

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
1100 Division of Air Quality

1141 Limiting Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds from Consumer and Commercial Products

12/11/2016

1.0 Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Coatings

1.1 Applicability

- 1.1.1 Except as provided in subsections 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 of this regulation, Section 1.0 of this regulation applies to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, blends, repackages for sale, or manufactures any architectural coating for use in the State of Delaware, as well as any person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating in the State of Delaware on or after the applicable compliance dates in Table 1-1 "VOC Content Limits For Architectural Coatings".
- 1.1.2 A coating manufactured prior to the applicable compliance date in Table 1-1 of this regulation may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale on or after the applicable compliance date. In addition, a coating manufactured before the applicable compliance date in Table 1-1 of this regulation may be applied at any time, both before and after the applicable compliance date, so long as the coating complied with the standards in effect at the time the coating was manufactured. This does not apply to any coating that does not display the date code required by subsection 1.4.1 of this regulation.
- 1.1.3 The provisions of Section 1.0 of this regulation do not apply to
- 1.1.3.1 any architectural coating that is supplied, sold, offered for sale, or manufactured for use outside the State of Delaware or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging;
 - 1.1.3.2 any aerosol coating product, or
 - 1.1.3.3 any architectural coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less, including kits containing containers of different colors, types or categories of coatings and two component products. This applicability exception does not include bundling of containers one liter or less, which are sold together as a unit, or any type of marketing which implies that multiple containers one liter or less be combined into one container. This exemption also does not include packaging from which the coating cannot be applied. This exemption does not include multiple containers of one liter or less that are packaged and shipped together with no intent or requirement to ultimately sell as one unit.
- 1.1.4 Early compliance option. Prior to March 1, 2017, any coating that meets the definition in subsection 1.2 of this regulation for a coating category listed in Table 1-1 of this regulation and complies with the VOC limit effective on March 1, 2017 of the applicable coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation and meets all other requirements of this regulation (including those requirements otherwise effective on March 1, 2017) shall be considered in compliance with this regulation.

1.2 Definitions

Terms used but not defined in Section 1.0 of this regulation shall have the meaning given them in 7 DE Admin. Code 1101 or the CAA, in that order of priority.

"Adhesive" means any chemical substance that is applied for the purposes of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.

"Aerosol coating product" means a pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic marking applications.

"Aluminum Roof Coating" means, for products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, a coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to roofs and containing at least 84 grams of elemental aluminum pigment per liter of coating (at least 0.7 pounds per gallon). Pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.4 of this regulation.

"Antenna coating" means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, a coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to equipment and associated structural appurtenances that are used to receive or transmit electromagnetic signals. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the antenna coating

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category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition are subject to the VOC limit of the applicable category in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

“Anti-fouling coating” means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, a coating labeled and formulated for application to submerged stationary structures and their appurtenances to prevent or reduce the attachment of marine or freshwater biological organisms. To qualify as an anti-fouling coating, the coating must be registered with the U. S. EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C. Section 136 et seq.) and with the Department of Agriculture of the State of Delaware under 3 **Del.C.** Ch. 12. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the antifouling coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition are subject to the VOC limit of the applicable coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

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

“Architectural coating” means a coating to be applied to stationary structures or their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in shop applications or to non-stationary structures such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles, as well as adhesives are not considered architectural coatings for the purpose of Section 1.0 of this regulation.

“ASTM” means the American Society for Testing and Materials International.

“BAAQMD” means the Bay Area Air Quality Management District in the State of California.

“Basement specialty coating” means, for products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, a clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a hydrostatic seal for basements and other below-grade surfaces. Basement specialty coatings must meet the following criteria:

- (1) coating must be capable of withstanding at least 10 psi of hydrostatic pressure, as determined in accordance with ASTM D 7088-04 incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.16 of this regulation, and
- (2) coating must be resistant to mold and mildew growth and must achieve a microbial growth rating of 8 or more, as determined in accordance with ASTM D 3273-00 and ASTM D 3274-95 incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.22 of this regulation.

“Bitumens” means black or brown materials including, but not limited to, asphalt, tar, pitch, and asphaltite that are soluble in carbon disulfide, consist mainly of hydrocarbons, and are obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum or coal.

“Bituminous roof coating” means a coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration.

“Bituminous roof primer” means a primer which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing and intended for the purpose of preparing a weathered or aged surface or improving the adhesion of subsequent surfacing components.

“Bond breaker” means a coating labeled and formulated for application between layers of concrete to prevent a freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the layer over which it was poured.

“CAA” means the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990.

“Calcimine recoater” means a flat solvent-borne coating formulated and recommended specifically for recoating calcimine-painted ceilings and other calcimine-painted substrates.

“Clear brushing lacquers” means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, clear wood coatings, excluding clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by solvent evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid protective film, which are intended exclusively for application by brush and which are labeled as specified in subsection 1.4.5 of this regulation. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the clear brushing lacquers coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition are subject to the VOC limit of the applicable coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

“Clear wood coatings” means, for coatings manufactured before March 1, 2017, clear and semi-transparent coatings, including clear brushing lacquers, clear lacquer sanding sealers, sanding sealers other than clear lacquer sanding sealers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent film. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the clear wood coatings category is eliminated and

coatings meeting this definition are subject to the VOC limit of the applicable coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

“Coating” means a material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

“Colorant” means a concentrated pigment dispersion in water, solvent, and/or binder that is added to an architectural coating after packaging in sales units to produce the desired color.

“Concrete curing compound” means a coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to perform one or more of the following functions:

- (1) retard the evaporation of water, or
- (2) harden or dustproof the surface of freshly poured concrete.

“Concrete/Masonry sealer” means, for products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, a clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated primarily for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

- (1) prevent penetration of water, or
- (2) provide resistance against abrasion, alkalis, acids, mildew, staining, or ultraviolet light, or
- (3) harden or dustproof the surface of aged or cured concrete.

“Concrete surface retarder” means a mixture of retarding ingredients such as extender pigments, primary pigments, resin, and solvent that interact chemically with the cement to prevent hardening on the surface where the retarder is applied, allowing the retarded mix of cement and sand at the surface to be washed away to create an exposed aggregate finish.

“Conjugated oil varnish” means, for products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, a clear or semi-transparent wood coating, labelled as such, excluding lacquers or shellacs, based on a natural occurring conjugated vegetable oil (tung oil) and modified with other natural or synthetic resins; a minimum of fifty percent of the resin solids consisting of conjugated oil. Supplied as a single component product, conjugated oil varnishes penetrate and seal the wood. Film formation is due to polymerization of the oil. These varnishes may contain small amounts of pigment to control the final gloss or sheen.

“Conversion varnish” means a clear acid-curing coating with an alkyd or other resin blended with amino resins and supplied as a single component or two-component product. Conversion varnishes produce a hard, durable, clear finish designed for professional application to wood flooring. Film formation is the result of an acid-catalyzed condensation reaction, affecting a transesterification at the reactive ethers of the amino resins.

“Driveway sealer” means, for products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, a coating labelled and formulated for application to worn asphalt driveway surfaces to perform one or more of the following functions:

- (1) fill cracks, or
- (2) seal the surface to provide protection, or
- (3) restore or preserve the appearance.

“Dry fog coating” means a coating labeled and formulated only for spray application such that over spray droplets dry before subsequent contact with incidental surfaces in the vicinity of the surface coating activity.

“Exempt compound” means a compound identified as exempt under the definition of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) in 7 **DE Admin. Code** 1101. Exempt compound content of a coating shall be determined by U. S. EPA Method 24, methods referenced in ASTM D 3960-05, or South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 303-91 (Revised February 1993), incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.10 of this regulation.

“Faux finishing coating” means a coating labeled and formulated to meet one or more of the following criteria:

- (1) a glaze or textured coating used to create artistic effects including, but not limited to, dirt, suede, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain, or
- (2) a decorative coating used to create a metallic, iridescent, or pearlescent appearance that contains at least 48 grams of pearlescent mica pigment or other iridescent pigment per liter of coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon), or
- (3) a decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains less than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (less than 0.4 pounds per gallon), when testing in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.4 of this regulation, or

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(4) a decorative coating used to create a metallic appearance that contains greater than 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (greater than 0.4 pounds per gallon) and which requires a clear topcoat to prevent degradation of the finish under normal use conditions. The metallic pigment content shall be determined in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.4 of this regulation, or

(5) a clear topcoat to seal and protect a faux finishing coating that meets the requirements of (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this definition. These clear topcoats must be sold and used solely as part of a faux finishing coating system, and must be labeled in accordance with subsection 1.4.10 of this regulation.

“Fire-resistive coating” means a coating labeled and formulated to protect structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials. The fire-resistive category includes sprayed fire-resistive materials and intumescent fire-resistive coatings that are used to bring structural materials into compliance with federal, state and local building code requirements. The fire-resistive coating and the testing agency must be approved by State of Delaware building code officials for the County or local jurisdiction. The fire-resistive coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 119-08, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.2 of this regulation.

“Fire-retardant coating” means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, a coating labeled and formulated to retard ignition and flame spread, that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by State of Delaware building code officials for the County or local jurisdiction for use in bringing building and construction materials into compliance with federal, state and local building code requirements. The fire-retardant coating and the testing agency must be approved by State of Delaware building code officials for the County or local jurisdiction. The fire-retardant coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E84-07, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.1 of this regulation. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the fire-retardant coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition are subject to the VOC limit of their primary category (e.g. Flat, Non-flat, Non-flat - high gloss).

“Flat coating” means a coating that is undefined under any other definition in subsection 1.2 of this regulation and that registers gloss less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.3 of this regulation.

“Floor coating” means an opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to flooring, including, but not limited to, decks, porches, steps, garage floors, and other horizontal surfaces, which may be subjected to foot traffic.

“Flow coating” means, for a product manufactured before March 1, 2017, a coating labeled and formulated exclusively for use by electric power companies or their subcontractors to maintain the protective coating systems present on utility transformer units. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the flow coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition are subject to the VOC content limit of the applicable coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

“Form-release compound” means a coating labeled and formulated for application to a concrete form to prevent the freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form. The form may consist of wood, metal, or some material other than concrete.

“Graphic arts coating or sign paint” means a coating labeled and formulated for hand application by artists using brush, airbrush, or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals including letter enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.

“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).

“Impacted immersion coating” means a high performance maintenance coating formulated and recommended for application to steel structures subject to immersion in turbulent, debris-laden water. These coatings are specifically resistant to high-energy impact damage caused by floating ice or debris.

“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 extreme environmental conditions listed in (1) through (5) under this definition and labeled as specified in subsection 1.4.4 of this regulation:

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

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

- (3) frequent exposure to temperatures above 121°C (250°F);
- (4) frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and frequent scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or
- (5) exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

“Intumescent” means a material that swells as a result of heat exposure thus increasing in volume and decreasing in density.

“Lacquer” means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, a clear or opaque wood coating, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by solvent evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the lacquer category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition are subject to the VOC content limit of the applicable coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

“Low-solids coating” means a coating containing 0.12 kilogram or less of solids per liter (one pound or less of solids per gallon) of coating material as recommended for application by the manufacturer. The VOC content for low-solids coatings shall be calculated in accordance with subsection 1.6.1.2 of this regulation.

“Magnesite cement coating” means a coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

“Manufacturer’s maximum thinning recommendation” means the maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

“Mastic texture coating” means a coating labeled and formulated to cover holes and minor cracks and to conceal surface irregularities, that is recommended to be applied in a single coat of at least 10 mils (at least 0.010 inch) dry film thickness.

“Medium density fiberboard” means a composite wood product, panel, molding, or other building material composed of cellulose fibers (usually wood) made by dry forming and pressing of resinated fiber mat.

“Metallic pigmented coating” means a coating that is labeled and formulated to produce a metallic appearance. Metallic pigmented coatings must contain at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc) per liter of coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.4 of this regulation. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the metallic pigmented coating category does not include coatings applied to roofs or zinc-rich primers.

“Multi-color coating” means a coating that is packaged in a single container and that is labeled and formulated to exhibit more than one color when applied in a single coat.

“Non-flat coating” means a coating that is undefined under any other definition in subsection 1.2 of this regulation and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85-degree meter and 5 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.3 of this regulation.

“Non-flat - high gloss coating” means a non-flat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.3 of this regulation. Non-flat – high gloss coatings must be labeled in accordance with subsection 1.4.9 of this regulation.

“Nuclear coating” means a protective coating formulated and recommended to seal porous surfaces such as steel (or concrete) that otherwise would be subject to intrusions by radioactive materials. These coatings must be resistant to long-term (service life) cumulative radiation exposure when tested in accordance with ASTM D 4082-02, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.14 of this regulation, relatively easy to decontaminate, and resistant to various chemicals to which the coatings are likely to be exposed when tested in accordance with ASTM D 3912-95(2001), incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.15 of this regulation.

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

“Pearlescent” means exhibiting various colors depending on the angles of illumination and viewing, as observed in mother-of-pearl.

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

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“Post-consumer coating” means finished coatings generated by a business or consumer that have served their intended end uses and are recovered from or otherwise diverted from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling.

“Pre-treatment wash primer” means a primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1613-06, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.5 of this regulation, that is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.

“Primer” means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, a coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the primer coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition are subject to the VOC limit of the applicable coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

“Primer, sealer, and undercoater” means a coating labeled and formulated for one or more of the following purposes:

- (1) to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or
- (2) to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate, or
- (3) to provide a smooth surface for the subsequent application of coatings, or
- (4) to provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate, or
- (5) to block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate.

“Quick-dry enamel” means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, a non-flat coating that is labeled as specified in subsection 1.4.8 of this regulation and that is formulated to have the following characteristics:

- (1) can be applied directly from the container under normal conditions with ambient temperatures between 16° and 27°C (60° and 80°F);
- (2) when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1640-95 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.6 of this regulation, sets to the touch in two hours or less, is tack free in four hours or less, and dries hard in eight hours or less by the mechanical test method; and
- (3) has a dried film gloss of 70 or above on a 60-degree meter.

For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the quick-dry enamel coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition are subject to the VOC limit of the applicable coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

“Quick-dry primer, sealer and undercoater” means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, a primer, sealer, or undercoater that is dry to the touch in 30 minutes and can be re-coated in two hours when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1640-95 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.6 of this regulation. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the quick-dry, primer, sealer and undercoater coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition are subject to the VOC limit of the applicable coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

“Reactive penetrating carbonate stone sealer” means, for products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, a clear or pigmented coating that is labeled and formulated for application to above-grade carbonate stone substrates to provide protection from water and waterborne contaminants, including, but not limited to, alkalis, acids, and salts. Reactive penetrating carbonate stone sealers must penetrate into the carbonate stone substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. Reactive penetrating carbonate stone sealers line the pores of carbonate stone substrates with a hydrophobic coating, but do not form a surface film. Reactive penetrating carbonate stone sealers must meet all of the following criteria:

- (1) must improve water repellency at least 80 percent after application on a carbonate stone substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with one or more of the following standards, ASTM C 67-07, or ASTM C 97-02, or ASTM C 140-06, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.23 of this regulation, and,
- (2) must not reduce the water vapor transmission rate by more than 10 percent after application on a carbonate stone substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E 96/E 96M-05, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.24 of this regulation, and,
- (3) must be labeled in accordance with the labeling requirements of subsection 1.4.12 of this regulation.

“Reactive penetrating sealer” means, for products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, a clear or pigmented coating that is labeled and formulated for application to above-grade concrete and masonry

substrates to provide protection from water and waterborne contaminants, including, but not limited to, alkalis, acids, and salts. Reactive penetrating sealers must penetrate into concrete and masonry substrates and chemically react to form covalent bonds with naturally occurring minerals in the substrate. Reactive penetrating sealers line the pores of concrete and masonry substrates with hydrophobic coating, but do not form a surface film. Reactive penetrating sealers must meet all the following criteria:

- (1) must improve water repellency at least 80 percent after application on a concrete or masonry substrate. This performance must be verified on standardized test specimens, in accordance with one or more of the following standards, ASTM C 67-07, or ASTM C 97-02, or ASTM C 140-06, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.23 of this regulation, and,
- (2) must not reduce the water vapor transmission rate by more than 2 percent after application on standardized test specimens, in accordance with ASTM E 96/E 96M-05, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.24 of this regulation, and,
- (3) products labeled and formulated for vehicular traffic surface chloride screening applications must meet the performance criteria listed in the National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.25 of this regulation, and,
- (4) must be labeled in accordance with the labeling requirement in subsection 1.4.11 of this regulation.

“Recycled coating” means an architectural coating formulated such that it contains a minimum of 50% by volume post-consumer coating, with a maximum of 50% by volume secondary industrial materials or virgin materials.

“Roof coating” means a non-bituminous coating labeled and formulated for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration, reflecting ultraviolet light, or reflecting solar radiation.

“Rust preventive coating” means a coating formulated to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces for one or more of the following applications:

- (1) direct-to-metal coatings, or
- (2) coatings intended for application over rusty, previously coated surfaces.

The rust preventive coating category does not include the following:

- (3) coatings that are required to be applied as a topcoat over a primer, or
- (4) coatings that are intended for use on wood or any other nonmetallic surfaces.

Rust preventive coatings are for metal substrates only and must be labeled in accordance with the labeling requirements of subsection 1.4.6 of this regulation.

“Sanding sealer” means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, a clear wood coating labeled and formulated for application to bare wood to seal the wood and to provide a coat that can be abraded to create a smooth surface for subsequent applications of coatings. A sanding sealer that also meets the definition of a lacquer is not included in this category, but is included in the lacquer category. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the sanding sealer coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition are subject to the VOC limit of the applicable coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

“SCAQMD” means the South Coast Air Quality Management District in the State of California.

“Sealer” means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, a coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate for one or more of the following purposes: to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017 the sealer coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition are subject to the VOC limit of the applicable coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

“Secondary industrial materials” means products or by-products of the paint manufacturing process that are of known composition and have economic value but can no longer be used for their intended use.

“Semitransparent coating” means a coating that contains binders and colored pigments and is formulated to change the color of the surface, but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

“Shellac” means a clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*lacifer lacca*) and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

“Shop application” means application of a coating to a product or a component of a product in or on the premises of a factory or shop as part of a manufacturing, production, or repairing process (e.g., original equipment manufacturing coatings).

“Solicit” means to require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.

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“Specialty primer, sealer, and undercoater” means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, a coating labeled as specified in subsection 1.4.7 of this regulation and that is formulated for application to a substrate to seal fire, smoke or water damage; to condition excessively chalky surfaces; to seal efflorescence; or to block stains. An excessively chalky surface is one that is defined as having a chalk rating of four or less as determined by ASTM D 4214-07, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.7 of this regulation. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, means a coating that is formulated for application to a substrate to block water-soluble stains resulting from fire damage, smoke damage or water damage. Specialty primer, sealer, and undercoater coatings must be labeled in accordance with subsection 1.4.7 of this regulation.

“Stain” means a semi-transparent, or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface, but not to conceal the grain pattern or texture.

“Stone consolidant” means, for products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, a coating that is labeled and formulated for application to stone substrates to repair historical structures that have been damaged by weathering or other decay mechanisms. Stone consolidants must penetrate into stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material. Stone consolidants must be specified and used in accordance with ASTM E 2167-01, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.26 of this regulation. Stone consolidants are for professional use only and must be labeled in accordance with the labeling requirements in subsection 1.4.13 of this regulation.

“Swimming pool coating” means a coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, swimming pool coatings include coatings used for swimming pool repair and maintenance.

“Swimming pool repair and maintenance coating” means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, a rubber-based coating labeled and formulated to be used over existing rubber-based coatings for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the swimming pool repair and maintenance coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition are included in the swimming pool coating category.

“Temperature-indicator safety coating” means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, a coating labeled and formulated as a color changing indicator coating for the purpose of monitoring the temperature and safety of the substrate, underlying piping, or underlying equipment, and for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F). For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the temperature-indicator safety coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition are subject to the VOC limit of the applicable coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

“Thermoplastic rubber coating and mastic” means a coating or mastic formulated and recommended for application to roofing or other structural surfaces and that incorporates no less than 40 percent by weight of thermoplastic rubbers in the total resin solids and may also contain other ingredients including, but not limited to, fillers, pigments and modifying resins.

“Tint base” means an architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.

“Traffic marking coating” means a coating labeled and formulated for marking and striping streets, highways, or other traffic surfaces including, but not limited to, curbs, berms, driveways, parking lots, sidewalks, and airport runways.

“Tub and tile refinish coating” means, for products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, a clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated exclusively for refinishing the surface of a bathtub, shower, sink, or countertop. Tub and tile refinish coatings must meet all of the following criteria:

- (1) coatings must have a scratch hardness of 3H or harder and a gouge hardness of 4H or harder. This must be determined on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D 3363-05, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.17 of this regulation, and
- (2) coatings must have a weight loss of 20 milligrams or less after 1000 cycles. This must be determined with CS-17 wheels on bonderite 1000, in accordance with ASTM D 4060-07, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.18 of this regulation, and
- (3) coatings must withstand 1000 hours or more of exposure with few or no #8 blisters. This must be determined on unscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D 4585-99 and ASTM D 714-02e1, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.19 of this regulation, and

(4) coatings must have an adhesion rating of 4B or better after 24 hours of recovery. This must be determined on inscribed bonderite, in accordance with ASTM D 4585-99 and ASTM D 3359-02, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.20 of this regulation.

“Varnish” means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, a clear or semi-transparent wood coating, excluding lacquers and shellacs, formulated to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air. Varnishes may contain small amounts of pigment to color a surface, or to control the final sheen or gloss of the finish. For coatings manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the varnish coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition are subject to the VOC limit of the applicable coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

“Veneer” means thin sheets of wood peeled or sliced from logs for use in the manufacture of wood products such as plywood, laminated veneer lumber, or other products.

“Virgin materials” means materials that contain no post-consumer coatings or secondary industrial coatings.

“VOC actual” means the VOC content of a low-solids coating as determined by using the procedures specified in subsection 1.6.1.2 of this regulation.

“VOC content” means the weight of VOC per volume of coating, calculated according to the procedures specified in subsection 1.6.1 of this regulation.

“VOC regulatory” means the VOC content of a coating, excluding low-solids coatings, as determined using the procedures specified in subsection 1.6.1.1 of this regulation.

“Waterproofing sealer” means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, a coating labeled and formulated for application to a porous substrate for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the waterproofing sealer coating category is eliminated and products meeting this definition are subject to the VOC limit of the applicable coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

“Waterproofing concrete/masonry sealer” means, for products manufactured before March 1, 2017, a clear or pigmented film-forming coating that is labeled and formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light and staining. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the waterproofing concrete/masonry sealer coating category is eliminated and coatings meeting this definition are subject to the VOC limit of the applicable coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

“Waterproofing membrane” means, for products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017 a clear or opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a seamless waterproofing membrane that prevents penetration of liquid water into the substrate. Waterproofing membranes are intended for the following waterproofing applications; below-grade surfaces, between concrete slabs, inside tunnels, inside concrete planters, and under flooring materials. Waterproofing membranes must meet the following criteria:

- (1) coatings must be applied in a single coat of at least 25 mils (at least 0.025 inch) dry film thickness, and
- (2) coatings must meet or exceed the requirements contained in ASTM C 836-06, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.21 of this regulation.

The waterproofing membrane coating category does not include topcoats that are included in the waterproofing concrete/masonry sealer coating category (e.g. parking deck topcoats, pedestrian deck topcoats, etc.).

“Wood coatings” means, for products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, coatings labeled and formulated for application to wood substrates only. The wood coatings category includes the following clear and semi-transparent coatings: lacquers; varnishes; sanding sealers; penetrating oils; clear stains; wood conditioners used as undercoats; and wood sealers used as topcoats. The wood coatings category also includes the following opaque wood coatings: opaque lacquer; opaque sanding sealers; and opaque lacquer undercoaters. The wood coatings category does not include the following: clear sealers that are labeled and formulated for use on concrete/masonry surfaces; or coatings intended for substrates other than wood. Wood coatings must be labeled “for Wood Substrates Only”, in accordance with subsection 1.4.14 of this regulation.

“Wood preservative” means a coating labeled and formulated to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack, that is registered with the U.S. EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. section 136, et. seq.) and with the Department of Agriculture of the State of Delaware under 3 **Del.C.** Ch. 12.

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“Wood substrate” means, a substrate made of wood, particle board, plywood, medium density fiberboard, rattan, wicker, bamboo, or composite products with exposed wood grain. Wood substrate does not include items comprised of simulated wood.

“Zinc-Rich primer” means, for products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, a coating that meets all if the following specifications:

- (1) contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight of total solids, and
- (2) is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings, and
- (3) is intended for professional use only and labeled in accordance with the labeling requirements of subsection 1.4.15 of this regulation.

1.3 Standards

1.3.1 Except as provided in subsections 1.3.2, 1.3.3 and 1.3.8 of this regulation, no person subject to the requirements of Section 1.0 of this regulation shall manufacture, blend, repackage for sale, supply, sell or offer for sale, solicit for application or apply in the State of Delaware, any architectural coating on or after the compliance date shown in Table 1-1 of this regulation with a VOC content in excess of the corresponding limit specified in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

1.3.2 For products manufactured before March 1, 2017, if anywhere on the container of any architectural coating, or any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature supplied by the manufacturer or anyone acting on their behalf, any representation is made that indicates that the coating meets the definition of or is recommended for use for more than one of the coating categories listed in Table 1-1 of this regulation, then the most restrictive VOC content limit shall apply. This provision does not apply to the coating categories specified in subsections 1.3.2.1 through 1.3.2.20 of this regulation.

- 1.3.2.1 Antenna coatings
- 1.3.2.2 Anti-fouling coatings
- 1.3.2.3 Bituminous roof primers
- 1.3.2.4 Calcimine recoaters
- 1.3.2.5 Fire-retardant coatings
- 1.3.2.6 Flow coatings
- 1.3.2.7 High-temperature coatings
- 1.3.2.8 Impacted immersion coatings
- 1.3.2.9 Industrial maintenance coatings
- 1.3.2.10 Lacquer coatings (including clear lacquer sanding sealers)
- 1.3.2.11 Low-solids coating
- 1.3.2.12 Metallic pigmented coatings
- 1.3.2.13 Nuclear coatings
- 1.3.2.14 Pre-treatment wash primers
- 1.3.2.15 Shellacs
- 1.3.2.16 Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters
- 1.3.2.17 Temperature-indicator safety coatings
- 1.3.2.18 Thermoplastic rubber coatings and mastic
- 1.3.2.19 Wood preservatives
- 1.3.2.20 Concrete surface retarder

1.3.3 For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, if a coating is recommended for use in more than one of the specialty coating categories listed in Table 1-1 of this regulation, the most restrictive (lowest) VOC content limit shall apply. This requirement applies to usage recommendations that appear anywhere on the coating container, anywhere on any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature supplied by the manufacturer or any one acting in their behalf. This provision does not apply to the coating categories specified in subsections 1.3.3.1 through 1.3.3.17 of this regulation.

- 1.3.3.1 Aluminum roof coating
- 1.3.3.2 Bituminous roof primer

- 1.3.3.3 Calcimine recoaters
- 1.3.3.4 Concrete surface retarders
- 1.3.3.5 High-temperature coating
- 1.3.3.6 Impacted immersion coating
- 1.3.3.7 Industrial maintenance coating
- 1.3.3.8 Low-solids coating
- 1.3.3.9 Metallic pigmented coating
- 1.3.3.10 Nuclear coating
- 1.3.3.11 Pre-treatment wash primer
- 1.3.3.12 Shellacs
- 1.3.3.13 Specialty primer, sealer, and undercoater
- 1.3.3.14 Thermoplastic rubber coating and mastic
- 1.3.3.15 Wood coatings
- 1.3.3.16 Wood preservative
- 1.3.3.17 Zinc-rich primer

- 1.3.4 All architectural coating containers used to apply the contents therein to a surface directly from the container by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging, or other means, shall be closed when not in use. These architectural coating containers include, but are not limited to, drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays, or other application containers. Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning or cleanup shall also be closed when not in use.
- 1.3.5 No person shall apply or solicit the application of any architectural coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in Table 1-1 of this regulation.
- 1.3.6 No person shall apply or solicit the application of any rust preventive coating, manufactured before March 1, 2017, for industrial use unless such rust preventive coating complies with the industrial maintenance coating VOC limit specified in Table 1-1 of this regulation.
- 1.3.7 For any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for the specialty coatings categories listed in Table 1-1 of this regulation, the VOC content limit shall be determined by classifying the coating as a flat coating or a non-flat coating, or a non-flat high-gloss coating based on its gloss, as defined in subsection 1.2 of this regulation and the corresponding flat or non-flat, or non-flat high-gloss coating VOC limit in Table 1-1 of this regulation shall apply.
- 1.3.8 For products manufactured before March 1, 2017, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1.3.1 of this regulation, a person or facility may add up to 10 percent by volume of VOC to a lacquer to avoid blushing of the finish during days with relative humidity greater than 70% and the temperature below 65°F, at the time of application, provided that the coating contains acetone and no more than 550 grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds, prior to the addition of VOC.

1.4 Container Labeling Requirements

Each manufacturer of any architectural coatings subject to this rule shall display the information listed in subsections 1.4.1 through 1.4.15 of this regulation on the coating container (or label) in which the coating is sold or distributed, on or after the compliance date in Table 1-1 of this regulation.

- 1.4.1 The date the coating was manufactured, or a date code representing the date, shall be indicated on the label, lid, or bottom of the container. If the manufacturer uses a date code for any coating, the manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the Department.
- 1.4.2 A statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating shall be indicated on the label or lid of the container. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of architectural coatings with water. If thinning of the coating prior to use is not necessary, the recommendation must specify that the coating is to be applied without thinning.
- 1.4.3 For products manufactured before March 1, 2017 each container of any coating subject to this rule shall display either the maximum or the actual VOC content of the coating, as supplied, including the maximum thinning as recommended by the manufacturer. VOC content shall be displayed in grams of VOC per liter of coating. VOC content displayed shall be calculated using product formulation data, or shall be determined using the test methods in subsection 1.6.2 of this regulation. The equations in subsection 1.6.1 of this regulation shall be used to calculate VOC content.

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- For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, if the manufacturer does not recommend thinning, the container must display the VOC content, as supplied. If the manufacturer recommends thinning, the container must display the VOC content, including the maximum amount of thinning solvent recommended by the manufacturer. If the coating is a multi-component product, the container must display the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed. If the coating contains silanes, siloxanes or other ingredients that generate ethanol or other VOC during the curing process, the VOC content must include the VOC emitted during curing. VOC content displayed shall be calculated using product formulation data or shall be determined using the test methods in subsection 1.6.2 of this regulation. The equations in subsection 1.6.1 of this regulation shall be used to calculate the VOC content. Therefore, each container of any coating subject to this regulation shall display one of the following in grams of VOC per liter of coating, as supplied:
- 1.4.3.1 Maximum VOC content as determined from all potential product formulations, or
 - 1.4.3.2 VOC content as determined from actual formulation data, or
 - 1.4.3.3 VOC content as determined using the methods in subsections 1.6.1 and 1.6.2 of this regulation.
- 1.4.4 All industrial maintenance coatings shall display on the label or the lid of the container in which the coating is sold or distributed one or more of the descriptions noted below:
- 1.4.4.1 For industrial use only.
 - 1.4.4.2 For professional use only.
 - 1.4.4.3 Not for residential use.
 - 1.4.4.4 Not intended for residential use.
- 1.4.5 The labels of all clear brushing lacquers, manufactured before March 1, 2017, shall prominently display the statements "For brush application only", and "This product must not be thinned or sprayed".
- 1.4.6 The labels of all rust preventive coatings shall prominently display the statement "For metal substrates only".
- 1.4.7 The labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters manufactured before March 1, 2017 shall prominently display one or more of the descriptions listed below. For products manufactured on or after March 1, 2017, the labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters shall display one or more of the descriptions listed below with the exception of subsection 1.4.7.5 of this regulation which shall not be used.
- 1.4.7.1 For blocking stains
 - 1.4.7.2 For fire-damaged substrates
 - 1.4.7.3 For smoke-damaged substrates
 - 1.4.7.4 For water-damaged substrates
 - 1.4.7.5 For excessively chalky substrates
 - 1.4.7.6 To seal in efflorescence
- 1.4.8 The labels of all quick dry enamels manufactured before March 1, 2017 shall prominently display the words "Quick Dry" and the dry hard time.
- 1.4.9 The labels of all non-flat-high-gloss coatings shall prominently display the words "High Gloss".
- 1.4.10 The labels of all clear topcoat faux finishing coatings manufactured on or after March 1, 2017 shall prominently display the statement "This product can only be sold or used as part of a Faux Finishing coating system."
- 1.4.11 The labels of all reactive penetrating sealers manufactured on or after March 1, 2017 shall prominently display the statement "Reactive Penetrating Sealer".
- 1.4.12 The labels of all reactive penetrating carbonate stone sealers manufactured on or after March 1, 2017 shall prominently display the statement "Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealer".
- 1.4.13 The labels of all stone consolidants manufactured on or after March 1, 2017 shall prominently display the statement "Stone Consolidant – For Professional Use Only".
- 1.4.14 The labels of all wood coatings manufactured on or after March 1, 2017 shall prominently display the statement "For Wood Substrates Only".
- 1.4.15 The labels of all zinc primers manufactured on or after March 1, 2017 shall prominently display one or more of the following statements:
- 1.4.15.1 "For Professional Use Only".
 - 1.4.15.2 "For Industrial Use Only".

- 1.4.15.3 "Not for residential use".
- 1.4.15.4 "Not intended for residential use".

1.5 Reporting Requirements

1.5.1 Each manufacturer of a product subject to a VOC content limit in Table 1-1 shall keep records demonstrating compliance with the VOC content limits. Such records shall clearly list each covered product by name (and identifying number if applicable) as shown on the product label, and in applicable sales and technical literature, the VOC content determined as in subsections 1.6.1 and 1.6.2 of this regulation, the name or names of the regulated VOC constituents in the product, the dates of VOC determinations, and the coating category and VOC content limit under which the product is regulated in Section 1.0 of this regulation. These records shall be kept for a period of at least five years (60 months) from when generated.

1.5.2 Although routine reporting by manufacturers of coating products is not required, from time-to-time the Department may request certain specific data concerning sales and distribution of coating products in Delaware. A manufacturer shall, within 90 days, accede to such requests for information. Requested information shall include, but not be limited to:

- 1.5.2.1 The name and full mailing address of the manufacturer
- 1.5.2.2 The name, address and telephone number of a contact person
- 1.5.2.3 The regulated product name as described on the label and the coating category in Table 1-1 of this regulation under which the product is regulated
- 1.5.2.4 If the product is marketed for interior or exterior use
- 1.5.2.5 Number of gallons sold in Delaware during the requested time period in containers greater than one liter
- 1.5.2.6 Number of gallons sold in Delaware during the requested time period in containers of one liter or less
- 1.5.2.7 The actual and regulatory VOC content in grams per liter (if product in containers less than or equal to one liter has a different VOC content than product in containers larger than one liter, list them separately)
- 1.5.2.8 The actual and regulatory VOC content in grams per liter after recommended thinning (if product in containers less than or equal to one liter has a different VOC content than product in containers larger than one liter, list them separately)
- 1.5.2.9 The name or names and CAS number of the VOC constituents of the product
- 1.5.2.10 The name or names and CAS number of any exempt compounds in the product
- 1.5.2.11 If the coating is a multi-component product, provide the VOC content as mixed or catalyzed
- 1.5.2.12 Whether the product is marketed as solventborne, waterborne or 100 percent solids
- 1.5.2.13 A description of resin or binder in the product
- 1.5.2.14 Whether the coating is a single-component or multi-component product
- 1.5.2.15 Density of the product in pounds per gallon
- 1.5.2.16 The percent by weight of solids, all volatile materials, water and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition
- 1.5.2.17 The percent by volume of solids, water and any compounds in the product specifically exempted from the VOC definition

1.5.3 All data listed in subsection 1.5.2 shall be maintained by the responsible official for a minimum of five years.

1.6 Compliance Provisions and Test Methods

1.6.1 For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOC content limits in Table 1-1 of this regulation, the VOC content of a coating shall be determined by using the procedures described in subsections 1.6.1.1 or 1.6.1.2 of this regulation, as appropriate. The VOC content of a tint base shall be determined without colorant that is added after the tint base is manufactured.

- 1.6.1.1 With the exception of low-solids coatings, determine the VOC content in grams of VOC per liter of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water and exempt compounds. This is also known as VOC regulatory. Determine the VOC content using equation 1-1 as follows:

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$$\text{VOC Content} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{ec}}{V_m - V_w - V_{ec}} \quad (1-1)$$

Where:

VOC Content = grams of VOC per liter of coating;

W_s = weight of volatiles, in grams;

W_w = weight of water, in grams;

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

V_m = volume of coating, in liters;

V_w = volume of water, in liters;

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

- 1.6.1.2 For low-solids coatings, determine the VOC content in grams of VOC per liter of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, including the volume of any water and exempt compounds. This is also known as VOC actual. Determine the VOC content using equation 1-2 as follows:

$$\text{VOC Content (ls)} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{ec}}{V_m} \quad (1-2)$$

where:

VOC Content (ls) = the VOC content of a low-solids coating in grams per liter of coating;

W_s = weight of volatile, in grams;

W_w = weight of water, in grams;

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

V_m = volume of coating, in liters.

- 1.6.2 To determine the physical properties of a coating in order to perform the calculations in subsection 1.6.1 of this regulation, the reference method for VOC content is U.S. EPA Method 24 (40CFR60 Appendix A), incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.11 of this regulation, except as provided in subsections 1.6.3 and 1.6.4 of this regulation. An alternative method to determine the VOC content of coatings is SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.12 of this regulation.

To determine the VOC content of a coating, the manufacturer may use U.S. EPA Method 24, or an alternative method, as provided in subsection 1.6.3 of this regulation, formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating has been formulated as intended (e.g. quality assurance checks, recordkeeping). However, if there are any inconsistencies between the results of a Method 24 test and any other means for determining VOC content, the Method 24 results will govern, except when an alternative method is approved as specified in subsection 1.6.3 of this regulation. The Secretary may require the manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.

Exempt compound content shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (revised 1993), incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.10 of this regulation. The exempt compound perchlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF) shall be determined by BAAQMD Method 41, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.9 of this regulation. Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes, shall be determined by BAAQMD Method 43, incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.8 of this regulation.

- 1.6.3 Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for the purposes of determining compliance with subsection 1.6.2 of this regulation, after review and approval in writing by the Department and by the EPA, also may be used.
- 1.6.4 Analysis of methacrylate multi-component coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of U.S. EPA Method 24 (40CFR59, subpart D, Appendix A), incorporated by reference in subsection 1.6.5.13 of this regulation. This method has not been approved for methacrylate multi-component coatings used for purposes other than as traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multi-component coatings.
- 1.6.5 The following test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test coatings subject to the provisions of this regulation:

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- 1.6.5.1 The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating shall be determined by ASTM E 84-07, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials," [see "Fire-retardant coating" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.2 The fire-resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM E119-08, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests on Building Construction Materials," [see "Fire-resistive coating" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.3 The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D 523-89 (1999), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss" [see "Flat coating"; "Non-flat coating"; "Non-flat high-gloss coating"; "Quick-dry enamel" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.4 The metallic content of a coating shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 318-95, "Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction," SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples," [see "Aluminum roof coating", "Faux finishing coating, and Metallic pigmented coating" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.5 The acid content of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D 1613-06, "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Related Products," [see "Pre-treatment wash primer" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.6 The set-to-touch and dry-to-recoat times of a coating shall be determined by ASTM D 1640-95 (1999), "Standard Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature," [see "Quick-dry enamel" and "Quick-dry primer, sealer, and undercoater" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.7 The chalkiness of a surface shall be determined using ASTM D 4214-07, "Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films," [see "Specialty primer, sealer, and undercoater" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.8 Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes, shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with subsection 1.6 of this regulation by the methods referenced in ASTM D 3960-05 "Standard Practice for Determining Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Content of Paints and Related Coatings", or by BAAQMD Method 43, "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials," BAAQMD Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted November 6, 1996 [see subsection 1.6.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.9 The exempt compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF), shall be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance with subsection 1.6 of this regulation by methods referenced in ASTM D 3960-05 "Standard Practice for Determining Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Content of Paints and Related Coatings" or by BAAQMD Method 41, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent-Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride," BAAQMD Manual of Procedures, Volume III, adopted December 20, 1995, [see subsection 1.6.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.10 Exempt compound content shall be analyzed for compliance with subsection 1.6 of this regulation by methods referenced in ASTM D 3960-05 "Standard Practice for Determining Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Content of Paints and Related Coatings" or by SCAQMD Method 303-91 (Revised 1993), "Determination of Exempt Compounds," SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples," [see subsection 1.6.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.11 The VOC content of a coating shall be determined by U.S. EPA Method 24 as it exists in Appendix A of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings," [see subsection 1.6.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.12 The VOC content of coatings may be analyzed by either U.S. EPA Method 24 or SCAQMD Method 304-91 (Revised 1996), "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials," SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples," [see subsection 1.6.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.13 The VOC content of methacrylate multi-component coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be analyzed by the procedures in 40 CFR part 59, subpart D, **Appendix A**, "Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings," [see subsection 1.6.4 of this regulation].

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- 1.6.5.14 The radiation resistance of a nuclear coating shall be determined by ASTM D 4082-02 "Standard Test Method for Effects of Gamma Radiation on Coatings for Use in Light-Water Nuclear Power Plants," [see "Nuclear coating" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.15 The chemical resistance of nuclear coatings shall be determined by ASTM D 3912-95 (2001) "Standard Test Method for Chemical Resistance of Coatings Used in Light-Water Nuclear Power Plants," [see "Nuclear coating" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.16 The hydro static pressure for basement specialty coatings shall be determined by ASTM D 7088-04 "Standard Practice for Resistance to Hydrostatic Pressure for Coatings Used in Below Grade Applications Applied to Masonry" [see "Basement specialty coating" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.17 The hardness of tub and tile refinish coatings shall be determined by ASTM D 3363-05, "Standard Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test," [see "Tub and tile refinish coating" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.18 The abrasion resistance of tub and tile refinish coatings shall be determined with CS-17 wheels on bonderite 1000 by ASTM D 4060-07 "Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser," [see "Tub and tile refinish coating" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.19 The water resistance of tub and tile refinish coatings shall be determined by ASTM D 4585-99, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation," and ASTM D 714-02e1 "Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints," [see "Tub and tile refinish coating" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.20 The adhesion of tub and tile refinish coatings shall be determined by ASTM D 4585-99, "Standard Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Controlled Condensation" and ASTM D 3359-02 "Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test," [see "Tub and tile refinish coatings" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.21 The requirements that must be met by waterproofing membrane coatings shall be determined by ASTM C 836-06 "Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course," [see "Waterproofing membrane" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.22 The mold and mildew growth for basement specialty coatings shall be determined by ASTM D 3273-00 "Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber" and ASTM D 3274-95, "Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Surface Disfigurement of Paint Films by Microbial (Fungal or Algal) Growth or Soil and Dirt Accumulation," [see "Basement specialty coating" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.23 The water repellency of reactive penetrating sealer and reactive penetrating carbonate stone sealer shall be determined by ASTM C 67-07, "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile"; or ASTM C 97-02, "Standard Test Methods for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone"; or ASTM C 140-06, "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units," [see "Reactive penetrating sealer" and "Reactive penetrating carbonate stone sealer" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.24 The water vapor transmission of reactive penetrating sealer and reactive penetrating carbonate stone sealer shall be determined by ASTM E 96/E 96 M-05, "Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials," [see "Reactive penetrating sealer" and "Reactive penetrating carbonate stone sealer" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.25 The chloride screening applications for reactive penetrating sealer shall meet the requirements of the National Cooperative Highway Research Report 244 (1981), "Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge Structures," [see Reactive penetrating sealer" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].
- 1.6.5.26 The specification of stone consolidants shall be determined by ASTM E 2167-01, "Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants," [see "Stone consolidants" in subsection 1.2 of this regulation].

1.7 Test Method Availability

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- 1.7.1 ASTM methods described in subsection 1.6 of this regulation can be purchased from American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2959. Telephone (610) 832-9585. Fax (610) 832-9555.
- 1.7.2 SCAQMD methods described in subsection 1.6 of this regulation can be purchased from South Coast Air Quality Management District, 21865 East Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California 91765-0934. Telephone (909) 396-2162.
- 1.7.3 BAAQMD methods described in subsection 1.6 of this regulation can be purchased from Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), 939 Ellis Street, San Francisco, California 94109. Telephone (415) 749-4900.

TABLE 1-1
VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

Note: Limits are expressed in grams of VOC per liter of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation (as indicated on the label or lid of the coating container), excluding the volume of any water, exempt compounds, or colorant added to tint bases.

Coating Category	VOC Content Limit	
	Compliance Date 1/1/2005 through 2/28/2017	Compliance Date Effective 3/1/2017
Flat Coatings	100	50
Non-flat Coatings	150	100
Non-flat-High Gloss Coatings	250	150
Specialty Coatings		
Aluminum Roof	N/A	450
Antenna Coatings	530	N/A
Anti-fouling Coatings	400*	N/A
Basement Specialty Coatings	N/A	400
Bituminous Roof Coatings	300	270
Bituminous Roof Primers	350	350
Bond Breakers	350	350
Calcimine Recoaters	475*	475*
Clear Wood Coatings		
Clear Brushing Lacquers	680	N/A
Lacquers (including lacquer sanding sealers)	550	N/A
Sanding Sealers (not lacquer sanding sealers)	350	N/A
Varnishes	350	N/A
Conversion Varnish	725*	See below
Concrete Curing Compounds	350*	350*
Concrete/Masonry Sealer	N/A	100
Concrete Surface Retarders	780*	780*
Conjugated Oil Varnish	N/A	450
Conversion Varnish	725*	725*
Driveway Sealers	N/A	50
Dry Fog Coatings	400*	150
Faux Finishing Coatings	350	350
Fire-resistive Coatings	350	350

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Fire-retardant Coatings		
Clear	650	N/A
Opaque	350	N/A
Floor Coatings	250	100
Flow Coatings	420	N/A
Form-release Compounds	250	250
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500*	500*
High-temperature Coatings	420	420
Impacted Immersion Coatings	780*	780*
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	340	250
Low-solids Coating	120 ⁽¹⁾	120 ⁽¹⁾
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450	450
Mastic Texture Coatings	300*	100
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500	500
Multi-color Coatings	250	250
Nuclear Coatings	450*	450*
Pre-treatment Wash Primers	420	420
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	200	100
Quick-dry Enamels	200	N/A
Quick-dry Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	200	N/A
Reactive Penetrating Carbonate Stone Sealer	N/A	500
Reactive Penetrating Sealer	N/A	350
Recycled Coatings	250	250
Roof Coatings	250	250
Rust Preventative Coatings	400*	250
Shellacs		
Clear	730	730
Opaque	550	550
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	350	100
Stains	250	250
Stone Consolidant	N/A	450
Swimming Pool Coatings	340	340
Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coatings	340	N/A
Temperature-indicator Safety Coatings	550	N/A
Thermoplastic Rubber Coatings and Mastic	550*	550*
Traffic Marking Coatings	150*	100
Tub and Tile Refinish	N/A	420
Waterproofing Membranes	N/A	250
Waterproofing Sealers	250	N/A
Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers	400	N/A
Wood Coatings	N/A	275
Wood Preservatives	350	350
Zinc-rich Primer	N/A	340

* Indicates limits and definition unchanged from the Federal rule (40CFR59 Subpart D) "National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Architectural Coatings" which is still in effect.

⁽¹⁾ Units are grams of VOC per liter of coating, *including* water and exempt compounds (the VOC actual).

02/11/16

2.0 Consumer Products

2.1 Applicability

- 2.1.1 Except as provided in 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 of this regulation, 2.0 of this regulation shall apply to any person who sells, supplies, offers for sale, or manufactures consumer products on and after the applicable compliance dates in Table 2-1 of this regulation, "VOC Content Limits for Consumer Products", for use in the State of Delaware.
- 2.1.2 The provisions of 2.0 of this regulation shall not apply to a manufacturer or distributor who sells, supplies, or offers for sale in the State of Delaware, a consumer product that does not comply with the VOC standards specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation, as long as the manufacturer or distributor can demonstrate both that the consumer product is intended for shipment and use outside of the State of Delaware, and that the manufacturer or distributor has taken reasonable prudent precautions to assure that the consumer product is not distributed to the State of Delaware. This does not apply to consumer products that are sold, supplied, or offered for sale by any person to retail outlets in the State of Delaware.
- 2.1.3 The provisions of 2.0 of this regulation shall not apply to a retailer who sells, supplies or offers for sale in the State of Delaware, a particular consumer product that does not comply with the VOC standards specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation, provided that retailer demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that the manufacturer or distributor of that product misled that retailer into believing that the product did comply with the VOC standards specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation.

2.2 Definitions

Terms used but not defined in 2.0 of this regulation shall have the meaning given them in 7 **DE Admin. Code** 1101 or the CAA in that order of priority.

"ACP (alternative control plan)" means an emissions averaging program, established and managed by a responsible ACP party which allows manufacturers to sell ACP products in the State of Delaware pursuant to the requirements of 2.0 of this regulation.

"ACP emissions" means the sum of the VOC emissions from every ACP product subject to an ACP, during the compliance period specified in the ACP, expressed to the nearest pound of VOC and calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{ACP Emissions} = (\text{Emission})_1 + (\text{Emission})_2 + \dots + (\text{Emission})_N$$

where,

$$\text{Emission} = \frac{(\text{VOC Content}) \times (\text{Enforceable Sales})}{100}$$

where,

For all products except for charcoal lighter material products:

$$\text{VOC Content} = \frac{[(B - C) \times 100]}{A}$$

where,

- A = net weight of unit (excluding container and packaging);
- B = total weight of all VOCs per unit;
- C = total weight of all exempted VOCs per unit, as specified in 2.3.11 through 2.3.19 of this regulation.

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For charcoal lighter material products only:

$$\text{VOC Content} = \frac{(\text{Certified Emission} \times 100)}{\text{Certified Use Rate}}$$

where,

Certified Emissions = emission levels for products specified 2.3.4.1 of this regulation;

Certified Use Rate = see "Certified use rate" in 2.2 of this regulation.

"ACP limit" means the maximum allowable ACP emissions during the compliance period specified in an ACP, expressed to the nearest pound of VOC and calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{ACP Limit} = (\text{Limit})_1 + (\text{Limit})_2 + \dots + (\text{Limit})_N$$

where,

$$\text{Limit} = \frac{(\text{ACP Standard}) \times (\text{Enforceable Sales})}{100}$$

where,

Enforceable Sales = see "Enforceable sales" in 2.2 of this regulation

ACP Standard = see "ACP standard" in 2.2 of this regulation

1,2,...N = each product in an ACP up to the maximum N.

"ACP product" means any consumer product subject to the VOC standards specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation, except those products that have been exempted under 2.3 of this regulation, or exempted as innovative products under 2.4 of this regulation and is covered by an ACP established by the responsible ACP party.

"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.

"ACP standard" means either the ACP product's pre-ACP VOC content or the applicable VOC standard specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation, whichever is the lesser of the two.

"ACP VOC standard" means the maximum allowable VOC content for an ACP product, determined as follows:

- (1) the applicable VOC standard specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation for all ACP products except for charcoal lighter material;
- (2) for charcoal lighter material products only, the VOC standard for the purposes of 2.0 of this regulation shall be calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Standard} = \frac{0.020 \text{ pound CH}_2 \text{ per start}}{\text{Certified Use Rate}} \times 100$$

where,

0.020 = the certification emissions level as specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation.

Certified Use Rate = see "Certified use rate" in 2.2 of this regulation

"Adhesive" means any product that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means. 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.

"Adhesive remover" means a product designed to remove adhesives from a specific or a variety of substrates. Adhesive remover does not include products that remove adhesives intended exclusively for use on humans or animals.

For the purposes of this definition and adhesive remover subcategories (1) through (4) below, 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 purposes of forming a bond.

- (1) "Floor and wall covering adhesive remover" means a product designed or labeled to remove floor or wall coverings and associated adhesive from the underlying substrate;
- (2) "Gasket or thread locking adhesive remover" means a product designed or labeled to remove gaskets or thread locking adhesives. Product 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.
- (3) "General purpose adhesive remover" means a product designed or labeled to remove cyanoacrylate adhesive as well as non-reactive 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.
- (4) "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.

"Aerosol adhesive" means an aerosol product in which the spray mechanism is permanently housed in a non-refillable can designed for hand-held application without the need for ancillary hoses or spray equipment. Aerosol adhesives include special purpose spray adhesives, mist spray adhesives and web spray adhesives.

"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.

"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 sprays.

"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: (and defined for the purposes of this definition only):

- (1) home use which means use in a household or its immediate environment,
- (2) structural pest control which means a use requiring a license under Title 3 Del.C. Ch. 12,
- (3) industrial use which means use for or in a manufacturing, mining, or chemical process or use in the operation of factories, processing plants, and similar sites, and
- (4) institutional use which means use within the lines of, or on property necessary for the operation of buildings such as hospitals, schools, libraries, auditoriums, and office complexes.

"Air freshener" means any product including, but not limited to, sprays, wicks, wipes, diffusers, powders, and crystals, designed or labeled for the purpose of masking odors, or freshening, cleaning, scenting, or deodorizing the air. Air freshener includes dual purpose air fresheners/disinfectant products. Air freshener does not include products that are used on the human body, products that function primarily as cleaning products as indicated on the product label, order remover/eliminator, toilet and urinal care product.

"All other carbon-containing compounds" means all other compounds which contain at least one carbon atom and are not exempt compounds or LVP-VOCs.

"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,

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solids, liquids, (which includes the liquid-containing or liquid-impregnated portion of the cloth or paper wipes (towelettes)) wicks, powders, and crystals.

"Anti-microbial hand or body cleaner or soap" means a cleaner or soap designed to reduce the level of microorganisms on the skin through germicidal activity. Anti-microbial hand or body cleaner or soap includes, but is not limited to, anti-microbial hand or body washes/cleaners, food-handler hand washes, healthcare personnel hand washes, pre-operative skin preparations and surgical scrubs. Anti-microbial 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 anti-microbial), heavy-duty hand cleaner or soap, medicated astringent/medicated toner, and rubbing alcohol.

"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.

"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.

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

"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 VOC.

"Artist's solvent/thinner" means any liquid product, labeled to meet ASTM D4236-94 (March 1, 2005) Standard Practice for Labeling Art Materials for Chronic Health Hazards, and is packaged in a container equal to or less than 34 fluid ounces, labeled to reduce the viscosity of, and/or remove, art coating compositions or components.

"ASTM" means the American Society for Testing and Materials International.

"Astringent/toner" means any product not regulated as a drug by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) which is 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, or antiperspirant.

"Automotive brake cleaner" means, for products manufactured before January 1, 2017, a cleaning product designed to remove oil, grease, brake fluid, brake pad material or dirt from motor vehicle brake mechanisms.

"Automotive hard paste wax" means a motor vehicle wax or polish which is:

- (1) designed to protect and improve the appearance of motor vehicle painted surfaces;
- (2) a solid at room temperature; and
- (3) contains 0% water by formulation.

"Automotive instant detailer" means a product designed for use in a pump spray that is applied to motor vehicle painted surfaces and wiped off prior to being allowed to dry.

"Automotive rubbing or polishing compound" means a product designed primarily to remove oxidation, old paint, scratches or "swirl marks", and other defects from motor vehicle painted surfaces without leaving a protective barrier.

"Automotive wax, polish, sealant or glaze" means a product designed to seal out moisture, increase gloss, or otherwise enhance motor vehicle painted surfaces. Automotive wax, polish, sealant or glaze includes, but is not limited to, products designed for use in auto body 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 compounds, 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 windshield cleaner" means, for product manufactured on and after January 1, 2017, a product labeled and packaged as an automotive windshield cleaner in the form of a moistened towelette and is designed to be used on automobile windshields, automotive mirrors, and automotive headlights. The product must be labeled for automotive use only. Automotive windshield cleaner does not include automotive windshield washer fluid.

"Automotive windshield washer fluid" means any liquid designed for use in a motor vehicle windshield washer system either as an antifreeze or for the purpose of cleaning, washing, or wetting the windshield. Automotive windshield washer fluid does not include fluids placed by the manufacturer in a new vehicle.

"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.

"Brake cleaner" means, for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2017, a cleaning product designed to remove oil, grease, brake fluid, brake pad material or dirt from motor vehicle brake mechanisms.

"Bug and tar remover" means a product designed to remove either or both of the following from painted motor vehicle surfaces without causing damage to the finish:

- (1) biological-type residues such as insect carcasses and tree sap and,
- (2) road grime, such as road tar, roadway paint markings, and asphalt.

"CARB" means the California Air Resources Board.

"Carburetor or fuel-injection air intake cleaners" 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 cleaners 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.

"Carpet and upholstery cleaner" means a cleaning product designed for the purpose of eliminating dirt and stains on rugs, carpeting, and the interior of motor vehicles and/or on household furniture or objects upholstered or covered with fabrics such as wool, cotton, nylon or other synthetic fabrics. Carpet and upholstery cleaner includes, but is not limited to, products that make fabric protectant claims. Carpet and upholstery cleaner does not include general purpose cleaners, spot removers, vinyl or leather cleaners, dry cleaning fluids, or products designed exclusively for use at industrial facilities engaged in furniture or carpet manufacturing.

"Certified use rate" means the usage level for charcoal lighter materials specified under 2.3.4 of this regulation, expressed to the nearest 0.001 pound of charcoal lighter materials used per start.

"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: electrical starters and probes; metallic cylinders using paper tinder; natural gas; propane; and fat wood.

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

"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 ACP.

"Construction, panel, and floor covering adhesive" means any non-aerosol one-component adhesive that is designed or labeled for the installation, remodeling, maintenance, or repair of:

- (1) 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
- (2) 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, non-resilient flooring material, mirror tiles and other types of tiles, and artificial grass.

Construction, panel, and floor covering adhesive does not include floor seam sealer.

"Consumer" means any person who 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.

"Consumer product" means a chemically formulated product used by household and institutional consumers including, but not limited to: antiperspirants; detergents; deodorants; 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 2.0 of this regulation, consumer products shall also refer to aerosol adhesives, including aerosol adhesives used for consumer, industrial and commercial uses.

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"Contact adhesive" means a non-aerosol adhesive that:

- (1) is designed for application to both surfaces to be bonded together;
- (2) is allowed to dry before the two surfaces are placed in contact with each other;
- (3) forms an immediate bond that is impossible, or difficult, to reposition after both adhesive-coated surfaces are placed in contact with each other; and
- (4) 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 - general purpose" means any contact adhesive that is not a contact adhesive - special purpose.

"Contact adhesive - special purpose" means a contact adhesive that:

- (1) 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 thick or less in thickness to any porous or nonporous surface, and is sold in units of product, less packaging, that contains more than eight fluid ounces, or
- (2) is used in automotive applications that are (a) automotive-under-the-hood applications requiring heat, oil or gasoline resistance, or (b) body-side molding, automotive weather-strip or decorative trim.

"Contact person" means a representative or representatives that has been designated by the responsible ACP party for the purpose of reporting or maintaining any information specified in the ACP.

"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.

"Crawling bug insecticide" means any insecticide product that is designed for use against ants, cockroaches, or other household crawling arthropods, including, but not limited to, 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:

- (1) 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, and
- (2) 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, and the family Pyroglyphidae.

"Date-code" means the day, month and year on which the consumer product was manufactured, filled, or packaged, or a code indicating such a date.

"Delaware sales" means the sales (net pounds of product, less packaging and container, per year) in Delaware for a specified calendar year. If direct sales data for the State of Delaware are not available, sales may be estimated by prorating national or regional sales data by population.

"Deodorant" means:

- (1) For products manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and before May 1, 2009: 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 May 1, 2009: any product including, but not limited to, aerosols, 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. 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.

"Deodorant body spray" means:

(1) for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2005 and before May 1, 2009: a personal fragrance product with 20 percent or less fragrance.

(2) for products manufactured on or after May 1, 2009: 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.

"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 there from.

"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.) and Title 3 Del.C. Ch. 12. Products that are labeled as both a sanitizer and a disinfectant are considered disinfectants. Disinfectant does not include any of the following:

- (1) products labeled solely for use on human or animals;
- (2) products labeled solely for agricultural use;
- (3) products labeled solely for use in swimming pools, therapeutic tubs, or hot tubs;
- (4) products which are labeled to be used on heat sensitive critical or semi-critical medical devices or medical equipment surfaces;
- (5) products which are pre-moistened wipes or towelettes sold exclusively to medical, convalescent, or veterinary establishments;
- (6) products which are labeled to be applied to food-contact surfaces and are not required to be rinsed prior to contact with food; or,
- (7) products which are labeled as bathroom and tile cleaners, glass cleaners, general purpose cleaners, toilet/urinal care products, metal polishes, carpet cleaners, or fabric refreshers that may also make disinfecting or anti-microbial claims on the label.

"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.

"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.

"Dry cleaning fluid" means any non-aqueous liquid product designed and labeled exclusively for use on: fabrics which are labeled "for dry clean only", such as clothing or drapery; or S-coded fabrics. Dry cleaning fluid includes, but is not limited to, those products used by commercial dry cleaners and commercial businesses that clean fabrics such as draperies at the customer's residence or work place. Dry cleaning fluid does not include spot remover or carpet and 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.

"Dual purpose air freshener/disinfectant" means an aerosol product that is represented on the product container 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.

"Dusting aid" means a product designed 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.

"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. Electric 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.

"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

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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 residual electrical potential from a component; and
- (2) the product label clearly displays the statement: "Energized Electronic Equipment use only".

"Energized electrical cleaners" 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 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.

"Enforceable sales" means the total amount of an ACP product sold for use in the State of Delaware, during the applicable compliance period specified in the ACP, as determined through enforceable sales records (expressed to the nearest pound, excluding product container and packaging).

"Enforceable sales record" means a written, point-of-sale record or any other Department-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 the State of Delaware during the applicable compliance period can be accurately documented. For the purposes of 2.0 of this regulation, Enforceable sales records include, but are not limited to, the following types of records:

- (1) accurate records of direct retail or other outlet sales to the end user during the applicable compliance period;
- (2) 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 recorded by the responsible ACP party;
- (3) any other accurate product sales records approved by the Department as meeting the criteria specified in 2.2 of this regulation.

"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.

"Exempt compound" means any carbon-containing compound listed as an exception to the definition of VOC's in 7 DE Admin. Code 1101.

"Fabric protectant" means:

- (1) for products manufactured before January 1, 2017, a product designed to be applied to fabric substrates to protect the surface from soiling from dirt and other impurities or to reduce absorption of liquid into the fabric's fibers. Fabric protectant does not include waterproofers, products designed for use solely on leather, or products designed for use solely on fabrics which are labeled "for dry clean only" and sold in containers of 10 fluid ounces or less.
- (2) for products manufactured on and after January 1, 2017, a product 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 fibers. Fabric protectant does not include waterproofers, or products labeled for use solely on leather. Fabric protectant does not include pigmented products that are designed 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 and qualifying as either clear coating or vinyl/fabric/leather/polycarbonate coating.

"Fabric refresher" means a product labeled to neutralize or eliminate odors on non-laundered 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 and upholstery cleaner, footwear or leather care product, spot remover, or disinfectant, or products labeled for application to both fabric and human skin.

"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.

"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.

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

"Flexible flooring material" means, for products manufactured before January 1, 2017, asphalt, cork, linoleum, no-wax, rubber, seamless vinyl and vinyl composite flooring.

"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.

"Floor polish or wax" means:

(1) for products manufactured before January 1, 2017, a wax, polish, or any other product designed to polish, protect, or enhance floor surfaces by leaving a protective coating that is designed to be periodically replenished. Floor polish or wax does not include spray buff products, products designed solely for the purpose of cleaning floors, floor finish strippers, products designed for unfinished wood floors, and coatings subject to architectural coatings regulations.

(2) for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2017, 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 spray buff products, floor wax strippers, products designed or labeled for unfinished wood floors, or coatings subject to architectural coating regulations.

Floor polish or wax is divided into three categories: products for resilient flooring materials, products for nonresilient flooring materials and wood floor wax. For the purposes of this definition:

- (a) Resilient flooring material means flexible flooring material including but 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 wax-based products for use solely on wood floors.

"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.

"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.

"Flying bug insecticide" means any insecticide product that is designed for use against flying insects or other flying arthropods, including but not limited to flies, mosquitoes, moths, or gnats. Flying bug insecticide does not include wasp and 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.

"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 non-leather foot apparel. Footwear or leather care product does not include fabric protectant, general purpose adhesive, contact adhesive, vinyl/fabric/leather/polycarbonate coating, rubber and 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.

"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 degrees C, the sole purpose of which is to impart an odor or scent, or to counteract a malodor.

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"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.

"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 aids, wood cleaners and products designed solely for the purpose of cleaning, or products designed to leave a permanent finish such as stains, sanding sealers and lacquers.

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

"General purpose adhesive" means any non-aerosol adhesive designed for use on a variety of substrates. General purpose adhesive does not include:

- (1) contact adhesives;
- (2) construction, panel, and floor covering adhesives;
- (3) adhesives designed exclusively for application on one specific category of substrates (i.e., substrates that are composed of similar materials, such as different types of metals, paper products, ceramics, plastics, rubbers, or vinyls); or
- (4) adhesives designed exclusively for use on one specific category of articles (i.e., articles that may be composed of different materials but perform a specific function, such as gaskets, automotive trim, weather-stripping, or carpets).

"General purpose cleaner" means a product labeled to clean a variety of hard surfaces, including small appliances. 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.

"General purpose degreaser" means a 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, metal polish/cleanser, or oven or grill cleaner, or products used exclusively in solvent cleaning tanks or related equipment, 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".

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.

"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, anti-microbial hand or body cleaner or soap, astringent/toner, facial cleaner or soap, hand dishwashing detergent (including anti-microbial), heavy-duty hand cleaner or soap, medicated astringent/medicated toner, or rubbing alcohol.

"Glass cleaner" means a cleaning product designed primarily for cleaning surfaces made of glass. Glass cleaner does not include products designed solely for the purpose of cleaning optical materials used in eyeglasses, photographic equipment, scientific equipment and photocopying machines.

"Graffiti remover" means a product labeled to remove spray paint, ink, marker, crayon, lipstick, nail polish or shoe polish, from a variety of non-cloth or non-fabric substrates. Graffiti remover does not include paint remover and stripper, nail polish remover, or spot remover. Products labeled for dual use as both a paint stripper and a graffiti remover are considered graffiti removers.

"Gross Delaware sales" means the estimated total State of Delaware 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 determines will provide an accurate State of Delaware sales estimate:

- (1) apportionment of national or regional sales of the ACP product to State of Delaware 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 the State of Delaware's current population; or
- (2) any other documented method which provides an accurate estimate of the total current State of Delaware sales of the ACP product.

"Hair mousse" means a hairstyling foam designed to facilitate styling of a coiffure and provide limited holding power.

"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 spray, hair mousse, hair styling product, hair styling gel, or products whose primary purpose is to condition or hold the hair.

"Hair spray" means:

- (1) for products manufactured before May 1, 2009: a consumer product designed primarily for the purpose of dispensing droplets of a resin on and into a hair coiffure which will impart sufficient rigidity to the coiffure to establish or retain the style for a period of time, and
- (2) for products manufactured on or after May 1, 2009: a consumer product that is applied to styled hair, and is designed or labeled to provide sufficient rigidity, to hold, retain and/or finish the style of the hair for a period of time. Hair spray includes aerosol hair sprays, pump hair sprays, spray waxes; color, glitter or sparkle hairsprays that make finishing claims; and products that are both a styling and finishing product. Hair 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 definition, finish or finishing means the maintaining and/or holding of previously styled hair for a period of time and styling means the forming, sculpting, or manipulating the hair to temporarily alter the hair's shape.

"Hair styling gel" means a consumer product manufactured before May 1, 2009 that is a high viscosity, often gelatinous, product that contains a resin and is designed for application to hair to aid in styling and sculpting of the hair coiffure.

"Hair styling product" means a consumer product manufactured on or after May 1, 2009, 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 hair mousse, hair shine, hair spray, or shampoos or conditioners that are rinsed from the hair prior to styling. For the purposes of this definition, finish or finishing means the maintaining and/or holding of previously styled hair for a period of time and styling means forming, sculpting, or manipulating the hair to temporarily alter the hair's shape.

"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, anti-microbial 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.

"Herbicide" means a pesticide product designed to kill or retard a plant's growth, but excludes products that are; for agricultural use, or restricted materials that require a permit for use and possession.

"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).

"High volatility organic compound (HVOC)" means any volatile organic compound that exerts a vapor pressure greater than 80 mm Hg when measured at 20°C.

"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.

"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".

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- (1) Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation; or
- (2) Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic, or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions; or
- (3) Frequent exposure to temperatures above 121° C (250° F); or
- (4) Frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and frequent scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, scouring agents; or
- (5) Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

"Insecticide" means a pesticide product that is designed for use against insects or other arthropods, but excluding products that are:

- (1) for agricultural use;
- (2) for a use which requires a structural pest control license under Title 3 **Del.C.** Ch. 12; or
- (3) restricted materials that require a permit for use and possession.

"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.

"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:

- (1) manufactures, transports, or sells goods or commodities, or provides services for profit; or
- (2) 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.

"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.

"Laundry prewash" means a product that is designed for application to a fabric prior to laundering and that supplements and contributes to the effectiveness of laundry detergents and/or provides specialized performance.

"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, fabric finish, sizing, and starch.

"Lawn and garden insecticide" means an insecticide product labeled primarily to be used in household lawn and garden areas to protect plants from insects or other arthropods. Notwithstanding the requirements of 2.5.2 of this regulation, lawn and garden insecticides (aerosol) may claim to kill insects and other arthropods.

"Liquid" means a substance or mixture of substances which is capable of a visually detectable flow as determined under ASTM D-4359-90 (2006), incorporated by reference in 2.8.3 of this regulation. Liquid does not include powders or other materials that are composed entirely of solid particles.

"Lubricant" means a product designed to reduce friction, heat, noise, or wear between moving parts, or to loosen rusted or immovable parts or mechanisms. Lubricant does not include:

- (1) automotive power steering fluids;
- (2) products for use inside power generating motors, engines, and turbines, and their associated power-transfer gearboxes;
- (3) two cycle oils or other products designed to be added to fuels;
- (4) products for use on the human body or animals; 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".

"LVP content" means the total weight, in pounds, of LVP-VOC 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 percent.

"LVP-VOC" means a low vapor pressure chemical compound or mixture that contains at least one carbon atom and meets one of the following:

- (1) has a vapor pressure less than 0.1 mm Hg at 20°C, as determined by CARB Method 310, incorporated by reference in 2.8.1 of this regulation; or
- (2) 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
- (3) is a chemical "compound" with a boiling point greater than 216°C, as determined by CARB Method 310, incorporated by reference in 2.8.1 of this regulation; or
- (4) is the weight percent of a chemical "mixture" that boils above 216°C, as determined by CARB Method 310, incorporated by reference in 2.8.1 of this regulation.

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 substrate comprised of two or more chemical compounds.

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

"Medicated astringent/medicated toner" means any product regulated as a drug by the 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 products, astringent/toner, cold cream, lotion, antiperspirants, or products that must be purchased with a doctor's prescription.

"Medium volatility organic compound (MVOC)" means any volatile 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.

"Metal polish/cleanser" means any product designed primarily to improve the appearance of finished metal, metallic, or metalized 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/cleanser includes, but is not limited to, metal polishes used on brass, silver, chrome, copper, stainless steel and other ornamental metals. Metal polish/cleanser does not include: automotive wax, polish, sealant or glaze; wheel cleaner; paint remover or stripper; products designed and labeled exclusively for automotive and marine detailing; or, products designed for use in degreasing tanks.

"Missing data days" means the number of days in a compliance period for which the responsible ACP party has failed to record the required enforceable sales or VOC content data, as specified in the ACP.

"Mist spray adhesive" means any aerosol 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.

"Multi-purpose dry lubricant" means any lubricant which is:

- (1) designed and labeled to provide lubricity by depositing a thin film of graphite, molybdenum disulfide ("moly"), or polytetrafluoroethylene or closely related fluoropolymer ("Teflon") on surfaces; and
- (2) designed for general purpose lubrication, or for use in a wide variety of applications.

"Multi-purpose lubricant" means any lubricant designed for general purpose lubrication, or for use in a wide variety of applications. Multi-purpose lubricant does not include: multi-purpose dry lubricants; penetrants; or, silicone-based multi-purpose lubricants.

"Multi-purpose solvent" means:

- (1) for products manufactured before January 1, 2017, any organic liquid designed to be used for a variety of purposes, including cleaning or degreasing of a variety of substrates, or thinning, dispersing or dissolving other organic materials. Multi-purpose solvent includes solvents used in institutional facilities, except for laboratory reagents used in analytical, educational, research, scientific or other laboratories. Multi-purpose solvent does not include solvents used in cold cleaners, vapor degreasers, conveyORIZED degreasers or film cleaning machines, or solvents that are incorporated into, or used exclusively in the manufacture or construction of, the goods or commodities at the site of the establishment.

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(2) for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2017, any liquid product designed or labeled to be used for dispersing or dissolving or removing contaminants or other organic materials. Multi-purpose solvent also includes (a) products that do not display specific use instructions on the product container or packaging, (b) products that do not specify an end-use function or application on the product container or packaging, (c) solvents used in institutional facilities, except for laboratory reagents used in analytical, educational, research, scientific or other laboratories, (d) paint clean-up products, and (e) products labeled to prepare surfaces for painting. For the purposes of this definition, paint clean-up products 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.

(3) for products manufactured on and after January 1, 2017, multi-purpose solvent does not include (a) solvents used in cold cleaners, vapor degreasers, conveyORIZED degreasers or film cleaning machines, (b) solvents labeled exclusively for the clean-up of application equipment used for polyaspartic and polyurea coatings, (c) solvents that are incorporated into, or used exclusively in the manufacture or construction of, the goods or commodities at the site of the establishment, (d) products that are labeled exclusively to clean a specific contaminant, on a single substrate, in specific situations, or (e) any product making a representation that the product may be used as, or is suitable for use as, a consumer product which qualifies under another definition in 2.2 of this regulation, such products are not multi-purpose solvents and are subject to the most restrictive limit provision in 2.5.2 of this regulation.

"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.

"Nail polish remover" means a product designed to remove nail polish and coatings from fingernails or toenails.

"Non-aerosol product" means any consumer product that is not dispensed by a pressurized spray system.

"Non-carbon containing compound" means any compound which does not contain carbon atoms.

"Non-resilient flooring" means, for products manufactured before January 1, 2017, flooring of a mineral content which is not flexible. Non-resilient flooring includes terrazzo, marble, slate, granite, brick, stone, ceramic tile and concrete.

"Non-selective terrestrial herbicide" means a terrestrial herbicide product that is toxic to plants without regard to species.

"One-product business" means a responsible ACP party which sells, supplies, offers for sale, or manufactures for use in the State of Delaware:

(1) only one distinct ACP product, sold under one product brand name, which is subject to the requirements of 2.3 of this regulation; or

(2) only one distinct ACP product line subject to the requirements of 2.3 of this regulation, in which all the ACP products belong to the same product category or categories 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.

"OTC state" means any of the following, considered to be in the Ozone Transport Region as defined in the CAA and members of the Ozone Transport Commission (OTC): Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia and Vermont.

"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.

"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.

"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:

- (1) multi-purpose solvents;
- (2) paint brush cleaners;

- (3) products designed and labeled exclusively as graffiti removers; and
- (4) hand cleaner products that claim to remove paints and other related coating from skin.

"Paint thinner" means, for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2017, 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;
- (4) products that meet both of the following criteria:
 - (a) the principle 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 panel (not including the font size used for the company name, brand name, or logo), 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.

"Penetrant" means a lubricant designed and labeled primarily to loosen metal parts that have bonded together due to rusting, oxidation, or other causes. Penetrant does not include multi-purpose lubricants that claim to have penetrating qualities, but are not labeled primarily to loosen bonded parts.

"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 cologne, perfume, aftershave and toilet water. Personal fragrance product does not include: deodorant; medicated products designed primarily to alleviate fungal or bacterial growth on feet or other areas of the body; mouthwashes, breath fresheners and deodorizers; lotions, moisturizers, powders or other skin care products used primarily to alleviate skin conditions such as dryness and irritations; products designed exclusively for use on human genitalia; soaps, shampoos and products primarily used to clean the human body; and, fragrance products designed to be used exclusively on non-human animals.

"Pesticide" means 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 a pesticide. (EPA Office of Pesticide Programs or see <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/index.html>.)

"Pre-ACP VOC content" means the lowest VOC content of an ACP product between January 1, 1990 and the date on which the ACP was established by the manufacturer, based on available Delaware sales records, or other accurate records, whichever yields the lowest VOC content for the product. If a valid ACP is in force in another state, product data from that state may be used if it yields the lowest VOC content for the product.

"Pressurized gas duster" means a pressured 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 mean dusting aid.

"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.

"Product brand name" means the name of the product exactly as it appears on the principal display panel of the product.

"Product category" means the applicable category which best describes the product as listed in 2.2 and in Table 2-1 of this regulation.

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"Product form" means, for the purposes of complying with 2.6 of this regulation only, the applicable form that most accurately describes the products' dispensing form as follows; A= aerosols, S= solids, L= liquid, P= pump spray, SS= semisolid, and O= other.

"Product line" means a group of products of identical form and function belonging to the same product category or categories.

"Propellant" means a liquefied or compressed gas that is used in whole or in part, such as a co-solvent, to expel a liquid or any other material from the same self-pressurized container or from a separate container.

"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.

"Reconcile or reconciliation" means to provide sufficient VOC emission reductions to completely offset any shortfalls generated under the ACP during an applicable compliance period.

"Reconciliation of shortfalls plan" means the plan to be implemented by the responsible ACP party when shortfalls have occurred, pursuant to 2.10.3.7.10 of this regulation.

"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.

"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.

"Restricted materials" means pesticides established as restricted materials under Title 3 **Del.C.** Ch. 12 or under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 **U.S.C.** Section 136 et seq.)

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

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

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

"Rubber/vinyl protectant" means:

(1) for products manufactured before January 1, 2017, any product designed to protect, preserve or renew vinyl, rubber, and plastic on vehicles, tires, luggage, furniture, and household products such as vinyl covers, clothing, and accessories. Rubber/vinyl protectant does not include products primarily designed to clean the wheel rim, such as aluminum or magnesium wheel cleaners, and tire cleaners that do not leave an appearance-enhancing or protective substance on the tire.

(2) for products manufactured on and after January 1, 2017, 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/polycarbonate coating.

"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.

"Sanitizer" means, for products manufactured on and after January 1, 2017, a product that is labeled as a sanitizer, or 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 disinfectant; products labeled solely for use on humans or animals; products labeled solely for agricultural use; products labeled for use in swimming pools, therapeutic tubs, or hot tubs; products which are labeled to be used on heat sensitive critical or semi-critical medical devices or medical equipment surfaces; products which are pre-moistened wipes or towelettes sold exclusively to medical, convalescent or veterinary establishments; products which are labeled to be applied to food-contact surfaces and are not required to be rinsed prior to contact with food; or products which

are labeled as bathroom and tile cleaners; glass cleaners; general purpose cleaners; toilet/urinal care products; metal polishers; carpet cleaners; or fabric refreshers that may also make sanitizing or anti-microbial claims on the label.

"SCAQMD" means the South Coast Air Quality Management District, a part of the California Air Resources Board which is responsible for regulation of air quality in the State of California.

"Sealant and caulking compound" means any product with adhesive properties that is designed to fill, seal, waterproof, or weatherproof gaps or joints between two surfaces. Sealant and caulking compound does not include:

- (1) roof cements and roof sealants;
- (2) insulating foams;
- (3) removable caulking compounds;
- (4) clear/paintable/water resistant caulking compounds;
- (5) floor seam sealers;
- (6) products designed exclusively for automotive uses; or
- (7) sealers that are applied as continuous coatings.

For the purposes of this definition only, removable caulking compound means a compound which temporarily seals windows or doors for three to six month time intervals, and 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.

"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.

"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.

"Shaving gel" means an aerosol product which dispenses a post-forming semisolid 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.

"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 the ACP was established.

"Silicone-based multi-purpose lubricant" means any lubricant which is: (i) designed and labeled to provide lubricity primarily through the use of silicone compounds including, but not limited to, polydimethylsiloxane, and (ii) designed and labeled for general purpose lubrication, or for use in a wide variety of applications. Silicone-based multi-purpose lubricant does not include products designed and labeled exclusively to release manufactured products from molds.

"Single-phase aerosol air freshener" means an aerosol air freshener with the liquid contents in a single homogeneous phase and which does not require that the product container be shaken before use.

"Small business" means an independently owned and operated business with less than 100 employees as defined by the Administrator of the federal Small Business Administration pursuant to U. S. Public Law 85-536.

"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, incorporated by reference in 2.8.3 of this regulation.

"Special purpose spray adhesive" means an aerosol adhesive that meets any of the following definitions:

- (1) **"Mounting adhesive"** means an aerosol adhesive designed to permanently mount photographs, artwork, and any other drawn or printed media to a backing (paper, board, cloth, etc.) without causing discoloration to the artwork.
- (2) **"Automotive engine compartment adhesive"** means an aerosol adhesive designed 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 to 275 degrees F.
- (3) **"Flexible vinyl adhesive"** means an aerosol adhesive designed 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, such as a high boiling point organic solvent, that is incorporated into a

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plastic to increase its flexibility, workability, or distensibility, and may be determined using ASTM Method D1045-95, incorporated by reference in 2.8.5 of this regulation, or from product formulation data.

(4) **"Polystyrene foam adhesive"** means an aerosol adhesive designed to bond polystyrene foam to substrates.

(5) **"Automotive headliner adhesive"** means an aerosol adhesive designed to bond together layers in motor vehicle headliners.

(6) **"Polyolefin adhesive"** means an aerosol adhesive designed to bond polyolefins to substrates.

(7) **"Laminate repair/edgebanding adhesive"** means an aerosol adhesive designed for:

(a) touch-up or repair of items laminated with high pressure laminates (e.g., lifted edges, delaminations, etc.); or,

(b) for touch-up, repair, or attachment of edgebanding materials, including but not limited to, other laminates, synthetic marble, veneers, wood molding, and 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.

"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, and clothing, that does not require subsequent laundering to achieve stain removal. Spot remover does not include dry cleaning fluid, laundry pre-wash, or multi-purpose solvent.

"Spray buff product" means a product designed to restore a worn floor finish in conjunction with a floor buffing machine and special pad.

"Stick product" means, for products manufactured before January 1, 2017, 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.

"Structural waterproof adhesive" means an adhesive whose bond lines are resistant to conditions of continuous immersion in fresh or salt water, and that conforms with Federal Specification MMM-A-181 D (Type 1, Grade A).

"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. Surplus reduction does not include emissions occurring prior to the date the ACP was established by the manufacturer.

"Surplus trading" means the buying, selling, or transfer of surplus reductions between responsible ACP parties.

"Temporary hair color" means, for products manufactured on or after January 1, 2017, 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 spray, hair styling product or hair mousse.

"Terrestrial" means to live on or grow from land.

"Tire sealant and inflators" means any pressurized product that is designed to temporarily inflate and seal a leaking tire.

"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 toilets 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.

"Total maximum historical emissions (TMHE)" means the total VOC emissions from all ACP products for which the responsible ACP party has failed to record 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 party has failed to record the required VOC content or enforceable sales records. The TMHE shall be expressed to the nearest pound and calculated according to the following calculation:

$$TMHE = (MHE)_1 + (MHE)_2 + \dots (MHE)_N$$

where,

$$\text{MHE} = \frac{(\text{Highest VOC Content} \times \text{Highest Sales}) \times \text{Missing Data Days}}{100 \times 365}$$

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 recording VOC content data (for any portion of the compliance period), as specified in the ACP, or the current actual VOC content, if the responsible ACP party has recorded all required VOC content data (for the entire compliance period), as specified in the ACP;

Highest Sales = the maximum one-year gross State of Delaware sales of the ACP product in the previous 5 years, if the responsible ACP party has failed to meet the requirements for recording enforceable sales records (for any portion of the compliance period), as specified in the ACP, or the current actual one-year enforceable sales for the product, if the responsible ACP party has recorded all required enforceable sales records (for the entire compliance period), as specified in the ACP;

Missing Data Days = see "Missing data days" in 2.2 of this regulation;

1, 2, ..., N = each product in an ACP, up to the maximum N, for which the responsible ACP party has failed to record the required enforceable sales or VOC content data as specified in the ACP.

"Type A propellant" means a compressed gas such as CO₂, N₂, N₂O, or compressed air which is used as a propellant, and is either incorporated with the product or contained in a separate chamber within the product's packaging.

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

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

"Undercoating" means any aerosol product designed to impart a protective, non-paint 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.

"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.

"Vinyl/fabric/leather/polycarbonate coating" means a coating designed and labeled exclusively to coat vinyl, fabric, leather or polycarbonate substrates.

"VOC content" means, except for charcoal lighter products, 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 2.8.1 and 2.8.2 of this regulation.

For charcoal lighter products only,

$$\text{VOC Content} = \frac{(\text{Certified Emissions} \times 100)}{\text{Certified Use Rate}}$$

where,

Certified Emissions = emissions level for products specified in 2.3.4 of this regulation;

Certified Use Rate = usage level for products specified in 2.3.4 of this regulation.

"Wasp and 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.

"Waterproofer" means a product designed and labeled exclusively to repel water from fabric or leather substrates. Waterproofer does not include fabric protectants.

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"Wax" means a material or synthetic thermoplastic substance generally composed 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 caruba wax and beeswax, substances of a mineral origin such as ozocerite and paraffin, and synthetic polymers such as polyethylene.

"Web spray adhesive" means any aerosol adhesive which is not a mist spray or special purpose spray adhesive.

"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.

"Wood floor wax" means, for products manufactured before January 1, 2017, wax-based products for use solely on wood floors.

"Working day" means any day between Monday through Friday, inclusive, except for days that are federal holidays.

"Zinc-rich primer" means a coating that meets all the following specifications:

- (1) coating contains at least 65 percent metallic zinc powder or zinc dust by weight of total solids; and
- (2) coating is formulated for application to metal substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent applications of coatings; and
- (3) 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".

2.3 Standards and Exemptions

2.3.1 Except as provided in 2.1 (Applicability), 2.3.11 through 2.3.19 (Miscellaneous Exemptions), 2.4 (Innovative Products), 2.7 (Variances), and 2.10 (Alternative Control Plan) of this regulation,

2.3.1.1 no person shall sell, supply, or offer for sale in the State of Delaware any consumer product manufactured on and after the effective date shown in Table 2-1 of this regulation which contains VOC's in excess of the limits shown in Table 2-1 of this regulation and

2.3.1.2 no person shall manufacture any consumer product on and after the effective date shown in Table 2-1 of this regulation for use in the State of Delaware which contains volatile organic compounds in excess of the limits shown in Table 2-1 of this regulation.

2.3.2 For products that are diluted prior to use, the following shall apply:

2.3.2.1 The limits specified in Table 2-1 of this regulation shall apply to 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, only after the minimum recommended dilution has taken place. Minimum recommended dilution, for the purposes of 2.3.2.1 of this regulation, 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.

2.3.2.2 The limits specified in Table 2-1 of this regulation shall apply to consumer products for which the label, packaging, or accompanying literature states that the product should be diluted with any VOC solvent prior to use only after the maximum recommended dilution has taken place.

2.3.3 The effective date of the VOC standards specified in Table 2-1 of this regulation, for those consumer products that are registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, (FIFRA; 7 U.S.C. Section 136 et seq.), is one year after the indicated date. Such products also must be registered under Title 3 **Del.C.** Ch. 12.

2.3.4 The following requirements shall apply to all charcoal lighter material products as defined in 2.2 of this regulation:

2.3.4.1 Regulatory standards.

No person shall sell, supply, or offer for sale on and after January 1, 2005 any charcoal lighter material product unless at the time of the transaction:

2.3.4.1.1 The manufacturer or distributor of the charcoal lighter material has performed the requisite testing to demonstrate that VOC emissions from ignition of charcoal with the charcoal lighter material are less than or equal to 0.020 pound of VOC per start (certified emissions), 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"), incorporated by reference in 2.8.4.1 of this regulation. The provisions relating to LVP-VOC in 2.2 of this regulation and 2.3.14 of this regulation shall not apply to any charcoal lighter material subject to the requirements of 2.3.1 and 2.3.4 of this regulation. The Department may approve alternative test procedures which are shown to provide equivalent results to those obtained using the SCAQMD Rule 1174 Testing Protocol 2.8.4 of this regulation.

- 2.3.4.1.2 The charcoal lighter material meets the formulation criteria and other conditions specified in an applicable ACP.
- 2.3.4.2 The Department may, at any time, request a manufacturer to submit information concerning the charcoal lighter material manufactured for use in the State of Delaware. The manufacturer shall respond within 30 days, in writing, and shall include, at a minimum, the following:
 - 2.3.4.2.1 The results of testing conducted pursuant to the procedures specified in SCAQMD Rule 1174 Testing Protocol 2.8.4 of this regulation.
 - 2.3.4.2.2 The exact text and/or graphics that 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 2.8.4 of this regulation for that product, unless:
 - 2.3.4.2.2.1 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
 - 2.3.4.2.2.2 the charcoal lighter material is already incorporated into the charcoal, such as certain "bag light," "instant light" or "match light" products.
 - 2.3.4.2.3 For a charcoal lighter material which meets the criteria specified in 2.3.4.2.2.1 of this regulation, the usage instructions shall accurately reflect the quantity of charcoal lighter material used in the SCAQMD Rule 1174 Testing Protocol 2.8.4 of this regulation for that product.
 - 2.3.4.2.4 Any physical property data, formulation data, or other information required by the Department for use in determining when a product modification has occurred and for use in determining compliance with the conditions specified an ACP.
 - 2.3.4.2.5 Possession of a currently effective certification by the CARB under the Consumer Products provisions of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 8.5, Article 2, Section 94509(h), or from a state with a similar certification procedure, should be noted and a copy of the applicable certification decision (i.e., the Executive Order) should be included.
- 2.3.5 The following requirements for aerosol adhesives shall apply:
 - 2.3.5.1 In order to qualify as a special purpose spray adhesive the product must meet one or more of the definitions specified in 2.2 of this regulation, but if the product label indicates that the product is suitable for use on any substrate or application not listed in special purpose spray adhesive, then the product shall be classified as either a web spray adhesive or a mist spray adhesive.
 - 2.3.5.2 If a product meets more than one of the definitions specified in 2.2 of this regulation for special purpose spray adhesive, and is not classified as a web spray adhesive or mist spray adhesive, the VOC limit for the product shall be the lowest applicable VOC limit specified in Table 2-1 of this regulation.
 - 2.3.5.3 Effective May 1, 2009, no person shall, sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in the State of Delaware any aerosol adhesive which contains methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, or trichloroethylene.
- 2.3.6 No person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in the State of Delaware any floor wax stripper unless the following requirements are met:
 - 2.3.6.1 The label of each non-aerosol 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.
 - 2.3.6.2 If a non-aerosol 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.

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- 2.3.6.3 The terms "light build-up", "medium build-up" or "heavy build-up" are not specifically required, as long as comparable terminology is used.
- 2.3.7 For any consumer product specified in Table 2-1 of this regulation, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale or manufacture for sale in the State of Delaware any such consumer product which contains any of the following ozone layer depleting compounds; CFC-11;CFC-12; CFC-113; CFC-114; CFC-115; halon 1211; halon 1301; halon 2402; HCFC -22; HCFC-123; HCFC-124; HCFC-141b; HCFC-142b; carbon tetrachloride and, 1,1,1-trichloroethane.
- 2.3.7.1 The requirements of 2.3.7 shall not apply to any existing product formulation that complies with the VOC content limits specified in Table 2-1 of this regulation or any existing product formulation that is reformulated to meet the VOC content limits of Table 2-1 of this regulation, provided the ozone depleting compound content of the reformulated product does not increase.
- 2.3.7.2 The requirements of 2.3.7 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.
- 2.3.8 Effective May 1, 2009 no person shall sell, supply, or offer for sale in the State of Delaware contact adhesives, electronic cleaners, footwear or leather care products, general purpose degreasers, adhesive removers, electrical cleaners, or graffiti removers manufactured on and after May 1, 2009 or, bathroom and tile cleaners, construction panel and floor covering adhesive, electronic cleaners labeled as for energized electronic equipment use only, general purpose cleaners, or oven or grill cleaners manufactured after January 1, 2017 that contain methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, or trichloroethylene in a combined amount greater than 0.01% by weight.
- 2.3.9 Effective May 1, 2009, no person shall sell, supply, or offer for sale in the State of Delaware any solid air fresheners or toilet/urinal care products manufactured on and after May 1, 2009 that contain para-dichlorobenzene.
- 2.3.10 Effective May 1, 2009, no person shall sell supply, or offer for sale in the State of Delaware any antiperspirant or deodorant which contains any of the following compounds: benzene; ethylene dibromide; ethylene dichloride; hexavalent chromium; asbestos; cadmium: carbon tetrachloride; trichloroethylene; chloroform; vinyl chloride; inorganic arsenic; nickel; perchloroethylene; formaldehyde; 1,3-butadiene; and lead.

NOTE: ITEMS 2.3.11 THROUGH 2.3.19 CONSTITUTE MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS

- 2.3.11 The medium volatility organic compound (MVOC) content standards specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation for antiperspirants or deodorants, shall not apply to ethanol.
- 2.3.12 The VOC limits specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation shall not apply to fragrances up to a combined level of 2 percent by weight contained in any consumer product and shall not apply to colorants up to a combined level of 2 percent by weight contained in any antiperspirant or deodorant.
- 2.3.13 The requirements of 2.3.1 of this regulation for antiperspirants or deodorants 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^o C.
- 2.3.14 The VOC limits specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation shall not apply to any LVP-VOC.
- 2.3.15 The VOC limits specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation shall not apply to air fresheners that are comprised entirely of fragrance, less compounds not defined as VOCs under 7 **DE Admin. Code** 1101 or exempted under 2.3.14 of this regulation.
- 2.3.16 The VOC limits specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation shall not apply to: (1) insecticides containing at least 98% para-dichlorobenzene (2) until May 1, 2009, solid air fresheners containing at least 98% para-dichlorobenzene. On and after May 1, 2009, the provisions of 2.3.9 of this regulation apply to solid air fresheners containing para-dichlorobenzene.
- 2.3.17 VOC limits specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation shall not apply to adhesives sold in containers of 1 fluid ounce or less.
- The VOC limits specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation for contact adhesive do not apply to units of product, less packaging, which consist of more than one gallon. [The VOC limits specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation for construction, panel and floor covering adhesive and for general purpose adhesive do not apply to units of product, less packaging, which consist of more than one pound and more than 16 fluid ounces.]

- 2.3.18 The VOC limits specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation shall not apply to bait station insecticides. For the purpose of 2.0 of this regulation, 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.
- 2.3.19 The provisions of 2.0 of this regulation do not apply to sealant and caulking compound in units of product, less packaging, which weigh more than one pound and consist of more than 16 fluid ounces.
- 2.3.20 Effective January 1, 2017 no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in the State of Delaware any “Flammable” or “Extremely Flammable” multi-purpose solvent or paint thinner named, on the principle display panel, as paint thinner, multi-purpose solvent, clean-up solvent, or paint clean-up unless they:
- (1) contain less than 1 percent by weight aromatic compound; and
 - (2) include an attached hang tag, sticker, or contrasting square or rectangular area on the principle display panel that displays, at a minimum, the following statements in a font size as large, or larger than, the signal word (i.e. DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION) (not including the font size used for the company name, brand name or logo) as specified in Title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, section 1500.121; or product “formulated to meet California VOC limits; see warnings on label”; or the principle display panel displays, in large font, the common name of the chemical compound that results in the product meeting the criteria for flammable or extremely flammable, such as acetone or methyl acetate.

For the purposes of this definition, a product is “flammable” or extremely flammable if it is labeled “Flammable” or “Extremely Flammable” on the product container or meets the criteria for those terms specified in 16 CFR 1500.3(c)(6); and
 - (3) contain methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, or trichloroethylene in a combined amount equal to or less than 0.01% by weight.

2.4 Innovative Products

- 2.4.1 Any manufacturer of consumer products granted an Innovative Product Exemption (IPE) by the CARB under the Innovative Products provisions in Subchapter 8.5, Article 2, Section 94511, or Subchapter 8.5 Article 1, Section 94503.5 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, or granted an IPE by any OTC state, shall be exempt from the standards in 2.3.1 (Table 2-1) of this regulation for the period of time that said IPE remains in effect, provided that all consumer products within said IPE are contained in 2.3.1 Table 2-1 of this regulation. Any manufacturer claiming an exemption on this basis shall submit to the Department a copy of the IPE decision (i.e., the Executive Order or other comparable state action) including all conditions applicable to the exemption. The Department reserves the right to refuse to honor, revoke or otherwise cancel an IPE which it believes has been misrepresented or does not meet the criteria for establishing or maintaining an IPE. Only the following provisions of 2.4.2 of this regulation shall apply to IPE's exempted under 2.4.2.7, 2.4.2.8, and 2.4.2.9 of this regulation.
- 2.4.2 Manufacturers of consumer products may seek an IPE in accordance with the following criteria:
- 2.4.2.1 The Department shall exempt a consumer product from the VOC limits specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation 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:
- 2.4.2.1.1 the VOC emissions from a representative consumer product which complies with the VOC limits specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation; or,
 - 2.4.2.1.2 the calculated VOC emissions from a non-complying representative product, if the product had been reformulated to comply with the VOC limits specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation. VOC emissions shall be calculated using the following equation:

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

where:

E_R = The VOC emissions from the non-complying representative product, had it been reformulated.

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

VOC_{STD} = the VOC limit specified in 2.3.1 (Table 2-1) of this regulation.

VOC_{NC} = the VOC content of the non-complying 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 Department.

2.4.2.2 For the purposes 2.4.2.1 of this regulation, representative consumer product means a consumer product which meets all of the following criteria:

2.4.2.2.1 The representative consumer product shall be subject to the same VOC limit in 2.3.1 of this regulation as the innovative product.

2.4.2.2.2 The representative consumer 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.

2.4.2.2.3 The representative consumer 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.

2.4.2.3 A manufacturer shall apply in writing to the Department for any exemption claimed under 2.4.2.1 of this regulation. The application shall include 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 Department 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 to the Department is subject to public review under terms of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (to be found at Title 29 **Del.C.** Ch. 100), unless deemed to be confidential by the Secretary in accordance with the procedures outlined in the FOIA regulation and codified at 8 **DE Admin. Code** 900. The procedure an applicant must follow in order to have information classified as confidential is reviewed in the DNREC FOIA regulation which can be obtained from the Department.

If a manufacturer has been refused an IPE or had an IPE revoked by the CARB or any OTC state, details shall be included in the application.

2.4.2.4 Within 30 days of receipt of the exemption application the Department shall determine whether an application is complete.

2.4.2.5 Within 90 days after an application has been deemed complete, the Department shall determine whether, under what conditions, and to what extent, an exemption from the requirements of 2.3.1 of this regulation will be permitted. The applicant and the Department 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 Department shall notify the applicant of the decision in writing and specify such terms and conditions as are necessary to insure that emissions from the product will meet the emissions reductions specified in 2.4.2.1 of this regulation, and that such emissions reductions can be enforced.

2.4.2.6 In granting an exemption for a product the Department 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 Department to be necessary. The Department also shall specify the test methods for determining conformance to the conditions established. The test methods shall include criteria for reproducibility, accuracy, sampling and laboratory procedures.

2.4.2.7 For any product for which an exemption has been granted pursuant to 2.4.1 or 2.4.2 of this regulation, the manufacturer shall notify the Department in writing within 30 days of any change in the product formulation or recommended product usage directions, and shall also notify the Department within 30 days if the manufacturer learns of any information which would alter the emissions estimates submitted to the Department in support of the exemption application.

- 2.4.2.8 If the VOC limits specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation are lowered for a product category through any subsequent rule making, all innovative product exemptions granted for products in the product category, except as provided in 2.4.2.8 of this regulation, shall have no force and effect as of the effective date of the modified VOC standard. This 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 Department at least 60 days before the effective date of such limits.
- 2.4.2.9 If the Department believes that a consumer product for which an exemption has been granted no longer meets the criteria for an innovative product specified in 2.4.2.1 of this regulation, the Department may modify or revoke the exemption as necessary to assure that the product will meet these criteria. The Department shall not modify or revoke an exemption without first affording the applicant an opportunity to appeal the Department's decision to the Secretary, in writing.

2.5 Administrative Requirements

2.5.1 Each manufacturer of a consumer product subject to 2.0 of this regulation shall clearly display on each consumer product container or package, the day, month, and year when the product was manufactured, or a code indicating such date. The date or date-code information shall be located on the container or inside the cover/cap so that it is readily observable or obtainable (by simply removing the cover/cap) without irreversibly disassembling any part of the container or packaging. Date or date-code information may be displayed on the bottom of the container or packaging as long as it is clearly legible without removing any product packing. No person shall erase, alter, deface or otherwise remove or make illegible any date or date-code from any regulated product container. The requirements of this provision shall not apply to products containing VOCs at 0.10% by weight or less. The requirements of 2.5.1 of this regulation shall not apply to consumer products registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act FIFRA; 7 U.S.C. Section 136 (et seq.), or Title 3 **Del.C.** Ch. 12.

2.5.1.1 A manufacturer using the following code to indicate the date of manufacture shall not be subject to 2.5.1.2 of this regulation, if the code is represented separately from other codes on the product container so that it is easily recognizable:

YYDDD = year year day day

where:

YY = two digits representing the year in which the product was manufactured

DDD= three digits representing the day of the year the product was manufactured, with 001 representing the first day of the year, 002 representing the second day of the year, etc. (the Julian date).

2.5.1.2 If a manufacturer elects to use a date-code other than represented in 2.5.1.1 of this regulation for any consumer product subject to 2.0 of this regulation an explanation of the date portion of the code must be filed with the Department before May 1, 2009 and must be refiled every time the date code is changed.

Date-codes and date-code explanations indicating the date of manufacture are considered public information and will not be kept confidential.

2.5.2 Most Restrictive Limit

2.5.2.1 Notwithstanding the definition of product category in 2.2 of this regulation, if anywhere on the principal display panel of any consumer product manufactured before May 1, 2009, or any FIFRA-registered insecticide manufactured before May 1, 2010, 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 2.3.1 (Table 2-1) of this regulation, then the lowest VOC limit shall apply. This requirement does not apply to general purpose cleaners, antiperspirant/deodorant products, and insecticide foggers.

2.5.2.2 Notwithstanding the definition of product category in 2.2 of this regulation, if anywhere on the container or packaging of any consumer product manufactured on or after May 1, 2009, or any FIFRA-registered insecticide manufactured on or after May 1, 2010, 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 2.3.1 (Table 2-1) of this regulation, then the lowest VOC limit shall apply. This requirement does not apply to general purpose cleaners, antiperspirant/deodorant products and insecticide foggers.

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2.5.3 Additional Labeling Requirements for Aerosol Adhesives and Other Products.

- 2.5.3.1 In addition to the requirements specified in 2.5.1, 2.5.2, and 2.6 of this regulation, both the manufacturer and responsible party for each aerosol adhesive, adhesive remover, electronic cleaner, electrical cleaner, energized electric cleaner, and contact adhesive product subject to 2.0 of this regulation 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 2.3.1 (Table 2-1) of this regulation.
- 2.5.3.1.1 The product category as specified in 2.3.1 (Table 2-1) of this regulation or an abbreviation of the category shall be displayed.
- 2.5.3.1.2 The applicable VOC standard for the product that is specified in 2.3.1 (Table 2-1) of this regulation, except for energized electric cleaner, expressed as a percentage by weight, shall be displayed unless the product is included in an ACP, as provided in 2.10 of this regulation and the product exceeds the applicable VOC standard.
If the product is included in an ACP, and the product exceeds the applicable VOC standard specified in 2.3.1 (Table 2-1) of this regulation, the product shall be labeled with the term ACP or ACP product.
- 2.5.3.1.3 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.
- 2.5.3.1.4 If the manufacturer or responsible party uses an abbreviation as allowed by 2.5.3.1.1 of this regulation, an explanation of the abbreviation must be filed with the Department before the abbreviation is used.
- 2.5.3.2 The information required in 2.5.3.1 of this regulation, 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 2.5.3.2 of this regulation, information may be displayed on the bottom of a container as long as it is clearly legible without removing any product packaging.

2.6 Reporting Requirements

- 2.6.1 Upon 90 days written notice, the Department may require any responsible party to report information for any consumer product or products the Department may specify including, but not limited to, all or part of the information listed in 2.6.1.1 through 2.6.1.12 of this regulation. If their responsible party does not have or does not provide the information requested by the Department, the Department 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.
- 2.6.1.1 the name of the responsible party and the party's address, telephone number, and designated contact person;
- 2.6.1.2 any claim of confidentiality which shall be handled as specified in 2.10.12 of this regulation;
- 2.6.1.3 the product brand name for each consumer product and upon request by the Department, the product label;
- 2.6.1.4 the product category to which the consumer product belongs;
- 2.6.1.5 the applicable product form or forms listed separately;
- 2.6.1.6 an identification of each product brand name and form as a household product, I & I product, or both;
- 2.6.1.7 separate Delaware sales in pounds per year, to the nearest pound, and the method used to calculate Delaware sales for each product form;
- 2.6.1.8 for reports submitted by two companies, an identification of the company which is submitting relevant data separate from that submitted by the responsible party. All information from both companies shall be submitted by the date specified in 2.6.1 of this regulation;
- 2.6.1.9 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%):
- 2.6.1.9.1 Total exempt compounds; and
- 2.6.1.9.2 Total LVP-VOCs that are not fragrances.

- 2.6.1.9.3 Total all other carbon containing compounds that are not fragrances
- 2.6.1.9.4 Total all non-carbon containing compounds
- 2.6.1.9.5 Total fragrance
- 2.6.1.9.6 For products containing greater than two percent by weight fragrance:
 - 2.6.1.9.6.1 the percent of fragrance that are LVP-VOCs, and
 - 2.6.1.9.6.2 the percent of fragrance that are all other carbon containing compounds
- 2.6.1.9.7 Total paradichlorobenzene;

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

- 2.6.1.10.1 Each exempt compound; and
- 2.6.1.10.2 Each LVP-VOC that is not a fragrance.

2.6.1.11 if applicable, the weight percent comprised of propellant for each product; and

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

2.6.2 All information submitted by responsible parties pursuant to 2.6 of this regulation shall be handled in accordance with confidentiality procedures which are specified in 2.10.12 of this regulation.

2.7 Variances

2.7.1 Any person who cannot comply with the requirements set forth in 2.3 of this regulation, because of extraordinary reasons beyond the person's reasonable control, may apply in writing to the Department for a variance. The variance application shall set forth:

2.7.1.1 the specific grounds upon which the variance is sought;

2.7.1.2 the proposed date or dates by which compliance with the provisions of 2.3 of this regulation will be achieved; and

2.7.1.3 a compliance report reasonably detailing the method or methods by which compliance will be achieved.

2.7.2 Upon receipt of a variance application containing the information required in 2.7.1 of this regulation, the Department shall hold a public hearing to determine whether, under what conditions, and to what extent, a variance from the requirements in 2.3 of this regulation is necessary and will be permitted. 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 also shall be submitted for publication in the Delaware 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.

The applicant may wish to have some information treated as confidential. Procedures for establishing confidentiality are specified in 2.10.12 of this regulation. The Department may consider such confidential information in reaching a decision on a variance application.

2.7.3 No variance shall be granted unless all of the following findings are made:

2.7.3.1 that, because of reasons beyond the reasonable control of the applicant, requiring compliance with 2.3 of this regulation would result in extraordinary economic hardship;

2.7.3.2 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; and

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

2.7.4 Any variance order shall specify a final compliance date by which the requirements of 2.3 of this regulation 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 Department, in consideration of the testimony received at the hearing, finds necessary to carry out the purposes of the State of Delaware's environmental regulations.

2.7.5 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.

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2.7.6 Upon the application of any person, the Department may review, and for good cause, modify or revoke a variance from requirements of 2.3 of this regulation after holding a public hearing in accordance with provisions of the Delaware Code.

2.8 Test Methods

2.8.1 Testing to determine compliance with the requirements of 2.0 of this regulation, shall be performed using CARB Method 310, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) in Consumer Products", adopted September 25, 1997, and amended on May 5, 2005, which is incorporated herein by reference. This method includes a number of ASTM methods.

Alternative methods which are shown to accurately determine the concentration of VOCs in a subject product or its emissions may be used upon approval by the Department.

2.8.2 VOC content determinations using product formulation and records. Testing to determine compliance with the requirements of 2.0 of this regulation also may 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:

2.8.2.1 Compliance determinations 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.

2.8.2.2 For the purposes of 2.8.2 of this regulation, the VOC content shall be calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{VOC Content} = \left[\frac{(B - C)}{A} \right] \times 100$$

where,

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

B = total weight of all VOCs per unit

C = total weight of VOCs exempted under 2.3 of this regulation, per unit

2.8.2.3 If product records appear to demonstrate compliance with VOC limits, but these records are contradicted by product testing performed using CARB Method 310, the results of CARB Method 310 shall take precedence over product records and may be used to establish a violation of the requirements of 2.0 of this regulation.

2.8.3 Determination of liquid or solid. Testing to determine whether a product is a liquid or solid shall be performed using ASTM D4359-90 (2006), "Standard Test Method for Determining Whether a Material is a Liquid or a Solid", incorporated by reference herein [see "Liquid" and "Solid" in 2.2 of this regulation].

2.8.4 Compliance determinations for charcoal lighter material products.

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

2.8.4.2 Testing to determine distillation points of petroleum distillate-based charcoal lighter materials shall be performed using ASTM D86-07b, "Standard Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products at Atmospheric Pressure", incorporated herein by reference.

2.8.5 Testing to determine plasticizer in flexible vinyl adhesives [see "Flexible vinyl adhesive" within "Special purpose spray adhesive" in 2.2 of this regulation] shall be performed using ASTM D-1045-95 (reapproved 2001) "Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Plasticizers used in Plastics" incorporated herein by reference.

2.8.6 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.

2.8.7 Test Method Availability.

- 2.8.7.1 CARB Method 310 is available on the website at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/testmeth/cptm/cptm.htm>
- 2.8.7.2 ASTM methods can be purchased from American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2959. Telephone (610) 832-9585. Fax (610) 832-9555.
- 2.8.7.3 SCAQMD methods can be purchased from South Coast Air Quality Management District, 21865 East Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California 91765-0934. Telephone (909) 396-2162.

2.9 Severability

Each part of 2.0 of this regulation shall be deemed severable, and in the event that any part of 2.0 of this regulation is held to be invalid, the remainder of 2.0 of this regulation shall continue in full force and effect.

2.10 Alternative Control Plan

The purpose of 2.10 of this regulation is to provide an alternative method [an alternative control plan (ACP)] to comply with the Table 2-1 of this regulation limits specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation. This alternative is provided by allowing responsible ACP parties the option of voluntarily entering into separate alternative control plans for consumer products, as specified herein. Only responsible ACP parties for consumer products may establish an ACP.

2.10.1 Except as provided in 2.10.2 of this regulation, any manufacturer of consumer products, granted an ACP agreement by the CARB under provisions in Subchapter 8.5, Article 4, Sections 94540-94555, of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, or granted an ACP agreement by any OTC state, shall be exempt from the Table 2-1 limits specified in 2.3 of this regulation for the period of time that said ACP agreement remains in effect, provided that all ACP products used for emission credits within said ACP agreement are contained in Table 2-1 of this regulation. Any manufacturer claiming such an ACP agreement shall submit to the Department a copy of the ACP decision (i.e., the Executive Order or other comparable state action), including all conditions applicable to the exemption. The Department reserves the right to refuse to honor, revoke or otherwise cancel an ACP which it believes has been misrepresented or does not meet the criteria for establishing or maintaining an ACP. Holders of other state ACP agreements, operating in Delaware, shall be subject to all the provisions of 2.10.3 through 2.10.13 of this regulation.

2.10.2 Manufacturers of consumer products granted an ACP under the ACP provision in Subchapter 8.5, Article 4, Sections 9450-94555, of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, based on California specific data, or that have been granted an ACP agreement by any OTC state based on state specific data, or that have not been granted an ACP agreement by the CARB or any OTC state may establish an ACP in accordance with 2.10.2 through 2.10.13 of this regulation. It is not necessary to apply to the Department for authorization. The manufacturer shall submit the information requested in 2.10.5.1 of this regulation upon establishing the ACP and from time to time, the Department may require additional reporting as specified in 2.10.5 of this regulation. The Department reserves the right to refuse to honor, revoke or otherwise cancel an ACP established under 2.10.2 of this regulation which it believes has been misrepresented or does not meet the criteria for establishing or maintaining an ACP. Manufacturers of consumer products whose application to CARB or any OTC state for an ACP was refused or whose ACP agreement was revoked, cancelled or otherwise terminated prior to the specified termination date, shall notify the Department of the circumstances before establishing an ACP for Delaware sales. Decisions by CARB or any OTC state to not approve an ACP application or to cancel or terminate an ACP prior to the specified termination date will be considered in taking any action in Delaware.

2.10.3 Requirements of an ACP.

To establish an ACP the responsible ACP party shall develop a file of information containing all of the following, which shall be kept current and available to the Department upon request as specified in 2.10.4.2 of this regulation and maintained for at least three years after such records are generated:

- 2.10.3.1 an identification of the contact persons, phone numbers, names and addresses of the responsible ACP party;
- 2.10.3.2 a statement of whether the responsible ACP party is a one-product business, or a small business as defined in 2.2 of this regulation;
- 2.10.3.3 a listing of the exact product brand name, form, available variations (flavors, scents, colors, sizes, etc.), and applicable product category or categories for each distinct ACP product that is proposed for inclusion in the ACP;

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- 2.10.3.4 for each proposed ACP product identified in 2.10.3.3 of this regulation a supported statement that the enforceable sales records to be used by the responsible ACP party for tracking product sales meet the minimum criteria specified in 2.10.3.4.5 of this regulation. To support this statement, the responsible ACP party shall include all of the following in the file:
- 2.10.3.4.1 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;
 - 2.10.3.4.2 the enforceable sales of each product using enforceable sales records as defined in 2.2 of this regulation;
 - 2.10.3.4.3 support the validity of the enforceable sales with enforceable sales records provided by the contact persons or the responsible ACP party;
 - 2.10.3.4.4 calculate the percentage of the gross Delaware sales, as defined in 2.2 of this regulation, which is comprised of enforceable sales;
 - 2.10.3.4.5 determine which ACP products have enforceable sales which are 75.0% or more of the gross Delaware sales. Only ACP products meeting this criterion shall be allowed to be sold in the State of Delaware under an ACP.
- 2.10.3.5 for each of the ACP products identified in 2.10.3.4.5 of this regulation, the inclusion of the following:
- 2.10.3.5.1 legible copies of the existing labels for each product;
 - 2.10.3.5.2 the VOC content and LVP content for each product reported for two different periods, as follows:
 - 2.10.3.5.2.1 the VOC and LVP contents of the product at the time the ACP is established, and
 - 2.10.3.5.2.2 any VOC and LVP contents of the product, which have occurred at any time within the four years prior to the date of establishing the 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 2.10.3.5.2.1 of this regulation;
- 2.10.3.6 a written commitment obligating the responsible ACP party to date-code every unit of each ACP product included 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 ACP was established.
- 2.10.3.7 an operational plan covering all the products identified under 2.10.3.4.5 of this regulation for each compliance period that the ACP will be in effect. The operational plan shall contain all of the following:
- 2.10.3.7.1 an identification of the compliance periods and dates for the responsible ACP party to summarize the information required by the Department in 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 also shall choose the dates for summarizing information such that all required VOC content and enforceable sales data for all ACP products shall be summarized at the same time and at the same frequency;
 - 2.10.3.7.2 an identification of specific enforceable sales records summarized in the operational plan for the compliance period dates specified in 2.10.3.7.1 of this regulation;
 - 2.10.3.7.3 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 or parties that they will transfer the surplus reductions to the small business or one-product business upon adoption of the ACP;
 - 2.10.3.7.4 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 or methods by which the VOC content will be determined and the statistical accuracy and precision (repeatability and reproducibility) calculated for each specified method.
 - 2.10.3.7.5 the projected enforceable sales for each ACP product at each different VOC content for every compliance period that the ACP will be in effect;
 - 2.10.3.7.6 a detailed write-up showing the combination of specific ACP reformulations or surplus trading (if applicable) that is sufficient to 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 write-up shall use the equations specified in "ACP emissions" and "ACP limit" as defined in 2.2 of this regulation for projecting the ACP emissions and ACP limits during each compliance period. It shall also include all VOC content levels and projected enforceable sales for all ACP products to be sold in the State of Delaware during each compliance period;
- 2.10.3.7.7 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 2.0 of this regulation;
 - 2.10.3.7.8 written explanations of the date-codes that will be displayed on each ACP product's container or packaging;
 - 2.10.3.7.9 a statement of the approximate dates by which the responsible ACP party plans to meet the applicable ACP VOC standards for each product in the ACP;
 - 2.10.3.7.10 a 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:
 - 2.10.3.7.10.1 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;
 - 2.10.3.7.10.2 a listing of the specific records and other information that will be necessary to verify that the shortfalls were reconciled as specified in 2.10.3.7.10 of this regulation; and
 - 2.10.3.7.10.3 a commitment to provide any record or information requested by the Department to verify that the shortfalls have been completely reconciled.
 - 2.10.3.7.11 a declaration, signed by a legal representative for the responsible ACP party which states that all information and plans included in the ACP are true and correct.
- 2.10.4 Record Keeping and Availability of Requested Information.
- 2.10.4.1 All information specified in an ACP shall be maintained by the responsible ACP party for a minimum of three years after the ACP is cancelled or expires. Such records shall be clearly legible and maintained in good condition during this period.
 - 2.10.4.2 The records specified in 2.10.5.1 of this regulation shall be made available to the Department or an authorized representative:
 - 2.10.4.2.1 immediately upon request, during an on-site visit to a responsible ACP party; or
 - 2.10.4.2.2 within five working days after receipt of a written request from the Department; or
 - 2.10.4.2.3 within a time period mutually agreed upon by the Department and the responsible ACP party.
- 2.10.5 Reporting
- 2.10.5.1 Upon establishing an ACP, the responsible ACP party shall notify the Department, in writing, that an ACP has been established and shall submit to the Department all of the information specified in 2.10.3 of this regulation.
 - 2.10.5.2 At any time that the information specified in 2.10.3 of this regulation is modified for any reason, the Department shall be promptly notified of the change.
 - 2.10.5.3 When a shortfall occurs, the responsible ACP party shall promptly notify the Department. When the shortfall is reconciled, the responsible ACP party will notify the Department.
 - 2.10.5.4 When a VOC exceedance occurs, the responsible ACP party shall promptly notify the Department of the exceedance and plans for correction. Any exceedance is a violation of 2.0 of this regulation and may result in penalties.
- 2.10.6 Violations.
- 2.10.6.1 Any person who commits a violation of 2.0 of this regulation may be subject to the penalties specified in applicable Delaware laws and regulations. Failure to meet any requirement of 2.0 of this regulation or any condition of an ACP shall constitute a single, separate violation of 2.0 of this regulation for each day until such requirement or condition is satisfied, except as otherwise provided in 2.10.6.3 through 2.10.6.8 of this regulation.

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- 2.10.6.2 False reporting of any information contained in an ACP, or any supporting documentation or amendments thereto, shall constitute a single, separate violation of the requirements of 2.0 of this regulation for each day that the ACP is in effect.
- 2.10.6.3 Any exceedance during the applicable compliance period of the VOC content specified for an ACP product in the ACP shall constitute a single, separate violation of the requirements of 2.0 of this regulation for each ACP product which exceeds the specified VOC content that is sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured for use in the State of Delaware.
- 2.10.6.4 Any of the following actions shall each constitute a single, separate violation of the requirements of 2.0 of this regulation for each day after the applicable deadline until the requirement is satisfied:
- 2.10.6.4.1 Failure to record data (i.e., "missing data") or failure to record data accurately (i.e., "inaccurate data") in writing to the Department regarding the VOC content, LVP content, enforceable sales, or any other information required by any deadline specified by the Department;
- 2.10.6.4.2 False reporting of any information submitted to the Department for determining compliance with the ACP requirements;
- 2.10.6.4.3 Failure to completely implement the reconciliation of shortfalls plan that is set forth in the ACP, within 30 working days from the date of written notification of a shortfall;
- 2.10.6.4.4 Failure to completely reconcile the shortfall as specified in the ACP, within 90 working days from the date of written notification of a shortfall.
- 2.10.6.5 False reporting or failure to report any of the information specified in 2.10.7.2.9 of this regulation, or the sale or transfer of invalid surplus reductions, shall constitute a single, separate violation of the requirements of 2.0 of this regulation for each day during the time period for which the surplus reductions are claimed to be valid.
- 2.10.6.6 Except as provided in 2.10.7 of this regulation, 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 2.0 of this regulation for each day of the applicable compliance period. The responsible ACP party shall determine whether an exceedance of the ACP limit has occurred as follows and promptly report the results to the Department:
- 2.10.6.6.1 If the responsible ACP party has recorded all required information for the applicable compliance period specified in an ACP, then the manufacturer 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;
- 2.10.6.6.2 If the responsible ACP party has failed to provide all the required information specified in the ACP for an applicable compliance period, determining whether an exceedance of the ACP limit has occurred shall be done as follows:
- 2.10.6.6.2.1 for the missing data days, calculate the total maximum historical emissions, as specified in 2.2 of this regulation;
- 2.10.6.6.2.2 for the remaining portion of the compliance period which are not missing data days, 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;
- 2.10.6.6.2.3 the ACP emissions for the entire compliance period shall be the sum of the total maximum historical emissions, determined pursuant to 2.10.6.6.2.1 of this regulation, and the emissions determined pursuant to 2.10.6.6.2.2 of this regulation;
- 2.10.6.6.3 calculate the ACP limit for the entire compliance period using ACP standards applicable to each ACP product and enforceable sales records specified in 2.10.6.6.2.2 of this regulation. Enforceable sales for each ACP product during missing data days, as specified in 2.10.6.6.2.1 of this regulation, shall be zero (0).
- 2.10.6.6.4 an exceedance of the ACP limit has occurred when the ACP emissions, determined pursuant to 2.10.6.6.2.3 of this regulation, exceeds the ACP limit, determined pursuant to 2.10.6.6.3 of this regulation.
- 2.10.6.7 If a violation specified in 2.10.6.6 of this regulation occurs, the responsible ACP party may, pursuant to this paragraph, establish the number of violations as calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{NEV} = \frac{(\text{ACP Emissions} - \text{ACP Limit}) \times 1 \text{ Violation}}{40 \text{ Pounds}}$$

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 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 2.10.6.7 of this regulation.

- 2.10.6.8 In assessing the amount of penalties for any violation occurring pursuant to 2.10.6.1 through 2.10.6.7 of this regulation, circumstances covered in applicable laws and regulations of the State of Delaware shall be taken into consideration.
- 2.10.6.9 A cause of action against a responsible ACP party under 2.10.6 of this regulation shall be deemed to accrue on the date or dates when the records establishing a violation are received by the Department.
- 2.10.6.10 The responsible ACP party is fully liable for compliance with the requirements of 2.0 of this regulation, even if the responsible ACP party contracts with or otherwise relies on another person to carry out some or all of the requirements of 2.0 of this regulation.
- 2.10.7 Surplus Reductions and Surplus Trading.
 - 2.10.7.1 Any surplus reductions of VOC achieved by a responsible ACP party operating under an ACP may be represented in the form of certificates which can be bought from, sold to, or transferred to a responsible ACP party operating under an ACP, as provided in 2.10.7.2 of this regulation. All surplus reductions shall be calculated at the end of each compliance period within the time specified in the established ACP. Surplus reduction certificates shall not constitute instruments, securities, or any other form of property.
 - 2.10.7.2 The issuance, use, and trading of all surplus reductions shall be subject to the following provisions:
 - 2.10.7.2.1 For the purposes of 2.0 of this regulation, VOC reductions from sources of VOC other than consumer products subject to the VOC standards specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation may not be used to generate surplus reductions;
 - 2.10.7.2.2 Surplus reductions are valid only when generated by a responsible ACP party, and only while that responsible ACP party is operating under a prior established ACP;
 - 2.10.7.2.3 Surplus reductions may be used by the responsible ACP party who generated the surplus until the reductions expire, are traded, or until the ACP is canceled pursuant to 2.10.11 of this regulation;
 - 2.10.7.2.4 Surplus reductions cannot be applied retroactively to any compliance period prior to the compliance period in which the reductions were generated;
 - 2.10.7.2.5 Except as provided in 2.10.7.2.6.2 of this regulation, only small or one-product businesses selling products under an established 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.
 - 2.10.7.2.6 While valid, surplus reductions can be used only for the following purposes:
 - 2.10.7.2.6.1 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 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
 - 2.10.7.2.6.2 to be traded for the purpose of reconciling another responsible ACP party's shortfalls, provided such reconciliation is part of the reconciliation of shortfall plan pursuant to 2.10.3.7.10 of this regulation.

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- 2.10.7.2.7 A valid surplus reduction shall be in effect starting five (5) days after the date of identification by the responsible ACP party, 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.
- 2.10.7.2.8 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 and the responsible ACP party which is buying the surplus reductions shall, either together or separately, notify the Department in writing of the transfer. The notification shall include all of the following:
- 2.10.7.2.8.1 the date the transfer is to become effective;
 - 2.10.7.2.8.2 the date the surplus reductions being traded are due to expire;
 - 2.10.7.2.8.3 the amount (in pounds of VOCs) of surplus reductions that are being transferred;
 - 2.10.7.2.8.4 the total purchase price paid by the buyer for the surplus reductions;
 - 2.10.7.2.8.5 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;
 - 2.10.7.2.8.6 a copy of the surplus reductions certificate issued by the responsible ACP party, signed by 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 limitations placed upon the transfer of the surplus reductions and accept full responsibility for the appropriate use of such surplus reductions as provided in 2.10.7 of this regulation.
- 2.10.7.2.9 Surplus reduction credits shall only be traded between ACP product or products for consumer products.
- 2.10.8 Reconciliation of Shortfalls.
- 2.10.8.1 At the end of each compliance period, the responsible ACP party shall make an initial calculation of any shortfalls occurring in that compliance period. Upon receipt of this information, the Department shall determine the amount of any shortfall that has occurred during the compliance period, and shall notify the responsible ACP party of this determination.
 - 2.10.8.2 The responsible ACP party shall implement the reconciliation of shortfalls plan as specified in the ACP, within 30 working days from the date of written notification of a shortfall by the Department.
 - 2.10.8.3 All shortfalls shall be completely reconciled within 90 working days from the date of written notification of a shortfall by the Department, by implementing the reconciliation of shortfalls plan specified in the ACP.
 - 2.10.8.4 All requirements specified in the ACP, including all applicable ACP limits, shall remain in effect while any shortfalls are in the process of being reconciled.
- 2.10.9 Notification of Modifications to an ACP by the Responsible ACP Party.
- 2.10.9.1 The responsible ACP party shall notify the Department, in writing, of any change in an ACP product's:
 - 2.10.9.1.1 product name,
 - 2.10.9.1.2 product formulation,
 - 2.10.9.1.3 product form,
 - 2.10.9.1.4 product function,
 - 2.10.9.1.5 applicable product category or categories,
 - 2.10.9.1.6 VOC content,
 - 2.10.9.1.7 LVP content,
 - 2.10.9.1.8 date-codes, or
 - 2.10.9.1.9 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:
 - 2.10.9.1.10 the nature of the modification;
 - 2.10.9.1.11 the extent to which the ACP product formulation, VOC content, LVP content, or recommended usage directions will be changed;
 - 2.10.9.1.12 the extent to which the ACP emissions and ACP limit specified in the ACP will be changed for the applicable compliance period; and

- 2.10.9.1.13 the effective date and corresponding date-codes for the modification.
- 2.10.9.2 Except as otherwise provided in 2.10.7.2 of this regulation, the responsible ACP party shall notify the Department, 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 2.10.3 of this regulation. The responsible ACP party shall provide such notification to the Department no later than 15 working days from the date such information is known to the responsible ACP party.
- 2.10.10 Modification of an ACP by the Department
- 2.10.10.1 If the Department determines that:
- 2.10.10.1.1 the enforceable sales for an ACP product are no longer at least 75.0% of the gross Delaware sales for that product, or
- 2.10.10.1.2 the information submitted pursuant to a request is no longer valid, or
- 2.10.10.1.3 the ACP emissions are exceeding the ACP limit specified in the ACP, then the Department shall modify the ACP as necessary to ensure that the ACP meets all requirements of 2.0 of this regulation and that the ACP emissions will not exceed the ACP limit.
- The Department shall not modify the ACP without first affording the responsible ACP party an opportunity for a public hearing to determine if the ACP should be modified.
- 2.10.10.2 If any applicable VOC standards specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation are modified in a future rule making, the responsible ACP party shall modify the ACP limit specified in the ACP to reflect the modified ACP VOC standards as of their effective dates.
- 2.10.11 Cancellation of an ACP
- 2.10.11.1 An ACP shall remain in effect until:
- 2.10.11.1.1 the ACP reaches the specified expiration date;
- 2.10.11.1.2 the ACP is modified by the responsible ACP party;
- 2.10.11.1.3 the ACP is modified by the Department, as provided in 2.10.10 of this regulation;
- 2.10.11.1.4 the ACP includes a product for which the VOC standard specified in 2.3.1 of this regulation is modified by the Department in a future rule making, and the responsible ACP party informs the Department in writing that the ACP will terminate on the effective date or dates of the modified standard;
- 2.10.11.1.5 the ACP is cancelled pursuant to 2.10.11.2 of this regulation.
- 2.10.11.2 The Department shall cancel an ACP if any of the following circumstances occur:
- 2.10.11.2.1 the responsible ACP party demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that the continuation of the ACP will result in an extraordinary economic hardship;
- 2.10.11.2.2 the responsible ACP party violates the requirements of the ACP, and the violation or violations 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);
- 2.10.11.2.3 the responsible ACP party fails to meet the requirements of 2.10.8 (Reconciliation of Shortfalls) of this regulation within the time periods specified in 2.10.8 of this regulation; or
- 2.10.11.2.4 the responsible ACP party has demonstrated a recurring pattern of violations and has consistently failed to take the necessary steps to correct those violations.
- 2.10.11.3 The Department shall not cancel an ACP pursuant to 2.10.11.2 of this regulation without first affording the responsible ACP party an opportunity for a public hearing to determine if the ACP should be canceled.
- 2.10.11.4 The responsible ACP party for an ACP which is canceled pursuant to 2.10.11.2 of this regulation and who does not have a valid ACP to immediately replace the canceled ACP shall meet all of the following requirements:
- 2.10.11.4.1 all remaining shortfalls in effect at the time of ACP cancellation shall be reconciled in accordance with the requirements of 2.10.8 of this regulation, and
- 2.10.11.4.2 all ACP products subject to the ACP shall be in compliance with the applicable VOC standards in 2.3.1 of this regulation immediately upon the effective date of ACP cancellation.
- 2.10.11.5 Any violations incurred pursuant to 2.10.6 shall not be cancelled or in any way affected by the subsequent cancellation or modification of an ACP pursuant to 2.10.9, 2.10.10, or 2.10.11 of this regulation.

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2.10.12 Treatment of Information.

The information required by 2.10.3.1, 2.10.3.2, and 2.10.7.2.8 of this regulation is public information which may not be claimed as confidential. All information submitted to the Department is subject to public review under terms of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (to be found at 29 **Del.C.** Ch. 100), unless deemed to be confidential by the Secretary in accordance with the procedures outlined in the FOIA regulation and codified at 29 **Del.C.** 10002(d). The procedure an applicant must follow in order to have information classified as confidential is reviewed in the FOIA regulation which can be obtained from the Department.

2.10.13 Other Applicable Requirements.

A responsible ACP party may transfer an ACP to another responsible ACP party, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

2.10.13.1 The Department shall be notified, in writing, by both responsible ACP parties participating in the transfer of the ACP. 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.

2.10.13.2 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 ACP and 2.0 of this regulation.

2.11 Related Delaware Rules.

The following Delaware rules are referred to in 2.0 of this regulation and are required to fully understand the provisions of 2.0 of this regulation. Copies of these related rules may be obtained through the State of Delaware web site <http://www.delaware.gov>, by writing to State of Delaware, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Division of Air and Waste Management, 715 Grantham Lane, New Castle, Delaware 19720 or by calling 302-323-4542.

2.11.1 Some definitions are in "Regulations Governing the Control of Air Pollution", Air Quality Management Section, Division of Air and Waste Management, 7 **DE Admin. Code** 1101, "Definitions and Administrative Principles". This regulation also is available on the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) web site <http://regulations.delaware.gov/AdminCode/title7/1000/1100/1101.pdf>.

2.11.2 The state pesticide law, "State of **Delaware Code** Title 3, Part II, Chapter 12" also can be obtained by writing the State of Delaware, Department of Agriculture, 2320 South DuPont Highway, Dover, Delaware 19901 or by calling 302-739-4811. The pesticide law also can be found on the following web site, <http://www.udel.edu/pesticide/selfstudy/Delaw.htm>.

2.11.3 The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Title 29 **Del.C.** Ch. 100, Section 10002(d) also is available on the following web site <http://delcode.delaware.gov/title29/c100/>. The DNREC FOIA regulation also is available at <http://regulations.delaware.gov/AdminCode/title8/900.pdf>.

2.11.4 The Delaware code relating to public hearings for environmental matters, Title 7 **Del.C.** Ch. 60, Section 6006 also can be found on the following web site, <http://www.delcode.delaware.gov/title7/c060/sc02/index.shtml>.

2.11.5 The Delaware Code relating to penalties for violations of environmental regulations, Title 7 **Del.C.** Ch. 60 Sections 6005 and 6013 also can be found at the following web site <http://www.delcode.delaware.gov/title7/c060/sc02/index.shtml>.

TABLE 2-1
VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS
(percent volatile organic compounds by weight)

	Product Category	VOC Content Limit		
		Effective Date 1/1/2005	Effective Date 5/1/2009	Effective 1/1/2017
	Adhesive Removers:			
	Floor or Wall Covering		5	

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	Gasket or Thread Locking		50	
	General Purpose		20	
	Specialty		70	
Adhesives:				
	Aerosol Mist Spray	65		
	Aerosol Web Spray	55		
Special Purpose Spray Adhesives:				
	Mounting, Automotive Engine			
	Compartment and Flexible Vinyl	70		
	Polystyrene Foam and Automotive			
	Headliner	65		
	Polyolefin and Laminate Repair/ Edgebanding	60		
	Construction, Panel and Floor	15		7
	Contact	80*		
	Contact, General Purpose		55	
	Contact Special Purpose		80	
	General Purpose	10*		
	Structural Waterproof	15*		
Air Fresheners:				
	Single-phase Aerosols	30		
	Double-phase Aerosols	25		
	Dual Purpose Air Freshener/Disinfectant, Aerosol			60
	Liquids/Pump Sprays	18*		
	Solids/Semisolids	3*		
Antiperspirants:				
	Aerosol	40 HVOC		
		10 MVOC		
	Non-aerosol	0 HVOC		
		0 MVOC		
Anti-static Product				
	Aerosol			80
	Non-aerosol		11	
	Automotive Brake Cleaners	45		N/A
	Automotive Rubbing or Polishing Compound	17		
Automotive Wax, Polish, Sealant or Glaze:				
	Hard Paste Waxes	45		
	Instant Detailers	3		
	All Other Forms	15		
	Automotive Windshield Cleaner			35
	Automotive Windshield Washer Fluids	35		
Bathroom and Tile Cleaners				
	Aerosols	7		
	All Other Forms	5		N/A
	Non-aerosol			1
	Brake Cleaner			10

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Bug and Tar Remover	40		
Carburetor or Fuel-Injection Air Intake Cleaners	45		10
Carpet & Upholstery Cleaners			
Aerosols	7		
Non-aerosols (dilutable)	0.1		
(ready-to-use):	3.0		
Charcoal Lighter Material	2.3.4 this regulation*		
Cooking Spray, Aerosol	18 *		
Deodorants:			
Aerosol	0 HVOC		
	10 MVOC		
Non-aerosol	0 HVOC		
	0 MVOC		
Disinfectant			
Aerosol			70
Non-aerosol			1
Dusting Aids:			
Aerosol	25		
All other forms	7*		
Electrical Cleaner		45	
Electronic Cleaner		75	
Engine Degreasers:			
Aerosol	35		10
Non-aerosol	5		
Fabric Protectants	60		
Fabric Refresher:			
Aerosol		15	
Non-aerosol		6	
Floor Polishes/waxes:			
Resilient Flooring Materials	7 *		1
Non-Resilient Flooring Materials	10 *		1
Wood Floor Wax	90 *		
Floor Wax Strippers, non-aerosol	2.3.6 this regulation		
Footwear or Leather Care Products:			
Aerosol		75	
Solid		55	
All other forms		15	
Furniture Maintenance Products:			
Aerosol	17		
All other forms except solid or paste	7		N/A
Non-aerosol (except solid or paste)			3
General Purpose Cleaners:			
Aerosol	10		8
Non-aerosol	4		
General Purpose Degreaser			
Aerosol	50		10
Non-aerosol	4		

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Glass Cleaners:				
	Aerosol	12 *		
	Non-aerosol	4		
Graffiti Removers:				
	Aerosol		50	
	Non-aerosol		30	
Hair Mousse		6		
Hair Shine		55		
Hair Spray		55		
Hair Styling Gel		6 *		
Hair Styling Products:				
	Aerosol and Pump sprays		6	
	All other forms		2	
Heavy Duty Hand Cleaner or Soap		8		
Insecticide:				
	Crawling Bug (aerosol)	15		
	Crawling Bug (all other forms)	20		
	Flea and Tick	25		
	Flying Bug (aerosol)	25		
	Flying Bug (all other forms)	35		
	Foggers	45		
	Lawn & Garden (all other forms)	20		
	Lawn & Garden (non-aerosol)	3		
	Wasp & Hornet	40		
Laundry Prewash:				
	Aerosol/Solid	22		
	All other forms	5		
Laundry Starch/Sizing/Fabric Finish Product		5		4.5
Metal Polish/Cleanser		30		
Multi-purpose Lubricant (excluding solid or semi-solid product)		50		
Multi-Purpose Solvent				3
Nail Polish Remover		75		1
Non-selective Terrestrial Herbicide				
	Non-aerosol	3		
Oven or Grill Cleaners				
	Aerosol/Pump spray	8		
	Liquid	5		N/A
	Non-aerosol			4
Paint Remover or Stripper		50		
Paint Thinner				3
Penetrants		50		
Rubber / Vinyl Protectant				
	Non-aerosol	3		
	Aerosol	10		
Sanitizer				
	Aerosol			70
	Non-aerosol			1
Sealant & Caulking Compound		4		

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Shaving Cream	5		
Shaving Gel		7	4
Silicone-based Multi-purpose Lubricants (excluding solid or semi-solid product)	60		
Spot Remover			
Aerosol	25		
Non-aerosol	8		
Temporary Hair Color, aerosol			55
Tire Sealant and Inflators	20		
Toilet/Urinal Care:			
Aerosol		10	
Non-aerosol		3	
Undercoating, Aerosol	40		
Wood Cleaner:			
Aerosol		17	
Non-aerosol		4	

Notes: N/A Not applicable

* Limits and definition unchanged from 9/11/98 federal rule

12 DE Reg. 1333 (04/01/09)

19 DE Reg. 770 (02/01/16)

04/11/2010

3.0 Portable Fuel Containers

3.1 Applicability.

3.1.1 The provisions of 3.0 of this regulation apply to any person who sells, supplies, offers for sale, or manufactures for sale portable fuel container (or containers) or spout (or spouts) or both portable fuel container (or containers) and spout (or spouts) for use in the State of Delaware; except:

3.1.1.1 Safety cans meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1926, Subpart F.

3.1.1.2 Portable fuel containers with a nominal capacity less than or equal to one quart.

3.1.1.3 Rapid refueling devices with nominal capacities greater than or equal to four gallons provided such devices are designed for use in officially sanctioned off-highway motorcycle competitions, and either create a leak-proof seal against a stock target fuel tank or are designed to operate in conjunction with a receiver permanently installed on the target fuel tank.

3.1.1.4 Portable fuel tanks manufactured specifically to deliver fuel through a hose attached between the portable fuel tank and an outboard engine for the purpose of operating that outboard engine.

3.1.2 Compliance with the requirements of 3.0 of this regulation does not exempt any spill-proof system or spill-proof spout from compliance with other applicable Federal or State requirements.

3.1.3 The requirements of 3.0 of this regulation apply to any portable fuel container or spout or both portable fuel container and spout manufactured between January 1, 2003 and December 31, 2008, inclusive, except that any portable fuel container or spout or both portable fuel container and spout manufactured before January 1, 2003 that does not meet the requirements of 3.0 of this regulation, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until January 1, 2004, provided that the date of manufacture or a date code, representing the date of manufacture, is clearly displayed on the portable fuel container or spout. Note: Portable fuel containers became regulated under federal regulation 72 FR 8428 effective January 1, 2009.

3.1.4 Any person subject to any requirement of 3.0 of this regulation may comply with an alternative control plan that has been approved by the Department and the U.S. EPA as part of Delaware's State Implementation Plan.

3.2 Definitions.

For the purpose of 3.0 of this regulation, the following definitions apply:

"Fuel" means a hydrocarbon mixture used to power any spark ignition internal combustion engine.

“Manufacturer” means any person who imports, manufactures, produces, assembles, packages, repackages, or re-labels a portable fuel container or spout or both portable fuel container and spout.

“Nominal capacity” means the volume, indicated by the manufacturer that represents the maximum recommended filling level.

“Outboard engine” means a spark-ignition marine engine that, when properly mounted on a marine watercraft in the operating position, houses the engine and drive unit external to the hull of the marine watercraft.

“Permeation” means the process by which individual fuel molecules may penetrate the walls and various assembly components of a portable fuel container directly to the outside ambient air.

“Person” means any individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, government agency, department or bureau of the State, municipality, industry, co-partnership, association, firm, estate or any legal entity whatsoever.

“Portable fuel container” means any container or vessel with a nominal capacity of ten gallons or less that is intended for reuse and that is designed or used primarily for receiving, transporting, storing, and dispensing fuel.

“Spill-proof spout” means any spout that complies with all of the performance standards specified in 3.3.2 of this regulation.

“Spill-proof system” means any configuration of portable fuel container and firmly attached spout that complies with all of the performance standards in 3.3.1 of this regulation.

“Spout” means any device that can be firmly attached to a portable fuel container, through which the contents of a portable fuel container can be dispensed.

“Target fuel tank” means any receptacle that receives fuel from a portable fuel container.

3.3 Standards.

3.3.1 No person subject to the requirements of 3.0 of this regulation shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufactures for sale portable fuel container (or containers) or spout (or spouts) or both portable fuel container (or containers) and spout (or spouts) for use in the State of Delaware which does not:

3.3.1.1 Have an automatic shut-off that stops the fuel flow before the target fuel tank overflows.

3.3.1.2 Automatically close and seal when removed from the target fuel tank, and remain completely closed when not dispensing fuel.

3.3.1.3 Have only one opening for both filling and pouring.

3.3.1.4 Provide a fuel flow rate and fill level of:

3.3.1.4.1 not less than one-half gallon per minute for portable fuel containers with a nominal capacity of:

3.3.1.4.1.1 less than or equal to 1.5 gallons and fills to a level less than or equal to one inch below the top of the target fuel tank opening; or

3.3.1.4.1.2 greater than 1.5 gallons but less than or equal to 2.5 gallons and fills to a level less than or equal to one inch below the top of the target fuel tank opening if the spill-proof system clearly displays the phrase "Low Flow Rate" in type of 34 point or greater on each spill-proof system or label affixed thereto, and on the accompanying package, if any; or

3.3.1.4.2 not less than one gallon per minute for portable fuel containers with a nominal capacity greater than 1.5 gallons but less than or equal to 2.5 gallons and fills to a level less than or equal to 1.25 inches below the top of the target fuel tank opening; or,

3.3.1.4.3 not less than two gallons per minute for portable fuel containers with a nominal capacity greater than 2.5 gallons.

3.3.1.5 Meet a permeation rate of 0.4 grams per gallon per day or less.

3.3.1.6 Have a warranty from the manufacturer for a period of not less than one year against defects in materials and workmanship.

3.3.2 No person subject to the requirements of 3.0 of this regulation shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for sale any spout for use in the State of Delaware, which does not:

3.3.2.1 Have an automatic shut-off that stops the fuel flow before the target fuel tank overflows.

3.3.2.2 Automatically close and seal when removed from the target fuel tank, and remain completely closed when not dispensing fuel.

3.3.2.3 Provide a fuel flow rate and fill level of:

3.3.2.3.1 not less than one-half gallon per minute for portable fuel containers with a nominal capacity of:

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- 3.3.2.3.1.1 less than or equal to 1.5 gallons and fills to a level less than or equal to one inch below the top of the target fuel tank opening; or,
 - 3.3.2.3.1.2 greater than 1.5 gallons but less than or equal to 2.5 gallons and fills to a level less than or equal to one inch below the top of the target fuel tank opening if the spill-proof spout clearly displays the phrase "Low Flow Rate" in type of 34 point or greater on the accompanying package, or for spill-proof spouts sold without packaging, on either the spill-proof spout or a label affixed thereto; or,
 - 3.3.2.3.2 not less than one gallon per minute for portable fuel containers with a nominal capacity greater than 1.5 gallons but less than or equal to 2.5 gallons and fills to a level less than or equal to 1.25 inches below the top of the target fuel tank opening; or,
 - 3.3.2.3.3 not less than two gallons per minute for portable fuel containers with a nominal capacity greater than 2.5 gallons.
 - 3.3.2.4 Have a warranty from the manufacturer for a period of not less than one year against defects in materials and workmanship.
- 3.4 Testing Procedures.
- Any manufacturer subject to the requirements of 3.3 of this regulation shall perform the following compliance tests in accordance with test methods and procedures stated, or as otherwise approved by the Department and the Administrator of the EPA. Records of compliance testing shall be maintained for as long as the product is available for sale in Delaware, and test results shall be made available to the Department within 60 days of request.
- 3.4.1 The following tests shall be carried out to determine compliance with 3.3.2 of this regulation prior to the product being manufactured for sale in Delaware:
- 3.4.1.1 "Test Method 510, Automatic Shut-Off Test Procedure for Spill-Proof Systems and Spill-Proof Spouts" adopted by California Air Resources Board (CARB) on July 6, 2000. This test method is hereby adopted by reference.
 - 3.4.1.2 "Test Method 511, Automatic Closure Test Procedure for Spill-Proof Systems and Spill-Proof Spouts" adopted by CARB on July 6, 2000. This test method is hereby adopted by reference.
 - 3.4.1.3 "Test Method 512, Determination of Fuel Flow Rate for Spill-Proof Systems and Spill-Proof Spouts" adopted by CARB on July 6, 2000. This test method is hereby adopted by reference.
- 3.4.2 The following tests shall be carried out to determine compliance with 3.3.1 of this regulation prior to the product being manufactured for sale:
- 3.4.2.1 All of the test procedures stated in 3.4.1 of this regulation.
 - 3.4.2.2 "Test Method 513, Determination of Permeation Rate for Spill-Proof Systems," adopted by CARB on July 6, 2000. This test method is hereby adopted by reference.
- 3.5 Administrative Requirements.
- 3.5.1 Any manufacturer subject to the requirements of 3.3.1 of this regulation shall clearly display on each spill-proof system:
- 3.5.1.1 the phrase "Spill-Proof System";
 - 3.5.1.2 a date of manufacture or representative date code; and
 - 3.5.1.3 a representative code identifying the portable fuel container or portable fuel container and spout as subject to and complying with the requirements of 3.3.1 of this regulation.
- 3.5.2 Any person subject to the requirements of 3.3.2 of this regulation shall clearly display on the accompanying package, or for spill-proof spouts sold without packaging, on either the spill-proof spout or a label affixed thereto:
- 3.5.2.1 the phrase "Spill-Proof Spout";
 - 3.5.2.2 a date of manufacture or representative date code; and
 - 3.5.2.3 a representative code identifying the spout as subject to and complying with the requirements of 3.3.2 of this regulation.
- 3.5.3 Any manufacturer subject to 3.5.1 or 3.5.2 or both 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 of this regulation shall file an explanation of both the date code and representative code with the Department prior to manufacturing the product for sale in the State of Delaware.

- 3.5.4 Any person subject to 3.5.1 or 3.5.2 or both 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 of this regulation shall clearly display a fuel flow rate on each spill-proof system or spill-proof spout, or label affixed thereto, and on any accompanying package.
- 3.5.5 Any person subject to 3.5.2 of this regulation shall clearly display the make, model number, and size of those portable fuel containers the spout is designed to accommodate.
- 3.5.6 Any person not subject to or not in compliance with 3.3 of this regulation may not display the phrase "Spill-Proof System" or "Spill-Proof Spout" on the portable fuel container or spout, respectively, on any sticker or label affixed thereto, or on any accompanying package.
- 3.5.7 Any person subject to and complying with 3.3 of this regulation, that due to its design or other features, cannot be used to refuel on-road motor vehicles shall clearly display the phrase "Not Intended For Refueling On-Road Motor Vehicles" in type of 34 point or greater on each of the following:
 - 3.5.7.1 For a portable fuel container or portable fuel container and spouts sold together as a spill-proof system, on the system or on a label affixed thereto, and on the accompanying package, if any; and
 - 3.5.7.2 For a spill-proof spout sold separately from a spill-proof system, on either the spill-proof spout, or a label affixed thereto, and on the accompanying package, if any.

5 DE Reg. 1497 (01/01/02)

5 DE Reg. 1759 (03/01/02)

5 DE Reg. 1125 (11/01/02)

10 DE Reg. 868 (11/01/06)

12 DE Reg. 347 (09/01/08)

13 DE Reg. 1348 (04/01/10)

04/11/09

4.0 Adhesives and Sealants

4.1 Applicability

- 4.1.1 Except as provided in 4.4 of this regulation, 4.0 of this regulation applies to any person who, on or after May 1, 2009, sells, supplies for sale, offers for sale or manufactures for sale in the State of Delaware any adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer or sealant primer for use in the State of Delaware.
- 4.1.2 Except as provided in 4.4 of this regulation, 4.0 of this regulation also applies to any person who uses or applies any adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer or sealant primer within the State of Delaware.

4.2 Definitions

Terms used but not defined in 4.0 of this regulation shall have the meaning given them in 7 **DE Admin. Code** 1101 or the CAA, as amended in 1990, in that order of priority.

"Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene welding adhesive" or **"ABS welding adhesive"** means any adhesive intended by the manufacturer to weld acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene pipe, which is made by reacting monomers of acrylonitrile, butadiene and styrene.

"Adhesive" means any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together by other than mechanical means.

"Adhesive primer" means any product intended by the manufacturer for application to a substrate, prior to the application of an adhesive, to provide a bonding surface.

"Aerospace component" means the fabricated part, assembly of parts or completed unit of any aircraft, helicopter, missile, or space vehicle, including passenger safety equipment.

"Aerosol adhesive" means an adhesive packaged as an aerosol product in which the spray mechanism is permanently housed in a non-refillable can designed for handheld application without the need for ancillary hoses or spray equipment.

"Architectural sealant or sealant primer" means any sealant or sealant primer intended by the manufacturer to be applied to stationary structures, including mobile homes, and their appurtenances. Appurtenances to an architectural structure include, but are not limited to: hand railings, cabinets, bathroom and kitchen fixtures, fences, rain gutters and downspouts, and windows.

"Automotive glass adhesive primer" means an adhesive primer labeled by the manufacturer to be applied to automotive glass prior to installation of the glass using an adhesive/sealant. This primer improves the adhesion to pinch weld and blocks ultraviolet light.

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“**CARB**” means the California Air Resources Board.

“**Ceramic tile installation adhesive**” means any adhesive intended by the manufacturer for use in the installation of ceramic tiles.

“**Chlorinated polyvinyl chloride plastic**” or “**CPVC plastic**” means a polymer of the vinyl chloride monomer that contains 67% chlorine and is normally identified with a CPVC marking.

“**Chlorinated polyvinyl chloride welding adhesive**” or “**CPVC welding adhesive**” means an adhesive labeled for welding of chlorinated polyvinyl chloride plastic.

“**Cleanup solvent**” means a VOC-containing material used to remove a loosely held uncured (i.e., not dry to the touch) adhesive or sealant from a substrate, or to clean equipment used in applying an adhesive or sealant.

“**Computer diskette jacket manufacturing adhesive**” means any adhesive intended by the manufacturer to glue the fold-over flaps to the body of a vinyl computer diskette jacket.

“**Contact bond adhesive**” means an adhesive that: (1) is designed for application to both surfaces to be bonded together, and (2) is allowed to dry before the two surfaces are placed in contact with each other, and (3) forms an immediate bond that is impossible, or difficult, to reposition after both adhesive-coated surfaces are placed in contact with each other, and (4) 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 bond adhesive does not include rubber cements that are primarily intended for use on paper substrates. Contact bond adhesive also does not include vulcanizing fluids that are designed and labeled for tire repair only.

“**Cove base**” means a flooring trim unit, generally made of vinyl or rubber, having a concave radius on one edge and a convex radius on the opposite edge that is used in forming a junction between the bottom wall course and the floor or to form an inside corner.

“**Cove base installation adhesive**” means any adhesive intended by the manufacturer to be used for the installation of cove base or wall base on a wall or vertical surface at floor level.

“**Cyanoacrylate adhesive**” means any adhesive with a cyanoacrylate content of at least 95% by weight.

“**Dry wall installation**” means the installation of gypsum dry wall to studs or solid surfaces using an adhesive formulated for that purpose.

“**Exempt compound**” means a compound identified as exempt under the definition of volatile organic compound (VOC) in 7 **DE Admin. Code** 1101.

“**Flexible vinyl**” means non-rigid polyvinyl chloride plastic with at least five percent by weight plasticizer content.

“**Fiberglass**” means a material consisting of extremely fine glass fibers.

“**Indoor floor covering installation adhesive**” means any adhesive intended by the manufacturer for use in the installation of wood flooring, carpet, resilient tile, vinyl tile, vinyl backed carpet, resilient sheet and roll or artificial grass. Adhesives used to install ceramic tile and perimeter bonded sheet flooring with vinyl backing onto a non-porous substrate, such as flexible vinyl, are excluded from this category.

“**Laminate**” means a product made by bonding together two or more layers of material.

“**Low-solids adhesive, sealant or primer**” means any product that contains 120 grams or less of solids per liter of material.

“**Marine deck sealant**” or “**marine deck sealant primer**” means any sealant or sealant primer labeled for application to wooden marine decks.

“**Medical equipment manufacturing**” means the manufacture of medical devices, such as, but not limited to, catheters, heart valves, blood cardioplegia machines, tracheostomy tubes, blood oxygenators, and cardiatory reservoirs.

“**Metal to urethane/rubber molding or casting adhesive**” means any adhesive intended by the manufacturer to bond metal to high density or elastomeric urethane or molded rubber materials, in heater molding or casting processes, to fabricate products such as rollers for computer printers or other paper handling equipment.

“**Multipurpose construction adhesive**” means any adhesive intended by the manufacturer for use in the installation or repair of various construction materials, including but not limited to drywall, subfloor, panel, fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP), ceiling tile and acoustical tile.

“**Nonmembrane roof installation/repair adhesive**” means any adhesive intended by the manufacturer for use in the installation or repair of nonmembrane roofs and that is not intended for the installation of

prefabricated single-ply flexible roofing membrane, including, but not limited to, plastic or asphalt roof cement, asphalt roof coating and cold application cement.

“Outdoor floor covering installation adhesive” means any adhesive intended by the manufacturer for use in the installation of floor covering that is not in an enclosure and that is exposed to ambient weather conditions during normal use.

“Panel installation” means the installation of plywood, pre-decorated hardboard (or tileboard), fiberglass reinforced plastic, and similar pre-decorated or non-decorated panels to studs or solid surfaces using an adhesive formulated for that purpose.

“Perimeter bonded sheet flooring installation” means the installation of sheet flooring with vinyl backing onto a nonporous substrate using an adhesive designed to be applied only to a strip of up to four inches wide around the perimeter of the sheet flooring.

“Plastic cement welding adhesive” means any adhesive intended by the manufacturer for use to dissolve the surface of plastic to form a bond between mating surfaces.

“Plastic cement welding adhesive primer” means any primer intended by the manufacturer for use to prepare plastic substrates prior to bonding or welding.

“Plastic foam” means foam constructed of plastics.

“Plasticizer” means a material, such as a high boiling point organic solvent, that is incorporated into a vinyl to increase its flexibility, workability, or distensibility, as determined by ASTM Method D1045-95 (see 4.6.5 of this regulation).

“Plastics” means synthetic materials chemically formed by the polymerization of organic (carbon-based) substances. Plastics are usually compounded with modifiers, extenders, and/or reinforcers and are capable of being molded, extruded, cast into various shapes and films or drawn into filaments.

“Polyvinyl chloride plastic” or **“PVC plastic”** means a polymer of the chlorinated vinyl monomer that contains 57% chlorine.

“Polyvinyl chloride welding adhesive” or **“PVC welding adhesive”** means any adhesive intended by the manufacturer for use in the welding of PVC plastic pipe.

“Porous material” means a substance that has tiny openings, often microscopic, in which fluids may be absorbed or discharged, including, but not limited to, wood, paper and corrugated paperboard.

“Propellant” means a fluid under pressure that expels the contents of a container when a valve is opened.

“Reactive diluent” means a liquid that is a reactive organic compound during application and one in that, through chemical and/or physical reactions, such as polymerization, twenty (20) percent or more of the reactive organic compound becomes an integral part of a finished material.

“Roadway sealant” means any sealant intended by the manufacturer for application to public streets, highways and other surfaces, including but not limited to curbs, berms, driveways and parking lots.

“Rubber” means any natural or manmade rubber substrate, including but not limited to, styrene-butadiene rubber, polychloroprene (neoprene), butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, chlorosulfonated polyethylene and ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymer.

“SCAQMD” means the South Coast Air Quality Management District, a part of the California Air Resources Board, which is responsible for the regulation of air quality in the State of California.

“Sealant primer” means any product intended by the manufacturer for application to a substrate, prior to the application of a sealant, to enhance the bonding surface.

“Sealant” means any material with adhesive properties that is formulated primarily to fill, seal, waterproof or weatherproof gaps or joints between two surfaces. Sealants include sealant primers and caulks.

“Sheet-applied rubber installation” means the process of applying sheet rubber liners by hand to metal or plastic substrates to protect the underlying substrate from corrosion or abrasion. These operations also include laminating sheet rubber to fabric by hand.

“Single-ply roof membrane” means a prefabricated single sheet of rubber, normally ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymer, that is field applied to a building roof using one layer of membrane material.

“Single-ply roof membrane installation and repair adhesive” means any adhesive labeled for use in the installation or repair of single-ply roof membrane. Installation includes, as a minimum, attaching the edge of the membrane to the edge of the roof and applying flashings to vents, pipes and ducts that protrude through the membrane. Repair includes gluing the edges of torn membrane together, attaching a patch over a hole and reapplying flashings to vents, pipes or ducts installed through the membrane.

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“Single-ply roof membrane adhesive primer” means any primer labeled for use to clean and promote adhesion of the single-ply roof membrane seams or splices prior to bonding.

“Single-ply roof membrane sealant” means any sealant labeled for application to single-ply roof membrane.

“Solvent” means organic compounds that are used as diluents, thinners, dissolvers, viscosity reducers, cleaning agents or other related uses.

“Structural glazing adhesive” means any adhesive intended by the manufacturer to apply glass, ceramic, metal, stone or composite panels to exterior building frames.

“Subfloor installation” means the installation of subflooring material over floor joists, including the construction of any load bearing joists. Subflooring is covered by a finish surface material.

“Surface preparation solvent” means a solvent used to remove dirt, oil and other contaminants from a substrate prior to the application of a primer, adhesive or sealant.

“Thin metal laminating adhesive” means any adhesive intended by the manufacturer for use in bonding multiple layers of metal to metal or metal to plastic in the production of electronic or magnetic components in which the thickness of the bond line or lines is less than 0.25 mils.

“Tire repair” means a process that includes expanding a hole, tear, fissure or blemish in a tire casing by grinding or gouging, applying adhesive and filling the hole or crevice with rubber.

“Tire tread adhesive” means any adhesive intended by the manufacturer for application to the back of precure tread rubber and to the casing and cushion rubber. Tire tread adhesive may also be used to seal buffed tire casings to prevent oxidation while the tire is being prepared for a new tread.

“Traffic marking tape” means preformed reflective film intended by the manufacturer for application to public streets, highways and other surfaces, including but not limited to curbs, berms, driveways and parking lots.

“Traffic marking tape adhesive primer” means any primer intended by the manufacturer for application to surfaces prior to installation of traffic marking tape.

“Undersea-based weapons systems components” means the fabrication of parts, assembly of parts or completed units of any portion of a missile launching system used on undersea ships.

“Waterproof resorcinol glue” means a two-part resorcinol-resin-based adhesive designed for applications where the bond line must be resistant to conditions of continuous immersion in fresh or salt water.

4.3 Requirements

- 4.3.1 Except as provided in 4.3.5 and 4.4 of this regulation, on and after May 1, 2009, no person shall sell, supply for sale or offer for sale in the State of Delaware any adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer or sealant primer manufactured on or after May 1, 2009, or manufacture for sale in the State of Delaware any adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer or sealant primer with a VOC content in excess of the applicable VOC content limits specified in Table 4-1 of this regulation.
- 4.3.2 Except as provided in 4.3.5 and 4.4 of this regulation, on and after May 1, 2009, no person shall use or apply any adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer or sealant primer within the State of Delaware with a VOC content in excess of the applicable VOC content limits specified in Table 4-1 of this regulation.
- 4.3.3 The VOC content limits in Table 4-1 of this regulation for “Adhesives Applied by Substrate” shall apply as follows:
 - 4.3.3.1 For any adhesive or sealant subject to a specific VOC content limit for such adhesive or sealant in Table 4-1 of this regulation, such specific limit is applicable rather than any “Adhesives Applied by Substrate” limit; and
 - 4.3.3.2 If an adhesive is used to bond dissimilar substrates together, the applicable “Adhesives Applied by Substrate” limit that provides for the highest VOC content shall be the limit for such use.
- 4.3.4 Any person subject to 4.0 of this regulation using a surface preparation solvent or a cleanup solvent shall:
 - 4.3.4.1 Except as provided in 4.3.4.2 of this regulation, not use any surface preparation solvent containing VOCs unless the VOC content of such surface preparation solvent is less than 70 grams per liter;
 - 4.3.4.2 Not use any surface preparation solvent containing VOCs in applying single-ply roofing unless the composite vapor pressure, excluding water and exempt compounds, of the surface preparation solvent is equal to or less than 45 mm Hg at 20 degrees Celsius;
 - 4.3.4.3 Except as provided in 4.3.4.4 of this regulation, not use any cleanup solvent containing VOCs for the removal of adhesives, sealants, adhesive primers or sealant primers from surfaces unless the composite vapor pressure of such solvent used is less than 45 mm Hg at 20 degrees Celsius; and

- 4.3.4.4 Not use any cleanup solvent containing VOCs for the removal of an adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer or sealant primer from the parts of spray application equipment, unless:
 - 4.3.4.4.1 All cleaning is conducted in an enclosed cleaning system, or equivalent cleaning system as determined by the test method identified in 4.6.8 of this regulation,
 - 4.3.4.4.2 Except as provided for in 4.3.4.4.3 of this regulation, only solvent is used with a VOC content of equal to or less than 70 grams of VOC per liter of material, and
 - 4.3.4.4.3 Parts containing dried adhesive may be soaked in a solvent if the composite vapor pressure of the solvent, excluding water and exempt compounds, is equal to or less than 9.5 mm Hg at 20 degrees Celsius, and the parts and solvent are in a closed container that remains closed except when adding parts to or removing parts from the container.
- 4.3.5 A person using or applying an adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer or sealant primer subject to 4.0 of this regulation may comply with 4.3.2 and 4.3.4 of this regulation using add-on air pollution control equipment if such equipment meets the following requirements:
 - 4.3.5.1 The VOC emissions from the use or application of all adhesives, sealants, adhesive primers or sealant primers subject to 4.0 of this regulation are reduced by an overall capture and control efficiency of at least 85%, by weight; and
 - 4.3.5.2 The requirements of 4.3.5.1 of this regulation, and any monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting that is necessary to make such requirements enforceable as a practicable manner, are included in a permit issued by the Department pursuant to 7 **DE Admin. Code** 1102.
- 4.3.6 Any person using or applying adhesives, sealants, adhesive primers, sealant primers, surface preparation solvents or clean-up solvents subject to 4.0 of this regulation shall store or dispose of all absorbent materials, such as cloth or paper, which are moistened with adhesives, sealants, primers or solvents, in non-absorbent containers that shall be closed except when placing materials in or removing materials from the container.
- 4.3.7 No person shall solicit, require the use or specify the application of any adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer, sealant primer, surface preparation or clean-up solvent if such use or application results in a violation of the provisions of 4.0 of this regulation. The prohibition of 4.3.7 of this regulation shall apply to all written or oral contracts under which any adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer, sealant primer, surface preparation solvents or clean-up solvent subject to 4.0 of this regulation is to be used at any location in the State of Delaware.

Table 4-1. VOC Content Limits for Adhesives, Sealants, Adhesive Primers, Sealant Primers and Adhesives Applied by Substrate

Adhesive, Sealant, Adhesive Primer or Sealant Primer Category	VOC Content Limit (grams VOC per liter*)
Adhesives	
ABS welding	400
Ceramic tile installation	130
Computer diskette jacket manufacturing	850
Contact bond	250
Cove base installation	150
CPVC welding	490
Indoor floor covering installation	150
Metal to urethane/rubber molding or casting	850
Multipurpose construction	200
Nonmembrane roof installation/repair	300
Other plastic cement welding	510

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Outdoor floor covering installation	250
PVC welding	510
Single-ply roof membrane installation/repair	250 **
Structural glazing	100
Thin metal laminating	780
Tire retread	100
Perimeter bonded sheet vinyl flooring installation	660
Waterproof resorcinol glue	170
Sheet-applied rubber installation	850
Sealants	
Architectural	250
Marine deck	760
Nonmembrane roof installation/repair	300
Roadway	250
Single-ply roof membrane	450**
Other	420
Adhesive Primers	
Automotive glass	700
Plastic cement welding	650
Single-ply roof membrane	250**
Traffic marking tape	150
Other	250
Sealant Primers	
Non-porous architectural	250
Porous architectural	775
Marine deck	760
Other	750
Adhesive Applied by Substrate	
Flexible vinyl	250
Fiberglass	200
Metal	30
Porous material	120
Rubber	250
Other substrates	250

* The VOC content is determined as the weight of volatile compounds, less water and exempt compounds as specified pursuant to 4.6 of this regulation.

** For 2009: June 1 through August 31; For 2010 & 2011: May 1 through September 30; and on and after January 1, 2012

4.4 Exemptions and Exceptions

4.4.1 The requirements of 4.0 of this regulation shall not apply to the following compounds:

4.4.1.1 Adhesives, sealants, adhesive primers or sealant primers being tested or evaluated in any research and development, quality assurance or analytical laboratory, provided records are maintained as required in 4.5 of this regulation;

4.4.1.2 Adhesives, sealants, adhesive primers and sealant primers that are subject to 2.0 of this regulation;

4.4.1.3 Adhesives and sealants that contain less than 20 grams of VOC per liter of adhesive or sealant, less water and less exempt compounds, as applied;

4.4.1.4 Adhesives, sealants, adhesive primers and sealant primers that are subject to **7 DE Admin. Code 1124**

4.4.1.5 Cyanoacrylate adhesives; and

4.4.1.6 Except for plastic cement welding adhesives and contact adhesives, any adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer or sealant primer that is sold or supplied by the manufacturer or supplier in containers with a net volume of 16 fluid ounces or less, or a net weight of one pound or less.

4.4.1.7 Contact adhesives that are sold or supplied by the manufacturer or supplier in containers with a net volume of one gallon or less.

4.4.2 The requirements of 4.0 of this regulation shall not apply to the use of adhesives, sealants, adhesive primers, sealant primers, surface preparation and cleanup solvents in the following operations:

4.4.2.1 Tire repair operations, provided the label of the adhesive states "For tire repair only;"

4.4.2.2 Assembly, repair and manufacture of aerospace components or undersea-based weapon systems components;

4.4.2.3 Medical equipment manufacturing;

4.4.2.4 Automobile and light duty truck original equipment manufacture regulated under other VOC limiting regulations by the State of Delaware.

4.4.3 The provisions of 4.0 of this regulation shall not apply if the total VOC emissions from all adhesives, sealants, adhesive primers and sealant primers used at the source are less than 200 pounds per calendar year, or an equivalent volume. Any person claiming exemption pursuant to 4.4.3 of this regulation shall record and maintain monthly operational records sufficient to demonstrate compliance and in accordance with 4.5 of this regulation.

4.4.4 The provisions of 4.3.2 and 4.3.4 of this regulation shall not apply to the use of any adhesives, sealants, adhesive primers, sealant primers, cleanup solvents and surface preparation solvents provided the total volume of noncomplying adhesives, sealants, primers, cleanup and surface preparation solvents applied facility-wide does not exceed 55 gallons per calendar year. Any person claiming exemption pursuant to 4.4.4 of this regulation shall record and maintain monthly operational records sufficient to demonstrate compliance with this exemption and in accordance with 4.5 of this regulation.

4.4.5 The provisions of 4.0 of this regulation shall not apply to a manufacturer or distributor who sells, supplies for sale or offers for sale in the State of Delaware any adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer or sealant primer that does not comply with 4.3.1 of this regulation provided that such manufacturer or distributor makes and keeps records demonstrating:

4.4.5.1 The adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer or sealant primer is intended for shipment and use outside of the State of Delaware; and

4.4.5.2 The manufacturer or distributor has taken reasonable precautions to assure that the adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer or sealant primer is not distributed to or within the State of Delaware.

4.4.6 The provisions of 4.4.5 of this regulation shall not apply to any adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer or sealant primer that is sold, supplied for sale or offered for sale by any person to a retail outlet in the State of Delaware.

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- 4.4.7 The provisions of 4.3.1 of this regulation shall not apply to the sale of any adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer or sealant primer to a person using State of Delaware permitted add-on air pollution control equipment, pursuant to 4.3.5 of this regulation, to comply with the requirements of 4.0 of this regulation.
- 4.5 Administrative Requirements
- 4.5.1 Each person subject to 4.0 of this regulation shall maintain records of each adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer, sealant primer cleanup solvent and surface preparation solvent in use and in storage at the facility, including, but not limited to, the following information:
- 4.5.1.1 A list of each adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer, sealant primer cleanup solvent and surface preparation solvent;
 - 4.5.1.2 A data sheet or material list which provides the material name, manufacturer identification, and material application;
 - 4.5.1.3 Catalysts, reducers or other components used, and the mix ratio;
 - 4.5.1.4 The VOC content of each product as supplied;
 - 4.5.1.5 The final VOC content or vapor pressure, as applied; and
 - 4.5.1.6 The monthly volume of each adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer, sealant primer, cleanup or surface preparation solvent used.
- 4.5.2 All records made to determine compliance with 4.0 of this regulation shall be maintained for five (5) years from the date such record is created and shall be made available to the Department within 90 days of a request.
- 4.5.3 For adhesives, sealants, adhesive primers and sealant primers subject to the laboratory testing exemption pursuant to 4.4.1.1 of this regulation, the person conducting the testing shall make and maintain records of all such materials used, including, but not limited to, the product name, the product category of the material or type of application and the VOC content of each material.
- 4.6 Compliance procedures and test methods
- 4.6.1 Except as provided in 4.6.3, 4.6.4 and 4.6.5 of this regulation, the VOC and solids content of all non-aerosol adhesives, adhesive primers and cleanup solvents shall be determined using U.S. EPA Reference Method 24, as identified in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, or SCAQMD Method 304 hereby incorporated by reference.
- 4.6.2 The organic content of exempt organic compounds shall be determined using ASTM D4457-85, as applicable, hereby incorporated by reference.
- 4.6.3 The VOC content of any plastic welding cement adhesive or primer shall be determined using SCAQMD Method 316A, hereby incorporated by reference.
- 4.6.4 To determine if a diluent is a reactive diluent, the percent of the reactive organic compound that becomes an integral part of the finished materials shall be determined using SCAQMD Method 316A.
- 4.6.5 The composite vapor pressure of organic compounds in cleaning materials shall be determined by quantifying the amount of each compound in the blend using gas chromatographic analysis (ASTM D 1045-95), hereby incorporated by reference, for organics and ASTM D3792-05, hereby incorporated by reference, for water content, as applicable, and the following equation:

where:

$$Pp_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (W_i)(VP_i)/Mw_i}{W_w/Mw_w + \sum_{j=1}^m We_j/Mwe_j + \sum_{i=1}^n W_i/Mw_i} \quad (4-1)$$

Pp_c = VOC composite partial pressure at 20°C, in mm Hg

W_i = Weight of the "i"th VOC compound, in grams, as determined by ASTM E 260-91

W_w = Weight of water, in grams as determined by ASTM D 3792-05

We_j = Weight of the "j"th exempt compound, in grams, as determined by ASTM D 1045-95

- Mw_i = Molecular weight of the "i"th VOC compound, in grams per g-mole, as given in chemical reference literature
- Mww = Molecular weight of water, 18 grams per g-mole
- Mwe_j = Molecular weight of the "j"th exempt compound, in grams per g-mole, as given in chemical reference literature
- Vp_i = Vapor pressure of the "i"th VOC compound at 20°C, in mm Hg, as determined by 4.6.6 of this regulation

- 4.6.6 The vapor pressure of each single component compound may be determined from ASTM D2879-97, hereby incorporated by reference, or by any method approved by the Department and EPA.
- 4.6.7 If air pollution control equipment is used to meet the requirements of this rule, the owner or operator shall make the following determinations:
- 4.6.7.1 The measurement of capture efficiency shall be conducted and reported in accordance with the EPA Technical Document "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency," issued January 9, 1995, hereby incorporated by reference; and
- 4.6.7.2 The control efficiency shall be determined in accordance with U.S. EPA Methods 25, 25A, 25B or CARB Method 100, hereby incorporated by reference.
- 4.6.8 The active and passive solvent losses from spray gun cleaning systems shall be determined using SCAQMD's "General Test Method for Determining Solvent Losses from Spray Gun Cleaning Systems," dated October 3, 1989, hereby incorporated by reference. The test solvent for this determination shall be any lacquer thinner with a minimum vapor pressure of 105 mm of Hg at 20 degrees Celsius, and the minimum test temperature shall be 15 degrees Celsius.
- 4.6.9 For adhesives that do not contain reactive diluents, grams of VOC per liter of adhesive, less water and exempt compounds, shall be calculated according to the following equation:

$$VOC, \text{ grams per liter of adhesive} = \frac{Ws - Ww - We}{Vm - Vw - Ve} \quad (4-2)$$

where

- Ws = weight of volatile compounds, in grams
- Ww = weight of water, in grams
- We = weight of exempt compounds, in grams
- Vm = volume of material, in liters
- Vw = volume of water, in liters
- Ve = volume of exempt compounds, in liters

- 4.6.10 For adhesives that contain reactive diluents, the VOC content of the adhesive is determined after curing. The grams of VOC per liter of adhesive, less water and exempt compounds, shall be calculated according to the following equation:

$$VOC, \text{ grams per liter of adhesive} = \frac{Wrs - Wrw - Wre}{Vrm - Vrw - Vre} \quad (4-3)$$

where

- Wrs = weight of volatile compounds not consumed during curing, in grams
- Wrw = weight of water not consumed during curing, in grams
- Wre = weight of exempt compounds not consumed during curing, in grams
- Vrm = volume of material not consumed during curing, in liters
- Vrw = volume of water not consumed during curing, in liters
- Vre = volume of exempt compounds not consumed during curing, in liters

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4.6.11 Grams of VOC per liter of material shall be calculated according to the following equation:

$$VOC, \text{ grams per liter of materials} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_e}{V_m} \quad (4-4)$$

where

W_s = weight of volatile compounds, in grams

W_w = weight of water, in grams

W_e = weight of exempt compounds, in grams

V_m = volume of material, in liters

4.6.12 Percent VOC by weight shall be calculated according to the following equation:

$$\%VOC \text{ by weight} = \frac{W_v}{W} \times 100 \quad (4-5)$$

where

W_v = weight of VOCs in grams

W = weight of material in grams

4.7 Container labeling. Each manufacturer of an adhesive, sealant, adhesive primer or sealant primer subject to 4.0 of this regulation shall display the following information on the product container or label:

4.7.1 A statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning, reducing, or mixing of the product, except that:

4.7.1.1 This requirement does not apply to the thinning of a product with water; and

4.7.1.2 If thinning of the product prior to use is not necessary, the recommendation must specify that the product is to be applied without thinning;

4.7.2 The maximum or the actual VOC content of the product in accordance with 4.6 of this regulation, as supplied, displayed in grams of VOC per liter of product; and

4.7.3 The maximum or the actual VOC content of the product in accordance with 4.6 of this regulation, which includes the manufacturer's maximum recommendation for thinning, as applied, displayed in grams of VOC per liter of product.

12 DE Reg. 1333 (04/01/09)

19 DE Reg. 770 (02/01/16)

20 DE Reg. 465 (12/01/16)