

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

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

(Adopted Jan. 9, 1976) (Amended October 8, 1976; February 2, 1979; October 5, 1979; September 4, 1981; June 3, 1988; September 11, 1992; August 12, 1994; December 13, 1996; September 11, 1998; August 13, 1999; May 19, 2000; November 17, 2000; July 11, 2003; December 3, 2004)

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**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.

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.

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)], or pavement heating machines.

(b) Combustion and Heat Transfer Equipment

- (1) Piston type internal combustion engines with a manufacturer's rating of 50 brake horsepower or less, or gas turbine engines with a maximum heat input rate of 2,975,000 British thermal units (Btu) per hour or less.
- (2) Boilers, process heaters or any combustion equipment that has a maximum heat input rate of 2,000,000 Btu per hour (gross) or less and is equipped to be heated exclusively with, natural gas, methanol, liquefied petroleum gas or any combination thereof that does not include piston type internal combustion engines. This exemption does not apply whenever there are emissions other than products of combustion, unless the equipment is specifically exempt under another section of this rule.
- (3) Fuel cells which use phosphoric acid, molten carbonate, proton exchange membrane or solid oxide technologies.

- (4) Test cells and test stands used for testing internal combustion engines provided that the internal combustion engines use less than 800 gallons of diesel fuel and 3500 gallons of gasoline fuel per year, or use other fuels with equivalent or less emissions.
- (5) Internal combustion engines used exclusively for training at educational institutions.
- (6) Portable internal combustion engines, including any turbines qualified as military tactical support equipment under Health and Safety Code Section 41754, registered pursuant to the California Statewide Portable Engine Registration Program.
- (7) 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.
- (8) Orchard heaters approved by the California Air Resources Board to produce no more than one gram per minute of unconsumed solid carbonaceous material.

(c) Agricultural Sources

Agricultural permit units at agricultural sources not subject to Title V with actual emissions less than the amounts listed in the following table:

Table

Pollutant (Tons/Year)	South Coast Air Basin	Riverside County Portion of Salton Sea Air Basin	Riverside County Portion of Mojave Desert Air Basin
VOC	5	12.5	50
NOx	5	12.5	50
SOx	50	50.0	50
CO	25	50.0	50
PM10	35	35.0	50
Single Hazardous Air Pollutant	5	5.0	5
Pollutant (Tons/Year)	South Coast Air Basin	Riverside County Portion of Salton Sea Air Basin	Riverside County Portion of Mojave Desert Air Basin
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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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 not used for evaporative cooling of process water or not used for evaporative cooling of water from barometric jets or from barometric condensers, and in which no chromium compounds are contained.
 - (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) Refrigerant recovery and/or recycling units. This exemption does not include refrigerant reclaiming facilities.
 - (11) Carbon arc lighting equipment, provided such equipment is exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(1).
- (f) 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.
 - (2) Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces or induction furnaces with a capacity of 450 kilograms (992 pounds) or less each, 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) Glass.

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.
- (4) Inspection equipment used exclusively for metal, plastic, glass, or ceramic products and control equipment venting exclusively 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 materials (except flux) are present, provided such ovens are exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
- (8) Welding equipment or oxygen gaseous fuel-cutting equipment and control equipment venting such equipment. This exemption does not include plasma arc-cutting equipment that is used to cut stainless steel or rated 30 KW or more.
- (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 exclusively venting such equipment.
- (11) Forming equipment used exclusively for forging, rolling, 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) or equipment used for heating metals prior to forging, pressing, rolling or drawing provided such heaters are exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).

- (12) Heat treatment equipment used exclusively for heat treating glass or metals (provided no volatile organic compounds 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.
 - (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).
 - (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 exclusively venting 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.
- (g) Abrasive Blasting Equipment
- (1) Blast cleaning cabinets in which a suspension of abrasive in water is used and control equipment exclusively venting 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, provided no surface material is removed, and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment.
- (5) Portable sand/water blaster equipment and associated piston type internal combustion engine, provided the water in the mixture is 66 percent or more by volume is maintained during operation of such equipment. Piston type internal combustion engines must be exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(1).

(h) Machining 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 exclusively venting such equipment. This exemption does not include asphalt pavement grinders.
- (2) Equipment used exclusively for shredding of wood, or the extruding, handling, or storage of wood chips, sawdust, or wood shavings and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment. This exemption does not include piston type internal combustion engines over 50 bhp which are used to supply power to such equipment.
- (3) Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings or molding compounds where all materials charged are in the paste form.

(i) Printing and Reproduction Equipment

- (1) Printing and related coating and/or laminating equipment and associated dryers:
 - (A) provided such dryers are exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) and the equipment is
 - (i) not emitting more than three (3) pounds per day or 66 pounds per calendar month of VOC emissions; or

- (ii) not using more than six (6) gallons per day or 132 gallons per calendar month of plastisols type, including cleanup solvent; or
- (iii) not using more than two (2) gallons per day or 44 gallons per calendar month of any other graphic arts materials.
- (B) using not more than six (6) gallons per day or 132 gallons per calendar month of ultra violet/electron beam (UV/EB) coatings including cleanup solvents, or
- (C) UV/EB coatings containing fifty (50) grams of VOC per liter of material, and using exclusively cleanup solvents containing fifty (50) grams of VOC per liter of material, or less

Graphic arts materials are any inks, coatings, adhesives, fountain solutions (excluding water), thinners (excluding water), retarders, or cleaning solutions (excluding water), used in printing or related coating or laminating processes.

- (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.
- (j) 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).
 - (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.
 - (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 organic solvents, and control equipment exclusively venting 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 organic 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 all the 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 10 pounds or less.
 - (9) Equipment used exclusively for tableting, or coating vitamins, herbs or dietary supplements provided that the facility uses less than one gallon per day or twenty-two (22) gallons per month of organic 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 facility uses less than one gallon per day or twenty-two (22) gallons per month of organic solvents, and control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment.
- (k) **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 exclusively venting 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, provided such equipment is exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
 - (4) Equipment used exclusively for softening or annealing plastics, provided such equipment is exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).

- (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 other than compressed air, water or carbon dioxide is used, and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment.
 - (7) Mixers, roll mills and calendars for rubber or plastics where no material in powder form is added and no organic 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.
 - (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).
- (l) Mixing, Blending, and Packaging Equipment
- (1) Batch mixers which have a brimful capacity of 55 gallons or less (7.35 cubic feet).
 - (2) Equipment used exclusively for mixing and blending of materials where no organic solvents are used and no materials in powder form are added.
 - (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 are 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.
 - (5) Concrete mixers, with a rated working capacity of one cubic yard or less.

- (6) Equipment used exclusively for the packaging of lubricants or greases.
 - (7) Equipment used exclusively for the packaging of sodium hypochlorite-based household cleaning or pool products.
 - (8) 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.
- (m) Coating and Adhesive Process/Equipment
- (1) Equipment used exclusively for coating objects with oils, melted waxes or greases which contain no organic solvents, diluents or thinners.
 - (2) Equipment used exclusively for coating objects by dipping in waxes or natural and synthetic resins which contain no organic solvents, 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, adhesive application, or laminating equipment operated outside control enclosures such as air, airless, air-assisted airless, high volume low pressure (HVLP), and electrostatic spray equipment, and roller coaters, dip coaters, vacuum coaters and flow coaters and associated drying equipment which must be exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2), provided that:
 - (A) The VOC emissions from such equipment are only three (3) pounds per day or less or 66 pounds per calendar month or less; or
 - (B) The total amount of coatings, adhesives and/or, organic solvent (including cleanup) used in such equipment are six (6) gallons per day or less or 132 gallons per calendar month or less of UV or electron beam type; or UV/EB coatings containing fifty (50) grams of VOC per liter of material, or less and using exclusively cleanup solvents containing twenty-five (25) grams of VOC per liter of material, or less; or

- (C) The total amount of solvent type coating and/or adhesive used is one (1) gallon per day or less or 22 gallons per calendar month or less, including cleanup solvent; or
 - (D) The total amount of water reducible or waterborne type coating and/or adhesive used is three (3) gallons per day or less or 66 gallons per calendar month or less, including cleanup solvent and excluding water used as a reducer or for cleanup; or
 - (E) The total amount of polyester resin or gel coat type material used is one (1) gallon per day or less or 22 gallons per calendar month or less, including cleanup solvent.
- (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 work 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).
 - (10) Hand lay, brush and roll up resins operation.
- (n) 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 LPG storage greater than 75,000 liters (19,815 gallons) or hydrogen fluoride storage greater than 4,000 liters (1,057 gallons).
 - (3) Equipment used exclusively for the transfer of less than 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) per day of unheated organic 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 of unheated organic 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 organic liquids, materials containing organic liquids, 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 oils.
- (8) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of crankcase drainage oil.
- (9) Equipment used exclusively for organic liquid storage or transfer to and from such storage, of less than 950 liters (251 gallons) capacity. This exemption does not include asphalt.
- (10) 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.
- (11) Equipment used exclusively for the storage, holding, melting and transfer of asphalt or coal tar pitch with a capacity of less than 600 liters (159 gallons).
- (12) Pumps used exclusively for pipeline transfer of liquids.
- (13) 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.
- (14) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and/or transfer of an asphalt-water emulsion heated to 150°F or less.

- (15) Liquid fuel storage tanks piped exclusively to emergency internal combustion engine-generators, turbines or pump drivers.
 - (16) Bins used for temporary storage and transport of material with a capacity of 2,080 liters (550 gallons) or less.
 - (17) Equipment used for material storage where no venting occurs during filling or normal use.
 - (18) 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) Equipment used exclusively for storage and/or transfer of sodium hypochlorite solution.
 - (20) Equipment used exclusively for the storage of organic 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 organic 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) Stationary equipment used exclusively to store and/or transfer organic compounds that do not contain VOCs.
- (o) Natural Gas and Crude Oil Production Equipment
- (1) Well heads and well pumps.
 - (2) Crude oil and natural gas pipeline transfer pumps.
 - (3) Gas, hydraulic or pneumatic 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, 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 (a)(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 (a) 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 which are used concurrently for receipt, separation, storage and shipment.

(p) Cleaning

- (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) Cleaners with a VOC content of twenty-five (25) grams of VOC per liter of material, or less.
 - (4) The exemptions specified in paragraphs (e)(1), (e)(2) and (e)(3) do not include:
 - (A) any equipment with a capacity of more than 7.6 liters (2 gallons) 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; or
 - (B) equipment regardless of size, which was designed as a solvent cleaning and drying machine, 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.
- (q) Miscellaneous Process Equipment
- (1) Equipment, including dryers, used exclusively for dyeing, stripping, or bleaching of textiles where no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to paragraph (b)(2).
 - (2) Equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes, where no organic solvents 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, passivation, deoxidation, and/or stripping which uses materials containing fifty (50) grams of VOC per liter of material, or less, or containing exclusively formic acid, acetic acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, 12 percent or less hydrochloric acid, alkaline oxidizing agents, hydrogen peroxide, salt solutions, sodium hydroxide and/or water and associated rinse tanks and waste storage tanks used exclusively to store the solutions drained from this equipment. This exemption does not include anodizing, hard anodizing, chemical milling, circuit board etching using ammonia-based etchant, electrocleaning, or the stripping of chromium, except sulfuric acid and/or boric acid anodizing with a total bath concentration of 20 percent or less by weight and using 10,000 amp-hours per day or less of electricity or phosphoric acid anodizing with a bath concentration of 15 percent or less by weight of phosphoric acid and using 20,000 amp-hours per day or less of electricity.
- (5) Equipment used exclusively for electrolytic plating (excluding the use of chromic and/or hydrochloric acid) or electrolytic stripping (excluding the use of chromic, hydrochloric, nitric or sulfuric acid) of brass, bronze, copper, iron, tin, zinc, precious metals, and associated rinse tanks and waste storage tanks used exclusively to store the solutions drained from this equipment.
- (6) Closed loop solvent recovery systems with refrigerated or water-cooled condensers used for recovery of waste solvent generated on-site.
- (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 associated conveying systems, baling equipment, and control equipment venting such equipment.
- (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.
- (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.
- (r) Registered Equipment and Filing Program
- (1) Any portable equipment which is registered in accordance with the Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program adopted pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 41750 et seq.
 - (2) 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 for:

- (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 the risk will be greater than identified in subparagraph (e)(1)(A), or paragraphs (e)(2) or (e)(3) in Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants or the equipment may not operate in compliance with all applicable District Rules and Regulations. 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.

(t) Recordkeeping

Any person claiming exemptions under the provisions of this Rule shall provide adequate usage 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 (c)(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 (c) and requiring written permits pursuant to paragraph (c)(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 (c), 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 (c) 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.