

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>PAGE</u> |
|---|-------------|
| (a) Purpose | 1 |
| (b) Applicability | 1 |
| (c) Definitions..... | 1 |
| (d) Equipment, Processes, or Operations Not Requiring a Written Permit | |
| (1) Mobile Equipment | 2 |
| (2) Combustion and Heat Transfer Equipment | 3 |
| (3) Structures and Equipment – General | 5 |
| (4) Utility Equipment – General | 7 |
| (5) Glass, Ceramic, Metallurgical Processing and Fabrication Equipment | 8 |
| (6) Abrasive Blasting Equipment | 11 |
| (7) Mechanical Equipment | 12 |
| (8) Printing and Reproduction Equipment | 13 |
| (9) Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics and Food Processing and Preparation Equipment | 15 |
| (10) Plastics, Composite and Rubber Processing Equipment | 17 |
| (11) Mixing, Blending and Packaging Equipment | 19 |
| (12) Coating and Adhesive Process/Equipment | 20 |
| (13) Storage and Transfer Equipment | 24 |
| (14) Natural Gas and Crude Oil Production Equipment | 28 |
| (15) Cleaning | 29 |
| (16) Miscellaneous Process Equipment | 30 |
| (17) Agricultural Sources | 34 |
| (18) Registered Equipment..... | 35 |

Where: W_s = weight of volatile compounds, in grams
 W_w = weight of water, in grams
 W_{es} = weight of exempt compounds, in grams
 V_m = volume of material, in liters

- (c) (3) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF REGULATED PRODUCT, LESS WATER AND LESS EXEMPT COMPOUNDS is the weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and product solids, and can be calculated by the following equation:

Grams of VOC per liter of regulated product, less water and less

$$\text{Exempt Compounds} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Where: W_s = weight of volatile compounds, in grams
 W_w = weight of water, in grams
 W_{es} = weight of exempt compounds, in grams
 V_m = volume of material, in liters
 V_w = volume of water, in liters
 V_{es} = volume of exempt compounds, in liters

- (4) 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.
 - (5) PRODUCED GAS – Organic compounds that are both gaseous at standard temperature and pressure and are associated with the production, gathering, separation or processing of crude oil.
 - (6) PURCHASED QUALITY NATURAL GAS – Natural gas that meets the quality and specification of natural gas supplied by the local gas utility.
 - (7) 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.
- (d) The following equipment, processes, or operations do not require a written permit:
- (1) Mobile Equipment

- (d) (4) (H) Emergency ventilation systems used exclusively to scrub ammonia from refrigeration systems during process upsets or equipment breakdowns.
 - (I) Emergency ventilation systems used exclusively to contain and control emissions resulting from the failure of a compressed gas storage system.
 - (J) 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.
 - (K) Refrigerant recovery and/or recycling units. This exemption does not include refrigerant reclaiming facilities.
 - (L) Carbon arc lighting equipment provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(A).
 - (M) Gas-insulated equipment with a voltage of 245 kilovolts or less, used in electrical power generation, transmission and distribution operations, that use a VOC-containing gas as an insulating medium and is manufactured to have a maximum leak rate of less than one percent per year under normal operating conditions.
- (5) **Glass, Ceramic, Metallurgical Processing, and Fabrication Equipment**
- (A) Crucible-type or pot-type furnaces with a capacity of less than 7,400 cubic centimeters (452 cubic inches) of any molten metal, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent the furnace.
 - (B) Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces, or induction furnaces with a capacity of 450 kilograms (992 pounds) or less each, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent the furnaces, where:
 - (i) No sweating or distilling is conducted;
 - (ii) The furnaces are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C); and
 - (iii) Only the following materials are poured or held in a molten state, and these materials do not contain alloying elements of arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium and/or lead:
 - (A) Aluminum or any alloy containing over 50 percent aluminum;

- (d) (5) (B) (iii) (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.
- (C) Molds used for the casting of metals and the control equipment used to exclusively vent the equipment.
- (D) Inspection equipment used exclusively for metal, plastic, glass, or ceramic products and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (E) Ovens used exclusively for curing potting materials or castings made with epoxy resins, provided such ovens are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
- (F) Hand-held or automatic brazing and soldering equipment, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent 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 associated control equipment.
- (G) Brazing ovens where no VOC (except flux) are present in the materials processed in the ovens, provided such ovens are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
- (H) 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 percent 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 at more than 400 watts.

- (d) (5) (I) Sintering equipment used exclusively for the sintering of metal (excluding lead) or glass where no coke or limestone is used, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
- (J) Mold forming equipment for foundry sand to which no heat is applied, and where no volatile organic materials are used in the process, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (K) Metal forming equipment or equipment used for heating metals for forging, rolling, pressing, or drawing of metals provided that any lubricants used contain 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, or a VOC composite partial pressure of 20 mm Hg or less at 20 °C (68 °F), and the control equipment used to exclusively vent the equipment, provided such metal forming equipment or equipment used for heating metals are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
- (L) Heat treatment equipment and associated water quench tanks used exclusively for heat treating glass or metals (provided no VOC 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 also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
- (M) Ladles used in pouring molten metals.
- (N) Tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of solid materials, and the associated air pollution control equipment.
- (O) Die casting machines. This exemption does not apply to die casting machines used for copper base alloys, with an integral furnace having a capacity of more than 450 kg (992 lbs.), or die casting machines using a furnace not exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
- (P) Furnaces or ovens used for the curing or drying of porcelain enameling or vitreous enameling, provided such furnaces or ovens are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).