearing on the proposed exemption. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be sent to the applicant by certified mail not less than 30 days prior to the hearing. Notice of the hearing shall also be submitted for publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register and sent to the Environmental Protection Agency, every person who requests

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such notice, and to any person or group of persons whom the Executive Officer believes may be interested in the application. Within 30 days of the hearing the Executive Officer shall notify the applicant of the decision in writing as provided in Section 94503.5(f). The decision may approve, disapprove, or modify an exemption previously granted pursuant to Section 94503.5.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601, 39602 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 39602, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

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REGULATION FOR REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM CONSUMER PRODUCTS

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REGULATION FOR REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM CONSUMER PRODUCTS

SUBCHAPTER 8.5 CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Article 2. Consumer Products

§ 94507. Applicability.

Except as provided in Sections 94509(i) and 94510, this article shall apply to any person who sells, supplies, offers for sale, or manufactures consumer products for use in the state of California.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94508. Definitions.

(a) For the purpose of this article, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Adhesive" means any product that is used to bond one surface to another by attachment. "Adhesive" does not include products used on humans and animals, adhesive tape, contact paper, wallpaper, shelf liners, or any other product with an adhesive incorporated onto or in an inert substrate. For "Contact Adhesive," "Construction, Panel, or Floor Covering Adhesive," and "General Purpose Adhesive" only, "Adhesive" also does not include units of product, less packaging, which weigh more than one pound and consist of more than 16 fluid ounces. This limitation does not apply to aerosol adhesives.

"Adhesive" includes the following categories (A-D):

(A) "Aerosol Adhesive" means any "Adhesive" packaged as an aerosol product in which the spray mechanism is permanently housed in a can designed for hand-held application without the need for ancillary hoses or spray equipment.

"Aerosol Adhesive" includes the following subcategories (1-3):

1. "Mist Spray Adhesive" means any "Aerosol Adhesive" which is not a "Special Purpose Spray Adhesive" and which delivers a particle or mist spray, resulting in the formation of fine, discrete particles that yield a generally uniform and smooth application of adhesive to the substrate.

2. "Special Purpose Spray Adhesive" means an "Aerosol Adhesive" that meets one of the following definitions:

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a. “Automobile Headliner Adhesive” means an “Aerosol Adhesive” designed and labeled exclusively to bond together layers in motor vehicle headliners.

b. “Automotive Engine Compartment Adhesive” means an “Aerosol Adhesive” designed and labeled exclusively for use in motor vehicle under-the-hood applications which require oil and plasticizer resistance, as well as high shear strength, at temperatures of 200-275 degrees Fahrenheit.

c. “Flexible Vinyl Adhesive” means an “Aerosol Adhesive” designed and labeled exclusively to bond flexible vinyl to substrates. Flexible vinyl means a nonrigid polyvinyl chloride plastic with at least five percent, by weight, of plasticizer content. A plasticizer is a material that is incorporated into a vinyl to increase its flexibility, workability, or distensibility, that may be determined using ASTM Method E260-91 (Jan. 25, 1991) Standard Practice for Packed Column Gas Chromatography, which is incorporated by reference herein, or from product formulation data.

d. “Laminate Repair/Edgebanding Adhesive” means an “Aerosol Adhesive” designed and labeled exclusively for:

   i. the touch-up or repair of items laminated with high pressure laminates (for example, lifted edges, delaminations, etc.), or for

   ii. the touch-up, repair, or attachment of edgebanding materials, including, but not limited to, other laminates, synthetic marble, veneers, wood molding, or decorative metals.

   For the purposes of this definition “high pressure laminate” means sheet materials which consist of paper, fabric, or other core material that have been laminated at temperatures exceeding 265 degrees F, and at pressures between 1,000 and 1,400 psi.

e. “Mounting Adhesive” means an “Aerosol Adhesive” designed and labeled exclusively to permanently mount photographs, artwork, or any other drawn or printed media to a backing (paper, board, cloth, etc.) without causing discoloration to the artwork.

f. “Polyolefin Adhesive” means an “Aerosol Adhesive” designed and labeled exclusively to bond polyolefins (for example, polyethylene, polypropylene, etc.) to substrates.

g. “Polystyrene Foam Adhesive” means an “Aerosol Adhesive” designed and labeled exclusively to bond polystyrene foam (for example, Styrofoam®, expanded polystyrene foam, etc.) to substrates.

h. “Screen Printing Adhesive” means an “Aerosol Adhesive” designed and labeled exclusively to hold garments or fabric in place during the screen printing process.

3. “Web Spray Adhesive” means any “Aerosol Adhesive” which is not a “Mist Spray Adhesive” or “Special Purpose Spray Adhesive.”

(B) “Construction, Panel, or Floor Covering Adhesive” means any nonaerosol, one-component “Adhesive” that is designed or labeled for the installation, remodeling, maintenance, or repair of: (A) structural and building components that include, but are not limited to, beams, trusses, studs, paneling (drywall or drywall laminates, fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP), plywood, particle board, insulation board, pre-decorated hardboard or tileboard, etc.), ceiling and acoustical tile, molding, fixtures, countertops or countertop laminates, cove or wall bases, and flooring or subflooring; or (B) floor or wall coverings that include, but are not limited to, wood or simulated wood covering, carpet, carpet pad or cushion, vinyl-backed carpet, flexible flooring material, nonresilient flooring material, mirror tiles and other types of tiles, and artificial grass. “Construction, Panel, and Floor Covering Adhesive” does not include “Floor Seam Sealer.”

(C) “Contact Adhesive” means a nonaerosol “Adhesive” that: (A) is designed for application to both surfaces to be bonded together, and (B) is allowed to dry before the two surfaces are placed in contact with each other, and (C) forms an immediate bond that is impossible, or difficult, to reposition after both adhesive-coated surfaces are placed in contact with each other, and (D) does not need sustained pressure or clamping of surfaces after the adhesive-coated surfaces have been brought together using sufficient momentary pressure to establish full contact between both surfaces. “Contact Adhesive” does not include rubber cements that are primarily intended for use on paper substrates. “Contact Adhesive” also does not include vulcanizing fluids that are designed and labeled for tire repair only.

“Contact Adhesive” is divided into two subcategories:

1. “Contact Adhesive - General Purpose” means any contact adhesive that is not a “Contact Adhesive - Special Purpose.”

2. “Contact Adhesive - Special Purpose” means a contact adhesive that: (A) is used to bond melamine-covered board, unprimed metal, unsupported vinyl, Teflon, ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene, rubber, high pressure laminate or wood veneer 1/16 inch or less in thickness to any porous or nonporous surface, and is sold in units of product, less packaging, that contain more than eight fluid ounces, or (B) is used in automotive applications that are (1.) automotive under-the-hood applications requiring heat, oil or gasoline resistance, or (2.) body-side molding, automotive weatherstrip or decorative trim.

(D) "General Purpose Adhesive" means any nonaerosol "Adhesive" designed for use on a variety of substrates. "General Purpose Adhesive" does not include (A) "Contact Adhesive," (B) "Construction, Panel, or Floor Covering Adhesive," (C) adhesives designed exclusively for application on one specific category of substrates (that is, substrates that are composed of similar materials, such as different types of metals, paper products, ceramics, plastics, rubbers, or vinyls), or (D) adhesives designed exclusively for use on one specific category of articles (that is, articles that may be composed of different materials but perform a specific function, such as gaskets, automotive trim, weather-stripping, or carpets).

(2) "Adhesive Remover" means a product designed to remove adhesive from either a specific substrate or a variety of substrates. "Adhesive Remover" does not include products that remove adhesives intended for use on humans or animals.

For the purpose of this definition and "Adhesive Remover" subcategories (A-D), the term "adhesive" shall mean a substance used to bond one or more materials. Adhesive includes, but is not limited to: caulks; sealants; glues; or similar substances used for the purpose of forming a bond.

(A) "Floor or Wall Covering Adhesive Remover" means a product designed or labeled to remove floor or wall coverings and associated adhesive from the underlying substrate.

(B) "Gasket or Thread Locking Adhesive Remover" means a product designed or labeled to remove gaskets or thread locking adhesives. Products labeled for dual use as a paint stripper and gasket remover and/or thread locking adhesive remover are considered "Gasket or Thread Locking Adhesive Remover."

(C) "General Purpose Adhesive Remover" means a product designed or labeled to remove cyanoacrylate adhesives as well as nonreactive adhesives or residue from a variety of substrates. "General Purpose Adhesive Remover" includes, but is not limited to, products that remove thermoplastic adhesives; pressure sensitive adhesives; dextrine or starch-based adhesives; casein glues; rubber or latex-based adhesives; as well as products that remove stickers; decals; stencils; or similar materials. "General Purpose Adhesive Remover" does not include "Floor or Wall Covering Adhesive Remover."

(D) "Specialty Adhesive Remover" means a product designed to remove reactive adhesives from a variety of substrates. Reactive adhesives include adhesives that require a hardener or catalyst in order for the bond to occur. Examples of reactive adhesives include, but are not limited to: epoxies; urethanes; silicones. "Specialty Adhesive Remover" does not include "Gasket or Thread Locking Adhesive Remover."

(3) "Aerosol Cooking Spray" means any aerosol product designed either to reduce sticking on cooking and baking surfaces or to be applied on food, or both.

(4) "Aerosol Product" means a pressurized spray system that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant contained in a product or a product's container, or by means of a mechanically induced force. "Aerosol Product" does not include "Pump Spray."

(5) "Agricultural Use" means the use of any pesticide or method or device for the control of pests in connection with the commercial production, storage or processing of any animal or plant crop. "Agricultural Use" does not include the sale or use of pesticides in properly labeled packages or containers which are intended for: (A) Home use, (B) Use in structural pest control, or (C) Industrial or Institutional use. For the purposes of this definition only:

"Home use" means use in a household or its immediate environment.

"Structural pest control" means a use requiring a license under Chapter 14 (commencing with Section 8500), Division 3, of the Business and Professions Code.

"Industrial use" means use for or in a manufacturing, mining, or chemical process or use in the operation of factories, processing plants, and similar sites.

"Institutional use" means use within the confines of, or on property necessary for the operation of buildings such as hospitals, schools, libraries, auditoriums, and office complexes.

(6) "Air Freshener" means any product including, but not limited to, liquids, semisolids, solids, aerosol or pump sprays, wicks, wipes, diffusers, powders, or crystals, designed or labeled for the purpose of masking odors, or freshening, cleaning, scenting, or deodorizing the air. "Air Freshener" does not include products that are used on the human body, products that function primarily as cleaning products as indicated on a product label, "Odor Remover/Eliminator," or "Toilet/Urinal Care Product."

"Air Freshener" includes the following subcategories (A-C):

(A) "Double Phase Aerosol Air Freshener" means an aerosol "Air Freshener," with the liquid contents in two or more distinct phases, that requires the product container be shaken before use to mix the phases, producing an emulsion.

(B) "Dual Purpose Air Freshener/Disinfectant" means an aerosol "Air Freshener" that is designed or labeled for use as both a "Disinfectant" and an "Air Freshener," or is so represented on any sticker, label, packaging, or literature attached to the product container.

(C) "Single Phase Aerosol Air Freshener" means an aerosol "Air Freshener" with the liquid contents in a single homogeneous phase which does not require that the product container be shaken before use.

(7) "Alkylphenol Ethoxylate" means, for the purpose of this regulation only, a nonionic surface active agent (surfactant) compound composed of an alkyl chain that contains at least eight carbon atoms and a polyethoxylate chain attached to a benzene ring. "Alkylphenol Ethoxylate" includes, but is not limited to, octylphenol ethoxylate with an alkyl chain consisting of eight carbon atoms and nonylphenol ethoxylate with an alkyl chain consisting of a nine carbon atoms.

(8) "All Other Carbon-Containing Compounds" means all other compounds which contain at least one carbon atom and are not a "Table B" or a "LVP-VOC."

(9) "All Other Forms" means all consumer product forms for which no form-specific VOC standard is specified. Unless specified otherwise by the applicable VOC standard, "all other forms" include, but are not limited to, solids, liquids (which includes the liquid containing or liquid impregnated portion of the cloth or paper wipes (towelettes), wicks, powders, and crystals.

(10) "Antimicrobial Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap" means a cleaner or soap which is designed to reduce the level of microorganisms on the skin through germicidal activity, and is regulated as an over-the-counter drug by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. "Antimicrobial Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap" includes, but is not limited to, (A) antimicrobial hand or body washes/cleaners, (B) foodhandler hand washes, (C) healthcare personnel hand washes, (D) pre-operative skin preparations and (E) surgical scrubs. "Antimicrobial Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap" does not include prescription drug products, antiperspirants, "Astringent/Toner," deodorant, "Facial Cleaner or Soap," "General-use Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap," "Hand Dishwashing Detergent" (including antimicrobial), "Heavy-duty Hand Cleaner or Soap," "Medicated Astringent/Medicated Toner," and "Rubbing Alcohol."

(11) "Anti-Static Product" means a product that is labeled to eliminate, prevent, or inhibit the accumulation of static electricity. "Anti-Static Product" does not include "Electronic Cleaner," "Floor Polish or Wax," "Floor Coating," and products that meet the definition of "Aerosol Coating Product" or "Architectural Coating."

(12) "Architectural Coating" means a coating applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances, to mobile homes, to pavements, or to curbs.

(13) "Aromatic Compound" means a carbon containing compound that contains one or more benzene or equivalent heterocyclic rings and has an initial boiling point less than or equal to 280°C. "Aromatic Compound" does not include compounds excluded from the definition of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) in this Section 94508(a).

(14) "Artist's Solvent/Thinner" means any product, labeled to meet ASTM D4236 – 94 (March 1, 2005) Standard Practice for Labeling Art Materials for Chronic Health Hazards, which is incorporated by reference herein, and is packaged in a container with a capacity equal to or less than 34 fluid ounces, and is labeled exclusively and explicitly to reduce the viscosity of, and or remove, art coating compositions or components.

(15) "ASTM" means ASTM International.

(16) "Astringent/Toner" means any product designed or labeled to be applied to the skin for the purpose of cleaning or tightening pores. This category also includes clarifiers and substrate-impregnated products. This category does not include any hand, face, or body cleaner or soap product, "Medicated Astringent/Medicated Toner," cold cream, lotion, antiperspirant, or any Astringent/Toner product regulated as a drug by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

(17) "Automotive Rubbing or Polishing Compound" means a products designed primarily to remove oxidation, old paint, scratches or "swirl marks," and other defects from the painted surfaces of motor vehicles without leaving a protective barrier.

(18) "Automotive Wax, Polish, Sealant or Glaze" means a product designed to seal out moisture, increase gloss, or otherwise enhance a motor vehicle's painted surfaces. "Automotive Wax, Polish, Sealant or Glaze" includes, but is not limited to, products designed for use in autobody repair shops and "drive-through" car washes, as well as products designed for the general public. "Automotive Wax, Polish, Sealant or Glaze" does not include "Automotive Rubbing or Polishing Compound," automotive wash and wax products, surfactant-containing car wash products, and products designed for use on unpainted surfaces such as bare metal, chrome, glass, or plastic. "Automotive Wax, Polish, Sealant or Glaze" products are subcategorized into "All Other Forms," "Hard Paste Wax," and "Instant Detailer:"

(A) "All Other Forms" subcategory consists of all automotive wax, polish, sealant or glaze products that are not either a "Hard Paste Wax" or "Instant Detailer."

(B) "Hard Paste Wax" means a product which (A) is designed to protect and improve the appearance of automotive painted surfaces; (B) is a solid at room temperature; and (C) contains zero percent water by formulation.

(C) "Instant Detailer" means a product designed for use in a pump spray that is applied to the painted surface of automobiles and wiped off prior to the product being allowed to dry.

(19) "Automotive Windshield Washer Fluid" means any liquid dilutable or premixed product that is designed or labeled for use in a motor vehicle windshield washer fluid system either as an anti-freeze or for the purpose of cleaning, washing, bug removal, or wetting the windshield(s). "Automotive Windshield Washer Fluid" does

not include any fluid which is placed in a new motor vehicle at the time the vehicle is manufactured.

For the purpose of complying with the requirements for “Automotive Windshield Washer Fluid,” the following definitions (A-D) apply:

(A) “Dilutable” means any product sold either in a container with a capacity of 10 gallons or more, or a container with a capacity of one quart or less.

(B) “Nontype “A” area” means all other areas of California that are not a “Type A area.”

(C) “Premixed” means any product sold in a container with a capacity that is greater than one quart, but less than 10 gallons.

(D) “Type “A” area” means:

(1) Before July 1, 2013, the following regions of California: Del Norte, Shasta, and Trinity Counties; the Great Basin Valley, Lake Tahoe, Mountain Counties and Northeast Plateau Air Basins, as defined in title 17, California Code of Regulations, sections 60105, 60108, 60111, and 60113.

(2) On and after July 1, 2013, the counties listed in Table 94508(a)(20)(A), and areas defined by ZIP codes listed in Table 94508(a)(20)(B) below:

Table 94508(a)(20)(A) Counties that are Type "A" Areas	
Air Basin	**Counties**
Great Basin Valleys	Alpine, Inyo, Mono
Lake Tahoe	El Dorado
Mountain Counties	Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mariposa, Nevada, Plumas, Sierra, Tuolumne
Northeast Plateau	Lassen, Modoc, Siskiyou
North Coast	Del Norte, Trinity
Sacramento Valley	Shasta

Table 94508(a)(20)(B) Type "A" Areas Identified by ZIP Code					
County*	**ZIP Code**	**County***	**ZIP Code**	**County***	**ZIP Code**
Butte	95954	Placer	95703	San Bernardino	92315
Butte/Tehama	95942	Placer	95713	San Bernardino	92317
Fresno	00017	Placer	95714	San Bernardino	92321
Fresno	93621	Placer	95715	San Bernardino	92325
Fresno	93628	Placer	95717	San Bernardino	92339
Fresno	93664	Placer	95722	San Bernardino	92352
Fresno/Tulare	93633	Placer	95724	San Bernardino	92358
Glenn	00047	Placer	96140	San Bernardino	92382
Humboldt	00050	Placer	96141	San Bernardino	92385
Kern	00016	Placer	96142	San Bernardino	92397
Kern	93255	Placer	96143	San Diego	91962
Kern	93285	Placer	96145	Santa Barbara	00032
Kern/Ventura	93225	Placer	96146	Tehama	00037
Kern	93226	Placer	96148	Tehama	00038
Kern/Ventura/ Santa Barbara/ San Luis Obispo	93252	Placer	96161	Tehama	96063
Madera	00020	Placer	96162	Tulare	00026
Madera	93643	Riverside	92549	Tulare	93260
Madera	93644	Riverside	92561	Tulare	93262
Placer	95602 (portion)**	San Bernardino	91759	Tulare	93265
Placer	95603 (portion)**	San Bernardino	92256	Tulare	93271
Placer	95631 (portion)**	San Bernardino	92305		
Placer	95701	San Bernardino	92314		

* County name is provided as a point of reference only. Except as specified for ZIP codes 95602, 95603, and 95631, all portions of the identified ZIP codes are Type "A" areas.

** Only the portion of ZIP codes 95602, 95603, and 95631 that lie to the east of Range 9 east, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian.

(20) "Bathroom and Tile Cleaner" means a product designed or labeled to clean tile or surfaces in bathrooms. "Bathroom and Tile Cleaner" does not include "Toilet/Urinal Care Product."

(21) "Brake Cleaner" means a cleaning product designed or labeled to remove oil, grease, brake fluid, brake pad material or dirt from motor vehicle brake mechanisms.

(22) "Bug and Tar Remover" means a product labeled to remove either or both of the following from painted motor vehicle surfaces without causing damage to the finish: (A) biological-type residues such as insect carcasses and tree sap and, (B) road grime, such as road tar, roadway paint markings, and asphalt.

(23) "California Sales" means the sales (net pounds of product, less packaging and container, per year) in California for either the calendar year immediately prior to the year that the information required by the Executive Officer pursuant to section 94513 (required information) is due or, if that data is not available, any consecutive 12 month period commencing no earlier than 2 years prior to the due date of the required information. If direct sales data for California is not available, sales may be estimated by prorating national or regional sales data by population.

(24) "Carburetor or Fuel-Injection Air Intake Cleaner" means a product designed or labeled to remove fuel deposits, dirt, or other contaminants from a carburetor, choke, throttle body of a fuel-injection system, or associated linkages. "Carburetor or Fuel-injection Air Intake Cleaner" does not include products designed or labeled exclusively to be introduced directly into the fuel lines or fuel storage tank prior to introduction into the carburetor or fuel injectors, or products designed or labeled exclusively to be introduced during engine operation directly into air intake vacuum lines by using a pressurized sprayer wand.

(25) "Carpet/Upholstery Cleaner" means a cleaning product designed or labeled for the purpose of eliminating dirt or stains on rugs, carpeting, or objects upholstered or covered with fabrics such as wool, cotton, nylon or other synthetic fabrics. "Carpet/Upholstery Cleaner" includes, but is not limited to, products used on household furniture, the interior of motor vehicles, and products that make "Fabric Protectant" claims. "Carpet/Upholstery Cleaner" does not include "Spot Remover," vinyl or leather cleaners, "Dry Cleaning Fluid," or products designed exclusively for use at industrial facilities engaged in furniture or carpet manufacturing.

(26) "Charcoal Lighter Material" means any combustible material designed to be applied on, incorporated in, added to, or used with charcoal to enhance ignition. "Charcoal Lighter Material" does not include any of the following: (A) electrical starters and probes, (B) metallic cylinders using paper tinder, (C) natural gas, (D) propane, and (E) fat wood.

(27) "Colorant" means any pigment or coloring material used in a consumer product for an aesthetic effect, or to dramatize an ingredient.

(28) “Consumer” means any person who seeks, purchases, or acquires any consumer product for personal, family, household, or institutional use. Persons acquiring a consumer product for resale are not “consumers” for that product.

(29) “Consumer Product” means a chemically formulated product used by household and institutional consumers including, but not limited to, detergents; cleaning compounds; polishes; floor finishes; cosmetics; personal care products; home, lawn, and garden products; disinfectants; sanitizers; aerosol paints; and automotive specialty products; but does not include other paint products, furniture coatings, or architectural coatings. As used in this article, the term “consumer product” shall also refer to aerosol adhesives, including aerosol adhesives used for consumer, industrial, and commercial uses.

(30) “Container/Packaging” means the part or parts of the consumer or institutional product which serve only to contain, enclose, incorporate, deliver, dispense, wrap or store the chemically formulated substance or mixture of substances which is solely responsible for accomplishing the purposes for which the product was designed or intended. “Container/Packaging” includes any article onto or into which the principal display panel and other accompanying literature or graphics are incorporated, etched, printed or attached.

(31) “Deodorant Body Spray” means a “Personal Fragrance Product” with 20 percent or less fragrance, that is designed for application all over the human body to provide a scent. A “Deodorant Body Spray” product that indicates or depicts on the container or packaging, or on any sticker or label affixed thereto, that it can be used on or applied to the human axilla, is a “Deodorant” as defined in section 94501(d).

(32) “Device” means any instrument or contrivance (other than a firearm) which is designed for trapping, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest or any other form of plant or animal life (other than man and other than bacteria, virus, or other microorganism on or in living man or other living animals); but not including equipment used for the application of pesticides when sold separately therefrom.

(33) "Disinfectant" means a product that is labeled as a "disinfectant", or is labeled to destroy or irreversibly inactivate infectious or other undesirable bacteria, pathogenic fungi, or viruses on surfaces or inanimate objects and whose label is registered as a "disinfectant" under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA, 7 U.S.C. 136, et seq.). Products that are labeled as both a "sanitizer" and a "disinfectant" are considered disinfectants. "Disinfectant" does not include any of the following: (A) products labeled solely for use on humans or animals, (B) products labeled solely for agricultural use, (C) products labeled solely for use in swimming pools, therapeutic tubs, or hot tubs, (D) products which are labeled to be used on heat sensitive critical or semi-critical medical devices or medical equipment surfaces, (E) products which are pre- moistened

wipes or towelettes sold exclusively to medical, convalescent, or veterinary establishments, (F) products which are labeled to be applied to food-contact surfaces and are not required to be rinsed prior to contact with food, or (G) products which are labeled as "Bathroom and Tile Cleaner," "Glass Cleaner," "General Purpose Cleaner," "Toilet/Urinal Care Product," "Metal Polish or Cleanser," "Carpet Cleaner," or "Fabric Refresher" that may also make disinfecting or antimicrobial claims on the label.

(34) “Distributor” means any person to whom a consumer product is sold or supplied for the purposes of resale or distribution in commerce, except that manufacturers, retailers, and consumers are not distributors.

(35) “Dry Cleaning Fluid” means any nonaqueous solvent that is (A) used in dry-cleaning machines at commercial dry cleaners or used by commercial businesses that clean fabrics such as draperies at the customer’s residence or work place; and (B) is designed and labeled exclusively to clean: (1) fabrics which are labeled “for dry clean only,” such as clothing or drapery; or (2) “S-coded” fabrics. “Dry Cleaning Fluid” does not include “Spot Remover” or “Carpet/Upholstery Cleaner.” For the purposes of this definition, S-coded fabric means an upholstery fabric designed to be cleaned only with water-free spot cleaning products as specified by the Joint Industry Fabric Standards Committee.”

(36) “Dusting Aid” means a product designed or labeled to assist in removing dust and other soils from floors and other surfaces without leaving a wax or silicone based coating. “Dusting Aid” does not include “Pressurized Gas Duster.”

(37) “Electrical Cleaner” means a product labeled to remove heavy soils such as grease, grime, or oil from electrical equipment, including, but not limited to, electric motors, armatures, relays, electric panels, or generators. Electrical Cleaner does not include “General Purpose Cleaner,” “General Purpose Degreaser,” “Dusting Aid,” “Electronic Cleaner,” “Energized Electrical Cleaner,” “Pressurized Gas Duster,” “Engine Degreaser,” “Anti-Static Product,” or products designed to clean the casings or housings of electrical equipment.

(38) “Electronic Cleaner” means a product labeled for the removal of dirt, moisture, dust, flux, or oxides from the internal components of electronic or precision equipment such as circuit boards, and the internal components of electronic devices, including but not limited to, radios, compact disc (CD) players, digital video disc (DVD) players, and computers. “Electronic Cleaner” does not include “General Purpose Cleaner,” “General Purpose Degreaser,” “Dusting Aid,” “Pressurized Gas Duster,” “Engine Degreaser,” “Electrical Cleaner,” “Energized Electrical Cleaner,” “Anti-Static Product,” or products labeled to clean the casings or housings of electronic equipment. “Electronic Cleaner” does not include any product that meets both of the following criteria:

1) the product is labeled to clean and/or degrease electronic equipment, where cleaning and/or degreasing is accomplished when electrical current exists, or when there is a residual electrical potential from a component;

2) the product label clearly displays the statements: "Energized Electronic Equipment use only."

(39) "Energized Electrical Cleaner" means a product that meets both of the following criteria:

1) the product is labeled to clean and/or degrease electrical equipment, where cleaning and/or degreasing is accomplished when electrical current exists, or when there is a residual electrical potential from a component such as a capacitor;

2) the product label clearly displays the statements: "Energized Equipment use only. Not to be used for motorized vehicle maintenance, or their parts."

"Energized Electrical Cleaner" does not include "Electronic Cleaner."

(40) "Engine Degreaser" means a cleaning product designed or labeled to remove grease, grime, oil and other contaminants from the external surfaces of engines and other mechanical parts.

(41) "Executive Officer" means the Executive Officer of the Air Resources Board, or his or her delegate.

(42) "Existing Product" means any formulation of the same product category and form sold, supplied, manufactured, or offered for sale in California prior to the following dates, or any subsequently introduced identical formulation:

(A) October 21, 1991, for all products listed in section 94509(a) that have initial effective dates of January 1, 1993, or January 1, 1994;

(B) January 6, 1993, for all products listed in section 94509(a) that have initial effective dates of January 1, 1995, or January 1, 1997, and charcoal lighter materials subject to section 94509(h);

(C) August 16, 1998, for all products listed in section 94509(a) that have initial effective dates of January 1, 2001, January 1, 2002, January 1, 2003, or January 1, 2005;

(D) November 19, 2000, for all products in the following product categories listed in section 94509(a): "Nonaerosol General Purpose Degreaser," "Sealant and Caulking Compound," and "Tire Sealant and Inflator."

(E) July 20, 2005, for all products listed in section 94509(a) that have an effective date of December 31, 2006, December 31, 2008, or December 31, 2009; and

(F) December 8, 2007, for all products listed in section 94509(a) that have an initial effective date of December 31, 2008, or December 31, 2010 for Brake Cleaner, Carburetor or Fuel-Injection Air Intake Cleaner, Aerosol Engine Degreaser, Resilient Flooring Material, Nonresilient Flooring Material, Aerosol General Purpose Degreaser, and Aerosol Temporary Hair Color.

(G) July 18, 2009, for all products listed in section 94509(a) that have an initial effective date of December 31, 2010, or December 31, 2012, December 31, 2013, or December 31, 2014.

(H) October 20, 2010, for “Multi-purpose Solvent” and “Paint Thinner.”

(I) December 10, 2011, for “Anti-Seize Lubricant;” “Cutting or Tapping Oil;” “Gear, Chain, or Wire Lubricant;” and “Rust Preventative or Rust Control Lubricant.”

(43) “Fabric Protectant” means a product designed or labeled to be applied to fabric substrates to protect the surface from soiling from dirt or other impurities or to reduce absorption of liquid into the fabric’s fibers. “Fabric Protectant” does not include “Waterproofer;” products labeled for use solely on leather; pigmented products that are designed or labeled to be used primarily for coloring; products used for construction, reconstruction, modification, structural maintenance or repair of fabric substrates; or products that renew or restore fabric. “Fabric Protectant” also does not include “Clear Coating” or “Vinyl/Fabric/Leather/Plastic Coating” as defined in section 94521(a).

(44) “Fabric Refresher” means a product labeled to neutralize or eliminate odors on nonlaundered fabric including, but not limited to, soft household surfaces, rugs, carpeting, draperies, bedding, automotive interiors, footwear, athletic equipment, clothing and/or on household furniture or objects upholstered or covered with fabrics such as, but not limited to, wool, cotton, or nylon. “Fabric Refresher” does not include “Anti-static Product,” “Carpet/Upholstery Cleaner,” “Footwear or Leather Care Product,” “Spot Remover,” or “Disinfectant,” or products labeled for application to both fabric and human skin.

(45) “Fabric Softener-Single Use Dryer Product” means a laundry care product designed or labeled for single use in the clothes dryer to impart softness to, or control static cling of, a load of washable fabrics; and may impart a fragrance or scent. For the purpose of this definition only, “single use” means a product that is intended for one time use during a single drying cycle and is removed after completion of the drying cycle. A “load” is the amount of washable fabrics in a single drying cycle. “Fabric Softener-Single Use Dryer Product” includes treated nonwoven sheets which are typically packaged in boxes with a multiple number of

sheets. “Fabric Softener-Single Use Dryer Product” does not include products applied to washable fabrics prior to placing the washable fabrics in the clothes dryer.

(46) “Facial Cleaner or Soap” means a cleaner or soap designed primarily to clean the face. “Facial Cleaner or Soap” includes, but is not limited to, facial cleansing creams, semisolids, liquids, lotions, and substrate-impregnated forms. “Facial Cleaner or Soap” does not include prescription drug products, “Antimicrobial Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap,” “Astringent/Toner,” “General-use Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap,” “Medicated Astringent/Medicated Toner,” or “Rubbing Alcohol.”

(47) “Fat Wood” means pieces of wood kindling with high naturally-occurring levels of sap or resin which enhance ignition of the kindling. “Fat wood” does not include any kindling with substances added to enhance flammability, such as wax-covered or wax-impregnated wood-based products.

(48) “Floor Coating” means an opaque coating that is labeled and designed for application to flooring, including but not limited to, decks, porches, steps, and other horizontal surfaces which may be subject to foot traffic.

(49) “Floor Maintenance Product” means any product designed or labeled to restore, maintain, or enhance a previously applied floor finish. “Floor Maintenance Product” includes, but is not limited to, products that are labeled as Spray Buff products or Floor Maintainers or Restorers. “Floor Maintenance Product” does not include floor polish products, products designed solely for the purpose of cleaning, products designed or labeled exclusively for use on marble floors, or coatings subject to architectural coatings regulations.

(50) “Floor Polish or Wax” means a product designed or labeled to polish, wax, condition, protect, temporarily seal, or otherwise enhance floor surfaces by leaving a protective finish that is designed or labeled to be periodically replenished. “Floor Polish or Wax” does not include “Floor Maintenance Products,” “Floor Wax Stripper,” or coatings subject to architectural coatings regulations.

“Floor Polish or Wax” is divided into three subcategories: products for resilient flooring materials, products for nonresilient flooring materials and wood floor wax. For the purposes of this article:

(A) “Resilient Flooring Material” means flexible flooring material including but is not limited to, asphalt, cork, linoleum, no-wax, rubber, seamless vinyl, and vinyl composite flooring.

(B) “Nonresilient Flooring Material” means flooring of a mineral content which is not flexible. “Nonresilient Flooring material” includes but is not limited to terrazzo, marble, slate, granite, brick, stone, ceramic tile, and concrete.

(C) "Wood Floor Wax" means any wax-based product~~s~~ designed or labeled for use solely on wood floors. "Wood Floor Wax" does not include products that make the claim to "clean and wax" or "clean and polish."

(51) "Floor Seam Sealer" means any product designed and labeled exclusively for bonding, fusing, or sealing (coating) seams between adjoining rolls of installed flexible sheet flooring.

(52) "Floor Wax Stripper" means a product designed to remove natural or synthetic floor polishes or waxes through breakdown of the polish or wax polymers, or by dissolving or emulsifying the polish or wax. "Floor Wax Stripper" does not include aerosol floor wax strippers or products designed to remove floor wax solely through abrasion.

(53) "Footwear or Leather Care Product" means any product designed or labeled to be applied to footwear or to other leather articles/components, to maintain, enhance, clean, protect, or modify the appearance, durability, fit, or flexibility of the footwear or leather article/component. Footwear includes both leather and nonleather foot apparel. "Footwear or Leather Care Product" does not include "Fabric Protectant," "General Purpose Adhesive," "Contact Adhesive," "Vinyl/Fabric/Leather/Plastic Coating," as defined in section 94521(a), "Rubber/Vinyl Protectant," "Fabric Refresher," products solely for deodorizing, or sealant products with adhesive properties used to create external protective layers greater than 2 millimeters thick.

(54) "Fragrance" means a substance or complex mixture of aroma chemicals, natural essential oils, and other functional components with a combined vapor pressure not in excess of 2 mm of Hg at 20°C, the sole purpose of which is to impart an odor or scent, or to counteract a malodor.

(55) "Furniture Maintenance Product" means a wax, polish, conditioner, or any other product labeled for the purpose of polishing, protecting or enhancing finished wood surfaces other than floors, and other furniture surfaces including but not limited to acrylics, ceramic, plastics, stone surfaces, metal surfaces, and fiberglass. "Furniture Maintenance Product" does not include "Dusting Aid," "Wood Cleaner," and products designed solely for the purpose of cleaning, or products designed to leave a permanent finish such as stains, sanding sealers and lacquers.

(56) "Furniture Coating" means any paint designed for application to room furnishings including, but not limited to, cabinets (kitchen, bath and vanity), tables, chairs, beds, and sofas.

(57) "Gel" means a colloid in which the disperse phase has combined with the continuous phase to produce a semisolid material, such as jelly.

(58) "General Purpose Cleaner" means:

(A) for products manufactured before January 1, 2015: a product labeled to clean a variety of hard surfaces. “General Purpose Cleaner” includes, but is not limited to, products designed or labeled for general floor cleaning, kitchen, countertop, or sink cleaning, and cleaners designed or labeled to be used on a variety of hard surfaces such as stovetops, cooktops, or microwaves.

(B) for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2015: a product that is designed or labeled to clean hard surfaces in homes, garages, patios, commercial, or institutional environments. “General Purpose Cleaner” includes products that clean kitchens, sinks, appliances, counters, walls, cabinets or floors and products that claim to clean a variety of similar surfaces such as plastics, stone or metal. “General Purpose Cleaner” does not include “Single Purpose Cleaner” or “Furniture Maintenance Product.”

(59) “General Purpose Degreaser” means:

(A) for products manufactured before December 31, 2012: any product labeled to remove or dissolve grease, grime, oil and other oil-based contaminants from a variety of substrates, including automotive or miscellaneous metallic parts. “General Purpose Degreaser” does not include “Engine Degreaser,” “General Purpose Cleaner,” “Adhesive Remover,” “Electronic Cleaner,” “Electrical Cleaner,” “Energized Electrical Cleaner,” and “Metal Polish or Cleanser.” “General Purpose Degreaser” also does not include products used exclusively in “solvent cleaning tanks or related equipment,” or products that are (A) sold exclusively to establishments which manufacture or construct goods or commodities; and (B) labeled “not for retail sale.” “Solvent cleaning tanks or related equipment” includes, but is not limited to, cold cleaners, vapor degreasers, conveyorized degreasers, film cleaning machines, or products designed to clean miscellaneous metallic parts by immersion in a container.

(B) for products manufactured on or after December 31, 2012, but before January 1, 2015: any product labeled to remove or dissolve grease, grime, oil and other oil-based contaminants from a variety of substrates, including automotive or miscellaneous metallic parts. “General Purpose Degreaser” does not include “Adhesive Remover,” “Electrical Cleaner,” “Electronic Cleaner,” “Energized Electrical Cleaner,” “Engine Degreaser,” “General Purpose Cleaner,” “Metal Polish or Cleanser,” or “Oven or Grill Cleaner.” “General Purpose Degreaser” also does not include products used exclusively in “solvent cleaning tanks or related equipment,” or products that are (A) exclusively sold directly or through distributors to establishments which manufacture or construct goods or commodities; and (B) labeled exclusively for "use in the manufacturing process only.” “Solvent cleaning tanks or related equipment” includes, but is not limited to, cold cleaners, vapor degreasers, conveyorized degreasers, film cleaning machines, or products designed to clean miscellaneous metallic parts by immersion in a container.

(C) for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2015: any product that is designed or labeled to remove or dissolve grease, grime, oil or other oil-based contaminants from a variety of substrates, including automotive or miscellaneous metallic parts. “General Purpose Degreaser” does not include “Adhesive Remover,” “Electrical Cleaner,” “Electronic Cleaner,” “Energized Electrical Cleaner,” “Engine Degreaser,” “General Purpose Cleaner,” “Metal Polish or Cleanser,” “Oven or Grill Cleaner,” or “Single Purpose Degreaser.” “General Purpose Degreaser” also does not include products used exclusively in “solvent cleaning tanks or related equipment,” or products that are (A) exclusively sold directly or through distributors to establishments which manufacture or construct goods or commodities; and (B) labeled exclusively for "use in the manufacturing process only.” “Solvent cleaning tanks or related equipment” includes, but is not limited to, cold cleaners, vapor degreasers, conveyorized degreasers, film cleaning machines, or products designed to clean miscellaneous metallic parts by immersion in a container.

(60) “General-use Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap” means a cleaner or soap designed to be used routinely on the skin to clean or remove typical or common dirt and soils. “General-use Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap” includes, but is not limited to, hand or body washes, dual-purpose shampoo-body cleaners, shower or bath gels, and moisturizing cleaners or soaps. “General-use Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap” does not include prescription drug products, “Antimicrobial Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap,” “Astringent/Toner,” “Facial Cleaner or Soap,” “Hand Dishwashing Detergent” (including antimicrobial), “Heavy-duty Hand Cleaner or Soap,” “Medicated Astringent/Medicated Toner,” or “Rubbing Alcohol.”

(61) “Glass Cleaner” means a cleaning product designed or labeled primarily for cleaning surfaces made of glass. “Glass Cleaner” does not include products designed or labeled solely for the purpose of cleaning optical materials used in eyeglasses, photographic equipment, scientific equipment and photocopying machines.

(62) “Global Warming Potential (GWP)” means the radiative forcing impact of one mass-based unit of a given greenhouse gas relative to an equivalent unit of carbon dioxide over a given period of time.

(63) “Global Warming Potential Value” or “GWP Value” means the global warming potential value of a chemical or compound as specified in the IPCC: 1995 Second Assessment Report (SAR), Table 2.14, in Climate Change 2007: The Physical Sciences Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which is incorporated by reference herein.

If Table 2.14 does not contain a SAR 100-year GWP Value for a specific chemical or compound, then the 100-year GWP Value in Table 2.14 for that chemical or compound shall be used. If there is no 100-year GWP Value for a chemical or compound listed in Table 2.14 or GWP Value listed in Table 2.15, then the GWP Value is assumed to be equal to the GWP limit of the applicable product category.

(64) "Graffiti Remover" means a product labeled to remove spray paint, ink, marker, crayon, lipstick, nail polish, or shoe polish, from a variety of noncloth or nonfabric substrates. "Graffiti Remover" does not include "Paint Remover or Stripper," "Nail Polish Remover," or "Spot Remover." Products labeled for dual use as both a paint stripper and graffiti remover are considered "Graffiti Removers."

(65) "Gum or Candle Wax Remover" means a product designed or labeled exclusively to remove chewing gum and/or candle wax from soft surfaces such as carpet, rugs, upholstery, or fabric.

(66) "Hair Finishing Spray" means a consumer product that is designed or labeled for application to styled hair to provide sufficient rigidity, to hold, retain or finish the style of the hair for a period of time. "Hair Finishing Spray" includes aerosol hair sprays, pump hair sprays, spray waxes; color, glitter, or sparkle hair sprays that make finishing claims; and products that are both a styling and finishing product. "Hair Finishing Spray" does not include spray products that are intended to aid in styling but do not provide finishing of a hair style.

For the purposes of this subchapter, "finish" or "finishing" means the maintaining and/or holding of previously styled hair for a period of time.

For the purposes of this subchapter, "styling" means the forming, sculpting, or manipulating the hair to temporarily alter the hair's shape.

(67) "Hair Mousse" means a hairstyling foam designed to facilitate styling of a coiffure and provide limited holding power.

(68) "Hair Shine" means any product designed for the primary purpose of creating a shine when applied to the hair. "Hair Shine" includes, but is not limited to, dual-use products designed primarily to impart a sheen to the hair. "Hair Shine" does not include "Hair Finishing Spray," "Hair Mousse," "Hair Styling Product," or products whose primary purpose is to condition or hold the hair.

(69) "Hair Styling Product" means a consumer product that is designed or labeled for the application to wet, damp or dry hair to aid in defining, shaping, lifting, styling and/or sculpting of the hair. "Hair Styling Product" includes, but is not limited to hair balm, clay, cream, creme, curl straightener, gel, liquid, lotion, paste, pomade, putty, root lifter, serum, spray gel, stick, temporary hair straightener, wax, spray products that aid in styling but do not provide finishing of a hair style, and leave-in volumizers,

detanglers and/or conditioners that make styling claims. “Hair Styling Product” does not include “No Rinse Shampoo,” “Thermal Protectant,” “Hair Mousse,” “Hair Shine,” “Hair Finishing Spray,” or shampoos or conditioners that are rinsed from the hair prior to styling.

For the purposes of this subchapter, “finish” or “finishing” means the maintaining and/or holding of previously styled hair for a period of time.

For the purposes of this subchapter, “styling” means the forming, sculpting, or manipulating the hair to temporarily alter the hair's shape.

(70) “Heavy-Duty Hand Cleaner or Soap” means a product designed to clean or remove difficult dirt and soils such as oil, grease, grime, tar, shellac, putty, printer’s ink, paint, graphite, cement, carbon, asphalt, or adhesives from the hand with or without the use of water. “Heavy-duty Hand Cleaner or Soap” does not include prescription drug products, “Antimicrobial Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap,” “Astringent/Toner,” “Facial Cleaner or Soap,” “General-use Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap,” “Medicated Astringent/Medicated Toner” or “Rubbing Alcohol.”

(71) “Herbicide” means a pesticide product designed to kill or retard a plant’s growth, but excludes products that are: (A) for agricultural use, or (B) restricted materials that require a permit for use and possession.

(72) “High-Temperature Coating” means a high performance coating labeled and formulated for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F).

(73) “Household Product” means any consumer product that is primarily designed to be used inside or outside of living quarters or residences that are occupied or intended for occupation by individuals, including the immediate surroundings.

(74) “Industrial Maintenance Coating” means 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 below and labeled “For industrial use only;” “For professional use only;” “Not for residential use;” or “Not intended for residential use.”

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

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

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

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

(E) Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

(75) "Insect Repellent" means a pesticide product that is designed to be applied on human skin, hair or attire worn on humans in order to prevent contact with or repel biting insects or arthropods.

(76) "Insecticide" means a pesticide product that is designed for use against insects or other arthropods, but excluding products that are: for agricultural use, or for a use which requires a structural pest control license under Chapter 14 (commencing with Section 8500) of the Business and Professions Code, or restricted materials that require a permit for use and possession.

"Insecticide" includes the following subcategories (A-F):

(A) "Crawling Bug Insecticide" means any insecticide product that is designed for use against ants, cockroaches, or other household crawling arthropods, such as mites, silverfish or spiders. "Crawling Bug Insecticide" does not include products designed to be used exclusively on humans or animals, or any house dust mite product. For the purposes of this definition only:

"House dust mite product" means a product whose label, packaging, or.accompanying literature states that the product is suitable for use against house dust mites, but does not indicate that the product is suitable for use against ants, cockroaches, or other household crawling arthropods.

"House dust mite" means mites which feed primarily on skin cells shed in the home by humans and pets and which belong to the phylum Arthropoda, the subphylum Chelicerata, the class Arachnida, the subclass Acari, the order Astigmata, or the family Pyroglyphidae.

(B) "Flea or Tick Insecticide" means any insecticide product that is designed for use against fleas, ticks, their larvae, or their eggs. "Flea or Tick Insecticide" does not include products that are designed to be used exclusively on humans or animals or their bedding.

(C) "Flying Bug Insecticide" means any insecticide product that is designed for use against flying insects or other flying arthropods such as flies, mosquitoes, moths, or gnats. "Flying Bug Insecticide" does not include "Wasp or Hornet Insecticide," products that are designed to be used exclusively on humans or animals, or any moth-proofing product. For the purposes of this definition only, "moth-proofing product" means a product whose label, packaging, or accompanying literature indicates that the product is designed to protect fabrics from damage by moths, but does not indicate that the product is suitable for use against flying insects or other flying arthropods.

(D) "Insecticide Fogger" means any insecticide product designed to release all or most of its content, as a fog or mist, into indoor areas during a single application.

(E) "Lawn or Garden Insecticide" means an insecticide product labeled primarily to be used in household lawn or garden areas to protect plants from insects or other arthropods. Notwithstanding the requirements of section 94512(a) aerosol "Lawn or Garden Insecticide" may claim to kill insects or other arthropods.

(F) "Wasp or Hornet Insecticide" means any insecticide product that is designed for use against wasps, hornets, yellow jackets or bees by allowing the user to spray from a distance a directed stream or burst at the intended insects, or their hiding place.

(77) "Institutional Product" or "Industrial and Institutional (I&I) Product" means a consumer product that is designed for use in the maintenance or operation of an establishment that: (A) manufactures, transports, or sells goods or commodities, or provides services for profit; or (B) is engaged in the nonprofit promotion of a particular public, educational, or charitable cause. "Establishments" include, but are not limited to, government agencies, factories, schools, hospitals, sanitariums, prisons, restaurants, hotels, stores, automobile service and parts centers, health clubs, theaters, or transportation companies. "Institutional Product" does not include household products and products that are incorporated into or used exclusively in the manufacture or construction of the goods or commodities at the site of the establishment.

(78) "Label" means any written, printed, or graphic matter affixed to, applied to, attached to, blown into, formed, molded into, embossed on, or appearing upon any consumer product or consumer product package, for purposes of branding, identifying, or giving information with respect to the product or to the contents of the package.

(79) "Laundry Prewash" means a product that is designed for application to a fabric prior to laundering in a wet-cleaning process, and that supplements and contributes to the effectiveness of laundry detergents and/or provides specialized performance.

(80) "Laundry Starch/Sizing/Fabric Finish Product" means a product that is labeled for application to a fabric, either during or after laundering, to impart and prolong a crisp, fresh look and may also act to help ease ironing of the fabric. "Laundry Starch/Sizing/Fabric Finish Product" includes, but is not limited to, starch, sizing, and fabric finish.

(81) "Liquid" means a substance or mixture of substances which is capable of a visually detectable flow as determined under ASTM D-4359-90 (May 25, 1990) Standard Test Method for Determining Whether a Material Is a Liquid or a Solid,

which is incorporated by reference herein. "Liquid" does not include powders or other materials that are composed entirely of solid particles.

(82) "Lubricant" means:

(A) for products manufactured before December 31, 2012: a product that reduces friction, heat, noise, or wear between moving parts, or loosens rusted or immovable parts or mechanisms. "Lubricant" does not include automotive power steering fluids; products designed and labeled exclusively to release manufactured products from molds; products for use inside power generating motors, engines, and turbines, and their associated power-transfer gearboxes; two cycle oils or other products designed to be added to fuels; products for use on the human body or animals; or products that are (1) sold exclusively to establishments which manufacture or construct goods or commodities, and (2) labeled "not for retail sale."

(B) for products manufactured on or after December 31, 2012: a product that reduces friction, heat, noise, or wear between moving parts, or loosens rusted or immovable parts or mechanisms. "Lubricant" does not include automotive power steering fluids; products designed and labeled exclusively to release manufactured products from molds; products for use inside power generating motors, engines, and turbines, and their associated power-transfer gearboxes; two cycle oils or other products designed to be added to fuels; products for use on the human body or animals; or products that are (1) exclusively sold directly or through distributors to establishments which manufacture or construct goods or commodities, and (2) labeled exclusively for "use in the manufacturing process only." "Lubricant" includes products labeled for use in food-servicing environments that include, but are not limited to, restaurants and food stores.

(C) "Lubricant" includes the following subcategories (1.-9.):

1. "Anti-seize Lubricant" means any "Lubricant" designed or labeled exclusively for use in high temperature or high pressure conditions to prevent moving metal parts from seizing or galling, and/or to facilitate disassembly of metal parts. A lubricant that meets the definition for "Firearm Lubricant" is not an "Anti-seize Lubricant."

2. "Cutting or Tapping Oil" means any "Lubricant" designed or labeled exclusively for drilling, cutting, or tapping metals.
3. "Dry Lubricant" means any "Lubricant" which provides lubricity solely by depositing a thin film of solid material including, but not limited to, graphite, molybdenum disulfide ("moly"), polytetrafluoroethylene or closely related fluoropolymer ("teflon"), or boron nitride on surfaces. Products that meet the definition for "Dry Lubricant" are not subject to the requirements for "Anti-seize Lubricant," "Cutting or Tapping Oil," "Gear, Chain, or Wire Lubricant," "Multi-purpose Lubricant," "Penetrant," "Rust Preventative or Rust Control Lubricant," or "Silicone-based Multi-purpose Lubricant."

4. "Firearm Lubricant" means any "Lubricant" designed or labeled exclusively for use on firearms or their parts to lubricate or to provide corrosion or rust prevention.

5. "Gear, Chain, or Wire Lubricant" means any "Lubricant" designed or labeled exclusively for use on gears, chains, or wire ropes. "Gear, Chain or Wire Lubricant" does not include lubricant products labeled solely for use on chains of chain-driven vehicles.

6. "Multi-purpose Lubricant" means any "Lubricant" designed or labeled for general purpose lubrication, or a lubricant labeled for use in a wide variety of applications. Products that meet the definition for "Anti-seize Lubricant," "Cutting or Tapping Oil," "Dry Lubricant," "Firearm Lubricant," "Gear, Chain, or Wire Lubricant," "Penetrant," "Rust Preventative or Rust Control Lubricant," "Silicone-based Multi-purpose Lubricant," or other lubricant products labeled solely for a single purpose are not "Multi-purpose Lubricants."

7. "Penetrant" means a "Lubricant" designed or labeled primarily to loosen metal parts that have bonded together due to rusting, oxidation, or other causes. Lubricants that claim to have penetrating qualities, but are not labeled primarily to loosen bonded parts are not "Penetrant" products.

8. "Rust Preventative or Rust Control Lubricant" means any "Lubricant" designed or labeled primarily for the prevention or control of rust. A Lubricant that meets the definition for "Firearm Lubricant" is not a "Rust Preventative or Rust Control Lubricant."

9. "Silicone-based Multi-purpose Lubricant" means any "Lubricant" which is designed or labeled for general lubrication or for use in a wide variety of applications, in which lubricity is primarily provided through the use of silicone compounds including, but not limited to, polydimethylsiloxane. "Silicone-based Multi-purpose Lubricant" does not include silicone-based lubricant products labeled solely for a single purpose.

(83) "LVP-VOC" means a chemical "compound" or "mixture" that contains at least one carbon atom and meets one of the following:

(A) has a vapor pressure less than 0.1 mm Hg at 20°C, as determined by ARB Method 310; or

(B) is a chemical "compound" with more than 12 carbon atoms, or a chemical "mixture" comprised solely of "compounds" with more than 12 carbon atoms, as verified by formulation data, and the vapor pressure and boiling point are unknown; or

(C) is a chemical "compound" with a boiling point greater than 216°C, as determined by ARB Method 310; or

(D) is the weight percent of a chemical "mixture" that boils above 216°C, as determined by ARB Method 310.

For the purposes of the definition of LVP-VOC, chemical "compound" means a molecule of definite chemical formula and isomeric structure, and chemical "mixture" means a substance comprised of two or more chemical "compounds."

(84) "Manufacturer" means any person who imports, manufactures, assembles, produces, packages, repackages, or relabels a consumer product.

(85) "Medicated Astringent/Medicated Toner" means any product regulated as a drug by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) which is applied to the skin for the purpose of cleaning or tightening pores. "Medicated Astringent/Medicated Toner" includes, but is not limited to, clarifiers and substrate-impregnated products. "Medicated Astringent/Medicated Toner" does not include hand, face, or body cleaner or soap products, "Personal Fragrance Product," "Astringent/Toner," cold cream, lotion, antiperspirants, or products that must be purchased with a doctor's prescription.

(86) "Metal Polish or Cleanser" means any product designed or labeled to improve the appearance and/or protect finished metal, metallic, or metallized surfaces by physical or chemical action. To "improve the appearance" means to remove, or reduce stains, impurities, or oxidation from surfaces or to make surfaces smooth and shiny. "Metal Polish or Cleanser" includes, but is not limited to metal polishes used on brass, silver, chrome, copper, stainless steel and other ornamental metals. "Metal Polish or Cleanser" does not include "Automotive Wax, Polish, Sealant or Glaze," "General Purpose Cleaner," "Tire or Wheel Cleaner," "Paint Remover or Stripper," products designed and labeled exclusively for automotive and marine detailing, or products designed for use in degreasing tanks.

(87) "Motor Vehicle Wash" means a product designed or labeled to wash, wash and wax, wash and shine, or wash and/or clean the exterior surface of motor vehicles. "Motor Vehicle Wash" includes, but is not limited to, products for use in commercial, fleet, hand, and "drive through" car washes; commercial truck washing or large vehicle washing stations; vehicle dealers and repair shops as well as products intended for household consumer use. "Motor Vehicle Wash" does not include "Bug and Tar Remover," "Glass Cleaner," "Tire or Wheel Cleaner," and products labeled for use exclusively on locomotives or aircraft.

(88) "Multi-purpose Solvent" means:

(A) for products manufactured before January 1, 2015: any liquid product designed or labeled to be used for dispersing, dissolving, or removing contaminants or other organic materials. "Multi-purpose Solvent" includes: 1. products that do not display specific use instructions on the product container or packaging; 2. products that do not specify an end-use function or application on the product container or packaging; 3. solvents used in institutional facilities, except for laboratory reagents used in analytical, educational, research, scientific or other laboratories; 4. "Paint clean-up" products; and 5. products labeled to prepare surfaces for painting. For the purposes of this definition only, "Paint clean-up" means any liquid product labeled for cleaning oil-based or water-based paint, lacquer, varnish, or related coatings from, but not limited to, painting equipment or tools, plastics, or metals. "Multi-purpose Solvent" does not include 1. solvents used in cold cleaners, vapor degreasers, conveyorized degreasers or film cleaning machines; 2. solvents labeled exclusively for the clean-up of application equipment used for polyaspartic and polyurea coatings; 3. products that are labeled exclusively to clean a specific contaminant, on a single substrate, in specific situations; or 4. except as provided in section 94509(p)(4)(A), any product making any representation that the product may be used as, or is suitable for use as a consumer product which meets another definition in section 94508(a); such products are not "Multi-purpose Solvents" and are subject to the "Most Restrictive Limit" provisions of section 94512(a).

(B) for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2015: any product designed or labeled to be used for dispersing, dissolving, or removing contaminants or other organic materials.

"Multi-purpose Solvent" includes:

1. products that do not display specific use instructions on the product container or packaging;

2. products that do not display an end-use function or application on the product container or packaging;

3. solvents used in institutional facilities;

4. products labeled as "Paint Clean-Up," or products designed or labeled for cleaning oil-based or water-based paint, lacquer, varnish, or related coatings from painting equipment or tools, plastics, or metals;

5. products labeled to prepare surfaces for painting; and

6. products that display on the Principal Display Panel a specific chemical name. Examples of specific chemical names include mineral spirits, ketone, turpentine, toluene, xylene(s), acetone, naphtha, or alcohol.

"Multi-purpose Solvent" does not include:

1. solvents used in cold cleaners, vapor degreasers, conveyorized degreasers or film cleaning machines;

2. solvents labeled exclusively for the clean-up of application equipment used for polyaspartic and polyurea coatings;

3. products that are labeled exclusively to clean a specific contaminant, on a single substrate;

4. "Rubbing Alcohol;"

5. laboratory reagents used in analytical, educational, research, scientific or other laboratories; and

6. products that are used exclusively for the thinning of "Industrial Maintenance Coatings," "Zinc –Rich Primers," or "High Temperature Coatings" that meet both of the following criteria:

   a. the Responsible Party also manufactures for sale in California "Industrial Maintenance Coatings," "Zinc –Rich Primers," or "High Temperature Coatings;" and

   b. the label states the specific product or brand of the "Industrial Maintenance Coating," Zinc-Rich Primer," or "High Temperature Coating" for which the product is used.

(89) "Nail Polish" means any clear or colored coating designed for application to the fingernails or toenails and including but not limited to, lacquers, enamels, acrylics, base coats and top coats.

(90) "Nail Polish Remover" means a product designed to remove nail polish and coatings from fingernails or toenails.

(91) "No Rinse Shampoo" means a product designed or labeled solely to be applied to hair that is dry to clean, absorb oil, or eliminate odor, and is subsequently removed from the hair by combing, brushing, or toweling the hair.

(92) "Nonaerosol" means any product which is not an "Aerosol Product."

(93) "Noncarbon Containing Compound" means any compound which does not contain any carbon atoms.

(94) "Nonselective Terrestrial Herbicide" means a terrestrial herbicide product that is toxic to plants without regard to species.

(95) "Odor Remover/Eliminator" means a product that is designed or labeled to be applied exclusively to hard surfaces to inhibit the ability of soils to create malodors, or functions to entrap, encapsulate, neutralize, convert or eliminate malodor molecules. "Odor Remover/Eliminator" does not include products designed or labeled for use in cleaning soils from hard surfaces, laundering, softening, de-wrinkling or cleaning fabrics, or dishwashing, or products that are defined as "Air Freshener," "Bathroom and Tile Cleaner," "Carpet/Upholstery Cleaner," "Fabric Refresher," "General Purpose Cleaner," "Toilet/Urinal Care Product," "Disinfectant," or "Sanitizer."

(96) "Oven or Grill Cleaner" means a product labeled exclusively to remove baked on greases and/or deposits from food preparation and/or food cooking surfaces. A product that is labeled as an "Oven or Grill Cleaner" that makes claims that it is suitable for degreasing other hard surfaces is a "General Purpose Degreaser." A product that is labeled as an "Oven or Grill Cleaner" that makes claims that it is suitable for cleaning other hard surfaces is a "General Purpose Cleaner."

(97) "Paint" means any pigmented liquid, liquefiable, or mastic composition designed for application to a substrate in a thin layer which is converted to an opaque solid film after application and is used for protection, decoration or identification, or to serve some functional purpose such as the filling or concealing of surface irregularities or the modification of light and heat radiation characteristics.

(98) "Paint Remover or Stripper" means any product designed to strip or remove paints or other related coatings, by chemical action, from a substrate without markedly affecting the substrate. "Paint Remover or Stripper" does not include "Multi-purpose Solvent," paint brush cleaners, products designed and labeled exclusively as "Graffiti Remover," and hand cleaner products that claim to remove paints and other related coatings from skin.

(99) "Paint Thinner" means:

(A) for products manufactured before January 1, 2015: any liquid product used for reducing the viscosity of coating compositions or components, that prominently displays the term "Paint Thinner," "Lacquer Thinner," "Thinner," or "Reducer" on the front panel of its packaging. "Paint Thinner" does not include any of the following products:

1. "Artist's Solvent/Thinner;"

2. products that are sold in containers with a capacity of 5 gallons or more and labeled exclusively for the thinning of "Industrial Maintenance Coatings," "Zinc-Rich Primers," or "High Temperature Coatings;"

3. products labeled and used exclusively as an ingredient in a specific coating or coating brand line, whereby the coating would not be complete or useable without the specific ingredient; and

4. products that meet both of the following criteria:

   a. the Principal Display Panel of the product displays, in a font size as large as, or larger than, the font size of all other words on the Principal Display Panel, language that the product is used exclusively for the thinning of "Industrial Maintenance Coatings," "Zinc-Rich Primers," or "High Temperature Coatings," and

   b. no representation is made anywhere on the product container or packaging, or any label or sticker attached thereto, that the product is suitable for use or may be used for any other purpose except the thinning of "Industrial Maintenance Coatings," "Zinc-Rich Primers," or "High Temperature Coatings."

(B) for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2015: any product that is designed or labeled to reduce the viscosity of coating compositions or components, or a product that prominently displays terms such as "Paint Thinner," "Lacquer Thinner," "Thinner," or "Reducer" on the label. "Paint Thinner" includes aerosol products that provide a seamless transition between finishes, except for "Uniform Finish Coating" as defined in section 94521(a).

"Paint Thinner" does not include any of the following products:

1. "Artist's Solvent/Thinner;"

2. "Rubbing Alcohol;"

3. products that are sold in containers with a capacity of 5 gallons or more and labeled exclusively for the thinning of "Industrial Maintenance Coatings," "Zinc –Rich Primers," or "High Temperature Coatings" that meet both of the following criteria:

   a. the Responsible Party also manufactures for sale in California "Industrial Maintenance Coatings," "Zinc –Rich Primers," or "High Temperature Coatings;" and

   b. the label states the specific product or brand of the "Industrial Maintenance Coating," "Zinc –Rich Primer," or "High Temperature Coating" for which the thinning product is to be used.

4. products labeled and used exclusively as an ingredient in a specific coating or coating brand line, whereby the coating would not be complete or useable without the specific ingredient; and

5. products that meet all of the following criteria:

   a. the Principal Display Panel of the product displays, in a font size as large as, or larger than, the font size of all other words on the Principal Display Panel, excluding the company name, brand name, and logo, language that the product is used exclusively for the thinning of “Industrial Maintenance Coatings,” “Zinc-Rich Primers,” or “High Temperature Coatings;”

   b. no representation is made anywhere on the product container or packaging, or any label or sticker attached thereto, that the product is suitable for use or may be used for any other purpose except the thinning of “Industrial Maintenance Coatings,” “Zinc-Rich Primers,” or “High Temperature Coatings;”

   c. the Responsible Party also manufactures for sale in California “Industrial Maintenance Coatings,” “Zinc –Rich Primers,” or “High Temperature Coatings;” and

   d. the label states the specific product or brand of the “Industrial Maintenance Coating,” “Zinc –Rich Primer,” or “High Temperature Coating” for which the thinning product is to be used.

(100) “Person” shall have the same meaning as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 39047.

(101) “Personal Fragrance Product” means any product which is applied to the human body or clothing for the primary purpose of adding a scent or masking a malodor, including, but not limited to, cologne, perfume, aftershave, toilet water, lotion, powder, body mist, and body spray. “Personal Fragrance Product” does not include: (A) Deodorant, as defined in section 94501(d); (B) medicated products designed primarily to alleviate fungal or bacterial growth on feet or other areas of the body; (C) mouthwashes, breath fresheners and deodorizers; (D) lotions, moisturizers, powders or other skin care products designed or labeled to be used primarily to alleviate skin conditions such as dryness and irritations; (E) products designed exclusively to be applied to human genitalia areas, undergarments, and any paper products, napkins or other products that are affixed to undergarments, such as sanitary pads; (F) soaps, shampoos, and products primarily used to clean the human body; and (G) fragrance products designed to be used exclusively on nonhuman animals.

(102) “Pesticide” means and includes any substance or mixture of substances labeled, designed, or intended for use in preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest, or any substance or mixture of substances labeled, designed, or intended for

use as a defoliant, desiccant, or plant regulator, provided that the term “pesticide” will not include any substance, mixture of substances, or device which the United States Environmental Protection Agency does not consider to be a pesticide.

(103) “Pressurized Gas Duster” means a pressurized product labeled to remove dust from a surface solely by means of mass air or gas flow, including surfaces such as photographs, photographic film negatives, computer keyboards, and other types of surfaces that cannot be cleaned with solvents. “Pressurized Gas Duster” does not include “Dusting Aid,” “General Purpose Cleaner,” “Electrical Cleaner,” “Electronic Cleaner,” “Energized Electrical Cleaner,” or “Anti-Static Product.” “Pressurized Gas Duster” does not include products labeled exclusively to remove dust from equipment where dust removal is accomplished when: electric current exists; residual electrical potential from a component such as a capacitor exists; or an open flame exists, as long as the “Principal Display Panel” clearly displays the statement: “Energized Equipment use only.”

(104) “Principal Display Panel or Panels” means that part, or those parts of a label that are so designed as to most likely be displayed, presented, shown or examined under normal and customary conditions of display or purchase. Whenever a principal display panel appears more than once, all requirements pertaining to the “principal display panel” shall pertain to all such “principal display panels.”

(105) “Product Brand Name” means the name of the product exactly as it appears on the principal display panel of the product.

(106) “Product Category” means the applicable category which best describes the product as listed in this Section 94508.

(107) “Product Form,” for the purpose of complying with Section 94513 only, means the applicable form which most accurately describes the product's dispensing form as follows:

A = Aerosol Product
S = Solid
P = Pump Spray
L = Liquid
SS = Semisolid
O = Other

(108) “Propellant” means a liquefied or compressed gas that is used in whole or in part, such as a cosolvent, to expel a liquid or any other material from the same self-pressurized container or from a separate container.

(109) “Pump Spray” means a packaging system in which the product ingredients within the container are not under pressure and in which the product is expelled only while a pumping action is applied to a button, trigger or other actuator.

(110) "Responsible Party" means the company, firm or establishment which is listed on the product's label. If the label lists two companies, firms or establishments, the responsible party is the party which the product was "manufactured for" or "distributed by," as noted on the label.

(111) "Restricted Materials" means pesticides established as restricted materials under Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 6400.

(112) "Retailer" means any person who sells, supplies, or offers consumer products for sale directly to consumers.

(113) "Retail Outlet" means any establishment at which consumer products are sold, supplied, or offered for sale directly to consumers.

(114) "Rubber/Vinyl Protectant" means any product labeled to protect, preserve or renew vinyl, or rubber on vehicles, tires, luggage, furniture, and/or household products such as vinyl covers, clothing, or accessories. "Rubber/Vinyl Protectant" does not include: products labeled to clean the wheel rim, such as aluminum or magnesium wheel cleaners; tire cleaners that do not leave an appearance-enhancing or protective substance on the tire; pigmented products designed or labeled to be used primarily for coloring; products used for construction, reconstruction, modification, structural maintenance or repair of rubber or vinyl substrates; or products, other than those labeled to be used on vehicle tires, qualifying as either "Clear Coating" or "Vinyl/Fabric/Leather/Plastic/ Coating" as defined in section 94521(a).

(115) "Rubbing Alcohol" means any product containing isopropyl alcohol (also called isopropanol) or denatured ethanol and labeled for topical use, usually to decrease germs in minor cuts and scrapes, to relieve minor muscle aches, as a rubefacient, and for massage.

(116) "Sanitizer" means a product that is labeled as a "sanitizer," or is labeled to reduce, but not necessarily eliminate, microorganisms in the air, on surfaces, or on inanimate objects, and whose label is registered as a "sanitizer" under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA; 7 U.S.C. section 136 et seq.). Products that are labeled as both a "sanitizer" and a "disinfectant" are considered disinfectants. "Sanitizer" does not include (A) "Disinfectant," (B) products labeled solely for use on humans or animals, (C) products labeled solely for agricultural use, (D) products labeled solely for use in swimming pools, therapeutic tubs, or hot tubs, (E) products which are labeled to be used on heat sensitive critical or semi-critical medical devices or medical equipment surfaces, (F) products which are pre-moistened wipes or towelettes sold exclusively to medical, convalescent or veterinary establishments (G) products which are labeled to be applied to food-contact surfaces and are not required to be rinsed prior to contact with food, or (H) products which are labeled as "Bathroom and Tile Cleaner," "Glass Cleaner," "General Purpose Cleaner," "Toilet/Urinal Care Product," "Metal Polish or Cleanser," "Carpet Cleaner," or "Fabric Refresher" that may also make sanitizing or antimicrobial claims on the label.

(117) "Sealant or Caulking Compound" means any product with adhesive properties that is designed to fill, seal, waterproof, or weatherproof gaps or joints between two surfaces. "Sealant or Caulking Compound" does not include pipe thread sealants or pipe joint compounds; roof cements and roof sealants; insulating foams; removable caulking compounds; clear/paintable/water resistant caulking compounds; floor seam sealers; products designed exclusively for automotive uses; or sealers that are applied as continuous coatings. "Sealant or Caulking Compound" also does not include units of product, less packaging, which weigh more than one pound and consist of more than 16 fluid ounces. For the purposes of this definition only:

"Removable caulking compounds" means a compound which temporarily seals windows or doors for three to six month time intervals.

"Clear/paintable/water resistant caulking compounds" means a compound which contains no appreciable level of opaque fillers or pigments; transmits most or all visible light through the caulk when cured; is paintable; and is immediately resistant to precipitation upon application.

"Sealant or Caulking Compound" is divided into two subcategories:

(A) "Chemically Curing Sealant or Caulking Compound" means any "Sealant or Caulking Compound" which achieves its final composition and physical form through a chemical curing process, where product ingredients participate in a chemical reaction in the presence of a catalyst that causes a change in chemical structure and leads to the release of chemical byproducts. "Chemically Curing Sealant or Caulking Compound" includes, but is not limited to, products that utilize silicone, polyurethane, silyl-terminated polyether, or silyl-terminated polyurethane reactive chemistries. "Chemically Curing Sealant or Caulking Compound" does not include products which are not solely dependent on a chemically curing process to achieve the cured state.

(B) "Nonchemically Curing Sealant or Caulking Compound" means any "Sealant or Caulking Compound" not defined under "Chemically Curing Sealant or Caulking Compound."

(118) "Semisolid" means a product that, at room temperature, will not pour, but will spread or deform easily, including but not limited to gels, pastes, and greases.

(119) "Shaving Cream" means an aerosol product which dispenses a foam lather intended to be used with a blade or cartridge razor, or other wet-shaving system, in the removal of facial or other bodily hair. "Shaving Cream" does not include "Shaving Gel."

(120) "Shaving Gel" means an aerosol product which dispenses a post-foaming semi-solid designed to be used with a blade, cartridge razor, or other shaving system

in the removal of facial or other bodily hair. “Shaving Gel” does not include “Shaving Cream.”

(121) “Solid” means a substance or mixture of substances which, either whole or subdivided (such as the particles comprising a powder), is not capable of visually detectable flow as determined under ASTM D-4359-90 (May 25, 1990) Standard Test Method for Determining Whether a Material Is a Liquid or a Solid, which is incorporated by reference herein.

(122) “Single Purpose Cleaner” means a cleaning product that is designed and labeled exclusively to clean one specific object or its parts that is not subject to any other regulated category, except that a cleaning product that claims to clean a single appliance, counter, wall, cabinet or floor is a “General Purpose Cleaner.”

(123) “Single Purpose Degreaser” means a product that is designed and labeled exclusively to degrease one specific object or its parts that is not subject to any other regulated category. “Single Purpose Degreaser” does not include “Adhesive Remover,” “Electrical Cleaner,” “Electronic Cleaner,” “Energized Electrical Cleaner,” “Engine Degreaser,” “General Purpose Cleaner,” “Metal Polish or Cleanser,” or “Oven or Grill Cleaner.” “Single Purpose Degreaser” also does not include products used exclusively in “solvent cleaning tanks or related equipment,” or products that are (A) exclusively sold directly or through distributors to establishments which manufacture or construct goods or commodities; and (B) labeled exclusively for “use in the manufacturing process only.” “Solvent cleaning tanks or related equipment” includes, but is not limited to, cold cleaners, vapor degreasers, conveyorized degreasers, film cleaning machines, or products designed to clean miscellaneous metallic parts by immersion in a container.

(124) “Spot Remover” means any product labeled to clean localized areas, or remove localized spots or stains on cloth or fabric such as drapes, carpets, upholstery, or clothing, that may or may not require subsequent laundering to achieve stain removal. “Spot Remover” includes spotting agents used by commercial dry cleaning and “laundering” operations. “Spot Remover” does not include “Laundry Prewash” or aerosol products labeled solely for gum removal.

(125) “Spray Buff Product” means a product designed to restore a worn floor finish in conjunction with a floor buffing machine and special pad.

(126) “Table B Compound” means any carbon-containing compound listed as an exception to the definition of VOC in Section 94508.

(127) “Temporary Hair Color” means any product that applies color, glitter, or UV-active pigments to hair, wigs, or fur and is removable when washed. “Temporary Hair Color” includes hair color mousses and products labeled to add texture or thickness to cover thinning/balding areas. “Temporary Hair Color” does not include “Hair Finishing Spray,” “Hair Styling Product,” or “Hair Mousse.”

(128) "Terrestrial" means to live on or grow from land.

(129) "Thermal Protectant" means a product that is designed or labeled solely to be applied to the hair to protect it from heat damage during the use of heated tools such as blow drier, flat iron, and/or curling iron.

(130) "Tire or Wheel Cleaner" means a product designed or labeled exclusively to clean either tires, wheels, or both. "Tire or Wheel Cleaner" includes, but is not limited to, products for use in commercial, fleet, hand, and "drive- through" car washes; commercial truck washing or large vehicle washing stations; vehicle dealers and repair shops, as well as household consumer products. "Tire or Wheel Cleaner" does not include products labeled for use exclusively on locomotives or aircraft.

(131) "Tire Sealant and Inflator" means any pressurized product that is designed to temporarily inflate and seal a leaking tire.

(132) "Toilet/Urinal Care Product" means any product designed or labeled to clean and/or to deodorize toilet bowls, toilet tanks, or urinals. Toilet bowls, toilet tanks, or urinals includes, but is not limited to, toilets or urinals connected to permanent plumbing in buildings and other structures, portable toilets or urinals placed at temporary or remote locations, and toilet or urinals in vehicles such as buses, recreational motor homes, boats, ships, and aircraft. "Toilet/Urinal Care Product" does not include "Bathroom and Tile Cleaner" or "General Purpose Cleaner."

(133) "Type A Propellent" means a compressed gas such as CO_2, N_2, N_2O, or compressed air which is used as a propellent, and is either incorporated with the product or contained in a separate chamber within the product's packaging.

(134) "Type B Propellent" means any halocarbon which is used as a propellent including chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

(135) "Type C Propellent" means any propellent which is not a Type A or Type B propellent, including propane, isobutane, n-butane, and dimethyl ether (also known as dimethyl oxide).

(136) "Undercoating" means:

(A) for products manufactured before January 1, 2017: any aerosol product designed to impart a protective, nonpaint layer to the undercarriage, trunk interior, and/or firewall of motor vehicles to prevent the formation of rust or to deaden sound. "Undercoating" includes, but is not limited to, rubberized, mastic, or asphaltic products.

(B) for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2017: any aerosol product designed or labeled exclusively to impart a protective, nonpaint layer to the undercarriage, trunk interior, and/or firewall or other parts of motor vehicles to

prevent the formation of rust or to deaden sound. “Undercoating” includes, but is not limited to, rubberized, mastic, or asphaltic products. An aerosol product that may be used as an “Undercoating” but makes claims it may be used to provide a flexible or protective coating to non-vehicular surfaces is a “Flexible Coating” as defined in section 94521(a).

(137) “Usage Directions” means the text or graphics on the product's principal display panel, label, or accompanying literature which describes to the end user how and in what quantity the product is to be used.

(138) “Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)” means any compound containing at least one atom of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, and excluding the following:

(A) methane,
methylene chloride (dichloromethane),
1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform),
trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11),
dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12),
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113),
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114),
chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115),
chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22),
1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123),
1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b),
1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b),
2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124),
trifluoromethane (HFC-23),
1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134),
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a),
pentafluoroethane (HFC-125),
1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a),
1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a),
ethoxy-nonafluorobutane (HFE 7200),
trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (HFO-1234ze),
cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes,
the following classes of perfluorocarbons:

1. cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;
2. cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;
3. cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and
4. sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with the sulfur bonds to carbon and fluorine, and

(B) the following low-reactive organic compounds which have been exempted by the U.S. EPA:
acetone,
ethane,
methyl acetate,
parachlorobenzotrifluoride (1-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl benzene),
perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene).

(139) "VOC Content" means the total weight of VOC in a product expressed as a percentage of the product weight (exclusive of the container or packaging), as determined pursuant to sections 94515(a) and (b).

(140) "Waterproofer" means a nonaerosol product designed or labeled exclusively to repel water from fabric or leather substrates. "Waterproofer" does not include "Fabric Protectant." Any aerosol product that meets the definition of an "Aerosol Coating Product" as defined in section 94521(a) and is designed or labeled exclusively to repel water from fabric or leather substrates is a "Vinyl/Fabric/Leather/Plastic Coating" as defined in section 94521(a).

(141) "Wax" means a material or synthetic thermoplastic substance generally of high molecular weight hydrocarbons or high molecular weight esters of fatty acids or alcohols, except glycerol and high polymers (plastics). "Wax" includes, but is not limited to, substances derived from the secretions of plants and animals such as carnauba wax and beeswax, substances of a mineral origin such as ozocerite and paraffin, and synthetic polymers such as polyethylene.

(142) "Windshield Water Repellent" means a product designed or labeled exclusively to repel water from motor vehicle exterior automotive glass surfaces. "Windshield Water Repellent" does not include "Automotive Windshield Washer Fluid."

(143) "Wood Cleaner" means a product labeled to clean wooden materials including but not limited to decking, fences, flooring, logs, cabinetry, and furniture. "Wood Cleaner" does not include "Dusting Aid," General Purpose Cleaner," "Furniture Maintenance Product," "Floor Wax Stripper," "Floor Polish or Wax," or products designed and labeled exclusively to preserve or color wood.

(144) "Zinc-Rich Primer" means a coating that meets all the following specifications: (A) coating contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight of total solids; and (B) coating is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings; and (C) coating is intended for professional use only and labeled "For Professional Use Only;" "For Industrial Use Only;" "Not for residential use;" or "Not intended for residential use."

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 38501, 38510, 38560, 38560.5, 38562, 38580, 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 38501, 38510, 38560, 38560.5, 38562, 38580, 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

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§ 94509. Standards for Consumer Products.

(a) Except as provided in sections 94510 (Exemptions), 94511 (Innovative Products), 94514 (Variances), and 94540 through 94555 (Alternative Control Plan), title 17, California Code of Regulations, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for sale in California any consumer product which, at the time of sale or manufacture, contains volatile organic compounds in excess of the limits specified in the following Table of Standards after the specified effective dates.

Table of Standards
Percent Volatile Organic Compound by Weight

Product Category	***Effective Date*** [1]	***VOC Standard*** [2]
Adhesive*:		
[*See section 94510(i) for an exemption that applies to adhesives.]		
Aerosol**	1/1/95	75
Mist Spray Adhesive**	1/1/2002 1/1/2017	65 30
Web Spray Adhesive**	1/1/2002 1/1/2017	55 40
Special Purpose Spray Adhesive**:		
Automobile Headliner Adhesive	1/1/2002	65
Automotive Engine Compartment Adhesive	1/1/2002	70
Flexible Vinyl Adhesive	1/1/2002	70
Laminate Repair/Edgebanding Adhesive	1/1/2002	60
Mounting Adhesive	1/1/2002	70
Polyolefin Adhesive	1/1/2002	60
Polystyrene Foam Adhesive	1/1/2002	65
Screen Printing Adhesive	1/1/2017	55

[**See sections 94509(i), 94509(m)(1), 94509(n), 94512(d), and 94513(d) for additional requirements that apply to aerosol adhesive.]		
Construction, Panel, or Floor Covering Adhesive#	1/1/95 12/31/2002 12/31/2008	40 15 7
[#See section 94509(k) for the effective date of the VOC limit for certain types of Construction, Panel, or Floor Covering Adhesive, and subsection 94509(m)(1) for additional requirements that apply to Construction, Panel, or Floor Covering Adhesive.]		
Contact##	1/1/95	80
Contact Adhesive – General Purpose	12/31/2006	55
Contact Adhesive – Special Purpose	12/31/2006	80
[##See subsections 94509(m)(1) and section 94512(d) for additional requirements that apply to Contact Adhesive.]		
General Purpose	1/1/95	10
Adhesive Remover*:		
Floor or Wall Covering Adhesive Remover	12/31/2006	5
Gasket or Thread Locking Adhesive Remover	12/31/2006	50
General Purpose Adhesive Remover	12/31/2006	20
Specialty Adhesive Remover	12/31/2006	70
[*See subsections 94509(m)(1) and section 94512(d) for additional requirements that apply to Adhesive Remover.]		
Aerosol Cooking Spray	1/1/95	18
Air Freshener*:		
Double Phase Aerosol**	1/1/93 12/31/2004 12/31/2012	30 25 20
Single Phase Aerosol	1/1/93 1/1/96	70 30

Dual Purpose Air Freshener/Disinfectant aerosol	1/1/94	60
Liquid/pump spray	1/1/93	18
Solid/semisolid#	1/1/93	3
[*See sections 94510(f) for an exemption that applies to Air Freshener.] [**See section 94509(n) for additional requirements that apply to Double Phase Aerosol Air Freshener.] [#See subsections 94509(m)(2) and 94510(g)(2) for additional provisions that apply to Air Freshener (solid).]		
Anti-static Product: aerosol	12/31/2008	80
nonaerosol	12/31/2006	11
Astringent/Toner	12/31/2010	35
Automotive Rubbing or Polishing Compound all forms	1/1/2005	17
Automotive Wax/Polish/Sealant/Glaze: all other forms	1/1/2005	15
hard paste wax	1/1/2005	45
instant detailer	1/1/2001	3
Automotive Windshield Washer Fluid*: Type “A” areas	1/1/93 12/31/2008	35 25
Nontype “A” areas	1/1/93 12/31/2002	10 1
*See section 94508(a)(20), section 94509(b)(3), and section 94509(l) for provisions that apply to Automotive Windshield Washer Fluid.		

Bathroom and Tile Cleaner*: aerosol ---------- all other forms ---------- nonaerosol ========== [*See subsection 94509(m)(1) for additional requirements that apply to Bathroom and Tile Cleaner.]	 1/1/94 ---------- 1/1/94 ---------- 12/31/2008 ==========	 7 ---------- 5 ---------- 1 =========
Brake Cleaner* ========== [*See subsection 94509(m)(1) for additional requirements that apply to Brake Cleaner]	1/1/97 12/31/2002 12/31/2008 12/31/2010 ==========	50 45 20 10 =========
Bug and Tar Remover	1/1/2002	40
Carburetor or Fuel-injection Air Intake Cleaner * ========== [*See section 94509(k) for the effective date of the VOC limit and see subsection 94509(m)(1) for additional requirements that apply to Carburetor or Fuel-injection Air Intake Cleaner.]	1/1/95 12/31/2002 12/31/2008 12/31/2010 ==========	75 45 20 10 ==========
Carpet/Upholstery Cleaner*: aerosol ---------- nonaerosol (dilutable) ---------- nonaerosol (ready-to-use) ========== [*See subsection 94509(m)(1) for additional requirements that apply to Carpet/Upholstery Cleaner]	 1/1/2001 12/31/2010 ---------- 1/1/2001 ---------- 1/1/2001 12/31/2010 ==========	 7 5 ---------- 0.1 ---------- 3 1 ==========
Charcoal Lighter Material	See Section 94509(h)	

Disinfectant: aerosol ---------- nonaerosol	12/31/2008 ---------- 12/31/2008	70 ---------- 1
Dusting Aid: aerosol ---------- nonaerosol	1/1/95 1/1/97 12/31/2010 ---------- 1/1/95 12/31/2010	35 25 17 ---------- 7 3
Electrical Cleaner* ========== [*See subsections 94509(m)(1) and section 94512(d) for additional requirements that apply to Electrical Cleaner.]	12/31/2006 ==========	45 ==========
Electronic Cleaner* ========== [*See subsection 94509(m)(1) and section 94512(d) for additional requirements that apply to Electronic Cleaner.]	12/31/2007 ==========	75 ==========
Engine Degreaser*: ---------- aerosol ---------- nonaerosol ========== [*See subsection 94509(m)(1) for additional requirements that apply to Engine Degreaser]	1/1/93 1/1/96 ---------- 12/31/2004 12/31/2010 ---------- 12/31/2004 ==========	75 50 ---------- 35 10 ---------- 5 ==========
Fabric Protectant* aerosol ---------- nonaerosol ========== [*See subsection 94509(m)(1) for additional requirements that apply to Fabric Protectant]	1/1/95 1/1/97 ---------- 1/1/95 1/1/97 12/31/2010 ==========	75 60 ---------- 75 60 1 ==========

Fabric Refresher: aerosol	12/31/2006	15
nonaerosol	12/31/2006	6
Fabric Softener – Single Use Dryer Product	See Section 94509(o)	
Floor Maintenance Product	12/31/2010	1
Floor Polish or Wax: Resilient Flooring Material	1/1/94 12/31/2010	7 1
Nonresilient Flooring Material	1/1/94 12/31/2010	10 1
Wood Floor Wax	1/1/94 12/31/2010	90 70
Floor Wax Stripper: nonaerosol	See Section 94509(j)	
Footwear or Leather Care Product*: aerosol	12/31/2006	75
solid	12/31/2006	55
all other forms	12/31/2006	15
[*See subsection 94509(m)(1) for additional requirements that apply to Footwear or Leather Care Product.]		
Furniture Maintenance Product*: aerosol	1/1/94 12/31/2004 12/31/2013	25 17 12
all other forms (except solid/paste forms)	1/1/94	7
nonaerosol (except solid/paste forms)	12/31/2008	3
[*See section 94509(n) for additional requirements that apply to Furniture Maintenance Product.]		

General Purpose Cleaner*: aerosol and nonaerosol	1/1/94	10
aerosol	12/31/2008	8
nonaerosol	12/31/2004 12/31/2012	4 0.5
[*See subsections 94509(m)(1) and (m)(3) for additional requirements that apply to General Purpose Cleaner.]		
General Purpose Degreaser*: aerosol	1/1/2002 12/31/2008 12/31/2010	50 20 10
nonaerosol	12/31/2004 12/31/2012	4 0.5
[*See subsections 94509(m)(1) and (m)(3) for additional requirements that apply to General Purpose Degreaser.]		
Glass Cleaner*: aerosol	1/1/93 12/31/2012	12 10
nonaerosol	1/1/93 1/1/96 12/31/2004 12/31/2012	8 6 4 3
[*See subsection 94509(m)(3) for additional requirements that apply to nonaerosol Glass Cleaner]		
Graffiti Remover*: aerosol	12/31/2006	50
nonaerosol	12/31/2006	30
[*See subsection 94509(m)(1) for additional requirements that apply to Graffiti Remover.]		
Hair Mousse	1/1/94 12/31/2002	16 6
Hair Shine	1/1/2005	55

Hair Finishing Spray	1/1/93 6/1/99	80 55
Hair Styling Product: aerosol and pump spray ---------- all other forms	 12/31/2006 ---------- 12/31/2006	 6 ---------- 2
Heavy-duty Hand Cleaner or Soap* all forms nonaerosol ========== [*See subsection 94509(m)(3) for additional requirements that apply to nonaerosol Heavy-duty Hand Cleaner or Soap]	 1/1/2005 12/31/2013 ==========	 8 1 ==========
Insect Repellent: aerosol	 1/1/94	 65
Insecticide*: Crawling Bug Insecticide (all forms): ---------- aerosol ---------- Flea or Tick Insecticide ---------- Flying Bug Insecticide (all forms) **: ---------- aerosol ---------- Fogger ---------- Lawn or Garden Insecticide (all forms) ---------- nonaerosol ---------- Wasp or Hornet Insecticide** ========== [*See sections 94510(g)(1) and 94510(k) for exemptions that apply to certain insecticides.] [**See subsection 94509(n) for additional requirements that apply to Flying Bug and Wasp or Hornet Insecticide]	 1/1/95 1/1/98 ---------- 12/31/2004 ---------- 1/1/95 ---------- 1/1/95 ---------- 12/31/2003 12/31/2013 ---------- 1/1/95 ---------- 1/1/95 ---------- 12/31/2003 ---------- 1/1/2005 12/31/2013 ==========	 40 20 ---------- 15 ---------- 25 ---------- 35 ---------- 25 20 ---------- 45 ---------- 20 ---------- 3 ---------- 40 10 ==========

Laundry Prewash: aerosol/solid	1/1/94	22
all other forms	1/1/94	5
Laundry Starch/Sizing/Fabric Finish Product:	1/1/95 1/31/2008	5 4.5
Lubricant*		
[*See subsection 94509(m)(1), for additional requirements that apply to Lubricant products.]		
Anti-Seize Lubricant** aerosol	12/31/2013	40
nonaerosol	12/31/2013	3

Cutting or Tapping Oil**		
aerosol	12/31/2013	25
nonaerosol	12/31/2013	3
Gear, Chain, or Wire Lubricant**		
aerosol	12/31/2013	25
nonaerosol	12/31/2013	3
Multi-purpose Lubricant (excluding solid or semisolid products)[#]	1/1/2003 12/31/2013 12/31/2018	50 25 10
Penetrant[#+]	1/1/2003 12/31/2013	50 25
Rust Preventative or Rust Control Lubricant**		
aerosol	12/31/2013	25
nonaerosol	12/31/2013	3
Silicone-based Multi-purpose Lubricant (excluding solid or semisolid products)	1/1/2005	60
[**See subsection 94509(n) for additional requirements that apply to Anti-Seize Lubricant; Cutting or Tapping Oil; Gear, Chain, or Wire Lubricant; or Rust Preventative or Rust Control Lubricant products.] [#See subsection 94513(f) for additional requirements that apply to Multi-purpose Lubricant and Penetrant.] [+See subsection 94509(m)(7) for an exclusion that applies to certain Penetrant products.]		
Metal Polish or Cleanser*:	1/1/2005	30
aerosol	12/31/2012	15
nonaerosol	12/31/2012	3
[*See subsection 94509(m)(1) and subsection 94509(n) for additional requirements that apply to Metal Polish or Cleanser.]		

Motor Vehicle Wash nonaerosol	12/31/2010	0.2
Multi-purpose Solvent* aerosol - standard for all areas of the State	1/1/2016	10
nonaerosol - standards for the South Coast Air Quality Management District - standards for all other areas of the State	See section 94509(p)(4) 12/31/2010 12/31/2013	 30 3
[*See sections 94509(b)(1), (m)(1), (n), and (p); 94512(a)(1), (a)(4) and (e); 94513(g); and 94515(j) for additional requirements that apply to Multi-purpose Solvent.]		
Nail Polish Remover	1/1/94 1/1/96 12/31/2004 12/31/2007	85 75 0 1
Nonselective Terrestrial Herbicide: nonaerosol	1/1/2002	3
Odor Remover/Eliminator aerosol	12/31/2010	25
nonaerosol	12/31/2010	6
Oven or Grill Cleaner*: aerosol/pump spray aerosol	 1/1/93 1/1/93	 8 8
liquid	1/1/93	5
nonaerosol	12/31/2008 12/10/2011	1 4
[*See subsection 94509(q) for the effective date of the VOC limit and subsections 94509(m)(1) and (m)(3) for additional requirements that apply to Oven or Grill Cleaner.]		

Paint Remover or Stripper	1/1/2005	50
Paint Thinner* aerosol - standard for all areas of the State	1/1/2016	10
nonaerosol - standards for the South Coast Air Quality Management District - standards for all other areas of the State	See section 94509(p)(4) 12/31/2010 12/31/2013	 30 3
[*See sections 94509(b)(1), (m)(1), (n), and (p); 94512(a)(1), (a)(4) and (e); 94513(g); and 94515(j) for additional requirements that apply to Paint Thinner. See section 94510(m) for an exemption that applies to		
Personal Fragrance Product*: products with 20% or less fragrance	1/1/95 1/1/99	80 75
products with more than 20% fragrance	1/1/95 1/1/99	70 65
[*See sections 94510(h), 94510(j), and 94510(l) for exemptions and requirements that apply to Personal Fragrance Product.]		
Pressurized Gas Duster*	12/31/2010	1
[*See subsections 94509(m)(1), 94509(n) and 94510(c) for additional provisions that apply to Pressurized Gas Duster]		
Rubber /Vinyl Protectant: aerosol	1/1/2005	10
nonaerosol	1/1/2003	3

Sanitizer: aerosol ---------- nonaerosol	12/31/2008 ---------- 12/31/2008	70 ---------- 1
Sealant or Caulking Compound* all forms ---------- Chemically Curing nonaerosol ---------- Nonchemically Curing nonaerosol ========== [*See subsections 94509(m)(1) and section 94512(d) for additional requirements that apply to Sealant or Caulking Compound.]	12/31/2002 ---------- 12/31/2012 ---------- 12/31/2010 ==========	4 ---------- 3 ---------- 1.5 ==========
Shaving Cream	1/1/94	5
Shaving Gel	12/31/2006 12/31/2009	7 4
Spot Remover*: aerosol ---------- nonaerosol ========== [*See subsections 94509(m)(1) and 94509(n) for additional requirements that apply to Spot Remover.]	1/1/2001 12/31/2012 ---------- 1/1/2001 12/31/2012 ==========	25 15 ---------- 8 3 ==========
Temporary Hair Color: Aerosol	12/31/2010	55
Tire or Wheel Cleaner aerosol ---------- nonaerosol	12/31/2010 ---------- 12/31/2010	8 ---------- 2
Tire Sealant and Inflator	12/31/2002	20

Toilet/Urinal Care Product*: aerosol ---------- nonaerosol ========== [*See subsection 94509(m)(2) for additional requirements that apply to Toilet/Urinal Care Product.]	12/31/2006 ---------- 12/31/2006 ==========	10 ---------- 3 ==========
Undercoating: aerosol	1/1/2002	40
Windshield Water Repellent	12/31/2010	75
Wood Cleaner: aerosol ---------- nonaerosol	12/31/2006 ---------- 12/31/2006	17 ---------- 4

[1] See section 94509(d) for the effective date of the VOC standards for products registered under FIFRA, and section 94509(c) and (d) for the "sell-through" allowed for products manufactured prior to the effective date of standards.

[2] See section 94510(c) for an exemption that applies to fragrances in consumer products, and section 94510(d) for an exemption that applies to LVP-VOCs.

(b) *Products that are diluted prior to use*

(1) Except for "Multi-purpose Solvent" and "Paint Thinner" products manufactured after January 1, 2015, and "Automotive Windshield Washer Fluid (Dilutable)," for consumer products for which the label, packaging, or accompanying literature specifically states that the product should be diluted with water or non-VOC solvent prior to use, the limits specified in subsection (a) shall apply to the product only after the minimum recommended dilution has taken place. For purposes of this subsection (b), "minimum recommended dilution" shall not include recommendations for incidental use of a concentrated product to deal with limited special applications such as hard-to-remove soils or stains.

(2) For consumer products for which the label, packaging, or accompanying literature states that the product should be diluted with any VOC solvent prior to use, the limits specified in subsection (a) shall apply to the product only after the maximum recommended dilution has taken place.

(3) For "Automotive Windshield Washer Fluid~~s~~ (Dilutable)" for which the front panel of the product label specifically states that the product should be diluted (e.g. identified as a "concentrate") prior to use;

(A) the VOC limits specified in section 94509(a) shall apply to the product only after the minimum recommended dilution has taken place;

(B) for the purpose of complying with the VOC limits specified in section 94509(a), different dilution instructions for Type “A” areas and Nontype “A” areas of California may be specified on the product label if the dilution instructions meet the following criteria:

1. The instructions are readily visible, and

2. The instructions can be easily understood by the consumer, and

3. The instructions clearly specify the recommended dilution that applies in Type “A” areas and Nontype “A” areas of California, and

If the dilution instructions specified on the product label meet these criteria, the VOC limits specified in section 94509(a) shall apply to the product only after the minimum recommended dilution has taken place for the area in which the product is sold, supplied, or offered for sale.

(C) The dilution instructions on the product label may indicate that the consumer follow the dilution instructions for Type “A” areas if traveling during times when freezing temperatures are expected.

(4) For products sold in pump spray containers, the VOC limits specified in section 94509(a) shall apply to the product prior to any minimum recommended dilution.

(c) *Sell-through of products.*

(1) *Sell-through period*. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 94509(a), 94509(j), or 94509(o), a consumer product manufactured prior to each of the effective dates specified for that product in the Table of Standards may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to three years after each of the specified effective dates. This subsection (c) does not apply to:

(A) any consumer product that does not display on the product container or package the date on which the product was manufactured, or a code indicating such date, or

(B) any consumer product on which the manufacturer has used a code indicating the date of manufacture that is different than the code specified in section 94512(b)(2), but an explanation of the code has not been filed with the ARB Executive Officer by the deadlines specified in section 94512(c)(1) or section 94512(c)(2), or

(C) Solid “Air Fresheners” and “Toilet/Urinal Care Product” that contain para-dichlorobenzene; these products are subject to the one-year sell-through period specified in section 94509(m)(2).

(D) Products contained in multi-unit packages, as specified below:

1. Subsection (c)(1) does not apply to any individual consumer products unit contained within a multi-unit package that is produced or assembled after January 1, 2006, where the multi-unit package does not display the date(s) or date-code(s) of the individual product units, or display the date of assembly, such that the displayed information is not readily observable without irreversibly disassembling any portion of the container or packaging.

2. For the purposes of this section, “date of assembly” means the date that the individual product units are assembled into the finished multi-unit package.

3. For multi-unit packages that display the “date of assembly” instead of the date(s) or date-code(s) of the individual product units, the “date of assembly” shall be the “date of manufacture” for all of the product units contained within the multi-unit package. In other words, all of the product units shall be deemed to have been manufactured on the date these units are assembled into the multi-unit package, even if the individual product units show different date(s) or date-code(s).

(2) *Notification for products sold during the sell-through period.* Any person who sells or supplies a consumer product subject to the Table of Standards in section 94509 must notify the purchaser of the product in writing of the date on which the sell-through period for that product will end, provided, however, that this notification must be given only if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) the product is being sold or supplied to a distributor or retailer;

(B) the sell-through period for the product will expire 6 months or less from the date the product is sold or supplied;

(C) the product does not comply with the lowest VOC standard that applies on the date the sell-through period ends; and

(D) the product is subject to a VOC standard with an effective date on or after December 31, 2004.

(d) *Products registered under FIFRA.* For those consumer products that are registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, (FIFRA; 7 U.S.C. Section 136-136y), the effective date of the VOC standards specified in subsection (a) is one year after the date specified in the Table of Standards. For those consumer products that are registered under FIFRA, the

three year period provided in subsection (c) shall also begin one year after the date specified in the Table of Standards.

(e) *Products containing ozone-depleting compounds.* For any consumer product for which VOC standards are specified under subsection (a), no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for sale in California any consumer product which contains any of the following ozone-depleting compounds:

CFC-11 (trichlorofluoromethane),
CFC-12 (dichlorodifluoromethane),
CFC-113 (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane),
CFC-114 (1-chloro-1,1-difluoro-2-chloro-2,2-difluoroethane),
CFC-115 (chloropentafluoroethane), halon 1211 (bromochlorodifluoromethane), halon 1301 (bromotrifluoromethane), halon 2402 (dibromotetrafluoroethane),
HCFC-22 (chlorodifluoromethane),
HCFC-123 (2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane),
HCFC-124 (2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane),
HCFC-141b (1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane),
HCFC-142b (1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane), 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and carbon tetrachloride.

(f) The requirements of section 94509 (e) shall not apply to any existing product formulation that complies with the Table of Standards or any existing product formulation that is reformulated to meet the Table of Standards, provided the ozone depleting compound content of the reformulated product does not increase.

(g) The requirements of section 94509 (e) shall not apply to any ozone depleting compounds that may be present as impurities in a consumer product in an amount equal to or less than 0.01% by weight of the product.

(h) *Requirements for charcoal lighter materials.* The following requirements shall apply to all charcoal lighter material products as defined in section 94508(a):

(1) *Regulatory Standards*

(A) In all areas of California except the South Coast Air Quality Management District, no person shall sell, supply, or offer for sale after January 1, 1993 any charcoal lighter material product unless at the time of the transaction:

1. the manufacturer or distributor of the charcoal lighter material has been issued a currently effective certification pursuant to subsection (h)(2).

2. the charcoal lighter material meets the formulation criteria and other conditions specified in the applicable Executive Order issued pursuant to subsection (h)(2).

3. the product usage directions for the charcoal lighter material are the same as those provided to the Executive Officer pursuant to subsection (h)(2)(C).

(B) In the South Coast Air Quality Management District, the regulatory standards specified in subsection (h)(1)(A) shall be applicable upon the effective date of this subsection.

(2) *Certification Requirements*

(A) No charcoal lighter material formulation shall be certified under this subsection unless the applicant for certification demonstrates to the Executive Officer's satisfaction that the VOC emissions from the ignition of charcoal with the charcoal lighter material are less than or equal to 0.020 pound of VOC per start, using the procedures specified in the South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1174 Ignition Method Compliance Certification Protocol, dated February 27, 1991 (the “SCAQMD Rule 1174 Testing Protocol”). The provisions relating to LVP-VOC in sections 94508(a) and 94510(d) shall not apply to any charcoal lighter material subject to the requirements of sections 94509(a) and (h).

(B) The Executive Officer may approve alternative test procedures which are shown to provide equivalent results to those obtained using the SCAQMD Rule 1174 Testing Protocol.

(C) A manufacturer or distributor of charcoal lighter material may apply to the Executive Officer for certification of a charcoal lighter material formulation in accordance with this subsection (h)(2). The application shall be in writing and shall include, at a minimum, the following:

1. the results of testing conducted pursuant to the procedures specified in SCAQMD Rule 1174 Testing Protocol.

2. the exact text and/or graphics that will appear on the charcoal lighter material's principal display panel, label, and any accompanying literature. The provided material shall clearly show the usage directions for the product. These directions shall accurately reflect the quantity of charcoal lighter material per pound of charcoal that was used in the SCAQMD Rule 1174 Testing Protocol for that product, unless:

   i) the charcoal lighter material is intended to be used in fixed amounts independent of the amount of charcoal used, such as certain paraffin cubes, or

   ii) the charcoal lighter material is already incorporated into the charcoal, such as certain “bag light,” “instant light,” or “match light” products.

3. For a charcoal lighter material which meets the criteria specified in subsection (h)(2)(C)(2.)(i), the usage instructions provided to the Executive Officer shall accurately reflect the quantity of charcoal lighter material used in the SCAQMD Rule 1174 Testing Protocol for that product.

4. Any physical property data, formulation data, or other information required by the Executive Officer for use in determining when a product modification has occurred and for use in determining compliance with the conditions specified on the Executive Order issued pursuant to section (h)(2).

(D) Within 30 days of receipt of an application, the Executive Officer shall advise the applicant in writing either that it is complete or that specified additional information is required to make it complete. Within 30 days of receipt of additional information, the Executive Officer shall advise the applicant in writing either that the application is complete, or that specified additional information or testing is still required before it can be deemed complete.

(E) If the Executive Officer finds that an application meets the requirements of this subsection (h)(2), then he or she shall issue an Executive Order certifying the charcoal lighter material formulation and specifying such conditions as are necessary to insure that the requirements of this subsection (h) are met. The Executive Officer shall act on a complete application within 90 days after the application is deemed complete.

(3) *Notice of Modifications*

For any charcoal lighter material for which certification has been granted pursuant to subsection (h)(2), the applicant for certification shall notify the Executive Officer in writing within 30 days of: (i) any change in the usage directions, or (ii) any change in product formulation, test results, or any other information submitted pursuant to subsection (h)(2) which may result in VOC emissions greater than 0.020 pound of VOC per start.

(4) *Revocation of Certification*

If the Executive Officer determines that any certified charcoal lighter material formulation results in VOC emissions from the ignition of charcoal which are greater than 0.020 pound of VOC per start, as determined by the SCAQMD Rule 1174 Testing Protocol and the statistical analysis procedures contained therein, the Executive Officer shall revoke or modify the certification as is necessary to assure that the charcoal lighter material will result in VOC emissions of less than or equal to 0.020 pound of VOC per start. The Executive Officer shall not revoke or modify the prior certification without first

affording the applicant for the certification an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 1, Article 4 (commencing with section 60040), to determine if the certification should be modified or revoked.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection 94509(h), charcoal lighter material products manufactured prior to January 1, 1993, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until July 1, 1994, in all areas of California except the South Coast Air Quality Management District. Charcoal lighter material products subject to SCAQMD Rule 1174 and sold, supplied, or offered for sale in the South Coast Air Quality Management District shall meet the requirements of section 94509(h) upon the effective date of this subsection, regardless of the date on which the products were manufactured.

(i) *Requirements for aerosol adhesives* (as defined in sections 94508(a)(1).

(1) As specified in Health and Safety Code section 41712(h)(2), the standards for aerosol adhesives apply to all uses of aerosol adhesives, including consumer, industrial, and commercial uses. Except as otherwise provided in sections 94509(c), 94510, 94511, and 94514, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, use or manufacture for sale in California any aerosol adhesive which, at the time of sale, use, or manufacture, contains VOCs in excess of the specified standard.

(2)(A) In order to qualify as a “Special Purpose Spray Adhesive” the product must meet one or more of the definitions for “Special Purpose Spray Adhesive” specified in section 94508(a)(1), but if the product label indicates that the product is suitable for use on any substrate or application not listed in one of the definitions for “Special Purpose Spray Adhesive,” then the product shall be classified as either a “Web Spray Adhesive” or a “Mist Spray Adhesive.”

(B) If a product meets more than one of the definitions specified in section 94508(a)(1) for “Special Purpose Spray Adhesive,” and is not classified as a “Web Spray Adhesive” or “Mist Spray Adhesive” under subsection 94509(i)(2)(A), then the VOC limit for the product shall be the lowest applicable VOC limit specified in section 94509(a).

(3) All aerosol adhesives must comply with the labeling requirements specified in section 94512(d), and all manufacturers and responsible parties for aerosol adhesives must comply with the special reporting requirements specified in section 94513(d).

(j) *Requirements for floor Wax Strippers.* After an effective date of January 1, 2002, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacturer for use in California any floor wax stripper unless the following requirements are met:

(1) The label of each nonaerosol floor wax stripper must specify a dilution ratio for light or medium build-up of polish that results in an as-used VOC concentration of 3 percent by weight or less.

(2) If a nonaerosol floor wax stripper is also intended to be used for removal of heavy build-up of polish, the label of that floor wax stripper must specify a dilution ratio for heavy build-up of polish that results in an as-used VOC concentration of 12 percent by weight or less.

(3) The terms "light build-up," "medium build-up" or "heavy build-up" are not specifically required, as long as comparable terminology is used.

(k) *Effective dates of the VOC limits for "Carburetor or Fuel-injection Air Intake Cleaner" and "Construction, Panel, or Floor Covering Adhesives."* The definitions for the product categories of "Carburetor or Fuel-injection Air Intake Cleaners" and "Construction, Panel, or Floor Covering Adhesives" were modified as part of the "Mid-term Measures II" rulemaking action that was considered by the Board in October 1999. As a result of these modifications, certain types of consumer products were included in these definitions that had not previously been included. For those consumer products that were included in these definitions for the first time as a result of the "Mid-term Measures II" rulemaking action, the VOC limits (in section 94509(a)) applicable to these newly included products shall not become legally effective until December 31, 2002.

(l) *Automotive Windshield Washer Fluids.* The provisions of subsection 94509(b)(1) shall not apply to "Automotive Windshield Washer Fluid (Pre-Mixed)" as defined in section 94508(a).

(m) *Requirements limiting the use of specific toxic compounds in specific consumer products categories.*

(1) *Requirements for products listed in Table (m)(1).*

Except as provided below in sections 94509(m)(4), (m)(6), and (m)(7), after the applicable effective date specified in Table 94509(m)(1) for each product category, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use
in California any consumer product listed in Table 94509(m)(1) that contains any of the following compounds: methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, or trichloroethylene.

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Table
94509(m)(1)
Product Categories in which Use of Methylene Chloride, Perchloroethylene, and Trichloroethylene is Prohibited

Product Category	Effective Date	Sell-through Date
Adhesive:		
Aerosol		
• Mist Spray Adhesive	1/1/2002	1/1/2005
• Web Spray Adhesive	1/1/2002	1/1/2005
• Special Purpose Spray Adhesive		
• Automobile Headliner Adhesive	1/1/2002	1/1/2005
• Automotive Engine Compartment Adhesive	1/1/2002	1/1/2005
• Flexible Vinyl Adhesive	1/1/2002	1/1/2005
• Laminate Repair/Edgebanding Adhesive	1/1/2002	1/1/2005
• Mounting Adhesive	1/1/2002	1/1/2005
• Polyolefin Adhesive	1/1/2002	1/1/2005
• Polystyrene Foam Adhesive	1/1/2002	1/1/2005
• Screen Printing Adhesive	1/1/2017	1/1/2020
Construction, Panel or Floor Covering Adhesive	12/31/2008	12/31/2011
Contact Adhesive		
• Contact Adhesive – General Purpose	12/31/2005	12/31/2008
• Contact Adhesive – Special Purpose	12/31/2005	12/31/2008
Adhesive Remover • Floor or Wall Covering Adhesive Remover • Gasket or Thread Locking Adhesive Remover • General Purpose Adhesive Remover • Specialty Adhesive Remover	12/31/2006	12/31/2009
Automotive Consumer Products: See the Airborne Toxic Control Measure For Emissions Of Chlorinated Toxic Air Contaminants From Automotive Maintenance And Repair Activities, section 93111, title 17, California Code of Regulations for additional requirements that apply to the Automotive Consumer Products: Brake Cleaner, Carburetor or Fuel Injection Air Intake Cleaner, Engine Degreaser, and General Purpose Degreaser - intended for use in automotive maintenance or repair activities.		
Bathroom and Tile Cleaner	12/31/2008	12/31/2011
Carpet/Upholstery Cleaner	12/31/2010	12/31/2013
Electrical Cleaner	12/31/2006	12/31/2009
Electronic Cleaner	12/31/2005	12/31/2008

Electronic Cleaner labeled as energized electronic equipment use only	12/31/2008	12/31/2011
Fabric Protectant	12/31/2010	12/31/2013
Footwear or Leather Care Product	12/31/2005	12/31/2008
General Purpose Cleaner	12/31/2008	12/31/2011
General Purpose Degreaser	12/31/2005	12/31/2008
Graffiti Remover	12/31/2006	12/31/2009
Lubricant: • Anti-Seize Lubricant • Cutting or Tapping Oil • Gear, Chain, or Wire Lubricant • Multi-purpose Lubricant (excluding solid or semisolid products) • Penetrant [See subsection 94509(m)(7) for an exclusion that applies to certain Penetrant products.] • Rust Preventative or Rust Control Lubricant • Silicone-based Multi-purpose Lubricant (excluding solid or semisolid products)	 12/31/2013 12/31/2013 12/31/2013 12/31/2010 12/31/2010 12/31/2013 12/31/2012	 12/31/2016 12/31/2016 12/31/2016 12/31/2013 12/31/2013 12/31/2016 12/31/2015
Metal Polish or Cleanser	12/31/2012	12/31/2015
Multi-purpose Solvent • aerosol • nonaerosol	 1/1/2016 12/31/2010	 1/1/2019 12/31/2013
Oven or Grill Cleaner	12/31/2008	12/31/2011
Paint Thinner • aerosol • nonaerosol	 1/1/2016 12/31/2010	 1/1/2019 12/31/2013
Pressurized Gas Duster (Trichloroethylene is not prohibited)	12/31/2010	12/31/2011
Sealant or Caulking Compound	12/31/2010	12/31/2013
Single Purpose Cleaner	1/1/2017	1/2020
Single Purpose Degreaser	1/1/2017	1/1/2020
Spot Remover	12/31/2012	12/31/2015
Wasp or Hornet Insecticide	12/31/2013	12/31/2016

(2) *Requirements for products listed in Table (m)(2).*

Except as provided below in sections 94509(m)(4) after the applicable effective date specified in Table 94509(m)(2) for each product category, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in California any consumer product listed in Table 94509(m)(2) that contains para- dichlorobenzene.

Table
94509(m)(2)
Product Categories in which Use of Para-dichlorobenzene is Prohibited

Product Category	Effective Date	Sell-through Date
Air Freshener (solid)	12/31/2005	12/31/2006
Toilet/Urinal Care Products	12/31/2005	12/31/2006

(3) *Requirements for products listed in Table (m)(3).*

Except as provided below in sections 94509(m)(4) and (m)(6), after the applicable effective date specified in Table 94509(m)(3) for each product category, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in California any consumer product listed in Table 94509(m)(3) that contains an alkylphenol ethoxylate surfactant compound.

Table 94509(m)(3)
Product Categories in which Use of Alkylphenol Ethoxylate Surfactants is Prohibited

Product Category	Effective Date	Sell-through Date
General Purpose Cleaner (nonaerosol)	12/31/2012	12/31/2015
General Purpose Degreaser (nonaerosol)	12/31/2012	12/31/2015
Glass Cleaner (nonaerosol)	12/31/2012	12/31/2015
Heavy-duty Hand Cleaner or Soap (nonaerosol)	12/31/2013	12/31/2016
Oven or Grill Cleaner	12/31/2012	12/31/2015

(4) *Sell-through of Products*. Consumer products listed in Table 94509(m)(1), (m)(2), or (m)(3) that were manufactured before the specified effective date listed in Table 94509(m)(1), (m)(2), or (m)(3), may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until the corresponding “sell-through” date listed in Table 94509(m)(1), (m)(2), or (m)(3), so long as the product complies with the product dating requirements in section 94512(b).

(5) *Notification for products sold during the sell-through period.* Any person who sells or supplies a consumer product identified listed in section 94509(m)(1), (m)(2), or (m)(3) must notify the purchaser of the product of the sell-through period dates, provided, however, that this notification must be given only if both of the following conditions are met:

(A) the product is sold or supplied to a distributor or retailer; and

(B) the product is sold or supplied within 6 months of the specified effective date.

(6) *Impurities*. The requirements of section 94509(m)(1) and (m)(5) shall not apply to any consumer product listed in Table 94509(m)(1) containing methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, or trichloroethylene that is present as an impurity in a combined amount equal to or less than 0.01% by weight.

(7) The requirements of section 94509(m)(1) shall not apply to "Penetrant" products used on equipment when electrical current exists; residual electrical potential from a component exists; or an open flame exists, as long as the "Principal Display Panel" clearly displays the statement: "Nonflammable: For use on energized equipment only."

(n) *Requirements limiting the use of any chemical compound that has a Global Warming Potential (GWP) Value of 150 or greater.*

(1) *Requirements for products listed in Table (n)(1)*

Except as provided below in sections 94509(n)(2) and (n)(3), after the applicable effective date specified in Table 94509(n)(1), no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in California any consumer product listed in Table 94509(n)(1) that contains any chemical compound that has a GWP Value of 150 or greater.

Table 94509(n)(1)
Product Categories in which Use of Any Chemical Compound that has a Global Warming Potential (GWP) Value of 150 or Greater is Prohibited

Product Category	Effective Date	Sell-through Date
Aerosol Adhesive:		
• Mist Spray Adhesive	1/1/2017	1/1/2020
• Web Spray Adhesive	1/1/2017	1/1/2020
• Screen Printing Adhesive	1/1/2017	1/1/2020
Double Phase Aerosol Air Freshener	12/31/2012	12/31/2015
Flying Bug Insecticide	12/31/2013	12/31/2016
Furniture Maintenance Product	12/31/2013	12/31/2016
Lubricant:		
• Anti-Seize Lubricant	12/31/2013	12/31/2016
• Cutting or Tapping Oil	12/31/2013	12/31/2016
• Gear, Chain, or Wire Lubricant	12/31/2013	12/31/2016
• Rust Preventative or Rust Control Lubricant	12/31/2013	12/31/2016
Metal Polish or Cleanser	12/31/2012	12/31/2015

Multi-purpose Solvent • aerosol • nonaerosol	 1/1/2016 12/31/2010	 1/1/2019 12/31/2013
Paint Thinner • aerosol • nonaerosol	 1/1/2016 12/31/2010	 1/1/2019 12/31/2013
Pressurized Gas Duster	12/31/2010	12/31/2011
Spot Remover	12/31/2012	12/31/2015
Wasp or Hornet Insecticide	12/31/2013	12/31/2016

(2) *Sell-through of Products*. Consumer products listed in Table 94509(n)(1) that were manufactured before the specified effective date listed in Table 94509(n)(1), may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until the corresponding "sell-through" date listed in Table 94509(n)(1), so long as the product complies with the product dating requirements in section 94512(b).

(3) Notification for products sold during the sell-through period. Any person who sells or supplies a consumer product listed in section 94509(n)(1) must notify the purchaser of the product of the sell-through period dates, provided, however, that this notification must be given only if both of the following conditions are met:

(A) the product is sold or supplied to a distributor or retailer; and

(B) the product is sold or supplied within 6 months of the specified effective date.

(4) *Impurities*. The requirements of section 94509(n)(1), (n)(2), and (n)(3) shall not apply to any consumer product listed in Table 94509(n)(1) containing any chemical compound that is present as an impurity in a combined amount equal to or less than 0.1% by weight.

(o) *Requirements for Fabric Softener – Single Use Dryer Product.*

(1) Effective December 31, 2010, Fabric Softener – Single Use Dryer Product shall not contain more than 0.05 grams of VOC per use. Compliance with the VOC limit shall be determined per sheet, or equivalent delivery substrate, based on the minimum recommended use for a single drying cycle specified on the product packaging or label. In other words, if one sheet is the minimum recommended use for a single drying cycle, then the VOC limit applies per sheet. If two sheets are the minimum recommended use for a single drying cycle, then the VOC limit applies to the aggregate VOC content in two sheets. For purposes of this subsection, "minimum recommended use" shall not include recommendations for incidental use of additional sheets, or equivalent delivery substrate, for limited

applications such as for extra large or double loads of washable fabrics in large capacity clothes dryers.

(2) The provisions relating to fragrance in section 94510(c) shall not apply to Fabric Softener – Single Use Dryer Product subject to the requirements of this subsection 94509(o)(1).

(p) *Additional requirements for "Multi-purpose Solvent" and "Paint Thinner."*

(1) *Aromatic Compound Content.*

(A) *Nonaerosol "Multi-purpose Solvent" and "Paint Thinner" products.* Except as provided below in sections 94509(p)(2)(A), effective December 31, 2010, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in California a nonaerosol "Multi-purpose Solvent" or "Paint Thinner" product that contains greater than 1% "Aromatic Compound" content by weight.

(B) *Aerosol "Multi-purpose Solvent" and "Paint Thinner" products.* Except as provided below in sections 94509(p)(2)(B), effective January 1, 2016, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in California an aerosol "Multi-purpose Solvent" or "Paint Thinner" product that contains greater than 1% "Aromatic Compound" content by weight.

(2) *Sell-through of Products.*

(A) *Nonaerosol "Multi-purpose Solvent" and "Paint Thinner" products.* Nonaerosol "Multi-purpose Solvent" and "Paint Thinner" products that contain greater than 1% "Aromatic Compound" content by weight; and were manufactured before December 31, 2010, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until December 31, 2013, so long as these products comply with the product dating requirements in section 94512(b).

(B) *Aerosol "Multi-purpose Solvent" and "Paint Thinner" products.* Aerosol "Multi-purpose Solvent" and "Paint Thinner" products that contain greater than 1% "Aromatic Compound" content by weight; and were manufactured before January 1, 2016, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until January 1, 2019, so long as these products comply with the product dating requirements in section 94512(b).

(3) *Notification for products sold during the sell-through period.*

(A) *Nonaerosol "Multi-purpose Solvent" and "Paint Thinner" products.* Any person who sells or supplies a consumer product identified in section 94509(p)(2)(A) must notify the purchaser of the product in writing that the sell-through period for that product will end on December 31, 2013,

provided, however, this notification must be given only if both of the following conditions are met:

1. the product is sold or supplied to a distributor or retailer; and

2. the product is sold or supplied on or after June 30, 2013.

(B) *Aerosol "Multi-purpose Solvent" and "Paint Thinner" products.* Any person who sells or supplies a consumer product identified in section 94509(p)(2)(B) must notify the purchaser of the product in writing that the sell-through period for that product will end on January 1, 2019, provided, however, this notification must be given only if both of the following conditions are met:

1. the product is sold or supplied to a distributor or retailer; and

2. the product is sold or supplied on or after June 30, 2018.

(4) *Requirements for nonaerosol "Multi-purpose Solvent" and "Paint Thinner" products sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured for use in the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).*

(A) Nonaerosol products that are sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured for use in the SCAQMD that meet the definition of "Paint Thinner" or "Multi-purpose Solvent" do not meet the criteria for any other consumer product category and do not qualify under a definition of any other consumer product category that is defined in section 94508(a), regardless of any representation made that the product may be used as, or is suitable for use as another category of consumer product that is defined in section 94508(a).

(B) *Standards for nonaerosol "Multi-purpose Solvent" and "Paint Thinner" products sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured for use in the SCAQMD.*

1. Effective December 31, 2010, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in the SCAQMD any nonaerosol "Multi-purpose Solvent" or "Paint Thinner" product which, at the time of sale or manufacture, contains VOCs in excess of 30 percent by weight, as determined in accordance with procedures specified in section 94515(a) – (i) and as set forth in ARB Method 310, adopted September 25, 1997, and as last amended on August 1, 2014, which is incorporated herein by reference.

2. Effective December 31, 2013, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in the SCAQMD any nonaerosol "Multi-purpose Solvent" or "Paint Thinner" product which, at the time of

sale or manufacture, contains VOCs in excess of 3 percent by weight, as determined in accordance with procedures specified in section 94515(a) – (i) and as set forth in ARB Method 310, as last amended on August 1, 2014.

3. Effective January 1, 2015, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in the SCAQMD any nonaerosol “Multi-purpose Solvent” or “Paint Thinner” product that contains VOCs in excess of 25 grams per liter of material (g/L) or 0.21 pounds per gallon (lb/Gal), as determined in accordance with procedures specified in section 94515(j) and as set forth in ARB Method 310, as last amended on August 1, 2014. As specified in section 94515(j) and section 3.6 of ARB Method 310, determination of the LVP-VOC content does not apply because there is no LVP-VOC exemption for these products.

(C) The provisions in sections 94509(m)(1), 94509(n), 94509(p)(1), (2) and (3), 94512(a)(4), and 94512(e) shall apply to any nonaerosol “Multi-purpose Solvent” or “Paint Thinner” product sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured for use in the SCAQMD.

(D) *Sell-through of Products.*

Nonaerosol “Multi-purpose Solvent” or “Paint Thinner” products sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured for use in the SCAQMD that were manufactured before January 1, 2015, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until January 1, 2018, so long as these products comply with the product dating requirements in section 94512(b).

(E) *Notification for products sold during the sell-through period.*

Any person who sells or supplies a nonaerosol “Multi-purpose Solvent” or “Paint Thinner” product identified in section 94509(p)(4)(D) must notify the purchaser of the product in writing that the sell-through period for that product will end on January 1, 2018, provided, however, this notification must be given only if both of the following conditions are met:

1. the product is sold or supplied to a distributor or retailer; and

2. the product is sold or supplied on or after June 30, 2017.

(q) *Effective dates of the VOC limits for* "*Oven or Grill Cleaner.*" The definition for the "*Oven or Grill Cleaner*" product category was modified as part of a rulemaking action to amend the California Consumer Products Regulation that was considered by the Board in November 2010. As a result of this modification,

grill cleaning products were included in this definition that had not previously been included. For those grill cleaning products that were included in this definition for the first time as a result this rulemaking action, the VOC limits (in section 94509(a)) applicable to these newly included products shall not become legally effective until December 31, 2012.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 38500, 38501, 38510, 38560, 38560.5, 38562, 38580, 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, 39666 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 38505, 39002, 39600, 39650, 39655, 39656, 39658, 39659, 39666, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94510. Exemptions.

(a) This article shall not apply to any consumer product manufactured in California for shipment and use outside of California.

(b) The provisions of this article shall not apply to a manufacturer or distributor who sells, supplies, or offers for sale in California a consumer product that does not comply with the VOC standards specified in Section 94509, as long as the manufacturer or distributor can demonstrate both that the consumer product is intended for shipment and use outside of California, and that the manufacturer or distributor has taken reasonable prudent precautions to assure that the consumer product is not distributed to California. This subsection (b) does not apply to consumer products that are sold, supplied, or offered for sale by any person to retail outlets in California.

(c) Except for Pressurized Gas Duster, the VOC limits specified in Section 94509(a) shall not apply to fragrances up to a combined level of 2 percent by weight contained in any consumer product.

(d) The VOC limits specified in Section 94509(a) shall not apply to any LVP-VOC.

(e) The requirements of Section 94512(b) shall not apply to consumer products registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, (FIFRA; 7 U.S.C. Section 136-36y).

(f) The VOC limits specified in Section 94509(a) shall not apply to air fresheners that are comprised entirely of fragrance, less compounds not defined as VOCs under Section 94508 or exempted under Section 94510(d).

(g) The VOC limits specified in Section 94509(a) shall not apply to:

(1) insecticides containing at least 98% para-dichlorobenzene.

(2) Until December 30, 2006, the VOC limits specified in Section 94509(a) shall not apply to solid air fresheners containing at least 98% para-dichlorobenzene. On or after December 31, 2006, the provisions of section 94509(m)(2)apply to solid air fresheners containing para-dichlorobenzene.

(h) Except as specified in 94510(h)(3) below, the VOC limits specified in Section 94509(a) shall not apply to:

(1) existing personal fragrance products or personal fragrance products in development on or before April 1, 1992, provided that both (i) the registration data specified in section 94513 is submitted for every such product by the date specified in section 94513(a), or prior to July 1, 1993, whichever date occurs later, and (ii) such product is sold in California prior to January 1, 1994. For the purposes of this subsection, a product "in development" means:

(A) a product which a fragrance materials manufacturer is designing at the request of a personal fragrance product manufacturer, or

(B) a product which is the subject of a written marketing profile or other documentation authorizing the creation and marketing of the product.

(2) personal fragrance products in development may be registered to qualify for this exemption under hypothetical trade names or pseudonyms, provided that the actual trade name is supplied to the Executive Officer within 30 days of marketing such products, or January 1, 1994, whichever occurs first.

(3) Effective December 31, 2014, subsections 94510(h)(1) and 94510(h)(2) shall no longer apply to any "Personal Fragrance Product" that contains 20 percent or less fragrance. Products manufactured before December 31, 2014 may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until December 31, 2017, so long as the product complies with the product dating requirements in Section 94512(b).

(i) The VOC limits specified in Section 94509(a) shall not apply to adhesives sold in containers of 1 fluid ounce or less.

(j) The VOC limits specified in Section 94509(a) shall not apply to any VOC which is a fragrance in a personal fragrance product.

(k) The VOC limits specified in Section 94509(a) shall not apply to bait station insecticides. For the purpose of this section, bait station insecticides are containers enclosing an insecticidal bait that is not more than 0.5 ounce by weight, where the bait is designed to be ingested by insects and is composed of solid material feeding stimulants with less than 5 percent (%) active ingredients.

(l) Except as specified in 94510(l)(1), the 1/1/99 VOC limits specified in Section 94509(a) for personal fragrance products shall not apply to such products which have been sold in California prior to 1/1/99.

(1) On or after December 31, 2014, the 75 percent by weight VOC limit shall apply to any "Personal Fragrance Product" that contains 20 percent or less fragrance.

Products manufactured before December 31, 2014 may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until December 31, 2017, so long as the product complies with the product dating requirements in Section 94512(b).

(m) Until December 31, 2013, the VOC limits specified in Section 94509(a), and the prohibition of Aromatic Compounds listed in section 94509(p)(1), shall not apply to Paint Thinners that are packaged in containers with a capacity less than or equal to 8 fluid ounces.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94511. Innovative Products.

(a) The Executive Officer shall exempt a consumer product from the VOC limits specified in Section 94509(a) if a manufacturer demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that, due to some characteristic of the product formulation, design, delivery systems or other factors, the use of the product will result in less VOC emissions as compared to:

(1) the VOC emissions from a representative consumer product which complies with the VOC limits specified in Section 94509(a), or

(2) the calculated VOC emissions from a noncomplying representative product, if the product had been reformulated to comply with the VOC limits specified in section 94509(a). VOC emissions shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$E_R = E_{NC} \times VOC_{STD} \div VOC_{NC}$$

where:

E_R = The VOC emissions from the noncomplying representative product, had it been reformulated.

E_{NC} = The VOC emissions from the noncomplying representative product in its current formulation.

VOC_{STD} = the VOC limit specified in 94509(a).

VOC_{NC} = the VOC content of the noncomplying product in its current formulation.

If a manufacturer demonstrates that this equation yields inaccurate results due to some characteristic of the product formulation or other factors, an alternative

method which accurately calculates emissions may be used upon approval of the Executive Officer.

(b) For the purposes of this section, “representative consumer product” means a consumer product which meets all of the following criteria:

(1) the representative product shall be subject to the same VOC limit in Section 94509(a) as the innovative product.

(2) the representative product shall be of the same product form as the innovative product, unless the innovative product uses a new form which does not exist in the product category at the time the application is made.

(3) the representative product shall have at least similar efficacy as other consumer products in the same product category based on tests generally accepted for that product category by the consumer products industry.

(c) A manufacturer shall apply in writing to the Executive Officer for any exemption claimed under subsection (a). The application shall include the supporting documentation that demonstrates the reduction of emissions from the innovative product, including the actual physical test methods used to generate the data and, if necessary, the consumer testing undertaken to document product usage. In addition, the applicant must provide any information necessary to enable the Executive Officer to establish enforceable conditions for granting the exemption including the VOC content for the innovative product and test methods for determining the VOC content. All information submitted by a manufacturer pursuant to this section shall be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in Title17, California Code of Regulations, Sections 91000-91022.

(d) Within 30 days of receipt of the exemption application the Executive Officer shall determine whether an application is complete as provided in section 60030(a), Title 17, California Code of Regulations.

(e) Within 90 days after an application has been deemed complete, the Executive Officer shall determine whether, under what conditions, and to what extent, an exemption from the requirements of Section 94509(a) will be permitted. The applicant and the Executive Officer may mutually agree to a longer time period for reaching a decision, and additional supporting documentation may be submitted by the applicant before a decision has been reached. The Executive Officer shall notify the applicant of the decision in writing and specify such terms and conditions that are necessary to ensure that emissions from the product will meet the emissions reductions specified in subsection (a), and that such emissions reductions can be enforced.

(f) In granting an exemption for a product the Executive Officer shall establish conditions that are enforceable. These conditions shall include the VOC content of

the innovative product, dispensing rates, application rates, and any other parameters determined by the Executive Officer to be necessary. The Executive Officer shall also specify the test methods for determining conformance to the conditions established. The test methods shall include criteria for reproducibility, accuracy, and sampling and laboratory procedures.

(g) For any product for which an exemption has been granted pursuant to this section, the manufacturer shall notify the Executive Officer in writing within 30 days of any change in the product formulation or recommended product usage directions, and shall also notify the Executive Officer within 30 days if the manufacturer learns of any information which would alter the emissions estimates submitted to the Executive Officer in support of the exemption application.

(h) If the VOC limits specified in Section 94509(a) are lowered for a product category through any subsequent rulemaking, all innovative product exemptions granted for products in the product category, except as provided in this subsection (h), shall have no force and effect as of the effective date of the modified VOC standard. This subsection (h) shall not apply to those innovative products which have VOC emissions less than the applicable lowered VOC limit and for which a written notification of the product's emissions status versus the lowered VOC limit has been submitted to and approved by the Executive Officer at least 60 days before the effective date of such limits.

(i) If the Executive Officer believes that a consumer product for which an exemption has been granted no longer meets the criteria for an innovative product specified in subsection (a), the Executive Officer may modify or revoke the exemption as necessary to assure that the product will meet these criteria. The Executive Officer shall not modify or revoke an exemption without first affording the applicant an opportunity for a public hearing held in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 1, Article 4 (commencing with Section 60040), to determine if the exemption should be modified or revoked.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94512. Administrative Requirements.

(a) *Most Restrictive Limit*.

(1) Except as provided below in section 94512(a)(4), notwithstanding the definition of “product category” in Section 94508, if anywhere on the container or packaging of any consumer product manufactured on or after January 1, 2007, *or any FIFRA-registered insecticide manufactured on or after January 1, 2008,* or on any sticker or label affixed thereto, any representation is made that the product may be used as, or is suitable for use as a consumer product for which a lower VOC limit is

specified in Section 94509(a), then the lowest VOC limit shall apply. This requirement does not apply to general purpose cleaners and insecticide foggers.

(2) *Rule that applies when Product Category definitions exclude each other.* When determining the applicable VOC standard for a product that meets the definitions for both "Regulated Category A" and "Regulated Category B", in circumstances where the definition of "Regulated Category A" states that it excludes "Regulated Category B", and the definition of "Regulated Category B" states that it excludes "Regulated Category A," the product is subject to the VOC standard for whichever regulated category, "A" or "B," has the lower VOC standard.

For the purposes of this section, a "Regulated Category" means a category of consumer products that is both: (A) defined in section 94508(a), and (B) has a VOC standard specified in section 94509(a) for that product category.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 94512(a)(1) and (2), a product that makes ancillary disinfecting, sanitizing, or antimicrobial claims on the label is not subject to the VOC standards for "Disinfectant" or "Sanitizer" if the product is designed and labeled on the Principal Display Panel as a "Bathroom and Tile Cleaner," "Carpet/Upholstery Cleaner," "Fabric Refresher," "General Purpose Cleaner," "Glass Cleaner," "Metal Polish or Cleanser," or "Toilet/Urinal Care Product."

(4) Pursuant to section 94509(p)(4), the provisions of section 94512(a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) shall not apply to nonaerosol "Multi-purpose Solvent" or "Paint Thinner" product sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured for use in the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

(b) *Product Dating*

(1) Each manufacturer of a consumer product subject to Section 94509 shall clearly display on each consumer product container or package, the day, month, and year on which the product was manufactured, or a code indicating such date.

Codes that represent a sequential batch number, or that otherwise cannot be attributed to a specific day, month, and year, do not satisfy this requirement.

(2) A manufacturer who uses the following code to indicate the date of manufacture shall not be subject to the requirements of section 94512(c)(1), if the code is represented separately from other codes on the product container so that it is easily recognizable:

YY DDD = year year day day day

Where: "YY" = two digits representing the year in which the product was manufactured, and

"DDD" = three digits representing the day of the year on which the product was manufactured, with "001" representing the first day of the year, "002" representing the second day of the year, and so forth (i.e. the "Julian date").

(3) This date or code shall be displayed on each consumer product container or package no later than twelve months prior to the effective date of the applicable standard specified in Section 94509.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b)(5), for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2006, the date or code shall be displayed on the product container such that it is readily observable without irreversibly disassembling any portion of the product container or packaging. For the purposes of this subsection, information may be displayed on the bottom of a container as long as it is clearly legible without removing any product packaging.

(5) *Products Sold in Multi-unit Packages.*

(A) Products sold, supplied, or offered for sale in multi-unit packages are not required to comply with subsection (b)(4).

(B) If a multi-unit package does not comply with subsection (b)(4), the "sell-through" provisions of section 94509(c)(1) shall not apply to the individual product units contained within the multi-unit package. In other words, if any multi-unit package produced or assembled after January 1, 2006, does not display the date(s) or date-code(s) of the product units, such that the displayed information is readily observable without irreversibly disassembling any portion of the container or packaging, the individual product units shall be subject to the VOC standards in effect when the multi-unit package is sold, supplied, or offered for sale, regardless of the date on which the product units were manufactured.

(C) A multi-unit package may comply with subsection (b)(4) by displaying the date of assembly instead of the date(s) or date-code(s) of the individual product units, so long as the date of assembly is readily observable without irreversibly disassembling any portion of the container or packaging. The "date of assembly" means the date that the individual product units are assembled into the finished multi-unit package. If the date of assembly is displayed instead of the individual date(s) or date-code(s), the "date of assembly" shall be the "date of manufacture" for all of the product units contained within the multi-unit package. In other words, all of the product units shall be deemed to have been manufactured on the date these units are assembled into the multi-unit package, even if the individual product units

show different date(s) or date-code(s), and the "date of assembly" shall be "date of manufacture" of each product unit for the purposes of applying the "sell-through" provisions of section 94509(c).

(6) The requirements of this subsection (b) shall not apply to:

(A) personal fragrance products of 2 milliliters or less, which are offered to consumers free of charge for the purpose of sampling the product; or

(B) products containing no VOCs (as defined in section 94508), or containing VOCs at 0.10% by weight or less.

(c) *Additional Product Dating Requirements*

(1) If a manufacturer uses a code indicating the date of manufacture, for any consumer product subject to section 94509 an explanation of the code must be filed with the Executive Officer of the ARB no later than twelve months prior to the effective date of the applicable standard specified in section 94509. Thereafter, manufacturers using a code must file an explanation of the code with the Executive Officer on an annual basis, beginning in 2006.

The explanation of the code must be received by the Executive Officer on or before January 31st of each year, with the first explanation due on or before January 31, 2006.

(2) If a manufacturer changes any code indicating the date of manufacture for any consumer product subject to subsection (c)(1), an explanation of the modified code must be received by the Executive Officer before any products displaying the modified code are sold, supplied, or offered for sale in California.

(3) No person shall erase, alter, deface, or otherwise remove or make illegible any date or code indicating the date of manufacture from any regulated product container without the express authorization of the manufacturer.

(4) Codes indicating the date of manufacture are public information and may not be claimed as confidential.

(d) *Additional Labeling Requirements for Aerosol Adhesive, Adhesive Remover, Electronic Cleaner, Electrical Cleaner, Energized Electrical Cleaner, Contact Adhesive, and Sealant or Caulking Compound (nonaerosol).*

(1) In addition to the requirements specified in subsections (a), (b), and (c), both the manufacturer and responsible party for each aerosol adhesive, adhesive remover, electronic cleaner, electrical cleaner, energized electrical

cleaner, -contact adhesive product, and sealant or caulking compound (*nonaerosol*) subject to this article shall ensure that all products clearly display the following information on each product container which is manufactured on or after the effective date for the category specified in section 94509(a), except that for nonchemically curing sealant or caulking compound (nonaerosol), the effective date of this requirement is December 31, 2010, and for chemically curing sealant or caulking compound (nonaerosol), the effective date of this requirement is December 31, 2012:

(A) The product category as specified in section 94509(a) or an abbreviation of the category shall be displayed;

(B) 1. The applicable VOC standard for the product that is specified in section 94509(a), except for Energized Electrical Cleaner, expressed as a percentage by weight, shall be displayed unless the product is included in an alternative control plan approved by the Executive Officer, as provided in Article 4, Sections 94540-94555, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, and the product exceeds the applicable VOC standard;

2. If the product is included in an alternative control plan approved by the Executive Officer, and the product exceeds the applicable VOC standard specified in section 94509(a), the product shall be labeled with the term “ACP” or “ACP product;”

(C) If the product is classified as a special purpose spray adhesive, the applicable substrate and/or application or an abbreviation of the substrate/application that qualifies the product as special purpose shall be displayed;

(D) If the manufacturer or responsible party uses an abbreviation as allowed by this subsection 94512(d)(1)(A), an explanation of the abbreviation must be filed with the Executive Officer before the abbreviation is used.

(2) The information required in section 94512(d)(1), shall be displayed on the product container such that it is readily observable without removing or disassembling any portion of the product container or packaging. For the purposes of this subsection, information may be displayed on the bottom of a container as long as it is clearly legible without removing any product packaging.

(3) No person shall remove, alter, conceal, or deface the information required in section 94512(d)(1) prior to final sale of the product.

(e) *Additional Requirements for Multi-purpose Solvent and Paint Thinner*

The following requirements apply in addition to the requirements specified in section 94512(a), (b), and (c):

(1) Except as provided below in section 94512(e)(2), effective December 31, 2010, until December 31, 2017, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in California any "Flammable" or "Extremely Flammable" Multi-purpose Solvent or Paint Thinner named, on the Principal Display Panel as "Paint Thinner," "Multi-purpose Solvent," "Clean-up Solvent," or "Paint Clean-up."

(2) Section 94512(e)(1) does not apply to products that meet either of the following criteria:

(A) Products which include an attached "hang tag," sticker, or contrasting square or rectangular area on the Principal Display Panel that displays, at a minimum, the following statements in a font size as large as, or larger than, the "signal word" (i.e., "DANGER," "WARNING," or "CAUTION") as specified in title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, section 1500.121:

"Formulated to meet California VOC limits; see warnings on label; Vea las advertencias en la etiqueta, formulado complacientes con leyes de California" or

(B) Products where the Principal Display Panel displays, in both English and Spanish and a font size as large as, or larger than, the font size of all other words on the Principal Display Panel, excluding the company name, brand name, and logo, the common name of the chemical compound (e.g., "Acetone," "Methyl acetate," etc.) that results in the product meeting the criteria for "Flammable" or "Extremely Flammable."

(3) For the purposes of this subsection (e), a product is "Flammable" or Extremely Flammable" if it is labeled as "Flammable" or "Extremely Flammable" on the product container, or if the product meets the criteria for these terms specified in title16, Code of Federal Regulations, section 1500.3(c)(6).

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94513. Reporting Requirements.

(a) Upon 90 days written notice, the Executive Officer may require any responsible party to report information for any consumer product or products the Executive Officer may specify including, but not limited to, all or part of the information: specified in the following subsections (a)(1) through (a)(12). If the responsible party does not have or does not provide the information requested

by the Executive Officer, the Executive Officer may require the reporting of this information by the person that has the information, including, but not limited to, any formulator, manufacturer, supplier, parent company, private labeler, distributor, or repackager.

(1) the company name, address, telephone number, and designated contact person;

(2) any claim of confidentiality made pursuant to Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Section 91011;

(3) the product brand name for each consumer product and the product label;

(4) the product category to which the consumer product belongs;

(5) the applicable product form(s) listed separately;

(6) an identification of each product brand name and form as a “Household Product,” “I&I Product,” or both;

(7) separate California sales in pounds per year, to the nearest pound, and the method used to calculate California sales for each product form;

(8) for information submitted by multiple companies, an identification of each company which is submitting relevant data separate from that submitted by the responsible party. All information from all companies shall be submitted by the date specified in Section 94513(a);

(9) for each product brand name and form, the net percent by weight of the total product, less container and packaging, comprised of the following, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of a percent (0.1%):

(A) Total Table B Compounds
(B) Total LVP-VOCs that are not fragrances
(C) Total All Other Carbon-Containing Compounds that are not fragrances
(D) Total All Non-Carbon-Containing Compounds
(E) Total Fragrance
(F) For products containing greater than two percent by weight fragrance, but excluding “personal fragrance products”:
(i) the percent of fragrance that are LVP-VOCs, and
(ii) the percent of fragrance that are all other carbon-containing compounds
(G) For “personal fragrance products,” the density of the fragrance
(H) Total Para-dichlorobenzene

(10) for each product brand name and form, the identity, including the specific chemical name and associated Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) number, of the following:

(A) Each Table B Compound
(B) Each LVP-VOC that is not a fragrance

(11) if applicable, the weight percent comprised of propellant for each product;

(12) if applicable, an identification of the type of propellant (Type A, Type B, Type C, or a blend of the different types);

(b) In addition to the requirements of section 94513(a)(10), the responsible party shall report or shall arrange to have reported to the Executive Officer the net percent by weight of each ozone-depleting compound which is (1) listed in section 94509(e) and (2) contained in a product subject to reporting under section 94513(a) in any amount greater than 0.1 percent by weight.

(c) All information submitted by any person pursuant to Section 94513 shall be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Sections 91000-91022.

(d) *Special Reporting Requirements for Aerosol Adhesives*

On or before March 31, 2004, all responsible parties for aerosol adhesives shall report to the Executive Officer the following information for products sold or offered for sale in California:

(1) data regarding product sales and composition for the year 2003, including the information listed in Section 94513(a), and any other information that the Executive Officer may specify; and

(2) a written update of the research and development efforts undertaken to achieve VOC limits lower than the limits specified in section 94509(a). The written update must include detailed information about the raw materials (solvents, propellants, resins, and polymers) and hardware (valves, actuators, cans) used in product reformulation, the testing protocols used, the results of the testing, and the cost of reformulation efforts.

(3) On or before December 31, 2003, the Executive Officer shall notify responsible parties in writing that they are to submit aerosol adhesive product and research data by March 31, 2004.

(e) *Special Reporting Requirements for Consumer Products that Contain Perchloroethylene or Methylene Chloride*:

(1) The requirements of this subsection shall apply to all responsible parties for:

(A) consumer products that are subject to section 94509(a) and contain perchloroethylene or methylene chloride, and

(B) Energized Electrical Cleaners as defined in section 94508(a), that contain perchloroethylene or methylene chloride. For the purposes of this subsection, a product "contains perchloroethylene or methylene chloride" if the product contains 1.0 percent or more by weight (exclusive of the container or packaging) of either perchloroethylene or methylene chloride.

(2) For each consumer product that contains perchloroethylene or methylene chloride, the responsible party shall report the following information for products sold in California during each calendar year, beginning with the year 2000, and ending with the year 2010.

(A) the product brand name and a copy of the product label with legible usage instructions;

(B) the product category to which the consumer product belongs;

(C) the applicable product form(s) (listed separately);

(D) for each product form listed in (C), the total sales in California during the calendar year to the nearest pound (exclusive of the container or packaging), and the method used for calculating the California sales;

(E) the weight percent, to the nearest 0.10 percent, of perchloroethylene and methylene chloride in the consumer product.

(3) The information specified in subsection 94513(e)(2) shall be reported for each calendar year by March 1 of the following year. The first report shall be due on March 1, 2001, for calendar year 2000. A new report is due on March 1 of each year thereafter, until March 1, 2011, when the last report is due.

(4) Upon request, the Executive Officer shall make the perchloroethylene information submitted pursuant to this subsection available to publicly owned treatment works in California, in accordance with the procedures for handling of confidential information specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, sections 91000-91022.

(A) On or before July 1, 2002, the Executive Officer shall evaluate the information, along with data on influent and effluent levels of

perchloroethylene as reported by publicly-owned treatment works personnel and any other relevant information, to determine if it is likely that publicly-owned treatment works are experiencing increased levels of perchloroethylene, relative to 1996 levels, that can be attributed to consumer products which contain perchloroethylene.

(B) If the Executive Officer determines that it is likely that increased perchloroethylene levels at the publicly-owned treatment works are caused by increased levels of perchloroethylene in consumer products subject to this regulation, then the Executive Officer shall, in conjunction with the publicly-owned treatment works and other appropriate parties, implement measures which are feasible, appropriate, and necessary for reducing perchloroethylene levels at the publicly-owned treatment works.

(f) Special Reporting Requirements for Multi-purpose Lubricant and Penetrant products.

(1) On or before March 31, 2012, all responsible parties for Multi-purpose Lubricant and Penetrant products shall report to the Executive Officer the following information for products sold or offered for sale in California:

(A) data regarding product sales and composition for the year 2011, including the information listed in section 94513(a), the entire product label; and

(B) a written update of the research and development efforts undertaken to achieve the 25 percent VOC limits specified in section 94509(a). The written update must include detailed information about the raw materials evaluated for use, maximum incremental reactivity (MIR) values for any VOC or LVP- VOC used or evaluated, the function of the raw material evaluated, hardware used in product reformulation, the testing protocols used, the results of the testing, and the cost of reformulation efforts.

(2) On or before March 31, 2017, all responsible parties for Multi-purpose Lubricant products shall report to the Executive Officer the following information for products sold or offered for sale in California:

(A) data regarding product sales and composition for the year 2016, including the information listed in section 94513(a), the entire product label; and

(B) a written update of the research and development efforts undertaken to achieve the 10 percent VOC limit specified in section 94509(a). The written update must include detailed information about the raw materials evaluated for use, MIR values for any VOC or LVP-VOC used or evaluated, the function of the raw material evaluated, hardware used in

product reformulation, the testing protocols used, the results of the testing, and the cost of reformulation efforts.

(g) *Special Reporting Requirements for Multi-purpose Solvent and Paint Thinner products*

(1) On or before June 30, 2012, all responsible parties for Multi-purpose Solvent and Paint Thinner products shall report to the Executive Officer the following information for products sold or offered for sale in California:

(A) data regarding product sales and composition for the year 2011, including the information listed in section 94513(a), and the entire product label; and

(B) a written update of the research and development efforts undertaken to achieve the 3 percent VOC limits specified in section 94509(a). The written update must include detailed information about the raw materials evaluated for use; maximum incremental reactivity (MIR) values for any VOC or LVP-VOC used or evaluated; the function of the raw material evaluated; the testing protocols used; the results of the testing; and the cost of reformulation efforts.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94514. Variances.

(a) *Applications for variances.* Any person who cannot comply with the requirements set forth in Section 94509, because of extraordinary reasons beyond the person's reasonable control may apply in writing to the Executive Officer for a variance. The variance application shall set forth:

(1) the specific grounds upon which the variance is sought;

(2) the proposed date(s) by which compliance with the provisions of Section 94509 will be achieved;

(3) a compliance report reasonably detailing the method(s) by which compliance will be achieved, and

(4) for applicants requesting a variance from the June 1, 1999, 55 percent VOC standard for hairspray products, the variance application shall also include a plan describing how the applicant will mitigate the excess VOC emissions that would be emitted during the period of the variance.

(b) *Notices and public hearings for variances.* Upon receipt of a variance application containing the information required in subsection (a), the Executive Officer shall hold a public hearing to determine whether, under what conditions, and to what extent, a variance from the requirements in Section 94509 is necessary and will be permitted. A hearing shall be initiated no later than 75 days after receipt of a variance application. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be sent to the applicant by certified mail not less than 30 days prior to the hearing. Notice of the hearing shall also be submitted for publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register and sent to every person who requests such notice, not less than 30 days prior to the hearing. The notice shall state that the parties may, but need not be, represented by counsel at the hearing. At least 30 days prior to the hearing, the variance application shall be made available to the public for inspection. Interested members of the public shall be allowed a reasonable opportunity to testify at the hearing and their testimony shall be considered.

(c) *Treatment of confidential information.* Information submitted to the Executive Officer by a variance applicant 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. The Executive Officer may consider such confidential information in reaching a decision on a variance application.

(d) *Necessary findings for granting variances.* No variance shall be granted unless all of the following findings are made:

(1) that, because of reasons beyond the reasonable control of the applicant, requiring compliance with Section 94509 would result in extraordinary economic hardship.

(2) that the public interest in mitigating the extraordinary hardship to the applicant by issuing the variance outweighs the public interest in avoiding any increased emissions of air contaminants which would result from issuing the variance.

(3) that the compliance report proposed by the applicant can reasonably be reasonably be implemented, and will achieve compliance as expeditiously as possible.

(e) *Variance orders.* Any variance order shall specify a final compliance date by which the requirements of Section 94509 will be achieved. Any variance order shall contain a condition that specifies increments of progress necessary to assure timely compliance, and such other conditions that the Executive Officer, in consideration of the testimony received at the hearing, finds necessary to carry out the purposes of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.

(f) *Situations in which variances shall cease to be effective.* A variance shall cease to be effective upon failure of the party to whom the variance was granted to comply with any term or condition of the variance.

(g) *Modification and revocation of variances.* Upon the application of any person, the Executive Officer may review, and for good cause, modify or revoke a variance from requirements of Section 94509 after holding a public hearing in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b).

(h) *Special conditions in variance orders for hairspray products.*

In imposing conditions in variance orders granted from the June 1, 1999, 55 percent VOC standard for hairspray products, the Executive Officer, in addition to any other conditions that may be imposed, shall require the applicant to mitigate the excess VOC emissions that would be emitted during the period of the variance. If this mitigation requirement would result in an extraordinary economic hardship to the applicant, or if other good cause exists, the Executive Officer may waive all or part of this requirement.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94515. Test Methods.

(a)(1) *VOC and GWP compound content determination using ARB Method 310*. Testing to determine compliance with the requirements of this article, shall be performed using Air Resources Board Method 310, Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Consumer Products and Reactive Organic Compounds (ROC) in Aerosol Coating Products, adopted September 25, 1997 and as last amended on August 1, 2014, which is incorporated herein by reference. Alternative methods which are shown to accurately determine the concentration of VOCs in a subject product or its emissions may be used upon approval of the Executive Officer.

(2) In sections 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7 of Air Resources Board (ARB) Method 310, a process is specified for the “Initial Determination of VOC Content” and the “Final Determination of VOC Content”. This process is an integral part of testing procedure set forth in ARB Method 310, and is reproduced below:

Sections 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7 of Air Resources Board Method 310

3.5 *Initial Determination of VOC Content.* The Executive Officer will determine the VOC content pursuant to sections 3.2 and 3.3. Only those components with concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1 percent by weight will be reported.

3.5.1 Using the appropriate formula specified in section 4.0, the Executive Officer will make an initial determination of whether the product meets the applicable VOC standards specified in ARB regulations. If initial results show that the product does not meet the applicable VOC standards, the Executive Officer may perform additional testing to confirm the initial results.

3.5.2 If the results obtained under section 3.5.1 show that the product does not meet the applicable VOC standards, the Executive Officer will request the product manufacturer or responsible party to supply product formulation data. The manufacturer or responsible party shall supply the requested information. Information submitted to the ARB Executive Officer may be claimed as confidential; such information will be handled in accordance with the confidentiality procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, sections 91000 to 91022.

3.5.3 If the information supplied by the manufacturer or responsible party shows that the product does not meet the applicable VOC standards, then the Executive Officer will take appropriate enforcement action.

3.5.4 If the manufacturer or responsible party fails to provide formulation data as specified in section 3.5.2, the initial determination of VOC content under this section 3.5 shall determine if the product is in compliance with the applicable VOC standards. This determination may be used to establish a violation of ARB regulations.

3.6 Determination of the LVP-VOC status of compounds and mixtures. This section does not apply to antiperspirant and deodorants or aerosol coating products. Effective January 1, 2015, this section also does not apply to nonaerosol “Multi-purpose Solvent” and “Paint Thinner” products sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured for use in the South Coast Air Quality Management District. There is no LVP-VOC exemption for these products.

3.6.1 Formulation data. If the vapor pressure is unknown, the following ASTM methods, which are incorporated by reference herein, may be used to determine the LVP-VOC status of compounds and mixtures: ASTM D 86-01 (Aug. 10, 2001), ASTM D 850-00 (Dec. 10, 2000), ASTM D 1078-01 (June 10, 2001), ASTM D 2879-97 (April 10, 1997), ASTM D 2887-01 (May 10, 2001) and ASTM E 1719-97 (March 10, 1997).

3.6.2 LVP-VOC status of “compounds” or “mixtures.” The Executive Officer will test a sample of the LVP-VOC used in the product formulation to determine the boiling point for a compound or for a mixture. If the boiling point exceeds 216°C, the compound or mixture is an LVP-VOC. If the boiling point is less than 216°C, then the weight percent of the

mixture which boils above 216°C is an LVP-VOC. The Executive Officer will use the nearest 5 percent distillation cut that is greater than 216°C as determined under 3.6.1 to determine the percentage of the mixture qualifying as an LVP-VOC.

3.7 *Final Determination of VOC Content*. If a product's compliance status is not satisfactorily resolved under sections 3.5 and 3.6, the Executive Officer will conduct further analyses and testing as necessary to verify the formulation data.

3.7.1 If the accuracy of the supplied formulation data is verified and the product sample is determined to meet the applicable VOC standards, then no enforcement action for violation of the VOC standards will be taken.

3.7.2 If the Executive Officer is unable to verify the accuracy of the supplied formulation data, then the Executive Officer will request the product manufacturer or responsible party to supply information to explain the discrepancy.

3.7.3 If there exists a discrepancy that cannot be resolved between the results of Method 310 and the supplied formulation data, then the results of Method 310 shall take precedence over the supplied formulation data. The results of Method 310 shall then determine if the product is in compliance with the applicable VOC standards, and may be used to establish a violation of ARB regulations.

(b) VOC content determinations using product formulation and records. Testing to determine compliance with the requirements of this article may also be demonstrated through calculation of the VOC content from records of the amounts of constituents used to make the product pursuant to the following criteria:

(1) Compliance determination*s* based on these records may not be used unless the manufacturer of a consumer product keeps accurate records for each day of production of the amount and chemical composition of the individual product constituents. These records must be kept for at least three years.

(2) For the purposes of this section 94515(b), the VOC content shall be calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Content} = \frac{B - C}{A} \times 100$$

where,

A = total net weight of unit (excluding container and packaging)

B = total weight of all VOCs, as defined in Section 94508(a), per unit

C = total weight of VOCs exempted under Section 94510, per unit

(3) If product records appear to demonstrate compliance with the VOC limits, but these records are contradicted by product testing performed using ARB Method 310, the results of ARB Method 310 shall take precedence over the product records and may be used to establish a violation of the requirements of this article.

(c) *Aromatic Compound content determination for Multi-purpose Solvent or Paint Thinner using ARB Method 310*. Testing to determine compliance with the requirements of section 94509(p)(1), shall be performed using Air Resources Board Method 310, Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Consumer Products and Reactive Organic Compounds (ROC) in Aerosol Coating Products, adopted September 25, 1997 and as last amended on August 1, 2014, which is incorporated by reference herein. Alternative test methods that are demonstrated to be equally or more accurate than ARB Method 310 in determining the Aromatic Compound content in a product or its emissions may be used upon the written approval of the Executive Officer.

(d) *Aromatic Compound content determinations for Multi-purpose Solvent or Paint Thinner using product formulation and records*. Testing to determine compliance with the requirements of section 94509(p)(1), may also be demonstrated through calculation of Aromatic Compound content from records of the amounts of constituents used to make the product pursuant to the following criteria:

(1) Compliance determination*s* based on these records may not be used unless the manufacturer of a Multi-purpose Solvent or Paint Thinner keeps accurate records for each day of production of the amount and chemical composition of the individual product constituents. These records must be kept for at least three years.

(2) For the purposes of this section 94515(d), the Aromatic Compound content shall be calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{Aromatic Compound Content} = \frac{E}{D} \times 100$$

where,

D = total net weight of unit (excluding container and packaging)

E = total weight of all Aromatic Compounds, as defined in Section 94508(a), per unit

(3) If product records appear to demonstrate compliance with the Aromatic Compound limit, but these records are contradicted by product testing performed using ARB Method 310, the results of ARB Method 310 shall take precedence over the product records and may be used to establish a violation of the requirements of this article.

(e) Determination of liquid or solid. Testing to determine whether a product is a liquid or solid shall be performed using ASTM D4359-90 (May 25, 1990), which is incorporated by reference herein.

(f) Compliance determinations for charcoal lighter material products. Testing to determine compliance with the certification requirements for charcoal lighter material shall be performed using the procedures specified in the South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1174 Ignition Method Compliance Certification Protocol (February 28, 1991), which is incorporated by reference herein.

(g) Testing to determine distillation points of petroleum distillate-based charcoal lighter materials shall be performed using ASTM D86-01 (Aug. 10, 2001), which is incorporated by reference herein.

(h) Fragrance content determinations for personal fragrance products. Testing to determine the percent by weight of fragrance in personal fragrance products shall be performed according to the Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC) Official Method of Analysis No. 932.11, 1990, “Essential Oil in Flavor Extracts and Toilet Preparations, Babcock Method” (AOAC Official Methods of Analysis, 15th Edition, 1990), which is incorporated by reference herein.

(i) No person shall create, alter, falsify, or otherwise modify records in such a way that the records do not accurately reflect the constituents used to manufacture a product, the chemical composition of the individual product, and any other test, processes, or records used in connection with product manufacture.

(j) Effective January 1, 2015, testing to determine compliance with 25 g/L or 0.21 lb/gal VOC standard for nonaerosol “Multi-purpose Solvent” and “Paint Thinner” products sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured for use in the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) shall be determined using ARB Method 310, with final VOC content determined as set forth in section 4.2.4, adopted September 25, 1997, and as last amended on August 1, 2014, which is incorporated herein by reference. As specified in section 3.6 of Method 310, and as reproduced in section 94515(a)(2), determination of LVP-VOC status does not apply because there is no LVP-VOC exemption for these products. Section 4.2.4 is reproduced below:

4.2.4 Effective January 1, 2015, for nonaerosol “Multi-purpose Solvent” and “Paint Thinner” products sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured for use in the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD),

grams of VOC per liter of material (g/L) shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{g/L VOC} = \frac{WM \times (TV - H - EL)}{VM}$$

Where:

WM = weight of the material in grams.

VM = volume of the material in liters.

TV = weight fraction of total volatile material.

H = weight fraction of water.

EL = weight fraction of exempt compounds including the weight fraction of methyl esters with 17 or more carbon atoms in the total volatile material.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39607, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 39607, 40000, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94516. Severability.

Each part of this article shall be deemed severable, and in the event that any part of this article is held to be invalid, the remainder of this article shall continue in full force and effect.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94517. Federal Enforceability.

For purposes of federal enforceability of this article, the Environmental Protection Agency is not subject to approval determinations made by the Executive Officer under Sections 94511, 94514, and 94515. Within 180 days of a request from a person who has been granted an exemption or variance under Section 94511 or 94514, an exemption or variance meeting the requirements of the Clean Air Act shall be submitted by the Executive Officer to the Environmental Protection Agency for inclusion in the applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 110 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C., Section 7410. Prior to submitting an exemption granted under Section 94511 as a revision to the applicable implementation plan, the Executive Officer shall hold a public hearing on the proposed exemption. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be sent to the applicant by certified mail not less than 30 days prior to the hearing. Notice of the hearing

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shall also be submitted for publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register and sent to the Environmental Protection Agency, every person who requests such notice, and to any person or group of persons whom the Executive Officer believes may be interested in the application. Within 30 days of the hearing the Executive Officer shall notify the applicant of the decision in writing as provided in Section 94511(f). The decision may approve, disapprove, or modify an exemption previously granted pursuant to Section 94511.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601, 39602, and 41712, Health and Safety code.
Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 39602, 40000, and 41712, Health and Safety Code

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REGULATION FOR REDUCING THE OZONE FORMED FROM AEROSOL COATING PRODUCT EMISSIONS

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Regulation for Reducing the Ozone Formed from Aerosol Coating Product Emissions

SUBCHAPTER 8.5. CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Article 3. Aerosol Coating Products

§ 94520. Applicability.

This article shall apply to any person who sells, supplies, offers for sale, applies, or manufactures any aerosol coating product~~s~~ for use in the State of California, except as provided in section 94523. This means that any aerosol coating product sold, supplied, offered for sale, applied, or manufactured for sale in California must comply with the provisions of this article unless specifically exempted as set forth in section 94523.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94521. Definitions.

(a) For the purpose of this article, the following definitions apply:

(1) “Adhesive” means a product used to bond one surface to another by attachment.

(2) “Aerosol Coating Product” means a pressurized coating product containing ”Pigment” or ”Resin” that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable aerosol container for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marking applications. An “Aerosol Coating Product” may include other “Coating Solid” ingredients. “Aerosol Coating Product” does not include products subject to the Consumer Products Regulation, sections 94507-94517 or the Antiperspirants and Deodorants Regulation, sections 94500-94506.5.

(3) “Antimicrobial Compound” means any ingredient added to an “Aerosol Coating Product” exclusively to prevent microbial growth or product spoilage.

(4) “Anti-Static Product” means a product that is designed and labeled to eliminate, prevent, or inhibit the accumulation of static electricity.

(5) “Art Fixative or Sealant” means a clear “Aerosol Coating Product,” including art varnish, workable art fixative, and ceramic coating, which is designed and labeled exclusively for application to paintings, pencil, chalk, or pastel drawings, ceramic art pieces, or other closely related art uses, in order to provide a final protective coating or to fix preliminary stages of artwork while providing a workable surface for subsequent revisions.

(6) “ASTM” means ASTM International.

(7) “Auto Body Primer” means an “Aerosol Coating Product” designed and labeled exclusively to be applied to a vehicle body substrate to provide corrosion resistance or to build a repair area to a condition in which, after drying, can be sanded to a smooth surface.

(8) “Automotive Bumper and Trim Product” means an “Aerosol Coating Product,” including adhesion promoters and chip sealants, designed and labeled exclusively to repair and refinish automotive bumpers and automotive plastic trim parts.

(9) “Aviation Propeller Coating” means an “Aerosol Coating Product” designed and labeled exclusively to provide abrasion resistance and corrosion protection for aircraft propellers.

(10) “Aviation or Marine Primer” means an “Aerosol Coating Product” designed and labeled exclusively to meet federal specification TT-P-1757.

(11) “Base Reactive Organic Gas Mixture” (Base ROG Mixture) means the mixture of reactive organic gases utilized in deriving the MIR scale.

(12) “Belt Dressing” means a product applied to vehicular fan belts, water pump belting, power transmission belting, or industrial and farm machinery belting to prevent slipping, or to extend belt life.

(13) “Cleaner” means a product designed and labeled primarily to remove soil or other contaminants from surfaces.

(14) “Clear Coating” means an “Aerosol Coating Product” which is colorless or transparent, containing resins but no pigments except flatting agents, and is designed and labeled to form a transparent or translucent solid film.

(15) “Coating” means a material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes.

(16) “Coating Solids” means any nonvolatile ingredient of an “Aerosol Coating Product.”

(17) “Commercial Application” means the use of an “Aerosol Coating Product” in the production of goods, or the providing of services for profit, including touch-up and repair.

(18) “Corrosion Resistant Brass, Bronze, or Copper Coating” means a clear “Aerosol Coating Product” designed and labeled exclusively to prevent tarnish and corrosion of uncoated brass, bronze, or copper metal surfaces.

(19) “Distributor” means any person to whom an “Aerosol Coating Product” is sold or supplied for the purposes of resale or distribution in commerce, except that manufacturers, retailers, and consumers are not distributors.

(20) “Dye” means a product containing no resins which is used to color a surface or object without building a film.

(21) “Electrical/Electronic/Conformal Coating” means an “Aerosol Coating Product” designed and labeled exclusively to coat electrical or electronic components or devices.

(22) “Engine Coating” means an “Aerosol Coating Product” designed and labeled exclusively to coat engines and their components.

(23) “Exact Match Finish” means an “Aerosol Coating Product” which meets all of the following criteria: (A) the product is labeled with the manufacturer's name for which they were formulated; and (B) the product is labeled with one of the following: (1.) the original equipment manufacturer's (O.E.M.) color code number; (2.) the color name; or (3.) other designation identifying the specific O.E.M. color to the purchaser.

(24) “Exact Match Finish, Automotive” means an “Aerosol Coating Product” which meets the definition of “Exact Match Finish” and is designed and labeled exclusively to exactly match the color of an original, factory-applied automotive coating during the touch-up of automobile finishes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, automotive clear coatings designed and labeled exclusively for use over automotive exact match finishes to replicate the original factory applied finish are “Exact Match Finish, Automotive” products.

(25) “Exact Match Finish, Engine” means an “Aerosol Coating Product” which meets the definition of “Exact Match Finish” and is designed and labeled exclusively to exactly match the color of an original, factory-applied engine coating.

(26) “Exact Match Finish, Industrial” means an “Aerosol Coating Product” which meets the definition of “Exact Match Finish” and is designed and labeled exclusively to exactly match the color of an original, factory-applied industrial coating during the touch-up of manufactured products.

(27) “Executive Officer” means the Executive Officer of the Air Resources Board, or her or his delegate.

(28) "Extender" means an ingredient added to an "Aerosol Coating Product" to increase coating solids.

(29) "Flat Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" which, when fully dry, registers specular gloss less than or equal to 15 on an 85° gloss meter, or less than or equal to 5 on a 60° gloss meter, or which is labeled as a flat coating. A "Flat Coating" that prominently displays on the "Principal Display Panel" that the product is a dual function paint and primer, and is packaged in a single aerosol container, is a "Flat Coating."

(30) "Flatting Agent" means an ingredient added to a coating to reduce the gloss of the coating without adding color to the coating.

(31) "Flexible Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively to provide a flexible coating to protect surfaces. "Flexible Coating" includes, but is not limited to, rubberized, mastic, or asphaltic products. "Flexible Coating" does not include "Undercoating" as defined in section 94508(a).

(32) "Floral Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively for use on fresh flowers, dried flowers, or other items in a floral arrangement for the purposes of coloring, preserving or protecting their appearance.

(33) "Fluorescent Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" labeled as a fluorescent coating, which converts absorbed incident light energy into emitted light of a different hue.

(34) "Fragrance" means a substance or complex mixture of aroma chemicals, natural essential oils, and other functional components with a combined vapor pressure not in excess of 2 mm of Hg at 20°C, the sole purpose of which is to impart an odor or scent, or to counteract a malodor.

(35) "General Coating" means the following aerosol coating products: "Clear Coating," "Flat Coating," "Fluorescent Coating," "Metallic Coating," "Nonflat Coating," or "Primer."

(36) "Glass Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively for use on glass or other transparent material to create a soft, translucent light effect, or to create a tinted or darkened color while retaining transparency.

(37) "Ground Traffic/Marking Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively to be applied to dirt, gravel, grass, concrete, asphalt, warehouse floors, or parking lots. Ground Traffic/Marking coatings must be in a container equipped with a valve and sprayhead designed to direct the spray toward the surface when the can is held in an inverted vertical position.

(38) "High Temperature Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F). "High Temperature Coating" does not include "Engine Coating."

(39) "Hobby/Model/Craft Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" which is designed and labeled exclusively for hobby applications and is sold in aerosol containers of 6 ounces by weight or less.

(40) "Ingredient" means a component of an "Aerosol Coating Product."

(41) "Ink" means a fluid or viscous substance used in the printing industry to produce letters, symbols or illustrations, but not to coat an entire surface.

(42) "Label" means any written, printed, or graphic matter affixed to, applied to, attached to, blown into, formed, molded into, embossed on, or appearing upon any consumer product or consumer product package, for purposes of branding, identifying, or giving information with respect to the product or to the contents of the package.

(43) "Layout Fluid" (or toolmaker's ink) means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively to be sprayed on metal, glass or plastic, to provide a glare-free surface on which to scribe designs, patterns or engineering guide lines prior to shaping the piece.

(44) "Leather Preservative or Cleaner" means a leather treatment material applied exclusively to clean or preserve leather.

(45) "Lubricant" means a product that reduces friction, heat, noise, or wear between moving parts, or loosens rusted or immovable parts or mechanisms.

(46) "Manufacturer" means any person who imports, manufactures, assembles, produces, packages, repackages, or relabels a consumer product.

(47) "Marine Spar Varnish" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively to provide a protective sealant for marine wood products.

(48) "Maskant" means a product applied directly to a component to protect surface areas from damage during fabrication, inspection, or shipment and must not leave a residue when removed.

(49) "Maximum Incremental Reactivity" (MIR) means the maximum change in weight of ozone formed by adding a compound to the "Base ROG Mixture" per weight of compound added, expressed to hundredths of a gram (g O_3/g ROC). MIR values

for individual compounds and hydrocarbon solvents are specified in sections 94700 and 94701, Title 17, California Code of Regulations.

(50) "Metallic Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" which contains at least 0.5 percent by weight metallic pigment in the formulation, including propellant, and is labeled as "metallic," or with the name of a specific metallic finish such as "gold," "silver," or "bronze." A "Metallic Coating" that prominently displays on the "Principal Display Panel" that the product is a dual function paint and primer, and is packaged in a single aerosol container, is a "Metallic Coating."

(51) "Mold Release Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively to be applied to molds to prevent products from sticking to the surfaces of the mold.

(52) "Multi-component Kit" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" system which requires the application of more than one component (for example, foundation coat and top coat), where both components are sold together in one package.

(53) "Nonflat Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" which, when fully dry, registers a specular gloss greater than 15 on an 85° gloss meter or greater than 5 on a 60° gloss meter, or which is labeled as a nonflat coating. A "Nonflat Coating" that prominently displays on the "Principal Display Panel" that the product is a dual function paint and primer, and is packaged in a single aerosol container, is a "Nonflat Coating."

(54) "Ozone" means a colorless gas with a pungent odor, having the molecular form O_3.

(55) "Photograph Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively to be applied to finished photographs to allow corrective retouching, protection of the image, changes in gloss level, or to cover fingerprints.

(56) "Pigment" means a "Coating Solid" of either natural or synthetic insoluble material added to a coating to provide color, opacity, or corrosion inhibition to a coating film.

(57) "Plasticizer" means an ingredient added to an "Aerosol Coating Product" to aid in flexibility.

(58) "Pleasure Craft" means privately owned vessels used for noncommercial purposes.

(59) "Pleasure Craft Finish Primer/Surfacer/Undercoater" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively to be applied prior to the application of a "Pleasure Craft Topcoat" for the purpose of corrosion resistance or adhesion of

the topcoat, and which promotes a uniform surface by filling in surface imperfections.

(60) "Pleasure Craft Topcoat" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively to be applied to a "Pleasure Craft" as a final coat above the waterline and below the waterline when stored out of water.

(61) "Polyolefin Adhesion Promoter" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively to be applied to a polyolefin or polyolefin copolymer surface of vehicular body parts, bumpers, or trim parts to provide a bond between the surface and subsequent topcoats.

(62) "Primer" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" labeled as a primer, which is designed and labeled to be applied to a surface to provide a bond between that surface and subsequent coats.

(63) "Principal Display Panel or Panels" means that part, or those parts of a label that are so designed as to most likely be displayed, presented, shown or examined under normal and customary conditions of display or purchase. Whenever a principal display panel appears more than once, all requirements pertaining to the "Principal Display Panel" shall pertain to all such "Principal Display Panels."

(64) "Product-Weighted MIR" (PWMIR) means the sum of all weighted-MIR for all ingredients in an "Aerosol Coating Product." The PWMIR is the total product reactivity expressed to hundredths of a gram of ozone formed per gram of product (excluding container and packaging) and calculated according to the following equations:

(a) Weighted MIR (Wtd-MIR) ingredient = MIR x Weight fraction ingredient,

and,

(b) Product-Weighted MIR = $(\text{Wtd-MIR})_1 + (\text{Wtd-MIR})_2 + \ldots + (\text{Wtd-MIR})_n$

where,

MIR	=	ingredient MIR, as specified in section 94522(i);
Wtd-MIR	=	MIR of each ingredient in a product multiplied by the weight fraction of that ingredient, as shown in (a);
1,2,3,...,n	=	each ingredient in the product up to the total n ingredients in the product.

(65) “Propellant” means a liquefied or compressed gas that is used in whole or in part to expel a liquid or any other material from the same self-pressurized container or from a separate container.

(66) “Reactivity Limit” means the maximum ozone forming potential of ingredients (excluding container and packaging) allowed in an ”Aerosol Coating Product,” expressed as the PWMIR.

(67) “Reactive Organic Compound (ROC)” means any compound containing at least one atom of carbon and that has the potential, once emitted, to contribute to ozone formation in the troposphere.

(68) “Resin” means a “Coating Solid” that comprises the film-forming ingredients in an “Aerosol Coating Product.” Examples of resin ingredients include acrylic, alkyd, enamel, epoxy, lacquer, polyurethane, polyvinyl chloride, shellac, silicone, and polystyrene.

(69) “Responsible Party” means the company, firm, or establishment which is listed on the product's label. If the label lists two companies, firms or establishments, the responsible party is the party which the product was “manufactured for” or “distributed by”, as noted on the label.

(70) “Retailer” means any person who sells, supplies, or offers aerosol coating products for sale directly to consumers.

(71) “Retail Outlet” means any establishment where consumer products are sold, supplied, or offered for sale, directly to consumers.

(72) “Rust Converter” means an “Aerosol Coating Product” designed and labeled exclusively to convert rust to an inert material and which contains a minimum acid content of 1.0 percent by weight, and a maximum coating solids content of 6.0 percent by weight.

(73) “Specialty Coating” means any “Aerosol Coating Product” that is not a “General Coating” unless specifically exempted as specified in section 94523. An aerosol coating that does not meet all the criteria for a specific “Specialty Coating” or an aerosol coating that is not defined in this section 94521(a) is a “General Coating.”

(74) “Shellac Sealer” means a clear or pigmented “Aerosol Coating Product” formulated solely with the resinous secretion of the lac beetle (*Laccifer lacca*), thinned with alcohol, and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

(75) “Slip-resistant/Non-slip Grip Coating” means an “Aerosol Coating Product” (A) designed and labeled exclusively as a slip-resistant coating, which is

formulated with grit and used as a safety coating; or (B) labeled exclusively as a non-slip grip coating designed to reduce or prevent slipping.

(76) "Spatter/Multicolor/Stucco Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" (A) labeled exclusively as a spatter coating which produces spots, globules, or spatters of individual or contrasting colors appear on or within the surface of a contrasting or similar background; or (B) labeled exclusively as a multicolor coating; or (C) labeled exclusively as a stucco coating that is made from a mixture of Portland cement, sand, and lime.

(77) "Two Component Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" packaged in an aerosol container with a separate integrated chamber for the hardener or activator.

(78) "Uniform Finish Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively for application to the area adjacent to a spot repair for the purpose of blending the spot repair's color or clear coating to match the appearance of an adjacent area's existing coating. For the purpose of this article, "Spot Repair" means repair of an area of less than 1 square foot (929 square centimeters). "Uniform Finish Coating" includes products labeled as edge blenders.

(79) "Upper-Limit Kinetic Reactivity" (ULKR) means the maximum percentage of the emitted ROC which has reacted. For this article, the ULKR is one hundred percent and is used to calculate the ULMIR.

(80) "Upper-Limit Mechanistic Reactivity" (ULMR) means the maximum gram(s) of ozone formed per gram of ROC reacting. The ULMR is used to calculate the ULMIR.

(81) "Upper-Limit MIR" (ULMIR) means the upper-limit kinetic reactivity (ULKR) multiplied by the upper-limit mechanistic reactivity (ULMR), as calculated using the following equation:

ULMIR = Upper Limit KR x Upper Limit MR.

The units for ULMIR are g O_3/g ROC.

(82) "Vinyl/Fabric/Leather/Plastic Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" (A) designed and labeled exclusively to coat vinyl, fabric, leather, or plastic substrates; or (B) designed and labeled exclusively to repel water from fabric or leather substrates. "Vinyl/Fabric/Leather/Plastic Coating" does not include "Fabric Protectant" as defined in section 94508(a).

(83) "Webbing/Veiling Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively to provide a stranded or spider webbed appearance when applied.

(84) "Weight Fraction" means the weight of an ingredient divided by the total net weight of the product, expressed to thousandths of a gram of ingredient per gram of product (excluding container and packaging). The weight fraction is calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{Weight Fraction} = \frac{\text{Weight of the Ingredient}}{\text{Total Product Net Weight (excluding container and packaging).}}$$

(85) "Weld-Through Primer" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively to provide a bridging or conducting effect for corrosion protection following welding.

(86) "Wood Stain Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" which is designed and labeled exclusively as a wood stain and is used to change the color of a wood surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

(87) "Wood Touch-Up/Repair/Restoration Coating" means an "Aerosol Coating Product" designed and labeled exclusively to provide an exact color or sheen match on finished wood products.

(88) "Working Day" means any day between Monday through Friday, inclusive, except for days that are federal holidays.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94522. Reactivity Limits and Requirements.

(a) *Reactivity Limits.*

(1) Except as provided in section 94523, any "Aerosol Coating Product" shall comply with the applicable General Coating limit specified in section 94522(a)(2) unless the "Aerosol Coating Product" meets all the requirements for the applicable Specialty Coating that is defined in section 94521. In such cases the Specialty Coating product shall comply with the applicable Specialty Coating limit specified in section 94522(a)(2).

(2) Except as provided in sections 94523 (Exemptions) and 94525 (Variances), Title 17, California Code of Regulations, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, apply, or manufacture for use in California, any "Aerosol Coating Product" which, at the time of sale, use, or manufacture exceeds the limits specified in the following Table of Reactivity Limits after the specified effective date.

Table of Reactivity Limits
Product-Weighted MIR in Grams Ozone per Gram Product
(g O_3 / g product)

Aerosol Coating Category

General Coatings	**06/01/2002**	**01/01/2017**
Clear Coating	1.50	0.85
Flat Coating	1.20	0.80
Fluorescent Coating	1.75	1.30
Metallic Coating	1.90	1.25
Nonflat Coating	1.40	0.95
Primer	1.20	0.70

Specialty Coatings (A)	**01/01/2003**	**01/01/2017**
Auto Body Primer	1.55	0.95
Electrical/Electronic/Conformal Coating		2.00
Exact Match Finish:		
Automotive	1.50	0.95
Engine	1.70	0.95
Industrial	2.05	1.20
Flexible Coating		1.60
Ground Traffic/Marking Coating	1.20	0.85
Mold Release Coating		1.10
Two Component Coating		1.20
Uniform Finish Coating		1.30

Specialty Coatings (B)	01/01/2003	01/01/2015
Art Fixative or Sealant	1.80	1.75
Automotive Bumper and Trim Product	1.75	1.70
Aviation or Marine Primer	2.00	1.25
Aviation Propeller Coating	2.50	1.40
Corrosion Resistant Brass, Bronze, or Copper Coating	1.80	1.80
Floral Coating	1.70	0.85
Glass Coating	1.40	1.35
High Temperature Coating	1.85	1.85
Hobby/Model/Craft Coating	2.70	1.60
Marine Spar Varnish	0.90	0.90
Photograph Coating	1.00	0.75
Pleasure Craft Finish Primer/ Surfacer/Undercoater	1.05	0.90
Pleasure Craft Topcoat	0.60	0.60
Polyolefin Adhesion Promoter	2.50	2.50
Rust Converter		1.10
Shellac Sealer	1.00	1.00
Slip-resistant/Non-slip Grip Coating	2.45	2.10
Spatter/Multicolor/Stucco Coating	1.05	1.05
Vinyl/Fabric/Leather/Plastic Coating	1.55	1.45
Webbing/Veiling Coating	0.85	0.75
Weld-Through Primer	1.00	1.00
Wood Stain Coating	1.40	0.90
Wood Touch-Up/Repair/Restoration Coating	1.50	1.45

(b) If an “Aerosol Coating Product” is subject to both a General Coating limit and a Specialty Coating limit, as listed in the Table of Reactivity Limits in section 94522(a)(2), and the product meets all the criteria of the applicable Specialty Coating category as defined in section 94521, then the Specialty Coating limit shall apply instead of the General Coating limit.

(c) The Alternative Control Plan Regulation (sections 94540-94555) does not apply to aerosol coating products.

(d) *Sell-Through of Products*

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 94522(a)(2), an aerosol coating product manufactured prior to each of the effective dates specified for that product in the Table of Reactivity Limits may be sold, supplied, offered for sale, or applied for up to three years after each of the specified effective dates. This subsection does not apply to:

(A) any aerosol coating product that does not display on the product container or package the date on which the product was manufactured, or a code indicating such date, or

(B) any aerosol coating product on which the manufacturer has used a code indicating the date of manufacture that is different than the code specified in section 94524(b)(2)(B), but an explanation of the code has not been filed with the ARB Executive Officer by the deadlines specified in section 94524(b)(2)(E)1., or section 94524(b)(2)(E)2., or

(C) products contained in multi-unit packages, as specified below:

1. Subsection (d)(1) does not apply to any individual aerosol coating product unit contained within a multi-unit package that is produced or assembled after January 1, 2015, where the multi-unit package does not display the date(s) or date-code(s) of the individual product units, or display the date of assembly, such that the displayed information is not readily observable without irreversibly disassembling any portion of the container or packaging.

2. For the purposes of this section, “date of assembly” means the date that the individual product units are assembled into the finished multi-unit package.

3. For multi-unit packages that display the “date of assembly” instead of the date(s) or date-code(s) of the individual product units, the “date of assembly” shall be the “date of manufacture” for all of the product units contained within the multi-unit package. In other words, all of the product units shall be deemed to have been manufactured on the date these units are assembled into the multi-unit package, even if the individual product units show different date(s) or date-code(s).

(2) *Notification for products sold during the sell-through period.* Any person who sells or supplies an aerosol coating product subject to the Table of Reactivity Limits in section 94522(a) must notify the purchaser of the product in writing of the date on which the sell-through period for that product will end, provided, however, that this notification must be given only if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) the product is being sold or supplied to a distributor or retailer;

(B) the sell-through period for the product will expire 6 months or less from the date the product is sold or supplied;

(C) the product does not comply with the lowest Reactivity Limit that applies on the date the sell-through period ends.

(e) *Prohibition on use of Methylene Chloride, Perchloroethylene, or Trichloroethylene*.

(1) No person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, apply, or manufacture for use in California any "Aerosol Coating Product" which contains methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, or trichloroethylene.

(2) The requirements of section 94522(e)(1) shall not apply to any "Aerosol Coating Product" containing methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, or trichloroethylene that is present in a combined amount equal to or less than 0.01% by weight of the product.

(f) *Prohibition on use of Ozone Depleting Substances*.

(1) No person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, apply, or manufacture for use in California any "Aerosol Coating Product" which contains an ozone depleting substance identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in the Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart A, under Appendices A and B, July 1, 1998.

(2) The requirements of section 94522(f)(1) shall not apply to any aerosol coating product containing an ozone depleting substance as identified in section 94522(f)(1) that is present in a combined amount equal to or less than 0.01% by weight of the product.

(g) *Multi-component Kits.*

No person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, apply, or manufacture for use in California any "Multi-component Kit," as defined in section 94521, in which the Kit PWMIR is greater than the Total Reactivity Limit. The Total Reactivity Limit represents the limit that would be allowed in the "Multi-component Kit" if each component product in the kit had separately met the applicable Reactivity Limit. The Kit PWMIR and Total Reactivity Limit are calculated as in equations (1), (2), and (3) below:

(1) Kit PWMIR = $(PWMIR_{(1)} \times W_1) + (PWMIR_{(2)} \times W_2) + \ldots + (PWMIR_{(n)} \times W_n)$

(2) Total Reactivity Limit = $(RL_1 \times W_1) + (RL_2 \times W_2) + \ldots + (RL_n \times W_n)$

(3) Kit PWMIR $\leq$ Total Reactivity Limit

Where:

W = the weight of the product contents (excluding container)
RL = the Reactivity Limit specified in section 94522(a)
Subscript 1 denotes the first component product in the kit
Subscript 2 denotes the second component product in the kit
Subscript n denotes any additional component product

(h) *Products Assembled by Adding Bulk Paint to Aerosol Containers of Propellant.*

No person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, apply, or manufacture for use in the State of California any "Aerosol Coating Product" assembled by adding bulk paint to aerosol containers of "Propellant," unless such products comply with the applicable reactivity limits specified in section 94522(a)

(i) *Assignment of Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR) Values.*

(1) All ingredients in an amount equal to or exceeding 0.1 percent by weight shall be used to calculate the PWMIR.

(2) In order to calculate the PWMIR of an "Aerosol Coating Product" as specified in section 94521(a)(64), the MIR values of product ingredients are assigned as follows:

(A) Any ingredient which does not contain carbon is assigned a MIR value of 0.0.

(B) "Coating Solid," "Extender," and "Plasticizer" ingredients are assigned a MIR value of 0.0. "Antimicrobial Compound" ingredients in an amount of up to 0.25 percent by weight and "Fragrance" in an amount of up to 0.25 percent by weight are assigned a MIR value of 0.0.

(C) For any ROC not covered under (2)(A) and (2)(B) of this subsection (i), each ROC is assigned the MIR value for that ROC as set forth in Subchapter 8.6, Article 1, section 94700 or 94701, Title 17, California Code of Regulations.

(D) If a ROC is not listed in section 94700, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, but an isomer(s) of the ROC is listed, then the MIR value for the isomer shall be used. If more than one isomer is listed, the listed MIR value for the isomer with the highest MIR value shall be used.

(E) Except as provided in subsection (i)(4), if a ROC or its isomer(s) is not listed in section 94700 or an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent is not listed in section 94701, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, the MIR value for 1,2,3-trimethyl benzene shall be used to determine the weighted MIR of the ROC to calculate the PWMIR.

(F) "Fragrance" present in an aerosol coating in an amount exceeding 0.25 percent by weight shall use the MIR value for terpinolene to

determine the weighted MIR of the "Fragrance" to calculate the PWMIR.

(3) (A) 1. For products manufactured before January 1 2015: The MIR values dated July 18, 2001, shall be used to calculate the PWMIR for aerosol coating products.

2. For products manufactured on or after January 1, 2015: The MIR values dated October 2, 2010, shall be used to calculate the PWMIR for aerosol coating products, and these MIR values shall not be changed until at least January 1, 2020.

(B) If a new ROC is added to section 94700 or 94701, the MIR value for the new ROC shall be used instead of the value specified in section 94522(i)(2)(D) or (E) to calculate the PWMIR after the effective date of the MIR value.

(4) The MIR value for any aromatic hydrocarbon solvent with a boiling range different from the ranges specified in section 94701(b) shall be assigned as follows:

(A) If the solvent dry point is lower than or equal to 420° F, the MIR value specified in section 94701(b) for bin 23 shall be used.

(B) If the solvent initial boiling point is higher than 420° F, the MIR value specified in section 94701(b) for bin 24 shall be used.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94523. Exemptions.

(a) This article does not apply to products that meet the definitions for "Adhesive," "Anti-Static Product," Belt Dressing," "Cleaner," "Dye," "Ink," "Layout Fluid," "Leather Preservative or Cleaner," "Lubricant," or "Maskant," cosmetics or any products used on the human body, and products applied to vehicle tires. This article also does not apply to "Rubber/Vinyl Protectant," "Undercoating," or "Fabric Protectant" as defined in section 94508(a).

(b) This article shall not apply to any aerosol coating product manufactured in California for shipment and use outside of California.

(c) The provisions of this article shall not apply to a manufacturer, distributor, or responsible party who sells, supplies, or offers for sale in California an aerosol coating product that does not comply with the limits specified in section 94522(a)(2), as long as the manufacturer, distributor, or responsible party can demonstrate both that the aerosol coating product is intended for shipment and

use outside of California, and that the manufacturer, distributor, or responsible party has taken reasonable prudent precautions to assure that the aerosol coating product is not distributed to California. This subsection (c) does not apply to aerosol coating products that are sold, supplied, or offered for sale by any person to retail outlets in California.

(d) The requirements in section 94522(a)(2) prohibiting the application of aerosol coating products that exceed the limits specified in section 94522(a)(2) shall apply only to commercial application of aerosol coating products.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94524. Administrative Requirements.

(a) *Most Restrictive Limit.*

Except as otherwise provided in section 94522(b), if anywhere on the container of any aerosol coating product subject to the specified limits in section 94522(a)(2) or on any sticker or label affixed thereto, or in any sales or advertising literature, any representation is made that the product may be used as, or is suitable for use as a product for which a lower limit is specified, then the lowest applicable limit shall apply.

(b) *Labeling Requirements.*

(1) Each manufacturer of an “Aerosol Coating Product” subject to this article shall clearly display the following information on each product container which is manufactured on or after the earliest effective date for the applicable Reactivity Limit for an aerosol coating category.

(A) the applicable Reactivity Limit for the product that is specified in section 94522(a); and

(B) the aerosol coating category as defined in section 94521, or an abbreviation of the coating category.

(2) *Product Dating Requirements*

(A) In addition to the labeling requirements specified in section 94524(b)(1), each manufacturer of an aerosol coating product subject to section 94522 shall clearly display on each aerosol coating product container or package, the day, month, and year on which the product was manufactured, or a code indicating such date.

Codes that represent a sequential batch number or that otherwise cannot be attributed to a specific day, month, and year, do not satisfy this requirement.

(B) A manufacturer who uses the following code to indicate the date of manufacture shall not be subject to the requirements of section 94524(b)(2)(E), if the code is represented separately from other codes on the product container so that it is easily recognizable:

YY DDD = year year day day day

Where: "YY" = two digits representing the year in which the product was manufactured, and

"DDD" = three digits representing the day of the year on which the product was manufactured, with "001" representing the first day of the year, "002" representing the second day of the year, and so forth (i.e. the "Julian date").

(C) The date of manufacture or code indicating the date of manufacture shall be displayed on each aerosol coating product container or package no later than twelve months prior to the effective date of the applicable limit specified in section 94522(a)(2).

(D) *Products Sold in Multi-unit Packages.*

1. Products sold, supplied, or offered for sale in multi-unit packages are not required to comply with subsection (b)(2)(E)3.

2. If a multi-unit package does not comply with subsection (b)(2)(E)3., the "sell-through" provisions of section 94522(d) shall not apply to the individual product units contained within the multi-unit package. In other words, if any multi-unit package produced or assembled after January 1, 2015, does not display the date(s) or date-code(s) of the product units, such that the displayed information is readily observable without irreversibly disassembling any portion of the container or packaging, the individual product units shall be subject to the Reactivity Limit in effect when the multi-unit package is sold, supplied, or offered for sale, regardless of the date on which the product units were manufactured.

3. A multi-unit package may comply with subsection (b)(2)(E)3. by displaying the date of assembly instead of the date(s) or date-code(s) of the individual product units, so long as the date of assembly is readily observable without irreversibly disassembling any portion of the container or packaging. The "date of assembly" means the date that the individual product units are assembled into the finished multi-unit package. If the date of assembly is displayed instead of the individual date(s) or date-code(s), the "date of assembly" shall be the "date of manufacture" for all of the product units contained within the multi-unit package. In other words, all of the product units shall be deemed to have been manufactured on the date these units are assembled into the multi-unit package, even if the individual product units show different date(s) or date-code(s), and the "date of assembly" shall be "date of manufacture" of each product unit for the purposes of applying the "sell-through" provisions of section 94522(d).

(E) *Additional Product Dating Requirements*

1. If a manufacturer uses a code indicating the date of manufacture, for any aerosol coating product subject to section 94522 an explanation of the code must be filed with the Executive Officer of the ARB no later than twelve months prior to use of the code or abbreviation. Thereafter, manufacturers using a code must file an explanation of the code with the Executive Officer on an annual basis, beginning January 1, 2015.

   The explanation of the code must be received by the Executive Officer on or before January 31st of each year, with the first explanation due on or before January 31, 2015.

2. If a manufacturer changes any code indicating the date of manufacture for any aerosol coating product subject to subsection (b)(2)(E)1, an explanation of the modified code must be received by the Executive Officer before any products displaying the modified code are sold, supplied, or offered for sale in California.

3. Except as provided (b)(2)(D), the information required in section 94524(b)(1) and (b)(2), shall be displayed on the product container such that it is readily observable without removing or disassembling any portion of the product container or packaging. For the purposes of this subsection, information may be displayed on the bottom of a container as long as it is clearly legible without removing any product packaging.

4. No person shall erase, alter, deface, or otherwise remove or make illegible any date or code indicating the date of manufacture from any regulated product container without the express authorization of the manufacturer.

5. Codes indicating the date of manufacture are public information and shall not be claimed as confidential.

(c) *Reporting Requirements.*

(1) Any Responsible Party for an aerosol coating product subject to this article which is sold, supplied, or offered for sale in California, must supply the Executive Officer with the following information within 90 days of the earliest effective date for the applicable Reactivity Limit for an aerosol coating category: the company name, mailing address, contact person, email address, and the telephone number of the contact person.

For a Responsible Party who does not manufacture their own aerosol coating products, the Responsible Party shall also supply the information specified in this subsection (c)(1) for those manufacturers which produce products for the Responsible Party.

The Responsible Party shall also notify the Executive Officer within 90 days of any change in the information supplied to the Executive Officer pursuant to this subsection (c)(1).

(2) Upon 90 days written notice, each manufacturer or Responsible Party subject to this article shall submit to the Executive Officer a written report with all of the following information for each product they manufacture under their name or another company's name:

(A) the brand name of the product;
(B) a copy of the product label;
(C) the owner of the trademark or brand names;
(D) the product category as defined in section 94521;
(E) the annual California sales in pounds per year and the method used to calculate California annual sales;
(F) the weight fraction of each ROC present in amount greater than or equal to 0.1 percent by weight along with its corresponding MIR value as specified in sections 94700 or 94701;
(G) the weight fraction of ingredients listed in 94522(i)(2)(A) and 94522(i)(2)(B);
(H) the weight fraction of any other ingredient that is present in an amount greater than or equal to 0.1 percent by weight.
(I) any other information necessary to determine the emissions or the PWMIR of an “Aerosol Coating Product.”

(d) *Treatment of Confidential Information.*

All information submitted by manufacturers pursuant to section 94524 and 94526 shall be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, sections 91000-91022.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94525. Variances.

(a) Any person who cannot comply with the requirements set forth in section 94522, because of extraordinary reasons beyond the person's reasonable control may apply in writing to the Executive Officer for a variance. The variance application shall set forth:

(1) the specific grounds upon which the variance is sought;

(2) the proposed date(s) by which compliance with the provisions of section 94522 will be achieved, and

(3) a compliance report reasonably detailing the method(s) by which compliance will be achieved.

(b) Upon receipt of a variance application containing the information required in subsection (a), the Executive Officer shall hold a public hearing to determine whether, under what conditions, and to what extent, a variance from the requirements in section 94522 is necessary and will be permitted. A hearing shall be initiated no later than 75 working days after receipt of a variance application. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be sent to the applicant by certified mail not less than 30 days prior to the hearing. Notice of the hearing shall also be submitted for publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register and sent to every person who requests such notice, not less than 30 days prior to the hearing. The notice shall state that the parties may, but need not be, represented by counsel at the hearing. At least 30 days prior to the hearing, the variance application shall be made available to the public for inspection. Information submitted to the Executive Officer by a variance applicant 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. The Executive Officer may consider such confidential information in reaching a decision on a variance application. Interested members of the public shall be allowed a reasonable opportunity to testify at the hearing and their testimony shall be considered.

(c) No variance shall be granted unless all of the following findings are made:

(1) that, because of reasons beyond the reasonable control of the applicant,

requiring compliance with section 94522 would result in extraordinary economic hardship.

(2) that the public interest in mitigating the extraordinary hardship to the applicant by issuing the variance outweighs the public interest in avoiding any increased emissions of air contaminants which would result from issuing the variance.

(3) that the compliance report proposed by the applicant can reasonably be implemented, and will achieve compliance as expeditiously as possible.

(d) Any variance order shall specify a final compliance date by which the requirements of section 94522 will be achieved. Any variance order shall contain a condition that specifies increments of progress necessary to assure timely compliance, and such other conditions that the Executive Officer, in consideration of the testimony received at the hearing, finds necessary to carry out the purposes of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.

(e) A variance shall cease to be effective upon failure of the party to whom the variance was granted to comply with any term or condition of the variance.

(f) Upon the application of any person, the Executive Officer may review, and for good cause, modify or revoke a variance from the requirements of section 94522 after holding a public hearing in accordance with the provisions of subsection 94525(b).

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94526. Test Methods and Compliance Verification.

(a) *Test Methods*

Compliance with the requirements of this article shall be determined by using the following test methods, which are incorporated by reference herein. Alternative test methods which are shown to accurately determine the PWMIR, ingredient name and weight percent of each ingredient, metal content, specular gloss, or acid content may also be used after approval in writing by the Executive Officer:

(1) The ingredients and the amount of each ingredient of all aerosol coating products subject to the provisions of this article shall be determined by the procedures set forth in “Air Resources Board Method 310, Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Consumer Products and Reactive Organic Compounds (ROC) in Aerosol Coating Products,” (Method 310) adopted September 25, 1997 and as last amended on August 1, 2014 which is

incorporated herein by reference. Only ingredients present in amount equal to or greater than 0.1 percent by weight will be reported.

(b) *Compliance Verification*

(1) Upon written notification from the Executive Officer, the Responsible Party shall have 25 working days from the date of mailing to provide to the Executive Officer the exact product formulation and any other information necessary to determine compliance for products selected for testing:

(A) For the purpose of this subsection, formulation means the exact weight fraction of all ingredients including: each ROC, water, “Antimicrobial Compound,” “Coating Solid,” “Extender,” “Plasticizer,” and any compounds assigned a MIR value of zero as specified in section 94522(i).

1. Each ROC must be reported as an ingredient if it is present in an amount greater than or equal to 0.1 percent by weight of the final aerosol coating formulation. If an individual ROC is present in an amount less than 0.1 percent by weight, then it does not need to be reported as an ingredient.

2. Each hydrocarbon solvent must be reported as an ingredient if it is present in an amount greater than or equal to 0.1 percent by weight of the final aerosol coating formulation. The solvent Bin number must be specified.

3. Any ROC constituent of any raw material must be reported as an ingredient if it is present in an amount greater than or equal to 0.1 percent by weight of the final aerosol coating formulation. This means, for example, that any ROC included in a resin or other raw material must be reported as part of the formulation.

4. Hydrocarbon propellant ingredients must be specified and reported separately. In other words, the portion of the hydrocarbon propellant that is propane, butane, isobutane, or any other ROC must be reported as an ingredient.

5. A material safety data sheet (MSDS) does not constitute a product’s formulation.

(B) the product category as defined in section 94521(a);

(C) the PWMIR of the “Aerosol Coating Product;”

(D) any other information necessary to determine the PWMIR of the

aerosol coating product to be tested including the MIR value for each individual ingredient or hydrocarbon solvent(s) used to calculate the PWMIR;

(E) Failure to provide the required information within 25 working days or providing incomplete or inaccurate formulation data are violations and subject to penalties.

(2) The Responsible Party must supply the contact person, mailing address, email address, and phone number for the party who is to be contacted to provide the information specified in (b)(1).

(3) The information specified in (b)(2) shall be supplied to the Executive Officer before January 1, 2015, and anytime thereafter that the information changes.

(4) Final determination of the PWMIR of the "Aerosol Coating Product" shall be determined using the information obtained from section 94526(a).

(A) If an aerosol coating product contains one or more Hydrocarbon Solvent(s), the following MIR values shall be used to determine the weighted MIR for each Hydrocarbon Solvent fraction:

Table 94526(b)(4)(A)

Hydrocarbon Solvent Fraction	MIR Value (October 2, 2010)
Alkanes	
Alkane(s) containing 5 carbons	1.45
Alkane(s) containing 6 carbons	1.27
Alkane(s) containing 7 carbons	1.41
Alkane(s) containing 8 carbons	1.27
Alkane(s) containing 9 carbons	1.09
Alkane(s) containing 10 carbons	0.90
Alkane(s) containing 11+ carbons	0.66
Aromatic Compounds	
Xylene isomers, Ethyl benzene	7.64
Aromatics containing 9 carbons	7.99
Aromatics containing C10+carbons	6.95

(B) If there exists a discrepancy that cannot be resolved between the results of Method 310 and the supplied formulation data, then the results of Method 310 shall take precedence over the supplied formulation data. The results of

Method 310 shall then be used to determine if the product is in compliance with the applicable Reactivity Limit, and may be used to establish a violation of this article.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39607, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 39607, 40000, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94527. Severability.

Each part of this article shall be deemed severable, and in the event that any part of this article is held to be invalid, the remainder of this article shall continue in full force and effect.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

§ 94528. Federal Enforceability.

For purposes of federal enforceability of this article, the United States Environmental Protection Agency is not subject to approval determinations made by the Executive Officer under sections 94525 and 94526. Within 180 days of a request from a person who has been granted a variance under section 94525, a variance meeting the requirements of the Clean Air Act shall be submitted by the Executive Officer to the Environmental Protection Agency for inclusion in the applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to section 110 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C., Section 7410.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39602 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 39602, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

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SUBCHAPTER 8.6 MAXIMUM INCREMENTAL REACTIVITY

Article 1. Tables of Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR) Values

§ 94700. MIR Values for Compounds.

	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
	Alkanes		
1	methane	0.01	0.014
2	ethane	0.31	0.28
3	propane	0.56	0.49
4	cyclopropane	0.10	0.09
5	n-butane	1.33	1.15
6	isobutane	1.35	1.23
7	cyclobutane	1.05	1.20
8	n-pentane	1.54	1.31
9	branched C5 alkane(s)	1.68	1.45
10	neopentane	0.69	0.67
11	isopentane	1.68	1.45
12	cyclopentane	2.69	2.39
13	n-hexane	1.45	1.24
14	branched C6 alkane(s)	1.53	1.31
15	2,2-dimethyl butane	1.33	1.17
16	2,3-dimethyl butane	1.14	0.97
17	2-methyl pentane	1.80	1.50
18	3-methyl pentane	2.07	1.80
19	C6 cycloalkane(s)	1.46	1.25
20	cyclohexane	1.46	1.25
21	isopropyl cyclopropane	1.52	1.22
22	methyl cyclopentane	2.42	2.19
23	unspeciated C6 alkane(s)	1.48	1.27
24	n-heptane	1.28	1.07
25	2,2,3-trimethyl butane	1.32	1.11
26	2,2-dimethyl pentane	1.22	1.12
27	2,3-dimethyl pentane	1.55	1.34
28	2,4-dimethyl pentane	1.65	1.55
29	2-methyl hexane	1.37	1.19
30	3,3-dimethyl pentane	1.32	1.20
31	3-methyl hexane	1.86	1.61
32	3-ethyl pentane*	1.79	1.90
33	branched C7 alkane(s)	1.63	1.48

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
34	1,1-dimethyl cyclopentane*	1.01	1.08
35	1,2-dimethyl cyclopentane*	1.87	1.99
36	C7 cycloalkane(s)	1.99	1.70
37	1,3-dimethyl cyclopentane	2.15	1.94
38	cycloheptane	2.26	1.96
39	ethyl cyclopentane	2.27	2.01
40	methyl cyclohexane	1.99	1.70
41	unspeciated C7 alkane(s)	1.79	1.41
42	n-octane	1.11	0.90
43	branched C8 alkane(s)	1.57	1.45
44	2,2,3,3-tetramethyl butane	0.44	0.33
45	2,2,4-trimethyl pentane	1.44	1.26
46	2,2-dimethyl hexane	1.13	1.02
47	2,3,4-trimethyl pentane	1.23	1.03
48	2,3-dimethyl hexane	1.34	1.19
49	2,4-dimethyl hexane	1.80	1.73
50	2,5-dimethyl hexane	1.68	1.46
51	2-methyl heptane	1.20	1.07
52	3-methyl heptane	1.35	1.24
53	4-methyl heptane	1.48	1.25
54	2,3,3-trimethyl pentane*	0.95	1.02
55	3,3-dimethyl hexane*	1.16	1.24
56	2,2,3-trimethyl pentane*	1.15	1.22
57	3,4-dimethyl hexane*	1.41	1.51
58	3-ethyl 2-methyl pentane*	1.25	1.33
59	C8 bicycloalkane(s)	1.75	1.51
60	1,1,2-trimethyl cyclopentane*	1.04	1.12
61	1,1,3-trimethyl cyclopentane*	0.94	1.01
62	1,1-dimethyl cyclohexane*	1.13	1.22
63	1,2,3-trimethyl cyclopentane*	1.52	1.63
64	1,2,4-trimethyl cyclopentane*	1.43	1.53
65	1-methyl-3-ethyl cyclopentane*	1.53	1.64
66	1,2-dimethyl cyclohexane*	1.30	1.41
67	1,4-dimethyl cyclohexane*	1.51	1.62
68	C8 cycloalkane(s)	1.75	1.47
69	1,3-dimethyl cyclohexane	1.72	1.52
70	cyclooctane	1.73	1.46
71	ethyl cyclohexane	1.75	1.47
72	propyl cyclopentane	1.91	1.69
73	unspeciated C8 alkane(s)	1.64	1.27
74	n-nonane	0.95	0.78

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
75	branched C9 alkane(s)	1.25	1.14
76	2,2,5-trimethyl hexane	1.33	1.13
77	2,3,5-trimethyl hexane	1.33	1.22
78	2,4-dimethyl heptane	1.48	1.38
79	2-methyl octane	0.96	0.83
80	3,3-diethyl pentane	1.35	1.21
81	3,5-dimethyl heptane	1.63	1.56
82	4-ethyl heptane	1.44	1.22
83	4-methyl octane	1.08	0.95
84	2,4,4-trimethyl hexane*	1.26	1.34
85	3,3-dimethyl heptane*	1.05	1.13
86	4,4-dimethyl heptane*	1.19	1.27
87	2,2-dimethyl heptane*	0.93	1.00
88	2,2,4-trimethyl hexane*	1.19	1.26
89	2,6-dimethyl heptane*	0.96	1.04
90	2,3-dimethyl heptane*	1.01	1.09
91	2,5-dimethyl heptane*	1.25	1.35
92	3-methyl octane*	0.91	0.99
93	3,4-dimethyl heptane*	1.15	1.24
94	3-ethyl heptane*	1.01	1.10
95	cis-hydrindane; bicyclo[4.3.0] nonane*	1.20	1.31
96	C9 bicycloalkane(s)	1.57	1.39
97	1,2,3-trimethyl cyclohexane*	1.12	1.22
98	1,3,5-trimethyl cyclohexane*	1.06	1.15
99	1,1,3-trimethyl cyclohexane	1.37	1.19
100	1-ethyl-4-methyl cyclohexane	1.62	1.44
101	propyl cyclohexane	1.47	1.29
102	C9 cycloalkane(s)	1.55	1.36
103	unspeciated C9 alkane(s)	2.13	1.09
104	n-decane; n-C10	0.83	0.68
105	branched C10 alkane(s)	1.09	0.94
106	2,4,6-trimethyl heptane*	1.20	1.28
107	2,4-dimethyl octane	1.09	1.03
108	2,6-dimethyl octane	1.27	1.08
109	2-methyl nonane	0.86	0.73
110	3,4-diethyl hexane	1.20	0.89
111	3-methyl nonane	0.89	0.75
112	4-methyl nonane	0.99	0.86
113	4-propyl heptane	1.24	1.02
114	2,4,4-trimethyl heptane*	1.23	1.31
115	2,5,5-trimethyl heptane*	1.17	1.25

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
116	3,3-dimethyl octane*	1.01	1.09
117	4,4-dimethyl octane*	1.06	1.14
118	2,2-dimethyl octane*	0.77	0.83
119	2,2,4-trimethyl heptane*	1.09	1.16
120	2,2,5-trimethyl heptane*	1.18	1.26
121	2,3,6-trimethyl heptane*	0.82	0.90
122	2,3-dimethyl octane*	0.79	0.86
123	2,5-dimethyl octane*	0.94	1.03
124	2-methyl-3-ethyl heptane*	0.91	0.99
125	4-ethyl octane*	0.71	0.79
126	C10 bicycloalkane(s)	1.29	1.09
127	isobutyl cyclohexane; (2-methylpropyl) cyclohexane*	0.90	0.99
128	sec-butyl cyclohexane*	0.90	0.99
129	C10 cycloalkane(s)	1.27	1.07
130	1,3-diethyl cyclohexane	1.34	1.26
131	1,4-diethyl cyclohexane	1.49	1.23
132	1-methyl-3-isopropyl cyclohexane	1.26	1.00
133	butyl cyclohexane	1.07	0.99
134	unspeciated C10 alkane(s)	1.16	0.90
135	n-undecane; n-C11	0.74	0.61
136	branched C11 alkane(s)	0.87	0.73
137	2,3,4,6-tetramethyl heptane	1.26	1.11
138	2,6-dimethyl nonane	0.95	0.79
139	3,5-diethyl heptane	1.21	1.11
140	3-methyl decane	0.77	0.65
141	4-methyl decane	0.80	0.68
142	C11 bicycloalkane(s)	1.01	0.91
143	C11 cycloalkane(s)	0.99	0.90
144	1,3-diethyl-5-methyl cyclohexane	1.11	1.04
145	1-ethyl-2-propyl cyclohexane	0.95	0.81
146	pentyl cyclohexane	0.91	0.84
147	unspeciated C11 alkane(s)	0.90	0.74
148	n-dodecane; n-C12	0.66	0.55
149	branched C12 alkane(s)	0.80	0.63
150	2,3,5,7-tetramethyl octane	1.06	0.91
151	2,6-diethyl octane	1.09	0.97
152	3,6-dimethyl decane	0.88	0.70
153	3-methyl undecane	0.70	0.59
154	5-methyl undecane	0.72	0.55
155	C12 tricycloalkane(s)*	0.74	0.82
156	C12 bicycloalkane(s)	0.88	0.81

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
157	C12 cycloalkane(s)	0.87	0.80
158	1,3,5-triethyl cyclohexane	1.06	1.02
159	1-methyl-4-pentyl cyclohexane	0.81	0.72
160	hexyl cyclohexane	0.75	0.65
161	unspeciated C12 alkane(s)	0.81	0.66
162	n-tridecane; n-C-13	0.62	0.53
163	branched C13 alkane(s)	0.73	0.60
164	2,3,6-trimethyl 4-isopropyl heptane	1.24	0.93
165	2,4,6,8-tetramethyl nonane	0.94	0.76
166	3,6-dimethyl undecane	0.82	0.69
167	3,7-diethyl nonane	1.08	0.89
168	3-methyl dodecane	0.64	0.54
169	5-methyl dodecane	0.64	0.47
170	C13 tricycloalkane(s)*	0.64	0.71
171	C13 bicycloalkane(s)	0.79	0.70
172	C13 cycloalkane(s)	0.78	0.70
173	1,3-diethyl-5-propyl cyclohexane	0.96	0.96
174	1-methyl-2-hexyl cyclohexane	0.70	0.58
175	heptyl cyclohexane	0.66	0.55
176	unspeciated C13 alkane(s)	0.73	0.61
177	n-tetradecane; n-C14	0.58	0.51
178	branched C14 alkane(s)	0.67	0.55
179	2,4,5,6,8-pentamethyl nonane	1.11	0.95
180	2-methyl 3,5-diisopropyl heptane	0.78	0.56
181	3,7-dimethyl dodecane	0.74	0.62
182	3,8-diethyl decane	0.68	0.60
183	3-methyl tridecane	0.57	0.51
184	6-methyl tridecane	0.62	0.46
185	C14 tricycloalkane(s)*	0.60	0.66
186	C14 bicycloalkane(s)	0.71	0.66
187	C14 cycloalkane(s)	0.71	0.65
188	1,3-dipropyl-5-ethyl cyclohexane	0.94	0.91
189	trans-1-methyl-4-heptyl cyclohexane	0.58	0.53
190	octyl cyclohexane	0.60	0.51
191	unspeciated C14 alkane(s)	0.67	0.57
192	n-pentadecane; n-C15	0.53	0.50
193	branched C15 alkane(s)	0.60	0.50
194	2,6,8-trimethyl 4-isopropyl nonane	0.76	0.63
195	3,7-dimethyl tridecane	0.64	0.55
196	3,9-diethyl undecane	0.62	0.51
197	3-methyl tetradecane	0.53	0.48

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
198	6-methyl tetradecane	0.57	0.42
199	C15 tricycloalkane(s)*	0.56	0.63
200	C15 bicycloalkane(s)	0.69	0.62
201	C15 cycloalkane(s)	0.68	0.61
202	1,3,5-tripropyl cyclohexane	0.90	0.87
203	1-methyl-2-octyl cyclohexane	0.60	0.50
204	nonyl cyclohexane	0.54	0.47
205	1,3-diethyl-5-pentyl cyclohexane	0.99	0.66
206	unspeciated C15 alkane(s)	0.61	0.54
207	n-hexadecane; n-C16	0.52	0.45
208	branched C16 alkane(s)	0.54	0.47
209	2,7-dimethyl 3,5-diisopropyl heptane	0.69	0.52
210	3-methyl pentadecane	0.50	0.46
211	4,8-dimethyl tetradecane	0.55	0.49
212	7-methyl pentadecane	0.51	0.45
213	C16 tricycloalkane(s)*	0.53	0.59
214	C16 bicycloalkane(s)*	0.52	0.58
215	C16 cycloalkane(s)	0.61	0.55
216	1,3-propyl-5-butyl cyclohexane	0.77	0.75
217	1-methyl-4-nonyl cyclohexane	0.55	0.46
218	decyl cyclohexane	0.50	0.43
219	unspeciated C16 alkane(s)	0.55	0.49
220	n-heptadecane; n-C17	0.49	0.42
221	branched C17 alkane(s)	0.51	0.44
222	C17 tricycloalkane(s)*	0.50	0.55
223	C17 bicycloalkane(s)*	0.49	0.55
224	C17 cycloalkane(s)*	0.46	0.52
225	unspeciated C17 alkane(s)	0.52	0.46
226	n-octadecane; n-C18	0.44	0.40
227	branched C18 alkane(s)	0.48	0.42
228	C18 tricycloalkane(s)*	0.47	0.52
229	C18 bicycloalkane(s)*	0.46	0.52
230	C18 cycloalkane(s)*	0.44	0.49
231	unspeciated C18 alkane(s)	0.49	0.44
232	n-nonadecane; n-C19	0.44	0.38
233	branched C19 alkane(s)*	0.35	0.40
234	C19 tricycloalkane(s)*	0.44	0.49
235	C19 bicycloalkane(s)*	0.44	0.49
236	C19 cycloalkane(s)*	0.42	0.46
237	n-eicosane; icosane; n-C20	0.42	0.36
238	branched C20 alkane(s)*	0.34	0.38

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
239	C20 tricycloalkane(s)*	0.42	0.47
240	C20 bicycloalkane(s)*	0.42	0.46
241	C20 cycloalkane(s)*	0.39	0.44
242	n-heneicosane; n-C21	0.40	0.34
243	branched C21 alkane(s)*	0.32	0.36
244	C21 tricycloalkane(s)*	0.40	0.44
245	C21 bicycloalkane(s)*	0.40	0.44
246	C21 cycloalkane(s)*	0.38	0.42
247	n-docosane, n-C22	0.38	0.33
248	branched C22 alkane(s)*	0.31	0.34
249	C22 tricycloalkane(s)*	0.38	0.42
250	C22 bicycloalkane(s)*	0.38	0.42
251	C22 cycloalkane(s)*	0.36	0.40
	Alkenes		
252	ethene	9.08	9.00
253	propene	11.58	11.66
254	1,2-propadiene; allene*	8.11	8.45
255	1-butene	10.29	9.73
256	C4 terminal alkenes	10.29	9.73
257	isobutene	6.35	6.29
258	cis-2-butene	13.22	14.24
259	trans-2-butene	13.91	15.16
260	C4 internal alkenes	13.57	14.70
261	1,2-butadiene*	9.03	9.35
262	1,3-butadiene	13.58	12.61
263	C4 alkenes	11.93	12.22
264	1-pentene	7.79	7.21
265	3-methyl-1-butene	6.99	6.99
266	C5 terminal alkenes	7.79	7.21
267	2-methyl-1-butene	6.51	6.40
268	2-methyl-2-butene	14.45	14.08
269	cis-2-pentene	10.24	10.38
270	trans-2-pentene	10.23	10.56
271	2-pentenes	10.23	10.47
272	C5 internal alkenes	10.23	10.47
273	cyclopentene	7.38	6.77
274	trans-1,3-pentadiene*	12.10	12.50
275	cis-1,3-pentadiene*	12.10	12.50
276	1,4-pentadiene*	8.92	9.24
277	1,2-pentadiene*	7.59	7.86
278	3-methyl-1,2-butadiene*	9.95	10.29

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
279	isoprene; 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene	10.69	10.61
280	cyclopentadiene	7.61	6.98
281	C5 alkenes	9.01	8.84
282	1-hexene	6.17	5.49
283	3,3-dimethyl-1-butene	6.06	5.82
284	3-methyl-1-pentene	6.22	6.14
285	4-methyl-1-pentene	6.26	5.68
286	C6 terminal alkenes	6.17	5.49
287	2,3-dimethyl-1-butene	4.77	4.75
288	2-ethyl-1-butene	5.04	5.07
289	2-methyl-1-pentene	5.18	5.26
290	2,3-dimethyl-2-butene	13.32	12.49
291	2-methyl-2-pentene	12.28	11.00
292	cis-4-methyl-2-pentene*	7.88	8.12
293	cis-2-hexene	8.44	8.31
294	cis-3-hexene	8.22	7.61
295	cis-3-methyl-2-pentene	12.84	12.49
296	trans-3-methyl-2-pentene*	14.17	13.17
297	trans-4-methyl-2-pentene*	7.88	8.12
298	trans-2-hexene	8.44	8.62
299	trans-3-hexene	8.16	7.57
300	2-hexenes	8.44	8.47
301	C6 internal alkenes	8.44	8.47
302	3-methyl cyclopentene*	4.92	5.10
303	1-methyl cyclopentene	13.95	12.49
304	cyclohexene	5.45	5.00
305	trans,trans-2,4-hexadiene*	8.57	8.83
306	trans-1,3-hexadiene*	10.03	10.37
307	trans-1,4-hexadiene*	8.36	8.64
308	C6 cyclic olefins or di-olefins	8.65	8.68
309	C6 alkenes	6.88	6.98
310	trans-4-methyl-2-hexene	7.88	7.18
311	trans-3-methyl-2-hexene	14.17	10.07
312	2,3-dimethyl-2-hexene	10.41	8.53
313	1-heptene	4.20	4.43
314	3,4-dimethyl-1-pentene*	4.66	4.84
315	3-methyl-1-hexene*	4.24	4.41
316	2,4-dimethyl-1-pentene*	5.81	6.01
317	2,3-dimethyl-1-pentene*	4.97	5.15
318	3,3-dimethyl-1-pentene*	4.71	4.91
319	2-methyl-1-hexene*	4.92	5.10

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
320	2,3,3-trimethyl-1-butene	4.62	4.49
321	C7 terminal alkenes	4.20	4.43
322	4,4-dimethyl-cis-2-pentene*	6.45	6.64
323	2,4-dimethyl-2-pentene*	9.03	9.29
324	2-methyl-2-hexene*	9.22	9.47
325	3-ethyl-2-pentene*	9.49	9.75
326	3-methyl-trans-3-hexene*	9.44	9.72
327	cis-2-heptene*	6.94	7.16
328	2-methyl-trans-3-hexene*	6.03	6.25
329	3-methyl-cis-3-hexene*	9.44	9.72
330	3,4-dimethyl-cis-2-pentene*	8.91	9.15
331	2,3-dimethyl-2-pentene*	10.41	9.74
332	cis-3-heptene	6.96	6.33
333	trans-4,4-dimethyl-2-pentene	6.99	6.64
334	trans-2-heptene	7.33	7.14
335	trans-3-heptene	6.96	6.32
336	cis-3-methyl-2-hexene	13.38	10.07
337	2-heptenes	6.96	6.32
338	C7 internal alkenes	6.96	6.32
339	1-methyl cyclohexene	7.81	6.61
340	4-methyl cyclohexene	4.48	4.18
341	C7 cyclic olefins or di-olefins	7.49	7.29
342	C7 alkenes	5.76	5.37
343	1-octene	3.45	3.25
344	C8 terminal alkenes	3.45	3.25
345	2,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentene*	3.24	3.34
346	3-methyl-2-isopropyl-1-butene	3.29	3.31
347	trans-2-octene*	5.81	6.00
348	2-methyl-2-heptene*	8.10	8.33
349	cis-4-octene	5.94	4.73
350	trans-2,2-dimethyl 3-hexene	5.97	5.00
351	trans-2,5-dimethyl 3-hexene	5.44	4.82
352	trans-3-octene	6.13	5.34
353	trans-4-octene	5.90	4.81
354	3-octenes	6.13	5.34
355	C8 internal alkenes	5.90	4.81
356	2,4,4-trimethyl-2-pentene	8.52	6.29
357	1,2-dimethyl cyclohexene	6.77	5.63
358	C8 cyclic olefins or di-olefins	6.01	4.89
359	C8 alkenes	4.68	4.03
360	1-nonene	2.76	2.60

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
361	C9 terminal alkenes	2.76	2.60
362	4,4-dimethyl-1-pentene*	3.00	3.13
363	4-nonene*	4.37	4.54
364	3-nonenes	5.31	4.54
365	C9 internal alkenes	5.31	4.54
366	trans-4-nonene	5.23	4.54
367	C9 cyclic olefins or di-olefins	5.40	4.62
368	C9 alkenes	4.03	3.57
369	1-decene	2.28	2.17
370	C10 terminal alkenes	2.28	2.17
371	3,4-diethyl-2-hexene	3.95	3.38
372	cis-5-decene	4.89	3.66
373	trans-4-decene	4.50	3.87
374	C10 3-alkenes	4.50	3.87
375	C10 internal alkenes	4.50	3.87
376	C10 cyclic olefins or di-olefins	4.56	3.93
377	3-carene	3.21	3.24
378	α-pinene	4.29	4.51
379	β-pinene	3.28	3.52
380	d-limonene	3.99	4.55
381	sabinene	3.67	4.19
382	terpinolene*	6.16	6.36
383	camphene*	4.38	4.51
384	terpene (monoterpenes)	3.79	4.04
385	C10 alkenes	3.39	3.31
386	1-undecene	1.95	1.87
387	C11 terminal alkenes	1.95	1.87
388	trans-5-undecene	4.23	3.60
389	C11 3-alkenes	4.23	3.60
390	C11 internal alkenes	4.23	3.60
391	C11 cyclic olefins or di-olefins	4.29	3.65
392	C11 alkenes	3.09	2.73
393	C12 terminal alkenes	1.72	1.64
394	1-dodecene	1.72	1.64
395	C12 2-alkenes	3.75	3.14
396	C12 3-alkenes	3.75	3.14
397	C12 internal alkenes	3.75	3.14
398	trans-5-dodecene	3.74	3.14
399	C12 cyclic olefins or di-olefins	3.79	3.18
400	C12 alkenes	2.73	2.39
401	1-tridecene	1.55	1.48

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
402	C13 terminal alkenes	1.55	1.48
403	trans-5-tridecene	3.38	2.59
404	C13 3-alkenes	3.38	2.59
405	C13 internal alkenes	3.38	2.59
406	C13 cyclic olefins or di-olefins	3.42	2.62
407	C13 alkenes	2.46	2.03
408	1-tetradecene	1.41	1.34
409	C14 terminal alkenes	1.41	1.34
410	trans-5-tetradecene	3.08	2.35
411	C14 3-alkenes	3.08	2.35
412	C14 internal alkenes	3.08	2.35
413	C14 cyclic olefins or di-olefins	3.11	2.38
414	C14 alkenes	2.28	1.85
415	1-pentadecene	1.27	1.25
416	C15 terminal alkenes	1.27	1.25
417	trans-5-pentadecene	2.82	2.16
418	C15 3-alkenes	2.82	2.16
419	C15 internal alkenes	2.82	2.16
420	C15 cyclic olefins or di-olefins	2.85	2.19
421	C15 alkenes	2.06	1.71
	Aromatic Hydrocarbons		
422	benzene	0.81	0.72
423	toluene	3.97	4.00
424	ethyl benzene	2.79	3.04
425	m-xylene	10.61	9.75
426	o-xylene	7.49	7.64
427	p-xylene	4.25	5.84
428	C8 disubstituted benzenes	7.48	7.76
429	isomers of ethylbenzene	5.16	6.57
430	styrene	1.95	1.73
431	unspeciated C8 aromatics*	7.42	7.64
432	C9 monosubstituted benzenes	2.20	2.03
433	n-propyl benzene	2.20	2.03
434	isopropyl benzene; cumene	2.32	2.52
435	C9 disubstituted benzenes	6.61	5.81
436	m-ethyl toluene	9.37	7.39
437	o-ethyl toluene	6.61	5.59
438	p-ethyl toluene	3.75	4.44
439	C9 trisubstituted benzenes	9.90	10.87
440	1,2,3-trimethyl benzene	11.26	11.97
441	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	7.18	8.87

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
442	1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	11.22	11.76
443	isomers of propyl benzene	6.12	6.23
444	indene	3.21	1.55
445	indane	3.17	3.32
446	allylbenzene*	1.45	1.53
447	α-methyl styrene	1.72	1.53
448	C9 styrenes	1.72	1.53
449	β-methyl styrene*	0.95	1.01
450	unspeciated C9 aromatics*	7.92	7.99
451	C10 monosubstituted benzenes	1.97	2.36
452	n-butyl benzene	1.97	2.36
453	sec-butyl benzene	1.97	2.36
454	tert-butyl benzene*	1.89	1.95
455	o-cymene; 1-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl) benzene*	5.34	5.49
456	1-methyl-2-n-propyl benzene*	5.34	5.49
457	m-cymene; 1-methyl-3-(1-methylethyl) benzene*	6.92	7.10
458	1-methyl-3-n-propyl benzene*	6.92	7.10
459	1-methyl-4-n-propyl benzene*	4.31	4.43
460	C10 disubstituted benzenes	5.92	5.68
461	m-C10 disubstituted benzenes*	6.92	7.10
462	o-C10 disubstituted benzenes*	5.34	5.49
463	p-C10 disubstituted benzenes*	4.31	4.43
464	m-diethyl benzene	8.39	7.10
465	o-diethyl benzene	5.92	5.49
466	1-methyl-4-isopropyl benzene; p-cymene*	4.32	4.44
467	p-diethyl benzene	3.36	4.43
468	1,2,3-C10 trisubstituted benzenes*	9.89	10.15
469	1,2,4-C10 trisubstituted benzenes*	7.35	7.55
470	1,3,5-C10 trisubstituted benzenes*	9.80	10.08
471	1,2,3,4-tetramethyl benzene*	9.01	9.26
472	1,2,4,5-tetramethyl benzene*	9.01	9.26
473	1,2-dimethyl-3-ethyl benzene*	9.89	10.15
474	1,2-dimethyl-4-ethyl benzene*	7.35	7.55
475	1,3-dimethyl-2-ethyl benzene*	9.89	10.15
476	1,3-dimethyl-4-ethyl benzene*	7.35	7.55
477	1,3-dimethyl-5-ethyl benzene*	9.80	10.08
478	1,4-dimethyl-2-ethyl benzene*	7.35	7.55
479	1,2,3,5-tetramethyl benzene	8.25	9.26
480	C10 trisubstituted benzenes	8.86	9.26
481	C10 tetrasubstituted benzenes	8.86	9.26
482	butylbenzenes	5.48	5.76

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
483	methyl indanes	2.83	2.97
484	tetralin; 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene	2.83	2.97
485	naphthalene	3.26	3.34
486	C10 styrenes	1.53	1.37
487	unspeciated C10 aromatics	5.48	7.07
488	n-pentyl benzene*	2.04	2.12
489	C11 monosubstituted benzenes	1.78	2.12
490	m-C11 disubstituted benzenes*	5.98	6.15
491	o-C11 disubstituted benzenes*	4.60	4.73
492	p-C11 disubstituted benzenes*	3.77	3.88
493	1-butyl-2-methyl benzene*	4.60	4.73
494	1-ethyl-2-n-propyl benzene*	4.60	4.73
495	o-tert-butyl toluene; 1-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-methyl benzene*	4.60	4.73
496	1-methyl-3-n-butyl benzene*	5.98	6.15
497	p-isobutyl toluene; 1-methyl-4-(2-methylpropyl) benzene*	3.77	3.88
498	C11 disubstituted benzenes	5.35	4.92
499	1,2,3-C11 trisubstituted benzenes*	8.64	8.88
500	1,2,4-C11 trisubstituted benzenes*	6.44	6.62
501	1,3,5-C11 trisubstituted benzenes*	8.65	8.90
502	pentamethyl benzene*	7.91	8.13
503	1-methyl-3,5-diethyl benzene*	8.65	8.90
504	C11 trisubstituted benzenes	8.03	8.13
505	C11 tetrasubstituted benzenes	8.03	8.13
506	C11 pentasubstituted benzenes	8.03	8.13
507	pentyl benzenes	4.96	4.90
508	C11 tetralins or indanes	2.56	2.69
509	methyl naphthalenes	4.61	3.06
510	1-methyl naphthalene	4.61	3.06
511	2-methyl naphthalene	4.61	3.06
512	unspeciated C11 aromatics	4.96	6.95
513	C12 monosubstituted benzenes	1.63	1.90
514	m-C12 disubstituted benzenes*	5.35	5.49
515	o-C12 disubstituted benzenes*	4.11	4.23
516	p-C12 disubstituted benzenes*	3.38	3.49
517	1,3-di-n-propyl benzene*	4.11	4.23
518	1,4 di-isopropyl benzene*	3.38	3.49
519	3-isopropyl cumene; 1,3-di-isopropyl benzene*	5.35	5.49
520	C12 disubstituted benzenes	4.90	4.40
521	1,2,3-C12 trisubstituted benzenes*	7.74	7.95
522	1,2,4-C12 trisubstituted benzenes*	5.78	5.94

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
523	1,3,5-C12 trisubstituted benzenes*	7.79	8.02
524	1-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3,5-dymethylbenzene*	7.79	8.02
525	C12 trisubstituted benzenes	7.33	7.30
526	C12 tetrasubstituted benzenes	7.33	7.30
527	C12 pentasubstituted benzenes	7.33	7.30
528	C12 hexasubstituted benzenes	7.33	7.30
529	hexyl benzenes	4.53	4.39
530	C12 tetralins or indanes	2.33	2.45
531	1-ethyl naphthalene*	2.69	2.78
532	C12 naphthalenes*	3.76	3.89
533	C12 monosubstituted naphthalene	4.20	2.78
534	C12 disubstituted naphthalenes	5.54	4.99
535	2,3-dimethyl naphthalene	5.54	4.99
536	dimethyl naphthalenes	5.54	4.99
537	unspeciated C12 aromatics	4.53	6.02
538	C13 monosubstituted benzenes	1.50	1.74
539	m-C13 disubstituted benzenes*	4.80	4.93
540	o-C13 disubstituted benzenes*	3.67	3.78
541	p-C13 disubstituted benzenes*	3.03	3.13
542	C13 disubstituted benzenes	4.50	3.95
543	1,2,3-C13 trisubstituted benzenes*	6.94	7.13
544	1,2,4-C13 trisubstituted benzenes*	5.20	5.35
545	1,3,5-C13 trisubstituted benzenes*	7.04	7.24
546	C13 trisubstituted benzenes	6.75	6.57
547	C13 tetralins or indanes*	2.17	2.25
548	C13 naphthalenes*	3.45	3.57
549	C13 monosubstituted naphthalene	3.86	2.55
550	C13 disubstituted naphthalenes	5.08	4.58
551	C13 trisubstituted naphthalenes	5.08	4.58
552	unspeciated C13 aromatics*	4.88	4.81
553	C14 monosubstituted benzenes*	1.53	1.60
554	m-C14 disubstituted benzenes*	4.32	4.45
555	o-C14 disubstituted benzenes*	3.30	3.40
556	p-C14 disubstituted benzenes*	2.75	2.84
557	C14 disubstituted benzenes*	3.46	3.56
558	1,2,3-C14 trisubstituted benzenes*	6.31	6.49
559	1,2,4-C14 trisubstituted benzenes*	4.75	4.89
560	1,3,5-C14 trisubstituted benzenes*	6.44	6.63
561	C14 trisubstituted benzenes*	5.84	6.00
562	C14 tetralins or indanes*	2.01	2.09
563	C14 naphthalenes*	3.19	3.30

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
564	unspeciated C14 aromatics*	3.93	3.80
565	C15 monosubstituted benzenes*	1.42	1.48
566	C15 disubstituted benzenes*	3.15	3.25
567	m-C15 disubstituted benzenes*	3.93	4.04
568	o-C15 disubstituted benzenes*	3.00	3.09
569	p-C15 disubstituted benzenes*	2.51	2.59
570	C15 trisubstituted benzenes*	5.35	5.50
571	1,2,3-C15 trisubstituted benzenes*	5.77	5.94
572	1,2,4-C15 trisubstituted benzenes*	4.35	4.47
573	1,3,5-C15 trisubstituted benzenes*	5.92	6.10
574	C15 tetralins or indanes*	1.87	1.94
575	C15 naphthalenes*	2.97	3.06
576	unspeciated C15 aromatics*	3.35	3.20
577	C16 monosubstituted benzenes*	1.32	1.38
578	m-C16 disubstituted benzenes*	3.60	3.71
579	o-C16 disubstituted benzenes*	2.74	2.83
580	p-C16 disubstituted benzenes*	2.30	2.38
581	C16 disubstituted benzenes*	2.88	2.97
582	1,2,3-C16 trisubstituted benzenes*	5.31	5.46
583	1,2,4-C16 trisubstituted benzenes*	4.01	4.13
584	1,3,5-C16 trisubstituted benzenes*	5.47	5.63
585	C16 trisubstituted benzenes*	4.93	5.07
586	C16 tetralins or indanes*	1.75	1.82
587	C16 naphthalenes*	2.77	2.86
588	unspeciated C16 aromatics*	2.96	2.79
589	C17 monosubstituted benzenes*	1.24	1.30
590	C17 disubstituted benzenes*	2.71	2.79
591	C17 trisubstituted benzenes*	4.63	4.77
592	C17 tetralins or indanes*	1.64	1.70
593	C17 naphthalenes*	2.60	2.68
594	C18 monosubstituted benzenes*	1.17	1.23
595	C18 disubstituted benzenes*	2.55	2.63
596	C18 trisubstituted benzenes*	4.37	4.49
597	C18 tetralins or indanes*	1.55	1.61
598	C18 naphthalenes*	2.45	2.53
599	C19 monosubstituted benzenes*	1.11	1.16
600	C19 disubstituted benzenes*	2.42	2.49
601	C19 trisubstituted benzenes*	4.13	4.25
602	C19 tetralins or indanes*	1.46	1.52
603	C19 naphthalenes*	2.31	2.39
604	C20 monosubstituted benzenes*	1.05	1.10

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605	C20 disubstituted benzenes*	2.29	2.36
606	C20 trisubstituted benzenes*	3.92	4.04
607	C20 tetralins or indanes*	1.39	1.44
608	C20 naphthalenes*	2.19	2.26
609	C21 monosubstituted benzenes*	1.00	1.05
610	C21 disubstituted benzenes*	2.18	2.25
611	C21 trisubstituted benzenes*	3.73	3.84
612	C21 tetralins or indanes*	1.32	1.37
613	C21 naphthalenes*	2.08	2.15
614	C22 monosubstituted benzenes*	0.96	1.00
615	C22 disubstituted benzenes*	2.08	2.14
616	C22 trisubstituted benzenes*	3.56	3.66
617	C22 tetralins or indanes*	1.26	1.31
618	C22 naphthalenes*	1.98	2.05
	Oxygenated Organics		
	Alcohols		
619	methanol	0.71	0.67
620	ethanol	1.69	1.53
621	isopropyl alcohol	0.71	0.61
622	n-propyl alcohol	2.74	2.50
623	isobutyl alcohol	2.24	2.51
624	n-butyl alcohol	3.34	2.88
625	sec-butyl alcohol	1.60	1.36
626	tert-butyl alcohol	0.45	0.41
627	cyclopentanol	1.96	1.72
628	2-pentanol	1.74	1.61
629	3-pentanol	1.73	1.63
630	n-pentyl alcohol	3.35	2.83
631	isoamyl alcohol; 3-methyl-1-butanol	2.73	3.16
632	2-methyl-1-butanol	2.60	2.40
633	cyclohexanol	2.25	1.95
634	1-hexanol	2.74	2.69
635	2-hexanol	2.46	2.08
636	4-methyl-2-pentanol; methyl isobutyl carbinol	2.89	2.64
637	1-heptanol	2.21	1.84
638	dimethylpentanol; 2,3-dimethyl-1-pentanol	2.51	2.23
639	1-octanol	2.01	1.43
640	2-ethyl-1-hexanol	2.20	2.00
641	2-octanol	2.16	1.97
642	3-octanol	2.57	2.28
643	4-octanol	3.07	2.23

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644	5-methyl-1-heptanol	1.95	1.79
645	trimethyl cyclohexanol	2.17	1.86
646	dimethylheptanol; 2,6-dimetnyl-2-heptanol	1.07	0.94
647	2,6-dimethyl-4-heptanol	2.37	2.09
648	menthol	1.70	1.43
649	8-methyl-1-nonanol; isodecyl alcohol	1.23	1.06
650	1-decanol	1.22	1.06
651	3,7-dimethyl-1-octanol	1.42	1.20
652	trimethylnonanol,threo +erythro; 2,6,8-trimethyl-4-nonanol	1.55	1.33
	Aldehydes		
653	formaldehyde	8.97	9.46
654	acetaldehyde	6.84	6.54
655	propionaldehyde	7.89	7.08
656	2-methyl propanal	5.87	5.25
657	butanal	6.74	5.97
658	C4 aldehydes	6.74	5.97
659	2,2-dimethylpropanal; pivaldehyde	5.40	4.89
660	3-methylbutanal; isovaleraldehyde	5.52	4.97
661	pentanal; valeraldehyde	5.76	5.08
662	C5 aldehydes	5.76	5.08
663	glutaraldehyde	4.79	4.31
664	hexanal	4.98	4.35
665	C6 aldehydes	4.98	4.35
666	heptanal	4.23	3.69
667	C7 aldehydes	4.23	3.69
668	2-methyl-hexanal	3.97	3.54
669	octanal	3.65	3.16
670	C8 aldehydes	3.65	3.16
671	glyoxal	14.2	12.5
672	methyl glyoxal	16.2	16.5
673	acrolein	7.60	7.45
674	crotonaldehyde	10.0	9.39
675	methacrolein	6.23	6.01
676	hydroxyl-methacrolein	6.61	6.24
677	benzaldehyde	0.00	0.00
678	tolualdehyde	0.00	0.00
	Carboxylic Acids and Oxides		
679	carbon monoxide	0.06	0.05
680	ethylene oxide	0.04	0.03
681	propylene oxide	0.32	0.29
682	1,2-epoxy butane	1.02	0.91

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
683	formic acid	0.08	0.06
684	acetic acid	0.50	0.68
685	glycolic acid	2.67	2.38
686	peroxyacetic acid	12.6	0.54
687	acrylic acid	11.6	11.3
688	propionic acid	0.79	1.22
689	methacrylic acid	18.7	18.5
690	isobutyric acid	1.22	1.20
691	butanoic acid	1.78	1.82
692	malic acid	7.51	6.94
693	3-methyl butanoic acid	4.26	4.23
694	adipic acid; hexanedioic acid	3.37	3.08
695	2-ethyl hexanoic acid	3.49	3.32
696	methyl acrylate	12.2	11.4
697	vinyl acetate	3.26	3.20
698	2-methyl-3-butene-2-ol	5.12	4.91
699	ethyl acrylate	8.78	7.77
700	methyl methacrylate	15.8	15.6
701	ethyl methacrylate*	12.1	12.4
702	hydroxypropyl acrylate	5.56	4.90
703	n-butyl acrylate	5.52	5.02
704	isobutyl acrylate	5.05	4.72
705	butyl methacrylate	9.09	8.70
706	isobutyl methacrylate	8.99	8.62
707	α-terpineol	5.16	4.63
708	2-ethyl-hexyl acrylate	2.42	2.52
709	isobornyl methacrylate	8.64	5.51
710	furan	16.5	9.15
711	2-methyl furan*	8.02	8.30
712	3-methyl furan*	6.64	6.90
713	2-ethyl furan*	6.85	7.09
714	2,5-dimethyl furan*	7.60	7.88
	Esters of Carboxylic Acids		
715	methyl formate	0.06	0.06
716	ethyl formate	0.52	0.48
717	methyl acetate	0.07	0.07
718	gamma-butyrolactone	1.15	0.96
719	ethyl acetate	0.64	0.63
720	methyl propionate	0.71	0.66
721	n-propyl formate	0.93	0.78
722	isopropyl formate	0.42	0.37

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
723	ethyl propionate	0.79	0.77
724	isopropyl acetate	1.12	1.07
725	methyl butyrate	1.18	1.09
726	methyl isobutyrate	0.70	0.61
727	n-butyl formate	0.95	0.83
728	propyl acetate	0.87	0.78
729	ethyl butyrate	1.25	1.17
730	isobutyl acetate	0.67	0.62
731	methyl pivalate	0.39	0.35
732	n-butyl acetate	0.89	0.83
733	n-propyl propionate	0.93	0.84
734	sec-butyl acetate	1.43	1.32
735	tert-butyl acetate; tBAc	0.20	0.18
736	methyl pentanoate; methyl valerate*	1.00	1.05
737	butyl propionate	0.89	0.84
738	amyl acetate; n-pentyl acetate	0.96	0.84
739	n-propyl butyrate	1.17	1.05
740	isoamyl acetate; 3-methyl-butyl acetate	1.18	1.09
741	2-methyl-1-butyl acetate	1.17	1.08
742	methyl hexanoate*	0.96	1.02
743	ethyl 3-ethoxy propionate	3.61	3.58
744	hexyl acetates*	0.74	0.80
745	2,3-dimethylbutyl acetate	0.84	0.75
746	2-methylpentyl acetate	1.11	0.98
747	3-methylpentyl acetate	1.31	1.07
748	4-methylpentyl acetate	0.92	0.82
749	isobutyl isobutyrate	0.61	0.60
750	n-butyl butyrate	1.12	1.08
751	n-hexyl acetate	0.87	0.69
752	methyl amyl acetate; 4-methyl-2-pentanol acetate	1.46	1.35
753	n-pentyl propionate	0.79	0.71
754	methyl heptanoate*	0.76	0.82
755	2,4-dimethylpentyl acetate	0.98	0.92
756	2-methylhexyl acetate	0.89	0.69
757	3-ethylpentyl acetate	1.24	1.10
758	3-methylhexyl acetate	1.01	0.89
759	4-methylhexyl acetate	0.91	0.82
760	5-methylhexyl acetate	0.79	0.59
761	isoamyl isobutyrate	0.89	0.82
762	n-heptyl acetate	0.73	0.65
763	methyl octanoate*	0.64	0.69

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764	2,4-dimethylhexyl acetate	0.93	0.76
765	2-ethyl-hexyl acetate	0.79	0.66
766	3,4-dimethyl-hexyl acetate	1.16	0.87
767	3,5-dimethyl-hexyl acetate	1.09	0.99
768	3-ethyl-hexyl acetate	1.03	0.91
769	3-methyl-heptyl acetate	0.76	0.67
770	4,5-dimethyl-hexyl acetate	0.86	0.68
771	4-methyl-heptyl acetate	0.72	0.66
772	5-methyl-heptyl acetate	0.73	0.61
773	n-octyl acetate	0.64	0.57
774	methyl nonanoate*	0.54	0.59
775	2,3,5-trimethyl-hexyl acetate	0.86	0.85
776	2,3-dimethyl-heptyl acetate	0.84	0.71
777	2,4-dimethyl-heptyl acetate	0.88	0.68
778	2,5-dimethyl-heptyl acetate	0.86	0.78
779	2-methyloctyl acetate	0.63	0.52
780	3,5-dimethyl-heptyl acetate	1.01	0.81
781	3,6-dimethyl-heptyl acetate	0.87	0.78
782	3-ethyl-heptyl acetate	0.71	0.63
783	4,5-dimethyl-heptyl acetate	0.96	0.69
784	4,6-dimethyl-heptyl acetate	0.83	0.78
785	4-methyloctyl acetate	0.68	0.61
786	5-methyloctyl acetate	0.67	0.56
787	n-nonyl acetate	0.58	0.52
788	methyl decanoate*	0.48	0.53
789	3,6-dimethyl-octyl acetate	0.88	0.79
790	3-isopropyl-heptyl acetate	0.71	0.54
791	4,6-dimethyl-octyl acetate	0.85	0.76
792	methyl undecanoate*	0.45	0.50
793	3,5,7-trimethyl-octyl acetate	0.83	0.66
794	3-ethyl-6-methyl-octyl acetate	0.80	0.63
795	4,7-dimethyl-nonyl acetate	0.64	0.50
796	methyl dodecanoate; methyl laurate	0.53	0.47
797	2,3,5,7-tetramethyl-octyl acetate	0.74	0.62
798	3,5,7-trimethyl-nonyl acetate	0.76	0.62
799	3,6,8-trimethyl-nonyl acetate	0.72	0.59
800	methyl tridecanoate*	0.40	0.45
801	2,4,6,8-tetramethyl-nonyl acetate	0.63	0.51
802	3-ethyl-6,7-dimethyl-nonyl acetate	0.76	0.61
803	4,7,9-trimethyl-decyl acetate	0.55	0.42
804	methyl myristate; methyl tetradecanoate	0.47	0.43

	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
805	methyl cis-9-pentadecenoate*	1.63	1.80
806	methyl cis-9-hexadecenoate; methyl palmitoleate*	1.63	1.70
807	methyl pentadecanoate*	0.42	0.47
808	2,3,5,6,8-pentamethyl-nonyl acetate	0.74	0.65
809	3,5,7,9-tetramethyl-decyl acetate	0.58	0.48
810	5-ethyl-3,6,8-trimethyl-nonyl acetate	0.77	0.77
811	dimethyl carbonate; DMC	0.06	0.06
812	propylene carbonate	0.25	0.28
813	methyl lactate	2.75	2.67
814	2-methoxyethyl acetate	1.18	1.15
815	ethyl lactate	2.71	2.48
816	methyl isopropyl carbonate	0.69	0.62
817	1-methoxy-2-propyl acetate	1.71	1.70
818	2-ethoxyethyl acetate	1.90	1.84
819	2-methyoxy-1-propyl acetate	1.12	1.12
820	methoxypropanol acetate	1.97	1.86
821	dimethyl succinate	0.23	0.23
822	ethylene glycol diacetate	0.72	0.66
823	1,2-propylene glycol diacetate	0.94	0.61
824	diisopropyl carbonate	1.04	0.98
825	dimethyl glutarate	0.51	0.42
826	2-butoxyethyl acetate	1.67	1.62
827	dimethyl adipate	1.95	1.80
828	2-(2-ethoxyethoxy) ethyl acetate	1.50	1.48
829	dipropylene glycol n-propyl ether isomer #1	2.13	2.00
830	dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate isomer # 1	1.41	1.38
831	dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate isomer # 2	1.58	1.52
832	dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate isomers	1.49	1.45
833	glyceryl triacetate	0.57	0.55
834	2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethyl acetate	1.38	1.38
835	substituted C7 ester (C12)	0.92	0.81
836	1-hydroxy-2,2,4-trimethylpentyl-3-isobutyrate	0.92	0.89
837	3-hydroxy-2,2,4-trimethylpentyl-1-isobutyrate	0.88	0.77
838	2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate and isomers (texanol ®)	0.89	0.81
839	substituted C9 ester (C12)	0.89	0.81
840	dimethyl sebacate	0.48	0.43
841	diisopropyl adipate	1.42	1.28
	Glycols, Ethers, and Glycol Ethers		
842	dimethyl ether	0.93	0.81
843	ethylene glycol	3.36	3.13

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844	propylene glycol	2.75	2.58
845	dimethoxy methane	1.04	0.94
846	glycerol	3.27	3.15
847	1,3-butanediol*	3.21	3.36
848	1,2-butanediol	2.21	2.52
849	1,4-butanediol	3.22	2.72
850	2,3-butanediol*	4.23	4.38
851	pentaerythritol	2.42	2.17
852	1,2-dihydroxyhexane	2.75	2.55
853	2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol	1.04	1.45
854	2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol	2.62	2.05
855	trimethylene oxide	5.22	4.56
856	1,3-dioxolane	5.47	4.96
857	2-methoxy ethanol	2.98	2.93
858	tetrahydrofuran	4.95	4.31
859	diethyl ether	4.01	3.76
860	1,4-dioxane	2.71	2.62
861	1-methoxy-2-propanol	2.62	2.44
862	2-ethoxy-ethanol	3.78	3.71
863	2-methoxy-1-propanol	3.01	3.01
864	3-methoxy-1-propanol	4.01	3.84
865	diethylene glycol	3.55	3.35
866	α-methyl tetrahydrofuran	4.62	3.97
867	tetrahydropyran	3.81	3.22
868	ethyl isopropyl ether	3.86	3.74
869	methyl n-butyl ether	3.66	3.15
870	methyl t-butyl ether	0.78	0.73
871	tetrahydro-2-furanmethanol; tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	3.54	3.31
872	2,2-dimethoxy-propane	0.52	0.48
873	1-ethoxy-2-propanol	3.25	3.09
874	2-propoxy-ethanol	3.52	3.30
875	3-ethoxy-1-propanol	4.24	4.09
876	3-methoxy-1-butanol	0.97	3.87
877	2-(2-methoxyethoxy) ethanol	2.90	2.66
878	di-n-propyl ether	3.24	3.08
879	ethyl n-butyl ether	3.86	3.48
880	ethyl tert-butyl ether	2.11	2.01
881	methyl tert-amyl ether; TAME	2.14	1.69
882	diisopropyl ether	3.56	3.52
883	ethylene glycol diethyl ether; 1,2-diethoxyethane	2.84	2.95
884	acetal (1,1-diethoxyethane)	3.68	3.58

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885	1-propoxy-2-propanol; propylene glycol n-propyl ether	2.86	2.68
886	2-butoxy-ethanol	2.90	2.90
887	3-methoxy-3-methyl-butanol	1.74	2.88
888	n-propoxy-propanol	3.84	3.77
889	2-(2-ethoxyethoxy) ethanol	3.19	3.26
890	dipropylene glycol isomer (1-[2-hydroxypropyl]-2-propanol)	2.48	2.31
891	triethylene glycol	3.41	3.25
892	4,4-diethyl-3-oxahexane; tert-amyl ethyl ether; TAEE	2.03	1.95
893	1-tert-butoxy-2-propanol	1.71	1.61
894	2-tert-butoxy-1-propanol	1.81	1.81
895	n-butoxy-2-propanol; propylene glycol n-butyl ether	2.70	2.72
896	2-(2-propoxyethoxy) ethanol	3.00	2.85
897	dipropylene glycol methyl ether; 1-methoxy-2-(2-hydroxypropoxy)-propane	2.21	1.98
898	dipropylene glycol methyl ether; 2-(2-methoxypropoxy)-1-propanol	2.70	2.58
899	2-[2-(2-methoxyethoxy) ethoxy] ethanol	2.62	2.58
900	2-butyl tetrahydrofuran	2.53	2.13
901	di-isobutyl ether	1.29	1.20
902	di-n-butyl ether	3.17	2.84
903	2-n-hexyloxyethanol	2.45	2.09
904	2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol	1.74	1.54
905	2-methoxy-1-(2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy)-propane; dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether	2.09	2.02
906	2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-ethanol	2.87	2.39
907	dipropylene glycol ethyl ether	2.75	2.72
908	2-[2-(2-ethoxyethoxy) ethoxy] ethanol	2.66	2.46
909	tetraethylene glycol	2.84	2.51
910	2-(2-ethylhexyloxy) ethanol	1.71	1.55
911	1-(butoxyethoxy)-2-propanol	2.08	1.93
912	2-[2-(2-propoxyethoxy) ethoxy] ethanol	2.46	2.17
913	tripropylene glycol*	2.07	2.18
914	2,5,8,11-tetraoxatridecan-13-ol	2.15	1.97
915	di-n-pentyl ether	2.64	2.15
916	2-(2-hexyloxyethoxy) ethanol	2.03	1.84
917	glycol ether DPnB; dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether; 1-(2-butoxy-1-methylethoxy)-2-propanol)	1.96	1.83
918	2-[2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethoxy] ethanol	2.24	1.96
919	tripropylene glycol monomethyl ether	1.90	1.92
920	diethylene glycol mono-(2-ethylhexyl) ether*	1.46	1.56
921	tripropylene glycol n-butyl ether*	1.55	1.64

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
	Ketones		
922	acetone	0.43	0.36
923	cyclobutanone	0.68	0.62
924	methyl ethyl ketone	1.49	1.48
925	cyclopentanone	1.43	1.15
926	C5 cyclic ketones	1.43	1.15
927	2-pentanone	3.07	2.81
928	3-pentanone	1.45	1.24
929	C5 ketones	3.07	2.81
930	methyl isopropyl ketone	1.64	1.65
931	2,4-pentanedione	1.02	1.01
932	cyclohexanone	1.61	1.35
933	C6 cyclic ketones	1.61	1.35
934	4-methyl-2-pentanone; methyl isobutyl ketone	4.31	3.88
935	methyl n-butyl ketone	3.55	3.14
936	methyl tert-butyl ketone	0.78	0.65
937	C6 ketones	3.55	3.14
938	C7 cyclic ketones	1.41	1.18
939	2-heptanone	2.80	2.36
940	2-methyl-3-hexanone	1.79	1.53
941	di-isopropyl ketone	1.63	1.31
942	C7 ketones	2.80	2.36
943	5-methyl-2-hexanone	2.10	2.41
944	3-methyl-2-hexanone	2.81	2.55
945	C8 cyclic ketones	1.25	1.05
946	2-octanone	1.66	1.40
947	C8 ketones	1.66	1.40
948	C9 cyclic ketones	1.13	0.94
949	2-propyl cyclohexanone	1.71	1.54
950	4-propyl cyclohexanone	2.08	1.85
951	2-nonanone	1.30	1.08
952	di-isobutyl ketone; 2,6-dimethyl-4-heptanone	2.94	2.68
953	C9 ketones	1.30	1.08
954	C10 cyclic ketones	1.02	0.86
955	2-decanone	1.06	0.90
956	C10 ketones	1.06	0.90
957	2,6,8-trimethyl-4-nonanone; isobuthyl heptyl ketone	1.86	1.66
958	biacetyl; diacetyl; butanedione	20.7	20.0
959	methylvinyl ketone	8.73	9.65
960	mesityl oxide; 2-methyl-2-penten-4-one	17.3	6.51
961	isophorone; 3,5,5-trimethyl-2-cyclohexenone	10.5	4.63

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
962	1-nonene-4-one	3.39	3.14
963	hydroxy acetone	3.08	3.23
964	dihydroxy acetone	4.02	3.99
965	methoxy-acetone	2.14	2.03
966	diacetone alcohol	0.68	0.60
	Phenols		
967	phenol	1.82	2.76
968	C7 alkyl phenols	2.34	2.40
969	m-cresol	2.34	2.40
970	p-cresol	2.34	2.40
971	o-cresol	2.34	2.40
972	4-vinyl phenol	1.43	1.50
973	2,4-dimethyl phenol*	2.07	2.12
974	2,5-dimethyl phenol*	2.07	2.12
975	3,4-dimethyl phenol*	2.07	2.12
976	2,3-dimethyl phenol*	2.07	2.12
977	2,6-dimethyl phenol*	2.07	2.12
978	C8 alkyl phenols	2.07	2.12
979	2,3,5-trimethyl phenol*	1.86	1.90
980	2,3,6-trimethyl phenol*	1.86	1.90
981	C9 alkyl phenols	1.86	1.90
982	C10 alkyl phenols	1.68	1.73
983	C11 alkyl phenols	1.54	1.58
984	C12 alkyl phenols	1.42	1.46
985	2-phenoxyethanol; ethylene glycol phenyl ether	3.61	4.49
986	1-phenoxy-2-propanol	1.73	1.60
987	2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol*	1.15	1.18
	Other Oxygenated Organics		
988	glycolaldehyde*	4.96	5.10
989	lumped C5+ unsaturated carbonyl species*	6.18	6.38
990	benzyl alcohol*	4.98	5.11
991	methoxybenzene; anisole*	6.49	6.66
992	β-phenethyl alcohol; 2-phenyl ethyl alcohol*	4.41	4.53
993	phthalic anhydride*	2.50	2.58
994	methylparaben; 4-hydroxybenzoic acid, methyl ester*	1.66	1.71
995	cinnamic aldehyde*	4.68	4.84
996	cinnamic alcohol*	0.84	0.89
997	anethol; p-propenyl-anisole*	0.76	0.80
998	camphor*	0.45	0.49
999	citronellol; 3,7-dimethyl-6-octen-1-ol*	5.63	5.79
1000	hydroxycitronella*; hydroxycitronellal	2.50	2.61

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1001	linalool*	5.28	5.43
1002	1,2-diacetyl benzene*	2.17	2.25
1003	geraniol*	4.97	5.12
1004	propylparaben*; 4-hydroxybenzoic acid, propyl ester	1.40	1.44
1005	diethyl phthalate*	1.56	1.62
1006	3,6,9,12-tetraoxa-hexadecan-1-ol	1.90	1.72
1007	triethyl citrate*	0.66	0.70
1008	amyl cinnamal*	3.06	3.16
1009	hexyl cinnamal*	2.86	2.96
1010	2-ethyl-hexyl benzoate*	0.93	0.98
1011	dibutyl phthalate*	1.20	1.25
1012	2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate*	0.34	0.38
1013	methyl hexadecanoate; methyl palmitate*	0.40	0.44
1014	methyl cis-9-heptadecenoate*	1.56	1.62
1015	methyl heptadecanoate; methyl margarate*	0.38	0.42
1016	methyl linolenate; methyl cis,cis,cis-9,12,15-octadecatrienoate*	1.77	2.32
1017	methyl linoelate; methyl cis,cis-9,12-octadecadienoate*	1.48	1.84
1018	methyl cis-9-octadecenoate; methyl oleate*	1.48	1.54
1019	methyl octadecanoate; methyl stearate*	0.36	0.40
	Other Organic Compounds		
1020	methylamine*	7.29	7.70
1021	methyl chloride	0.03	0.04
1022	methyl nitrite*	10.50	10.84
1023	nitromethane	7.86	0.07
1024	carbon disulfide*	0.23	0.25
1025	dichloromethane	0.07	0.04
1026	methyl bromide	0.02	0.02
1027	chloroform	0.03	0.02
1028	methyl iodide*	0.00	0.00
1029	carbon tetrachloride	0.00	0.00
1030	chloropicrin; trichloro-nitro-methane*	1.80	1.85
1031	methylene bromide	0.00	0.00
1032	acetylene	1.25	0.95
1033	dimethyl amine	9.37	3.17
1034	ethyl amine	7.80	5.78
1035	ethanolamine	5.97	6.81
1036	vinyl chloride	2.92	2.83
1037	ethyl chloride	0.25	0.29
1038	1,1-difluoroethane; HFC-152a	0.00	0.02
1039	methyl isothiocyanate*; MITC	0.31	0.32

	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
1040	nitroethane	12.79	0.06
1041	dimethyl sulfoxide; DMSO	6.90	6.68
1042	chloroacetaldehyde*	12.00	12.30
1043	1,1-dichloroethene*	1.69	1.79
1044	trans-1,2-dichloroethene	0.81	1.70
1045	cis-1,2-dichloroethene*	1.65	1.70
1046	1,1-dichloroethane	0.10	0.07
1047	1,2-dichloroethane	0.10	0.21
1048	1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane; HFC-134a	0.00	0.00
1049	ethyl bromide	0.11	0.13
1050	trichloroethylene; TCE	0.60	0.64
1051	1,1,1-trichloroethane	0.00	0.01
1052	1,1,2-trichloroethane	0.06	0.09
1053	perchloroethylene; perc	0.04	0.03
1054	1,2-dibromoethane	0.05	0.10
1055	methyl acetylene	6.45	6.72
1056	acrylonitrile*	2.16	2.24
1057	trimethyl amine	7.06	6.32
1058	isopropyl amine*	6.93	7.23
1059	n-methyl acetamide**	19.70	20.19
1060	1-amino-2-propanol	13.42	5.42
1061	3-chloropropene*	11.98	12.22
1062	1-nitropropane	16.16	0.22
1063	2-nitropropane	16.16	0.11
1064	chloroacetone*	9.22	9.41
1065	trans-1,3-dichloropropene*	4.92	5.03
1066	cis-1,3-dichloropropene*	3.61	3.70
1067	1,3-dichloropropene mixture*	4.19	4.29
1068	1,2-dichloropropane*	0.28	0.29
1069	trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene*; trans-HFO-1234ze	0.09	0.10
1070	2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene*; HFO-1234yf	0.27	0.28
1071	n-propyl bromide	0.35	0.42
1072	1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane*; HFC-245fa	0.00	0.00
1073	3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoro-propane; HCFC-225ca*	0.00	0.00
1074	1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoro-propane; HCFC-225cb*	0.00	0.00
1075	1,3-butadiyne*	5.53	5.76
1076	1-buten-3-yne; vinyl acetylene*	10.15	10.48
1077	2-butyne	16.33	16.32
1078	ethyl acetylene	6.20	6.11
1079	tert-butyl amine*	0.00	0.00
1080	morpholine	15.43	1.98

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
1081	ethyl methyl ketone oxime; methyl ethyl ketoxime*	22.04	1.58
1082	dimethylaminoethanol; DMAE	4.76	5.62
1083	2-amino-1-butanol*	4.78	4.98
1084	2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol; AMP	15.08	0.25
1085	1-chlorobutane*	1.04	1.10
1086	diethylenetriamine**	13.03	15.53
1087	diethanol-amine	4.05	2.47
1088	2-(chloro-methyl)-3-chloro-propene	1.13	7.00
1089	n-butyl bromide	0.60	0.82
1090	1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane; HFC-365mfc*	0.00	0.00
1091	n-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	2.56	2.41
1092	2-amino-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol*	0.00	0.78
1093	hydroxyethylethylene urea**	14.75	11.22
1094	methoxy-perfluoro-n-butane*; methyl- nonafluoro-butyl ether; HFE-7100 isomer	0.00	0.00
1095	methoxy-perfluoro-isobutene*; methyl-nonafluoro-isobutyl ether; HFE-7100 isomer	0.00	0.00
1096	1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-pentane; HFC-43-10mee*	0.00	0.00
1097	triethyl amine	16.60	3.84
1098	triethylene diamine*	3.31	3.46
1099	monochlorobenzene	0.36	0.32
1100	nitrobenzene	0.07	0.06
1101	p-dichlorobenzene	0.20	0.18
1102	o-dichlorobenzene*	0.17	0.18
1103	triethanolamine*	2.76	4.21
1104	hexamethyl-disiloxane*	0.00	0.00
1105	hydroxymethyl-disiloxane*	0.00	0.00
1106	hexafluoro-benzene*	0.05	0.05
1107	ethoxy-perfluoro-n-butane*; ethyl nonafluoro-butyl ether; HFE-7200 isomer	0.01	0.01
1108	ethoxy-perfluoro-isobutane*; ethyl nonafluoro-isobutyl ether; HFE-7200 isomer	0.01	0.01
1109	perfluoro-n-hexane*	0.00	0.00
1110	2-chlorotoluene*	2.82	2.92
1111	m-nitrotoluene*	0.48	0.50
1112	benzotrifluoride	0.26	0.29
1113	p-trifluoromethyl-chloro-benzene	0.11	0.13
1114	p-toluene isocyanate	0.93	1.06
1115	3-(chloromethyl)-heptane*	0.88	0.95
1116	cyclosiloxane D4; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane*	0.00	0.00
1117	cumene hydroperoxide; 1-methyl-1-phenylethylhydroperoxide**	12.61	9.08

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	Organic Compound	MIR Value (July 18, 2001)	New MIR Value October 2, 2010
1118	2,4-toluene diisocyanate*	0.00	0.00
1119	2,6-toluene diisocyanate*	0.00	0.00
1120	toluene diisocyanate (mixed isomers)*	0.00	0.00
1121	molinate; S-ethyl hexahydro-1H-azepine-1-carbothioate*	1.43	1.51
1122	EPTC; S-ethyl dipropyl-thiocarbamate*	1.58	1.67
1123	triisopropanolamine*	2.60	2.70
1124	dexpanthenol; pantothenylol**	9.35	6.15
1125	pebulate; S-propyl butylethylthio-carbamate*	1.58	1.67
1126	cyclosiloxane D5; decamethyl-cyclopentasiloxane*	0.00	0.00
1127	thiobencarb; S-[4-chlorobenzyl] N,N-diethylthiolcarbamate*	0.65	0.68
1128	methylene diphenylene diisocyanate	0.79	0.89
1129	lauryl pyrrolidone*	0.89	0.94
	Complex Mixtures		
1130	base ROG mixture	3.71	3.60
1131	kerosene*	1.46	1.62
1132	oxo-tridecyl acetate	0.67	0.55
1133	oxo-dodecyl acetate	0.72	0.59
1134	oxo-decyl acetate	0.83	0.70
1135	oxo-nonyl acetate	0.85	0.72
1136	oxo-octyl acetate	0.96	0.81
1137	oxo-heptyl acetate	0.97	0.83
1138	oxo-hexyl acetate	1.03	0.86
1139	turpentine*	4.12	4.28
1140	soy methyl esters; alkyl C16-C18 methyl esters*	1.52	1.58

* This reactive organic compound was added to the Table of MIR Values on October 2, 2010, and may be used in aerosol coating products after this date, as specified in section 94522(i)(3)(B), title 17, California Code of Regulations

** ULMIR (as defined in section 94521(a)(81), title 17, California Code of Regulations.)

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code

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§ 94701. MIR Values for Hydrocarbon Solvents.

(a) Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvents

Bin	*Average Boiling Point* (degrees F)*	*Criteria*	*MIR Value (July 18, 2001)*	*MIR Value October 2, 2010*
1	80-205	Alkanes (< 2% Aromatics)	2.08	1.42
2	80-205	N- & Iso-Alkanes (≥ 90% and < 2% Aromatics)	1.59	1.31
3	80-205	Cyclo-Alkanes (≥ 90% and < 2% Aromatics)	2.52	1.63
4	80-205	Alkanes (2 to < 8% Aromatics)	2.24	1.47
5	80-205	Alkanes (8 to 22% Aromatics)	2.56	1.56
6	>205-340	Alkanes (< 2% Aromatics)	1.41	1.17
7	>205-340	N- & Iso-Alkanes (≥ 90% and < 2% Aromatics)	1.17	1.03
8	>205-340	Cyclo-Alkanes (≥ 90% and < 2% Aromatics)	1.65	1.44
9	>205-340	Alkanes (2 to < 8% Aromatics)	1.62	1.44
10	>205-340	Alkanes (8 to 22% Aromatics)	2.03	1.98
11	>340-460	Alkanes (< 2% Aromatics)	0.91	0.70
12	>340-460	N- & Iso-Alkanes (≥ 90% and < 2% Aromatics)	0.81	0.62
13	>340-460	Cyclo-Alkanes (≥ 90% and < 2% Aromatics)	1.01	0.86
14	>340-460	Alkanes (2 to < 8% Aromatics)	1.21	0.99
15	>340-460	Alkanes (8 to 22% Aromatics)	1.82	1.57
16	>460-580	Alkanes (< 2% Aromatics)	0.57	0.52
17	>460-580	N- & Iso-Alkanes (≥ 90% and < 2% Aromatics)	0.51	0.48
18	>460-580	Cyclo-Alkanes (≥ 90% and < 2% Aromatics)	0.63	0.60
19	>460-580	Alkanes (2 to < 8% Aromatics)	0.88	0.66
20	>460-580	Alkanes (8 to 22% Aromatics)	1.49	0.95

* Average Boiling Point = (Initial Boiling Point + Dry Point) / 2

(b) Aromatic Hydrocarbon Solvents

Bin	*Boiling Range (degrees F)*	*Criteria*	*MIR Value (July 18, 2001)*	*MIR Value October 2, 2010*
21	280-290	Aromatic Content (≥ 98%)	7.37	7.64
22	320-350	Aromatic Content (≥ 98%)	7.51	7.60
23	355-420	Aromatic Content (≥ 98%)	8.07	6.85
24	450-535	Aromatic Content (≥ 98%)	5.00	3.82

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ALTERNATIVE CONTROL PLAN REGULATION FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS AND AEROSOL COATING PRODUCTS

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ALTERNATIVE CONTROL PLAN REGULATION FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS AND AEROSOL COATING PRODUCTS

SUBCHAPTER 8.5 CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Article 4. Alternative Control Plan

94540. Purpose

The purpose of this article is to provide an alternative method to comply with the VOC standards for consumer products and aerosol coating products that are specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 8.5, Articles 2 and 3, sections 94507-94517 and 94520-94528. This alternative is provided by allowing responsible ACP parties the option of voluntarily entering into separate “alternative control plans” (ACPs) for consumer products and aerosol coating products, as specified in this article.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94541. Applicability

Only responsible ACP parties for consumer products or aerosol coating products may enter into an ACP. An ACP shall include only those consumer products or only those aerosol coating products which are subject to the VOC standards specified in sections 94509 or 94522, Title 17, California Code of Regulations. Consumer products and aerosol coating products shall not be included together in the same ACP.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94542. Definitions

(a) For the purposes of this article, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) “ACP Emissions” means the sum of the VOC emissions from every ACP product subject to an Executive Order approving an ACP, during the compliance period specified in the Executive Order, expressed to the nearest pound of VOC and calculated according to the following equation:

$$ACP\ Emissions = (Emissions\ )_1 + (Emissions\ )_2 + \ldots + (Emissions\ )_N$$

where,

$$Emissions = \frac{[VOC\ Content]\ x\ [Enforceable\ Sales]}{100}$$

For all products except for charcoal lighter material products and aerosol coating products:

$$VOC\ Content = \frac{[(B - C)\ x}{100]\ A}$$

A = net weight of unit (excluding container and packaging)

B = total weight of all VOCs per unit, as defined in subsection (a)(31) of this section

C = total weight of all exempted VOCs per unit, as specified in section 94510

For charcoal lighter material products only:

$$VOC\ Content = \frac{[Certified\ Emissions\ x}{100]\ Certified\ Use\ Rate}$$

Certified Emissions = the emissions level for products approved by the Executive Officer under section 94509(h), as determined pursuant to South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1174 Ignition Method Compliance Certification Protocol (Feb. 27, 1991), expressed to the nearest 0.001 pound CH_2 per start.

Certified Use Rate = the usage level for products approved by the Executive Officer under section 94509(h), as determined pursuant to South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1174 Ignition Method

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Compliance Certification Protocol (Feb. 27, 1991), expressed to the nearest 0.001 pound certified product used per start.

For aerosol coating products only:

VOC Content = Percent VOC By Weight

"Percent VOC By Weight" shall have the same meaning as defined in section 94521(a)(46);

For all products:

Enforceable Sales = the total amount of an ACP product sold for use in California, during the applicable compliance period specified in the Executive Order approving an ACP, as determined through enforceable sales records (expressed to the nearest pound, excluding container and packaging).

1,2,...N = each product in an ACP up to the maximum N.

(2) "ACP Limit" means the maximum allowable ACP Emissions during the compliance period specified in an Executive Order approving an ACP, expressed to the nearest pound of VOC and calculated according to the following equation:

$$ACP\ Limit = (Limit)_1 + (Limit)_2 + \ldots + (Limit)_N$$

where,

$$Limit = \frac{[ACP\ Standard]\ x\ [Enforceable\ Sales]}{100}$$

Enforceable Sales = the total amount of an ACP product sold for use in California, during the applicable compliance period specified in the Executive Order approving an ACP, as determined through enforceable sales records (expressed to the nearest pound, excluding container and packaging).

ACP Standard = either the ACP product's Pre-ACP VOC Content, or the applicable VOC standard specified in sections 94509 or 94522, whichever is the lesser of the two.

Pre-ACP VOC Content = the lowest VOC content which the ACP product had between January 1, 1990 and the date on which the application for a proposed ACP is submitted to the Executive Officer, based on either the data on the product obtained from the March 12, 1991 Air Resources Board Consumer Products Survey, the data on the product obtained from the February 25, 1993 Air Resources Board Aerosol Paint Survey, or other accurate records available to the Executive Office, whichever yields the lowest VOC content for the product.

1,2,...N = each product in an ACP up to the maximum N.

(3) “ACP Product” means any “consumer product” or any “aerosol coating product” subject to the VOC standards specified in sections 94509 or 94522, except those products that have been exempted under sections 94510 or 94523, or exempted as Innovative Products under section 94511.

(4) “ACP Reformulation” or “ACP Reformulated” means the process of reducing the VOC Content of an ACP product, within the period that an ACP is in effect, to a level which is less than the current VOC content of the product.

(5) “ACP Standard” means either the ACP product's Pre-ACP VOC Content or the applicable VOC standard specified in sections 94509 or 94522, whichever is the lesser of the two.

(6) “Alternative Control Plan” or “ACP” means any emissions averaging program approved by the Executive Officer pursuant to the provisions of this article.

(7) “Compliance Period” means the period of time, not to exceed one year, for which the ACP Limit and ACP Emissions are calculated and for which compliance with the ACP Limit is determined, as specified in the Executive Order approving an ACP.

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(8) "Contact Person" means a representative(s) that has been designated by the responsible ACP party for the purpose of reporting or maintaining any information specified in the Executive Order approving an ACP.

(9) "Date-Code" means the day, month and year on which the ACP product was manufactured, filled, or packaged, or a code indicating such a date.

(10) "Enforceable Sales" means the total amount of an ACP product sold for use in California, during the applicable compliance period specified in the Executive Order approving an ACP, as determined through enforceable sales records (expressed to the nearest pound, excluding product container and packaging).

(11) "Enforceable Sales Record" means a written, point-of-sale record or any other Executive Officer-approved system of documentation from which the mass, in pounds (less product container and packaging), of an ACP product sold to the end user in California during the applicable compliance period can be accurately documented. For the purposes of this article, "enforceable sales records" include, but are not limited to, the following types of records:

(A) accurate records of direct retail or other outlet sales to the end user during the applicable compliance period;

(B) accurate compilations, made by independent market surveying services, of direct retail or other outlet sales to the end users for the applicable compliance period, provided that a detailed method which can be used to verify any data comprising such summaries is submitted by the responsible ACP party and approved by the Executive Officer;

(C) any other accurate product sales records approved by the Executive Officer as meeting the criteria specified in this subsection (a)(11).

(D) for pesticides only, accurate mill assessment records for economic poisons, verified by the California Department of Pesticide Regulations, which cover the sales of ACP pesticide products during the applicable compliance period.

(12) "Executive Order" means the document signed by the Executive Officer which includes the conditions and requirements of the ACP, and which allows manufacturers to sell ACP products in California pursuant to the requirements of this article.

(13) "Gross California Sales" means the estimated total California sales of an ACP product during a specific compliance period (expressed to the nearest pound), based on either of the following methods, whichever the responsible ACP party demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer will provide an accurate California sales estimate:

(A) apportionment of national or regional sales of the ACP product to California sales, determined by multiplying the average national or regional sales of the product by the fraction of the national or regional population, respectively, that is represented by California's current population; or

(B) any other documented method which provides an accurate estimate of the total current California sales of the ACP product.

(14) “LVP” or “LVP Compound” means a low vapor pressure VOC which:

(A) has a vapor pressure less than 0.1 mm Hg at 20 degrees Centigrade, or

(B) if the vapor pressure is unknown, has more than 12 carbon atoms.

(15) “LVP Content” means the total weight, in pounds, of LVP compounds in an ACP product multiplied by 100 and divided by the product's total net weight (in pounds, excluding container and packaging), expressed to the nearest 0.1.

(16) “Missing Data Days” means the number of days in a compliance period for which the responsible ACP party has failed to provide the required Enforceable Sales or VOC Content data to the Executive Officer, as specified in the Executive Order approving an ACP.

(17) “One-product business” means a responsible ACP party which sells, supplies, offers for sale, or manufactures for use in California:

(A) only one distinct ACP product, sold under one product brand name, which is subject to the requirements of sections 94509 or 94522, or

(B) only one distinct ACP product line subject to the requirements of sections 94509 or 94522, in which all the ACP products belong to the same product category(ies) and the VOC Contents in the products are within 98.0% and 102.0% of the arithmetic mean of the VOC Contents over the entire product line.

(18) “Pre-ACP VOC Content” means the lowest VOC content of an ACP product between January 1, 1990 and the date on which the application for a proposed ACP is submitted to the Executive Officer, based on either the data on the product obtained from the March 12, 1991 Air Resources Board Consumer Products Survey, the data on the product obtained from the February 25, 1993 Air Resources Board Aerosol Paint Survey, or other accurate records available to the Executive Officer, whichever yields the lowest VOC content for the product.

(19) “Product Line” means a group of products of identical form and function belonging to the same product category(ies).

(20) “Reconcile” or “Reconciliation” means to provide sufficient VOC emission reductions to completely offset any shortfalls generated under the ACP during an applicable compliance period.

(21) “Reconciliation of Shortfalls Plan” means the plan to be implemented by the responsible ACP party when shortfalls have occurred, as approved by the Executive Officer pursuant to section 94543(a)(7)(J).

(22) “Responsible ACP Party” means the company, firm or establishment which is listed on the ACP product's label. If the label lists two or more companies, firms, or establishments, the "responsible ACP party" is the party which the ACP product was "manufactured for" or "distributed by", as noted on the label.

(23) "Retail Outlet" means any establishment at which consumer products are sold, supplied, or offered for sale directly to consumers.

(24) “Shortfall” means the ACP Emissions minus the ACP Limit when the ACP Emissions were greater than the ACP Limit during a specified compliance period, expressed to the nearest pound of VOC. “Shortfall” does not include emissions occurring prior to the date that the Executive Order approving an ACP is signed by the Executive Officer.

(25) “Small Business” shall have the same meaning as defined in Government Code Section 11342(h).

(26) “Surplus Reduction” means the ACP Limit minus the ACP Emissions when the ACP Limit was greater than the ACP Emissions during a given compliance period, expressed to the nearest pound of VOC. Except as provided in section 94547(c), “Surplus Reduction” does not include emissions occurring prior to the date that the Executive Order approving an ACP is signed by the Executive Officer.

(27) “Surplus Trading” means the buying, selling, or transfer of Surplus Reductions between responsible ACP parties.

(28) “Total Maximum Historical Emissions” (TMHE), means the total VOC emissions from all ACP products for which the responsible ACP party has failed to submit the required VOC Content or Enforceable Sales records. The TMHE shall be calculated for each ACP product during each portion of a compliance period for which the responsible ACP has failed to provide the required VOC Content or Enforceable Sales records. The TMHE shall be expressed to the nearest pound and calculated according to the following calculation:

$$TMHE = (MHE)_1 + (MHE)_2 + \ldots + (MHE)_N$$

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$$MHE = [\frac{Highest\ VOC\ Content\ x\ Highest\ Sales}{100\ x\ 365}]\ x\ Missing\ Data\ Days$$

where,

Highest VOC Content = the maximum VOC content which the ACP product has contained in the previous 5 years, if the responsible ACP party has failed to meet the requirements for reporting VOC Content data (for any portion of the compliance period), as specified in the Executive Order approving the ACP, or the current actual VOC Content, if the responsible ACP party has provided all required VOC Content data (for the entire compliance period), as specified in the Executive Order.

Highest Sales = the maximum one-year Gross California Sales of the ACP product in the previous 5 years, if the responsible ACP party has failed to meet the requirements for reporting Enforceable Sales records (for any portion of the compliance period), as specified in the Executive Order approving the ACP, or the current actual one-year Enforceable Sales for the product, if the responsible ACP party has provided all required Enforceable Sales records (for the entire compliance period), as specified in the Executive Order approving the ACP.

Missing Data Days = the number of days in a compliance period for which the responsible ACP party has failed to provide the required Enforceable Sales or VOC Content data as specified in the Executive Order approving an ACP.

1, 2, ..., N = each product in an ACP, up to the maximum N, for which the responsible ACP party has failed to submit the required Enforceable Sales or VOC Content data as specified in the Executive Order approving an ACP.

(29) “VOC Content” means the total weight of VOC in a product, expressed to the nearest 0.1 pounds of VOC per 100 pounds of product and calculated according to the following equation:

For all products except for charcoal lighter material products and aerosol coating products:

$$VOC\ Content = \frac{[(B - C)\ x\ 100]}{A}$$

A = net weight of unit (excluding container and packaging)

B = total weight of all VOCs per unit, as defined in section 94542(a)(31)

C = total weight of all exempted VOCs per unit, as specified in section 94510

For charcoal lighter material products only,

$$VOC\ Content = \frac{[Certified\ Emissions\ x\ 100]}{Certified\ Use\ Rate}$$

Certified Emissions= the emissions level for products approved by the Executive Officer under section 94509(h), as determined pursuant to South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1174 Ignition Method Compliance Certification Protocol (Feb. 27, 1991), expressed to the nearest 0.001 pound CH_2 per start.

Certified Use Rate = the usage level for products approved by the Executive Officer under section 94509(h), as determined pursuant to South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1174 Ignition Method Compliance Certification Protocol (Feb. 27, 1991), expressed to the nearest 0.001 pound certified product used per start.

For aerosol coating products only:

VOC Content = Percent VOC By Weight

"Percent VOC By Weight" shall have the same meaning as defined in section 94521(a)(46).

(30) "VOC Standard" means the maximum allowable VOC content for an ACP product, determined as follows:

(A) the applicable VOC Standard specified in sections 94509 or 94522, for all ACP products except for charcoal lighter material;

(B) for charcoal lighter material products only, the VOC Standard for the

purposes of this article shall be calculated according to the following equation:

$$VOC\ Standard = \frac{[0.020\ pound\ CH_2\ per\ start\ x\ 100]}{Certified\ Use\ Rate}$$

where,

0.020 = the certification emissions level for the Executive Officer-approved product, as specified in section 94509(h).

Certified Use Rate = the usage level for products approved by the Executive Officer under section 94509(h), as determined pursuant to South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1174 Ignition Method Compliance Certification Protocol (Feb. 27, 1991), expressed to the nearest 0.001 pound certified product used per start.

(31) "Volatile Organic Compound" or "VOC" shall have the same meaning as defined in section 94508(a).

(32) "Working Day" means any day between Monday through Friday, inclusive, except for days that are federal holidays.

(a) The definitions set forth in sections 94508 and 94521, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, shall also apply to this article.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94543. Requirements and Process for Approval of an ACP

(a) To be considered by the Executive Officer for approval, an application for a proposed ACP shall be submitted in writing to the Executive Officer by the responsible ACP party and shall contain all of the following:

(1) an identification of the contact persons, phone numbers, names and addresses of the responsible ACP party which is submitting the ACP application and will be implementing the ACP requirements specified in the Executive Order;

(2) a statement of whether the responsible ACP party is a small business or a one-product business, as defined in section 94542(a)(17) and (25);

(3) a listing of the exact product brand name, form, available variations (flavors, scents, colors, sizes, etc.), and applicable product category(ies) for each distinct ACP product that is proposed for inclusion in the ACP;

(4) for each proposed ACP product identified in subsection (a)(3) of this section, a demonstration to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer that the enforceable sales records to be used by the responsible ACP party for tracking product sales meet the minimum criteria specified in subsection (a)(4)(E) of this section. To provide this demonstration, the responsible ACP party shall do all of the following:

(A) provide the contact persons, phone numbers, names, street and mail addresses of all persons and businesses who will provide information that will be used to determine the Enforceable Sales;

(B) determine the Enforceable Sales of each product using enforceable sales records as defined in section 94542(a)(11);

(C) demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, the validity of the Enforceable Sales based on enforceable sales records provided by the contact persons or the responsible ACP party

(D) calculate the percentage of the Gross California Sales, as defined in section 94542 (a)(13) which is comprised of Enforceable Sales;

(E) determine which ACP products have Enforceable Sales which are 75.0% or more of the Gross California Sales. Only ACP products meeting this criteria shall be allowed to be sold in California under an ACP.

(5) for each of the ACP products identified in subsection (a)(4)(E) of this section, the inclusion of the following:

(A) legible copies of the existing labels for each product;

(B) the VOC Content and LVP Content for each product. The VOC Content and LVP Content shall be reported for two different periods, as follows:

1. the VOC and LVP contents of the product at the time the application for an ACP is submitted, and

2. any VOC and LVP contents of the product, which have occurred at any time within the four years prior to the date of submittal of the application for an ACP, if either the VOC or LVP contents have varied by more than plus/minus ten percent (± 10.0%) of the VOC or LVP Contents reported in subsection (a)(5)(B)1., of this section.

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(6) a written commitment obligating the responsible ACP party to date-code every unit of each ACP product approved for inclusion in the ACP. The commitment shall require the responsible ACP party to display the date-code on each ACP product container or package no later than 5 working days after the date an Executive Order approving an ACP is signed by the Executive Officer.

(7) an operational plan covering all the products identified under subsection (a)(4)(E) of this section for each compliance period that the ACP will be in effect. The operational plan shall contain all of the following:

(A) an identification of the compliance periods and dates for the responsible ACP party to report the information required by the Executive Officer in the Executive Order approving an ACP. The length of the compliance period shall be chosen by the responsible ACP party provided, however, that no compliance period shall be longer than 365 days. The responsible ACP party shall also choose the dates for reporting information such that all required VOC Content and Enforceable Sales data for all ACP products shall be reported to the Executive Officer at the same time and at the same frequency;

(B) an identification of specific enforceable sales records to be provided to the Executive Officer for enforcing the provisions of this article and the Executive Order approving an ACP. The enforceable sales records shall be provided to the Executive Officer no later than the compliance period dates specified in subsection (a)(7)(A) of this section;

(C) for a small business or a one-product business which will be relying to some extent on Surplus Trading to meet its ACP Limits, a written commitment from the responsible ACP party(ies) that they will be transfer the Surplus Reductions to the small business or one-product business upon approval of the ACP;

(D) for each ACP product, all VOC content levels which will be applicable for the ACP product during each compliance period. The plan shall also identify the specific method(s) by which the VOC Content will be determined and the statistical accuracy and precision (repeatability and reproducibility) calculated for each specified method.

(E) the projected Enforceable Sales for each ACP product at each different VOC Content for every compliance period that the ACP will be in effect;

(F) a detailed demonstration showing the combination of specific ACP reformulations or Surplus Trading (if applicable) that is sufficient to

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ensure that the ACP Emissions will not exceed the ACP Limit for each compliance period that the ACP will be in effect, the approximate date within each compliance period that such reformulations or Surplus Trading are expected to occur, and the extent to which the VOC Contents of the ACP products will be reduced (i.e., by ACP reformulation). This demonstration shall use the equations specified in section 94542(a)(1) and (a)(2) for projecting the ACP Emissions and ACP Limits during each compliance period. This demonstration shall also include all VOC Content levels and projected Enforceable Sales for all ACP products to be sold in California during each compliance period;

(G) a certification that all reductions in the VOC Content of a product will be real, actual reductions that do not result from changing product names, mischaracterizing ACP product reformulations that have occurred in the past, or any other attempts to circumvent the provisions of this article;

(H) written explanations of the date-codes that will be displayed on each ACP product's container or packaging;

(I) a statement of the approximate dates by which the responsible ACP party plans to meet the applicable VOC standards for each product in the ACP;

(J) an operational plan ("reconciliation of shortfalls plan") which commits the responsible ACP party to completely reconcile any shortfalls in any and all cases, even, to the extent permitted by law, if the responsible ACP party files for bankruptcy protection. The plan for reconciliation of shortfalls shall contain all of the following:

1. a clear and convincing demonstration of how shortfalls of up to 5%, 10%, 15%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% of the applicable ACP Limit will be completely reconciled within 90 working days from the date the shortfall is determined;

2. a listing of the specific records and other information that will be necessary to verify that the shortfalls were reconciled as specified in this subsection (a)(7)(J);

3. a commitment to provide any record or information requested by the Executive Officer to verify that the shortfalls have been completely reconciled.

(8) a declaration, signed by a legal representative for the responsible ACP party, which states that all information and operational plans submitted with the ACP application are true and correct.

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(b) (1) In accordance with the time periods specified in section 94544, the Executive Officer shall issue an Executive Order approving an ACP which meets the requirements of this article. The Executive Officer shall specify such terms and conditions as are necessary to ensure that the emissions from the ACP products do not exceed the emissions that would have occurred if the ACP products subject to the ACP had met the VOC standards specified in section 94509 or the VOC standards specified in section 94522, whichever are applicable. The ACP shall also include:

(A) only those ACP products for which the Enforceable Sales are at least 75.0% of the Gross California Sales, as determined in subsection (a)(4)(E) of this section;

(B) a reconciliation of shortfalls plan meeting the requirements of this article;

(C) operational terms, conditions, and data to be reported to the Executive Officer to ensure that all requirements of this article are met.

(2) The Executive Officer shall not approve an ACP submitted by a responsible ACP party if the Executive Officer determines, upon review of the responsible ACP party's compliance history with past or current ACPs or the requirements for consumer products or the requirements for aerosol coating products (specified in sections 94507-94517 and sections 94520-94528, Title 17, California Code of Regulations), that the responsible ACP party has a recurring pattern of violations and has consistently refused to take the necessary steps to correct those violations.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94544. ACP Approval Timeframes

(a) The Executive Officer shall take appropriate action on an ACP within the following time periods:

(1) Within 30 working days of receipt of an ACP application, the Executive Officer shall inform the applicant in writing that either:

(A) the application is complete and accepted for filing, or

(B) the application is deficient, and identify the specific information required to make the application complete.

(2) Within 30 working days of receipt of additional information provided in response

to a determination that an ACP application is deficient, the Executive Officer shall inform the applicant in writing that either:

(A) the additional information is sufficient to make the application complete, and the application is accepted for filing, or

(B) the application is deficient, and identify the specific information required to make the application complete.

(3) If the Executive Officer finds that an application meets the requirements of section 94543 of this article, then he or she shall issue an Executive Order in accordance with the requirements of this article. The Executive Officer shall act to approve or disapprove a complete application within 90 working days after the application is deemed complete.

(b) Before the end of each time period specified in this section, the Executive Officer and the responsible ACP party may mutually agree to a longer time period for the Executive Officer to take the appropriate action.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94545. Recordkeeping and Availability of Requested Information

(a) All information specified in the Executive Order approving an ACP shall be maintained by the responsible ACP party for a minimum of three years after such records are generated. Such records shall be clearly legible and maintained in good condition during this period.

(b) The records specified in subsection (a) of this section shall be made available to the Executive Officer or his or her authorized representative:

(1) immediately upon request, during an on-site visit to a responsible ACP party, or

(2) within five working days after receipt of a written request from the Executive Officer, or

(3) within a time period mutually agreed upon by both the Executive Office and the responsible ACP party.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94546. Violations

(a) Any person who commits a violation of this article is subject to the penalties specified in Health and Safety Code, section 42400 et seq. Failure to meet any requirement of this article or any condition of an applicable Executive Order shall

constitute a single, separate violation of this article for each day until such requirement or condition is satisfied, except as otherwise provided in subsections (b) through (h) of this section.

(b) False reporting of any information contained in an ACP application, or any supporting documentation or amendments thereto, shall constitute a single, separate violation of the requirements of this article for each day that the approved ACP is in effect.

(c) Any exceedance during the applicable compliance period of the VOC content specified for an ACP product in the Executive Order approving an ACP shall constitute a single, separate violation of the requirements of this article for each ACP product which exceeds the specified VOC Content that is sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured for use in California.

(d) Any of the following actions shall each constitute a single, separate violation of the requirements of this article for each day after the applicable deadline until the requirement is satisfied:

(1) Failure to report data (i.e., “missing data”) or failure to report data accurately (i.e., “inaccurate data”) in writing to the Executive Officer regarding the VOC content, LVP Content, Enforceable Sales, or any other information required by any deadline specified in the applicable Executive Order;

(2) False reporting of any information submitted to the Executive Officer for determining compliance with the ACP requirements;

(3) Failure to completely implement the reconciliation of shortfalls plan that is set forth in the Executive Order, within 30 working days from the date of written notification of a shortfall by the Executive Officer;

(4) Failure to completely reconcile the shortfall as specified in the Executive Order, within 90 working days from the date of written notification of a shortfall by the Executive Officer.

(e) False reporting or failure to report any of the information specified in section 94547(b)(9), or the sale or transfer of invalid Surplus Reductions, shall constitute a single, separate violation of the requirements of this article for each day during the time period for which the Surplus Reductions are claimed to be valid.

(f) Except as provided in subsection (g) of this section, any exceedance of the ACP Limit for any compliance period that the ACP is in effect shall constitute a single, separate violation of the requirements of this article for each day of the applicable compliance period. The Executive Officer shall determine whether an exceedance of the ACP Limit has occurred as follows:

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(1) If the responsible ACP party has provided all required information for the applicable compliance period specified in the Executive Order approving an ACP, then the Executive Officer shall determine whether an exceedance has occurred using the Enforceable Sales records and VOC Content for each ACP product, as reported by the responsible ACP party for the applicable compliance period;

(2) If the responsible ACP party has failed to provide all the required information specified in the Executive Order for an applicable compliance period, the Executive Officer shall determine whether an exceedance of the ACP Limit has occurred as follows:

(A) for the missing data days, the Executive Officer shall calculate the total maximum historical emissions, as specified in section 94542(a)(28);

(B) for the remaining portion of the compliance period which are not missing data days, the Executive Officer shall calculate the emissions for each ACP product using the Enforceable Sales records and VOC Content that were reported for that portion of the applicable compliance period;

(C) the ACP Emissions for the entire compliance period shall be the sum of the total maximum historical emissions, determined pursuant to subsection (f)(2)(A), and the emissions determined pursuant to subsection (f)(2)(B);

(D) the Executive Officer shall calculate the ACP Limit for the entire compliance period using the ACP Standards applicable to each ACP product and the Enforceable Sales records specified in subsection (f)(2)(B). The Enforceable Sales for each ACP Product during missing data days, as specified in subsection (f)(2)(A), shall be zero (0);

(E) an exceedance of the ACP Limit has occurred when the ACP Emissions, determined pursuant to subsection (f)(2)(C), exceeds the ACP Limit, determined pursuant to subsection (f)(2)(D).

(g) If a violation specified in subsection (f) of this section occurs, the responsible ACP party may, pursuant to this paragraph, establish the number of violations as calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{NEV} = (\text{ACP Emissions} - \text{ACP Limit}) \times \frac{1 \text{ violation}}{40 \text{ pounds}}$$

where,

NEV = number of ACP Limit violations

ACP Emissions = the ACP Emissions for the compliance period

ACP Limit = the ACP Limit for the compliance period

The responsible ACP party may determine the number of ACP Limit violations pursuant to this paragraph only if it has provided all required information for the applicable compliance period, as specified in the Executive Order approving the ACP. By choosing this option, the responsible ACP party waives any and all legal objections to the calculation of the ACP Limit violations pursuant to this subsection (g).

(h) In assessing the amount of penalties for any violation occurring pursuant to subsections (a) - (g) of this section, the circumstances identified in Health and Safety Code section 42403(b) shall be taken into consideration.

(i) A cause of action against a responsible ACP party under this section shall be deemed to accrue on the date(s) when the records establishing a violation are received by the Executive Officer.

(j) The responsible ACP party is fully liable for compliance with the requirements of this article, even if the responsible ACP party contracts with or otherwise relies on another person to carry out some or all of the requirements of this article.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, 41712, 42400-42403 and 42404.5, Health and Safety Code; and section 338(k), Code of Civil Procedure.

94547. Surplus Reductions and Surplus Trading

(a) The Executive Officer shall issue Executive Orders (Surplus Reduction Certificates) which establish and quantify, to the nearest pound of VOC reduced, any Surplus Reductions achieved by a responsible ACP party operating under an ACP. The Surplus Reductions can be bought from, sold to, or transferred to a responsible ACP party operating under an ACP, as provided in subsection (b) of this section. All Surplus Reductions shall be calculated by the Executive Officer at the end of each compliance period within the time specified in the approved ACP. Surplus Reduction Certificates shall not constitute instruments, securities, or any other form of property.

(b) The issuance, use, and trading of all Surplus Reductions shall be subject to the following provisions:

(1) For the purposes of this article, VOC reductions from sources of VOCs other than consumer products subject to the VOC standards specified in section 94509 or aerosol coating products subject to the VOC standards specified in section 94522 may not be used to generate Surplus Reductions;

(2) Surplus Reductions are valid only when generated by a responsible ACP party, and only while that responsible ACP party is operating under an approved ACP;

(3) Surplus Reductions are valid only after the Executive Officer has issued an Executive Order pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

(4) Any Surplus Reductions issued by the Executive Officer may be used by the responsible ACP party who generated the surplus until the reductions expire, are traded, or until the ACP is cancelled pursuant to section 94551;

(5) Surplus Reductions cannot be applied retroactively to any compliance period prior to the compliance period in which the reductions were generated;

(6) Except as provided in subsection (b)(7)(B) of this section, only small or one-product businesses selling products under an approved ACP may purchase Surplus Reductions. An increase in the size of a small business or one-product business shall have no effect on Surplus Reductions purchased by that business prior to the date of the increase.

(7) While valid, Surplus Reductions can be used only for the following purposes:

(A) to adjust either the ACP Emissions of either the responsible ACP party who generated the reductions or the responsible ACP party to which the reductions were traded, provided the Surplus Reductions are not to be used by any responsible ACP party to further lower its ACP Emissions when its ACP Emissions are equal to or less than the ACP Limit during the applicable compliance period; or

(B) to be traded for the purpose of reconciling another responsible ACP party's shortfalls, provided such reconciliation is part of the reconciliation of shortfalls plan approved by the Executive Officer pursuant to section 94543(a)(7)(J).

(8) A valid Surplus Reduction shall be in effect starting five (5) days after the date of issuance by the Executive Officer, for a continuous period equal to the number of days in the compliance period during which the Surplus Reduction was generated. The Surplus Reduction shall then expire at the end of its effective period.

(9) At least five (5) working days prior to the effective date of transfer of Surplus Reductions, both the responsible ACP party which is selling Surplus Reductions

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and the responsible ACP party which is buying the Surplus Reductions shall, either together or separately, notify the Executive Officer in writing of the transfer. The notification shall include all of the following:

(A) the date the transfer is to become effective;

(B) the date the Surplus Reductions being traded are due to expire;

(C) the amount (in pounds of VOCs) of Surplus Reductions that are being transferred;

(D) the total purchase price paid by the buyer for the Surplus Reductions;

(E) the contact persons, names of the companies, street and mail addresses, and phone numbers of the responsible ACP parties involved in the trading of the Surplus Reductions;

(F) a copy of the Executive Officer-issued Surplus Reductions Certificate, signed by both the seller and buyer of the certificate, showing transfer of all or a specified portion of the Surplus Reductions. The copy shall show the amount of any remaining non-traded Surplus Reductions, if applicable, and shall show their expiration date. The copy shall indicate that both the buyer and seller of the Surplus Reductions fully understand the conditions and limitations placed upon the transfer of the Surplus Reductions and accept full responsibility for the appropriate use of such Surplus Reductions as provided in this section.

(10) Surplus Reduction Credits shall not be traded between an ACP for consumer products and an ACP for aerosol coating products.

(c) Limited-Use Surplus Reduction Credits for Early Reformulations of ACP Products

(1) For the purposes of this subsection (c), “early reformulation” means an ACP product which is reformulated to result in a reduction in the product's VOC Content, and which is sold, supplied, or offered for sale in California for the first time during the one-year (365 day) period immediately prior to the date on which the application for a proposed ACP is submitted to the Executive Officer. “Early reformulation” does not include any reformulated ACP products which are sold, supplied, or offered for sale in California more than one year prior to the date on which the ACP application is submitted to the Executive Officer.

(2) If requested in the application for a proposed ACP, the Executive Officer shall, upon approval of the ACP, issue Surplus Reduction Credits for early reformulation(s) of ACP product(s), provided that all of the following documentation has been provided by the responsible ACP party to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer:

(A) accurate documentation showing that the early reformulation(s) reduced the VOC content of the ACP product(s) to a level which is below the Pre-ACP VOC content of the product(s), or below the applicable VOC standard(s) specified in sections 94509 or 94522, whichever is the lesser of the two;

(B) accurate documentation demonstrating that the early reformulated ACP product(s) was sold in California retail outlets within the time period specified in subsection (c)(1);

(C) accurate sales records for the early reformulated ACP product(s) which meet the definition of "Enforceable Sales Records" in section 94542(a)(11), and which demonstrate that the Enforceable Sales for the ACP product(s) are at least 75.0% of the Gross California Sales for the product(s), as specified in section 94543(a)(4);

(D) accurate documentation for the early reformulated ACP product(s) which meets the requirements specified in sections 94543 (a)(3)-(4), (a)(7)(G)-(H), and (a)(8), and which identifies the specific test methods for verifying the claimed early reformulation(s) and the statistical accuracy and precision of the test methods as specified in section 94543 (a)(7)(D).

(3) Surplus Reduction Credits issued pursuant to this subsection (c) shall be calculated separately for each early reformulated ACP product by the Executive Officer according to the following equation:

$$SR = Enforceable\ Sales\ x\ \frac{([VOC\ Content]_{initial} - [VOC\ Content]_{final})}{100}$$

where,

SR = Surplus Reductions for the ACP product, expressed to the nearest pound

Enforceables Sales = the Enforceable Sales for the early reformulated ACP product, expressed to the nearest pound of ACP product ,

VOC $Content_{initial}$ = the Pre-ACP VOC content of the ACP product, or the applicable VOC standard specified in sections 94509 or 94522, whichever is the lesser of the two, expressed to the nearest 0.1 pounds of VOC per 100 pounds of ACP product,

VOC

$Content_{final}$ = the VOC Content of the early reformulated ACP product after the early reformulation is achieved, expressed to the nearest 0.1 pounds of VOC per 100 pounds of ACP product.

(4) The use of Surplus Reduction Credits issued pursuant to this subsection (c) shall be subject to all of the following provisions:

(A) Surplus Reduction Credits shall be used solely to reconcile the responsible ACP party's shortfalls, if any, generated during the first compliance period occurring immediately after the issuance of the Executive Order approving an ACP, and shall not be used for any other purpose;

(B) Surplus Reduction Credits shall not be transferred to, or used by, any other responsible ACP party;

(C) Surplus Reduction Credits shall not be traded between an ACP for consumer products and an ACP for aerosol coating products;

(D) Except as provided in this subsection (c), Surplus Reduction Credits shall be subject to all requirements applicable to Surplus Reductions and Surplus Trading, as specified in subsections 94547(a) and (b)

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94548. Reconciliation of Shortfalls

(a) At the end of each compliance period, the responsible ACP party shall make an initial calculation of any shortfalls occurring in that compliance period, as specified in the Executive Order approving the ACP. Upon receipt of this information, the Executive Officer shall determine the amount of any shortfall that has occurred during the compliance period, and shall notify the responsible ACP party of this determination.

(b) The responsible ACP party shall implement the reconciliation of shortfalls plan as specified in the Executive Order approving the ACP, within 30 working days from the date of written notification of a shortfall by the Executive Officer;

(c) All shortfalls shall be completely reconciled within 90 working days from the date of written notification of a shortfall by the Executive Officer, by:

(1) implementing the reconciliation of shortfalls plan specified in the Executive Order approving the ACP, or

(2) using hairspray emission reduction credits (HERCs) as specified in section 94567(c), Title 17, California Code of Regulations.

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(d) All requirements specified in the Executive Order approving an ACP, including all applicable ACP Limits, shall remain in effect while any shortfalls are in the process of being reconciled.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94549. Notification of Modifications to an ACP by the Responsible ACP Party

(a) Modifications That Do Not Require Executive Officer Pre-Approval: The responsible ACP party shall notify the Executive Officer, in writing, of any change in an ACP product's:

(1) product name, (2) product formulation, (3) product form, (4) product function, (5) applicable product category(ies), (6) VOC Content, (7) LVP Content, (8) date-codes, or (9) recommended product usage directions, no later than 15 working days from the date such a change occurs. For each modification, the notification shall fully explain the following:

(A) the nature of the modification;

(B) the extent to which the ACP product formulation, VOC Content, LVP Content, or recommended usage directions will be changed;

(C) the extent to which the ACP Emissions and ACP Limit specified in the Executive Order will be changed for the applicable compliance period; and

(D) the effective date and corresponding date-codes for the modification.

(b) Modifications That Require Executive Officer Pre-Approval: The responsible ACP party may propose modifications to the Enforceable Sales records or reconciliation of shortfalls plan specified in the Executive Order approving the ACP. Any such proposed modifications shall be fully described in writing and forwarded to the Executive Officer. The responsible ACP party shall clearly demonstrate that the proposed modifications will meet the requirements of this article. The Executive Officer shall act on the proposed modifications using the procedure set forth in section 94544. The responsible ACP party shall meet all applicable requirements of the existing ACP until such time as any proposed modification(s) is approved in writing by the Executive Officer.

(c) Other Modifications: Except as otherwise provided in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the responsible ACP party shall notify the Executive Officer, in writing, of any information learned of by the responsible ACP party which may alter any of the information submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 94543. The responsible ACP party shall provide such notification to the Executive Officer no later than 15 working days from the date such information is known to the responsible ACP party.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94550. Modification of an ACP by the Executive Officer

(a) If the Executive Officer determines that: (1) the Enforceable Sales for an ACP product are no longer at least 75.0% of the Gross California Sales for that product, or (2) the information submitted pursuant to the approval process set forth in section 94543 is no longer valid, or (3) the ACP Emissions are exceeding the ACP Limit specified in the Executive Order approving an ACP, then the Executive Officer shall modify the ACP as necessary to ensure that the ACP meets all requirements of this article and that the ACP Emissions will not exceed the ACP Limit. The Executive Officer shall not modify the ACP without first affording the responsible ACP party an opportunity for a public hearing in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 1, Article 4 (commencing with section 60040), to determine if the ACP should be modified.

(b) If any applicable VOC standards specified in sections 94509 or 94522 are modified by the Air Resources Board in a future rulemaking, the Executive Officer shall modify the ACP Limit specified in the Executive Order approving an ACP to reflect the modified VOC standards as of their effective dates.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94551. Cancellation of an ACP

(a) An ACP shall remain in effect until:

(1) the ACP reaches the expiration date specified in the Executive Order;

(2) the ACP is modified by the responsible ACP party and approved by the Executive Officer, as provided in section 94549;

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(3) the ACP is modified by the Executive Officer, as provided in section 94550;

(4) the ACP includes a product for which the VOC standard specified in sections 94509 or 94522 is modified by the Air Resources Board in a future rulemaking, and the responsible ACP party informs the Executive Officer in writing that the ACP will terminate on the effective date(s) of the modified standard;

(5) the ACP is cancelled pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

(b) The Executive Officer shall cancel an ACP if any of the following circumstances occur:

(1) the responsible ACP party demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer that the continuation of the ACP will result in an extraordinary economic hardship;

(2) the responsible ACP party violates the requirements of the approved ACP, and the violation(s) results in a shortfall that is 20.0% or more of the applicable ACP Limit (i.e., the ACP Emissions exceed the ACP Limit by 20.0% or more);

(3) the responsible ACP party fails to meet the requirements of section 94548 (Reconciliation of Shortfalls) within the time periods specified in section 94548.

(4) the responsible ACP party has demonstrated a recurring pattern of violations and has consistently failed to take the necessary steps to correct those violations.

(c) The Executive Officer shall not cancel an ACP pursuant to subsection (b) of this section without first affording the responsible ACP party an opportunity for a public hearing in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 1, Article 4 (commencing with section 60040), to determine if the ACP should be cancelled.

(d) The responsible ACP party for an ACP which is cancelled pursuant to this section and who does not have a valid ACP to immediately replace the cancelled ACP shall meet all of the following requirements:

(1) all remaining shortfalls in effect at the time of ACP cancellation shall be reconciled in accordance with the requirements of section 94548, and

(2) all ACP products subject to the ACP shall be in compliance with the applicable VOC standards in sections 94509 and 94522 immediately upon the effective date of ACP cancellation.

(e) Any violations incurred pursuant to section 94546 shall not be cancelled or in any way affected by the subsequent cancellation or modification of an ACP pursuant to section 94549, 94550 or 94551.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, 41511, 41712 and 42400-42403, Health and Safety Code.

94552. Treatment of Information

The information required by sections 94543 (a)(1)-(a)(2) and 94547(b)(9) is public information which may not be claimed as confidential. All other information submitted to the Executive Officer to meet the requirements of this article shall be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, sections 91000-91022.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94553. Other Applicable Requirements

(a) Unless otherwise specified in the Executive Order approving an ACP, all applicable requirements specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 8.5, Articles 2 and 3, (sections 94507-94517 and 94520-94528), shall remain in effect for all ACP products subject to an ACP.

(b) All applicable requirements specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 8.5, Articles 2 and 3, (sections 94507-94517 and 94520-94528), shall remain in effect for all ACP products which are not subject to an ACP.

(c) The provisions of this article notwithstanding, the requirements of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1174 shall remain in effect for all charcoal lighter material products sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured for use in the South Coast Air Quality Management District (as defined in section 40410 of the Health and Safety Code).

(d) The provisions of this article notwithstanding, the requirements of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District Rule 8-49 shall remain in effect for all aerosol coating products sold, supplied, offered for sale, applied, or manufactured for use in the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (as defined in section 40200 of the Health and Safety Code).

(e) A responsible ACP party may transfer an ACP to another responsible ACP party, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

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(1) The Executive Officer shall be notified, in writing, by both responsible ACP parties participating in the transfer of the ACP and its associated Executive Order. The written notifications shall be postmarked at least five (5) working days prior to the effective date of the transfer and shall be signed and submitted separately by both responsible parties. The written notifications shall clearly identify the contact persons, business names, mail and street addresses, and phone numbers of the responsible parties involved in the transfer.

(2) The responsible ACP party to which the ACP is being transferred shall provide a written declaration stating that the transferee shall fully comply with all requirements of the Executive Order approving the ACP and this article.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000, 41511 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

94554. Federal Enforceability

For purposes of federal enforceability of this article, the Environmental Protection Agency is not subject to approval determinations made by the Executive Officer under this article. Within 180 days of a request from a responsible ACP party whose ACP has been approved by the Executive Officer, an ACP meeting the requirements of the Clean Air Act shall be submitted by the Executive Officer to the Environmental Protection Agency for inclusion in the applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to section 110 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C., section 7410.

Prior to submitting an ACP as a revision to the applicable implementation plan, the Executive Officer shall hold a public hearing on the proposed revision. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be sent to the applicant by certified mail not less than 30 days prior to the hearing. Notice of the hearing shall also be submitted for publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register and sent to the Environmental Protection Agency, every person who requests such notice, and to any person or group of persons whom the Executive Officer believes may be interested in the application. Within 30 days of the hearing the Executive Officer shall notify the applicant of the decision in writing as provided in section 94543(b). The decision may approve, disapprove, or modify an ACP previously granted pursuant to section 94543.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39602 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code.

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94555. Federal Clean Air Act Requirements

(a) Unless otherwise determined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, products sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured for use in California under the requirements of an ACP are not subject to the requirements of Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. sections 7661-7661f).

(b) Nothing in this article shall be construed to modify or in any way affect any requirements of the federal Clean Air Act, including but not limited to Title V of the federal Clean Air Act, which are applicable to the construction or operation of the responsible ACP party's manufacturing facility or to any other activities of the responsible ACP party.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39602 and 41712, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39002, 39600, 40000 and 41712, Health and Safety Code

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HAIRSPRAY CREDIT PROGRAM REGULATION
(Expired January 1, 2010; Repealed January 1, 2015)