

(Adopted September 11, 1998)(Amended May 19, 2000)(Amended March 5, 2004)
(Amended December 5, 2008)(Amended May 3, 2013)(Amended May 5, 2017)
(Amended April 7, 2023)(Amended TBD)

**PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 222 FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC
EMISSION SOURCES NOT REQUIRING
A WRITTEN PERMIT PURSUANT TO
REGULATION II**

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to provide an alternative to written permits. This rule requires owners or operators of specified emission sources to submit information regarding the source, including, but not limited to:

- (1) A description of the source;
- (2) Data necessary to estimate emissions from the source; and
- (3) Information to determine whether the emission source is operating in compliance with applicable South Coast AQMD, state and federal rules and regulations.

(b) Applicability

- (1) This rule applies to owners or operators of the emission sources listed in Table I and the equipment, processes, and operations listed in paragraph (b)(2). Owners or operators authorized to operate emission sources pursuant to this rule shall operate those emissions sources in compliance with any and all operating conditions imposed by the South Coast AQMD.

TABLE I

EMISSION SOURCE	EFFECTIVE DATE
Boilers or Steam Generators & Process Heaters with a rated heat input capacity from 1,000,000 up to and including 2,000,000 Btu/hr and produce less than one pound of NOx emissions per day, excluding equipment subject to Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM), exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(C).	1/1/2001
Commercial Charbroilers and associated air pollution control equipment, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(9)(E).	1/1/1999
Negative Air Machines (Asbestos), exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(16)(X).	1/1/1999
Natural gas and crude oil production equipment, including: well heads and well pumps; natural gas pipeline transfer pumps; oil production well groups; and natural gas repressurizing equipment, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(14)(A), (d)(14)(B), or (d)(14)(C).	5/5/2017
Printing and related coating and/or laminating equipment and associated dryers and curing equipment exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(8)(A)(v).	5/5/2017
Roller to roller coating systems that create 3-dimensional images, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(10)(M)(iii).	12/5/2008
Coating or adhesive application, or laminating equipment exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(12)(F)(vi).	5/5/2017
Drying equipment such as flash-off ovens, drying ovens, or curing ovens associated with coating or adhesive application, or laminating equipment exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(12)(K)(vi).	5/5/2017
Agricultural Diesel-Fueled Engines rated greater than 50 brake horsepower used in Agricultural Operations exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(17)(A), (d)(17)(B), or (d)(17)(C) and subject to CARB Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM).	12/5/2008
Gasoline storage tanks and dispensing equipment with capacity greater than or equal to 251 gallons, and installed on or before July 7, 2006 at agricultural operations, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(17)(A).	12/5/2008

EMISSION SOURCE	EFFECTIVE DATE
Asphalt Day Tankers, with a maximum holding capacity equal to or greater than 600 liters (159 gallons) but no more than 18,925 liters (5,000 gallons) and are equipped with a demister and burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on liquefied petroleum gases, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(13)(Y).	5/3/2013
Asphalt Pavement Heaters (which are any mobile equipment used for the purposes of road maintenance and new road construction), exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(1)(E).	5/3/2013
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, use less than 50 gallons of fuel per day, 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 have been in operation prior to May 3, 2013, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(D).	5/3/2013
Food Ovens with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu per hour or less, fired exclusively on natural gas, and where the process VOC emissions are less than one pound per day, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(C).	5/5/2017
Fuel Cells, which produce electricity in an electrochemical reaction and use phosphoric acid, molten carbonate, proton exchange membrane, or solid oxide technologies; and associated heating equipment provided the heating equipment is fueled exclusively with natural gas, methanol, liquefied petroleum gas, or any combination thereof, 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, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(G)(ii).	5/5/2017
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 half mile radius, have 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 any combination thereof, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(A)(ii).	5/5/2017

EMISSION SOURCE	EFFECTIVE DATE
Micro-Turbines, with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 3,500,000 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, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(B).	5/3/2013
Portable Diesel Fueled Heaters used for space heating, with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 250,000 Btu per hour or less and are equipped with burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on diesel #2 fuel, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(D).	5/3/2013
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, have a rated maximum heat input capacity of 550,000 Btu per hour or less, are equipped with a non-resettable chronometer, use no more than 50 gallons of fuel per day, and the maximum NOx emission output is less than one pound per day, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(F).	5/3/2013
Storage of odorants for natural gas, propane, or oil with a holding capacity of less than 950 liters (251 gallons) and associated transfer and control equipment, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219(d)(13)(I).	5/3/2013
Tar Pots or Tar Kettles, with a maximum holding capacity equal to or greater than 600 liters (159 gallons) but no more than 3,785 liters (1,000 gallons) and are equipped with burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on liquefied petroleum gases, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(13)(M).	5/3/2013
Industrial water cooling towers located in a chemical plant, refinery or other industrial facility, that are 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, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(4)(C)(ii).	5/5/2017
Storage of aqueous urea solutions, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(13)(Z).	5/5/2017
Engines registered under the statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP) used in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(18)(B).	5/5/2017

<u>EMISSION SOURCE</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>
<u>Air Curtain Incinerators, Prescribed Fire Vehicles, and associated air pollution control equipment, owned and operated by government agencies and their Contractors that exclusively burn Agricultural Waste, Wood Waste, and Yard Waste.</u>	<u>[Date of Adoption]</u>

If a determination is made that the source cannot operate in compliance with applicable rules and regulations, a permit shall be required pursuant to Rule 203.

(b) (2) This rule applies to owners or operators of the following emission sources in subparagraphs (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(C) that are located at a single facility, which does not hold a written permit for any other emission sources and emits 4.0 tons or more of VOCs in any calendar year, or emitted 4.0 tons or more of VOCs in the Fiscal Year July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007:

- (A) Printing operations individually exempted from written permits pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(8)(A) and (d)(8)(G);
- (B) Coating or adhesive application or laminating equipment and devices individually exempted from written permits pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(12)(F) and (d)(12)(J); and
- (C) Hand application of VOC-containing materials operations individually exempted from written permits pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(15)(D).

(c) Definitions

For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS means the growing and harvesting of crops or the raising of fowl or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit, providing a livelihood, or conducting agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution. Agricultural operations do not include activities involving the processing or distribution of crops or fowl or animals.
- (2) AGRICULTURAL DIESEL-FUELED ENGINE is a stationary or portable engine used for agricultural operations. For the purpose of this rule, a portable engine owned by the agricultural source owner is considered to be part of the agricultural stationary source. An engine used in the processing or distribution of crops or fowl or animals is not an agricultural engine.
- (3) AGRICULTURAL WASTE means any unwanted or unsalable plant

materials produced wholly from Agricultural Operations as defined in Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste. Agricultural Wastes do not include items such as metal, wire, plastic, rubber, ornamental or landscape vegetation, chemically treated wood including chemically treated grape stakes, shop wastes, construction and demolition material, material containing asbestos, garbage, oil filters, tires, tar paper, pesticide and fertilizer containers, broken boxes, pallets, sweat boxes, packaging material, packing boxes or any other material produced in the packaging or processing of agricultural products. Orchard or vineyard waste or any other material, generated as a result of land use conversion to nonagricultural purposes is not Agricultural Waste.

(4) AIR CURTAIN INCINERATOR means an incinerator, carbonator, or mechanized burner that operates by forcefully projecting a curtain of air across an open, integrated combustion chamber or open pit or trench in which combustion occurs.

(3)(5) APPROVED OPERATING PARAMETERS mean a set of operating requirements the equipment must operate under to comply with the requirements of any applicable federal, state, or South Coast AQMD rules.

(4)(6) ASPHALT DAY TANKER is a storage tank mounted on a motor vehicle and is used exclusively for the storage, holding, melting, and transfer of asphalt or coal tar pitch with a maximum holding capacity equal to or greater than 600 liters (159 gallons) but no more than 18,925 liters (5,000 gallons), is equipped with a demister and burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on liquefied petroleum gases.

(c) (5)(7) ASPHALT PAVEMENT HEATER is any mobile equipment used to heat asphalt or coal tar pitch for purposes of road maintenance or new road construction.

(6)(8) BOILER OR STEAM GENERATOR means any combustion equipment that is fired with or is designed to be fired with natural gas, used to produce steam or to heat water, and that is not used exclusively to produce electricity for sale. Boiler or Steam Generator does not include any waste heat recovery boiler that is used to recover sensible heat from the exhaust of a combustion turbine or any unfired waste heat recovery boiler that is used to recover sensible heat from the exhaust of any combustion equipment.

(7)(9) BTU means British thermal unit or units.

~~(8)~~(10) CHARBROILER means a cooking device composed of a grated grill or skewer and a heat source. The heat source is either entirely or partly located beneath the food being cooked. Fuels for the heat source include, but are not limited to, electricity, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, charcoal, or wood.

(11) CONTRACTOR means a person or company who performs a service for a separate entity under a valid and current contract. Contractor includes government grant recipients.

~~(9)~~(12) DIESEL FUELED BOILER is any boiler that has a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu per hour or less, is fired exclusively with diesel #2 fuel, uses less than 50 gallons of fuel per day, is 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 has been in operation prior to May 3, 2013.

~~(10)~~(13) EMISSION SOURCE (SOURCE) means any equipment, processes, or operations, which emits air pollutants for which ambient air quality standards have been adopted, or which emits their precursor pollutants.

~~(11)~~(14) FACILITY is any emission source or group of emission sources or other VOC-emitting activities, which are located on one or more contiguous properties within the South Coast AQMD, in actual physical contact or separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of-way, and are owned or operated by the same person (or by persons under common control), or an outer continental shelf (OCS) source as determined in 40 CFR Section 55.2 as it exists on April 7, 2023. Such above-described groups, if noncontiguous, but connected only by land carrying a pipeline, shall not be considered one facility.

(c) ~~(12)~~(15) FOOD OVEN is any equipment used exclusively for food preparation, has a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu per hour or less, and is exclusively fired on natural gas and where the process VOC emissions are less than one pound per day.

~~(13)~~(16) FUEL CELL is any equipment which produces electricity in an electrochemical reaction, uses phosphoric acid, molten carbonate, proton exchange membrane, or solid oxide technologies; and associated heating equipment that has 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.

~~(44)~~(17) HEAT INPUT means the higher heating value of the fuel to the unit measured as Btu/hr.

~~(45)~~(18) HEPA means High Efficiency Particulate Air filter which is capable of trapping and retaining at least 99.97 percent of all monodispersed particles of 0.3 micrometer in diameter or larger.

~~(46)~~(19) INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE is any spark or compression ignited reciprocating internal combustion engine used exclusively for electrical generation at remote two-way radio transmission towers where no utility, electricity or natural gas is available within a half mile radius, has a manufacturer's rating of 100 brake horsepower or less, and is fired exclusively on diesel #2 fuel, compressed natural gas (CNG), or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

~~(47)~~(20) INDUSTRIAL COOLING TOWER means a cooling tower located at a chemical plant, refinery or other industrial facility that is not used for comfort cooling.

~~(48)~~(21) ISOLATED WORK AREA means the immediate enclosed containment area in which the asbestos abatement activity takes place.

~~(49)~~(22) MICRO-TURBINE is a stationary gas turbine engine, with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 3,500,000 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.

(c) _____~~(20)~~(23) NEGATIVE AIR MACHINE (ASBESTOS) means a machine or contrivance whose primary use is to remove asbestos emissions from residential or commercial abatement projects by passing asbestos containing air from an isolated work area by means of negative air pressure to a HEPA filtration system.

~~(24)~~(24) OIL PRODUCTION WELL GROUP is no more than four well pumps located at a facility subject to Rule 1148.1 – Oil and Gas Production Wells at which crude petroleum production and handling are conducted, as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual as Industry No. 1311, Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas as it exists on April 7, 2023.

~~(22)~~(25) PORTABLE DIESEL FUELED HEATER is any combustion equipment which transfers heat from the combustion process for space heating and is designed to be fired exclusively with diesel #2 fuel and has a rated maximum heat input capacity of 250,000 Btu per hour or less.

~~(23)~~(26) POWER PRESSURE WASHER AND HOT WATER OR STEAM WASHER AND CLEANER is any equipment 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 a non-resettable chronometer, uses no more than 50 gallons of fuel per day, and has a maximum NOx emission output of less than one pound per day.

(27) PRESCRIBED FIRE VEHICLE means a mobile machine designed for wildfire prevention by performing mechanized controlled burns of low-growth vegetation to create fuel breaks.

~~(24)~~(28) PROCESS HEATER means any combustion equipment fired with or designed to be fired with natural gas and which transfers heat from combustion gases to water or process streams. Process Heater does not include any kiln or oven used for annealing, drying, curing, baking, cooking, calcining, or vitrifying; or any unfired waste heat recovery heater that is used to recover sensible heat from the exhaust of any combustion equipment.

~~(25)~~(29) RATED HEAT INPUT CAPACITY means the gross rated heat input specified on the nameplate of the combustion device.

~~(26)~~(30) REPRESSURIZING EQUIPMENT means combustion-based equipment used for processing natural gas for reinjection for reservoir repressurization, or used during enhanced recovery methods such as water flooding, steam flooding, or CO₂ flooding to increase reservoir pressure.

~~(27)~~(31) STORAGE OF ODORANTS FOR NATURAL GAS, PROPANE, OR OIL is equipment used exclusively for the storage of odorants for natural gas, propane, or oil odorant storage, with a holding capacity of less than 950 liters (251 gallons) and associated transfer and control equipment.

~~(28)~~(32) STORAGE OF AQUEOUS UREA SOLUTIONS is equipment used exclusively to store aqueous solutions of urea [CO(NH₂)₂] with a holding capacity of 6,500 gallons or less.

~~(29)~~(33) TAR POT (also known as a tar kettle) is any mobile equipment used exclusively for the storage, holding, melting, and transfer of asphalt or coal tar pitch and has a maximum holding capacity greater than 600 liters (159 gallons) but no more than 3,785 liters (1,000 gallons) and is equipped with burner(s) that fire exclusively on liquefied petroleum gases.

~~(30)~~(34) WELL CELLAR is a lined or unlined containment surrounding one or more oil wells, allowing access to the wellhead components for servicing and/or

installation of blowout prevention equipment.

~~(31)~~(35) WELLHEAD is an assembly of valves mounted to the casing head of an oil well through which a well is produced. The wellhead is connected to an oil production line and in some cases to a gas casing.

~~(32)~~(36) WELL PUMP is a pump used to bring crude oil from the subsurface to surface. A well pump is connected to a well head and can be located in or above a well cellar.

(37) WOOD WASTE means untreated wood and untreated wood products, including tree stumps (whole or chipped), trees, and tree limbs (whole or chipped). Wood Waste does not include grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clipping from bushes and shrubs from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands, construction, renovation, or demolition wastes.

(38) YARD WASTE means grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clippings from bushes and shrubs. Yard Waste comes from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands. Yard Waste does include construction, renovation, and demolition wastes.

(c) Requirements

(1) Owners or operators of sources subject to this rule shall:

(A) Comply with all applicable South Coast AQMD, state, and federal rules and regulations;

(B) Comply with all operating conditions as specified by the South Coast AQMD on a new emission source or equipment filing;

(C) Submit applicable information for each emission source described in this rule to the South Coast AQMD, in a format determined by the Executive Officer, which shall provide a description of the source and shall include all associated air pollution control equipment, any and all pertinent data as necessary to estimate emissions from the source, and a determination that the emission source or equipment meets all compliance requirements with applicable rules and regulations. For an owner or operator of a emission source subject to paragraph (b)(2), a single, consolidated filing covering all of the categories of equipment, processes, or

operations listed in subparagraphs (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(C) is required. For change of location or change of owner or operator, a new emission source filing shall be required prior to operation of the emission source or equipment. This information shall include, if applicable, but not be limited to:

- (d) (1) (C) (i) Hours of operation;
- (ii) Materials used or processed;
- (iii) Fuel usage;
- (iv) Throughput; and
- (v) Operating parameters;
- (D) Maintain and make available to the Executive Officer upon request, records to provide operation data and any updated information on the emission sources or equipment, applicable to this rule, including, but not limited to:
 - (i) Hours of operation;
 - (ii) Materials used or processed;
 - (iii) Fuel usage;
 - (iv) Throughput; and
 - (v) Operating parameters;
- (E) Pay all required fees pursuant to Rule 301;
- (F) Maintain a copy on-site of the filing receipt for all emission sources and equipment applicable to this rule for the life of the emission sources or equipment and make available to the Executive Officer upon request;
- (G) Maintain records sufficient to verify the description of the emission sources or equipment, subject to this rule, all data necessary to estimate output of emissions sources, and records used to demonstrate compliance with operating conditions and with all other applicable rules and regulations. Documents to demonstrate compliance with a daily emission limit for food ovens may be based on the calendar monthly emissions divided by 30. The records shall be maintained for three years and made available to the Executive Officer upon request;
- (d) (1) (H) Not remove any air pollution control equipment associated with applicable emission sources described in this rule unless it can be

demonstrated that the replacement air pollution control equipment will reduce emissions at equal to or greater efficiency than the prior unit, and such replacement air pollution control equipment is first approved in writing by the Executive Officer; and

- (I) For facilities subject to paragraph (b)(2), report associated VOC emissions from all of the categories of equipment, processes or operations listed in subparagraphs (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(C) under the Annual Emissions Reporting program, pursuant to Rule 301.
 - (2) Owners or operators of agricultural sources subject to this rule shall comply with the registration requirements in the CARB ATCM for stationary diesel-fueled agricultural engines rated at greater than 50 brake horsepower pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Sections 93115.3(a) and 93115.8(c), as they exist on April 7, 2023.
 - (3) Failure to comply with the provisions set forth in paragraph (d)(1) shall constitute a violation of this rule.
- (e) **Compliance Dates**
- (1) A person shall not install, alter, replace, operate, or use any emission source subject to this rule, initially installed on or after the effective date in Table I, without first complying with the requirements in subparagraphs (d)(1)(A), (B), (C), (E) and (H).
 - (2) The owner or operator of an emission source installed prior to the effective date in Table I and not currently possessing a valid Permit to Operate or open application for a Permit to Operate, shall comply with the requirements of subdivision (d) within six months of the effective date in Table I, or when an emission source becomes subject to the provisions of this rule.
 - (3) The owner or operator of an emission source installed prior to the effective date in Table I and possessing a valid Permit to Operate or open application for a Permit to Operate will be notified by the Executive Officer of the transfer of the Permit to Operate or open application to the filing system and shall comply with the requirements of subdivision (d) within 60 days of notification.
 - (4) Failure to comply with the provisions set forth in paragraphs (b)(1), (e)(1), (e)(2), or (e)(3) shall constitute a violation of this rule.

(f) **Exemptions**

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

- (1) Emission sources utilized exclusively in connection with any structure that 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; or
- (2) Emission sources with a Permit to Operate issued by South Coast AQMD.