

**PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 219      EQUIPMENT NOT REQUIRING A  
WRITTEN PERMIT PURSUANT TO REGULATION II**

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(Adopted Jan. 9, 1976)(Amended Oct. 8, 1976)(Amended February 2, 1979)  
(Amended Oct. 5, 1979)(Amended Sept. 4, 1981)(Amended June 3, 1988)  
(Amended September 11, 1992)(Amended August 12, 1994)  
(Amended December 13, 1996)(Amended September 11, 1998)  
(Amended August 13, 1999)(Amended May 19, 2000)  
(Amended November 17, 2000)(Amended July 11, 2003)  
(Amended December 3, 2004)(Amended May 5, 2006)(Amended July 14, 2006)  
(Amended June 1, 2007)(Amended May 3, 2013)  
(Amended May 5, 2017)(Amended April 6, 2018) (Draft Revised November 30, 2021)

**PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 219 - EQUIPMENT NOT REQUIRING A WRITTEN PERMIT PURSUANT TO REGULATION II**

Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to identify equipment, processes, or operations that emit small amounts of air contaminants that shall not require written permits, unless such equipment, process or operation is subject to subdivision (s) – Exceptions. In addition, exemption from written permit requirements in this rule is only applicable if the equipment, process, or operation is in compliance with subdivision (t).

Written permits are not required for:

- (a) Mobile Equipment
- (1) motor vehicle or vehicle as defined by the California Vehicle Code; or
  - (2) marine vessel as defined by Health and Safety Code Section 39037.1; or
  - (3) a motor vehicle or a marine vessel that uses one internal combustion engine to propel the motor vehicle or marine vessel and operate other equipment mounted on the motor vehicle or marine vessel; or
  - (4) equipment which is mounted on a vehicle, motor vehicle or marine vessel if such equipment does not emit air contaminants;
  - (5) asphalt pavement heaters (which are any mobile equipment used for the purposes of road maintenance and new road construction) provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer.

This subdivision does not apply to air contaminant emitting equipment which is mounted and operated on motor vehicles, marine vessels, mobile hazardous material treatment systems, mobile day tankers [except those carrying solely fuel oil with an organic vapor pressure of 5 mm Hg (0.1 psi) absolute or less at 21.1 °C (70 °F)].

- (b) Combustion and Heat Transfer Equipment

- (1) Internal combustion engines with a manufacturer's rating of 50 brake horsepower or less; or internal combustion engines, used exclusively for electrical generation at remote two-way radio transmission towers where no utility, electricity or natural gas is available within a ½ mile radius, with a manufacturer's rating of 100 brake horsepower or less and are fired exclusively on diesel #2 fuel, compressed natural gas (CNG) or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG); or stationary gas turbine engines including micro-turbines, with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 3,500,000 British thermal units (Btu) per hour or less, provided that the cumulative power output of all such engines at a facility is less than two megawatts, and that the engines are certified at the time of manufacture with the state of California or were in operation prior to May 3, 2013 provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer.
- (2) Boilers, process heaters, or any combustion equipment that has a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu per hour (gross) or less and are equipped to be heated exclusively with natural gas, methanol, liquefied petroleum gas, or any combination thereof; or diesel fueled boilers that have a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu per hour or less, are fueled exclusively with diesel #2 fuel, and are located more than 4,000 feet above sea level or more than 15 miles offshore from the mainland, and where the maximum NOx emission output of the equipment is less than one pound per day and uses less than 50 gallons of fuel per day, and have been in operation prior to May 3, 2013 provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer. This exemption does not apply to internal combustion engines or turbines. This exemption does not apply whenever there are emissions other than products of combustion, except for food ovens with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu/hour or less, that are fired exclusively on natural gas and where the process VOC emissions are less than one pound per day, and provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer.
- (3) Portable diesel fueled heaters, with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 250,000 Btu per hour or less, and that are equipped with burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on diesel fuel only provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer.

- (4) Power pressure washers and hot water or steam washers and cleaners, that are equipped with a heater or burner that is designed to be fired on diesel fuel, has a rated maximum heat input capacity of 550,000 Btu per hour or less, is equipped with non-resettable chronometer, and the maximum NOx emission output of the equipment is less than one pound per day and uses no more than 50 gallons of fuel per day provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer. This exemption does not apply to internal combustion engines or turbines.
  - (5) Fuel cells, which produce electricity in an electro-chemical reaction and use phosphoric acid, molten carbonate, proton exchange membrane, or solid oxide technologies; and associated heating equipment, provided the heating equipment:
    - (A) does not use a combustion source; or
    - (B) notwithstanding paragraph (b)(2), is fueled exclusively with natural gas, methanol, liquefied petroleum gas, or any combination thereof, including heaters that have a rated maximum heat input capacity of greater than 2,000,000 Btu per hour, provided that the supplemental heat used is 90,000 therms per year or less and provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer.
  - (6) Test cells and test stands used for testing burners or internal combustion engines provided that the equipment uses less than 800 gallons of diesel fuel and 3,500 gallons of gasoline fuel per year, or uses other fuels with equivalent or less emissions.
  - (7) Internal combustion engines used exclusively for training at educational institutions.
  - (8) Portable combustion equipment, pursuant to subdivision (r).
- (c) Structures and Equipment - General
- (1) Structural changes which cannot change the quality, nature or quantity of air contaminant emissions.
  - (2) Repairs or maintenance not involving structural changes to any equipment for which a permit has been granted.
  - (3) Identical replacement in whole or in part of any equipment where a permit to operate had previously been granted for such equipment under Rule 203, except seals for external or internal floating roof storage tanks.

- (4) Replacement of floating roof tank seals provided that the replacement seal is of a type and model which the Executive Officer has determined is capable of complying with the requirements of Rule 463.
  - (5) Equipment utilized exclusively in connection with any structure which is designed for and used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families, and where such equipment is used by the owner or occupant of such a dwelling. .
  - (6) Laboratory testing and quality control testing equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, non-production bench scale research equipment, and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment. Laboratory testing equipment does not include engine test stands or test cells unless such equipment is also exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(4).
  - (7) Vacuum-producing devices used in laboratory operations or in connection with other equipment not requiring a written permit.
  - (8) Vacuum-cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial, or residential housekeeping purposes.
  - (9) Hoods, stacks, or ventilators.
  - (10) Passive and intermittently operated active venting systems used at and around residential structures to prevent the accumulation of naturally occurring methane and associated gases in enclosed spaces.
  - (11) Sub-slab Ventilation systems including associated air pollution control equipment with an aggregate flow rate of less than 200 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) where vacuum suction pits do not penetrate more than 18 inches below the bottom of the slab, provided the inlet total organic compounds concentration does not exceed 15 ppmv, measured as hexane, and provided the ventilations system is connected to air pollution control equipment consisting of a carbon adsorber sized to handle at least 200 scfm, or equivalent air pollution control.
- (d) Utility Equipment - General
- (1) Comfort air conditioning or ventilating systems which are not designed or used to remove air contaminants generated by, or released from, specific equipment units, provided such systems are exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
  - (2) Refrigeration units except those used as or in conjunction with air pollution control equipment.

- (3) Water cooling towers and water cooling ponds, both not used for evaporative cooling of process water or used for evaporative cooling of water from barometric jets or from barometric condensers and in which no chromium compounds are contained, including:
    - (A) Cooling towers used for comfort cooling; and
    - (B) Industrial cooling towers located in a chemical plant, refinery or other industrial facility, provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer.
  - (4) Equipment used exclusively to generate ozone and associated ozone destruction equipment for the treatment of cooling tower water or for water treatment processes.
  - (5) Equipment used exclusively for steam cleaning provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
  - (6) Equipment used exclusively for space heating provided such equipment is exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
  - (7) Equipment used exclusively to compress or hold purchased quality natural gas, except internal combustion engines not exempted pursuant to paragraph (b)(1).
  - (8) Emergency ventilation systems used exclusively to scrub ammonia from refrigeration systems during process upsets or equipment breakdowns.
  - (9) Emergency ventilation systems used exclusively to contain and control emissions resulting from the failure of a compressed gas storage system.
  - (10) Passive carbon adsorbers, with a maximum vessel capacity of no more than 120 gallons, without mechanical ventilation, and used exclusively for odor control at wastewater treatment plants, food waste slurry storage tanks, or sewer collection systems, including sanitary sewers, manholes, and pump stations.
  - (11) Refrigerant recovery and/or recycling units. This exemption does not include refrigerant reclaiming facilities.
  - (12) Carbon arc lighting equipment provided such equipment is exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(1).
- (e) Glass, Ceramic, Metallurgical Processing, and Fabrication Equipment
- (1) Crucible-type or pot-type furnaces with a brimful capacity of less than 7400 cubic centimeters (452 cubic inches) of any molten metal and control equipment exclusively venting the equipment.

- (2) Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces, or induction furnaces with a capacity of 450 kilograms (992 pounds) or less each, and control equipment used to exclusively vent the equipment where no sweating or distilling is conducted and where only the following materials are poured or held in a molten state:
  - (A) Aluminum or any alloy containing over 50 percent aluminum,
  - (B) Magnesium or any alloy containing over 50 percent magnesium,
  - (C) Tin or any alloy containing over 50 percent tin,
  - (D) Zinc or any alloy containing over 50 percent zinc,
  - (E) Copper or any alloy containing over 50 percent copper,
  - (F) Precious metals, and
  - (G) Ceramic materials, including glass and porcelain.Provided these materials do not contain alloying elements of arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium and/or lead and such furnaces are exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
- (3) Molds used for the casting of metals and control equipment used to exclusively vent the equipment.
- (4) Inspection equipment used exclusively for metal, plastic, glass, or ceramic products and control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (5) Ovens used exclusively for curing potting materials or castings made with epoxy resins, provided such ovens are exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
- (6) Hand-held or automatic brazing and soldering equipment, and control equipment that exclusively vents such equipment, provided that the equipment uses one quart per day or less or 22 quarts per calendar month or less of material containing VOC. This exemption does not include hot oil, hot air, or vapor phase solder leveling equipment and related control equipment.
- (7) Brazing ovens where no volatile organic compounds (except flux) are present in the materials processed in the ovens, provided such ovens are exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
- (8) Welding equipment, oxygen gaseous fuel-cutting equipment, hand-held plasma-arc cutting equipment, hand-held laser cutting equipment, laser etching or engraving equipment and associated air pollution control equipment. This exemption does not include cutting equipment described in this paragraph that is used to cut stainless steel, or alloys containing 0.1% by weight or more of chromium, nickel, cadmium or lead, unless the

equipment is used exclusively for maintenance or repair operations. In addition this exemption does not include laser cutting, etching and engraving equipment that are rated more than 400 watts,.

- (9) Sintering equipment used exclusively for the sintering of metal (excluding lead) or glass where no coke or limestone is used, and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment, provided such equipment is exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
- (10) Mold forming equipment for foundry sand to which no heat is applied, and where no volatile organic materials are used in the process, and control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (11) Metal forming equipment or equipment used for heating metals for forging, rolling, pressing, or drawing of metals provided that any lubricants used have 50 grams or less of VOC per liter of material or a VOC composite partial pressure of 20 mm Hg or less at 20 °C (68 °F) provided such heaters are exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) and control equipment exclusively venting the equipment.
- (12) Heat treatment equipment and associated water quench tanks used exclusively for heat treating glass or metals (provided no volatile organic compound materials are present), or equipment used exclusively for case hardening, carburizing, cyaniding, nitriding, carbonitriding, siliconizing or diffusion treating of metal objects, provided any combustion equipment involved is exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
- (13) Ladles used in pouring molten metals.
- (14) Tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of solid materials, and associated air pollution control equipment.
- (15) Die casting machines, except those used for copper base alloys, those with an integral furnace having a brimful capacity of more than 450 kg (992 lbs.), or those using a furnace not exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
- (16) Furnaces or ovens used for the curing or drying of porcelain enameling, or vitreous enameling provided such furnaces or ovens are exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
- (17) Wax burnout kilns where the total internal volume is less than 0.2 cubic meter (7.0 cubic feet) or kilns used exclusively for firing ceramic ware, provided such kilns are exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) and control equipment used to exclusively vent the equipment.



- (18) Shell-core and shell-mold manufacturing machines.
  - (19) Furnaces used exclusively for melting titanium materials in a closed evacuated chamber where no sweating or distilling is conducted, provided such furnaces are exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
  - (20) Vacuum metallizing chambers which are electrically heated or heated with equipment that is exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2), and control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment, provided the control equipment is equipped with a mist eliminator or the vacuum pump used with control equipment demonstrates operation with no visible emissions from the vacuum exhaust.
  - (21) Notwithstanding the exemptions in paragraph (e)(12), equipment existing as of May 5, 2017 that is subject to the exemption in paragraph (e)(12) that is an integral part of an operation requiring a written permit shall continue to be exempt, provided the equipment is identified, described in detail and submitted for inclusion into the permit equipment description with any associated application for Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate. Equipment described in this paragraph includes, but is not limited to quench tanks that are part of a heat treating operation.
- (f) Abrasive Blasting Equipment
- (1) Blast cleaning cabinets in which a suspension of abrasive in water is used and control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
  - (2) Manually operated abrasive blast cabinet, vented to a dust-filter where the total internal volume of the blast section is 1.5 cubic meters (53 cubic feet) or less, and any dust filter exclusively venting such equipment.
  - (3) Enclosed equipment used exclusively for shot blast removal of flashing from rubber and plastics at sub-zero temperatures and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment.
  - (4) Shot peening operations, flywheel type and control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
  - (5) Portable sand/water blaster equipment and associated internal combustion engine provided the water in the mixture is 66 percent or more by volume is maintained during operation of such equipment. Internal combustion engines must be exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(1).
- (g) Mechanical Equipment

- (1) Equipment used exclusively for buffing (except tire buffers), polishing, carving, mechanical cutting, drilling, machining, pressing, routing, sanding, stamping, surface grinding or turning provided that any lubricants, coolants, or cutting oils used have 50 grams or less of VOC per liter of material or a VOC composite partial pressure of 20 mm Hg or less at 20 °C (68 °F) and control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment. This exemption does not include asphalt pavement grinders, or portable asphalt recycling equipment.
  - (2) Wood Products: Equipment used exclusively for shredding of wood, or the extruding, handling, or storage of wood chips, sawdust, or wood shavings and control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment, provided the source of the wood does not include wood that is painted or treated for exterior exposure, or wood that is comingled with other construction and demolition materials. This exemption does not include internal combustion engines over 50 bhp, which are used to supply power to such equipment. In addition, this exemption does not include the shredding, extruding, handling or storage of any organic waste material generated from gardening, agricultural, or landscaping activities including, but not limited to, leaves, grass clippings, tree and shrub trimmings and plant remains.
  - (3) Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings or molding compounds where all materials charged are in the paste form.
  - (4) Equipment used for separation or segregation of plastic materials intended for recycling, provided there is no mechanical cutting, shredding or grinding and where no odors are emitted.
- (h) **Printing and Reproduction Equipment**
- (1) Printing and related coating and/or laminating equipment and associated dryers and curing equipment, as well as associated air pollution control equipment, provided such dryers and curing equipment are exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2), and air pollution control equipment is not required for source specific rule compliance, and provided that:
    - (A) the VOC emissions from such equipment (including clean-up) are three pounds per day or less or 66 pounds per calendar month or less; or
    - (B) the total quantity of plastisol type inks, coatings and adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used is six

(6) gallons per day or less or 132 gallons per calendar month or less;  
or

- (C) the total quantity of UV/EB/LED (non-solvent based and non-waterborne) inks, coatings, and adhesives, fountain solutions (excluding water) and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) is six (6) gallons per day or less, or 132 gallons per calendar month or less; or
- (D) the total quantity of inks, coatings and adhesives not specified in (B) or (C) above, fountain solutions (excluding water) and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used is two (2) gallons per day or less or 44 gallons per calendar month or less; or
- (E) all inks, coatings and adhesives, fountain solutions, and associated VOC containing solvents (excluding cleanup solvents) contain fifty (50) grams or less of VOC per liter of material and all cleanup solvents contain twenty five (25) grams or less of VOC per liter of material, and the total quantity of VOC emissions do not exceed one ton per calendar year, and provided that either:
  - (i) a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer; or
  - (ii) within 60 days after start-up for new, relocated, or modified facilities, or by March 1, 2018 for facilities existing as of May 5, 2017, a low-VOC verification is submitted to the Executive Officer, in a format approved by the Executive Officer, to demonstrate compliance with material and cleanup solvent VOC concentration limits and the annual VOC emission limit.

If combination of the inks, coatings, and adhesives identified in (B), (C) and/or (D) are used in any equipment, this exemption is only applicable if the operations meet the criteria specified in (A) or (E), or the total usage of inks, coatings, adhesives, fountain solutions (excluding water) and associated VOC containing solvents (including cleanup) meets the most stringent applicable limit in (B) (C) or (D). For exemptions based on usage, solvent based UV and waterborne UV materials are subject to the usage limits in (D). VOC emissions shall be determined using test methods approved by the District, CARB and U.S. EPA. In the absence of

approved test methods, the applicant can submit VOC calculation procedures acceptable to the District.

- (2) Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized by radiant energy and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment, excluding wet gate printing utilizing perchloroethylene and its associated control equipment.
  - (3) Lithographic printing equipment which uses laser printing.
  - (4) Printing equipment used exclusively for training and non-production at educational institutions.
  - (5) Flexographic plate making and associated processing equipment.
  - (6) Corona treating equipment and associated air pollution control equipment used for surface treatment in printing, laminating and coating operations.
  - (7) Hand application of materials used in printing operations including but not limited to the use of squeegees, screens, stamps, stencils, any hand tools, and associated air pollution control equipment used to exclusively vent the hand application of materials in printing operations unless such air pollution control equipment is required for source specific rule compliance.
- (i) Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, and Food Processing and Preparation Equipment
- (1) Smokehouses for preparing food in which the maximum horizontal inside cross-sectional area does not exceed 2 square meters (21.5 square feet) and control equipment exclusively venting the equipment.
  - (2) Smokehouses exclusively using liquid smoke, and which are completely enclosed with no vents to either a control device or the atmosphere.
  - (3) Confection cookers where products are edible and intended for human consumption, provided such equipment is exempt pursuant to (b)(2).
  - (4) Grinding, blending, or packaging equipment used exclusively for tea, cocoa, roasted coffee, flavor, fragrance extraction, dried flowers, or spices, provided that the facility uses less than one gallon per day or twenty-two (22) gallons per month of VOC containing solvents, and control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
  - (5) Equipment used in eating establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption.
  - (6) Equipment used to convey or process materials in bakeries or used to produce noodles, macaroni, pasta, food mixes, and drink mixes where products are edible and intended for human consumption provided that the

facility uses less than one gallon per day or twenty-two (22) gallons per month of VOC containing solvents, and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment. This exemption does not include storage bins located outside buildings, or equipment not exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).

- (7) Cooking kettles where the entire product in the kettle is edible and intended for human consumption. This exemption does not include deep frying equipment used in facilities other than eating establishments.
- (8) Coffee roasting equipment with a maximum capacity of 15 kilograms or less, and control equipment used to exclusively vent the equipment.
- (9) Equipment used exclusively for tableting, or packaging vitamins, or coating vitamins, herbs, or dietary supplements provided that the equipment uses waterborne solutions that contain a maximum VOC content of no more than 25 grams per liter, or the facility uses less than one gallon per day or twenty-two (22) gallons per month of VOC containing solvents, and control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment.
- (10) Equipment used exclusively for tableting or packaging pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, or coating pharmaceutical tablets, provided that the equipment uses waterborne solutions that contain a maximum VOC content of no more than 25 grams per liter, or the facility uses less than one gallon per day or twenty-two (22) gallons per month of VOC containing solvents, and control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment.
- (11) Modified atmosphere food packaging equipment using mixture of gases of no more than 0.4% of carbon monoxide by volume.
- (12) Charbroilers, barbecue grills, and other underfired grills fired on solid or gaseous fuels used in multi-family residential units only if used by the owner or occupant of such dwelling for non-commercial purposes.
- (13) Equipment used to brew beer for human consumption at breweries that produce less than 1,000,000 gallons of beer per calendar year and associated equipment cleaning, provided all equipment used in the manufacturing operation is exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2). This exemption does not apply to boilers.
- (14) Equipment used to manufacture dehydrated meat for human or pet consumption, provided non-combustion VOC and PM emissions, including emissions from materials used for cleaning are each one pound per day or

less, and the operating temperature is less than 190 degrees Fahrenheit for dehydrating ovens, and provided such equipment is either fired exclusively on natural gas with a maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu/hour or less, or is electric.

- (j) **Plastics, Composite, and Rubber Processing Equipment**
- (1) Presses or molds used for curing, post curing, or forming composite products and plastic products where no VOC or chlorinated blowing agent is present, and control equipment is used exclusively to vent these presses or molds.
  - (2) Presses or molds with a ram diameter of less than or equal to 26 inches used for curing or forming rubber products and composite rubber products excluding those operating above 400 °F.
  - (3) Ovens used exclusively for the forming of plastics or composite products, where no foam forming or expanding process is involved.
  - (4) Equipment used exclusively for softening or annealing plastics, provided such equipment is exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2). This exemption does not include equipment used for recycling of expanded polystyrene.
  - (5) Extrusion equipment used exclusively for extruding rubber products or plastics where no organic plasticizer is present, or for pelletizing polystyrene foam scrap, except equipment used to extrude or to pelletize acrylics, polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, and their copolymers.
  - (6) Injection or blow molding equipment for rubber or plastics where no blowing agent is used, or where only compressed air, water or carbon dioxide is used as a blowing agent, and control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
  - (7) Mixers, roll mills and calendars for rubber or plastics where no material in powder form is added and no VOC containing solvents, diluents or thinners are used.
  - (8) Ovens used exclusively for the curing of vinyl plastisols by the closed-mold curing process, provided such ovens are exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
  - (9) Equipment used exclusively for conveying and storing plastic materials, provided they are not in powder form and control equipment exclusively venting the equipment.
  - (10) Hot wire cutting of expanded polystyrene foam and woven polyester film.

- (11) Photocurable stereolithography equipment and associated post curing equipment.
- (12) Laser sintering equipment used exclusively for the sintering of nylon or plastic powders and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment, provided such equipment is exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
- (13) Roller to roller coating systems that create 3-dimensional images provided:
  - (A) the VOC emissions from such equipment (including cleanup) are three (3) pounds per day or less or 66 pounds per calendar month or less; or
  - (B) the coatings contain twenty five (25) grams or less of VOC per liter of material provided that the coating used on such equipment is 12 gallons per day or less or 264 gallons per calendar month or less; or
  - (C) the coatings contain fifty (50) grams or less of VOC per liter of material, and using exclusively cleanup solvents containing twenty five (25) grams or less of VOC per liter of material, and the total quantity of VOC emissions do not exceed one ton per calendar year, and provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer.

VOC emissions shall be determined using test methods approved by the District, CARB and U.S. EPA. In the absence of approved test methods, the applicant can submit VOC calculation procedures acceptable to the District.

- (k) **Mixing, Blending, and Packaging Equipment**
  - (1) Batch mixers, which have a brimful capacity of 55 gallons or less (7.35 cubic feet) and control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment, and associated filling equipment.
  - (2) Equipment used exclusively for mixing and blending of materials where no VOC containing solvents are used and no materials in powder form are added, and associated filling equipment.
  - (3) Equipment used exclusively for mixing and blending of materials to make water emulsions of asphalt, grease, oils, or waxes where no materials in powder or fiber form are added.
  - (4) Equipment used to blend, grind, mix, or thin liquids to which powders may be added, with a capacity of 950 liters (251 gallons) or less, where no

- supplemental heat is added and no ingredient charged (excluding water) exceeds 135 °F and control equipment exclusively venting the equipment.
- (5) Cosmetics filling stations where the filling equipment is hard piped to the cosmetics mixer or the holding tank feeding the filling equipment provided that the mixer and holding tank is exempt under this rule.
  - (6) Concrete mixers, with a rated working capacity of one cubic yard or less and control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment.
  - (7) Equipment used exclusively for the packaging of lubricants or greases.
  - (8) Equipment used exclusively for the packaging of sodium hypochlorite-based household cleaning or sodium hypochlorite-based pool products and control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment.
  - (9) Foam packaging equipment using twenty (20) gallons per day or less or 440 gallons per calendar month or less of liquid foam material or containing fifty (50) grams of VOC per liter of material, or less.
- (1) **Coating and Adhesive Process/Equipment**
- (1) Equipment used exclusively for coating objects with oils, melted waxes or greases which contain no VOC containing materials, including diluents or thinners.
  - (2) Equipment used exclusively for coating objects by dipping in waxes or natural and synthetic resins which contain no VOC containing materials including, diluents or thinners.
  - (3) Batch ovens with 1.5 cubic meters (53 cubic feet) or less internal volume where no melting occurs, provided such equipment is exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2). This exemption does not include ovens used to cure vinyl plastisols or debond brake shoes.
  - (4) Ovens used exclusively to cure 30 pounds per day or less or 660 pounds per calendar month or less of powder coatings, provided that such equipment is exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
  - (5) Spray coating equipment operated within control enclosures.
  - (6) Coating or adhesive application or laminating equipment such as air, airless, air-assisted airless, high volume low pressure (HVLV), air brushes, electrostatic spray equipment, roller coaters, dip coaters, vacuum coaters, flow coaters and spray machines provided that:



- (A) the VOC emissions from such equipment (including clean-up) are three (3) pounds per day or less or 66 pounds per calendar month or less; or
- (B) the total quantity of UV/EB/LED (non-solvent based and non-waterborne) coatings adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in such equipment is six (6) gallons per day or less or 132 gallons per calendar month or less; or
- (C) the total quantity of organic solvent based coatings and adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in such equipment is one (1) gallon per day or less or 22 gallons per calendar month or less; or
- (D) the total quantity of water reducible or waterborne coatings and adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in such equipment is three (3) gallons per day or less or 66 gallons per calendar month or less; or
- (E) the total quantity of polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in such equipment is one (1) gallon per day or less or 22 gallons per calendar month or less; or
- (F) all coatings, adhesives, polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (excluding cleanup solvents) contain fifty (50) grams or less of VOC per liter of material and all cleanup solvents contain twenty five (25) grams or less of VOC per liter of material, and the total quantity of VOC emissions do not exceed one ton per calendar year, and provided that:
  - (i) a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer; or
  - (ii) within 60 days after start-up for new, relocated, or modified facilities, or by March 1, 2018 for facilities existing as of May 5, 2017, a low-VOC verification is submitted to the Executive Officer, in a format approved by the Executive Officer, to demonstrate compliance with material and cleanup solvent VOC concentration limits and the annual VOC emission limit.

If combination of the coatings, adhesives and polyester resin and gel coat type materials identified in (B), (C), (D) and/or (E) are used in any equipment, this exemption is only applicable if the operations meet the criteria specified in (A) or (F), or the total usage of coatings, adhesives, polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (including cleanup) meets the most stringent applicable limit in (B), (C), (D) or (E). For exemptions based on usage, solvent-based UV and waterborne UV materials are subject to the usage limits in (C) and (D), respectively. VOC emissions shall be determined using test methods approved by the District, CARB and U.S. EPA. In the absence of approved test methods, the applicant can submit VOC calculation procedures acceptable to the District.

- (7) Spray coating and associated drying equipment and control enclosures used exclusively for educational purposes in educational institutions.
- (8) Control enclosures with an internal volume of 27 cubic feet or less, provided that aerosol cans, air brushes, or hand applications are used exclusively.
- (9) Portable coating equipment and pavement stripers used exclusively for the application of architectural coatings, and associated internal combustion engines provided such equipment is exempt pursuant to subdivision (a) or paragraph (b)(1), and provided no supplemental heat is added during pavement striping operations.
- (10) Hand application of resins, adhesives, dyes, and coatings using devices such as brushes, daubers, rollers, and trowels.
- (11) Drying equipment such as flash-off ovens, drying ovens, or curing ovens associated with coating or adhesive application or laminating equipment provided the drying equipment is exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2), and provided that:
  - (A) the total quantity of VOC emissions from all coating and/or adhesive application, and laminating equipment that the drying equipment serves is three (3) pounds per day or less or 66 pounds per calendar month or less; or
  - (B) the total quantity of UV/EB/LED (non-solvent based and non-waterborne) coatings and adhesives, and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in all coating and/or adhesive application, and laminating equipment that the drying equipment

serves is six (6) gallons per day or less or 132 gallons per calendar month or less; or

- (C) the total quantity of solvent based coatings and adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in all coating and/or adhesive application, and laminating equipment that the drying equipment serves is one (1) gallon per day or less or 22 gallons per calendar month or less; or
- (D) the total quantity of water reducible or waterborne coating and adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in all coating and/or adhesive application, and laminating equipment that the drying equipment serves is three (3) gallons per day or less or 66 gallons per calendar month or less; or
- (E) the total quantity of polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in all coating, adhesive application, and laminating equipment that the drying equipment serves is one (1) gallon per day or less or 22 gallons per calendar month or less; or
- (F) all coatings, adhesives, polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (excluding cleanup solvents) contain fifty (50) grams or less of VOC per liter of material and all cleanup solvents contain twenty five (25) grams or less of VOC per liter of material, and the total quantity of VOC emissions do not exceed one ton per calendar year, and provided that either:
  - (i) a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer; or
  - (ii) within 60 days after start-up for new, relocated, or modified facilities, or by March 1, 2018 for facilities existing as of May 5, 2017, a low-VOC verification is submitted to the Executive Officer, in a format approved by the Executive Officer, to demonstrate compliance with material and cleanup solvent VOC concentration limits and the annual VOC emission limit.

If combination of the coatings, adhesives and polyester resin and gel coat type materials identified in (B), (C), (D) and/or (E) are used in any equipment, this exemption is only applicable if the operations meet the

criteria specified in (A) or (F), or the total usage of coatings, adhesives, polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (including cleanup) meets the most stringent applicable limit in (B), (C), (D) or (E). For exemptions based on usage, solvent-based UV and waterborne UV materials are subject to the usage limits in (C) and (D), respectively. VOC emissions shall be determined using test methods approved by the District, CARB and US EPA. In the absence of approved test methods, the applicant can submit VOC calculation procedures acceptable to the District.

(m) Storage and Transfer Equipment

- (1) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of fresh, commercial or purer grades of:
  - (A) Sulfuric acid or phosphoric acid with an acid strength of 99 percent or less by weight.
  - (B) Nitric acid with an acid strength of 70 percent or less by weight.
  - (C) Water based solutions of salts or sodium hydroxide.
- (2) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and/or transfer of liquefied gases, not including:
  - (A) LPG greater than 10,000 pounds.
  - (B) Hydrogen fluoride greater than 100 pounds.
  - (C) Anhydrous ammonia greater than 500 pounds.
- (3) Equipment used exclusively for the transfer of less than 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) per day of unheated VOC containing materials, with an initial boiling point of 150 °C (302 °F) or greater, or with an organic vapor pressure of 5 mm Hg (0.1 psi) absolute or less at 21.1 °C (70 °F).
- (4) Equipment used exclusively for the storage including dispensing of unheated VOC containing materials with an initial boiling point of 150 °C (302 °F) or greater, or with an organic vapor pressure of 5 mm Hg (0.1 psi) absolute or less at 21.1 °C (70 °F). This exemption does not include liquid fuel storage greater than 160,400 liters (40,000 gallons).
- (5) Equipment used exclusively for transferring VOC containing liquids, materials containing VOCs, or compressed gases into containers of less than 225 liters (60 gallons) capacity, except equipment used for transferring more than 4,000 liters (1,057 gallons) of materials per day with a vapor pressure greater than 25.8 mm Hg (0.5 psia) at operating conditions.

- (6) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of liquid soaps, liquid detergents, vegetable oils, fatty acids, fatty esters, fatty alcohols, waxes and wax emulsions.
- (7) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of refined lubricating or hydraulic oils and control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (8) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of crankcase drainage oil and control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (9) Equipment used exclusively for VOC containing liquid storage or transfer to and from such storage, of less than 950 liters (251 gallons) capacity or equipment used exclusively for the storage of odorants for natural gas, propane, or oil with a holding capacity of less than 950 liters (251 gallons) capacity and associated transfer and control equipment used exclusively for such equipment provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer. This exemption does not include asphalt or a mobile fueler of any gasoline capacity. In addition, this exemption does not apply to a group of more than one VOC-containing liquid or odorant tank where a single product is stored, where the combined storage capacity of all tanks exceeds 950 liters (251 gallons), and where the tanks are mounted on a shared mobile platform and stored at a facility.
- ~~(10) A retail mobile fueler with a cumulative storage capacity less than or equal to 10 gallons of gasoline, excluding one individual portable fuel container with a capacity up to 6.6 gallons of gasoline.~~
- ~~(11) A non-retail mobile fueler with a cumulative storage capacity less than or equal to 120 gallons of gasoline, excluding one individual portable fuel container with a capacity up to 6.6 gallons of gasoline.~~
- ~~(12) A dispensing location where no retail mobile fueler dispenses gasoline.~~
- ~~(13) A dispensing location where a retail mobile fueler dispenses gasoline provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted for the dispensing location to the Executive Officer and that the dispensing location is not located at a Title V facility.~~
- ~~(12) Until July 1, 2022, a mobile fueler with a cumulative storage capacity less than 251 gallons of gasoline. This exemption does not apply to a mobile~~

fueler where the combined gasoline storage capacity of all mounted tanks exceeds 251 gallons.

~~(15) Until July 1, 2022, a dispensing location where a retail mobile fueler dispenses gasoline~~

~~(4013)~~ Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of "top white" (i.e., Fancy) or cosmetic grade tallow or edible animal fats intended for human consumption and of sufficient quality to be certifiable for United States markets.

~~(4414)~~ Equipment, including tar pots (or tar kettles), used exclusively for the storage, holding, melting and transfer of asphalt or coal tar pitch with a maximum holding capacity of less than 600 liters (159 gallons); or equipment, including tar pots (or tar kettles), used exclusively for the storage, holding, melting and transfer of asphalt or coal tar pitch with a maximum holding capacity of no more than 3,785 liters (1,000 gallons), is equipped with burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on liquefied petroleum gases, and provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer.

~~(4215)~~ Pumps used exclusively for pipeline transfer of liquids.

~~(4316)~~ Equipment used exclusively for the unheated underground storage of 23,000 liters (6,077 gallons) or less, and equipment used exclusively for the transfer to or from such storage of organic liquids with a vapor pressure of 77.5 mm Hg (1.5 psi) absolute or less at actual storage conditions.

~~(4417)~~ Equipment used exclusively for the storage and/or transfer of an asphalt-water emulsion heated to 150 °F or less.

~~(4518)~~ Liquid fuel storage tanks piped exclusively to emergency internal combustion engine-generators, turbines or pump drivers.

~~(4619)~~ Bins used for temporary storage and transport of material with a capacity of 2,080 liters (550 gallons) or less.

~~(4720)~~ Equipment used for material storage where no venting occurs during filling or normal use.

~~(4821)~~ Equipment used exclusively for storage, blending, and/or transfer of water emulsion intermediates and products, including latex, with a VOC content of 5% by volume or less or a VOC composite partial pressure of 5 mm Hg (0.1 psi) or less at 20 °C (68 °F).

- (~~19~~22) Equipment used exclusively for storage and/or transfer of sodium hypochlorite solution.
- (~~20~~23) Equipment used exclusively for the storage of VOC containing materials which are stored at a temperature at least 130 °C (234 °F) below its initial boiling point, or have an organic vapor pressure of 5 mm Hg (0.1 psia) absolute or less at the actual storage temperature. To qualify for this exemption, the operator shall, if the stored material is heated, install and maintain a device to measure the temperature of the stored VOC containing material. This exemption does not include liquid fuel storage greater than 160,400 liters (40,000 gallons), asphalt storage, or coal tar pitch storage.
- (~~21~~24) Stationary equipment used exclusively to store and/or transfer organic compounds that do not contain VOCs.
- (~~22~~25) Unheated equipment including associated control equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of fluorosilicic acid at a concentration of 30% or less by weight and a vapor pressure of 24 mm Hg or less at 77 °F (25 °C). The hydrofluoric acid concentration within the fluorosilicic acid solution shall not exceed 1% by weight.
- (~~23~~26) Equipment, including asphalt day tankers, used exclusively for the storage, holding, melting, and transfer of asphalt or coal tar pitch, that is mounted on a motor vehicle with a maximum holding capacity of less than 600 liters (159 gallons); or equipment, including asphalt day tankers, used exclusively for the storage, holding, melting, and transfer of asphalt or coal tar pitch, that is mounted on a motor vehicle, with a maximum holding capacity of no more than 18,925 liters (5,000 gallons), is equipped with burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on liquefied petroleum gases only, and provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer.
- (~~24~~27) Tanks for aqueous urea solutions with a capacity of 6,500 gallons or less, provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer. This exemption does not include tanks used for blending powdered urea and water.
- (~~25~~28) Replacement of a pole float used to control emissions from slotted guidepoles in floating roof storage tanks with a pole sleeve or a pole sleeve in combination with a flexible enclosure system. Paragraph (s)(1) does not apply to equipment utilizing this provision, but this does not excuse the duty

to comply with any requirements of regulations listed in paragraph (s)(1) as those requirements may separately apply to the equipment.

- (n) Natural Gas and Crude Oil Production Equipment
- (1) Well heads and well pumps, provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer.
  - (2) Crude oil and natural gas pipeline transfer pumps, provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer for natural gas pipeline transfer pumps.
  - (3) Gas, hydraulic, or pneumatic repressurizing equipment, provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer for natural gas repressurizing equipment
  - (4) Equipment used exclusively as water boilers, water or hydrocarbon heaters, and closed heat transfer systems (does not include steam generators used for oilfield steam injection) that have:
    - (A) a maximum heat input rate of 2,000,000 Btu per hour or less, and
    - (B) been equipped to be fired exclusively with purchased quality natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, produced gas which contains less than 10 ppm hydrogen sulfide, or any combination thereof.
  - (5) The following equipment used exclusively for primary recovery, and not associated with community lease units:
    - (A) Gas separators and boots.
    - (B) Initial receiving, gas dehydrating, storage, washing and shipping tanks with an individual capacity of 34,069 liters (9,000 gallons) or less.
    - (C) Crude oil tank truck loading facilities (does not include a loading rack), and gas recovery systems exclusively serving tanks exempted under subparagraph (n)(5)(B).
    - (D) Produced gas dehydrating equipment.
  - (6) Gravity-type oil water separators with a total air/liquid interfacial area of less than 45 square feet and the oil specific gravity of 0.8251 or higher (40.0 API or lower).

The following definitions will apply to subdivision (n) above:

**PRIMARY RECOVERY** - Crude oil or natural gas production from "free-flow" wells or from well units where only water, produced gas or purchased quality gas is injected to repressurize the production zone.



COMMUNITY LEASE UNITS - Facilities used for multiple-well units (three or more wells), whether for a group of wells at one location or for separate wells on adjoining leases.

SHIPPING TANKS - Fixed roof tanks, which operate essentially as "run down" tanks for separated crude oil where the holding time is 72 hours or less.

WASH TANKS - Fixed roof tanks which are used for gravity separation of produced crude oil/water, including single tank units, and which are used concurrently for receipt, separation, storage and shipment.

(o) Cleaning

The exemptions in this subdivision do not include any equipment using solvents that are greater than 5 percent by weight of perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, or any combination thereof, with either a capacity of more than 7.6 liters (2 gallons) or was designed as a solvent cleaning and drying machine regardless of size. In addition, the exemptions specified in this subdivision apply only if the equipment is also exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) of this rule.

(1) Cleaning equipment and associated waste storage tanks used exclusively to store the solutions drained from this equipment:

(A) unheated batch, provided:

- (i) the volume of the solvent reservoir is one (1) gallon or less, or
- (ii) the VOC emissions from the equipment are not more than 3 pounds per day or 66 pounds per calendar month.

(B) devices used for cleaning of equipment used for the application of inks, adhesives, and coatings provided:

- (i) the volume of the solvent reservoir is five (5) gallons or less, or
- (ii) the VOC emissions from the equipment are not more than three (3) pounds per day or 66 pounds per calendar month.

(C) remote reservoir cleaners, provided the solvent from the sink-like area immediately drains into an enclosed solvent container while the parts are being cleaned.

(2) Vapor degreasers with an air/vapor interface surface area of 1.0 square foot or less, provided such degreasers have an organic solvent loss of 3 gallons

per day or less excluding water or 66 gallons per calendar month or less excluding water.

- (3) Cleaning equipment using materials with a VOC content of twenty-five (25) grams of VOC per liter of material, or less, and associated dryers exclusively serving these cleaners, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2). This exemption does not include equipment used for cleaning of diesel particulate filters (DPF) or associated control equipment used to vent such equipment.
- (4) Hand application of solvents for cleaning purposes including but not limited to the use of rags, daubers, swabs, and squeeze bottles as well as associated air pollution control equipment, unless air pollution control equipment is required for source specific rule compliance.

(p) **Miscellaneous Process Equipment**

- (1) Equipment, including dryers, used exclusively for dyeing, stripping, or bleaching of textiles where no VOC containing materials, including diluents or thinners are used, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) and control equipment exclusively venting the equipment.
- (2) Equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes, where no VOC containing materials are used and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment.
- (3) Equipment used exclusively to liquefy or separate oxygen, nitrogen, or the rare gases from air, except equipment not exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2).
- (4) Equipment used exclusively for surface preparation, including but not limited to paint stripping, pickling, desmutting, de-scaling, passivation, and/or deoxidation, and any water and associated rinse tanks and waste storage tanks exclusively to store the solutions drained from the equipment, that exclusively uses any one or combination of the materials in subparagraphs (p)(4)(A) through (p)(4)(H). This exemption does not include any tank that contains chromium, or contains nickel, lead or cadmium and is rectified, sparged or heated.
  - (A) organic materials containing 50 grams or less of VOCs per liter of material;
  - (B) formic acid, acetic acid, boric acid, citric acid, phosphoric acid, and sulfuric acids;

- (C) hydrochloric acid in concentrations of 12 percent by weight or less;
- (D) alkaline oxidizing agents;
- (E) hydrogen peroxide;
- (F) salt solutions, except for air-sparged, heated or rectified processes with salt solutions containing hexavalent chromium, chromates, dichromates, nickel, cadmium, or lead;
- (G) sodium hydroxide, provided the process is not sparged or rectified;  
or
- (H) nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, or hydrofluoric acid, provided that the equipment in which it is used has an open surface area of one square foot or less, is unheated, and produces no visible emissions.

This exemption does not include chemical milling or circuit board etching using ammonia-based etchants.

- (5) Equipment used exclusively for the plating, stripping, or anodizing of metals as described in subparagraphs (p)(5)(A) through (p)(5)(G). This exemption does not include any tank that contains chromium, or contains nickel, lead or cadmium and is rectified, sparged or heated.
  - (A) electrolytic plating of exclusively brass, bronze, copper, iron, tin, zinc, and precious metals;
  - (B) electroless nickel plating, provided that the process is not air-sparged and no electrolytic reverse plating occurs;
  - (C) the electrolytic stripping of brass, bronze, copper, iron, tin, zinc, and precious metals, provided no chromic, hydrochloric, nitric or sulfuric acid is used;
  - (D) the non-electrolytic stripping of metals, provided the stripping solution is not sparged and does not contain nitric acid.
  - (E) anodizing using exclusively sulfuric acid and/or boric acid with a total bath concentration of 20 percent acids or less by weight and using 10,000 amp-hours per day or less of electricity;
  - (F) anodizing using exclusively phosphoric acid with a bath concentration of 15 percent or less phosphoric acid by weight and using 20,000 amp-hours per day or less of electricity; or
  - (G) water and associated rinse tanks and waste storage tanks used exclusively to store the solutions drained from equipment used for the plating, stripping, or anodizing of metals.

- (6) Closed loop solvent recovery systems used for recovery of waste solvent generated on-site using refrigerated or liquid-cooled condenser, or air-cooled (where the solvent reservoir capacity is less than 10 gallons) condenser.
- (7) Equipment used exclusively for manufacturing soap or detergent bars, including mixing tanks, roll mills, plodders, cutters, wrappers, where no heating, drying or chemical reactions occur.
- (8) Inert gas generators, except equipment not exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
- (9) Hammermills used exclusively to process aluminum and/or tin cans, and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment.
- (10) Paper shredding and carpet and paper shearing, fabric brushing and sueding as well as associated conveying systems, baling equipment, and control equipment venting such equipment. This exemption does not include carpet and fabric recycling operations.
- (11) Chemical vapor type sterilization equipment where no Ethylene Oxide is used, and with a chamber volume of two (2) cubic feet or less used by healthcare facilities and control equipment exclusively venting the equipment. This exemption does not include equipment used for incineration.
- (12) Hot melt adhesive equipment.
- (13) Pyrotechnic equipment, special effects or fireworks paraphernalia equipment used for entertainment purposes, provided such equipment is exempt pursuant to subdivision (b).
- (14) Ammunition or explosive testing equipment.
- (15) Fire extinguishing equipment using halons.
- (16) Industrial wastewater treatment equipment which only does pH adjustment, precipitation, gravity separation and/or filtration of the wastewater, including equipment used for reducing hexavalent chromium and/or destroying cyanide compounds. This exemption does not include treatment processes where VOC and/or toxic materials are emitted, or where the inlet concentration of cyanide salts through the wastewater treatment process prior to pH adjustment exceeds 200 mg/liter.
- (17) Rental equipment operated by a lessee and which is not located more than twelve consecutive months at any one facility in the District provided that

the owner of the equipment has a permit to operate issued by the District and that the lessee complies with the terms and conditions of the permit to operate.

- (18) Industrial wastewater evaporators treating water generated from on-site processes only, where no VOC and/or toxic materials are emitted and provided that the equipment is exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
  - (19) Foam application equipment using two-component polyurethane foam where no VOC containing blowing agent is used, excluding chlorofluorocarbons or methylene chloride, and control equipment exclusively venting this equipment.
  - (20) Toner refilling and associated control equipment.
  - (21) Evaporator used at dry cleaning facilities to dispose of separator wastewater and control equipment exclusively venting the equipment.
  - (22) Equipment used to recycle aerosol cans by puncturing the can in an enclosed system which is vented through an activated carbon filter. This exemption shall only apply to aerosol recycling systems where the aerosol can to be recycled was used as part of their operation at the facility or from facilities under common ownership.
  - (23) Notwithstanding the exemptions in subdivision (p), equipment existing as of May 5, 2017 that is subject to the aforementioned exemptions and that is an integral part of an operation requiring a written permit shall continue to be exempt, provided the equipment is identified, described in detail and submitted for inclusion into the permit equipment description with any associated application for Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate. Equipment described in this paragraph includes, but is not limited to, rinse tanks, dye tanks and seal tanks that are part of a metal finishing operation, including but not limited to plating, anodizing and surface preparation.
- (q) Agricultural Sources
- (1) Notwithstanding the exemption under this subdivision, any internal combustion engines, or gasoline transfer and dispensing equipment purchased or modified after July 7, 2006 that are not exempt pursuant to paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(6), and (m)(9) of this rule shall be subject to permit requirements. Emergency internal combustion engines are exempt from permit requirements for these agricultural sources.

- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (q)(1), agricultural permit units at agricultural sources not subject to Title V with actual emissions less than the amounts listed in the following table:

**Table**

<b>Pollutant (Tons/Year)</b>	<b>South Coast Air Basin</b>	<b>Riverside County Portion of Salton Sea Air Basin</b>	<b>Riverside County Portion of Mojave Desert Air Basin</b>
VOC	5.0	12.5	50.0
NOx	5.0	12.5	50.0
SOx	35.0	35.0	50.0
CO	25.0	50.0	50.0
PM10	35.0	35.0	50.0
Single Hazardous Air Pollutant	5.0	5.0	5.0
Combination Hazardous Air Pollutants	12.5	12.5	12.5

Emissions of fugitive dust and emissions from soil amendments and fertilizers are not to be counted when evaluating emissions for purposes of this subdivision.

- (3) Orchard wind machines powered by an internal combustion engine with a manufacturer’s rating greater than 50 brake horsepower provided the engine is operated no more than 30 hours per calendar year.
- (4) Orchard heaters approved by the California Air Resources Board to produce no more than one gram per minute of unconsumed solid carbonaceous material.
- (r) Registered Equipment and Filing Program
- (1) Any portable equipment, including any turbines qualified as military tactical support equipment under Health and Safety Code Section 41754 registered in accordance with the Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP) adopted pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 41750 et seq.
- (2) PERP registered engines used in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), provided that:

- (A) notification is submitted to the Executive Officer via submittal of a filing pursuant to Rule 222;
  - (B) the equipment shall not reside at one location for more than 12 consecutive months; and
  - (C) notwithstanding the exemption applicability under Health and Safety Code §2451 of the Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP) for engines operating in the OCS, all operators using this permit exemption shall comply with PERP and with California Air Resources Board-issued registration requirements.
- (3) PERP registered equipment operated at a RECLAIM Facility shall be classified as Major Source, Large Source or Process Units in accordance with Rule 2011 (c) and (d) for SO<sub>x</sub> emissions and Rule 2012 (c), (d) and (e) for NO<sub>x</sub> emissions for purposes of determining the applicable requirements for Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping (MRR). Use of RECLAIM MRR Protocols for Rule 219 equipment as specified in Rule 2011 (Rule 2011 Protocol, Appendix A, Chapter 3, Subsection F) and Rule 2012 (Rule 2012 Protocol, Appendix A, Chapter 4, Subsection F) is only allowed if the registered PERP equipment also qualifies for an exemption from permit under a separate provision of this Rule.
- (4) Any equipment listed in Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II.
- (s) Exceptions
- Notwithstanding equipment identified in (a) through (r) of this rule, written permits are required pursuant to paragraphs (s)(1), (s)(2), and (s)(4), and filings are required under Rule 222 pursuant to paragraph (s)(3):
- (1) Equipment, process materials or air contaminants subject to:
    - (A) Regulation IX – Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS); or
    - (B) Regulation X – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP - Part 61, Chapter I, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations); or

- (C) Emission limitation requirements of either the state Air Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) or NESHAP - Part 63, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations; or
- (2) Equipment when the Executive Officer has determined that:
  - (A) the risk will be greater than identified in subparagraph (d)(1)(A), or paragraphs (d)(2) or (d)(3) in Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants; or,
  - (B) the equipment may not operate in compliance with all applicable District Rules and Regulations, including but not limited to SCAQMD Rule 402 – Nuisance.

Once the Executive Officer makes such a determination and written notification is given to the equipment owner or operator, the equipment shall thereafter be subject to Rules 201 and 203 for non-RECLAIM sources, Rule 2006 for RECLAIM sources, and Regulation XXX – Title V Permits for major sources.

- (3) The following equipment, processes or operations that are located at a single facility, which does not hold a written permit for any other equipment, processes or operations, and emit four (4.0) tons or more of VOCs in any Fiscal Year (July 1 to June 30) beginning July 1, 2007 or emitted four (4.0) tons or more of VOCs in the Fiscal Year July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007. The four (4.0) ton per Fiscal Year threshold shall be calculated cumulatively for all categories of equipment, processes or operations listed in subparagraphs (A) through (C) below. One filing shall be required for all of the categories of equipment, processes or operations subject to this provision as listed in subparagraphs (A) through (C) below. Associated VOC emissions shall be reported under the Annual Emissions Reporting program and fees shall be paid pursuant to Rule 301, subdivision (u).
  - (A) Printing operations individually exempted under paragraph (h)(1) and (h)(7).
  - (B) Coating or adhesive application or laminating equipment and devices individually exempted under paragraphs (l)(6) and (l)(10).
  - (C) Hand applications of VOC containing materials individually exempted under paragraph (o)(4).
- (4) Equipment or control equipment subject to permitting requirements pursuant to Regulation XIV - Toxics and Other Non-criteria Pollutants.



(t) Recordkeeping

Any person claiming exemptions under the provisions of this Rule shall provide adequate records pursuant to Rule 109 and any applicable Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), to verify and maintain any exemption. Any test method used to verify the percentages, concentrations, vapor pressures, etc., shall be the approved test method as contained in the District's Test Method Manual or any method approved by the Executive Officer, CARB, and the EPA.

(u) Compliance Date

- (1) The owner/operator of equipment previously not requiring a permit pursuant to Rule 219 shall comply with Rule 203 – Permit to Operate within one year from the date the rule is amended to remove the exemption unless compliance is required before this time by written notification by the Executive Officer. Effective on or after July 11, 2003 for purpose of Rule 301(e), emissions from equipment that has been removed from an exemption shall be considered “permitted” beginning January 1 or July 1, whichever is sooner, after Rule 219 is amended to remove the exemption, even if an application has not been submitted to obtain a permit.
- (2) Agricultural sources constructed or operating prior to January 1, 2004 requiring Title V permits shall submit Title V permit applications on or before June 29, 2004.
- (3) Existing agricultural permit units constructed or operating prior to January 1, 2004 at agricultural sources requiring Title V permits and requiring written permits pursuant to paragraph (q)(1) shall submit applications for a Permit to Operate by December 17, 2004. For the purpose of Rule 301(e), emissions from agricultural permit units subject to this paragraph shall be considered “permitted” July 1, 2005.
- (4) Existing agricultural permit units constructed or operating prior to January 1, 2004 at agricultural sources not subject to Title V with actual emissions equal to or greater than the amounts listed in the table in subdivision (q) and requiring written permits pursuant to paragraph (q)(2) shall submit applications for a Permit to Operate by June 30, 2005. For the purpose of Rule 301(e), emissions from agricultural permit units subject to this paragraph shall be considered “permitted” July 1, 2005.
- (5) Agricultural permit units built, erected, altered, modified, installed or replaced after January 1, 2004, but prior to January 1, 2005 if written

permits are required pursuant to subdivision (q), shall submit applications for a Permit to Operate by March 5, 2005. For the purpose of Rule 301(e), emissions from agricultural permit units subject to this paragraph shall be considered “permitted” July 1, 2005.

- (6) Agricultural permit units built, erected, altered, modified, installed or replaced on or after January 1, 2005, if written permits are required pursuant to subdivision (q) shall comply with Rule 201. For the purpose of Rule 301(e), emissions from agricultural permit units subject to this paragraph shall be considered “permitted” July 1, 2005.
- (7) Notwithstanding paragraph (u)(1), effective July 5, 2017, an owner/operator submitting an application for Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate pursuant to Rules 201 or 203 shall comply with paragraphs (e)(21) and (p)(23).