

Title V - SIP Approved Rules**SIP-Approved Rules That Are Not The Most Current SCAQMD Rules**

This information is intended for use by any facility applying for a Title V permit or in possession of a Title V permit that contains references to two different version of the same SCAQMD rule. <http://www.aqmd.gov/titlev/siprules.html>

(Adopted January 9, 1976)(Amended October 8, 1976)
(Amended February 2, 1979)(Amended October 5, 1979)
(Amended September 4, 1981)

Rule 219. Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II

A written permit shall not be required for the following equipment unless the equipment or process material is subject to Regulation IX or X, or unless the Executive Officer determines that the equipment may not operate in compliance with all 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.

- (a) Mobile Equipment
 - (1) Equipment mounted upon vehicles used exclusively to transport materials on streets or highways but not to include any equipment mounted on such vehicles that would otherwise require a permit under the provisions of these rules.

- (b) Combustion and Heat Transfer Equipment
 - (1) Piston type internal combustion engines with a rating of 500 brake horsepower or less or gas turbine engines with a maximum heat input rate of 1,500,000 kilogram calories (5,950,000 BTU) per hour or less.
 - (2) Equipment except natural gas and crude oil production equipment, used exclusively as steam generators, steam superheaters, water boilers, water heaters, hydrocarbon heaters and closed heat transfer systems that have a maximum heat input rate of less than 5,040,000 kilogram calories (20,000,000 British Thermal Units) per hour (gross) and are fired exclusively with natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas or a combination of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas.

- (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 toroid type seals for storage tanks as specified by Rule 463(a)(1)(B)(iii).
 - (4) Equipment utilized exclusively in connection with any structure, which structure is designed for and used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families.
 - (5) Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis and bench scale or laboratory test equipment.
 - (6) Vacuum-producing devices used in laboratory operations or in connection with other equipment which does not require a written permit.
 - (7) Vacuum-cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial or residential housekeeping purposes.
 - (8) Natural-draft hoods, natural-draft stacks or natural-draft ventilators.
- (d) General Utility Equipment
- (1) Comfort air conditioning or ventilating systems which are not designed or used to remove air contaminants generated by or released from specific units of equipment.
 - (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.
 - (4) Equipment used exclusively for steam cleaning.
 - (5) Equipment used exclusively for space heating other than boilers.
 - (6) Equipment used exclusively to compress or hold dry natural gas.
- (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.
 - (2) Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces or induction furnaces with a capacity of 450 kilograms (992 pounds) or less each, in which no sweating or distilling is conducted and from which only the following metals are poured or in which only the following metals are 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) Lead or any alloy containing over 50 percent lead.
 - (D) Tin or any alloy containing over 50 percent tin.
 - (E) Zinc or any alloy containing over 50 percent zinc.
 - (F) Copper.
 - (G) Precious metals.
- (3) Molds used for the casting of metals.
 - (4) Equipment used exclusively for inspection of metal products and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.
 - (5) Ovens used exclusively for curing potting materials or castings made with epoxy resins.
 - (6) Brazing, soldering (but not solder leveling), welding, or oxygen-gaseous fuel cutting equipment (not including plasma arc), and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.
 - (7) Equipment used exclusively for the sintering of glass or metal where no coke or limestone is used and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.
 - (8) Foundry sand mold forming equipment to which no heat or chemical desiccant is applied, and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.
 - (9) Equipment used exclusively for forging, pressing, rolling, or drawing of metals, or for heating metals exclusively with natural gas or electricity prior to forging, pressing, rolling or drawing, except those units which are equipped to be fired with fuel oil.
 - (10) Equipment used exclusively for heat treating glass or metals or used exclusively for case hardening, carburizing, cyaniding, nitriding, carbonitriding, siliconizing or diffusion treating of metal objects, except those units which are equipped to be fired with fuel oil.
 - (11) Ladles used in pouring molten metals.
 - (12) Tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal.
 - (13) Die casting machines, except those used for copper base alloys or those with an integral furnace having a brimful capacity of more than 450 Kg (992 lbs.).
 - (14) Porcelain enameling furnaces, porcelain enameling drying ovens or vitreous enameling drying ovens, except those units fired with fuel oil.

- (15) Kilns (not including wax burnout kilns) with a rating of 5,040,000 kilogram calories (20,000,000 BTU) per hour or less used exclusively for firing ceramic ware, except those which are equipped to be fired with fuel oil.

- (f) Abrasive Blasting Equipment
 - (1) Blast cleaning cabinets in which a suspension of abrasive in water is used and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.
 - (2) Abrasive blast cabinet dust filter combination units where the total internal volume of the blast section is 1.5 cubic meters (53 cubic feet) or less.
 - (3) Enclosed equipment used exclusively for shot blast removal of flashing from rubber and plastics at sub-zero temperatures and control venting exclusively such equipment.
 - (4) Shot peening operations on non-ferrous materials, provided no surface material is removed, and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

- (g) Machining Equipment
 - (1) Equipment used exclusively for buffing (except automatic and semi-automatic tire buffers), polishing, carving, mechanical cutting, drilling, machining, pressing, routing, sanding, surface grinding or turning, and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment.
 - (2) Equipment used exclusively for shredding of wood or the extruding, or storage of wood chips, sawdust, or wood shavings and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment.
 - (3) Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings or molding compounds where all materials charged are in paste form.

- (h) Printing and Reproduction Equipment
 - (1) Printing equipment without dryers.
 - (2) Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized by radiant energy and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.
 - (3) Printing equipment with dryers, electrically heated, or with a rating of 20,000,000 BTU per hour or less, equipped to fire natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, used exclusively for the drying or baking of surface coatings which contain no volatile organic compounds.

- (4) Platen presses used in laminating.
- (i) Food Processing and Preparation Equipment
 - (1) Smokehouses for preparing food in which the maximum horizontal inside cross-sectional area does not exceed 2 sq. meters (21.5 square feet).
 - (2) Smokehouses using exclusively liquid smoke and which are completely enclosed with no vents to any control device or the atmosphere.
 - (3) Confection cookers where products are edible and intended for human consumption.
 - (4) Equipment used exclusively to grind, blend or package tea, cocoa, or roasted coffee and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.
 - (5) Equipment used in eating establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption.
 - (6) Ovens, mixers, scales and blenders used in bakeries where products are edible and intended for human consumption and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.
 - (7) Equipment used exclusively for blending or packaging of spices.
 - (8) Cooking kettles where all the product in the kettle is edible and intended for human consumption (does not include deep frying equipment).
- (j) Plastics and Rubber Processing Equipment
 - (1) Presses used for curing rubber products and plastic products.
 - (2) Ovens used exclusively for the curing of plastics, which are concurrently being vacuum held to a mold, or for softening or annealing of plastics.
 - (3) Equipment used exclusively for extruding rubber products or plastics or for pelletizing polystyrene foam scrap, except equipment used to extrude or to pelletize acrylics, polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, and their copolymers.
 - (4) Equipment used for compression molding or injection molding of plastics and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.
 - (5) 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.
 - (6) Ovens used exclusively for the curing of vinyl plastisols by the closed-mold curing process.
 - (7) Equipment used exclusively for conveying and storing plastic pellets.

- (k) **Mixing and Blending Equipment**
 - (1) Batch mixers of 0.2 cubic meters (7 cubic feet) or less rated working capacity.
 - (2) Equipment used exclusively for mixing and blending or materials to make adhesives 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) Mills, mixers, post mixing stations and dispersers, with an internal volume of 950 liters (251 gallons) or less used exclusively to mix, grind, or thin liquid surface coatings, where none of the ingredients exceed 125°F and no supplemental heat is added.
 - (5) Equipment used exclusively to mix, grind, or thin inks where none of the ingredients charged except water exceed 135°F and no supplemental heat is added.
 - (6) Equipment with 950 liters (251 gallons) or less capacity used exclusively for mixing or blending of organic liquids and materials containing organic liquids.
 - (7) Concrete mixers, with a capacity of one cubic yard or less.

- (1) **Fabric Cleaning and Dyeing Equipment**
 - (1) Equipment used exclusively for dyeing, stripping, or bleaching of textiles where no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.
 - (2) Lint traps used exclusively in conjunction with dry cleaning tumblers.

- (m) **Miscellaneous Process Equipment**
 - (1) Equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes.
 - (2) Equipment used exclusively to liquefy or separate oxygen, nitrogen, or the rare gases from air.
 - (3) Equipment using exclusively aqueous solutions for surface preparation, cleaning, and stripping. (Does not include chemical milling, copper strip etching, or the stripping of chromium.)
 - (4) Equipment used exclusively for electrolytic plating, electrolytic polishing or electrolytic stripping of brass, bronze, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, nickel, tin, zinc, and precious metals.

- (5) Equipment used exclusively for chemical milling and having an exposed surface area of 2500 square centimeters (2.7 sq. ft.) or less.
- (6) Equipment used exclusively for packaging of lubricants or greases.
- (7) Equipment and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment, used exclusively, for tableting vitamins or pharmaceuticals, packaging pharmaceuticals and cosmetics or for coating pharmaceutical tablets, except tumbling equipment and control equipment venting such tumbling equipment.
- (8) Equipment used exclusively for coating objects with oils, melted waxes or grease and which contain no organic solvents, diluents or thinners.
- (9) Equipment used exclusively for coating objects by dipping in waxes or natural and synthetic resins which contain no organic solvents, diluents or thinners.
- (10) Unheated, non-conveyorized, cleaning or coating equipment (does not include control enclosures)
 - (A) With an open surface area of 1.0 square meters (10.8 square feet) or less and an internal volume of 350 liters (92.5 gallons) or less.
or
 - (B) Using only organic solvents with an initial boiling point of 150°C (302°F) or greater.
- (11) Batch ovens of 1.5 cubic meters (53 cubic feet) or less of internal volume where no melting occur except:
 - (A) Ovens used to cure vinyl plastisols.
 - (B) Ovens used to debond brake shoes.
- (12) Equipment used exclusively for washing and subsequent drying of materials and air pollution control equipment venting exclusively such equipment provided that no volatile organic materials are emitted and that no fuel oil can be burned in the process equipment,
- (13) 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.
- (14) Spray coating equipment operated within control enclosures.
- (15) Airless spray coating equipment used exclusively for water reducible coatings.
- (16) Spray coating equipment using a combined total of one gallon per day or less of coating material and solvent (does not include control enclosures).

- (17) Spray coating equipment and control enclosure used exclusively in primary and secondary schools.
- (18) Atmospheric generators.
- (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.
 - (2) Equipment used exclusively for the storage of liquefied gases.
 - (3) Equipment used exclusively for the transfer of less than 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) per day, or equipment used exclusively for the storage of the following:
 - (A) Unheated organic materials with an initial boiling point of 150°C (302°F) or greater, or with a vapor pressure of 5 mm Hg (0.1 psi) absolute or less at 21.1 C(70°F), or
 - (B) Fuel oils with 0.9042 specific gravity or higher (25° API or lower), or
 - (C) Fuel oils with 0.8251 specific gravity or higher (40° API or lower) and having a capacity of 150,000 liters (39,630 gallons) or less.
 - (4) 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 4000 liters (1,057 gallons) per day of materials with a vapor pressure greater than 77.5 mm Hg (1.5 psia) at operating conditions.
- (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.repressuring equipment, unless powered by internal combustion engines which are not exempt under Section (b)(1) of this rule.
 - (4) Equipment used exclusively as water boilers, water or hydrocarbon heaters, and closed heat transfer system that have:

- (A) a maximum heat input rate of less than 5,040,000 kilogram calories (20,000,000 BTU) per hour (gross) and
 - (B) are fired exclusively with commercial sales gas, liquefied petroleum gas or with produced gas which contains less than 10 ppm hydrogen sulfide.
- (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, washing and "shipping tanks" with an individual capacity of 150,000 liters (39,630 gallons) or less and any gas recovery equipment exclusively serving such tanks.
 - (C) Crude oil well head loading facilities.
 - (D) Gravity-type effluent water separators.
 - (E) Produced gas dehydrating equipment.

The following definitions will apply to this section:

"Primary Recovery" - Crude oil or natural gas production from "free-flow"¹ wells or from well units where only produced water or produced gas is reinjected to repressure the production zone.

"Community Lease" Units - Facilities used for multiple-well units (three or more wells)g whether for a group of wells at one location or for separate wells on adjoining leases.

"Shipping Tanks" - Tanks which operate essentially as "run down" tanks for separated crude oil where the holding time is72 hours or less.