Architectural Coatings Categories

**Categories that should be included:**

- Concrete curing, sealing, protective products: A clear or opaque coating that is formulated primarily for application to concrete and masonry surfaces.
- Flat coatings (Exterior coatings & Interior coatings): A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers gloss less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999).
- Floor coatings: An opaque coating that is formulated for application to flooring, including, but not limited to, decks, porches, steps, garage floors, and other horizontal surfaces which may be subject to foot traffic.
- Nonflat coatings (Exterior coatings & Interior coatings): A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85-degree meter and 5 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D523-89 (1999).
- Nonflat High Gloss Coatings (Interior & Exterior): A nonflat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999).
- Primers, sealers, and undercoaters: A coating formulated for one or more of the following purposes: To provide a firm bond between the substrate and the subsequent coatings; To prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate; or To prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate; or To provide a smooth surface for the subsequent application of coatings; or To provide a clear finish coat to seal the substrate; or To block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate.
  - Sealers: Coatings applied to either block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate, to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.
- Shellacs: 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.
- Wood Coatings, Varnishes, Stains, Lacquers: Coatings formulated for application to wood substrates only. The Wood Coatings category includes the following clear and semitransparent coatings: lacquers; varnishes; sanding sealers; penetrating oils; clear stains; wood conditioners used as undercoats; and wood sealers used as topcoats. The Wood Coatings category also includes the following opaque wood coatings: opaque lacquers; opaque sanding sealers; and opaque lacquer undercoaters.
  - Stain: A semitransparent or opaque coating formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.
  - Lacquers (including lacquer sanding sealers)

**Categories that could be included:**

- Aluminum roof coatings: A coating 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).
• Basement specialty coatings: A clear or opaque coating that is formulated for application to concrete and masonry surfaces to provide a hydrostatic seal for basements and other below-grade surfaces. (could be included in the concrete category)
• Faux finishing/glazing (could be subsumed by the basic categories)
• Magnesite cement coatings: A coating that is formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.
• Metallic pigmented coatings: A coating that is formulated to provide a metallic appearance. Metallic Pigmented coatings must contain at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc) per liter of coating as applied (at least 0.4 pounds per gallon).
• Reactive penetrating sealers: A clear or pigmented coating that is 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.
• Roof coatings: A non-bituminous coating formulated for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing water penetration, reflecting ultraviolet light, or reflecting solar radiation.
• Stone Consolidants: A coating that is formulated for application to stone substrates to repair historical structures that have been damaged by weathering or other decay mechanisms. Stone Consolidants must penetrate into stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material. Stone Consolidants must be specified and used in accordance with ASTM E2167-01.

**Categories that should not be included:**
• Bituminous coatings and mastics
• Driveway sealers
• Fire-retardant/resistive coatings
• Graphic arts coatings (sign paints)
• Mastic texture coatings
• Industrial maintenance coatings
• Rust preventative coatings
• Swimming pool coatings
• Traffic marking coatings
• Zone marking coatings